

CBSE
Class VIII
Social Science
Sample Paper - 3
Solutions

Section A
History

Answer 1

d. He believed that the Hindu and Muslims kings in the pre-British period were enlightened rulers.

Answer 2

b. Delhi

Answer 3

a. Hyderabad

Answer 4

b. Holt Mackenzie

Answer 5

d. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was introduced by Lord Cornwallis.

Answer 6

a. Santhals

Answer 7

c. A- 2; B-4; C-3; D-1

Answer 8

b. Champaran

Answer 9

Official surveys and records were conducted by the British, thus they reflect colonial thoughts and ideologies. These records only tell us about what the British officials thought about the people, their culture and languages. Thus, these records do not tell us about the general notions of the people, their beliefs and ideologies.

Answer 10

The Battle of Plassey was fought between nawab Sirajuddaulah of Bengal and the English under Robert Clive. The battle was won by the English. Sirajuddaulah was killed in the battle and Mir Jafar was made the puppet Nawab of Bengal. The battle marked the first major victory for the Company. It was now able to trade duty-free in Bengal. The profits earned from the trade were used by the British to increase their military power

OR

Three features of the Subsidiary Alliance System:

- Indian states entering the subsidiary alliance were protected by the Company's forces but had to pay for the maintenance of British troops.
- Indian rulers were not allowed to have their independent armed forces.
- If Indian rulers failed to make payments to the British, part of their kingdom was taken away as penalty.
- Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh and Tanjore were some states which entered the subsidiary alliance system with the British.

Answer 11

Three political causes of the Revolt of 1857:

- After the advent of the British, the powers and the influence of the kings and the nawabs declined. British residents were placed in their courts, their army was disbanded and their territories were annexed on one pretext or the other.
- Because of the Doctrine of Lapse, many states such as Jhansi, Satara and Nagpur were annexed by the Company. The rulers of these kingdoms such as Rani Laxmibai, thus rose in revolt against the Company.
- Awadh was annexed in 1856 on the basis of maladministration. This caused a lot of discontent amongst the soldiers of the army of Awadh.

Answer 12

Changes experienced by the tribal societies with the arrival of the British:

- After the arrival of the British, the tribal chiefs lost many of their administrative powers and had to follow the rules which were formulated by the British. They also had to pay taxes to the British.
- Although the tribal chiefs were allowed to keep land titles, they were now unable to fulfil their traditional functions.
- The British Government wanted shifting cultivators to take up settled cultivation and become peasant cultivators. This was because the British wanted fixed revenues. It was also easy to manage and control settled cultivators.
- The jhum cultivators who often took to settled cultivation suffered as the fields which were assigned to them were not productive. Because of protests, the British had to allow them to carry out shifting cultivation in some parts of the forests.

Answer 13

Limitations of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal:

- The Company fixed the revenue so high that it became difficult for zamindars to pay revenues to the Company.
- Anyone who could not pay revenues lost his zamindari. The zamindars thus did not invest in the improvement of the land. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the cultivation began to expand. The Company however did not benefit from the change as revenues could not be increased.
- Zamindars did not invest in improving the land as they wanted to maximize profits.
- The settlement was oppressive for villagers as they had to pay high rent to the zamindars. Their rights on the land were maintained till they paid the revenues. To pay the high land revenues, they had to take loans from moneylenders at high interest rates.

- Cultivators failed to pay the high rent and thus were evicted from their lands which they had been cultivating since generations.

OR

The Mahalwari system of land revenue was introduced in the Central provinces, North West Frontier Provinces, Agra, Punjab and the Gangetic valley. In this system, the land was inspected and measured. The land was divided into mahals or villages. Each mahal could consist of one or more villages. Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement of Bengal. Thus, revenues were paid not by a peasant but by the people of the mahal collectively. The village headmen had to collect revenues from mahals and pay it to the Company.

Section B Civics

Answer 14

b. The right to constitutional remedies

Answer 15

d. Fundamental Rights

Answer 16

b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Answer 17

c. Communist Party of India

Answer 18

b. H.J. Kania

Answer 19

a. 10 March 1919

Answer 20

c. Making laws

Answer 21

Federalism is a system in which the responsibility of governing a country is divided between the Central Government and the State Governments. State Governments in India draw their powers from the Constitution of the country. While the State Governments function independently of the Central Government and look after the maintenance of law and order in their own states, the Central Government looks after issues of national importance such as the defence and foreign affairs.

Answer 22

In a secular state, one religious community is not able to dominate the other community. There may not be any cases of some members dominating other members of the same religious community. A secular state can neither enforce any religion on the people nor curb the religious freedom of any citizen.

OR

While the Indian State follows the strategy of positive intervention, the American State strictly follows the policy of the separation of religion from politics and does not interfere in the religious activities of any religion. The same is the case with France. This is reflected in the French order of February 2004 when a law banning all students from wearing any religious or political signs or symbols (Islamic headscarf or Jewish skullcap) was passed. Many communities protested the law. However, in view of the law, students who persisted with wearing a head scarf were expelled from school.

Answer 23

The Parliament control the executive in the following ways:

- The Parliament can control and review the work of the Government. The session of the Parliament begins with a 'Question Hour', where the members of the Parliament question various policies of the Government. They thus control the executive by asking questions on their implementation of various policies.
- The opposition parties play an important role by questioning various policies of the Government. It draws the attention of the people towards the flaws in government policies.
- The budget cannot be passed without the approval of the Parliament. It is one of the ways in which the Parliament controls the Government.

Answer 24

The Parliament may pass some controversial and unpopular laws. When a set of laws favours one group at the expense of the other group, the law is said to be controversial. When an unpopular law is passed, people may come together on a common platform to criticise the provisions of the law. Holding of rallies and protests, writing in magazines and newspapers, holding debates in the television are some ways in which the Parliament may be pressurised into changing unpopular provisions of the law. Unpopular and repressive laws may be challenged in the court by the people. The Supreme Court has the power to revoke the laws if the laws do not adhere to the Constitution of the country.

Answer 25

According to the principle of 'separation of power', the judiciary in India is independent of the executive and the legislature. This has been done to ensure that powerful politicians have no control over the judges as this would undermine the working and credibility of the judiciary. Independence of the judiciary is maintained in the following ways:

- All the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court are appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of India and the members of the Collegium (it consists of the Chief Justice and four other senior judges of the court. The Government and legislature hardly play any role in their appointment.
- Once appointed, the judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office. They can only be removed by the process of impeachment which requires the approval of two-thirds majority of the total membership of both Houses.
- The salaries and allowances of the judges cannot be reduced to their disadvantage.

OR

The structure of courts in India:

India has a single integrated judicial system as the decisions made by the higher courts are binding on the lower courts. The judiciary in our country exists at three different levels. There are numerous courts at the district level. These are also known as session

courts. District courts are presided over by the District Judge. At the second level are the High Courts. Every state has a High Court which is the highest court of appeal. At the top of the Indian judicial system is the Supreme Court which is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. The Supreme Court in India is located at New Delhi.

Section C Geography

Answer 26

d. Actual Resource

Answer 27

b. Wind energy

Answer 28

a. Planting rows of trees to prevent soil erosion

Answer 29

c. Drip irrigation

Answer 30

c. India

Answer 31

c. Drilling

Answer 32

c. Igneous and Metamorphic

Answer 33

c. 30%

Answer 34

On the basis of origin, resources can be classified into Biotic and abiotic resources.

Biotic resources: These resources are obtained from nature and have life. Examples: Humans, forests, fisheries and livestock.

Abiotic resources: These resources are obtained from nature but are made of non-living things. Examples: Metals, air and soil.

Answer 35

Land use is the use of land for various purposes such as for building houses, roads, forestry, agriculture and mining. Some important factors which determine the pattern of land use are topography, climate, soil, availability of water and minerals. Population and technology also determine the pattern of land use.

OR

Landslides can be prevented in the following ways:

- Construction of walls to stop land from slipping
- Increase vegetation cover to prevent landslides
- Control the surface drainage works to prevent the movement of land during rainfall and spring

Answer 36

Differences between metallic and non-metallic minerals:

Metallic minerals	Non-metallic minerals
Metallic minerals contain metal in the raw form.	Non-metallic minerals do not contain metals.
These metals are generally associated with igneous rocks.	These metals are generally associated with sedimentary rocks.
They are usually hard and have a shine of their own.	They are not usually hard and have no shine of their own.

Answer 37

Main types and distribution of natural vegetation:

temperature and rainfall are two important factors which determine the growth and nature of natural vegetation. Forests, grasslands and scrubs are some important types of natural vegetation.

- Dense forests with huge trees thrive in areas of heavy rainfall. As the rainfall decreases, trees become short and are less dense.
- Thorny shrubs and scrubs grow in regions of low rainfall. These plants have long roots which go deep into the Earth in search of water. The leaves are also waxy and thorny to reduce the loss of water. Thorny bushes have waxy leaves to conserve water.
- There are two broad categories of forests—evergreen and deciduous. Trees in the evergreen forests do not shed their leaves at the same time. Thus, they always appear green. Trees in deciduous forests shed their leaves in a particular season.

Answer 38

The processes that are involved in the extraction of minerals are:

Mining is a process in which minerals buried in the rocks or under the surface of the Earth are taken out. Various ways in which minerals are mined are

- **Open Cast Mining:** The surface of the Earth is removed to extract minerals which are lying at shallow depths.
- **Shaft Mining:** Deep bores or tunnels known as shafts are made vertically from the top to the bottom to extract minerals lying at greater depths.
- **Drilling:** Deep wells are bored to extract the minerals out of the Earth's surface.
- **Quarrying:** Digging the Earth to extract minerals which lie close to the surface of the Earth.

OR

The distribution of minerals in Asia:

- China has vast deposits of lead, antimony, tin, iron ore and tungsten.
- Asia produces more than half of the world's tin. Apart from China, Malaysia and Indonesia are leading producers of tin in the world.
- India has rich deposits of iron ore.
- Manganese, bauxite, nickel, zinc and copper are some other minerals which are found in Asia.