

**COMMON APEEJAY EXAMINATION (2016-17)**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE- VIII**

**TIME- 2hrs. 45 min.**

**Max. Marks- 80**

**General Instructions-**

- i) The question paper is divided into three sections.  
Section A – History  
Section B – Geography  
Section C- Civics
- ii) Answers to the questions carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words.
- iii) Answers to the questions carrying 3 marks should not exceed 50 words.
- iv) Answers to the questions carrying 4 marks should not exceed 80 words.
- v) All questions are compulsory.
- vi) Attempt all the questions in the given serial order only.
- vii) Attach/ paste the maps carefully inside the answer sheet only.

**SECTION-A**  
**(HISTORY)**

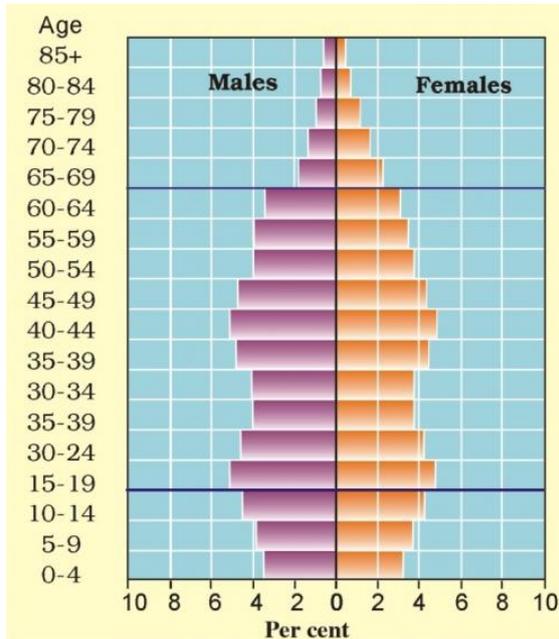
**32 marks**

1. Name the book written by Jyotirao Phule. Why did he dedicate his book to the American movement? 2
2. On what grounds did Abanindranath Tagore and other nationalist artists in Bengal reject the art of Raja Ravi Verma? 2
3. When and for what purpose the Planning Commission was set up? 2
4. Describe the distribution of powers between the centre and the state. 3
5. Who was Periyar and why was he an outspoken critic of Hindu Scriptures? 3
6. Mention any one change brought by the Kalighat artists in the style of paintings during the nineteenth century. How did the Kalighat paintings depict social life under British Rule? 1+2=3
7. State the impact of creation of Andhra on other linguistic communities. 4
8. Mention any four demands raised by Indian National Congress in its first twenty years. 4
9. With reference to the Indian National Movement briefly explain the reasons for the following:4
  - a) Gandhiji called off the Non-Cooperation Movement
  - b) Ilbert Bill never became a law
10. On a political map of India, locate the following places: 5
  - a) The place where Indian National Congress was established
  - b) The place where Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in April 1919.
  - c) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law
  - d) The place where Congress and Muslim league signed the historic pact in 1916
  - e) The province that was partitioned by Viceroy Lord Curzon in 1905.

**SECTION-B**  
**GEOGRAPHY**

32 marks

11. When and where was the first textile mill successfully set up in India? What was the main reason of its success? 3
12. Explain Agriculture as a farm system with the help of an example. 3
13. Study the following population pyramid and answer the following questions- 1x3=3



- a) What does the narrow base of the pyramid indicate?
- b) Looking at the pyramid the life expectancy of the people is low or high?
- c) What does the broad middle part of the pyramid indicate about the work age people of the country?
14. Differentiate between Subsistence and Commercial farming. Any three points. 3
15. In spite of significant developments, Indian agriculture suffers from certain problems. Explain briefly. 3
16. Classify the industries on the basis of ownership? Give one example for each type. 4
17. Why Sakchi was chosen to set up TISCO in 1907? Give any four reasons. 4
18. Which part of the world has the highest density of population? Mention any three reasons why people prefer to live in certain areas? (1+3=4)
19. On a political map of the world name and locate the following countries: (1X5=5)
- a) Any one leading producer of Maize
  - b) Leading producer of cotton in Africa
  - c) South American country leading in the wheat production
  - d) Any one leading producer of Rice
  - e) Any one leading producer of Tea

**SECTION-C**  
**CIVICS**

**16 marks**

20. What is more important- the rights of the tribals or the development of industries? Evaluate. 2
21. “ A criminal offence is regarded as a public wrong.” Explain the statement with the help of example. 2
22. What are the advantages to the foreign companies in setting up production in India? 2
23. Name the key players of the Indian Criminal Justice System. Also elaborate the role of any one of them in providing justice. 1+2=3
24. Explain the term Minority. Why do we need safeguards for minority? 3
25. How was the environment treated before the 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy? What changes were introduced by the government to protect the environment thereafter? 2+2=4

# INDIA





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**CLASS- VIII**

**SOCIAL SCIENCE (MCQ)**

**SET- 1**

**Time: 15 min.**

**Max. Marks- 10**

1. Who was against the creation of linguistic states?  
a) Vallabhbhai Patel      b) T.T. Krishnamachari      c) Dr. Ambedkar      d) Sriramulu
  
2. Watercolour painting painted by Abanindranath Tagore-  
a) Bharat Mata      b) My Mother      c) JatugrihaDaha      d) Kali
  
3. Satnami movement was founded by-  
a) Shri Narayan Guru      b) Raja Rammohan Roy      c) Ghasidas      d) Jyotirao Phule
  
4. Who raised the slogan “ Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it” ?  
a) Dadabhai Naoroji      b) Bipin Chandra Pal      c) Lala Lajpat Rai      d) BalGangadhar Tilak
  
5. GobindaMaran, an Adivasis was displaced due to:  
a) Refinery project in Orissa  
b) River project in Chhattisgarh  
c) Dam project in Madhya Pradesh  
d) Mine project in Jharkhand
  
6. Who decides for how many years the accused will be put in jail?  
a) Judge      b) Police      c) Defence Lawyer      d) Public Prosecutor
  
7. When a person leaves a country it is known as-  
a) Migration      b) Emmigration      c) Immigration      d) Population Change
  
8. They are also known as Coarse grains:  
a) Millets      b) Coffee      c) Rice      d) Sugarcane
  
9. This place is also known as Silicon Plateau:  
a) Hyderabad      b) Chennai      c) Mumbai      d) Bangalore
  
10. The following is not a primary activity:  
a) Agriculture      b) Fishing      c) Weaving      d) Dairy Farming

**CLASS- VIII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (MCQ)**  
**SET- 2**

**Time: 15 min.**

**Max. Marks- 10**

1. Which one is not a feature of Indian Constitution?  
a) Universal Adult Franchise  
b) Special privileges to the poor and disadvantaged  
c) Equality before law  
d) Non alignment
2. Twentieth century painting that carried a nationalist message was  
a) Bharat Mata                      b) My mother                      c) JatugrihaDaha                      d) Kali
3. Who started a temple entry movement in 1927?  
a) Shri Narayan Guru                      b) Raja Rammohan Roy                      c) Dr. Ambedkar                      d) Jyotirao Phule
4. An Indian Nationalist who renounced his 'kighthood' after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.  
a) Mahatma Gandhi                      b) Rabindranath Tagore                      c) Jawaharlal Nehru                      d) BalGangadhar Tilak
5. For what purpose Sachar committee was appointed in 2005?  
a) To examine the social, economic and educational status of Muslims  
b) To protect Indian cultural diversity  
c) To promote equality as well as justice  
d) To safeguard religious and linguistic minorities
6. Who records the statement of the witnesses in the criminal justice system?  
a) Judge                      b) Police                      c) Defence Lawyer                      d) Public Prosecutor
7. This place is also known as Manchester of Japan  
a) Tokyo                      b) Osaka                      c) Kobe                      d) Kyoto
8. Population composition refers to  
a) Population Density                      b) Migration                      c) Structure of the population                      d) Population distribution
9. They are also known as beverage crops  
a) Rice and wheat                      b) Maize and Millet                      c) Cotton and Jute                      d) Tea and Coffee
10. The following is not a tertiary activity  
a) Trade                      b) Baking of bread                      c) Banking                      d) Advertising

**CLASS- VIII**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE (MCQ)**  
**SET- 3**

**Time: 15 min.**

**Max. Marks- 10**

1. The Indian Constitution came into effect on  
a) 26 January 1950                      b) 26 January 1949                      c) 26 December 1949                      d) 15 August 1947
2. A style of art promoted by Abanindranath Tagore  
a) Oil painting                      b) Mythological painting                      c) Western style painting                      d) Miniature painting
3. Self Respect movement was founded by  
a) Shri Narayan Guru                      b) Raja Rammohan Roy                      c) Periyar                      d) Jyotirao Phule
4. Who was the President of Indian National Congress when the pledge to fight for Purna Swaraj was taken in 1929?  
a) Dadhabhai Naoroji                      b) Jawaharlal Nehru                      c) Motilal Nehru                      d) Balgangadhar Tilak
5. Orissa is home to more than \_\_\_\_\_different tribal groups.  
a) 600                      b) 16                      c) 60                      d) 100
6. Which article of the constitution guarantee to every arrested person the fundamental rights  
a) Article 16                      b) Article 21                      c) Article 23                      d) Article 22
7. Rearing of silkworm for commercial purposes is known as  
a) Sericulture                      b) Viticulture                      c) Horticulture                      d) Pisciculture
8. It is called the backbone of modern industry.  
a) Petroleum                      b) Coal                      c) Steel                      d) Aluminium
9. This crop grows best in black and alluvial soil  
a) Jute                      b) Rice                      c) Coffee                      d) Cotton
10. Natural growth rate means  
a) The difference between birth rate and death rate  
b) The number of people living in a unit of area  
c) The number of people arriving in a country  
d) The division of population in different age groups

**BLUE PRINT**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE - VIII**  
**SA II (2016-17)**

TOPICS	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	MAP	Total (90)
<b>HISTORY</b>						<b>36</b>
WOMEN CASTE & REFORM	-	1X2=2	1X3=3	-		5
THE CHANGING WORLD OF VISUAL ARTS	1	1X2=2	1X3=3			6
THE MAKING OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT	1X2=2			2X4=8	5	15
INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE	1	1X2=2	1X3=3	1X4=4		10
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>						<b>36</b>
AGRICULTURE	1X2=2		3X3=9		5	16
INDUSTRIES	1		1X3=3	2X4=8	-	12
HUMAN RESOURCES	1		1X3=3	1X4=4		8
<b>CIVICS</b>						<b>18</b>
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	1	1X2=2	1X3=3			6
UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION	1	1X2=2	1X3=3			6
LAW & SOCIAL JUSTICE		1X2=2		1X4=4		6

**ANSWER KEY**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE- VIII**

1. Gulamgiri 2  
To establish a link between the conditions of the lower castes in India and the black slaves in America. (pg-117 &118)
2. i) As imitative and westernized and declared such a style unsuitable for depicting the nations ancient myths and legends.  
ii) Felt genuine Indian style of painting had to draw inspiration from non western art traditions, and try to capture spiritual essence of East. (Pg-137) 2
3. In 1950 the government set up a Planning commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. Pg-168 2
4. The power between the centre and the state is divided into three lists-  
a) Union list – subjects- Taxes, Defence, Foreign affairs- exclusive responsibility of the centre.  
b) State list- Education, health- taken care of principally by the states  
c) Concurrent List- Forest, agriculture- centre and states have joint responsibility pg-164 3
5. i) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker or Periyar as he was called belonged to a middle class family, an ascetic in his early life, studied Sanskrit scriptures, became a member of congress, left it in disgust due to discrimination. He also founded the Self Respect Movement.  
ii) Outspoken critic of Codes of Manu, Bhagvad Gita and Ramayana

iii) Said that these text had been used to establish the authority of Brahmins over lower castes and the domination of men over women. pg-119 3

6. i) Began to use shading to give them a rounded form, to make the images look 3-dimensional  
ii) Mocked at the changes they saw around  
iii) Ridiculed western habits, made fun of westernized baboo  
iv) criticized corrupt priests  
v) expressed the anger of common people against the rich (any other relevant point) pg-132&133 3

7. i) Othe linguistic communities also demanded their own separate states.  
ii) A state reorganization commission was set up in 1956, recommended the redrawing of district boundaries to form compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Malyalam, Kannada and Telugu speakers respectively.  
iii) The large Hindi speaking region of north India was broken up into several states.  
iv) In 1960, Bombay was divided into separate states of Marathi and Gujarati speakers  
v) In 1966, Punjab was divided into Punjab & Haryana. Pg-166 4

8. In the first twenty years the congress was “Moderate” in its objectives and methods. During this period it demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration.

DEMANDS- i) Congress wanted the Legislative Councils to be made more representative, given more power, and introduced in provinces where none existed.

ii) It demanded Indians be placed in the high positions in the government, for this purpose it called for Civil service examinations- since most important jobs were monopolized by white officials and the British assumed that Indian could not be given position of responsibility.

iii) Separation of the judiciary from the executive.

iv) The repeal of the Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression.

v) Reduction of revenue, cut in military expenditure and more funds for irrigation.

vi) The demand for Indianisation of the administration. Pg-143&144 4

9. a) Gandhiji called off the Non-cooperation movement  
Mahatma Gandhi was against violent movements. He abruptly called off the Non-cooperation movement. When in February 1922, a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura, twenty two policemen were killed on that day. The peasants were provoked because the police had fired on their peaceful demonstration. Pg-151

- b) Ilbert Bill never became a law in 1883 , there was a furore over the attempt by the government to introduce the Ilbert Bill.

The bilkl provided the trial of British or European persons by Indians, and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country. But when white opposition forced the government to withdraw the bill, Indians were enraged. This event highlighted the racial attitudes of the British in India. Pg-142 (2+2=4)

10. a) Bombay 5  
b) Amritsar  
c) Dandi  
d) Lucknow  
e) Bengal

## GEOGRAPHY

11. The first successful mechanized textile mill was established in Mumbai in 1854.  
The warm, moist climate, a port for importing machinery, availability of raw material and skilled labour resulted in rapid expansion of the industry in the region. Pg-59 3
12. Agriculture as a farm system includes the following-  
a) Inputs- seeds, fertilisers, machinery and labour  
b) Processing- ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding, Harvesting  
c) Output- crops, wool, Dairy and poultry products ( with eg- Individual response) pg-41,42 3
13. a) low birth rates  
b) high- decreased death rate indicates that more elderly people survive up to old age touching almost hundred.  
c) The pyramid is wider in the middle and stays quite wide up to the higher middle sections. This shape is because there is sizable percentage of younger and older people in the country's population. A pyramid of this shape indicates improved standard of living, chances that the children will survive into maturity and improved status of women. Pg-73 1x3=3

**Ans.**

Commercial Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture
(i) Commercial agriculture is that practice of farming in which crops are grown for trade.	(i) Subsistence agriculture is that practice of farming in which the farmer and his family raise crops for home consumption.
(ii) This is practised on large farms.	(ii) This is practised on small farms.
(iii) This is capital intensive.	(iii) This is labour intensive.
(iv) Modern technology and implements are used. For example: The production of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh.	(iv) Old technology and old implements are used. For example: The production of wheat in some parts of India.

14. +(Any other relevant point)pg-42, 43 1x3=3

15. Any three points with explanation-  
a) size of land  
b) lack of scientific and technical assistance  
c) Uncertain climatic conditions  
d) less use of technology and modern equipments  
e) High price of HYV seeds, fertilisers and pesticides  
f) Farmers are not so educated (Any other relevant point) pg-46, 47 1x3=3

16. a) Private sector industries- owned and operated by individuals or a group of individuals. Eg- TISCO, TELCO

- b) Public sector industries- owned and operated by state or government. Eg- Hindustan Aeronautics limited, BHEL
- c) Joint sector industries- owned and operated by the state and individuals or a group of individuals. Eg- Maruti Udyog ltd., Oil India limited
- d) Cooperative sector- owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw materials, workers or both. Eg- AMUL, Sudha dairy. pg- 51, 52 1x4=4

17. Sakchi was chosen to set up the steel plant for several reasons like-

- i) This place was only 32 km away from Kalimati station on Bengal-Nagpur railway line.
- ii) It was close to iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata which provided large market.
- iii) TISCO gets coal from Jharia coal fields, iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Orissa and Chhattisgarh.
- iv) The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply.
- v) Government initiatives provided adequate capital for its later development. Pg-57 4

18. South Central Asia has the highest density of population followed by East and South East Asia.

People prefer to live on plains rather than on mountains and plateaus because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities.

People avoid extreme climates like desert or polar regions.

People prefer to live where fresh water is available.

Fertile soils provide suitable land for agriculture

Areas with mineral deposits are more populated ( pg-)

1+3=4

Areas with more employment opportunities, more facilities attract people. (any other relevant point)

19. a) Mexico/ Canada/ North America/ Brazil/ China/ Russia/ India (any 1)

b) Egypt

c) Argentina

d) China/ Japan/ India/ Srilanka/ Egypt (any 1)

e) Srilanka/ Kenya/India/China (any 1) pg-44-46

5

### CIVICS

20. Individual response

2

21. i) A crime is considered to have been committed not only against the affected victims but against society as a whole.

ii) Eg. The case against the accused Laxman and his family was presented by the state. That is why the case was called state ( Delhi administration) vs Laxman Kumar and others. pg-73 2

22. a) Cheap labour b) longer hours of work, c) Poor housing facilities d) Cost cutting (with explanation) pg-126 2

23. Police, Public prosecutor, Defence lawyer, Judge + role of any one with explanation pg70,71&73 1+2=3

24. Communities that are numerically small in relation to the rest of the population.

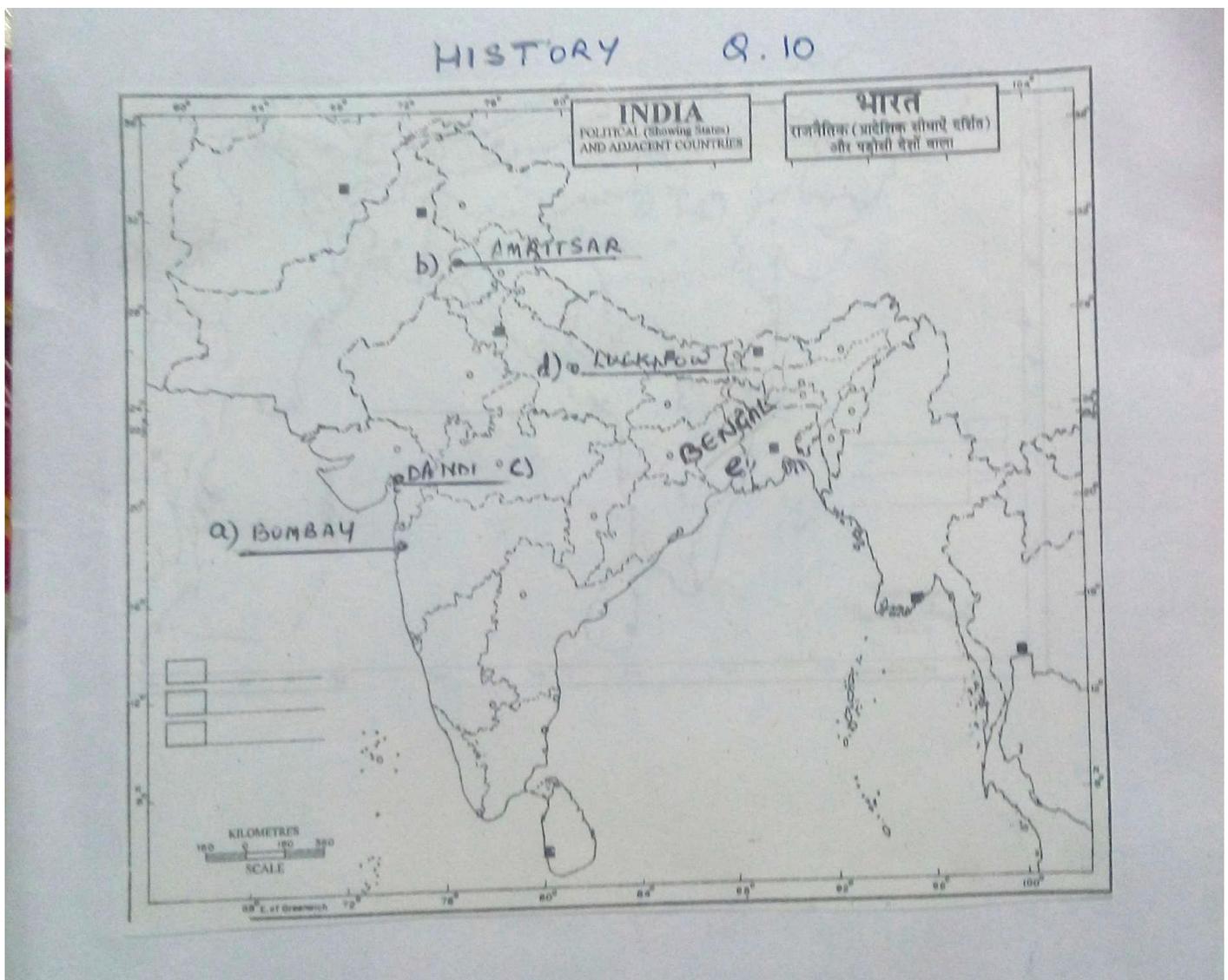
a) To protect them against the possibility of being culturally dominated by the majority

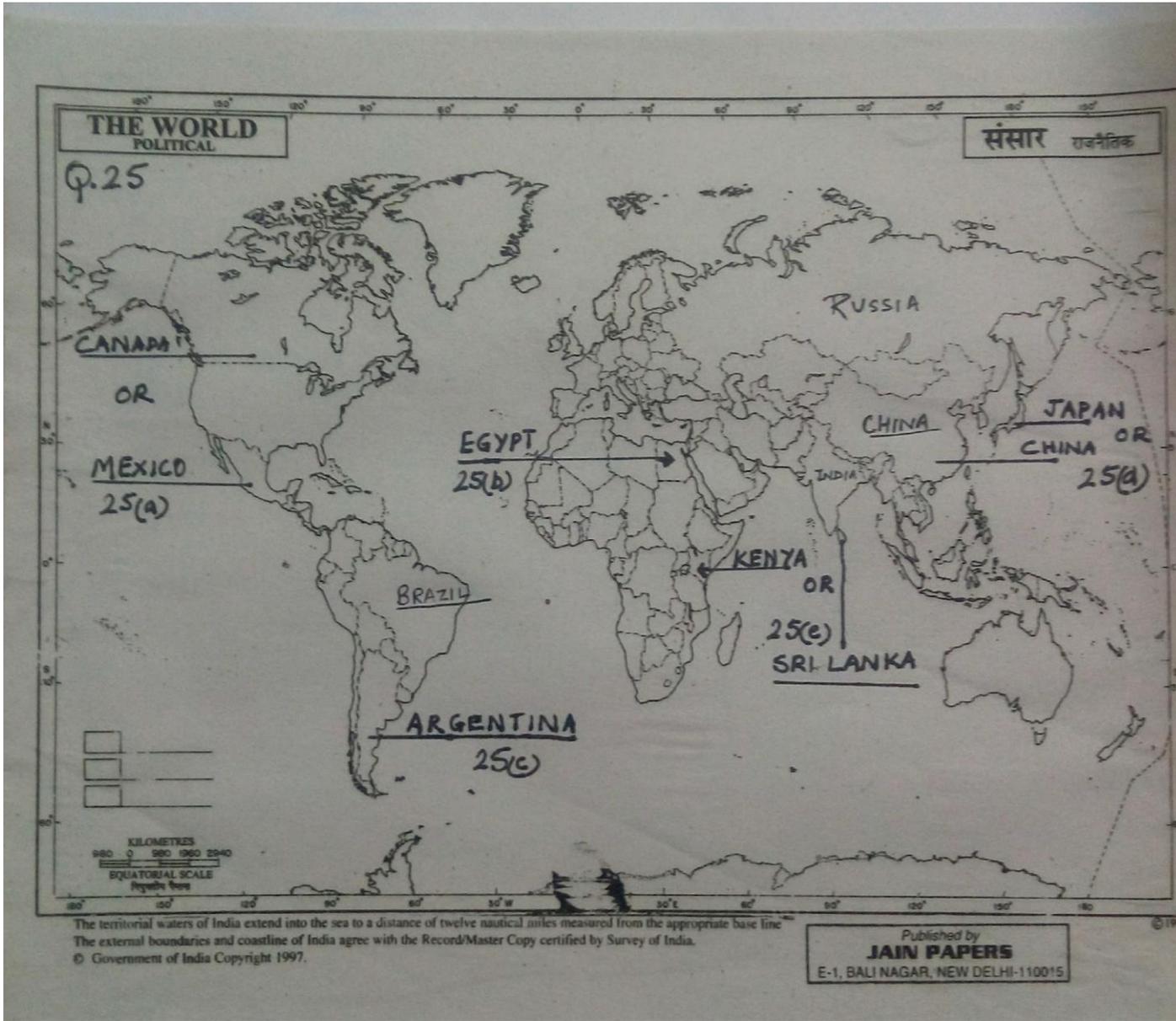
b) To protect them from any discrimination and disadvantage that they may face. Pg-87,88 (any other relevant point) 1+2=3

25. In 1984 there were very few laws protecting the environment in India, and then there was hardly any enforcement of these laws. The environment was treated as a free entity and any industry could pollute the air and water without any restrictions. Whether it was our rivers, air, groundwater-the environment was being polluted and the health of people disregarded.

Response of government-

- The Indian government introduced new laws on the environment
- The polluter was to be held accountable for the damage done to environment. The environment is something that people over generations will share, and it could not be destroyed merely for industrial development.
- The courts also gave a number of judgements upholding the right to a healthy environment as intrinsic to the Fundamental Right to Life. (any 2) Pg- 128 2+2=4





**MCQ (1X10=10)**

QUESTIONS	SET A	SET B	SET C
1	B	D	A
2	B	A & D	D
3	C	C	C
4	D	B	B
5	A	A	C
6	A	B	D
7	B	B	A
8	A	C	C

9	D	D	D
10	C	B	A