

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).

SECTION – A

20 × 1 = 20

1. A) 8°4'N to 37°6'N
2. B) 82°30'E
3. C) Indira Point
4. D) Bangladesh
5. B) Mount Everest
6. B) Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra
7. B) corals
8. C) Ganga
9. B) Narmada
10. A) Jammu and Kashmir
11. B) 1789
12. A) 14 July 1789
13. C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
14. B) Lenin
15. B) Robert Mugabe
16. C) 26 January 1950
17. B) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
18. C) Election Commission
19. B) farming
20. B) human capital formation

SECTION – B

4 × 2 = 8

21. There is a time lag of about 2 hours between Arunachal Pradesh in the east and Gujarat in the west. To avoid confusion, the time along 82°30'E, which passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh near the middle of the country, is taken as the standard time for the whole of India.
22. Any two: women formed their own political clubs and newspapers (about 60 clubs, e.g. the Society of Revolutionary and Republican Women); they demanded equal political rights, the right to vote and to hold office; they took part in protests and marches, such as the march to Versailles; working women joined demonstrations over bread prices.
23. Any two: rulers are elected by the people; free and fair electoral competition; one person, one vote, one value; government works within the limits of the constitution and respects citizens' rights.

- 24.** Fixed capital: tools, machines and buildings used in production over many years, e.g. tube well, plough, tractor, sugarcane crushing machine in Palampur.
Working capital: raw materials and money used up in production, e.g. seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, cash for wages.

SECTION – C

5 × 4 = 20

- 25.** Himadri (Great/Inner Himalayas): northernmost and highest range, average height about 6,000 m, has the loftiest peaks; snow-bound, many glaciers; core of granite.
Himachal (Lesser Himalayas): south of Himadri, height 3,700–4,500 m; ranges like Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat; valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu; many hill stations.
Shivaliks (Outer Himalayas): outermost range, height 900–1,100 m; made of unconsolidated sediments brought by rivers; longitudinal valleys called duns, e.g. Dehra Dun.
- 26.** Himalayan rivers are perennial (fed by snow and rain); Peninsular rivers are mostly seasonal (rain-fed). [1 each]
Himalayan rivers have long courses; Peninsular rivers have shorter, shallower courses.
Himalayan rivers cut deep gorges in the mountains; Peninsular rivers flow over an old, stable plateau.
In the plains Himalayan rivers form meanders, ox-bow lakes and large deltas; many Peninsular rivers form deltas on the east coast, while west-flowing ones form estuaries.
- 27.** About 85% of the people were farmers; much of the land belonged to the nobility, the Crown and the Church; peasants were poor and wanted the land.
Industry was small; factory workers worked long hours (often 10–12 hours) for very low wages.
The Tsar ruled as an autocrat; the Duma had little power.
The First World War brought huge losses, food shortages and price rises, increasing discontent.
- 28.** Universal adult franchise — every citizen aged 18 and above can vote.
Elections are held regularly and conducted by an independent Election Commission.
Voters have a real choice — many parties and candidates can contest freely.
Secret ballot, free and fair polling, and the losing side accepts the results.
- 29.** Education gives knowledge and skills, raises productivity and helps people get better jobs and higher incomes.
An educated person contributes more to the growth of the economy (e.g. Sakal in the chapter).
Good health increases a person's efficiency and ability to work; a healthy worker contributes more.
Investment in education and health is human capital formation; it turns the population into an asset rather than a liability.

SECTION – D

4 × 8 = 32

- 30. A)** Northern Plains: formed by the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries; about 7 lakh sq km; rich alluvial soil, densely populated, intensive agriculture.
Divisions: Punjab Plains (west), Ganga Plains (centre), Brahmaputra Plains (east). Relief zones: bhabar, terai, bhangar (older alluvium) and khadar (newer alluvium).
Peninsular Plateau: tableland of old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks; part of Gondwana land; oldest landmass.
Two divisions: Central Highlands (north of Narmada; Malwa plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chotanagpur) and Deccan Plateau (south of Narmada, bounded by Western and Eastern Ghats); black soil area is the Deccan Trap.

- 30. B)** Importance of rivers: water for irrigation, drinking and industry; navigation; hydroelectric power; fishing; fertile plains for agriculture; many towns and pilgrim centres grew on river banks.
 Causes of pollution: untreated sewage from towns, industrial effluents, use of fertilisers and pesticides that wash into rivers, dumping of waste, immersion of idols, dead bodies.
 Control measures: Ganga Action Plan (1985), National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Namami Gange; sewage treatment plants; awareness programmes.
- 31. A)** Society was divided into three estates — clergy (First), nobility (Second) and the rest (Third: peasants, artisans, merchants, lawyers, labourers).
 The first two estates enjoyed privileges by birth and were exempt from taxes; the Third Estate paid all taxes — taille to the state, tithes to the Church and feudal dues to nobles.
 Population rose sharply, food grain demand outstripped supply, bread prices rose and wages did not — a subsistence crisis.
 Louis XVI found an empty treasury because of long wars and help to the American colonies; debts rose and he increased taxes.
 A new middle class and philosophers like Locke, Rousseau and Montesquieu spread ideas of equality and freedom.
 The Estates General was called in 1789; the Third Estate formed the National Assembly — the Revolution began.
- 31. B)** Liberals: wanted a nation that tolerated all religions; opposed uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers; wanted individual rights and a representative, elected parliamentary government; but they did not believe in universal adult franchise and wanted only men of property to vote.
 Radicals: wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of the population; supported women's suffrage; opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners, though not private property itself.
 Conservatives: opposed radicals and liberals; earlier opposed any change, but after the French Revolution accepted that some change was needed — slowly, respecting the past.
- 32. A)** For democracy: a more accountable form of government; improves the quality of decision-making through discussion; provides a method to deal with differences and conflicts; enhances the dignity of citizens; allows us to correct our mistakes.
 Against democracy: leaders keep changing, causing instability; it is about political competition, not morality; consulting many people causes delays; elected leaders may not know the best interest of people; leads to corruption; ordinary people may not know what is good for them.
 Conclusion: democracy is still better than other forms of government.
- 32. B)** We, the people of India — the constitution was made and enacted by the people.
 Sovereign — people have the supreme right to make decisions; no external power can dictate.
 Socialist — wealth is produced socially and should be shared equally; government should reduce inequalities.
 Secular — citizens have complete freedom of religion; no official religion.
 Democratic — people enjoy equal political rights, elect their rulers and hold them accountable.
 Republic — the head of state is elected, not hereditary.
 Justice (social, economic, political), Liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship), Equality (of status and opportunity), Fraternity (dignity of the individual, unity and integrity of the nation).
- 33.** Location hints for valuers: [8 × 1]
- 1) Tropic of Cancer — 23°30'N, passing through Gujarat, Rajasthan, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Mizoram
 - 2) Standard Meridian — 82°30'E, passing near Mirzapur (UP)

- 3) Western Ghats — along the west coast, from Gujarat–Maharashtra to Kerala
- 4) Eastern Ghats — discontinuous hills along the east coast, Odisha to Tamil Nadu
- 5) Chilika Lake — Odisha coast
- 6) Wular Lake — Jammu and Kashmir
- 7) River Godavari — rises near Nasik, flows east to the Bay of Bengal through Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
- 8) River Narmada — rises at Amarkantak (MP), flows west to the Gulf of Khambhat
- 9) Lakshadweep Islands — Arabian Sea, west of Kerala
- 10) Andaman and Nicobar Islands — Bay of Bengal

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