

Social Science

Date:
Time:3hrs

Class: VIII
M.M: 90

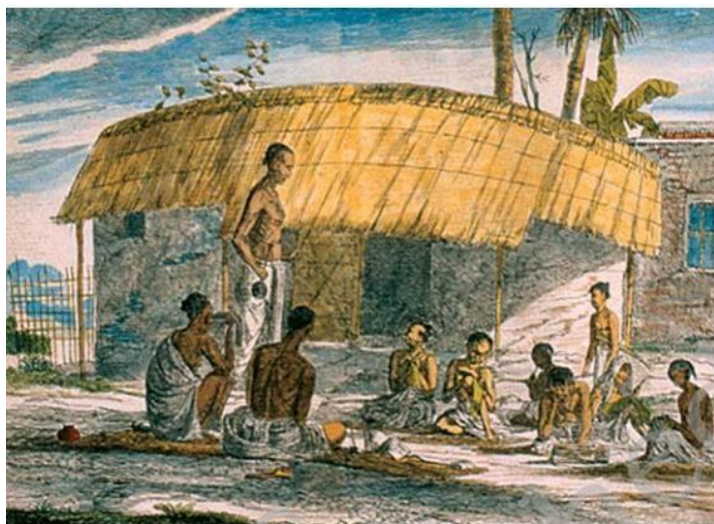
General Instructions:

1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Read the question paper carefully.
3. Attempt all parts of a question together.
4. Questions from serial numbers. 1 to 9 are 1 mark questions.
5. Questions 10 to 21 are 3 mark questions
6. Question 22 to 29 are 5 marks each
7. Map questions 30 & 31 are for 5 marks.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1 | Name the city which is known as the Silicon Valley of India? | 1 |
| 2 | Give one term for -rearing of fishes for commercial purpose. | 1 |
| 3 | Why has the world population increased drastically over the past few decades? | 1 |
| 4 | Who can file a PIL? | 1 |
| 5 | Name the poetess who was the wife of Bhakti poet Chokhamela? | 1 |
| 6 | In which year did the central government pass” the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act”. | 1 |
| 7 | Who laid the foundation of Santiniketan? | 1 |
| 8 | Name any two social evils to which women in Indian society were subjugated. | 1 |
| 9 | What is the literal meaning of “Sarvajanic”? | 1 |
| 10 | “The human resources are called the ultimate resources”. Justify the statement by giving a few suitable points. | 3 |
| 11 | Explain the climatic factors required for Jute cultivation? | 3 |
| 12 | Why was Sakchi chosen to set up the steel plants? | 3 |
| 13 | What do you mean by law enforcement? Who is responsible for law enforcement? | 1+2=3 |
| 14 | Highlight the role of Chief Justice of India, with reference to the appointment of new Chief Justice. | 3 |
| 15 | How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Discuss. | 1+2=3 |
| 16 | Are there any laws for producers and consumers? If yes, then what do they state? | 1+2=3 |
| 17 | What were the demands of the Muslim league in 1946? | 3 |

18 Write a short note on Tagore's "abode of peace". 3

19 3



1. Identify the type of education system in the given picture.
2. State one advantage and one disadvantage of this type of education system.

20 Who started temple entry movement and what was the aim of the movement? 1+2=3

21 Discuss few examples of educated women and the impact they had on society. 3

22 Why were the early years of the Indian National Congress referred to as the moderate phase? 5

23 Differentiate between subsistence and commercial farming. 5

24 "India has a glorious tradition of producing good quality cotton textile" Elaborate the statement. 5

25 "In an age-sex pyramid, if the base is broad and the top is narrow, then what does it depict" Explain the concept with the help of a diagram 1+2+2=5

26 Give a brief description of the functions of Indian judicial system. 5

27 Dalits can "invoke" or "draw on" a Fundamental Right (or Rights) in certain unpleasant situations. Explain the statement. 5

28 Which tragedy in India is dubbed as "Hiroshima of the Chemical Industry"? Give reasons. 5

29 Read the source given and answer the questions given below: 2+3=5

Emphasizing the need to teach English, Macaulay declared:

All parties seem to be agreed on one point, that the dialects commonly spoken among the natives of India, contain neither literary nor scientific information, and are, moreover, so poor and rude that, until they are enriched from some other quarter, it will not be easy to translate any valuable work into them ...

1. Why did the British officials criticize the Indian learning?

2. What did the Act of 1835 aim at?

30 On a political map of India locate the following important centres of Freedom Movement: 2

1. Chauri Chaura 2. Surat

31 On the same map locate the following Iron and Steel plants: 3

1. Salem 2. Durgapur 3. Rourkela

ANSWER KEY ,CLASS VIII

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--------|--|---------------|--|---------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Name the city which is known as Silicon Valley of India? Ans: Bangalore | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | Give one term for -Rearing of fishes for commercial purpose. Ans: Pisciculture. | 1 | | | | | | |
| 3 | Why has the world population increased drastically over the past few decades? Ans: With improving health care, death rates have fallen, but birth rates still remain high leading to high growth rates. | 1 1 | | | | | | |
| 4 | Who can file PIL? Ans: Any individual or organization can file a PIL in the Supreme or High Court. | 1 | | | | | | |
| 5 | Name the poetess who was the wife of Bhakti poet Chokhamela? Ans: Soyarabai | 1 | | | | | | |
| 6 | In which year the central government passed the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act. Ans: 1993 | 1 | | | | | | |
| 7 | Who laid the foundation of Santiniketan? Ans: Rabindranath Tagore | 1 | | | | | | |
| 8 | Name any two social evils to which women in Indian society were subjugated. Ans: (Any2) 1. Women were married at an early age. 2. Women were forced to burn themselves on the funeral pyre of their husbands. 3. Woman who died in this manner, whether willing or otherwise, were called “sati” meaning virtuous women. 4. Women’s right to property were also restricted. 5. Women had virtually no access to education. In many parts of the country people believed that if a woman was educated, she would become a widow. | 1 | | | | | | |
| 9 | What is the literal meaning of “Sarvajanik”? Ans: Of or for all the people” (sarva = all + janik = of the people) | 1 | | | | | | |
| 10 | “The human resources are called the ultimate resources”. Justify the statement by giving few suitable points. Ans: 1. People are a nation’s greatest resource. 2. Nature’s bounty becomes significant only when people find it useful. 3. It is people with their demands and abilities that turn them into „resources“. | 3 | | | | | | |
| 11 | Explain the climatic factors required for Jute cultivation? Ans: (Any 3) | 3 | | | | | | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Jute</td> <td>22-27° C</td> <td>150 cm</td> <td>Well drained fertile soils in the flood plains</td> <td>humid climate</td> <td>India, China and Bangladesh.</td> </tr> </table> | Jute | 22-27° C | 150 cm | Well drained fertile soils in the flood plains | humid climate | India, China and Bangladesh. | |
| Jute | 22-27° C | 150 cm | Well drained fertile soils in the flood plains | humid climate | India, China and Bangladesh. | | | |
| 12 | Why Sakchi was chosen to set up the steel plants? Ans: (Any3) Sakchi was chosen to set up the steel plant for several reasons:- 1) This place was only 32 km away from Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line. 2) It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata, which provided a large market. 3) TISCO, gets coal from Jharia coalfields, and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Orissa and Chhattisgarh. 4) The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply. 5) Government initiatives provided adequate capital for its later development | 3 | | | | | | |
| 13 | What do you mean by law enforcement? Who is responsible for law enforcement? Ans: 1. Law enforcement means that to make sure a law or rule is obeyed. If there is a certain law, it is meant for being obeyed and followed. | 1+2=3 | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|-------|---|
| | <p>2. As a lawmaker and enforcer, the government is supposed to ensure that safety laws are implemented.</p> <p>3. It is also the duty of the government to ensure that the Right to life guaranteed under Article 21 of the constitution is not violated.</p> | | |
| 14 | (Any relevant answer will be accepted) | | 3 |
| 15 | <p>How was environment treated earlier? What has been the change in perception? Discuss.</p> <p>Ans: The environment was treated as a free entity and any industry called pollute the air and water without any restrictions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The environment was being polluted and the health of people disregarded. 2. The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environment to forefront. 3. Environmental activists pressurized the government to introduce new laws to protect the environment. Henceforth, the polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to environment. | 1+2=3 | |
| 16 | <p>Are there any laws for producers and consumers? If yes, then what they state?</p> <p>Ans: ANY 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laws help ensure that the relations between these three parties in the market – the worker, consumer and producer are governed in a manner that is not exploitative. 2. There are also laws to protect the interests of procedure and consumes in the market 3. Shops should sell goods only at MRP price by the producer. 4. Unadulterated products should not be sold. For this a quality mark fixed by the government should be put on every product. 5. Eg:- Right against exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage. The constitution also lays down “no child below the age of 14 shall be employed to work”. <p>These laws are made to minimize the unfair practices in the markets.</p> | 1+2=3 | |
| 17 | <p>What were the demands of the Muslim league in 1946?</p> <p>Ans: (Any 3)</p> <p>In 1940 the Muslim league had moved a resolution demanding “Independent states” for Muslims in the north –western and eastern areas of the country.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The resolution did not mention partition or Pakistan. 2. From the late 1930s the league began viewing the Muslims as a separate “nation” from the Hindus. 3. In developing this nation it may have been influenced by the history of tension between some Hindu and Muslim groups in the 1920s and 1930s. 4. More importantly, the provincial elections of 1937 seemed to have convinced the league that Muslims were a minority and they would always have to play second fiddle in any democratic structure. 5. It feared that muslims may even go unrepresented. 6. The Congress’s rejection of the league’s desire to form a joint congress –league government in the United Provinces in 1937 also annoyed the league. | | 3 |
| 18 | <p>Write a short note on Tagore’s “abode of peace”.</p> <p>Ans: (Any3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tagore wanted to set up a school where the child could be happy, free and creative, where they will be able to explore her own thoughts and desires. 2. He felt that childhood ought to be a time of self –learning, outside the rigid and restricting discipline of the schooling system set up by the British. 3. Teachers had to be imaginative, understand the child, and help the child develop her curiosity. 4. According to him, the existing schools killed the natural desire of the child to be creative, their sense of wonder. 5. Tagore was of the view that creative learning could be encouraged only within a natural environment. So he chose to set up his school 100 kilometers away from Calcutta, in a rural setting. 6. He saw it as an abode of peace (santiniketan), where living in harmony with nature, children could cultivate their natural creativity. | | 3 |

| 19 | <p>1. Identify the type of education system in the given picture. Ans: Pathshala system</p> <p>2. State one advantage and one disadvantage of this type of education system. Ans: Advan- System of education was flexible to local needs, classes were not held during harvest time. DisAdvan- teaching was oral, no curriculum, no textbooks, no examination (any 1)</p> | | 3 | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 20 | <p>Who started temple entry movement and what was the aim of the movement? Ans: In 1927, Ambedkar started a temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated.</p> <p>1. Brahman priests were outraged when the Dalits used water from the temple tank. 2. Ambedkar led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935. 3. His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within society (Any2)</p> | | 1+2=3 | | | | |
| 21 | <p>Discuss few examples of educated women and the impact they had on society. Ans: (Any3)</p> <p>1. Muslim women like the Begums of Bhopal played a notable role in promoting education among women. They founded a primary school for girls at Aligarh. 2. Another remarkable women Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. She was a fearless critic of conservative ideas, arguing that religions leaders of every faith accorded an inferior place to women. 3. By the 1880s, Indian women began to enter universities. Some of them trained to be doctors, some became teachers. Many women began to write and publish their critical views on the place of women in society. 4. Tarabia Sinde: - women educated at home at Poona, published a book, Stripurushtulna, (A comparison between women and Men), criticizing the social differences between men and women. 5. Pandita Ramabai:- A great scholar of Sanskrit, felt that Hinduism was oppressive towards women, and wrote a book about the miserable lives of upper –caste Hindu</p> | | 3 | | | | |
| 22 | <p>Why were the early years of the Indian National Congress referred to as the moderate phase? Ans. (Any5)</p> <p>1. The Congress in the first twenty years was “moderate” in its objectives and methods. 2. During this period it demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration. 3. It wanted the Legislative Councils to be made more representative, given more power, and introduced in provinces where not existed. 4. It demanded that Indian be placed in high positions in the government. For this purpose it called for civil service examinations to be held in India as well, not just in London. 5. The demand for Indianisation of the administration was part of a movement against racism, since most important jobs at the time were monopolished by white officials and the British generally assumed that Indian could not be given positions of responsibility. 6. Other demands included the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression.</p> | | 5 | | | | |
| 23 | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Subsistence agriculture</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Commercial farming</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>This type of farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmer’s family. The level of the technology is low.</p> <p>Household labour is used to produce on small output. It can be classified as commercial grain farming, mixed farming and Plantation agriculture. Depends on monsoon and there is greater use of manpower.</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p>In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in the market. The level of technology is high. Most of the work is done by machines. Most of the work is done by machines to produce on large scale. It can be classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.</p> <p>Less of manpower is used.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Subsistence agriculture | Commercial farming | <p>This type of farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmer’s family. The level of the technology is low.</p> <p>Household labour is used to produce on small output. It can be classified as commercial grain farming, mixed farming and Plantation agriculture. Depends on monsoon and there is greater use of manpower.</p> | <p>In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in the market. The level of technology is high. Most of the work is done by machines. Most of the work is done by machines to produce on large scale. It can be classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.</p> <p>Less of manpower is used.</p> | | 5 |
| Subsistence agriculture | Commercial farming | | | | | | |
| <p>This type of farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmer’s family. The level of the technology is low.</p> <p>Household labour is used to produce on small output. It can be classified as commercial grain farming, mixed farming and Plantation agriculture. Depends on monsoon and there is greater use of manpower.</p> | <p>In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in the market. The level of technology is high. Most of the work is done by machines. Most of the work is done by machines to produce on large scale. It can be classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.</p> <p>Less of manpower is used.</p> | | | | | | |
| 24 | <p>“India has a glorious tradition of producing good quality cotton textile” Elaborate the statement. Ans: 1. Before the British rule, Indian hand spun and hand woven cloth already had a wide</p> | | 5 | | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|---------|---|
| | <p>market.</p> <p>2. The Muslins of Dhaka, Chintzes of Masulipatnam, Calicos of Calicut and Gold wrought cotton pieces of Burhanpur, Surat and Vadodara were known worldwide for their quality and design.</p> <p>3. But the production of hand woven cotton textile was expensive and time consuming.</p> <p>4. Hence, traditional cotton textile industry could not face the competition.</p> <p>5. They were facing from the new textile mills of the West, which produced cheap and good quality fabrics.</p> | | |
| 25 | <p>“In an age-sex pyramid, if the base is broad and the top is narrow, then what does it depict” Explain the concept with the help of diagram.</p> <p>Ans: 1. LDC</p> <p>2. The population pyramid of Kenya is broad at the base and narrow towards the top because many children are born, a large percentage of them die in their infancy, relatively few become adults and there are very few old people.</p> <p>3. Diagram</p> | 1+2+2=5 | |
| 26 | <p>Give a brief description of the functions of Indian judicial system.</p> <p>Ans: India has integrated and unified judiciary. Supreme court at its apex, then High court followed by District courts and Lok Adalats.</p> <p>1. Settlement of disputes- disputes relating to property, fight, murder, theft between citizens.</p> <p>2. Protection of fundamental rights of the citizens.</p> <p>3. Guarantees justice to citizens.</p> <p>4. Keeps a check on the power of the government.</p> <p>5. Any law against the constitutional law, or fundamental liberties of people, the judiciary can declare it null and void.</p> | | 5 |
| 27 | <p>Dalits can “invoke” or “draw on” a Fundamental Right (or Rights) in certain unpleasant situations. Explain the statement.</p> <p>Ans: The marginalized have drawn on these rights in two ways:</p> <p>1. They have forced the government to recognize the injustice done to them by insisting on the Fundamental rights</p> <p>2. They have insisted that the government enforce these laws</p> <p>3. In some instances, the struggles of the marginalized have influenced the government to frame new laws, in keeping with the spirit of the Fundamental Rights.</p> <p>4. Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished – this means is that no one can prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.</p> <p>5. Article 15 of the Constitution notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.</p> | | 5 |
| 28 | <p>Which tragedy in India is dubbed as “Hiroshima of the Chemical Industry”?</p> <p>Ans: 1. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy.</p> <p>2. Union Carbide was an American company which had a factory in Bhopal Madhya Pradesh, India, which produced pesticides.</p> <p>3. At midnight on 2nd December 1984, methyl-isocyanides (a highly poisonous gas) started leaking from the factory plant.</p> <p>4. Within three days, more than 8,000 people were dead. Hundreds of thousands were maimed. Most of those exposed to the poison gas came from poor, working class families.</p> <p>5. There are nearly 50,000 people today who are too sick to work. Among those who survived, many developed severe respiratory disorders, eye problems and other disorders. Children developed peculiar abnormalities.</p> | | 5 |
| 29 | <p>1. Why did the British officials criticize the Indian learning?</p> <p>Ans: (Any2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Britishers believed that knowledge of the East were full of errors and unscientific thought, Eastern literature was won –serious and light hearted. · Also the aim of educations ought to be teaching what was useful and practical. So Indians should be made familiar with the scientific and technical advances that had made. · They felt that knowledge of English would make the Indians aware of the developments in Western science and philosophy. Teaching of English could this be a way of civilizing people, | 2+3=5 | |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| | changing their castes, values and culture. | |
| | <p>2. What did the Act of 1835 aim at?</p> <p>Ans: The English Education Act was introduced in 1835. It was introduced by Thomas Macaulay.</p> <p>a. English was made the medium of instruction for higher education. English textbook began to be produced for schools.</p> <p>b. And to stop the promotion of Oriental institutions like the Calcutta Madrasa and Banaras Sanskrit College. These institutions were seen as “temples of darkness that were falling of themselves into decay”</p> | |
| 30 | MAP WORK | 2 |
| 31 | MAP WORK | 3 |

evidyarthi