

Name _____ Subject _____

Time _____ Total Marks _____

		Comments by Evaluator
Question No:	Marks Allotted	Remarks
		Positive (Continue these traits): → handwriting → good points (content) Negative (Improvement needed): → Short-cut answer → much informations

Measurement Tools /Feedback:

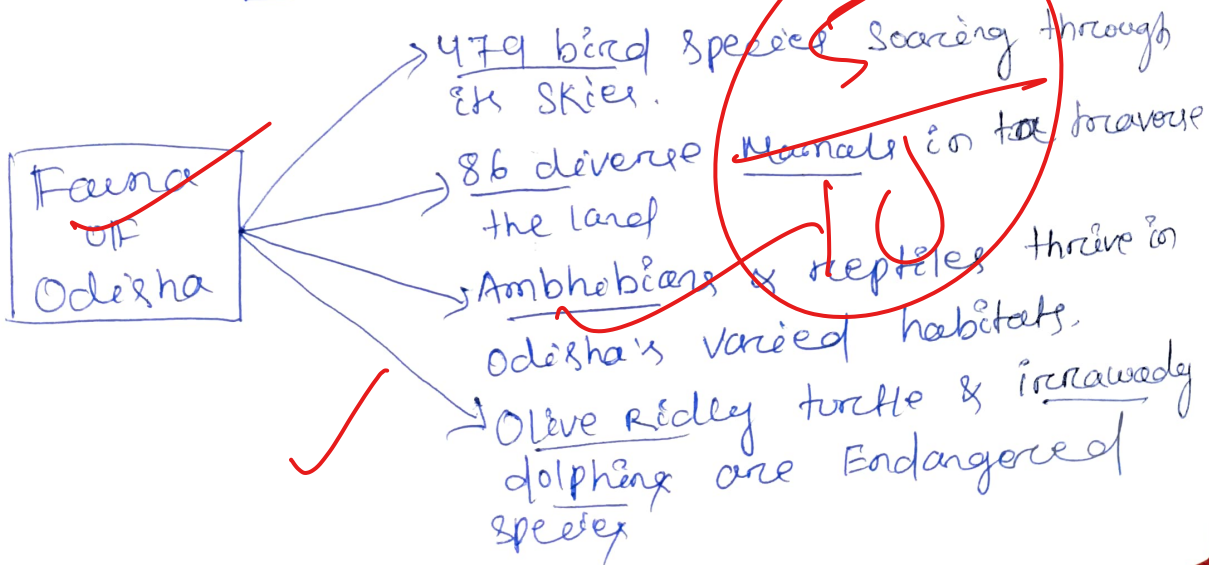
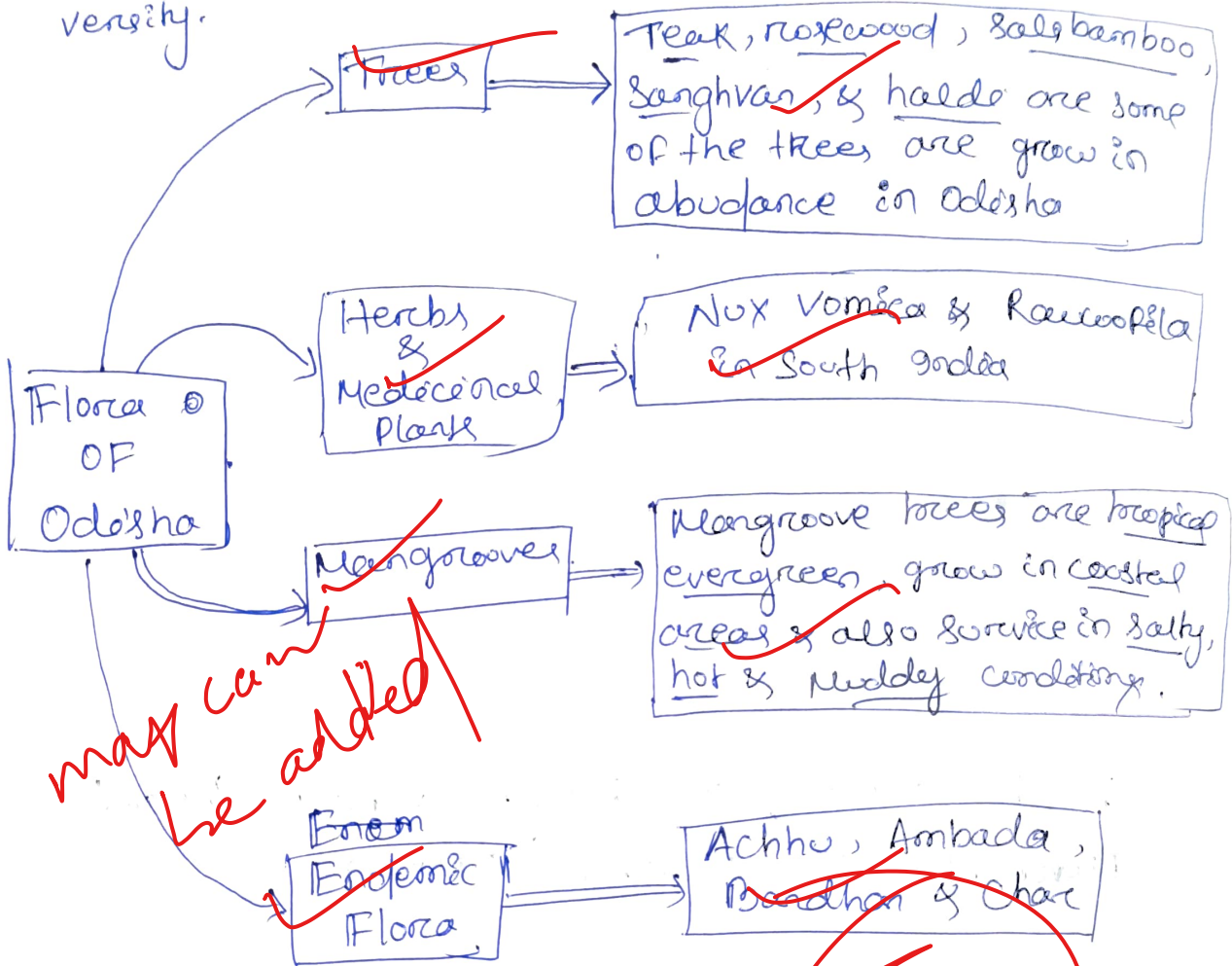
Tools	Below	Average	Good	Excellent
Handwriting			✓	
Presentation		✓		
Structure		✓		
Context		✓		
Content			✓	
Language skills		✓		
Introduction		✓		
Body		✓		
Conclusion		✓		

Day 19

Q1 Explore the unique biodiversity of Odisha, including its Flora, Fauna & Ecosystems. (10 Marks)

Introduction

Odisha, situated in the eastern part of India, boasts a rich cultural heritage & equally diverse Flora, Fauna. Captivating world of Odisha's biodiversity.



Ecosystem of Odisha

- From terrestrial to coastal mangroove
- (ii) Kind of Forest covered.
 - ↓
 - (iii) Including tropical moist deciduous & dry deciduous.
- (iv) Odisha's Topography
 - ↓
 - (v) hills, plains, forests, farmlands & 420 KM-long Coastline.

Conclusion

The state's rich biodiversity underscores the importance of conservation efforts. Whether exploring its lush forests, coastal areas or botanical gardens, Odisha ~~offers~~ offers a fascinating glimpse into the natural world.

Q2

Q2 Discuss the ^{role of} Traditional Ecological Knowledge in sustainable management. (10 marks)

Introduction

Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) plays a significant role in natural resource management. It encompasses the wisdom & practices passed down through generations within indigenous communities. Here's how TEK

TEK Contributes to Sustainability

Local Insights & Forecasting

- (i) TEK enables local community to understand their ecosystems intimately.
- (ii) Through they gain insights into climate change patterns, species behaviour & ecological changes.
- (iii) This knowledge allows them to forecast near & long-term climate conditions.

Conservation and Sustainable use

- TEK emphasizes sustainable resource utilization.
- (i) Indigenous practices often align with ecosystem health.
- (ii) TEK promotes conservation and prevents over-exploitation.

Adaptive Management

- (i) Indigenous communities adopt their practices.
- (ii) Flexible framework for adjusting resource management.
- (iii) Context-specific responses to changing conditions.

Cultural Resilience

- (i) Cultural practices, rituals & ceremonies.
- (ii) TEK is intertwined with cultural identity.
- (iii) When indigenous knowledge is valued and integrated, it strengthens community resilience.

Autonomy & Empowerment

- (i) ~~Recognizing~~ TEK empowers indigenous communities
- (ii) TEK acknowledges their agency & autonomy in decision making.
- (iii) Bridging the gap between indigenous & scientific knowledge.

Conclusion

In Summary, TEK contributes to the survival of indigenous people by promoting sustainable practices, resilience & harmonious relationship with nature.

6

Q Date - 22

Q2 Explain important Policies towards Colonial rule.

Significance

how the uprising of 1857 constitutes an watershed in the evolution of British

Introduction

effect of British expansion
administrative innovation

Autonomy & Empowerment

- (i) Recognizing TEK empowers indigenous communities
- (ii) TEK acknowledges their agency & autonomy in decision making.
- (iii) Bridging the gap between indigenous & scientific knowledge.

Conclusion

In Summary, TEK contributes to the survival of indigenous people by promoting sustainable practices, resilience & harmonious relationship with nature.

6

Q Date - 22

Q2 Explain ^{Significance} how the uprising of 1857 constitutes an important watershed in the evolution of British Policies towards Colonial rule.

Introduction

The Cumulative effect of British expansionist Policies, economic exploitation & administrative innovations had adversely affected the positions of rulers, Sepahis, Zamindars, peasants, traders, artisans. The Simmering discontent burst in the form of a Violent Storm in 1857 that shook the British empire in India to its Foundations.

Introduction

The uprising of 1857, often referred to as the Indian Rebellion or the 1st war of independence, was a pivotal event in the

history of Colonial India. It marked a significant turning point in the evolution of British policies towards the region.

This watershed event had a profound impact on the administrative, economic, socio-religious policies governed the region.

(1) Transfer of Power

- ~~Transfer of power from company~~ rule to British crown
- Power transferred to crown.
- centralisation of power
- Ended Annexation to Pacific Policy.

Administrative Changes

- East India Company was liquidated.
- The doctrine of Lapsed was abolished.
- Power of crown exercised by Secretary of State for India.
- Secretary Assisted 15 Member Council of India.
- Centralisation of powers.

Military Reorganisation

- Increased the number of British soldiers.
- Indian soldiers were inferior from British soldiers by caste & religion
- Rampant Corruption

Land Revenue Policies

- ↳ Greedy of British annexation
- ↳ Subsidary alliance
- ↳ Doctrine of Lapse

The right of succession was denied to Hindu princess.

Socio-cultural policies

- ↳ Abolition of Sati (1829)
- ↳ Widow remarriage (1856)
- ↳ Religious Disabilities Act (1856)

Conclusion

As a watershed moment, the 1857 Rebellion shaped trajectory British colonial policies, leaving a lasting impact on the development of Modern India & laying the foundation for the subsequent Indian independence movement.

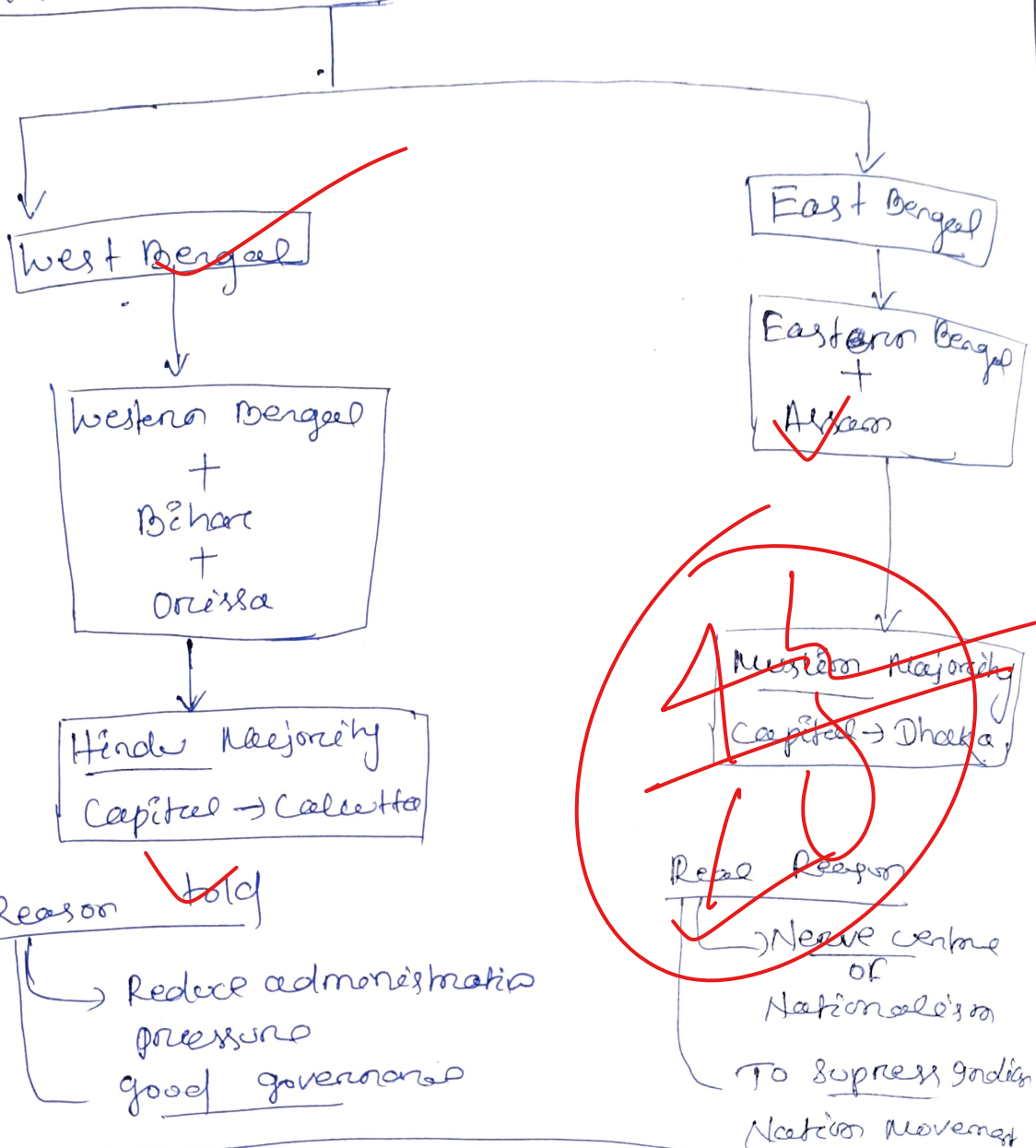
Q2 Evaluate the policies of Lord Curzon & their long-term policies implications on the national movement (10 marks)

Introduction

Lord Curzon (1899-1905) was the Viceroy of India, implemented several policies that had significant long-term implications on the Indian National Movement. Here's an evaluation of Curzon's key policies & their implications.

Q2 1. Key Policies of Lord Curzon (1905):

1. Partition of Bengal (1905)



Other Policies of Lord Curzon

- (i) Official Secrecy Act (1904)
↓
Curbed Freedom of Press
- (ii) Calcutta Corporation Act (1899)
- (iii) Indian Universities Act 1904
↓
Created govt control over universities

Conclusion

~~Based~~ On the above we conclude that Lord Curzon's greedy policies & their long-term implication had greater impact on Indian National Movement. ~~Acharya~~ his policies are the disaster for Indians.

Go with

Paragmariti
+
Diagram

format

only flow chart →
when time shortage