



परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था
Atomic Energy Education Society
उत्तर कुंजी – अभ्यास पत्र / Answer Key – Practice Paper (2025-26)

कक्षा /Class: VIII विषय /Subject: Social Science माह/ Month: September अंक/Marks: 80

विद्यार्थी का नाम/Name of the student: _____

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SECTION A
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

- Ans.1 (a) Diwan
Ans.2 (c) 1671
Ans.3 (b) Rajasthan
Ans.4 (d) Sikkim
Ans.5 (b) Biodiversity loss
Ans.6 (c) Konark
Ans.7 (c) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
Ans.8. (c) 1674
Ans.9 (a) 1950
Ans.10 (c) 1988
Ans.11 (a) Kerala
Ans.12 (b) 12
Ans.13 (b) The Marathas
Ans.14 (a) Amātya
Ans.15 (c) Right to life (Article 21)
Ans.16 (c) Coal and petroleum
Ans.17 (b) 1990
Ans.18 (c) 543
Ans.19 (b) The Vice President
Ans.20 (a) The Golconda Sultanate

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (08 Marks)

Ans.21 In the 'First-Past-the-Post' electoral system the candidate receiving the most votes in a constituency wins. This means that a candidate can win without securing even 50 per cent of the total votes.

Ans.22 Oligarchy- It is the rule of a small group of wealthy or influential people.

Monarchy- It is the system in which power is inherited and held by a king or queen.

Or

The Election Commission of India conducts elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President.

Ans.23 India and France launched the International Alliance for Solar Energy (IASE) in 2015 — a coalition of sunshine-rich countries committed to harnessing solar power. The alliance focuses on countries blessed with abundant sunlight throughout the year.

Or

A hundi was a written instruction to make payment to an individual. It could be carried across political borders and enabled financial transactions without the need to carry currency- a precursor to modern banking.

Ans.24 Literary history is the historical development of writings in prose or poetry in a particular language.

SECTION C **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (15 Marks)**

Ans.25 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj instituted a relatively centralised administration for his kingdom. He abolished the hereditary posts (generally practised under the Sultans or the Mughals) and land assignments and paid a salary to every government official out of the state treasury. Many officials were periodically transferred as well, ensuring that they would not have enough power to dictate terms to the king. Shivaji also gave pensions to widows of soldiers who died in battles, even offering military posts to their sons, thus demonstrating his care for the soldiers and their families.

Or

(i) Before British colonisation, India possessed well-organised systems of local self-governance. Village councils managed community affairs, resolved disputes, and organised public works such as irrigation, roads, etc. Regional kingdoms maintained complex administrative structures that had evolved over centuries to address local needs and conditions.

(ii) The British systematically dismantled these indigenous governance systems, replacing them with a centralised bureaucracy designed primarily to facilitate tax collection and maintain order, rather than promote public welfare.

Ans.26 The code is followed to ensure free and fair elections, listing the dos and don'ts for leaders, political parties, and candidates that must be adhered to.

A few elements of the code:

(i) There are rules that the party in government must follow; this ensures that the resources available to the government are not used for the purpose of the elections. For example, no new schemes and projects are to be announced that may influence voters.

(ii) All candidates are expected to exercise discretion and restraint to ensure that the elections take place peacefully.

(iii) Influencing voters through gifts in return for votes is punishable.

Ans.27 (i) Enforcement of labour laws is crucial for safeguarding workers' rights, as it ensures fair treatment, prevents exploitation, promotes a safe and healthy work environment and provides mechanism or dispute resolution.

(ii) Many workers are denied fair wages by their employers. Because they badly need work, workers have no bargaining power and are paid low wages. To protect workers' rights from this type of condition, there is Minimum Wages Act which specifies that wages should not be below a specified minimum.

(Any other relevant point can be considered)

Ans.28 Two geographical factors that affect population are following:-

(i) Topography- People always prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world while mountains like Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated.

(ii) Climate- People usually avoid extreme climates that are very hot or cold like Sahara desert, polar regions of Russia, Canada and Antarctica.

(Any other relevant point can be considered)

Or

Resources essential for life- Life could not exist on Earth without the air we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat. We take these from the atmosphere, the rivers and ponds, and through the cultivation of soil or other living things.

Resources for materials- Human beings create physical objects out of Nature's gifts. We make them for our utility or to create things of beauty that enrich our lives and those of others — a piece of wood can be transformed into a chair and also carved into a statuette.

Ans.29 (i) Promotes equality: Universal adult franchise ensures that every adult citizen has an equal right to vote, promoting the principle of equality in a democratic society.

(ii) Encourages political participation: Universal adult franchise encourages greater political participation and engagement among citizens. This leads to a more informed electorate and a government that is more responsive to the needs of its citizens.

(iii) Strengthens democracy: Universal adult franchise allows everyone to decide the nation's future. This inclusiveness helps to ensure that the government reflects the will of the people.

(Any other relevant point can be considered)

Or

(i) Separation of Powers: Democratic system is based on the separation of powers, dividing government authority among different branches (legislative, executive, and judicial) to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful. This separation helps to ensure checks and balances.

(ii) Rights of the citizens: Citizens enjoy rights in a democratic system such as freedom of speech, equality before law etc. These rights protect the individual from government overreach.

(iii) Free and Fair Elections: Elections are a cornerstone of democracy which allows citizens to choose their leaders and representatives. These elections are held regularly, with universal suffrage, ensuring that every citizen's vote has equal value.

(Any other relevant point can be considered)

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 Marks)

Ans.30 (i) Renewable resources are natural materials that can replenish themselves over time, like sunlight, wind and forests. They differ from non-renewable resources such as coal and oil, which take millions of years to form and cannot be replaced once used up.

(ii) There is a condition for renewable resources to remain renewable- the natural rhythm of restoration and regeneration must not be disturbed. If we harvest timber faster than the forest can grow trees, we will eventually deplete the forest.

- (iii) To ensure that renewable resources continue to be available for our use and that of future generations we should use them sustainably. For example, forests can be preserved by planting new trees to replace those cut down, and water can be conserved through rainwater harvesting.
 - (iv) Another way is to reduce waste and pollution, like using solar energy instead of fossil fuels to prevent environmental damage or to discharge the waste from industries into rivers and other water bodies after proper treatment.
- (Any other relevant point can be considered)

Or

- (i) Vrikṣhāyurveda is an ancient Indian botanical science that focuses on the study and care of plants and trees.
 - (ii) This traditional knowledge system dates back several millennia and was formalised in texts such as Surapala's Vrikṣhāyurveda around the 10th century CE.
 - (iii) It has elaborate recommendations on the specific plants to be grown on different soil types, and provides intricate methods for seed collection, preservation, and pre-planting treatments. Irrigation techniques are elaborately described, with recommendations varying according to plant species, growth stage, and seasonal conditions.
 - (iv) It specifies pest management strategies through natural repellents and plants that should be grown together. This form of sustainable agriculture promotes practices like crop rotation and mixed cropping to maintain soil health.
- (Any other relevant point can be considered)

Ans.31 (i) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected through direct elections. The country is divided into 543 constituencies for the Lok Sabha elections. The elected candidates to the Lok Sabha are known as Members of Parliament(MPs).

(ii) India uses the 'First-Past-The-Post' electoral system, wherein the candidate receiving the most votes in a constituency wins.

Election to the Rajya Sabha-

- (i) The candidates elected to the Rajya Sabha are also known as Members of Parliament (MPs), but they are chosen through indirect elections.
- (ii) Of the 245 members of the Rajya Sabha, 233 are elected by the elected members of the state legislative assemblies (MLAs), while the President of India nominates 12. MLAs vote using a single transferable vote system, ranking candidates by preference. Seat allocation is based on state populations; more populous states like Uttar Pradesh have more seats.
- (iii) The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body; one-third of its members retire every two years, ensuring continuity.

Ans.32 (i) Human resource is the ultimate resource. Nature's bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into resources. Healthy, educated and motivated people develop resources as per their requirements.

(ii) Human resource is superior to other resources because only humans have ability to turn a substance into a resource, they cannot become a resource on their own.

(iii) When the existing human resource is further developed by becoming more educated and healthy, we call it human capital formation that adds to the productive power of the country just like physical capital formation.

(iv) Skilled and educated people can perform tasks more efficiently, leading to higher output and better quality goods and services.

(v) Human resources, particularly those with advanced education and training, play an important role in driving innovation and technological progress.

(Any other relevant point can be considered)

Or

(i) The Railways was designed primarily to move raw materials from the interior to ports for export and to distribute British manufactured goods throughout India. Railway routes largely ignored existing trade patterns to serve colonial economic interests.

(ii) Another purpose was to move armies quickly from their cantonments if they had to fight a distant rebellion or war.

(iii) Besides, the construction of India's railways was not a gift from the colonial rulers to India. Most of it was paid for by Indian tax revenue, which means that Indians funded infrastructure that primarily served British strategic and commercial interests, instead of being focused on serving the people's needs.

(iv) Even the administrative costs of colonialism were borne by Indian subjects. The colonial administrative apparatus, military installations, and the lavish lifestyles of British officials in India were all financed by Indian taxation. In short, Indians funded their own subjugation.

Ans.33 (i) Despite shifting political powers between the 13th and 17th centuries, India witnessed vibrant economic activity, thanks to its agrarian foundations, thriving artisanal industries, community-based and temple-based economies, and extensive trade networks.

(ii) The Sultanate period saw some progress in infrastructural works, especially roads in north India, bridges, a few canals and other irrigation works, apart from the creation of new cities, all of which expanded considerably during the Mughal period. Coins in several metals and denominations were introduced as currency.

(iii) Agriculture was the mainstay of the Indian economy; rulers relied on agrarian revenue to maintain their administration and military, typically extracting land revenue at one-fifth of the produce, though some of the sultans raised it as high as one-half.

(iv) Apart from textiles, craftspeople made a wide range of products, from weapons to utensils to ornaments and jewellery items. Indian goods were exported through coastal and riverside towns such as Calicut, Mangalore, Surat, Masulipatnam or Hooghly.

(v) The hundi system also enabled merchants to transfer funds across political boundaries without physically transporting currency, making them less vulnerable to plunder.

(vi) While early periods saw prosperity, the late 1600s witnessed economic stress.

(Any other relevant point can be considered)

Or

(i) Before the 18th century, India was renowned for its manufacturing capabilities, particularly in textiles. Indian cotton textiles, in particular, with rich and intricate designs, bright colours, and textures ranging from ultra-thin muslins to richly embossed fabrics were in high demand in many parts of the

(ii) British policy imposed heavy duties on Indian textiles imported into Britain while forcing India to accept British manufactured goods with minimal tariffs. Moreover, Britain now controlled most of the sea trade as well as exchange rates, so Indian traders found it difficult to export as earlier. The result was the ruin of the Indian textile industry. In the 19th century,

(iii) India's textile exports fell sharply, while Britain's imports into India grew even more sharply. Communities of skilled artisans who had practised their craft for generations were reduced to poverty and forced to return to subsistence agriculture on increasingly overtaxed land.

SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (12 Marks)

Ans.34.1 One of the meanings of the word 'Nature' is the totality of life and non-life forms that are part of our environment but have not been created by humans.

Ans.34.2 When humans use these for their sustenance, or create new things from them for consumption, these elements of Nature become 'resources'.

Ans.33.3 For an entity to be called a resource, it should be technologically accessible, and its exploitation should be economically feasible and culturally acceptable.

Ans.34.4 When we cut them and convert their wood into furniture, we see the trees as a resource.

Ans.35.1 The Maratha armed forces were divided into three parts — infantry, cavalry and navy.

Ans.35.2 The cavalry was made up of two types of soldiers — the bārgīrs, whose horses and equipment were paid for by the state, and the shiledārs, whose horses and equipment were paid for by the soldiers themselves.

Ans.35.3 In the 18th century, the Marathas also noticed the superiority of European-style disciplined troops and artillery, and they tried to raise and recruit such troops.

Ans.35.4 Forts were essential to strategically control important routes and shelter the army when engaging in guerrilla warfare.

Ans.36.1 Issues such as the growing influence of money in elections, a significant proportion of candidates with criminal records, and voter apathy, (particularly in urban areas), raise important questions about the health and future of our democracy.

Ans.36.2 The way forward lies in empowering voters with the information they need to make thoughtful and responsible choices.

Ans.36.3 An aware and vigilant voter is the strongest safeguard of a democratic system.

Ans.36.4 . Media, education, and awareness campaigns must work together to help people, especially the youth, understand the importance of voting wisely.

SECTION F

MAP BASED QUESTIONS (03 +02=05 Marks)

37.I (a) Jaisalmer fort is in Rajasthan.

(b) Kudremukh

(c) Korba

(d) Katni

37. II (e) Tajmahal is at Agra in Uttar Pradesh.

(f) Ahmedabad

(g) Patna

