

**O.P. JINDAL SCHOOL, PATRATU**  
**MODEL QUESTION PAPER(2024-25)**

**Class-VIII**  
**Sub- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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**1. What was the main cash crop grown by farmers for the British under the Ryotwari system?**

- a) Cotton
- b) Wheat
- c) Indigo
- d) Rice

**2. Which British law affected the tribals' use of forests?**

- a) The Forest Protection Act
- b) The Forest Rights Act
- c) The Forest Conservation Act
- d) The Forest Act of 1878

**3. Who was proclaimed the Emperor of India during the Revolt of 1857?**

- a) Nana Sahib
- b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- c) Rani Lakshmbai
- d) Tantia Tope

**4. Who introduced the English Education Act of 1835?**

- a) Lord Hastings
- b) Lord Macaulay
- c) Lord Dalhousie
- d) Warren Hastings

**5. What did the Wood's Dispatch of 1854 emphasize?**

- a) The promotion of technical education
- b) The spread of primary education
- c) The establishment of universities in India
- d) All of the above

**6. Which law abolished the practice of Sati in India?**

- a) Sati Abolition Act, 1829
- b) Widow Remarriage Act, 1856
- c) Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- d) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

**7. Who worked for the remarriage of widows in India?**

- a) Dayanand Saraswati
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Jyotirao Phule

**8. Who founded the Satyashodhak Samaj?**

- a) Raja Rammohun Roy
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Jyotirao Phule
- d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

**9. When was the Indian National Congress founded?**

- a) 1885
- b) 1857

- c) 1905
- d) 1920

**10. Who led the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

**11. What was the aim of the Quit India Movement of 1942?**

- a) Boycott British goods
- b) Demand complete independence from British rule
- c) Divide India into separate states
- d) Seek administrative reforms

**12. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Patel
- c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Rajendra Prasad

**13. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?**

- a) 15 August 1947
- b) 26 January 1949
- c) 26 January 1950
- d) 2 October 1949

**14. What does "marginalization" mean?**

- a) The process of making someone more powerful
- b) The process of excluding or pushing people to the margins of society
- c) Giving people more opportunities to excel
- d) Encouraging the involvement of everyone in decision-making

**15. Which of the following groups is often marginalized in India?**

- a) Wealthy individuals
- b) Women and lower caste communities
- c) Government officials
- d) Celebrities

**16. What is meant by "public facilities"?**

- a) Services provided by private companies
- b) Services available only to the rich
- c) Basic services and infrastructure provided by the government to all citizens
- d) Services that can only be used by the government officials

**17. Which of the following is an example of a public facility?**

- a) A private hospital
- b) A government school
- c) A private transport service
- d) A private shopping mall

**18. What is the primary role of laws in society?**

- a) To create confusion among people
- b) To protect the rights and freedoms of individuals and ensure justice
- c) To promote the power of the government
- d) To limit the freedom of speech

**19. What does the concept of "social justice" primarily aim to achieve?**

- a) Equality for all people in society
- b) Protecting the interests of the rich
- c) Ensuring that only a few have access to resources
- d) Limiting the rights of marginalized communities

**20. Which type of industry is primarily based on the extraction and processing of raw materials?**

- a) Agro-based industries
- b) Manufacturing industries
- c) Mineral-based industries
- d) Service industries

**21. Where is the largest iron and steel industry in India located?**

- a) Mumbai
- b) Jamshedpur
- c) Chennai
- d) Bengaluru

**22. What is the term used for people who are trained or skilled in a particular field of work?**

- a) Labor force
- b) Human capital
- c) Unskilled workers
- d) Labor surplus

**23. What is the primary reason for the uneven distribution of population in India?**

- a) Availability of jobs
- b) Fertility of soil
- c) Availability of natural resources
- d) Climate and geographical factors

**24. What is the main cause of population growth in India?**

- a) High birth rate
- b) Low death rate
- c) Immigration from neighboring countries
- d) Better living conditions

**25. What is the term for the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas?**

- a) Emigration
- b) Immigration
- c) Urbanization
- d) Migration

**Short Answer Questions:**

1. What was the Permanent Settlement introduced by the British in Bengal?
2. Explain the Ryotwari system and how it was different from the Permanent Settlement.
3. What were the effects of the British revenue systems on Indian peasants?
4. Who were the tribals, and how did they live?
5. Who were the Dikus, and why did the tribals consider them outsiders?
6. What were the main causes of the Revolt of 1857?
7. Who were some of the key leaders of the Revolt of 1857?
8. Who was Thomas Macaulay, and what was his role in the education policies of British India?
9. What were the views of Mahatma Gandhi on education?
10. Who was Raja Rammohun Roy, and what role did he play in the abolition of Sati?
11. What was the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856?
12. What were the main objectives of the Indian National Congress when it was formed in 1885?

13. What was the role of the Moderates in the Indian National Movement?
14. Who were the Extremists, and how were their methods different from the Moderates?
15. What were the effects of indigo cultivation on Indian peasants?
16. What are the main types of industries based on raw materials?
17. What do you understand by the term "human resources"?
18. What is population density? How is it calculated?
19. How does migration affect population distribution in India?
20. Discuss the impact of population growth on human resource development.
21. What is the meaning of marginalization?
22. What are the key reasons for marginalization in India?
23. Explain the difference between public and private facilities.
24. Name any three public facilities provided by the government.
25. What is the role of law in society?

**Long Answer Questions:**

26. Discuss the reasons for the decline of agriculture during British rule in India.
27. How did the commercialization of agriculture impact Indian farmers?
28. Describe the different types of livelihoods followed by tribal groups in the 19th century.
29. Explain the effect of forest laws on the lives of tribals.
30. What were the major consequences of the Revolt of 1857?
31. What are the different types of raw materials used in the manufacturing process? Give examples.
32. Explain how education and health contribute to the development of human resources.
33. Discuss the impact of population growth on human resource development.
34. How do various factors such as birth rate, death rate, and migration influence population growth?
35. Discuss the importance of education and awareness in controlling population growth.
36. In what ways can the media contribute to reducing marginalization in society?
37. Explain how marginalization leads to social exclusion in various sectors like education, employment, and healthcare.
38. How do public facilities contribute to the economic development of a nation?
39. How does the Indian Constitution ensure social justice for marginalized groups like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
40. How do social justice laws impact access to education and employment for disadvantaged groups?