

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

Class VIII
Subject - Social Science
(Set - B)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

I) Choose and write the correct answer

(16×1=16)

- Q1. Resources used carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called _____.
- a) Resource depletion b) Resource conservation
c) Resource pollution d) None of these
- Q2. Which of these is a mineral resource?
- a) Water b) Air c) Petroleum d) Wood
- Q3. The major factors of soil formation are the nature of parent rock and _____.
- a) Deforestation b) Soil Erosion c) Overgrazing d) Climatic factors
- Q4. The trees that shed their leaves in winters are called _____.
- a) Deciduous b) Coniferous c) Evergreen trees d) None of these
- Q5. Water covers _____ of the earth's surface
- a) 75% b) 70% c) 97% d) 3%
- Q6. The Giant Panda is a national treasure of which country?
- a) Russia b) China c) India d) Greenland
- Q7. Which treaty gave the Diwani to British?
- a) Treaty of Allahabad b) Treaty of Bombay c) Treaty of Bengal d) Treaty of Salbai
- Q8. What do you mean by Colonisation?
- a) Conquest of one country by another
b) Subjugating one country by another
c) Subjugation of two country by another country
d) None of these
- Q9. The tribals used this system for the essential items they required
- a) Barter b) Selling c) Buying d) Gathering
- Q10. The first Viceroy of India was
- a) Lord Curzon b) Warren Hastings c) Lord Cornwallis d) Lord Canning
- Q11. The British set up their first factory at
- a) Delhi b) Bengal c) Surat d) Bombay
- Q12. Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act was passed on
- a) 1990 b) 1994 c) 2019 d) 1989
- Q13. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
- a) Prime Minister of India b) President of India c) Vice-President of India d) All of these
- Q14. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in :
- a) 1986 b) 1985 c) 1988 d) 1989

Q15. The Constitution of India was adopted on

- a) 26th Nov 1949 b) 25th Nov 1949 c) 25th Oct 1949 d) 26th Nov 1950

Q16. Under which Amendment Act voting age change from 21 to 18 years in

- a) 1951 b) 1988 c) 1955 d) 1947

II) Answer the following questions:

(10×3=30)

Q1. What was the reason for the North – East uprising?

Q2. Why Indians could hardly apply for higher posts in the Civil Services?

Q3. What are Indigenous literary sources? Explain with examples.

Q4. Differentiate between evergreen trees and deciduous tree.

Q5. Write causes of soil erosion.

Q6. What is conversation? Why is it important?

Q7. Discuss some adaptation of the desert plants.

Q8. Differentiate between fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.

Q9. Describe the large-scale protest carried out by the student community in the 1990s.

Q10. Who is the head of the Central Civil Services and write a note on the role of Civil Service.

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

(4×5=20)

Q1. With the help of the examples explain how the British troops suppressed the various tribal movements.

OR

What role did newspaper and press play in the modern period? Explain with examples.

Q2. Define deforestation. Discuss causes of deforestation.

OR

Describe five practices of soil conservation.

B) Do any two:

Q3. List five fundamental duties of citizens mentioned in the Constitution?

Q4. Describe the role of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers with special reference to 'accountability'.

Q5. What is dissent? How has 'dissent' proved successful in the past in the government's going back on its decisions?

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

(4×1=4)

The Uprising began on 29 March 1817 at the Paiks attacked the police station and other government establishments at Banpur, killing men and taking away a large amount of government money. As Khurda

became the centre of the revolt, its ripples spread in different directions. The zamindars and ryots alike joined the Paiks with enthusiasm. A No-rent campaign was also started.

On 14 April 1817, Buxi Jagabandhu, leading five to ten thousand Paiks and men of the Kandh tribe seized Puri and declared the hesitant, Mukunda Dev II as their ruler. The priests of Jagannath Temple also supported the rebellions.

The British declared Martial Law and sent Major-General Martindell to control the situation. The king was captured and sent to prison in Cuttack with his son. Rewards were announced for the arrest of Buni Jagabandhu and his associates. In the ensuing operation, hundreds of Paiks were killed, and many fled away. Thus by May 1817, the uprising was mostly contained.

Buni Jagabandhu carried on the revolt outside Khurda with the help of the Raja of Kujung and his loyal Paiks until his surrender in May 1825. After his surrender, the British adopted a policy of 'leniency, indulgence and fore be a rance' towards the people of Khurda. The price of salt was reduced and necessary reforms were made in the police and the justice systems. Corrupt revenue officials were dismissed from service and former landholders were restored to their lands.

Q1. Which British officer was sent to control the situation in Puri? (1)

Q2. What policy was adopted by British to control the people of Khurda? (1)

Q3. What was the result of uprising? (2)

B) Read the Source and Answer the Following Questions:

(4×1=4)

According to the RTE Act, private schools have been instructed to reserve 25% of the seats for children belonging to the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. This is an effort made by the government to bridge the gap between the haves and have-nots. By doing this, the government seeks the children from the marginalised section, to be absorbed into the mainstream education system. Preference will be given to children whose family income is less than or equal to Rs. 1 lac per annum. The school have been instructed not to begin the admission process before the 25% seats reserved under RTE are filled. Any admissions made before that may be deemed void and cancelled.

To keep up with the changing times, we need flexibility in making and passing of laws. There are many laws that have come about due to a strong public opinion and intervention. Thus RTE act sucks to being about a positive change by providing education to children whose parents cannot afford to educate them.

Q1. How many seats have been instructed to reserve in private school for the under privileged children? (1)

Q2. What is the role of private schools in relation to Right to Education? (2)

Q3. What positive change does RTE wanted to bring? (1)

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

(3)

- a) Faizabad b) Meerut c) Jhansi

B) Mark on the given Map of India:

(3)

- 1) Biosphere Reserves : Manas
- 2) Wildlife Sanctuaries : Hazaribagh
- 3) National Park : Gir