## SA 1 EXAMINATIONS PRINCIPLES OF VALUATION SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS VIII ENGLISH VERSION

ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS' FORUM (APSSTF)



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- 1. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation.
- 2. i) James Mill is a Scottish economist and political philosopher.
  - ii) He wrote a book "A History of British India".
  - iii) In this book, he divided Indian history into three periods -Hindu, Muslim and British.
- 3. Federal refers to the existence of more than one level of government in a country. In India, we have governments at the state and the centre.
- 4. Secularism refers to separation of religion from the state. All religions are equal.

**SECTION-II** 

 $5 \times 4 = 20 M$ 

- 5. i) Robert Clive
  - ii) Mughal ruler
- 6. Reasons for land degradation today:
  - i. Deforestation ii. Hevey use of chemical fertilizers.
- 7. a) Bombay b) South most tip of Africa
- 8. Yes, the Government can intervene if some religious group says that their religion allows them to practise infanticide. This is because the Indian Constitution clearly states that the Government has the right to intervene if there is a threat to social harmony. Also, killing an infant is a crime and the judiciary is the only authority that can punish a person to death and no other religion or person can commit the crime of killing someone.
- 9. a) Labour, storage, Machinery, Chemicals
  - b) Physical inputs influenced on farming in the form of rainfall, temperature etc.

**SECTION-III** 

 $4 \times 8 = 32 M$ 

- 10.A) i. The freedom struggle was fought by the people belonging to different backgrounds and they were inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision making.
  - ii. The reason to fight for the freedom of the nation was to live in a country governed by the leaders who were sensitive to people's needs and demand and who could completely abolish the inequalities that existed under the British rule.
  - iii. The dreams and aspirations of people to live a free and respectful live and laid down the principle of Universal Adult Franchise, i.e. the right to vote.

Or

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- B) i. The rule of law is a provision of the Indian Constitution that states that all people in independent India are equal before the law. 4 x 8 = 32 M
  - ii. Every law is equal for every citizen in the country. Neither the President or any other high official is above the law.
  - iii. The punishment for any crime committed will be the same for every person irrespective of post or power.
  - iv. For example, if a Clerk is punished for corruption, the same punishment needs to be given to a higher Official or Miniter for committing the crime of corruption.

11. A)  $4 \times 8 = 32 \text{ M}$ 

- i. The Permanent Settlement System was a land revenue system introduced in 1793 by East India Company.
- ii. Rajas and taluquars were recognized as Zamindars to collect rent from the peasants and pay revenue to the Company.
- iii. The main features of the Permanent Settlement system are:
  - a. The amount paid by the zamindars to the company was fixed permanently
  - b. The Rajas were made the zamindars
  - c. Zamindars lost their right over the lands whenever they fail to make payments to the company
  - d. Exorbitant prices of land which zamindars had to pay to the company (which they failed.)

(or)

B)  $4 \times 8 = 32 \text{ M}$ 

- i. European trading companies were looking for new lands from which they could buy goods at a cheap price, and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices.
- ii. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe.
- iii. Pepper, cloves, cardamom and cinnamon too were in great demand.
- iv. Therefore, these reasons attracted European trading companies to India.
- 12. A) Two major steps taken by Government to protect and conserve plants, animals and natural vegetation are: 4 x 8 = 32 M
  - i. National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are made to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife.
  - ii. Awareness programmes like social forestry and tree plantation- Vanamahotsava are organised to conserve forest a valuable natural resource.

(or)

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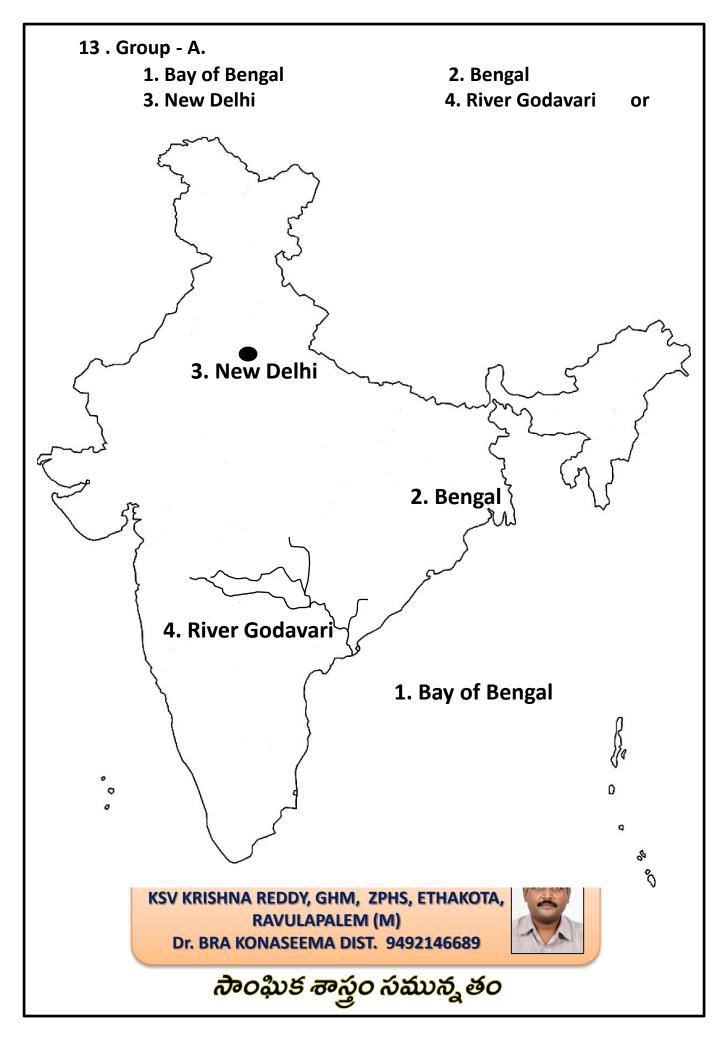
- B) Shifting cultivation also known as Slash-and-burn cultivation is a type of farming activity which involves clearing of a land plot by cutting down trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops are grown. After the land has lost its fertility, it is abandoned. The farmers then move to a new place. Disadvantages of shifting cultivation:
  - i. Leads to deforestation
  - ii. Loss of fertility of a particular land
  - iii. Leads to Soil erosion
  - iv. Burning of trees causes air pollution
  - v. Insufficient cultivation of crops for a large population.

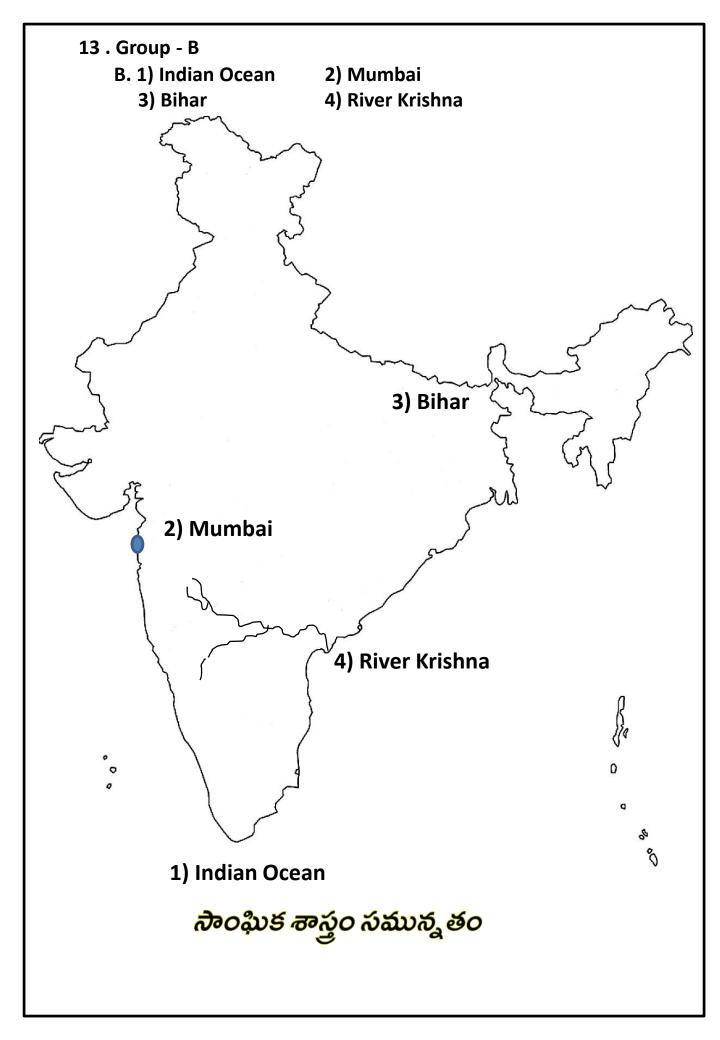
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## Part B.

14.C

15.C

16.A

17.D

18.D

19.B

20.A

21.C

22.A

23.C

24.B

25.B

26.A

27.A

28.B

29.C

30.C

31.A

32.B

33.C

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