

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION 2023 – 24

MARKING SCHEME

SOCIAL SCIENCE (SET-I)

CLASS- VIII

MAX. MARKS 60

1 MARK QUESTIONS

- Q1. A- James Mill
Q2. D- By doctrine of lapse
Q3. D-1765
Q4. B- Technology
Q5. C-Sustainable Development
Q6. A-Horticulture
Q7. D- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Q8. A- Right against exploitation
Q9. B- Secularism
Q10. C- A is true and B is false
Q11. D- Biosphere
Q12. A- Coalition government
Q13. B- Government of India Act 1909
Q14. C- Public Interest Litigation
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2 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q15. Different views are followed even within the same religion. Forexample, only in the Hindu religion, we have hundreds of deities worshipped by different groups of people. Similarly, in the Muslim community, there are Shiyas and Shunnis. In Jainas, there are Shwetambar and Digambar sects. In Buddha Dharma, there are Hinayaans and Mahayaans.

(Any two relevant examples) (2)

Q16. . British preserved official documents because they believed if they wrote and recorded everything it would be easier to study and debate them. (2)

Q17. Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where only a single crop (like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton) is grown. A large amount of labour and capital are required. The product is processed on the farm itself or nearby factories.

(2)

Q18.i) Rainwater harvesting ii) Drip irrigation (2)

(any other relevant point)

Q19.1- They were forced to follow laws made by the British in India.

2-They also had to pay tribute to the British, and discipline the tribal groups on behalf of the British.

3-They lost the authority they had earlier enjoyed amongst their people.

4- they were unable to fulfil their traditional functions.

Any two valid points

Question 5. (2)

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q20.1-Indian Parliament makes laws, amend laws, and delete laws.

2-It controls government.

3-It highest platform to discuss public issues

Any other relevant point.

(3)

Q21. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them for future generation is sustainable development. For economic growth of a country resources are essential. There are many resources which are available in limited amount, they are non- renewable. Also to maintain ecological balance we must conserve resources. (3)

Q22. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand. These were the reasons that attracted European trading companies to India. (3)

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q23.1- Secularism- Secularism refers to separation of religion from state. A secular state does not uphold any religion as state religion.

2-Separation of Power.

3-Federalism

4-Fundamental rights

5-Parliamentary form of government

Any four

Or Any other relevant points

All points should be explained briefly.

Q24.

Intensive subsistence farming	Primitive subsistence farming
Modern farming on small plots	Earliest form of farming
HYV seeds	Traditional seeds
Modern tools	Traditional tools
High productivity	Low productivity
Any other valid point	

Q25. i) Permanent settlement was introduced in 1793. (4)

ii) Rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars and were responsible to collect revenue from peasants and pay revenue to the company

iii) Revenue was fixed permanently, means it was not to be increased in future.

iv) Zamindars lost their right over the lands whenever they failed to pay revenue to the company.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Q26 i) Landforms determine the type of soil. (1)

ii) The right mix of minerals and organic matter makes the soil fertile. (1)

iii) Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They are common in hilly terrain (2)

Q27. i) Birsa was born in a family of Mundas – a tribal group that lived in Chottanagpur. (1)

ii) Dikus were outsiders. Tribal people considered Britishers as dikus. (1)

iii) Birsa's vision of golden age was the past when Mundas lived a good life, constructed embankments, tapped natural springs, planted trees and orchards, practised cultivation to earn their living. They did not kill their brethren and relatives. They lived honestly. (2)

Q28. i) If any citizen believes that their rights are being violated, then they can approach the court for justice. (1)

ii) Legal procedures involve a lot of money and paperwork as well as take up a lot of time. (1)

iii) The Supreme Court in the early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase the access to justice. The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as PIL.

(2)

MAP