

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
ERNAKULAM REGION
MARKING SCHEME
HISTORY(027)**

CLASS-XII

12PB25HIS02 MS

Answer Key

SECTION A

Q1. Ans. A
Q2. Ans. C
Q3. Ans. A
Q4. Ans.B
Q5. Ans.C
Q6. Ans.D
Q7. Ans.A
Q8. Ans.A
Q9. Ans. B
Q10 Ans. B
Q11. Ans.D
Q12. Ans.D
Q13 Ans.B
Q14 Ans. A
Q15 Ans.D
Q16 Ans.A
Q17. Ans.A
Q18. Ans.B
Q19. Ans.A
Q20. Ans.D
Q21.Ans.B

Section B

Q22.Explain how archeologists have been able to reconstruct dietary practices of the Harappans.

Ans- Archeologists have reconstructed the dietary practices of the Harappans through various means.

- Excavations at Harappan sites have yielded food remains, including grains, seeds, and animal bones.
- Cooking vessels and utensils found at these sites indicate food preparation methods.
- Depictions on artifacts and seals show food-related scenes, offering insights into their culinary practices.
- These findings suggest that the Harappans had a diverse diet that included grains, meat, and dairy products.- The presence of granaries and storage facilities indicates a well-organized food storage and distribution system. - Overall, these discoveries have helped archeologists understand the Harappans' daily lives and dietary habits.

Q22. OR Explain the agricultural practices and technologies of the Harappans.

Ans- The Harappans practiced advanced agriculture, using technologies like irrigation systems and tools.

- They grew crops like wheat, barley, peas, and sesame, using canals and water management systems.
- The presence of granaries indicates a well-organized agricultural economy and surplus storage.
- The Harappans' agricultural practices were influenced by the Indus River and its tributaries.
- Their technologies and practices played a crucial role in the development of their civilization.
- The Harappans' agricultural economy was likely supported by a network of trade and exchange.
- Overall, their agricultural practices and technologies were sophisticated and well-adapted to their environment.

Q23. What Role did popular belief play in the sculpture at Sanchi?

Ans- Popular belief played a significant role in the sculpture at Sanchi, reflecting Buddhist values.

- The sculptures depict Jataka tales, conveying moral and spiritual messages.
- Symbols like the wheel and lotus represent Buddhist ideals and themes.
- The sculptures show scenes from everyday life, highlighting the connection between spiritual and mundane.
- Narrative art in the sculptures suggests they were intended to convey stories and teachings.
- The sculpture at Sanchi reflects the importance of popular belief in shaping artistic expression.
- Overall, the sculptures demonstrate the significance of Buddhism in ancient Indian art and culture.

Q24. How did European travelers account shape perceptions of India?

Ans- European travelers' accounts, like those of Ibn Battuta and Bernier, shaped Western perceptions of India.

- These accounts provided detailed descriptions of India's culture, customs, and traditions.
- Travelers' observations on India's social hierarchy, economy, and culture contributed to a complex understanding.
- However, accounts also perpetuated stereotypes and misconceptions about India.
- European travelers' accounts influenced Western views on India's history, culture, and people.
- These accounts reflect the travelers' own biases and perspectives on Indian society.
- Overall, European travelers' accounts played a significant role in shaping Western perceptions of India.

Q25. Examine the role of the village panchayat in the mughal rural society?

Ans- The village panchayat played a crucial role in Mughal rural society, handling disputes and taxes.

- Panchayats enforced caste norms and customs, managing common resources and lands.
- They had limited autonomy, functioning within the imperial framework.

- Panchayats were essential for maintaining social order and resolving local conflicts.
- They reflect the decentralized nature of Mughal governance, relying on local institutions.
- Panchayats managed local affairs, providing a framework for governance and social regulation.
- Overall, village panchayats were vital components of Mughal rural society.

Q26. Examine the circumstances that led the Deccan Ryots to revolt against the moneylenders during the colonial period?

Ans- The Deccan Ryots revolted against moneylenders due to high interest rates and debt burden.

- Moneylenders charged exorbitant rates, leading to a cycle of debt for peasants.
- British colonial policies, like the Limitation Laws, facilitated moneylenders' claims.
- Peasants lost lands, leading to resentment and anger against moneylenders.
- The revolt reflects the complex interplay of economic, social, and political factors.
- Agrarian unrest and tensions between peasants and moneylenders escalated.
- Overall, the Deccan Ryots' revolt highlights struggles against exploitative moneylenders.

Q26. OR Examine the impact of 'Limitation Laws' passed by the British in 1859.

Ans- The Limitation Laws passed by the British in 1859 facilitated moneylenders' claims.

- Laws allowed moneylenders to recover debts, leading to increased land seizures.
- Peasants faced increased pressure and indebtedness, exacerbating tensions.
- Laws contributed to agrarian unrest and revolts like the Deccan Ryots' uprising.
- Limitation Laws reflect the colonial government's prioritization of moneylenders' interests.
- Laws had far-reaching consequences for India's agrarian economy and social relations.
- Overall, Limitation Laws increased peasant discontent and agrarian tensions.

Q27. By 1922, Gandhiji had transformed Indian nationalism. Examine the statement.

Ans- By 1922, Gandhi had transformed Indian nationalism through mass mobilization.

- Gandhi's leadership and Satyagraha philosophy inspired a new wave of activism.
- He emphasized unity, equality, and social justice, expanding the movement's social base.
- Gandhi involved marginalized groups, like women and peasants, in the movement.
- His emphasis on non-cooperation and civil disobedience challenged British rule.
- Gandhi's transformation of Indian nationalism reflects his commitment to inclusive politics.
- Overall, Gandhi's leadership and philosophy profoundly impacted India's struggle for independence.

Section C

Q28(a). Describe the contribution of V.S. Suthankar in reconstructing social history through the critical edition of Mahabharata.

Ans- V.S. Suthankar led the critical edition project of Mahabharata, a monumental task.

- He collated and compared various manuscripts to identify interpolations and authentic verses.
- Suthankar's work helped reconstruct the social history of ancient India, revealing societal norms.

- The critical edition provides insights into the evolution of Mahabharata and its cultural significance.
- Suthankar's contribution has been invaluable in understanding ancient Indian society and literature.
- His work has facilitated further research and analysis of Mahabharata's historical context.
- Overall, Suthankar's critical edition has enriched our understanding of ancient Indian social history.

Q28(b). Describe the life of untouchables in the ancient period?

Ans- Untouchables, or Dalits, faced extreme social and economic marginalization in ancient India.

- They were considered impure and polluted, excluded from mainstream society and occupations.
- Untouchables lived on the outskirts of villages, performing tasks like handling dead animals and carcasses.
- They faced restrictions on movement, dress, and social interactions, highlighting their low status.
- Untouchables were often subjected to violence, humiliation, and economic exploitation.
- Their lives were marked by poverty, inequality, and social exclusion.
- Overall, untouchables' lives in ancient India were characterized by oppression and marginalization.

Q29. "A chain of grievances in Awadh linked the prince, taluqdars, peasants and sepoy to revolt against the British."

Ans- The annexation of Awadh by the British created widespread discontent among various groups.

- The prince, taluqdars, peasants, and sepoy shared grievances against British policies and actions.
- Taluqdars faced dispossession and loss of power, while peasants suffered under heavy taxation.
- Sepoy were dissatisfied with low pay, poor conditions, and cultural insensitivity.
- The revolt of 1857 in Awadh was a culmination of these grievances and collective action.
- The British response to the revolt was brutal, leading to further alienation and resentment.
- Overall, the chain of grievances in Awadh fueled the revolt against British rule.

Q30. Examine the distinctive aspects of the fortification of the Vijayanagara empire?

Ans- The Vijayanagara empire's fortifications were distinctive for their scale, complexity, and design.

- Fortifications included multiple layers of walls, gates, and bastions, showcasing military architecture.
- The empire's strategic location and terrain were leveraged to enhance defensive capabilities.
- Fortifications protected agricultural lands, water sources, and trade routes, ensuring sustainability.

- The Vijayanagara empire's fortifications demonstrate the rulers' emphasis on defense and security.
- Overall, the fortifications were a testament to the empire's military prowess and strategic thinking.

OR

Explain how the Amar-nayaka system worked very successfully during the lifetime of Krishnadeva Raya.

- The Amar-nayaka system was a key administrative and military institution in the Vijayanagara empire.
- Amaranayakas, or military commanders, were granted territories and revenues in exchange for services.
- Krishnadeva Raya effectively utilized the Amar-nayaka system to maintain control and stability.
- Amaranayakas ensured local governance, tax collection, and military recruitment, supporting the empire.
- The system worked successfully due to Krishnadeva Raya's strong leadership and oversight.
- After his death, the Amar-nayaka system declined, contributing to the empire's instability.
- Overall, the Amar-nayaka system played a crucial role in the Vijayanagara empire's success during Krishnadeva Raya's reign.

Section D

Ans31. 1. Who has built the Sudarshan Lake at Girnar? 1M

Ans- A Mauryan Governor

2. How do we get to know about the Sudarshan lake? 1M

Ans- From the rock inscriptions of Rudradamanand other rulers

3. What type of irrigations was used by farmers during early historic period? 2M

Ans- Most of them depended on monsoon. Yet some did artificial irrigation through well and tanks. Canals were also built but very rarely.

Ans32 1.1. Name any two scriptures, in which verses, ascribed to Kabir, have been compiled?

Ans-Beejak & Sakhi.

2. How did Kabir describe the 'Ultimate Reality'? 1

Ans- Kabir describe the ultimate reality as Allah, Ram, Karim, Keshav, Hari and Hazrat.

3. Explain the arguments give by Kabir against the lords of the world of different communities 2

Ans.- kabir always opposed to worship idols of brahma vishnu and lord shiva he always tried to tell that salvation only can be achieved byee doing worship of immortal God Only after taking initiation by true guru

Ans33 1. Dr. Ambedkar stated that religion have Indians of one faith had also to cultivate a branded them as lepers, economically these classes of people depends upon higher-castes Hindus and every possible steps are taken to not allow people of these classes to rise in the life.

Dr. Ambedkar's argument were true for these classes. Due to distortion in Hindu religion, superstitious beliefs and Brahminical dominance, these evils corrupted the society. These classes were considered untouchables, they live in separate ghettos, prohibited from going to public places and not allowed to mix with higher caste Indians.

2. These classes depend on high-caste Hindus for earning and independent way of living is not available to them. These people were suppressed if they try to enter some different profession, so it can be said that depressed classes were not provided opportunity to rise in the life.

3. To provide an honourable position to depressed class: There should be equality in behaviour, equality in society and equality in profession and economic opportunities. These classes should be given some share in the political power. "British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind"