



REVISION SHEET

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VIII

TERM 1

Chapter-1 Natural Resources and their use

Q1. According to the chapter, for an entity in Nature to be classified as a 'resource', which set of criteria must it satisfy?

- (A) Chemically pure, infinite in supply, and government-owned
- (B) Technologically accessible, economically feasible, and culturally acceptable
- (C) Fully consumed, non-polluting, and globally traded
- (D) Artificially synthesized, inexpensive, and state-monopolized

Q2. In 2015, India jointly launched the International Solar Alliance (ISA) to harness solar energy across sunshine-rich nations in partnership with which country?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Japan
- (C) France
- (D) United States of America

Q3. Differentiate between 'Ecosystem Functions' and 'Ecosystem Services'.

Q4. What percentage of the total area of Punjab has been officially classified as 'over-exploited' due to groundwater depletion?

Q5. Explain the essential condition required for a renewable resource to remain sustainable. Provide one example from the chapter where human activity has disturbed this balance.

Q6. What is Vrikṣhāyurveda? Highlight two traditional agricultural practices described in this botanical science that promote soil health.

Q7. Examine the caselet of Sikkim's transition to becoming the world's first 100% organic state. Discuss the initial challenges faced by farmers, the organic techniques adopted, and the long-term ecological and economic outcomes achieved.

Chapter-2 Reshaping India's Political Map

Q1. Which military innovation introduced on a major scale by Babur during the First Battle of Panipat (1526) played a decisive role in defeating Ibrahim Lodi and establishing the Mughal Empire?

- (A) War elephants and heavy iron chariots
- (B) Gunpowder, field artillery, and matchlock guns
- (C) Mounted longbow archers
- (D) Naval gunboats and river mines

Q2. Under the administrative system of the Ahom Kingdom, what was the function of the 'Paik' system?

- (A) A tax collected exclusively in silver coins (rupaya)
- (B) A system requiring every able-bodied male citizen to provide labor or military service to the state in exchange for land rights

- (C) A hereditary governorship allocated to foreign merchants
- (D) A judicial council appointed to oversee religious endowments

- Q3.** What was a Hundi in medieval Indian trade, and why was it beneficial to merchant communities?
- Q4.** Name the famous 1565 battle that led to the military defeat and destruction of the city of Vijayanagara.
- Q5.** Explain the key features of the Mansabdari system introduced by Emperor Akbar for imperial administration and military organization.
- Q6.** Describe how the Ahom Kingdom used geography and guerrilla tactics under commander Lachit Borphukan to defeat Mughal forces at the Battle of Saraighat (1671).
- Q7.** Examine the governance philosophy and administrative policies of Emperor Akbar. Contrast his political approach (Sulh-i-kul, interfaith dialogues, and revenue reforms) with the methods of earlier rulers of the Delhi Sultanate.

Chapter-3 The Rise of the Marathas

- Q1.** Which Maratha minister authored Ādnyāpatra ('The Royal Edict'), highlighting that "forts are the core of the state" and emphasizing their crucial role in ensuring the survival of the kingdom against foreign invasions?
- (A) Nana Phadnavis
 - (B) Ramachandrapant Amatya
 - (C) Mahadji Shinde
 - (D) Kanhoji Angre
- Q2.** Maharani Ahilyabai Holkar, who ruled from Indore in central India during the 18th century, is renowned for which of the following contributions?
- (A) Establishing the first native Maratha printing press at Thanjavur
 - (B) Rebuilding destroyed sacred temples such as Kashi Vishwanath and Somnath, and promoting Maheshwar handloom crafts
 - (C) Authoring the Sanskrit-Marathi diplomatic dictionary Rājya-Vyavahāra-Koṣha
 - (D) Leading the Maratha naval fleet to victory against European powers off the west coast
- Q3.** Define Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in the context of Maratha administration.
- Q4.** Name the Thanjavur Maratha ruler who established the Dhanwantari Mahal for medical treatment and authored the Marathi play Devendra Kuravanji.
- Q5.** Explain the concept of Swarājya as envisioned by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. How did his royal seal reflect his governance philosophy?
- Q6.** Describe how Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and naval commanders like Kanhoji Angre built and utilized the Maratha Navy to challenge European maritime supremacy along the western coast.
- Q7.** Examine the administrative and military organization established by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Highlight the functions of the Aṣṭa Pradhāna Maṇḍala, his revenue policies, and military discipline.
- Q8.** Trace the expansion of the Maratha power following the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Discuss the key roles played by figures such as Maharani Tarabai, Peshwa Bajirao I, Mahadji Shinde, and Nana Phadnavis in establishing a pan-Indian empire.

Chapter-4 The Colonial Era in India

Q1. Which Portuguese administrative system required all non-Portuguese merchant ships operating in the Arabian Sea to purchase permits for navigation?

- (A) Jagir
- (B) Cartaz
- (C) Mansab
- (D) Iqta

Q2. Who authored the 1901 landmark book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, which systematically documented the drain of wealth from India to Britain?

- (A) Romesh Chunder Dutt
- (B) William Digby
- (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (D) Thomas B. Macaulay

Q3. What was the 'Doctrine of Lapse' introduced by the East India Company in the 19th century?

Q4. Name the two brothers who led the Santhal Rebellion of 1855–1856 against moneylenders and British-backed landlords.

Q5. Explain the impact of Thomas B. Macaulay's 1835 Minute on Indian Education on the traditional educational framework of India.

Q6. Describe how the 'Subsidiary Alliance' system functioned and how it enabled the East India Company to exercise control over Indian princely states.

Q7. Examine the severe economic impacts of British colonial rule on India, with specific reference to the decline of indigenous textile industries, the systematic drain of wealth, and recurring famines.

Q8. Discuss the causes, major leaders, and historic significance of the Great Rebellion of 1857 as a major turning point in modern Indian history.

Chapter-5 Universal Franchise and India's Electoral System

Q1. According to Article 326 of the Indian Constitution, elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are based on universal adult franchise. In which year was the minimum voting age in India officially lowered from 21 to 18 years?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1971
- (C) 1988
- (D) 1991

Q2. Which of the following groups is EXCLUDED from the Electoral College that votes to elect the President of India?

- (A) Elected Members of the Lok Sabha
- (B) Elected Members of State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs)
- (C) Nominated Members of the Rajya Sabha
- (D) Elected Members of the Rajya Sabha

Q3. What is the 'First-Past-the-Post' electoral system used in Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections?

Q4. What is the primary purpose of the 'Model Code of Conduct' (MCC) during elections?

Q5. Differentiate between the election process of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha in terms of voter participation, electoral system used, and house tenure.

Q6. Describe three key accessibility measures taken by the Election Commission of India (ECI) to ensure

no voter is left behind.

Q7. "Universal adult franchise is the cornerstone of Indian democracy." Explain the significance of universal adult franchise, how it bridges social barriers, and why its adoption in 1950 was considered a bold democratic experiment.

Q8. Examine the organizational structure, key functions, and historic reforms of the Election Commission of India (ECI). Highlight the contributions of former Chief Election Commissioner T.N. Seshan.

Chapter-6 The Parliamentary System: Legislative and Executive

Q1. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following statements regarding a 'Money Bill' is correct?

- (A) It can be introduced in either House of Parliament with equal authority.
- (B) It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha and requires the prior recommendation of the President.
- (C) It must originate in the Rajya Sabha and requires the approval of the Vice President.
- (D) It can be introduced by any private member without prior executive recommendation.

Q2. State legislatures in India can be unicameral or bicameral. Which of the following sets of states possesses a bicameral legislature (having both Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad)?

- (A) Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Gujarat
- (B) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Assam, Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand
- (D) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, and Meghalaya

Q3. What is the 'Question Hour' in Parliament, and why is it vital for executive accountability?

Q4. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, and how is the Speaker of the Lok Sabha selected?

Q5. Differentiate between the Legislature and the Executive in India's parliamentary system based on their composition, primary functions, and financial roles.

Q6. Trace the legislative journey of a Bill as it transforms into an Act, using the example of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009.

Q7. "The governance structure at the State level in India closely mirrors the parallel structure established at the Union level." Validate this statement by comparing the Constitutional Heads, Executive authorities, legislative bodies, and division of powers between the Union and State governments.

Q8. Examine the role of the Judiciary in maintaining the system of 'Checks and Balances' within Indian democracy. Explain how it prevents the Legislature and Executive from exceeding their constitutional boundaries.