

Notes for valuers

- Value points are given; accept correct points in the student's own words.
- 8-mark answers: 6–8 relevant points, well organised. Award marks for content, not length.
- Map (Q 33): 1 mark for each correctly located place (any eight). The answer map shows approximate positions.

SECTION – A

20 × 1 = 20

1. B) renewable resources
2. C) coal
3. B) sustainable development
4. B) a bridge
5. A) 1526
6. B) Haldighati
7. B) Vijayanagara Empire
8. B) 1674
9. A) Jijabai
10. B) Ahmad Shah Abdali
11. B) chief minister (prime minister)
12. B) Siraj-ud-Daulah
13. A) Dadabhai Naoroji
14. B) 26 January 1950
15. B) 18 years
16. B) Election Commission of India
17. B) Lok Sabha
18. B) President
19. D) consumption
20. A) an entrepreneur

SECTION – B

4 × 2 = 8

21. Renewable resources are replenished by nature and can be used again and again (solar energy, wind, forests); non-renewable resources have limited stock and take millions of years to form (coal, petroleum).
Renewable resources do not get exhausted if used wisely; non-renewable resources will get exhausted one day.
22. Shivaji built a navy to protect the Konkan coast and its trade from the Siddis of Janjira and European powers like the Portuguese and the English. Sea forts: Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg (any one).
23. Every adult citizen aged 18 years and above has the right to vote, without any discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, gender, wealth or education.

24. Human capital is the knowledge, skills, education and health of people that make them productive.
Example: a trained doctor, teacher or engineer.

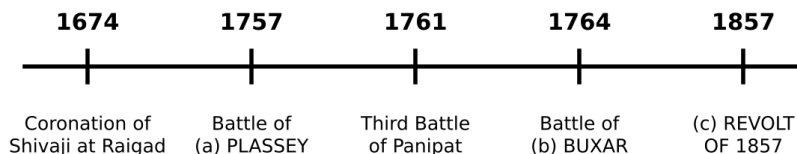
SECTION – C

5 × 4 = 20

25. (i) (a) Plassey (b) Buxar (c) Revolt of 1857 (First War of Independence)

[3 + 1]

(ii) The **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)**; the Marathas were defeated by **Ahmad Shah Abdali**.



26. Any four: follow Reduce, Reuse, Recycle; save water and electricity; use renewable energy like solar and wind; plant trees and stop cutting forests; use public transport, bicycles and car pools; avoid single-use plastics; rainwater harvesting; create awareness. [1 each]
27. **Ashtapradhan**: a council of eight ministers (Peshwa, Amatya, Senapati, etc.) helped the king. [1 each]
Fort: a strong chain of hill forts and sea forts (Raigad, Pratapgad, Sindhudurg) guarded the kingdom.
Revenue: land was measured and tax fixed fairly; he collected chauth and sardeshmukhi from neighbouring areas.
Army and navy: a well-paid standing army with swift light cavalry using guerrilla tactics; a navy to guard the coast.
28. Any four stages: dividing the country into constituencies; preparing and updating the voters' list; filing of nominations by candidates; election campaign under the model code of conduct; polling by secret ballot using EVMs; counting of votes and declaration of results. [1 each]
29. **Land**: the space for the bakery shop and the natural resources used (water). [1 each]
Labour: bakers, helpers and the salesperson who do the work.
Capital: oven, tools, flour, sugar and the money invested.
Entrepreneurship: the owner who brings all these together, takes decisions and bears the risk.

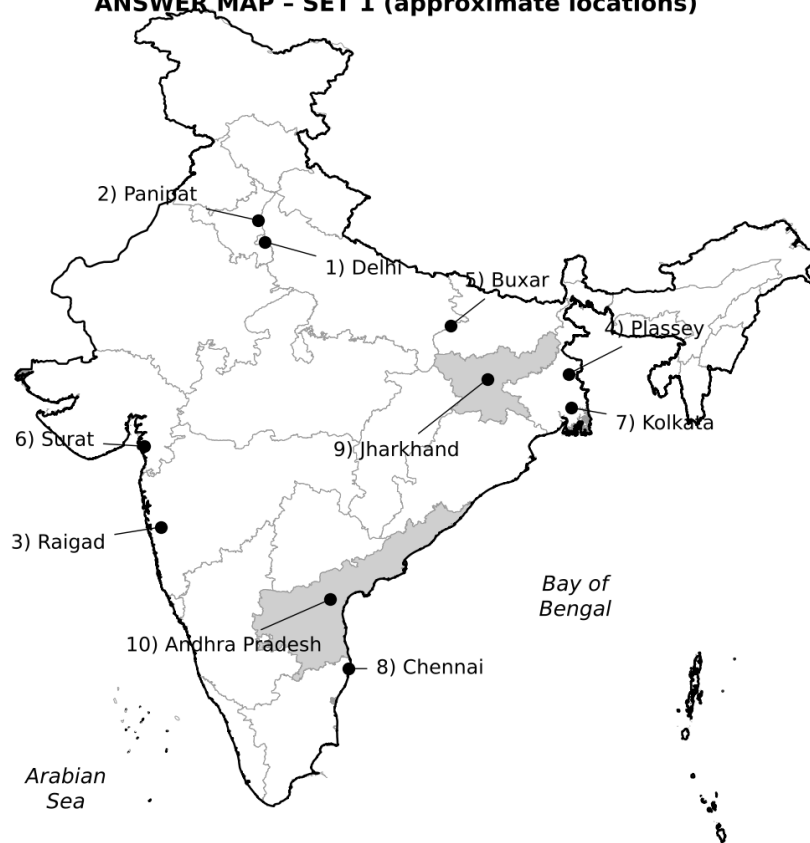
SECTION – D

4 × 8 = 32

30. a) Natural resources are found unevenly because of differences in landform, climate, rocks and soil.
Coal: Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal. Iron ore: Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh. Petroleum: Assam, Gujarat, Mumbai High.
Water: the northern plains have perennial rivers, while Rajasthan is dry. Forests: dense in the North-East and Western Ghats, sparse in the desert. Fertile alluvial soil in the Ganga plains, black soil in the Deccan.
Importance of wise use: resources are limited; some take millions of years to form; future generations also need them; over-use causes pollution and shortage; sustainable use ensures development for all.
30. b) **On the basis of origin**: Biotic – from living things (forests, animals, fish). Abiotic – from non-living things (land, water, minerals, air). (Also accept natural vs human-made: bridge, road, machines.)
On the basis of renewability: Renewable – can be replenished (solar energy, wind, water, forests). Non-renewable – limited stock (coal, petroleum, natural gas, minerals).
Two examples of each type with explanation.

- 31. a)** The East India Company got a charter from the Queen of England in 1600 and set up trading posts (factories) at Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta.
It fortified its settlements and took part in local politics; it used its army to protect its trade.
Battle of Plassey (1757): Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.
Battle of Buxar (1764): the Company defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II; in 1765 it got the Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
Wars against Mysore (Tipu Sultan) and the Marathas brought more territory.
Subsidiary Alliance (Lord Wellesley) and **Doctrine of Lapse** (Lord Dalhousie) brought many kingdoms under Company control.
- 31. b) Handicrafts and industries:** cheap machine-made British goods flooded Indian markets; weavers and artisans lost their livelihood (de-industrialisation).
Farmers: very high land revenue; forced cultivation of cash crops like indigo and cotton; peasants fell into debt.
Famines: food crops were neglected and grain was exported; famines like the Bengal famine of 1770 killed millions.
Drain of wealth: large amounts of money went to Britain as salaries, profits and 'home charges' (explained by Dadabhai Naoroji).
India became a supplier of raw materials and a market for British goods.
- 32. a)** The Parliament of India has the President and two Houses.
Lok Sabha (House of the People): members elected directly by the people for five years; 543 elected seats; presided over by the Speaker.
Rajya Sabha (Council of States): up to 250 members; most are elected by the members of State Legislative Assemblies, 12 are nominated by the President; it is a permanent house, one-third of members retire every two years.
Functions (any four): makes laws; controls the executive through questions, debates and no-confidence motions; passes the budget and controls finances; amends the Constitution; represents the people; elects the President and Vice-President (along with State Assemblies).
- 32. b) Election Commission of India:** an independent body set up under the Constitution, headed by the Chief Election Commissioner.
Roles: prepares and updates voters' lists; announces election schedules; enforces the model code of conduct; recognises political parties and allots symbols; arranges EVMs, polling staff and security; supervises polling and counting; can order re-polls.
Importance of free and fair elections: people choose their representatives; governments remain accountable; peaceful change of government; every vote has equal value; builds trust in democracy.
- 33. 1)** Delhi 2) Panipat (Haryana) 3) Raigad (Maharashtra coast) 4) Plassey (West Bengal) 5) Buxar (Bihar) [8 × 1]
6) Surat (Gujarat) 7) Kolkata 8) Chennai 9) Jharkhand 10) Andhra Pradesh

ANSWER MAP - SET 1 (approximate locations)



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