



B K BIRLA CENTRE
FOR EDUCATION
(Sarla Birla Group of Schools)

B. K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION, PUNE
(SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS)

(SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, AFFILIATED TO CBSE NEW DELHI)

ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-25)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

MARKING SCHEME



INDIAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS'
CONFERENCE

CLASS: VIII

Date: 17/03/2025

Name: _____

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Exam No: _____

SECTION A
MCQ (1X 20=20)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 b) Rabindranath Tagore in 1901. | 1 |
| 2.b) Jyotiba Phule | 1 |
| 3 c) Belief in one god | 1 |
| 4.b) Rajaram Mohan Roy encouraged the study of local languages and wanted to abolish Western education. | 1 |
| 5.a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A. | 1 |
| 6.a) Introduction of the Enfield rifle | 1 |
| 7.c) A senior British Government administrative official positioned in a local place and controlling the happenings of the kingdom. | 1 |
| 8. d) All of these | 1 |
| 9.d) All of these | 1 |
| 10 d) | 1 |
| 11. b) elections | 1 |
| 12. a) is correct. | 1 |
| 13 c) Supreme Court of India | 1 |
| 14. b) Community lands are owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits or medicinal herbs | 1 |
| 15. a) Everything we use is related with steel | 1 |
| 16. c) Operated mainly for Profits, they are owned, managed and controlled by a group of individuals. Prices of products are determined by market forces. | 1 |
| 17. c) Malaysia | 1 |
| 18. c) Commercial farming | 1 |
| 19. a) Kerala | 1 |
| 20 b) Looking for better education and healthcare | 1 |

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. At the time of partition Bengal was the biggest province of British India which comprised Bihar and parts of Orissa. The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of administrative convenience. But it was a totally false argument. In fact, the partition of Bengal was closely tied to the interests of British officials and businessmen. The British also wanted to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians and split the Bengali people. It was therefore, instead of removing the non-Bengali areas from the province, they separated East

Bengal and merged it with Assam.

2

OR

In its early years the Congress was moderate in its objectives and methods. It made several demands; which were:

2

- The Congress demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration.
- It demanded that Indians be placed in high positions in the government. For this purpose it called for Civil Service examinations to be held in India as well, not just in London.
- The Congress demanded for the separation of the judiciary from the executive.
- The repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression was also a major demand of the Congress.
- It also demanded reduction of revenue, cut in military expenditure and more funds for irrigation.

22. 1. Distribution of public facilities such as the right to water, health, education, etc. in our country is not adequate and fair.

2

2. Major role of government is to ensure adequate public facilities for everyone.

3. But progress in this regard is far from satisfactory.

4. There are inequality and irregularity in the distribution of water supply.

Compared to the metropolitan and big cities, towns and villages are provided low water supply. In comparison to wealthy localities, the poorer localities are under-served.

People living in slums suffer a lot. They are provided with a very low water supply.

23. Public-Sector Industries: These are industries owned and run by the government. Joint-Sector Industries: IOC, Indian Railway

2

These are industries owned and run by the state as well as individuals: Maruti Suzuki.

24. The world population has grown very rapidly because the death rate has gone down as a result of the growth of food supplies and the improvement of medical facilities.

2

Also, unlike the death rate, the birth rate has remained quite high.

The birth rate and the death rate are two factors that influence population change.

The birth rate is the number of live births per 1000 people while the death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people. Thus, the birth and death rates affect the balance of population

OR

Population composition refers to the structure of the population.

2

Population composition helps to know the number of males or female, their age-groups, literacy, their occupation, their income level and health conditions etc.

Population composition is the description of a population according to characteristics such as age and sex. These data are often compared over time using population pyramids.

SECTION C

SHORTANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. Mahatma Gandhi never approved English education because it had created a feeling of inferiority in the minds of millions of Indians. In fact 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 waned English to be the 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 any more. He urged that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul. Simply learning to read and write did not matter at all. People had to learn a craft and know how different things operated. This would definitely develop their mind and their capacity to understand. 3

26. The three things I would tell a friend about the Adivasis in India would be: 3
Around 8 per cent of India's population is Adivasi and many of India's most important mining and industrial centers are located in Adivasi areas – Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro and Bhilai among others. Adivasis are not a homogeneous population: there are over 500 different Adivasi groups in India. Adivasis practice a range of tribal religions that are different from Islam, Hinduism and Christianity. Adivasis have their own languages which have often deeply influenced the formation of 'mainstream' Indian languages, like Bengali.

27. A. Shri Narayana Guru was a guru and a reformer belonging to Ezhava caste in Kerala. He proclaimed the ideals of unity for his people. He argued against treating people unequally on the basis of caste differences. (1.5+1.5=3)

B. Pandita Ramabai was an eminent Sanskrit scholar of the 19th century. She 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

OR

The following type of questions would be rising in my mind: 3

Do the people sitting in the classroom have any moral value?

How unjust the social system is!

Why are they dividing the society in the name of caste?

Is it not a hindrance to the social and economic welfare of a country?

28. No, the victims are still not rehabilitated. The people are still fighting for justice: for safe drinking water, for health care facilities. 3

i) As still civil and criminal cases are pending in pending in Madhya Pradesh Court.

ii) After 25 years of struggle the judgement was given in June 2010 with a simple punishment of \$ 2,000 dollars and two years of simple imprisonment.

iii) The people are still waiting for the justice to the victims.

OR

Air: transport and factories emitting more hazardous gases. 3

Water: disposal of factories waste in rivers, lakes, immersion of idols, throwing the garbage, disposing the dead creatures, disposal of medical wastes etc.

Soil: it is getting polluted by spraying the hazardous chemicals and pesticides, dumping of the industrial chemical waste into the soil, by throwing the polythene bags which is not mixing up into the soil. Steps taken to control the pollution:

Old vehicles should be banned. Pollution norms should be checked strictly.

Industries or factories should be shifted from the town area limits.

Immersion of idols, disposal of wastes in rivers should be avoided.

Avoid the polythene bags and shift to bio degradable bags.

Plantation of plants in industries, open areas etc can control the air pollution.

29. In India, we have an integrated judicial system, meaning that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts. Another way to understand this integration is through the appellate system that exists in India. This means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgment passed by the lower court is not just. 3

SECTION D

LONG ANSWER-BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=20)

30. In September 1939, after two years of Congress rule in the provinces, the Second World War broke out. Critical of Hitler, Congress leaders were ready to support the British war effort. But in return they wanted that India be granted independence after the war. The British refused to concede the demand. The Congress ministries resigned in protest. Mahatma Gandhi decided to initiate a new phase of movement against the British in the middle of the Second World War. The British must quit India immediately, he told them. To the people he said, "Do or die" in your effort to fight the British – but you must fight non-violently. 5

31 1. Wise and judicious use of water is the most important step to conserve water. 5

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

32 Briefly explain about the following: (1+1+1+1+1=5)

a) He must be a citizen of India. - He must have completed 25 years of age. - He must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State. - He must possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by the Parliament.

b) A Money Bill contains the matters like imposing, reducing, expenditure, loan,

payments, etc.

. It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha by a minister and not in the Rajya Sabha.

c) Cabinet Ministers are usually top level leaders of the ruling party or parties who are in-charge of the major ministries. Cabinet actually represents the Council of Ministers

d) Joint Session of Parliament. The Constitution of India provides for the joint sitting of the Parliament's two Houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, in order to break any deadlock between the two. The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the country's President.

e) The Vice President of India is the second-highest constitutional office in India after the President. The Vice President acts as President in the absence of the president due to death, resignation, impeachment, or other situations. The Vice President of India is also ex officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

OR

The Parliament, while in session, begins with a question hour. The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government. This is a very important way through which the Parliament controls the executive. By asking questions the government is alerted to its shortcomings, and also comes to know the opinion of the people through their representatives in the Parliament, i.e. the MPs.

5

33. The Chernobyl disaster was a nuclear reactor accident in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in the Soviet Union. It was the worst nuclear power plant accident in history. On 26th April 1986 a nuclear reactor at the Chernobyl plant exploded. Further explosions and the resulting fire sent a plume of highly radioactive fallout into the atmosphere and over an extensive geographical area. Nearly thirty to forty times more fallout was released than had been by the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Large areas in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia were badly contaminated, resulting in the evacuation and resettlement of over 336,000 people. The accident raised concerns about the safety of the nuclear power industry.

5

SECTION E (Case based study)

34. A. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II.

1

34B. The Subsidiary Alliance was a treaty between the British East India Company and the princely Indian states, which forced the Indian kingdoms to surrender their authority to the English. - It was also a significant phase that culminated in the construction of the British Empire in India..

1

34C. In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in.

1

34D. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband.

1

35A Land is considered as an important resource as it provides habitation to a wide variety of flora and fauna. It is also used by human beings for various purposes such as agriculture, forestry, and mining, building houses and roads, and setting up industries.

1

35B. Geographical, cultural, economic and social factors influence spatial distribution of

population. Since these factors vary across our planet, we have an uneven distribution of population in the world. Geographical factors like soil, climate, topography, water influence the population of an area. 1

35C. Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, and mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as Land use'. 1

35D. Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medical herbs. 1

36. A. 'People as Resource' is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Looking at the population from this productive aspect emphasises its ability to contribute to the creation of the Gross National Product. 1

36 B. The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural population growth rate. 1

36C. The way in which people are spread across the earth surface is known as the pattern of population distribution. More than 90 per cent of the world's population lives in about 10 percent of the land surface. The distribution of population in the world is extremely uneven. 1

36D. The crowded areas are south and south east Asia, Europe and north eastern North America. 1

SECTION-F

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

Political Map of India

