

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI.

Name: _____

Roll No. _____

Class: 8 Div: _____

Subject: Social Science Revision worksheet

Date: _____

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who founded the Maratha kingdom?

- A. Shivaji Maharaj
- B. Sambhaji Maharaj
- C. Peshwa Bajji Rao I
- D. Balaji Vishwanath

2. Shivaji Maharaj was born at:

- A. Raigad
- B. Shivneri Fort
- C. Pratapgad
- D. Sinhagad

3. Who was Shivaji Maharaj's mother?

- A. Tarabai
- B. Jijabai
- C. Ahilyabai Holkar
- D. Soyarabai

4. Assertion (A): Shivaji Maharaj gave great importance to forts.

Reason (R): Forts helped him defend his territory and control important areas.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly 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.

5. Assertion (A): Shivaji Maharaj respected women and religious places.

Reason (R): He followed a policy of unnecessary destruction of religious places.

- A. Both A and R are true.
- B. Both A and R are false.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

6. Which European power was the first to reach India by sea?

- A. British
- B. Portuguese
- C. French
- D. Dutch

7. Who reached India by sea in 1498?

- A. Vasco da Gama
- B. Robert Clive
- C. James Cook
- D. Lord Wellesley

8. Vasco da Gama landed at:

- A. Surat
- B. Calicut
- C. Bombay
- D. Madras

9.Assertion (A): The East India Company became a powerful political force in India.

Reason (R): It used wars, alliances and diplomatic policies to expand its control.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly 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

10.What does universal adult franchise mean?

- a) Only educated people can vote
- b) All adult citizens have the right to vote
- c) Only government employees can vote
- d) Only men can vote

11.What is used to cast votes electronically in India?

- a) ATM
- b) EVM
- c) Computer ballot
- d) Scanner

12.Assertion: All adult citizens of India have the right to vote.

Reason: India follows universal adult franchise

- A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly 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

13.The Parliament of India consists of:

- a) Lok Sabha only
- b) Rajya Sabha only
- c) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- d) Supreme Court and Lok Sabha

14.Which of the following is a factor of production?

- a) Land
- b) Labour
- c) Capital
- d) All of these

15.Which factor includes natural resources?

- a) Land
- b) Labour
- c) Capital
- d) Entrepreneurship

16.Assertion: Land is an important factor of production.

Reason: Production often requires natural resources such as soil, water and minerals

- A. Both A and R are true, and R correctly 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

17.Which of the following is a natural resource?

- a) Water
- b) Plastic
- c) Computer
- d) Car

18 Which resource is renewable?

- a) Coal
- b) Petroleum
- c) Solar energy
- d) Natural gas

19. Assertion: Natural resources should be used carefully.

Reason: Some natural resources are limited and can be exhausted.

20. Assertion: Forests are important natural resources.

Reason: Forests provide many useful products and support wildlife.

Q2. Fill in the blanks:

- 1.The four main factors of production are land, labour, capital and _____.
- 2.The Indian Parliament has _____ houses.
- 3. The right to vote is called the right of _____.
- 4. A person who contests an election is called a _____.
- 5. Shivaji Maharaj's mother was _____.
- 6. Shivaji Maharaj was crowned at _____ in 1674.
- 7.Vasco da Gama landed at _____ in 1498
- 8. Resources obtained from nature are called _____ resources.
- 9. Coal and petroleum are _____ resources
- 10. The reward for entrepreneurship is generally called _____.

Q3.Read the given text and answer the following questions

The Narmada River, which passes through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, is one such shared resource. Because all these states depend on the river for irrigation, drinking water and electricity, disagreements have often arisen about how much water each state should

receive.

This led to a long-standing dispute over:

- ❑ Distribution of Narmada's waters
- ❑ Construction of dams such as the Sardar Sarovar Dam
- ❑ Impact on people living along the river
- ❑ Environmental concerns and rehabilitation of displaced families

To resolve the conflict, the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal was set up in 1969. It allocated water among the three states and laid down rules for dam construction and rehabilitation. Even today, cooperation and monitoring are required to ensure fair use and to address environmental and social concerns.

1. Which three states are associated with the Narmada River dispute?

Answer: Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

2. Why do the states depend on the Narmada River?

Answer: They depend on it for irrigation, drinking water and electricity.

THE PARLIAMENT – CASE-BASED QUESTIONS

Parliament and its Functions

Parliament is the supreme law-making body of India and plays a key role in governance. Its functions go beyond making laws to include scrutinising and controlling public finances. Through these roles, Parliament works within the limits of the Constitution and remains accountable to citizens.

Legislative Functions of Parliament

The primary function of Parliament is lawmaking in India. It also helps maintain a clear division of responsibility between the Union and State governments. Parliament's legislative role can be understood through four major functions: constitutional functions, lawmaking, executive accountability and financial accountability.

Constitutional Functions

Parliament plays an important role in upholding the basic principles of the Indian Constitution. These responsibilities include ensuring that India remains a parliamentary democracy where the

organs of government perform their respective roles, respecting the separation of powers, supporting federalism where power is shared between the central and state governments, and making laws and policies that protect Fundamental Rights and follow the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Lawmaking

The lawmaking function of Parliament refers to the systematic process through which proposed laws, known as bills, are introduced, discussed, examined and finally passed. This process ensures that every law is carefully considered before it becomes binding on citizens. A bill is first introduced and read in either House of Parliament so that members can understand its purpose and main features. Some bills may be referred to committees for detailed examination

Bills and the Bicameral System

Each bill is divided into clauses, which explain specific provisions of the proposed law. These clauses are examined, and Members of Parliament may suggest changes or amendments to improve the bill. India follows a bicameral system, so a bill must be approved by both the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). This allows laws to be examined from different perspectives and helps prevent hasty decision-making.

President's Assent and Official Gazette

After a bill is passed by both Houses and receives the President's assent, it becomes a law. The law is then published in the Official Gazette, which formally informs the public and brings the law into effect.

1. What is the supreme law-making body of India?

Answer: Parliament.

2. Name the four major functions of Parliament mentioned in the passage.

Answer: Constitutional functions, lawmaking, executive accountability and financial accountability.

3. What does Parliament do to uphold the Constitution?

Answer: It protects constitutional principles, Fundamental Rights and follows the Directive Principles.

4. What is meant by separation of powers?

Answer: It means that the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary perform their roles independently.

Q4.. Map sill -Based Questions

Locate On the outline map of India, mark and label the following:

1. Kalol 2. Goa 3. Neyveli 4. Agra 5. Koraput 6. Godavari River 6. Kaveri River 7. Thanjavur 8. Gingee
9. 10. Kolapur 11. Satara 12. Meerut 13. Delhi 14. Lucknow 15. Any two regions which were annexed to doctrine of lapse

