

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

Total Time: 2 Hr. 30 mins

Max Marks: 30

General Instructions:

This question paper consists of 4 pages in total.

The Paper comprises of Sections- A, B, C, D, E and F respectively.

There are 12 questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.

Questions 1 to 4 are Objective type questions & must be answered in one word/statement.

Question no. 5 & 6 are Very Short Answer type questions and must be answered in one line.

Question no. 7 & 8 are 3 marks each and need to be answered in 30-50 words.

Question no. 9 is a Source/Case based question and carries 4 marks.

Question no. 10 & 11 carries 5 marks and needs to be answered in 80-100 words.

Question no. 12 is a map question and carries 2 marks.

S.No.	SECTION A VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS	1x4=4
1.	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 labourers.	1

2.	The inscription on this coin reads “Sikander Sani” in Persian.  What does this reveal about Ala-ud-din Khalji’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.	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

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 representation in Parliament. Options: a. 1 and 3 b. 2 and 4 c. 1, 2 and 3 d. 3 and 4	1
	SECTION B VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS	2x2=4
5.	Who was Rani Durgavati, and why is she fondly remembered in Indian history?	1+1
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?	2
	SECTION C SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS	3x2=6
7.	In the country 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
8.	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?	3

	SECTION D CASE BASED QUESTION	4x1=4
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 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? 9.2 What was the outcome of the Battle of Haldighati in 1576 between Maharana Pratap and the Mughals? 9.3 What does the support of the Bhils to Maharana Pratap signify in Mewar's history?	1+1+2
	SECTION E LONG ANSWER QUESTION	5x2=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?	5
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	1+4=5 5
	SECTION F Map Based Question	1x2=2
12.	In the given map of India locate & label the given parts A and B A. Place where Moh. Bin Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi B. Place where Narsimhadeva I built famed Surya temple to commemorate his victories over sultans of Delhi Sultanate.	2