

Class: XII

KTPI (Code No. 073)

Marking Scheme 2020-21

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 (a)	SECTION A	Marks
Q.1 (a)	1. A good answer can have the following points. Flexibility of the body, developing skills to use weapons, a personal development programme that aims to develop good physical and mental health and enhance agility, reflexes and skills for self-defence. An art to discipline both body and mind, the main goal of Kalarippayattu is to gain control over one's aggressive tendencies and remove one's defects.	2
	2. A standard answer can have the following details. Weapons like dagger, mace, sword, spear, fist dagger, deer horn dagger and <i>Urumī</i> . Details of <i>Urumī</i> should be mentioned.	2
	3. Answer to this question finds a reference to the third paragraph of the passage. A description of all the five stages can be found there.	3
	4. Answer may revolve around the following aspects. It is a well-designed, all-round development programme that aims to develop good physical and mental health and also enhance agility, reflexes and skill for self-defence.	3
Q.1 (b)	1. Expected answer should have the following points. The Painted Grey Ware, the Northern Black-Polished Ware (NBPW), shaped on fast-spinning wheels using fine clay and fired to a high temperature.	2
	2. A good answer should include evidences of their products like glazed pots and fine fired bricks of precise proportions, with details of designs and painting done on them.	2
	3. A good answer should mention the importance of the standardized proportions of brick making since Harappan times till now, and the Harappan use of the so-called "English bond". Some cities, such as Mohenjodaro, were equipped with a sanitation system built with fired bricks.	3
	4. Answer should have content from the third paragraph of the passage which refers to different steps in bead making technology, including polishing, colouring, glazing, and sophistication in bead drilling/perforation.	3

	Answer could also include the fact that Harappan long beads were highly appreciated by Mesopotamian civilization.	
	<b>SECTION B</b>	
Q.2	<p>i. Answer should discuss how the education was modelled in the ancient times from passage (a) on education which explains how “pupils were trained to guide their life in consonance with dharma”.</p> <p><i>As this question is aimed to test the ability of presenting one’s own view, a certain level of freedom should be considered. If the views are in consonance with the ancient education system, full marks can be awarded.</i></p>	2
	<p>ii. Answer can have the content from — Indian education aimed at both the inner and the outer dimension of a person. Truth, patience, ..... the inner values cultivated by Indian education. The outer goal of mastering a discipline, ..... assiduously pursued ..... tradition is ethically inflected. It is the concept of Dharma that enabled Indian education system to achieve its various goals like bridging between inner and outer dimension of personality development of a student.</p>	3
	<p>iii. The following points to be incorporated in the answer.</p> <p>Varṇa and āśrama were seen as two factors that help an individual perform his/her appropriate duty. Varṇa dharmas and āśrama dharmas were designed to fulfil one’s social, moral and spiritual aspects.</p>	2
	<p>iv. A good answer has these points. Ancient Indian ethical values were founded on the concept of <i>ṛta</i> (all-pervading cosmic order). It is <i>ṛta</i> that makes harmony and balance in nature and in society. If we analyze the problems of today, it can be suggested that the very harmony and balance are missing due to the unawareness of the cosmic order in the individual and the society. <i>(Here also, a certain level of freedom should be considered.)</i></p>	3
Q.3	<p>(1) A possible answer could be..... Without the study of six <i>vedāṅgās</i>, the study of Veda is incomplete. In fact, these limbs of Veda are the devices and means to understand Vedic text and to enable one to put the Vedic text into practice. <i>Śikṣā</i> or phonetics deals with the accurate rendition of mantras.</p> <p>The following points need to be discussed in the answer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various aspects of speech-sounds.</li> <li>• Places of articulation and efforts of articulation.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Possible lines of answer: Origin of temple architecture, inspiration of the basic design, philosophy behind temple architecture. Evolution of temples may start from rock-cut structures with examples, monolithic temples, constructed temples, common concepts on constructed temples (<i>gopura, jagatī, maṇḍapa.....Śikhara</i>). <i>nāgara, drāvida</i> and <i>vesara</i> styles with examples, how despite regional variations such as Chalukya (Karnataka) style or Kalinga (Odisha) styles, yet the basic plan and philosophy behind construction of temples remained the same. Appropriate examples of temples and appropriate information other than that mentioned in the textbook may also be accepted if correct. <i>(In this question, completeness</i></p>	15  (One question out of three)

	<p><i>should not be insisted upon.)</i></p> <p>(3) Possible lines of answer: India's natural environmental advantages / blessings like great variety of soils, monsoon, large network of perennial rivers etc. evidences of agriculture since 6000 BCE, examples of evidences in the form of techniques mentioned in ancient texts on every aspect agriculture like seed and sowing, manures, irrigation, pest management etc. Giving details on cattle rearing and management as an integral part of agriculture. Drawing parallels about some of the techniques / customs / traditions / festivals which are practised even today. Elucidating on how India society has been agriculture-centred and how traditions and festivals thrive around it can be cited.</p> <p><i>(Any appropriate information in these lines should be considered even if it is beyond the textbook; completeness need not be insisted upon.)</i></p>	
	<b>SECTION B</b>	
Q.4	<p>1. A good answer may draw from the following: The techniques of all four modes of <i>abhinaya</i> viz. <i>āṅgika</i>, <i>vācika</i>, <i>āhārya</i> and <i>sāttvika</i> are an integral part of Kathakali. The three chief components (<i>nāṭya</i>, <i>nṛtta</i> and <i>nṛtya</i>) of Indian classical dance are blended in this dance. The <i>abhinaya</i> is presented in three stages: (1) word-to-word synchronization; (2) interpretation of the full line; and (3) <i>abhinaya</i> of the dancer following the singer. The dancers express themselves through organized <i>mudrās</i> and facial expressions. Also, the effective use of costumes and make-up depending on the characters will strengthen the <i>abhinaya</i>.</p> <p>2. A good answer may draw from the following: <i>lāsya</i> and <i>tāṇḍava</i> are two classification of dance besides <i>mārgī</i> and <i>deśī</i>. These two varieties are based on the characters. The <i>tāṇḍava</i> style stands for the vigorous expression and actions and feelings regardless whether the dance is performed by men or women. <i>lāsya</i> stands for elements of grace and softness and gentle emotions. Love is the predominant sentiment in <i>lāsya</i>. This style is usually associated with women. It is believed that Mother <i>Pārvatī</i> taught <i>lāsya</i> to <i>Uṣā</i>, sage <i>Bāṇa</i>'s daughter, who then passed on the art to the women of India.</p> <p>3. A good answer may draw from the following: India is known for its varied cultural backgrounds. Folk dance forms are diverse and are integral part of India's forest and hill communities. These simple dance forms are performed as a part of community celebrations or observances. These dances are performed for every possible occasion to celebrate the arrival of seasons, the birth of a child, a wedding and festivals, social activities such as hunting and food gathering. Folk dance plays a great role in India in showcasing the tribal and rural culture of India.</p> <p>4. Answer can be from the text itself: The <i>Manasollāsa</i> gives a detailed description of the wrestling pit and says that it should be filled with smooth village soil free from pebbles and other hard objects and should be levelled and kept slightly wet. The ground for combat was known as <i>khalaka</i>; it was to be elevated, circular, even and strong and surrounded by a</p>	<p>3X5=15</p> <p>(5 questions out of six)</p>

	<p><i>vīkṣaṇamaṇḍapa</i> (visitor's gallery). <i>Mallakrīḍāmahotsava</i> or grand wrestling festivals were popular and periodically organized.</p> <p>5. A good answer may include some of the following lines of thoughts (<i>while allowing some freedom and without insisting on completeness</i>): The human mind gets tossed between the shades of right and wrong, as the stories of Mahabharata revealed. This leads to a great amount of churning of the mind, although one should not lose sight of Dharma under any circumstances. Keeping the values of non-violence, truthfulness, absence of anger, charity, forgiveness and self realization as the backdrop of life, every individual should perform one's duties / dharma to the best of their ability, which is the only hope to attain the supreme path of the highest good. Adhering to Dharma alone will give both prosperity (<i>abhyudaya</i>) and the supreme spiritual good (<i>niśreyas</i>).</p> <p>6. Answer can be in line with water technology with some details on dams. These points can be mentioned –</p> <p>i. Earthen embankment meant to contain a reservoir or divert a stream. What made it important was not only its ability to recharge groundwater, but also its being connected to many neighbouring ponds — sometimes in networks extending over hundreds of kilometres.</p> <p>ii. Such networks, which enabled water-rich areas to contribute to less favoured ones, were maintained by village committees, which disappeared when the colonial administration took over.</p> <p><i>(The answer may be given more marks if it mentions a specific example or two of ancient dams.)</i></p>	
Q.5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. d) <i>Nāṭya, nṛtya</i> and <i>nṛtta</i></li> <li>2. a) Upaniṣad</li> <li>3. a) Bhartṛhari</li> <li>4. b) Surapāla</li> <li>5. c) Kuttambalam</li> <li>6. d) DolluKunitha</li> <li>7. d) Mallayuddha</li> <li>8. a) Nagesha Bhatta</li> <li>9. d) Surapāla</li> <li>10. b) Bṛhatsamhita</li> </ol>	1 mark each