

**SOLUTIONS**  
**Class X -Social Science (087)**  
**SET-32/5/3**

**SET -3**

**MM-80**

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

	<b>Section B</b> <b>Very Short Answer Type Questions</b>		<b>(4X2=8)</b>
<b>21</b>	<p><b>Suggest any two measures to increase the representation of women in the legislatures of India.</b></p> <p>(i) To ensure a fair proportion of women in the elected bodies.</p> <p>(ii) To enhance political education and awareness amongst women.</p> <p>(iii) Increase education and skill development among women.</p> <p>(iv) Laws like Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023 (Women Reservation Act, 2023) should be effectively implemented.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be suggested.</b></p>	<b>35 P</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>22</b>	<p><b>Describe any two characteristics of laterite soil.</b></p> <p>(i) The laterite soil develops under tropical and subtropical climate with alternate wet and dry season.</p> <p>(ii) This soil is the result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.</p> <p>(iii) Lateritic soils are mostly acidic and deficient in plant nutrients.</p> <p>(iv) It occurs mostly in southern states, Western Ghats region of Maharashtra, Odisha, some parts of West Bengal and North-east regions.</p> <p>(v) This soil supports deciduous and evergreen forests because it is humus rich.</p> <p>(vi) Under sparse vegetation and in semi-arid environment, it is generally humus poor.</p> <p>(vii) After adopting appropriate soil conservation techniques particularly in the hilly areas of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, this soil is very useful for growing tea and coffee.</p> <p>(viii) Red laterite soils in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala are more suitable for crops like cashew nut.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be described.</b></p>	<b>9 G</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>23</b>	<p><b>(a) How did 'salt' become a powerful weapon to unite the country in the 'Civil Disobedience Movement'? Explain any two causes.</b></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>	<b>39 H</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>

	<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;"><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) How did the colonial government suppress the ‘Civil Disobedience Movement’? Explain.</b></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;"><b>Any two points to be explained.</b></p>	<b>40 H</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Explain the contribution of foreign trade as an important factor of globalization.</b></p> <p>(i) Foreign trade is the most important factor for globalisation.</p> <p>(ii) It enables the exchange of goods and services across national borders through imports and exports.</p> <p>(iii) This helps in the integration of markets and enables the process of globalization.</p>	<b>64 E</b>	<b>2X1=2</b>

	<p>(iv) Liberalisation in 1991 removed barriers, opened Indian markets to foreign trade contributing to globalization.</p> <p>(v) Integration of markets due to globalisation has led to exchange of technology and innovation.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant points.</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>Explain three major challenges before Political Parties in India.</b></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>(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;"><b>Any three challenges to be explained.</b></p>	<b>57-58P</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>
<b>26</b>	<p><b>Explain the role of credit in the economic development of the country with example.</b></p> <p>(i) Credit plays a vital role in the development of the country.</p> <p>(ii) People require loans for various economic activities.</p>	<b>43-49E</b>	<b>3X1=3</b>

	<p>(iii) A cheap and affordable credit helps a poor farmer take up the process of agricultural production.</p> <p>(iv) A manufacturer is able to setup and expand his business with the help of easy availability of credit.</p> <p>(v) The tertiary sector like insurance, transportation, warehousing is able to provide services with the help of credit.</p> <p>(vi) Availability of credit helps in generating employment and increasing GDP of the country.</p> <p>(vii) Credit adds value to the total production of the country leading to the overall development of the economy.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>		
27	<p><b>Examine the contribution of tertiary sector in Indian Economy.</b></p> <p>(i) Tertiary sector activities are an aid or a support for the production process in the primary and secondary sectors.</p> <p>(ii) It produces basic services such as hospitals, educational institutions, post and telegraph services, police stations, courts, village administrative offices, municipal corporations, defence, transport, banks, insurance companies, etc. required for the development of the economy.</p> <p>(iii) It has supported the development of agriculture and industry by providing services like transport, trade, storage, etc. leading to further development of services.</p> <p>(iv) There has been an increase in the demand for services like eating out, tourism, shopping, private hospitals, private schools, professional training etc. with the rise in income levels of the people.</p> <p>(v) Over the past decade or so, certain new services like information and communication technology have become important and essential. These are produced by the tertiary sector helping the growth of economy.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be examined.</b></p>	24-25E	3X1=3

<p><b>28</b></p>	<p><b>Why is the division of power essential to democratic system? Explain.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) There are two different sets of reasons suggesting the importance of power sharing in a democracy-prudential and moral reasons.</li> <li>(ii) Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.</li> <li>(iii) Social conflict often leads to violence and political instability. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.</li> <li>(iv) 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.</li> <li>(v) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.</li> <li>(vi) A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.</li> <li>(vii) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.</li> <li>(viii) A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system.</li> <li>(ix) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be explained.</b></p>	<p><b>6 P</b></p>	<p><b>3X1=3</b></p>
<p><b>29</b></p>	<p><b>(a) Analyze three main impacts of Non-Cooperation Movement on the economic front.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Foreign goods were boycotted.</li> <li>(ii) Liquor shops were picketed.</li> <li>(iii) Foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.</li> <li>(iv) The import of foreign cloth halved.</li> <li>(v) In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.</li> <li>(vi) Production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any three points to be analyzed.</b></p>	<p><b>34 H</b></p>	<p><b>3X1=3</b></p>

**OR**

**(b) Why did the Non-Cooperation Movement start slowing down in the cities? Analyze three causes.**

**34 H**

**3X1=3**

- (i) Khadi cloth was often more expensive than mass produced mill cloth and poor people could not afford to buy it.
- (ii) The boycott of British institutions posed a problem.
- (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.
- (iv) These were slow to come up.
- (v) Students and teachers began trickling back to government schools and lawyers joined back work in government courts.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

**Any three points to be analyzed.**

**Section D**

**(4X5=20)**

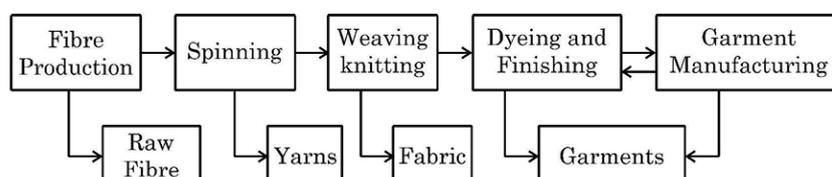
**Long Answer Type Questions**

**30**

**(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.

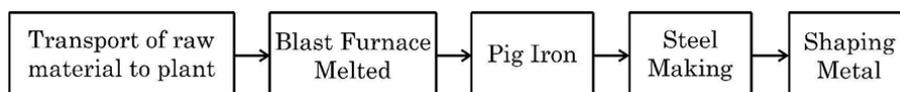
**To be assessed as whole.**

**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).
- (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.

**To be assessed as whole.**

31	<p><b>(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.</b></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> <p>(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.</p> <p>(xi) In other words, to help other people of Europe to become nations.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) “During 19<sup>th</sup> 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.</b></p>	5 H	5X1=5
		9-10 H	5X1=5

	<p>(i) Napoleon’s administrative measures had created out of countless small principalities a confederation of 39 states.</p> <p>(ii) Each of these possessed its own currency, and weights and measures.</p> <p>(iii) Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods.</p> <p>(iv) As each region had its own system of weights and measures, this involved time-consuming calculation.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(vi) In 1834, a ‘customs union’ or ‘zollverein’ was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.</p> <p>(vii) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.</p> <p>(viii) The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.</p> <p>(ix) A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p>		
32	<p><b>(a) How is democracy a responsible and legitimate government? Explain.</b></p> <p>(i) Democracy ensures that people will have the right to choose their rulers and people will have control over the rulers.</p> <p>(ii) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. In a democracy, people are able to participate in decision making, that affects them all.</p> <p>(iii) The leaders work in accordance to the needs and desires of the people, acting responsibly.</p> <p>(iv) It produces a government that is accountable and responsive to the needs and expectations of the citizens.</p> <p>(v) Democratic government is a transparent government.</p> <p>(vi) A democratic government is people’s own government.</p>	65-66P	5x1=5

	<p>(vii) Democracy generates its own support.</p> <p>(viii) Democracy is the most suitable form of government.</p> <p>(ix) There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the role of democracy in establishing harmony among social diversities.</b></p> <p>(i) Democracies lead to peaceful and harmonious life among citizens.</p> <p>(ii) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition.</p> <p>(iii) It reduces the possibility of tensions becoming explosive or violent.</p> <p>(iv) No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different social groups.</p> <p>(v) Citizens can learn to respect the differences and also evolve mechanisms to dialogue.</p> <p>(vi) Democracy has the ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts.</p> <p>(vii) The majority needs to work with minority so that governments function to represent the general view.</p> <p>(viii) Elections ensure the formation of majority government representing diversity and not a majoritarian one.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any five points to be explained.</b></p>	<b>70-71P</b>	<b>5x1=5</b>
<b>33</b>	<p><b>(a) How can development for one be destructive for another? Explain.</b></p> <p>(i) Different people have different notions of development.</p> <p>(ii) They seek things that are most important for them, i.e., which can fulfil their aspirations or desires.</p> <p>(iii) In fact, at times, two persons or groups of persons may seek things which are conflicting.</p> <p>(iv) A girl expects as much freedom and opportunity as her brother, and that he also shares in the household work. Her brother may not like this.</p>	<b>4-5E</b>	<b>5X1=5</b>

- (v) To get more electricity, industrialists may want more dams.
- (vi) This may submerge the land and disrupt the lives of people who are living there. They might resent this and may prefer small check dams or tanks to irrigate their land.
- (vii) This shows that developmental goal for one may be destructive for another.
- (viii) Any other relevant point

**To be assessed as a whole.**

**OR**

**(b) Why is the income considered most important for comparing countries? Explain.**

**14-15E**

**5X1=5**

- (i) The average income is also called per capita income.
- (ii) We compare the average income which is the total income of the country divided by its total population.
- (iii) For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- (iv) Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.
- (v) This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need.
- (vi) Whatever people like, and should have, they will be able to get with greater income.
- (vii) Comparing total income does not tell us what an average person is likely to earn.
- (viii) In World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank, the per capita income criterion is used in classifying countries as developed and developing.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

**Any five points to be analyzed.**

	Section E CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS		3X4=12
34	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Primitive Subsistence Farming</b></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> <p><b>34.1 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture comes under which type of farming? (1)</b></p> <p>(i) Primitive Subsistence Farming</p> <p><b>34.2 Why is productivity low in 'Slash and Burn' system? (1)</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any one point to be mentioned.</b></p> <p><b>34.3 Describe any two features of 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture. (2)</b></p> <p>(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 name in different parts of the world.  (v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any two points to be mentioned.</b></p>	30 G	4
35	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pages of Gutenberg's Bible, the first printed book in Europe.</b></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</p>	109 H	4

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 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.

**35.1 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.**

**35.2 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.**

**35.3 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.**

<b>36</b>	<p><b>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>State Reorganisation Commission</b></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....</p> <p>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...</p> <p>Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it. It has proved to be perfectly consistent to be Kannadiga and Indian,</p>	<b>23P</b>	<b>4</b>
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	<p>Bengali and Indian, Tamil and Indian, Gujarati and Indian. To be sure, these states based on language sometimes quarrel with one another.</p> <p><b>36.1 What promise did Gandhiji make to his followers? (1)</b></p> <p>(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 points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any one point to be explained.</b></p> <p><b>36.2 How did language strengthen the unity of India? (1)</b></p> <p>(i) Creation of linguistic states has strengthened the nation.  (ii) The formation of linguistic states has made the country more united.  (iii) It also made administration easier.  (iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Any one point to be explained.</b></p> <p><b>36.3 Mention the names of major language of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh states. (2)</b></p> <p>(i) Kerala – Malayalam  (ii) Andhra Pradesh – Telugu</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>(a) Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given political outline map of <b>India</b>. 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- <b>Calcutta/Kolkata</b></p> <p>B. The place where Mahatma Gandhi started satyagraha for indigo peasants- <b>Champaran (Bihar)</b></p> <p><b>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(a).</i></p> <p><b>37.(a)</b> (i) Name the place where session of Indian National Congress held in December 1920- <b>Nagpur</b></p> <p>(ii) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi started satyagraha for indigo peasants- <b>Champaran (Bihar)</b></p> <p><b>37. b.</b> On the same outline map of <b>India</b>, locate and label any <i>three</i> of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(i) Leading state in production of rice – <b>West Bengal</b></p> <p>(ii) Coal mines located in Tamil Nadu - <b>Neyveli</b></p> <p>(iii) Major Sea Port located in Karnataka- <b>New Mangalore</b></p> <p>(iv) Oil field located in Maharashtra- <b>Mumbai High/ Bassien</b></p> <p><b>PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED MAP.</b></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2X1=2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2x1=2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>3x1=3</b></p>

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 37(b).

3x1=3

Attempt any three questions.

37. b.

- (i) Name the leading state in production of rice- **West Bengal**
- (ii) Name the place where coal mines are located in Tamil Nadu- **Neyveli**
- (iii) Name the place where major sea port is located in Karnataka- **New Mangalore**
- (iv) Name the oil field located in Maharashtra- **Mumbai High/ Bassien**

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

32/5/1,2,3

