



# Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

## ASSIGNMENT NO-2

**SUBJECT: S.SC**

**CLASS-VII**

**MAY, 2025**

### **Civics, Ch-2 Role of Health in government**

Q1.What does the term "public health" refer to?

- a) Private health clinics
- b) Health services provided by individuals
- c) Health services provided by the government
- d) Health provided by NGOs

Q2.Which of these is an example of a communicable disease?

- a) Cancer
- b) Diabetes
- c) Tuberculosis (TB)
- d) Asthma

Q3.Assertion (A): Health is a basic need and right for every citizen.

Reason (R): Only rich people have access to clean drinking water and healthcare.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Q4.Assertion (A): The government must provide proper healthcare to all.

Reason (R): Private healthcare is expensive and not affordable for everyone.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Q5. List two major differences between public and private healthcare services.

Q6.From where does the government get money for providing public facilities like health?

Q7.How do people benefit from public healthcare services?

### **History, Ch-3 Delhi: 12th to 15th Century**

Q1.Who was the founder of the Delhi Sultanate?

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- c) Razia Sultana
- d) Alauddin Khalji

Q2. The Tughlaq dynasty was founded by:

- a) Balban
- b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Q3.Assertion (A): Razia Sultana faced opposition from the nobles during her rule.

Reason (R): The nobles did not accept a woman as their ruler.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Q4.Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

As the Delhi Sultans brought the hinterland of the cities under their control, they forced the landed chieftains –the Samantas aristocrats – and rich landlords to accept their authority. Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were also forced to pay taxes. The Sultan’s administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts. Some of the old chieftains and landlords served the Sultanate as revenue collectors and assessors. There were three types of taxes: (1) on cultivation called kharaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant’s produce, (2) on cattle and (3) on houses.

- (a)How did Alauddin Khalji change the system of land revenue collection during his rule?
- (b)What were the three main types of taxes collected by the Delhi Sultanate?
- (c )What happened to the local chieftains and landlords under the Delhi Sultans’ rule?

Q5.What was the     introduced by the Delhi Sultans?

Q6. Write a short note on Bandagans.