

Date:

Class: VIII

Social Science

Time:3hrs

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 question.
5. Questions 10 to 21 are 3 marks questions
6. Question 22 to 29 are 5 marks each
7. Map question carries 5 marks.

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|----|---|-------|
| 1 | Who introduced the Permanent Settlement in Bengal? | 1 |
| 2 | Name the country where the students of government schools have to start the prayer with 'prayer of allegiance'. | 1 |
| 3 | What do you understand by the term 'coercion'? | 1 |
| 4 | Who am I ? I am the _____ Lok Sabha for which general elections were held in 2014. | 1 |
| 5 | What is the most important function of Lok Sabha? | 1 |
| 6 | Who highlights the drawback of various policies for the better functioning of democracies? | 1 |
| 7 | Under which type of natural resource can sunlight be categorized? | 1 |
| 8 | Name a city in India where water is purchased to support the entire population of 1.25 lakh of that city. | 1 |
| 9 | Name the most popular eco friendly automobile fuel. | 1 |
| 10 | In order to expand its rule in many parts of India , EIC devised several plans, one among them was the "Subsidiary Alliance". State the terms of the 'Subsidiary Alliance'. | 3 |
| 11 | Discuss the problems faced under Ryotwari System? | 3 |
| 12 | Enumerate three political causes for the Revolt of 1857. | 3 |
| 13 | Describe the contribution of the following people in the revolt of 1857:
Rani Lakshmi Bai, Nana Sahib and Mangal Pandey | 3 |
| 14 | Do you think distribution of water in our country is fair and adequate? Give reasons for you answer. | 1+2=3 |
| 15 | Suggest few ways to conserve water and improve its supply. | 3 |
| 16 | Comment on how Indian states work to prevent the domination of one religion over the other? | 3 |
| 17 | Explain the basic idea behind 'Representative Democracy'? | 3 |
| 18 | Who is a Prime Minister? What is the role played by him in the functioning of the country? | 1+2=3 |
| 19 | Define the term sustainable development. State any two principle of sustainable development. | 1+2=3 |
| 20 | Define land use. What factors affect the use of land use pattern | 1+2=3 |

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| 21 | List down the advantages and disadvantages of wind energy. | 3 |
| 22 | How did Plassey get its name? Enumerate the reason which made the company official win the Battle of Plassey. | 1+4=5 |
| 23 | What is the 'blue rebellion' get its name ? Also state its consequences (any two) | 3+2=5 |
| 24 | Describe the turn of events that took place during Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. | 5 |
| 25 | Define secularism. Discuss the policy of the Indian State in relation to religion. | 1+4=5 |
| 26 | a. Are you satisfied with the sanitation facility in your city? How important it is to have this facility? Comment | 1+2+2=5 |



b. "Progress in providing public facilities is far away from satisfactory". Analyze the given picture and the statement.

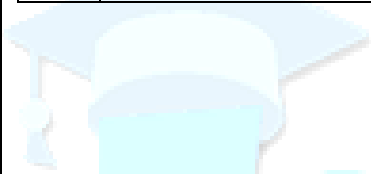
- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 27 | You have a team of five students. How will you use them to the best of their abilities to organize a quiz competition in your school | 5 |
| 28 | Explain the major factors affecting the soil formation. | 5 |
| 29 | With reference to minerals answer the following questions: | 2+3=5 |
| | a. Differentiate between ferrous and non ferrous minerals. | |
| | b. Give three differences between metallic and non metallic minerals. | |
| 30 | On a political map of India show the British territory expansion in 1857.
On the same map show any one city annexed under Doctrine of Lapse. | 2 |
| 31 | On a political map of world locate the country with | 3 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • largest production of iron ore • a country where first wind energy was harnessed • a country which leads in the production of petroleum | |

ANSWER KEY VIII

1	Lord Cornwallis	1
2	USA	1
3	Coercion means to force someone to do something.	1
4	16th	1
5	Executive/ to execute laws	1
6	The opposition party	1
7	Ubiquitous resource	1
8	Amreli city of Saurashtra	1
9	CNG	1
10	According to the terms of this alliance – a) Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces. b) They were to be protected by the company but pay for the Subsidiary Forces, that the company was supposed to maintain for the purpose of their protection. c) If the Indian rulers failed to make payment, then that part of territory was taken away by the company as penalty.	3
11	1. Under the ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots to sign a contract, an agreement (satta). At times they pressurized the village headman to sign the contract on behalf of the ryots. 2. Those who signed the contract got each advances from the planters at low rates of interest to produce indigo. But the loan committed the ryot to cultivating indigo on at least 25 per cent of the area under his holding. 3. The planter provided the seed and the drill, while the cultivators prepared the soil sowed the seed and looked after the crop. 4. The planters wanted that the indigo should be grown in the best soil.	3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the mid – eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their authority and honour. Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces disbanded, and their revenues and territories were taken away by stages. Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the company to protect their interests. 	3
13	1. Rani Lakshmibai Jhansi joined the rebel sepoys and fought the British along with Tantia Tope. 2. Nana Saheb:- Adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao who lived near Kanpur, gathered	3

	armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. He proclaimed himself Peshwa. 3.Mangal pandey:- Fought the Britishers for the rifles.		
14	No. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The burden of shortfalls of facilities falls most on the poor. The middle class when faced with such shortages are able to cope through variety of private means. It is quite true that people who can't afford to pay such facilities will be deprived of the opportunity to live a decent life. 		1+2=3
15	1. Wise and judicious use of water is the most important step to conserve water. 2. Several initiatives for rainwater harvesting to improve ground water level needs to be taken. 3. It also requires the use of services of private companies for transporting and distributing water to ensure regular supply. 4. Every citizen of the country has the right to all the facility provided by the government in an equitable manner.		3
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, it uses a strategy of distancing itself from religion. In India, government spaces like law courts, police stations, govt. schools & offices are not supposed to display or promote any one religion. Second, the Indian secularism works to prevent the domination through a strategy of non-interference. This means that in order to respect the sentiments of all religions & not interfere with religious practices, the State makes certain exceptions for particular religious communities. Ex Sikhs do not have to wear a helmet as the Indian state recognizes that wearing a turban is an important part of their religion. 		3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third, Indian Secularism prevents the domination through a strategy of intervention. In order to prevent the religion-based exclusion & discrimination of 'lower castes', the Indian Constitution bans untouchability. 		
17	The basic idea in this kind of the democracy is that : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the individual or the citizen is the most important person and the government as well as other public institutions need have to trust these citizens. people would elect their representative to the Parliament. The government is controlled and guided by the people's representatives. 		3
18	The Prime Minister is the leader of the ruling party in Lok Sabha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the MPs who belong to her party, the Prime Minister selects ministers to work with her to implement decision. These ministers then take charge of different areas of govt. functioning like health, education etc 		1+2=3
19	Carefully utilizing resources so that besides meeting the requirements of the present, also takes care of future. Principles(any2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect and café for all forms of life Improve the quality of human life Conserve the earth's vitality and diversity. Minimize the depletion of natural resource. 		1+2=3
20	Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is called as land use . The factors affecting are- physical factors are topography, soil, climate, minerals, and availability of water. Other factors are population and technology.		1+2=3
21	<div> <div>advantage</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-polluting. Low cost production of electricity once setup. Safe and clean. </div>	<div> <div>Disadvantage</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise pollution. Wind mills costly to setup. Distrurb radio and T.V. Reception and harmful to birds. </div>	3

22	<p>Plassey is an anglicized pronunciation of Palashi. The place derived its name from the Palash tree known for its beautiful red flowers that yield Gulal, the powder used in the festival of Holi. In 1757, Robert Clive led the company's army against Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah of Bengal at Plassey. Mir Zafar was the commander-in-chief of Siraj-ud-daulah's army who was secretly promised by the company officials that if he supports the British and loses the battle against the British then he would be made the future Nawab of Bengal.</p> <p>After this Mir Zafar deceived Siraj-ud-daulah and never ordered his army to fight and thus deliberately lost the battle.</p> <p>The Battle of Plassey is considered to be very important in the history of India since this was the first major victory of the British in India which made them much more superior than before.</p>	5
23	<p>In March 1859 thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow Indigo.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ryoti refused to pay rents to the planters, and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bones and arrows. Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements. 2. Those who worked for gomasthas were beaten up. 3. Ryots swore they would no longer take advances to sow indigo nor be bullied by the planter's lathiyals. <p>Consequence(any 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Queen also declared that sowing of indigo was not compulsory for the ryots. • Worried by the rebellion, the govt. brought in the military to protect the planters from assault, and set up the Indigo Commission to enquire into the system of indigo production. • The commission held the planters guilty, and criticized them for the coercive methods they used with indigo cultivators 	5



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The company asked ryots to fulfill their existing contracts but also told them that they could refuse to produce indigo in future.															
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On 29 March 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Burkhpur.Some days later, some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs.As a result Eighty –five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to the years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9th May 1857.On 10thMay, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys.British officers were killed, arms and ammunitions were seized, building set on fire.Triumphant soldiers gathered around the walls of the Red –Fort where the Badshah lived, demanding to meet him. The soldiers themselves proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. He had to accept it.	5														
25	<p>Secularism means separating religion from the state. The Indian Constitution allows individuals the freedom to live by their religious beliefs & practices as they interpret these. In keeping with this idea of religious freedom for all, India also adopted a strategy of separating the power of religion & the power of the State.</p> <p>The Indian State distances itself from the religion and it is not rules by a religious group & nor does it support any one religion.</p> <p>Equal respect is given to all the religions. In order to prevent domination by one particular community, the state may interfere in the religion.</p> <p>State may interfere in the religion to ensure that all the religions are treated equally.</p> <p>Sometimes, the State may have to intervene in the religion based on ‘personal laws’ of the communities to ensure that laws relating to equal inheritance are protected.</p>	1+4=5														
26	<p>No .need for sanitation is to solve numerous health issues.</p> <p>There is shortage in supply and there are inequalities in distribution. Compared to the metros and large cities, towns and villages are under provided. Poor localities are badly served</p>	5														
27		2+3=5														
28	<p>The major factors that help in the soil formation are as follows:-</p> <p>1) Parent Rock - Determines colour, texture, chemical properties,mineral, content, permeability.</p> <p>2) Climate -Temperature ,Rainfall influence rate of weathering and humus.</p> <p>3) Relief - Altitude and slope, determine accumulation of soil</p> <p>4) Flora, Fauna and Micro-organism - Affect the rate of humus formation</p> <p>5) Time - Determines thickness of soil profile. DIAGRAM</p>	4+1=5														
29	<table><tr><td>Ferrous mineral</td><td>Non ferrous mineral</td></tr><tr><td>The minerals having iron contents are called ferrous minerals.</td><td>The minerals that do not possess Iron contents are called non ferrous minerals.</td></tr><tr><td>India has abundant ferrous mineral. Eg iron ore, manganese</td><td>India is deficient in non Ferrous mineral. Eg Copper ore, tin</td></tr><tr><td>Metallic mineral</td><td>Non metallic mineral</td></tr><tr><td>Metallic minerals are those minerals which can be melted to obtain new products</td><td>Non metallic minerals are those which do not yield new products on melting.</td></tr><tr><td>These are generally associated with igneous rocks</td><td>They are generally associated with sedimentary rock</td></tr><tr><td>They are hard and have luster of their own.</td><td>They are not so hard and do not shine or have luster of their own.</td></tr></table>	Ferrous mineral	Non ferrous mineral	The minerals having iron contents are called ferrous minerals.	The minerals that do not possess Iron contents are called non ferrous minerals.	India has abundant ferrous mineral. Eg iron ore, manganese	India is deficient in non Ferrous mineral. Eg Copper ore, tin	Metallic mineral	Non metallic mineral	Metallic minerals are those minerals which can be melted to obtain new products	Non metallic minerals are those which do not yield new products on melting.	These are generally associated with igneous rocks	They are generally associated with sedimentary rock	They are hard and have luster of their own.	They are not so hard and do not shine or have luster of their own.	2+3=5
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30	Map work															