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



SUBJECT - SOCIAL SCIENCE

SET - B

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>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. 													
2.	<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>a. Francois Solvyn</td> <td>b. Francis Xavier</td> <td>c. William Adams</td> </tr> </table> b. The young soldier who was hanged to death for attacking his officer in Barrackpore. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>a. Nana Saheb</td> <td>b. Mangal Pandey</td> <td>c. Tantia Tope</td> </tr> </table> c. The process by which metals are extracted from their ores is _____ <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>a. melting</td> <td>b. smelting</td> <td>c. burning</td> </tr> </table> d. People who leave a country are. <table style="width: 100%; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>a. migrants</td> <td>b. immigrants</td> <td>c. emigrants</td> </tr> </table> 	a. Francois Solvyn	b. Francis Xavier	c. William Adams	a. Nana Saheb	b. Mangal Pandey	c. Tantia Tope	a. melting	b. smelting	c. burning	a. migrants	b. immigrants	c. emigrants	
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3. **NAME THE FOLLOWING WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER.** 4
- a. The organization formed by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, that attempted to reform Hinduism **Arya Samaj**
 - b. When soldiers as a group disobey their officers **mutiny**
 - c. It is an initiative taken by the water department of Chennai to increase ground water table **rain water harvesting**
 - d. This act ensures that workers are not under paid **Minimum Wages Act**

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 is a mineral? 1
A naturally occurring substance that has a definite chemical composition : is a Mineral.
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. Briefly explain the ideologies of E V Ramaswamy Naicker. 3
- **Periyar founded the self-respect movement and argued that untouchables were the true upholders of an original Tamil and Dravidian culture which had been subjugated by Brahmins.**
 - **He felt that all religious authorities saw social divisions and inequality as god given**
 - **Untouchables had to free themselves from all religions in order to social equality.**
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. How is hydroelectricity generated? 3
- **Rain water or river water stored in Dams is made to fall from heights.**
 - **The falling water flows through pipes inside the Dam over turbine blades placed at the bottom of Dam.**
 - **The moving blades then turn the generator to produce electricity.**
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. What privileges were offered for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians by our Constitution? 3
- **The practice of untouchability was abolished.**
 - **Certain percentage of seats in legislatures as well as government jobs in government sector is reserved for members of lowest castes.**

- **The Adivasis or schedule tribes were also granted reservation in seats and jobs.**
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. What do you know about the Adivasi religion? 3
- **Adivasis practice a range of tribal religions that are different from Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.**
 - **These often involve the worship of ancestors, village and nature spirits etc.**
 - **Adivasis have always been influenced by different surrounding religions like Shakata, Buddhist, Vaishnav, Bhakti and Christianity.**
 -
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? 5

- 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? 5

- 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**

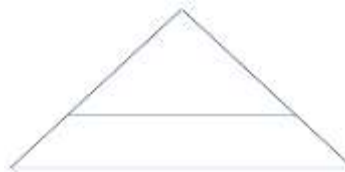
26. Why was PIL introduced in the judiciary?

5

- **In response to this, the Supreme Court in the early 1980s devised a mechanism of Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice/**
- **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.**

OR

With the help of a diagram, explain the structure of the Judicial system of India



- **Diagram top to bottom – Supreme court, high courts and lower/ subordinate courts**
- **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.**

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-**

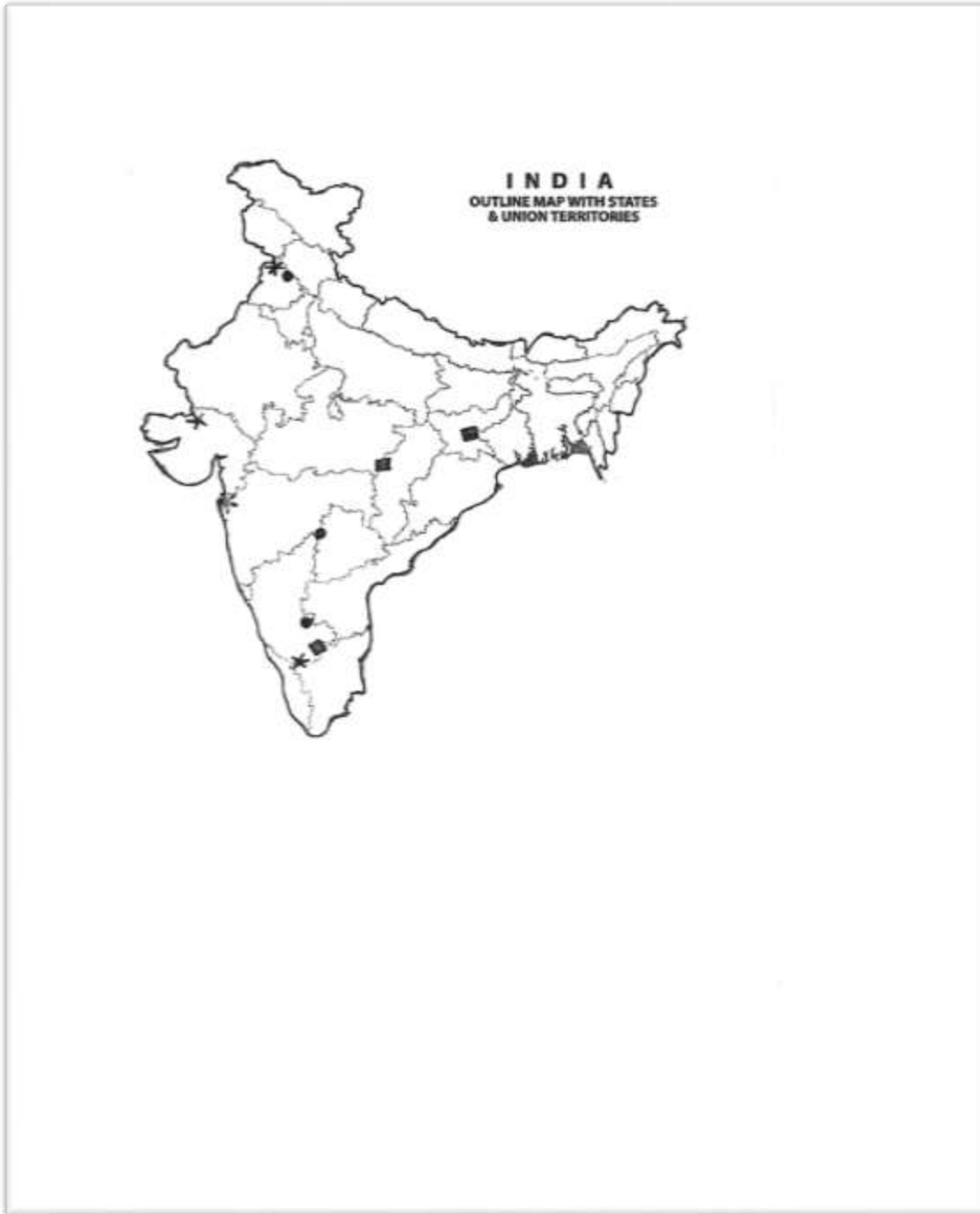
3

- c) Manchester of India

NAME :

ROLL NO. :

- d) Bhilai
- e) Hyderabad



INDIA- MAJOR CROPS

