



GRADE:	SUBJECT:	DATE:	TIME:	MARKS:
VIII	SOCIAL SCIENCE	12.02.2025	3HRS	60

QI Choose the correct option:

(10Q X 1M = 10M)

- The idea of widow remarriage was advocated by _____.
a. Dayanand Saraswati b. Jyotirao Phule c. Periyar d. Ramabai
- In February 2004, which country has prohibited the wearing of conspicuous religious and political signs by the students?
a. India b. America **c. France** d. None of these
- Which type of poems Kabir wrote?
a. Bhakti Tradition b. Veer Ras c. Revolutionary d. All of these
- Coal is an example of _____.
a. Renewable resource **b. Non-renewable resource** c. Human resource d. Potential resource
- The term used for a ten year old child working in a factory
a. Factory worker **b. Child labour** c. Baildaar d. All of these
- Growers of woad in Europe saw which crop as competition to their earnings?
a. Tea b. Rubber **c. Indigo** d. Coffee
- Many tribal children are _____.
a. Efficient b. Balanced c. Healthy **d. Malnourished**
- What process does the iron ore undergo in blast furnace?
a. Smelting b. Refining c. Extraction d. None of these
- Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist from
a. Bengal b. Bihar **c. Punjab** d. Haryana
- Which facility besides safe drinking water is necessary to prevent water-borne disease?
a. Sanitation b. Transport c. Road d. All of these

QII Fill in the blanks:

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

- Growing vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use is called **Horticulture**.
- Hindu College was established in **Benaras** in 1791.
- Article 17 of the constitution states that **untouchability** has been abolished.
- Osaka** in Japan is one of the densely populated areas.

QIII State whether the following statements are true or false and give reasons for your answer.

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

- Lord Cornwallis introduced the new system called Mahalwari Settlement in Bengal presidency. **False**
Holt Mackenzie introduced Mahalwari Settlement.
- All resources have same value. **False**
The utility or use of a resource gives it value.
- Hindus have the largest literacy rate according to 2011 data. **False**
Jains had the highest literacy rate. (86%)

4. Wearing a pugri is central to Sikh's religious practice. **True**
According to Sikh religion men in sikh community have to wear pugri as religious tradition.

QIV Short Answer Questions:

(4Q X 3M = 12M)

1. What was the 'blue rebellion'?

Ans. In March 1859 thousands of ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. This was known as the 'Blue Rebellion'. As the rebellion spread, ryots refused to pay rents to the planters and attacked indigo factories armed with swords and spears, bows and arrows. Women turned up to fight with pots, pans and kitchen implements. Those who worked for planters were socially boycotted, and gomasthas - agents of planters, who came to collect rent were beaten up. Ryots swore they would no longer take advances to sow indigo nor be bullied by the planters' lathiyals.

2. Why did Mahatma Gandhi said, "English education has enslaved us"?

Ans. Mahatma Gandhi never approved English education because it had created a feeling of inferiority in the minds of millions of Indians. Infact he wanted an education that could help the people of India restore their sense of dignity and self- respect. During the time of the national movement he urged students to leave educational institutions to show the British that they could no longer enslave Indians. Mahatma Gandhi never wanted English to be medium of teaching. Instead he thought that students ought to be taught in the medium of Indian languages. Education in English crippled the people of India. It distanced them from their own surroundings. It made them alien in their own lands. Hence, he felt that English education ought not to flourish in India anymore.

3. Why should the government bear responsibility to provide public facilities to all?

Ans. If private companies are given the responsibility to provide public facilities such as water, they will charge more. In such a situation only some people can afford to buy water. Thus, even though private companies are providing the facility of water, but this facility is not available to all at an affordable rate. If we go by the rule that people will get as much as they can pay for them many people who cannot afford to pay such facilities will be deprived of the opportunity to live a decent life. Obviously, this is not a desirable option. Public facilities relate to our basic needs. The Right to Life that the constitution guarantees is for all people living in this country. Therefore, it should be government's responsibility to provide public facilities to all.

4. What are the factors affecting the population change in a region?

Ans. Factors affecting the population change in a region are birth rate, death rate and migrations. Birth rate is a statistic that measures the number of live births per 1000 people. Death rate is a statistic that measures the number of deaths per 1000 people. Along with birth and death rate and other factor affecting population change is migration. Migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another. People leaving a country are called emigrants and the phenomena is called emigration. People arriving in a country are called immigrants and the phenomena is called immigration.

QV Read the passage and answer the following questions:

(4Q X 1M = 4M)

The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws "respecting an establishment of religion" or that "prohibit the free exercise of religion". What is meant by the word 'establishment' is that the legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion. Nor can they give

preference to one religion. In the U.S.A. the separation between State and religion means that neither the State nor religion can interfere in the affairs of one another.

There is one significant way in which Indian secularism differs from the dominant understanding of secularism as practised in the United States of America. This is because unlike the strict separation between religion and the State in American secularism, in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs. You have read about how the Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to abolish untouchability. In Indian secularism, though the State is not strictly separate from religion it does maintain a principled distance vis-à-vis religion. This means that any interference in religion by the State has to be based on the ideals laid out in the Constitution. These ideals serve as the standard through which we can judge whether the State is or is not behaving according to secular principles.

The Indian State is secular and works in various ways to prevent religious domination. The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights that are based on these secular principles. However, this is not to say that there is no violation of these rights in Indian society. Indeed it is precisely because such violations happen frequently that we need a constitutional mechanism to prevent them from happening. The knowledge that such rights exist makes us sensitive to their violations and enables us to take action when these violations take place.

1. What change was brought by the Amendment of the US constitution?

Ans. U.S. Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws "respecting an establishment of religion" or that "prohibit the free exercise of religion".

2. How does Indian secularism differ from the secularism in US?

Ans. Unlike the strict separation between religion and the State in American secularism, in Indian secularism the State can intervene in religious affairs.

3. In the given paragraph, what shows the intervention of constitution in religion?

Ans. The Indian Constitution intervened in Hindu religious practices in order to abolish untouchability.

4. How does Indian Constitution prevent religious domination?

Ans. The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights that are based on these secular principles.

QVI Read the passage and answer the following questions:

(4Q X 1M= 4M)

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.

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. Tarabai Shinde, a woman educated at home at Poona, published a book, *Stripurushtulna*, criticising the social differences between men and women.

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 women. She founded a widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands' relatives. Here women were trained so that they could support themselves economically. Needless to say, all this more than alarmed the orthodox. For instance, many Hindu nationalists felt that Hindu women were adopting Western ways and that this would corrupt Hindu culture and erode family values. Orthodox Muslims

were also worried about the impact of these changes.

1. When did Indian women begin to enter universities?

Ans. By the 1880s, Indian women began to enter universities.

2. What was the base of the book Stripurushtulna?

Ans. Social differences between men and women.

3. Who found widows' home at Poona and what purpose did it serve?

Ans. Ramabai founded a widows' home at Poona to provide shelter to widows who had been treated badly by their husbands' relatives.

4. What was the opinion of Hindu nationalist about women at that time?

Ans. Many Hindu nationalists felt that Hindu women were adopting Western ways and that this would corrupt Hindu culture and erode family values.

QVII Read the passage and answer the following questions:

(4Q X 1M= 4M)

The science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock is called farming.

Farming is practiced in various ways across the world. Depending upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology, farming can be classified into two main types. These are subsistence farming and commercial farming.

Subsistence farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming. In intensive subsistence agriculture the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soil permits growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot. Rice is the main crop. Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses and oil seeds. Intensive subsistence agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of South, South-East and East Asia. Primitive subsistence agriculture includes shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.

Shifting cultivation is practiced in thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture. In nomadic herding herdsman move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along defined routes.

1. What are the two types of subsistence farming?

Ans. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.

2. What is the main crop of intensive subsistence agriculture?

Ans. Rice

3. Where is shifting cultivation practiced?

Ans. Shifting cultivation is practiced in thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India.

4. What is nomadic herding?

Ans. In nomadic herding herdsman move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along defined routes.

QVIII Long answer questions:

(3Q X 5M= 15M)

1. a) Why is iron and steel industry called the back bone of modern industry? (2)

Ans. Iron and steel is often called the backbone of modern industry. Almost everything we use is either made of iron or steel or has been made with tools and machinery of these metals. Ships, trains, trucks, and autos are made largely of steel. Even the safety pins and the needles we use are made from steel. Oil wells are drilled with steel machinery. Steel pipelines transport oil. Minerals are mined with steel equipment. Farm machines are mostly steel. Large buildings have steel framework.

- b) Why was Sakchi (Jamshedpur) chosen to setup the steel plant? (3)

Ans. Sakchi was chosen to set up the steel plant for several reasons. This place was only 32 km away from Kalimati station on the Bengal Nagpur railway line. It was close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata, which provided a large market. TISCO, gets coal from Jharia coalfields, and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Odisha and Chhattisgarh., The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply. Government initiatives provided adequate capital for its later development.

2. Describe Gandhi's march to Dandi?

Ans. Gandhiji felt that Purna Swaraj would not come on its own. It had to be fought for. He was very much worried about government's Salt Law. In 1930, he decided to break this law. According to the law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt. Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent leaders of freedom struggle thought that it was sinful to tax salt because it is an essential item of our food. Both the rich and the poor needed it equally. Gandhiji felt that his salt march would become popular and would represent the general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by all. On 6th April, 1930 Gandhi along with his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the coastal town of Dandi. Here, they broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the seashore and boiling seawater to produce salt. A large number of people including women, peasants and tribals participated in large numbers. The government tried to crush the movement through brutal action against peaceful satyagrahis. Thousands were sent to jail.

3. a) How did Bhopal Gas Tragedy occur? (2)

Ans. The world's worst industrial tragedy took place in Bhopal 30 years ago. Union Carbide (UC) an American company had a factory in the city in which it produced pesticides. At midnight on 2 December 1984 methyl isocyanate (MIC), a highly poisonous gas started leaking from this UC plant. Within three days more than 8000 people were dead. Hundreds of thousands were maimed.

- b) Do you think the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy got justice? (3)

Ans. No, the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy did not get justice. The company which owned this factory Union Carbide (UC) refused to accept the responsibility of its actions. They got away by paying a small compensation to the survivors. Most of those exposed to the poison gas came from poor, working class families, of which nearly 50,000 people are today too sick to work. Among those who survived many developed severe respiratory disorders, eye problems and other disorders. Children developed peculiar abnormalities. People are still fighting for justice - for safe drinking water, for healthcare facilities and jobs for the people poisoned by UC.

QIX Mark the following on the map of India:

(3Q X 1M= 3M)

1. A place where Raja Rammohun Roy established Brahma Samaj
2. Jallianwala Bagh Atrocity Centre
3. Hub of Information Technology Industry in India

INDIA

Political

