

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA**  
**First Term Examination (8 September 2023)**

Class VIII  
Subject - Social Science  
(Set - A)

**Time: 3hrs**

**M.M. 80**

**I) Choose and write the correct answer**

**(16×1=16)**

Q1. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for the future is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sustainable development    b) Resource conservation  
c) Resource development        d) Human Resource development

Q2. Which can be considered as an example of a natural resource?

- a) Railway tracks        b) Bridges    c) Sunlight    d) Roads

Q3. Use of land for different purpose of development such as agriculture, forestry, mining, housing etc is termed as

- a) Land conservation    b) Land use    c) Common property    d) Soil formation

Q4. These places are ideal for growing fruits

- a) Coniferous forests    b) Grasslands    c) Tropical Deciduous    d) Mediterranean forests

Q5. This is a cause of water scarcity

- a) Hydroelectricity    b) Overpopulation    c) Soilerosion    d) Landslides

Q6. Which is not a cold desert?

- a) Ladakh Desert    b) Gobi Desert    c) Patagonian Desert    d) Sahara Desert

Q7. The British thought surveys were important for

- a) Writing history    b) effective judgement    c) effective administration    d) none of these

Q8. Which of these tribes is from Central India?

- a) Mundas    b) Gonds    c) Oraons    d) Nagas

Q9. After the death of Alivardi Khan in 1756, who became the Nawab of Bengal?

- a) Murshid Kuli Khan    b) Sirajuddaulah    c) Mir Jafar    d) Mir Oasim

Q10. Where were the sons of Bahadur Shah Zafar Shot?

- a) India Gate    b) Rangoon    c) Kabuli Gate    d) Gate Way of India

Q11. The Tribals who reared goats and from Kashmir

- a) Bakarwals    b) Gaddis    c) Van Gujjars    d) Baigas

Q12. Representatives to the Parliament are chosen by the

- a) Rulers    b) People    c) Government    d) None of these

Q13. A law against the rights of people can be declared null and void by the

- a) Supreme Court    b) Constitution    c) Constituent Assembly    d) Peoples Movement

Q14. Fundamental Rights are :

- a) Basic rights for economic equality  
b) Basic rights that are necessary for human happiness  
c) Basic rights to keep people united  
d) Basic rights which enable each individual to realise his best

Q15. Questions to the Ministers without prior notice is made during the

- a) Parliament hour      b) Question hour      c) Zero hour      d) Working hour

Q16. The Indian Constitution came to effect on

- a) 26 January 1949      b) 29 Nov 1949      c) 10 March 1947      d) 26 January 1950

**II) Answer the following questions:**

**(10×3=30)**

Q1. In how many periods did James Mill divide the Indian history and on what basis? Name them.

Q2. Who were the three main officers of a district in British rule? Explain their duties.

Q3. What was the cause for the outbreak of the Santhal Rebellion?

Q4. Discuss three causes of Deforestation.

Q5. Distinguish between Community and Private land resources.

Q6. What do you understand by the three 'R's' technology?

Q7. Mention three measures that could be taken for land conservation.

Q8. What is Republic? How can we call India a Republic Nation?

Q9. What are the eligibility conditions for members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

Q10. Define : Constitution and Dowry.

**III) A) Answer in detail (Do any two):**

**(4×5=20)**

Q1. What was the impact of the revolt of 1857 on both the Indians and the British?

**OR**

Write the main features of the policy of subsidiary Alliance.

Q2. With the help of diagram explain soil profile.

**OR**

Make a flow chart to show the classification of resources and differentiate between Abiotic and Biotic resources.

**B) Do any two:**

Q3. Describe the different powers of the President of India.

Q4. Why do we need laws? How have laws worked towards bringing about changes in our society?

Q5. Enumerate the fundamental Right granted by the constitution and explain Right to Constitutional Remedies.

**IV) A) Read the Source and Answer the Following Questions:**

**(4×1=4)**

Resentment against the colonial policies of the British had been building up since the beginning of the 19th century in different parts of the country. In 1817, at Khurda — a small kingdom in South-east Odisha, a similar revolt of 1857 had taken place.

Khurda was a populous and well-cultivated territory at the beginning of the 19th century. Raja Birakishore Dev had to earlier give up the possession of four parganas, the superintendence of the Jagannath Temple and the administration of fourteen Princely States of the Marathas und Compulsion.

Mukunda Dev II, his son and successor, was greatly disturbed with this loss of fortune. During the Anglo Maratha conflict, he made negotiations with the British to get back his lost territories and the rights over the Jagannath Temple. But after the occupation of Odisha in 1803, the British did not oblige him with either.

Consequently, Mukunda Dev made alliances with other Chiefs of Odisha and gained secret support of the Marathas. Aided with this support, he tried to assert his rights by force but failed. He was deposed and his territories were annexed by the British. He was only given the rights of management of the Jagannath Temple, as compensation, with a grant amounting to a mere one-tenth of the revenue of his former estate. His residence was shifted to Puri. This unfair settlement resulted in outrage and gave way to a serious armed uprising in 1817.

- Q1. Where is Khurd and who ruled it? (1)
- Q2. Whose territories were annexed by British? (1)
- Q3. What possessions were given by Raja Birakishore Dev to Marathas? (2)

**B) Read the Source and Answer the Following Questions:**

**(4×1=4)**

Nearly eight years after the Constitution was amended to make education a fundamental right, the government today implemented a historic law to provide free and compulsory education to all Children in age group of 6-14 years.

The 86th Constitutional amendment making education a fundamental right was passed by parliament in 2002. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, a law to enable the implementation of the fundamental right was passed by Parliament last year. Both the Constitutional amendment and the new law came into force from today.

The new law makes it obligatory on part of the state governments and local bodies to ensure that every child get education in a school in the neighbourhood.

- Q1. What is right to education? (1)
- Q2. Which amendment was passed by parliament in 2002? (1)
- Q3. What does the new law implements? (2)

**IV) A) Mark on the given Map of India:**

**(3)**

- a) Delhi    b) Bareilly    c) Arrah

**B) Mark on the given Map of India:**

**(3)**

- 1) Wildlife Sanctuaries : Panchmani
- 2) Biosphere Reserves : Nilgiri
- 3) National Park : Kaziranga