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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
ANNUAL EXAMINATION- 2018-19**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MZSS13

CLASS: 8

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

04.03.2019

Max .Marks: 80

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. **All answers should be written in the answer sheet provided neatly**
4. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A

- | Qns | | Marks |
|-----|--|-------|
| 1. | <u>FILL IN THE BLANKS:</u> | 5 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Vernacular</u> is a term generally used to refer to a local language or a dialect as distinct from what is seen as the standard language. b. In 1873, Jyotirao Phule wrote a book named <u>Gulamgiri</u> meaning slavery. c. The heat energy obtained from the earth is known as <u>geothermal energy/power</u>. d. <u>Human scavenging/Manual scavenging</u> refers to the practice of removing human and animal excreta using brooms, tin plates and carrying it on head to dispose it off at some distance. e. <u>Bhopal Gas Tragedy/Bhopal Disaster/Bhopal Gas leak/Bhopal Gas Incident</u> was considered India's worst industrial disaster. | |
| 2. | <u>NAME THE FOLLOWING:</u> | 5 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. He formed the Arya Samaj in 1875, an organization that attempted to reform Hinduism <u>Swami Dyanand saraswati</u> b. He was instrumental in inflicting the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities <u>General Dyer</u> c. People protesting outside a building or shop to prevent others from entering <u>Picketing</u> d. The article of the Indian constitution which guarantees the Right to Life <u>Article 21</u> e. One example of a ferrous mineral <u>Haematite/ Iron Ore/ Magnetite /Manganese / Iron/ Chromite</u> | |

3. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION :** 5
- a. A person who can read and write Persian _____
i) **Munshi** ii) Madrasa iii) Linguist
- b. The Gandhian leader who died fasting for a separate state for Telugu speakers
i) **Potti Sriramulu** ii) Jyotirrao Phule iii) Dr. Ambedkar
- c. The apex court in India is the _____
i) The State High Court ii) **The Supreme Court** iii) The District Court
- d. The Supreme Law making institution in India _____
i) The Supreme Court ii) **The Parliament** iii) The Panchayat
- e. The old zamindar of Bihar who joined the rebel sepoy and battled with the British in the Revolt of 1857 _____
i) Nana Sahib ii) General Bakht Khan iii) **Kunwar Singh**
4. **GIVE ONE WORD FOR THE FOLLOWING :** 5
- a. The right to vote **Franchise**
- b. The graphical representation of age – sex composition of a country **population pyramid/Age – sex Pyramid**
- c. The act of being kept in illegal custody **detention**
- d. The area or locality that is populated largely by members of a particular community **ghetto**
- e. The number of births per thousand people **birth rate**
5. **ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA, MARK AND SHADE THE FOLLOWING:** 2
- a. A food crop that is extensively grown in the north eastern plains of India.
- b. A fibre crop grown in the Deccan region.
6. **ON AN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA, NAME AND MARK THE FOLLOWING:** 2
- a. The first Iron and steel plant in India
- b. Manchester of India

SECTION B

7. What was the argument given by Wood's Despatch, regarding European learning? 1
➤ **Wood's Despatch argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians.**
8. Name the Non- Brahman Movement started by Ghasi Das in Central India among the leather workers. 1
➤ **Satnami Movement**
9. What do you know about the Ilbert Bill? 1
➤ **The Ilbert Bill provided for the trial of British or European persons by Indians and sought equality between British and Indian judges in the country.**

10. What did the Second Five Year Plan focus on? 1
 ➤ **Heavy Industries**
11. After independence, why was there a reluctance to divide the country on linguistic lines? 1
 ➤ **As a result of partition of India, more than a million people had been killed in riots between Hindus and Muslims. The leaders feared the same thing.**
12. State two main reasons for discontent among the Indian Sepoys. 1
 ➤ **Pay/Allowances or conditions of their service, No promotion and compulsory overseas service violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs.**
13. What do you understand by Life Expectancy? 1
 ➤ **The number of years and individual is expected to life is the life expectancy.**
14. What are ores? 1
 ➤ **Rocks from which minerals/metals can be mined are called ores.**
15. Define cognizable offence. 1
 ➤ **An offence for which the police may arrest a person without permission of the court.**
16. Ramu is a 10year old boy who works in a roadside hotel. Which Act on the Indian Constitution is being violated in the case of Ramu? 1
 ➤ **Child Labour Prevention Act.**
17. What are the advanced countries doing to the developing countries to keep their own countries safe? 1
 ➤ **The advanced countries are relocating the toxic and hazardous industries to developing countries to take advantage of the weaker laws of these countries and keep their own countries safe.**
18. Is it legal to underpay a worker? Give reasons. 1
 ➤ **No. It is illegal to underpay workers. The Minimum Wages Act specifies that wages should not be below a specified amount.**
19. What is organic farming? 2
 ➤ **In this type of farming organic manure and natural pesticides are used instead of chemicals.**
 ➤ **No genetic modification is done to increase the yield of the crop.**
20. Distinguish between agro based industries and mineral based industries 2

Agro Based Industries	Mineral Based Industries
➤ They use plant and animal based products as their raw materials. ➤ Eg. food processing, vegetable oil, cotton textile, dairy products, leather industries, etc.	➤ They are primary industries that use mineral ores as their raw materials. ➤ Eg. heavy machinery, building materials, railway coaches, etc.

21. Give reasons for the dense population in the Ganga plains. 2
- **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.**
22. How is solar energy obtained? 2
- **Solar energy is obtained from the rays of the sun.**
 - **Solar energy is trapped in the solar collectors and converted into electricity with the help of solar cells.**
23. State the role of Police and the Judge in the criminal Justice system. 2
- **The police investigate the complaint, records statements of witnesses, collect evidence and files 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**
24. Why did the radical leaders of the Congress criticize the Moderates? 2
- **They criticized 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.**
25. According to Mahatma Gandhi, English education has enslaved us. Throw light on the statement. 3
- **Mahatma Gandhi thought that English education created a sense of inferiority in the minds of the Indians.**
 - **It made them see western civilization as superior and destroyed the pride they had in their own culture.**
 - **It distanced Indians from their own social surrounding and made them strangers in their own land.**
26. Some native ruling families were discontent with the British policies. Explain with reference to Awadh, Jhansi and Kanpur. 3
- **Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognize her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband.**
 - **Nana Saheb the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II pleaded that he be given his father's pension when Baji rao II died. But the Company turned down these pleas.**
 - **A subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh and it was taken over in 1856 as Governor General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration.**
27. What are industrial regions? Where do most of world's major industrial regions tend to be located? Write 2 of main causes industrial disasters. 3
- **Industrial regions emerge when a number of industries locate close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.**
 - **Major industrial regions tend to be located in the temperate areas, near sea ports and especially near coal fields.**
 - **Technical failure or irresponsible handling of hazardous material.**
28. Forests and the Adivasis living in these forests played a crucial role on the 3

development of all the empires and settled civilizations in India. Justify.

- **Forests were very crucial to the development of all empires and settled communities as they were dependent on forests for metal ores, timber, medicinal herbs, animal products etc.**
- **Forests covered major part of India till the nineteenth century and Adivasis had deep knowledge of, access to and control of these forested areas.**
- **So often large empires heavily depended on Adivasis for crucial access to forest resources.**

29. Briefly explain the life of leather workers in the 19th century. 4

- **Leather workers have been traditionally held in contempt since they work with dead animals which are seen as dirty and polluting.**
- **During the First World War there was a huge demand for shoes for the armies.**
- **Because of caste prejudice against leather workers only the traditional shoe makers were ready to supply army shoes.**
- **So the leather workers could ask for high prices and gain impressive profits.**

OR

Write a short note on the problems faced by women two hundred years ago.

- **Most children were married off at an early age.**
- **Both Hindu and Muslim men could marry more than one wife.**
- **Widows were praised if they chose death by burning themselves in the funeral pyre.**
- **Women's right to property were restricted and access to education denied.**

30. Explain the real motives of the British in partitioning Bengal in 1905. 4

- **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

Why was the Non-cooperation Movement launched? Why did Gandhiji abruptly call off this Movement?

- **The Non-cooperation Movement was launched against the Jallianwala Bagh atrocities (Punjab Wrongs).**
- **Mahatma Gandhi was against violent movements.**
- **He abruptly called off the Non-Cooperation Movements when in February 1922 when 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.**

31. Comment on commercial farming. 4

- **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.

OR

Differentiate between the lifestyles of the farmers in USA and India.

Farmers in India	Farmers in USA
➤ Most of the farmers have small land.	➤ A typical farm size is about 250 hectares
➤ An Indian farmer resides away from his farm	➤ The farmer generally resides in his farm
➤ A farmer in India applies his own experience and advice of other farmers and elders regarding farming practices.	➤ A farmer in USA gets its soil tested in laboratory to check whether the nutrients are sufficient or not
➤ An Indian farmer does not know any technical advancements	➤ These farmers have a computer which is linked to a satellite which gives a precise picture of his field.

32. Do laws apply to all?

4

- Yes, the laws apply to all as the law cannot discriminate between persons on the basis of their religion, caste or gender.
- The rule of law means that all laws apply equally to all citizens of the country and no one can be above the law.
- Neither a government official, nor a wealthy person nor the President of the country is above the law.
- Any crime or violation of law has a specific punishment and a process through which the guilt of the person has to be established.

OR

Explain how the parliament selects the national government.

- Parliament of India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.
- After the Lok Sabha elections, a list is prepared showing how many MPs belong to each political party.
- For a political party to form the government, they must have a majority or at least half the number of elected MPs, i.e. 272 members or more.
- The Opposition is formed by all the political parties that oppose the majority party/coalition formed. The largest among these is called the Opposition party.

33. Write a short note on the role of planning Commission.

4

- 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.**

OR

What were the two arguments in the Constituent Assembly regarding the powers of the Central Government and the State Government? Name and explain the three lists of subjects that the constitution has provided to balance the different views on sharing power between the Centre and the state.

- **Some members thought that the centre's interest should be foremost while the other members felt that greater autonomy and freedom should be given to the states.**
- **Union List- Consists of subjects like, taxes, defence, foreign affairs etc. which would be the exclusive responsibility of the central government.**
- **State List- This consists of subjects like police, public health, agriculture etc. This would be taken care by the state government.**
- **Concurrent List- Subjects like, forest, agriculture, education, archaeological sites etc comes under Concurrent List. In which the Centre and the state government would have joint responsibility.**

INDIA- MAJOR CROPS



