

**2025**  
**HISTORY**

Full marks: 80

Time: 3 hours

**General instructions:**

i) *Approximately 15 minutes is allotted to read the question paper and revise the answers.*

ii) *The question paper consists of 28 questions.*

iii) *Marks are indicated against each question.*

*Answer to questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 50 words.*

*Answer to questions carrying 4 marks should not exceed 100 words.*

*Answer to questions carrying 6 marks should not exceed 200 words.*

*Answer to questions carrying 8 marks should not exceed 300 words.*

**N.B:** *Check that all pages of the question paper are complete as indicated on the top left side.*

**Choose the correct answer from the given alternative:**

**10x1=10**

1. Which of the following statement about Mahajapadas are correct? **1**
  - I. Mahajapadas were Magadha, Koshala, Gandhara and Avanti only
  - II. Most Mahajapadas were ruled by kings
  - III. Some, known as Ganas or Sanghas, were oligarchies ruled under rajas
  - IV. Each Mahajapadas had a capital city, which was often fortified

(a) I, II & IV (b) II, III & IV  
(c) I, III & IV (d) I, II & IV
  
2. The following questions consist of two statements – Assertion (A) and Reason (R)  
A: At the apex of whole administration was the Mauryan Emperor who was the fountain – head of all authority.  
R: His powers were unlimited. He was the law giver, the supreme judge, the commander of the army and the chief executive.  
Choose the appropriate answer from the option given below; **1**
  - (a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
  - (b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - (c) A is true but R is false
  - (d) A is false but R is true
  
3. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Mahabharata. **1**
  - (a) It is been written in the Mahabharata at many places that it is itihās.
  - (b) It has been mentioned in Adāiparṃa that the annals of the Bharata dynasty are recorded in the work.
  - (c) Sage Ved Vyas wrote the itihās after the war was over.
  - (d) The archaeological excavations have discovered the submerged city of Dwarka in the state of Gujarat.



- (b) It was the first national movement where women participated equally  
(c) This march made the British realize that their colonial rule would soon come to an end.  
(d) All the above
10. The constitution came into being on 1  
(a) January 26 1950 (b) January 26 1949  
(c) January 26 1951 (d) January 26 1940
11. Ashoka's inscriptions mention five major political centres in the Empire. Give the names of any four political centres of the Mauryas. 2
12. 'There are limits to what epigraphy can reveal'. Justify this statement. 2
13. Highlight the conditions of Hampi Bazaar today. 2
14. Who were the Alvars and the Nayanars? 2
15. Mention any two great principles of Ramananda. 2
16. 'In order to protect the interest of the cultivators, the British Government passed laws from time to time'. Mention any two laws passed by the British Government. 2
17. Can the Revolt of 1857 be considered as a Sepoy Mutiny? Cite any two examples in support of your views. 2
18. The British land revenue policy further gave a set back to the position and authority of the Taluqdars. Justify the statement. 2
19. Mahabharata is a dynamic text. Justify. 4
20. Give any four features of the land settlement and revenue collection introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. 4
21. What were the schemes of communal award? 4
22. Read the source below and answer the questions that follows:

**Village Panchayats**

Every Panchayat was headed by a headman known as Muqaddam or Mandal. Headman held office as long as he enjoyed the confidence of the village elders. In case, he lost the confidence of the elders, he was dismissed by them. The income of the panchayat was the contributions made by individuals to a common financial pool. These funds were used for entertaining revenue officials and community welfare activities. Often these funds were also used for construction purpose. An important function of the panchayat was to ensure

that the caste boundaries among the various communities living in the village were not disturbed. They also performed judicial functions like levy fines and inflicts punishment.

Source: Raghunath: Themes in Indian History

- a. What happened when Mandal lost the confidence of the village elders? (1)
- b. How did the panchayat receive financial assistance? (1)
- c. Based on the passage, identify the important functions of the panchayats in the village administration. (2)

23. Read the source below and answer the questions that follow:

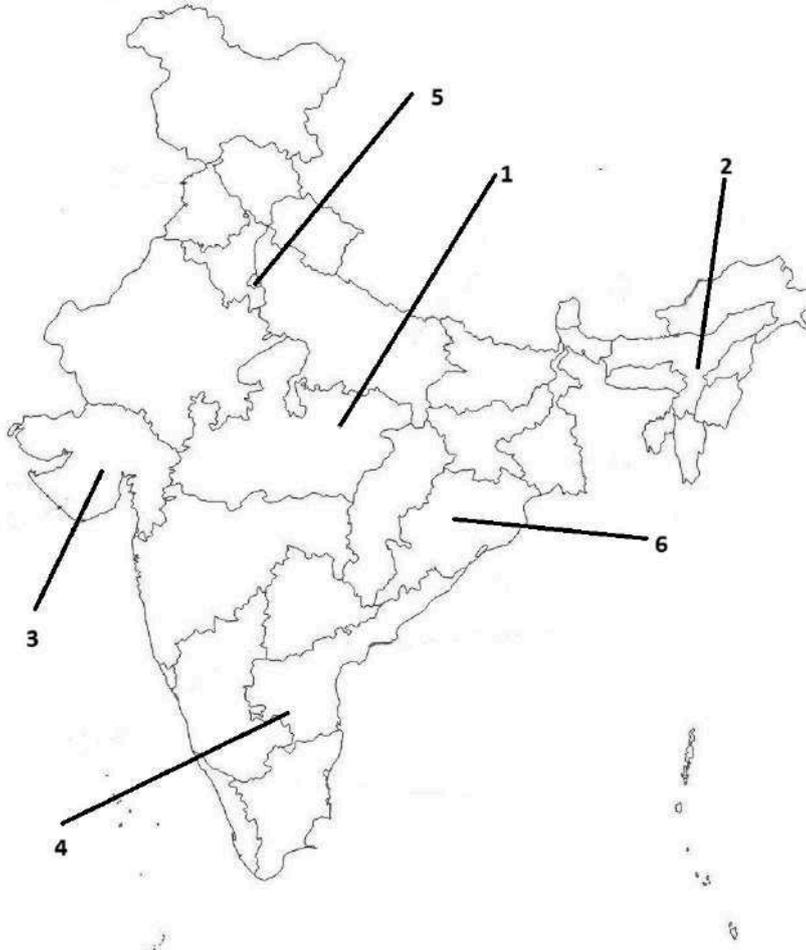
**Colin Mackenzie- Surveyor**

In 1815, Colin Mackenzie was appointed the first Surveyor General of India. He embarked on collecting local histories and surveying historic sites in order to better understand India's past and make governance of the colony easier. He says that "it struggled long under the miseries of bad management ... before the south came under the influence of the British Government". By studying Vijayanagara, Mackenzie believed that the East India Company could gain "much useful information on many of these institutions, laws and customs whose influence still prevails among the various tribes of native forming the general mass of the population to this day".

Source: Raghunath: Themes in Indian History

- a. According to Colin Mackenzie, how was the study of the Vijayanagara useful to the East India Company? (2)
  - b. How did Mackenzie try to rediscover the Vijayanagara Empire? (2)
24. a. "Many reconstruction of the Harappan religion have been done on the basis of influence". Confirm the statement with examples. **6**
- Or**
- b. How do the archaeologists try to reconstruct the past? How do the archaeologists trace social economic difference? (4+2=6)
25. a. Describe the Constituent Assembly of India. **6**
- Or**
- b. What were the ideals expressed in the Objective Revolution?
26. a. Write about the religious practices of the Early Vedic and Later vedic period. **4+4=8**
- Or**
- b. Mention any two differences between the Hinayana and the Mahayana sect of Buddhism. What were the influences of Buddhism in Indian society? (2+6=8)

27. a. Who was Albiruni? What did he write about the condition of India? 1+7=8  
**Or**  
b. Who was Ibn Battuta? What did he write about the condition of India?
28. On the map given below, 6 (six) areas have been numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Name these numbered places which represent the following: 6x1=6



- (a) Lothal (Harappa)
- (b) Sanchi Stupa
- (c) Kalinga War
- (d) Gandhi Irwin Pact
- (e) Origin of Bhakti Movement
- (f) INC session of 1926

**Question for visually impaired students**

- (a) Where is Lothal located?
- (b) Where is Sanchi Stupa located?
- (c) Where was Kalinga War fought?
- (d) Where was Gandhi Irwin pact signed?
- (e) Name the place where Bhakti Movement originated?
- (f) Where was the INC session of 1926 held?

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