

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) 3.28 million sq km
2. B) 68°7'E to 97°25'E
3. C) Odisha
4. A) Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
5. C) Himalayas
6. A) Anai Mudi
7. B) Bay of Bengal
8. C) Wular
9. B) Tsang Po
10. A) Dakshin Ganga
11. A) Bourbon family
12. B) Church
13. B) Roget de L'Isle
14. A) Nicholas II
15. B) Pervez Musharraf
16. A) December 1946
17. C) South Africa
18. B) 18 years
19. B) multiple cropping
20. C) disguised unemployment

SECTION – B

4 × 2 = 8

21. Any four: Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar.
22. Tithes: a tax levied by the Church, about one-tenth of the agricultural produce.
Taille: a direct tax paid to the state by the Third Estate.
23. Every adult citizen (18 years and above in India) has the right to vote, irrespective of caste, religion, gender, wealth or education — 'one person, one vote, one value'.
24. When more people are working on a job than are actually needed, so that their work adds nothing to production. Example: five members of a farmer's family work on a small plot that needs only two people.

SECTION – C**5 × 4 = 20**

- 25. Indian Desert:** lies west of the Aravalli hills; undulating sandy plain with sand dunes and barchans; very low rainfall (below 150 mm a year); dry climate, little vegetation; Luni is the only large river. [2 + 2]
Coastal Plains: narrow strips along the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. West coast — Konkan, Kannad plain, Malabar coast. East coast — wider; Northern Circars and Coromandel coast; large deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri; Chilika lake.
- 26. Dendritic:** like the branches of a tree; forms where the rock is uniform, e.g. rivers of the northern plains. [1 each]
Trellis: tributaries join the main river almost at right angles, flowing parallel; forms in areas of hard and soft rocks alternating.
Rectangular: river and tributaries bend at right angles; forms on strongly jointed rocks.
Radial: streams flow outward in all directions from a central peak or dome, e.g. from the Amarkantak range.
- 27. Most industry and banks were nationalised.**
Land was declared social property; peasants were allowed to seize the land of the nobility.
Large houses in cities were partitioned for families; use of old aristocratic titles was banned.
New uniforms and the red flag; the Bolshevik Party became the Russian Communist Party; peace with Germany (Brest-Litovsk); Cheka (secret police) set up.
- 28. Apartheid:** a system of racial discrimination by the white minority in South Africa; blacks were denied the right to vote and were kept in separate areas, trains, hospitals, schools and beaches.
The African National Congress led the struggle; Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for 28 years.
Under pressure, the white government released Mandela in 1990 and changed discriminatory laws.
On 26 April 1994 the first democratic elections were held; Mandela became President, and a new constitution was adopted (1996).
- 29. Land — the main natural resource;** in Palampur it is fixed, about 226 hectares are cultivated.
Labour — people who do the work; farm labourers like Dala and Ramkali work for wages.
Physical capital — fixed capital (tools, tube wells, tractors) and working capital (seeds, fertilisers, cash).
Human capital — knowledge and enterprise to put land, labour and capital together (e.g. Mishrilal, Kareem).

SECTION – D**4 × 8 = 32**

- 30. A) Longitudinal ranges:** Himadri, Himachal and Shiwaliks (brief features).
Divisions from west to east by river valleys:
Punjab Himalaya — between the Indus and the Satluj (also called Kashmir and Himachal Himalaya).
Kumaon Himalaya — between the Satluj and the Kali.
Nepal Himalaya — between the Kali and the Teesta.
Assam Himalaya — between the Teesta and the Dihang.
Purvanchal — beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend south along India's eastern border:
Patkai hills, Naga hills, Manipur hills, Mizo hills (mostly sandstone).
- 30. B) Godavari:** largest Peninsular river; rises in the Western Ghats near Nasik (Maharashtra); about 1,500 km long; flows into the Bay of Bengal; tributaries Purna, Wardha, Pranhita, Manjra, Wainganga, Penganga; called Dakshin Ganga. [2 each]
Krishna: rises near Mahabaleshwar; about 1,400 km; tributaries Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghatprabha, Musi, Bhima; basin shared by Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.

Kaveri: rises in the Brahmagiri range (Western Ghats); about 760 km; tributaries Amaravati, Bhavani, Hemavati, Kabini; Shivasamudram falls; Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Mahanadi: rises in the highlands of Chhattisgarh; about 860 km; flows through Odisha to the Bay of Bengal; Hirakud dam.

31. A) The period from 1793 to 1794 is called the Reign of Terror.

Robespierre followed a policy of severe control and punishment; those he saw as enemies of the republic — nobles, clergy, members of other parties — were arrested, tried and guillotined.

Maximum ceilings were placed on wages and prices; meat and bread were rationed; peasants had to sell grain at fixed prices.

Use of expensive white flour was forbidden; everyone ate the 'equality bread'; forms of address changed to citizen and citizenne; churches were shut down.

His followers began to demand moderation; Robespierre was convicted and guillotined in July 1794.

The Directory (five-member executive) was then set up.

31. B) Winter of 1917 in Petrograd: severe food shortages; workers' quarters faced hunger.

22 February: a lockout at a factory; workers in 50 factories went on strike in sympathy; women led many strikes.

Demonstrators crossed to the centre of the city; the government imposed a curfew, called out the cavalry.

25 February: the Duma was suspended; 27 February: soldiers joined the striking workers and formed the Petrograd Soviet.

2 March: the Tsar abdicated; a Provisional Government was formed by Soviet and Duma leaders.

Results: end of monarchy; restrictions on public meetings removed; factory committees and soldiers' committees formed.

32. A) Delimitation of constituencies (Lok Sabha: 543 constituencies; seats reserved for SCs and STs).

Preparation and revision of the voters' list (electoral roll); voter ID cards (EPIC).

Nomination of candidates — filing nomination papers, security deposit, declaration of criminal cases, assets and education.

Election campaign — rallies, posters, manifestos; model code of conduct.

Polling — voting by secret ballot using EVMs; ink mark on finger.

Counting of votes and declaration of results; the candidate with the most votes wins.

32. B) Need for a constitution: it generates trust and coordination among people; specifies how the government will be formed and who has power to take decisions; lays down limits on the powers of the government and the rights of citizens; expresses the aspirations of the people.

South African example: after apartheid ended, the oppressors and the oppressed sat together to write a common constitution.

The black majority agreed that majority rule would not be absolute and would protect the rights of minorities; the white minority agreed to majority rule and one person, one vote.

The constitution of 1996 gave the widest rights to citizens and became one of the finest in the world.

33. Location hints for valuers:

[8 × 1]

1) Palk Strait — between Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka

2) Anai Mudi — highest peak of the Western Ghats, in Kerala

3) Aravalli Range — Rajasthan, running south-west to north-east towards Delhi

4) Satpura Range — between the Narmada and Tapi valleys (MP–Maharashtra)

5) River Krishna — rises near Mahabaleshwar, flows east through Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

- 6) River Brahmaputra — enters from Tibet through Arunachal Pradesh, flows through Assam into Bangladesh
- 7) Sambhar Lake — Rajasthan (salt lake)
- 8) Kolleru Lake — Andhra Pradesh, between the Godavari and Krishna deltas
- 9) Indira Point — southern tip of Great Nicobar Island
- 10) Gulf of Mannar — between south Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka

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