KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, RAIPUR REGION
SESSION ENDING EXAM (2024-25)

Subject: Social Science

Marking Scheme

Class: VIII

MM: 60 **Time**: 2 hrs 30mins

SECTION A: Multiple Choice Questions (1X15 Marks)		
1.	b) Equal opportunities	1
2.	b) It provides for equal rights and opportunities	1
3.	b) They improve the quality of life.	1
4	d) Factory Act	1
5	d) All of the above	1
6	a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1
7	a) Formation of the Congress	1
8	b) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)	1
9	d) Shopping mall	1
10	b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	1
11	b) Textile industry	1
12	d) All of the above	1
13	a) India	1
14	b) Education as a way to improve human resource	1
15	b) By ensuring a healthy and productive workforce	1
SECTION B: Very Short Answer Questions (2X3 Marks)		
16	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Jyotirao Phule	2
17	Agro-based industries are industries that use agricultural products as raw materials for production, such as cotton textile industries and sugar mills.	2
18	The judiciary interprets laws, resolves disputes, and ensures justice by upholding the Constitution and protecting the rights of citizens.	2
SECTION C: Case-Based Questions (4X2Marks)		
19	a) The Right to Equality (Article 14)/ Article 15 was violated. b) The NGO assisted her in filing a complaint and raising awareness about her rights. c) The authorities ensured her entry into the temple and penalized those who tried to deny her access. d) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, protects Dalits from discrimination.	4
20	a) Thomas Macaulay proposed the idea in 1835. b) The goal was to create a class of Indians who could assist in British administration by being culturally influenced by English tastes and intellect. c) He described them as “Indian in blood and color, but English in tastes, opinions, and intellect.” d) They believed Indian languages and literature would not create an efficient workforce to serve the British administration.	4
SECTION D: Short Answer Questions (3X4 Marks)		

21	Women reformers like Savitribai Phule and Pandita Ramabai fought for girls' education and women's rights. They worked to abolish practices like child marriage and promote widow remarriage, uplifting the status of women in society	3
22	Small-scale industries: Operate with small investments and employ fewer people, e.g., handicrafts. Medium-scale industries: Require moderate investment, e.g., textile factories. Large-scale industries: Need significant capital and manpower, e.g., steel plants.	3
23	Human resources contribute to economic growth by providing skilled labor, innovation, and entrepreneurship. A well-educated and healthy workforce enhances productivity and attracts investment.	3
24	1-c 2-a 3-b	3
SECTION E: Long Answer Questions (5X3 Marks)		
25	The government has implemented various measures: Reservation Policies: Reserved seats in education and jobs for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. Legal Protections: Laws like the SC/ST Act safeguard against discrimination. Economic Schemes: Programs like MGNREGA provide employment opportunities. Educational Initiatives: Scholarships and free education schemes promote access to learning for marginalized groups. OR Education equips marginalized groups with knowledge and skills to improve their socio-economic status. It enables them to demand their rights, access better job opportunities, and break the cycle of poverty. Education fosters social inclusion and reduces discrimination.	5
26	The Indian National Movement united people against British rule through organized protests like the Non-Cooperation and Quit India Movements. It mobilized citizens across regions and classes to demand self-rule, ultimately leading to India's independence in 1947. OR The Civil Disobedience Movement, launched in 1930 by Gandhi, marked a significant step towards independence. It involved nonviolent defiance of British laws, including the Salt March. The movement united people across regions and highlighted India's demand for complete independence.	5
27	A **population pyramid** is a graphical representation of the age and gender distribution of a population. It is displayed in the form of a bar graph, where the population is divided into age groups (usually 5-year intervals) and gender (males on the left and females on the right). **Importance of Population Pyramids in Understanding Population Composition:** 1. **Age Structure:** The shape of the pyramid shows the proportion of people in different age groups, helping identify the working population and dependents (children and elderly). o A wide base indicates a high birth rate and a young population.	5

- A narrow base suggests a declining birth rate and an aging population.

2. **Gender Composition:** It highlights the number of males and females in each age group, helping identify gender imbalances in the population.
3. **Economic Implications:**
   - A young population requires investment in education, healthcare, and job creation.
   - An aging population indicates the need for better healthcare and pension systems.
4. **Dependency Ratio:** It helps calculate the dependency ratio, which is the proportion of dependents to the working-age population. A high ratio means a greater burden on the working population.
5. **Comparison Across Countries:** Population pyramids can compare the demographic trends of different countries. For instance, developing countries usually have pyramids with a wide base, while developed countries show a more uniform distribution.

Example:

- India's population pyramid has a broad base, showing a high number of young people, which reflects a high birth rate.
- Japan's population pyramid narrows at the bottom and widens at the top, indicating an aging population with low birth rates.

In conclusion, population pyramids provide crucial insights for planning and policymaking in areas such as healthcare, education, and economic development.

OR

Population composition refers to the structure of a population based on various characteristics such as age, sex, literacy level, occupation, income, religion, and ethnicity. It provides detailed information about the people living in a particular area.

Importance of studying population composition:

1. **Understanding Age Distribution:** It helps determine the working-age population and the dependent population (children and elderly). This is crucial for planning economic and social programs.
2. **Gender Composition:** Information about the ratio of males to females (sex ratio) is essential to identify gender imbalances and plan for women's empowerment and safety.
3. **Literacy Levels:** Studying literacy rates helps assess the quality of education in the area and guides policies to improve literacy and skill development.
4. **Economic Contribution:** Knowledge about the occupational structure (e.g., farmers, industrial workers, professionals) helps identify economic strengths and weaknesses.

	5. **Social Planning:** Population composition data helps in better planning for healthcare, housing, education, and other public services. For example, if a region has a high percentage of young people, the government can focus on providing education, skill training, and job opportunities. Similarly, areas with a high elderly population may need better healthcare facilities and pension schemes. Thus, population composition is a vital aspect of human resources that assists governments and planners in making informed decisions for development.	
SECTION F: Map Skills (1X4 Marks)		
28. 1	a) in Punjab b) in Gujrat	2
28. 2	a) Bhilai. b) Mumbai	2