

## ANSWER KEY VIII Set A

1	Holt Mackenzie	1
2	Jews	1
3	A law banning students from wearing any conspicuous religious or political signs or symbols.	1
4	543	1
5	Prime Minister	1
6	233,12	1
7	Potential resource	1
8	Afforestation/ checking overgrazing of land by the cattles.	
9	Western Australia	1
10	Yes. The reasons are poverty and lack of technological development/ lack of resource exploitation	3
11	<p>The problem with nij cultivation was that the planters found it difficult to expand the acre under nij cultivation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Nij cultivation on a large scale also required many ploughs and bullocks. Investing on purchase and maintenance of plough was a big problem.</li> </ul>	3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the countryside peasants and zamindars resented the high taxes and the rigid methods of revenue collection. Many failed to pay back their loans to the moneylenders and gradually lost the lands they had tilled for generations.</li> <li>• Some of the new rules, moreover, violated their religious sensibilities and beliefs.</li> <li>• Sepoys also reacted to what was happening in the countryside. Many of them were peasants and had families living in the villages. So the anger of the peasants quickly spread among the sepoys.</li> </ul>	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A very large number of people begin to believe that they have a common enemy and rise up against the enemy .</li> <li>• Sepoys mutinied in several places beginning from Meerut and a large number of people from different sections of society rose up in rebellion.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	3
14	<p>1. The constitution of India recognized the right to water as being right to life as a part under article 21.</p> <p>2. This means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor to have sufficient amount of water to fulfill daily needs at a price they can afford.</p> <p>3. There should be "Universal access" to water.</p>	3
15	<p>Primary requirements like food, water, shelter, sanitation, healthcare, education etc which are necessary for survival are referred to as public facilities. The important characteristic of public facilities is that the benefits provided by public facilities can be shared by many people.</p> <p>For e.g.:- A school in a village will enable many children to get education.</p>	1+2=3
16	<p>The Indian Constitution mandates that the Indian state be secular as only a secular state can realize its objectives to ensure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that one religious community does not dominate another,</li> <li>• that some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community,</li> <li>• that the State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.</li> </ul>	

17	<p>Yes to an extent.  Yes- still major population of women are not getting that privilege in job / education sector.  OR  No- over the period of 60 years and more of independence the reservation policy has actually made most of the worthy ones devoid of opportunities.</p>	3												
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before freedom, under British rule, all adults were not allowed to vote and nor could people participate in decision making.</li> <li>• The nationalists struggled and laid down the principle of Universal Adult Franchise.</li> <li>• In this way the individual or the citizen is the most important person. It is the decision of the people that creates a democratic govt. and decides about its functioning.</li> </ul>													
19	<p>Anything that can be used to satisfy one's need is called resource.  It need to be conserved :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From getting it extinct</li> <li>• So that future generation can also use it and fulfill their need.</li> </ul>	1+2=3												
20	<p>Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquake, floods and volcanoes.  Mitigation scheme(any 2)  Hazard mapping to locate areas prone to landslides. Hence such area can be avoided for building settlement.  Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.  Increase in vegetation cover to arrest landslide.  The surface drainage control works to control the movement of land slide along with rain water and spring flows.</p>	1+2=3												
21	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Natural gas</td> <td>Bio gas</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>It is obtained in natural form.</td> <td>It is obtained from shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human wastes.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>It is available in large quantities.</td> <td>It is available in limited quantities.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>It is used as a source of power in industries</td> <td>It is used mostly in rural areas.</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Natural gas	Bio gas		It is obtained in natural form.	It is obtained from shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human wastes.		It is available in large quantities.	It is available in limited quantities.		It is used as a source of power in industries	It is used mostly in rural areas.		
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22	<p>There was a competition amongst the European companies because all of them wanted to gain control over India which was well-known for its spices and other goods. Indian was known as the 'Land of Spices'. Indian spices like – pepper, cloves, cardamom &amp; cinnamon were in great demand in European market. The fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. The European companies used to purchase these things at a very low price in India and sold them at a huge profit in the European market.  The problem was that all the companies were interested in buying the same things. So the only way the trading company could flourish was by eliminating rival competitors. The competition and the urge to secure markets therefore led to fierce battles between the trading companies. Throughout the 17th &amp; 18th centuries they regularly sank each other's ships, blockaded routes and prevented rival ships from moving with the supplies of goods. They had to carry their trades with arms and fortify their trading posts.</p>	5												
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1859, the indigo ryots felt that they had the support of the local Zamindar and Village headmen in their rebellion against the planters.</li> <li>• In many villages, headmen who had been forced to sign indigo contracts, mobilized the indigo peasants and fought pitched battles with the lathiyals.</li> <li>• In other places even the zamindars went around villages urging the ryots to resist the planters.</li> <li>• These zamindars were unhappy with the increasing power of the planters and angry at being forced by the planters give them land on long bases.</li> <li>• The indigo peasant also imagined that the British govt. would support them in their struggle against the planters.</li> </ul>	5												
24	<p>After the revolt, the British had to change some of the rule.  1. The British Parliament passed a new act in 1858 and transferred the powers of the East Indian Company to the British Crown in order to ensure a more responsible management of Indian affairs.</p>	5												

	<p>A member of the British cabinet has appointed secretary of state for Indian and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India. He was given a council to advise him, called the Indian Council. The Governor –General of India was given the title of viceroy, that is a personal representative of the crown. Through these measures the British Government accepted direct responsibility for ruling India.</p> <p>2. All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. They were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted sons. However, they were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their sovereign Paramount. Thus the Indian rulers were to hold their kingdom as subordinates of the British Crown.</p> <p>3. It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased. It was also decided that instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, Central India and South India, more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.</p> <p>4. The land and property of Muslims was confiscated on a large scale and they were treated with suspicious and hostility. The British believed that they were responsible for the rebellion in a big way.</p> <p>5. The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.</p>	
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In a democratic country like USA, the US Constitution prohibits the legislature from making laws ‘respecting an establishment of religion’ or that ‘prohibit the free exercise of religion’. This means that the legislature cannot declare any religion as the official religion.</li> <li>• In Indian Secularism, the State can intervene in religious affairs.</li> <li>• In Indian Secularism, though the State is not strictly separate from religion, it does maintain a principled distance vis-à-vis religion. This means that any interference in religion by the State has to be based on the ideals laid out in the Constitution.</li> <li>• The Indian State is secular &amp; works in various ways to prevent religious domination.</li> <li>• The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights that are based on these secular principles.</li> <li>• The knowledge that such rights exist makes us sensitive to their violations &amp; enables us to take action when these violations take place.</li> </ul>	
26	<p>a. Similarity- problem of water shortage //Difference- Figure 1-common tap in slum where water is supplied for few minutes in a day Figure 2 shows that water is supplied to the area through water tankers and pay good amount to get municipal water once in two days.</p> <p>b. Inadequate quantity/rising population/ depelting level of gound water./ and above all poverty</p>	
27	<p>a. when they have knowledge, skill and technology</p> <p>b. .the usefulness of the object give its valueAs a resource is something that has utility, all resources have some value. The value of the object can be classified as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource that have commercial value</li> <li>• Resource which do not have commercial value</li> </ul> <p>Metal is a resource as it has economic value as we make various product for our daily use. On the other hand a scenery may not have a economic value but still considered as a resource as it is useful in giving pleasure to the human mind.</p>	
28	<p>Yes/No.</p> <p>Yes- population/ technology/ requirement/ exploitation of resource etc....</p> <p>a. Afforestation, land reclamation, regulated use of chemical fertilizers and pesticide and check of overgrazing of land by the animals...</p>	5
29	<p>A naturally occurring substance that has adefinite composition is called mineral.</p> <p>Minerals occur in different types of rocks. Some are found in igneous rocks, some in metamorphic rocks while others occur in sedimentary rocks.</p> <p>Generally, metallic minerals are found in igneous and metamorphic rock formations that form large plateaus. Iron-ore in north Sweden, copper and nickel deposits in Ontario ,Canada, iron, nickel, chromites and platinum in South Africa are examples of minerals found in igneous and metamorphic rocks.</p> <p>Sedimentary rock formations of plains and young fold mountains contain non-metallic minerals like limestone</p>	1+4=5
30	MAP WORK	

## BLUE PRINT

CHAPTER	1 MARKS	3 MARKS	5 MARKS	TOTAL
From trade to territory	---	3*1=3	5*1=5	8
Ruling the country side	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
When People rebel	-----	3*2=6	5*1=5	11
Understanding Secularism	1*2=2	3*1=3	5*1=5	10
Why do we need Parliament	1*3=3	3*2=6	---	9
Public facilities	-----	3*2=6	5*1=5	11
Resources	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Land,soil,water, vegetation and wildlife resources	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Mineral and Power Resource	1*1=1	3*1=3	5*1=5	9
Map work				2+3=5
	1*9=9	3*12=36	5*8=40	90