

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION : 2024-25
CLASS : IX (I.C.S.E.)
SUBJECT : HISTORY AND CIVICS (H.C.G. PAPER 1)

TIME : 2 hrs.

M.M.: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer to this paper must be written on the answer sheet provided.
2. Attempt all questions from Part-I (Compulsory).
3. 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.
4. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets.

PART-I [30 marks]

(Attempt all questions from this part)

- Q.1. Select the correct answers from the given options. [16]
- (i) Seals are not a source of information for
- (a) script (b) trade
(c) beliefs (d) society
- (ii) (A) The period between 1500-1000 BC when the Aryans settled in India is known as the Early Vedic Period.
(B) During this period, following the course of rivers the Aryans settled in the Gangetic Valley.
- (a) (B) contradicts (A) (b) (B) is the reason for (A)
(c) (A) is true but (B) is false (d) (A) and (B) are independent of each other
- (iii) Buddhist texts were mainly composed in
- a) Sanskrit (b) Pali
(c) Parakrit (d) All of these
- (iv) (A) Angas and Upangas are Jain texts which are orally passed on by religious leaders
(B) Tripitakas are the most important literary works of Jains
- (a) (B) contradicts (A) (b) (B) is true (A) is false
(c) (A) is true (B) is false (d) Both (A) & (B) are true
- (v) Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Bindusara: Slayer of foes
(b) Chandragupta: The most beautiful one
(c) Bindusara: Favourite of Gods
(d) Ashoka: The greatest one.
- (vi) (A) In pursuance of his policy of non-violence, Ashoka prohibited the killing of animals for sacrifice
(B) After the kalinga war, Ashoka made a resolve not to take up arms and to shun violence
- (a) (B) contradicts (A) (b) (B) is the reason for (A)
(c) (A) is true but (B) is false (d) Both (A) & (B) are wrong
- (vii) Tirukkural is a collection of Tamil couplets organised into _____ chapters.
- (a) 134 (b) 133
(c) 113 (d) 143
- (viii) According to Fa-hien which of the following was a major city of Gupta empire?
- (a) Raja Griha (b) Vaishali
(c) Patliputra (d) Mathura

- (ix) (A) Unlike the Mauryan Empire, the Gupta administration was decentralised in nature.
 (B) Local kings and smaller chiefs ruled a large part of Gupta empire.
 (a) (B) contradicts (A) (b) (B) is the reason for (A)
 (c) (A) is true but (B) is false (d) (A) & (B) are independent of each other
- (x) Name the first ruler of Delhi to lay the foundation of a permanent standing army.
 (a) Alauddin khilji (b) Shihabuddin Masud
 (c) Mohammad Bin Tughlaq (d) Jauna Khan
- (xi) Market Controller : Shahna : Identity card : _____
 (a) Dagh (b) Chehra
 (c) Tanka (d) None of these
- (xii) Who was elected President of the Constituent Assembly at its first sitting?
 (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Dr. Sachidananda Sinha (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (xiii) A labourer was unlawfully detained by his employer, which of the following writs will be issued by the Supreme Court?
 (a) Mandamus (b) Certiorari
 (c) Habeas Corpus (d) Quo-Warranto
- (xiv) Fundamental Duties : Part IV : : _____ : Part III
 (a) Universal Adult Franchise (b) Constitutional Remedies
 (c) Single Citizenship (d) Fundamental Rights
- (xv) Directive Principles : _____ : : Fundamental Rights : Justiciable
 (a) Obligatory (b) Mandatory
 (c) Not Justiciable (d) Enforceable by courts
- (xvi) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana : Housing : : Ayushman Bharat : _____
 (a) Employment (b) Health
 (c) Insurance (d) None of these

Q.2

- (i) What are known as the Triratnas? [2]
 (ii) Who wrote Arthashastra? What is its importance? [2]
 (iii) Name the main crops grown during Sangam Period. [2]
 (iv) Name the famous university that existed during the Gupta Period. In which present day state is it located? [2]
 (v) Mention any two military reforms introduced by Alauddin Khilji. [2]
 (vi) When was the Constitution passed and adopted? When did the Constitution come into force? [2]
 (vii) Name four important sources of Directive Principles. [2]

PART - II

Section - A

(Attempt any two questions)

Q.3.

- (i) State any three differences between the fundamental Rights and Directive Principles? [3]
 (ii) Why do you think the Directive Principles of State Policy are not justiciable by any court of law? Give reason. [3]
 (iii) What is the importance of Directive Principles? [4]

- Q.4. With reference to inclusion of Right to Freedom in the Indian Constitution, state the following:
- (a) State any three freedoms given under Article 19. [3]
 - (b) What do these freedoms imply? [3]
 - (c) Explain the restrictions imposed on these rights. [4]
- Q.5. With reference to the Constitution answer the following questions:
- (a) Why was January 26 chosen for the commencement of the Constitution? [3]
 - (b) Write short note on single Citizenship. [3]
 - (c) State any four points of the 'Objective Resolution'. [4]

SECTION - B [30 marks]

(Answer any three questions from this section)

- Q.6. With reference to the Khilji dynasty, answer the following questions:
- (a) What were the steps taken by Alauddin Khilji to regulate prices? [3]
 - (b) How did Alauddin Khilji expand his empire? [3]
 - (c) What was the iqta system? [4]
- Q.7. With reference to the Sangam Age, answer the following questions:
- (a) Who was the author of Tirukkural? Name the three sections into which the chapters of Tirukkural are categorised. [4]
 - (b) Name any three divisions (tinai) mentioned in the Sangam literature. [3]
 - (c) Who were the Vellalars during the Sangam Age? [3]
- Q.8. With reference to the sources of information about the Gupta Age, write short notes on the following:
- (a) Accounts of Fa-hien [3]
 - (b) The Allahabad Pillar Inscription [3]
 - (c) Nalanda University [4]
- Q.9. With reference to Jainism and Buddhism, answer the following questions:
- (a) Name the two sects into which Jainism got divided. Why were they so called? [3]
 - (b) Name any two principles that governed the Sanha. [3]
 - (c) Give Four Noble Truths of Buddhism. [4]
- Q.10. Study the Ashokan Edict given above and answer the following questions:



- (a) What is an edict? Where are these edicts inscribed? [3]
- (b) What is the significance of edicts as a source of information? [3]
- (c) Give the basic principles of Ashoka's Dhamma. [4]

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