

MATH LOVE INSTITUTE

Annual Examination 2025-26

Class: VII | Subject: Social Science (SET - 4)

Time: 3 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80

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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.** Jahangir's wife who effectively ruled the Mughal Empire was: **[1]**
- (a) Jodha Bai
 - (b) Mumtaz Mahal
 - (c) Nur Jahan
 - (d) Mariam-uz-Zamani
- Q2.** Which Mughal emperor wrote his autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri"? **[1]**
- (a) Babur
 - (b) Humayun
 - (c) Jahangir
 - (d) Shah Jahan
- Q3.** The Banjaras were important for: **[1]**
- (a) Weaving
 - (b) Trading and transporting goods
 - (c) Fishing
 - (d) Mining
- Q4.** Which saint said "Moko Kahan Dhundhere Bande, Main To Tere Paas Mein"? **[1]**
- (a) Tulsidas
 - (b) Kabir
 - (c) Surdas
 - (d) Mirabai
- Q5.** The largest freshwater lake in India is: **[1]**
- (a) Dal Lake
 - (b) Chilika Lake
 - (c) Wular Lake
 - (d) Sambhar Lake

- Q6.** Bedouins are nomadic people living in: **[1]**
- (a) Amazon forests
 - (b) Arabian deserts
 - (c) African savannas
 - (d) Australian outback
- Q7.** Ocean water is salty because it contains: **[1]**
- (a) Sugar
 - (b) Dissolved salts and minerals
 - (c) Oil
 - (d) Acid
- Q8.** Which of the following is a cold ocean current? **[1]**
- (a) Gulf Stream
 - (b) Kuroshio Current
 - (c) Labrador Current
 - (d) Brazilian Current
- Q9.** Mirabai was a devotee of: **[1]**
- (a) Rama
 - (b) Krishna
 - (c) Shiva
 - (d) Vishnu
- Q10.** Which article prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex? **[1]**
- (a) Article 14
 - (b) Article 15
 - (c) Article 16
 - (d) Article 17

- Q11.** The freedom of press in India is guaranteed under: **[1]**
- (a) Article 14
 - (b) Article 19
 - (c) Article 21
 - (d) Article 25
- Q12.** Who among these was the first woman President of India? **[1]**
- (a) Indira Gandhi
 - (b) Pratibha Patil
 - (c) Sarojini Naidu
 - (d) Sucheta Kriplani
- Q13.** MSP stands for: **[1]**
- (a) Market Supply Price
 - (b) Minimum Support Price
 - (c) Maximum Selling Price
 - (d) Mandatory Sale Price
- Q14.** The Nawabs of Bengal ruled from: **[1]**
- (a) Calcutta
 - (b) Murshidabad
 - (c) Dhaka
 - (d) Patna
- Q15.** The Nizam ruled which state in the 18th century? **[1]**
- (a) Bengal
 - (b) Awadh
 - (c) Hyderabad
 - (d) Mysore

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

- Q16.** Fill in the blank: **[1]**
- Jahangir means "_____ of the World."

- Q17.** True or False: [1]
The Peacock Throne was built by Shah Jahan.
- Q18.** Fill in the blank: [1]
The largest desert in India is the _____ Desert.
- Q19.** True or False: [1]
Rivers carry sediments and deposit them at their mouths forming deltas.
- Q20.** Fill in the blank: [1]
Kabir was a _____ by profession.
- Q21.** True or False: [1]
Shankaradeva started the Neo-Vaishnavism movement in Assam.
- Q22.** Fill in the blank: [1]
The _____ is the coldest ocean in the world.
- Q23.** True or False: [1]
Balanced reporting means presenting different viewpoints on an issue.
- Q24.** Fill in the blank: [1]
_____ are places where goods are bought and sold.
- Q25.** True or False: [1]
Siraj-ud-Daulah was the last independent Nawab of Bengal.

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

- Q26.** What were the cultural contributions of the Mughal emperors? [2]
- Q27.** What is the difference between Zat and Sawar in the Mansabdari system? [2]
- Q28.** How were the Banjaras important for trade? Mention two points. [2]
- Q29.** What are ocean currents? How do they affect climate? [2]

- Q30.** What is a delta? Name two deltas in India. [2]
- Q31.** Why is the Thar Desert called the "Great Indian Desert"? [2]
- Q32.** How did Bedouins adapt to desert life? [2]
- Q33.** What were the main teachings of Kabir? [2]
- Q34.** What is censorship? Why is it a concern in a democracy? [2]
- Q35.** Name two legal rights that Indian women have gained. [2]
- Q36.** What is Minimum Support Price (MSP)? How does it help farmers? [2]
- Q37.** Who were the Nawabs of Awadh? Name one famous Nawab. [2]

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

- Q38.** Describe the reign of Jahangir and his contribution to Mughal culture and art. [3]
- Q39.** Explain how tribal groups were affected by the expansion of Mughal and other empires. [3]
- Q40.** Describe the different types of media and their roles in society. [3]
- Q41.** Explain the formation of oceans and their importance to life on Earth. [3]
- Q42.** Explain how Sant Kabir tried to bring Hindu-Muslim unity through his teachings. [3]
- Q43.** What are the different forms of gender discrimination? How can they be addressed? [3]
- Q44.** Describe the Nawabs of Bengal and how they became independent from Mughal control. [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. Murshidabad
- b. Lucknow
- c. River Krishna
- d. River Godavari
- e. Chilika Lake

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

- a. Arctic Ocean
- b. Antarctic Ocean
- c. Mediterranean Sea
- d. Great Barrier Reef
- e. Andes Mountains

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ANSWER KEY - SET 4

Section A - Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. Answer: (c) Nur Jahan

Nur Jahan (meaning "Light of the World") was Emperor Jahangir's twentieth and most beloved wife. She was the only Mughal empress to have coins issued in her name and effectively ruled the empire during Jahangir's later years (1611-1627). She was highly educated, intelligent, and a skilled administrator. Nur Jahan issued royal orders (farmans), held court, and made key decisions. She was also a patron of arts and architecture.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q2. Answer: (c) Jahangir

Jahangir wrote his autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri" (also called Jahangirnama), which chronicles his reign from 1605 to 1624. It is written in Persian and provides valuable insights into Mughal administration, culture, flora and fauna, and his personal life. Babur also wrote an autobiography called "Baburnama" (Tuzuk-i-Baburi) in Chagatai Turkish language.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q3. Answer: (b) Trading and transporting goods

The Banjaras (also called Lambadis or Vanjari) were nomadic traders and transporters who moved in large caravans called "tanda" with pack animals (usually bullocks). They transported essential commodities like grain, salt, firewood, and other goods across long distances, connecting different regions. They played a crucial role in the Mughal economy, especially in supplying armies during military campaigns.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q4. Answer: (b) Kabir

This famous doha (couplet) by Sant Kabir means "Where are you searching for me, O devotee? I am right beside you." It emphasizes that God is within everyone and doesn't need to be searched in temples, mosques, or pilgrimages. Kabir's teachings rejected ritualism and emphasized that God can be found through sincere devotion and honest living, not through external practices.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q5. Answer: (c) Wular Lake

Wular Lake in Jammu and Kashmir is the largest freshwater lake in India, covering an area of about 30-260 square kilometers (the area varies seasonally). It is a natural lake formed by tectonic activity. The Jhelum River flows through it. Note: Chilika Lake in Odisha is the largest coastal lagoon in India but is a brackish water lake (mix of salt and fresh water), not purely freshwater.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q6. Answer: (b) Arabian deserts

Bedouins are traditionally nomadic Arab people who live in the deserts of the Arabian Peninsula, North Africa, and the Levant. The name "Bedouin" comes from the Arabic word "badawi" meaning "desert dweller." They traditionally herd camels, goats, and sheep, and move seasonally to find pasture and water. They live in tents that can be easily transported, wear loose clothing to protect from heat, and have deep knowledge of desert survival.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q7. Answer: (b) Dissolved salts and minerals

Ocean water is salty because it contains dissolved salts and minerals, primarily sodium chloride (common salt), but also magnesium, calcium, and potassium salts. Rivers carry minerals from rocks and soil to the oceans. When ocean water evaporates, the minerals remain behind, making the water increasingly salty over millions of years. The average salinity of ocean water is about 3.5% (35 parts per thousand).

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q8. Answer: (c) Labrador Current

The Labrador Current is a cold ocean current that flows from the Arctic Ocean southward along the eastern coast of Canada. It carries cold water from the Arctic and makes the climate of eastern Canada cooler. When it meets the warm Gulf Stream near Newfoundland, it creates foggy conditions. Other cold currents include the Canary Current, Benguela Current, and Peru (Humboldt) Current.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q9. Answer: (b) Krishna

Mirabai (1498-1547) was a 16th-century Hindu mystic poet and devotee of Lord Krishna. She was a Rajput princess who defied social norms to dedicate her life to Krishna worship. She composed numerous bhajans (devotional songs) in Hindi and Rajasthani expressing her intense love and devotion to Krishna. Her songs are still popular today. She challenged patriarchal norms and is celebrated as a symbol of women's spiritual independence.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q10. Answer: (b) Article 15

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. It states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on these grounds, and no citizen shall be subjected to any disability, restriction, or condition with regard to access to public places, shops, restaurants, wells, etc. However, it allows for special provisions for women, children, and socially and educationally backward classes.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q11. Answer: (b) Article 19

Freedom of press in India is guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) which provides freedom of speech and expression to all citizens. This includes freedom of the press and other media. However, this freedom is not absolute and is subject to reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) for reasons like national security, public order, decency, morality, contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offense.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q12. Answer: (b) Pratibha Patil

Pratibha Patil became the first woman President of India in 2007, serving from 2007 to 2012. She was the 12th President of India. Before becoming President, she served as the Governor of Rajasthan. Note: Indira Gandhi was the first woman Prime Minister of India (not President). Sarojini Naidu was the first woman Governor of an Indian state. Sucheta Kriplani was the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state (Uttar Pradesh).

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q13. Answer: (b) Minimum Support Price

MSP stands for Minimum Support Price. It is the minimum price set by the Government of India to purchase crops from farmers, regardless of market prices. The main objective is to protect farmers from excessive price drops and ensure they receive a fair price for their produce. It provides income security to farmers. The government announces MSP for various crops like wheat, rice, pulses, oilseeds, etc., before the sowing season.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q14. Answer: (b) Murshidabad

The Nawabs of Bengal ruled from Murshidabad, which was the capital of Bengal during the 18th century. The city is located on the banks of the Bhagirathi River (a distributary of the Ganga) in present-day West Bengal. Famous Nawabs included Murshid Quli Khan (who made it the capital), Alivardi Khan, and Siraj-ud-Daulah (the last independent Nawab who was defeated by the British in the Battle of Plassey, 1757).

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q15. Answer: (c) Hyderabad

The Nizams ruled the state of Hyderabad (in the Deccan region) in the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries. The Asaf Jahi dynasty was founded by Qamar-ud-din Khan (Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah I) in 1724. Hyderabad became one of the richest and most powerful princely states. The Nizams acknowledged Mughal supremacy initially but gradually became independent. The state was integrated into India in 1948 after independence.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Section B - Fill in the Blanks / True-False

Q16. Answer: Conqueror (or Seizer)

Jahangir's name means "Conqueror of the World" or "Seizer of the World" in Persian. He was born as Prince Salim to Emperor Akbar. He took the title "Jahangir" when he became emperor in 1605. His reign (1605-1627) is known for political stability, justice, and patronage of arts, particularly miniature painting.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q17. Answer: True

The famous Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus) was commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan and completed around 1635. It was an extremely ornate golden throne decorated with precious stones including diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls. Two peacock figures stood behind the throne with fully spread tails made of sapphires and other gems. The throne was kept in the Diwan-i-Khas of the Red Fort in Delhi. It was looted by Nadir Shah of Persia in 1739.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q18. Answer: Thar

The Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is the largest desert in India. It is located in northwestern India, mainly in Rajasthan, but also extends into Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab. It covers an area of about 200,000 square kilometers. It is a hot desert with very little rainfall (less than 25 cm annually), high temperatures in summer, and sandy terrain with sand dunes.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q19. Answer: True

Rivers carry sediments (sand, silt, clay) eroded from rocks and soil along their course. When rivers reach the sea or ocean, their flow slows down and they deposit these sediments at their mouths, forming deltas. A delta is a triangular or fan-shaped landform. Famous deltas in India include the Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta (Sundarbans - world's largest delta), Krishna Delta, Godavari Delta, Mahanadi Delta, and Kaveri Delta.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q20. Answer: weaver

Sant Kabir was a weaver by profession. He belonged to a Muslim weaver family in Varanasi and earned his living by weaving cloth. Despite being from a humble background with no formal education, he became one of the greatest poets and spiritual leaders of medieval India. His teachings transcended religious boundaries and emphasized devotion, equality, and honest labor. He composed his poems in simple Hindi/Bhojpuri that common people could understand.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q21. Answer: True

Shankaradeva (1449-1568) was a 16th-century saint, scholar, and social reformer from Assam who started the Neo-Vaishnavism (Ekasarana Dharma) movement. He promoted devotion to a single God (Vishnu/Krishna) and rejected idol worship, caste discrimination, and elaborate rituals. He composed devotional songs, plays, and poetry in Assamese, enriching the language and culture. He established prayer halls called "Sattras" and created the classical dance form "Sattriya." His teachings unified diverse communities in Assam.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q22. Answer: Arctic Ocean (or Southern/Antarctic Ocean)

The Arctic Ocean, located around the North Pole and surrounded by North America, Europe, and Asia, is the coldest ocean. It is mostly covered by sea ice, which varies in thickness and extent seasonally. The Southern Ocean (Antarctic Ocean) around Antarctica is also extremely cold. Both have temperatures near or below freezing point year-round. These cold oceans play crucial roles in regulating Earth's climate.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q23. Answer: True

Balanced reporting means presenting different viewpoints and perspectives on an issue fairly and objectively. Good journalism requires showing multiple sides of a story without bias. Media should present facts accurately and allow people to form their own opinions. Balanced reporting prevents propaganda and one-sided coverage. It is especially important for controversial or political issues

where different groups have conflicting views. Lack of balanced reporting can spread misinformation and create polarization in society.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q24. Answer: Markets

Markets are places where buyers and sellers meet to exchange goods and services for money. They can be physical locations like weekly haats, vegetable markets (mandis), shopping complexes, or virtual spaces like online marketplaces (Amazon, Flipkart). Markets facilitate trade by connecting those who produce goods with those who need them. Prices in markets are determined by demand and supply.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q25. Answer: True

Siraj-ud-Daulah (1733-1757) was the last independent Nawab of Bengal. He became Nawab in 1756 at age 23. He opposed British interference in Bengal's affairs and attacked their fort in Calcutta. However, he was defeated by Robert Clive at the Battle of Plassey on June 23, 1757, due to the betrayal of his commander Mir Jafar. After this defeat, Bengal came under British control. Siraj-ud-Daulah was captured and executed. Mir Jafar became a puppet Nawab under British control.

Marking: 1 mark for correct answer

Q26. Answer: Cultural Contributions of Mughal Emperors

The Mughal emperors made significant cultural contributions:

1. Architecture:

- Built magnificent monuments combining Persian, Indian, and Islamic styles
- **Examples:** Taj Mahal (Shah Jahan), Humayun's Tomb, Fatehpur Sikri (Akbar), Red Fort (Shah Jahan), Buland Darwaza
- These monuments showcase Indo-Islamic architecture with domes, arches, minarets, and intricate decorations

2. Painting and Art:

- Developed Mughal miniature painting school combining Persian and Indian traditions
- Jahangir particularly patronized painting; his court had famous artists like Mansur and Bishan Das
- Illustrated manuscripts like Akbarnama, Baburnama

3. Literature:

- Persian became the court language; many Persian literary works were produced
- Historical texts: Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari (Abul Fazl), Baburnama, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri
- Encouraged regional languages too

4. Music and Dance:

- Akbar's court musician Tansen was one of the greatest in Indian history
- Hindustani classical music flourished

Marking: 1 mark for each contribution (2 marks for any 2 contributions explained)

Q27. Answer: Zat vs Sawar in Mansabdari System

Difference between Zat and Sawar:

Aspect	Zat	Sawar
Meaning	Personal rank of the mansabdar	Number of cavalymen (horsemen) the mansabdar had to maintain
Determines	Social status and position in court hierarchy	Military responsibility and strength
Salary based on	Zat rank determined the base salary	Sawar rank determined additional payment for maintaining cavalry
Example	A mansabdar with Zat 5000	Might have Sawar 3000 (must maintain 3000 cavalry)

Key Point: Usually, Sawar rank was lower than or equal to Zat rank, but never higher. The combination of both ranks determined the total salary and responsibilities of a mansabdar.

Marking: 1 mark for Zat, 1 mark for Sawar (2 marks total)

Q28. Answer: Importance of Banjaras for Trade

Two ways Banjaras were important for trade:

1. Long-distance transportation:

- Banjaras transported essential goods like grain, salt, ghee, and firewood across long distances.
- They connected different regions that didn't have direct trade links.
- They traveled in large caravans (tanda) with hundreds or thousands of pack animals.
- This was especially important in medieval times when there were no roads or railways.

- **Example:** They carried grain from Punjab to Delhi or salt from coastal areas to inland regions.

2. Military supply chain:

- Banjaras played a crucial role in supplying Mughal and other armies during military campaigns.
- They carried food, fodder, and other necessities for soldiers and animals.
- Armies depended on them for logistics during long campaigns.
- Without Banjaras, it would have been very difficult to sustain large armies in the field.

Additional points: They facilitated economic integration, helped stabilize prices by moving goods from surplus to deficit areas, and their network covered vast regions of India.

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

Q29. Answer: Ocean Currents and Climate

What are ocean currents:

- Ocean currents are continuous, directed movements of ocean water.
- They are like rivers flowing in the ocean.
- Currents are caused by wind, Earth's rotation, temperature differences, and salinity differences.
- They can be warm currents (carrying warm water from equator toward poles) or cold currents (carrying cold water from poles toward equator).

How they affect climate:

1. Temperature regulation:

- Warm currents bring warmth to coastal regions, making climate milder.
- **Example:** Gulf Stream brings warm water to Western Europe, making UK and Norway warmer than they should be at such high

latitudes.

- Cold currents cool the coastal areas.
- **Example:** Labrador Current makes eastern Canada colder.

2. Rainfall patterns:

- Warm currents increase evaporation, leading to more rainfall on nearby coasts.
- Cold currents reduce evaporation and can create dry conditions or deserts.
- **Example:** Cold Peru Current contributes to the Atacama Desert's extreme dryness.

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for effect on climate (2 marks total)

Q30. Answer: Delta

What is a delta:

- A delta is a triangular or fan-shaped landform formed at the mouth of a river where it meets the sea or ocean.
- Rivers carry sediments (sand, silt, clay) eroded from upstream.
- When the river reaches the sea, its flow velocity decreases.
- The sediments are deposited, gradually building up land.
- Over time, multiple channels (distributaries) form, creating a delta.
- Deltas are very fertile and suitable for agriculture.

Two deltas in India:

1. Ganga-Brahmaputra Delta (Sundarbans):

- World's largest delta
- Located in West Bengal and Bangladesh
- Famous for mangrove forests and Royal Bengal Tigers

2. Krishna Delta (or Godavari Delta):

- Located in Andhra Pradesh
- Very fertile region, important for rice cultivation

Other Indian deltas: Mahanadi Delta (Odisha), Kaveri Delta (Tamil Nadu)

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for naming two deltas (2 marks total)

Q31. Answer: Why Thar is Called "Great Indian Desert"

Reasons why the Thar Desert is called the "Great Indian Desert":

1. Size:

- It is the largest desert in India, covering about 200,000 square kilometers.
- It spans across Rajasthan (most of it), Gujarat, Haryana, and Punjab.
- Its vastness makes it a dominant geographical feature of northwestern India.

2. Distinct desert characteristics:

- Very low rainfall (less than 25 cm annually, mostly during monsoons)
- Extreme temperatures: very hot summers (45-50°C) and cold winters (near freezing)
- Large areas covered with sand dunes (some reaching 150 meters high)
- Sparse vegetation with mostly thorny bushes and cacti
- Limited water sources - mostly dependent on wells and seasonal rivers

Additional information: Despite harsh conditions, the Thar supports human settlements. Cities like Jaisalmer, Bikaner, and Jodhpur are located in or near it. People have adapted through water conservation, traditional architecture, and animal husbandry (camels, sheep, goats).

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

Q32. Answer: Bedouin Adaptations to Desert Life

How Bedouins adapted to desert life:

1. Nomadic lifestyle:

- Bedouins are nomadic pastoralists who move with their herds (camels, goats, sheep).
- They follow seasonal patterns, moving to areas where rain has fallen and grass grows.
- This mobility ensures access to water and pasture.
- They live in portable tents made of goat or camel hair that can be easily dismantled and carried.

2. Clothing and protection:

- Wear loose, flowing robes (traditionally white or light-colored) that reflect sunlight.
- Head coverings (keffiyeh) protect from sun and sandstorms.
- Layered clothing provides insulation from both heat and cold (desert nights are cold).

3. Use of camels:

- Camels are called "ships of the desert" and are perfectly adapted to desert conditions.
- Bedouins use camels for transportation, carrying goods, and as source of milk and meat.
- Camels can survive long periods without water and travel long distances.

4. Knowledge of water sources:

- Deep knowledge of oases, wells, and seasonal water sources passed down through generations.
- Ability to find water by reading landscape and animal behavior.

Marking: 1 mark for each adaptation explained (2 marks for any 2 adaptations)

Q33. Answer: Main Teachings of Kabir

Kabir's main teachings:

1. Unity of God and rejection of religious divisions:

- Kabir taught that there is only one God, whether called Ram or Allah.
- He believed Hindus and Muslims worship the same God in different ways.
- He criticized both Hindu rituals and Islamic practices that created divisions.
- **Famous doha:** "Ram and Rahim are the same, Kesho and Karim are one" (राम रहीम एक हैं, नाम धराया दोय)

2. Rejection of ritualism and idol worship:

- Kabir rejected elaborate rituals, pilgrimages, fasting, and idol worship.
- He said God cannot be found in temples or mosques but within one's own heart.
- True devotion comes from sincere love and honest living, not external practices.

3. Equality and rejection of caste:

- Kabir strongly opposed the caste system and untouchability.
- He taught that all human beings are equal before God.
- Birth does not determine a person's worth; actions and character do.

4. Simple living and honest work:

- He emphasized earning a livelihood through honest labor.
- He himself was a weaver and believed in dignity of labor.
- He criticized those who exploited others or lived off others' labor.

Marking: 1 mark for each teaching (2 marks for any 2 teachings explained)

Q34. Answer: Censorship

What is censorship:

- Censorship is the suppression or prohibition of speech, writing, or any public communication that is considered objectionable, harmful, or sensitive by authorities.

- In media context, it means government or authorities controlling what can be published, broadcast, or shown to the public.
- This can include banning books, films, news reports, or cutting/editing content before publication.

Why censorship is a concern in democracy:

1. Violates freedom of expression:

- Democracy guarantees freedom of speech and expression to all citizens.
- Censorship restricts this fundamental right.
- Citizens have the right to know what is happening and express their views.

2. Prevents accountability:

- If media is censored, it cannot expose government wrongdoing or corruption.
- Citizens remain unaware of important issues.
- Government can hide its failures and misdeeds.
- This defeats the watchdog role of media in democracy.

3. Limits informed decision-making:

- Democratic participation requires informed citizens.
- Censorship means people don't get complete information.
- This affects their ability to make informed choices, especially during elections.

Note: While complete censorship is harmful, some regulation is necessary to prevent hate speech, false information that causes harm, or content that threatens national security. The challenge is balancing free expression with responsible communication.

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for why it's a concern (2 marks total)

Q35. Answer: Legal Rights of Indian Women

Two legal rights that Indian women have gained:

1. Right to Property and Inheritance:

- The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 gave daughters equal rights to ancestral property.
- Women can now inherit property from parents just like sons.
- Married women have rights to their husband's property.
- Widows have inheritance rights.
- This was a major change as traditionally only sons inherited property.

2. Right to Vote and Political Participation:

- Indian women got the right to vote when the Constitution came into force in 1950.
- Women can contest elections and hold any political office.
- 33% reservation for women in Panchayats and Municipalities (73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments).
- This has empowered millions of women at grassroots level.

Other important legal rights: Right to education (free and compulsory), Right to work and equal pay for equal work, Protection against domestic violence (Domestic Violence Act, 2005), Protection against sexual harassment at workplace (Vishakha Guidelines), Ban on dowry (Dowry Prohibition Act), Ban on child marriage.

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

Q36. Answer: Minimum Support Price (MSP)

What is Minimum Support Price (MSP):

- MSP is the minimum price set by the Government of India at which it agrees to purchase agricultural produce from farmers.
- It is announced by the government before the sowing season for various crops.

- The government (through agencies like FCI - Food Corporation of India) buys crops at this price if market prices fall below MSP.
- MSP is fixed based on recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).
- Currently, MSP is announced for 23 crops including wheat, rice (paddy), pulses, oilseeds, and sugarcane.

How MSP helps farmers:

1. Income security:

- MSP guarantees farmers a minimum price for their produce.
- Even if market prices crash, farmers know they will get at least the MSP.
- This protects them from exploitation by middlemen who might offer very low prices.

2. Encourages production:

- When farmers know they will get a fair price, they are encouraged to produce more.
- This helps in increasing agricultural production and ensuring food security for the country.
- Farmers can plan their cropping pattern based on MSP announcements.

Challenges: MSP system mainly benefits farmers growing wheat and rice; small and marginal farmers often don't get MSP as they sell to local traders; procurement infrastructure is not adequate in all states.

Marking: 1 mark for definition, 1 mark for how it helps (2 marks total)

Q37. Answer: Nawabs of Awadh

Who were the Nawabs of Awadh:

- The Nawabs of Awadh (also spelled Oudh) were rulers of the state of Awadh in northern India during the 18th and 19th centuries.

- The Awadh Nawabi was founded by Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk) in 1722.
- Awadh was one of the successor states that emerged after the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- The capital was Lucknow, which became a major center of culture, art, poetry, and music.
- The Nawabs initially acknowledged Mughal supremacy but gradually became independent.

One famous Nawab - Wajid Ali Shah:

- Wajid Ali Shah (ruled 1847-1856) was the last Nawab of Awadh.
- He was a great patron of arts, music, dance, and poetry.
- He composed music and poetry himself (pen name: "Akhtar").
- He developed the Kathak dance form and created the dance-drama "Rahas."
- However, his reign ended when the British annexed Awadh in 1856 using the "Doctrine of Lapse."
- He was exiled to Calcutta where he spent his remaining years.
- The annexation of Awadh was one of the causes of the 1857 Revolt.

Other famous Nawabs: Saadat Khan (founder), Safdarjung (built Safdarjung's Tomb in Delhi), Asaf-ud-Daula (built Bara Imambara in Lucknow).

Marking: 1 mark for who were Nawabs of Awadh, 1 mark for naming one famous Nawab (2 marks total)

Section D - Long Answer Questions

Q38. Answer: Reign of Jahangir - Culture and Art

JAHANGIR'S REIGN (1605-1627):

Early Life and Succession:

- Born as Prince Salim to Emperor Akbar and Jodha Bai in 1569.
- Became emperor in 1605 after Akbar's death at age 36.
- Took the title "Jahangir" meaning "Conqueror of the World."
- His reign lasted 22 years until his death in 1627.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE:

1. Justice and Fairness:

- Jahangir was known for his commitment to justice.
- He hung a "Chain of Justice" (Zanjir-i-Adl) outside his palace.
- Anyone could ring the bell to seek justice directly from the emperor.
- He issued 12 ordinances at the beginning of his reign protecting people's rights.

2. Role of Nur Jahan:

- His twentieth wife, Nur Jahan (Mehr-un-Nissa), became extremely powerful.
- She effectively ruled the empire during his later years (1611-1627).
- Coins were issued in her name - a unique honor for a Mughal empress.
- She issued royal orders (farmans) and participated in administration.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MUGHAL CULTURE AND ART:

1. Painting and Miniature Art:

- Jahangir was the greatest patron of painting among Mughal emperors.
- He had deep personal interest in art and could identify individual artists' work.
- **Famous court artists:**
- **Mansur:** Specialized in painting birds, animals, and flowers with incredible detail
- **Bishan Das:** Excelled in portrait painting
- **Characteristics of Jahangiri painting:**

- Natural observation and realistic depiction
- Detailed study of flora and fauna
- Portrait paintings of nobles and the emperor
- Use of European painting techniques (perspective, shading)

2. Literature and Writing:

- Jahangir wrote his autobiography "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri" (Jahangirnama) in Persian.
- It provides valuable information about his reign, administration, and observations.
- He wrote detailed descriptions of nature, animals, birds, and people he encountered.
- His writing style was direct and personal.

3. Architecture:

- Though not as prolific as his father or son, Jahangir built some important structures:
- Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra (completed under his reign)
- Tomb of I'timād-ud-Daulah (Nur Jahan's father) in Agra - first Mughal structure entirely of marble with inlay work
- Jahangir Mahal in Agra Fort
- Shalimar Bagh in Kashmir (beautiful Mughal garden)

4. Love for Nature:

- Jahangir had deep appreciation for nature and gardens.
- He created beautiful gardens in Kashmir and Punjab.
- His memoirs contain detailed descriptions of plants, animals, and landscapes.
- He even had his painters document rare birds and animals.

5. Religious Tolerance:

- Generally continued Akbar's policy of religious tolerance.
- However, he faced some conflicts with Sikhs (executed Guru Arjan Dev).

- He allowed Christian missionaries to preach.

CHALLENGES DURING HIS REIGN:

- Rebellion by his son Prince Khusrau early in his reign
- Another rebellion by Prince Khurram (later Shah Jahan)
- His addiction to alcohol and opium affected his health
- Increasing power of nobles and Nur Jahan's faction

LEGACY:

- Jahangir's reign is considered the golden age of Mughal painting.
- His patronage of arts created masterpieces that are valued worldwide.
- His memoirs are an important historical source.
- He maintained the empire peacefully without major conquests.
- His reign represents the height of Mughal cultural achievement.

Marking: 1 mark for reign overview, 1 mark for administration, 1 mark for cultural contributions (3 marks total)

Q39. Answer: Impact of Empire Expansion on Tribal Groups

HOW TRIBAL GROUPS WERE AFFECTED BY EMPIRE EXPANSION:

1. LOSS OF FORESTS AND LAND:

- **Forest clearing for agriculture:**
 - Empires needed more agricultural land to generate revenue through taxes.
 - Forests where tribes lived were cleared for cultivation.
 - Tribal groups lost their traditional habitat and hunting grounds.
 - This forced them to either become farmers or move to more remote areas.
- **Commercial exploitation:**
 - Forests were cleared for timber, which was sold commercially.
 - Elephants were captured for use in warfare and royal displays.
 - Tribes lost access to forest resources they depended on.

2. FORCED SETTLEMENT AND CHANGE IN LIFESTYLE:

- Empires preferred settled agricultural communities as they were easier to tax and control.
- Nomadic and shifting cultivation practices were discouraged.
- Tribal groups were pressured to settle in permanent villages.
- This disrupted their traditional way of life based on mobility and forest resources.
- Many tribes were forced to become peasants and pay taxes.

3. TAXATION AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION:

- Empires imposed taxes on tribal communities who had never paid taxes before.
- Tribes had to pay:
 - Land revenue if they cultivated
 - Taxes on forest produce they collected
 - Tributes in the form of labor or goods
- Many tribal chiefs became zamindars (tax collectors) for the empire.
- This created inequality within tribal society - some became rich while others remained poor.

4. MILITARY CONFLICTS AND SUBORDINATION:

- **Resistance and warfare:**
 - Many tribal groups resisted empire expansion.
 - This led to military conflicts where tribes were often defeated.
 - **Example:** Queen Durgawati of Garha Katanga (Gond kingdom) fought against Akbar's forces.
- **Forced recruitment:**
 - Some tribes were recruited into imperial armies.
 - They had to serve the empire in military campaigns.
- **Loss of autonomy:**
 - Tribal chiefs who resisted were defeated and their kingdoms annexed.
 - Those who submitted became subordinate rulers paying tribute.

5. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES:

- **Adoption of caste system:**
 - As tribes came into closer contact with settled societies, some adopted the caste system.
 - This created social hierarchy in previously egalitarian tribal societies.
 - Some powerful tribal chiefs claimed Rajput or other high-caste status.
- **Religious changes:**
 - Many tribes adopted Hinduism or Islam.
 - Traditional tribal religions and practices declined.
 - However, many tribes retained elements of their original beliefs.
- **Cultural assimilation:**
 - Adoption of language, dress, and customs of dominant groups.
 - Loss of distinct tribal identity over time for some groups.

6. FORMATION OF TRIBAL KINGDOMS:

- **Positive aspect - some tribes created kingdoms:**
 - Some powerful tribal groups established their own kingdoms (Gonds, Ahoms).
 - They adopted features of empire administration.
 - They built forts, maintained armies, and collected taxes.
 - This gave them political power and recognition.
- **However, this also meant:**
 - Moving away from traditional tribal egalitarianism
 - Becoming part of the system that oppressed other tribes
 - Eventually these kingdoms were also conquered by larger empires

7. SPECIFIC EXAMPLES:

- **Gonds:** Created kingdoms, but Garha Katanga was conquered by Mughals; forced to pay tribute
- **Ahoms:** Successfully resisted Mughals, maintained independence but adopted many features of settled kingdoms

- **Banjaras:** Adapted by becoming traders and transporters, serving empires' economic needs
- **Forest tribes of Central India:** Gradually lost forests, forced into agriculture or moved deeper into remote areas

OVERALL IMPACT:

- **Negative:**
 - Loss of traditional lands and lifestyle
 - Economic exploitation through taxation
 - Loss of autonomy and independence
 - Cultural assimilation and loss of identity
 - Increased inequality within tribal societies
- **Mixed:**
 - Some tribes gained political power by forming kingdoms
 - Integration into larger economic and political systems
 - Adoption of new technologies and practices
 - But this came at the cost of traditional ways of life

CONCLUSION: The expansion of empires fundamentally transformed tribal societies. While some tribes adapted and even prospered, most experienced loss of land, autonomy, and traditional culture. The impact varied depending on the tribe's location, strength, and willingness to resist or adapt, but overall, empire expansion was detrimental to tribal ways of life.

Marking: 1 mark for each major impact explained (3 marks for 3 impacts explained well)

Q40. Answer: Types of Media and Their Roles

DIFFERENT TYPES OF MEDIA:

1. PRINT MEDIA:

- **Includes:** Newspapers, magazines, journals, books, pamphlets, brochures

- **Characteristics:**
- Oldest form of mass media
- Information is printed on paper
- Can be read at one's own pace and referred to later
- Provides in-depth coverage and analysis
- **Examples:** The Times of India, Hindustan Times, The Hindu, India Today magazine, Outlook magazine
- **Advantages:** Detailed analysis, credibility, can be archived, accessible to people without electricity
- **Disadvantages:** Not immediate, requires literacy, environmental cost (paper)

2. BROADCAST MEDIA (ELECTRONIC MEDIA):

a) Television:

- Combines audio and video
- Reaches large audiences simultaneously
- Visual impact makes it powerful and engaging
- **Types:** News channels (NDTV, CNN-News18), entertainment channels, educational channels (Discovery, National Geographic)
- **Advantages:** Visual, reaches illiterate people, entertaining, immediate coverage
- **Disadvantages:** Passive viewing, requires electricity, can spread misinformation quickly

b) Radio:

- Audio-only medium
- Accessible even in remote areas without electricity (battery-operated)
- **Examples:** All India Radio (AIR), FM stations
- **Advantages:** Cheap, portable, reaches rural areas, accessible while doing other work
- **Disadvantages:** Audio only (no visuals), one-way communication

3. DIGITAL MEDIA (NEW MEDIA):

- **Includes:** Internet, websites, social media, mobile apps, podcasts, online videos
- **Characteristics:**
 - Interactive - users can comment, share, create content
 - Immediate and real-time information
 - Global reach
 - Combines text, audio, video
- **Examples:** News websites, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, online newspapers
- **Advantages:** Instant access, interactive, diverse content, democratic (anyone can create content), archives easily searchable
- **Disadvantages:** Spreads fake news and misinformation rapidly, requires internet access, information overload, privacy concerns

4. CINEMA (FILM):

- Movies and documentaries
- Powerful medium for storytelling and social messages
- Reaches large audiences
- Influences culture, fashion, and social attitudes

ROLES OF MEDIA IN SOCIETY:

1. INFORMATION PROVIDER:

- Media informs citizens about local, national, and international events.
- Keeps people updated on government policies, laws, and decisions.
- Provides information on weather, disasters, health issues, education opportunities.
- This enables citizens to make informed decisions in their daily lives.

2. WATCHDOG (FOURTH PILLAR OF DEMOCRACY):

- Media monitors government actions and holds it accountable.
- Investigative journalism exposes corruption, scams, and wrongdoing.
- Acts as a check on misuse of power by politicians and officials.

- **Example:** Media investigations have exposed major corruption scandals like 2G Spectrum, Commonwealth Games scam.
- Without media oversight, democracy becomes weak.

3. PLATFORM FOR PUBLIC OPINION:

- Media provides space for public debate and discussion.
- Different viewpoints and opinions are presented.
- Citizens can express their views through letters to editor, social media, interviews.
- This facilitates democratic dialogue on important issues.

4. AWARENESS AND EDUCATION:

- Media raises awareness about social issues:
- Health campaigns (polio vaccination, COVID-19 prevention)
- Social evils (child marriage, dowry, domestic violence)
- Environmental issues (pollution, climate change)
- Rights and entitlements (voting rights, government schemes)
- Educational programs on TV and radio help in spreading knowledge.

5. ENTERTAINMENT:

- Media provides entertainment through movies, TV shows, music, games.
- This is important for relaxation and cultural enrichment.
- Entertainment can also carry social messages and educate while entertaining.

6. SHAPING PUBLIC OPINION:

- Media influences how people think about issues.
- The way news is presented can shape public perception.
- Media can set the agenda - deciding which issues are important.
- This power comes with responsibility to be fair and balanced.

7. BRIDGE BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS:

- Media communicates government policies and programs to citizens.

- It also conveys public concerns and feedback to the government.
- This two-way communication is essential for effective governance.

8. PROMOTING SOCIAL CHANGE:

- Media campaigns can bring about positive social change.
- **Examples:** Anti-smoking campaigns, road safety awareness, women's rights movements
- Media coverage can pressurize government to take action on issues.

CHALLENGES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- **Fake news:** Spread of false information, especially on social media
- **Biased reporting:** Media should be balanced and objective
- **Sensationalism:** Focusing on dramatic stories for ratings rather than important issues
- **Privacy concerns:** Media should respect individuals' privacy
- **Corporate and political influence:** Media should maintain independence

CONCLUSION: Media plays multiple crucial roles in modern society, from informing and educating citizens to holding power accountable. Different types of media complement each other, and together they form an essential component of democratic society. However, with great power comes great responsibility - media must be ethical, truthful, and serve public interest.

Marking: 1.5 marks for types of media, 1.5 marks for roles in society (3 marks total)

Q41. Answer: Formation and Importance of Oceans

FORMATION OF OCEANS:

1. Early Earth Formation:

- About 4.6 billion years ago, Earth formed from dust and gas in space.
- Early Earth was extremely hot with a molten surface.
- The surface gradually cooled over millions of years.

- As it cooled, water vapor in the atmosphere condensed.

2. Origin of Water:

- **Volcanic activity:** Volcanoes released enormous amounts of water vapor trapped inside Earth.
- **Comets and asteroids:** These icy objects that bombarded early Earth may have brought water.
- Over millions of years, water vapor accumulated in the atmosphere.

3. Formation of Oceans:

- When Earth's surface cooled enough (below 100°C), water vapor condensed.
- It rained continuously for millions of years.
- Water collected in low-lying areas, forming the first oceans about 3.8 billion years ago.
- Ocean basins formed due to tectonic activity - some parts of Earth's crust sank lower.

4. Why Oceans are Salty:

- Rivers dissolve minerals from rocks and soil and carry them to oceans.
- When ocean water evaporates, minerals remain behind.
- Over billions of years, oceans became increasingly salty.

IMPORTANCE OF OCEANS TO LIFE ON EARTH:

1. CLIMATE REGULATION:

- **Heat absorption and distribution:**
- Oceans absorb heat from the sun and distribute it around the globe through currents.
- This moderates Earth's temperature - coastal areas have milder climate.
- Without oceans, Earth would have extreme temperature variations.
- **Water cycle:**
- Oceans are the main source of evaporation that drives the water cycle.

- Evaporation from oceans forms clouds, which cause rain.
- This provides freshwater for all life on land.

2. OXYGEN PRODUCTION:

- Ocean phytoplankton (tiny marine plants) produce about 50-80% of Earth's oxygen through photosynthesis.
- This oxygen is essential for all animals, including humans, to breathe.
- Oceans are often called the "lungs of the Earth."
- Marine plants also absorb carbon dioxide, helping reduce greenhouse gases.

3. HOME TO BIODIVERSITY:

- Oceans contain incredible diversity of life - millions of species.
- From microscopic plankton to the largest animals ever (blue whales).
- Coral reefs alone support about 25% of all marine species.
- Many organisms are yet to be discovered in deep oceans.
- This biodiversity is crucial for ecological balance.

4. SOURCE OF FOOD:

- Oceans provide fish and seafood for billions of people.
- About 3 billion people depend on marine resources for their primary protein.
- Fishing industry employs millions worldwide.
- Seaweed and algae are used as food and in various products.

5. TRANSPORTATION AND TRADE:

- About 90% of world trade is carried by ships across oceans.
- Ocean routes connect continents and countries.
- This makes international trade and globalization possible.
- Major ports are centers of economic activity.

6. ECONOMIC RESOURCES:

- **Minerals:** Salt, magnesium, and other minerals are extracted from seawater.
- **Oil and gas:** Offshore drilling provides significant energy resources.
- **Tourism:** Coastal tourism, beaches, water sports generate income.
- **Future potential:** Tidal energy, wave energy, mining of deep-sea minerals.

7. ORIGIN OF LIFE:

- Life on Earth originated in oceans about 3.5 billion years ago.
- The first simple organisms evolved in ocean water.
- All life on Earth, including humans, evolved from these marine organisms.
- Oceans are the birthplace of life on our planet.

8. CARBON SINK:

- Oceans absorb about 30% of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- This helps reduce global warming and climate change.
- Marine plants and organisms use carbon to build shells and tissues.
- When they die, carbon is stored in ocean sediments.

9. CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL VALUE:

- Oceans are important for recreation - swimming, surfing, sailing, diving.
- Beaches and marine environments provide relaxation and mental health benefits.
- Oceans have cultural and spiritual significance for many communities.
- Coastal areas have unique cultures and ways of life.

THREATS TO OCEANS:

- Pollution (plastic, oil spills, chemicals)
- Overfishing leading to depleted fish stocks
- Climate change causing ocean warming and acidification
- Destruction of coral reefs and marine habitats
- Rising sea levels threatening coastal communities

CONCLUSION: Oceans formed billions of years ago through cooling of Earth's surface and condensation of water vapor. They are absolutely essential for life on Earth - regulating climate, producing oxygen, providing food and resources, and supporting biodiversity. Protecting oceans is crucial for humanity's survival and well-being. As the saying goes, "No water, no life. No blue, no green" - healthy oceans mean a healthy planet.

Marking: 1 mark for formation, 2 marks for importance (3 marks total)

Q42. Answer: Kabir and Hindu-Muslim Unity

SANT KABIR'S EFFORTS FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY:

BACKGROUND:

- Kabir (1440-1518) lived in Varanasi during a time of religious divisions.
- Hindus and Muslims had separate identities with mutual suspicion.
- Religious leaders from both sides emphasized differences rather than similarities.
- Kabir, born in a Muslim weaver family but influenced by both religions, sought to bridge this divide.

HOW KABIR PROMOTED HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY:

1. UNITY OF GOD:

- **Core message:** Ram and Allah are the same - just different names for one God.
- **Famous doha:** "राम रहीम एक हैं, नाम धराया दोय | कहैं कबीर दोनों मिलें, भ्रम बहे सब खोय ॥"
- Translation: "Ram and Rahim (Allah) are one and the same, they have just been given two different names. Says Kabir, when both meet, all delusions are dispelled."
- He taught that whether Hindus worship Ram or Muslims worship Allah, they're worshipping the same supreme power.

- This challenged the notion that these were competing or different gods.

2. REJECTION OF RELIGIOUS RITUALS AND DIVISIONS:

- **Criticized both Hindu and Muslim practices that created divisions:**
- **Hindu practices he questioned:**
 - Idol worship and temple rituals
 - Caste system and untouchability
 - Elaborate ceremonies and pilgrimages
 - Brahmin dominance
- **Muslim practices he questioned:**
 - Namaz (formal prayers) as mere ritual without true devotion
 - Pilgrimage to Mecca as only external practice
 - Circumcision and dietary laws as markers of superiority
 - Mullah's claim to religious authority
- **His message:** These external practices don't make you closer to God. What matters is inner purity, love, and honest living.
- **Famous doha:** "मोको कहाँ ढूँढे रे बन्दे, मैं तो तेरे पास में | ना मैं मन्दिर ना मैं मस्जिद, ना काबे कैलाश में ||"
- Translation: "Where are you searching for me, O devotee? I am right beside you. I am neither in the temple nor in the mosque, neither in Kaaba nor in Kailash."

3. EMPHASIS ON INNER DEVOTION OVER EXTERNAL IDENTITY:

- Kabir taught that God looks at your heart, not your religion.
- Whether you're Hindu or Muslim doesn't matter - what matters is sincere devotion.
- He said both Hindus and Muslims were blind to the truth because they were attached to their separate identities.
- **Example doha:** "जाति न पूछो साधु की, पूछ लीजिये ज्ञान।"
- Translation: "Don't ask about a person's caste or religion, ask about their wisdom/knowledge."

4. USE OF BOTH HINDU AND MUSLIM TERMINOLOGY:

- Kabir deliberately used words from both Hindi/Sanskrit and Urdu/Persian.
- He referred to God by both Hindu names (Ram, Hari) and Islamic names (Allah, Rahim, Khuda).
- This showed that language and terminology don't matter - the essence is the same.
- His poetry seamlessly blended Hindu and Muslim concepts.
- This made both communities feel connected to his teachings.

5. CRITIQUE OF RELIGIOUS HYPOCRISY:

- **To Hindus:** "You worship stones but oppress living human beings."
- **To Muslims:** "You face toward Mecca but your heart is full of greed."
- He exposed the hypocrisy of people who claimed religiousness but behaved immorally.
- He said external practices like fasting, praying, or pilgrimage are meaningless if you're dishonest or cruel.
- This resonated with common people who saw the gap between religious claims and actual behavior of religious leaders.

6. EMPHASIS ON EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD:

- Kabir strongly opposed all forms of discrimination - whether based on religion, caste, or birth.
- He taught that all human beings are equal before God.
- Being Hindu or Muslim doesn't make you superior or inferior.
- What makes you worthy is your character, honesty, and compassion.
- This message of equality appealed to people from both religions.

7. SIMPLE, ACCESSIBLE LANGUAGE:

- Kabir composed his poems (dohas) in simple Hindi/Bhojpuri that common people spoke.
- He didn't use difficult Sanskrit or Persian that only educated elites understood.
- This made his teachings accessible to ordinary Hindus and Muslims alike.

- People from both communities could understand and appreciate his message.
- His songs were sung by both Hindu and Muslim followers.

8. PERSONAL EXAMPLE:

- Kabir himself was a living example of Hindu-Muslim synthesis.
- Born in a Muslim family but influenced by Hindu teacher Ramananda (though this is debated).
- He had followers from both communities.
- His way of life transcended religious boundaries.
- Even in death, there's a legend that both Hindus and Muslims claimed his body, showing how both communities revered him.

9. REJECTION OF RELIGIOUS SUPERIORITY:

- Kabir challenged the idea that one religion is superior to another.
- He said both Hindus and Muslims are wrong when they claim their religion is the only true path.
- He advocated for religious tolerance and respect for different paths to the same truth.
- **Message:** Your religion is not what makes you good or bad - your actions do.

IMPACT AND LEGACY:

- **Followers from both communities:** The Kabir Panth (followers of Kabir's teachings) included both Hindus and Muslims.
- **Bridge builder:** His teachings created a space for dialogue between the two communities.
- **Influence on later reformers:** Many later saints and reformers were inspired by Kabir's message of unity.
- **Continuing relevance:** Even today, Kabir's dohas are sung and his message of communal harmony is relevant in times of religious tension.
- **Cultural integration:** His work contributed to the development of a syncretic culture in medieval India where Hindu and Muslim elements

blended.

CHALLENGES HE FACED:

- Orthodox Hindus criticized him for questioning caste and rituals.
- Conservative Muslims condemned him for criticizing Islamic practices.
- Religious authorities from both sides saw him as a threat to their power.
- Despite opposition, his message spread through oral tradition and songs.

CONCLUSION: Sant Kabir was a pioneering figure in promoting Hindu-Muslim unity. Through his profound yet simple teachings, he showed that religious labels are superficial - what matters is inner devotion, honest living, and treating all humans with equality and respect. By questioning both Hindu and Muslim orthodoxies equally and emphasizing the oneness of God, he created a vision of religious harmony that remains relevant centuries later. His legacy demonstrates that spiritual truth transcends religious boundaries and that unity can be found through understanding our common humanity and divine connection.

Marking: 1 mark for introduction/background, 2 marks for explaining how he promoted unity with examples (3 marks total)



Q43. Answer: Forms of Gender Discrimination and Solutions

DIFFERENT FORMS OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION:

1. DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION:

- **What happens:**
 - Girls are less likely to be sent to school, especially in poor families
 - Girls' education is considered less important than boys'
 - Girls are pulled out of school early for household work or marriage
 - Fewer girls pursue higher education or professional courses
- **Example:** A family with limited money prioritizes son's education over daughter's, saying "girls will get married anyway, why waste money on education?"

- **Impact:**
- Lower female literacy rate (65.5%) compared to male (82.1%)
- Fewer women in skilled professions
- Limits women's economic opportunities and independence

2. DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES:

- **What happens:**
- Women earn less than men for the same work (gender pay gap)
- Certain jobs are considered "unsuitable" for women
- Women face discrimination in hiring and promotions
- Sexual harassment at workplace
- Maternity is seen as a liability by employers
- **Example:** A female teacher or worker gets paid less than a male colleague doing the same job
- **Statistics:** Women's labor force participation in India is only about 24%, one of the lowest globally

3. UNEQUAL DIVISION OF HOUSEHOLD WORK:

- **What happens:**
- Women bear almost entire burden of household chores and childcare
- This work is unpaid and unrecognized
- Even when women work outside, they're expected to manage home too ("double burden")
- Men rarely share household responsibilities equally
- **Example:** A working woman comes home and cooks, cleans, and takes care of children while husband relaxes
- **Impact:** Women have less time for rest, education, career advancement, or personal development

4. SON PREFERENCE AND FEMALE INFANTICIDE:

- **What happens:**
- Families prefer having sons over daughters
- Sex-selective abortion (female feticide) - aborting female fetuses

- Female infanticide - killing girl babies
- Neglect of girl children - less food, healthcare, attention
- **Example:** Some families keep having children until they have a son, or abort female fetuses after sex determination tests
- **Impact:** Declining child sex ratio (fewer girls born per 1000 boys); India's sex ratio is imbalanced

5. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

- **Forms include:**
- Domestic violence - physical, emotional, economic abuse by family members
- Dowry harassment and dowry deaths
- Sexual harassment and assault
- Child marriage (forced early marriage)
- Honor killing
- **Example:** A woman faces physical violence from husband or in-laws for not bringing enough dowry
- **Impact:** Physical and psychological trauma, fear, limited freedom of movement

6. LIMITED DECISION-MAKING POWER:

- **What happens:**
- Women have little say in family decisions
- Decisions about marriage, education, career, finances made by male family members
- Lack of control over own money even when they earn
- Political participation is limited
- **Example:** A woman's career choices or marriage decisions are made by father or husband without her consent

7. SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS AND STEREOTYPES:

- **What happens:**
- Women face restrictions on clothing, movement, behavior

- Expected to be submissive and obedient
- Blamed for harassment they face ("she was asking for it")
- Career aspirations limited by "suitable" professions (teacher, nurse, not engineer, pilot)
- **Stereotypes:**
 - "Women are emotional, men are logical"
 - "Women belong in kitchen, men in office"
 - "Good women stay home, bad women go out"
 - **Impact:** Limits women's freedom, choices, and potential

HOW TO ADDRESS GENDER DISCRIMINATION:

1. LEGAL MEASURES AND ENFORCEMENT:

- **Strengthen existing laws:**
 - Strict implementation of laws against dowry, domestic violence, sexual harassment
 - Quick justice in cases of crimes against women
 - Severe punishment for sex determination and female feticide
- **New protections:**
 - Equal pay for equal work legislation enforced strictly
 - Sexual harassment committees in all workplaces
 - Protection of women's property rights

2. EDUCATION FOR ALL:

- Ensure every girl completes school through incentives (scholarships, free books, uniforms)
- Make schools safe with separate toilets, female teachers
- Promote higher education and professional courses for women
- Educate families about importance of girls' education
- **Result:** Educated women can support themselves, make informed decisions, and challenge discrimination

3. ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT:

- Skill training programs for women
- Loans and support for women entrepreneurs
- Ensure equal pay and promotion opportunities
- Maternity benefits and childcare facilities at workplaces
- Encourage women's participation in all sectors
- **Result:** Economic independence gives women confidence and bargaining power in family and society

4. CHANGING MINDSETS AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES:

- **Awareness campaigns:**
 - Use media, schools, and community programs to spread awareness
 - Challenge stereotypes about gender roles
 - Promote positive images of women as leaders, professionals, decision-makers
- **Education on gender equality:**
 - Include gender equality in school curriculum
 - Teach boys and girls to respect each other
 - Encourage boys to share household work
- **Community engagement:**
 - Work with religious and community leaders to promote equality
 - Address harmful traditions and practices

5. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:

- Increase women's representation in politics (consider extending 33% reservation to Parliament)
- Support women leaders and their initiatives
- Encourage women to participate in local governance
- **Result:** More women in power means policies that address women's concerns

6. SUPPORT SYSTEMS:

- Helplines and counseling services for women in distress
- Shelters for victims of domestic violence

- Legal aid for women seeking justice
- Support groups and networks for women

7. MALE PARTICIPATION:

- Men must be part of the solution
- Educate boys and men about gender equality
- Encourage men to challenge discrimination
- Promote equal sharing of household responsibilities
- Male role models who support equality

8. MEDIA RESPONSIBILITY:

- Media should avoid stereotypical portrayal of women
- Highlight women's achievements
- Avoid objectification of women in advertisements
- Use media campaigns to promote gender equality

CONCLUSION: Gender discrimination takes many forms - from education and employment to violence and social restrictions. Addressing it requires a multi-pronged approach: strong legal measures, education, economic empowerment, changing social attitudes, and active participation of men. True equality will be achieved only when both women and men work together to challenge discrimination and create a society where everyone has equal opportunities and respect, regardless of gender. As former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said, "Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance."

Marking: 1.5 marks for forms of discrimination with examples, 1.5 marks for solutions (3 marks total)

Q44. Answer: Nawabs of Bengal and Independence from Mughals

ESTABLISHMENT OF NAWABS OF BENGAL:

Background:

- Bengal was a wealthy province of the Mughal Empire.
- It was known for its fertile land, trade, and textile production.
- As the Mughal Empire weakened in the 18th century, provincial governors became increasingly powerful.

FOUNDING THE NAWABI:

1. Murshid Quli Khan (1717-1727):

- Originally appointed as Diwan (revenue officer) of Bengal by Emperor Aurangzeb.
- Gradually assumed political powers and became the Subadar (governor).
- After Aurangzeb's death in 1707, central Mughal authority weakened.
- Murshid Quli Khan took advantage of this:
- Moved the capital from Dhaka to Murshidabad (named after himself)
- Consolidated his control over Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa
- Made the position hereditary - passed power to his family
- While he still acknowledged Mughal emperor as overlord and sent tribute, he ruled Bengal independently
- He was an efficient administrator who improved revenue collection

HOW THEY BECAME INDEPENDENT FROM MUGHAL CONTROL:

1. POLITICAL AUTONOMY:

- **Gradual process:**
- Initially, Nawabs were Mughal appointees
- Over time, they stopped waiting for Mughal approval for decisions
- Made the position hereditary within their family
- Appointed their own officials without Mughal consultation
- **Nominal allegiance:**
- Nawabs still formally acknowledged the Mughal emperor
- Sent occasional gifts and tributes to Delhi
- Used Mughal emperor's name on coins and in Friday prayers

- But this was just ceremonial - real power was with Nawabs

2. FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE:

- **Revenue retention:**
- Bengal was one of the richest provinces
- Earlier, Subadars had to send large amounts to Mughal treasury
- Nawabs gradually reduced or stopped sending revenue to Delhi
- They kept most wealth in Bengal to strengthen their own power
- **Economic strength:**
- Bengal's trade in textiles, silk, rice, sugar was highly profitable
- Nawabs benefited from this trade
- They had resources to maintain their own army and administration
- Economic power gave them political independence

3. MILITARY STRENGTH:

- Nawabs built their own military forces
- They didn't depend on Mughal armies
- Strong army helped them:
- Defend Bengal from external threats
- Suppress internal rebellions
- Resist any Mughal attempts to control them
- The military strength made their independence a reality

4. WEAK MUGHAL CENTRAL AUTHORITY:

- **Mughal decline after Aurangzeb:**
- After 1707, Mughal emperors were weak
- They faced invasions (Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali)
- Internal conflicts and rebellions
- Loss of territory to Marathas and other powers
- Mughal emperors couldn't enforce their authority over distant provinces
- **Bengal's advantage:**
- Far from Delhi, difficult to control
- Rich enough to resist pressure

- Nawabs exploited Mughal weakness to become de facto independent

IMPORTANT NAWABS OF BENGAL:

1. Murshid Quli Khan (1717-1727):

- Founder of independent Nawabi
- Efficient administrator and revenue reformer
- Strengthened Bengal's economy

2. Alivardi Khan (1740-1756):

- One of the ablest Nawabs
- Successfully defended Bengal against Maratha invasions
- Maintained peace and prosperity
- Warned against giving too much power to British East India Company
- His death in 1756 led to succession by his grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah

3. Siraj-ud-Daulah (1756-1757):

- Last independent Nawab of Bengal
- Young (only 23) when he became Nawab
- Opposed growing British power in Bengal
- Captured British Fort William in Calcutta in 1756
- Was defeated by Robert Clive at the Battle of Plassey (June 23, 1757)
- Betrayed by his commander Mir Jafar who joined the British
- After defeat, was captured and executed
- His defeat marked the end of Bengal's independence

CHARACTERISTICS OF BENGAL NAWABI:

1. Administration:

- Continued Mughal administrative structure but adapted it
- Efficient revenue collection system
- Maintained law and order
- Justice system based on Islamic law

2. Economy:

- Bengal prospered under Nawabs
- Major exporter of textiles (muslin, silk)
- Rice production made Bengal the "granary of India"
- Active trade with European companies (British, French, Dutch)

3. Culture:

- Murshidabad became a cultural center
- Patronage of Persian and Bengali literature
- Beautiful palaces and gardens
- Synthesis of Mughal and Bengali traditions

END OF INDEPENDENCE - BRITISH TAKEOVER:

Battle of Plassey (1757) - Turning Point:

- British East India Company had grown powerful through trade
- They fortified Calcutta without Nawab's permission
- Siraj-ud-Daulah saw them as a threat
- He attacked Fort William, but was defeated at Plassey
- **Reasons for defeat:**
 - Conspiracy by Mir Jafar and other nobles
 - British military superiority and tactics
 - Siraj's relative inexperience
 - Lack of unity among Bengali nobles

After Plassey:

- Mir Jafar became Nawab as a British puppet
- Real power was with the British
- Later Nawabs were mere figureheads
- Battle of Buxar (1764) confirmed British supremacy
- In 1765, Mughal emperor granted Diwani (revenue rights) of Bengal to British
- This formally ended Bengal's independence

- Bengal became the base for British expansion in India

SIGNIFICANCE:

- Bengal Nawabs showed how Mughal provinces became independent in 18th century
- Their independence was real in practice even if not formally declared
- Bengal's wealth attracted British attention
- Loss of Bengal to British was a major step toward British rule over all of India
- The Nawabs' inability to unite against British led to their downfall

CONCLUSION: The Nawabs of Bengal gradually gained independence from Mughal control by exploiting the empire's decline, building their own economic and military strength, and retaining wealth in Bengal rather than sending it to Delhi. While they maintained nominal allegiance to the Mughal emperor, they were effectively independent rulers. However, their independence was short-lived. The British East India Company, which started as traders, gradually became powerful and defeated the last independent Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah at Plassey in 1757. This marked the beginning of British political control in India, which eventually led to 190 years of colonial rule.

Marking: 1 mark for who were Nawabs of Bengal, 2 marks for how they became independent and eventual British takeover (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. **Murshidabad:** Capital of Bengal Nawabs in 18th century - in West Bengal, on banks of Bhagirathi River

- b. **Lucknow:** Capital of Awadh state - in Uttar Pradesh
- c. **River Krishna:** Major peninsular river flowing through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh to Bay of Bengal
- d. **River Godavari:** Another major peninsular river flowing through Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh to Bay of Bengal
- e. **Chilika Lake:** Largest coastal lagoon in India - in Odisha, near Bay of Bengal

Marking Instructions:

- Cities marked with dots and clearly labeled
- Rivers drawn along their approximate course from origin to sea
- Lake marked appropriately near Odisha coast
- Use neat, legible handwriting for all labels

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. **Arctic Ocean:** Coldest ocean, located around North Pole, surrounded by North America, Europe, and Asia
- b. **Antarctic Ocean (Southern Ocean):** Ocean surrounding Antarctica, south of all other oceans
- c. **Mediterranean Sea:** Sea between Europe and Africa, connected to Atlantic Ocean through Strait of Gibraltar
- d. **Great Barrier Reef:** World's largest coral reef system - off the coast of Queensland, Australia
- e. **Andes Mountains:** Longest mountain range - running along western coast of South America (Chile, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia)

Marking Instructions:

- Oceans labeled in their respective areas
- Mediterranean Sea marked between Europe and Africa
- Great Barrier Reef marked off eastern coast of Australia
- Andes Mountains marked along western South America
- All labels clear and legible

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 4).

Master all concepts thoroughly for outstanding performance in exams.

Topics Covered: Jahangir (Reign, Culture, Art, Nur Jahan), Impact of Empires on Tribes, Banjaras (Trading Role), Ocean Formation & Importance, Ocean Currents, Kabir (Hindu-Muslim Unity), Different Types of Media, Gender Discrimination & Solutions, Nawabs of Bengal (Independence, Battle of Plassey), Bedouins, Thar Desert, MSP, Legal Rights of Women, Censorship, Mirabai, Shankaradeva, Articles 15 & 19.

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This paper (SET 4) covers CBSE Class 7 Social Science Annual Exam Syllabus 2025-26 with completely new questions:

History: Jahangir (Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, Nur Jahan, Painting & Art Patronage), Banjaras (Trade & Transport), Tribal impact from empire expansion, Bengal Nawabs (Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan, Siraj-ud-Daulah, Battle of Plassey)

Devotional: Kabir (Hindu-Muslim Unity Efforts, Dohas, Teachings), Mirabai, Shankaradeva (Neo-Vaishnavism, Assam)

Geography: Ocean Formation & Importance, Ocean Currents (Gulf Stream, Labrador), Wular Lake, Deltas, Thar Desert characteristics, Bedouins adaptation, Ocean salinity

Civics: Types of Media (Print, Broadcast, Digital) & Roles, Gender Discrimination Forms & Solutions, Censorship concerns, Women's Legal Rights, MSP (Minimum Support Price), Articles 15 & 19

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