

**SOLUTIONS**  
**Class X -Social Science (087)**  
**SET-32/4/3**

**SET -3**

**MM-80**

<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Values Points</b>	<b>Page No.</b>	<b>Marks-</b>
	<b>SECTION- A</b> <b>(Multiple Choice Questions)</b>		<b>(20x1=20)</b>
<b>1.</b>	(d) Division of power among Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.	<b>8 P</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	(b) By ensuring a division of power between centre and states.	<b>16 P</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.</b>	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	<b>2 P</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4.</b>	(d) (iii), (iv), (ii) and (i)	<b>45-47</b> <b>G</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5.</b>	(b) Coffee	<b>37 G</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>6.</b>	(c) Black soil	<b>7 G</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>7.</b>	(c) II, I, IV and III	<b>10-21 H</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>8.</b>	(b) Abanindranath Tagore <i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.3.</i> (d) B. R. Ambedkar	<b>47 H</b>  <b>44 H</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>9.</b>	(a) By censoring the Indian newspapers	<b>127 H</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>10.</b>	(d) Due to trade and cultural exchange	<b>54 H</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>11.</b>	(c) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.	<b>5 E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>12.</b>	(c) Enhanced connectivity	<b>63 E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>13.</b>	(a) (i) and (iii) are correct.	<b>48 E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>14.</b>	(c) Nature of production activities	<b>20 E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>15.</b>	(d) Doctor, Teacher, Lawyer	<b>20 E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>16.</b>	(a) Per Capita Income	<b>8 E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>17.</b>	(a) A	<b>13 E</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>18.</b>	(c) 1992	<b>24 P</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>19.</b>	(b) Citizens feel empowered to determine policies	<b>64 P</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>20.</b>	(d) Biju Janta Dal - Odisha	<b>56 P</b>	<b>1</b>

	<b>SECTION- B</b> <b>(Very Short Answer Type Questions)</b>		<b>(4x2=8)</b>
<b>21.</b>	<p><b>(A) “Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.” Explain the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) Planning is important for a country which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.</p> <p>(ii) It is important for regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.</p> <p>(iii) Planning helps in balanced distribution of resources across national, state and regional levels.</p> <p>(iv) Planning helps in sustainable development.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(B) “An equitable distribution of resources has become essential for a sustained quality of human life.” Explain the statement.</b></p> <p>(i) Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development.</p> <p>(ii) If the present trend of resource depletion by a few individuals and countries continues the future of our planet will be in danger.</p> <p>(iii) There is a dire need to address economic and environmental protection plans.</p> <p>(iv) Uneven distribution of resources will create a wide gap in regional development resulting in disunity in a nation.</p> <p>(v) Resource planning is essential for the sustainable existence of all forms of life.</p> <p>(vi) Appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up is required for resource development and distribution.</p> <p>(vii) Judicious use of resources with qualitative and quantitative estimates is necessary.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p>	<b>3 G</b>	<b>(2x1=2)</b>
		<b>3 G</b>	<b>(2x1=2)</b>

<p><b>22.</b></p>	<p><b>Suggest any two ways to promote women’s rights in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Encouragement to be given to women to increase participation in public life.</li> <li>(ii) Laws like Nari Shakti, Vandan Adhiniyam (Womens’ Reservation Act 2023) must be implemented effectively.</li> <li>(iii) Enforcing Equal Pay for Equal Work</li> <li>(iv) Improving educational and career opportunities.</li> <li>(v) Promoting programmes on skill development.</li> <li>(vi) Encouraging community support.</li> <li>(vii) Legal protection to be given to promote women’s rights.</li> <li>(viii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be suggested</b></p>	<p><b>31 P</b></p>	<p><b>(2x1=2)</b></p>
<p><b>23.</b></p>	<p><b>Explain the role of public facilities for quality of life.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Public facilities are provided by the government.</li> <li>(ii) Increased investment by the government in health will improve the wellbeing of the citizens.</li> <li>(iii) Providing quality education, (particularly elementary education) will help to develop human resources.</li> <li>(iv) Providing safe drinking water will provide good health.</li> <li>(v) Housing facilities for the poor will improve basic living conditions.</li> <li>(vi) Providing safe and good transport facilities will contribute to improved economic activities.</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p>	<p><b>34 E</b></p>	<p><b>(2x1=2)</b></p>
<p><b>24.</b></p>	<p><b>Why was the Indian subcontinent significant to trade networks before European intervention? Explain.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Indian subcontinent was located along major trade routes like the Silk Route connecting east and west.</li> <li>(ii) It was central to trade networks.</li> <li>(iii) It connected the trade routes through land and sea.</li> <li>(iv) Pottery from China, spices and textiles from India and Southeast Asia were transported along these routes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>55 H</b></p>	<p><b>(2x1=2)</b></p>

	<p>(v) It helped in exchange of goods, people, knowledge, customs etc.</p> <p>(vi) Thus, India lay at the centre of the trade network between these continents and participated in this trade.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p>		
	<p><b>SECTION- C</b></p> <p><b>(Short Answer Type Questions)</b></p>		<b>(5x3=15)</b>
<b>25.</b>	<p><b>How did the trade policy implemented in 1991 stimulated the globalization in India? Explain with examples.</b></p> <p>(i) Removal of barriers on foreign trade giving businesses opportunities to import and export</p> <p>(ii) Encouraging investments by MNCs.Example, cell phones, automobiles, soft drinks, fast food etc.</p> <p>(iii) Encouraging Indian companies to compete with producers around the globe.</p> <p>(iv) Encouraging Indian companies to collaborate with foreign companies which has enabled some large Indian companies to become multi nationals themselves. Examples. Tata Motors and Infosys</p> <p>(v) Improving infra structure and developing policies to attract foreign investment. Example, Special Economic Zones.</p> <p>(vi) It has created new opportunities for companies providing services. Example, IT.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>	<b>64 E</b>	<b>(3x1=3)</b>
<b>26.</b>	<p><b>Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India.</b></p> <p>(i) Land reforms in the 1980s and 1990s included institutional and technical reforms.</p> <p>(ii) Provisions for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease were introduced.</p> <p>(iii) Establishment of Grameen banks and cooperative societies for providing loans at lower rates of interest.</p>	<b>39G</b>	<b>(3x1=3)</b>

	<p>(iv) Initiative taken by the government to provide Kisan Credit Card (KCC)</p> <p>(v) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) introduced by the government.</p> <p>(vi) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.</p> <p>(vii) Announcement of MSP, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops by the government.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be examined.</b></p>		
<b>27.</b>	<p><b>(A) Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging.</b></p> <p>(i) Ideas of “la patrie” (the fatherland) and “le citoyen” (the citizen)</p> <p>(ii) A new tricolour replaced the former royal standard.</p> <p>(iii) The Estate General body was renamed as the National Assembly.</p> <p>(iv) New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.</p> <p>(v) A centralized administrative system was introduced.</p> <p>(vi) Uniform laws for all citizens.</p> <p>(vii) Internal custom duties and dues abolished.</p> <p>(viii) Introduction of uniform system of weights and measures adopted.</p> <p>(ix) Regional dialects replaced by French spoken in Paris.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be described.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(B) Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.</b></p> <p>(i) Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation.</p> <p>(ii) Large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>(iii) Ideas of romantic nationalism and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region explosive.</p> <p>(iv) The Ottomans failed in their attempts to modernize through internal reforms.</p> <p>(v) The European nationalists broke away from Ottoman control and declared their independence.</p> <p>(vi) The Balkan people claimed their independence and political rights on nationality proving that they had once been independent.</p>	<b>5H</b>	<b>(3x1=3)</b>
		<b>26H</b>	<b>(3x1=3)</b>

	<p>(vii) The Balkan area became one of intense conflicts when every Balkan nation sought to expand its territory at the cost of the other.</p> <p>(viii) Matters became worse due to Big Power rivalry in this region.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be described.</b></p>		
<b>28.</b>	<p><b>Explain the role of political parties in democracy.</b></p> <p>(i) Parties contest elections.</p> <p>(ii) Parties put forward different policies and programmes.</p> <p>(iii) Parties play a decisive role in making laws for a country.</p> <p>(iv) Parties form and run governments</p> <p>(v) Those parties that lose the elections play the role of the opposition.</p> <p>(vi) Parties shape public opinion.</p> <p>(vii) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>	<b>48-49 P</b>	<b>(3x1=3)</b>
<b>29.</b>	<p><b>Examine the factors driving the growth of the Tertiary sector in India.</b></p> <p>(i) Increased requirement of institutions /organisations like hospitals, schools, banks etc.</p> <p>(ii) Development of agriculture and industry has increased the demand for the development of infra structure.</p> <p>(iii) Rise in income levels have led to an increase in demand of services, like transport, shopping, hotels and restaurants.</p> <p>(iv) Improvement in communication and technology has facilitated trade and commerce. This has led to a need for growth in the tertiary sector.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be examined.</b></p>	<b>24 E</b>	<b>(3x1=3)</b>
	<p><b>SECTION- D</b></p> <p><b>(Long Answer Type Questions)</b></p>		<b>(4x5=20)</b>
<b>30.</b>	<p><b>(A) How did Gandhiji's Salt March mobilize people across different strata against British rule? Explain with examples.</b></p> <p>(i) Taking up the cause of the salt tax united communities across India as salt was a commodity consumed by the rich and poor alike.</p>	<b>39-43 H</b>	<b>(5x1=5)</b>

- (ii) Dandi March initiated to break the Salt law.
- (iii) Started with 78 volunteers and was joined by thousands.
- (iv) Breaking of salt laws by thousands of people.
- (v) Participation by forest people who violated forest laws.
- (vi) Resignation by village officials.
- (vii) Participation of rich peasants (patidars and jats) who found it impossible to pay government revenue.
- (viii) Participation of poor peasants who could not pay rent to the landlords.
- (ix) Participation by Indian industrialists who wanted policies that would not restrict free trade.
- (x) Participation by factory workers.
- (xi) Large scale participation of women.
- (xii) Any other relevant point.

**Any five points to be explained.**

**OR**

**(B) “History, fiction, folklore, songs, popular prints and symbols developed the sense of collective belonging in Indians during the 19 th century.” Explain the statement with examples.**

- (i) Reinterpretation of History by nationalist historians glorifying the past. Revived interest in ancient Indian art, architecture, science, law and philosophy aimed to instill a sense of pride amongst Indians.
- (ii) Anandamath by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya popularized Vande Mataram which united the people as it was widely sung as a hymn to the motherland during the swadeshi movement.
- (iii) The idea of nationalism developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore.
- (iv) In the late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- (v) These tales they believed gave a true picture of traditional culture.

**46-48  
H**

**(5x1=5)**

	<p>(vi) Rabindranath Tagore collected ballads, nursery rhymes and myths. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a four-volume collection of Tamil tales called “The Folklore of Southern India”</p> <p>(vii) Abanindranath Tagore painted the image of Bharat Mata. Devotion to the mother figure was seen as evidence of one’s nationalism.</p> <p>(viii) As the national movement developed leaders became aware of icons and symbols to unify the people.</p> <p>(ix) During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses representing the eight provinces of British India and a crescent moon, representing the Hindus and Muslims.</p> <p>(x) By 1921 Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag which was a tricolour with a charkha in the middle.</p> <p>(xi) Carrying the flag during the marches became a symbol of defiance.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p>		
31.	<p><b>(A) “It would be beneficial to develop sustainable way to meet the growing energy demand in India.” Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.</b></p> <p>(i) Energy is the basic requirement for economic development.</p> <p>(ii) Every sector like agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic- needs inputs of energy.</p> <p>(iii) Consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country.</p> <p>(iv) Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy.</p> <p>(v) Need of the hour to develop a sustainable path of energy development through use of energy efficient programmes.</p> <p>(vi) Public awareness campaigns to promote the idea of energy conservation.</p> <p>(vii) Cautious approach to the judicious use of limited energy resources.</p>	55 G	(5x1=5)

	<p>(viii) Use of non-conventional sources of energy like solar, wind and geo-thermal</p> <p>(ix) Adopting small steps to save energy like use of public transport, switching of electricity when not in use, using power saving devices etc.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five arguments to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(B) “We have to use a planned and sustainable manner to conserve our minerals.” Support the statement by giving suitable arguments.</b></p> <p>(i) Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable.</p> <p>(ii) Example, coal and iron ore which will take millions of years to be created and concentrated.</p> <p>(iii) High dependence of industry and agriculture on mineral deposits.</p> <p>(iv) Replenishment of used resources is a time-consuming process.</p> <p>(v) Judicious use of mineral resources is the need of the hour</p> <p>(vi) Improving technology to allow the use of low-grade ores at low cost.</p> <p>(vii) Reusing of metals.</p> <p>(viii) Enforcement of stricter regulations of environmental laws.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five arguments to be explained.</b></p>	<b>49 G</b>	<b>(5x1=5)</b>
<b>32.</b>	<p><b>(A) “Democratic governments are usually attentive to the needs and demands of the people.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</b></p> <p>(i) Democracies are successful in setting up regular and free elections providing a fair chance to all its citizens to elect the government.</p> <p>(ii) Democratic government is a legitimate government as it is elected by the citizens, and it is answerable to them.</p> <p>(iii) Democracies work to fulfil the needs and aspirations of all its people.</p>	<b>65-66 P</b>	<b>(5x1=5)</b>

	<p>(iv) Democratic governments encourage open public debates on major policies and laws.</p> <p>(v) Democratic governments are transparent as they allow the citizen to examine the process of decision making.</p> <p>(vi) Democratic governments are largely free of corruption as compared to non-democratic governments.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five points to be justified.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(B) “Democracy stands much superior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</b></p> <p>(i) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.</p> <p>(ii) Conflicts arise in societies because they are not treated with due respect.</p> <p>(iii) The passion for respect and freedom are the basis for democracies which have been achieved in various degrees in various democratic nations.</p> <p>(iv) Women have struggled to gain respect and equal treatment all over the world.</p> <p>(v) Laws protecting the women in democracy have helped them to achieve these rights.</p> <p>(vi) Democracies have strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated communities for equal status and equal opportunity.</p> <p>(vii) Promotion of dignity and freedom in a democracy have transformed people from the status of subjects to that of citizens.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five points to be justified.</b></p>	<b>71-72 P</b>	<b>(5x1=5)</b>
<b>33.</b>	<p><b>(A) Analyse the role of banks in the economy of the country.</b></p> <p>(i) Providing financial assistance or loans for various economic activities.</p> <p>(ii) Promoting saving habits of the people.</p>	<b>42-43E</b>	<b>(5x1=5)</b>

- (iii) Mediating between those who have surplus funds (depositors) and those who need funds (borrowers).
- (iv) Payment of interests on deposits made by the people.
- (v) Acting as a caretaker of excess money in the hands of the people.
- (vi) Promoting economic growth in the country.
- (vii) Any other relevant point

**Any five points to be analysed.**

**OR**

**(B) Analyse the role of Self-Help Groups in the development of rural areas in India.**

**42-49 E**

**(5x1=5)**

- (i) SHG is an organization which works with the rural poor especially women.
- (ii) It usually consists of 15-20 members belonging to one neighbourhood.
- (iii) They meet and save regularly.
- (iv) Saving per member varies from Rupees 25 to 100 or more depending on the ability of the people to save.
- (v) Members can take small loans from the group to meet their needs at a very low rate of interest.
- (vi) If the group is regular in savings, it becomes eligible for availing loans from the bank.
- (vii) Loan is sanctioned in the name of the group to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
- (viii) The decisions regarding savings and loan activities are taken by the group members.
- (ix) The group is responsible for the repayment of the loan.
- (x) Any case of non-repayment of loan by anyone-member, other members follow it up seriously.
- (xi) They get loans even without collateral from the banks.
- (xii) SHG is also a platform to discuss and act on various social issues such as health, nutrition, domestic violence etc.
- (xiii) Any other relevant point

**Any five points to be analysed.**

	<b>SECTION- E</b> <b>(Case Based/Source-based Questions)</b>		<b>(3x4=12)</b>
<b>34.</b>	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sacred Groves - a wealth of diverse and rare species</b></p> <p>Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (<i>Bassia latifolia</i>) and kadamba (<i>Anthocaphalus cadamba</i>) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) and mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.</p> <p>Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (<i>chinkara</i>), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.</p>	<b>17 G</b>	<b>4</b>
	<p><b>34.1 How do sacred groves show the inter- connectivity of spirituality and ecology?</b></p> <p>(i) Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected.</p> <p>(ii) In many communities mountains, plants and animals are worshipped.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any one point to be explained.</b></p> <p><b>34.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests?</b></p> <p>(i) The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua and kadamba trees.</p>		<b>1</b>  <b>1</b>





	<p>representatives. Municipal chairperson is the political head of the municipality. In a municipal corporation, such an officer is called the mayor. This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world.</p> <hr/> <p><b>36.1 Explain the relationship between Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis?</b></p> <p>(i) Gram Panchayats are grouped together to form Panchayat Samitis. (ii) Panchayat Samiti acts as a link between Zila Parishad and Gram Panchayat. (iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any one point to be explained.</b></p> <p><b>36.2 How is the structure of municipal corporation different from municipality?</b></p> <p>(i) A municipal corporation is an urban local self-government body that administers a city. A municipality is also an urban self-government body that administers a town. (ii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any one point to be explained.</b></p> <p><b>36.3 How does the local government structure promote democracy?</b></p> <p><b>Examine.</b></p> <p>(i) It promotes grass root level democracy. (ii) It deepens democracy. (iii) Increases women's participation. (iv) Participation of people in decision making. (v) Any other relevant.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2</b></p>
	<p><b>SECTION - F</b></p> <p><b>(Map Skill Based Question)</b></p>		<p><b>(2+3=5)</b></p>
<p><b>37.</b></p>	<p>(i) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given political outline map of India. 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 the Indian National Congress was held in 1927: <b>Madras (Chennai)</b></p>		<p><b>1</b></p>

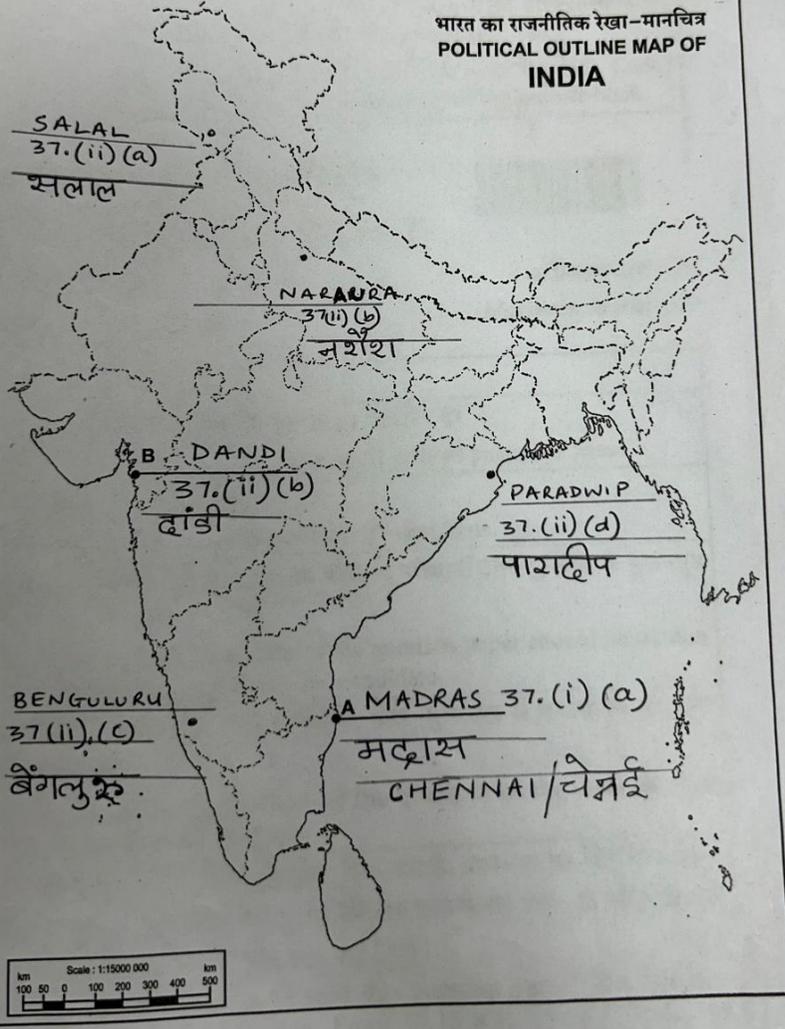
37.	<p>(b) The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law: <b>Dandi</b></p> <p><b>For answers please see the attached map</b></p> <p><i>Note the following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (i)</i></p> <p>(a) Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. <b>Madras (Chennai)</b></p> <p>(b) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law. <b>Dandi</b></p> <p>(ii) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label <b>any three</b> of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(a) A major dam on the Chenab river- <b>Salal</b></p> <p>(b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh- <b>Naraura</b></p> <p>(c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka- <b>Benguluru</b></p> <p>(d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha- <b>Paradwip</b></p> <p><b>For answers please see the attached map</b></p>		<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>
	<p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37 (ii).</i></p> <p>(a) A major dam on the Chenab River. <b>Salal</b></p> <p>(b) Nuclear Power Plant located in Uttar Pradesh <b>Naraura</b></p> <p>(c) A major Software Technology Park located in Karnataka <b>Benguluru</b></p> <p>(d) A major Sea Port located in Odisha <b>Paradwip</b></p>		<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>

प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

32/4/1,2,3

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र  
POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF  
INDIA



..... \* Cut Here यहाँ से काटें ..... \* Cut Here यहाँ से काटें ..... \* Cut Here यहाँ से काटें