



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) (MS)

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

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

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
Ans. 1. Abolition of Sati: Raja Rammohan Roy worked for the abolition of the Sati system, which was banned in 1829.
2. Widow Remarriage Act (1856): It allowed Hindu widows to remarry.
3. Promotion of Women's Education: Reformers like Jyotiba Phule and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar encouraged girls' education.

11. Explain any three aims of British education policy in India. 3
Ans. 1. To create a class of Indians who would assist in British administration.
2. To promote English language and Western ideas.
3. To strengthen British political control over India.

12. "British education in India was designed to serve colonial interests rather than Indian needs." Explain this statement by giving any five points. 5
Ans. 1. It created clerks and officials for British offices.
2. English was promoted over Indian languages.
3. It spread Western values and culture.
4. It ignored Indian traditional education systems.
5. It helped strengthen British rule in India.

OR

- Explain the causes of the Revolt of 1857.
Ans. 1. Political causes (Doctrine of Lapse)
2. Economic exploitation
3. Military grievances
4. Religious interference
5. Immediate cause (greased cartridges)

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.

Questions:

13.1 Mention one social evil faced by women during the 19th century. (1 mark)

Ans. One social evil was child marriage.

13.2 Name one reformer who worked for women's education. (1 mark)

Ans. Jyotiba Phule worked for women's education.

13.3 State one reform related to caste discrimination. (1 mark)

Ans. Reformers demanded equal rights and opposed caste discrimination.

13.4 How did education help in social reform? (1 mark)

Ans. Education spread awareness, empowered women and lower castes, and helped reduce social inequality.

14. 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- Associated with the Salt Satyagraha 1

Ans. Dandi

B- Incident related to the Non-Cooperation Movement 1

Ans. Chauri Chaura

C. Place where the Revolt of 1857 began 1

Ans. Meerut

SECTION B
GEOGRAPHY (24 marks)

15. Which of the following is a renewable resource? 1

A. Coal B. Petroleum

C. Water D. Minerals

16. Which of the following is a human-made resource? 1

A. Forest B. Water

C. Technology D. Air

17. Which industry uses iron ore as its main raw material? 1

A. Textile industry B. Cement industry

C. Iron and steel industry D. Sugar industry

18. Which of the following is a Kharif crop? 1

A. Wheat B. Barley

C. Rice D. Mustard

19. People are considered a resource because they 1

A. Consume resources

B. Produce and develop resources

C. Depend on machines

D. Only use natural resources

20. What is meant by human-made resources? Give one example. 2

Ans. Human-made resources are resources created by humans using natural resources and technology.
Example: Machines, roads, and buildings.

21. Explain any three methods of conserving soil. 3

- Ans. 1. Afforestation – Planting trees to prevent soil erosion.
2. Terrace farming – Farming on slopes in steps to reduce runoff.
3. Crop rotation – Growing different crops alternately to maintain soil fertility.

22. Why are public facilities important for people? Explain any three reasons. 3

- Ans. 1. They provide basic needs like water, sanitation, and healthcare.
2. They improve the standard of living.
3. They ensure equal access to essential services.

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

- Ans. 1. They develop natural resources into useful products.
2. Skilled people increase productivity.
3. They promote innovation and technology.
4. They contribute to economic growth.
5. They improve national development through education and skills.

OR

Explain the different types of resources with suitable examples.

- Ans. 1. Natural resources (renewable / non-renewable)
2. Human-made resources
3. Human resources
4. Examples for each
5. Importance of resources

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)

Ans. Adivasis are indigenous tribal communities of India.

24.2 Mention one reason for their displacement. (1 mark)

Ans. One reason for displacement is mining activities.

24.3 State one problem faced by Adivasis due to displacement. (1 mark)

Ans. One problem faced is loss of livelihood.

24.4 Name one step taken by the government to protect marginalized communities. (1 mark)

Ans. The government provides reservations and welfare schemes for marginalized communities.

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

Ans. Mumbai/Ahemdabad

B. Major Iron and Steel industry centre

1

Ans. Jamshedpur

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.
Reason (R): Educated and healthy people can work more efficiently and contribute to national development.

1

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

Ans. The Parliament makes laws for the country. It debates bills and represents the people of India.

33. Mention **any two** features of the Indian Constitution

2

Ans. Two features of the Indian Constitution:

1. It is Democratic.

2. It is Secular.

34. State **any two** functions of the Indian judiciary.

2

Ans. Two functions of the judiciary:

1. It interprets laws.

2. It protects Fundamental Rights.

35. How does education help in the development of human resources? Give three points.

3

Ans. Education helps in human resource development by:

1. Developing skills and knowledge.

2. Increasing employment opportunities.
3. Improving productivity and economic growth.

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

Ans. Five key features of the Indian Constitution:

1. Sovereign
2. Socialist
3. Secular
4. Democratic
5. Republic

OR

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

Ans. The Indian judiciary has a three-tier structure:

1. **Supreme Court:** It is the highest court in India. It interprets the Constitution, protects Fundamental Rights, and hears appeals from lower courts. It also has the power of judicial review.
2. **High Courts:** These are the highest courts at the state level. They supervise the functioning of lower courts and hear appeals from district courts.
3. **District Courts:** These operate at the district level. They deal with civil and criminal cases and are the first level where most cases are filed.

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

Ans. An independent judiciary is essential because:

1. It protects Fundamental Rights.
2. It ensures rule of law.
3. It settles disputes fairly.
4. It interprets the Constitution.
5. It checks misuse of power by the government.

OR

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

Ans. The judiciary protects the rights of citizens in the following ways:

1. **Protection of Fundamental Rights:** Citizens can approach courts if their rights are violated.
2. **Judicial Review:** Courts can declare laws unconstitutional if they violate the Constitution.
3. **Ensuring Equality Before Law:** The judiciary treats all individuals equally, regardless of status.
4. **Fair Trial:** Courts ensure that both parties are heard before giving judgment.
5. **Independence from Government:** The judiciary works independently to prevent misuse of power.

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)

Ans. Ravi approached the court for justice.

38.2 Why is hearing both sides important in a court case? (1 mark)

Ans. The principle of equality before law is shown.

38.3 Which principle of the judiciary is shown in this case? (1 mark)

Ans. The principle of equality before law is shown.

38.4 Mention one function of the judiciary highlighted here. (1 mark)

Ans. The judiciary protects citizens' rights and settles disputes.

ALL THE BEST

