

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA

Answer Key of Revision Assignment

Ch-Judiciary & Agriculture

CLASS VIII

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Q1. The main motive of this type of cultivation is profit. Large area of land and a huge amount of capital is used for cultivation with latest technological advancement.

Name the type of farming from the given list.

- (a) Subsistence Farming
- (b) Shifting Cultivation
- (c) Nomadic farming
- (d) Commercial Farming**

Q2. Assertion (A)-Civil law deals with conduct or acts that the law defines as offences. For example, theft, harassing a woman to bring more dowry, murder

Reason (R) : If any citizen believes that their rights are being violated, then they can approach the court for justice to be done..

- (A) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) & (R) are correct & (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (D) (R) is correct but (A) is wrong**

Q3. What are the major drawbacks in the agriculture sector of India? How can these drawbacks be improved? Suggest 3 ways?

Ans: Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity. Inadequate irrigation facilities and poor management of water resources have led to a great decline in agricultural productivity.

- Efficient markets.
- Irrigation augmentation and management.
- Agri-credit and crop insurance.
- Adoption of new technologies.
- Enhancement of soil quality.

Q4. What is the structure of the judicial system of India?

Ans: The judicial system of India is stratified into various levels. At the apex is the Supreme Court, which is followed by High Courts at the state level, District Courts at the district level and Lok Adalats at the Village and Panchayat Level.

The structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level resembles a pyramid.

Q5. Read the source & answer the following question:

Courts take decisions on a very large number of issues. They can decide that no teacher can beat a student, or about the sharing of river waters between states, or they can punish people for particular crimes. Broadly speaking, the work that the judiciary does can be divided into the following: **Dispute Resolution:** The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, between two state governments and between the centre and state governments. **Judicial Review:** As the final interpreter of the Constitution, the judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. This is called judicial review.

a) What do you understand by Dispute Resolution ?

Ans: The judicial system provides a mechanism for resolving disputes between citizens, between citizens and the government, between two state governments and between the centre and state governments.

b) Judiciary also has the power to strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if it believes that these are a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. This Power is known as ?

Ans: Judicial Review

c) Who has the power to strike down particular laws?

Ans: Judiciary

Q6. What are the different kinds of cultivation?

Ans: Agriculture, Sericulture, Pisciculture, Viticulture and Horticulture are the different kinds of cultivation.

- i. Agriculture is cultivation on the soil – growing crops and rearing livestock.
- ii. Sericulture is rearing of silk worms to extract silk.
- iii. Pisciculture is breeding of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds.
- iv. Viticulture is cultivation of grapes.
- v. Horticulture is growing vegetables, flowers and fruits for commercial use.

Q7. Write a short note on millets.

Ans: Millets are also known as coarse grains and can be grown on less fertile and sandy soils. It is a hardy crop that needs low rainfall and high to moderate temperature and adequate rainfall. Millets are grown in India, Nigeria, China and Niger.

Q8. Write the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of tea.

Ans: Tea requires cool climate and well-distributed high rainfall throughout the year for the growth of its tender leaves.

It needs well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes.

Large number of labour is required to pick the leaves.