



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: History
Chapter 5 Worksheet: 5	Topic: State and Society up to 1000 CE	Year: 2026-27

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Q1	Which statement best distinguishes society from a formal political system? A. Society is primarily regulated by customs and practices, whereas political systems rely more on formal authority and laws. B. Society has no rules or practices. C. Society is always controlled by a king. D. Society exists only within political boundaries. Ans: A. Society is primarily regulated by customs and practices, whereas political systems rely more on formal authority and laws.
Q2	Why is the Vedic period an appropriate starting point for studying the evolution of the Indian state and society? A. It was the only period with political institutions. B. It represents one of the earliest stages from which changes in society and political organisation can be traced C. All later political systems remained exactly the same. D. It marked the beginning of the Mauryan Empire. Ans: B. It represents one of the earliest stages from which changes in society and political organisation can be traced.
Q3	Which statement best explains the historical significance of the Rig Veda? A. It is useful only for studying religious beliefs. B. It provides evidence for understanding the geography and various aspects of life in early India. C. It describes only the political history of the Mauryas. D. It was composed entirely in the Ganga plains. Ans: B. It provides evidence for understanding the geography and various aspects of life in early India.
Q4	Which of the following was an important responsibility of the early Vedic <i>rājā</i>? A. Leading the clan in warfare B. Protecting members of the clan C. Both A and B D. Collecting taxes from provinces Ans: C. Both A and B
Q5	Which sequence correctly matches the polity with its region? A. Cholas – Lower Kaveri; Pandyas – Tamraparni and Vaigai; Keralaputras – Kerala B. Cholas – Kerala; Pandyas – Lower Kaveri; Keralaputras – Bihar C. Cholas – Ganga plains; Pandyas – Deccan; Keralaputras – Punjab D. Cholas – Gujarat; Pandyas – Odisha; Keralaputras – Rajasthan

	Ans: A. Cholas – Lower Kaveri; Pandyas – Tamraparni and Vaigai; Keralaputras – Kerala
Q6	What increasingly became important with the emergence of territorial identities? A. Control over land B. Agricultural production C. Trade routes D. All of the above Ans: D. All of the above
Q7	The emergence of janapadas marked a transition from: A. Agricultural to industrial identity B. Kinship-based identity to territorial identity C. Rural to urban identity D. Religious to political identity Answer: B. Kinship-based identity to territorial identity
Q8	Why did Rajendra I adopt the title <i>Gangaikonda</i>? A. To commemorate his conquest of regions along the Ganga B. To mark the construction of a temple C. To celebrate a naval victory D. To establish a new capital in the south Ans: A. To commemorate his conquest of regions along the Ganga
Q9	Which of the following terms reflected the pan-Indian geopolitical awareness of early Indian rulers? A. Jambudvīpa B. Bhāratavarṣha C. Chakravarti kśhetra D. All of the above Ans: D. All of the above
Q10	Which statement best describes kingship according to the Śhānti Parva? A. The king enjoyed power without responsibilities. B. The king was responsible for protection, justice and maintaining order. C. The king was concerned only with religious matters. D. The king had no role in administering justice. Ans: B. The king was responsible for protection, justice and maintaining order.
Q11	Which text provides important insights into ideas of kingship and governance? A. Arthaśhāstra B. Amarakoṣha C. Sangam literature D. Jātakas Ans: A. Arthaśhāstra
Q12	Which of the following correctly lists the seven constituents of the state?

	A. King, ministers, territory, forts, treasury, army and allies B. King, priests, merchants, farmers, army, forts and villages C. Ministers, villages, guilds, army, temples, treasury and allies D. King, citizens, courts, temples, army, ports and treasury Ans: A. King, ministers, territory, forts, treasury, army and allies
Q13	What was the smallest administrative unit in the Chola Empire? A. Maṇḍalam B. Valanāḍu C. Nāḍu D. Ur Ans: D. Ur
Q14	Why did Kannauj become a coveted site during 9th century? A. It was an important centre of political power. B. It was the largest port in India. C. It was famous only for agriculture. D. It was the headquarters of the Chālukyas. Ans: A. It was an important centre of political power.
Q15	Who was the head of civil administration during the Gupta period? A. Kumārāmātya B. Mantri C. Sāndhivigrahika D. Grāmika Ans: B. Mantri
Q16	Which of the following was NOT mentioned as a commodity traded by Magadha? A. Textiles B. Gems C. Pearls D. Tea Ans: D. Tea
Q17	Arrange the following developments in the correct chronological sequence: 1. Expansion of trade and commerce 2. Circulation of silver punch-marked coins 3. Rise of the mahājanapadas 4. References to eighteen types of guilds (śhreṇīs) in the Jātaka literature Options: A. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 B. 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 C. 1 → 3 → 2 → 4 D. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4 Ans: D. 3 → 1 → 2 → 4

Q18 What does the image signify?



- A. The ancient type of schooling, the Gurukula system
- B. Modern method of sports
- C. Teachings of Buddhism
- D. All of the above

Ans: The ancient type of schooling, the Gurukula system

B Assertion/Reason:
In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R). Mark the correct choice:

- Q1 Assertion (A):** The Chālukya administration combined monarchy with decentralised local governance.
Reason (R): Village assemblies functioned with considerable autonomy while the king remained the supreme authority.
- A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.
 - B. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
 - C. A is true, but R is false.
 - D. A is false, but R is true.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A.

- Q2 Assertion (A):** Gupta administration showed continuity as well as innovation.
Reason (R): The Guptas retained several earlier administrative features but introduced the new

	office of sāptanga. A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A. B. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true. Ans: C. A is true, but R is false.
C	Read the extract and answer the questions that follow: The Mauryan state developed an elaborate administrative system to regulate and supervise economic activities. Agricultural land within villages was divided into individual holdings, while common resources such as pastures were maintained for grazing cattle. Villages also included groves on their outskirts. The state encouraged agricultural expansion by clearing forests, although certain categories of forests were protected by law. The basic tax on land was a fixed proportion of the produce, generally one-sixth. For the purpose of revenue assessment, land was classified into different categories. Kauṭilya provides a detailed description of various types of village land, including cultivated land, wasteland or fallow land, high and dry land, sown fields, and groves. A wide range of crops were cultivated in different regions. These included several varieties of rice, pulses, wheat, linseed, mustard, saffron, sugarcane, vegetables, and fruits. What is Milindapañho? A Buddhist text traditionally attributed to Nāgasena, describes eight stages of agricultural operations, ranging from preparing and weeding the fields to harvesting and winnowing crops, indicating a detailed understanding of farming practices. In Deccan which crop was cultivated and why? In the Deccan likely contributed to increased cotton cultivation, as the region's black soil was particularly suitable for this crop Explain about agriculture in Sangam literature. Agricultural life in southern India is further documented in the Sangam literature, which highlights the land's fertility and the abundance of agricultural produce. Sangam texts refer to the Chera region as rich in commodities such as jackfruit, pepper, and turmeric, and vividly describe the cultivation of crops such as ragi and sugarcane.