

MARKING SCHEME

ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2019-20)

SOCIAL SCIENCE (CLASS-VIII)

Q.No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	REFERENCE	MARKS
1.	<p>(a) Three problems that the newly independent nation of India faced:</p> <p>1. As a result of Partition, 8 million refugees had come into the country from Pakistan. These people had to be found homes and jobs. 1</p> <p>2. The maharajas and nawabs of the princely states (almost 500) had to be persuaded to join the new nation. 1</p> <p>3. A political system had to be adopted which would best serve the hopes and expectations of the Indian population. 1</p> <p>(b) 1. With the introduction of "mixed economy" an increase in agriculture, industrial production and also in creating employment. 1</p> <p>2. To achieve a balance in between the different region and states Planning Commission specified the setting of industries to re-initiate by the state and the market. 1</p> <p>3. In 1956, the Second Five Year Plan was formulated which focused on the development of heavy industries such as steel, and on the building of large dams. These sectors would be under the control of the state. This focus on heavy industry, and the effort at state regulation of the economy was to guide economic policy for the next few decades. 1</p>	<p>NCERT-128,140</p> <p>NCERT-136,141</p>	1x3=3
2	<p>(a) As James Mill divided Indian History into three periods, which is Hindu, Muslim and British. However this periodisation was not appropriate due to following reasons:</p> <p>(I) Division on the basis of religion was inappropriate as it ignored people of other faiths living in India at the same time. 1</p> <p>(II) Periodisation on the basis of religion of rulers was not a good criterion as all the rulers were from different religion during a particular period. 1</p> <p>(b) 1. The nawabs of Bengal Murshid Quli Khan and his successor Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaulah, refused to grant East India company concession and demanded large tributes to the company's right to trade in early 18th century. 1</p> <p>2. Nawabs also denied EIC any right to mint coins and stopped the Company from extending its fortifications. Nawabs claimed that EIC was depriving the government of huge amounts of revenue and undermining the authority of nawabs. 1</p> <p>(c) The reformers tried to convince people that widow burning, caste distinction, child marriage, etc. had no sanction in ancient texts. 1</p> <p>Their knowledge of ancient texts gave them immense confidence and moral support which they utilised in promoting new laws. They did not get feared when people raised voice against the reforms they had brought. 1</p> <p>(d) They were critical of the national movement because the nationalists often made seating at a distance from the upper castes. 1</p> <p>Their criticism helped the national struggle to a great extent. Ramaswamy Naicker inspired the untouchables to fight for their dignity by initiating the Self Respect Movement. 1</p>	<p>NCERT-3,4 & 8</p> <p>NCERT-12, 25</p> <p>NCERT-,108</p> <p>NCERT-103,105 & 108</p>	3x2=6
3.	<p>(a) Traders and moneylenders were known as Vaishyas. 1</p> <p>(b) They brought changes in society by persuading people to give up old practices and adopt a new way of life. 1</p>	<p>NCERT-95</p> <p>NCERT-95</p>	6x1=6

	(c) English continued to be used in India after Independence because south Indian states expressed strong opposition to Hindi. 1 (d) The Planning Commission was set up to help design and execute suitable policies for the economic development of India. 1 (e) 1764. 1 (f) Tipu Sultan. 1	NCERT-132,141 NCERT-136,140 NCERT-15 NCERT-16	
4.	(a) Punjab, (b) Dadabhai Naoroji, (c) B R Ambedkar, (d) Punjab & Haryana, (e) 1920s, (f) Sirajuddaulah	NCERT-114,111,132,134,5,12	6x0.5=3
5	(a) Badruddin Tyabji, (b) non-cooperation, (c) 26 Jan 1950, (d) Mixed economy, (e) James Mill, (f) Mysore	NCERT-111,119,129,136,3,16	6x0.5=3
6	(a) True, (b) False	NCERT-5,19	2x0.5=1
7	(a)-III, (b)-IV, (c)-I, (d)-II	NCERT-123,132,112,132	4x0.5=2
8	Map	NCERT-134	2
9	(a) 1. Law enforcement means to compel obedience to a law. Laws passed by the government have to be enforced otherwise the benefit of the laws will not reach the citizens. 1 2. It is the duty of the government to enforce the laws. 1 3. By enforcing and upholding these laws, the government can control the activities of individuals or private companies so as to ensure social justice. Enforcement is even more important when the law seeks to protect the weak from the strong. 1 (b) (i) Safety laws were lax in India. And these weak safety laws were not enforced. Government officials refused to recognise the plant as hazardous and allowed it to come up in a populated locality. 1 (ii) Though there was some objection regarding the safety violation, the government allowed the factory to start production as it was providing jobs to local people. 1 (iii) Government did not take initiative to ask the UC to shift to cleaner technology or safer procedures. 1	NCERT-129,131 NCERT-127	1x3=3
10	(a) 1. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability. 1 2. Article 17 of the Constitution states that untouchability has been abolished – what this means is that no one can henceforth prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc. 1 (b) Manual scavenging refers to the practice of removing human and animal waste/excreta using brooms, tin plates and baskets from dry latrines and carrying it on the head to disposal grounds some distance away. 1 Manual scavengers are exposed to subhuman conditions of work and face serious health hazards. They are constantly exposed to infections that affect their eyes, skin, respiratory and gastro-intestinal systems. 1 (c) Minimum Wages Act specifies that wages should not be below a specified minimum. 1 It is necessary because many workers are denied fair wages by their employers because they badly need work, workers have no bargaining power and are paid low wages. 1	NCERT-95 NCERT-101 NCERT-121	4x2=8

	<p>(d) 1. According to the Constitution, there are three organs of government. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. 1 2. In order to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of government, the Constitution says that each of these organs should exercise different powers. Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of government and this ensures the balance of power between all three. 1 (e) 1. That one religious community does not dominate another. 1 2. That some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community. 1 3. That the State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals. (Any two)</p>	NCERT-13 NCERT-21	
11	<p>(a) Marginalisation results in having a low social status and not having equal access to education and other resources enjoyed by the majority communities. 1 (b) Article 15 of the Constitution notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. 1 (c) it refers to illegal trade in human beings, particularly women and children. 1 (d)) Government schools are government institution which cannot endorse or promote any one religion. 1 ii) It would violate the principle of secularism. (Any one)</p>	NCERT-91 NCERT-95 NCERT-17 NCERT- 23	4x1=4
12	(a) member of a particular community, (b) Adivasis, (c) dalits, (d) 1989, (e) American company, (f) Methyl Isocyanite(MIC)	NCERT-93, 87, 101, 99, 124,124	6x.5=3
13	(a) forests, (b) madrasas, (c) pakhis, (d) 1993, (e) Laws, (f) Profits	NCERT-83, 91, 101,101,130, 126	6x.5=3
14	(a)-IV, (b)-I, (c)-VI, (d)-V, (e)-II, (f)-III	NCERT- 121,126, 87,89,101,96	6x.5=3
15	<p>(a) Agro-based Industry Agro-based Industries used plant and animal based products as their raw material. Examples of raw materials used: Animals Skin crops. Examples of industries: Leather industry, Food Processing. 1.5</p> <p>Mineral-based Industry: Mineral based industry use mineral ores as their raw materials. Examples of raw materials used: Iron ore and Limestone. Examples: of industries: Iron and steel industry, Cement Industry. 1.5</p> <p>(b) Sakchi was chosen for various reasons: 1. It was close to the Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line. It was also close to iron ore, coal and manganese deposits. 1 2. A large market of Kolkata was not far away. Coal field of Jharia; dolomite, limestone and manganese from Orissa and Chhaisgarh were easily accessible. 1 3. The nearby river Kharkai and Subarnarekha provided sufficient water supply. 1</p>	NCERT-51 NCERT-57	1x3=3
16	<p>(a) Cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai initially because of the presence of a lot of favourable conditions. 1 Warm and moist climate, a port situated nearby to import machinery and export cotton goods, easy availability of raw material and skilled labour. 1 (b) Some of the points of similarities between information technology industries</p>	NCERT- 58,59	5x2=10

	<p>in Bangaluru and Silicon Valley are:</p> <p>(a) Educational and Technological Institutions: Bangaluru has the largest number of educational institutions and IT colleges in India and Silicon Valley is also situated close to some reputed scientific and technological centres of the world. 1</p> <p>(b) Environment: Both of Bangaluru and Silicon Valley have low pollution level and have a clean environment. 1</p> <p>(c) 1. Population composition refers to the structure of the population. 1 2. The composition of population helps us to know how many are males or females, their age-groups, their occupation, their income levels and health conditions etc. 1</p> <p>(d) The world population has grown very rapidly because:- 1. The population increase in the world is mainly due to the rapid increase in the natural growth. 1 2. The main reason for this growth was that with better food and increasing quality of nutrition, number of births still remained fairly high. 1</p> <p>(e) People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. 1 That is why human beings are a special resource. People are human resources. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. 1</p> <p>(f) .Ubiquitous Resource 1 Resources that are found all over the world are called Ubiquitous Resource. Its presence is not governed by physical conditions. 1</p> <p>Localised Resources Resources that are found in a particular region or physical condition are called localised Resource. Its presence is governed by physical conditions. 1</p> <p>(Any other point)</p>	<p>NCERT-61</p> <p>NCERT-71,74</p> <p>NCERT-70,74</p> <p>NCERT-4</p> <p>NCERT-3</p>	
17	<p>(a) It is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point. 1</p> <p>(b) Life expectancy is the number of years that an average person can expect to live. 1</p> <p>(c) The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country is called the natural growth rate. 1</p> <p>(d) It is the amount of resources available for use. 1</p> <p>(e) Respect and care for all forms of life and Improve the quality of human life. 1</p> <p>(Any other valid principles)</p>	<p>NCERT-54,</p> <p>NCERT-69,</p> <p>NCERT-69</p> <p>NCERT-3</p> <p>NCERT-6</p>	5x1=5
18	(a) Mumbai, (b) joint sector, (c) plains, (d) 1985, (e) patent, (f) biotic and abiotic	NCERT-59, 52, 68, 66, 1, 3	6x0.5=3
19	(a) small scale/cottage/household (b) Yodo, (c) 51, (d) Mumbai, (e) known, (f) non-renewable	NCERT-51,60, 68, 69,2, 3	6x0.5=3
20	(a)-IV, (b)-II, (c)-VI, (d)-I, (e)-III, (f)-V	NCERT-3, 3, 60, 60, 68,70	6x0.5=3
21	(a) False, (b) True, (c) True, (d) False, (e) True, (f) True	NCERT-68, 70, 68, 58,51,52	6x0.5=3