CLASS 8TH SOCIAL STUDIES REVISION FOR 2ND SEMESTER EXAM

HISTORY

Q1.Complete the statements by choosing the appropriate options. (5)

1. The State of **Maharashtra** was formed on 1 May, 1960.
2. Acharya Atre put forth the proposal of Samyukta Maharashtra with **Mumbai** in the Mumbai Municipal Corporation.
3. Yashwantrao Chavan accepted the responsibility as **first** Chief Minister of Maharashtra.
4. All the princely states merged with India except the states of Junagad, **Hyderabad** . and Kashmir.
5. There were more than **six** hundred small and big princely states in India.
6. Dr. Rakhmabai Janardan Save founded the Red Cross Society at **Rajkot**
7. **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** was the head of the interim Government.
8. The plan of creation of two independent nations, India and Pakistan, was made by **Lord Mountbatten**
9. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the head of the **interim** Government.
10.   Dr. Rakhmabai Janardan Save founded the **Red Cross Society** at Rajkot.
11. **Sane Guruji** was the president of mill workers union at Ammalner.
12.   The president of the first session of **AITUC** was Lala Lajpat Rai
13.   Sarojini Naidu led the **Dharasana** Satyagraha.
14.   Swatantryaveer Savarkar started a **secret** organization of revolutionaries named Mitramela.
15.   In **Punjab**, Ramsinh Kuka organised an uprising against the Government.
16.   Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma founded the **India House**.
17.   Vinoba Bhave was the first satyagrahi of **individual** satyagraha.
18.   The nation wide movement of **1942** is also called August Kranti
19.   In November 1943, **Japan** conquered Andaman and Nicobar islands and handed them over to Azad Hind Government.
20.   Ramsay Mac Donald organised the Round Table Conference in **London**.
21.   **Khan Abdul Gafar Khan** established the organisation named Khuda-i-Khidmatgar
22.   In the Second Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi participated as a representative of **Indian National Congress**.

Q2. Match the pairs. (5)

Revolutionary	ANSWER
Swatantryaveer Savarkar	Abhinav Bharat
Barindrakumar Ghosh	Anushilan Samiti

Chandrashekhar Azad	Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
Lala Hardayal	Gadar
Forward Bloc	Subhash Chandra Bose
Indian Independence League	Rash Behari Bose
Toofan Sena	Krantiagrani G.D. alias Bapu Lad
Azad Dasta Azad Radio	Bhai Kotwal Usha Mehta
Lai Sena	General Awari
Azad Hind Government	Subhash Chandra Bose

Q3. Explain the following statements with reasons: (3)

1: Junagad merged with India.

1. The Nawab of Junagad wanted to merge the state with Pakistan.
2. It was opposed by the people vigorously as they wanted the merger with India.
3. Due to this, the Nawab fled to Pakistan and Junagad was merged with India in February, 1948.

2: Chafekar brothers killed Rand.

1. Commissioner Rand was appointed to manage the Plague epidemic in Pune.
2. In course of curtailing the epidemic, he resorted to tyranny and force.
3. As a revenge, the Chafekar brothers Damodar and Balkrishna shot him dead on 22 June, 1897.

3:Muslim League declares 16 August as Direct Action Day.

1. The Muslim League was adamant on the demand of Pakistan.
2. It was not satisfied with the Cabinet Mission plan as it had no provision for a separate Muslim state.
3. So 16th August 1946 was observed as Direct Action Day.

Q4.Answer the following in brief: (3)

1:Which were the important provisions of the Wavell Plan?

1. The Wavell Plan provided a proper representation to Muslims, Dalits and minorities in the Central and Provincial Legislatures.
2. It provided for an equal number of Hindu and Muslim members in Viceroy's Executive Council.
3. This are the important provisions of the Wavell Plan

2:Give information about the work of India House.

1. India House, founded by Pandit Shyamji Krishna Verma in London.

2. It Was the center of revolutionary activities outside India.
3. It provided assistance to the revolutionaries staying abroad.

3:What was the role of newspapers in the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement?
1. Newspapers worked to awaken the people.
2. Navyug, Prabhat, Kesari are newspapers which played an important role.
3. The 'Maratha' newspaper by Acharya Atre had a significant role in Samyukta Maharashtra movement.

Q5. Write short note.(4)

1:Social Work of Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde
1. The goal of Maharshi Vitthal Ramji Shinde was to make the Dalits self respectful, well educated and engaged in work.
2. He worked to destroy the delusive ideas regarding Dalits in the minds of the upper caste.
3. He founded the 'Depressed Classes Mission' for the progress of Dalits in 1906.
4. To achieve this, he started Marathi schools and work schools in parts of Parel, Deonar in Mumbai.

2: contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the integration of the Princely States in India.
1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel convinced the Princes that the merger of their states with India was in their interest.
2. He prepared the 'Instrument of Accession', acceptable to all.
3. Later Junagad, Kashmir and Hyderabad, too, were merged with India.
4. Thus, he took a firm stand and solved the issue of merger of princely states.

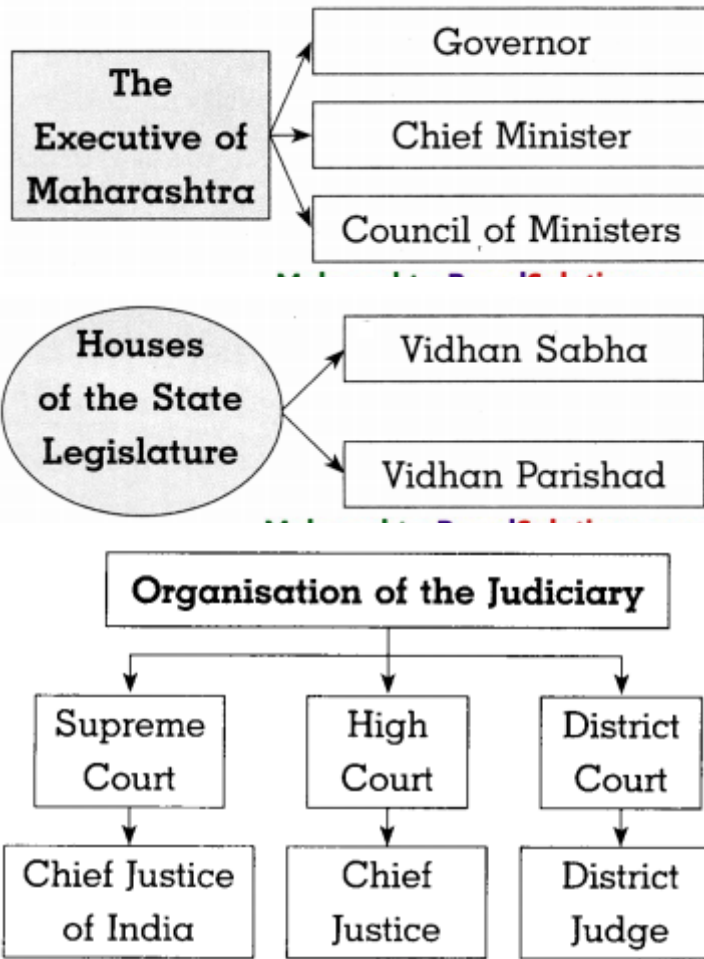**3: reform movement related to women**
1. In the 20th century, many reforms were initiated for the betterment of women.
2. The reform movement was led by women and institutions formed by them.
3. They fought for issues such as the right to inheritance, right to vote through the medium of these institutions..
4. Due to the reform movement, women were included in the Provincial Ministries.

CIVICS

Q6. Choose the correct option and complete the statements.(3)
1. The **winter** session of Maharashtra Legislature takes place at **Nagpur**
2. The **President** appoints the Governor.
3. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is appointed by the **President**
4. The right to summon the state legislature lies with the **Governor**
5. It is necessary for civil servants to be politically **neutral**.
6. Bureaucracy is **permanent** in nature.
7. The Parliament holds the **minister** responsible for malpractices.
8. The **Constitution** has established autonomous institutions like the Public Service Commissions for selecting efficient civil servants.
9. The 'Indian Foreign Service' is included under **Union or Central** Services.
10. Laws are made by the **Legislature**.
11. The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by the **President**

Q7. Complete the table. (3)

```
                        ┌──────────────────────────┐
                   ┌───►│        Governor          │
┌───────────────┐  │    └──────────────────────────┘
│   The         │  │    ┌──────────────────────────┐
│ Executive of  │──┼───►│     Chief Minister       │
│ Maharashtra   │  │    └──────────────────────────┘
└───────────────┘  │    ┌──────────────────────────┐
                   └───►│  Council of Ministers    │
                        └──────────────────────────┘
```

```
   ╱───────────╲            ┌──────────────────────────┐
  ╱  Houses     ╲     ┌────►│      Vidhan Sabha        │
 │  of the State │────┤     └──────────────────────────┘
  ╲ Legislature ╱     │     ┌──────────────────────────┐
   ╲───────────╱      └────►│     Vidhan Parishad      │
                            └──────────────────────────┘
```

```
┌──────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│        Organisation of the Judiciary          │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────┘
       │                 │                 │
       ▼                 ▼                 ▼
┌─────────────┐   ┌─────────────┐   ┌─────────────┐
│  Supreme    │   │   High      │   │  District   │
│  Court      │   │   Court     │   │  Court      │
└─────────────┘   └─────────────┘   └─────────────┘
       │                 │                 │
       ▼                 ▼                 ▼
┌─────────────┐   ┌─────────────┐   ┌─────────────┐
│ Chief Justice│   │   Chief     │   │  District   │
│ of India    │   │  Justice    │   │   Judge     │
└─────────────┘   └─────────────┘   └─────────────┘
```

Q8.Classify & complete the table. (2)

All-India Services	Union or Central Services	State Civil Services
1. Indian Administrative Service (IAS), 2. Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian 3. Forest Service (IFS)	1. Indian Foreign Service (IFS), 2. Indian Revenue Service (IRS)	1. Deputy District Collector, Block 2. Development Officer, Tehsildar (Executive 3. Magistrate)

Q9. Write a short note. (2)

1: Bureaucracy

1. It is the administrative system that works under the Union Executive.
2. It has the responsibility of actual implementation of government's policies.
3. Ministers are dependent on the bureaucracy for information and efficient functioning.

2: Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

1. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) refers to litigations filed on issues of public importance and issues related to the welfare of the people.
2. It can be filed by individual citizens, social organisation or Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) on behalf of all the people.

3. PILs are effective tool which require minimum expenditure and get immediate justice.

3: The Governor
1. The Governor is the nominal head of the state.
2. The government of the state is run in the name of the Governor.
3. He appoints the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers.
4. He has a right to summon the session of the state legislature.

Q10. Explain the following statements with reasons:(2)
1:Reservation policy is followed even in Civil Services.
1. It was essential to empower weaker sections like SC, ST, Women, OBC and specially-abled .
2. They were left out of civil services due to social inequality.
3. In order to establish social justice and provide opportunities to them, reservation policy is followed even in civil services.

2:Constitution adopt a federal system for India
1. India is a country having a large geographic expanse.
2. It has a multicultural population.
3. Hence, the Constitution adopted a federal system for India.

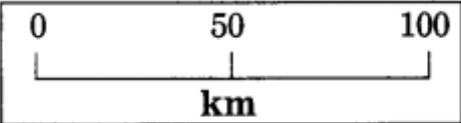## GEOGRAPHY
Q11. TRUE OR FALSE. (4)
1. The quality of population is determined on the basis of literacy. **TRUE**
2. The level of industrialization is an indicator of the economic development of a country. **TRUE**
3. Mining Is not type of land use. - **FALSE**.
4. Mining is a type of land use.- **TRUE**
5. There are factories in the Central Business District. -**FALSE**.
6. There are many shops, banks and offices in the Central Business District.- **TRUE**
7. In urban areas, the largest area is used for residential purposes. - **TRUE**.
8. The village attendant issues the 7/12 extract. - **FALSE**.
9. The village talathi issues the 7/12 extract. - **TRUE**
10. In rural areas, residential areas occupy large tracts. - **FALSE**.
11.Extract 7 indicates Record of Rights. - **TRUE**.
12. Developing countries have an HDI of 1. - **FALSE**.
13. Corporate social responsibility is compulsory for every industry. **FALSE**
14. Extract 12 indicates change in ownership. **FALSE**
15. The population density of a region can be understood from its area. --**FALSE**.
16. sentence: The population density of a region can be understood from its area and the total volume of population living in it.- **TRUE**
17. The quality of population is determined on the basis of literacy. - **TRUE**.

18. There is an adverse impact on manpower in the regions of out migration.- **TRUE**.
19. Greater economic prosperity indicates the development of region. -**FALSE**.
20. Greater economic prosperity as well as higher standards of living, higher quality of life, availability of opportunities, freedom, etc, indicate the development of region.- **TRUE**
21. Developing countries have an HDI of 1. - **FALSE**.
22. Developing countries have and HDI of 0.50 to 0.60.- **Correct**

Q12. Complete the table. (3)

| Large scale map	Small scale map
Villages , schools , agricultural fields , college , temple , church , town ,	continent , country , Atlas map , world , ocean

Q13. Draw / write given scale.(3)

Verbal Scale	1 cm = 60 km
Numerical Scale	1:6000000
Linear Scale	

Q14. Prepare a flow chart for the following statements:(2)

1.The journey of clothes we use from the farm to ourselves.
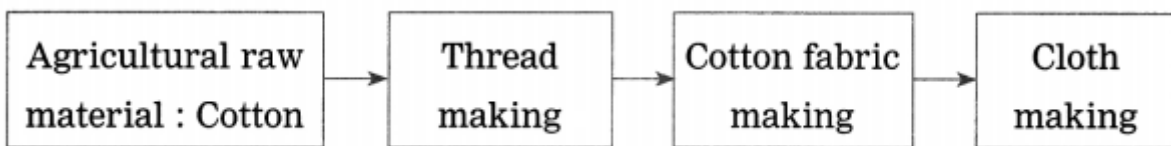
2.Essential factors for the location of any one industry.
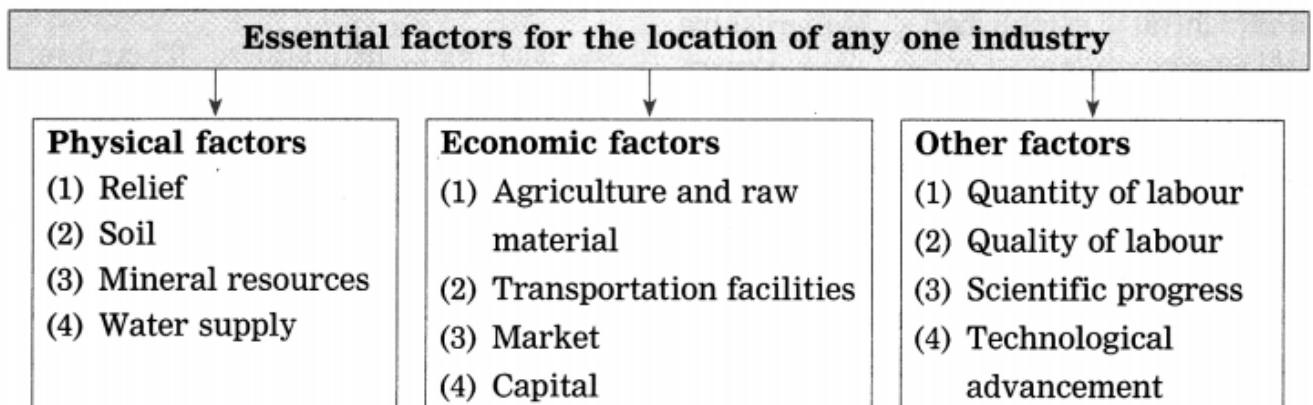
Q15.Write a short note. (3)

1. Field trip -
   1. **Nature**: Field trip is an important study method in geography.

2. **Importance**: Field trip helps in understanding various geographical concepts, elements and processes through direct experiences. It helps in understanding the correlation between humans and the environment.
3. **Planning**: Planning of field trip includes deciding the aim, place, duration, etc. about the field trip.
4. **Preparations** : Preparations of field trip includes deciding the place of field visit, maintaining essential materials like notebook, pen, pencil, camera, etc., deciding the schedule for field visit, preparing questionnaire, etc.
5. **Precautions** : One should ensure that there is no harm to the environment in any way during field trip /visit.

2.Report writing

1. **Nature** : A field report should be written on the basis of information obtained after field visit is complete.
2. **Basis** : The field report can be written on the basis of information gathered from field visit, photographs, maps, informative charts, questionnaire, etc.
3. **Points** : The field report can be written with the help of the following points :
   (a) Introduction
   (b) Presentation of information obtained
    (c) Conclusion, etc.

Q16. Highlight the differences (3)

Agro-based industries	Information technology industries
Location	
Agro-based industries are generally located in the rural areas.	Information technology industries are generally located in urban areas.
Nature	
Agro-based industries are traditional in nature.	Information technology industries are modern in nature.

Medium industries	Heavy industries
Quantity of inputs	
Compared to heavy industries, medium industries require inputs like capital, manpower, machinery, etc. in lesser quantities.	Compared to medium industries, heavy industries require inputs like capital, manpower, machinery, etc. in greater quantities.
Examples	
Fruit processing industries, jagerry making industries, furniture manufacturing industries, etc. are the examples of medium industries.	Sugar manufacturing industries, textile industries, automobile manufacturing industries, etc. are the examples of heavy industries.

Large scale map	Small scale map
Meaning	
When a particular part of ground covers comparatively more area on a map, it is called large scale map.	When a particular part of ground covers comparatively less area on a map, it is called small scale map.
Examples	
Maps of villages, church, agricultural fields, etc. are the large scale maps.	Maps of state, country, continent, world, etc. are the small scale maps.

Numerical scale	Linear scale
Meaning	
A scale in which distances are expressed as ratio is called numerical scale.	A scale in which distances are expressed by drawing graphical scale is called linear scale.
Examples	
1 : 1000000	1 10 ⊢————————⊣ km