

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SOCIAL SCIENCE 32-6-2 (SUBJECT CODE 087)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 80 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. • Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. • Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. • Wrong grand total. • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Marking Scheme
Social science Set- 32/6/2

M.M-80

	Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)	20×1=20
1.	(A) I,II and III (Pg.37-38)	1
2.	(C) Sweden (Pg. 31-34)	1
3.	(A) Rs 5000 (Pg. 9)	1
4.	(A) Planning Commission (Pg. 29)	1
5.	(A) World Bank (Pg. 8)	1
6.	(D) Laterite Soil Western Ghats (Pg. 10)	1
7.	(C) I – 2, II – 1, III– 4, IV– 3 (Pg. 26)	1
8.	(C) Rice (Pg.38)	1
9.	(A) Poverty and diseases (Pg.56)	1
10.	(A) Iron and Steel (Pg. 83)	1
11.	(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (Pg. 170)	1
12.	(C) a-IV, b-II, c-III, d-I (Pg. 21)	1
13.	(A) China (Pg.50)	1
14.	(A) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2 (Pg.16-17)	1
15.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (Pg.48)	1
16.	(B) II and III (Pg. 6)	1
17.	(D) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG) (Pg. 50)	1
18.	(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor (Pg. 31)	1
19.	(C) Tertiary sector – Bank (Pg.20)	1
20.	(A) MNCs can provide money and technology to local company (Pg.67)	1
	Section-B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)	4×2=8
21.	How did a new ‘British nation’ formed through the propagation of a dominant English culture.’ Explain. (i) The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. (ii) 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-	2×1=2

	State, with England at its centre, came to be forged. (iii) 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. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) (page No.- 21)	
22.	How to create more employment in rural areas? Explain with examples. (i) By introducing mega projects — new dams are constructed and canals are dug to irrigate many farms. (ii) By introducing tertiary facilities in an area. (iii) By identifying and promoting local industries and services. (iv) In villages near forest areas, we can start honey collection centres where farmers can come and sell wild honey. (v) By setting up industries that process vegetables and agricultural produce like potato, sweet potato, rice, wheat, tomato, fruits, which can be sold in outside markets. (vi) By promoting tourism, or regional craft industry, or new services like IT. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) (Pg.No. 34)	2×1=2
23.	How do political parties influence public opinion? Examine (i) Parties shape public opinion through different sources.. (ii) They raise and highlight issues of public interests and nation's development. (iii) Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country to cater the interests of society (iv) Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. (v) Parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolution of problems faced by people. Often opinions in the society crystallise on the lines parties take. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) (Pg. No. 49)	2×1=2

24.	(a) Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernise agriculture. (i) Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services (ii) Animal breeding centres (iii) Horticulture development (iv) Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast, etc. (v) Improving the rural infrastructure to strengthen and support agricultural sector. (vi) Several initiatives have been taken by Government of India under ‘The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.’ (vii) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained) (Pg. 44) OR (b) Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season. (i) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December. (ii) These are harvested in summer from April to June. (iii) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. (iv) These crops are grown in large parts of India, (v) States from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any Two points to be explained) (Pg No.36)	2×1=2 2×1=2
	Section-C (Short Answer Type Questions)	5×3=15
25.	How did print come in India? Explain with examples. (i) The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century.	3×1=3

	(ii) Jesuit Priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. (iii) By 1674 about many books had been printed in Konkani and in Kanara languages. (iv) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin. (v) In 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed. (vi) By 1710 Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts many of them translation of older work. (vii) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be examined) (Pg. No. 120)	
26.	(a) Why do we call Tourism as a Trade? Explain. (i) Tourism in India has grown substantially over the last three decades. (ii) Foreign tourists' arrivals in the country witnessed an increase of foreign exchange. (iii) Tourism also promotes national integration, provides support to local handicrafts and cultural pursuits. (iv) It also helps in the development of international understanding about our culture and heritage. (v) Foreign tourists visit India for heritage tourism, eco tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and business tourism. (vi) Rajasthan, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and temple towns of South India are important destinations of foreign tourists in India. (vii) There is vast potential of tourism development in the North-eastern States and the interior parts of Himalayas, but due to strategic reasons these have not been encouraged (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 94) OR (b) Explain the importance of Transportation in the economic development of the country. (i) Movement of goods and services can be over three important domains of our Earth i.e. land, water and air. Based on these, transport can also be classified into land,	3×1=3 3×1=3

	water and air transport. (ii) Today the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast-moving transport. (iii) Transport helps in the development of communication. Various means of communication help us in interacting with others in all the parts of the world. It has brought the world closer. (iv) Transport like railways help us in conducting various activities like business, sightseeing, pilgrimage, and transportation of goods over longer distances. (v) Pipelines are used for transporting crude oil and natural gas to refineries and factories. (vi) Waterways provide the cheapest means of transport and are useful for international trade. (vii) Air transport provides the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) (Pg.No. 84)	
27.	“The use of money spans a very large part of our everyday life.” Support the statement with examples. (i) Money as a medium of exchange to facilitate transactions. (ii) Money effectively eliminates the double coincidence of wants problem by serving as a medium of exchange (iii) Money is accepted in all transactions by all regardless of any goods and services. (iv) Money is valuable in exchange (v) It creates credit and allows transactions to be settled in the future. (vi) Money can be used as a universal unit of account to measure the value of all the goods and services exchanged in an economy. (vii) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 40-41)	3×1=3
28.	“Why is power sharing desirable in democracy? Explain. (i) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. (ii) It is the very spirit of democracy. (iii) It ensures the stability of political order. (iv) Democratic rule involves sharing of powers with those affected by its exercise.	3×1=3

	(v) People have a right to be consulted on how they are to be governed. (vi) Power sharing brings better outcomes. (vii) Power sharing brings legitimacy as citizens through participations acquire a stake in the system. (viii) Power sharing is valuable in its own self. (ix) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 6)	
29.	Why is the issue of sustainability important for development? Explain with examples. (i) Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health. (ii) Conserving the environment which is necessary for development. (iii) Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy. (iv) Groundwater is an example of renewable resources. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. (v) Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked. (vi) We do discover new resources that we did not know of earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get (depleted/used) (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) (Pg. No. 14)	3×1=3
	Section-D (Long Answer Type Questions)	4×5=20
30.	(a) How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced ? Explain with examples. (i) Minimising use of water for processing by reusing and recycling it in two or more successive stages. (ii) Harvesting of rainwater to meet water requirements (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.	5×1=5

	Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases (a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation. (b) Secondary treatment by biological process. (c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical, and physical processes. This involves recycling of wastewater. (iv) Overdrawing of groundwater reserves by industry where there is a threat to groundwater resources also needs to be regulated legally. (v) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers, and inertial separators. Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. (vi) Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers. (vii) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise. Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of economic development with environmental concerns. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 76) OR (b) “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.” Explain with examples. (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. (ii) 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. (iii) It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in Tribal and Backward areas. (iv) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. (v) Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of furnished goods of higher value are prosperous. India’s prosperity lies in increasing and	5×1=5
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	diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg.No. 63)	
31.	(a) How did the Business class relate itself to the Civil Disobedience Movement? Explain with examples. (i) During the First World War, Indian merchants and industrialists had made huge profits and become powerful. Keen on expanding their business, they now reacted against colonial policies that restricted business activities. (ii) They wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports. (iii) To organise business interests, they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI). (iv) Led by prominent industrialists like Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla, the industrialists attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement when it was first launched. (v) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods. (vi) Most businessmen came to see Swaraj as a time when colonial restriction on business would no longer exist and trade and industry would flourish without constraints. (vii) But after the failure of the Round Table Conference, business groups were no longer uniformly enthusiastic. They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities, and worried about prolonged disruption of business. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 42) OR (b) ‘Workers of Assam had their own understanding of Mahatma Gandhi and the notion of Swaraj.’ Explain with examples. (i) For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed, and it meant retaining a link with the village from which they had come. (ii) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, plantation workers were not permitted	5×1=5 5×1=5

	to leave the tea gardens without permission, and in fact they were rarely given such permission. (iii) When they heard of the Non-Cooperation Movement they defied the authorities, left plantation and headed home. (iv) They, however, never reached their destination. Stranded on the way by a railway and steamer strike, they were caught by the police and brutally beaten up. (v) The visions of these movements were not defined by the Congress Programme. They interpreted the term Swaraj in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over. (vi) Yet, when the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation. (vii) When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. 36-37)	
32.	(a) How does democracy promote political and social values? (i) Accommodation of social diversities. (ii) Cooperation between minority and majority. (iii) Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts. (iv) Promotes equality among citizens. (v) Enhances the dignity of the individual. (vi) It is responsive to the needs of the people. (vii) Improves the quality of decision-making. (viii) It is accountable and whenever they are not, people have the right to select any other governance. (ix) Democratic govt follows procedures and are accountable to the people. (x) Provides a method to resolve conflicts. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 64)	5×1=5

	OR (b) ‘Democracy is best suited to produce its own outcomes.’ Explain. (i) Promotes equality and coexistence among citizens. (ii) Enhances the dignity of the individual with majority – minority coordination. (iii) Improves the quality of decision-making in spite of many economic, political and social problems. (iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts. Allows room to correct mistakes. (v) Believes in discussion, negotiation and shows accountability through transparency. (vi) It generates its own support which cannot be ignored. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 71-72)	5×1=5
33.	“The Government can play a major role in making a fair Globalisation.’ Examine the statement. (i) Fair globalisation would create opportunities for all, and also ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared better. The government can play a major role in making this possible. (ii) Government policies must protect the interests, not only of the rich and the powerful, but all the people in the country. (ii) Labour laws are properly implemented and the workers get their rights. (iii) Government policies can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete. (iii) If necessary, the government can use trade and investment barriers. (iv) It can negotiate at the WTO for ‘fairer rules’. (v) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO. (vi) In the past few years massive campaigns and representation by people’s organisations have influenced important decisions relating to trade and investments at the WTO. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No.70)	5×1=5

	OR (b) 'Analyse the impact of Globalisation in India. (i) Large MNCs in the garment industry in Europe and America order their products from Indian exporters. These large MNCs with worldwide network look for the cheapest goods in order to maximise their profits. (ii) To get these large orders, Indian garment exporters try hard to cut their own costs. As cost of raw materials cannot be reduced, exporters try to cut labour costs. (iii) Where earlier a factory used to employ workers on a permanent basis, now they employ workers only on a temporary basis so that they do not have to pay workers for the whole year. (iv) Workers also have to put in very long working hours and work night shifts on a regular basis during the peak season. Wages are low and workers are forced to work overtime to make both ends meet. (v) While this competition among the garment exporters has allowed the MNCs to make large profits, workers are denied their fair share of benefits brought about by globalisation. (vi) Today most workers are employed in the unorganised sector. Moreover, increasingly conditions of work in the organised sector have come to resemble the unorganised sector. Workers in the organised sector no longer get the protection and benefits that they enjoyed earlier. (vii) Local companies who are in collaboration with MNCs have also benefitted with newer technologies. (viii) Small manufacturers face stiff competitions and most of them do not get a chance to stand up against them. (ix) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) (Pg. No. 66-69)	5×1=5
	Section-E (Case Based Questions)	3×4=12
34.	CASE BASED QUESTION:COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION (Pg 20) (34.1) How are forests related with communities? (1) (i) It serves as the home to the traditional communities. (ii) It serves as a source of livelihood.	1+1+2=4

	(iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)	
	(34.2) Explain the aim of ‘Wildlife Protection Act’. (1) (i) To prohibit hunting of wild animals; birds. (ii) Impose punishment for violating these rules/ laws. (iii) To protects wildlife against any outside encroachment. (iv) To provide security to animals that is not in danger of becoming extinct. (v) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)	
	(34.3) How are communities working for the conservation of wildlife. Explain with example. (1+1=2) (i) In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. (ii) The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav ‘Sonchuri’. (iii) Here they declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments. (iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points)	
35.	CASE BASED QUESTION: DECENTRALIZATION IN INDIA (Pg 26) (35.1) Why is Indian decentralization considered as the largest experiment in democracy? (1) (i) India’s efforts in decentralisation represent one of the largest experiments in deepening democracy. (ii) India has a democratic structure for local governance (iii) There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities, etc. all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)	1+1+2=4
	(35.2) Analyse how constitutional status for local government has helped to deepen democracy in India. (1) (i) It has also increased women’s representation and voice in our democracy.	

	(ii) People to directly participate in decision-making. (iii) This has helped to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. (iv) Local government is the best way to realize one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government. (v) Any other relevant point, (Any one points)	
	(35.3) Explain any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. (i) Establishment of panchayat in rural areas (ii) Establishment of municipalities in urban areas. (iii) 73rd and 74th amendment of the Indian constitution for the local self govt. and three tier democracy (iv) Any other relevant point (Any two points)	1+1=2
36.	CASE BASED QUESTION: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Pg 97) (36.1) What was the Swadeshi Movement? (1) (i) In the Swadeshi Movement, leaders appealed to people to use indigenous and national goods and to boycott foreign goods (ii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)	1+1+2=4
	(36.2) Why did the cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 and 1912? (1) (i) Indian yarn export to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. (ii) Industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Hence cotton piece goods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. (iii) Any other relevant point (Any one point)	
	(36.3) Explain any two events that helped India to regain its market . (1+1=2) (i) As the Swadeshi Movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth (ii) Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising	

	the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. (iii) From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined (iv) Outbreak of the First World War due to which Manchester imports into India declined. (v) New factories were set up and old ones ran multiple shifts. (vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained)	
	Section F (Map Based Questions)	2+3=5
37.	(a) (A) Madras (B) Dandi (b) Map Attached For questions of Visually Impaired Candidates only (37.1) Name the place where the session of India National Congress was held in 1927- MADRAS/ CHENNAI (37.2) Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the Salt Law- DANDI (37.3) Name the city where Indira Gandhi International Airport is located- DELHI/ NEW DELHI (37.4) Name the State where Kakrapar Nuclear plant is located- GUJARAT (37.5) Name the State where Hyderabad Software Technology park is located- ANDHRA PRADESH/ TELANGANA. (37.6) Name the State where Kandla Sea Port is located- GUJARAT.	1+1=2 1+1+1=3 5×1=5

32/6/1, 32/6/2, 32/6/3

प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 10

