



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
SECOND PERIODIC TEST 2018-19**



SOCIAL SCIENCE (SETA)

Code: MZSS08

CLASS: VIII

Time Allotted: 40 mins.

20.01.2019

Max .Marks: 20

MARKS OBTAINED:

--

Name		Roll Number	
-------------	--	--------------------	--

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. All answers should be written in the QUESTION PAPER itself.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE

Qns		Marks
I.	<u>NAME THE FOLLOWING:</u>	1x4=4

1. A person who is called upon in court to provide first- hand account of what he/ she has seen, heard or knows. **Witness**
2. He argued that colonial education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of Indians. **Mahatma Gandhi**
3. He Presides over the Supreme Court. **The Chief Justice of India**
4. An Arabic word for a place of learning. **Madrasa**

II.	<u>FILL IN THE BLANKS:</u>	1X4=4
------------	-----------------------------------	--------------

1. It is with the registration of a **First Information Report** that, the police can begin their investigations into a crime.
2. **Lord Macauly** declared that “a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia’
3. A person who is tried by a court for a crime is called an **accused**
4. Tagore emphasized the need to teach science and technology at **Santiniketan.**

SECTION B SUBJECTIVE

III	<u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE POINT</u>	1X2=2
------------	---	--------------

1. Who were the Orientalists?
 - Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia were known as orientalist.
2. What is the role of the police in Indian criminal justice system?
 - The police investigate the complaint, records statements of witnesses, collect evidence and files a chargesheet in the court.

IV	<u>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINTS</u>	2X3=6
-----------	--	--------------

3. What were the consequences of the new rules introduced in the Pathshala 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.
4. What is the difference between 'offence' and 'cognizable' offence?
- An offence refers to any act that the law defines as a crime.
 - A 'cognizable' offence refers to an offence for which the police may arrest a person without the permission of the court.
5. What arguments were put forward by Wood's despatch regarding the introduction of European learning?
- Wood's Despatch argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians.
 - It would make them truthful and honest and thus supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon.

V **ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN FOUR POINTS** **4X1=4**

6. a What is the structure of the judicial system of India?
- The judicial system of India is stratified into various levels. At the apex is the Supreme Court.
 - It is followed by High Courts at the state level,
 - District Courts at the district level and Lok Adalats at the Village and Panchayat Level.
 - The structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level resembles a pyramid.
- b What was the objective of introducing PIL in Indian Judiciary?
- In India, the courts are available for all; in reality access to courts has always been difficult for a vast majority of the poor in India
 - Legal procedures involve a lot of money and paperwork as well as take up a lot of time.
 - For a poor person who cannot read and whose family depends on a daily wage, the idea of going to court to get justice often seems remote
 - Thus the Supreme Court in 1980s introduced PIL, to increase access to justice by simplifying the legal process.
-