

BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana

Answer Key of Practice Assignment

Class-VIII

Social Science

1. continued to fight a guerrilla war against British.
(a) Rani Lakshmibai (b) **Tantia Tope** (c) Nana Saheb (d) Peshwa Baji Rao II

2. Assertion (A)- Land degradation, landslides, soil erosion, desertification are the major threats to the environment

Reason (R)- People started encroaching the common lands to build up commercial areas, housing complexes in the urban areas and to expand the agricultural land in the rural areas.

i.) A is correct but R is wrong

ii.) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

iii.) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

iv.) A is wrong but R is correct

3. Give any two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals.

Ans: Two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals are:

It has set up national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and biosphere reserves to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife.

It has banned the killing of lions, tigers, deers, great Indian bustards and peacocks.

4. Private educational institutions – schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutes run by the government are becoming relatively less important. What do you think would be the impact of this? Discuss.

Ans: Private educational institutions- schools, colleges, universities, technical and vocational training institutes are coming up in our country in a big way. On the other hand, educational institutes run by the government are becoming relatively less important. This will have a multifarious impact on India, in the long run. Private institutions levy very high fees, which only affluent people can afford. So the quality education can be availed by only rich people. If educational institutions run by government are not up to the mark, the weaker sections of the society are deprived of quality education.

If people stop using educational facilities provided by the government, the latter will soon become redundant. Poor people cannot afford to educate their children in private institutions; consequently, this trend will only serve to heighten the gap between the rich and the poor.

5. Write a short note on Sulabh International.

Ans:Sulabh International is an Indian based social service organization which works to promote human rights, environmental sanitation, non-conventional sources of energy, waste management and social reforms through education. Sulabh was founded by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak in 1970 and has 50,000 volunteers.

The organization constructs and maintains pay-&-use public toilets, popularly known as Sulabh Complexes with bath, laundry and urinal facilities being used by about ten million people every day.

There are more than 7,500 public toilet blocks and 1.2 million private toilets. The majority of the users of Sulabh facilities are from the poor working class.

6. Explain the need for water as a Right to Life.

Ans:Water is essential for life and for good health. Not only is it necessary for us too. be able to meet our daily needs but safe drinking water can prevent many water-related diseases. The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Article 21. This means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor, to have sufficient amounts of water to fulfil his/her daily needs at a price that he/she can afford. The Supreme Court has held that the right to safe drinking water is a Fundamental Right.

7. Picture Study



1. Identify the picture.-**Bhahdhur shah zafar**
2. How did he spend the last phase of his life?
Ans:The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment. He and his wife Begum Zinat Mahal were sent to prison in Rangoon in October 1858. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail in November 1862.
3. Mutineers proclaimed him as the of their-**Leader** revolt.

8. Case study

Porto Alegre is a city in Brazil. Though there are many poor people in this city, what is remarkable is that it has a far lower number of infant deaths as compared to most other cities of the world. The city's, water department has achieved universal access to safe water and this is the main reason behind the lower number of infant deaths. The average price of water, is kept low, and the poor are charged half basic rate. Whatever profit the department makes is used to improve the water supply. The working of the water department is transparent and people can have a direct say in deciding which projects the department should take up. Through a process of public meetings, people hear what the managers have to say and also vote on their priorities.

- I. What is the remarkable achievement of the city?
- II. Who tried to achieve the project of universal access to safe water?
- III. Discuss two features of the department which you liked the most.