

SAMAGRA SIKSHA KERALAM

Summative Assessment Term I

Social Science

Std VIII

Answer Key

Score 40

Answer the questions from 1 to 4. Each carries 1 score.						
Qn No	Value points /Answers	Score				
1	Which among the following is a gratifying need? B) Luxury Cars	1				
2	Identify the statement related to the Dutch from the following. C) Published the Horthus Malabaricus	1				
3	Analyse the statements and choose the correct option from those given below. Statement I: There will be continuous darkness for six months from September to March in the Northern Polar region Statement II: The Sun's apparent position will be in the Northern Hemisphere from September to March C) Statement I is correct, II is incorrect	1				
4	Arrange the table appropriately and choose the correct option. C) a - iii, b - i, c - iv, d – ii	1				
Answer the questions from 5 to 7 in two or more sentences. Each carries 2		3x2= 6				
5	(A) Write any two features of the Capital Intensive Technique. @ Less demand for labourers @ Utilises more capital investment @ Ensures productivity . @Depends more on technology OR (B) List out the factors of production and their rewards. <table><tr><td>Land</td><td>Rent</td></tr><tr><td>Labour</td><td>Wages</td></tr></table>	Land	Rent	Labour	Wages	2
Land	Rent					
Labour	Wages					

	Capital	Interest	
	Entrepreneurship	Profit	
6	Estimate the time at 60° East and 60° West longitudes when it is 7 am at Greenwich meridian (0° Longitude). Complete the A and B columns. If 0° - 7 AM 60° West – 3 AM 60° East – 11 AM	2	
7	News papers played a crucial role in promoting Indian Nationalism. Evaluate the statement. • Newspapers, in both English and regional languages, became vital platforms for spreading nationalism. • Pioneered by Raja Ram Mohan Roy with Sambad Kaumudi (Bengali) and Mirat ul-Akbar (Persian) • These publications enabled criticism of British policies and fostered a critical awareness against exploitation. • Thereby playing a crucial role in developing modern ideas and nationalistic sentiment.	2	
Answer the questions from 8 to 11 in three or more sentences. Each carries 3 score. (4 x 3 = 12)			
8	What are the basic economic problems faced by a country in relation to the production of goods and services? * What to produce? * How to produce? * For whom to produce?	3	
9	What are the limitations of the Revolt of 1857? # The rebellion was confined a few parts of Northern India. # Had no organised the leadership. # The company army had more improvised military and organisational skills than the mutineers. # The middle class in India generally did not support the rebellion.	3	
10		3	

	A)Observe the given map and answer the following questions. a. Identify the line of longitude marked as 'A' in the given map- Standard meridian of India. b. Elucidate the significance of this longitude-There is around 30° longitudinal difference between India's easternmost state of Arunachal Pradesh and the westernmost state of Gujarat . * So there is almost two hours of difference in the local time of these places. * To avoid the practical difficulty caused by this, a standard time has been fixed for the country. * The 82 1/2° longitude is considered as standard meridian of India. * This is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST). OR (B)Explain the significance of Greenwich Meridian in international time calculation. @ International time calculation, the longitude that passes through the Royal British Observatory in England is taken as zero degree meridian. @ This is called Prime Meridian. @ The local time at Prime Meridian is called the Greenwich Mean Time. Travellers worldwide calculate time based on Greenwich Time	
11	How did the expansion of transport and communication facilities introduced by the British help in strengthening Indian nationalism? Explain. > The British developed transport (railways, improved roads) and communication (postal, telegraph) networks in India for trade, industrial, and military advantages. > It fostered a sense of unity among Indians by enabling easier travel and communication across diverse regions. > This interconnectedness, combined with a unified administrative, legal, and currency system, significantly contributed to the emergence and strengthening of Indian nationalism.	3
Answer the questions 12 and 13 in four or more sentences. Each carries 4 score. (2 x4 = 8)		
12	(A) The Neelam Peasant Revolt in Bengal was the most important agrarian revolt held against the British colonial rule in India. Evaluate the causes of this revolt. @ The British planters (indigo planters) forced the farmers to cultivate the indigo plant (Amari plant) for the factories established in the villages @ Indigo produced from the Amari plant could be sold only to the	4

	British @ The British paid less than the market price for the indigo to the farmers @ It led to severe food shortage, exploitation and economic hardship With the discovery of artificial dyes, the demand for indigo decreased and poverty increased. @ The peasants turned to the path of agitation against the British. @ Digambar Biswas and Vishnu Biswas . @ Farmers abandoned their indigo cultivation. @ Indigo factories were then attacked. OR (B) Explain the influence of the arrival of the Portuguese in different areas of India <table><tr><td>Political field</td><td>The first European Fort in India (Fort Manuel), was established in Kochi . The regions of Kochi, Goa, and Daman and Diu came under the rule of the Portuguese . Training was given in war tactics and European weapons</td></tr><tr><td>Agriculture sector</td><td>Cashew tree (parangi mavu), papaya, guava (perakka) and pineápple were introduced</td></tr><tr><td>Knowledge sector</td><td>Printing technology was popularised . Christian religious education centres were started</td></tr><tr><td>Cultural sector</td><td>Art forms such as Chavittunatakam and Margamkali were popularised . European style of construction was started</td></tr></table>	Political field	The first European Fort in India (Fort Manuel), was established in Kochi . The regions of Kochi, Goa, and Daman and Diu came under the rule of the Portuguese . Training was given in war tactics and European weapons	Agriculture sector	Cashew tree (parangi mavu), papaya, guava (perakka) and pineápple were introduced	Knowledge sector	Printing technology was popularised . Christian religious education centres were started	Cultural sector	Art forms such as Chavittunatakam and Margamkali were popularised . European style of construction was started	
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13	The activities of the extremists was quite different from those of the moderates. Substantiate the statement. ⦿ The Indian National Congress saw a divergence in its approach to challenging British rule. ⦿ The "Moderates," including Pherozshah Mehta, Gopalakrishna Gokhale, and Dadabhai Naoroji, favored peaceful methods like meetings, speeches, and resolutions. ⦿ In contrast, the "Extremists," led by Bal Gangadhara Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai, grew dissatisfied with this cautious stance. ⦿ They advocated for revolutionary actions like swadeshi and boycott, believing that freedom required strong, open struggle.	4								
Answer the questions 14 and 15 in detail. Each carries 5 score. (2x5= 10)										
	(A) Explain the tax policies implemented by the British in India.	5								

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Permanent Revenue Settlement (1793)	Land Settlement	⊙ Bengal ,Bihar ,Orissa-- Lord Cornwallis--the zamindars who were the landlords collected high taxes on behalf of the British ⊙ Farmers were required to pay a fixed amount as tax regardless of fluctuations in yield.
Ryotwari System (1820)		⊙ South India, Deccan--Thomas Munro, Alexander Reed ⊙ Peasants were considered as landlords . ⊙ The British collected taxes directly from the farmers . ⊙ The British seized the land of farmers who failed to pay taxes.
Mahalwari (1822)	System	⊙ North India, Central India, Punjab--Holt Mackenzie ⊙ The village was treated as a unit and tax was collected ⊙ The village which defaulted in tax payment was annexed to British India.

OR

(B) Evaluate the activities of Raja Ram Mohan Roy as social reformer.

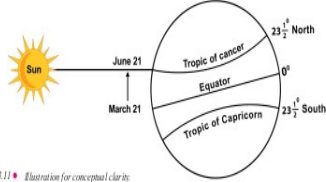
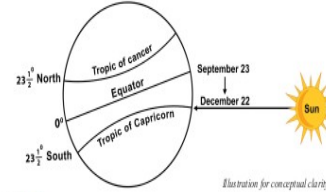
- > He initiated social reforms in India.
- > He had profound knowledge in Hinduism Islam Christian and Judaism.
- > He was influenced by French revolution.
- > He played a crucial role in abolishing sati through Brahma Samaj.started many modern Schools.
- > Stood against Idolatry polytheism, polygamy,child marriage etc

15

Compare the Summer solstice and Winter solstice.

5

Day	Position of Sun	Peculiarity of the day
21 st June(Summer solstice)	The Sun's apparent position shifts towards north from the Equator to the Tropic of	on 21 st June, the northern hemisphere experiences the longest day and the shortest night

 Fig. 3.11 • Illustration for conceptual clarity. (Figure not to scale)	Cancer from 21st March to 21st June	
23rd September (Autumnal Equinox)	The sun's rays fall vertically on the equator	Equinoxes-The duration of day and night will be equal on both hemispheres on these days
 Fig. 3.12 • Illustration for conceptual clarity. (Figure not to scale) 22nd December (Winter Solstice)	Sun's apparent position shifts from the equator to the Tropic of Capricorn during the period from 23rd September to 22nd December.	on 22nd December, the southern hemisphere experiences the longest day and the shortest night
All the Very Best Dear Students VIMAL VINCENT V HST GHSS North Paravur 9847452945		