

**CBSE Class 8 Social Science (FA-2)**

**Set-1**

**SESSION 2016-2017**

**General Instructions**

- This question paper contains 2 questions
- All the questions are compulsory.
- Write answers neatly and legibly.
- Marks are indicated against each question.

**1. Choose the correct option from the following: (5)**

a. In \_\_\_\_\_ year Queen Elizabeth gave a Charter to the English East India Company.

i. 1600 ii. 1500 iii. 1700 iv. 1800

b. Land covers about \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of the earth's surface.

i. 29 ii. 30 iii. 39 iv. 40

c. \_\_\_\_\_ help soil regain its fertility.

i. Deforestation ii. Overgrazing iii. Leaching iv. Fallowing

d. The Indian Constitution prohibits employing children below \_\_\_\_\_ years.

i. 12 ii. 14 iii. 16 iv. 18

e. The parliamentary system of government in India was adopted from the Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.

i. Germany ii. USA iii. UK iv. France

**Ans:-1**

1a. i. 1600

1b. i. 29

1c. iv. Following

1d. ii. 14

1e. iii. UK

**2. Answer the following questions in 60-80 words each: (15)**

**a. What did the British stand to gain through the system of Subsidiary Alliance?**

**b. How did Lord Dalhousie expand the British territories in India?**

**c. How did the British deal with dispensing justice in India?**

**d. Define soil conservation. Mention any two values you can practise in your day- to-day life for soil conservation.**

**e. List the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.**

**Ans:** 2a.- The Subsidiary Alliance system was very advantageous to the British.

- Under it, the British could maintain a large army at the cost of the Indian rulers.

- The British indirectly controlled the defence and foreign affairs of the protected ally, and could overthrow the ruler and annex his territories whenever they wished to do.

- The Resident could interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom to further the interests of the Company.

2b. - Lord Dalhousie devised a policy called the Doctrine of Lapse.

- According to it, when the ruler of a kingdom, under British protection, died without a natural heir, his territories would 'lapse', that is, become a part of the British dominion.

- The adopted heir of the deceased ruler would exercise no claim on the territory unless the adoption had been earlier approved by the British.

2c. - Initially the British did not interfere with Indian laws based on customs and traditions.

- They decided that Indian laws would be applied to the Indians and British laws would apply only to the Europeans.

- But, this created a lot of confusion.

By the Bengal Regulation of 1793, some Indian traditions were written down in the form of laws. This made laws uniform and easier to enforce.

- Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis gave a proper shape to the judicial set-up. In 1883, a Law Commission was appointed that compiled the Indian Penal Code and established the principle of Rule of Law which meant equality before law.

2d. Soil conservation refers to practice of those measures which can protect the soil from erosion and fertility exhaustion. The two values can be afforestation and water management.

2e. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution are:

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Rights
- Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Right to Education