

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

Class: VII | Subject: Social Science (SET - 3)

Time: 3 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80

Math Love Institute | Raipur, CG | Indore, MP | www.mathlove.in | +91 7869553517

Student Name:	_____
Roll Number:	_____
Date:	_____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper is divided into Five Sections – A, B, C, D, and E.
3. Section A contains 15 MCQs of 1 mark each (15 marks).
4. Section B contains 10 Fill in the Blanks / True-False questions of 1 mark each (10 marks).
5. Section C contains 12 Short Answer questions of 2 marks each (24 marks).
6. Section D contains 7 Long Answer questions of 3 marks each (21 marks).
7. Section E contains 2 Map-based questions of 5 marks each (10 marks).
8. Read each question carefully before answering.
9. Write neatly and legibly.
10. Draw neat diagrams wherever required.

SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (15 × 1 = 15 Marks)

- Q1.** Humayun ruled the Mughal Empire from: **[1]**
- (a) 1526-1530
 - (b) 1530-1556
 - (c) 1556-1605
 - (d) 1605-1627
- Q2.** Who among the following built the Red Fort in Delhi? **[1]**
- (a) Akbar
 - (b) Jahangir
 - (c) Shah Jahan
 - (d) Aurangzeb
- Q3.** Din-i-Ilahi was founded by: **[1]**
- (a) Babur
 - (b) Akbar
 - (c) Jahangir
 - (d) Shah Jahan
- Q4.** The Gonds were mainly found in which region? **[1]**
- (a) Kashmir
 - (b) Bengal
 - (c) Central India
 - (d) South India
- Q5.** Pastoralism means: **[1]**
- (a) Growing crops
 - (b) Rearing animals and moving with them
 - (c) Living in cities
 - (d) Trading goods
- Q6.** Which of the following is the main component of the water cycle? **[1]**
- (a) Erosion
 - (b) Weathering
 - (c) Evaporation
 - (d) Sedimentation

- Q7.** Grasslands with scattered trees are called: **[1]**
- (a) Taiga
 - (b) Savanna
 - (c) Tundra
 - (d) Prairie
- Q8.** Which ocean current brings warmth to Western Europe? **[1]**
- (a) Labrador Current
 - (b) Gulf Stream
 - (c) Peru Current
 - (d) Kuroshio Current
- Q9.** The Alvars were: **[1]**
- (a) Jain monks
 - (b) Vaishnavite saints
 - (c) Sufi saints
 - (d) Buddhist monks
- Q10.** Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees equality before law? **[1]**
- (a) Article 14
 - (b) Article 15
 - (c) Article 16
 - (d) Article 19
- Q11.** Which of these is NOT a type of media? **[1]**
- (a) Television
 - (b) Newspapers
 - (c) Schools
 - (d) Radio
- Q12.** Cactus plants are found in: **[1]**
- (a) Rainforests
 - (b) Deserts
 - (c) Grasslands
 - (d) Mountains

Q13. The Sikh Khalsa was established by: **[1]**
(a) Guru Nanak
(b) Guru Arjan Dev
(c) Guru Gobind Singh
(d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Q14. Which of the following is an example of a weekly market? **[1]**
(a) Shopping mall
(b) Haat
(c) Supermarket
(d) Department store

Q15. The Jats established their kingdom mainly in: **[1]**
(a) Bengal
(b) Bharatpur and Mathura region
(c) Punjab
(d) Gujarat

SECTION B - Fill in the Blanks / True-False (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)
--

Q16. Fill in the blank: **[1]**
Akbar built his new capital at _____.

Q17. True or False: **[1]**
Shah Jahan's beloved wife was Mumtaz Mahal.

Q18. Fill in the blank: **[1]**
The _____ were nomadic traders who carried salt and grain.

Q19. True or False: **[1]**
Oceans cover about 97% of Earth's water.

Q20. Fill in the blank: **[1]**
Animals like zebras and giraffes are found in _____ grasslands.

- Q21.** True or False: [1]
The Lingayats worshipped Shiva and rejected the caste system.
- Q22.** Fill in the blank: [1]
The _____ were Tamil Shaivite saints who composed devotional hymns.
- Q23.** True or False: [1]
Print media includes newspapers and magazines.
- Q24.** Fill in the blank: [1]
In a market chain, the _____ gets the least profit while doing most work.
- Q25.** True or False: [1]
Banda Bahadur was a Sikh military leader.

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (12 × 2 = 24 Marks)

- Q26.** Why did Mughal rulers campaign constantly against other rulers? [2]
- Q27.** What was the role of a Subadar in Mughal administration? [2]
- Q28.** How did tribal economies differ from settled agricultural economies? [2]
- Q29.** Mention two characteristics of grasslands. [2]
- Q30.** Why are rivers important for human civilization? [2]
- Q31.** Name two adaptations of plants in the desert. [2]
- Q32.** Name two adaptations of animals in the desert. [2]
- Q33.** Who were the Alvars and Nayanars? What did they preach? [2]
- Q34.** Why is independent media important in a democracy? [2]
- Q35.** How have women contributed to India's freedom struggle? [2]

- Q36.** How are farmers often exploited in the market chain? [2]
- Q37.** Who established the Jat kingdom? Which areas did they control? [2]

SECTION D - Long Answer Questions (7 × 3 = 21 Marks)

- Q38.** Describe how the Mughal Empire expanded and later declined. [3]
- Q39.** Explain the Zabt system of revenue collection introduced by Akbar in detail. [3]
- Q40.** Describe the Gond tribes and how they established their kingdom. [3]
- Q41.** Describe the climate, vegetation and animal life of grasslands. [3]
- Q42.** How did regional cultures develop in medieval India? Give examples. [3]
- Q43.** Explain the concept of equality and inequality in Indian society with examples. [3]
- Q44.** Explain the chain of markets from farmer to consumer. Who benefits most? [3]

SECTION E - Map-Based Questions (2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

- Q45.** On the outline map of India provided, mark and label the following: [5]
- a. Panipat
 - b. Golconda
 - c. River Ganga
 - d. River Brahmaputra
 - e. Western Ghats

Q46. On the outline map of World provided, mark and label the following: **[5]**

- a. Sahara Desert
- b. Kalahari Desert
- c. African Savanna
- d. River Congo
- e. Australia

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

© 2025 -

CONFIDENTIAL

ANSWER KEY - SET 3

Section A - Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. Answer: (b) 1530-1556

Humayun was the second Mughal emperor who ruled from 1530 to 1556. He succeeded his father Babur but faced challenges from Sher Shah Suri, who defeated him and forced him into exile in Persia (1540-1555). Humayun recaptured Delhi in 1555 but died in 1556 after falling from his library stairs.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q2. Answer: (c) Shah Jahan

Emperor Shah Jahan built the Red Fort (Lal Qila) in Delhi between 1638 and 1648. It served as the main residence of Mughal emperors for about 200 years. The fort contains many beautiful buildings including the Diwan-i-Aam, Diwan-i-Khas, and the famous Peacock Throne. Today, India's Prime Minister addresses the nation from its ramparts on Independence Day.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q3. Answer: (b) Akbar

Din-i-Ilahi (Divine Faith) was a syncretic religion founded by Emperor Akbar in 1582. It incorporated elements from Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism. The religion emphasized monotheism and divine worship.

However, it had very few followers and did not survive beyond Akbar's reign. It reflected Akbar's belief in religious synthesis and tolerance.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q4. Answer: (c) Central India

The Gonds were one of the largest tribal groups in India, mainly found in the forested regions of central India - particularly in present-day Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and parts of Andhra Pradesh. They were skilled warriors and established several kingdoms, with Garha Katanga being one of the most prominent.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q5. Answer: (b) Rearing animals and moving with them

Pastoralism is a way of life where people rear animals like sheep, goats, cattle, camels, or yaks and move from place to place in search of pasture and water. Pastoralists practice transhumance - seasonal movement between different grazing grounds. Examples include the Gujjar Bakarwals, Gaddi shepherds, and various nomadic communities.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q6. Answer: (c) Evaporation

Evaporation is one of the main components of the water cycle. The three main stages are: (1) Evaporation - water turns into vapor due to heat, (2) Condensation - water vapor cools and forms clouds, and (3) Precipitation - water falls back to Earth as rain, snow, or hail. This continuous cycle maintains water availability on Earth.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q7. Answer: (b) Savanna

Savannas are tropical grasslands with scattered trees and shrubs. They are found between tropical rainforests and deserts, mainly in Africa (like the Serengeti), South America, Australia, and India. Savannas have two distinct seasons - wet and dry. They support large herbivores like elephants, zebras, giraffes, and predators like lions and cheetahs.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q8. Answer: (b) Gulf Stream

The Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico and flows northward along the eastern coast of North America before crossing the Atlantic Ocean toward Western Europe. It brings warm water and moderate temperatures to Western Europe, making countries like the UK and Norway warmer than they would otherwise be at such high latitudes.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q9. Answer: (b) Vaishnavite saints

The Alvars were a group of 12 Tamil Vaishnavite (devotees of Vishnu) saints who lived between the 6th and 9th centuries CE in South India. They composed devotional hymns in Tamil called "Divya Prabandham" in praise of Lord Vishnu and his avatars. They traveled to various Vishnu temples and promoted the Bhakti movement in South India.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q10. Answer: (a) Article 14

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees "Equality before law" and "Equal protection of laws" to all persons. It ensures that the State shall not deny any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. This is a fundamental right that forms the foundation of justice and fairness in Indian democracy.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q11. Answer: (c) Schools

Schools are educational institutions, not a type of media. Media refers to means of mass communication that disseminate information to large audiences. Types of media include: Print media (newspapers, magazines), Broadcast media (television, radio), Digital media (internet, social media, websites), and Cinema. Schools use media but are not media themselves.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q12. Answer: (b) Deserts

Cacti (singular: cactus) are plants specially adapted to survive in hot, dry desert conditions. They have thick, fleshy stems that store water, very few or no leaves to reduce water loss, waxy coating on their surface, and spines instead of leaves for protection and to reduce evaporation. They can survive long periods without water.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q13. Answer: (c) Guru Gobind Singh

The Khalsa (the community of initiated Sikhs) was established by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru, on Baisakhi day in 1699 at Anandpur Sahib. He created the Khalsa as a community of warrior-saints with the five Ks (Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kirpan, Kachera) as symbols. This gave Sikhs a distinct identity and strengthened the Sikh community.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q14. Answer: (b) Haat

A haat is a weekly market held on specific days in rural areas and small towns. Traders and farmers gather to sell their goods - vegetables, fruits, grains, household items, clothes, etc. The same traders move to different locations on different days of the week. Haats are temporary markets with no permanent shops, unlike malls or supermarkets.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q15. Answer: (b) Bharatpur and Mathura region

The Jats, originally an agricultural community, established powerful kingdoms in the 18th century, particularly in the Bharatpur and Mathura region (present-day Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). Suraj Mal was the most famous Jat ruler who established the kingdom of Bharatpur. The Jats successfully challenged Mughal authority and became a significant regional power.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q16. Answer: Fatehpur Sikri

Akbar built his new capital at Fatehpur Sikri near Agra between 1571 and 1585. He built this magnificent city to honor Sufi saint Salim Chishti who had predicted the birth of his son Jahangir. The city contains beautiful buildings including the Buland Darwaza, Panch Mahal, and Jama Masjid. However, it was abandoned after about 14 years, possibly due to water scarcity.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q17. Answer: True

Shah Jahan's beloved wife was Mumtaz Mahal (originally named Arjumand Banu Begum). She died in 1631 while giving birth to their 14th child. Grief-stricken, Shah Jahan built the magnificent Taj Mahal in Agra as her mausoleum, which took 22 years (1631-1653) to complete and is now one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q18. Answer: Banjaras

The Banjaras were important nomadic traders and transporters in medieval India. They moved in large groups called "tanda" with their pack animals (bullocks), carrying essential commodities like grain, salt, and other goods over long distances. They played a crucial role in trade and commerce, especially in supplying armies during military campaigns. They were also known as Lambadis or Vanjari.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q19. Answer: True

About 97% of Earth's water is saltwater found in oceans and seas. Only about 2.5-3% is freshwater, and most of that (about 69%) is frozen in glaciers and ice caps. Less than 1% of Earth's water is readily available freshwater in rivers, lakes, and underground sources that humans can easily access and use.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q20. Answer: African (or Savanna)

Zebras, giraffes, elephants, lions, wildebeest, and many other large mammals are found in African grasslands, particularly the savannas of East Africa like the Serengeti in Tanzania and Maasai Mara in Kenya. These grasslands with scattered trees provide ideal habitat for both herbivores and predators, supporting one of the richest wildlife ecosystems on Earth.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q21. Answer: True

The Lingayats (also called Veerashaivas) were a religious community founded by Basavanna in the 12th century in Karnataka. They worshipped Shiva (calling him Linga) and strongly rejected the caste system, Brahmanical rituals, and discrimination. They believed in equality, dignity of labor, and promoted Kannada language. They allowed widow remarriage and rejected child marriage.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q22. Answer: Nayanars

The Nayanars were a group of 63 Tamil Shaivite (devotees of Shiva) saints who lived between the 6th and 9th centuries CE in South India. They composed

devotional hymns in Tamil in praise of Lord Shiva. They traveled to various Shiva temples and promoted the Bhakti movement. Famous Nayanars include Appar, Sambandar, and Sundarar.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q23. Answer: True

Print media includes all forms of written communication published on paper. This includes newspapers (daily, weekly), magazines (weekly, monthly), journals, books, pamphlets, and brochures. Print media was the earliest form of mass media and continues to be important despite the rise of digital media. Newspapers like The Times of India, Hindustan Times are examples.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q24. Answer: farmer (or producer)

In a market chain, the farmer (producer) typically gets the least profit despite doing the most work - growing the crop, investing in seeds, fertilizers, and labor. Middlemen, traders, and retailers add their margins at each stage, significantly increasing the final price. For example, a farmer might sell tomatoes at ₹10/kg, but consumers pay ₹40-50/kg in cities.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q25. Answer: True

Banda Bahadur (1670-1716) was a prominent Sikh military leader and commander. He was appointed by Guru Gobind Singh to lead the Sikh struggle against Mughal oppression. He established Sikh rule in parts of Punjab and

issued coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh. He was eventually captured and executed by the Mughals in 1716.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Section C - Short Answer Questions

Q26. Answer: Why Mughal Rulers Campaigned Constantly

Reasons for constant military campaigns:

1. To expand territory and wealth:

- Military campaigns brought new territories under Mughal control.
- Conquered regions provided additional revenue through taxes and tributes.
- Wars brought wealth in the form of booty, treasure, and resources.

2. To establish authority and prestige:

- Constant military success enhanced the emperor's prestige and power.
- It demonstrated military might and discouraged rebellion.
- Victories were seen as proof of divine favor and legitimate rule.

3. To control rebellious rulers:

- Many regional rulers refused to accept Mughal authority.
- Campaigns were necessary to suppress rebellions and maintain control.
- Constant vigilance prevented provinces from becoming independent.

4. To maintain a large army:

- The Mughal Empire had a vast military system with thousands of soldiers.
- Regular campaigns kept the army engaged and loyal.

- Military campaigns provided employment and rewards to mansabdars and soldiers.

Marking: 1 mark for each reason (2 marks for any 2 reasons explained)

Q27. Answer: Role of Subadar

Role of a Subadar in Mughal administration:

- **Definition:** A Subadar was the governor of a province (suba) in the Mughal Empire.
- **Key responsibilities:**
 1. **Administrative head:**
 - The Subadar was responsible for the overall administration of the province.
 - He implemented imperial orders and policies in his suba.
 - He coordinated with other provincial officers.
 2. **Law and order:**
 - Maintaining peace and security was his primary duty.
 - He controlled the provincial army and dealt with rebellions.
 - He ensured justice was delivered through courts.
 3. **Military command:**
 - The Subadar commanded the provincial military forces.
 - He protected the province from external threats and internal revolts.
 - He led military campaigns when required by the emperor.

Important note: The Subadar did not handle revenue collection - that was done by the Diwan. He worked along with other officials like the Diwan (finance), Bakshi (military paymaster), and Qazi (judge).

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for explaining role (2 marks total)

Q28. Answer: Tribal vs. Agricultural Economies

Differences in tribal and settled agricultural economies:

Tribal Economies	Settled Agricultural Economies
Mixed economy - hunting, gathering, fishing, shifting cultivation, pastoralism	Primarily based on permanent agriculture with settled farming
Depended heavily on forests and natural resources	Depended on cultivated land and irrigation
Community ownership of resources and land	Individual or family ownership of land
Limited surplus production, subsistence economy	Produced surplus for trade and markets
Bartering and exchange system	Use of money and organized markets
Self-sufficient with minimal external trade	Connected to wider trade networks and markets

Marking: 1 mark for each difference explained (2 marks for any 2 differences)

Q29. Answer: Characteristics of Grasslands

Two characteristics of grasslands:

1. Dominated by grasses with few trees:

- Grasslands are characterized by vast expanses of grasses and herbs.
- Trees are either absent or scattered (like in savannas).
- The grass can be short (like prairies) or tall (like pampas).
- This is due to moderate rainfall (not enough for forests, too much for deserts).

2. Flat or gently rolling terrain:

- Grasslands typically have flat or slightly undulating topography.
- They form extensive plains covering large areas.
- Fertile soil supports grass growth.
- This flat terrain makes them suitable for agriculture and grazing.

Other characteristics: Moderate rainfall (25-75 cm annually), distinct seasons, rich wildlife, susceptible to fires, fertile soils.

Marking: 1 mark for each characteristic (2 marks total)

Q30. Answer: Importance of Rivers

Why rivers are important for human civilization:

1. Source of water:

- Rivers provide freshwater for drinking, cooking, and domestic use.
- They are essential for irrigation and agriculture.
- Early civilizations (Indus, Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Chinese) all developed along rivers.
- Even today, most major cities are located on river banks.

2. Fertile land for agriculture:

- Rivers deposit silt and nutrients in their flood plains.
- This creates extremely fertile soil ideal for farming.
- Regular flooding replenishes soil fertility naturally.
- River valleys became cradles of agriculture and civilization.

3. Transportation and trade:

- Rivers serve as natural waterways for transport of people and goods.
- They connected different regions and facilitated trade.
- River ports became important commercial centers.

Other importance: Hydroelectric power generation, fishing, religious and cultural significance, biodiversity support.

Marking: 1 mark for each reason (2 marks for any 2 reasons)

Q31. Answer: Plant Adaptations in Desert

Two adaptations of desert plants:

1. Water storage and conservation:

- Desert plants like cacti have thick, fleshy stems that store water.
- They have very few leaves or modified leaves (spines) to reduce water loss through transpiration.
- Waxy coating on stems and leaves prevents evaporation.
- Some plants have deep root systems (10-15 meters) to reach underground water.

2. Modified leaves to spines:

- Many desert plants have spines instead of flat leaves.
- Spines reduce surface area, minimizing water loss.
- They protect plants from being eaten by animals.
- The green stem performs photosynthesis instead of leaves.

Other adaptations: CAM photosynthesis (opening stomata at night), shallow spreading roots to catch rain quickly, dormancy during drought, small or no leaves.

Marking: 1 mark for each adaptation (2 marks total)



Q32. Answer: Animal Adaptations in Desert

Two adaptations of desert animals:

1. Water conservation mechanisms:

- Desert animals like camels can survive for days without drinking water.
- Camels store fat (not water) in their humps, which can be converted to water and energy.
- Many desert animals produce very concentrated urine to conserve water.

- Some, like kangaroo rats, never drink water - they get moisture from their food.

2. Behavioral adaptations to avoid heat:

- Many desert animals are nocturnal (active at night) to avoid daytime heat.
- They burrow underground during the day where it's cooler.
- Some animals estivate (summer dormancy) during extreme heat.
- Light-colored fur or skin reflects sunlight and keeps them cool.

Other adaptations: Large ears for heat dissipation (fennec fox), thick fur to insulate against heat and cold, ability to tolerate high body temperatures, wide feet to walk on sand (camels).

Marking: 1 mark for each adaptation (2 marks total)

Q33. Answer: Alvars and Nayanars

Who were the Alvars and Nayanars:

- **Alvars:** A group of 12 Tamil Vaishnavite saints (devotees of Vishnu) who lived between 6th-9th centuries CE in South India.
- **Nayanars:** A group of 63 Tamil Shaivite saints (devotees of Shiva) who lived during the same period in South India.

What they preached:

1. Personal devotion (Bhakti):

- Both emphasized intense, personal love and devotion to God (Vishnu or Shiva).
- They believed salvation could be achieved through sincere devotion, not just rituals.
- They composed devotional hymns in Tamil, making religion accessible to common people.

2. Social equality:

- They rejected caste-based discrimination and welcomed people from all backgrounds.
- Among them were people from different castes, including those considered "low-caste."
- They promoted equality before God.

3. Use of regional language:

- They composed hymns in Tamil instead of Sanskrit.
- This made religious teachings accessible to all, not just the educated elite.
- Their poetry enriched Tamil literature.

Marking: 1 mark for who they were, 1 mark for what they preached (2 marks total)

Q34. Answer: Independent Media in Democracy

Importance of independent media in democracy:

1. Watchdog function:

- Independent media acts as a watchdog, monitoring government actions.
- It exposes corruption, misuse of power, and wrongdoing by those in authority.
- It holds government accountable to the people.
- Without independent media, governments can abuse power without public knowledge.

2. Providing unbiased information:

- Independent media reports facts objectively without government control or censorship.
- Citizens need accurate information to make informed decisions, especially during elections.
- It presents multiple viewpoints on issues.
- Government-controlled media often shows only one perspective, hiding uncomfortable truths.

3. Platform for public opinion:

- Independent media gives voice to different sections of society.
- It facilitates public debate on important issues.
- It brings attention to issues affecting marginalized communities.

Conclusion: Independent media is essential for a healthy democracy because it ensures transparency, accountability, and informed citizenry. Without it, democracy becomes weak and authoritarian tendencies can grow.

Marking: 1 mark for each reason (2 marks for any 2 reasons explained)

Q35. Answer: Women in India's Freedom Struggle

Women's contribution to India's freedom struggle:

1. Active participation in movements:

- **Sarojini Naidu:** Known as the "Nightingale of India," she was the first woman president of the Indian National Congress.
- **Kasturba Gandhi:** Participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement and Salt Satyagraha alongside Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Aruna Asaf Ali:** Hoisted the Indian flag at Gowalia Tank maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement in 1942.
- Thousands of women participated in protests, processions, and picketing of foreign goods and liquor shops.

2. Revolutionary activities:

- **Bhikaji Cama:** Unfurled the first version of the Indian national flag at the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart, Germany in 1907.
- **Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Datta:** Participated in armed revolutionary activities in Bengal.
- **Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi:** Led her army against British forces during the 1857 revolt.
- Many women provided shelter to freedom fighters and carried secret messages.

Other contributions: Annie Besant established Home Rule League, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit became the first woman president of the UN General Assembly, women organized protests and boycotts.

Marking: 1 mark for each contribution with example (2 marks total)

Q36. Answer: Exploitation of Farmers in Market Chain

How farmers are exploited in the market chain:

1. Low prices from middlemen/traders:

- Farmers often have to sell their produce immediately after harvest when supply is high.
- Middlemen and traders take advantage of this and offer very low prices.
- Farmers lack storage facilities and cannot wait for better prices.
- They are forced to accept whatever price traders offer.
- **Example:** A farmer sells tomatoes at ₹5-10/kg to a trader, but the same tomatoes are sold to consumers at ₹40-60/kg in cities.

2. Debt trap and advance payments:

- Many farmers borrow money from traders or moneylenders to buy seeds, fertilizers, and equipment.
- They are then forced to sell their entire produce to these traders at predetermined low prices.
- High interest rates keep farmers trapped in debt.
- They have no freedom to sell to other buyers who might offer better prices.

Other forms of exploitation: Lack of direct access to markets, cheating in weighing produce, poor infrastructure for transportation, no bargaining power, domination by large traders.

Result: Despite doing all the hard work of growing crops, farmers get the smallest share of the final price while middlemen and retailers earn much larger

profits.

Marking: 1 mark for each form of exploitation (2 marks total)

Q37. Answer: Jat Kingdom

Establishment of Jat Kingdom:

- The Jats were originally an agricultural community settled in the region around Delhi, Agra, and Mathura.
- They organized themselves and rebelled against Mughal authority in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.
- **Churaman:** An early Jat leader who consolidated Jat power and built forts.
- **Badan Singh:** Made the Jats a formidable force and received recognition from the Mughals.
- **Suraj Mal (1707-1763):** The most powerful Jat ruler who established a strong kingdom.

Areas controlled:

1. **Bharatpur:** The capital and stronghold of the Jat kingdom. Suraj Mal built the massive Lohagarh Fort (Iron Fort) in Bharatpur.
2. **Mathura region:** Important religious and commercial center controlled by Jats.
3. **Parts of present-day Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh:** The kingdom extended across the Braj region.
4. **Agra region:** They controlled territories around this important Mughal city.

Significance: The Jat kingdom successfully resisted Mughal forces and even challenged Ahmad Shah Abdali. Suraj Mal was called the "Plato of the Jat community" for his wisdom and administrative skills. The kingdom represented the rise of agricultural communities to political power.

Marking: 1 mark for who established, 1 mark for areas controlled (2 marks total)

Section D - Long Answer Questions

Q38. Answer: Mughal Empire - Expansion and Decline

EXPANSION OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE:

1. Under Babur (1526-1530):

- Founded the empire after defeating Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat (1526).
- Captured Delhi and Agra.
- Defeated Rana Sanga at Khanwa (1527) and secured control over northern India.
- Laid the foundation but died before consolidating power.

2. Under Akbar (1556-1605) - Greatest Expansion:

- Recaptured throne at Second Battle of Panipat (1556).
- Systematically expanded the empire through conquests and diplomacy.
- Conquered Malwa, Gujarat, Bengal, Kashmir, and parts of Deccan.
- By his death, the empire extended from Afghanistan to Bengal and from Kashmir to Gujarat.
- Strong administration and religious tolerance consolidated his rule.

3. Under Jahangir and Shah Jahan (1605-1658):

- Continued territorial expansion, particularly in the Deccan.
- Shah Jahan captured Kandahar temporarily.
- The empire reached its cultural and architectural zenith (Taj Mahal, Red Fort).
- Signs of strain began appearing - expensive buildings and military campaigns drained treasury.

4. Under Aurangzeb (1658-1707) - Maximum Territorial Extent:

- The empire reached its maximum geographical extent.
- Conquered entire Deccan - Bijapur and Golconda sultanates.
- The empire now covered almost entire Indian subcontinent except the extreme south.
- However, continuous wars exhausted resources and alienated many groups.

DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE:

1. Aurangzeb's Policies (1658-1707):

- Religious intolerance - reimposed Jizya tax on non-Muslims, destroyed temples.
- This alienated Rajputs, Jats, Sikhs, and Marathas who had been loyal allies.
- Constant warfare in Deccan for 27 years exhausted the treasury.
- Maratha guerrilla warfare continuously weakened Mughal forces.

2. Weak Successors after Aurangzeb (1707-1857):

- After Aurangzeb's death, there was a war of succession.
- Later emperors were weak and ineffective rulers.
- They became puppets in the hands of powerful nobles and regional rulers.
- The empire existed in name only after 1750.

3. Rise of Regional Powers:

- Powerful nobles declared independence and established their own kingdoms.
- Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, Rohillas, Nawabs of Bengal, Awadh, and Hyderabad became independent.
- These regional powers fought among themselves, weakening India.

4. Foreign Invasions:

- Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India in 1739, looted Delhi, and took away the Peacock Throne.

- Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded multiple times (1748-1767).
- These invasions further weakened the empire.

5. British East India Company:

- The Company gradually increased its power through trade and diplomacy.
- Victory at Battle of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) gave them control over Bengal.
- They exploited Mughal weakness and gradually took over most of India.
- The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was exiled in 1857 after the revolt.

Marking: 1.5 marks for expansion, 1.5 marks for decline (3 marks total)

Q39. Answer: The Zabt System of Revenue Collection

DETAILED EXPLANATION OF ZABT SYSTEM:

Introduction:

- The Zabt system was a revenue assessment and collection system introduced by Emperor Akbar.
- It was implemented by Raja Todar Mal, Akbar's revenue minister, in 1580.
- It was also called the "Todar Mal Bandobast" or "Dahsala System."
- It was one of the most scientific and systematic revenue systems in medieval India.

HOW THE ZABT SYSTEM WORKED:

1. Detailed Survey and Measurement:

- Todar Mal conducted a comprehensive survey of land across the empire.
- Every piece of cultivated land was carefully measured using standard units.
- Different types of soil were identified and classified based on fertility.

- Four categories: Polaj (annually cultivated), Parauti (left fallow), Chachar (fallow for 3-4 years), Banjar (fallow for 5+ years).

2. Ten-Year Average Assessment:

- Todar Mal studied crop yields, prices, and cultivated areas for a 10-year period (1570-1580).
- Average production for each crop was calculated based on this data.
- Average market prices for crops were also determined.
- This removed arbitrary assessment and made the system predictable.

3. Fixed Tax Rates:

- Based on the 10-year average, a fixed tax rate was determined for each crop.
- Tax was usually one-third of the produce, but it varied by region and crop.
- The tax was to be paid in cash, not in kind (actual produce).
- This encouraged monetization of the economy.

4. Revenue Circles:

- Each province was divided into revenue circles (dasturs).
- Each circle had its own schedule of revenue rates for individual crops.
- This accounted for regional variations in soil quality and climate.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ZABT SYSTEM:

1. **Fairness and predictability:** Farmers knew in advance how much tax they owed, reducing arbitrary demands.
2. **Protection from corrupt officials:** Fixed rates limited opportunities for revenue officers to exploit farmers.
3. **Encouragement of agriculture:** The system encouraged farmers to cultivate more land and improve productivity.
4. **Stable revenue for state:** The government received predictable revenue, helping in financial planning.
5. **Scientific approach:** It was based on actual data and careful assessment rather than guesswork.

LIMITATIONS:

- **Limited coverage:** The Zabt system could only be implemented in areas where Mughal administration was strong enough to conduct detailed surveys.
- It was NOT implemented in provinces like Gujarat and Bengal where local systems continued.
- In areas with powerful zamindars, other arrangements were made.
- The system required constant maintenance and updating, which was expensive.
- During droughts or crop failures, farmers still had to pay taxes, causing hardship.

ROLE OF ZAMINDARS:

- Even under the Zabt system, zamindars continued to play an important role.
- They collected revenue from peasants and paid it to the Mughal treasury.
- They kept a portion as their share.
- This created an intermediary class between peasants and the state.

SIGNIFICANCE:

- The Zabt system was one of Akbar's greatest administrative achievements.
- It brought stability and prosperity to large parts of the empire.
- It influenced later revenue systems, including those under the British.
- It showed Akbar's commitment to just and efficient governance.

Marking: 1 mark for introduction, 1 mark for how it worked, 1 mark for advantages/limitations (3 marks total)

Q40. Answer: The Gond Tribes and Their Kingdom

WHO WERE THE GONDS:

- The Gonds were one of the largest tribal groups in India.
- They lived in the forested regions of central India - present-day Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh.
- They were primarily forest-dwellers who practiced shifting cultivation, hunting, and gathering.
- Over time, some Gond communities became settled agriculturalists and warriors.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOND KINGDOMS:

1. Rise to Power:

- From the 14th century onwards, Gonds began establishing small kingdoms in central India.
- They controlled rich forest resources - timber, elephants, and minerals.
- Several Gond kingdoms emerged: Garha Katanga, Deogarh, Chanda, and Kherla.
- The most powerful was Garha Katanga (in present-day Madhya Pradesh).

2. Garha Katanga - The Most Powerful Gond Kingdom:

- **Aman Das:** One of the early powerful Gond rulers who expanded the kingdom.
- **Durgawati (1550-1564):** The most famous Gond ruler, a brave queen.
- She was the widow of Dalpat Shah and ruled after his death.
- She administered the kingdom efficiently and maintained a strong army.
- The kingdom controlled 52 garhs (forts) and had about 20,000 villages.

3. Conflict with Mughals:

- Akbar's general Asaf Khan invaded Garha Katanga to capture its wealth.
- Queen Durgawati fought bravely against Mughal forces with her 15-year-old son.
- She was defeated and killed in 1564, becoming a symbol of courage.
- The kingdom was annexed by the Mughals but continued under Gond administrators.

GOND SOCIETY AND CULTURE:

1. Social Organization:

- Gond society was divided into clans (kuls).
- Each clan had its own territory and deity.
- Society was relatively egalitarian compared to caste-based Hindu society.
- Over time, they adopted some features of caste society.

2. Economy:

- **Agriculture:** Practice shifting cultivation (jhum) and permanent agriculture in plains.
- **Forest products:** Collected honey, wax, medicinal plants, and timber.
- **Elephants:** Catching and training elephants was an important activity.
- **Trade:** Traded forest products with plains people.

3. Administration:

- The kingdom was divided into garhs (forts/units), each with 12 villages.
- Each garh was governed by a particular Gond clan.
- The king was the supreme authority but clan chiefs had considerable autonomy.
- They adopted some Rajput customs and titles.

4. Religion and Culture:

- Gonds worshipped nature - trees, rivers, mountains, and animals.
- They had their own gods and goddesses.
- Over time, many adopted Hinduism but retained tribal beliefs.
- Rich oral tradition with songs, dances, and folklore.

5. Military Strength:

- Gond kingdoms maintained strong armies.
- They were skilled warriors familiar with forest warfare.
- They had trained elephants for warfare.
- Their forts were strategically located in hills and forests.

LEGACY:

- Gonds showed that tribal communities could establish organized kingdoms.
- They successfully resisted external powers for centuries.
- Queen Durgawati is remembered as a brave warrior queen.
- Today, Gonds remain one of the largest tribal communities in India.

Marking: 1 mark for who were Gonds, 1 mark for establishment of kingdom, 1 mark for society and culture (3 marks total)



Q41. Answer: Grasslands - Climate, Vegetation, and Animal Life

CLIMATE OF GRASSLANDS:

1. Temperature:

- Grasslands have moderate temperatures compared to deserts or rainforests.
- Temperate grasslands: Hot summers (25-35°C) and cold winters (-10 to 10°C).
- Tropical grasslands (Savannas): Warm throughout the year (20-30°C).
- Large temperature variation between day and night, especially in temperate grasslands.

2. Rainfall:

- Moderate rainfall: 25-75 cm annually - too much for deserts, too little for forests.
- Seasonal rainfall: Most rain in summer/monsoon, dry winters.
- Tropical grasslands (savannas) have distinct wet and dry seasons.
- Rain supports grass growth but is insufficient for trees except along rivers.

3. Other Climate Features:

- Strong winds are common, especially in flat grasslands.

- Clear skies with plenty of sunshine.
- Low humidity compared to rainforests.
- Prone to droughts during dry periods.

VEGETATION OF GRASSLANDS:

1. Grasses Dominate:

- Grasses are the dominant vegetation covering vast expanses.
- Two types based on height:
- **Tall grasses:** Found in tropical grasslands (savannas) - can grow 3-4 meters high.
- **Short grasses:** Found in temperate grasslands (prairies, steppes) - usually under 1 meter.

2. Few Trees:

- Trees are either absent or scattered.
- In tropical savannas, there are scattered trees like acacia, baobab.
- Trees are mainly found along rivers and water bodies.
- The lack of trees is due to limited rainfall and frequent fires.

3. Adaptations of Grass:

- Deep root systems to access underground water.
- Growing points near ground level - can regrow after being eaten or burned.
- Drought-resistant varieties can survive dry periods.
- Quick growth during rainy season.

4. Seasonal Changes:

- Green and lush during rainy season.
- Turn brown and dry during dry season.
- Some areas experience natural fires that clear dead grass.

ANIMAL LIFE IN GRASSLANDS:

1. Large Herbivores (Plant-eaters):

- **African Savannas:**
 - Zebras, wildebeest, antelopes, gazelles, elephants, giraffes, buffaloes
 - These animals graze on grasses and browse on scattered trees
 - Many migrate in huge herds following rainfall and fresh grass
- **Other Grasslands:**
 - Bison/buffalo (North American prairies)
 - Kangaroos (Australian grasslands)
 - Saiga antelopes (Asian steppes)

2. Predators (Carnivores):

- Lions, cheetahs, leopards, hyenas, wild dogs in African savannas
- Wolves and coyotes in American prairies
- These predators hunt herbivores
- Open terrain allows both hunting and escaping

3. Birds:

- Ostriches (world's largest bird) in African savannas
- Eagles, hawks, and vultures (birds of prey)
- Many water birds near rivers and wetlands
- Secretary bird (hunts snakes)

4. Smaller Animals:

- Rodents like prairie dogs, gophers, ground squirrels
- Snakes and lizards
- Insects - grasshoppers, termites, beetles
- Burrowing animals that escape heat and predators underground

5. Animal Adaptations:

- **Speed:** Many grassland animals are fast runners to escape predators (cheetahs, gazelles)
- **Camouflage:** Colors blend with dry grass (lions' tan color)

- **Herding behavior:** Safety in numbers, many eyes watching for predators
- **Migration:** Following seasonal rains and fresh grass
- **Burrowing:** Underground homes protect from heat and predators

TYPES OF GRASSLANDS WORLDWIDE:

Region	Name	Characteristics
Africa	Savanna	Tropical grassland with scattered trees, richest wildlife
North America	Prairies	Temperate grassland, once home to millions of bison
South America	Pampas	Temperate grassland, famous for cattle ranching
Asia	Steppes	Temperate grassland, extends from Europe to China
Australia	Downs	Temperate and tropical grasslands

IMPORTANCE OF GRASSLANDS:

- Support diverse wildlife
- Used for livestock grazing
- Fertile soils ideal for agriculture (wheat, corn)
- Carbon storage in soil and roots
- Tourism (safari in African savannas)

Marking: 1 mark for climate, 1 mark for vegetation, 1 mark for animal life (3 marks total)

Q42. Answer: Development of Regional Cultures in Medieval India

HOW REGIONAL CULTURES DEVELOPED:

1. Political Patronage:

- Regional kingdoms emerged after the decline of large empires.
- Kings and nobles patronized local languages, arts, and literature.
- They built temples, mosques, and monuments reflecting regional styles.
- Court poets and scholars composed works in regional languages.
- This political support helped regional cultures flourish.

2. Role of Bhakti and Sufi Movements:

- Bhakti and Sufi saints used regional languages instead of Sanskrit or Arabic.
- They composed devotional poetry and songs in local languages.
- This enriched regional literature and made it accessible to common people.
- Different regions developed distinct devotional traditions.

3. Development of Regional Languages:

- Sanskrit was the language of elite and scholars.
- Regional languages evolved from Prakrit and local dialects.
- These languages became mediums of literature, administration, and culture.
- Each region took pride in its language and cultural identity.

4. Geographical Factors:

- Natural barriers (mountains, rivers, forests) created distinct regions.
- Different climates and resources influenced lifestyle and culture.
- This led to unique customs, food habits, and clothing styles.

5. Interaction and Synthesis:

- Migration of people brought new ideas and practices.
- Trade and cultural exchange enriched regional cultures.
- Hindu-Muslim cultural interaction created syncretic traditions.
- Each region absorbed influences but maintained its distinct identity.

EXAMPLES OF REGIONAL CULTURES:

1. Bengal:

- **Language:** Bengali language developed and flourished.
- **Literature:** Chaitanya Mahaprabhu promoted Vaishnavism through Bengali songs and poetry.
- **Culture:** Distinct temple architecture (terracotta temples), Durga Puja festival.
- **Cuisine:** Famous for fish dishes and sweets like rasgulla and sandesh.

2. Maharashtra:

- **Language:** Marathi language and literature flourished.
- **Literature:** Sant Tukaram, Sant Eknath, Sant Namdev composed Marathi devotional poetry (abhangas).
- **Culture:** Warli art, Lavani dance, Ganesh Chaturthi festival.
- **Political:** Maratha identity and pride under Shivaji.

3. Rajasthan:

- **Language:** Rajasthani (and its dialects) developed as literary language.
- **Literature:** Mirabai's bhajans in Rajasthani/Hindi.
- **Culture:** Miniature paintings (Rajput and Mughal schools), folk music, colorful dress.
- **Architecture:** Distinctive palace and fort architecture.

4. Tamil Nadu:

- **Language:** Tamil, one of the oldest languages, continued to thrive.
- **Literature:** Alvars and Nayanars composed Tamil devotional hymns.
- **Culture:** Classical Bharatanatyam dance, Carnatic music.
- **Architecture:** Magnificent Dravidian temples (Meenakshi Temple, Brihadeeswarar Temple).

5. Kerala:

- **Language:** Malayalam developed as distinct language.
- **Culture:** Kathakali dance-drama, Kalaripayattu martial art.

- **Religion:** Syncretism of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Jewish traditions.
- **Unique features:** Onam festival, sadya (feast), traditional architecture.

6. Assam:

- **Language:** Assamese language promoted by Shankaradeva.
- **Culture:** Bihu festival, Sattriya dance.
- **Religion:** Neo-Vaishnavism movement by Shankaradeva.
- **Identity:** Ahom kingdom preserved Assamese culture.

SIGNIFICANCE:

- Regional cultures enriched India's diversity - "Unity in Diversity."
- They made culture accessible to common people through regional languages.
- They created distinct identities while maintaining broader Indian civilization.
- Modern Indian states largely correspond to these historical cultural regions.
- Regional cultures continue to thrive and contribute to India's plural society.

Marking: 1 mark for how cultures developed, 1 mark for examples, 1 mark for significance (3 marks total)

Q43. Answer: Equality and Inequality in Indian Society

CONCEPT OF EQUALITY:

- Equality means treating all people with equal respect and dignity.
- It means everyone should have equal rights, opportunities, and access to resources.
- No one should be discriminated against based on birth, caste, religion, gender, or economic status.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE OF EQUALITY:

- **Article 14:** Guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws.
- **Article 15:** Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- **Article 16:** Provides equality of opportunity in public employment.
- **Article 17:** Abolishes untouchability.
- The Constitution declares India a secular, socialist, democratic republic ensuring equality for all.

TYPES OF INEQUALITY IN INDIAN SOCIETY:

1. CASTE-BASED INEQUALITY:

- **Historical context:** The caste system divided society into hierarchical groups.
- **Discrimination:** People from "lower castes" (Dalits/Scheduled Castes) faced severe discrimination.
- **Examples:**
 - Denied entry to temples and public places
 - Forced to do menial jobs like manual scavenging
 - Not allowed to drink from the same wells
 - Faced violence and social boycott
- **Modern situation:** Though untouchability is illegal, caste discrimination persists in many areas.
- **Example:** In some villages, Dalits still face restrictions in using common resources.

2. GENDER INEQUALITY:

- **Problem:** Women face discrimination and have less power than men.
- **Examples:**
 - Lower literacy rates for women
 - Less representation in politics and leadership positions
 - Wage gap - women earn less than men for same work
 - Domestic violence and harassment
 - Burden of unpaid housework falls mainly on women

- **Example:** In many families, boys get better food, education, and opportunities than girls.

3. ECONOMIC INEQUALITY:

- **Problem:** Huge gap between rich and poor.
- **Examples:**
 - Rich have access to quality healthcare and education
 - Poor struggle for basic necessities like food, shelter, clean water
 - Wealthy live in luxury while millions are below poverty line
 - Unequal distribution of land and resources
- **Example:** Children of rich families attend expensive private schools while poor children may not even complete basic education.

4. RELIGIOUS INEQUALITY:

- **Problem:** Discrimination based on religion.
- **Examples:**
 - Minorities face prejudice and stereotyping
 - Communal riots and violence
 - Difficulty in getting housing or jobs in some areas
- **Example:** People from minority communities sometimes face discrimination in renting houses.

5. REGIONAL INEQUALITY:

- **Problem:** Some regions are more developed than others.
- **Examples:**
 - Urban areas have better facilities than rural areas
 - Some states are more prosperous than others
 - Tribal areas lack basic infrastructure
- **Example:** Cities have hospitals with advanced technology while remote villages lack even primary health centers.

EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE EQUALITY:

1. Constitutional and Legal Measures:

- Abolition of untouchability (Article 17)
- Reservation in education and jobs for SC/ST/OBC
- Laws against dowry, child marriage, and discrimination
- Equal pay for equal work

2. Government Programs:

- Midday meal scheme for children
- Scholarships for disadvantaged students
- Women's reservation in panchayats (33%)
- Programs for tribal welfare

3. Social Reform Movements:

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's struggle for Dalit rights
- Women's rights movements
- NGOs working for equality and social justice

4. Individual Efforts:

- Questioning stereotypes and prejudices
- Treating everyone with respect
- Speaking up against discrimination

CHALLENGES:

- Deep-rooted social attitudes are slow to change
- Implementation of laws is weak in many areas
- Economic inequality is increasing
- Need for continuous awareness and education

CONCLUSION:

- India's Constitution promises equality, but ground reality shows various inequalities.
- Achieving true equality requires legal measures, government programs, AND change in people's mindsets.
- Each citizen has a role in creating a more equal society.

- Equality is essential for democracy, development, and social justice.

Marking: 1 mark for concept of equality, 1.5 marks for types of inequality with examples, 0.5 marks for efforts to achieve equality (3 marks total)

Q44. Answer: Chain of Markets - From Farmer to Consumer

THE COMPLETE CHAIN OF MARKETS:

STAGE 1: FARMER (PRODUCER)

- The farmer grows crops by investing in:
 - Seeds, fertilizers, pesticides
 - Labor (own and hired)
 - Water, electricity
 - Tools and equipment
- After harvest, the farmer needs to sell the produce quickly as it is perishable.
- **Example:** A farmer grows tomatoes with an investment of ₹20,000. He harvests 1000 kg.

STAGE 2: LOCAL TRADER/MIDDLEMAN

- The trader comes to the village or the farmer goes to the local mandi (market).
- The trader buys produce at very low prices from the farmer.
- Farmers accept low prices because:
 - They need money immediately to repay loans
 - They lack storage facilities
 - They have no transport to take produce to cities
 - They may be in debt to the same trader
- **Example:** The trader buys tomatoes at ₹8-10 per kg. The farmer gets ₹8,000-10,000 for 1000 kg.
- **Trader's role:** Collects produce from multiple farmers, sorts and grades it, transports to city.

STAGE 3: WHOLESALE MARKET

- The trader takes the produce to a wholesale market (mandi) in the city.
- Here, commission agents (arhatiyas) facilitate sales.
- Wholesalers buy large quantities at wholesale rates.
- The wholesaler stores goods in warehouses.
- **Example:** The trader sells tomatoes to wholesaler at ₹20-25 per kg. He earns ₹20,000-25,000.
- **Trader's profit:** ₹10,000-15,000 (after deducting transport costs).

STAGE 4: RETAILER (SHOPKEEPER)

- The retailer buys smaller quantities from the wholesaler.
- Retailers include:
 - Vegetable vendors in weekly haats
 - Small shops in neighborhoods
 - Supermarkets and malls
- **Example:** The retailer buys tomatoes at ₹25-30 per kg from wholesaler.

STAGE 5: CONSUMER (FINAL BUYER)

- The consumer (you and I) buy from retailers at the highest price.
- **Example:** Consumers buy tomatoes at ₹40-60 per kg in cities.
- **Final Price Breakdown for 1 kg tomatoes:**
 - Farmer gets: ₹8-10
 - Local trader: Adds ₹10-12
 - Wholesaler: Adds ₹5-8
 - Retailer: Adds ₹10-15
 - Consumer pays: ₹40-60

VISUAL REPRESENTATION:

Stage	Player	Price per kg	Profit
1	Farmer	₹8-10	Minimal (after costs)
2	Local Trader	Buys at ₹10, Sells at ₹22	₹12 per kg

3	Wholesaler	Buys at ₹22, Sells at ₹30	₹8 per kg
4	Retailer	Buys at ₹30, Sells at ₹50	₹20 per kg
5	Consumer	Pays ₹50	-

WHO BENEFITS MOST?

1. FARMERS BENEFIT LEAST:

- Get only 15-20% of the final price consumer pays.
- Bear all production risks (crop failure, pests, weather).
- Have no bargaining power.
- Often trapped in debt to traders.
- **Reasons for low income:**
- Lack of storage facilities
- No cold storage for perishables
- Dependence on middlemen
- Lack of transport
- Pressure to repay loans

2. MIDDLEMEN/TRADERS BENEFIT MOST:

- Local traders and wholesalers earn large profits.
- They take no production risk.
- They exploit farmers' weak position.
- Multiple middlemen add costs at each stage.
- Consumers pay high prices, but farmers don't benefit.

3. RETAILERS EARN MODERATE PROFIT:

- Shop rent, electricity, staff wages reduce profit margins.
- But still earn more per kg than farmer.

4. CONSUMERS LOSE:

- Pay 4-6 times what farmer received.

- Much of this goes to middlemen, not to the farmer who did the actual work.

HOW TO MAKE THE SYSTEM FAIRER:

1. **Reduce middlemen:** Direct farmer-to-consumer markets, cooperatives
2. **Storage facilities:** Cold storage and warehouses for farmers to store and sell when prices are better
3. **Farmer cooperatives:** Collective bargaining power, bulk selling
4. **Government procurement:** Minimum Support Price (MSP) ensures fair prices
5. **Online platforms:** Apps and websites connecting farmers directly to buyers
6. **Processing industries:** Farmers can add value by processing (making juice from fruits)

EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVES:

- **Apni Mandi:** Punjab's system where farmers sell directly to consumers
- **Organic farmer markets:** Weekly markets in cities where farmers sell directly
- **Amul Cooperative:** Milk producers sell collectively, earning fair prices
- **FPOs (Farmer Producer Organizations):** Groups of farmers collectively marketing their produce

CONCLUSION:

- The current market chain is unfair to farmers who do the hardest work but earn the least.
- Multiple middlemen add costs without adding real value.
- Both farmers (low income) and consumers (high prices) suffer.
- Reducing intermediaries and empowering farmers can create a fairer system.

Marking: 1.5 marks for explaining the chain, 1.5 marks for who benefits with reasons (3 marks total)

Section E - Map-Based Questions

Q45. Answer: Map of India

On the outline map of India, the following should be marked and labeled:

- a. **Panipat:** Historic battlefield where three major battles were fought (1526, 1556, 1761) - in Haryana, north of Delhi
- b. **Golconda:** Famous fort and sultanate, later Hyderabad state capital - in Telangana (Deccan region)
- c. **River Ganga:** India's most sacred river, flows from Himalayas through northern India to Bay of Bengal
- d. **River Brahmaputra:** Major river flowing through Assam in northeast India
- e. **Western Ghats:** Mountain range along western coast of India (parallel to Arabian Sea)

Marking Instructions:

- Cities/places marked with dots and clearly labeled
- Rivers drawn along their approximate course
- Mountain range marked with appropriate symbol (triangular peaks or shading)
- Use neat, legible handwriting

Marking: 1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled location (5 marks total)

Q46. Answer: Map of World

On the outline map of World, the following should be marked and labeled:

- a. **Sahara Desert:** World's largest hot desert - in North Africa (covers parts of Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Morocco, etc.)

- b. **Kalahari Desert:** Large desert in southern Africa (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa)
- c. **African Savanna:** Tropical grasslands - mainly in East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania - Serengeti region)
- d. **River Congo:** Major river in Central Africa, flows through rainforests to Atlantic Ocean
- e. **Australia:** The continent and country in Southern Hemisphere, between Indian and Pacific Oceans

Marking Instructions:

- Deserts should be shaded or marked in appropriate areas
- Savanna region marked in East Africa
- River drawn along approximate course
- Australia continent clearly labeled
- All labels should be clear and neat

Marking: 1 mark for each correctly marked and labeled location (5 marks total)

Marking Summary

Section	Question Type	Total Marks
Section A	Multiple Choice Questions (15 × 1)	15 marks
Section B	Fill in the Blanks / True-False (10 × 1)	10 marks
Section C	Short Answer Questions (12 × 2)	24 marks
Section D	Long Answer Questions (7 × 3)	21 marks

Section E	Map-Based Questions (2 × 5)	10 marks
TOTAL		80 marks

END OF ANSWER KEY

Total Marks: 80

This is a solved practice paper for Class 7 Social Science Annual Examination 2025-26
(SET 3).

Study thoroughly and understand all concepts for excellent performance.

Topics Covered: Mughals (Expansion & Decline, Zabt System, Din-i-Ilahi), Gond Tribes &
Kingdom,

Grasslands (Climate, Vegetation, Animals), Regional Cultures Development,

Water Cycle, Alvars & Nayanars, Equality & Inequality in India,

Independent Media, Women in Freedom Struggle, Chain of Markets & Farmer
Exploitation,

Jat Kingdom, Banda Bahadur, Lingayats, and 18th Century Political Formations.

For doubts and queries, contact: **Math Love Institute**

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

+91 7869553517 | www.mathlove.in

Raipur, Chhattisgarh | Indore, Madhya Pradesh

© 2025 Math Love Institute. All Rights Reserved.

Education is the Foundation of Life | शिक्षा ही जीवन का आधार है

This paper (SET 3) covers CBSE Class 7 Social Science Annual Exam Syllabus 2025-26 with completely different questions:

History: The Mughals (Humayun, Din-i-Ilahi, Red Fort, Empire Expansion & Decline, Zabt Revenue System in detail),

Tribes: Gond tribes (establishment and society), pastoralism, tribal vs agricultural economies

Devotional Paths: Alvars & Nayanars (Tamil saints), Lingayats, Regional Cultures Development with examples

Geography: Grasslands (Climate, Vegetation, Animal Life), Water Cycle, Rivers importance, Desert plant & animal adaptations

Civics: Equality vs Inequality with examples, Independent Media importance, Women in Freedom Struggle,

Markets: Complete chain from farmer to consumer, exploitation of farmers, who benefits most

18th Century: Jat Kingdom (Suraj Mal), Banda Bahadur (Sikh leader)

Based on NCERT Social Science Textbooks - Our Pasts-II (History), The Earth - Our Habitat (Geography), Social and Political Life-II (Civics)

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

© 2025 -

CONFIDENTIAL