

Class – VII

Worksheet of Assertion Reason

Ch- Delhi (12th to 15th Century)

1. Assertion (A): The use of slaves by the Delhi Sultans as military commanders and governors was a conscious administrative strategy to avoid the power struggles common among aristocrats and landed chieftains.

Reason (R): Slaves, being property of the Sultan, inherited administrative rights which passed on to their children, ensuring dynastic loyalty.

2. Assertion (A): The nobles and elites were deeply unsettled by the Sultanate's practice of appointing men of humble origins like barbers and cooks to high administrative positions during Muhammad Tughluq's reign.

Reason (R): These appointments were a result of the Sultans' intention to weaken the traditional nobility and establish an alternative loyal bureaucracy.

3. Assertion (A): The reign of Alauddin Khalji marked the beginning of strict revenue collection practices, where the state directly assessed and collected land taxes without the mediation of local chieftains.

Reason (R): This system was developed to centralize the economic power of the Sultan and reduce the influence of intermediaries who often rebelled against authority.

4. Assertion (A): Despite the vast territorial claims of the Delhi Sultanate, large forested and frontier areas remained outside effective administrative control, often ruled by local chieftains.

Reason (R): The Sultanate rulers were not interested in frontier areas as they had little commercial or strategic value for the empire.

5. Assertion (A): The Mongol invasions during the rule of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq forced the Delhi Sultans to maintain a large standing army, leading to significant financial and administrative reforms.

Reason (R): These reforms included reducing salaries of soldiers and promoting them based on lineage, not merit, to ensure loyalty and reduced military expenditure.

6. Assertion (A): Raziyya Sultan was one of the few female rulers in medieval Indian history to openly claim the title of Sultan and rule in her own right rather than as a regent or consort.

Reason (R): Raziyya's acceptance by the court chroniclers and nobles was due to her repeated assertion of her father's authority and her masculine disguise.

7. Assertion (A): Chroniclers like Minhaj-us-Siraj resisted Raziyya's authority not due to her lack of ability but due to deeply entrenched patriarchal beliefs that saw women as naturally unfit to rule.

Reason (R): In his writings, Minhaj questioned Raziyya's legitimacy as a ruler by referencing divine registers that excluded women from leadership.

8. Assertion (A): The Persian chroniclers often documented the Delhi Sultans' rule through a lens of ideal social order that justified the dominance of elites by birth.

Reason (R): These chroniclers were rural-based scholars who lived among the peasants and had a deep understanding of village social structures.

9. Assertion (A): The iqta system, where military commanders were given rights to collect revenue in exchange for service, provided a practical administrative model that was later adopted by rulers like Sher Shah and Akbar.

Reason (R): The system was abandoned during the Sultanate as it caused loss of central power and widespread feudalism in northern India.

10. Assertion (A): The Delhi Sultans' attempts to create a centralized administration by measuring land and standardizing tax collection reflected their desire to control both the economy and the military.

Reason (R): These measures were only symbolic and not actually enforced in practice, which is why their rule was marked by total decentralization.

Ch- Working of the State Government

1. Assertion (A): The Legislative Assembly provides a platform for discussion and decision-making regarding state-level issues and plays a crucial role in approving the budget and overseeing ministerial performance.

Reason (R): The Assembly comprises both elected and nominated members who are selected directly by the Governor.

2. Assertion (A): After a party secures a majority in state elections, it elects its leader as the Chief Minister, who then selects ministers from among the elected MLAs to run government departments.

Reason (R): The Governor appoints ministers only after confirming the list with the opposition party's approval to ensure neutrality.

3. Assertion (A): The role of opposition MLAs is crucial in any democratic legislature, as they scrutinize the work of the ruling party, question policies, and demand public accountability.

Reason (R): Opposition MLAs in a democracy have full constitutional rights to raise questions, debate policies, and block decisions they find unfair.

4. Assertion (A): The Public Works Department is responsible for water supply, sanitation infrastructure, and road development, which are vital to preventing health crises in rural and urban areas.

Reason (R): The Chief Minister personally visits every village to inspect roads and sanitation work done by the Public Works Department.

5. Assertion (A): The Chief Minister and ministers are part of the executive wing of the government and cannot function independently of the Legislative Assembly's approval and supervision.

Reason (R): In a democracy, legislative approval ensures that the executive remains accountable to the people through their elected representatives.

6. Assertion (A): The media, through newspapers and television channels, acts as a powerful tool in holding the government accountable by reporting real-time public grievances and policy failures.

Reason (R): The media in India has the constitutional authority to initiate criminal proceedings against MLAs based on public opinion.

7. Assertion (A): A Member of the Legislative Assembly becomes a minister only if the ruling party nominates him/her after securing the required majority in the Assembly.

Reason (R): Any elected MLA, regardless of party affiliation or majority, automatically becomes a minister after winning the election.

8. Assertion (A): In a scenario where no party gains majority, coalition governments are formed with negotiated responsibilities and joint decision-making to run the state effectively.

Reason (R): Coalition governments are unstable by definition and are banned under the Indian Constitution for state-level governance.

9. Assertion (A): In Patalpuram, the government responded to the diarrhoea crisis by supplying clean drinking water, distributing ORS packets, and announcing compensation for affected families.

Reason (R): State-level health crises require immediate action from ministers who coordinate with relevant departments to ensure relief measures reach affected areas.

10. Assertion (A): An MLA has the responsibility to raise constituency-related issues in the Assembly and can influence the distribution of funds and local development projects.

Reason (R): The MLA can directly pass laws and implement them in their area without needing Assembly approval or coordination with ministers.

Ch- Our Changing Earth

1. Assertion (A): The maximum destruction during an earthquake is generally recorded near the epicentre because the energy released travels upward from the focus.

Reason (R): The focus is the point on the surface of the Earth directly above the epicentre.

2. Assertion (A): Floodplains are one of the most agriculturally productive regions because they receive periodic deposits of rich alluvial soil from overflowing rivers.

Reason (R): These plains are formed due to the deposition of sediments during volcanic eruptions that overflow riverbanks.

3. Assertion (A): Lithospheric plates constantly shift due to convection currents in the mantle which slowly move the plates over millions of years.

Reason (R): These convection currents are generated by the heat emanating from the Earth's interior which causes molten magma to circulate in loops.

4. Assertion (A): Sea arches eventually collapse leaving behind stacks, which stand as isolated rock formations along the coast.

Reason (R): Continuous erosion by sea waves enlarges cracks in the coastal rock, leading first to cave formation and then arches and stacks.

5. Assertion (A): Glaciers shape the landscape by eroding soil and rocks and depositing them as they move, forming moraines and other features.

Reason (R): Glaciers melt during winter, which causes them to move downhill faster and deposit more material near river deltas.

6. Assertion (A): Earthquakes can cause massive destruction, especially in unprepared areas, due to the release of accumulated stress at fault lines.

Reason (R): Earthquakes only occur in areas that experience high rainfall and rapid rock erosion.

7. Assertion (A): Rivers form deltas when they reach the sea because the decrease in flow velocity causes sediments to settle down and accumulate.

Reason (R): Delta formation is influenced by the speed of the river, presence of sediments, and opposing sea waves at the river mouth.

8. Assertion (A): Sand dunes in deserts are formed by continuous wind action which erodes, transports, and deposits sand over time.

Reason (R): Wind can lift heavy rocks and boulders into the air and deposit them at distant locations, forming dune-like structures.

9. Assertion (A): Ox-bow lakes are formed when a river creates a meander that becomes so curved it eventually gets cut off from the main channel.

Reason (R): The cut-off process occurs when wind and glacier erosion push the river into a new path.

10. Assertion (A): Sea waves are responsible for the creation of both erosional features like cliffs and caves and depositional features like beaches.

Reason (R): Erosion and deposition by sea waves happen due to the mechanical force of waves and the changing sea level and tides.