Total no. of printed page:08

CLASS VIII
ANNUAL EXAMINATION (2024-25)
HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE
MARKING KEY SET B1&2

Max Marks:30

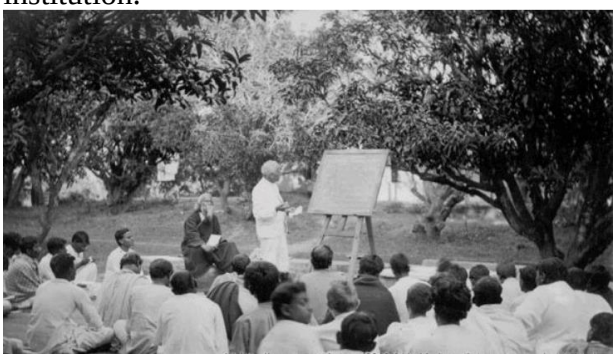
<table>
<tr><th>SET B1</th><th>SET B2</th><th>VALUE POINTS</th><th>MARKS</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Q.No</td><td>SECTION-A
VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS</td><td>1X4=4</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>Consider the following table:

<table>
<tr><th>Description of Violation</th><th>Civil Law/Criminal Law</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. A man was caught stealing a car from a parking lot and was charged with theft.</td><td>CIVIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. A couple sought legal action against a hotel for not providing the services they had paid for, resulting in a lawsuit for breach of contract.</td><td>CIVIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. A group of individuals was arrested for engaging in a physical fight at a public place, disturbing the peace and violating public order.</td><td>CRIMINAL</td></tr>
</table>

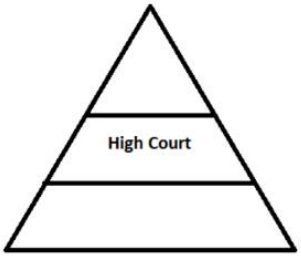
Which of the above Violations are correctly matched?
Options:

A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 3-ANS
C. 1 and 3
D. 1, 2, and 3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>Match the content of column A with that of column B and choose the correct option.
<table>
<tr><th>COLUMN A</th><th>COLUMN B</th></tr>
<tr><td>1. Calligraphy</td><td>a. Dividing history into different time periods</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Colonization</td><td>b. Establishing control over another country</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Periodisation</td><td>c. The art of beautiful handwriting</td></tr>
</table></td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

		Options: **A. 1-c, 2-b, 3-a-ANS** B. 1-a, 2-b, 3-c C. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a D. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c	
3	**2**	**Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.** **Assertion:** Rivalry among European trading companies in 17th-century India often led to battles and conflicts. **Reasoning:** The trading companies cooperated with each other to ensure mutual prosperity and growth in Indian markets. **Options**: A. Both A & R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. B. Both A & R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. **C. A is true & R is false**. **-ANS** D. A is false & R is true.	**1**
4	**3**	Which of the following statements is/are true? **Statement 1:** The Permanent Settlement led to the zamindars consistently improving the land and investing in its betterment. **Statement 2:** The revenue fixed under the Permanent Settlement was increased periodically to help the Company generate more revenue. **Options:** A. Statement 1 only B. Statement 2 only C. Both Statements 1 and 2 **D. Neither Statement 1 nor 2-ANS**	**1**
		SECTION-B **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**	**2X2=4**
5	**6**	a. Who was the founder of the Satyashodhak Samaj? **ANS-Jyotirao Phule.** b. What is the title of the book written by him in 1873 that highlights the struggles of the lower castes? **ANS-Gulamgiri.**	**1+1**
6	**5**	Discuss the importance of Universal Adult Franchise in a democratic system. **ANS-ANY TWO** a. Universal Adult Franchise grants the right to vote to all adult citizens	**2**

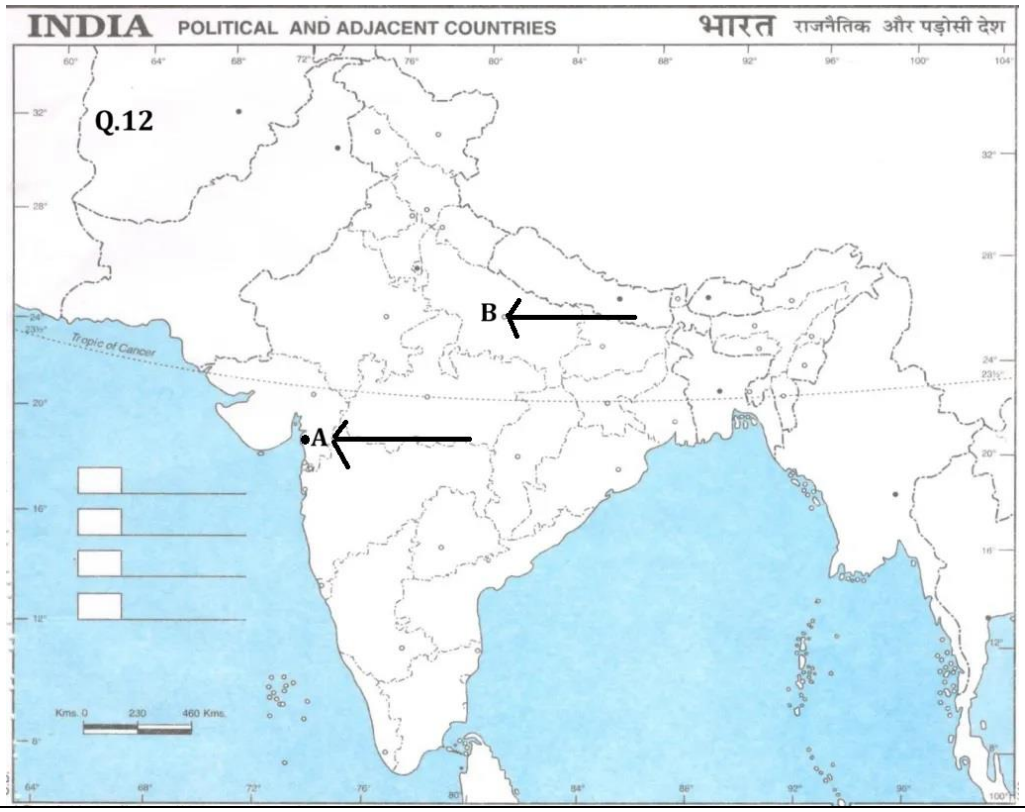
		irrespective of their caste, class, color, religion or gender. It is based on the principle of political equality, which is a basic principle of democracy. b. The Constitution of India guarantees Universal Adult Suffrage to all its citizens. The people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. c. Also, every citizen of the country, irrespective of his/her social background, can also contest in elections. These elected representatives are accountable to the people.	
		SECTION -C **SHORT ASNWER TYPE QUESTION**	**2X3=6**
7	**8**	Explain Mahatma Gandhi's educational ideology and its key principles. ANS- Mahatma Gandhi wanted an education system which could help the Indians rediscover their past glory and culture. ➢ He believed that an ability to read and write did not mean education. ➢ He argued that understanding the moral and practical ethos of life were more necessary aspects of education. ➢ He emphasised on skill formation. **SET 2** The image below shows the serene and natural environment of a famous institution.  **Question:** 1. Name the institution established by Rabindranath Tagore as depicted in the picture. **ANS- Shantineketan** 2. Mention any two key principles guiding this institution as envisioned by its founder. ANS- This school was set up in rural settings where the students could be closer to nature. ➢ He was in favour of allowing the student to explore natural creativity.	**3**

		➢ He thought that such an environment will help students grow better.	
8	**7**	**What is Question Hour in Parliament, and why is it considered essential for the efficient functioning of the legislature?** ANS- (i) The question hour is the first hour of a sitting session in Lok Sabha where MPs raise questions that can elicit information about the working of the government. **(ii) IMPORTANCE OF QUESTION HOUR-** A. This is a very important way through which the Parliament controls the executive. B. It helps in further proceedings of Parliament. C. By asking questions the government is alerted to its shortcomings. D. They come to know the opinion of the people through their representatives in the Parliament, i.e. the MPs. **OR** **What role does the opposition party play in strengthening a democratic system?** ANS- The Opposition parties play a critical role in the healthy functioning of a democracy. ● They highlight drawbacks in various policies and programmes of the government. ● They try to mobilise popular support for their own policies.	**1+2**
		SECTION -D **SOURCE BASED QUESTION**	**1X4=4**
9	**9**	**Read the following case study given below & answer the questions that follows.** In Jakmalgur, Rathnam, a 20-year-old Dalit student, refused to perform a traditional ritual imposed on his family, highlighting caste-based	**1+3**

		discrimination. His refusal angered the upper castes and led to his ostracization, violence, and arson of his house. Rathnam filed a case under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, seeking justice for the violence and discrimination. His case gained media attention, but his family faced continued social exclusion. The ritual was eventually called off. **Questions:** **9.a. What was the reaction of the upper castes to Rathnam's refusal to perform the traditional ritual?** Ans-They ostracized him, committed violence, and set his house on fire. **9.b.Based on the case study, discuss the discriminatory acts that are prohibited under the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989**. Ans- The Act distinguishes several levels of crimes and prohibits ill-deeds, humiliation and exploitation of Dalits. Following discriminatory Acts are prohibited- ***ANY THREE*** A. Forcing a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to drink or eat any inedible or obnoxious substance; B. Dispossessing them off their land, home or area C. Occupying their land/field etc through wrong means or forcefully. D. Dishonouring or disrespecting Dalit women. E. Compelling or forcing a member of a SC or a ST to do 'begar' or forced/ bonded labour.	
		SECTION-E **LONG ANSWER QUESTION**	**2X5=10**
10	**11**	a. Based on your understanding of the hierarchy of courts in India, complete the following pyramidal structure.  **ANS- Supreme Court & Subordinate courts (Session & District courts)** b. A government minister publicly criticizes a recent court decision, suggesting that judges should consider the government's policies when making rulings. This raises concerns among citizens and legal experts about the independence of the judiciary. Considering the given situation, **highlight how the Indian Judiciary remains independent.** **ANS-** Judiciary is the guardian of the constitution and defender of fundamental rights	**2+3**

		of the people. For performance of this role, it is essential that the judiciary must be independent. **a. Independent Judiciary -** India has an independent judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive. **b. Separation of powers-** the legislature and executive cannot interfere in the working of the Judiciary **c. Tenure**- Once appointed by the President, Judges cannot be removed either by the President or the Government.	
11	**10**	Differentiate between the moderates and extremists in the context of their political strategies, goals, and methods of protest during the early stages of India's struggle for independence. ***(RE-DRAW THE TABLE IN YOUR ANSWER SCRIPT)***	**5**

Basis	**Moderates**	**Extremists**
AIMS	Their main aim was to get some socio- economic-political reforms.	Their main aim was to get self-rule.
IDEOLOGY	□ They were passive in nature, □ Believed in non-violence.	□ They were active in nature, □ Believed in use of violence.
METHODOLOGY	They believed in 3 P's Policy- □ Petition, □ Protest □ Prayer.	They believed in methods like □ demonstration, □ hartals, □ strikes, □ picketing, □ bonfires etc.
LEADERS	□ Dada Bhai Naroji, □ W.C. Bonnerjee, □ Surendranath Bannerjee, □ Pherozeshah Mehta etc.	Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal etc.
DEMANDS	□ Demanded representation in Legislative Councils □ Conduct of Civil Services Examination in India	□ They emphasised the importance of self-reliance and constructive work. □ They people must rely on their own strength, people must fight for swaraj.

		OR **Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the events surrounding the Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement:** a. Briefly highlight the key reasons for the British decision to partition Bengal in 1905. ANS- □ In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal. At that time Bengal was thebiggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa.The British argued that it is difficult to manage such a large province with huge population thus it's needed to be divided. □ But the real aim was to curb the unity and the growing wave of nationalism among the Indians. b. Bring out any three significant features of the Swadeshi Movement that were directly aimed at opposing the partition of Bengal. ANS-Novel methods of protest were developed a) Large public meetings and demonstrations were organized b) Use of Swadeshi Goods, Boycott of foreign goods, services, schools, Picketing of Liquor shops etc. c) Unity among Hindus and Muslims reflected by tying Rakhi on each other's hands, Holy bath in Ganges, Marching on streets etc.	**2+3**
		SECTION-F **MAP SKILL BASED QUESTION**	**1X2=2**
12	**12**	Two places **A** and **B** have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the given information and write their correct names. **A.** The place where the Salt March came to an end and marked the launch of Civil Disobedience Movement.-**DANDI**	**1+1**

		B. Begum Hazrat Mahal took an active part in organizing the uprising against the British.-**LUCKNOW**