

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन लखनऊ सम्भाग
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION
 पूर्व परिषदीय परीक्षा **PREBOARD EXAM (2022-23)**

कक्षा-12/ CLASS 12

विषय : इतिहास (सैद्धांतिक) Subject: History (Theory)

Marking scheme

QN.		MARKS
1	(IV)	1
2	(IV)	1
3	(IV)	1
4	(III)	1
5	(I)	1
6	(b)	1
7	(IV)	1
8	(a)	1
9	(c)	1
10	(II)	1
11	(III)	1
12	(II)	1
13	(a)	1
14	(III)	1
15	(III)	1
16	(b)	1
17	(b)	1
18	(c)	1
19	(II)	1
20	(IV)	1
21	(III)	1
SECTION -B		
22	We completely agree with the fact that all Harappan cities had a carefully planned drainage system. The drainage system was an integral part of the Harappan town- planning. It was also essential to keep the city neat and clean. From this point of view the drainage system of the Harappan cities was perfect. The domestic waste water passed through gutters to flow out in the street drains. It seems as if the streets alongwith the drains were laid out first. Then the residences were made along side these roads. One wall of the house always touched the side of a street so that the waste water may easily flow into the drains of the street. The main drain was made of mud and sand bricks. It was covered with such bricks which could be removed for the purpose of sanitation. The gutters of the houses first fell into a dump or cesspit. The solid in the water was accumulated here	3

	and the water flowed into the main drain. In this way, the dirty water drained out of the city. According to Mackey, it is certainly the most complete ancient system as yet discovered." In the end, we can say that every house of the Harappan society was connected to the street drains which were made of bricks set in mortar. They were covered with limestone or loose bricks which could be easily removed for cleaning. OR Problems of Epigraphists- The historians and epigraphists follow several techniques to find out historical evidence from inscriptions. It is worth-mentioning that Ashokan inscriptions have been found altogether at 47 places. The name of Ashoka is mentioned only in copies of Minor Rock Edict I which have been found at three places in Karnataka and at one in Madhya Pradesh. All the other inscriptions refer to him as devanampriya (dear to gods) and piyadasi (Priyadarshi). The epigraphists investigated these inscriptions in terms of content, style, language and palaeography in order to find out historical evidence. As they found similarity in all the inscriptions, they concluded that all these inscriptions were issued by the same ruler. The historians and epigraphists constantly assess statements made in inscriptions so as to historical evidence. In some inscriptions, description of the events has been exaggerated or twisted. Hence, the historians have to constantly assess statements so that they may be able to judge whether they are true, plausible or exaggerations.	
23	Main teachings of Jainism are- (A)- According to Jainism, entire world is animated, i.e., even stones, rocks and water have life. (B)- Non-injury to living beings is central to Jaina philosophy. According to Jainism, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through Karma. (C)- To free oneself from the cycle of Karma, asceticism and penance are required. Jaina monks and nuns took five vows. These are (i) to abstain (to decide not to do something) from killing (ii) to abstain from stealing (iii) to abstain from lying (iv) to observe celibacy (not married and not having sex) (v) to abstain from possessing property. Jainism spread to many parts of India. Jaina scholars produced a wealth of literature in Prakrit, Sanskrit and Tamil languages.	3
24	Kitab-ul-Hind is a voluminous text having 80 chapters. It deals with various Indian subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, manners and customs, social life, weights and measures, iconography, laws and metrology.	3

	Al-Biruni did his writing work in Arabic. He probably penned his works for peoples living along the frontiers of the subcontinent. As has already been mentioned, he had knowledge of several languages. He knew very well about the translations and adaptations of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit texts into Arabic. These included a variety of subjects, from fables to works on astronomy and medicine. However, he was a critic of the writing style of these texts and wanted to improve it. A salient feature of the writing style of the Kitab-ul-Hind is that generally a distinctive structure has been adopted in each chapter by Al-Biruni. It began with a question. Then a description was made on the basis of Sanskritic traditions and it was followed by a question. According to some present-day scholars, the writing style, clearly reflects Al-Biruni's interest in mathematics.	
25	Factors responsible for the rise of bhakti movement are as following- - A- Evils of Hinduism - B- Moral Degradation of Brahmanas - C- The Philosophical Nature of the Path of Jnana - D- Danger of Islam - E- Influence of Saint Devotees - F- Rise of Saint Devotees	3
26	The following measures were taken to ensure unity among rebels. (A)-In all their proclamations the rebels repeatedly appealed to all sections of the society irrespective of caste, creed and religion (Hindus and Muslims). (B)-The proclamations that were being made by Muslim Princes or in their names took into consideration the sentiments of Hindus. (C)-Proclamations talked about the pre-British period which was a glorious one. (D)-Proclamations issued under the name of Bahadur Shah Jafar, appealed both Hindus and Muslims to join the struggle under the standards of both Mahavir and Muhammad.	3
27	1-Lord Dalhousie describe the Kingdom of Awadh as 'a Cherry that will drop into our mouth one day'. 2-Lord Wellesley introduced subsidiary alliance in Awadh in 1801. Gradually, the British developed more interest in the kingdom of Awadh. 3-The British were looking at role of Awadh as producer of cotton and indigo and also as principal market of upper India. 4-By the 1850s, British conquered all major areas of India like the Maratha lands, the Doab, the Carnatic, the Punjab and Bengal. The annexation of Awadh in 1856 completed the	3

	territorial annexation which started a century earlier with the annexation of Bengal. 5-Dalhousie displaced Nawab Wazid Ali Shah and exiled to Calcutta on plea that Awadh is being misgoverned. 6-British government wrongly assume that Nawab Wazid Ali was an unpopular ruler. On the contrary, he was widely loved and people bemoaned for the loss of Nawab. 7-The removal of Nawab led to dissolution of court and decline of culture. Musicians, dancers, poets, cooks, retainers and administrative officials, all lost their livelihood. OR The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798. All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions. These were: (i) The British would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power. (ii) In the territory of the ally, a British armed contingent would be stationed. (iii) The ally would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent (iv) The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British.	
SECTION -C		
28	Many Harappan sites were situated outside Indus valley. This civilisation is named after first explored site Harappa Harappan culture was an urban one. 1-The houses were made of burnt bricks and contained more than one storey. 2- The cities were well-planned and thickly populated. 3-The drainage system was excellent with house-drains emptying into street drains. 4-The roads were straight and wide. 5-The citadel of Harappa had public buildings. 6- Most cities had huge granaries. 7-After the decline of the Harappan culture town planning was forgotten and there was absence of city life for about a thousand years. 8- Lothal had a dockyard and was an important trading centre. OR Mahajanapadas were states that existed between 6th and 4th BC centuries. Buddhist and Jain texts mention sixteen Mahajanapadas. The name of all these are not uniform in all texts but some names are common and uniform which means they were the powerful ones. These Mahajanapadas are Vaji, Magadha, Kaushal, Kuru, Panchal and Gandhar. The important features of the Mahajanapadas are as follows. 1. Most of the Mahajanapadas were ruled by powerful kings. However, there were some Mahajanapadas where rule was in the hands of people, we call them republics. In some states the	8

	king and the subject had collective control on the economic resources of the state. 2. Every Mahajanapada had its own capital. The capital normally would be surrounded by fort. The fortification of the capital was needed for protection and economic resources. 3. It was around 6th Century BC, Brahmins began to compile scripture called "Dharmshastra" which states rules of morality including that of monarch. Herein it was mentioned that the king should be Kshatriya. 4. The main job of the king was collection of taxes from farmers, traders, craftsmen. They also accepted donations. 5. It was considered fair to plunder neighbouring countries for riches. 6. Gradually Mahajanapadas began to have full time army and officials. Soldiers were from the ranks of farmers.	
29	Amarnayaka were the military commanders of the Vijayanagar empire Salient features of Amarnayaka system are as follows- 1- They were the military commanders who were given (allotted some territories to rule by the ruler of Vijayanagara Empire. 2-They were free to carry out the administration of their state. 3 -They had right to collect land revenue from the peasants and other taxes from the crafts persons and traders living under their territory. 4-They kept some portion of the revenue collected for their personal consumption and for the maintenance of their horses and elephants and submitted the rest to the state treasury, 5-Through their help, the rulers of Vijayanagara had firmly established and then controlled in peninsular region. 6-They can be transferred from one place to another OR (i) The river Tungabhadra flows in the north easterly direction and surrounded by charming granite hills. (ii) Many streams flow down from mountains and merged with the river, Tungabhadra. (iii) On these streams, embankments were built to form water reservoirs of different sizes. (iv) Vijayanagara was the most arid zones of Southern peninsula, most elaborated arrangement were made to store rainwater. (v) Tanks and canal constructed to store rainwater. For examples; (a) Kamalpurans water tank not only irrigated field but also conducted through a channel to the royal centre. (vi) Hiriya canal built by rulers of the Sangama Dynasty, was the most important sources of irrigation.	8

30	The people living around the Rajmahal hills were known as the Paharias. They practised shifting cultivation and lived on forest produce. They would clear patches of forest by cutting bushes and burning the undergrowth. The potash from the ash made the land fertile. The Paharias would grow a variety of pulses and millets for consumption. Their agriculture mainly depended on hoe. They, with the help of hoes, scratched the ground lightly and cultivated the cleared land for a few years. Then they left it fallow for some years and would cultivate by preparing new patches. After sometime, the land left fallow recovered its fertility and thus was re-cultivated. Lifestyle- Besides agriculture, the forest products too, were means of livelihood of the Paharias. The forest-fruits and flowers formed a significant part of their food. They would collect the flowers of mahua for food. They used to collect wood for charcoal production. They also gathered silk cocoons and resin for sale. The undergrowth spreading like a mat below the trees and the patches of grass covering the lands left fallow served as pasture for the cattle of the Paharias. Thus, hunting, shifting cultivation, food gathering, charcoal producing and silk-worm rearing were the main occupations of the Paharias. They were intimately connected to the forest because of these occupations. They led a simple life in the lap of nature. They would make their hutments within OR Ferminger's Fifth Report- Several changes were introduced in the sphere of land revenue during the 19th century. Many of these changes were elaborately documented in Ferminger's report, submitted to the British Parliament in 1813. It was the fifth of the series of reports on the administration and activities of the British East India Company in India; therefore, it is known as 'The Fifth Report' or 'Ferminger's Fifth Report'. It was a voluminous report. It ran into 1002 pages of which more than 800 pages were appendices. Petitions of zamindars and ryots, reports of collectors from various districts, statistical tables on revenue returns, and notes on the revenue and judicial administration of Bengal and Madras (present day Tamil Nadu) written by officials, were reproduced in them. Causes of the Presentation- Several significant causes contributed for its presentation: 1. With the establishment of British East India Company's rule in Bengal in 1760s, its activities came under close watch and debate in England. 2. The British East India Company had monopoly over trade with India and China. Several groups in Britain were opposed to it. They wanted to revoke the Royal Charter giving company this monopoly.	8
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	3. There was an increasing number of private traders in Britain who wanted to share in the Indian trade. 4. The British industrialists wanted to open up the Indian market for British manufacturers. Several political groups argued that the benefit of the Conquest of Bengal should go to the British nation as a whole and not only to the East India Company	
SECTION -D		
31	Passage based question	4
32	Passage based question	4
33	Passage based question	4
SECTION –E		
34	Map Based question	5