



# 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) (MS)

CLASS: VIII  
Date: 21/03/2026  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Duration: 3 Hrs.  
Max. Marks: 80  
Exam No: \_\_\_\_\_

### SECTION A HISTORY (26 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 Lakshmibai**  
C. Kunwar Singh                        D. Begum Hazrat Mahal

10. Explain any three causes of the Revolt of 1857. 3  
Ans. 1. Political causes – Annexation policies like Doctrine of Lapse.  
2. Economic causes – Heavy taxation and exploitation of peasants and artisans.  
3. Military causes – Introduction of greased cartridges hurting religious sentiments.

11. Explain any three aims of British education policy in India. 3  
Ans. 1. To create clerks and officials for British administration.  
2. To promote Western culture and values.  
3. To strengthen British 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. Created a class of Indians loyal to British rule.  
2. Focused on English rather than Indian languages.  
3. Promoted Western history and culture over Indian heritage.  
4. Prepared Indians for clerical jobs, not leadership roles.  
5. Helped spread British political ideas and administrative system.

OR

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

- Ans. 1. Abolition of Sati (1829).  
2. Widow Remarriage Act (1856).  
3. Promotion of women’s education.  
4. Campaign against child marriage.  
5. Laws against female infanticide.

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



2. Increase productivity.
3. Promote innovation and technology.
4. Contribute to national income.
5. Strengthen democracy and governance.

OR

Explain any five factors affecting the distribution of population.

Ans. 1. Climate

2. Availability of water
3. Fertile soil
4. Employment opportunities
5. Transport and infrastructure

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. Tribal people

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

Ans. Mining

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

Ans. Loss of livelihood

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

Ans. Reservation Policies

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. 2

A- Jamshedpur – Major Iron and Steel industry centre

B- Ahmedabad – Important Cotton Textile industry centre

On the Same Political map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols on the given political map of India 3

C- Delhi – Important centre of the Revolt of 1857

D- Amritsar – Jallianwala Bagh incident

E- Sabarmati – Associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement

**SECTION C**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE (29 marks)**

26. The Lok Sabha is also known as

A. Council of States

B. Upper House

**C. House of the People**

D. Legislative Council

1

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  
Ans. 1. Supreme Court  
2. High Court
33. Mention any two levels of courts in India. 2  
Ans. 1. Supreme Court  
2. High Court
34. State **any two** functions of the Indian judiciary. 2  
Ans. 1. Interprets the Constitution.  
2. Protects Fundamental Rights.
35. Mention any three important functions of Parliament. 3  
Ans. 1. Makes laws.  
2. Controls government finances.  
3. Discusses national issues.
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. 1. Secularism
2. Democracy
3. Federalism
4. Fundamental Rights
5. Parliamentary system

OR

Explain any five Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.

Ans. 1. Right to Equality

2. Right to Freedom

3. Right against Exploitation

4. Right to Freedom of Religion

5. Cultural and Educational Rights

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. 1. Protects Constitution.

2. Safeguards Fundamental Rights.

3. Ensures rule of law.

4. Settles disputes between Centre and States.

5. Checks misuse of power by government.

OR

Describe any five functions of the Supreme Court.

Ans. 1. Highest court of appeal.

2. Guardian of Constitution.

3. Judicial review.

4. Resolves Centre-State disputes.

5. Protects Fundamental Rights.

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)

Ans. Secularism means State treats all religions equally.

b) Which Fundamental Right ensures equality before law?

(1 mark)

Ans. Right to Equality

c) Mention one ground on which discrimination is prohibited.

(1 mark)

Ans. Religion

d) Why is equality important in a democracy?

(1 mark)

Ans. Ensures fairness and equal opportunities

**ALL THE BEST**



