

Marking Scheme
Class X -Social Science (087)
SET-32/2/2

SET -2

MM-80

	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A Multiple Choice Question		(20X1= 20)
1	(B) Black Soil, Light rainfall, High Temperature and Bright Sunshine	38 G	1
2	(B) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan	23 G	1
3	(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	24 G	1
4	(A) Only I, II and III are correct	14 G	1
5	(D) Manas Tiger Reserve- Assam	15 G	1
6	(C) Only I, III and IV are correct	108 H	1
7	(A) Spanish Soldiers	55 H	1
8	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
9	(B) Ireland	55 H	1
10	(A) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is correct explanation of statement I.	62 E	1
11	(B) III, II, IV, I	48 E	1
12	(D) 210	31 E	1
13	(D) Secondary For Visually Impaired students only- (C) Milk vending	20 E	1
14	(D) Gross Domestic Production	23 E	1
15	(D) Pakistan	13 E	1

16	(B) Maharashtra Gomantak Party- Goa	56 P	1
17	(C) Belgium	4 P	1
18	(B) European Union	5 P	1
19	(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii	53 G	1
20	(C) (A) is true but (R) is false	54 G	1
	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions		(4X2=8)
21	<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
22	<p>Explain the role of planning for judicious use of resources.</p> <p>(i) Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.</p> <p>(ii) It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources.</p> <p>(iii) There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources.</p> <p>(iv) There are some regions which can be considered self-sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources.</p> <p>(v) For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits.</p>	2 G	2X1=2

	<p>(vi) Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.</p> <p>(vii) The state of Rajasthan is very well endowed with solar and wind energy but lacks in water resources.</p> <p>(viii) The cold desert of Ladakh is relatively isolated from the rest of the country. It has very rich cultural heritage but it is deficient in water, infrastructure and some vital minerals.</p> <p>(ix) This calls for balanced resource planning at the national, state, regional and local levels.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p>		
23	<p>“The Constitution of India provides to all citizens the freedom to profess any religion.” Support the statements 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> <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 supported with relevant arguments.)</p>	37 P	2X1=2
24	<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>	48 H	2X1=2

(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.

(iv) This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised.

(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.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any two points to be explained.)

OR

(b) How did symbols and icons contribute to create a feeling of nationalism among the people in the national movement of India? Explain

(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.

(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

(iii) Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata.

(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.

(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,

(vi) Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches became a symbol of defiance.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any two points to be explained.)

47 H 2X1=2

	Section C Short Answer Type Questions		(5X3=15)
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25	<p>Analyse the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement.</p> <p>(i) An important feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the large-scale participation of women.</p> <p>(ii) During Gandhiji's salt march, thousands of women came out of their homes to listen to him.</p> <p>(iii) They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.</p> <p>(iv) Many went to jail. In urban areas these women were from high-caste families; in rural areas they came from rich peasant households.</p> <p>(v) Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be analysed.)</p>	42 H	3X1=3
26	<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> <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>	48 P	3X1=3

	<p>(b) Describe three major challenges faced by the political parties in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (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. (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. (iv) Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	57 P	3X1=3
27	<p>Explain the vertical distribution of power given in the Indian Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Constitution of India divides power among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. (ii) In India general government for the entire country is usually referred as the Central or Union Government. (iii) In India, the government at provincial or regional level is called State Government. (iv) The Constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. (v) Through the Constitutional Amendment of 1992 the same principle has been extended to levels of government lower than the State government, such as the municipality and panchayat. (vi) This division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government is called vertical division of power. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	8P	3X1=3

28	<p>Read the story and answer the questions that follows:</p> <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>	31 G	3X1=3
	<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. (ii) Use of manure. (iii) Growing leguminous crops (iv) Managing pests and diseases. (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>		
29	<p>Explain the role of primary sector in employment generation in India.</p> <p>(i) There are many activities that are undertaken by directly using natural resources commonly known as Primary Sector. (ii) For example, the cultivation of cotton providing employment to farmers and farm labourers. (iii) In case of an activity like dairy which is dependent on the biological process of animals and availability of resources provides employment to people (iv) Similarly, minerals and ores are natural products. When we produce goods by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of primary sector, providing employment to the miners. (v) In the last four decades in India there has been a change in the share of the three sectors in GDP, a similar shift has not taken place in employment. (vi) The primary sector continues to be the largest employer even now.</p>	25 E	3X1=3

(vii) Even though industrial output or the production of goods went up by more than nine times during the period, employment in the industry went up by around three times.

(viii) The same applies to the tertiary sector as well. While production in the service sector rose by 14 times, employment in the service sector rose around five times.

(ix) As a result, more than half of the workers in the country are working in the primary sector, mainly in agriculture, producing only about one sixth of the GDP.

(x) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained.)

Section D Long Answer Type Questions		(4X5=20)	
30	<p>(a) How did tension in the Balkan region lead to the First World War? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.</p> <p>(ii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>(iii) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>(iv) All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success.</p> <p>(v) One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p> <p>(vi) The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.</p>	26H	5X1=5

(vii) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

(viii) Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.

(ix) Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War

(x) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.)

OR

(b) How was the British nation created? Explain.

(i) Prior to the eighteenth century there was no British nation.

(ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.

(iii) All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.

(iv) But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.

(v) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.

(vi) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

(vii) The British parliament was dominated by its English members.

(viii) The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland’s distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.

(ix) The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence.

(x) The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

22H 5X1=5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (xi) Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. (xii) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. (xiii) Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. (xiv) After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. (xv) A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. (xvi) The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union. (xvii) Any other relevant point <p>(To be assessed as a whole.)</p>		
31	<p>(a) Explain the importance of manufacturing industry in the Indian economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of development in general and economic development in particular. (ii) Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture, (iii) They reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. (iv) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. (v) Establishment of industries in tribal and backward areas aimed at bringing down regional disparities. (vi) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. (vii) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. (viii) India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	58G	5X1=5

OR

(b) Explain the inter-relationship between agriculture and industry.

- (i) Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand.
- (ii) The produce of agriculture like sugarcane, tea, jute etc are used by industries extensively as raw material.
- (iii) The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.
- (iv) Similarly, the industrial sector depends on the agriculture for raw materials.
- (v) Industries sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, plastic and PVC pipes, machines and tools, etc. to the farmers.
- (vi) Thus, development and competitiveness of manufacturing industry has not only assisted agriculturists in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained.)

58G 5x1=5

32

(a) How is income an important factor in assessing the development of a country? Mention the classification done by the World Bank.

- (i) For comparing countries, their income is considered to be one of the most important attributes.
- (ii) Countries with higher income are more developed than others with less income.
- (iii) This is based on the understanding that more income means more of all things that human beings need.
- (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.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any two points to be explained.)

8 E 2+3=5

Classification done by the World Bank-

According to the World Development Reports, brought out by the World Bank (in 2019),

(i) Countries with per capita income of US\$ 49,300 per annum and above, are called high income or rich countries.

(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.)

33	<p>(a) How is democracy better than other types of government? Analyse.</p> <p>(i) Democratic government promotes equality among citizens; (ii) It enhances the dignity of the individual; (iii) It improves the quality of decision-making; (iv) It provides a method to resolve conflicts; (v) It allows room to correct mistakes. (vi) It is accountable, responsive and legitimate form of government (vii) It accommodates social diversity. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	64 P	5X1=5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS</p>		3X4= 12
34	<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</p>	46 E	1+1+2=4

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.

34.1 Under which source does Arun's loan come? (1)

- Bank/ Formal Source

34.2. Mention one important term of credit for taking a loan from the bank. (1)

- (i) Collateral
- (ii) Interest rate
- (iii) Documentation
- (iv) Mode of payment
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any one point to be mentioned.)

34.3. How is Arun's loan beneficial? Explain any two reasons. (2)

- (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

(Any two points to be explained.)

35 Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Print Culture and the French Revolution

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.

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

115 H

1+1+2=4

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.

35.1. 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.)

35.2. 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.

(Any one point to be explained.)

35.3. 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.)

36	<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>36.1. At how many levels has decentralisation of power been done in the Indian Constitution? (1)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">- Central, State, Local Government (Urban and Rural)</p> <p>36.2. Explain the role of local self-government in solving problems. (1)</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(i) There are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(ii) People have better knowledge of problems in their localities.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(iii) They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(Any one point to be explained.)</p> <p>36.3.“Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.” Explain the statement. (2)</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(i) Local government ensures representation of diverse groups.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(ii) It is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(iii) It deepens the democracy through large participation of people.</p> <p class="list-item-l1">(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(Any two points to be explained.)</p>	24 P	1+1+2=4
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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>(b) Attempt any three questions:</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>	2X1=2
		2X1=2
		3X1=3
		3X1=3

(i) Name the place where nuclear power plant is located in Uttar Pradesh.

Naraura

(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

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
Political Outline Map of India

