

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**HYDERABAD REGION**  
**SCORING KEY FOR**  
**COMMON SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - II**

**CLASS: VIII**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**I. MCQ: (1 X 6 = 6)**

1. Mumbai
2. Picturesque
3. 6 Billions
4. Police Men
5. Appeal
6. Patuas

**II 3 Marks**

**(3 X 10 =30)**

7. Causes for the uneven distribution of population are: 3
- i) Geographical Causes - Topography, Climate, Water, Minerals
  - ii) Cultural Causes – Culture, Language, Caste, etc.
  - iii) Economic Causes – Employment Opportunities, Industries, Transport and Communication.
8. The Factors influencing population change are: 3
- i. Birth Rate
  - ii. Death Rate
  - iii. Migration

Explain the above factors in brief

9. 3
- i. During the First World War Imports of British Steel in to India dramatically declined as the Indian Railways turned to supply of rails to TISCO.
  - ii. The war continued for several years and TISCO had to produce shells and carriage wheels for the war.

- iii. By 1919 the colonial government was buying 90% of the steel manufactured as TISCO which become the biggest steel industry in the British Empire.

10. 3

- i. Mahatma Gandhi said that English Education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians.
- ii. He said that it made people of India to see western civilization as superior.
- iii. It has cast an evil spell on the Indians and were charmed by the west.
- iv. It was sinful and enslaved Indians

11. 3

Shifting cultivation is a type of farming in which agriculture is done by clearing a piece of land or burning a piece of land people shift from one field to another when he fertility of the soil is lost .

Disadvantages:

- i. Deforestation
- ii. Soil erosion
- iii. Small patches of cultivation
- iv. Not sufficient for feeding large population

12. 3

<u>Subsistence Farming</u>	<u>Intensive Farming</u>
i) This type of farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmers family .  ii) Low Levels of Technology and house hold labour are used to produce small Output	i) This type of farming is practiced in fertile soils and farmers grow more than one crop.  ii) The farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour

13. Three things that tell us about the life of a Adivasis in India: 3

- i) They love to wear colourful dresses.
- ii) They are very close to forests.
- iii) They have their own language.
- iv) Santhali is one of them.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1=3

14. Two Fundamental Rights are: 3
- i. Right to Equality
  - ii. Right against Exploitation
  - iii. All persons are equal before law: No person can be discriminated on the basis of their religion, Caste, or Sex. Every person has access to all public places.
  - iv. Exploitation of people in any manner is abolished
15. Water is not available and affordable by all. 3
- i. In Chennai Government water supply is not adequate and regular.
  - ii. Private water tankers and drinking water bottles are not affordable by all.
  - iii. People who live in slums suffer a lot as they have only one common tap for 20-30 hutments. And also they have to wait long for public water tankers.
16. Advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India 3
- i. Availability of cheap and wide space.
  - ii. Low wages/cheap labour.
  - iii. Cheap and quality raw material.
  - iv. Government incentives

**Long Questions** **5**

- 17.
- i. Before 1980's access to the court was difficult and costly for a vast majority of the poor in India.
  - ii. The Supreme Court in the 1980's developed Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice
  - iii. According to this the legal process was simplified.
  - iv. The people can file a case through a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or High Court without spending money.
  - v. The courts accept this as PIL.
  - vi. This step was significant step in ensuring justice to all citizens.

18. 5
- i. When the first schools were opened in the mid nineteenth century many people were afraid of them.
  - ii. They feared that schools would take girls away from home.
  - iii. They would prevent them from doing their domestic duties.
  - iv. Girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school this would have a corrupting influence on them.
  - v. Girls should stay away from public places

19. In 1930 Gandhiji led a march to break the salt law 5
- i. According to this law the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.
  - ii. Mahatma Gandhi along with other nationalists reasoned that it was sinful to tax salt since it is such an essential item of our food.
  - iii. The salt march related to general desire of freedom to a specific grievance shared by everybody so it did not divide rich and the poor.
  - iv. Gandhiji and his followers marched for over 240 miles from Sabarmati to the Coastal town Dandi.
  - v. They broke the government law by gathering natural salt found on the sea shore and boiling sea water to produce salt.

OR

The congress in the first Twenty years was “moderate” in its objectives and methods.

- i) During this period it demanded a greater voice for Indians in the government and in administration.
- ii) It wanted legislative councils to be made more representative give more power and to be introduced in provinces where they did not exist
- iii) Civil Service Examination to be held in India.
- iv) Separation of Judiciary from the executive, the repeal of Arms Act and the freedom of speech and expression.
- v) The congress demanded reduction of revenue cut in military expenditure and more funds for irrigation.

20. Industry: 2+3=5

- i. Industry refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals or the provision of services. Thus we have iron and steel industry (production of goods), coal mining industry (extraction of coal) and tourism industry (service provider)

The factors affecting the location of industries are:

- ii. Nearness to the raw material
- iii. Nearness to power
- iv. Availability of water

- v. Transport facilities
- vi. Availability of labour
- vii. Nearness to the market
- viii. Large buildings have steel frame work

21.1.Andhra Pradesh	4
2Mysore/Hyderabad.	
3.Bengaluru	
4.Ahmedabad.	