

CBSE Sample Paper

SST Set – B Answer

Class 8

1. Socialism
2. untouchability.
3. Black Soil.
4. Begums of Bhopal.
5. Arabic and Persian.
6. Kerr Porter.
7. Second five- year plan was introduced in the year 1956.

It laid stress on the development of the heavy industries such as iron and steel industry and on the construction of large dams. The Planning Commission believed that Heavy industries support the development of the nation as it is recognised as the backbone of an economy and dams were required to supply electricity to the industries and water to the agricultural fields.

Some believed that it had neglected agriculture sector and primary education. While others believed that the environmental implications of economic policies had not been taken into account.
8. Portrait paintings became extremely popular in the colonial period. The rich and powerful British as well as Indians called upon the foreign artists to make their portraits.

The portraits of this period were more lifelike and real.

The size of the paintings portrayed the importance of the patrons who had commissioned them.

This new style of portraiture also served as an ideal means of displaying the lavish lifestyles, wealth and status generated by the empire.
9. Reasons that led to the introduction of the Education Act of 1870 were:
 1. Before the introduction of the Education Act in 1870, there was no widespread education for the population.
 2. Child labour was widely prevalent at that time, therefore, poor children could not be sent to school for their earning was vital for the survival of the family.
 3. The number of schools was also limited to the schools run by the Church or set up by wealthy individuals.

It was only after the Education Act came into force that the schools were opened by the government and compulsory schooling was introduced.

10.

The widows in India had to suffer many atrocities like sati (funeral pyre burning) and ostracism. In the nineteenth century, many reformers across India began to work towards the cause of widow remarriage. These developments are outlined as follows:

- (i) Raja Rammohun Roy pointed out that the ancient texts did not give sanction to widow burning.
- (ii) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar cited ancient texts to prove that widows were allowed to remarry.
- (iii) In the Madras Presidency, Veerasalingam Pantulu formed an association for widow remarriage.
- (iv) Young intellectuals and reformers in Bombay pledged themselves to the cause of widow remarriage.
- (v) Swami Dayanand's Arya Samaj provided its support to the cause of widow remarriage.

11. The textile makers of England became worried about the popularity of Indian textiles in Great Britain. They urged their government to take steps to protect the textile industry of England. These steps included:

- (i) **Passing of Laws:** Due to the pressure exerted by British textile business owners, the English government passed Calico Act in England. This act forbade the usage of Indian printed cotton cloth in the country.
- (ii) **Calico Printing:** The British textile business owners started using calico printing methods on white muslin and plain unbleached Indian cloth to fulfill the demand of calico in Britain.
- (iii) **Technological Innovation:** The Spinning Jenny was invented in Britain to speed up the process of making cloth. Large quantities of cloth could now be made at cheaper prices.
- (iv) **Colonialism:** Finally, the British established their colony in India to ensure that cheap raw materials could be imported to England. They used the revenue collected from India to buy Indian cloth, thus, beginning a drain of wealth from India to England.

12. Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 from South Africa. By this time, he had already made great name for himself in the field of social and political activism. The early years of Mahatma Gandhi are outlined as follows:

- (i) Gandhi achieved an international reputation for himself by leading Indians in South Africa in a fight against racial discrimination.
- (ii) He gained knowledge of different Indians through his activism in Africa.
- (iii) He made consistent effort to understand Indian people by travelling all across India in the beginning.
- (iv) He also launched movements like the Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda and

Ahemdabad movements, which proved to be highly successful.
In his early years, Mahatma Gandhi also came in contact with social activists such as Rajendra Prasad and Vallabhai Patel.

Section - B

13. nomadic herding.
14. Mumbai
15. Emigrants
16. cultivation of grapes.
17. USA.
18. people with their demands and abilities, turn natural bounties into resources.
19. The three types of economic activities are:
 - a) Primary activities- All the activities that include extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities. These are closely associated with nature. Examples are - farming, hunting, fishing, mining, gathering etc.
 - b) Secondary activities - These are activities that use the resources produced from the primary activities as raw materials, process them and produce consumer goods as the end result. Examples are- steel industries, garments manufacturers, bakeries, etc.
 - c) Tertiary activities - These are the activities that provide services to the consumers. Some examples are - trade, transport, teaching, banking, etc
20. Migration generally occurs from the less developed nations to the more developed nations in the search of employment. People also travel from the rural to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities and infrastructure facilities.
21. TISCO is located in Sakchi, Jamshedpur and has several geographical benefits. This place is only 32 km away from Kalimati station on the Bengal-Nagpur railway line. It is close to the iron ore, coal and manganese deposits as well as to Kolkata, which provided a large market. TISCO gets coal from Jharia coalfields, and iron ore, limestone, dolomite and manganese from Orissa and Chhattisgarh. The Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers ensured sufficient water supply.
22. Climate:
 - (i) It grows well in areas where moderate type of precipitation occurs. The temperature ranging between 10 to 15 degree Celsius but not more than 20 to 25 °Celsius when ripening.
 - (ii) In the growing season the climate should be cool and moist and warm and dry at the time of ripening.Soil:
 - (i) It is grown in well drained alluvial soil

(ii) Wheat grow well in fertile loamy soil.

(iii) Medium and heavy textured with lime content soil is good for the growth of wheat.

Distribution of Wheat: - Australia, Argentina, China, India, Russia, Ukraine and USA are important producers of wheat.

In India wheat is grown in winter season, in north-western, north and central area. Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar are main producers.

23. India has eight industrial regions and they are:

Mumbai-Pune Region: It extends from Thane to Pune and the adjoining districts of Nasik and Sholapur.

Hugli Region: It extends from Bansbaria in the north to Birlanagar in the south.

Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region- It extends from Bangalore to all parts of Tamil Nadu except Villupuram.

Gujarat Region: It lies between Ahmedabad and Vadodara in the south to Jamnagar in the west.

Chotanagpur Region: It extends over Jharkhand, northern Orissa and western West Bengal.

Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region: It extends from Vishakhapatnam district to Kurnool and Prakasam district in the south.

Gurgaon-Delhi-Merrut Region: It includes Gurgaon, Delhi, Shahadara, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Modinagar, Ambala, Agra and Mathura.

Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region: It is spread over Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alwaye, Ernakulam and Alappuzha districts.

24. A country that has high birth rate and high death rate will have a population pyramid that is broad at the base and rapidly narrows towards the top. This is because although a large number of children are born, a large percentage of them die in their infancy, few become adult and very few reach the old age.

Section - C

25. poor, working-class families.

26. Police, Public Prosecutor, Defense Lawyer, Judge

27. 366(25)

28. right to life

29. Bhangis

30. to examine by questioning formally.

31. The Minimum Wages Bill was passed by the Indian Dominion Legislature and came into force on 15th March, 1948. Under the Act both State and Central Government are "Appropriate Governments" for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages for

employments covered by the Schedule to the Act. The rates of wages once fixed are revised at an interval not exceeding of five years.

- 32.** The police do not investigate all the complaints that people put before them. The police don't have to investigate a case even if the FIR is filled. If:-
The case is not serious in nature
They feel that there aren't enough grounds for investigation.
The police must record the reasons why they are not beginning an investigation. However, if there is not enough grounds for investigation then they must inform the concerned person.
- 33.** The scarcity of water made way for private companies to make profit. Private suppliers supply water to the cities through buying the right to harness water from around the places. These companies maintained water supply for Chennai and near by cities through a fleet of 13000 tankers. For this purpose every month they pay farmers and get permission to exploit water sources in their land.
- 34.** The practice of untouchability is a form of social discrimination against certain groups based on their caste. India has been a severe victim of this social evil since ages. Framers of the Indian Constitution were unanimous on making a strong law to end this inhuman practice. Article 17 of the Constitution of India declares abolition of the practice of untouchability. In accordance with the constitutional ethos, the Government of India has passed the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and later the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to eradicate caste based discrimination and upliftment of the people belonging to deprived sections of the society. The government has introduced reservation system in educational institutes, government services and elected institutions.
- 35.** Santhals are the largest tribal community in India. They are mostly concentrated in these five states -Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Tripura and Assam. They waged revolt against the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis in 1855.
- Features:**
Santhals speak Santhali, which belongs to the Austro-Asiatic language family. They did not have a written script of the language until 20th century.
Santhals lives revolve around the forests they live in. They fulfill their basic needs from trees and plants of the forests. Apart from this, they are also engaged in hunting, fishing and cultivation for their livelihood. Santhali culture is depicted in the walls of their houses through paintings and artworks.
- 36.** The government has to ensure that laws of the land are implemented and for this, laws must be enforced. Enforcement of law is important as it protects the weak from the strong. For instance, to ensure that every worker gets fair wages, the

government has to regularly inspect work sites and punish those who violate the law. When workers are poor, the fear of losing future earnings often forces them to accept low wages. Employers know this well and use this power to pay the workers less than fair wages. To avoid such a situation, it is important to enforce laws. A major role of the government is to ensure that labour laws should be followed at work places whether it is public or private companies. Thus, enforcing and upholding laws to prevent unfair practices and secure social justice is a key duty of the government.