

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, LUCKNOW REGION
SESSION ENDING RE-EXAMINATION (2023-24)
CLASS: VIII
SOCIAL SCIENCE
MARKING SCHEME

1. (d) On 23rd June 1757
2. (b) 1854
3. (b) William Bentick
4. (a) shri Narayana Guru
5. (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
6. (c) Horticulture
7. (b) Cottage industry
8. (b) The number of people living per square unit of area.
9. (a) To end the discrimination
- 10.(a) malnourished
11. (d) Article 17
12. (a) Essential facilities
13. (c) 6-14 years
14. One of the main reasons for the defeat of the Nawab was that the forces led by Mir Jafar, one of Siraj Ud-Daulah's commanders, never fought the battle.
15. Established in rural West Bengal in 1901 by the renowned poet and philosopher, Rabindranath Tagore.

16. Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services.
17. People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and technology to do so. This is why human beings are considered a resource.
18. Two different provisions in the 1989 Act are as follows:
- (a) This law was introduced to prevent atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - (b) This law is formed to free Indian society from blind and irrational adherence to traditional beliefs and to establish a bias-free society.
19. Public facilities are the basic facilities like education, food, health, electricity, sanitation, safe drinking water, shelter, security etc., that are given collectively by the Government.
20. The reformers utilized the old writings to persuade individuals about the requirement for abrogating certain social indecencies like widow burning, caste inequality, child marriage, and so forth.
21. The factors affecting the location of industries are the availability of raw material, land, water, labour, power, capital, transport and market.
22. The three objectives of a secular State are stated below: (i)One religious community does not dominate another. (ii)Some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community. (iii)The State does not enforce any particular religion nor does it take away the

religious freedom of individuals.

23. The advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India are following: (i) They can

get cheap labour in India. (ii) They can spend the least on housing facilities for workers. (iii) They

can cut cost by providing lower working conditions including lower safety measures.

24. Gandhiji started the historic Dandi March Salt March from Sabarmati Ashram Ahmedabad

accompanied by 78 trusted volunteers. The distance from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi a coastal

town on the coast of Gujarat was 240 miles. The volunteers walked for 24 days 10 miles a day.

Gandhiji decided to break the salt law because in his opinion, taxing salt was sinful as

it was an essential of food. It affected Indians irrespective of caste, class and gender barriers.

25. The farmers then move to a new place. Disadvantages of shifting cultivation: Leads to

deforestation • Loss of fertility of a particular land • Leads to Soil erosion • Burning of trees causes

air pollution • Insufficient cultivation of crops for a large population.

26.1 Population density is the number of people living in a unit area of the earth's surface. It is

normally expressed as per square km.

26.2. The average density of population in India is 382 persons per square km.

26.3 Almost three-quarters of the world's people live in two continents Asia and Africa.

26.4 The average density of population in the whole world is 51 persons per square km.

27.1 In order to investigate the social, economic, and educational standing of the Muslim community

in India, the government established the high-level committee in 2005. The perceived lack of

development indicators among Muslims was the committee's main concern.

27.2 The report found that, when compared to other socio-religious communities, Muslim children

between the ages of 7 and 16 had significantly fewer years of schooling on average, indicating an educational disparity.

27.3 The report probably offered suggestions to improve the socioeconomic and educational standing

of the Muslim community in an effort to close the gaps. These suggestions might consist of

specialised programmes for social welfare, employment opportunities, and education and skill development.

27.4 The government's formulation of specific policies and initiatives to address the development gaps

experienced by the Muslim community was probably influenced by the report's findings. In order

to improve their socioeconomic wellbeing, such policies might include affirmative action

initiatives, educational scholarships, and targeted welfare programmes.