



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2025-26) SOCIAL SCIENCE (SET A)

CLASS: VIII
Date: 21/03/2026
Name: _____

Duration: 3 Hrs.
Max. Marks: 80
Exam No: _____

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Three Sections – A-History of 26 Marks, B-Geography of 25 marks and C-Political Science of 29 marks.
3. Each Section has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks – Q14 in Section A-History and Q25 in Section B – Geography.
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A HISTORY (27 marks)

1. The English East India Company came to India mainly for 1
A. Administration B. Trade
C. Education .. D. Religion
2. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1
A. 1757 B. 1764
C. 1857 D. 1707
3. The Permanent Settlement was introduced by 1
A. Warren Hastings B. Lord Cornwallis
C. Lord Dalhousie D. Robert Clive
4. Indigo revolt took place in 1
A. Punjab B. Bengal
C. Bombay D. Madras
5. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and reason (R). Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options- 1
Assertion (A): The Revolt of 1857 was called the First War of Independence.
Reason (R): It united soldiers, peasants, and rulers against British rule.
A. Both A and R are true and R explains A
B. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
C. A is true, R is false
D. A is false, R is true

6. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started by 1
A. Subhas Chandra Bose B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Sardar Patel

7. Dandi March was related to 1
A. Non-Cooperation Movement
B. Civil Disobedience Movement
C. Quit India Movement
D. Swadeshi Movement

8. Who worked for the education of women in India? 1



- A. Raja Rammohan Roy B. Jyotiba Phule
C. Mahatma Gandhi D. Subhas Chandra Bose

9. Which language was promoted by the British in Indian education? 1
A. Persian B. Sanskrit
C. English D. Arabic

10. Describe any three social reforms introduced to improve the condition of women in India. 3

11. Explain any three aims of British education policy in India. 3

12. “British education in India was designed to serve colonial interests rather than Indian needs.”
Explain this statement by giving any five points. 5

OR

Explain the causes of the Revolt of 1857.

13. Read the source given below and answer the following questions:

During the 19th century, Indian society was deeply affected by several social evils and discriminatory practices. Women and people belonging to lower castes faced severe hardships. Practices such as child marriage, denial of education to women, purdah system, and caste-based discrimination were common. Women were often denied basic rights and opportunities, and lower castes were treated as socially inferior.

Many social reformers emerged during this period to challenge these unjust practices and bring positive change in society. They strongly opposed child marriage and caste discrimination. Reformers emphasized the importance of education, especially for women and marginalized communities, believing that knowledge would empower them and help break the chains of social inequality. They also demanded equal rights and dignity for all individuals, regardless of gender or caste. Their efforts laid the foundation for progressive laws and social awareness in modern India.

Forests are not only a source of food, fuel, and shelter for them but also form an important part of their cultural and spiritual life. They depend on forest produce such as fruits, honey, medicinal plants, and wood for their livelihood.

However, over the years, many Adivasi communities have been displaced from their ancestral lands. Large-scale development projects such as mining activities, construction of dams, industrial expansion, and infrastructure projects have led to the clearing of forests and acquisition of tribal land. As a result, many Adivasi families have lost their homes and traditional sources of income. Displacement has also affected their access to basic facilities such as education, healthcare, and clean drinking water. In many cases, they struggle to adjust to new environments and face poverty, unemployment, and social discrimination.

Questions:

- 24.1 Who are referred to as Adivasis? (1 mark)
24.2 Mention one reason for their displacement. (1 mark)
24.3 State one problem faced by Adivasis due to displacement. (1 mark)
24.4 Name one step taken by the government to protect marginalized communities. (1 mark)

25. On the Same Political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the given political map of India

- A. Important Cotton Textile industry centre 1
B. Major Iron and Steel industry centre 1

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (29 marks)

26. Who makes laws in India? 1
A. Supreme Court B. President
C. Parliament D. Prime Minister
27. Which group is commonly discussed as marginalized in India? 1
A. Traders B. Industrialists
C. Adivasis D. Landlords
28. The Constitution of India came into effect on 1
A. 15 August 1947 B. 26 January 1950
C. 26 November 1949 D. 2 October 1950
29. The main function of the judiciary is to 1
A. Make laws B. Execute laws
C. Interpret laws D. Amend laws
30. Which of the following is a public facility? 1
A. Mobile phone B. Private car
C. Drinking water D. Shopping mall
31. Assertion (A): Education and health are important for the development of human resources. 1
Reason (R): Educated and healthy people can work more efficiently and contribute to national development.
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

32. What is the role of Parliament in law-making? 2
33. Mention **any two** features of the Indian Constitution. 2
34. State **any two** functions of the Indian judiciary. 2
35. How does education help in the development of human resources? Give three points. 3
36. “The Indian Constitution lays down the basic principles on which the country is governed.” In the light of this statement, explain **any five** key features of the Indian Constitution. 5

OR

Explain the structure of the Indian judiciary. Describe the functions of each level of courts.

37. “An independent judiciary is essential for the functioning of democracy.” Explain this statement by describing **any five** roles or functions of the Indian judiciary. 5

OR

How does the judiciary protect the rights of citizens in India? Explain with suitable points.

38. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Ravi was a factory worker employed in a small manufacturing unit. After completing his work for the month, he expected to receive his wages as agreed. However, the factory owner refused to pay him. When Ravi raised his voice against this injustice and demanded his rightful earnings, the owner not only denied the payment but also threatened him with serious consequences. Feeling helpless and wronged, Ravi decided not to remain silent. He chose to seek legal help and approached the court to demand justice. In the court, both Ravi and the factory owner were given an equal opportunity to present their sides of the story. The judge carefully listened to the arguments, examined the facts and evidence, and ensured that the process was fair. After considering all aspects of the case, the court delivered its judgment and ordered the factory owner to pay Ravi his due wages. This decision upheld Ravi’s rights as a worker and demonstrated the role of the judiciary in protecting citizens against injustice.

Questions:

- 38.1 Which institution did Ravi approach for justice? (1 mark)
- 38.2 Why is hearing both sides important in a court case? (1 mark)
- 38.3 Which principle of the judiciary is shown in this case? (1 mark)
- 38.4 Mention one function of the judiciary highlighted here. (1 mark)

ALL THE BEST

