

**BCM School, Basant Avenue, Dugri Road, Ludhiana**

**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                      c) 2 years, 9 months
- b) 2 years, 10 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"
2. Why is there a need to have different levels of Government?
3. In which system of Government power is divided between two or more levels of Government.

**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?

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

**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?

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