



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWTOWN**  
**SESSION 2023-2024**  
**HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION**

**CLASS: IX**  
**SUBJECT: HISTORY & CIVICS (SET A)**

**FULL MARKS: 80**  
**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**General Instructions:**

*Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt all questions from Part I (COMPULSORY). A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II, two out of three questions from Section A and three out of five questions from Section B. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets. [ ]This Question paper consists of six printed pages.*

**PART- I (30 MARKS)**  
**(Attempt all questions)**

**Question 1** [16]

**Choose the correct answers to the question from the given options**

**(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only)**

- i. Which of the following statements is incorrect about the Indian Constitution?
  - a) It prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion
  - b) It grants freedom to profess any religion
  - c) It ensures equality of religious communities
  - d) It gives official status to one religion
- ii. Abolition of titles comes under \_\_\_\_
  - a) Cultural and educational rights
  - b) Right against exploitation
  - c) Right to Equality
  - d) Right to Freedom
- iii. The idea of 'Welfare State' in the Indian constitution is enshrined in its
  - a) Preamble
  - b) Fundamental Rights
  - c) Directive Principles
  - d) Fundamental Duties

**iv. Complete the analogy**

**Part III: Fundamental Rights; Part IV: -----**

- a) Fundamental Duties
- b) Preamble
- c) Rights to minorities
- d) Directive Principles

**v. Tolkappiyam in Sangam Age is the greatest work of -----literature**

- a) Tamil
- b) Telegu
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Kannada

**vi. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicated commercial and economic development?**

- a) Mother Goddess
- b) Seals
- c) Great Bath
- d) Houses

**vii. The earliest settlements of Aryan tribes were at**

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Vanga
- c) Kurukshetra
- d) Sapta Sindhu

**viii. The caste system in India during the early Vedic age was created for**

- a) Occupational division of labour
- b) Immobility of labour
- c) Economic upliftment
- d) Recognition of the dignity of labour

**ix. Which dynasty ruled over Magadha prior to the Mauryan dynasty?**

- a) Sunga
- b) Satavahana
- c) Nanda
- d) Naga

**x. Bindusara sent Ashoka to quell the rebellion in**

- a) Ujjain
- b) Taxila
- c) Suvarnagiri
- d) Tosali

- xi. Which one of the following is the principal source of information of Ashoka's campaign against Kalinga?
- a) Rock Edict XIII
  - b) Pillar edicts
  - c) Indica
  - d) Mahavamsa
- xii. Which king is related to Prayag Prashasti?
- a) Chandragupta
  - b) Ashoka
  - c) Samudragupta
  - d) Bindusara
- xiii. A- Samudragupta permitted Sirimeghvanna, a Buddhist king from Sri Lanka to construct a monastery at Bodh Gaya
- B- Samudragupta was tolerant towards other religions in spite of himself being an orthodox Hindu
- a) Both the statements are correct and statement B is the correct explanation for statement A
  - b) Both the statements are incorrect
  - c) Both the statements are correct but statement B is not the correct explanation of statement A
  - d) Statement A is correct but B is incorrect
- xiv. What is the ascending order of the following administrative units of the Cholas?
- a) Kurram, Nadu , Valanadu ,Mandalam
  - b) Mandalam, Kurram, Nadu, Valanadu
  - c) Valanadu, Nadu, Mandalam, Kurram
  - d) Nadu,Valanadu,Kurram, Mandalam
- xv. Which Chola ruler is called the victor of the Ganges?
- a) Rajaraja the Great
  - b) Rajendra Chola
  - c) Rajendra I
  - d) Rajadhiraja I
- xvi. How many Sangams were held in South India?
- a) Three
  - b) Four
  - c) Five
  - d) Six

**Question 2**

[2x7=14]

- i. Read the news carefully

**Headline:** In a landmark 547 page verdict, a 9- Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously held that Right to Privacy is a fundamental right as it is intrinsic to right to life and is hence a part of Article 21.

**Source:** The Asian Age published on August 25, 2017

**Under which Fundamental Right is right to life grouped? How does the judiciary provide protection to Indian citizens in case of fundamental rights violation?**

- ii. Who was the first and the last tirthankara?
- iii. Which literary sources help us to know about the Mauryan Age?
- iv. Identify the following officials:
  - a. They were the secret agents during the time of the Mauryans.
  - b. The mayor during the Gupta Period.
- v. With what titles were Ashoka adorned?
- vi. When was the Indian constitution enacted?
- vii. Which were the four orders of the Vedic society?

**PART II****SECTION A**

[Answer any two questions from this section]

**Question 3**

**The constitution of India highlighted the aspirations of the framers.**

**With reference to the Indian Constitution answer the following:**

- i. Why was 26<sup>th</sup> January chosen as the date for the constitution to come into force? [4]
- ii. What does the Indian constitution define? [3]
- iii. Explain any 3 Freedoms enjoyed by the citizens of India. [3]

**Question 4**

**India is a federation with unitary features. Refer to this statement and answer the following**

- i. Differentiate between single and dual citizenship with suitable examples. [4]
- ii. Who can be a voter in India? [3]
- iii. Why was universal adult franchise adopted as the principle behind elections in India? [3]

## **Question 5**

**Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary and supplementary to each other. It becomes pertinent to note that even though both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles appear as constitutionally distinct, when we trace its historical origin, we find that their origin has a common link. There was no distinction between positive and negative obligations of the state but it was the Constituent Assembly that separated them.**

**With reference to the above statement answer the following:**

- i. Compare Fundamental Rights with Directive Principles. [4]
- ii. Identify the significance of Directive Principles of State Policy. [3]
- iii. What kind of fundamental duties does an Indian citizen have towards the country? [3]

## **(SECTION B)**

**[Answer any three questions from this section]**

## **Question 6**

**The sixth century BCE is seen as a landmark in the history of India due to the rapid political, socio-religious changes that took place in the country.**

**With reference to this age answer the following questions:**

- i. Assign four causes that led to changes in the religious beliefs of the people from the Later Vedic religion. [4]
- ii. Make a comparative study of the two religions which became popular during this period pointing out their similarities and dissimilarities. [4]
- iii. Why was Buddha's path called the Middle Path? [2]

## **Question 7**

**Ashoka's edicts are the earliest representation of imperial powers in the Indian subcontinent.**

**In the above context answer the following :**

- i. How was the Kalinga war responsible for the rise of the concept of Dhamma in India? [4]
- ii. What role did the king play in the Mauryan administration? [2]
- iii. State the main features of Ashoka's Dhamma. [4]

## **Question 8**

**The “right” occupation**

**The Vedic Age saw the emergence of a hierarchy of social classes that would remain influential. Vedic religion developed into Brahmanical orthodoxy and became one of the main constituents of Hindu synthesis. The varna system became an important part of the society and with time became complex and orthodox to the extent that vices like polygamy, untouchability made its way in it. The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal “occupations” of the four categories or varnas. The Brahmanas evolved two or three strategies for enforcing these norms. One was to assert that the varna order was of divine origin. Second, they advised kings to ensure**

that these norms were followed within their kingdoms. And third, they attempted to persuade people that their status was determined by birth. However, this was not always easy. So prescriptions were often reinforced by stories told in the Mahabharata and other texts.

With reference to the above paragraph answer the following:

- i. Identify the main features of society during the Later Vedic Age. [3]
- ii. State the main attributes of the gurukul system of education. [3]
- iii. Explain the four ashramas during the Later Vedic Period? [4]

#### Question 9

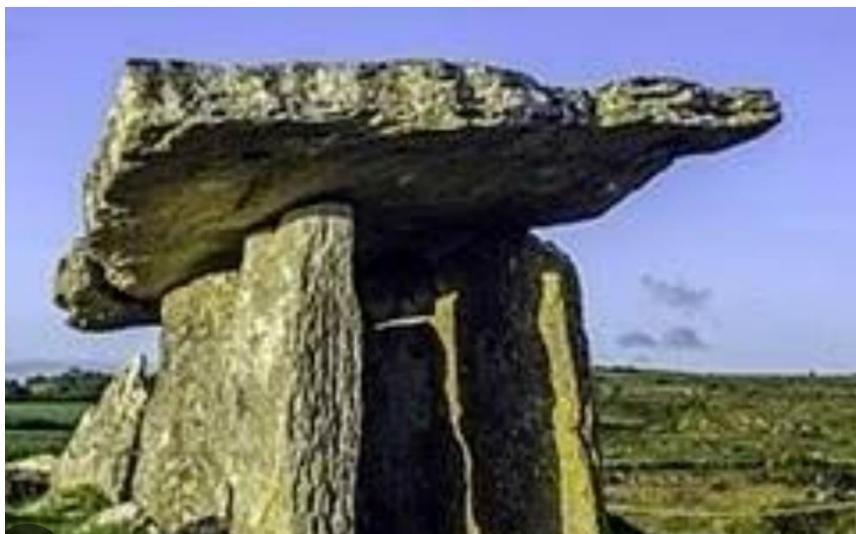
The Golden Age of the Indian Culture in India has been the reign of the Guptas.

In the above context answer the following:

- i. Explain in brief the progress made in science and literature during this period with special reference to Aryabhatta and Kalidasa. [4]
- ii. Why did the fame of the Nalanda University cross the borders of India to make its presence widespread all over the Asian continent? [2]
- iii. What was the contribution of Samudragupta in the greatness of the Gupta dynasty? [4]

#### Question 10

Study the picture carefully and answer the following questions:



- i. Identify the structure. State the significance of the structure in the history of India. [1+2]
- ii. What were the main features of trade during the Sangam age? [3]
- iii. What are the literary sources that help us to reconstruct the Sangam Age? Which were the main dynasties during the Sangam Age [1+3]