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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2019-20**



SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET - A

Code: MSSS03

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

Max .Marks: 80

CLASS: VIII
01.03.2020

General Instructions.

1. The question paper comprises of **two Sections, A and B**. You have to attempt both the sections.
2. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
3. **Marks** are indicated against each question
4. **All answers should be written in the answer sheet provided neatly.**

SECTION A

- | Qns | | Marks | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| 1. | <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.</u> | 4 | | | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The organization formed by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, that attempted to reform Hinduism <u>Arya Samaj</u> b. When soldiers as a group disobey their officers <u>mutiny</u> c. It is an initiative taken by the water department of Chennai to increase ground water table <u>rain water harvesting</u> d. This act ensures that workers are not under paid <u>Minimum Wages Act</u> | | | | |
| 2. | <u>FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE WORDS.</u> | 4 | | | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The practice of <u>sati</u> was seen as evidence of the barbarism of the East. b. Bahadur Shah and his wife were sent to a prison in <u>Rangoon</u> c. <u>Awadh</u> was taken over on charges of misgovernance. d. When people are attracted to an area, the area becomes <u>densely</u> populated. | | | | |
| 3. | <u>CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:</u> | 4 | | | |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name the Dutch painter who came to India in the late 19th century and tried to depict the everyday life of the people in his paintings. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">a. Francois Solvyn</td> <td style="width: 33%;">b. Francis Xavier</td> <td style="width: 33%;">c. William Adams</td> </tr> </table> | a. Francois Solvyn | b. Francis Xavier | c. William Adams | |
| a. Francois Solvyn | b. Francis Xavier | c. William Adams | | | |

- b. The young soldier who was hanged to death for attacking his officer in Barrackpore.
 a. Nana Saheb b. **Mangal Pandey** c. Tantia Tope
- c. The largest of the five lakes in North America.
 a. Lake Michigan b. Lake Ontario c. **Lake Superior**
- d. People who leave a country are.
 a. **emigrants** b. migrants c. immigrants

SECTION B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

4. Why was the Wood's despatch sent to India? 1
It was sent to India for outlining the educational policy that was to be followed in India.
5. Name the two countries that are the leading producers of Jute in the world. 1
India and Bangladesh
6. What are rocks? 1
A rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals without definite composition.
7. Define patent. 1
The exclusive right over any idea or invention.
8. What do you understand by Ghetto? 1
An area or locality that is populated largely by members of a particular community is called a Ghetto
9. What is the most important factor that attracts the foreign companies to India? 1
Cheap labour
10. Name any two diseases caused by polluted drinking water. 1
Diarrhea, dysentery, cholera
11. Which article in the Indian Constitution recognizes the Right to Water as being a part of Right to Life? 1
Article 21
12. Why did Macaulay emphasize the need of English language education in India? 3
- **Macaulay saw India as an uncivilized country that needed to be civilized.**
 - **He felt that knowledge of English would allow Indians to read some of the finest literature the world has produced, and make them aware of the developments in western science and philosophy.**

- **Teaching of English could thus be a way of civilizing people, changing their tastes, values and culture..**

OR

Explain the consequences of the new rules introduced in the pathsala system of education.

- **In the earlier system children from poor peasant families had been able to go to pathshalas, since the timetable was flexible.**
- **The new system demanded regular attendance, even during the harvest time when children from poor families had to work in the fields and inability to attend the school was considered as indiscipline and lack of desire for learning.**
- **Pathsalsas which accepted the new rules were supported through government grants and those who were unwilling to work within the new system did not receive any government support.**

13. What was BR Ambedkar's contribution as a caste reformer? What was his aim? 3
- **In 1927 Ambedkar started the temple entry movement, in which his Mahar caste followers participated. Brahman priests were outraged when the Dalits used water from temple tank.**
 - **Ambedkar led three such movements for temple entry between 1927 and 1935.**
 - **His aim was to make everyone see the power of caste prejudices within the society**
14. Ganga plains is densely populated. Give reasons. 3
- **People always prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus.**
 - **This is because these areas are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service and activities.**
 - **People prefer to live in the areas where fresh water is easily available.**
15. Enlist three advantages of using wind as a source of energy. 3
- **Non polluting**
 - **Low cost production of electricity once setup**
 - **Safe and clean.**
16. Why did Gandhiji abruptly call off the Non-cooperation movement? 3
- **Mahatma Gandhi was against violent movements.**
 - **He abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movements when in February 1922 a crowd of peasants set fire to a police station in Chauri Chaura.**
 - **Twenty two policemen were killed on that day. The peasants were provoked because the police had fired on their peaceful demonstrations.**
17. State the challenges faced by newly independent India. 3
- **As a result of partition, 8 million refugees had come into the country and these people had to be found homes and jobs.**
 - **There was the problem of princely states, ruled by maharaja or nawabs and each of whom had to be persuaded to join the new Nation.**
 - **The nation had to serve political system that would serve the hopes and**

expectations of its population.

18. Water is a renewable resource. Why do we need to conserve it? 3
- **Some resources are unlimited and are not affected by human activities like solar and wind energy.**
 - **Yet careless use of certain renewable resources like water can affect their stock.**
 - **Water shortage and drying up of natural water sources is a major problem in many parts of the world today. So we need to conserve it.**
19. Independent judiciary is essential in a democracy. Give reasons. 3
- **It is the independence of the judiciary that allows the courts to play a central role in ensuring that there is no misuse of power by the legislature and the executive.**
 - **It also protects the fundamental rights of citizens because anyone can approach the court if they believe that their rights have been violated.**
 - **Another aspect is the separation of powers which means that other branches of government – the legislature and the executive cannot interfere in the work of the judiciary.**
20. What is significant about the article 17 of the Indian Constitution? 3
- **Article 17 states that untouchability has been abolished and that no one can prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.**
 - **It also means that it is wrong to practice untouchability and that this practice will not be tolerated by a democratic government.**
 - **Untouchability is a punishable crime now.**
21. Describe the Adivasis. 3
- **The term adivasi literally means original inhabitants.**
 - **Adivasis are communities who lived and often continue to live in close association with forests. Tribals are also referred to as Adivasis**
 - **Adivasi societies are distinctive and radically different from communities organised around the principles of jati-varna.**
22. Write down the real intentions of the British for partitioning Bengal. 5
- **In 1905 Viceroy lord Curzon partitioned Bengal which was the biggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa.**
 - **The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of administrative convenience.**
 - **But clearly it was closely tied to the interests of the British officials and businessmen.**
 - **Instead of removing the non-Bengali areas from the province the government separated East Bengal and merged it with Assam.**
 - **The main British motives were to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians and to split the Bengali people.**

OR

Write any two points of criticism of the radical leaders against the moderate leaders of the Congress. Why did all the political groups boycott Simon Commission?

- **They criticised the Moderates for their 'politics of prayers' and emphasized the importance of self-reliance and constructive work.**
- **The radicals argued that people must rely on their own strength and not on the good intentions of the British government.**
- **In 1927 the British Government in England decided to send a commission headed by Lord Simon to decide India's political future.**
- **The Commission had no Indian representative. The decision created an outrage in India.**
- **All political groups decided to boycott the Commission. When the Commission arrived it was met with demonstrations with banners saying 'Simon Go Back'.**

23. What was the role of the planning commission in the development of new India?

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- **Lifting India out of poverty and building a modern technical and industrial base were the major objectives of the new nation.**
- **In 1950, the government set up a Planning Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development.**
- **A mixed economy model was to be followed, wherein the State and the private sector would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.**
- **How to achieve a balance development between the different regions and states was defined by the Planning Commission.**
- **Planning Commission is responsible for formulating Five Year Plans for social and economic development of India..**

OR

Write a note on Non-Aligned Movement.

• **In 1950s and 1960s saw the emergence of Cold War, that is, power rivalries and ideological conflicts between USA and USSR, with both countries creating military alliances.**

• **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, also the foreign minister of newly independent India developed 'Non-Alignment' as free India's foreign policy.**

• **The Non-aligned movement urged countries not to join either of the two major alliance, USA or USSR.**

This policy of staying away from alliances did not mean staying away from world affairs.

Non aligned countries like India has tried to prevent war, and has taken humanitarian and moral stand against war.

24. What is commercial farming? How is it different from subsistence farming?

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- **In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in**

the market.

- The area cultivated and the amount of capital used is large.
- Most of the work is done by machines.
- Commercial farming includes commercial grain farming , mixed farming and plantation agriculture.
- Subsistence farming is practiced to meet the needs of the farmers family. It involves low levels of technology and household labour is used to produce a small output.

OR

Explain the different life styles of farmers in India and USA.

Farmers in India	Farmers in USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most of the farmers have small land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A typical farm size is about 250 hectares
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An Indian farmer resides away from his farm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The farmer generally resides in his farm
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A farmer in India applies his own experience and advice of other farmers and elders regarding farming practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A farmer in USA gets its soil tested in laboratory to check whether the nutrients are sufficient or not
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As majority of farmers lack storage facilities, they are forced to sell the produce even when the market is not favourable to them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grains are stored in automated grain storage or dispatched to market agencies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An Indian farmer does not know any technical advancements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These farmers have a computer which is linked to a satellite which gives a precise picture of his field.

25. As a responsible citizen, suggest some risk reduction measures for an industrial disaster.

- **Densely populated residential areas should be separated far away from industrial areas.**
- **People staying in the vicinity of industries should be aware of the storage of toxins or hazardous substances and their possible effects if an accident occurs.**
- **Fire warning and fighting system should be improved.**
- **Storage capacity of toxic substances should be limited.**
- **Pollution dispersion qualities in the industries should be improved.**

OR

Give reasons : "Iron and steel Industry is called the backbone of modern industry"

- **Almost everything we use is either made of iron or steel or has been made with tools and machinery of these metals.**
- **Ships, trains, trucks and autos are largely made of steel.**
- **Oil wells are drilled with steel machinery. Steel pipelines transport oil.**
- **Mining equipment and farm machines are made of steel. Large buildings have steel framework**

26. Explain the First Information Report.

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- **It is with the registration of an FIR that the police can begin their investigations into a crime.**
- **The police register an FIR in a prescribed form which is signed by the complainant whose name and address is mentioned.**
- **It usually mentions the date, time and place of offence, details the basic facts of the offence, including a description of the events.**
- **If known, the identity of the accused persons and witnesses is also mentioned.**
- **The complainant has a legal right to get a free copy of the FIR from the police.**

OR

What are the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Article 22 of the Indian Constitution and criminal Law of the arrested person?

- **The Right to be informed at the time of arrest, of the offence for which the person is being arrested.**
- **The Right to be presented before a magistrate within 24hours of arrest.**
- **The Right not to be ill-treated or tortured during arrest or in custody.**
- **Confessions made in police custody cannot be used as evidence against the accused.**
- **A boy/girl under 15 years of age and women cannot be called to the police station only for questioning.**

27. **ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA, SHADE AND MARK THE FOLLOWING-**

2

- a) A beverage crop grown in the north east.
- b) A fibre crop grown in the Deccan region

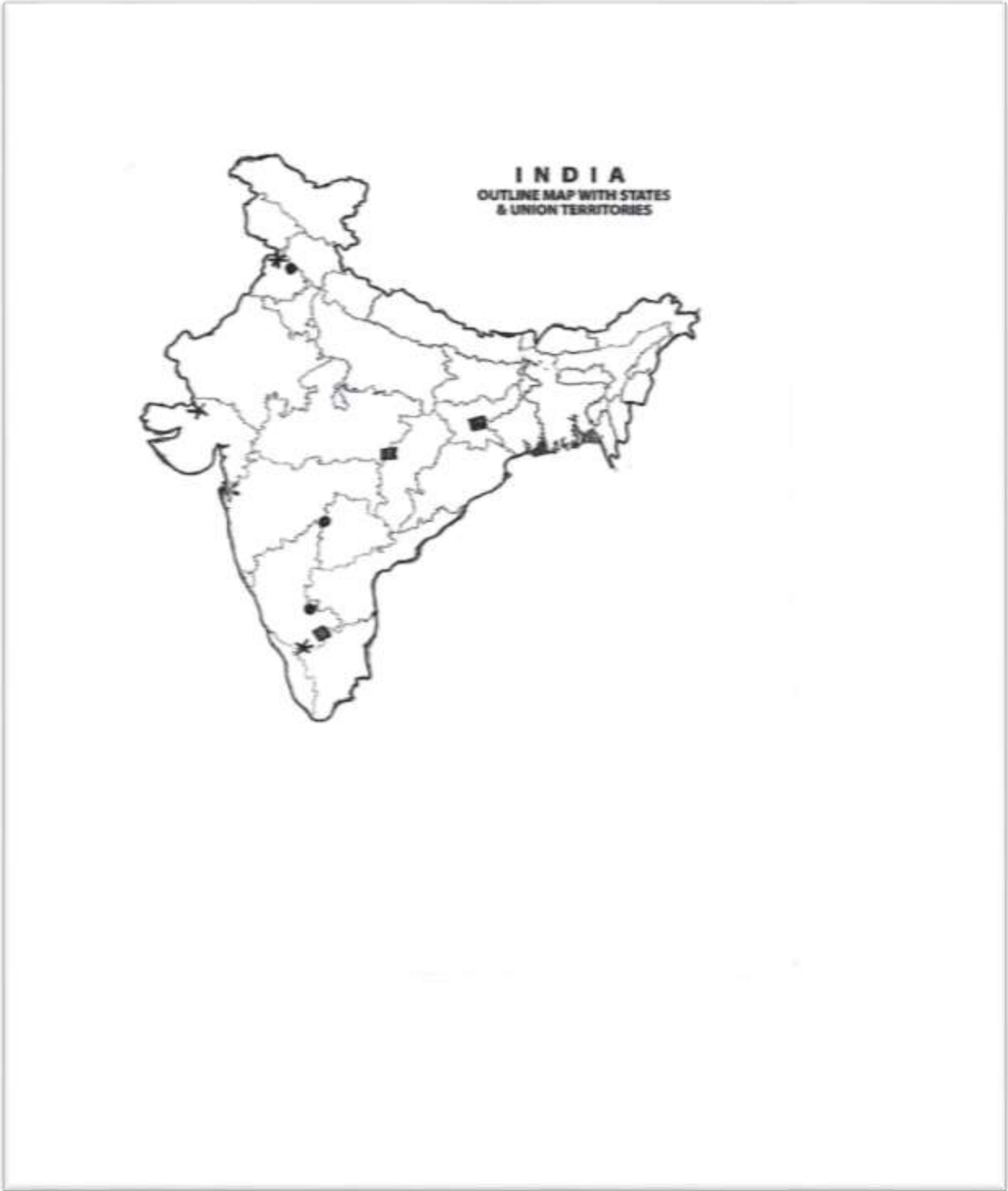
28. **ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA, MARK THE FOLLOWING-**

3

- c) Manchester of India
- d) Bhilai
- e) Hyderabad

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INDIA- MAJOR CROPS

