

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) natural resources
2. A) renewable resource
3. B) fossil fuels
4. B) conserving resources
5. A) 1206
6. A) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
7. B) Vijayanagara Empire
8. B) Shivneri
9. A) a council of eight ministers
10. A) Lachit Borphukan
11. B) 1764
12. B) Meerut
13. A) Jhansi
14. C) 1951–52
15. B) EVM
16. B) elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies
17. C) Speaker
18. B) 5 years
19. B) all natural resources
20. C) capital

SECTION – B

4 × 2 = 8

21. Using resources in a way that meets our present needs without harming the needs of future generations.
Example: rainwater harvesting, drip irrigation, using solar energy.
22. The Peshwas were the chief ministers of the Maratha kingdom who became its real rulers in the 18th century. Famous Peshwas (any one): Balaji Vishwanath, Baji Rao I, Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb), Madhav Rao.
23. In a secret ballot nobody knows whom a voter has voted for, so voters can vote freely without fear, pressure or bribery; this makes elections free and fair.
24. Physical capital is human-made goods used in production – machines, tools, buildings, raw materials and money. Human capital is the knowledge, skills and health of workers.

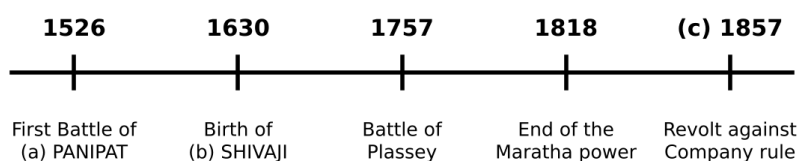
SECTION – C

5 × 4 = 20

25. (i) (a) **Panipat** (b) **Shivaji** (c) **1857**

[3 + 1]

(ii) The **East India Company** under **Robert Clive** won, defeating **Siraj-ud-Daulah**, the **Nawab of Bengal**.



26. Only a very small part of the Earth's water is fresh water fit for use; most is salty or frozen. Water is needed for drinking, farming and industry, and the demand is increasing.

[1 + 3]

Conservation (any four): rainwater harvesting; drip and sprinkler irrigation; fixing leaking taps and pipes; reusing water (washing water for plants); not polluting rivers and ponds; desilting tanks; check dams.

27. After Shivaji, the Marathas fought the Mughals under Aurangzeb for many years.

[1 each]

Balaji Vishwanath became Peshwa (1713) and strengthened the kingdom; the Peshwas became the real rulers.

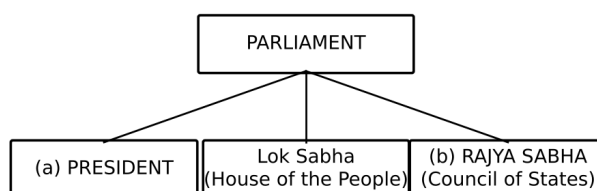
Baji Rao I expanded Maratha power into Malwa, Gujarat and Bundelkhand and even reached Delhi (1737).

Under **Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb)** the Marathas controlled a large part of India and collected chauth; the defeat at Panipat (1761) was a setback, but Madhav Rao revived their power until the Anglo-Maratha wars ended it in 1818.

28. (i) (a) **President** (b) **Rajya Sabha (Council of States)**

[2 + 2]

(ii) Any two: makes laws; controls the government; passes the budget; amends the Constitution; represents the people.



29. The entrepreneur (the shop owner) takes the idea and bears the risk.

[1 each]

Land: rents a room for the shop.

Capital: buys sewing machines, scissors, thread, cloth and keeps money for expenses.

Labour: employs tailors and helpers; organises their work, fixes prices, finds customers and earns profit (or bears loss).

SECTION – D

4 × 8 = 32

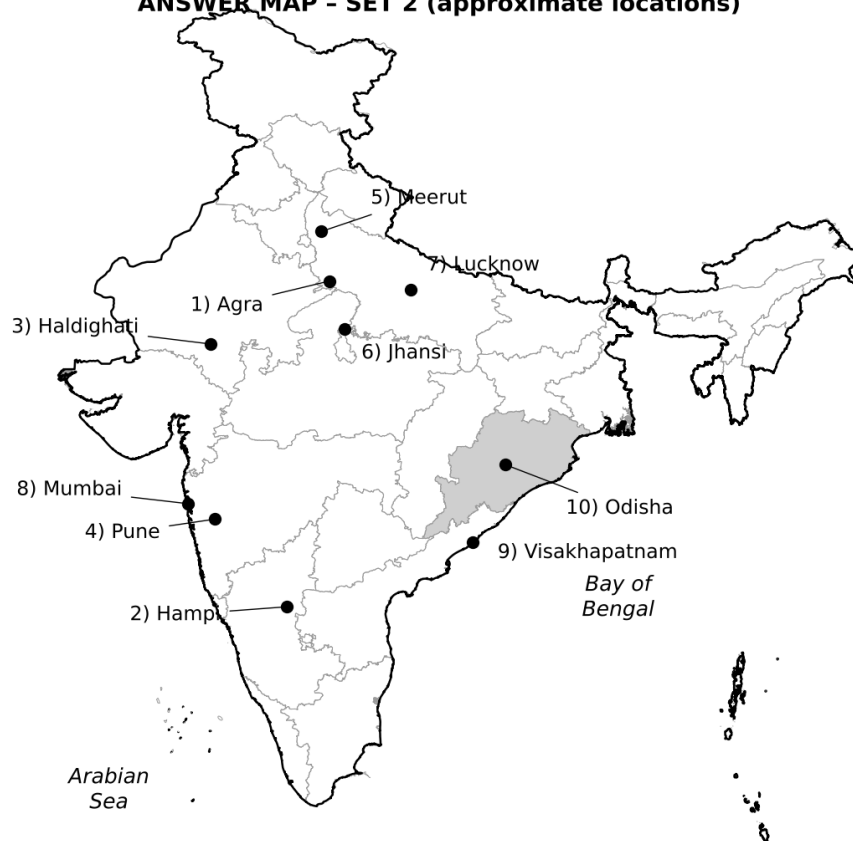
30. a) Importance: give oxygen, timber, fuel wood, fruits, medicines, gum, honey; home to wildlife; bring rain; stop soil erosion and floods; livelihood for forest dwellers and tribal people.

Causes of deforestation: clearing land for farming, mining, dams, roads and towns; cutting for timber and fuel; forest fires; overgrazing.

Conservation: afforestation and social forestry (Vanamahotsav); protected areas – national parks and sanctuaries; laws against illegal felling; community participation (Chipko movement, Joint Forest Management); using alternatives to wood.

- 30. b)** Problems of fossil fuels: they are non-renewable and will run out; burning them causes air pollution and acid rain; they release carbon dioxide which causes global warming and climate change; oil spills harm the sea; India imports much petroleum, which is costly.
Alternative sources: solar energy (plenty of sunshine in India; solar panels, solar pumps), wind energy (Tamil Nadu, Gujarat), hydro power, biogas, tidal and geothermal energy.
Advantages: renewable, clean, cheap to run, reduce pollution and import bills; available in villages too.
- 31. a) Delhi Sultanate (from 1206):** founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak; dynasties like the Khaljis and Tughluqs expanded it over north and parts of south India.
Vijayanagara Empire (from 1336): founded by Harihara and Bukka; greatest under Krishnadevaraya; capital Hampi; declined after the Battle of Talikota (1565).
Mughals (from 1526): Babur won the First Battle of Panipat; Akbar expanded the empire through wars and alliances; it was largest under Aurangzeb.
Resistance (any two): Maharana Pratap of Mewar (Battle of Haldighati, 1576); the Ahoms under Lachit Borphukan (Battle of Saraighat, 1671); Rani Durgavati of the Gond; the Sikhs under Guru Gobind Singh; the Marathas under Shivaji.
- 31. b) Causes:** annexation of kingdoms (Doctrine of Lapse, Awadh); heavy taxes on peasants; decline of artisans; interference in religious customs; low pay of Indian sepoys; rumours of cartridges greased with cow and pig fat.
Leaders (any four): Bahadur Shah Zafar – Delhi; Rani Lakshmibai – Jhansi; Nana Saheb and Tantia Tope – Kanpur; Begum Hazrat Mahal – Lucknow (Awadh); Kunwar Singh – Bihar (Arrah); Mangal Pandey – Barrackpore.
Results: the revolt was suppressed by 1858; Company rule ended and the British Crown took direct control (Queen's Proclamation, 1858); the army was reorganised; the British promised not to annex Indian states; it inspired the later freedom struggle.
- 32. a)** The Union Executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
President: the head of the State; elected by an electoral college of MPs and MLAs; acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers; appoints the PM, judges and governors; signs bills into law.
Prime Minister: the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha, appointed by the President; head of the government; chooses ministers and guides policy.
Council of Ministers: heads ministries and runs the administration; collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha – if it loses a no-confidence vote, the whole government resigns.
- 32. b) Challenges (1951–52):** about 17 crore voters spread over a huge country; most voters could not read or write; preparing voters' lists for the first time; training lakhs of polling staff; reaching remote villages and hill areas.
How they were overcome: the Election Commission under Sukumar Sen used picture symbols for parties; a separate ballot box for each candidate; indelible ink to stop double voting; polling was held in phases over about four months.
Importance of universal adult franchise: every adult has an equal vote; ensures political equality; makes the government responsible to all sections of people; strengthens democracy.
- 33. 1)** Agra (UP) 2) Hampi (Karnataka) 3) Haldighati (Rajasthan) 4) Pune (Maharashtra) 5) Meerut (UP) [8 × 1]
6) Jhansi (UP) 7) Lucknow 8) Mumbai 9) Visakhapatnam 10) Odisha

ANSWER MAP - SET 2 (approximate locations)



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