

SET-1
Kendriya Vidyalaa Sangthan
Pre-Board Examination (2025-26)
Class - XII

इतिहास HISTORY

MARKING SCHEME

अधिकतम अंक Max. Marks: 80

Q. No.	SECTION-A (MCQs) <i>Section A contains 21 questions. Attempt all questions.</i>	Ma rks
1	A) S N Roy	1
2	<p>(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</p> <p>According to the latest NCERT History Class XII textbook "Themes in Indian History" Part-1, both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true—but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>NCERT clearly states that Harappans ate a wide range of plant and animal products, including fish. It also lists various animal bones found (including fowl), but emphasizes mainly cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo, pig, with evidence of fish and fowl—not specifically dogs and cats as dietary evidence. The presence of bones of dogs, cats, and birds does not fully explain the diversity of the Harappan diet.</p> <p>The explanation related to the assertion and reason about the Harappan diet and the bones found is on page 3 of the NCERT Class 12 History textbook "Themes in Indian History" Part-1 (latest 2024-25 edition). It is in the section titled "2. Subsistence Strategies," where it discusses the Harappan consumption of a wide range of plant and animal products, including fish, and mentions animal bones found at Harappan sites like cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo, pig, wild species, fish, and fowl.</p>	1
3	D) Gahpati	1
4	D) The project took 17 years to complete.	1
5	C) Both statements a and b are correct	1
6	B) An image of Durga from Mahabalipuram	1

7	A) H.H. Cole (Page 98-99 NCERT Part-1)	1
8	(C) (a) (iv), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (i)	1
9	A) Bernier	1
10	(B) Kabir	1
11	C) Only ii is correct Explanation: The Hajar Ram Temple in Vijayanagar was dedicated to the king and royal family exclusively as a private shrine. The Virupaksha Temple and Vitthal Temple were public temples, open for worship, not restricted to the royal family. Mahanavami Dibba was a ceremonial platform used for royal events, not a temple dedicated solely to the royal family.	1
12	(C) (1), (4), (3) and (2)	1
13	A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
14	(A) Rich Farmers of Bengal	1
15	D) Francis Buchanan	1
16	(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
17	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) B) (c) (d) (b) (a)	1
18	(A) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru	1
19	(C) 1, 3, 2, 4	1
20	D) Only iv is correct	1
21	(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.	1
	Section B <i>(Question no. 22 to 27 are Short Answer Type Questions.)</i>	
22	A) <u>AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Representations on seals and terracotta sculpture indicate that the bull was known, and archaeologists extrapolate from this that oxen were used for ploughing. ● Terracotta models of the plough have been found at sites in Cholistan and at Banawali. Evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan has also been found. ● Traces of irrigation canals have been found at Shortugahi in Afghanistan. ● Traces of rainwater harvesting (Water reservoirs) found in Dholavira in Gujarat through water reservoirs. 	3

	<p><u>B) WEIGHTS:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called Chert and generally cubical, with no markings. ● The lower denominations of weights were binary (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc. up to 12,800), while the higher denominations followed the decimal system. ● The smaller weights were probably used for weighing jewellery and beads. ● Metal scale-pans have also been found. 	
23	<p><u>MAHABHARATA: A DYNAMIC TEXT</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mahabharata was written in a variety of languages. ● Those people who wrote versions of the epic added stories that originated or circulated in their localities. ● The central story of the epic was often retold in many ways. Episodes were depicted in sculpture and painting ● They also provided themes for a wide range of performing arts-plays, dances, and other kinds of narrations. 	3
24	<p>Al-Biruni discussed mainly three barriers that obstructed the understanding of Indian society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first barrier was the language. To him, Sanskrit was so different from Arabic and Persian and the ideas and concepts could not be easily translated from one language to another. ● The second barrier that Al-Beruni identified was the difference in religious beliefs and practices. ● The third barrier was the self-observation and consequent insularity of the local population. He depended mainly on the works of Brahmins and often quoted from the Vedas, the Puranas, the Bhagavad Gita, the works of Patanjali and the Manu Smriti. 	3
25	<p>Functions of Panchayat :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community welfare- construction of a bund or digging of canal which peasants usually could not afford to do on their own. 2. Arrangement against natural calamities like flood, famine etc. 3. Regulate rural societies like marriage and caste. 4. To ensure the caste boundaries among various communities. 5. Punishment- for example, to levy fines and inflict from the communities. 	3
26	<p>The Santhals were given land to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal. By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh. This was declared to be the land of the Santhals.</p>	3

	<p>They were to live within it, practise plough agriculture, and become settled peasants. At least one-tenth of the area was to be cleared and cultivated within the first ten years. The territory was surveyed and mapped.</p> <p>Santhal myths and songs of the nineteenth century refer very frequently to a long history of travel: they represent the Santhal past as one of continuous mobility, a tireless search for a place to settle. In the Damin-i-Koh Santhal's journey seemed to have come to an end.</p>	
27	<p><u>A. The causes of failure of revolt of 1857 were:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spread in a limited area. South and West India remained unaffected. 2. The middle class, upper class and educated class did not support the revolt. 3. Efficient Railways and transport systems helped the British to suppress the revolt. 4. Revolt started before the fixed date. 5. Lack of weapons and resources with rebels 6. Efficient and able British commander <p><u>OR</u></p> <p><u>B. Subsidiary alliance</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It was introduced by Lord Wellesley in 1798 2. It was alliance between the British and Princely states. <p style="text-align: center;">❖ Main Provisions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British will protect the state 2. A British armed contingent will be deputed in the state 3. State will provide resource for contingent 4. State could not make arrangement or engage in war without permission of the British 5. The British resident will be designated in the state. Resident was representative of the governor general. 	3
	<p>Section C</p> <p>(Question no 28 to 30 are Long Answer Type Questions)</p>	
28	<p>a) <u>The status of Divine Kings</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One means of claiming high status was to identify with a variety of deities. 2. The notions of kingship they wished to project are perhaps best evidenced in their coins and sculpture. 3. The statues of Kushana rulers have been found installed in a shrine at Mat near Mathura 4. Similar statues have been found in a shrine in Afghanistan as well. Some historians feel this indicates that the Kushans considered themselves godlike. 5. Rulers adopted the title <i>devaputra</i>, or “son of god”, possibly inspired by Chinese rulers 	8

	<p>who called themselves sons of heaven.</p> <p>6. Many states depended on <i>Samants</i>, men who maintained themselves through local resources including control over land.</p> <p>7. They offered homage and provided military support to rulers. Powerful <i>Samants</i> could become kings: conversely, weak rulers might find themselves being reduced to positions of subordination.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>b) Agricultural practices were transformed from 6th century BCE onwards because of the increasing burden of taxes imposed by the state. The kings demanded considerable taxes from the subjects, from 6th century BCE onwards. In order to fulfil this demand for more taxes, the farmers started finding new means to increase the production of their crops.</p> <p>These new means were:</p> <p>Shift Towards Plough Agriculture practices were significantly transformed by the shift to plough agriculture which spread in fertile alluvial river valleys such as those of the Ganga and the Kaveri. Use of Iron-Tipped Ploughshare In the areas of high rainfall, the use of iron-tipped ploughshare turned the alluvial soil into highly fertile ground.</p> <p>Use of Paddy Transplantation Paddy transplantation technique was used in which seeds were first broadcast then the saplings were transplanted in water logged fields. This ensured a higher ratio of survival of saplings and higher yields and dramatically increased the production of paddy crop.</p> <p>Although, this process requires a high degree of manual labour. Use of Irrigation to Increase Productivity Irrigation was another strategy to increase agricultural production. The irrigation was done through wells and tanks and sometimes the canals were used. Communities as well as individuals organized the construction of irrigation works.</p> <p>The process of construction of irrigation was often recorded in the inscriptions by the kings. The use of such technologies led to an increase in agricultural production which ultimately led to a growing differentiation amongst people engaged in agriculture. The large landholders and village headmen emerged as powerful figures who exercised control over the cultivators or agricultural labourers. Thus, there was a remarkable change in the field of agriculture from 6th century BCE.</p>	
29	<p>a) The Amara-Nayaka were military commanders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They were given territories to govern by the Raya. ● They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craft persons and traders of their areas. 	8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining, stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents provided Vijayanagar kings with an effective fighting force. ● Some of the revenue was also used for the maintenance of temples and irrigation works ● The Amar-Nayakas paid tribute to the king annually. They personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty. <p>Any other relevant point .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mahanavami Dibba of Vijayanagar was the Centre of elaborate rituals.’ Explain the statement with suitable examples. ● Mahanavami Dibba is a platform with a base of 11,000 sq ft and a height of 40 ft. ● It supported a wooden structure. ● The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings. ● Rituals associated with the structure concluded with the Dussehra, or Navaratri. ● The kings displayed their prestige, power on the occasion. ● The images were worshipped. ● The state horse was worshipped. ● A ceremony of sacrificing animals. ● Dances, Wrestling matches. ● Processions of decorated horses, elephants, Chariots, Soldiers, ● Ritual presentations of Nayakas before the king. ● The king inspected the armies of Nayakas. ● Gifts, tributes were given by Nayakas to the king. 	
30	<p>a) MAHATMA GANDHI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● His simplicity. Simple clothing, lifestyle and behaviour. ● His two major concepts- Truth and Non-violence. ● Language: He mostly used Hindi in India as a medium of conversation. ● His early successful movements of Champaran, Kheda and Ahmadabad. ● Taking Muslims together and to think about their upliftment. ● He was against casteism and untouchability. Gave a new name harijan, published newspaper harijan and lived in harijan areas to eradicate untouchability. ● Their national movements to unite people for freedom like non-cooperation, civil disobedience and Quit India movement. ● Swadeshi movement: He promoted Indian made items and boycotted British goods. Started charkha for self-reliance and self-dependence and development. 	8

	<p align="center">(Any other points to be explained)</p> <p>b) Private Script: -Private letters give us a glimpse of his/her own thought. In letters we see people expressing their anger and pain, their dismay and anxiety, their hopes and frustrations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The language of the letters is often shaped by the awareness that they may one day be published. • The fear that a letter may get into print often prevents people from expressing their opinion freely. • Mahatma Gandhi regularly published in his journal, Harijan, letters that others wrote to him. Nehru edited a collection of letters written to him during the national movement and published ‘A Bunch of Old Letters’. <p>Govt. Records. The colonial rulers always kept a strict vigilance on issues which they considered against them. The govt. records are also an important source of information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 20th century many fortnightly reports were written. They were based on the information received from policemen and other officials. • The reports of Salt Law says that the Home Minister was not ready to acknowledge that Mahatma Gandhi enjoyed mass- support. <p>News Papers: Contemporary newspapers are also important source. there were published in English as well as other Indian languages which tracked Gandhi ji’s movement and reported on his activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were published by the people who had their own political opinions and world views. • The reports published in London would be different from the reports in an Indian Nationalist paper. 	
	<p>Section D</p> <p>(Section D contains three source based Questions)</p>	
31	<p>a) Pitak means box. There are three Pitakas in Buddhism - Vinay Pitak, Sutta Pitak and Abhidhamm Pitak.</p> <p>b) i) simplicity ii) No complicated rituals, iii) Buddha’s speech in the common language- Pali, iv) Focused on the so called lower class of the society.</p> <p>c) by assigning work according to strength, by giving food and wages, by tending to sickness; by sharing delicacies and by granting leave when he or she requires.</p>	4
32	a) In Guru Granth Saheb	4

	<p>b) Hindu and Muslims</p> <p>c) One, Formless (Nirakaar) and without any attributes (Nirgun) but called by different names.</p>	
33	<p>a) Separate Electorate, in 1909, was reserving the seats for minorities in the area where their population was dominant. Their members were Muslims and voters were Muslims also.</p> <p>b) It will be suicidal to the minorities and will do them tremendous harm.</p> <p>c) They should not be isolated from the rest of the country. They must join the main stream to get the common benefits of the nation.</p>	
34	<p>34.1 AND 34.2</p>  <p>for visually impaired candidates</p> <p>34.1. – Bodhgaya and Kushinagar</p> <p>34.2. – Champaran, Kheda and Ahmadabad (any two)</p> <p>34.3. - Arrah</p>	5

