

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA
First Term Examination (2 September 2024)

Class VIII
Subject - Social Science
(Set - A)

M.M. 80

Time: 3hrs

(1x15=15)

I. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Why are women in rural areas often paid less despite working hard?
- a) Lack of skills among women
 - b) Government policies
 - c) Lack of jobs in rural areas
 - d) Traditional beliefs about gender roles

2. When was Battle of Plassey fought and between whom?

3. _____ involves caring for and breeding animals.

4. Look at the picture given below and identify the type of market.



- a) Weekly market b) Haat bazaar c) Mandi d) None of these

5. What is the role of fertilizers in agriculture?

- a) enhancing soil fertility
- b) controlling pests and diseases
- c) improving water availability
- d) all of these

6. Define non-ferrous minerals.

7. Where do customers typically buy products in smaller quantities?

- a) wholesale markets
- b) retail markets
- c) production centres
- d) raw material markets

A-1

8. Which one out of the following treaties is NOT related to the Anglo-Mysore war?
a) Treaty of Allahabad b) Treaty Mangalore
c) Treaty of Madras d) Both (a) and (b)
9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), Read the statement and choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Migration can have both positive and negative impacts on the places of origin and destination.
Reason (R) : Migration can bring economic benefits, cultural enrichment and skills to destination countries, but it can also lead to social and economic challenges, strain resources and result in brain drain and social dislocation in places of origin.
- a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
b) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A
c) A is true but R is False
d) A is false but R is true
10. Name the leading producer of manganese.
11. Who introduced Ryotwari System?
12. Who was Chairman of Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
13. Which one out of the following rebellions and their periods is INCORRECTLY paired?
a) the Bastar Rebellion : 1940 b) the Kol Rebellion : 1831-32
c) the Santhal Rebellion : 1855 d) All are correctly paired
14. What is the position of the Constitution in a country's legal hierarchy?
a) It is only applicable in specific cases b) It is below all other laws
c) It is equal to other laws d) It stands above all other laws
15. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution introduced the Panchayati Raj system, empowering local government at the village level?
a) 42nd Amendment b) 44th Amendment

- What is sustainable farming practices?
6. Write two crops of – Zaid and Rabi.

SECTION-C

(3x7=21)

III. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (DO ANY SEVEN)

1. Write any one fundamental right and its importance in a democratic society.
2. Write about neighbourhood shops and Mandi.
3. Who was Birsa Munda? What was his contribution in tribal movements?
4. How do the sustainable development contribute to the conservation of natural resources?
5. Describe pull factors of migration.
6. Mention the contribution leaders who played significant roles in the making of constitution.
7. Write any three major farming practices found in India.
8. What was subsidiary alliance system?

SECTION-D

(5x4=20)

IV. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS : (DO ANY FOUR)

1. What are economic activities? Explain four main sectors of economic activities.
2. What were the major causes of tribal resistance against the British Rule?
3. Distinguish between fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties.
4. Trace the evolution of agricultural practices from the ancient civilization period to modern period.
5. Describe the role of Mandal Commission in the implementation of reservation system in India.

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x2=8)

I. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

Universal adult suffrage is a constitutional provision that grants all adult citizens of a country the right to vote in national and state elections, regardless of their gender, caste, religion, race or social status. In the context of India, the concept of universal adult suffrage is enshrined in the Indian Constitution, which came into effect on January 26, 1950.

The principle of universal adult suffrage in India ensures that every citizen who has attained the age of 18 years has an equal and direct say in selecting their representatives and participating in the democratic process. This right to vote is fundamental to a democratic system, as it allows citizens to exercise their political agency and have a say in shaping the government that governs them.

QUESTIONS:

- (i) When did Indian Constitution came into effect? (1)
- (ii) Which fundamental right is mentioned above ? (1)
- (iii) What is universal adult suffrage ? (2)

A-3

Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

India is a country with a wide variety of mineral resources. However, the distribution of these resources is uneven. Some states, such as Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, have a large concentration of mineral deposits, while other states have very few. This uneven distribution of mineral resources can lead to a number of challenges, such as:

Insecurity of supply: If a country relies on a small number of states for its mineral resources, it can be vulnerable to supply disruptions. For example, if there is a strike or natural disaster in one of these states, it could lead to a shortage of essential minerals.

Inequity of development: The uneven distribution of mineral resources can lead to inequity of development. States with a large concentration of mineral resources may experience rapid economic growth, while states with few mineral resources may lag behind.

Environmental degradation: The mining of minerals can have a significant impact on the environment. This can include deforestation, pollution and the displacement of people.

QUESTION:

- What are the challenges to the uneven distribution of mineral resources in India? (2)
What environmental impact can result from the mining of minerals in India? (1)
Which states have a large concentration of minerals? (1)

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

(2x3=6)

On the given outline map of India mark the following:

- (i) Coal mine: Bokaro (ii) Mica mine: Nellore (iii) Iron ore mine: Bailadila

On the given outline map of India mark the Factories of East India Company:

- (i) Surat (ii) Cananore (iii) Hoogly

A-4

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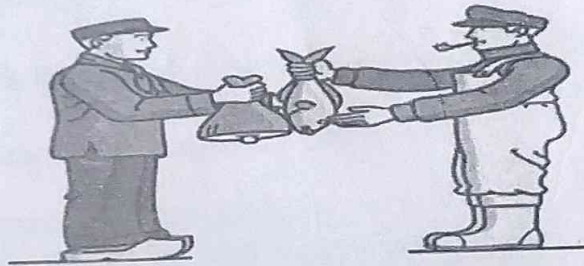
Class VIII
Subject - Social Science
(Set - B)

M.M. 80
(1x15=15)

Time: 3hrs

I. ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. _____ of the rural population in India are agricultural labourers.
2. Which sector of the Indian economy has the highest workforce engagement?
a) Education sector b) Agricultural and allied sector
c) Industrial sector d) Service sector
3. Define ferrous minerals.
4. Look at the picture given below and identify the type of system.



- a) Barter system b) Supply and demand system
c) Retail market system d) None of these
5. Name the largest producer and exporter of mica in the world.
6. When and between whom Battle of Buxar fought?
7. What role do mandis play in ensuring farmers get a good price for their produce?
a) by facilitating fair trade b) by organizing crop exhibitions
c) by discouraging farmers from selling in bulk d) by forcing farmers to lower prices
8. Who and when officially banned Sati system?
a) Lord Cornwallis, 1890 b) Lord William Bentick, 1829
c) Lord Wellesley, 1890 d) Lord Dalhousie, 1829
9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), Read the statement and choose the correct option:

B-1

Assertion (A): A Constitution is vital for a country's governance and stability.

Reason (R): It establishes a framework for government structure, delineates powers and safeguards citizens' rights.

- a) Both A and R are true and R explains A
- b) Both A and R are true and R does not explain A
- c) A is true but R is False
- d) A is false but R is true

10. Who introduce Permanent settlement?

11. Who often referred to as the 'Architect of the Indian Constitution'?

12. When are Zaid crops cultivated in India and what is critical requirement for their cultivation?

13. In which scenario does 'Forces Migration' commonly occur?

- a) settling permanently in a new place
- b) seeking better economic prospects
- c) relocating for educational purposes
- d) compelled to leave homes due to conflicts or disasters

14. Which fundamental value ensures that every individual is treated with fairness and equality before the law?

- a) Equality
- b) Justice
- c) Fraternity
- d) Liberty

15. Which social factor was a key contributor to assertion during the freedom struggle in India?

- a) Technological advancement
- b) Caste based discrimination
- c) Political alliances
- d) Economic monopolisation

SECTION-B

II. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS : (Do any five)

(2x5=10)

1. List two characteristics of haat bazaar.
2. Write a short note on fertilizer industry.
3. Write livelihoods practiced in urban areas.
4. Define self governance and mercantilism.
5. What are the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of our country?
6. Write two crops of – Kharif and Cash.

SECTION-C

III. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (DO ANY SEVEN)

(3x7=21)

1. Write a short note on aims and objectives of DPSP.
2. Explain Subsidiary Alliance system.
3. How does the Constitution crucial for a country's governance and stability?
4. Describe push factors of migration.
5. What are the advantages of Malls and Shopping complex?

B-2

6. Write about Quit India Movement.
7. What is mining and how many types of mining are there?
8. How do culture and gender affect the livelihoods of people?

SECTION-D

(5x4=20)

IV. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS : (DO ANY FOUR)

1. Describe five fundamental values included in the Constitution.
2. How do goods reach the markets?
3. Critically examine the impact of British on the peasants.
4. Describe the role of Mandal Commission in the implementation of reservation system in India.
5. Describe between fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties.

SECTION-E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4x2=8)

I. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka (1992), The Supreme Court of India interpreted the right to life under Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) to include the right to education. The case challenged the admission criteria of certain educational institutions that imposed high fees, making education inaccessible to economically weaker sections of society.

The Supreme Court, in its judgment, held that the right to education is an integral part of the right to life. It emphasised that education is not merely a privilege but a basic human right necessary for the full development and empowerment of an individual. The court highlighted that the Constitution aims to establish an egalitarian society and access to education plays a crucial role in achieving this goal.

As a result of this judgment, the right to education was implicitly read into Article 21 of the Constitution. Subsequently, the Indian government introduced the Right to Education Act (RTE) in 2009, which explicitly recognizes the right to education as a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14 years. The RTE Act ensures free and compulsory education for all children in this age group and sets out specific provisions to promote inclusivity and quality in education.

QUESTIONS:

- (i) What does Article 21 of Constitution indicates? (1)
- (ii) What do Right to Education means? (2)
- (iii) Write the judgment of Supreme court on right to education. (2)

II. Read the sources given below and answer the questions below:

Local small-scale industries and handicrafts are essential for the economic and cultural well-being of countries like India. Small-scale industries, operating locally, create jobs in rural areas, utilize local resources, encourage entrepreneurship and contribute to balanced regional development. Handicraft industries, producing unique crafts, preserve cultural heritage, provide employment for skilled artisans, promote sustainable practices, boost tourism and have export potential. Both these sectors play a vital role in preserving traditions, generating income and encouraging creativity. Government support, skill enhancement and market access are crucial for their growth and sustainability, benefiting the overall development of communities.

B-3

QUESTIONS:

- (i) What is the primary contributions of local small-scale industries to balanced regional development? (1)
- (ii) How do handicraft industries contribute to cultural heritage preservation? (1)
- (iii) How to develop these industries mentioned in passage? (2)

SECTION-F

MAP SKILL BASED QUESTIONS

(2x3=6)

A. On the given outline map of world mark the following:

(3)

(i) Coal mine: Talcher

(ii) Mica mine: Gaya

(iii) Iron ore mine: Kudermukh

B. On the given outline map of India mark the Factories of East India Company:

(i) Bombay

(ii) Nellore

(iii) Hoogly