

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Secondary School Examination, 2023
SOCIAL SCIENCE 32-6-3 (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- 32/6/3

M.M.- 80

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	Marks
	Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)	20×1=20
1.	(A) MNCs can provide money and technology to local company (Pg.67)	1
2.	(C) Tertiary sector – Bank (Pg.20)	1
3.	(D) A daily wage labourer working under a contractor (Pg. 31)	1
4.	(D) Members of Self-Help Group (SHG) (Pg. 50)	1
5.	(B) II and III (Pg. 6)	1
6.	(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false. (Pg.48)	1
7.	(A) I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2 (Pg.16-17)	1
8.	(A) China (Pg.50)	1
9.	(A) I,II and III (Pg.37-38)	1
10.	(C) Sweden (Pg. 31-34)	1
11.	(C) a-IV, b-II, c-III, d-I (Pg. 21)	1
12.	(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (Pg. 170)	1
13.	(A) Iron and Steel (Pg. 83)	1
14.	(A) Poverty and diseases (Pg.56)	1
15.	(C) Rice (Pg.38)	1
16.	(C) I – 2, II – 1, III– 4, IV– 3 (Pg. 26)	1
17.	(D) Laterite Soil -Western Ghats (Pg. 10)	1
18.	(A) World Bank (Pg. 8)	1
19.	(A) Planning Commission (Pg.29)	1
20.	(A) Rs 5000 (Pg. 9)	1
	Section-B (Very Short Answer Type Questions)	4×2=8
21.	Mention any two objectives of the ‘Treaty of Vienna’ of 1815. (i) The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was framed with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.	2×1=2

	(ii) The Bourbon Dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. (iii) A series of States were set on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. (iv) The kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. (v) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy. But the German confederation of 39 States that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. (vi) The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) (Pg. No.10-11)	
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.	Examine any two features of Bi-Party system. (i) In some countries, power usually changes between two main parties. Several other parties may exist, contest elections and win a few seats in the national legislatures. (ii) But only the two main parties have a serious chance of winning majority of seats to form government. Such a party system is called two-party system. (iii) The United States of America and the United Kingdom are examples of two-party system. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be examined)	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)	2×1=2

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
	Section-C (Short Answer Type Questions)	5×3=15
25.	“By the end of 19th century a new visual culture took shape in India.” Explain the statement with examples. (i) With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, the visual images could be easily produced in multiple copies. (ii) Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. (iii) Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks setup shop near the letterpresses and were employed by print shops. (iv) Cheap prints and calendars could be bought to decorate the walls of their homes or place of works. (v) These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics and society and culture. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.) (Pg. No. 123)	3×1=3
26.	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	3×1=3

	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)	
27.	Explain any three terms of Credit. (i) Interest rates (ii) Collateral and document requirement (iii) Mode of repayment (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	3×1=3
28.	Explain any three steps taken by the Belgium government to accommodate regional differences. (i) Constitutional provision which prescribes that the number of Dutch and French- speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. (ii) Many powers of the Central government have been given to State governments of the two regions of the country. The State governments are not subordinate to the Central	3×1=3

	Government. (iii) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government. (iv) Apart from the Central and the State Government there is a third kind of government. This 'Community government' is elected by people belonging to one language community- Dutch, French and German speaking- no matter where they live. (v) This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language- related issues. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.) (Pg. No.4-5)	
29.	(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	3×1=3

	(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, 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)	3×1=3
	Section-D (Long Answer Type Questions)	4×5=20

30.	(a) ‘Why is Democratic government considered as legitimate government.’ Explain. (i) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country. (ii) It is responsive to the needs of the people (iii) It is accountable and whenever they are not, people have the right to select any other governance. (iv) It is transparent as whatever policies they are forming, the knowledge of the same is there with the people also. (v) They accommodate differences and work for the economic development. (vi) Democratic govt follows procedures and are accountable to the people. (vii) Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. (viii) Regular free and fair elections are the regular feature of democracy. (ix) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) OR (b) ‘How is Democracy a better form of government in comparison to dictatorship? Explain. (i) Non-democratic rulers do not have to bother about deliberation or worry about majorities and public opinion. It may take decisions that are not accepted by the people and may therefore face problems. (ii) Unlike any alternative government, the democratic government will take more time to follow procedures before arriving at decision however it ensures that decision-making will be based on norms and procedures. (iii) Transparency factor is often missing from a non-democratic government. (iv) It is right to expect democracy to produce a government that follows procedures and is	5×1=5 5×1=5
-----	---	---

	accountable to the people unlike dictatorship. (v) Government develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable and mechanisms to take part in decision-making whenever they think fit. (vi) Respect to and equal treatment of women is necessary ingredients of a democratic society. (vii) Non-democratic regimes often turn a blind eye to or suppress internal social differences. Ability to handle social differences, divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)	
31.	(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. 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.	5×1=5

	(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 diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained) (Pg.No. 63)	5×1=5
--	--	--

32.	(a) Respect and equal treatment to women are necessary ingredient in a democratic society. Support the statement with examples. (i) Democracy has strengthened the claims of gender equality. (ii) Women have waged the struggled for legal and moral equality. (iii) Women are demanding equal status and equal opportunities. (iv) Women are treated with due respect. (v) Economic independence is considered to be the major means of empowering women. (vi) Women are demanding attention towards adequate political representation. (vii) Equal political and civil rights as men. (viii) Distributive justice to reduce inequalities in resources and power. (ix) Removing social evils including violence, torture, humiliation etc. (x) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be explained) (Pg.No. 98,44) OR (b) ‘Democracy transforms people from the status of a subject into that of a citizen.’ Support the statement with examples. (i) Democracy provides guaranteed rights (Fundamental rights) to its citizens. (ii) Democracy has strengthened the claims of citizen for equal status and equal opportunities. (iii) Citizens are given right to participate in the political processes in the country. (iv) Democracy ensures regular, free and fair elections. (v) Democracy ensures equal treatment before law. (vi) Democracy produces an accountable, responsive and legitimate government.	5×1=5 5×1=5
-----	--	---

	(vii) Democracy accommodates differences of opinion and treats all with respect. (viii) In democracy all citizens have one vote which means absence of any domination and conflict. (ix) Democracy addresses social, economic and political problems of its citizens. (x) Citizens have to take advantage of the conditions and achieve their developmental goals in the democracy. (xi) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be explained) (Pg.No.90- 98)	
33.	(a) ‘Globalisation is a multi-dimensional concept.’ Examine the statement. (i) The dimensions of globalization are economic, political, cultural and ecological. (ii) Globalisation is a flow connecting integration of technology investment, goods and services. (iii) Liberalisation of foreign trade has resulted removal of trade barriers, Special Economic Zones(SEZ), Foreign Direct Investment(FDI), disinvestment, privatisation etc. (iv) Deregulation and openness of foreign trade and foreign investment vests with the political domain. (v) Working of MNCs at national and international levels has also promoted globalisation across borders. (vi) Greater choices have been provided to the consumers with improved quality and lower prices. (vii) Higher standards of living and better quality of life. (viii) Spread of new technologies, technical production methods and production standards have been improved. (ix) Working with WTO and IMF has become possible due to globalisation. (x) Foreign trade has resulted in connecting markets and integration with different	5×1=5

	countries. (xi) Cultural relations with other countries have improved due to globalization. (xii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be explained) (Pg.No.55-70) OR (b) Examine the steps taken by the developing countries to attract foreign investment. (i) Developing countries have taken special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in their Industrial zones. (ii) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been setup to provide world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, and transport, and storage, recreational and educational facilities. (iii) Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years. (iv) Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. (v) Linkage of liberalization and privatization. (vi) Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers ‘flexibly’ for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company. (vii) Foreign companies are demanding more flexibility in labour laws. (viii) Liberalisation of foreign trade has resulted removal of trade barriers, Special Economic Zones(SEZ), Foreign Direct Investment(FDI), disinvestment, privatisation etc. (ix) Deregulation and openness of foreign trade and foreign investment vests with the political domain. (x) Working of MNCs at national and international levels has also promoted globalisation	5×1=5
--	--	---------------------

	across borders. (xi) Any other relevant point. Any five points to be Explained. (Pg No. 62-70)	
	Section-E (Case Based Questions)	3×4=12
34.	CASE BASED QUESTION: DECENTRALIZATION IN INDIA (Pg 26) (34.1) 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
	(34.2) 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 point)	

	(34.3) Explain any two steps taken by Indian government for decentralization. (1+1=2) (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)	
35.	CASE BASED QUESTION:INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Pg 97) (35.1) 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
	(35.2) Why did the cotton piece goods production in India double between 1900 and 1912? (1) (i) Indian yarnexport 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)	
	(35.3) 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)	
36.	CASE BASED QUESTION: COMMUNITY AND CONSERVATION (Pg 20) (36.1) 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. (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point)	1+1+2=4
	(36.2) 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 protect 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)	
	(36.3) 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 BhairodevDakav '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)	
	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

