

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन लखनऊ संभाग /KVS RO LUCKNOW
मासिक अधिगम मूल्यांकन: अगस्त 2025

MONTHLY ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING: AUGUST 2025

विषय: इतिहास/ **SUBJECT: HISTORY**

कक्षा-बारहवीं/**CLASS- XII**

अवधि-1घंटा/**DURATION- 1 HOUR**

अधिकतम अंक /**M.M-30**

Marking Scheme

S NO.		MM
1	B. Ibn Battuta	1
2	C. Fluency in multiple languages and a broad intellectual curiosity.	1
3	B. Andal was a woman Nayanar, she incorporated the prevailing caste system in the society.	1
4	B. Alwars	1
5	C. Integration of cults	1
6	A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
7	A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
8	The khanqah was the centre of social life. It comprised several small rooms and a big hall where inmates and visitors lived and prayed. The Shaikh lived in a small room on the roof of the hall where he met visitors in the morning and evening. There was an open kitchen (langar). From morning till evening people from all walks of life, came to seek the blessings from the Shaikh in various matters. Other visitors included poets such as Amir Hasan Sijzi and Amir Khusru and the court historian Ziyauddin Barani and all of them wrote about the Shaikh.	3
9	1. He rejected the religious texts of both Hindus and Muslims. 2. He preached God is Nirakar viz. without any shape. 3. He criticised the religious practices like ceremonial bath, sacrifices , idol worship, and emphasised simplicity. 4. He called upon his followers to connect to divine by remembering and repeating the divine name. Guru Nanak expressed himself in Punjabi, the language of the local people in a lyrical form called Shabad. Shabad can be recited in various ragas.	3
10	1 Kabir described the 'Ultimate Reality' by drawing the ranges of traditions such as from Islam, he had drawn the Ultimate Reality as Allah, Khuda, Hazrat and Pir. Several terms from the vedantic traditions, such as Alakh, Nirakar, Brahmana, Atman were also taken.	1+1+2=4

	2 Kabir used monotheism and iconoclasm to attack Hindu polytheism and idol worship and said God is one. God is the ultimate reality and one lord of the world, although he is known by several names. 3 Student View	
11	Ibn Battuta found cities in the subcontinent full of exciting opportunities for those who are able and have resources and skills. · The cities were densely populated and prosperous. Cities were disrupted during wars invasions. His account said that streets in many cities were crowded and bright and colourful markets were with full of many varieties of goods. · He described Delhi as a vast city, with a great population, the largest in India. · Bazaars were not only places of economic transaction but also the hub of social and cultural activities. · Many bazaars had mosque and temple with spaces for public performances by dancers and singers. · Ibn Battuta noted that the cities obtained its wealth from villages. · This was because of the agricultural production with two crops a year. · He says that there was a great demand for Indian textiles like cotton cloth, fine muslins, silks, brocade and satin. · He further says that certain varieties of fine muslin were so expensive that could be worn only by the nobles and the very rich. OR The question of landownership · According to Bernier, one of the fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe was the lack of private property in the Indian society. · He had a firm belief in the virtues of private property. · Crown ownership of land was harmful for both state and its people. · He thought that the Mughal Emperor owned all land and distributed it among the nobles. · He argued that lands under the crown ownership could not be passed on to their children. · So they were averse to any long-term investment in the sustenance and expansion of production. · The absence of private property prevented the emergence of the class of 'improving' landlords as it was in Western Europe to maintain and improve the land. · It had ruined the agriculture and oppressed the peasants and the living standards of all sections in the society declined except the ruling aristocracy.	8
12	(b) A- Lumbani B-Bodhgaya	