



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWTOWN
SESSION 2024-2025
FINAL EXAMINATION

CLASS: IX
SUBJECT: HISTORY & CIVICS (SETA)

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 **Seven** printed pages.

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

Question 1

[1x16=16]

- (i) The Act states that all private schools except minority institutions are required to reserve 25 percent seats for children belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society. Which of the following Acts provides this?
- (a) Right against Exploitation
(b) Right to Education
(c) Right to Constitutional remedies
(d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- (ii) Read the contents of the box. For each Fundamental Right two provisions are mentioned. Pick out the one(s) with correct provisions mentioned.

P-RIGHT TO EQUALITY	Abolition of titles	Freedom of movement
Q-RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES	Equal pay for equal work	Freedom of speech
R-CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS	Protect rights of minorities	Promotion and conservation of culture, language , religion
S-RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION	Issue writs	Abolition of military distinctions

- (a) P and S
(c) Only R

- (b) Only Q
(d) Q and R

(iii) Look at the picture and identify the possible event.



[Source: getty images]

- (a) Debates and discussions over making of the Constitution of India
- (b) Municipal Corporation passing a resolution
- (c) Election Commission declaring dates for General Election
- (d) Nagar Panchayat discussing development programs

(iv) Who among the following is working with the Municipal Corporation of a city?

- (a) Hiya takes steps to provide separate bins for dry and wet waste in the entire locality
- (b) Preeti wants to organise a campaign with her friends to raise awareness about mental health issues
- (c) Praveen is getting funds from her neighbours to have the local playground renovated for children
- (d) Shivani is engaged in a tree planting initiative to enhance the greenery within her apartment complex

(v) Justiciable claim: Fundamental Rights :: non- justiciable guidelines:?

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Liberty
- (c) Sovereignty
- (d) Directive Principles

(vi) On which day did India become a Republic?

- (a) 26th January , 1949
- (b) 15th August, 1947
- (c) 26th November , 1949
- (d) 26th January , 1950

(vii) He taught the world the way to enlightenment by practising morality, meditation and wisdom. He practised penance and led a life of austerity. Mounds were built to safeguard his relics. Can you identify the person described above?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Vardhamana Mahavira | (c) Siddhartha |
| (b) Akbar | (d) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti |

(viii) Read the two statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between A and R.

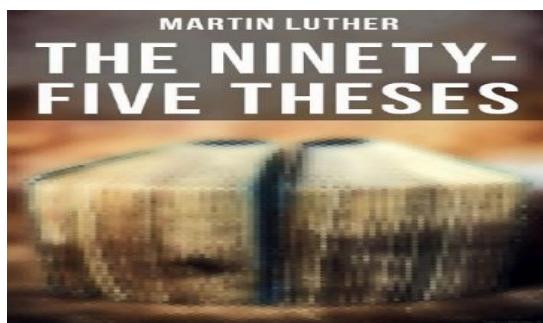
Assertion (A): Internal and external trade during Sangam age was highly developed.

Reason (R) : The major exports during Sangam age were cotton fabrics, diamonds, steel and spices and the imports included coral, wine and gold coins issued by Roman Emperors of those times.

- (a) R is the reason for A.
 - (b) A is true but R is false.
 - (c) A and R are independent of each other.
 - (d) R contradicts A.

(ix) *The Right to enforce Fundamental Right is itself recognised as a Fundamental Right. Which of the following Rights is that?*

(x) Which of the following events is connected to the picture given below?



- (a) The beginning of Industrial Revolution.
 - (b) The end of feudalism in Europe.
 - (c) The worst crisis in the Christian Catholic world.
 - (d) The socialist movement begins.

(xi) Which one of the following steps strengthened the Roman Catholic Church?

- (a) The Council of Trent acknowledged the works of Martin Luther.
 - (b) Lutheranism spread to Denmark , Sweden and Norway.
 - (c) St Ignatius of Loyola founded the Society of Jesus
 - (d) The Church imposed tithe and Peter's Pence.

(xii) All 70 Assembly seats in Delhi will go to polls on February 5 and results will be out on February 8, Chief Election Commissioner Rajiv Kumar announced on Tuesday.

Source: Economic Times , January 8, 2025

Identify the kind of election that will be held-

Question 2.

[2x7=14]

Read the extract given below and answer the question that follows

The Commission has decided to hold by- elections in Assembly constituencies of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu along with General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi.

Source: The Economic Times, Jan 5, 2025.

- i. Provide two reasons why the two types of elections mentioned above might be conducted.
- ii. Write two points of comparison between the Brihadehwara Temple at Tanjore and the Vishnu temple at Deogarh.
- iii. Name the judicial body dispensing justice in rural areas of India. State one of its functions.
- iv. Enlist two points of differences between Capitalism and Socialism .
- v. How would you identify a stupa?
- vi. The epic Silappadikaram refers to the bazaar street of Puhar. With reference to this, describe 'Angadi' and 'Argaru'.
- vii. The accounts of conflict between the Aryans and the Dasyus are acknowledged in Vedic literary sources. They were people who did not perform sacrifices or obey the commandments of God.
Which Vedic source gives this information? Mention another significant content of this literary source.

PART II (50 Marks)

[Answer any two questions from this section]

Question 3

The Constitution offers all citizens , individually and collectively , some basic freedoms. These are guaranteed in the Constitution in the form of Fundamental Rights which are not absolute or immune from Constitutional amendments.

With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- i. *On 18th March , the authorities imposed a blanket internet shutdown in Punjab state.27 million people lost access to the internet for at least five days.*

Source:amnesty.org

Which Right of the people was restricted ? On what ground may it have been done? [2]

- ii. *Eight human rights activists continued to be detained without trial in Maharashtra state under the UAPA. They were arrested between 2018 and 2020 by the National Investigation Agency for their alleged involvement in violence .*

Source:amnesty.org

What is this provision of arrest called ? Mention two rights of such detainees . [3]

- iii. In which part of the India Constitution do we have the Fundamental Rights?

Which are the four most important Fundamental Duties that Indian citizens have? [1+4]

Question 4

The Constitution of India replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document , and the Dominion of India became the Republic of India.

With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- i. How is the Government of India formed every five years? What happens if a Vote of No Confidence is passed successfully against it ? [2+1]
- ii. Name the body that elects the Indian President. What is its composition? [1+2]
- iii. Analyse the significance of the date , January 26. [4]

Question 5

The Constitution of India states that the Government shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice shall inform all the institutions of national life. With reference to the above statement answer the following questions:

- i. Analyse the main provisions of the Right to Freedom of Religion. [4]
- ii. Elaborate on concepts of single citizenship and universal adult franchise. [2+2]
- iii. How does the promise of a welfare state get reflected in our Constitution? [2]

(SECTION-B)

[Answer any three questions from this section]

Question 6

The Harappan Civilization, also known as the Indus Valley Civilization, flourished between 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE which is now Pakistan and northwest India. This civilization is known for its advanced urban planning and vibrant economic and cultural exchanges.

With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- i. In the present day, cities undergo some form of planning before they are created. Explain why historians compared Harappa to present-day cities in terms of planning. [4]
- ii. 'The archaeological evidence shows that the Harappan civilisation had a flourishing, vibrant craft production.' Give examples of a craft production and archaeological and textual evidence to show that overseas trade was also practiced in the Harappan civilization. [3]
- iii. Mention three pieces of evidence that tell us about the changes that marked the end of the Harappan civilisation. [3]

Question 7

Indian history reveals a strong link between religion and governance, with Buddhism, Jainism, Chola temple patronage, and Akbar's inclusive policies shaping societal harmony, cultural pride, and artistic and social development across eras. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- i. How did Buddhism and Jainism challenge existing Brahminical ideas and customs? Describe in three points. [3]
- ii. Maitri is preparing an assessment on the temple-building achievements of the Chola rulers. Which ruler should she focus on, and why? [3]
- iii. Abu'l Fazl has described the ideal of Sulh-i-kul of Akbar as the corner-stone of his religious policy". In the light of the above statement, justify that Akbar was a secular king. [4]

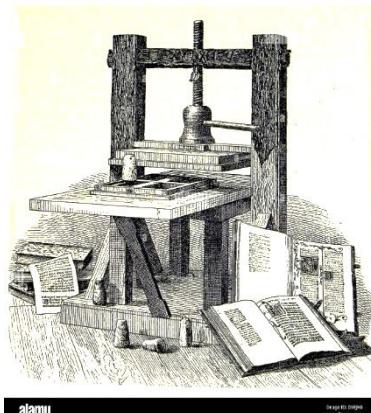
Question 8

Indian history reflects a rich tapestry of leadership, where rulers and emperors left diverse impacts on society, culture, and governance. In the context of the above statement, answer the following questions:

- i. How was King Ashoka unique in the way he communicated his messages to his subjects and officials? [3]
- ii. Why did historian Vincent Smith describe a Gupta ruler as the "Indian Napoleon," and what were the key factors that justified this title? [4]
- iii. Alauddin Khalji's reign represents the peak of the Delhi Sultanate's power. Why did he choose not to annex the kingdoms conquered during his southern campaigns, and how did he utilize the wealth acquired from them? [3]

Question 9

Study the picture carefully and answer the following questions:



- i. Identify this powerful engine of progress. How did it help Martin Luther? [2]
- ii. Why did Renaissance begin in Italy? State two reasons. [2]
- iii. Renaissance artists tried to depict life on canvas and stone. In this context, state the features of Renaissance. [3]
- iv. A series of measures were taken to restore the reputation of the Catholic Church. In this context, explain the role of Council of Trent in reforming the Church. [3]

Question 10.

Read the excerpt and answer the questions given below:

In the early centuries of Islam a group of religious minded people called sufis turned to asceticism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution. They were critical of the dogmatic definitions and scholastic methods of interpreting the Qur'an and sunna (traditions of the Prophet) adopted by theologians. Instead, they laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion and love for God by following his commands, and by following the example of the Prophet Muhammad whom they regarded as a perfect human being. The sufis thus sought an interpretation of the Qur'an on the basis of their personal experience.

- i. Describe the role of Chisti Silsila of Sufism. [3]
- ii. Sufism significantly influenced both contemporary religious thought and the lives of ordinary people. Identify any four key impacts. [4]
- iii. Who founded the Chishti Movement in India and why was he referred to as Garib Nawaz? What is his legacy today? [3]