

Vikas Bharati Public School
Sample Paper (Session: 2025-26)
Class: VIII
Subject: Social Science

Time : 2 hrs 30 mins

M.M : 60

Note: 1. This question paper contains 5 printed pages and 20 questions.

- 2. Read the questions carefully before attempting. Over- attempted questions will not be evaluated.**
- 3. Map to be attached with the answer sheet.**
- 4. Write the complete answer with the options in the answer sheet for MCQ. No marks will be awarded for writing only options.**

SECTION – A				
		The following questions are multiple-choice questions with one correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no internal choice in this section.		
1.	a)	A country has a large number of skilled engineers, doctors, and teachers. This situation best represents: i. Natural resources ii. Capital resources	iii. Human resources iv. Economic resources	
	b)	Women writers of the 19th century contributed to reform by promoting: i. Silence ii. Rituals	iii. Equality iv. Isolation	
	c)	Periyar was also known by the name of: i. Jyotirao Phule, ii. Mahatma Gandhi.	iii. B.R. Ambedkar iv. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker	
	d)	School allows students of all religions to follow their own practices without discrimination. Which constitutional value is being practised here? Sovereignty i. Secularism ii. Federalism	iii. Socialism iv. Discrimination	
	e)	Meena, a poor worker, cannot afford a lawyer. The court provides her free legal support. This situation highlights which feature of the judiciary? i. Equality before law ii. Appellate system	iii. Judicial activism iv. Rule of law	
	f)	Which situation best explains why population is considered an asset? i. High birth rate in cities ii. Large number of dependents	iii. Skilled workers are increasing production iv. Rapid urbanisation	
	g)	Ravi's land dispute with his neighbour is taken to a local court, where both sides present evidence and the judge gives a decision. Which function of the judiciary is shown here? i. A. Law-making ii. B. Dispute resolution	iii. Law enforcement iv. Constitution amendment	

	h)	Two regions have equal population size, but Region A is more developed than Region B. Which factor best explains this difference? i. Climate ii. Soil fertility iii. Literacy level iv. Rainfall	1
	i)	A community is denied access to education, healthcare, and jobs because of its social identity. This situation best describes: i. Equality ii. Development iii. Marginalisation iv. Democracy	1
	j)	In the tribal context, the term Dikus was used to refer to: i. British officials ii. Outsiders iii. Tribal chiefs iv. Forest guards	1
2.		Correct the underlined word and rewrite the statements.	5
	a)	Investment in factories and machines is called investment in <u>human capital</u> .	
	b)	A person who is skilled and educated is considered a <u>liability</u> for the country..	
	c)	The Supreme Court is located in <u>Mumbai</u> .	
	d)	Manual scavenging is done by <u>High Caste</u> .	
	e)	Social reformers like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar opposed <u>reservation</u> .	
3.		Fill in the blanks.	5
	a)	Marginalisation often results in _____ and lack of development.	
	b)	When a person enters a new country, he is called an _____.	
	c)	Iron and steel industry is an example of a _____ industry.	
	d)	The use of violence to make a radical change within society is called _____ violence.	
	e)	Gandhiji lead from Sabarmati to Dandi to protest against the _____ law.	
		SECTION – B (Attempt any 6 questions)	
4.		Define the following terms.	1+1
	a)	Natural resources	b) Non Renewable Resource
5.		During elections, the government ensured that all citizens above 18 years could vote, regardless of their caste, religion, or gender. Question: Which principle of the Constitution is being applied here?	2
6.		Indian rulers like Rani Lakshmibai joined the revolt after losing their kingdoms.	
	a)	Name the British policy responsible	1
	b)	Why did this policy anger Indian rulers?.	1
7.		The world population has grown rapidly. Give reasons	2

8.	<p>Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.</p> 																									
	<p>a) The picture shows small-scale cultivation of crops mainly for sale. Identify the type of farming,</p>	1																								
	<p>b) Write one characteristic of this type of farming.</p>	1																								
9.	<p>What are the different reasons people add for not sending girls to school?</p>	2																								
10.	<p>Define the term Domestic Violence.</p>	2																								
	<p>SECTION – C (Attempt any 4 questions)</p>																									
11.	<p>What is untouchability? Mention any two steps taken by the government to abolish it.</p>	1+2																								
12.	<p>During the Swadeshi Movement, people publicly burnt foreign cloth and encouraged the use of Indian-made goods.</p>																									
	<p>a) What was the main aim of burning foreign goods?</p>	1																								
	<p>b) How did the Swadeshi Movement promote self-reliance among Indians?</p>	2																								
13.	<p>Distinguish between Moderates and Radicals in the Indian national movement. Give one example of each.</p>	3																								
14.	<p>Why is human resource considered an important resource for a country's development? Give examples. Discuss the role of government in improving human resources in India.</p>	1+2																								
15.	<p>Observe the given table and answer the following questions.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="360 1275 1514 1748"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">I. Access to Basic Amenities, 2008–2009</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Religious Community</th> <th>Pucca House</th> <th>Electricity</th> <th>Tap Water</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>65.4</td> <td>75.2</td> <td>43.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td>63.8</td> <td>67.5</td> <td>35.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>69.3</td> <td>86.2</td> <td>48.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikh</td> <td>91.3</td> <td>96.0</td> <td>49.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: India Human Development Report 2011: Towards Social Inclusion, Oxford University Press for Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, p. 346, 389, 392.</i></p>	I. Access to Basic Amenities, 2008–2009				Religious Community	Pucca House	Electricity	Tap Water	Hindu	65.4	75.2	43.7	Muslim	63.8	67.5	35.8	Christian	69.3	86.2	48.0	Sikh	91.3	96.0	49.3	
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	<p>a) Which community appears to have better living conditions based on housing and electricity data?</p>	1																								
	<p>b) How can differences in access to basic amenities lead to social and economic inequality? Explain with reference to the table.</p>	2																								
	<p>SECTION – D (Attempt any 2 questions)</p>																									

16.		Jyotirao Phule and Ramswamy Naicker, critical of the national movement, did their criticism help the national struggle in any way?	4
17.		<p>In a village, women from a marginalised community are not allowed to participate in local panchayat meetings. Even when they try to raise issues about sanitation and education, they are ignored.</p> <p>Identify the rights being violated and suggest two ways in which these women can be empowered to participate actively in local governance.</p>	2+2
18.		‘Social reformers faced resistance while bringing changes.’ Explain this statement with examples from the chapter.	2+2
		SECTION – E	
19.		<p>Read the given paragraph and answer the following questions.</p> <p>In a district of India, a large number of people were unemployed or engaged in low-paid jobs due to lack of education and skills. Most of the population depended only on agriculture, which provided seasonal employment. To improve the situation, the government introduced various programmes focusing on education, health care, and skill development. Training centres were opened to teach skills such as computer operations, tailoring, electrical repair, and machine handling. Many young people, after completing their training, found employment in industries and service sectors in nearby towns and cities. Improved health facilities also increased their working capacity. As a result, the productivity of the population increased, their income levels rose, and the overall economic development of the region improved. This shows how investment in people helps in transforming population into a valuable resource.</p>	
	i)	Name any one programme mentioned in the passage that helped people gain employment.	1
	ii)	Which sector provided new employment opportunities to the trained youth?	1
	iii)	Explain how investment in education and health helps in human resource development.	2
		SECTION - F	
20.	20.I	Identify and label the following places with the help of the hints given below on the political map of India.	2
	i)	The marked area was occupied under which revenue system.	
	ii)	Area occupied through the Subsidiary Alliance	
	20.II	Mark the following on the political map of India.	2
	A	The place where Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in 1919.	
	B	The place in Uttar Pradesh where a police station is burnt in 1922.	

INDIA - POLITICAL

भारत - राजनैतिक

