



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी / Answer Key (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VII **विषय /Subject: Social Science** **माह/ Month: _____** **अंक/Marks: 40**
दिया गया पाठ्यक्रम/Portion covered: Ch-4

- A.1.c) A territory or kingdom ruled by a king or a clan.
2. (c) Iron metallurgy and use of iron tools'
3. (c) Magadha
4. (c) By elections or decisions made in tribal assemblies.
5. (c) Vajji and Malla
6. (c) The ideal division of society based on function and qualities
7. a) The introduction of iron tools and weapons
8. (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
9. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
10. a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- B.1. Growth of new cities in 1st millennium BCE.
2. Kshatriyas were expected to defend the society and the land, and to engage in warfare if necessary.
3. Magadha and Kosala.
4. Jati refers to group based on birth and occupation.

- C.1. Janapadas were the earliest territorial units in ancient India where people (jana) settled. These were formed as tribes became more settled and began to control land. Each Janapada had its own ruler and army.
2. Vajji was a republican Mahajanapada, where decisions were made by an assembly of representatives or elders, not by a single monarch. It is an early example of collective decision-making.
3. a) Brahmins: Priests and teachers
b) Kshatriyas: Warriors and rulers
c) Vaishyas: Traders and farmers
d) Shudras: Servants and laborers
4. With the use of iron tools, agriculture flourished, and small Janapadas expanded into larger political units called Mahajanapadas. Increased trade, urbanization, and population growth also contributed to this transformation.

- D.1. Iron tools became common by the late 2nd millennium BCE.
2. Swords and spears.
3. Iron tools helped in farming on a larger scale and made better weapons like swords and spears. These weapons were lighter and sharper than bronze ones, improving warfare.

E.1. The Janapadas were the earliest territorial units in ancient India formed as Vedic tribes settled in specific areas. Over time, as agriculture improved especially with the use of iron tools populations increased and societies became more complex. This led to the rise of larger and more organized political units known as Mahajanapadas around the 6th century BCE. There were sixteen such Mahajanapadas. These states had capital cities, standing armies, and systems of taxation. While most were monarchies, some like Vajji and Malla developed republican forms of governance, making decisions through councils. This period laid the foundation for later empires like Magadha and the Mauryas.

2. The Varna system was a theoretical framework for social organization in early Vedic society. It divided people into four categories based on duties: Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (traders), and

Shudras (laborers). Initially, Varna was flexible and allowed movement between groups based on karma (action) and guna (qualities). However, over time, this evolved into the more rigid Jati system, where one's birth determined social status, occupation, and marriage rules. The Jati system included thousands of sub-castes, each with its own rules and customs. This shift from a fluid to a fixed hierarchy contributed to social inequalities and rigid social structure that persisted for centuries.