

**FIRST TERM MODEL QUESTION PAPER 2024 WITH ANSWER KEY SET 1**

**BIOLOGY - Standard IX**

**Time: 1.5 hours**

**Max. Marks: 40**

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**First Term Examination, August 2024**

**Standard VII - Social Science**

**Time: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 40**

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**Section A: Medieval India**

*Hint: The Mughal Empire, established by Babur in 1526, marked the beginning of a new era in Indian history. The First Battle of Panipat was a significant event that laid the foundation for Mughal rule in India.*

1. Explain the significance of the First Battle of Panipat in Indian history. (2 marks)
  2. Discuss the importance of Delhi as the capital of the Mughal Empire. (3 marks)
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**Section B: Mughal Administration**

*Hint: Akbar, one of the greatest Mughal emperors, implemented the Mansabdari system, which was crucial for maintaining a strong and efficient army.*

3. What was the Mansabdari system, and how did it function? (3 marks)
  4. How did the Mansabdari system strengthen Akbar's administration? (2 marks)
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**Section C: Socio-Economic Status**

*Hint: Agriculture was the backbone of the Mughal economy, with the Persian wheel and canals playing a significant role in enhancing agricultural productivity.*

5. Describe the impact of the Persian wheel on Mughal agriculture. (2 marks)
  6. How did agricultural advancements contribute to the economic progress during the Mughal period? (3 marks)
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**Section D: Cultural Integration**

*Hint: The fusion of Indian and Persian architectural styles during the Mughal era led to the creation of iconic structures like the Taj Mahal and the emergence of Urdu as a new language.*

7. Discuss the architectural significance of the Taj Mahal as an example of cultural integration. (3 marks)
  8. How did the Urdu language emerge, and what does it represent in the context of cultural synthesis? (2 marks)
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### Section E: Vijayanagara Empire

*Hint: The Vijayanagara Empire, known for its wealth and military strength, was ruled by Krishna Deva Raya, who promoted art, literature, and religious tolerance.*

9. Explain the role of Krishna Deva Raya in promoting religious tolerance in the Vijayanagara Empire. (3 marks)
  10. How did Vijayanagara's wealth contribute to its status as a major trading center? (2 marks)
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### Section F: Bhakti Movement

*Hint: The Bhakti movement, which emerged in South India, emphasized devotion to a personal god and was led by poets like Alvars and Nayanars.*

11. Describe the main teachings of the Bhakti movement. (2 marks)
  12. How did the Bhakti movement challenge social norms, particularly the caste system? (3 marks)
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### Section G: Sufi Movement

*Hint: Sufism, an Islamic devotional movement, spread in India through the teachings of Sufi scholars who emphasized monotheism and fraternity.*

13. What were the key concepts emphasized by the Sufi movement? (2 marks)
  14. How did Qawwali contribute to the spread of Sufi teachings in India? (3 marks)
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### Section H: Constitution and Social Justice

*Hint: The Constitution of India, framed after independence, aims to ensure social justice, equality, and the protection of individual rights.*

15. Explain the significance of the Right to Equality as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. (3 marks)

16. Discuss how the Indian Constitution addresses issues of social justice. (2 marks)

### ANSWER KEY

Here's the detailed answer key for the restructured question paper:

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## Answer Key - First Term Examination, August 2024

### Standard VII - Social Science

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#### Section A: Medieval India (5 Marks)

1. Explain the significance of the First Battle of Panipat in Indian history.

**Answer:** The First Battle of Panipat, fought in 1526, was a decisive battle that marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire in India. Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty, defeated Ibrahim Lodi, the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, in this battle. This victory allowed Babur to establish Mughal rule in northern India, which would last for over three centuries. (2 marks)

2. Discuss the importance of Delhi as the capital of the Mughal Empire.

**Answer:** Delhi was strategically important as it was centrally located, making it easier to control the vast territories of the Mughal Empire. It was a hub of trade, culture, and administration. The city became a symbol of Mughal power and grandeur, with many significant architectural structures such as the Red Fort and Jama Masjid being constructed there. The capital also facilitated the administration and expansion of the empire under successive Mughal rulers. (3 marks)

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#### Section B: Mughal Administration (5 Marks)

3. What was the Mansabdari system, and how did it function?

**Answer:** The Mansabdari system was a military and administrative system introduced by Akbar to organize the Mughal army and administration. In this system, officials called Mansabdars were assigned ranks (Mansabs) which determined their position in the military hierarchy and the number of soldiers they were required to maintain. These soldiers were funded by land revenue allocated to the Mansabdars. The system ensured a disciplined and efficient military and administration, as Mansabdars were directly accountable to the emperor. (3 marks)

4. How did the Mansabdari system strengthen Akbar's administration?

**Answer:** The Mansabdari system allowed Akbar to maintain a large, well-equipped army without directly funding it from the state treasury, as Mansabdars used the revenue from their assigned lands to maintain their troops. This system also helped in centralizing the administration, as

Mansabdars were appointed by the emperor and were loyal to him. It created a structured and efficient military, which was crucial for maintaining control over the vast Mughal Empire. (2 marks)

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### Section C: Socio-Economic Status (5 Marks)

5. Describe the impact of the Persian wheel on Mughal agriculture.

**Answer:** The Persian wheel, also known as the 'Rahat', was a device used to lift water from wells and irrigate fields. Its introduction during the Mughal period significantly improved agricultural productivity, as it allowed for the irrigation of larger areas of land. This led to an increase in the cultivation of important crops like wheat, rice, and sugarcane, contributing to the overall prosperity of the Mughal Empire. (2 marks)

6. How did agricultural advancements contribute to the economic progress during the Mughal period?

**Answer:** Agricultural advancements such as the use of the Persian wheel and the construction of canals for irrigation allowed for increased agricultural productivity. This led to surplus production, which supported a growing population and enabled trade. The economic stability brought by a strong agricultural base allowed the Mughal Empire to flourish, with revenues from land taxes becoming a significant source of income for the state. The surplus also facilitated trade in agricultural products like spices, textiles, and grains, enhancing the empire's wealth. (3 marks)

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### Section D: Cultural Integration (5 Marks)

7. Discuss the architectural significance of the Taj Mahal as an example of cultural integration.

**Answer:** The Taj Mahal is a prime example of the fusion of Indian and Persian architectural styles, symbolizing the cultural integration during the Mughal period. It incorporates elements of Islamic architecture, such as the dome, minarets, and symmetry, combined with Indian influences, including the use of white marble and intricate inlay work. The Taj Mahal is not only a masterpiece of architecture but also a symbol of the synthesis of different cultural traditions under the Mughals, reflecting the era's spirit of tolerance and inclusiveness. (3 marks)

8. How did the Urdu language emerge, and what does it represent in the context of cultural synthesis?

**Answer:** Urdu emerged as a result of the interaction between Persian and local Indian languages, particularly Hindi, during the Mughal period. It developed as a common language that blended Persian vocabulary with the grammatical structure of Hindi, making it accessible to both the Mughal court and the general population. Urdu represents the cultural synthesis that occurred under the Mughals, symbolizing the blending of different linguistic and cultural traditions into a cohesive whole. (2 marks)

### Section E: Vijayanagara Empire (5 Marks)

9. Explain the role of Krishna Deva Raya in promoting religious tolerance in the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Answer:** Krishna Deva Raya, one of the most prominent rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire, was known for his policy of religious tolerance. He allowed people of different faiths to practice their religion freely and even supported the construction of temples and religious institutions for different communities. His court included scholars and poets from various religious backgrounds, reflecting his inclusive approach. This policy helped maintain harmony within the empire, contributing to its stability and prosperity. (3 marks)

10. How did Vijayanagara's wealth contribute to its status as a major trading center?

**Answer:** Vijayanagara's wealth was largely derived from its control over rich agricultural lands, extensive trade networks, and its strategic location. The empire became a hub for the trade of spices, textiles, and precious stones, attracting merchants from different parts of India and abroad. The wealth generated from trade and agriculture enabled the empire to maintain a strong military and undertake massive construction projects, further enhancing its status as a major trading center. The city's bustling markets and vibrant economy made it one of the most important commercial centers of its time. (2 marks)

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### Section F: Bhakti Movement (5 Marks)

11. Describe the main teachings of the Bhakti movement.

**Answer:** The Bhakti movement emphasized devotion to a personal god, irrespective of caste or creed. It rejected ritualism and caste discrimination, advocating a direct relationship with God through love and devotion. The movement also emphasized the importance of a simple, pious life and promoted social equality, encouraging people to look beyond societal divisions. The Bhakti saints composed hymns in vernacular languages, making their teachings accessible to the common people. (2 marks)

12. How did the Bhakti movement challenge social norms, particularly the caste system?

**Answer:** The Bhakti movement directly challenged the rigid caste system by preaching that devotion to God was open to everyone, regardless of caste or social status. Bhakti saints, such as Kabir and Ravidas, rejected the authority of the Brahmins and criticized the caste hierarchy. They emphasized the equality of all human beings in the eyes of God and encouraged the breaking down of social barriers. This inclusiveness attracted people from lower castes and marginalized communities, fostering a sense of unity and social justice. (3 marks)

### Section G: Sufi Movement (5 Marks)

**13. What were the key concepts emphasized by the Sufi movement?**

**Answer:** The Sufi movement emphasized the concepts of monotheism, fraternity, devotion to God, and the importance of inner purity. Sufis believed in a personal connection with God through love and devotion, often expressed through poetry and music. They rejected materialism and the rigid rituals of orthodox Islam, advocating instead for a spiritual path that focused on the love of God and service to humanity. Sufism also promoted religious tolerance and played a key role in fostering harmony among different religious communities in India. (2 marks)

**14. How did Qawwali contribute to the spread of Sufi teachings in India?**

**Answer:** Qawwali, a form of devotional music, played a significant role in spreading Sufi teachings in India. It involved the singing of poetry that expressed deep love for God and the longing for spiritual union. Qawwali sessions, often held at Sufi shrines (dargahs), attracted large audiences, helping to popularize Sufi ideas among the masses. The emotional and spiritual appeal of Qawwali transcended linguistic and cultural barriers, making it an effective medium for spreading the message of Sufism across India. (3 marks)

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### Section H: Constitution and Social Justice (5 Marks)

**15. Explain the significance of the Right to Equality as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.**

**Answer:** The Right to Equality, enshrined in Articles 14 to 18 of the Indian Constitution, is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to all citizens. It ensures that every individual is treated equally before the law and prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. This right is significant because it lays the foundation for a just and fair society where all citizens have equal opportunities and are protected from arbitrary treatment by the state or other individuals. It also includes the abolition of untouchability and the prohibition of titles, reinforcing the principle of equality. (3 marks)

**16. Discuss how the Indian Constitution addresses issues of social justice.**

**Answer:** The Indian Constitution addresses social justice through several provisions, including the Right to Equality, the abolition of untouchability, and the prohibition of discrimination. It also includes provisions for affirmative action, such as reservations in education and employment for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes, to help uplift marginalized communities.