

Class - VIII

Subject - Social Science

10

1

(1)(a) The two metals that form brass are copper and zinc.

(b) Any two human factors that determine the utilization of land in a country are socio-economic development, population, industries, agriculture etc.

(c) Two sources of energy obtained from sedimentary rocks are ~~pet~~ petroleum (liquid) & natural gas (gaseous).

(d) Anthracite coal is known as the best quality of coal as:-

(i) 90% of Anthracite is made up of pure coal.

(ii) It produces very less amount of pollutants or no pollutants when burned and hence is safe for the environment.

(e) Delhi was centrally located and a capital like ~~at~~ Delhi would be a better administrative centre than Calcutta. The British were facing inconvenience in the administration <sup>at Calcutta</sup> and hence shifted to Delhi in 1911.

(g) ~~Two~~ <sup>The</sup> features of India's foreign policy are as follows:-

(i) Promotion of world peace

(ii) Non-Imperialism

(iii) Panchsheel

(iv) Non-colonialism

(v) Non-alignment

(f) Rajgopalachari was the second Governor-General of Independent India.

(h) The president of India would sanction money to the Central government out of the Contingency fund from which they can carry out rescue work in Uttarakhand.

(i) In case of internal armed rebellion, the National Emergency can be declared by the President of India

(j) Two examples of civil case:

(i) disputes between land-lord and tenants

(ii) Marriages

(iii) Constitutional Remedies

(iv) Property disputes etc.

(2) Extensive Agriculture

(i) Yield

(a) Extensive Agriculture has a low yield per hectare

(b) One or two crops are usually grown by the farmers. Ex:-  
corn, wheat, oilseeds.

(ii) Market

(a) This type of agriculture is done on large scale for selling in the global markets.

Intensive Agriculture

(i) Yield

(a) ~~Extensive~~ Intensive Agriculture has a ~~low~~ large yield per hectare

(b) ~~More than one~~ crop is grown by the farmers due to the fertile soil and a lengthy growing period  
Ex:- wheat, rice, pulses.

Market

(a) This type of agriculture is <sup>also</sup> done on a large scale but for selling in the local and national markets.

(b) Has proper storage facilities due to international trade and market.

(b) Storage facilities vary in such agriculture depending on the local, <sup>market</sup> and national trades.

### Mechnization

(a) The cost of labour is less as most of the work is done by machines and other agriculture implements.

(a) The cost of labour is more as the dependency on the machines is not like that in the extensive agriculture.

(3) 'The lithosphere consists of loose surface material called soil.' The soil mainly consists of two components :-

(a) The organic component

(b) The inorganic component

(a) i) The organic component consist of the dead and decaying parts of plants and animals. called as Humus.

It helps in enriching the fertility of the soil.

(b)(i) The inorganic component of the soil consists mainly of the minerals, <sup>and nutrients</sup> present in it, and, water and air that occupy some spaces in the soil.

#### (4) Generation of Hydroelectricity

(a) Hydroelectricity is generated in the Dams.

(b) The water is let to fall from a height.

(c) In a dam the water is stored in the pipes and the running water <sup>moves</sup> ~~turns~~ the blades located at the bottom of the pipes.

(d) These ~~p~~ blades when moved turn on the electrical generator and hence, this is how hydroelectricity is formed.

#### (5) Conservation of Resource and Energy Crisis.

Energy crisis is defined as the exhausting of the conventional sources of energy which is

caused due to the following factors:-

(i) The exhaustible sources of energy such as coal, petroleum, natural gas etc. take a large amount of time to get renewed i.e. millions of years.

(ii) Due to the population explosion in the recent years the dependency and rampant exploitation of these resources have increased.

(iii) These resources are unevenly distributed on the earth's surface and the utilization of these resources is more than their production.

(b) Shri Nanyana Guru

(i) He was a famous Hindu Saint and a social reformer.

(ii) He was born in the Ezhava Community of Kerala.

(iii) He opposed Brahmin Dominance, Caste System, untouchability and child marriage which were prevalent in the society.

(iv) He constructed alternate temples and preached for one god, one caste and one religion.

(v) He supported the 'Shuddhi Movement' and regarded that changing one's religion to end his / her suffering as a sinful act.

②

(7) The nineteenth and twentieth century marked the ~~begin~~ beginning of urbanization of Delhi under the British as:-

(i) Many authorities were set up for the development and expansion of Delhi, like the Delhi Development Authority, The Imperial Delhi Committee etc.

(ii) The trees were cut to stop the traffic trams and the proper supply of drinking water and sanitation alongwith widening of roads were done for its development

(iii) Many monuments such as the viceroys palace (Rashtrapati Bhavan), Circular Pillar Palace (Parliament), The Kingway (Rajpath), War memorial (India Gate) were constructed along with many beautiful gardens and parks.

③

(iv) The Delhi Development Authority also made a master plan for its growth and development.



(8) Yes, I agree with the statement that the "The British sowed the seeds of communal hatred and divided the two main religious communities in India."

Q. (16)

Two relevant incidents that occurred and was planned by the British Authority are :-

(i) Partition of Bengal in 1905 was a major incident in the history of India (as Bengal was divided into

(ii) The Muslims were encouraged to form an organisation of their own. So, in 1906 Aga Khan the religious head of muslim sect and Nawab Salimulla of Dhaka formed the muslim league. This was because the British was practising their Divide and Rule policy.

(ii) The morley-minto reforms act of 1909 provided the muslims with a separate electorate (representative). The moderates and radicals were against it as it could hamper Hindu-

5

## Muslim unity.

Q. (16) (a) The growth rate of population was positive between 1991 to 2001 as the population has increased in the given time period.

(b) The growth rate of population was lowest in 1951 and highest in the year 2011.

(c) The three reasons for the increasing growth of population in India are as follows :-

(i) The no. of births ~~is~~ is more than the no. of deaths. Hence, as the birth rate is more than the death rate ~~there~~ there is increase in population.

(ii) The rate of in-migration is more than the rate of out-migration and hence, the population is increasing.

(iii) Every 6<sup>th</sup> person the planet is an Indian.

(iv) Due to a lot of employment opportunities, industrial and agriculture growth, Health and education

facilities, people are attracted towards India and hence settle there.

### (17) Conservation of ~~the~~ Water

It has become very essential for us to conserve water because

- (i) Water is an indispensable resource.
- (ii) The availability of fresh water varies from place to place and its distribution is uneven.
- (iii) Low rainfall in certain regions causes droughts and severe famines where as high rainfall causes floods.
- (iv) The industries are polluting the river water by ~~through~~ releasing the industrial wastes in them.

### Methods for the conservation of water

- (a) Planting of trees or Afforestation reduces the surface run-off of water.

- (b) Dams must be constructed on rivers to prevent floods
- (c) Water fixtures and sensor taps must be installed in the public areas.
- (d) By reusing the water for watering plants and cleaning.
- (e) By providing awareness and sensitizing people about the conservation of water.

### (9) Dual System of Government (1765 - 1772)

- (i) The dual system of government started in Bengal after the British got the Divani - the right to collect the revenue from Bengal.
- (ii) Under this system the Nawab looked after the administration while the British took care of revenue and judiciary.
- (iii) This provided immense power and wealth to the British.
- (iv) In 1770 a famine struck Bengal in which thousands of people died in hunger as the Nawab didn't have any resources.
- (v) The British also ignored the affected ones.

(10) The Prime Minister of India has a important role in the government ~~is~~ and is known as its head. The main functions of the Prime Minister are as follows:-

(i) He/she acts as a link between the President, ~~and~~ the cabinet and the council of ministers.

(ii) He supervises and presides over the meetings of the cabinet.

(iii) He/she ~~assists~~ assists the President in making important appointments such as the Auditor General of India. The chairman of UPSC.

(iv) He/she also advises the President in electing the members of the council of ministers.

(v) His/Her decision is respected in the government and the country.

(11) (i) First a legislative proposal for the bill is given in both the house of the parliament.

(ii) If the difference <sup>in opinion</sup> arises in both the houses then a joint meeting is called and the votes are taken.

(iii) A joint meeting can only be called if it is not a money bill or an amendment bill.

(iv) After the bill has been passed by both the Houses it is then sent to the president of India for his/her consent.

(v) If the bill is approved it becomes a law.

(12) The vice president is elected by the council of ministers among its members by the same way as the President that is Proportional Representation of Single Transferable Vote system.

(B) The two main functions that he/she performs are as follows:-

(i) He/she is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha and conducts its meetings and proceedings.

(ii) He/she can maintain the law and decorum of the house.

(iii) If there is vacancy in the post of president due to impeachment, sudden death, etc. the vice-president has to perform the duties of the president till six months till the new election is held.

(14) The prevention of atrocities act of 1989 was passed to protect the interests of SC/ST and to punish those who were against or discriminated against them.

(i) doing mischief with fire.

(ii) forcing a member of SC/ST to eat or drink any obnoxious substance.

(iii) ~~Dispossessing~~ Dispossessing a member of SC/ST from his/her land.

(iv) Forcing them to vote or to vote a particular candidate.

(2)

The <sup>list</sup> above <sup>is</sup> the four offences punishable under this act.

(15) The five factors that have contributed to the growth of Bengaluru as an IT city of India are as follows:-

(i) It has a warm and favourable climate for its residents and people.

(ii) The employees at IT companies are well-educated, specialized in science and technology and are able to communicate in English and

hence are a source of good management and cheap labour.

(iii) After the Independence of India it has become famous for engineering colleges and education.

(iv) As a result it is also a leading producer in produces many machines, electrical engines, motors and software.

(v) Many IT companies including foreign like Motorola and Indian companies like Infosys and Wipro have set up their units

(vi) Therefore, Bengaluru has emerged as an IT city of India

(18) The developments in the final phase of freedom struggle till 1945 are as follows:-

(i) The government of India act of 1935 was passed to appease the people but the reforms had no change in the control of power and hence the muslim league and the congress revolted against it.

(ii) During the second world in 1939, the British forced India into it for it's own selfish.



- demands and Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to force the congress into joining the second world war.
- (iii) The congress was later <sup>after the failure of Cripps Mission</sup> banned, and the army and the police were ordered to suppress the revolts of the people.
- (iv) Gandhiji feared that Japan would attack British Possessions in India and hence started the Quit India movement on 8 August 1942.
- (v) Thousands of people including Gandhiji were arrested and put in Jail. His message of Do or Die gave inspiration to the other Indians.
- (vi) During this time Subash Chandra Bose also became a prominent leader. He united with the enemies of the British to throw British out of India.
- (vii) His saying "Give me blood and I will give you freedom" gained a lot of momentum.
- (viii) He was later also given the charge of the Indian army.
- (ix) later, according to the Mountbatten plan India was divided into India and Pakistan.

(20) (i) Subsidiary Alliance was one of British ways to establish and expand their ~~India~~ empire in India in which the British would provide military assistance to the Indian rulers in exchange of paying for the army maintenance.

(ii) Doctrine of lapse was another policy in which the king had to give the throne to a natural heir and if not succeeded the kingdom will go under the British provinces.

(iii) The British also fought many wars with the French between 1746 to 1763 which are known as the Carnatic wars to get port settlements and trading centres.

(iv) They also fought many wars with the Marathas, Sikhs and the rulers of Mysore. Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan between (1757-1799 (Mysore wars)).

(v) They formulated many alliances and policies with the Indian rulers but broke them after some time and went against the rulers to expand their territory.

(21) i) Lok Adalats have been set up in India to provide speedy and inexpensive justice to the people of India as the process of getting justice is out of a common man's reach.

ii) Lok Adalats were also set up to solve many ~~com~~pending cases in the various parts of the country and give justice to the aggrieved party.

b) i) The Lok Adalats are headed by a retired judge.

ii) The people have to fight for their own justice and appeal for themselves or against the victims. An advocate <sup>can't</sup> do this Lok Adalat.

iii) No investigation is done nor the suspects are analyzed. The disputes are solved socially by developing sympathetic approach, forgiving or by asking for forgiveness or pardon.

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(22) The Other Backward Classes ~~are~~ identified by the Second Board of Backward Classes under B.P. Mandal. The communities other than the SC/ST are considered as the Other Backward Classes.

We can identify them as:-

- (i) The part of the society which are discriminated by the upper castes.
- (ii) They are the people who are not able to attain the provisions or facilities of the <sup>Government</sup> ~~Constitutions~~ and live on their menial occupations in the outer edge <sup>of society</sup>.
- (iii) They are not able to attain the fruits of the development and hence live in poor and underdeveloped regions of the country.

(4)

(23) The union parliament of India is considered as the most powerful legislative institution of India as :-

- a) (i) It provides and safeguards the constitutional policies and hence is a powerful legislative institution.
- b) (ii) It consists of the President of India and ~~two~~ the two-houses that is the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.  
house of
- c) (iii) The Lok Sabha is also known as the ~~the~~ People's House and is the lower house.
- d) (iv) The Rajya Sabha is known as the Council of States and is the upper house.
- e) (v) These houses produce bills and help in the governance of the country by providing special provisions for the oppressed.
- f) (vi) This governing body helps in bringing the minorities into national mainstream.
- g) It provides 'the right to vote' in which the citizens of India 18 years or above are able to take part in the political process of the country.

(19) i) The Indian democracy has proved that it can survive on its own without the dependency of the British or any other class.

ii) The other people had doubts whether India will be able to process as a single unified country due to its diversities in language, culture and tradition.

iii) India has been successful in the fields of agriculture development, traditional arts and crafts, science, education and ~~the~~ literacy and the industrial developments.

iv) The Indian Democracy has been able to access and solve the problems of the common people.

v) It has emerged as one of leading exporters, of textiles, minerals, mechanics, food supplies etc. as the democracy provided opportunities to the oppressed classes to modify the human skills by providing better education facilities.

vi) The Indian democracy has also promoted peace instead of wars.

(13) The supreme court of India is known as the guardian of the Indian constitution due to the following reasons:-

(a) It protects the fundamental rights of the people of the oppressed classes and gives them justice

(b) It solves many cases such as civil and criminal cases, cases related to death punishment, cases related to the constitutional remedies etc. and provides relief to the aggrieved party.

(3) (c) Any law passed by the government is considered null and void and ~~is~~ doesn't lie in accordance with the constitution ~~based~~ ceases to force.

(d) It also has the power of judicial review that is the supreme court can supervise or ~~is~~ transfer itself to any case which interprets the constitution and requires special supervision for it.

21

Roll No. (अनुक्रमांक) \_\_\_\_\_  
Map for Question No. 24 (प्र.सं. 24 के लिए मानचित्र)







