

Social - Science

Q.No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	TOTAL
MARKS obtained	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	3	3	7	3	3	5	5	5	5	69	
Q.No.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
MARKS obtained	5	3	3																						11	

Q. NO.	Marks Obtained
Ans - 1	
	Metallic Minerals
1.	They are hard substances and have a natural shine or lustre.
2.	The metals extracted from metallic minerals can be moulded into any shape.
3.	For e.g. Feepal & non-ferrous minerals like iron, etc.
	Non-Metallic Minerals
	They are lighter than metallic minerals and generally don't have a shine or lustre.
	They cannot be moulded into any shape.
	For e.g. industrial and building materials like sandstone, etc.

Ans. 2. On the basis of ownership, Tata Iron and Steel Company falls under Private Sector. (1)

Ans. 3. Veerabalingam Kandukuri is considered as the prophet of Andhra Andhra Pradesh. (1)

Ans. 4. Rowlatt Act of 1919 empowered the British to put Indian people in jail without a trial. (1)

Ans. 5. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari was the first and last person to become the Governor-General of free India. (1)

Ans. 6. The subjects which were not included in National State and Concurrent List and arise with the passage of time come under the Union and the Parliament can make laws on them. These are called residuary subjects. For ex. Computer software and hardware. (1)

Ans. 7. The following Courts are included in the Subordinate Courts:
1. Civil Courts (for ex. District Courts)
2. Criminal Courts (for ex. Court of Sessions Judge) (1)

The term 'Creamy Layer' refers to the relatively wealthier and better education members of the backward communities in India. It is argued that they shouldn't receive the benefits of Reservation and other welfare schemes.

Majority of people in India are still backward - educationally and economically. These victims of backwardness compose of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (ST's) and, Other Backward Classes (OBC's) and no minority groups. These are the marginalised groups in India.

- Soil conservation means prevention of soil from being washed. The following methods should be followed for soil conservation:
 - Afforestation is the process of planting more and more trees. It helps to reduce the surface runoff and binds the soil.
 - Mass of trees and shelter belts are planted in desert regions to protect fields from wind erosion.
 - Grazing by animals must be checked. The free movement of animals has should be restricted like sheep and goat.
 - Harder crops should be raised.

Ques. What is plantation? Is it a large farm or a estate usually located in tropical and sub-tropical country where cultivation of crops is done for selling in distant markets rather than local consumption.

It is the best type of commercial farming in hot and humid regions of world because:

- (i) It is a well-organised system of agriculture wherein single crop farming is practised.
- (ii) Under this system benefit of a single crop is obtained continuously for several years.
- (iii) It requires scientific methods of farming, huge capital investment, mechanized means of transport and skilled but low cost labour in large number.
- (iv) Rubber, coffee and tea are grown.

Ques. 12

Ans. The size of industries depend upon capital input, number of labourers employed and value of production. The three different categories under size of industries are:

1. Cottage or Household Industry

- (i) It is the smallest industrial unit.
- (ii) In cottage industries the craftsman work at his own.

(iii) Examples of cottage industry are potters, blacksmiths, etc.

Small Scale Industry

- (i) It is an extended form of cottage industries.
- (ii) manufacturing is done by machines in addition to manual work.
- (iii) It requires small machines driven by power, less capital investment and less human labour. The raw material is taken from outside if not available locally and sold in open markets through traders.

Large Scale Industry

- (i) It is the largest industrial unit which requires heavy machinery driven by power.
- (ii) It requires wide varieties of raw materials, huge capital investment and work force to manufacture the final product.
- (iii) like iron and Steel industry, etc.

Hence sex ratio is declining in India due to following reasons:

1. Preference for male child due to social, economic and religious reasons.

2. Neglect of female children during childhood, is largely responsible for female mortality.

3. Infant mortality rates are higher among girls than in boys due

iv. Promoted sterilization tests, in spite of ban, continued large scale practice of female foeticide.

Finally the following changes were made in Administration of India after the Revolt of 1857:

- a. East India Company's rule ended with Queen Victoria's proclamation on November 1, 1858. She assumed the title of Empress of India.
- b. A Secretary of State was appointed by the British Parliament to look after the governance of country with help of a council.
- c. The Governor-General was given the title of Viceroy—the representative of British Council.
- d. The army was reorganised and policy of ruthless conquest and annexation was given up.

v. The socio-religious reform movements brought remarkable changes in the Indian Society and religion like:

1. The caste system and various other social evils were eradicated from the society. The Hindu-Muslim unity strengthened.
2. The Indian removed the castes and casteism formation of

- (i) There was a cultural awakening. There was rapid development in fields of art, science and literature.
- (ii) There was a remarkable improvement in status and education of women. Laws were enforced to curb social evils.
- (iii) English education produced a middle class of doctors, lawyers, journalists, scientists and teachers. This enlightened and educated class played a crucial and constructive role in progress of India.
- (iv) Printing Press played an important role in mobilising public opinion.

LOK SABHA

Financial Powers

- A money bill can be introduced in Lok Sabha.
- An amendment bill regarding financial matters can be presented in Lok Sabha.
- They can make recommendations in money bills and have more effective control over executive.

Therefore, regarding financial

RAJYA SABHA

Financial Powers

- A money bill cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha.
- An amendment bill regarding financial matters cannot be introduced in Rajya Sabha.
- If Rajya Sabha makes a recommendation regarding a money bill, Lok Sabha may or may not accept it.

Ans-2) The Prime Minister is the pivot of Government and the entire administration revolves around keeping He/She enjoys following powers:

1. To form a Council of Ministers.
2. To preside over the meeting of Cabinet Ministers as well as Council of Ministers.
3. To coordinate working of various departments.
4. To advise the President in appointment of an important appointments or posts like Chairman of U.P.S.C., Auditor General of India, Ambassadors, etc.
5. To advise the President to prorogue or summon or dissolve Lok Sabha before expiry of its normal term.
6. To act as a link between the President and Council of Ministers.

Ans-3) Tribals or natives of the land (Adivasi, vani = dweller) were traditionally dependent upon forests for food, clothing and shelter.

We are still ignorant about their way of life, suffering and their contribution in enriching the rich culture of India.

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let us take an example of Bishnois, a tribal community of Rajasthan. They have contributed to protection of wild life and environment in following manner:

1. The preservation of vegetation and animals has been a religion to them since the fifteenth century.

2. Their spiritual mentor Jambeshwaraji formulated the 29 tenets (20) + Noi (9). This is origin of their name.

These tenets are related to personal hygiene, maintaining good public health, healthy social behaviour and worshipping of God.

3. Eight tenets direct them to preserve bio-diversity and encourage animal husbandry. Their religion ban

4. Their religion bars animal killing, felling trees and directs them to preserve biodiversity life in all forms and conservation.

5. Mr. Bishan Singh Bishnoi ~~and communists~~ live in harmony with nature, instead of exploiting it. They have contributed more to the environment than the entire country put together.

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A&B (ii) The government has launched various schemes and programmes for the upliftment of weaker sections of society such as:

1. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

- (i) It's primarily a welfare housing scheme for backward section.
- (ii) Under this scheme, the houses are distributed among needy and poor sections of society and pay a subsidy on loan is provided by Central Government thereby making housing affordable.
- (iii) Special preference is given to SC/ST's, women and senior citizens in allotment of houses.

2. Stand-UP India Scheme

- (i) This scheme is launched to promote entrepreneurship among Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and women.
- (ii) It provides a composite loan for setting up a new enterprise between 10 lakh rupees and one crore.

3. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)

- Under this Income Declaration Scheme, the government would mobilise the money for meeting and fulfill utilising it to meet fulfill the needs and expectation of poor sections of society.

Ans 20 Topo - The formation of soil is affected by following factors:

1. The Topography

(i) Topographic variations such as mountains, plateaus and plains affect the thickness of soil cover.

(ii) On mountains, where slopes are steep, soil cover is thin and shallow.

(iii) On the other hand, it is deep and thick under gentle slopes.

Even within mountains, the river valleys have a thick and deep soil cover.

(iv) Soil cover is always thick under the plains.

(v) For example, the soil covered under Northern plains is thicker as compared to the soil cover under the Himalaya.

2. The Climate

(i) Climate is an important factor affecting the rate of soil formation.

(ii) In areas of extreme temperature and high rainfall, rocks easily get weathered and results in quick formation of soil.

(iii) In Rajasthan, due to extreme temperature difference in day and nights, the rocks expand and contract and get disintegrated into smaller pieces and soil is formed.

(iv) In areas of high rainfall, the soluble rock particles get dissolved and washed away by the running ^{rain} water.

(v) Thus, this affects soil formation.

Ans - 2) Literacy rate is the percentage of population that can read and write in a certain country.

It is an important indicator of the socio-economic strength of a country as:

1. It varies from country to country, and from rural to urban areas. It is generally more among male population than female population and more in urban population than rural population.
2. The population of a country is its real wealth. Literate individuals make use of country's resources.
3. The population which is educated is an asset rather than a liability. It helps in the socio-economic development of a country.
4. ~~Literate~~ Population can become capital if investment is made in education, health and skill development. Thus, investment in human capitals yields the highest return.
5. It is obvious that if individuals are literate or educated, they will take nation to greater heights and establish an ^{socio-economic} egalitarian society. This would in turn increase the strength of a country.
6. The more is the literacy rate in a country, the more is the country advanced and developed.

Ans - 23 Railways in India made its beginning on April 6, 1853. The first train ran over a stretch of 21 miles from Bombay to Thane. It had 14 carriages and 400 guests (1).

- The Britishers introduced Railways with following perspectives
1. **Commercial Advantage:** The railways collected raw materials from field and mines and sent them to ports to be transported to Britain to feed the British industries.
 2. **Political safeguarded:** The British could safeguard their possessions in different parts of country to enable quick movement of armed forces and administrative convenience.
 3. **Defence aspect:** Most importantly, the Railways helped the British Defense force to counter the military attacks of other imperialist countries, who were trying to expand their influence.
 4. **Investment of surplus income:** Railways opened a new area where surplus investment earned huge profits.

Ans - 24 Mahatma Gandhi started took over the leadership of the Indian National Congress after the First World War (1914-18). He launched various powerful mass movements such as:

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1. NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT (1920-22):

- (i) Gandhi believed that the British rule had established and survived in India with cooperation of Indians. If Indians refused to cooperate, the British rule would collapse and swaraj would come.
- (ii) The Congress Session in Nagpur in December 1920 ratified of Gandhi's call for Non-Cooperation - not to cooperate with the Government.
- (iii) The movement was directed against the British, & of Punjab and Turkey.
- (iv) People took up several activities like boycott of government offices, schools, colleges, courts, bonfires of foreign goods and protests and strikes all over the country.
- (v) Though the movement was withdrawn prematurely, it was successful in giving it a national character to the freedom struggle. People whole heartedly participated in it.

2. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (1930-34):

- (i) The British had the monopoly on salt production and they banned production of salt by Indians so that they could sell it at high rates as there won't be any competition to the salt made in Liverpool.
- (ii) On March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi began his epic Dandi March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.
- (iii) He was accompanied by 78 supporters who made salt with sea water and broke the law.

- (iii) It was an open challenge to the British.
- (iv) It became Second Mass Movement as poor students boycotted foreign class and picketed shops selling foreign goods; farmers refused to pay taxes and foreign goods were burnt. The movement was led in North-West Frontier.
- (v) The British Province by Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- (vi) The British resorted to violence to suppress the movement. Gandhiji and prominent leaders of Congress were arrested.

Ans-25 The President is an integral part of Parliament though he/she is not a part of either House. ^{He/She} has following legislative powers.

1. The President can prorogue, summon or address the Lok Sabha Parliament. Each year, the first session of Parliament begins with her/his address.
2. He or she can dissolve the Lok Sabha before expiry of its normal term on the advise of Prime Minister of India.
3. No bill, passed by both Houses of Parliament becomes a law without his/her consent.
4. Prior approval of President is necessary for introducing a money bill in Lok Sabha.
5. The President nominates 12 distinguished personalities from fields of sports, literature, etc. He/she has the power to nominate the members of Anglo-Indian Community if not adequately represented.

Ans - 25) Public Interest Litigation was the concept devised by Supreme Court of India. Under PIL, any person whether affected or not, can write an ordinary letter or a postcard, drawing the attention of Supreme Court or High Court towards matter of serious public importance. If the court is convinced that it is a matter of Public Importance, the courts decides and settles the case.

It holds significance in Indian Judiciary as:

1. majority of people in India are poor and illiterate. Justice is a remote dream for them. They cannot even think of going to Courts. Therefore PIL is helpful to them.
2. PIL is a novel idea. It helps the poor, ignorant and illiterate.
3. The success story of many PILs have encouraged people to initiate more and more PILs for matters of Public employment.
4. It seems like that PIL has served the purpose for which it was devised.
5. It has set right a number of wrongs committed by individuals or a group of people.
6. It brings legal aid to millions of poor, ignorant and illiterate people of the country.

A Ans-27(I) /

A - Brazil

B - India

C - Marked on Map using ▲ symbol attached alongwith
(Chile) in South America

Ans-28 / (I) (A) Maharashtra

(B) Tamil Nadu

(C) Amritsar has been marked on Map attached alongwith

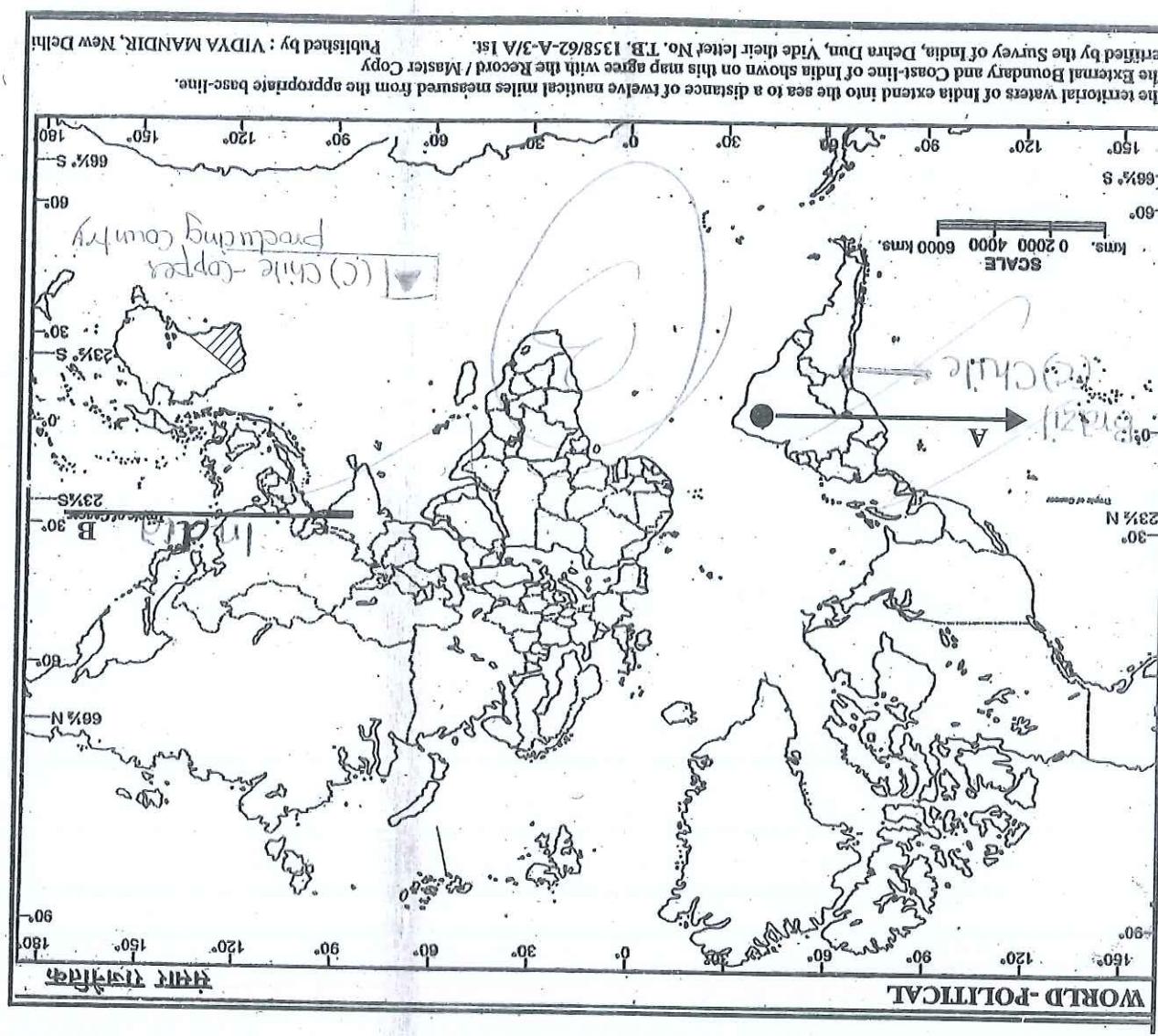
Map for Question No.

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Name MEHUL VARSHNEY Class 8th-C Roll No. 25

Name कक्षा अनुक्रमांक

Q. 27 Map



MEHUL VARSHNEY Class 8th-C Roll No. 20713

कक्षा अनुदानांक

Map

प्रश्न संख्या 28 मानचित्र

