

THE AIR FORCE SCHOOL SUBROTO PARK**QUESTION BANK****SOCIAL SCIENCE****CLASS-VIII****2024-25**

S.NO.	TOPIC(CLASS –VII)	PAGE NO.
1.	Ch 4 The Mughals	2-4
2.	Ch 5 Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities	5-7
3.	Ch 6 Devotional Path to the Divine	8-10
4.	Ch 8 Eighteen Century Political formation	11-13
5.	Ch 3 How the State Government works	14-16
6.	Ch 6 Understanding Media	17-18
7.	Ch 7 Market around us	19-20
8.	Ch 8 A shirt in the market	21-22

CLASS VII
QUESTION BANK

THE MUGHALS
CHAPTER-4
HISTORY

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) _____ were descendants of two great lineages of rulers.
- b) _____ married the Emperor Jahangir in 1611 and received title of Nur Jahan.
- c) _____ wrote a three-volume history of Akbar's reign, titled Akbar Nama.
- d) The main source of income available to Mughal rulers was tax on the produce of the _____.

2. Define the Following:

- a) Primogeniture
- b) Coparcenary
- c) Zat
- d) Watan Jagir

3. Give reasons:

- a) The mughals emphasize their Timurid and not their Mongol descent.
- b) Peasantry suffered a lot during the last years of Aurangzeb's reign.

4. Question /Answers

- a) Describe the Mughals relations with other rulers?
- b) Who became the first Mughal emperor and how ?
- c) What was Mansabdari system ?
- d) Highlight the military responsibilities of Mansabdars ?
- e) Highlight Akbarnama ,the major source of information during Akbar's reign ?
- f) Who were zamindars and what was the system of zabt ?

5. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

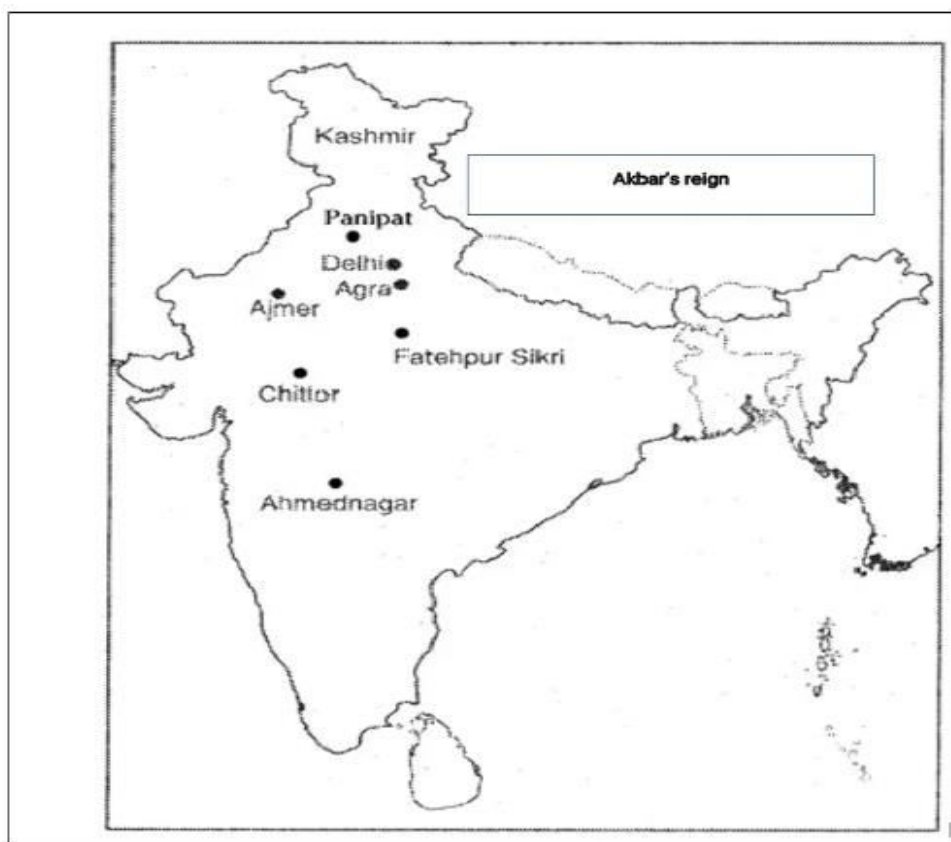
“The Mughals brought in a wide range of subjects as their empire grew to include more and more territory. Their membership grew from a small core of Turkish nobility (Turanis) to include Afghans, Marathas, Iranians, Indian Muslims, and other factions. A mansabdar was a person enlisted in the Mughal army. Anyone who possesses a mansab, which is a position or rank, is referred to as a mansabdar. In order to determine (1) rank, (2) salary, and (3) military tasks, the Mughals employed a grading system. Zat, a numerical value, was used to define rank and salary.

The noble's status and income in the court were directly correlated with the higher the zat. Maintaining a certain number of sawar, or cavalrymen, was one of the mansabdar's military obligations. Following their registration and horse branding, the mansabdar presented his cavalrymen for inspection and was given the funds to pay them a stipend. In a manner similar to iqtas, mansabdars were paid through income assignments known as jagirs. All mansabdars, however, did not live in or manage their jagirs, in contrast to muqtis. In the meantime, the mansabdars themselves were serving in different parts of the nation, so their sole claim to income was the money that their servants gathered from their assignments.”

1. What is a mansab?
2. What did a higher zat signify for a noble in the Mughal court?
3. What military obligation did a mansabdar have?
4. What process did mansabdars follow to present their cavalymen?

MAP WORK

Locate the major areas of Akbar's reign.



Ch-5

Tribes, Nomads and Settled Communities

1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) Jatis were the emerging castes in the _____.
- b) Ahoms wrote _____.
- c) _____ mentions that Gurmukh Katanga had villages.
- d) The tribal areas gave land grants to _____ as they grew.

2. Define the Following:

- a) Clan
- b) Tanda
- c) Itinerant group
- d) Paik

3. Question /Answers

- a) What is shifting cultivation? Who practiced it?
- b) Define 'tribe'.
- c) Who were the Bhils?
- d) Who were the Nomadic Pastoralists?
- e) Mention some special features of tribal societies.
- f) Write in brief about Rani Durgawati.
- g) Name any four tribes and their area of influence.
- h) Give an account on the administrative system of the Gond Kingdom

- i) Who were Ahoms? How did they build a large state?
- j) What changes took place in Varna based society?
- k) How was the administration of Ahom state organized?
- l) Write a short note on Banjaras.

4. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

“The Gond society underwent a transformation at the rise of powerful states. Their essentially egalitarian society progressively split into different socioeconomic strata. The Gond rajas granted Brahmanas land grants, which increased their power. The Gond chiefs now wanted to be acknowledged as Rajputs. As a result, Aman Das, the Gond ruler of Garha Katanga, adopted the name Sangram Shah. His son Dalpat got married to Durgawati, a princess and the daughter of Mahoba’s Chandel Rajput ruler Salbahan. Sadly, Dalpat passed away too soon. Due to her great ability, Rani Durgawati began to rule on behalf of her five-year-old son, Bir Narain. The kingdom expanded even farther under her rule. Asaf Khan’s Mughal army assaulted Garha Katanga in 1565. Rani Durgawati put up a fierce fight.”

1. What did the Gond rajas grant to Brahmanas?
2. What title did Aman Das, the Gond ruler of Garha Katanga, adopt?
3. What happened to the kingdom under Rani Durgawati’s rule?
4. How did Rani Durgawati respond to the Mughal assault?

MAP WORK

Mark the areas of the following major Indian tribes on the physical map of india :

- 1.Ahoms 2. Nagas 3.Khasis 4.Mundas 5.Cheros 6.Gonds**
7.Bhils 8.Kolis 9. Gakkhars 10. Khokhars



Ch-6

Devotional paths to the divine

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a)_____ was an advocate of Advaita.
- (b)The Alvars had an influence on _____.
- (c) Basavanna, Allama Prabhu, and Akkamahadevi were advocates of _____.
- (d)Pandharpur was a significant hub for the Bhakti tradition in _____.
- (e) Local myths and legends were incorporated into the _____ stories as a result.

2. Define the Following:

- a. Gurudwara
- b. Bhakti
- c. Hospices

3. Name the following:

- i) Earliest example of Tamil literature.
- ii) Two Sufi saints
- iii) Vast collection of Kabir's verses
- iv) The successor of Guru Nanak Dev

4. Question /Answers

- a)Why people deviated from varna system and adopted new ideas of Buddhism, Jainism and Bhakti?
- b)What is the difference between Alvars and Nayanars?
- c)Highlight the features of Bhakti movement in Maharashtra?

d)What were the major ideas of Nathpanthis ,Siddhas and Yogis?

e)Who were Sufis and what were their main religious ideas?

f)Discuss the major ideas of Kabir?

g)Give some insights on the life of Gurunanak ?

5.Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

The seventh to ninth centuries saw the emergence of new religious movements, led by the Nayanars (saints devoted to Shiva) and Alvars (saints devoted to Vishnu) who came from all castes including those considered “untouchable” like the Pulaiyar and the Panars. They were sharply critical of the Buddhists and Jainas and preached ardent love of Shiva or Vishnu as the path to salvation. They drew upon the ideals of love and heroism as found in the Sangam literature (the earliest example of Tamil literature, composed during the early centuries of the Common Era) and blended them with the values of bhakti. The Nayanars and Alvars went from place to place composing exquisite poems in praise of the deities enshrined in the villages they visited, and set them to music.

1.) Who were the Nayanars and the Alvars?

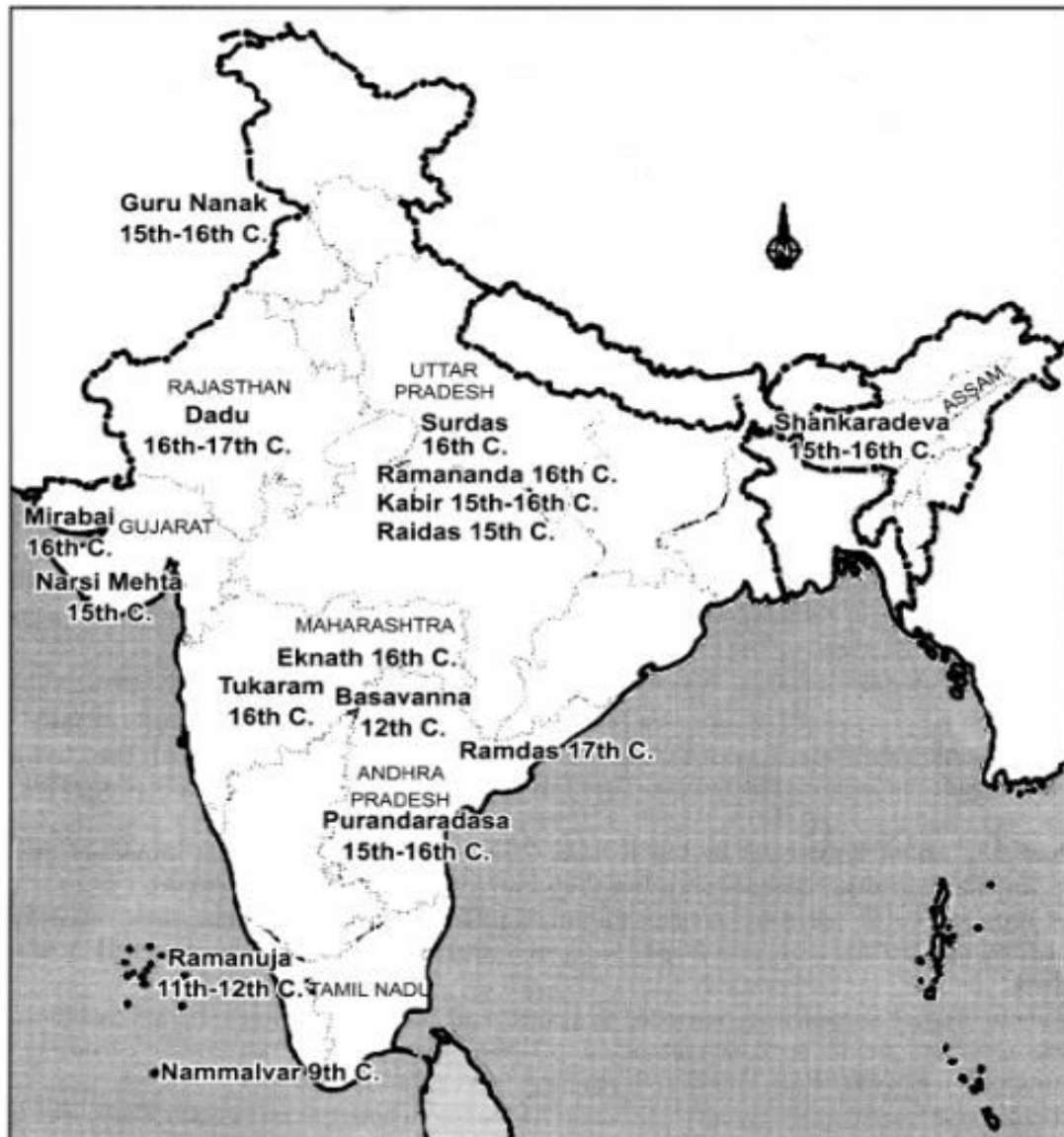
2.) What religions were the Nayanars and the Alvars critical of?

3.) What did the Nayanars and the Alvars preach?

4.) What is the Sangam literature?

Map Work

In the given map of India represent places of the following saints:



Ch-8

Eighteenth Century Political Formations

1.Fill in the blanks:

- i. Aurangzeb fought the protracted war in _____.
- ii. In 1724 Asaf Jah founded the _____ state.
- iii. In the _____ administration, Umara implied powerful sections.
- iv. _____ founded Awadh.
- v. The Jats became powerfiul under the leadership of _____.
- vi. Khalsa was instituted in _____.
- vii. _____ was an important leader of Marathas.

2.Define the Following:

- 1.Chauth
- 2.Sardeshmukhi

3.Question /Answers

- a) List the reasons for the revolt of peasants and zamindars iin the Northern and Western India.
- b) Why did the Nawab of Awadh and Bengal try to do away with the Jagirdari system?
- c) What was the geographical and economic importance of Awadh?
- d) What were the offices held by Sa'adat Khan of Bengal ?
- e) Explain the administrative system under the Marathas?
- f) What was the role of Guru Gobind Singh in the prosperity of Khalsa?

g) How did the following states emerge?

Awadh ii) Bengal iii) Hyderabad

4. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

Emperor Aurangzeb had depleted the military and financial resources of his empire by fighting a long war in the Deccan. Under his successors, the efficiency of the imperial administration broke down. It became increasingly difficult for the later Mughal emperors to keep a check on their powerful mansabdars. Nobles appointed as governors (subadars) often controlled the offices of revenue and military administration (diwani and faujdari) as well. This gave them extraordinary political, economic and military powers over vast regions of the Mughal Empire. As the governors consolidated their control over the provinces, the periodic remission of revenue to the capital declined. Peasant and zamindari rebellions in many parts of northern and western India added to these problems. These revolts were sometimes caused by the pressures of mounting taxes. At other times they were attempts by powerful chieftains to consolidate their own positions. Mughal authority had been challenged by rebellious groups in the past as well. But these groups were now able to seize the economic resources of the region to consolidate their positions. The Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb were unable to arrest the gradual shifting of political and economic authority into the hands of provincial governors, local chieftains and other groups.

- 1.) Why was it difficult for the successors of Aurangzeb to establish control?
- 2.) Who was in charge of controlling the office of revenue after the reign of Aurangzeb?
- 3.) Why did the periodic remission of revenue to the capital decline?

4.) Why were there peasant and zamindari rebellion during the time?

5.) How did the Mughal emperors after Aurangzeb fail in establishing control and keeping a check on rebellious activities?

Ch-3

Civics

How State Government Works

1. Choose the correct options for the following questions-

1.Members are elected by_____.

- (a) People
- (b) Citizens of India above 18 years old
- (c) Children
- (d) Men

2.The job of governor is_____

- (a) To appoint Chief Minister
- (b) To appoint ministers of the state
- (c) A &B Both
- (d) None of the above

3.The _____ is a chain of health centers and hospitals run by the government

- (a) Urban health service
- (b) Public health service
- (c) Private health service
- (d) Rural Health Service

4.In which year the Kerala government made some major changes in the state i.e forty per cent of the entire state budget was given to panchayats ?

- (a) 1995
- (b) 1996

- (c) 1998
- (d) 1997

5. OPD stands for
- (a) Out Patient Department
 - (b) Out Primary Department
 - (c) Out Public Department
 - (d) Out Private Department

2. Define the Following:

- 1. Majority
- 2. Press Conference
- 3. Constituency

3. Question /Answers

- 1. What is a coalition govt.?
- 2. Who is an MLA? How is he elected? Write his functions.
- 3. Who is the head of the state? Who appoints him? Give his functions.
- 4. How is the Chief Minister elected? List two functions of the Chief Minister
- 5. What is the role opposition parties in the government?

4. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

“The chief minister and other ministers have the responsibility of running various government departments or ministries. They have separate offices.

A Legislative Assembly is a place where all the MLAs, whether from the ruling party or from the opposition meet to discuss

various things. Hence, some MLAs have dual responsibilities: one as an MLA and the other as a minister.

a. What is a legislative assembly?

b. What is a ministry?

c. MLA Have dual responsibilities _____ and the other as a _____ .

Ch 6

Understanding Media

1.Fill in the blanks :

- (a)_____ has given us the ability to see ourselves as part of a bigger global community.
- (b)The majority of the cartoons we watch on television come from _____ or the _____.
- (c)It is crucial that the information provided by the media should be _____.
- d)In the Chitrakoot area of _____, eight Dalit women manage the Khabar Lahriya newspaper.

2.Define the Following :

- a)Censorship
- b)Public Protest
- c)Media

3.Question /Answers

1. How does changing technology help media to reach more people?
2. How are technologies costly these days?
3. What is the role of media in democracy?
4. What is a balanced report?
5. Describe the causes why media is not said to be independent?
- 6.What is the role of media in a democracy? Elaborate

4.Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

Writing a balanced report, however, depends on the media being independent. An independent media means that no one should control and influence its coverage of news. No one should tell the media what can be included and what should not be included in a news story. An independent media is important in a democracy. However, the reality is that media is far from independent. This is mainly because of two reasons. The first is the control that the government has on the media. When the government prevents either a news item, or scenes from a movie, or the lyrics of a song from being shared with the larger public, this is referred to as censorship. There have been periods in Indian history when the government censored the media. The worst of these was the Emergency between 1975–1977.

1.) Writing a balanced report depends on what criteria of Media?

2.) What does an independent media mean?

3.) In reality is media independent?

Ch 8

A shirt in the market

1.Fill in the blanks :

- i. The _____ owns a permanent shop
- ii. _____ is a person who sells goods abroad.
- iii. _____ grows cotton on their land.
- iv. The balls carrying cotton takes several days to _____.

2.Define the Following :

- a) Hawker
- b) Chain of markets

3.Question /Answers

1. In what ways is a hawker different from a shop owner?
2. Explain how a chain of markets is formed. What purpose does it serve?
3. "All people have equal rights to visit any shop in a marketplace," Do you think this is true of shops with expensive products? Explain with examples.
4. Buying and selling take place without going to a marketplace. Explain this statement with the help of examples.
5. Compare and contrast a weekly market and a shopping complex on the price of goods.

4.Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

Erode's bi-weekly cloth market in Tamil Nadu is one of the largest cloth markets in the world. A large variety of cloth is sold in this market. Cloth that is made by weavers in the villages

around is also brought here for sale. Around the market are offices of cloth merchants who buy this cloth. On market days, you would also find weavers bringing cloth that has been made on order from the merchant. These merchants supply cloth on order to garment manufacturers and exporters around the country.

- 1.) Which cloth market in India is one of the largest cloth market in the world ?
- 2.) Which type of cloth is brought here for sale?
- 3.) Who majorly buy these clothes?
- 4.) On market days who bring clothes on order from the merchant?
- 5.) Whom do the merchants supply clothes to?

Ch 7

Market Around Us

1.Fill in the blanks :

- (i) Temporary shops are part of _____.
- (ii) A retailer buys good from the _____.
- (iii) The link between the producers and the consumers are known as _____.
- (iv) There are _____ and _____ goods in a mall.

2.Define the Following :

- a) Godown
- b) Wholesaler
- c) Retail

3.Question /Answers

1. What is a weekly market?
2. How does a weekly market function?
3. Why do the shopkeepers sell goods at cheaper prices in weekly markets?
4. How strong is the competition in the weekly markets?
5. Write the advantages of a weekly market.
6. Who is Sameer? What does he do?
7. What is the difference between shopkeepers and hawkers?
8. How does “credit” work between a customer and a shopkeeper?
9. How is the internet revolutionizing the marketplace?
10. What are the various links in the chain through which products pass in the market to reach the final consumers?

11. What is the difference between the sellers in the weekly markets and those in shopping complexes?

12. What are the accounts of those things that are not used directly by the people or the buyers?

4. Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions-

The people in between the producer and the final consumer are the traders. The wholesale trader first buys goods in large quantities. For example, the vegetable wholesale trader will not buy a few kilos of vegetables, but will buy in large lots of 25 to 100 kilos. These will then be sold to other traders. In these markets, buying and selling takes place between traders. It is through these links of traders that goods reach faraway places. The trader who finally sells this to the consumer, is the retailer.

1.) What are people in producer and final consumer are known as?

2.) ——— buys goods in large quantities.

3.) In these markets buying and selling takes place between —
— .

4.) Who is the traders who finally sells the product to consumer?