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General Instructions:



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
SECOND PERIODIC TEST 2019-20**



SOCIAL SCIENCE (SET-A)

Code: MSSH02

CLASS: VIII

Time Allotted: 40 Minutes.

12.01.2020

Max .Marks: 20

MARKS OBTAINED:

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1. **All questions** are **compulsory**.
2. All answers should be written in the question paper itself.
3. Neatness should be maintained.
4. The question paper comprises of **two Sections, A and B**.

SECTION A

Qns		Marks
1.	<p>NAME THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>a. A person who is called upon in court to provide first- hand account of what he/ she has seen, heard or knows is called a <u>witness</u></p> <p>b. A person who can read and write and teach Persian. <u>Munshi</u></p> <p>c. A term generally used to refer to a local language or dialect. <u>Vernacular</u></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
2.	<p>CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:</p> <p>a. Before the establishment of the Supreme Court in 1950, the highest court in India was called as the _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. Imperial court of India ii. <u>Federal Court of India</u> iii. Union Court of India</p> <p>b. He said that ‘ a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native literature of India and Arabia’</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. <u>Thomas Macaulay</u> ii James Mill iii. William Jones</p> <p>c. Santiniketan was established by _____.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i. <u>Rabindranath Tagore</u> ii. Mahatma Gandhi iii. Raja Rammohun Roy</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>

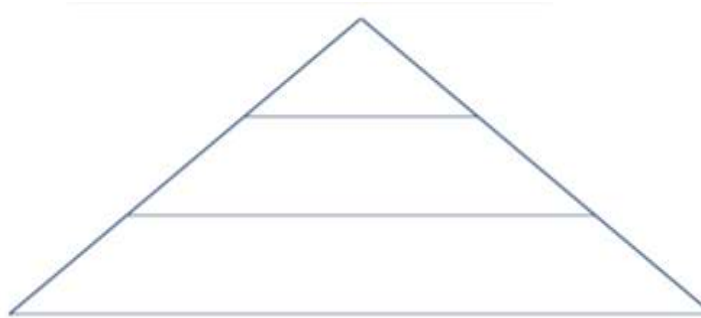
SECTION B

3.	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE POINT: a) Who were the Orientalists? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Those with a scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia	1
	b) According to Woods 'despatch the European learning will improve the moral character of Indians- How? How it will benefit the East India Company? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It would make them truthful and honest and thus supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon.	1
	c) What do you understand by Judicial review? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Judicial review</u>: Judiciary has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the parliament if it believes that there is a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution	1
4.	ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE POINTS: a) State the recommendations of Wood's Despatch <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education departments of the government were set up to extend control over all matters regarding education.• Steps were taken to establish universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.• Attempts were made to bring about changes within the system of school education.	3
	b) Explain the role of police and Judge in Indian criminal justice system <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One important function of the police is to investigate any complaint about the commission of a crime which includes investigate the complaint, records statements of witnesses, collect evidence.• On the basis of the investigation, the police are required to form an opinion and if the police think that the evidence points to the guilt of the accused person, then they file a charge sheet in the court.• The judge hears the witnesses, decides whether the accused person is guilty or innocent on the basis of evidence in a fair trial in an open court.	3

5. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FIVE POINTS:**

a) **With the help of diagram explain the structure of the judicial system of India?**

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- 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. At present there are 25 High Courts.
- 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.

OR

b) **List any one Fundamental Right that is guaranteed by Article 22 of the Constitution & criminal law to an 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.