KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, JAIPUR REGION  
केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, जयपुर संभाग

SQP MS 2025–26

VIII SQP – MARKING SCHEME

SECTION – A (OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS)

1. C – Kaveri
2. B – Healing damaged natural systems
3. A – Yadav Dynasty
4. B – Spread religious ideas in local language
5. C – To access resources and new trade routes
6. B – Christianity
7. A – Lord Cornwallis
8. C – Parliament
9. C – President
10. B – One
11. C – Atal Bihari Vajpayee
12. D – Labour is effort; human capital is quality and expertise
13. B – China
14. A – 1992
15. C – Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

SECTION – B (VERY SHORT ANSWER – 2 MARKS EACH)

**Q.16** Forest depletion leads to loss of biodiversity and soil erosion.

**Q.17** Shivaji’s coronation established Maratha sovereignty and gave political legitimacy to his rule.

**Q.18** At the Union level there is Parliament and Council of Ministers, and at the State level there is State Legislature and Council of Ministers.

**Q.19** Factors of production are resources used to produce goods and services, such as land, labour, capital and enterprise.

SECTION – C (SHORT ANSWER – 3 MARKS EACH)

**Q.20** Industries near resource-rich areas get raw materials easily, reduce transportation costs, and promote local employment and development.

**Q.21** Main sources of capital include personal savings, banks, cooperative societies and government institutions, which provide funds for production and business.

**Q.22** The British aimed at political control and economic exploitation of India, unlike the Portuguese and French who mainly focused on trade.

SECTION – D (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)

**Q.23**  
(i) Courage and leadership   
(ii) By strong leadership and military success  
(iii) Facing the powerful Mughal Empire

**Q.24**   
(i) Treating wastewater and using recycled inputs  
(ii) Reviewing wages and providing safety gear  
(iii) Improving workers’ skills and productivity  
(iv) Sustainable development

SECTION – E (LONG ANSWER – 5 MARKS EACH)

**Q.25**  
**Answer**

* British imposed heavy taxes and discriminatory policies on Indian industries.
* Indian handicrafts declined due to import of cheap British machine-made goods.
* Raw materials were exported from India at low prices.
* Finished British goods were sold in India at high prices.
* Profits, revenue and wealth were drained to Britain, leading to the economic drain theory.

**Q.26**   
**Answer**

* Land provides space and natural resources for production.
* Labour performs physical and mental work.
* Capital supplies machines, tools and money.
* Enterprise organises and manages all factors.
* All factors are interdependent; absence of one stop production.

**Q.27**  
**Answer**

* Legislature makes laws for the country.
* Executive implements and enforces laws.
* Legislature debates and passes bills.
* Executive runs administration and government policies.
* Both works together for democratic governance.