



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
MID TERM EXAMINATION: 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)



Marking Scheme

CLASS: VIII
DATE: 16/9/2024

Duration: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 80

SECTION A-MCQ (1 X 20 =20)

1. **Who discovered the first sea route to India?** **1**
 - a). Vasco da Gama
2. **Which among the following statement is false?** **1**
 - c) The Company fought five wars with Mysore
3. **The Champaran movement was against the:** **1**
 - a) Planters
4. **The Permanent settlement was introduced by:** **1**
 - c) Cornwallis
5.was the first soldier to be hanged for the 1857 revolt: **1**
 - d) Mangal Pandey
6. **Which one of the following best describes a Resident with respect to British India?** **1**
 - c) A senior British Government administrative official positioned in a local place and controlling the happenings of the kingdom.
7. **Sustainable Development is:** **1**
 - a) A right Balance between use of resources and conservation of resources
8. **Identify this soil conservation method:** **1**
 - a) Contour Ploughing
9. **As the exposed rock break off and start decaying due to temperature change, this process is called:** **1**
 - d) Weathering
10. **What is Pisciculture?** **1**
 - c) Breeding of fish
11. is a leading producer of rice? **1**
 - c) China
12. **Read the following statements:** **1**
 - I) The average size of a farm in the USA is much larger than that of an Indian farm
 - II) A typical farm size in the USA is about 25 hectares
 - III) In USA farmers send soil samples to a soil testing laboratory
 - IV) The farmer in USA works like a businessman and not like a peasant farmer

Which statements are correct?

 - d) I, II, III & IV
13. **To ensure greater economic and social reforms, the Constitution introduced:** **1**
 - a) Directive Principles of State Policy
14. **Which fundamental rights will the following situations violate?** **1**

“If a group of people are not given permission to open a Telugu –medium school in Karnataka”

 - d) Cultural and educational rights

- 15. Secularism means that the state promotes:** 1
 b) No religion
- 16. What do you mean by the Houses of people?** 1
 a) Loks abha
- 17. In the questions given below, there are two Statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option:** 1
Assertion (A)- The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha
Reason (R)-The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the Parliament
Options are:
 c) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 18. What does the parliament do when a controversial law is widely criticised by the public?** 1
 b) There is a pressure on the parliament to amend or repeal it
- 19. The final interpreter of our Constitution is:** 1
 a) Judiciary
- 20. The removal of persons from land or homes that they are currently living in, is called:** 1
 b) Eviction

SECTION B
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

- 21. Define the term federalism.** 2
 The government having more than one level in a country is called federalism. The Indian constitution has federalism in its rules. There are several government levels in our country, such as state-level government, Panchayati level government, central level, etc
- 22. Why were ryots reluctant to grow Indigo?** 2
 The ryots reluctant to grow indigo because the planters paid a very low price for indigo. The ryots was not in a position to even recover his cost earning a profit. This meant that the ryot was always under debt
- 23. Differentiate renewable and non- renewable resources with examples.** 2
 Non-renewable resources deplete over time. Renewable resources include sunlight, water, wind and also geothermal sources such as hot springs and fumaroles. Non-renewable resources includes fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum.
- 24. What attracted the European trading companies to India?** 2
 Apart from cotton and silk produced in India, European trading companies were attracted to India for its wide variety of spices. Spices like clove, pepper, cinnamon, and cardamom were produced in India and all these spices were of great demand in Europe

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Briefly explain the Doctrine of lapse. 3

When India was under British rule in the 1840s, Lord Dalhousie was the general who had brought the Doctrine of Lapse into effect. This was simply an annexation law which was brought by the British Government, which states that "Any ruler who doesn't have a natural heir to their throne, will not be allowed to adopt anyone for the same purpose. Hence, their land is confiscated after the ruler dies or leaves the throne. This rule was initiated by the East India Company and was effective in the princely states

26. Differentiate the nij and ryoti system of cultivation with examples. 3

In the Nij cultivation system, the planters produced Indigo on lands that they directly controlled. They either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars whereas in the Ryoti system of cultivation the planters forced the ryots to sign a contract and gave them loans to grow indigo

OR

What were the circumstances which led to the eventual collapse of indigo production in Bengal?

The indigo ryots felt that they had the support of the local zamindars and village headmen in their rebellion against the planters.

The indigo peasants also imagined that the British government would support them in their struggle against the planters.

The ryots saw the tour of the Lieutenant Governor as a sign of government sympathy for their plight.

27. Point out any three resources conservation methods. 3

Resource conservation means safeguarding precious resources such as minerals, wildlife, trees, water, and other natural resources.

Resource conservation also involves judicious use of resources to avoid waste and allow the environment to rejuvenate.

Conserving natural resources will help to make our planet habitable for future generations

28. Give reasons. (1.5+1.5=3)

i) In India agriculture is a primary activity:

A large portion of India is full of highly fertile land. Moreover, India is a densely populated country and hence needs food grain production on a large scale. The monsoon climate of India is highly favourable for farming. Hence, agriculture is the main economic activity in India

ii) Different crops are grown in different regions:

Different crops grow in different regions because different geographical factors support different kinds of crops. Soil, climate, topography, rainfall influence the agriculture of any area and as these factors are different in different regions, crops grown are different too

29. Which states in has the highest number of MPs in the Lok Sabha? Why do you think this is so? Explain . **3**

The seats in Lok Sabha are allotted on the basis of the state's population. This is why the most populous state, Uttar Pradesh, has the highest number of representatives in the Lok Sabha.

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. In what way did the British change their policies as result of the great uprising of 1857? **5**

.In order to ensure a more responsible management of affairs in India, the powers were transferred to the British Crown from East India, through a new Act passed by the British Parliament in 1858.

On all matters related to governance of India, a Secretary of State for India was appointed by the British cabinet.

To advise him on various matters, a council called India Council was appointed.

The title of Viceroy was given to the Governor-General of India. The Crown is personally represented by the Viceroy.

The British government took over direct responsibility for managing and ruling India through the above mentioned measures.

An assurance was given to all ruling chiefs by the British that their territories would not be annexed in the future

The British decided to respect the social and customary religious practices of the people in India.

Policies were made to protect zamindars and landlords as well as provide them security of rights over their lands. . (Any five relevant points)

OR

Explain any five political reasons of the revolt of 1857. **5**

Annexation of Awadh - On February 13, 1856, Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh to the Company's territories.

Ill-treatment of Indian Soldiers - The East India Company discriminated against their Indian sepoys. They were poorly paid, ill-fed and badly housed. They were forbidden from

wearing any caste or sectarian marks, beads or turbans. As a result, there was resentment among the Indian troops.

General Service Enlistment Act - The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 required Indian soldiers to be sent overseas for deployment if required

Interference with Social Customs - Many of the social reforms introduced by the Company government were not appreciated by the conservative sections of Indian society. Reforms like the abolition of Sati (1829), the introduction of the Widow Remarriage Act (1856) and the opening of Western education for girls led to a lot of resentment.

Policy of Racial Discrimination - The British officers of the East India Company's army often mistreated their Indian sepoys. Muslim soldiers were dubbed as cruel and all communities had to witness racial abuse in some or the other form

Corruption in Administration - The police and petty officials of the Company government were very corrupt. The wealthy often used loopholes in the law to their advantage whereas the common populace continued to be exploited under the British administration.

Exploitation of Economic Resources - Under British rule, India was turned into an exporter of raw materials like raw cotton, raw silk, indigo, tea, food grains, etc.

Drain of Wealth - Till the Battle of Plassey (1757), the British brought gold into India in order to buy Indian cotton and silk. (Any five points with explanation)

31. Briefly explain the steps that can be taken to conserve natural vegetation and wild life.⁵
Establishment of National parks Wildlife sanctuaries, and Biosphere reserves to protect the natural vegetation and wildlife

Promoting conservation of creeks, lakes, and wetlands to save precious resources from depletion is needed

Mindfulness programs like social ranger service and Vanamahotsava should be energized at the provincial and local levels

Monetary and technological assistance to various Botanical Gardens are arranged

There are 18 Biosphere reserves set up in the country to aid the conservation policies of the government.(Any other relevant points)

32. Highlight and explain the main functions of Indian Parliament.

5

1. Legislative Functions-

The primary function of the Parliament is to make laws.

It not only makes new laws but also reviews the existing laws and tries to make them better and more useful for the citizens.

2. Administrative Functions-

The Parliament has significant control over the Executive and the Members of the Executive are accountable to the Parliament for their policies and decisions.

3. Financial Powers-

The Parliament exercises total control over the financial matters of the country.

It ensures that the government does not introduce or remove any tax without its approval.

The Government can use money for public expenditure only after the approval from the Parliament.

4. Judicial Powers-

The Parliament has the power to remove the President, the Judges of Supreme and High Courts and the Chief Election Commissioner from their office.

5. Power to amend the Constitution-

The Parliament has the supreme authority to make changes to the Constitution of India

33. 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?

The introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all because it also keeps in mind the interests of the illiterate and poor who are not educated enough or cannot afford to access the Indian legal system for justice against exploitation or violation of their basic human and Fundamental Rights.

SECTION E (Case based study)

34A. Who was the emperor talking about in the passage? 1

Bahadur Shah Safar

34B. Why did the local chieftains decide to support the emperor? 1

Threatened by the expansion of British rule, many of them felt that if the Mughal emperor could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once more, under Mughal authority

34C. How did the cartridge issue become a cause of the revolt? 2

.The cartridge had to be bitten off before loading it into the gun. Indian sepoy believed that the cartridge was greased with either pig fat or made from cow fat. This was against the Hindu and Muslim sentiments

35A. What do you mean by intensive agriculture? 1

Intensive farming is done with the sole purpose of sale of the farm produce

35B. Why do we practice commercial farming? 1

.Commercial agriculture, or otherwise known as agribusiness, is a cropping method in which crops are raised and livestock are raised in order to sell the products on the market in order to make money

35C.Point out any four methods to improve agricultural development. 2

This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds, and Mechanisation of agriculture

36A.What protection do judges have in exercising judicial powers? 1

All judges in the High Court as well as the Supreme Court are appointed with very little interference from these other branches of government. Once appointed to this office, it is also very difficult to remove a judge

36B.What do you mean by independent judiciary? 2

The legislative and executive branches of government are not permitted to interfere with the operation of such a judiciary

36C.How is independent judiciary beneficial to the common man? 1

It plays a crucial role in protecting the Fundamental Rights of citizens because anyone can approach the courts if they believe that their rights have been violated

SECTION-F
MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3+2=5)

37.(a)



37(b) Locate and label any 2 of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given outline political map of the world

