Total No of Pages:7

Class VIII

Annual Examination (2023-24)

History and Social Political Life

Set B1

Total Time: 2.5 Hours **Maximum marks:30**

General Instructions:

1. The Question paper consists of 7 printed pages.

2. The Question Paper is divided into five sections-Section A, Section B, Section C, Section D and Section E.

3.The question paper has 15 questions in all.

4. All questions are compulsory.

5. Section A from Q1 to Q9 questions carry 1 mark each.

6. Section B from Q10 to Q11 are very short answer type questions of 3 marks each.

7. Section C Q12 is a case study-based question, carrying 3 marks.

8. Section D from Q13 & Q14 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each.

9. Section E Q15 is a History Map Question carrying 2 marks.

10. 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 has to be attempted.

11. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section A **Very Short Answer Questions**		**1x9=9**
Q1.	**Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).** Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. **Assertion**: The revenues from India could finance Company expenses. These revenues could be used to purchase cotton and silk textiles in India, maintain Company troops, and meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta. **Reason:** In 1765 the Mughal emperor appointed the Company as the Diwan of the provinces of Bengal	**1**

	Options: 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 A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true	
Q2.	Read the given story board and mention the function or purpose that a Constitution serves in India. 	**1**
Q3.	In the Northwestern Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (most of this area is now in Uttar Pradesh), an Englishman called Holt Mackenzie devised the new system which came into effect in 1822. **A.** Permanent Settlement **B.** Ryotwari Settlement **C.** Mahalwari Settlement. **D.** The Munro System	**1**
Q4.	The Opposition parties play a critical role in the healthy functioning of a democracy. **Options**: I. They highlight drawbacks in various policies and programmes of the government II. Ask questions to the government whereby they are alerted to their shortcomings. III. Appoint ministers to work with the Prime Minister to implement decisions who then take charge of different areas of government functioning like health, education, finance. IV. Mobilize popular support for their own policies.	**1**

	Consider the following statements on the role of the opposition and select the answer using the codes given below: **Options**: A. I, II, III and IV B. II & III only C. II, III & IV D. I, II & IV	
Q5.	**Based on the given information, identify who the Social Reformer is?** i. He claimed that before Aryan rule, there existed a golden age when warrior-peasants tilled the land and ruled the Maratha countryside in just and fair ways. ii. He proposed that Shudras and Ati Shudras should unite to challenge caste discrimination. iii. The Satyashodhak Samaj, that he founded, propagated caste equality. iv. He wrote a book named Gulamgiri, meaning slavery and dedicated his book to all those Americans who had fought to free slaves, thus establishing a link between the conditions of the "lower" castes in India and the black slaves in America. **Options**: A. Shri Narayana Guru B. Jyotirao Phule C. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker or Periyar D. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar	**1**
Q6.	Often times in the recent past it has been difficult for a single political party to get the majority that is required to form the government. They then join together with different political parties who are interested in similar concerns to form what is known as a: A. Minority Government B. Majority Government C. Coalition Government D. Provisional Government	**1**
Q7.	**Based on the information given, identify the famous political leader?** i. He was the adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao who lived near Kanpur ii. He gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city iii. He proclaimed himself Peshwa. iv. He declared that he was a governor under Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.	**1**

	Options: A. Birjis Qadr B. Tantia Tope C. Kunwar Singh D. Nana Saheb	
Q8.	**Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).** Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. **Assertion**: Adivasi societies are radically different from communities organized around principles of jati-varna (caste) or those that were ruled by kings. **Reason:** Adivasi societies are also most distinctive because there is often much hierarchy among them. **Options:** 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 A. C. A is true, but R is false. D. A is false, but R is true	**1**
Q9.	Moving away from British classification, historians have usually divided Indian history into 'ancient', 'medieval' and 'modern'. This division too has its problems. I. It is a periodization that is borrowed from the West where the modern period was associated with the growth of all the forces of modernity – science, reason, democracy, liberty and equality. II. Medieval was a term used to describe a society where these features of modern society did not exist. III. Under the British rule people did not have equality, freedom or liberty. IV. Nor was the period one of economic growth and progress. **Options:** A. I, II, III and IV B. II & III only C. II, III & IV D. I, III & IV	**1**

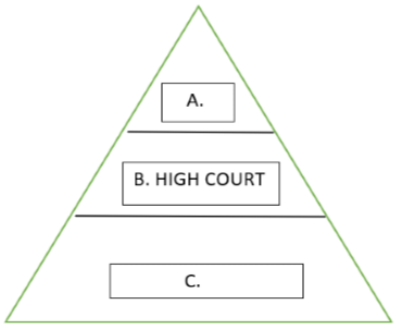
	Section B **Short Answer Type Questions**	**3x2=6**
Q10.	"Mahatma Gandhi argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians." In the light of the given statement, explain Gandhiji's view on Education in India. **OR** "The experience of his schooldays in Calcutta shaped Tagore's ideas of education." In this context: A. Name the school set up by Rabindranath Tagore. B. Briefly explain the reasons behind him setting up such a school.	**3** **1+2=3**
Q11.	"In pre-colonial India, empires heavily depended on Adivasis for the crucial access to forest resources. This is radically contrary to our image of Adivasis today as somewhat marginal and powerless communities." With reference to the given context, analyze three reasons due to which the Adivasi communities are subjected to marginalization.	**3**

	Section C **Case Based Question**	**3x1=3**
Q12.	Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: - "These debates were often initiated by Indian reformers and reform groups. One such reformer was Raja Rammohun Roy (1772–1833). He founded a reform association known as the Brahmo Sabha (later known as the Brahmo Samaj) in Calcutta. People such as Rammohun Roy are described as reformers because they felt that changes were necessary in society, and unjust practices needed to be done away with. They thought that the best way to ensure such changes was by persuading people to give up old practices and adopt a new way of life. Rammohun Roy was keen to spread the knowledge of Western education in the country and bring about greater freedom and equality for women. He wrote about the way women were forced to bear the burden of domestic work, confined to the home and the kitchen, and not allowed to move out and become educated." **Q12. 1** Name the reform association founded by Rammohun Roy in Calcutta. **Q12.2** Against which evil practice did Raja Rammohun Roy campaign. **Q12. 3** Analyze the strategy adopted by Rammohun that was used by later reformers as well.	**3** **1** **1** **1**

Section D

Long Answer Type Questions — **5x2=10**

Q13. Based on your understanding of the hierarchy of courts in India, complete the following pyramidal structure and answer the questions that follow. — **1+2+2=5**



13 A. Complete the above pyramidal structure in correct order.
13 B. How are the different levels of courts connected to each other in India?
13 C. Explain the significance of Public Interest Litigation.

OR

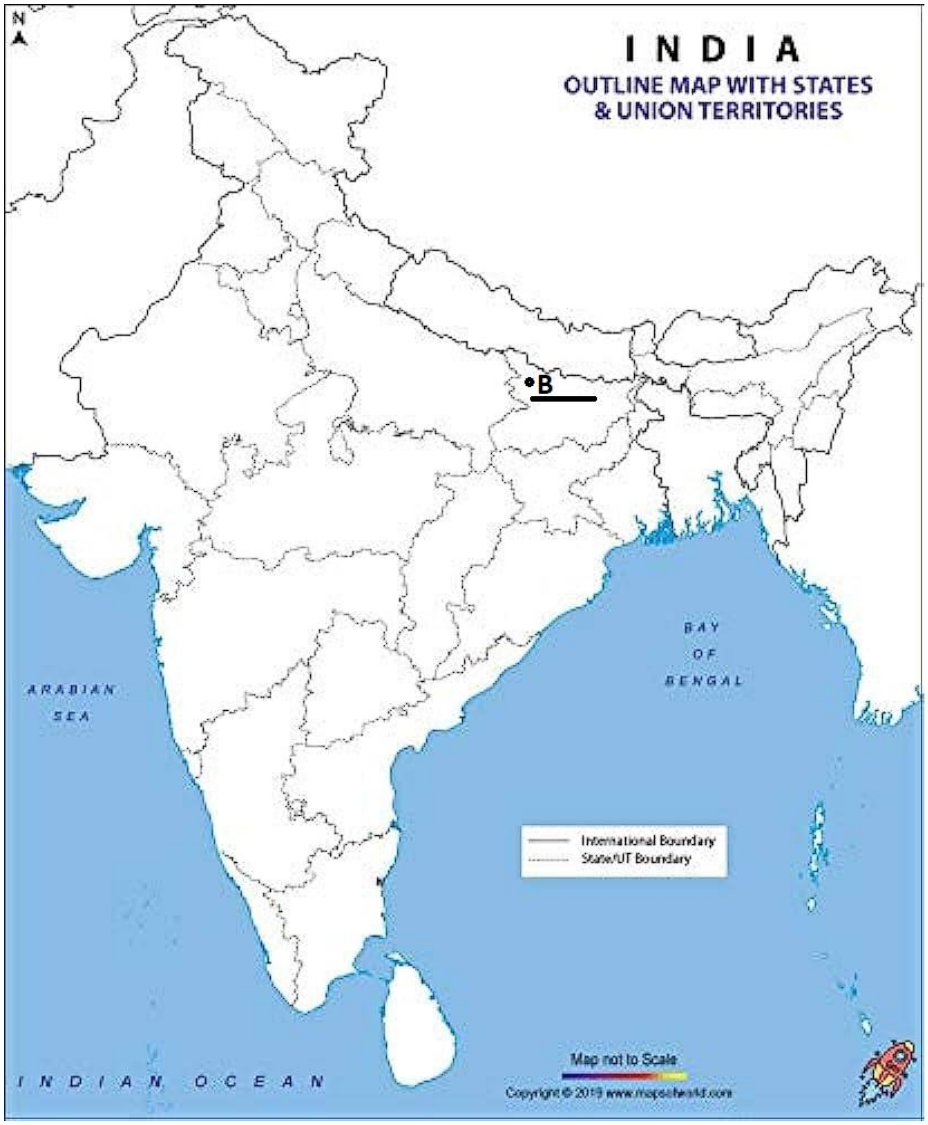
13 A. "Courts take decisions on a very large number of issues." In this context, explain the Role of the Indian Judiciary. — **4+1=5**
13 B. How is the Judiciary in India Independent?

Q14. "It has often been said that the Congress in the first twenty years was "moderate" in its objectives and methods." Draw and complete the following table highlighting how the politics of the Radicals was different from that of the Moderates. — **5**

BASIS OF DIFFERENCE	**Moderates**	**Extremists**
1.AIM		
2.IDEOLOGY		
3.METHODOLOGY		
4.DEMANDS		
5.LEADERS		

OR

Why did Gandhiji chose to break the Salt Law? Briefly explain the Salt March undertaken by Gandhiji. — **1+4=5**

Section E Map Skill Based Question		1x2=2
Q15.	A. **Locate and Label** the place where the sepoys of the regiment refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges- **MEERUT** B. **Identify and Label** the place where the peasants struggled against the Indigo plantation system  	**2**