

CLASS VIII
MID TERM EXAMINATION (2025-26)
HISTORY & SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE
SET – B1/B2
MARKING KEY

SET1	SET2	VALUE POINTS	MARKS
1	3	Which of the following statements correctly explain the reasons behind the downfall of the Delhi Sultanate? STATEMENT1:The Delhi Sultanate was weakened by continuous internal conflicts and violent successions. STATEMENT2: Rebellions and resistance from regional kingdoms like the Eastern Ganga kingdom, Hoysalas, Bahmani Sultanate, and Rajputs contributed to its decline. STATEMENT3: The invasion by Timur in 1398 severely damaged Delhi, leading to the loss of territory by the 16th century. STATEMENT4: Peaceful diplomatic relations with the Mongols reduced military preparedness. Options: a) Only 1 and 2 b) Only 2 and 4 c) Only 1, 2 and 3 d) Only 1 and 4	1
2	2	The inscription on this coin reads “Sikander Sani” in Persian.  What does this reveal about Ala-ud-din Khilji’s political self-perception? a) He viewed himself as a religious reformer like Buddha b) He considered himself a rightful heir to Roman traditions c) He aspired to mirror the military glory of Alexander the Great d) He promoted democratic governance inspired by Greek philosophy	1

3	1	The two statements given in the question below are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Separation of powers is not necessary in a democracy. Reason (R): Separation of powers ensures that one branch of government does not interfere with the others. Choose the correct option: A. Both A and R are true, and R explains A B. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A C. A is true, but R is false D. A is false, but R is true SET2 In a textile factory town, workers planned to form a union to demand fair wages and safer conditions. A new law suddenly banned all unions. The workers went to court, claiming this violated their rights. Which Fundamental Right supports their case? a) Right to Equality — because all laws must be equal for rich and poor. b) Right to Freedom — because it includes freedom to form associations. c) Right to Religion — because unions are like belief systems. d) Right against Exploitation — because they are poor labourer.	2
4	4	Which of the following statements is/are true about the nature of representative democracy? Statements: STATEMENT1: It cannot perfectly reflect the diversity and complexity of society. STATEMENT2: It guarantees full equality in political representation automatically. STATEMENT3: Recognising differences in experiences and interests is important in democracy. STATEMENT4: Only the majority community needs	1

		representation in Parliament. Options: a. 1 and 3 b. 2 and 4 c. 1, 2 and 3 d. 3 and 4	
5	6	In 1947, as India planned its future, some leaders worried most citizens were poor and many couldn't read or write. Should they still be given the vote? Others insisted, "Freedom means trusting every Indian." And so, from the very first election, every adult could vote. Why do you think they made this bold choice? • India believed in equality and democracy for all. • Leaders trusted that even the poor and illiterate could choose wisely. • Voting rights made everyone feel included in nation-building. • It set a strong and fair foundation for Indian democracy. Any other relevant point	2
6	5	Who was Rani Durgavati, and why is she fondly remembered in Indian history? 1. Rani Durgavati was a Gond queen of the Garha kingdom known for her wisdom and bravery. 2. She resisted a Mughal invasion in 1564 and led her troops into battle despite being outnumbered. 3. Severely wounded, she chose to take her own life rather than be captured, becoming a symbol of courage and sacrifice.	1+1
7	7	In Navbharat, the government planned a big dam. The opposition leader, Anaya, warned it would flood villages and demanded a plan for the displaced. The project was changed to protect affected families. How did the opposition's role help democracy here?	3

		A4. The Political party that lose the election and oppose the ruling party or the coalition government forms the opposition. Role of Opposition- 	
8	8	In Riya’s class some students visit temples, some go to mosques, and others to churches. During a school debate, someone asks, “Which right ensures that in India, everyone is treated equally, no matter what is their faith?” Describe its main features. A. India is called a Secular state under the Right to Freedom of Religion. B. Religious freedom is provided to all citizens. C. Every person has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice. D. There is no official religion and all religions are treated with equal SET2 A worker is denied wages, a student is expelled unfairly, and a journalist is arrested for speaking out. Each goes to court to protect their rights — possible only because of the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Why is this right considered the most important Fundamental Right? A. This allows citizens to move the Court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State. B. The Right to Constitutional Remedies is considered to be the most important fundamental right because it ensures the protection of our fundamental rights. C. It helps the citizens in moving court in case of violation of their fundamental right. D. It also sees that the government does not violate or disrespect the Fundamental Rights of the citizens	3
9	9	Read the extract and answer the following questions: Although he inherited a wounded kingdom from his predecessors, Mewar’s ruler Maharana Pratap refused to accept Mughal suzerainty and became the face of Rajput	1+1+2

		resistance. A confrontation took place at the Haldighati pass in the Aravallis in 1576 and although the Mughal army had the upper hand, Maharana Pratap escaped and pursued for years guerrilla warfare against the Mughals from the Aravalli hills, living in harsh conditions but firm on his independence. It is noteworthy that Maharana Pratap received strong support from the Bhils, who not only joined his troops as archers but also contributed their knowledge of the terrain; their service (on other occasions too) earned them a respected place in Mewar's military tradition, as the Mewar emblem shows. 9.1 Why is Maharana Pratap remembered as the face of Rajput resistance? Maharana Pratap is remembered as the face of Rajput resistance because, despite inheriting a weakened kingdom, he refused to accept Mughal suzerainty and continued to fight for Mewar's independence. 9.2 What was the outcome of the Battle of Haldighati in 1576 between Maharana Pratap and the Mughals? Although the Mughal army had the upper hand in the Battle of Haldighati in 1576, Maharana Pratap managed to escape and continued his resistance through guerrilla warfare. 9.3 What does the support of the Bhils to Maharana Pratap signify in Mewar's history? The Bhils' not only joined his troops as archers but also contributed their knowledge of the terrain; their service (on other occasions too) earned them a respected place in Mewar's military tradition, as the Mewar emblem shows.	
10	10	Vijayanagara was a hub of temple architecture, literature, and arts, especially under Krishnadevaraya. In the same context explain, why the city of Vijayanagara was considered culturally and economically important? The Vijayanagara Empire reached its peak under its celebrated ruler, Krishnadevaraya, who expanded and secured the empire's dominance over the Deccan. 2. He patronised poets and scholars in Sanskrit, Telugu and Kannada and also composed an epic poem in Telugu, Āmuktamālyada, one section of this book is called Rājanīti ('royal policy') where he expounded his ideas of good governance.	5

		3. Krishnadevaraya provided grants to many temples, including Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and the Vitthala temple in his own capital Vijayanagara, which displayed many grand temples, palaces and other buildings. 4. The capital was well-planned with water canals, markets, and grand temples like the Vitthala temple. 5. It attracted foreign traders (like the Portuguese), and its prosperity was widely admired.	
11	11	How is the Prime Minister appointed? In what ways does the Prime Minister play a pivotal role in Indian Democracy? OR "Though both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are parts of the Indian Parliament, their powers, composition, and functions are not identical." Compare and contrast Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	5
12	12	A. Moh. Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to here - Daulatabad B. Narsimhadeva I built famed Surya temple here to commemorate his victories over sultans of Delhi Sultanate- Konark (odisha)	2