
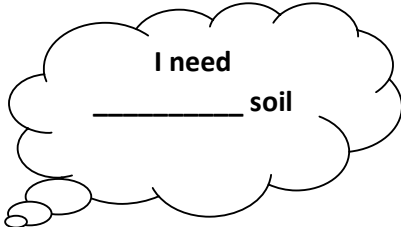
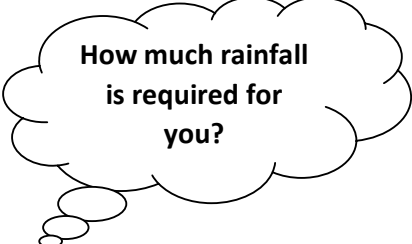
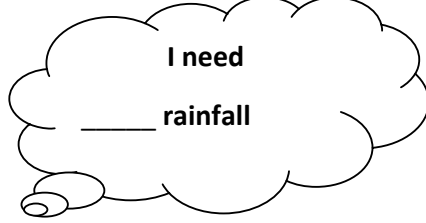


iv) Complete the following interview between Rani and Rice.

Rani	Rice
	i) 
	ii) 

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a) i) Alluvial and Clayey | ii) low rainfall |
| b) i) Loamy | ii) low rainfall |
| c) i) Alluvial and clayey | ii) Heavy rainfall |
| d) i) Loamy | ii) Low rainfall |

v) What is immigration?

- a) when a person enters a new country
- b) when a person leaves a country
- c) people living in unit area of the earth surface
- d) when world's population reaches 1 billion

vi) Ostracise means-

- i) To boycott an individual or a group socially.
 - ii) To express views strongly
- a) Only i b) Only ii c) Both i and ii d) None of these

vii) **Assertion (A)** – Sometimes, the government provides incentives like subsidised power, lower transport cost and other infrastructure so that industries may be located in backward areas.

Reason (R) – Industrialisation often leads to development and growth of towns and cities.

- a) A and R both are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A and R both are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true R is False
- d) A is false R is True

viii) What will be the expanded form of PIL?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Public Institution Liberation | b) Public Interest Limited |
| c) Private Interest Litigation | d) Public Interest Litigation |

Q.2 Fill in the blanks with correct word:**(1x7=7)**

- i) Education in English crippled Indians and distanced them from their own social surroundings. This made them “strangers in their own lands”. This statement was passed by
- ii) Brahmo Samaj was founded by _____.
- iii) Fill in the blanks with appropriate sectors against the column given in match the following –

.....	TISCO
Public sector	Hindustan aeronautics Ltd
Joint sector	Maruti Udyog Ltd
.....	Anand Milk Union Ltd
Cottage industry	Basket weaving

- iv) The number of years that an average person can expect to live is called as _____.
- v) _____ is known as the father of Indian Constitution.
- vi) _____ is the power of Judiciary to strike down particular laws passed by the parliament.
- vii) _____ is the commercial rearing of Silkworms.

Q.3 Define the following.**(1x5=5)**

- i) Vernacular
- ii) Sovereign
- iii) Pisciculture
- iv) Confront
- v) Secularism

Q.4 Answer the following.**(2x5=10)**

- i) Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?
- ii) What were different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?
- iii) Fill in the blank with appropriate words-

Base	Public	Private
Aim	?	Profit making
Ownership	Government	?

- iv) Discuss the role of any two factors influencing population change.
- v) List two fundamental rights in the constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals.

SECTION – B (Subjective)

Q.5 Answer the following in 50-60 words. (ANY SEVEN) (3x7=21)

- i) Read the following extract and answer the questions given below.

An argument for European knowledge.

Wood's Despatch of 1854 marked the final triumph of those who opposed Oriental learning. It stated:

We must emphatically declare that the education which we desire to see extended in India is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved arts, services, philosophy, and literature of Europe, in short, European knowledge.

- a) When did Wood's Despatch come in light?
b) What type of education did the Despatch want to extend in India? Why?
- ii) What is shifting agriculture? Mention any 2 disadvantages of it.
iii) Which are the main factors that influence the location of an industry? (Any 3)
iv) Why does a democratic country need Constitution?
v) Differentiate between Criminal Law and Civil Law in any three points.
vi) Why do you think Independent Judiciary is necessary to carry out some functions?
vii) What is marginalisation? Why did Ratnam used the law of provision of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989?
viii) Why were people dissatisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s?

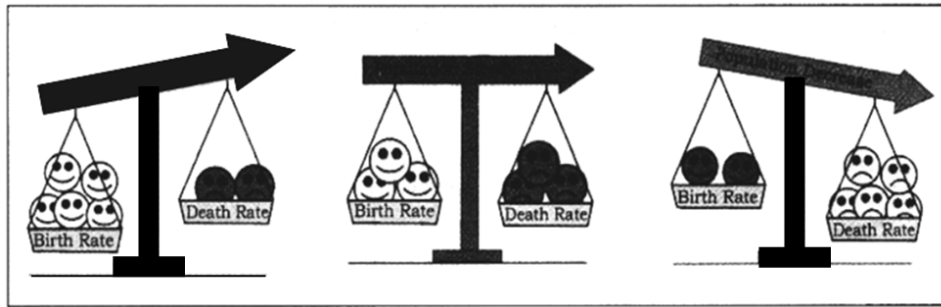
Q.6 (A) Read the following extract and answer the following questions.

Union Carbide was an American Company which had a factory in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India, which produced pesticides. At midnight on 2nd December, 1984, methyl-isocyanides – a highly poisonous gas – started leaking from the factory plant. Within three days, more than 8,000 people were dead. Hundreds of thousands were maimed. Most of those exposed to the poison gas came from poor, working-class families. There are nearly 50,000 people today who are too sick to work. Among those who survived, many developed severe respiratory disorders, eye problems and other disorders. Children developed peculiar abnormalities.

The Bhopal disaster is frequently cited as the world's worst industrial disaster.

- i) What was the reason for the Bhopal Gas tragedy? (any one) (1)
ii) In what way was the Government responsible for the Bhopal gas tragedy? (1)
iii) What was the after effect of Bhopal gas tragedy? (any two) (2)

(B) Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions.



Questions-

- i) When does population increase? (1)
- ii) When does the population decrease? (1)
- iii) When is the population steady? (1)
- iv) What is natural growth rate? (1)

Q.7 Answer the following in 60-80 words. (5x3=15)

- i) Write a short note on E.V Ramaswami Naiker.
- ii) Who were the moderates? How did they propose to struggle against British rule?

OR

Write about Quit India Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

- iii) What is meant by industry? Which is industry often referred to as the backbone of modern industry and explain with at least three examples why?

OR

What measures can be taken to reduce the risk of Industrial disaster?

SECTION – C (Map based questions)

Q.8 (I) Three places A, B and C have been marked on the given outline map of India, Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. **(1x3=3)**

- A) The place where a police station with 22 policemen was put into fire by the revolutionaries.
- B) The place where the important agreement took place between Indian National Congress and The All India Muslim League.
- C) The place where the Salt Law was broken by Gandhiji.

(II) On the same outline map of India locate and label **any 3** of the following with suitable symbols - **(1x3=3)**

- i) Union Territory with lowest density of population.
- ii) An important Iron and steel plant set up with the help of former Soviet Union.
- iii) Highly populated state.
- iv) State with highest literacy rate.



PT4/ANNUAL EXAMINATION, 2023-24

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time – 3 hrs.

Class – VIII

M.M. – 80

Name of the student _____ Section _____ Date - 20.02.2024 (Tuesday)

Q.8 (I) and (II)

