

**Class: XII**  
**KTPI (Code No. 073)**  
**Marking Scheme 2018-19**

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

**Notes: A close match to the answers below should not be expected or insisted upon; what matters is whether the student has got the right idea/concept and how clearly he/she has expressed it. Also, the proper use of diacritical marks for Sanskrit words is not expected and should not be considered a factor in evaluation.**

Q No	SECTION A	Marks
Q1	1. The concepts are mainly the four stages of life ( <i>āśramas</i> ) and their respective dharmas, and the four ends of life ( <i>puruṣārthas</i> ). A good answer could briefly comment on their components and remark that a life lived along such concepts will be a well-ordered, purposeful life. <i>Niškāma karma</i> may be mentioned, although it is not a concept meant to “order” life; it is a practice part of the broader concept of karma yoga.	4
	2. A good answer would point out that in today’s context, brahmacarya as the phase of studentship, followed by <i>grhastha</i> , the stage of the householder, still have applicability. <i>Vanaprastha</i> , since retiring to forests is no longer in fashion, is now simply retired life. When the retired person has spiritual inclinations or pursuits, it may be said to be a rough equivalent to <i>saṁnyāsa</i> . Broadly, therefore, the classification remains applicable.	4
	3. This answer may be allowed a degree of subjectivity, since perhaps no historical figure will be a perfect embodiment of <i>niškāma karma</i> . Several freedom fighters, from Tilak to Gandhi, would provide fair answers. Many spiritual figures, such as Kabir, Swami Vivekananda and many more, or a teacher such as Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, would provide fine examples too.	4
	4. A good answer would point out rigorous planning, sanitation, a general sense of civic order, examples of standardization.	4
	5. Today’s urban problems are clearly far more challenging and complicated than those the Harappans had to face; however, we do not seem to be coping with them well, judging by the condition of our cities. The Harappans, on the other hand, seem to have been efficiently managing issues of water supply, sanitation, perhaps even garbage disposal.	4
	<b>SECTION B</b>	
Q2	A good answer would be that the ancient educational system took care of all aspects of the student’s personality, including the physical body, which was developed and maintained through exercises, yoga, games, and martial arts. All techniques of	10

	wrestling, combat, etc. were regarded as noble and part of a desirable all-round development, and the educational system took care to impart them. It seems to compare favourably with our current system, in which the place given to physical skills and accomplishments is minimal.	
<b>Q3</b>	<p>(1) Possible lines of answer: The <i>mārgī</i> form of Indian arts corresponds to their classical expression. It is codified, rests on a theory of aesthetics (such as the one developed in <i>Nāṭyaśāstra</i>), and in time integrated art forms from all over India, whether in drama, dance or music (the performing arts). The <i>deśī</i> tradition is not codified, freer and more spontaneous, but has influenced the <i>mārgī</i> form and vice versa. The same interaction can be seen in the module on painting, where classical and folk forms have existed side by side.</p> <p>(2) Possible lines of answer: Let us note first that a pond or lake is much more valuable than a well, as they are water harvesting devices and serve a larger number of people. But the text chiefly means that nothing is more precious than a tree — it gives shade, fodder, medicinal bark and roots, firewood, sometimes fruit, etc. This at a time when the word “afforestation” did not exist; the message for today is obvious. Finally, the association between a tree and the four aims of life brings another dimension, that of the sacredness of nature, to which some ecological thinkers are returning today.</p>	<b>15</b> <b>(one question out of two)</b>
	<b>SECTION C</b>	
<b>Q4</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First, the production of cotton and silk, both of them non-existent in the ancient western world. Then the varieties of textiles produced out of those two fabrics; variety of designs, of colours (and therefore dyes) and of techniques (painting, printing, embroidery) to create those designs.</li> <li>2. Many answers are possible. Grammar alone can give precision and clarity to language, and language was seen in India as central to knowledge. Language is also the vehicle of sacred mantras (in the Vedas, for instance), intellectual texts, debates, inquiries, none of which are possible without elaborate grammar, which explains the very high importance attached to grammatical tradition in India, not only in Sanskrit but in every classical language, and the important contributions from a number of great scholars, beginning with Pāṇini.</li> <li>3. It implies that dharma is the overarching concept guiding the society (this is reflected in Aśoka’s Edicts, for instance). But dharma is not a simple “law” identical for everyone; there was, in theory at least, a dharma for every caste, a dharma for every stage of life, a very demanding dharma for the ruler (hence many royal inscriptions boasting of a “dharmic” rule), etc.</li> <li>4. <i>Nāṭya</i> corresponds to drama; it is the dramatic element of a stage performance. <i>Nṛtya</i> is the rhythmic movement of the body in dance (combined with emotion or <i>rasa</i> and <i>bhava</i>). <i>Nṛtta</i> stands for rhythmic movements and steps; <i>nṛtya</i> and <i>nṛtta</i> are therefore the chief components of dance.</li> <li>5. Mesopotamia, the Persian Gulf, Iran and Central Asia right from the Harappan period; the Mediterranean region, including Egypt, especially during the Roman Empire; eastern Africa; China; southeast Asia (including what is today Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and beyond).</li> </ol>	<b>3</b> <b>marks each for 5 questions out of 6, hence 15 max.</b>

	6. A variety of textiles, spices, jewels and ornaments, ivory, timber, sandalwood, monkeys, peacocks, perfumes, aromatic and medicinal plants, sugar, rice, iron, steel, paper....	
<b>Q5</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A textile made from unbleached cotton, originally from Calicut.</li><li>2. The Kaveri.</li><li>3. Hyder Ali.</li><li>4. Rao Jodha and Jaswant Singh.</li><li>5. Architecture.</li><li>6. Dramatic expression.</li><li>7. Mithila in Bihar.</li><li>8. The science of etymology.</li><li>9. They used it for mummification.</li><li>10. About 60% of the world GDP.</li></ol>	<b>1 mark each</b>

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