

SOLUTIONS
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/5/1

SET -1

MM-80

Q.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks
	Section A Multiple Choice Question		(20X1=20)
1	(A) Only I, II and III are correct.	6 H	1
2	(B) For European Market	56 H	1
3	(B) Potato	55 H	1
4	(C) Increase in the demand for the regional press in the market.	120H	1
5	(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.	15 E	1
6	(D) Manas Tiger Reserve- Assam	15 G	1
7	(C) Bhopal Lake	22 G	1
8	(C) a-iii, b- iv, c- ii, d-i	24 G	1
9	(B) Rubber	38 G	1
10	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	44 G	1
11	(C) a-iv, b- i, c- ii, d-iii	53 G	1
12	(C) Cultural diversities	4 P	1
13	(D) Education, Forest and Marriage	17 P	1
14	(B) Only I, III and IV are correct.	48-49P	1
15	(C) India	13 E	1
16	(C) 320	30-31E	1
17	(C) Tertiary <i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.17.</i> (B) Secondary	20 E 20 E	1
18	(A) Cooperative Bank	47 E	1
19	(A) By increasing the circulation of currency	39 E	1
20	(D) Both I and II are true and II is the correct explanation of I.	63 E	1

Section B			(4X2=8)
Very Short Answer Type Questions			
21	<p>(a) How did ‘salt’ become a powerful weapon to unite the country in the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? Explain any two causes.</p> <p>(i) The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the breaking of the salt law.</p> <p>(ii) Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike.</p> <p>(iii) It was one of the most essential items of food.</p> <p>(iv) The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How did the colonial government suppress the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The colonial government began arresting the Congress leaders one by one.</p> <p>(ii) This led to violent clashes in many places.</p> <p>(iii) Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a devout disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested in April 1930.</p> <p>(iv) Angry crowds demonstrated in the streets of Peshawar, facing armoured cars and police firing.</p> <p>(v) Many people were killed.</p> <p>(vi) A month later, Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested.</p> <p>(vii) Industrial workers in Sholapur attacked police posts, municipal buildings, lawcourts and railway stations – all structures that symbolised British rule.</p> <p>(viii) A frightened government responded with a policy of brutal repression.</p> <p>(ix) Peaceful satyagrahis were attacked, women and children were beaten, and many were arrested.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>	39 H	2X1=2
		40 H	2X1=2

22	<p>Describe any two ways to solve the problem of land degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Afforestation and proper management of grazing. (ii) Planting of shelter belts of plants. (iii) Control on over grazing. (iv) Stabilisation of sand dunes by growing thorny bushes are some of the methods to check land degradation in arid areas. (v) Proper management of waste lands. (vi) Control of mining activities. (vii) Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and wastes after treatment can reduce land and water degradation in industrial and suburban areas. (viii) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be described.</p>	6 G	2X1=2
23	<p>Suggest any two measures to increase the representation of women in the legislatures of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To ensure a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies. (ii) To enhance political education and awareness amongst women. (iii) Increase education and skill development among women. (iv) Laws like Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 (Women Reservation Act, 2023) should be effectively implemented. (v) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be suggested.</p>	34-35P	2X1=2
24	<p>How did liberalization promote the process of globalization in India? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment were removed to a large extent. (ii) The goods could now be imported and exported easily. (iii) Foreign companies could now setup factories and offices in India. (iv) With liberalization of trade, businesses are allowed to make decisions freely about what they wish to import or export. (v) Government has created Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to promote and attract foreign investment. 	64 E	2X1=2

	<p>(vi) MNCs have increased their investments in India.</p> <p>(vii) Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as multinationals.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>		
	<p>Section C</p> <p>Short Answer Type Questions</p>		(5X3=15)
25	<p>(a) Analyze three main impacts of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front.</p> <p>(i) Foreign goods were boycotted.</p> <p>(ii) Liquor shops were picketed.</p> <p>(iii) Foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires.</p> <p>(iv) The import of foreign cloth halved.</p> <p>(v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.</p> <p>(vi) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement start slowing down in the cities? Analyze three causes.</p> <p>(i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.</p> <p>(ii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem.</p> <p>(iii) For the movement to be successful, alternative Indian institutions had to be set up so that they could be used in place of the British ones.</p> <p>(iv) These were slow to come up.</p> <p>(v) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be analyzed.</p>	34 H	3X1=3
		34 H	3X1=3

26	<p>Distinguish between formal and informal sources of credit in India with example.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="220 264 1193 1104"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="220 264 703 320">Formal Sources of Credit</th> <th data-bbox="711 264 1193 320">Informal Sources of credit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 331 703 432">The Reserve Bank of India supervises their functioning.</td> <td data-bbox="711 331 1193 432">No one supervises their functioning.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 443 703 544">In urban areas, it is the main source of credit.</td> <td data-bbox="711 443 1193 544">In rural areas, it is the main source of credit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 555 703 600">Collateral is required.</td> <td data-bbox="711 555 1193 600">There is no need of collateral.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 611 703 656">Cost of borrowing is low.</td> <td data-bbox="711 611 1193 656">Cost of borrowing is high.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 667 703 768">The process of lending is long and complicated.</td> <td data-bbox="711 667 1193 768">Credit is easily available.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 779 703 880">Do not use unfair means to get their money back.</td> <td data-bbox="711 779 1193 880">Use unfair means to get their money back.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 891 703 1048">Example: Banks, Cooperatives, etc.</td> <td data-bbox="711 891 1193 1048">Example: Moneylenders, friends, family, relatives, agricultural traders, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="220 1059 703 1104">Any other relevant point.</td> <td data-bbox="711 1059 1193 1104">Any other relevant point.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="475 1115 930 1149" style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be described.</p>	Formal Sources of Credit	Informal Sources of credit	The Reserve Bank of India supervises their functioning.	No one supervises their functioning.	In urban areas, it is the main source of credit.	In rural areas, it is the main source of credit.	Collateral is required.	There is no need of collateral.	Cost of borrowing is low.	Cost of borrowing is high.	The process of lending is long and complicated.	Credit is easily available.	Do not use unfair means to get their money back.	Use unfair means to get their money back.	Example: Banks, Cooperatives, etc.	Example: Moneylenders, friends, family, relatives, agricultural traders, etc.	Any other relevant point.	Any other relevant point.	48-49E	3X1=3
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27	<p>Suggest any three measures to increase employment opportunities in urban areas in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There should be improvement in education sector. (ii) There should be improvement in healthcare sector. (iii) Regional craft industry should be promoted. (iv) More focus should be given on sectors like IT. (v) Improvement and promotion of tourism sector. (vi) Development of infrastructure like roads, highways, buildings, schools, etc. (vii) Few sectors require proper planning and support from the government. (viii) Any other relevant point. <p data-bbox="475 1933 930 1966" style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be suggested.</p>	29 E	3X1=3																		

<p>28</p>	<p>Evaluate the system of ‘Checks and Balances’ in the horizontal distribution of power in India.</p> <p>(i) The horizontal form of power sharing allows different organs of government such as the legislature, executive and judiciary placed at the same level to exercise different powers.</p> <p>(ii) Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.</p> <p>(iii) Each organ checks the others.</p> <p>(iv) This results in a balance of power among various institutions.</p> <p>(v) In a democracy, even though ministers and government officials exercise power, they are responsible to the Parliament or State Assemblies.</p> <p>(vi) Although judges are appointed by the executive, they can check the functioning of executive or laws made by the legislatures.</p> <p>(vii) This arrangement is called a system of checks and balances.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be evaluated.</p>	<p>8 P</p>	<p>3X1=3</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>Explain three major challenges before Political Parties in India.</p> <p>(i) The first challenge is lack of internal democracy within parties.</p> <p>(ii) The concentration of power in the hands of one or few leaders.</p> <p>(iii) Parties do not keep membership registers, do not hold organizational meetings, and do not conduct internal elections regularly.</p> <p>(iv) The challenge of dynastic succession is commonly faced by political parties.</p> <p>(v) Most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning.</p> <p>(vi) The growing role of money and muscle power in parties during elections is another challenge.</p> <p>(vii) Parties are focused only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections.</p> <p>(viii) They tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.</p>	<p>57-58P</p>	<p>3X1=3</p>

	<p>(ix) Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.</p> <p>(x) In some cases, parties support criminals who can win elections.</p> <p>(xi) Often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three challenges to be explained.</p>		
	<p>Section D</p> <p>Long Answer Type Questions</p>		(4X5=20)
30	<p>(a) “The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to a body of French Citizens.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>(i) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.</p> <p>(ii) From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.</p> <p>(iii) The ideas of ‘la patrie’ (the fatherland) and ‘le citoyen’ (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</p> <p>(iv) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</p> <p>(v) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>(vi) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.</p> <p>(vii) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.</p> <p>(viii) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.</p> <p>(ix) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.</p>	5 H	5X1=5

- (x) The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.
- (xi) In other words, to help other people of Europe to become nations.
- (xii) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

OR

(b) “During 19th century, in the economic sphere, liberalization stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.” Explain the statement.

9-10 H

5X1=5

- (i) Napoleon’s administrative measures had created out of countless small principalities a confederation of 39 states.
- (ii) Each of these possessed its own currency, and weights and measures.
- (iii) Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods.
- (iv) As each region had its own system of weights and measures, this involved time-consuming calculation.
- (v) Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes, who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.
- (vi) In 1834, a ‘customs union’ or ‘zollverein’ was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
- (vii) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- (viii) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.
- (ix) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.
- (x) Any other relevant point.

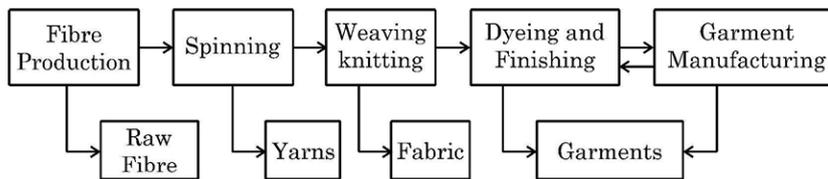
Any five points to be explained.

31

(a) Study the given flow chart and answer the question that follows:

60 G

5X1=5



Explain the added value product in the textile industry on the bases of above flowchart.

- (i) Cotton is harvested from cotton plants and processed to remove seeds and impurities. The raw fibre obtained is the initial stage of value addition.
- (ii) The raw cotton fibre is spun into yarns through various spinning techniques. It enhances the usability of cotton by making it suitable for weaving or knitting.
- (iii) The spun yarn is woven or knitted to create fabric. This step transforms the material into a more functional form, adding value by making it suitable for further processing.
- (iv) The fabric undergoes dyeing, printing, and finishing processes to improve its aesthetic appeal, durability, and texture. This increases the fabric's market value and makes it ready for garment production.
- (v) The finished fabric is cut and stitched into garments such as shirts, dresses, or jeans making it ready for consumers.
- (vi) Cotton industry, by creating demands supports many other industries, such as chemicals and dyes.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

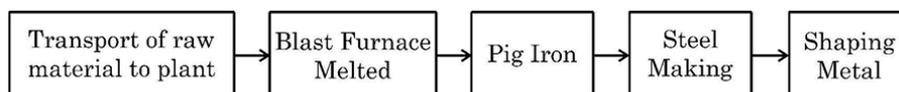
To be assessed as whole.

OR

(b) Study the given flowchart and answer the question that follows:

62 G

5X1=5



Explain the steel manufacturing process on the bases of the above flowchart.

- (i) Raw materials like iron ore, coal, and limestone are transported to the steel plant. (Example: Iron ore from mines in India (like Odisha or Jharkhand) is transported to steel plants).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) The raw materials are fed into a blast furnace, where they are melted at high temperatures. (Example: In steel plants, coke is used as fuel to melt iron ore). (iii) The molten iron extracted from the blast furnace is called pig iron, which is high in carbon content and not yet steel. (Example: Pig iron is used for refining steel). (iv) The pig iron is processed in steel-making furnaces to reduce impurities and adjust its composition. (Example: Companies produce different grades of steel for various industrial uses). (v) The purified steel is then shaped into desired forms like sheets, rods, or beams through rolling, forging, or casting. (Example: Steel is used to manufacture construction materials, automobile parts, etc.). (vi) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">To be assessed as whole.</p>		
32	<p>(a) Evaluate the outcomes of democracy in the economic sector of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Economic development depends on several factors: country's population, size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc. (ii) Equality being one of the basic principles in democracy it is expected from democracies to reduce economic inequalities. (iii) Democracy encourages economic growth through reforms and policies. (iv) Democracy promotes initiatives like Make in India and MGNREGA. (v) The policies of globalization and liberalization adopted by democracies have encouraged international trade leading to progress. (vi) It strengthens infrastructure projects. (vii) It expands digital economy. (viii) It supports easy loans, subsidies and enhances agricultural growth. (ix) It focuses on renewable energy for sustainable development. (x) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be evaluated.</p>	67 P	5x1=5

	<p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why is the question of sustainability of development becoming challenging in the present times? Analyse the appropriate reasons.</p> <p>(i) Sustainable development refers to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of the future generations.</p> <p>(ii) With growing population and growing demands for resources sustainability is becoming challenging in the present time.</p> <p>(iii) Consequences of environmental degradation do not respect national or state boundaries. Sustainability is a global issue and requires global co-operation.</p> <p>(iv) Promoting sustainable industrialization can ensure resource efficiency and long-term economic growth.</p> <p>(v) Eco-friendly technologies drive economic growth while protecting the environment. More government policy support can help ensure sustainability.</p> <p>(vi) Lifestyle changes are leading to overconsumption. Public awareness and responsible consumption can contribute to long-term sustainability.</p> <p>(vii) Advancing alternative energy like solar and wind power reduces dependence on fossil fuels.</p> <p>(viii) Strengthening environmental policies and regulations helps control pollution and preserve ecosystems.</p> <p>(ix) Encouraging afforestation and biodiversity conservation supports ecological balance.</p> <p>(x) Investing in sustainable agriculture ensures food security while conserving natural resources.</p> <p>(xi) Water conservation initiatives and efficient irrigation techniques enhance water security.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be analyzed.</p>	14-16E	5X1=5
	<p>Section E</p> <p>CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS</p>		3X4=12
34	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Pages of Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed book in Europe.</p> <p>Gutenberg printed about 180 copies, of which no more than 50 have survived.</p> <p>Look at these pages of Gutenberg's Bible carefully. They were not just products of new technology. The text was printed in the new Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. Even when two copies look similar, a careful</p>	109 H	4

comparison will reveal differences. Elites everywhere preferred this lack of uniformity: what they possessed then could be claimed as unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same.

In the text you will notice the use of colour within the letters in various places. This had two functions: it added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. But the colour on every page of the text was added by hand. Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.

34.1 Mention the contribution of Gutenberg in the field of printing. (1)

- (i) Johann Gutenberg created the first mechanical printing press in 1430s.
- (ii) This brought about the print revolution – shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in the world.
- (iii) Any other relevant point

Any one point to be mentioned.

34.2 How were the books borders painted and illuminated? (1)

- (i) The borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists.
- (ii) Any other relevant point

Any one point to be mentioned.

34.3 Describe any two benefits of colouring in the letters. (2)

- (i) It added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance.
- (ii) The colour on every page of the text was added by hand.
- (iii) Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.
- (iv) Any other relevant point

Any two points to be described.

35	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <p>It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.</p> <p>It is jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Pamlou in Manipur, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.</p>	30 G	4
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	<p>35.1 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture comes under which type of farming? (1) (i) Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <p>35.2 Why is productivity low in 'Slash and Burn' system? (1) (i) Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. (ii) This system uses traditional farming methods. (iii) Any other relevant points. Any one point to be mentioned.</p> <p>35.3 Describe any two features of 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture. (2) (i) It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools. (ii) This type of farming depends upon monsoon and natural fertility of the soil. (iii) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. (iv) It has different names in different parts of the world. (v) Any other relevant point Any two points to be described.</p>		
36	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">State Reorganisation Commission</p> <p>“The report of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC), was implemented on November 1, 1956. This, in its own time and own way, has also transformed the political and institutional life of the nation... Gandhi and other leaders promised their followers that when freedom came, the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces, these based on the principle of language. However, when India was finally free in 1947, it was also divided... Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian, Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with one another.</p> <p>36.1 What promise did Gandhiji make to his followers? (1) (i) The new nation would be based on a new set of provinces. (ii) These provinces would be reorganised on the principle of language. (iii) Any other relevant point. Any one point to be mentioned.</p> <p>36.2 How did language strengthen the unity of India? (1) (i) Creation of linguistic states has strengthened the nation. (ii) The formation of linguistic states has made the country more united.</p>	23P	4

	<p>(iii) It also made administration easier.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any one point to be mentioned.</p> <p>36.3 Mention the names of major language of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh states. (2)</p> <p>(i) Kerala – Malayalam</p> <p>(ii) Andhra Pradesh – Telugu</p>		
	<p>Section F (Map Skill-Based Question)</p>		(2+3=5)
37	<p>(a) 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 names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. The place where the session of the Indian National Congress was held- Calcutta/Kolkata</p> <p>B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started satyagraha for indigo peasants- Champaran (Bihar)</p> <p>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>37.(a) (i) Name the place where session of Indian National Congress held in December 1920- Nagpur</p> <p>(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started satyagraha for indigo peasants- Champaran (Bihar)</p> <p>37. b. On the same outline map of India, locate and label any <i>three</i> of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(i) Leading state in production of rice - West Bengal</p> <p>(ii) Coal mines located in Tamil Nadu - Neyveli</p> <p>(iii) Major Sea Port located in Karnataka - New Mangalore</p> <p>(iv) Oil field located in Maharashtra - Mumbai High/ Bassien</p> <p>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>Attempt any three questions.</p> <p>37. b.</p> <p>(i) Name the leading state in production of rice- West Bengal</p> <p>(ii) Name the place where coal mines are located in Tamil Nadu- Neyveli</p> <p>(iii) Name the place where major sea port is located in Karnataka- New Mangalore</p> <p>(iv) Name the oil field located in Maharashtra- Mumbai High/ Bassien</p>	2X1=2	2x1=2
		3x1=3	3x1=3

प्रश्न सं. 37 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 37

32/5/1,2,3

