**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, BENGALURU**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATION [2023-24]**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (ANSWER KEY)**

**Class: VIII TOTAL MARKS:80**

**Date: 23.3.24**

**No of sides:9**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **SECTION -A**  **Choose the best option:** | **1x20=20** |
| 1. | Who were gomasthas?  (a) Agents of Zamindar (b**) Agents of Planters**  (c) Agents of Nawab (d) Agents of company | (1) |
| 2. | Which fundamental Right will be violated if a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu medium school in Kerala?  (a) Right to freedom (b) Right against exploitation  (c )**Cultural and Educational right** (d) Right to equality. | (1) |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number and abilities of the people.  (a) Man- made resource (b) **Human Resource**  ( c) Natural Resource (d) Resource | (1) |
| 4. | Trenches are made in front of the barriers to collect water under \_\_\_\_\_ method to conserve soil.  (a) Mulching (b) **Contour ploughing** (c) Intercropping (d)Shelter belts | (1) |
| 5. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | 1. Shifting cultivation. | (i)Wheat and maize are commercially grown | | 2. Nomadic herding. | (ii)Food and fodder crops grown and rearing of livestock. | | 3. Commercial grain farming. | (iii) Is also known as slash and burn agriculture | | 4. Mixed farming. | (iv) Movement arises in response to climatic Constraints and terrain |   Match the following:  A B   1. **1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii** (b)1- ii, 2-iv, 3- iii, 4- i 2. 1-iv, 2- ii, 3-ii, 4-iv (d) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-ii | (1) |
| 6. | The 2nd largest manufacturers of commercial vehicles in India is  (a) Mahindra Motors (b) Tata Motors  (c) Hindustan Motors (d) **Ashok Leyland** | (1) |
| 7. | Identify the work of State Government from the given list.  (a) The decision of the Indian Government to maintain peaceful relations with China.  (b) Introduction of a new train connection between Ajmer and Mysore.  **(c ) The decision of the Madhya Pradesh government to discontinue Board exams in Class VIII for all schools under this Board**.  (d) Introduction of a new 1000 rupee note. | (1) |
| 8. | EVM for the first time was used in  (a) 2007 **(b) 2004** (c) 1990 (d) 2003 | (1) |
| 9. | Match the following:  1. Van Gujjars i. Andhra Pradesh  2. Labadis ii. Punjab  3. Bakarwals iii. Kulu  4. Gaddis iv. Kashmir  (a) 1-ii,2-iv,3-iii,4-I (b) 1-ii,2-iv,3-i,4-iii  (c) 1-iv,2-ii,3-iii,4-I **(d) 1-ii,2-i,3-iv,4-iii** | (1) |
| 10. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_argued that education ought to develop a person’s mind and soul.  (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Raja Ram Mohan Rao  **(c) Mahatma Gandhi** (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar | (1) |
| 11. | The existence of more than one level of government in a country is called\_\_\_\_  **(a) Federalism** (b) Secularism (c) Coercion (d) Intervention | (1) |
| 12. | Find the incorrect statement(s).  (A) A History of British India was written by James Mill.  (B) Census operations were held every year.  ( C) Warren Hasting was the first governor-General of India.  (D) James Mill divided Indian History into three period-Hindu, Muslim, and Christian.  (a) A,C (b) B,C (c) A,D (d) **B,D** | (1) |
| 13. | How many members are nominated in Rajya Sabha by President of India?  (a) 2 **(b) 12** (c) 15 (d) 20 | (1) |
| 14. | Complete the following   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 1 | Input | Raw material, labour and transport | | 2 | **Processes** | Wide range of function | | 3 | Output | **End product and income earned.** | | (1/2x2=1) |
| 15. | Example of Co-operative sector industry  (a)TISCO (b)Maruti Udyog **(c ) Sudha dairy** (d)None of the above | (1) |
| 16. | Assertion (A)-The mid-day meal that children now receive in government and government-aided schools is because of PIL  Reason (R) - The Supreme Court in the early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice.  (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  (b) **Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.**  (c) Only A is correct.  (d) Both A and R are wrong. | (1) |
| 17. | Name the three presidencies of British India.  (a) Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras  (b) Hyderabad, Bombay and Bengal  (**c) Bengal, Bombay and Madras**  (d) Kolkata, Hyderabad and Bengal | (1) |
| 18. | Prakash Hinduja manages the groupof finances in Geneva\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (a) Germany **(b) Switzerland** (c) France (d)Italy | (1) |
| 19. | What refers to the State’s effort to influence a particular matter in accordance with the principles of the constitution?  (a) Coercion **(b) Intervene** ( c) Meditation (d) Encroachment | (1) |
| 20. | Complete the analogy;  Arya Samaj :Swami Dayanand Saraswati:: Satyashodhak Samaj: **Jyotirao Phule \_\_\_\_\_\_\_** | (1) |
|  | **SECTION – B**  **Q. no. 21 to 24 are very short answer questions** | **2x4=8** |
| 21. | **The Judiciary has played a crucial role in democratic India. Justify the statement.**  **Ans.**1.The independence of the judiciary allows the courts to pay a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executives.  2.It protect the Fundamental Rights of citizens because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated. | (2) |
| 22. | **Differentiate between Agro based and Forest based industries.**  Ans.1.Agro-based industries use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. Food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products and leather industries are examples of agro-based industries.  2. Forest based industries utilize utilize forest produce are raw materials. The Industries associated with forests are pulp and paper, pharmaceuticals, furniture and buildings. | (2) |
| 23. | **Explain the factors that affect the location of industries.**  Ans. The factors affecting for the classification of industries are:  \* the availability of raw material,  \* land, water, labour,  \*power, capital, transport and market. | (2) |
| 24. | a) Identify the picture and name the personality.  Ans. Rani Laxmibai.  (b) What was her demand?  Ans. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. | (2)  (1)  (1) |
|  | **SECTION – C**  **Q.no. 25 to 29 are short answer questions.** | **3x5=15** |
| 25. | **What was the impact of partition of Bengal in the year 1905?**  Ans.\* In 1905, Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal which infuriated people all over India.  \* All sections of the Congress-The moderates and the radicals opposed it.  \* Large public meetings and demonstrations were organized and novel methods of mass protest developed. | **(3)** |
| 26. | **Observe the picture given below and answer the following questions**.    **(a)Identify the hill located in Orissa?**  Ans. Niyamgiri Hill in Kalahari district of Orissa.  (**b) Which Adivasis community inhabited in those hill?**  Ans. Those hill were inhabited by Dongarria Konds.  **(c) What could be the reason for the displacement of this Adivasis community?**  Ans.A major aluminium company is planning to set up a mine and refinery here which will displace this Adivasi community. | **(1+1+1=3)** |
| 27. | **List out the features of Intensive Subsistence farming**.  Ans.\* The farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.  \*Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot.  \* Intensive subsistence farming prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the mansoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia. | **(3)** |
| 28. | **(a)What is Manual scavenging**?  Ans. Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away.  **(b) What did the government do to protect the scavengers from serious health hazards?**  Ans. Manual scavengers are exposed to subhuman conditions of  work and face serious health hazards. Hence, in 1993, the government passed the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act.This law prohibits the employment of manual scavengers as well as the construction of dry latrines. | **(1+2=3)** |
| 29. | **Study the Balance of Population and explain the three pictures.**  Ans. A) If the Birth rate is more than death rate the population will increase.  B) Population stays the same if birth rate and death rate are same.  C) Population decreases if the death rate is more than the birth | **(3)** |
|  | **SECTION - D**  **Q.no. 30 to 33 are long answer questions** | **5x4=20** |
| 30. | **Mention and explain geographical factors that affect the distribution of population.**  Ans. \*Topography: People always prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world while mountains like Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated.  \*Climate: People usually avoid extreme climates that are very hot or very cold like Sahara desert, polar regions of Russia, Canada and Antarctica.  \*Soil: Fertile soils provide suitable land for agriculture. Fertile plains such as Ganga and Brahmaputra in India, Hwang-He, Chang Jiang in China and the Nile in Egypt are densely populated.  \*Water: People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available. The river valleys of the world are densely populated while deserts have spare population.  \*Minerals: Areas with mineral deposits are more populated. Diamond mines of South Africa and discovery of oil in the Middle east lead to settling of people in these areas.  Or  **i. What does the Population pyramid show?**  Ans. \*Population pyramid shows the present number of males and females in a country along with their age groups.  \*The age-group distribution of population tells us the number of dependents and the number of economically active individuals present in the population.  **ii. What is Population density? What is Population density of the whole world and India?**  Ans.\* Population density is the number of people living in a unit area of the earth’s surface. It is normally expressed as per square km.  \*The average density of population in the whole world is 51 persons per square km and 383 persons per square km in India.  **iii. Define Birth Rate**.  Ans. Births are usually measured using the birth rate i.e. the number of live births per 1,000 people. | (5)  (2)  (2)  (1) |
| 31. | **(a) What is Sanitation?**  Ans. Provision of facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces which is done by construction of toilets and pipes to carry the sewerage and treatment of waste water.  **(b) What does Article 21 of our constitution state?**  Ans. The constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the right to life under article 21 which means that it is the right of every person,whether rich or poor,to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfill his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford.  (**c) How has ‘Sulabh’ addressed the problem of sanitation in India?**  Ans.1.Sulabh is a non-government organisation that has been working for nearly five decades to address the problems of sanitation facing low-caste, low-income people in India.  2.It has constructed more than 8500 community toilets blocks and 1.5 million household toilets, giving access to sanitation to 20 million people.  3.The majority of the users of Sulabh facilities are from the poor working class.  **Or**  **What are Public Facilities and how does the government get money for it?**  Ans. 1.Public facilities are the essential facilities that need to be provided for everyone. There are things like electricity, public transport, school and colleges that are also necessary.  2.\*Every year the government budget being presented in the Parliament.  In the budget, the government also announces the various ways in which it plans to meet these expenses.  3\*The main source of revenue for the government is the taxes collected from the people, and the government is empowered to collect these taxes and use them for various programmes.  4\*For instance, to supply water, the government has to incur costs in pumping water, carrying it over long distances, laying down pipes for distribution, treating the water for impurities, and finally, collecting and treating waste water. | (1)  (1)  (3)  (1+4=5) |
| 32. | **How did Jyotirao Phule and other reformers justify their criticism of caste inequality in society?**  Ans.\*On growing up, Jyotirao Phule developed his own ideas about the injustices of caste society.  \* He set out to attack the Brahmans’ claim that they were superior to others, since they were Aryans. Phule argued that the Aryans were foreigners, who came from outside the subcontinent, and defeated and subjugated the true children of the country.  \*As the Aryans established their dominance, they began looking at the defeated population as inferior, as low-caste people. According to Phule, the “upper” castes had no right to their land and power: in reality, the land belonged to indigenous people, the so-called low castes.  \*Phule claimed that before Aryan rule, there existed a golden age when warrior-peasants tilled the land and ruled the Maratha countryside in just and fair ways.  \*He proposed that Shudras (labouring castes) and Ati Shudras untouchables) should unite to challenge caste discrimination. The Satyashodhak Samaj, an association Phule founded, propagated caste equality.  **Or**  (**a) Girls were not sent to school for different reasons. Explain**  Ans. \*Many people did not send their girls to school as they were afraid that schools would take girls away from home, prevent them from doing their domestic duties.  \*Moreover, girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school. Many people felt that this would have a corrupting influence on them.  \*They felt that girls should stay away from public spaces. Therefore, throughout the nineteenth century, most educated women were taught at home by liberal fathers or husbands.  **(b) Women involved themselves in their upliftment. Justify**  Ans.\* From the early twentieth century, 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.  \*Another remarkable woman, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started schools for Muslim girls in Patna and Calcutta. She was a fearless critic of conservative ideas, arguing that religious leaders of every faith accorded an inferior place to women.  \*The Hindu Mahila Vidyalaya was one of the first institutions to provide girls with the kind of learning that was usual for boys at the time.  \*Many women began to write and publish their critical views on the place of women in society. Pandita Ramabai founded a widows’ home at Poona to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands’relatives.  \* They wrote books, edited magazines, founded schools and training centres, and set up women’s associations. | (5)  (3)  (2)  (Any Two Points) |
| 33. | **Discuss the various forms that in Non-Cooperation movement took in different parts of India.**  Ans. \*The Non-Cooperation Movement gained momentum through 1921-22. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges. Many lawyers suchas Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, C. Rajagopalachari and Asaf Ali gave up their practices. British titles were  surrendered and legislatures boycotted.  \* In Kheda, Gujarat, Patidar peasants organised nonviolent campaigns against the high land revenue demand of the British.  \*In coastal Andhra and interior Tamil Nadu, liquor shops were picketed. In the Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh, tribals and poor peasants staged a number of “forest satyagrahas”, sometimes sending their cattle into forests without paying grazing fee. They were protesting because the colonial state had restricted their use of forest resources in various ways.  \*In Bengal too, the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance gave enormous communal unity and strength to the national movement.  \*In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants – supported by the British – from their gurdwaras. This movement got closely identified with the Non-Cooperation Movement.  \* In Punjab, the Akali agitation of the Sikhs sought to remove corrupt mahants – supported by the British from their gurdwaras. This movement got identified with the Non-Cooperation Movement.  \*In Assam, tea garden labourers demanded a big increase in their wages. They left the British-owned plantations.  **Or**  **(a) How did Gandhiji emerge as a mass leader?**  Ans. \*Sometimes people thought of Gandhiji as a kind of messiah, as someone who could help them overcomes their misery and poverty. \*Peasants could imagine that Gandhiji would help them in their fight against zamindars, and agricultural labourers believed he would provide them land.  \*At times, ordinary people credited Gandhiji with their own achievements. For instance, at the end of a powerful movement, peasants of Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh managed to stop illegal eviction of tenants, but they felt it was Gandhiji who had won this demand for them.  **(b)Give an account of the Dandi March by Gandhiji.**  **Ans.** \* In 1930, Gandhiji declared that he would lead a march to break the salt law.  \* According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Mahatma Gandhi along with other nationalists reasoned that it was sinful to tax salt since it is such an essential item of our food.  \*The Salt March related the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody, and thus did not divide the rich and the poor.  \*Gandhiji and his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi where they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore, and boiling sea water to produce salt. | (5)  (2+3=5) |
|  | **SECTION - E**  **Q. 34 to 36 are Case - Based questions** | **4x3=12** |
| 34. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environment to the forefront. Several thousands of persons who were not associated with the factory in any way were greatly affected because of the poisonous gases leaked from the plant. This made people realize that the existing laws, though weak, only covered the individual worker and not persons who might be injured to industrial accidents.  **(i) When did the Bhopal Gas Tragedy occur?**  Ans. At midnight on 2 December 1984 in Bhopal.  **(ii) Mention the name of Poisonous gas.**  Ans. Methyl-isocyanite (MIC) - a highly poisonous gas.  (**iii) What are the advantages of foreign companies in setting up production in India?**  Ans. \* One reason why foreign companies come to India is for cheap labour. Wages that the companies pay to workers, say in the U.S.A., are far higher than what they have to pay to workers in poorer countries like India.  \* For lower pay, companies can get longer hours of work. Additional expenses such as for housing facilities for workers are also fewer. Thus, companies can save costs and earn higher profits.  \* Cost cutting can also be done by other more dangerous means. Lower working conditions including lower safety measures are used as ways of cutting costs. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 35. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions**  Growing population and their ever growing demand has led to a large scale destruction of forest cover and arable land and has created a fear of losing this natural resource. Therefore, the present rate of degradation of land must be checked. Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilisers and checks on overgrazing are some of the common methods used to conserve land resources.  **(i)Define land use.**  Ans. Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as Land use.  **(ii) Mention the human factors that determine land use.**  **Ans.**  . Human factors such as population and technology are also important determinants of land use pattern.  **(iii)List the classification of land on the basis of ownership**.  Ans. Land can also be classified on the basis of ownership as – private land and community land. Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs. These community lands are also called common property resources. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
| 36. | **Read the extract and answer the following questions:**  In 1783, a person named William Jones arrived in Calcutta. He had an appointment as a junior judge at the supreme Court that the company had set up. In addition to being an expert in law, Jones was a linguist. He had studied Greek and Latin at Oxford, knew French and English, had picked up Arabic from a friend, and had also learnt Persian. At Calcutta, he began spending many hours a day with pandits who taught him the subtleties of Sanskrit language, grammar and poetry.  (**i) Define Linguist**.  Ans. Someone who knows and studies several languages.  **(ii) Who helped William Jones to establish Asiatic Society in Bengal?**  Ans. William Jone was helped by Henry Thomas Colebrooke and Nathaniel Halhed.  **(iii) Who were Orientalists? Why was Hindu College established in Benaras in 1791?**  Ans. Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia. The Hindu College was established in Benaras in 1791 to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts that would be useful for the administration of the country. | (1)  (1)  (2) |
|  | **SECTION- F**  **Map based question-** | **(2+3=5)** |
| 37. | a) Identify the following places marked on the political map of India with the help of given clues.  (i) The place where INC was established - **Bombay**  (ii) The place of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre – **Amritsar**  b. On the given world map mark the following.  i. Any two countries where cotton is grown as a major crop?  Ans. China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt(Any 2)  ii. Any one Iron ore producing country.  Ans. Brazil, South Africa, Australia, Germany, India |  |