

SOLUTIONS
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/2/3

SET -3

MM-80

	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A		(20X1=
	Multiple Choice Question		20)
1	(D) Pakistan	13 E	1
2	(B) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party- Goa	56 P	1
3	(C) Belgium	4 P	1
4	(B) European Union	5 P	1
5	(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii	53 G	1
6	(C) (A) is true but (R) is false	54 G	1
7	(B) Black Soil, Light rainfall, High Temperature and Bright Sunshine	38 G	1
8	(B) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan	23 G	1
9	(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	24 G	1
10	(A) Only I, II and III are correct	14 G	1
11	(D) Manas Tiger Reserve- Assam	15 G	1
12	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct	108 H	1
13	(A) Spanish Soldiers	55 H	1
14	Due to lack of correct option, 1 mark should be awarded to all the students who attempted this question	7,10, 11,13 H	1
15	(B) Ireland	55 H	1
16	(A) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is correct explanation of statement I.	62 E	1
17	(B) III, II, IV, I	48 E	1

18	(D) 210	31 E	1
19	(D) Secondary	20 E	1
	For Visually Impaired students only-		
	(C) Milk vending	20 E	1
20	(D) Gross Domestic Production	23 E	1
Section B			(4X2=8)
Very Short Answer Type Questions			
21	<p>(a) How did reinterpretation of history become a means of creating a sense of nationalism by the end of the nineteenth century in India? Explain.</p> <p>(i) By the end of the nineteenth century many Indians began feeling that to instill a sense of pride in the nation, Indian history had to be thought about differently.</p> <p>(ii) The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements.</p> <p>(iii) They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished.</p> <p>(iv) This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised.</p> <p>(v) These nationalist histories urged the readers to take pride in India's great achievements in the past and struggle to change the miserable conditions of life under British rule.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How did symbols and icons contribute to create a feeling of nationalism among the people in the national movement of India? Explain</p> <p>(i) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image. This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation.</p>	48 H	2X1=2
		47 H	2X1=2

	<p>(ii) In the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. This image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay through his song Vandematram.</p> <p>(iii) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata.</p> <p>(iv) During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>(v) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre,</p> <p>(vi) Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p>		
22	<p>Suggest any two measures to solve the problems of land degradation.</p> <p>(i) Afforestation</p> <p>(ii) Planting of shelter belts of plants</p> <p>(iii) Control on over grazing</p> <p>(iv) Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes</p> <p>(v) Proper management of waste lands</p> <p>(vi) Control of mining activities</p> <p>(vii) Proper disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be mentioned.)</p>	6 G	2X1=2
23	<p>“The constitution of India prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.”</p> <p>Justify the statement by giving two arguments.</p> <p>(i) There is no official religion for the Indian state.</p> <p>(ii) Our Constitution does not give a special status to any religion.</p> <p>(iii) The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any.</p> <p>(iv) The Constitution prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.</p>	37P	2X1=2

	<p>(v) At the same time, the Constitution allows the state to intervene in the matters of religion in order to ensure equality within religious communities. For example, it bans untouchability.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p>		
24	<p>“Globalisation is the process of rapid integration and interconnection between countries.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>(i) Foreign trade between countries has been rising rapidly.</p> <p>(ii) Activities of most MNCs involve substantial trade in goods and also services.</p> <p>(iii) Greater foreign investment results in the greater integration of production.</p> <p>(iv) Greater foreign trade led to greater integration of markets across countries.</p> <p>(v) More and more goods and services, investments and technology are moving between countries.</p> <p>(vi) Most regions of the world are in closer contact with each other than a few decades back.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p>	61 E	2X1=2
	<p>Section C</p> <p>Short Answer Type Questions</p>		(5X3=15)
25	<p>Analyse the role of peasant communities in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’.</p> <p>(i) In the countryside, rich peasant communities – like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh – were active in the movement.</p> <p>(ii) Being producers of commercial crops, their cash income disappeared due to trade depression and falling price.</p> <p>(iii) They found it impossible to pay the government’s revenue demand and the refusal of the government to reduce the revenue demand led to widespread resentment.</p> <p>(iv) These rich peasants became enthusiastic supporters of the Civil Disobedience Movement, organising their communities, and at times forcing reluctant members, to participate in the boycott programmes.</p>	41 H	3X1=3

	<p>(v) For them the fight for swaraj was a struggle against high revenues. But they were deeply disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931 without the revenue rates being revised.</p> <p>(vi) The poorer peasantry was not just interested in the lowering of the revenue demand but many of them were small tenants cultivating land they had rented from landlords.</p> <p>(vii) As the Depression continued and cash incomes dwindled, the small tenants found it difficult to pay their rent.</p> <p>(viii) They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.</p> <p>(ix) They joined a variety of radical movements, often led by Socialists and Communists.</p> <p>(x) Apprehensive of raising issues that might upset the rich peasants and landlords, the Congress was unwilling to support ‘no rent’ campaigns in most places.</p> <p>(xi) The relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be analysed.)</p>		
26	<p>Read the story and answer the questions that follows:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Story of Rinjha</p> <p>Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her families search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.</p> </div> <p>Suggest any three measures to Rinjha so that the fertility of the soil of her fields remains intact for a long time.</p> <p>(i) Use of crop rotation method.</p> <p>(ii) Use of manure.</p> <p>(iii) Growing leguminous crops</p>	31 G	3X1=3

	<p>(iv) Managing pests and diseases.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>		
27	<p>Why is power sharing essential for the success of democracy? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</p> <p>(ii) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.</p> <p>(iii) Imposing the will of majority community over others may look like an attractive option in the short run, but in the long run it undermines the unity of the nation.</p> <p>(iv) It is the very spirit of democracy.</p> <p>(v) A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.</p> <p>(vi) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.</p> <p>(vii) A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	6P	3X1=3
28	<p>(a) Describe three main functions of political parties.</p> <p>(i) Political parties select candidates to contest elections.</p> <p>(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes and the voters choose from them.</p> <p>(iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.</p> <p>(iv) Parties form and run governments. Parties recruit leaders, train them and then make them ministers to run the government in the way they want.</p> <p>(v) Those parties that lose in the elections play the role of opposition to the parties in power.</p> <p>(vi) They voice different views and criticise government for its failures or wrong policies.</p> <p>(vii) Parties shape public opinion by raising and highlighting issues.</p> <p>(viii) Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people.</p>	48 P	3X1=3

	<p>(ix) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes implemented by governments.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe three major challenges faced by the political parties in India.</p> <p>(i) All over the world there is lack of internal democracy within parties- Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organisational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.</p> <p>(ii) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning. In many parties, the top positions are always controlled by members of one family.</p> <p>(iii) There is growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.</p> <p>(iv) Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	57 P	3X1=3
29	<p>Analyse the changes taking place in the sectors of the Indian economy in context of ‘Gross Domestic Product’.</p> <p>(i) There has been a considerable rise in the production of all the three sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector) in terms of GDP.</p> <p>(ii) In 1973-74 the largest producing sector was Primary Sector followed by Tertiary and Secondary sector.</p> <p>(iii) A remarkable change in the share of the three sectors in GDP has taken place over the years.</p> <p>(iv) In the year 2013-14 the largest producing sector was Tertiary sector followed by Secondary and Primary sector.</p> <p>(v) It indicates shift from Primary sector to Secondary and Tertiary sector.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be analysed.)</p>	24 E	3X1=3

Section D			(4X5=20)
Long Answer Type Questions			
30	<p>(a) How did the decade of the 1830s bring great difficulties to Europe? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.</p> <p>(ii) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.</p> <p>(iii) In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.</p> <p>(iv) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.</p> <p>(v) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.</p> <p>(vi) In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</p> <p>(vii) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How did Romanticism contribute to the development of nationalism in Europe in the early 19th century? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.</p> <p>(ii) Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>(iii) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.</p> <p>(iv) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – <i>das volk</i>.</p>	15H	5X1=5
		13 H	5X1=5

	<p>(v) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (<i>volksgeist</i>) was popularised.</p> <p>(vi) Karol Kurpinski, for example, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the <i>polonaise</i> and <i>mazurka</i> into nationalist symbols.</p> <p>(vii) The Grimm brothers considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)</p>		
31	<p>(a) How do industries increase air pollution? Suggest any three measures to reduce air pollution.</p> <p>Role of industries in increasing air pollution-</p> <p>(i) Air pollution is caused by the presence of high proportion of undesirable gases, such as sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide.</p> <p>(ii) Airborne particulate materials contain both solid and liquid particles like dust, sprays mist and smoke.</p> <p>(iii) Smoke is emitted by chemical and paper factories, brick kilns, refineries and smelting plants, and burning of fossil fuels in big and small factories that ignore pollution norms.</p> <p>(iv) Toxic gas leaks can be very hazardous with long-term effects.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.)</p> <p>Suggestions to control air pollution-</p> <p>(i) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. electrostatic precipitators, b. fabric filters, c. scrubbers d. inertial separators. <p>(ii) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.</p> <p>(iii) Increasing the height of chimneys.</p> <p>(iv) Shift to renewable energy sources.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p>	66G	2+3=5

	<p align="center">(Any three points to be explained.) OR</p> <p>(b) How do industries increase thermal pollution? Suggest any three measures to reduce thermal pollution.</p> <p>(i) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling.</p> <p>(ii) Wastes from nuclear power plants,</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="center">(Any two points to be explained.)</p> <p>Measures to reduce thermal pollution-</p> <p>(i) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases.</p> <p>(ii) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.</p> <p>(iii) Secondary treatment by biological process</p> <p>(iv) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="center">(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p align="center">66G</p>	<p align="center">2+3=5</p>
<p align="center">32</p>	<p>(a) How is democracy better than other types of government? Analyse.</p> <p>(i) It promotes equality among citizens;</p> <p>(ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual;</p> <p>(iii) It improves the quality of decision-making;</p> <p>(iv) It provides a method to resolve conflicts;</p> <p>(v) It allows room to correct mistakes.</p> <p>(vi) It is accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government</p> <p>(vii) It accommodates social diversity.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="center">(Any five points to be analysed.)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	<p align="center">64 P</p>	<p align="center">5X1=5</p>

	<p>(b) Analyse the role of democracy in reducing inequality and poverty.</p> <p>(i) Democracy strengthens the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated groups for equal status and equal opportunity.</p> <p>(ii) Democracies are based on political equality. All individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.</p> <p>(iii) Democracy discourages discrimination on the basis of economic status, language, religion etc.</p> <p>(iv) Democratic governments make special provisions like reservation in educational institutions and government jobs for economical weaker sections.</p> <p>(v) Democratic government put forward schemes to eradicate poverty.</p> <p>(vi) Democratic governments initiate employment generation programmes.</p> <p>(vii) In spite of that economic inequalities are found in democratic countries.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	69 P	5X1=5
33	<p>(a) How is income an important factor in assessing the development of a country? Mention the classification done by the World Bank.</p> <p>(i) For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.</p> <p>(ii) Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.</p> <p>(iii) This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need.</p> <p>(iv) Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income. So, greater income itself is considered to be one important goal.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p> <p>Classification done by the World Bank-</p> <p>According to the World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank (in 2019),</p> <p>(i) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above, are called high income or rich countries.</p>	8 E	2+3=5

- (ii) Countries with per capita income between US\$ 2500 and US\$ 49,300 are called middle-income countries.
- (iii) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 2500 or less are called low-income countries.
- (iv) India comes in the category of middle-income countries because its per capita income in 2019 was just US\$ 6700 per annum.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be mentioned.)

OR

(b) How has the overuse of underground water created a serious crisis in many parts of India? Explain with examples in the context of sustainable development.

14 E

2+3=5

- (i) Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. This resource is replenished by nature.
- (ii) Even this resource may be overused by excessive irrigation, industries etc.
- (iii) In the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource.
- (iv) Any other relevant point

(Any two points to be explained.)

Examples in the context of sustainability:

- (i) Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country.
- (ii) Many districts have reported steep decline in water level.
- (iii) Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves.
- (iv) In the coming years, if the present way of using this resource continues, most parts of the country will face a serious water crisis.
- (v) Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)

Section E			3X4= 12
CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS			
34	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Decentralisation in India</p> <p>The need for decentralisation was recognised in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralise power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of state governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly. Local governments did not have any powers or resources of their own. Thus, there was very little decentralisation in effective terms. A major step towards decentralisation was taken in 1992. The Constitution was amended to make the third-tier of democracy more powerful and effective.</p> <p>34.1. At how many levels has decentralisation of power been done in the Indian Constitution? (1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- Central, State, Local Government (Urban and Rural)</p> <p>34.2. Explain the role of local self-government in solving problems. (1)</p> <p>(i) There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.</p> <p>(ii) People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.</p> <p>(iii) They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Any one point to be explained.)</p> <p>34.3. “Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.” Explain the statement. (2)</p> <p>(i) Local government ensures representation of diverse groups.</p> <p>(ii) It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.</p> <p>(iii) It deepens the democracy through large participation of people.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Any two points to be explained.)</p>	24 P	1+1+2=4

<p>35</p>	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Arun's Story</p> <p>Arun supervises the work of one farm labourer. Arun has seven acres of land. He is one of the few persons in Sonpur to receive bank loan for cultivation. The interest rate on the loan is 8·5 per cent per annum, and can be repaid anytime in the next three years. Arun plans to repay the loan after harvest by selling a part of the crop. He then intends to store the rest of the potatoes in a cold storage and apply for a fresh loan from the bank against the cold storage receipt. The bank offers this facility to farmers who have taken crop loan from them.</p> <p>35.1 Under which source does Arun's loan come? (1)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- Bank/ Formal Source</p> <p>35.2. Mention one important term of credit for taking a loan from the bank. (1)</p> <p>(i) Collateral (ii) Interest rate (iii) Documentation (iv) Mode of payment (v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Any one point to be mentioned.)</p> <p>35.3. How is Arun's loan beneficial? Explain any two reasons. (2)</p> <p>(i) Rate of interest is low. (ii) loan can be repaid easily anytime in the next three years. (iii) With the low interest he can save the capital and invest in other ventures or can use next year for buying inputs. (iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(Any two points to be explained.)</p>	<p>46 E</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p>
<p>36</p>	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Print Culture and the French Revolution</p> <p>Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred. Some arguments have been usually put forward in this context.</p>	<p>115H</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p>

First: print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.

Second: print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason, and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

36.1. What impact did the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers have on society?

(1)

- (i) The writings of enlightened thinkers provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.
- (ii) They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom.
- (iii) The writings of enlightened thinkers encouraged people to judge everything through the application of reason and rationality.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any one point to be explained.)

36.2. How did print culture affect religion in France?

(1)

- (i) The enlightened writers attacked the sacred authority of the Church.
- (ii) They inspired the people to see the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational.
- (iii) Any other relevant point.
- (iv) **(Any one point to be explained.)**

36.3. How did print culture contribute to the social revolution in France?

(2)

- (i) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate.
- (ii) All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason.
- (iii) People recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs and new ideas of social revolution came into being.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.
(Any two points to be explained.)

Section F (Map Skill-Based Question)		(2+3=5)
37	<p>(a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of India (on page 27). Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. The place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1927. Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>B. The place where Jallianwala bagh incident took place. Amritsar</p> <p>(FOR ANSWER PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP)</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (a).</i></p> <p>(a) (i) Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in December 1927. - Madras (Chennai)</p> <p>(ii) Name the place where Jallianwala bagh incident took place. - Amritsar</p> <p>(b) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(i) Eastern terminal station of the East-West corridor (ii) Leading state in Coffee production (iii) Nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh. (iv) Major seaport located in Odisha</p> <p>(FOR ANSWER PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP)</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (b).</i></p> <p>(i) Name the Eastern terminal station of the East-West corridor. - Silchar (Assam)</p> <p>(ii) Name the leading state in Coffee production. - Karnataka</p> <p>(i) Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh. - Naraura</p>	<p>2X1=2</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <p>3X1=3</p> <p>3X1=3</p>

(ii) Name the place where a major seaport is located in Odisha.

- Paradwip

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए

Set- 32/2/1,2,3

For question no. 37

