

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA

Final Examination (16 March 2026)

Class VIII

Subject - Social Science (Set - A)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

History (27 Marks)

I) Choose and write the correct answer

(5×1= 5)

1. Which first University of India was established in Kolkata, on 24th Jan 1857?

- a) University of Nalanda b) University of Calcutta
- c) University of Asia d) University of West Bengal

2. Who started the Widow remarriage Association?

- a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- c) Jyoti Rao Govindrao Phule d) Mahadev Govind Ranade

3. Which was considered as 'Direct Action Day' by Muslim League?

- a) 15th Aug 1947 b) 16th Aug 1942 c) 15th Aug 1942 d) 16th Aug 1946

4. The were also allowed reservation in seats and jobs.

- a) Adivasis b) Harijan c) Muslim d) Tribe

5. **Assertion:** Ambedkar was born into a Mahar family.

Reason: He experienced caste prejudice in everyday life as a child.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true
- e) Both (A) and (R) are false

6. Write a short note on Satyashodhak Samaj. (2)

7. According to the Rabindranath Tagore, what qualities a teacher should have? (2)

8. How were the untouchables treated by the people of upper caste? (3)

9. Discuss Dandi March. (3)

10. (A) Write how states formed after Independence. (5)

OR

(B) What were the social evils that hindered the process of the upliftment of women in India?

11. READ THE FOLLOWING SOURCE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: (4)

Since the mid-eighteenth century, Nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories taken away by stages. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to

A-1

recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. N. Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, pleaded that he be given his father's pension when the latter died. However, the Company, confident of its superiority and military powers, turned down these pleas. Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration. The Company even began to plan how to bring the Mughal dynasty to an end. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in. In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings - they would just be called princes.

(i) Who was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II ? (1)

(ii) Who decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal King? (1)

(III) In 1849, what did Governor - General Dalhousie announce? (2)

12. MARK THE FOLLOWING PLACES OF (Indian National Congress) on the given map: (3)

1. Nagpur 2. Lahore 3. Madras

Geography (27 Marks)

(5×1=5)

I) Choose and write the correct answer:

13. Which country is the world's largest producer of diamonds, gold and platinum?

- a) Africa b) India c) Australia d) Antarctica

14. _____ Leads to the development and growth of towns and cities.

- a) Technology b) Industrialization c) Input d) Transport

15. How much part of the Indian textile industry's total production is exported?

- a) 1/2 b) 1/4 c) 1/3 d) 3/4

16. **Assertion:** Information technology industry has become global.

Reason: Series of technological, political and social economic events made it global.

a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

c) (A) is true but (R) is false

d) (A) is false but (R) is true

e) Both (A) and (R) are false

17. Which of the following is NOT an example of crowded areas?

- a) Europe b) North America c) South -East Asia d) Central Africa

(2)

18. What is a mineral and mineral ore ?

(2)

19. Name different raw material used as inputs for iron and steel industry.

(3)

20. Which factors are responsible for population change?

A -

21. What are the advantages of non-conventional sources? (3)
22. (A) Differentiation between small scale and large scale industries. (5)

OR

(B) Describe the methods of extraction. (4)

23. READ THE FOLLOWING SOURCE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Farming is practised in various ways across the world. Depending upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology, farming can be classified into two main types. These are subsistence farming and commercial farming. Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming. In intensive subsistence agriculture the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot. Rice is the main crop. Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds. Intensive subsistence agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia. Shifting cultivation is practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of southeast Asia and Northeast India. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture.

- (i) What is the main crop of intensive subsistence agriculture? (1)
- (ii) Write down the classification of subsistence farming? (1)
- (iii) Where shifting cultivation is practiced? (2)

24. MARK THE FOLLOWING PLACES OF (Major Industries) on the given map: (3)

- a) Bhadrawati b) Boakro c) Visakhapatnam

Civics (26 Marks)

(6×1=6)

I) Choose and write the correct answer:

25. Who laid the foundation stone of the Supreme court building?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Indira Gandhi

26. Who can establish the Precedent Law?

- a) Supreme court b) High court c) District Court d) Session court

27. How many members are nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha?

- a) 13 b) 14 c) 12 d) 15

28. **Assertion:** There is rule of law in India.

Reason: Law applies equally to all citizens of the country.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true
- e) Both (A) and (R) are false

29. When did the Indian legal profession emerge and demanded respect in colonial courts?

- a) End of 18th century
- b) Mid 19th century
- c) End of 19th century
- d) Beginning of the 19th century

30. Under the Constitution of India, every state must have the highest.....

- a) Judicial system
- b) Federal system
- c) Judicial authority
- d) High court

31. What are Statutory law ? (2)

32. What is Unified Judicial system ? (2)

33. Write about President's primary role? (2)

34. What is the difference between two houses of Parliament? (3)

35. What is Criminal law and Civil Law? (3)

36. Why do we need judiciary in India? (3)

37. (A) Describe the process of making law. (5)

OR

(B) Difference between Prime minister and the President.

A-4

