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**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
FINAL EXAMINATION 2017-18**



SOCIAL SCIENCE

Code: MZSS11/13

CLASS: VIII

Expected Answers

Time Allotted: 2 ½ Hrs.

04.03.2018

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.**
4. All questions in **Section A** carries **one** mark.
5. One mark questions to be answered in **one point**, two marks in **two points**, three marks in **three points** and four marks in **four points**.
6. Map to be **attached** with the answer sheet.

SECTION A(objective)

- | Qns | | Marks |
|-----|--|-------|
| 1. | FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE ANSWER: | 6 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Many reformers felt that <u>education</u> was necessary in order to improve the condition of women. b. The <u>moderate</u> leaders wanted to develop public awareness about the unjust nature of the British rule. c. In 1950, the government set up a <u>planning</u> Commission to help design and execute suitable policies for economic development. d. <u>USA</u> is the leading producer of wheat in the world. e. <u>Sepoy</u> mutiny started from Meerut and a large number of people took part in the rebellion. f. For a common person, access to <u>court</u> is access to justice. | |
| 2. | NAME THE FOLLOWING: | 6 |
| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. She raised and led an army of four thousand in Ramgarh against the British: <u>Rani avantibai Lodhi</u> b. He started Shantiniketan in 1901: <u>Rabindranath Tagore</u> c. It is a popular eco-friendly automobile fuel as it causes less pollution than petrol and diesel: <u>Compressed Natural gas/ CNG</u> d. Statistical study of human population. <u>Demography</u> e. A term used for Adivasis by the Indian government in various official documents. <u>Scheduled tribes</u> f. The river that is getting polluted due to the effluents from industries in Delhi | |

industrial belt. Yamuna

3. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANKS: 6
- a. The President of board of Control of the Company, who framed an educational policy for India. _____ (**Charles Wood**, Lord Macaulay, Henry Colebrook)
 - b. He is fondly remembered as 'Frontier Gandhi'. _____ (Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**)
 - c. Defence and foreign affairs come under the _____ List. (Concurrent, state, **Union**)
 - d. People who leave their country are called _____ (Immigrant, migration, **emigrants**)
 - e. To maintain the standard of _____, the government defines a set of cut-off marks for admission to colleges. (Living, Health, **Education**)
 - f. She secretly learnt to read and write in the flickering light of candles at night. (Pandita Ramabai, Begum Rokeya, **Rash Sundari Debi**)

4. ON THE GIVEN OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA LOCATE AND LABEL THE FOLLOWING: 4
- a. A petroleum reserve in Assam
 - b. A cotton textile industry in Tamil Nadu
 - c. An IT hub in Andhra Pradesh
 - d. Manchester of India

SECTION B (HISTORY)

5. Why did the sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refuse to do the army drill? 1
- Some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges which were supposed of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs.
6. According to the Wood's Dispatch, what was the advantage of the introduction of European learning?(any one) 1
- 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.
7. What was Tagore's view on childhood education and the role of a teacher? 1
- Tagore felt that childhood ought to be time of self-learning, teachers had to be imaginative and help the child to develop his/her curiosity.

8. Who started the Satyashodak Samaj and what did he propagate? 1
- Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj and propagated caste equality
9. Which method did the radicals emphasize on? (any one) 1
- They 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.
10. Why were the tribals granted reservation in seats and jobs? 1
- The tribals had been deprived of modern health care & education, while their lands and forests had been taken away by more powerful outsiders
11. What were the causes for the decline of power of the Nawabs and Rajas? 2
- They had gradually lost their authority and honour.
 - Residents had been stationed in many courts, the freedom of the rulers reduced, their armed forces were disbanded, and their revenues and territories were taken away by stages.
12. What were the ideals of the Brahmo Samaj? 2
- The Brahmo Samaj, prohibited all forms of idolatry and sacrifice, believed in the Upanishads and forbade its members from criticizing other religious practices.
 - It critically drew upon the ideals of religions – especially of Hinduism and Christianity – looking at their negative and positive dimension.
13. Why did the Congress start Swadeshi and Boycott movement? 2
- The Swadeshi movement sought to oppose British rule and encourage the ideals of self-help, Swadeshi enterprise, national education and use of Indian languages.
 - To fight for Swaraj, the radicals advocated mass mobilization and boycott of British institutions and goods.
14. a. Why did Mahatma Gandhi criticize the English education? 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.
- OR
- b. Why did Gandhiji encourage children to learn handicrafts?
- Gandhiji argued that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul.
 - Literacy or simply learning to read and write – by itself did not count as education.
 - People had to work with their hands, learn a craft and know how different things operated.
15. • This would develop their mind and their capacity to understand. 3
- a. Describe Ambedkar's contribution as a caste reformer.
- 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.

OR

b. Who started the Self Respect Movement and what were his arguments in favour of the untouchables?

- E.V.Ramaswamy Naicker or Periyar founded the Self Respect Movement. He argued that untouchables were the true upholders of an original Tamil and Dravidian culture which had been subjugated by the Brahmins.
- He felt that all religious authorities saw social divisions and inequality as God given.
- Untouchables had to free themselves, therefore, from all religions in order to achieve social equality.

16. a. Why did Lord Curzon partition Bengal? 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

b. Who started the Non-Cooperation movement and why was it abruptly called off?

- Mahatma Gandhi started non-cooperation movement.
- 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 ChauriChaura.
- Twenty two policemen were killed on that day. The peasants were provoked because the police had fired on their peaceful demonstrations.

17. a. What initiatives were taken for planning and development after Independence? 4
- Lifting India and Indians out of poverty, and building a modern technical and industrial base were among 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.
 - There was a abroad agreement on what was called a mixed economy model.
 - Here, both the state and the private sector would play important and complementary roles in increasing production and generating jobs.

OR

b. Write about the reorganization of states after gaining independence.

- After the creation of Andhra Pradesh, other linguistic communities also demanded their own separate states.
- States Reorganization Commission was set up, which submitted its report in 1956, recommending the redrawing of district and provincial boundaries to form compact provinces of Assamese, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu speakers respectively.

- The Hindi speaking region of north India was also to be broken up into several states. In 1960, the bilingual state of Bombay was divided into separate states of Marathi and Gujarati speakers.
- In 1966, the state of Punjab was also divided into Punjab and Haryana, the former for Punjabi speakers and the later for rest.

SECTION B(CIVICS)

18. What is the importance of independent judiciary in a democracy? (any one) 1
- 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.
19. What is the significance of Article 17 of the Indian Constitution? 1
- Article 17 states that untouchability has been abolished and that no one can prevent Dalits from educating themselves, entering temples, using public facilities etc.
20. How does the 1989 Act protect the right of the tribal people?(any one) 1
- The Act states that the land belonging to the tribal people cannot be sold to or bought by non –tribal people
 - In cases where this has happened, the Constitution guarantees the right of tribal people to re-possess their land.
21. Why did our government enact a law on Minimum wages? 1
- private companies, contractors, business persons etc want to make as much profit as they can and in the drive for profits they may deny workers their rights and not pay them wages
 - To ensure that workers are not under paid and or are paid fairly, the government has enacted a Law on Minimum wages
22. Discuss the role of police and judge in the criminal justice system. 2
- The police investigate the complaint, records statements of witnesses, collect evidence and files a chargesheet 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.
23. Mention the two ways in which the marginalized have drawn on their rights. 2
- By insisting on their Fundamental Rights, they have forced the government to recognize the injustices done to them.
 - They have insisted that the government enforce these laws and have influenced government to frame new laws in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution.

24. a. Who are the Adivasis? Which languages do they speak? 4
- Adivasis- the term literally meaning original inhabitants, they 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(caste).
 - Adivasis have their own language, most of them possibly as old as Sanskrit.
 - Adivasi languages have often deeply influenced the formation of mainstream Indian languages like Bengali. Santhali has the largest number of speakers.

OR

- b. Write about adivasi religion.
- Adivasis practice a range of tribal religions which often involve the worship of ancestors, village and nature spirits like river-spirits, animal-spirits etc.
 - Adivasis have always been influenced by different surrounding religions like Shakta, Buddhist, Vaishnav, Bhakti and Christianity.
 - Simultaneously, Adivasi religions themselves have influenced dominant religions of the empires around them like the Jagannath cult of Orissa and Shakti and Tantric traditions in Bengal and Assam
 - During the nineteenth century substantial numbers of Adivasis converted to Christianity which has emerged as a very important religion in modern Adivasi history.

SECTION B(GEOGRAPHY)

- 25 Why is coal known as 'buried sunshine'? 1
- Since coal is formed from buried ferns and swamps it is referred to as Buried Sunshine.
- 26 How can a country achieve agricultural development? 1
- This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilizers and high yielding variety of seeds.
- 27 What is intensive subsistence agriculture? 1
- In intensive subsistence agriculture the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour/household labour and meet family requirements
28. Generally high technology industries group together'. Give reason. (any one) 1
- They can be located near main road/ highways for easy access.
 - Firms can benefit from exchange of knowledge.
 - Services and facilities like roads, car parks and waste disposal can be organized efficiently.

29. What is Biogas? State 2 uses of Biogas. 2
- Organic waste such as dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called biogas.
 - Bio gas is an excellent fuel for cooking and lighting and produces huge amounts of organic manure each year.
30. How can food security be achieved? How important is it? 2
- Food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and a healthy life.
 - The ultimate aim of agriculture development is to increase food security
31. Define population explosion and what was the main reason for the population explosion between 19th and 20th century? 2
- A sudden and sharp increase in the population is called population explosion.
 - The main reason for this growth was that with the better food supplies and medical facilities, death rate reduced considerably while birthrate remained fairly high.
32. a. Explain population pyramids. How does it help in population studies? 3
- A population pyramid, also called an age-sex pyramid is a graphical illustration that shows the composition of population of a particular region or country.
 - It and above 65 years. which helps us to know the number of working population and dependent shows the total population divided into different age groups like below 15 years, between 15- 65 years population
 - It also shows total population subdivided into males and females
- OR
- b. Define the term migration? Why do people migrate?
- Migration is the movement of people in and out of an area.
 - The general trend of international migrations is from the less developed nations to the more developed nations in search of better employment opportunities
 - Within countries people may move from rural to urban areas in search of employment, education and health facilities
33. a. What is mixed farming? A farmer rears silkworm to supplement his income. What is it called? 3
- In mixed farming the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
 - It is practiced in Europe, Eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
 - Sericulture
- OR
- b. What is shifting cultivation and mention one disadvantage of shifting cultivation.
- A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them.
 - The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown.
 - After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves

to a new plot. Deforestation and loss of forest cover, forest fire and environmental pollution

34. a. Enumerate the risk reduction measures for an Industrial disaster. 4
- Densely populated residential areas should be separated far away from industrial areas.
 - People saying 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

- b. Why is steel known as 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.