

# CBSE Sample Paper SST Set – A Answer Class 8

## Section - A

1. moderates.
2. Ceylone.
3. pathshalas.
4. Chandala.
5. Calico
6. submissive.
7.
  - The Indian textile industry could not compete with the cheap textiles imported from Britain to Indian markets
  - In many other countries governments supported the industrialization process by imposing heavy taxes on the imported goods to eliminate competition with local markets, but the colonial government in India failed to protect newly emerging industry.
  - The cotton Industry in India got a slight relief during the First World War that affected the imports from Britain and the Indian factories were asked to produce cloth for military suppliers.
8.
  - E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker fought for the dignity of the untouchables. He founded the Self Respect Movement.
  - 2. He strongly criticized Hindu religious scriptures such as the codes of *Manu* -the ancient law giver, the *Bhagavad-Gita* and the *Ramayana*.
  - 3. He argued that these texts had been used to sustain and perpetuate the Brahmanical caste system over lower castes and the discrimination and dominations of the men over women.
- 9.

1. From the late 1930's the All India Muslim League started viewing Muslims as separate "nation" from the Hindus. This notion was influenced by the history of tension between some Hindu and Muslim groups in the 1920s and 1930s.
2. The League was convinced by the provincial elections of 1937 that Muslims were a minority and would have to play a second fiddle to Hindus, in any democratic structure.
3. Its apprehensions were confirmed when the Congress rejected the League's desire to form a joint Congress-League government in the United provinces in 1937.

**10.**

The Orientalists were curious about studying the history and culture of India. They had certain common beliefs, which came to represent the thought system. These are outlined as follows:

- (i) Orientalists had a deep respect for ancient cultures of both India and the West.
- (ii) They believed that ancient cultures attained great glory in the past and subsequently declined.
- (iii) It was considered necessary to study the ancient sacred and legal texts to develop a better understanding of these civilisations.
- (iv) These texts were meant to form a platform for future development of India.
- (v) The British were to become the guardians and masters of Indian culture based on their Orientalist studies.

**11.** British traders and rulers in India paved a way for the coming of artists from England.

These artists changed the way art was perceived in India and influenced the British people back home. The contributions of Imperial Art are outlined as follows:

- (i) The popularity of the pictures of India made by British artists influenced the way that English people understood the country.
- (ii) The idea of realism was introduced to India by imperial artists who emphasised faithful, lifelike and true depiction of the subjects.
- (iii) They also introduced the technique of oil painting in India, which was not known to indigenous artists.
- (iv) Imperial Art was characterised by an inherent superiority of British culture, which could be seen in the painting made during the period.
- (v) Furthermore, the painting made under the genre of Imperial Art propagated the idea of British authority over India.

**12.** After much deliberation, the Indian Constitution was adopted on 26 January 1950.

Different political parties came together to draft the Constitution of India. The main features adopted are outlined as follows:

- (i) Universal adult franchise was declared mandatory by the constitution. This gave

all citizens above the age of 21 the right to vote and have a say in choosing their own leaders.

(ii) All citizens were granted the right to equality before the law, in spite of being from any caste, religion or creed.

(iii) The untouchables, disadvantaged and the poorest sections of the society were granted special privileges by the Constitution of India. Scheduled Tribes were also given reservation in terms of seats and jobs.

(iv) In order to have a balanced state and centre divide, the constitution came up with Union List for the centre, a State List for the states and a Concurrent List for both centre and states. These lines outlined the responsibilities of the two.

### Section - B

13. to improve the skills of the people

14. Arable land

15. Sunrise industries

16. Life expectancy

17. arable land.

18. cotton industry.

19.

Developing Country	Developed Country
1. Farm size is quite small.	The size of the farm is huge.
2. Uses traditional methods for farming or very basic equipments.	The very latest technology is employed to produce a better yield.
3. Farmers are forced to sell their produce even if the market is not favourable as there are no facilities of storage.	The farmers store their produce in automated grain storage and sell it only when they make a good profit.

20. **Social factors:** Areas with better housing, education and health facilities, are more populated than others.

**Cultural factors:** Places with cultural and religious importance attract more people than others.

**Economic factors:** Industrial areas are more populated as they provide employment opportunities.

**21.** The inputs for the iron and steel industry are raw materials such as iron ore, coal and limestone, along with labour, capital, site and other infrastructure. The process of converting iron ore into steel involves many stages. The raw material is put in the blast furnace where it undergoes smelting and then is refined. The output obtained is steel, which may be used by other industries as raw materials.

**22.**

The major food crops are wheat, rice, maize and millets.

i) Rice needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water.

ii) Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season and bright sunshine at the time of harvest. It thrives best in well-drained loamy soil.

iii) Maize requires moderate temperature, rainfall and lots of sunshine. It needs well-drained fertile soils.

iv) Millets include jowar, bajra and ragi. They 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.

**23. a.** Oceania has the lowest share of population.

b. Europe has about 12% of the world population.

c. Asia and Africa have the greatest percentage of population.

d. Oceania and North America are the two continents that have the lowest share of population.

e. Asia alone supports about 61% of the world's population.

**24.** On the basis of ownership, the industries can be classified as:

Private sector – Owned or operated by an individual or a group of individuals.

Public sector – Owned and operated by the government.

Joint sector – Owned and operated by the state and an individual or a group of individuals.

Co-operative sector – Owned and operated by the producers or suppliers of raw material or by both.

### Section - C

25. universal access to water.
26. workers.
27. workers are willing to work at lower wages.
28. Equal justice and free legal aid
29. poverty, based on the income or consumption level.
30. "Untouchables"
31. The body of law that defines criminal offenses, regulates the apprehension, charging, and trial of suspected persons, and fixes penalties and modes of treatment applicable to convicted offenders. It usually begins with the lodging of a First Information Report (FIR) with the police who investigate the crime after which a case is filed in the court. If found guilty, the accused could be sent to jail and may also be fined. The crimes that falls under this law are:- murder, assault, dowry etc.
32. The dalits are enlightened about their rights and they utilize the Fundamental Rights if they are discriminated by the individual, community or the government. Now, they have drawn the attention of the government of India to follow the Constitution and to ensure justice for them.
33. Workers' Union is an association of workers. Workers' unions are common in factories and offices, but we also find them in other types of industries. The leaders of the union bargain and negotiate with the employer on behalf of its members. They deal with the issues like wages, work rules, rules concerning hiring, firing and promotion of workers, benefits and workplace safety.
34. Capital punishment or death penalty is essentially the death sentence of an individual as punishment for a severe offense against a state, society or an individual. It is generally given to the culprits of murder, rape, for initiating a child's suicide, waging war against a state, brutal terrorist activities etc. The capital punishment has been a matter of heated debate. In many countries of the world, this punishment has been abolished. In India too, there has been a strong demand for removal of this punishment. In 1983, the Supreme Court decided that capital punishment should be imposed only in rarest of the rare cases. In 2004, Dhananjay Chatterji was given a verdict to death on charges of murdering a minor girl.
35. The government ensures to its citizens adequate public facilities such as schools, hospitals, water and electricity supply, public parks and library, and other facilities. The government has built many public hospitals for the poor in rural and urban areas. Those hospitals are provided with modern medical instruments. There is a wide variety of healthcare system in India. To improve primary health care facilities

in rural areas, the government launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 with the objective to provide accessible, accountable and affordable healthcare services in rural areas across the country.

- 36.** Marginalised groups are those who are deprived from the mainstream society. They are subject to many form of discrimination and often denied resources and opportunities. Many a times, these downtrodden sections are not allowed to mix with the rest of the society. These include slaves, people with diseases like leprosy, people who did jobs that were thought to be polluting like cleaning sewers, people belonging to indigenous tribes and the blacks. Traditionally, women in almost all the societies are marginalised. In India, the practice of caste system resulted in the creation of a section of people who were excluded from the society or marginalised. People working as leather workers, manual scavengers etc. were treated as outcastes and were subjected to humiliation and suppression.