

# Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir

2<sup>nd</sup> Terminal Examination : (2024-2025)

**Class:- 8**

**Time:- 3 Hours**

**Name of the student :**

**Subject:-SST**

**Total :- 80 Marks**

**Roll          Sec**

## Section:-A

**A) Answer questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below:-**

**1×5 =5**

- 1) India urgently needs to control its \_\_\_\_ and improve health and medical facilities for the old.  
a) education rate          b) death rate          c) literacy rate          d) birth rate
- 2) In India Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Kolkata are important \_\_\_\_ centres.  
a) Railway building          b) chemical making          c) automobile making          d) shipbuilding
- 3) In December 1922, C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed a new party within Congress called the  
a) Swaraj Party          b) Swadeshi party          c) Satyanarayan party          d) Swabhiman Party
- 4) The constitution has been \_\_\_\_ a hundred times of adapt it to the changing times.  
a) upgraded          b) downgraded          c) censored          d) amended
- 5) After the death of Peshwa Bajirao II, his adopted son, \_\_\_\_, was refused the pension of the Peshwa, causing loss of powers and privileges.  
a) Nana Sahib          b) Bahadur Shah Zafar          c) Nawab Wajid Ali Shah          d) Moulvi Ahmadullah

**B) Fill in the blacks :-**

**1×5=5**

- 6) Anything that is found in nature and has some value or use for humans is called a \_\_\_\_.
- 7) A study of the age structure gives a direction to \_\_\_\_ and development work in human resources.
- 8) When traditional Hindu practice like 'Sati' where abolished, the \_\_\_\_ sections of the Indian society looked upon the British with suspicion.
- 9) The Muslim League was formed by a group of Muslim landlord and never under the leadership of \_\_\_\_ in the year 1906.
- 10) A situation where there is no discrimination in the society and there is equal treatment for all is called \_\_\_\_.

**C) Write True and False:-**

**1×5=5**

- 11) With the green revolution, progress has been made in modernising agriculture and increasing its production.
- 12) Human made resources are those that humans create themselves.
- 13) The charter act of 1813 set aside a sum of one lakh rupees for promoting the study of science in India.
- 14) Lord Dalhousi besieged Delhi and succeeded in recapturing it in September 1857.
- 15) Plantation workers are never unpaid or exploited by their employers.

**D) One word questions:-**

**1×5=5**

- 16) What was the major source of power during the time of industrial revolution?
- 17) Who was the last Mughal Emperor?
- 18) When did the Minimum Wages Act passed?
- 19) What is the main source of income of the government?
- 20) What comes under civil cases?

## Section:-B

**E) Answer to the following questions:-**

**2×4=8**

21) What do you mean by transhumance?

**Or,** Define public sector enterprise.

22) Who wrote 'Vande Mataram' and when was it sung by the people? (1+1)

23) What is budget?

24) Why do we need laws in a country?

## Section :-C

**F) Answer to the following questions in brief:-**

**3×8=24**

25) How is sedentary primitive subsistence agriculture different from extensive commercial grain farming?

**Or,** What is Resource Conservation? How is it different from Sustainable Development? (1+2)

26) What factors have led to the slower pace of development in the Asian and Africa nations?

**Or,** Why developing human resources seen as an important task for a country?

27) What is the role of a cheap and good transport network in setting up an industry?

**Or,** Define 'White Revolution' ? What are the beneficial outcomes of this? (1+2)

28) What was the Direct Action Day? Why was it important for the members of the Muslim League? (1+2)

29) Why was Bahadur Shah Zafar chosen as the leader of the revolt of 1857?

**Or,** Who was Sir William Jone and what did he propose? (1+2)

30) What was objective of Drafting Committee and who was its Chairman? (2+1)

**Or** Briefly explain the various steps that government has taken to bring about economic development in all spheres.

31) What provisions have been taken to ensure the independence of Judiciary in India?

**Or,** With what objectives was the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 passed?

32) What is the tenure of chief justice of High courts and how are they appointed? (1+2)

**G) Answer to the following question in detail:-**

**5×4=20**

33) Highlights the most popular state in India. What does the age pyramid indicate for India? (2+3)

**Or,** Distinguished between a large -scale industry and small- scale industry with appropriate examples.

34) How was the revolt of 1857 suppressed and what was the fate of the rebels? (2+3)

**Or,** Why was the Muslim League formed in Dacca in 1906? How did the British utilise this opportunity? (2+3)

35) What steps were adopted by Gandhiji to organise protests against the British?

**Or,** Briefly discuss the pre-colonial education setup in India. Who introduce the educational scheme 'Nai Talim' ?

36) List the features of Indian Constitution. Why did India choose the model of Federalism and Secularism while forming its Constitution? (2 +3)

**Or,** Describe the laws that protect women from domestic violence and dowry. Who are the labourers? (4+1)

#### **Section :- D**

**H) Case based questions.**

**1×3=3**

The Tata Iron and Steel Company located in Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) is one of the oldest steel plants in the country. It is a private sector enterprise. The company came into existence in 1907. Its location at Sakchi in the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand (then a part of Bihar), is considered ideal. After Sir Jamshetji Tata, who Pioneered the economic development of Sakchi, this town has been renamed Jamshedpur.

Some of the major factors that must have encourage Jamshetji Tata to set up the Iron and Steel Plant here are described ahead.

Jamshedpur has an ideal location in terms of a transport network. Raw materials required for the plant are found within a small radius in the Chota Nagpur Plateau: Iron ore from Mayurbhanj and Kendujhargarh in Odisha and Singhbhum in Jharkhand. TISCO has its own cold-fired thermal plants and thermo-electric plants. The Iron and Steel Industry is labour intensive due to their dense population, the neighbouring states of West Bengal and Odisha can provide all the labour required.

The TISCO plants has undergone remarkable changes over the years marked by its expansion and modernisation.

37) Who was the Pioneered the economic development of Sakchi?

38) Where is the Tata Iron and Steel Company located?

39) Which neighbouring states are provide all the labour required?

**I) Map pointing -**

**1×5=5**

40) Locate the following places in the political map of India :-

a) One cotton textile industry of India,

b) One Iron and Steel industry of India,

c) One jute producing industry of India.

d) Name the place where the Indian National Congress was first established.

e) Name the place where 22 police were killed in Uttar Pradesh during the war non co-operation movement.