

DETAILED ANSWER KEY

Std 8 – Social Science

Second Summative Assessment – Model Question Paper 1

1. (b) Ayyankali

(Note: Ayyankali founded the Sadhujana Paripalana Sangham for the welfare of the Pulayas.)

2. A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

(Magnetite-Iron ore, Mica-Non-metallic, Gold-Precious metal, Bauxite-Aluminum ore)

3. (d) Article 32

(Note: Article 32 guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies.)

4. (c) Nile

(Note: Nile is in Africa; Volga, Danube, and Rhine are major rivers in Europe.)

Section B: Short Answer (2 Scores each)

5. (A) Principle of Justice:

- Answer: Recognition of Special Needs (or Proportionate Justice/Protective Discrimination).
- Explanation: In a society where inequality exists, treating everyone exactly the same may result in injustice. To ensure true equality, weaker or vulnerable sections (like the elderly or differently-abled) require special consideration/facilities.

OR

5. (B) Fundamental Duties (Any two):

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. To protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
4. To protect and improve the natural environment.

6. (A) Classification of Minerals:

- Metallic Minerals: Iron ore, Gold.
 - Non-Metallic Minerals: Limestone, Coal.
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Section C: Diagram & Short Essays (2 & 3 Scores each)

7. Topography of Europe:

- (a) North European Plains
- (b) Central Uplands
- (c) *Example*: Steppes (or Great European Plain)
- (d) *Example*: Black Forest (or Vosges / Ardennes / Massif Central)

8. (A) Mediterranean Climate:

- Region: Found in Southern Europe bordering the Mediterranean Sea (Italy, Spain, Greece, Southern France).
- Features: Characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters.
- Vegetation: Suitable for fruit cultivation, specifically citrus fruits (oranges, lemons) and vineyards (grapes/viticulture). Olive trees are also common.

OR

8. (B) North European Plains - Suitability for Agriculture:

- Topography: It is a vast, flat plain which facilitates mechanised farming and easy transport.
- Soil: The region has fertile soil (alluvial deposits and glacial deposits).
- Water: Presence of perennial rivers (like Volga, Danube, Rhine, Dnieper) provides water for irrigation.

9. Role of Political Parties in Democracy:

- Linkage: They act as a link between the government and the people.
- Public Opinion: They formulate public opinion by organizing rallies, speeches, and campaigns.
- Governance: The party that wins the majority forms the government and implements policies.
- Opposition: The losing parties form the opposition, correcting the government's mistakes and preventing authoritarianism.
- Political Education: They educate the masses about political rights and issues.

10. Digital Etiquette:

- Meaning: It refers to the code of conduct, good manners, and responsible behavior one must follow while using the internet and digital devices.
- Guidelines (Any two):
 1. Respect the privacy of others (do not share personal info without consent).
 2. Do not spread fake news or unverified information.
 3. Use polite language; avoid cyberbullying or hate speech.
 4. Give credit to original creators (avoid plagiarism).

11. Guruvayur Satyagraha:

- Context: Organized in 1931 under the leadership of K. Kelappan (Kerala Gandhi).
 - Aim: Demanded the right of entry for all Hindus, irrespective of caste, into the Guruvayur Temple.
 - Key Event: A.K. Gopalan was the volunteer captain. P. Krishna Pillai was brutally assaulted during the struggle.
 - Significance: Though the temple did not open immediately, it mobilized strong public opinion (proven by the Ponnani Referendum) and paved the way for the Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936.
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Section D: Long Answers (4 Scores each)

12. (A) Industrialization and Pollution:

- Air Pollution: Release of toxic gases (CO_2 , SO_2), smoke, and dust from factories leads to global warming and respiratory issues.
- Water Pollution: Discharge of untreated chemical effluents and hot water into rivers destroys aquatic life and makes water unsafe for drinking.
- Soil Pollution: Dumping of non-biodegradable waste, plastics, and industrial chemicals reduces soil fertility.
- Noise Pollution: Loud noise from heavy machinery and generators causes health problems like hearing loss and stress.

OR

12. (B) Methods of Resource Conservation (Any four):

1. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3Rs): Minimizing waste and reusing materials.¹

2. Use of Renewable Energy: Shifting from coal/petroleum to solar, wind, or hydel power.²
3. Sustainable Usage: Using resources carefully so they last for future generations.
4. Scientific Mining: Extracting minerals without wastage.
5. Afforestation: Planting trees to prevent soil erosion and maintain the water cycle.

13. Election Commission and Judicial Review:

- Election Commission:
 - It is an independent constitutional body responsible for conducting free and fair elections in India.
 - It prepares the voters' list, announces election dates, and enforces the Model Code of Conduct.
 - It ensures democracy functions smoothly by allowing people to choose their representatives without fear or bias.
 - Judicial Review:
 - It is the power of the Judiciary (Supreme Court and High Courts) to examine the constitutionality of laws passed by the Legislature and actions of the Executive.
 - If a law violates the Constitution or Fundamental Rights, the Judiciary can declare it null and void.
 - It acts as the protector of the Constitution and prevents the tyranny of the government.
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Section E: Essay Questions (5 Scores each)

14. (A) The Malabar Rebellion (1921):

- Causes:
 - Suppression by the British police and administration.
 - Exploitation of tenants (Mappila peasants) by landlords (Janmis) through eviction and high taxes.
 - The influence of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements.
- Leaders:
 - Variyankunnath Kunjahammed Haji (Established a parallel government).

- Ali Musliyar (Spiritual leader).
- Seethi Koya Thangal.
- Course:
 - Started as protests in Tirurangadi, Eranad, and Valluvanad.
 - Turned into an armed revolt against the British and supportive landlords.
 - The Wagon Tragedy (death of prisoners in a closed train wagon) was a horrific event during the suppression of the rebellion.
 - Eventually suppressed by the British army (Gurkha Regiment).

OR

14. (B) The Kundara Proclamation:

- Issued by: Velu Thampi Dalawa on January 11, 1809.
- Circumstances:
 - The British Resident, Macaulay, interfered excessively in the internal affairs of Travancore.
 - Unjust financial demands and the subsidiary alliance treaty burdened the state.
 - Velu Thampi revolted against the Company's dominance.
- Analysis/Significance:
 - It was an open call to the people of Travancore to take up arms against the British.
 - He warned that if the British took over, the culture, religion, and administration of the land would be destroyed.
 - It united people from different castes and sections to fight for the freedom of their land.

15. Right to Equality and Right to Freedom:

- Right to Equality (Articles 14-18):
 - Equality before Law: Everyone is equal in the eyes of the law.
 - Prohibition of Discrimination: No discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
 - Equality of Opportunity: Equal chance for all in matters of public employment.
 - Abolition of Untouchability and Abolition of Titles.

- Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22):
 - Six Freedoms (Article 19): Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession.
 - Protection in respect of conviction for offenses.
 - Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21): No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.
 - Right to Education (Article 21A): Free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14.
 - Protection against arrest and detention.