

**SINDHI HIGH SCHOOL, HEBBAL**

**PERIODIC TEST – II (2023-24)**

**SUBJECT – Social Science**

**ANSWER KEY**

**Class: VIII Marks: 50**

**SECTION-A (1X8=8M)**

**I. Read the following and select the best option.**

**1**Identify the change that was introduced by the East India Company with reference to coins

**a) The name of the Mughal emperor was removed from the coins.  
(b) The name India was removed from the coins  
(c) The name of the Governor-general was removed from the coins  
(d) The name of the British King was removed from the coins**

2) Which of the following is NOT the reason for the failure of revolt of 1857?

a). Some section of society supported the British.

b) Lack of planning and organisation

c) **The sepoy lacked courage and heroism**

d) The Sepoys had no source of modern arms and ammunitions.

3. Select the correct option:-  
(1) Sericulture - a) Growing vegetables, fruits and flowers for commercial use.  
(2) Viticulture b) Commercial rearing of silk worms.  
(3) Pisciculture c) Cultivation of Grapes   
(4) Horticulture d) Breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds..

a) 1-b, 2- c, 3- a, 4-d b) 1-c, 2- b, 3- d, 4-a

**c)** 1-c, 2- b, 3- a, 4-d d) **1-b, 2- c, 3- d, 4-a.**

4. Name the institution which is the final interpreter of the constitution.

a) **Supreme Court** b) Parliament c) Legislature **d)** Executives

5. **Assertion (A) - Farming is practised in various ways across the world.**

**Reason (R)-Depending upon the water conditions, demand of produce and level of technology are important in farming.**

**a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is wrong but R is correct.

d) **A is only correct**

6. In 2001, the drought in \_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ states caused an acute shortage of food. a) Orissa and Bengal **b) Rajasthan and Orissa** c) Gujarat and Rajasthan d) Bengal and Bihar

7. The first ever Pakistani woman Prime Minister was

a) Hazrat Mahal b**) Benazir Bhutto** c) Ashraf Khatoon Abbasi d) Fehmida Mirza

8. The youngest federal minister in the cabinet of President Ayub Khan was

a) **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto** b) Qazi Fazulullah c) Shahnawaz Bhutto d) Benazir Bhutto

**SECTION-B (2X4=8)**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

**9. Mention the role of the judiciary?**

Ans.1) Dispute resolution

2) Judicial review

3) Upholding the law and enforcing fundament rights.

**10. What was the immediate cause of the Sepoy mutiny?**

Ans. The introduction of new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. 1

This offended the religious sensibilities of the Sepoys. Hence they refused to do the army drill and became the immediate cause of sepoy mutiny. 1

**11. What did the British do to protect the interests of those who converted to Christianity?**

Ans.After 1830,the company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property. 1

In 1850, a new law was passed by the British rule make conversion to Christianity easier. According to this law an Indian who had converted to Christianity could inherit the property of his ancestors. 1

**12. Mention the characteristic features of plantations agriculture.**

Ans1. Type of commercial farming where single crop like tea, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton are grown. 1

2. Large amount of labour and capital are required. 1

**SECTION-C (3X4=12)**

**II. Answer the following questions:**

13.a) Define Compensation.

Ans. The money given to make amends for an injury or a loss. 1

b) Judiciary has played a crucial role in Democratic India. Justify

Ans.1.Judiciary serves as a check on the powers of the executive and the legislature. 1

2. Judiciary also protect the Fundamental Rights of the citizen. 1

**14. What reforms did the British introduce in the Indian society? How did the people of India respond to them?**

Ans. The British introduced several reforms:

1. They passed laws to stop the practice of sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows. 1
2. They promoted English language education. The Company passed a new law that made the conversion to Christianity easier 1

Many Indians began to feel that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life. But at the same time there were other Indians who readily accepted the reforms introduced by the British. In fact, they wanted to change existing social practices. 1

**15. Which crop is known as ‘Golden Fibre’? Mention the appropriate conditions required for its growth.**

Ans. Jute is known as ‘Golden Fibre’. 1

1. It grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate. 1

2. This crop is grown in the tropical areas.India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of Jute. 1

**16.a. Arable land-** The land on which the crops are grown is known as arable land. 1 **b. List out two difference between primary and tertiary activities.**

Ans. **Primary activities**

1. Activities concerned with extraction and production of natural resources. 1

2. Examples: Agriculture, fishing, mining etc.

**Tertiary activities**

1. Activities concerned with providing support services to primary and secondary activities. 1

2. Examples: Transport, banking, insurance, etc.

**SECTION-D (4x2=8m)**

**V. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:**

17. Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.The ultimate aim of agriculture development is to increase food security. Agriculture has developed at different places in different parts of the world. Developing countries with large populations usually practise intensive agriculture where crops are grown on small holdings mostly for subsistence. Large holdings are more suitable for commercial agriculture as in USA, Canada and Australia.

1. **What is food security?**

Ans. Food security means when all people,at all times,have access to sufficient,safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs to lead a healthy life. 1

b) Shifting cultivation is practiced in the thickly forested area of Amazon basin. Give reasonAns. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. 1

C\_List out any 2 ways in which agricultural development can be achieved. 2

Ans.\* Increase the cropping area

\*Grow more no. of crops.

\*Improve irrigation facilities

\*Use of fertilisers and high variety of seeds.

\*Machinasation of agriculture. (any two)

18. Legal procedures involve a lot of money and paperwork as well s take up a lot of time.For a poor peron who cannot read and whose family depends on a daily wage,the idea of going to court to get justice often seems remote.The Supreme Court in the early 1980’s devised a mechanism to Public Interest Litigation or PIL to increase access to justice. The legal process was greatly simplified and even a letter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL. In the early years, PIL was used to secure justice on a large number of issued.

**a) What is the purpose of introduction of PIL?**

Ans. The main purpose of introduction of PIL is to increase access to justice. 1

b) **Give any one example which to show the success of PIL.**

Ans. Rescuing bonded labourers from inhuman work conditions and securing the release of prisoners in Bihar who had been kept in jail. 1

c) **Who can file PIL? How has it simplified the legal process?**

Ans. PIL can be filed by any individual or an organisation on behalf those whose rights were being violated. 1

The legal process was greatly simplified as a latter or telegram addressed to the Supreme Court or the High Court could be treated as a PIL. 1

**SECTION-E** **(5x2=10)**

**V. Answer the following questions:**

1**. In what ways did the British change their policies as a result of the rebellion of 1857?**Ans. Some important changes brought by the British after the revolt were:  
1. According to the Act of 1858 powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British Crown in India.

* Secretary of State was appointed for governance and Governor-General was given the title of Viceroy.
* Secretary of State was to be assisted by a council of 15 members. It was only an advisory body.
* Governor-General was answerable to the Secretary of State. 2

2. All rulers were made to acknowledge British Queen as Sovereign Paramount and were allowed to pass their kingdoms to their heirs. 1

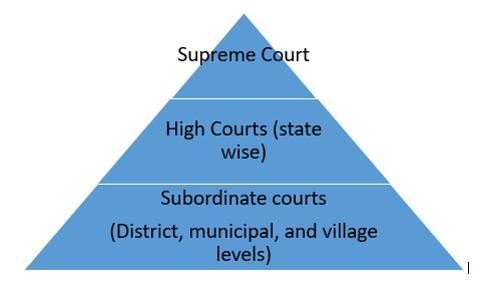
3. The proportion of Indian soldiers in the army was reduced. More soldiers were taken from Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.

4. Muslims were seen held responsible for rebellion and their land was confiscated. 1  
5. Social and religious practices were given respect. Zamindars and landlords were given protection and rights over their lands. 1

2**.** a) Explain the structure of Indian Judiciary system with the help of a neat diagram. (**4+1=5)**

Ans. The structure of courts in India comprises if three tiers. Its three different levels are:

1. **District Court:** The district courts are also called subordinate or Tehsil level courts and they settle the disputes for most people in the country. 1
2. **High Court:** The highest court of every state in the country is the High court. 1
3. **Supreme Court:** This is the court at the highest level. The Supreme Court of India is in Delhi. The decisions made by the Supreme Court are binding on all other lower courts in India. 1

 1

b) Differentiate between criminal law and civil law. (Any 1) 1

Ans. There are two branches of the legal system: criminal law and civil law.

**Criminal law**

1.Deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences.eg.theft,harassing a woman,dowry,murder.

2.It usually begins with the lodging of an First Information Report(FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court.

3. If found quilty, the accused can be sent to jail and also fined.

**Civil law**

**1.** Deals with any harm or injury to rights of individuals. For examples, disputes relating to sale of land, purchase of goods, rent matters, divorce cases.

2. A petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.In a rent matter,either the landlord or tenant can file a case.

3. The court gives the specific relief asked for. For instance, in a case between a landlord and a tenant, the court can order the flat to be vacated and pending rent to be paid.

**SECTION-F (2X2=4**

**21a. Identify the following places marked on the political map of India. (2x1=2m)**

.1. The first city to see outbreak of the rebellion**.-Meerut**

2. Begum Hazrat Mahal revolted from this city.\_ **Lucknow**

**21. b. Locate the following places on the given world map. (2x1=2m)**

3. Leading producer of coffee in the world**.-Brazil**

4. Jute growing country.-**Bangladesh**