

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PATIALA

Final Examination (28 February 2024)

Class VIII

Subject - Social Science

(Set - A)

Time: 3hrs

M.M. 80

I) Choose and write the correct answer

(16×1= 16)

Q1. Amar Jiban is the autobiography of

- a) Rokega Sakhawat Hossian b) Rassondari Devi c) Kadambani Baso d) Ramabai Ranade

Q2. Who set up the Mohammedan Anglo – Oriental college in Aligarh?

- a) Sayaji Rao Gaekwad (iii) b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Q3. He was the last Viceroy of Colonial India.

- a) Lord Louis Mountbatten b) Warren Hastings c) Lord Curzon d) Lord William Bentinck

Q4. The Non Aligned Movement was launched in

- a) Yugoslavia b) USA c) Egypt d) India

Q5. Which is not a human made resource?

- a) Solar panel b) Sunderban Delta c) Highway d) Wind mill

Q6. The leading producer of sugar cane in the world is

- a) Cuba b) Japan c) USA d) India

Q7. An example of public sector industry is

- a) BHEL b) Coir Industry of Kerala c) Dabur Industry d) Oil

Q8. The economically productive group of the population is

- a) Below 15 years b) Above 65 years c) Between 15 & 65 years d) None of them

Q9. What is the retirement age for the Chief justice of the high court?

- a) 60 years b) 65 years c) 62 years d) 68 years

Q10. Which article of the constitution gives the Right to Life?

- a) Article 14 b) Article 2 c) Article 21 d) Article 32

Q11. One of the private providers in power production is

- a) Tata Power b) Nuclear power
c) State Electricity Board d) National Hydro Electric Power Corporation

Q12. Which book was written by Sakhawat Hossain?

- a) Sultan's dream b) Fatwa c) Purdah d) Vlemas

A-1

Q13. Who translated Hindu Laws into English in the form of a book 'A code of Gentoo'?

- a) Nathaniel Halhed b) Asiatick c) Warren Hastings d) William Adams

Q14. Under which article constitution has guaranteed the 'Right to Life'?

- a) Article 21 b) Article 22 c) Article 20 d) Article 23

Q15. Currently the world-wide life expectancy for males is _____

- a) 62-7 years b) 63-7 years c) 62-8 years d) 62-4 years

Q16. What does shifting agriculture known in Mexico?

- a) MILPA b) LADANG c) JHUM d) ROCA

II) Answer the following questions:

(10×3=30)

Q17. Why Raja Ram Roy is called the maker of modern India?

Q18. Describe the role played by women to uplift the conditions of other women.

Q19. What was the common goal of all the protests that took place in various parts of India?

Q20. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Q21. Humans are the greatest resource. Describe with the help of an example.

Q22. What is commercial agriculture?

Q23. What are the functions of the Indian Judiciary?

Q24. What is the role of Public Prosecutor?

Q25. Write a note on 'Bharat Nirman'.

Q26. What is an industrial region?

III-A) Answer in detail

(4×5=20)

Q27. Differentiate between immigration and emigration.

OR

Why was the world population growing steadily before 1880?

Q28. What were the consequences of the 'divide and rule' policy of the British? Explain with the help of any two examples.

OR

What was HSRA? What was its involvement with the Simon Commission?

B) Do any two :

Q29. What is Green Revolution? Explain.

Q30. What is Multinational Company? Describe its advantages and disadvantages.

Q31. Why did Mahatma Gandhi introduce the 'Nai Talim' system?

Q32. Read the source and answer the following questions:

(4×1 = 4)

Here's how a case moves from a lower court to a higher court.

In 1988, Shiv Sagar was allotted a house by the government under government residence scheme. He started living there. He had a joint family, with two of his younger brothers too occupying the flat. A few years later in 1991, Shiv Sagar's younger brothers filed a civil suit against him claiming that the house is a joint property and so has to be divided among all the three. The trial court dismissed the claims of the brothers, who then appealed to the district court. In the meantime, Shiv Sagar filed a suit questioning the rights of his brothers in the property. The district court heard the claims and upheld Shiv Sagar's rights towards his house. The brothers moved the case to the high court which finally gave the verdict in favour of Shiv Sagar. It also imposed a fine on the two brothers for harassing Shiv Sagar.

- Q1. Does the high court act as an appellate court? (1)
- Q2. Where can we appeal against the lower court decision? (1)
- Q3. How a case moves from a lower court to a higher court? (2)

Q33. Read the source and answer the following questions:

(4×1 = 4)

Baroda

The new educational reforms were not implemented in states ruled by the Indian princes. However, the individual rulers took keen interest in educating their people. Sayajirao Gaekwad III (1863 – 1939) was the Maharaja of Baroda State (present-day Vadodara), and is notably remembered for reforming much of his state during his rule. Some of his praiseworthy tasks included bringing judicial, agricultural and social reforms in Baroda.

He played a key role in educational and social reforms. This included a ban on child marriage, provision of divorce, spread of education, development of Sanskrit, religious studies and women's education, as well as the encouragement of the fine arts. In 1907, he made primary education compulsory and free in Baroda. He established many institutions of higher learning, such as Baroda College and Kala Bhavan Technical Institute. The literacy rate in Baroda became higher than other British administered states. The number of government schools increased from none in 1871 to 2614 in 1945, educating over 300,000 students.

The Baroda College was developed into the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda by Pratap Singh Rao Gaekwad in 1949, as per the wishes of his grandfather, Sayajirao. Pratap Singh Rao also settled the 'Sir Sayajirao Diamond Jubilee and Memorial Trust' which still exists, and caters to the educational and other needs of the people of the former Baroda State.

- Q1. Why is the rule of Sayajirao Gaekwad III still remembered. (2)
- Q2. Mention some of the work done by him. (2)

Q34. Identify on the given Map of India

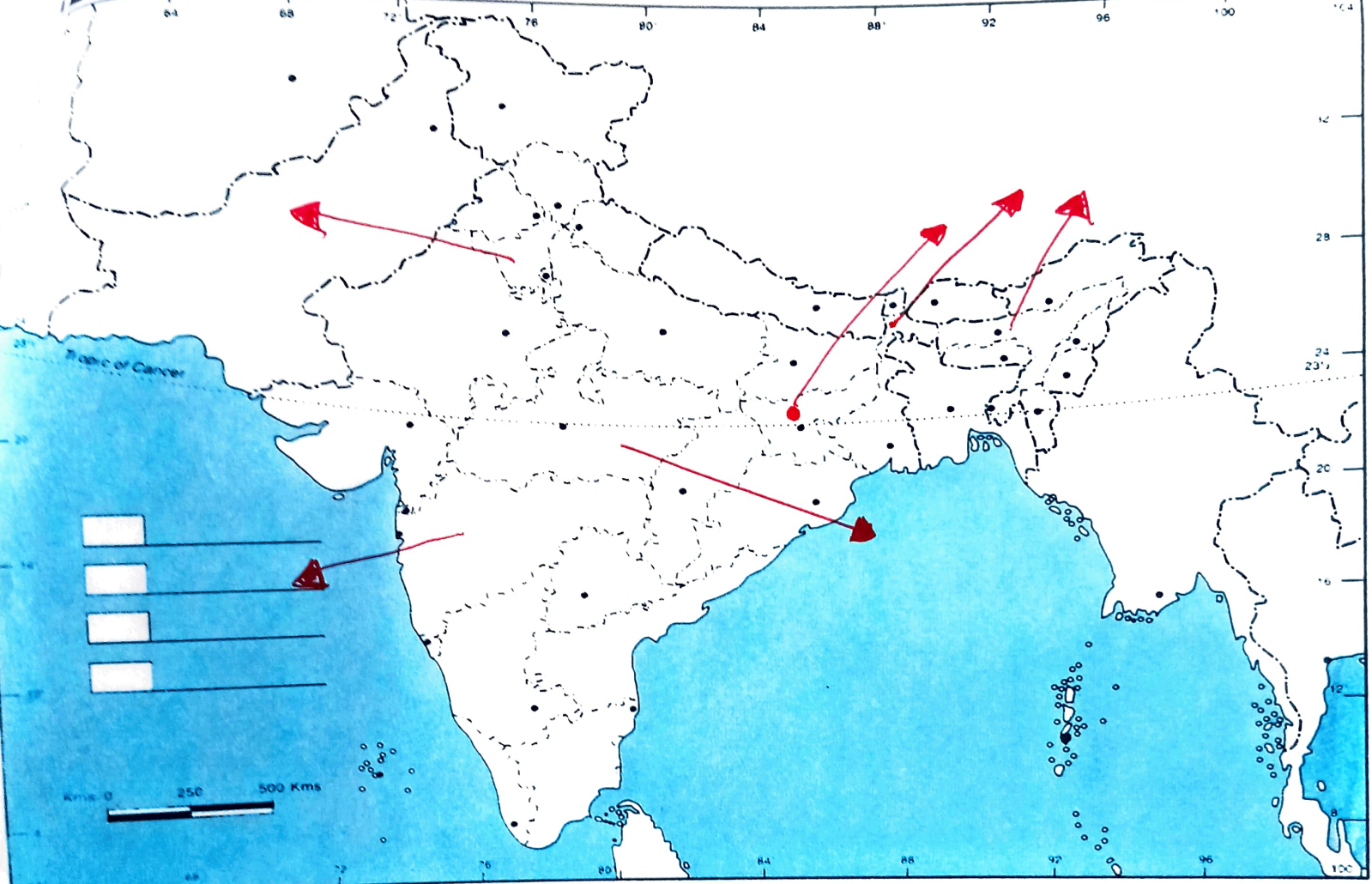
(6×1=6)

- Identify Wheat producing area
- Identify Cotton producing area
- Identify Tea producing area
- Identify Jute producing area
- Identify Iron and Steel industry
- Identify Textile industry

Set - A

INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Survey or General of India
2. The territorial water of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
3. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.
4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but has yet to be verified.
5. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun
6. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
7. The administrative Headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad.

**INDIAN MAP AGENCY
SHAHDRRA**

Name..... Class..... Roll No..... Teacher Signature.....

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