



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL NEWTOWN
SESSION 2022-2023
FINAL EXAMINATION

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

FULL MARKS: 80
TIME: 2 HOURS

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet 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 [].
The question paper consists of six printed pages.*

PART I

(Attempt all questions from this Part)

Question 1

Choose the correct option

[16]

(i) The Constitution of India is the world's

- (a) Most popular constitution
- (b) Lengthiest written constitution
- (c) Unwritten constitution
- (d) None of the above.

(ii) The Constitution of India was adopted on

- (a) 26th January 1950
- (b) 26th November 1949
- (c) 15th August 1947
- (d) 8th August 1942

(iii) There shall be no discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, and sex, place of birth or residence in matters of employment in public services. Which Fundamental Right is this?

- (a) This is the Right to Freedom
- (b) This is Right to information
- (c) This is right to freedom of Religion
- (d) This is Right to Equality.

(iv) Which is the governing body of the Gram Sabha?

- (a) Panchayat samiti
- (b) Zila Parishad
- (c) Nyaya Panchayat
- (d) Gram Panchayat

(v) Pick out the odd one. Right against Exploitation means

- (a) Prohibiting all forms of forced labour.
- (b) No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work
- (c) To stop any form of Human Trafficking.
- (d) Empowering citizens the Right to Information.

(vi) Which part of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Part V
- (b) Part III
- (c) Part II
- (d) Part IV

(vii) This is a writ issued to a public official who refrains from performing his/her duties that he/she is obliged to do.

- (a) Writ of Habeas Corpus
- (b) Writ of Mandamus
- (c) Writ of Quo Warranto
- (d) Writ of Prohibition

(viii) The counter Reformation came up

- (a) As a response to the Protestant Reformation
- (b) Was a direct outcome of Industrial Revolution.
- (c) As it wanted to complement Renaissance.
- (d) None of the above

(ix) Literature of Renaissance period witnessed a considerable change as

- (a) There was a variety of contents provided in it.
- (b) Both Fictional and non-fictional work were included in it.
- (c) A new trend of writing in the local languages emerged.
- (d) None of the above.

(x) The Rulers of the Mamluk dynasty were known as Slaves because

- (a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the slave of Muhammad Ghori.
- (b) Both Iltutmish and Razia were compassionate towards Slaves.
- (c) Md Bin Tughlaq was a controversial slave.

(d) As the important rulers of this dynasty were slaves in some period of their lives.

(xi) Ashoka employed some officials to propagate Dhamma. They were called

- (a) Shaulkika
- (b) Mahabaladhikrtas
- (c) Sandhivigrahikas
- (d) Dhamma-mahamatras

(xii) The final blow to the Nalanda University came about with

- (a) The attack by the forceful Huns.
- (b) The sudden raid by the Turkish General Bakhtiyar Khalji
- (c) The attack by the Barbarians
- (d) All of the above.

(xiii) In the Sultanate period, Jauna Khan came to the throne and assumed the title

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Razia Sultan
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

(xiv) The battle of Ghagra was fought between

- (a) Bairam Khan and Hemu
- (b) Akbar and Humayun
- (c) Aurangzeb and Marathas
- (d) Babur and Afghans

(xv) What was the role of the Khan-i- Saman in the Central Administration of the Mughals?

- (a) The judicial department was headed by him
- (b) He was in charge of imperial household
- (c) He was incharge of revenue administration
- (d) He was the head of the postal department.

(xvi) This is the chief archaeological source to reconstruct the history of Sufism in India.

- (a) Guru Granth Sahib
- (b) Bijak
- (c) Ajmer Sharif
- (d) Qutub Minar

Question 2

- (a) State in brief two provisions of Right to Education.
[2]
- (b) What are Directive Principles?
[2]
- (c) Differentiate between Single citizenship and Dual Citizenship.
[2]
- (d) Mention any two teachings of Kabir.
[2]
- (e) With reference to the monuments of the Mughals, state any two architectural features of Taj Mahal.
[2]
- (f) Mention with examples why the Gupta Age is called the Golden Age of India.
[2]
- (g) State two differences between Capitalism and Socialism.
[2]

PART II

SECTION A

Attempt any two questions from this section.

Question 3

The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are an essential part of the Indian Constitution. With reference to this, answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any three basic freedoms enjoyed by the Indian people and explain them in brief.
[3]
- (ii) State any four differences between Fundamental rights and Directive Principles
[4]
- (iii) The date 26th January has a special significance in the history of the Indian freedom struggle. Elucidate.
[3]

Question 4

The fundamental concept of democracy is that the citizens choose their leaders in free fair and regular elections. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) Name the body that conducts elections in India. Mention its composition in brief.
[1+2]
- (ii) Name the dignitaries elected through direct and indirect Elections. What are the differences between these two types of elections?



- [2+2]
 (iii) When does Mid-term and By Elections take place? [1½+
 1½]

Question 5

Local self-government forms an indispensable part of governance and administration in India.

With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by Local Self Government? What is it based on? [1+2]
- (ii) Name the top most tier of the Panchayati Raj system. Name any three functions of the same. [1+3]
- (iii) Mention any three obligatory functions of the Municipal Corporation. [3]

SECTION B

Answer any three questions from this section.

Question 6

With reference to the Early and later Vedic Period, answer the following questions;

- (i) Mention any two literary and two archaeological sources that help us to reconstruct the history of this period. [2+2]
- (ii) State and explain the four phases in a man's life in the later Vedic Age. [4]
- (iii) How was the early Vedic economy different from the Later Vedic Economy? [2]

Question 7



- (i) Identify the structure. Who built it? Where is it presently located? [3]
- (ii) Mention the subjects taught here. State any two important features of this University. [1+2]
- (iii) Why was Samudragupta called the Indian Napolean? [4]

Question 8

During the Muslim rule in India, administration was based on the Shariat or laws of Islam. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention some of the important posts in the central Administration of the Delhi Sultans and explain their functions in brief.
[3]
- (ii) How was Aurangzeb responsible for the decline of the Mughals?
[3]
- (iii) Name the minister who was mainly concerned with revenue and finance during the Mughals. Explain the role of Mughal emperor in the functioning of the State.
[1+3]

Question 9

Emergence of composite culture plays an important role in unifying the people of India. With reference to this answer the following questions:

- (i) Where do we find the mention of Sufi Practices? Who was the greatest Sufi mystic poet? [2]
- (ii) Mention any four chief doctrines of Sufism.
[4]
- (iii) Name any one chief proponent of Bhakti movement. What was the impact of Bhakti movement in India?
[1+3]

Question 10

With reference to Renaissance and Reformation answer the following questions:

- (i) Mention any two causes that led to the rise of Reformation in the Roman Catholic Church. Briefly explain the chief agencies that played an important role in Counter Reformation. [2+2]
- (ii) What role did printing press play in the rise of Renaissance?
[3]
- (iii) What is the difference between Early Renaissance Art and High Renaissance Art? Give examples to illustrate your answer.
[2+1]

