

BCM SCHOOL, BASANT AVENUE, DUGRI ROAD, LUDHIANA
CLASS-VIII

Answer Key of Revision Assignment

Q1. Which of the following is an example of human capital?

A) Computers

B) Money

C) Trained employees

D) Land

Q2. Assertion: Parliament plays a crucial role in the making of laws.

Reason: Parliament's involvement in the making of laws ensures democratic representation.

a) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(b) Both (A) & (R) are true and but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect

(d) (A) is correct but (R) is correct

Q3. Look at the picture carefully, name the institution started by Rabindranath Tagore.



Ans: Shanti Niketan

Q4. Which event marked the beginning of the civil rights movement in the USA?

Ans: Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955-1956. This event was triggered by the arrest of Rosa Parks, an African American woman, for refusing to give up her seat to a white person on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The boycott, led by Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil

rights leaders, protested racial segregation in public transportation and became a pivotal moment in the struggle for civil rights, marking the start of a broader movement for racial equality and justice.

Q5 List the different ways in which people criticise unjust laws .

Ans: Public Protests

Petitions

Social Media Campaigns

Legal challenges

Q6. A constitutionally, valid and legal law can be unpopular and unacceptable to people. Why this is so?

Ans: A constitutionally valid and legal law can be unpopular and unacceptable to people for several reasons:

Differing Values: The law may align with the constitution but might not resonate with the values and beliefs of a significant portion of the population. People can have diverse perspectives and moral standards that may not fully align with the legal provisions.

Limited Representation: The process of lawmaking may not always capture the diverse opinions and concerns of the entire population. If certain groups or perspectives are not adequately represented, the resulting law may not be accepted by those who feel excluded.

Unintended Consequences: Even with careful drafting, laws can sometimes have unintended consequences. If the practical outcomes of a law are not in line with what was anticipated or desired, it may lead to public dissatisfaction.

Lack of Understanding: Sometimes, people may not fully understand the implications or reasons behind a law. Misinformation or a lack of public awareness can contribute to a law being perceived as unpopular or unacceptable.

Changing Societal Norms: Societal norms and values evolve over time. A law that was once widely accepted may become unpopular as societal views change, leading to a disconnect between the legal framework and current attitudes.

It's important for a democratic system to consider and address the concerns of the public to

maintain legitimacy and acceptance of its laws. Public engagement, education, and responsive governance play crucial roles in bridging the gap between legal validity and public acceptance.

Q7. The outline Map of India locate and label the following with suitable

a) A place where a Sanskrit college opened

b) Largest producer of Wheat