

PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2022-23

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time - 3 hrs.

Class – VIII (Set-A)

M.M. – 80

Name of the student _____ Section _____ Date - 20.02.2023 (Monday)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- The Question paper contains five sections-Section A, B, C, D and E.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Section-A: Consists of objective type and very short answer type questions, carrying 1 and 2 marks respectively.
- Section-B: Consists of questions carrying 3 and 4 marks.
- Section-C: Consists of a source based question carrying 4 marks.
- Section -D: Consists of Long questions carrying 5 marks. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.
- Section-E is map based question in two parts, carrying 6 marks.
- There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in long questions.

SECTION - A

Q.1 Choose the correct option from the following.

(5x1=5)

i)

Personalities	Their roles in education
i) Thomas Macaulay	a) A Linguist
ii) Warren Hastings	b) English education
iii) William Jones	c) An Orientalist
iv) Charles Wood	d) Wood's Despatch

A) i-c;ii-d;iii-b;iv-a B) i-b;ii-c;iii-a;iv-d C) i-c;ii-b-iii-d;iv-a D) i-a;ii-b;iii-d;iv-c

ii) The famous reformer from Bengal who used the ancient text to suggest that widows could remarry was_____.

A) Raja Rammohan Roy B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
C) Rabindranath Tagore D) Swami Vivekanand

iii) Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.

Statement I :- The government provides incentives like subsidized power, lower transport cost and other infrastructure so that industries may be located in backward areas.

Statement II :- Industrialisation often leads to development and growth of towns and cities.

A) Both the statements I and II are correct.
B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
C) Statement I is incorrect but statement II is correct.
D) Both the statements I and II are incorrect.

iv) What does the term population distribution refer to?

A) How population in a specified area changes over time.

B) The number of people who die in relation to the number of people born in a specified area.

C) The way in which people are spread across a given area.

D) Movement of people in or out of a place.

v) Which Fundamental rights will the following situation violate?

If a politician in one state decides to not allow labourers from other states to work in his state.

A) Right to Freedom of Religion

B) Cultural and Educational Rights

C) Right to Freedom

D) Right to education

Q.2 Fill in the blanks. (5x1=5)

i) In 1905 Lord _____ proposed the partition of Bengal.

ii) The type of farming practiced to meet the needs of farmer's family is called as _____.

iii) _____ industry is often referred to as the backbone of modern industry

iv) _____ Law usually begins with the lodging of an FIR.

v) Article _____ of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished.

Q.3 Give one suitable term for the following. (5x1=5)

i) It refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services.

ii) This refers to the court declaring that a person is not guilty of the crime.

iii) A term generally used to refer to a local language or dialect.

iv) An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement or public service.

v) Growing vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use .

Q.4 In the following statements correct the underlined word and rewrite the correct statement. (5x1=5)

i) James Mill was a severe critic of the anglicists.

ii) Brahmo Samaj was founded by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

iii) Under Federalism the state does not officially promote any one religion as the state religion.

iv) Population density is the number of years that an average person can expect to live.

v) Dr. Rajendra Prasad is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in brief. (5x2=10)

i) How was the politics of the Radicals within the Congress different from that of the Moderates?

ii) Imagine the following scenes and state whether it would be happening in USA or India.

a) Farmers grow a crop on small holdings mostly for subsistence.

b) The farmer takes soil samples from different parts of his field and sends it for testing.

iii) Explain any two factors affecting population change.

iv) Which feature of the Indian Constitution is described in the following situations?

a) The people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. Also, every citizen of the country, irrespective of his/her social background, can contest in elections.

b) The Constitution says that each organs of the government should exercise different powers. Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of government and this ensures the balance of power between all three.

- v) List two Fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals.

SECTION - B

Q.6 Answer the following questions in short. (3x3=9)

- i) Why were people dissatisfied by the British officials in 1870s and 1880s?
ii) Distinguish between Agro based and mineral-based Industry.(Give three points each)
iii) Why do you think the introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?

Q.7 Answer Any Four from the following in 40 to 60 words. (4x4=16)

- i) Why did Mahatma Gandhi think that English education has enslaved Indians?
ii) Elucidate the economic impact of the First World War on India.
iii) What do you understand by Agricultural development? How can it be achieved?
iv) Describe the key features of the Indian Constitution in brief.
v) What social ideas did the following people support?
a) Raja Rammohan Roy b) Dayanand Saraswati
c) Jyotirao Phule d) Pandita Ramabai

SECTION - C

SOURCE BASED

Q.8 Read the following case study and answer the following question.

The powerful castes decided to teach Rathnam a lesson after he refused to perform the ritual where everybody from his caste used to wash the feet of the priests and bathe from the left water. His community was ordered to ostracise him and his family, and everyone was told no one should speak or do any work for them or with them. One night some men entered their part of the village and set fire .He managed to escape with his mother.

Rathnam, then went to file a case in the local police station under the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes Act, 1989. The case was picked up by local media. The ritual was called off, but his family was forced to move out as they continued to ostracized by the powerful castes.

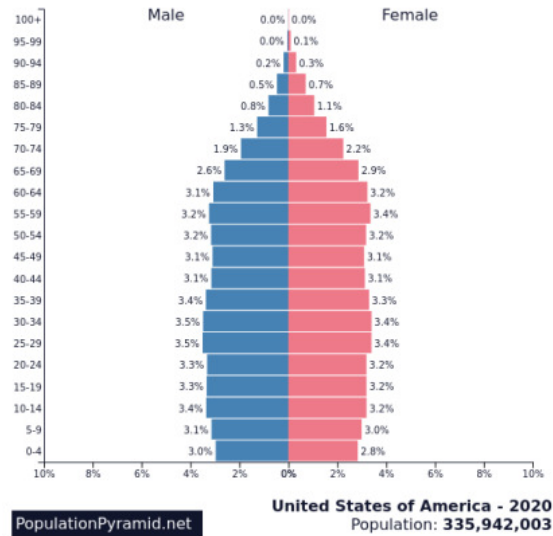
- a) In your opinion does the force put on Rathnam to perform this ritual violate his Fundamental Rights? **(1)**
b) Give one reason why Rathnam used the Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 to file this case? **(1)**
c) Mention any two crimes listed under Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989. **(2)**

SECTION - D

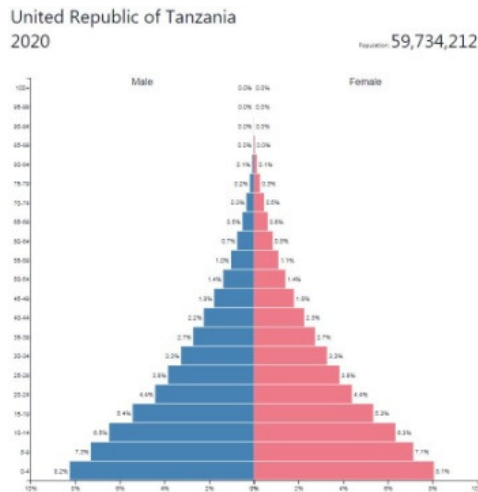
Q.9 Answer ANY 3 from the following questions in 60 to 80 words. (3x5=15)

- i) Suggest any five risk reduction measures that need to be adopted by the industries.
ii) Why does a country need a constitution?
iii) Discuss those developments of the 1937-47 period that led to the creation of Pakistan.
iv) How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws? Describe the role of Swami Vivekananda in building new India.
v) What is a population pyramid? Compare the following population pyramid and write your analysis in four points. (Each 2 points)

a)



b)



SECTION - E

Map-Skill

Q.10 On the given outline map of India identify the following with the help of the given clues. (3x1=3)

A – The place where the INC and All India Muslim League signed a historical pact.

B – The place where a police station was set fire by the revolutionaries during the Non-cooperation movement.

C – The place where the Salt Law was broken by Gandhiji.

Q.11 On an same outline map of India, locate the following with the help of the given clues.

I – An important steel producing centre in the southern most state of India. (1)

II – Coffee producing state in south India. (any one) (1)

III – State with lowest density of population. (1)

