



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 B)

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 Battle of Buxar was fought in 1
A. 1757 B. 1764
C. 1857 D. 1773
2. The Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by 1
A. Lord Dalhousie B. Lord Wellesley
C. Warren Hastings D. Lord Cornwallis
3. Ryotwari system was mainly introduced in 1
A. Bengal B. Punjab
C. Madras and Bombay D. Delhi
4. Who was the Governor-General during the Revolt of 1857? 1
A. Lord Dalhousie B. Lord Canning
C. Lord Wellesley D. Lord Ripon
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 Civil Disobedience Movement involved breaking unjust laws.
Reason (R): Gandhiji believed in peaceful protest 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 Quit India Movement was launched in 1
A. 1919 B. 1920
C. 1930 D. 1942

7. Who supported the introduction of English education in India? 1
A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Thomas Macaulay
C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak D. Dadabhai Naoroji

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



A. Savitribai Phule B. Sarojni Naidu
C. Muthu Laxmi Reddy D. Pandita Ramabai

9. Who led the revolt in Jhansi during 1857? 1
A. Nana Saheb B. Rani Lakshmi Bai
C. Kunwar Singh D. Begum Hazrat Mahal

10. Explain any three causes of the Revolt of 1857. 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

Discuss any five reforms introduced to improve the condition of women in the 19th century.

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

During the 19th century, Indian society witnessed several reform movements aimed at ending harmful social practices and promoting equality. Practices such as sati and child marriage were widely criticized by progressive thinkers. Social reformers believed that women deserved respect, education, and equal rights. They worked tirelessly to bring awareness and influence public opinion as well as government policies.

One of the leading reformers who strongly opposed the practice of sati was Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He campaigned actively against this inhuman custom, which led to its abolition. Reformers also supported widow remarriage and encouraged women's education, believing that education would empower women and improve their social status. These reforms helped in reducing social injustice, improving the condition of women, and paving the way for a more progressive and equal society.

Questions:

- a) Name one reformer who opposed sati. (1 mark)
- b) Mention one social evil related to women. (1 mark)
- c) What reform was introduced for widows? (1 mark)
- d) How did these reforms help society? (1 mark)

14. Locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the given political map of India.
- A- Delhi – Important centre of the Revolt of 1857 1
- B- Amritsar – Jallianwala Bagh incident 1
- C- Sabarmati – Associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement 1

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (24 marks)

15. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource? 1
- A. Solar energy B. Wind energy C. Coal D. Water
16. Which of the following is a natural resource? 1
- A. Building B. Bridge C. Forest D. Machine
17. Which crop is mainly grown in winter season? 1
- A. Rice B. Maize C. Wheat D. Cotton
18. Literacy rate measures 1
- A. Birth rate B. Death rate
- C. Number of educated people D. Population density
19. Which of the following is a tertiary activity? 1
- A. Farming B. Mining C. Banking D. Fishing
20. Define sustainable development. 2
21. Describe any three types of resources. 3
22. How does education help in the development of human resources? Give three points. 3
23. “People are the greatest asset of a nation.”
Justify this statement by explaining **any five** ways in which human resources contribute to national development. 5

OR

Explain any five factors affecting the distribution of population.

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

The Adivasi communities in India are among the oldest inhabitants of the country and are often referred to as the indigenous or tribal people. They have a unique culture, language, traditions, and social practices that are closely connected to nature. Most Adivasi communities live in forested, hilly, and remote regions. 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. Two features A and B are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write correct names on the lines marked near them.
- A- Jamshedpur – Major Iron and Steel industry centre 1
- B- Ahmedabad – Important Cotton Textile industry centre 1

SECTION C
POLITICAL SCIENCE (29 marks)

26. The Lok Sabha is also known as 1
- A. Council of States B. Upper House
- C. House of the People D. Legislative Council
27. Untouchability has been abolished under 1
- A. Right to Freedom B. Right to Equality
- C. Right against Exploitation D. Cultural Rights
28. The highest court of appeal in India is 1
- A. High Court B. District Court
- C. Supreme Court D. Sessions Court
29. Which of the following is a private facility? 1
- A. Public park B. Government hospital
- C. Metro railway D. Private clinic
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): The judiciary is independent in India. 1
- Reason (R): It is not under the control of the legislature or executive.
- 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 meant by secularism? 2
33. Mention any two levels of courts in India. 2
34. State **any two** functions of the Indian judiciary. 2
35. Mention any three important functions of Parliament. 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 any five Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

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

Describe any five functions of the Supreme Court.

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

India is a secular country, which means that the State does not promote or favor any particular religion. All religions are treated equally, and every citizen has the freedom to practice, profess, and propagate their religion. The idea of secularism is an important feature of the Constitution of India. It ensures that religion and government remain separate, and no citizen is discriminated against on the basis of religion.

The Constitution also guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all citizens. It clearly states that the State shall not discriminate against any person on the grounds of religion, caste, gender, or place of birth. These provisions strengthen democracy and promote unity in diversity. Equality helps create a fair and just society where every individual gets equal opportunities and respect.

Questions:

- a) What is meant by secularism? (1 mark)
- b) Which Fundamental Right ensures equality before law? (1 mark)
- c) Mention one ground on which discrimination is prohibited. (1 mark)
- d) Why is equality important in a democracy? (1 mark)

ALL THE BEST

