

BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana

Answer Key of Revision Assignment

Class-VIII

Social Science

I.MCQ

1. Which were the important spices that were in great demand in the European market?

- (a) Coriander, Fenugreek
- (b) Cumin, Aniseed
- (c) **Pepper, Cloves, Cardamom, Cinnamon**

2. A Farman is best described as an order from a King. Aurangzeb issued a Farman to Robert Clive granting the East India Company

- (a) the right to set up factories on the banks of rivers
- (b) the right to fortify settlement
- (c) **the right to trade duty free**
- (d) the right to fight battles with the other European powers

3. How long did it take to prepare the Indian constitution?

- a) **2 years, 11 months**
- b) 2 years, 10 months
- c) 2 years, 9 months
- d) 2 years, 4 months

4. Assertion: The Company tried continuously to press for more concessions and manipulate existing privileges granted by Aurangzeb's Farman, the right to duty free trade

Reason: Siraj-ud-daulah refused to grant the Company concessions and demanded large tributes for the right to trade and denied the right to mint coins and stopped it from extending its fortifications.

a) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- b) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

5. Assertion (A): 26th January is celebrated as the Republic day.

Reason (R). The Indian Constitution came into force with effect from 26th January 1950.

- a) A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) **A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

c) A is true but R is false

d) A is false but R is true

6. Read the source given below and answer the following questions.

Federalism refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have governments at the state level and at the centre. Panchayati Raj is the third tier of government. The vast number of communities in India meant that a system of government needed to be devised that did not involve only persons sitting in the capital city of New Delhi and making decisions for everyone. Instead, it was important to have another level of government in the states so that decisions could be made for that particular area. While each state in India enjoys autonomy in exercising powers on certain issues, subjects of national concern require that all of these states follow the laws of the central government. The Constitution contains lists that detail the issues that each tier of government can make laws on. In addition, the Constitution also specifies where each tier of government can get the money from for the work that it does. Under federalism, the states are not merely agents of the federal government but draw their authority from the Constitution as well. All persons in India are governed by laws and policies made by each of these levels of government.

1. Define the term "Constitution"

Ans: A set of rules and regulations according to which a country is governed. It is a written document. All the people in a country agree upon rules and regulations given in the constitution

2. Why is there a need to have different levels of Government?

Ans. So that decisions could be made for that particular area.

3. In which system of Government power is divided between two or more levels of Government.

Ans. Federalism

7. Imagine that you are a company representative, sending the report back to England about the conditions in rural areas under company rule. What would you write?

Ans: The Permanent Settlement was introduced in 1793. The rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars and were asked to collect revenue for the Company. Revenue was fixed permanently, and it was very high. Zamindars found it difficult to pay, and anyone who failed to pay the revenue lost his zamindari. The cultivator found the system very oppressive. Rent was high, and land was insecure. To pay the rent, he often had to take a loan from the moneylender, and when he failed to pay the rent, he was evicted from the land he had cultivated for generations. Under the Munro System, revenue officials fixed too high a revenue demand. Peasants were unable to pay, ryots fled the countryside, and villages became deserted in many regions."

8. Resource conservation at various levels is crucial. Why?

Ans: Resource conservation is important because it helps us to use things wisely without wasting them. When we conserve resources like water, energy, and forests, we can protect the environment and make sure there's enough for everyone now and in the

future. It's like taking care of our planet so that it stays healthy and provides for us and other living things.

9. What role does the Preamble play in guiding the interpretation and application of constitutional principles in India, and how does it reflect the foundational values of the nation?"

Ans: The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is like a summary that tells us what the Constitution is all about. It highlights important values like justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, which are the goals of our country. It guides how laws are made and helps us understand the spirit of our Constitution.

10. Write the importance of Federalism; Separation of Powers; Fundamental Rights; Parliamentary Form of Government.

- 1. Federalism: This refers to the existence of more than one level of government in the country. In India, we have three tiers of governments - the central government, the state government and the local government.**
- 2. Parliamentary Form of Government: The people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives. Moreover, every citizen of the country, irrespective of his/her social background, can also contest in elections. These representatives are accountable to the people.**
- 3. Separation of Powers: According to the Constitution, there are three organs of government. These are the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. The Constitution has vested each of these organs with separate powers to prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of the government.**
- 4. Fundamental Rights: The section on Fundamental Rights has often been referred to as the 'conscience' of the Indian Constitution. The Fundamental Rights protect the citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State.**