

J B ACADEMY, AYODHYA
Annual Examination
Class – VIII, Subject - Social Science

Time: 3H.

M.M. 80

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises Six Sections – A, B, C, D, E and F. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From questions 1 to 20 are MCQs of 1 mark each.
- iii. Section B – Questions no. 21 to 24 are Very Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 2 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- iv. Section C contains Q. 25 to Q.29 are Short Answer Type Questions, carrying 3 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 60 words
- v. Section D – Questions no. 30 to 33 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. The answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- vi. Section-E - Questions no from 34 to 36 are case-based questions with three sub-questions and are of 4 marks each
- vii. Section F – Question no. 37 is map-based, carrying 5 marks with two parts, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

SECTION – A (1 x 20 = 20)

- Q.1. People who are engaged in the production of goods and services are known as
A. Traders B. Consumers C. Producers D. All of these
- Q.2 In which districts is mesta grown in Andhra Pradesh?
A. Vizianagaram and Srikakulam C. Vishakhapatnam and Chittoor
B. Kurnool and YSR D. None of These
- Q.3 What is the other name of jute in Assam?
A. Purno-nobha B. Morapat C. Doroon D. A and B both
- Q.4. Which factor determines the location of industries seeking abundant and affordable labour?
A. Proximity to water supply C. Availability of skilled professionals
B. Densely populated region D. All are correct
- Q.5. Red soil is not very fertile, hence crops require.....to grow.
- Q.6. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China....True / False.
- Q.7. Assertion (A): The majority of inward migration into Rajasthan is from West Bengal.
Reason (R): Assam contributes the highest number of in- migrants to Rajasthan.
A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of Assertion
C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Q.8. Local market subdivided in how many parts?

- A. 2 B. 5 C. 4 D. 3

Q.9. Kalamkari or fabric painting with a Kalam is a renowned craft created by artisans of..

- A. Rajasthan B. Andhra Pradesh C. Himachal Pradesh D. Assamh

Q.10. From which we can not extract oil?

- A. Sorghum B. Groundnuts C. Sesame D. Mustard

Q.11. Under the Right to Education (RTE) Act of India, what is the age range for children to receive free and compulsory education?

- A) 3-12 years B) 5-14 years C) 6-14 years D) 4-15 years

Q.12 Who has the power to amend the Constitution of India?

- A) The President of India B) The Prime Minister of India
C) The Parliament of India D) The Supreme Court of India

Q.13 Who was the founder of the "All India Muslim League"?

- A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah D) Aga Khan

Q.14 The Ryotwari System, which was introduced by Thomas Munro, was implemented primarily in which region of India?

- A) Bengal B) Punjab C) Madras and Bombay D) Uttar Pradesh

Q.15 The Munda Rebellion (also known as the Ulgulan) took place in which of the following present-day states?

- A) Odisha B) Jharkhand C) Rajasthan D) Gujarat

Q.16 Assertion: The Battle of Plassey (1757) was a turning point in the history of British expansion in India.

Reason: The victory at Plassey gave the British East India Company control over Bengal and marked the beginning of its political and territorial domination in India.

- A) Both the assertion and the reason are correct, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.
B) Both the assertion and the reason are correct, but the reason does not explain the assertion.
C) The assertion is correct, but the reason is incorrect.
D) The assertion is incorrect, but the reason is correct.

Q.17 The term "Sovereign" in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution refers to:

- A) India has the power to make its own laws
B) India is a union of states
C) India has a supreme judiciary
D) India has no external control or interference in its affairs

Q.18 The Right to Constitutional Remedies is guaranteed under which article?

- A) Article 32 B) Article 19 C) Article 21 D) Article 25

Q.19 Which of the following movements was a major form of dissent against the British colonial laws in India?

- A) The Quit India Movement B) The Non-Cooperation Movement
C) The Civil Disobedience Movement D) All of the above

Q.20 Sir William Hawkins was the first Englishman to be granted permission to trade with India by the Mughal Emperor. Which Mughal emperor gave this permission?

A) Akbar

B) Jahangir

C) Shah Jahan

D) Aurangzeb

SECTION - B

Q.21. Write a short note on the partition of Bengal. (2)

OR

Explain the main principles of Subsidiary Alliance.

Q.22. What is the Right to Equality? Explain the Articles that ensure its implementation. (2)

OR

What do you mean by Secularism? Who coined the term Secularism.

Q.23. Write the name of two naturally occurring substances who support life. (2)

Q.24. Name two agro-processing units of Assam. (2)

SECTION - C

Q.25. Compare and contrast between Mahalwari and Ryotwari settlements? (3)

Q.26. In what ways the tribal communities earned their living .Explain fully. (3)

Q.27. Explain in brief - 1. Emigration 2. Remittances (3)

Q.28. Briefly describe the role of mobile vendors . (3)

Q.29. What is the role of intermediaries in marketing and selling farmers' produce? (3)

SECTION - D

Q.30. Explain in detail Migration and its associated impact on the region of Himachal Pradesh. (5)

Q.31. Write a detailed note on cropping patterns of Assam. (5)

Q.32. Explain the British Forest Laws.

OR

What was the Cabinet Mission Plan? Why did the the Muslim league reject it and what were the solutions offered by Lord Mountbatten?

Q.33. Explain any five Fundamental Duties of the citizens of India. (5)

OR

Describe the six fundamental rights granted by Indian constitution.

SECTION - E

Q.34. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

India is rich in natural resources, including fertile land, water resources, minerals, and energy sources. It has vast agricultural land, with key crops like rice and wheat. India also possesses extensive freshwater resources, though water scarcity is a concern. The country is a leading producer of coal, iron ore, and other minerals. Additionally, India has significant potential in renewable energy, particularly solar and wind power. India has a youthful and growing population, with a large workforce skilled in fields such as technology, engineering, and healthcare. However, challenges include high unemployment, underemployment, and skill gaps, especially in rural areas. Education and vocational training systems need improvement to align with industry needs, and urbanization is placing additional demands on infrastructure. India's natural and human resources are central to its economy, driving

agriculture, industry, and services. Proper management and strategic development are necessary to fully utilize these resources for sustainable growth.

Questions:

1. How can India tackle the growing issue of water scarcity despite its vast river systems? (1)
2. What measures can India take to reduce unemployment and improve workforce skills? (1)
3. How can India enhance its education system to match the demands of modern industries? (2)

Q.35. Non Cooperation Movement

The Non-Cooperation Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi, was launched in 1920 as a response to British atrocities, particularly the Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Gandhi advocated for a non-violent resistance to British rule, urging Indians to boycott British goods, institutions, and services. The movement gained widespread support across India, involving diverse sections of society. However, the movement came to an abrupt end in 1922 after the violent Chauri Chaura incident, where protesters clashed with police, leading to the deaths of 22 policemen. Gandhi, committed to non-violence, called off the movement to prevent further bloodshed. Despite its end, the movement laid the foundation for future resistance and mobilized millions for India's independence.

Based on the understanding of the paragraph answer the following questions:-

1. What was the main objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement? (1)
2. How did the Chauri Chaura incident lead to the suspension of the movement? (1)
3. What was the long-term impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement on India's independence struggle? (2)

Q.36. The **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**, is a landmark legislation in India that empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities, promoting transparency and accountability in government functioning. The Act allows any Indian citizen to request information from any public authority, which must respond within 30 days. The law covers all levels of government institutions, including central and state governments, as well as local authorities and public sector undertakings. By enabling citizens to access government records and hold authorities accountable, the RTI Act plays a key role in fighting corruption. However, the Act has faced challenges, including delays in responses, lack of awareness, and intimidation of RTI activists. Despite these issues, the RTI Act has empowered millions to demand transparency in governance and made a significant contribution to strengthening democracy in India.

Based on the understanding of the paragraph, answer the following questions.

1. What is the main purpose of the RTI Act, 2005? (1)
2. What challenges have been faced in the implementation of the RTI Act? (1)
3. How has the RTI Act contributed to promoting transparency and accountability in government? (2)

SECTION - F

Q.37 a. Locate the following places on the political map of India. **Attempt any two.** (2)

- (i) Khasis, Munda and Gonds
- (ii) Spread of Revolt (Arrah, Jhansi and Barrackpore)
- (iii) Amravti, Belgaum and Gaya

b. Locate on the map of INDIA. **Attempt any three questions.** (3)

- (i) Mark Kullu of Himachal Pradesh map.
- (ii) Locate Tirupati on the Andhra Pradesh map.
- (iii) Srikakulam on the Andhra Pradesh map.
- (iv) Locate solan on Himachal Pradesh.



