

Self Assessment Model Paper 2 (2025-26)	
Social Science - Grade 8	
Q. No.	Correct Answer/Rubric
1	B
2	A
3	C
4	D
5	C
6	C
7	B
8	D
9	C
10	C
11	B
12	D
13	D
14	B
15	C
16	Award full marks if the student writes similar points/content as shown here: 1. The State does not enforce any particular religion or take away the religious freedom of individuals. (1 mark) 2. One religious community does not dominate members of another or same community. (1 mark)
17	Award full marks if the student writes similar points/content as shown here: - The Permanent Settlement (1793) made rajas and taluqdars into zamindars who collected peasant rent and paid fixed annual revenue to the British East India Company in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha. (1 mark) - Impacts: (1 mark) 1. Zamindars who could not pay the fixed revenue lost their lands, leading to insecurity for many. 2. Peasants were often heavily exploited as zamindars tried to collect as much rent as possible to maintain profits.
18	Allot full marks if the student writes similar points/content as shown here: a. In my area, people follow different religions such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and others. Each religion has its own way of worship and sacred places. - Hindus visit temples to pray to their gods and goddesses. They offer flowers, light lamps, and perform pujas. - Muslims offer namaz (prayers) in mosque. They read the Quran and observe fasts during Ramadan. - Christians go to churches on Sundays to pray and sing hymns. They read the Bible and celebrate festivals like Christmas and Easter. - Sikhs visit Gurudwaras where they read from the Guru Granth Sahib and serve food in the langar. All these groups live peacefully and respect one another's beliefs. Allot 1 mark for mentioning any two religions and 2 marks for writing atleast one point about each of them. b. Yes, this shows that there is freedom of religious practice in our area. People are free to follow and worship according to their faith. (1 mark)
19	Award full marks for correctly locating all four items, with one mark allotted for each accurate location.
20	20. a. Award full marks if the student writes similar points/content as shown here: 1. Selecting the Executive: The Lok Sabha selects the executive, a group of people responsible for implementing the laws made by Parliament. The Prime Minister chose ministers from their party's MPs to work with them in making and implementing decisions. 2. Controlling, Guiding, and Informing the Government: Parliament sessions begin with a Question Hour, where MPs ask questions to get information about the government's work. This helps Parliament keep a check on the executive's activities. 3. Making Laws: Parliament plays a key role in creating new laws which are needed. 4. Approving Finances: In all matters related to money, the government must get Parliament's approval. This is another way Parliament controls and guides the government. Award 2 marks for each function and explanation of it. (or) 20. b. Award full marks if the student writes similar points/content as shown here: Effects of colonial rule on Tribal Chiefs: Bbefore British rule – Tribal chiefs had economic and administrative power, managed forests and land, maintained their own police, and followed their own rules. Later: 1. Loss of administrative power – They could no longer make independent decisions for their people; they had to follow British laws. 2. Kept limited land rights – Allowed to keep land titles over a group of villages and rent out land, but only within British rules. 3. Forced to pay tribute – Had to pay regular tribute (tax) to the British authorities. 4. Loss of traditional authority – No longer respected as before by their people due to their reduced role. 5. Dependent on British officials – Their position and income now depended on pleasing colonial officers, not on community support 6. Decline of self-rule – Traditional systems of governance run by the chiefs were replaced by colonial administration. Effects on Tribal People: 1. Forced to settle – The British made shifting cultivators settle as peasant farmers so they could be easily taxed and controlled. 2. Introduction of land settlements – Land was measured, ownership rights were fixed, and revenue was demanded regularly. 3. Loss of land – Many tribals lost their land to outsiders (dikus) like moneylenders, traders, and landlords. 4. Tenant system – Some tribals became tenants, paying rent to landlords who then paid revenue to the British. 5. Debt and exploitation – Tribals often borrowed from moneylenders at high interest, leading to debt traps. 6. Labour exploitation – Many were forced to work on plantations, in mines, and on the lands of others. Award one mark for each point under each group (at least 4 points for each group needs to be written).