

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था

Atomic Energy Education Society

वार्षिक परीक्षा/ Annual Examination 2025- 26

कक्षा /Class : 8

अवधि/Duration : 3Hrs.

विषय/Subject : SOCIAL SCIENCE

अधिकतम अंक/Maximum Marks: 80

ANSWER KEY

Guidelines for evaluators: The marking scheme carries only the suggested value points for the answer. It should be elaborated. However, while evaluating, answers which are valid and based on latest information may be assessed for their correctness.

SECTION – A -MCQs

1X20=20

1	(c) Coal	11	(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
2	(a) Timber	12	(c) Starting a new business
3	(d) Air and soil pollution	13	(c) 18 years and above
4	(b) Krishnadevaraya	14	(d) Election Commission of India
5	(a) Paik system	15	(a) 543
6	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	16	(c) Just and righteous rule
7	(b) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj	17	(a) Assent by the President
8	(b) Raigad	18	(a) Article 21A
9	(d) Wagh nakh	19	(c) Information technology
10	(c) Portuguese	20	(b) Stitched shipbuilding

SECTION-B

Very Short Answer Questions (Q21 to 24)

2X4=8

Q21.i) Pollination: Insects such as moths, flies, and other pollinators help in the reproduction of many crops and plants, supporting food production.

ii) Water Purification: Ecosystems like wetlands and forests naturally filter and clean water, ensuring access to clean resources. (Any two points)

Q22. The Marathas lived in the Western Ghats mountains and near the west coast of India. The mountains helped them build strong forts for protection and secret paths for surprise attacks. The coastline helped them create a navy to protect maritime trade. These natural features made their military strong and advance.

Q23. Universal adult franchise (UAF) means that every adult citizen has the right to vote, regardless of caste, gender, religion or wealth. It is important for a healthy democracy because it ensures equal participation, represents all sections of the society and holds leaders accountable to the people.

Q24. The process of manufacturing a product or creating a service, demands certain raw materials and resources. The products are made by processing and transforming these materials into final outputs. These raw materials or resources, used in production process, are known as the factors of the production.

SECTION-C

Short Answer Based Questions (Q 25 to 29)

3X5=15

Q25. Renewable resources are natural materials that regenerate over time, such as sunlight, wind, water, and wood. Unlike non-renewable resources like fossil fuels and minerals, they are not exhausted when used responsibly, as they replenish naturally. Non-renewable resources, however, are limited and cannot be restored within a human timescale.

Q26. During colonial rule, the British introduced major infrastructure projects such as the railway, telegraph, and postal networks. While these appeared modern and progressive, their main purpose was to serve British interests, not the welfare of Indians.

OR

1. Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of Jhansi and a key figure in the Revolt of 1857.
2. She fought bravely to save her kingdom from British annexation; assisted by Maratha Tantia Tope, Nana Saheb's military adviser, Rani Lakshmi Bai managed to escape a besieged Jhansi and to conquer the Gwalior fort.
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai was remarkable for her beauty, cleverness, perseverance and generosity to her subordinates.

Q27. A proportion of seats in the Lok Sabha is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to ensure their adequate representation in Parliament. These communities have faced historical discrimination and social disadvantage, which limited their participation in politics. Reservation helps give them a voice in the law-making process, promotes equality, and supports their inclusion in the democratic system.

OR

The Constitution made the Executive (such as the Prime Minister, ministers, and civil servants) responsible to the Legislature (Parliament) to ensure that the government remains accountable to the people. This system keeps the government in check and ensures it serves the people's interests.

1. It prevents the misuse of power and ensures that leaders act within their limits.
2. Ministers must take responsibility for their decisions and actions in Parliament, making them answerable to people.
3. This structure strengthens democracy by making the government transparent and responsible to citizens.

Q28. Human capital is contradictory to physical capital. Human capital falls into the category of intangible resources and depicts education, training, skills, knowledge and expertise in a particular field. On the other hand, physical capital is tangible and facilitates tools, machinery, and several other equipment.

Q29. Yes, entrepreneurship is the 'driving force' of production as it requires risk taking, innovation and solution-based approach. Entrepreneurs combine all the factors of production and initiate a production process of quality products and services. They generally bring up new and pinpointing ideas to the market and bear the risks to develop and expand them. Entrepreneurship is key to drive nation's economy and generate employment.

SECTION-D

Long Answer Based Questions (Q 30 to 33)

5X4=20

Q30. A. A renewable resource can become non-renewable if its consumption rate exceeds its natural regeneration rate, such as overfishing, deforestation, or excessive groundwater extraction. For example, when water is taken from underground reserves faster than it can be naturally replenished, the resource is depleted.

To prevent this, adopting sustainable management practices is essential. Controlled water harvesting, reducing waste, and using resources efficiently are key steps. Restoration efforts, such as reforestation or implementing water conservation technologies, can also play a vital role in maintaining balance. By prioritising responsible practices in areas like agriculture and resource management, the regeneration of these resources can be safeguarded for future generations.

OR

B. The Vijayanagara Empire was able to resist conquest for a longer time due to a mix of geographical advantages, strong military tactics, and social unity.

The Vijayanagara Empire benefited from the natural protection of Hampi's rocky and hilly terrain, which made it hard for enemies to attack.

Under rulers like Krishnadevaraya, they built a strong army and maintained unity through support for religion and culture, especially by building temples and encouraging literature.

Under his rule, the empire achieved both military powers and cultural renaissance. He patronised poets and scholars in Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada; he himself composed an epic poem in Telugu, Amuktamalyada.

Krishnadevaraya provided grants to many temples, including Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and Vitthala temple in his own Vijayanagara.

Q31. A. Shivaji and the later Marathas had religious tolerance and treated every other religion and beliefs with huge respect and equality.

Shivaji was a devout Hindu, but he never attacked mosques or hurt people of other faiths. When he sacked Surat, he spared religious places and even protected the house of a kind man.

He also had Muslim soldiers and officers in his army. Later, under the Thanjavur Marathas, a Muslim poet named Ambar Husain was allowed to write about the Bhagavad Gita, which shows religious harmony.

This proves that the Marathas believed in respecting all religions and living together peacefully.

OR

B. No, this claim was not true in the case of India.

i) Economic Exploitation:

- India's raw materials like cotton, indigo, and spices were taken to feed British industries.
- Indian industries, especially textiles, were destroyed to promote British imports and policies.

ii) Heavy Taxation and Famines:

- The British imposed high taxes on peasants and landowners.
- During the Famine of 1770-72, millions died, but the British continued collecting revenue instead of providing food at minimum cost.

iii) Destruction of Traditional Governance:

- The British dismantled India's indigenous ruling systems.
- Local rulers were defeated or forced into unfair treaties.

iv) Biased Education Policies: Macaulay's English education aimed to create Indians who thought like the British.

Q32. A. Advantages of EVM (Electronic Voting Machine) over ballot papers are:

1. Faster Counting: Results can be declared quickly as counting is done electronically.
2. Cost-effective: Saves paper, printing and transportation costs.
3. Reusable: EVMs can be used multiple times, they have to be only calibrated as per the requirement
4. Reduces Errors: Minimises human errors in counting.
5. Eco-friendly: No need of paper, so it helps save trees
6. Prevents Fraud: Reduces chances of invalid or tampered votes.

OR

B. The Constitution makers decided on a bicameral legislature after careful discussion.

1. They believed that a single House would not adequately represent the diversity and aspirations of our large and diverse country, India.
2. Therefore, the Rajya Sabha was established to reflect the federal spirit, diversity, and interests of the states.
3. The Rajya Sabha has a different structure and election process from the Lok Sabha.
4. India follows a federal system, where power is shared between the centre, states and local governments.
5. This system helps balance national unity and regional interests.
6. Thus, the bicameral legislature ensures fair representation for everyone.

Q33. A. Yes, technology can replace other factors of production like labour. The modern technologies are capital intensive and they demand less human labour. These technologies facilitate efficient and faster production process, boosting the productivity and product quality. New technologies are usually eco-friendly and cost-efficient which affect the proportion of the finished products. India has 66% of young population and it has become

very difficult for everyone to secure a job in a desired field as the new technologies fosters less labour-intensive systems.

OR

B. Education and skill training are two key factors of human capital. For the production of quality products and to uplift productivity, it is required for the workers to be skilled, trained and have practical experience in the field. Education and skill training complement each other and together ensure the contribution of the workers to society's economy.

SECTION-E

Case Based Questions (Q 34 to 36)

4X3=12

Q34.

- i) The English East India Company (1)
- ii) Special powers — to raise a private army. (1)
- iii) Company agents initially kept up a pretence of being mere traders, which allowed them, in the 17th century, to establish footholds along India's coast with minimal resistance: Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta among the first. (2)

Q35.

- i) The Council of Ministers aids and advises the President.
- ii) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are responsible for running the government.
- iii) The President appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers, summons the Parliament, and gives assent to bills, among other functions.

Q36.

- i) Japanese concept called kaizen, which means 'continuous improvement'.
- ii) a high value on punctuality, attention to detail and quality.
- iii) A culture of hard work, continuous improvement, and endeavouring to do things well has helped countries to move forward.

SECTION-F

(Attempt any 5 Map based questions out of 6 questions)

(1x5=5)

Q37. On the outline map of India, mark and label the locations with the help of specified information.

Accept the correct answers with the help of textbook.
