

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN SILCHAR REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAMINATION 2025-26
(MARKING SCHEME)

CLASS- VIII

TIME: 2hrs and 30minutes

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

MAX. MARKS: 60

Q.	QUESTION	Mark
<i>SECTION -A Multiple choice question</i>		
1.	(B) Doctrine of Lapse	1
2.	c) 86th	1
3.	b) poverty and death of Indian weavers	1
4.	b)Prime Minister and Council of Ministers	1
5.	a) Vasco-da-Gama	1
6.	B) Tarabai	1
7.	a) Sidhu and Kanhu	1
8.	(C) Bicameral	1
9.	d) Ahilyabai Holkar	1
10.	d) Raigad	1
11.	A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
12.	C. Capital	1
13.	B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-e, 5-b	1
14.	A. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj	1
15.	(B) Personal savings, family and friends	1
SECTION – B (Very short Answer)		
16	The Maratha Empire, particularly under Shivaji Maharaj, primarily levied two major taxes to fund their administration and military: Chauth and Sardeshmukhi. These taxes were imposed on non-Maratha territories as protection money and to assert dominance, alongside a structured internal land revenue system.	2
17	The picture represent the parliament Two features are Law-Making Body – Parliament makes laws for the entire country. Representation of People – Members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the citizens, representing the people of India.	2
18	No, this claim was not true in the case of India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British rule in India was primarily aimed at economic exploitation, not at civilising the people. • Indian industries and handicrafts were destroyed to promote British goods. • Education and laws introduced by the British served colonial interests, not the welfare of Indians. • Indians were denied equality and political rights in their own country. • Policies led to poverty, famines, and social distress, rather than improvement in living conditions. Therefore, the claim of a ‘civilising mission’ was mainly a justification for colonial domination .	2
19.	The factors of production—land, capital, human resources, technology and entrepreneurship— The rented shop represents capital need for the production the technological knowledge and skills represented the human resources one of the most important factor of production.	2
SECTION-C (Short answer question)		
20	Shivaji used hill forts like Raigad and Pratapgad as strong defensive centres.	3

	These hill forts were located at high altitudes, which helped the Marathas to keep watch on enemy movements from a distance. The steep slopes and narrow paths made it difficult for enemies to reach the forts. It also helped Shivaji's army to protect themselves and launch surprise attacks on enemies. Therefore, hill forts played an important role in strengthening Shivaji's defence system	
21	<p>(i) Secret ballot</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It ensures free and fair elections by allowing voters to vote without fear or pressure. It protects the privacy and independence of the voter's choice. <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The minister belongs to the Executive, which implements welfare schemes and government policies. Parliament is part of the Legislature, which has the power to question ministers about their work and spending of public funds. This shows that the Executive is accountable to the Legislature, ensuring transparency and proper functioning of democracy. 	3
22	When the government builds hospitals, it is investing in physical capital. Hospitals are buildings and infrastructure that help in providing medical services. When the government trains doctors and nurses, it is investing in human capital. Training improves the knowledge, skills, and efficiency of medical staff, helping them provide better healthcare services. Both types of investments are important because physical capital provides facilities, while human capital ensures that skilled people can use these facilities effectively.	3
23	<p>The British adopted the policy of 'divide and rule' to weaken Indian unity and maintain their control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They created divisions among Indians on the basis of religion, caste, and region so that people would not unite against British rule. Example 1: The British encouraged Hindus and Muslims to see themselves as separate communities, leading to communal tensions. Example 2: The Partition of Bengal (1905) was done on communal lines to divide people and weaken the national movement. <p>Thus, by dividing Indians, the British were able to rule more effectively.</p>	3
SECTION-D (LONG ANSWER QUESTION)		
24	<p>Human capital refers to the knowledge, skills, education, and health of people that help in the production of goods and services. It is considered the most important factor of production for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient Use of Other Factors: Human capital helps in using land, labour, and capital effectively. Without skilled people, machines and resources cannot be used properly. Increases Productivity: Educated and trained workers can produce more goods in less time and with better quality. Encourages Innovation: Skilled and knowledgeable people develop new ideas, technologies, and better methods of production. Supports Economic Development: Countries with educated and healthy people grow faster because their workforce is more productive. Example: A modern hospital requires advanced machines and buildings, but without trained doctors and nurses, these facilities cannot function properly. This shows that human capital plays a key role in production. <p>Hence, human capital is considered the driving force of production.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p>	5

	<p>1.Land provides raw materials like wood required for furniture making. 2.Labour transforms raw materials into finished furniture using skills and effort. 3.Capital provides machines and tools which make production faster and more efficient. 4.Entrepreneurship coordinates all factors by taking decisions, organising work, and taking risks. 5.Without cooperation among these factors, furniture production cannot take place.</p>	
25	<p>Tribal communities in India revolted against British rule primarily because colonial policies destroyed their traditional way of life, economic autonomy, and social structure. Before the British arrived, most tribes lived in harmony with nature, practicing shifting agriculture and holding forests as common property. The British policies turned them into outsiders in their own lands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The Indigo Revolt, also known as the Blue Rebellion (Neel Bidroho), was a major peasant uprising in Bengal in 1859-1860. Thousands of ryots (farmers) refused to grow indigo for British planters, marking a significant, early, non-violent resistance against British colonial exploitation. .</p>	5
26	<p>If the Government of India introduces a law to ban mobile games for children below 12 years, the following steps are involved in the law-making process:</p> <p>1.Introduction of the Bill: The government prepares a bill (proposed law) and introduces it in either the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. 2.Discussion and Debate: Members of Parliament discuss the bill, suggest changes, and debate its advantages and disadvantages. 3.Voting and Passing of the Bill: After discussion, the bill is put to vote. If it is approved by a majority in one House, it is sent to the other House for approval. 4.Approval by Both Houses: The bill must be passed by both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. 5.President’s Assent: After being passed by both Houses, the bill is sent to the President of India. Once the President signs it, the bill becomes a law and is implemented by the government. Thus, this process ensures that laws are made carefully in a democratic manner.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Legislative Functions of the Parliament:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliament makes laws for the entire country. 2. It discusses and passes bills in both Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha). 3. A bill becomes a law after approval by both Houses and the President. 4. It can amend or repeal existing laws. <p>Executive Functions of the Parliament:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parliament controls the Executive (Council of Ministers). 2. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha. 3. Members of Parliament can ask questions and hold discussions to check the government. 4. Parliament can remove the government by passing a no-confidence motion. 	5
SECTION-E (CASE BASED QUESTIONS)		
27	CASE BASED QUESTIONS	3
28	CASE BASED QUESTIONS	3
SECTION-F (MAP BASED QUESTIONS)		
29.	MAP BASED QUESTIONS	4

*******ALL THE BEST*******