

- 1 Under the Ryotwari system, there were no intermediaries and the revenue was collected directly from ryots or cultivators Marks 1
- 2 Uniform civil code in India is the proposal to replace the personal laws based on the scriptures and customs of each major religious community in the country with a common set governing every citizen. These laws are distinguished from public law and cover marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption and maintenance 1
- 3 This Pledge includes the words “under God”. It was established more than 60 years ago that government school students are not required to recite the Pledge if it conflicts with their religious beliefs. Despite this, there have been several legal challenges objecting to the phrase “under God” saying that it violates the separation between church and State 1
- 4 Persecution of Jews by Hitler in Germany 1
- 5 The Indian national movement emerged in nineteenth century India and saw thousands of men and women coming together to fight British rule. This culminated in India’s independence in 1947 1
- 6 This allows citizens to move the court if they believe that any of their Fundamental Rights have been violated by the State. 1
- 7 It has been banned as they were being booted out of their land 1
- 8 In biosphere living things are inter related and inter dependent on each other survival. This life supporting system is called ecosystem 1
- 9 Conservation of resource will lead to more wise use of resources and making it available for future generation. 1
- 10 The important conditions under the subsidiary alliance were
- The EIC provided military assistance to Indian states which signed it
 - The signatory Indian states were compelled by company to accept the permanent stationing of British forces
 - The native rulers of Indian states were forced to cede part of his territory instead of paying annual subsidy.3
- 11 a. the blue colour to the cotton prints was done with indigo
- b. Woad
- c. Indian Indigo produced a rich blue colour as compared to woad. Secondly, Indian climate was apt for the cultivation of Indigo. 1+1+1=3
- 12 The British believed that Indian society had to be reformed laws were passed to stop the practice of sati and encourage the remarriage of widows. English – language and education was actively promoted.
- After 1830, the company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property.
 - In 1850, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. Many Indian began feeling that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life. 3

13 New cartridges were being coated with the fat of cows and pigs which the Indian thought was destroying their traditional culture. The reasons for mutiny to become a popular rebel were:

- A very large number of people begin to believe that they have a common enemy and rise up against the enemy
- Sepoys mutinied in several places beginning from Meerut and a large number of people from different sections of society rose up in rebellion.
- After a hundred years of conquest and administration, the English East India Company faced a massive rebellion that started in May 1857 and threatened the Company's very presence in India.(any 2 reasons)

1+2=3

14 Constitution is important in the working of democratic country because:

- A Constitution helps serve as a set of rules & the principles that all persons in a country can agree upon as the basis of the way in which they want the country to be governed.
- A Constitution defines the nature of a country's political system.
- The Constitution plays a crucial role in laying out certain important guidelines that govern decision making within these societies.
- Another important function that a Constitution plays in a democracy is to ensure that a dominant group does not use its power against other, less powerful people or groups.
- Constitution is to save us from ourselves. This means that we might at times, feel strongly about an issue that might go against our larger interests & the Constitution helps us guard against this.(any 3) 3

15 a. Secularism means giving equal respect to all religion in the country.

b. In India the state can intervene in the religious affairs. While in US there is a strict separation between religion and the state. [examples students can give any example] 1+2=3

16 Yes. Reasons:Killing girl child is a crime and it is a violation of Fundamental Rights.

Government interference will stop the domination of male members in the society 1+2=3

17 a. Rajya sabha

b. elected by the president

c. Vice president. Mh. Hamid Ansari 1+1+1=3

18 1. People would elect their representatives to the parliament, then one group from among these elected representatives from the government.

2. The Parliament which is made up of all representatives together controls and guides the Govt. In this sense people, through their chosen representatives and form the Government.

3. The country is divided into numerous constituencies. Each of these constituencies elects one person to the parliament. The candidates who contest elections usually belong to different political parties 3

19 a. Contour ploughing

b. Causes of soil erosion: 1. Deforestation: Lack of permanent vegetation creates loose, dry, and barren soil that is perfect for wind transport. 2. Overgrazing: the cattles overgraze the land and expose the top soil . the soil is eroded either by the blowing wind or the running water or rain. 1+2=3

20 Anything that can be used to satisfy our needs is called a resource. For example, the water we drink/ the electricity we use in houses etc.

Many resources when patented and sold in the market it becomes economically important. 2+1=3

21 Advantages Disadvantages

Wind energy is non polluting It causes noise pollution

It is cost effective once it is set up The installation of wind mills is costly

It is eco friendly Disturbs the radio and TV reception 3

22 a. Queen Victoria in 1600

b. The desire to dominate the market and establish its monopoly led to the fierce battles.

The competition led to inevitable rise in the prices of goods at which they were purchased and this reduced the profit that could be earned.

c. Goods like pepper, cloves, cardamom, cinnamon and cotton too attracted the European traders to India.

23 The problem with nij cultivation was that the planters found it difficult to expand the acre under nij cultivation.

1. Indigo could be cultivated only on fertile lands, and these were all already densely populated. Only small plots scattered over the landscape could be acquired.

2. Planters needed large areas incompact blocks to cultivate indigo in plantations. They attempted to lease in the land around the indigo factory, and evict the peasants from the area. But this always led to conflicts and tensions.

3. Nor was labour easy to mobile. A large plantation required a vast number of hands to operate. And labour was needed precisely at a time when peasants were usually busy with their rice cultivation.

4. Nij cultivation on a large scale also required many ploughs and bullocks. One bigha of indigo cultivation required two ploughs. This means that a planter with 1,000 bighas would need 2,000 ploughs.

5. Investing on purchase and maintenance ploughs was a big problem. Nor could supplies be supplies he easily get from the peasants since their ploughs and bullocks were busy on their rice fields, again exactly at the time that the indigo planters needed them.

24 a. Mangal Pandey

b. some sepoy of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoy were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers. This happened on 9 May 1857. On 10 May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoy. They attacked and killed British officers.

c. the sepoy of Meerut marched to Dehi and were joined by the regiment stationed at Delhi. Theh triumphant soldiers forced Bahadur shah Zafar to become the as the head of Mutiny in Delhi

25 Key features are as follows:

- Federalism: this refers to existence of more than one level of government in the country. It follows three tier system, namely, centre, state and panchayati raj

- **Parliamentary form of Government:** Under this constitution provides universal suffrage to all its citizen, that , they have diorect role in electing their representatives.
- **Separation of power:** There are three organs of the state- legislature, executive and judiciary. The legislative body make laws, executive body looks into the implementation of law and judicial body make it sure that the rule of law stays equal for all.

- **Fundamental Rights:** Indian constitution guarantees few fundamental rights to the citizen of India. These rights are essential for welfare and development of the people..

Secularism: A secular is one which do not promote any one religion as the state religion. 5

26 a. The need for Parliament is for:

1. To elect the national government.
2. To control and inform the government.
3. For making different laws and resolutions

- b. 1. It has been observed that representative democracy cannot produce a perfect reflection of society.
2. There is a realization that when interests and experiences separate, then it is important to ensure that communities that have been historically marginalized are given adequate representation.
3. Similarly, it has more recently been suggested that there should be reservation of seats for woman. With this in mind, some seats are reserved in the Parliament for SCs and STs. (any 2) 3+2=5

27 a. Sustainable development means carefully utilizing resources so that besides meeting the requirement of the present the future is also taken care of. While Conservation of resource means wise use of resources and giving time to get it renewed.

b. The principle of sustainable development are as follows:-

- Respect and care for all forms of life
- Improve the quality of human life
- Conserve the earth’s vitality and diversity
- Minimise the depletion of natural resources
- Change personal attitude and practices toward the environment

Enable communities to care for their own environment. 2+3=5

28 a. DIAGRAM

b. **Time:** The formation of soils is a continuing process and generally takes several thousand years for significant changes to take place

Parents Rock: Determines the color, texture, chemical properties, mineral, content and permeability

Relief: Altitude and slope determines accumulation of soil

[other factors can also be discussed by the students]

29 .

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| Metallic Mineral | Non-metallic mineral |
|------------------|----------------------|

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| They contain metals in raw form | It do not contain any metal |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Metallic minerals are ductile, malleable and durable Non metallic minerals are neither ductile nor malleable.

b. The process of taking out minerals from rocks buried under the earth’s surface is called mining.

Petroleum and natural gas occur far below the earth’s surface. Deep wells are bored to take them out, this is called drilling 3+2=5

30 MAP 2

31 MAP 3