



BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION
SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
POST MID TERM EXAM, 2024-25
SOCIAL SCIENCE



CLASS: VIII
DATE: 6/01/2025

DURATION: 1Hr.
MAX. MARKS: 25

Marking Scheme

SECTION-A

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. b) A British linguist and judge | 1 |
| 2. b) Mahatma Gandhi | 1 |
| 3. a) Rabindranath Tagore | 1 |
| 4. a) Adivasis | 1 |
| 5. d) All of these | 1 |
| 6. a). Adivasis | 1 |

SECTION-B

7. The Hindu College was established in Benaras to encourage the study of ancient Sanskrit texts that would be useful for the. Administration of the country. 2
8. Tagore's Shantmiketan was established in a rural setting, 100 kilometers away from Calcutta. As it was far from the din and bustle of the city it was an abode of peace 2
9. Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources. 2
10. The term 'minority' is the most commonly used to refer to the communities that are numerically smaller in relation to the rest of the population 2

SECTION-C

11. Marginalization is a complex phenomenon requiring a variety of strategies, measures and safeguards to redress this situation. All of us have a stake in protecting the rights defined in the Constitution and the laws and policies framed to realize these rights. Without these, we will never be able to protect the diversity that makes our country unique nor realize the State's commitment to promote equality for all. 3

12. The term Vernacular' refers to a local language or dialect as distinct from what is known as the standard language. In colonial countries like India, the British used this term to mark the difference between the local languages of everyday use and English, the language of the imperial masters . 3

SECTION D

13. In pathshalas there were no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards, no system of separate classes, no registers, no annual examinations, and no regular timetable. In some places classes were held under a banyan tree, in other places in the corner of a village shop or temple, or at the guru's home. Fee depended on the income of parents.

Teaching was oral and the guru decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students.

Students were not separated out into different classes. They sat together in one place. During harvest

time when rural children were busy in the fields, classes were not held. The pathshalas started once again when the crops had been cut and stored. 5

OR

Hardships faced by the Adivasis were:

- Forest lands have been cleared for timber and to get land for agriculture and industry.
- Adivasis have also lived in areas that are rich in minerals and other natural resources. These are taken over for mining and other large industrial projects.
- Huge tracts of their lands have also gone under the waters of hundreds of dams that have been built in independent India.
- In the North east, their lands remain highly militarized and war-torn.
- India has 54 national parks and 372 wildlife sanctuaries. These are areas where tribals originally lived but were evicted from.
- Losing their lands and access to the forest means that tribals lose their main sources of livelihood and food.
