

Practice Questions- Marking Scheme
Session 2022-23
SOCIAL SCIENCE (CODE 087)
CLASS X

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

SECTION A
MCQs (1X20=20)

1. Rehman is a poor agricultural labour and needs a loan for cultivation on his small piece of land.
Which of the following would DEFINITELY offer him a fair interest rate and flexible terms of credit?

1

- A. village moneylender
- B. cooperative society
- C. commercial bank
- D. rich landowner

ANS - B. cooperative society

2. Shazia's teacher asked her a question, to which she answered, "MGNREGA 2005".
What could have been the teacher's question?

1

- A. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Work.
- B. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Equality.
- C. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Freedom.
- D. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Education.

ANS - A. Name the act that was devised to implement the Right to Work.

3. Which of the following steps would guarantee the welfare of the employees in the organised sector?

1

P: payment of equal remuneration to men and women at the workplace
Q: protection of the employment of women during the time of maternity
R: prohibition of child marriage and providing relief to victims
S: payment of a one-time bonus to all retired employees

OPTIONS:

- A. only P and S
- B. only P, R and S
- C. only P, Q and S
- D. all - P, Q, R and S

ANS - C. only P, Q and S

4. Which of the following is NOT an example of the process of globalisation?

1

- A. Google's headquarters being in California with multiple offices across the world
- B. Railways being the largest public sector undertaking employer in India
- C. McDonalds introducing McAloo Tikki specially for the Indian menu
- D. Spanish family having masala dosas for their weekend breakfast

ANS - B. Railways being the largest public sector undertaking employer in India

5. A multinational company (MNC) is a corporate organization that owns and controls production in more than one country.

Accordingly, which of following countries has the BEST potential for an MNC to be set up?

1

- A. Country W has a rich culture and ample biodiversity.
- B. Country X provides loans to foreign companies easily at high interest rates.
- C. Country Y has an educated workforce ready to work for affordable remuneration.
- D. Country Z has a rule which allows people from a specific religion to conduct business freely.

ANS - C. Country Y has an educated workforce ready to work for affordable remuneration.

6. Under the sustainable development goals, social equality with regards to access to resources is one of the most pressing challenges.

Accordingly, which of the following crises is related to the statement above?

1

- A. damage to infrastructure due to floods
- B. scarcity of clean water for consumption
- C. damage to crops caused by heavy rains
- D. combating water borne diseases in rural India

ANS - B. scarcity of clean water for consumption

7. Sharanya is making a list of natural resources for a project. She puts wind energy under one column and coal under another column.

On what basis is she classifying the resources?

1

- A. on the basis of origin
- B. on the basis of ownership
- C. on the basis of exhaustibility
- D. on the basis of status of development

ANS - C. on the basis of exhaustibility

8. The Nicobar pigeon is a bird found only on small islands and coastal regions from the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and further east - through the Malay Archipelago to the Solomon and Palau region. (Source - Wikipedia)

Accordingly, which of the following kind of species would it fall under?

1

- A. rare species
- B. extinct species
- C. endemic species
- D. vulnerable species

ANS - C. endemic species

9. Learning from Belgium's experience, which of the following steps could have **MOST LIKELY** avoided a civil war in Sri Lanka that ended in 2009?

1

- A. making reservations in jobs for the Tamil speaking minority community
- B. dividing the entire country on the basis of linguistic lines to appease the citizens
- C. devising laws to accommodate the ethnic differences of citizens to ensure peace
- D. conducting a thorough census to strictly segregate the Indian Tamils from the Sri Lankan Tamils

ANS - C. devising laws to accommodate the ethnic differences of citizens to ensure peace

10. Look at the world map given below and answer the following question.



Source: Montreal and Kingston, *Handbook of Federal Countries: 2002*, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2002.

Which of the following deductions can **DEFINITELY** be made from the map?

1

- A. Argentina is the largest federal country in South America.
- B. Germany has states that share power with the centre.
- C. Asia has the maximum number of federal nations.
- D. China does not have provincial administrations.

ANS - B. Germany has states that share power with the centre.

11. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option.

1

Assertion (A): In India, the literacy rate among women is significantly lower than among men.

Reason (R): The patriarchal system in India gives more value to the education of the heir who carries on the family name.

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.

ANS - C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.

12. Country P has recently adopted democracy after a long struggle.

Which of the following outcomes can the citizens of this country DEFINITELY expect due to this change?

1

- A. sharp decrease in poverty in all communities
- B. more accountability on part of the government
- C. drastic rise in the national income due to sharp economic growth
- D. rules and laws to be drafted according to the needs of the majority groups

ANS - B. more accountability on part of the government

13. 'Opposition slams minister's remark; condemns rising fuel prices.'

The above statement shows the important function of opposition parties in a democracy. Which of the following options does NOT fall under the functions of an opposition party?

1

- A. auditing the government's spending and budget
- B. criticising the government for its shortcomings and mistakes
- C. asking questions from the government to ensure accountability
- D. mobilising the support of other parties to oppose the decisions of the government

ANS - A. auditing the government's spending and budget

14. Which of the following shortcomings DEFINITELY exists in democratic regimes?

1

- A. glorification of war
- B. sluggish decision making
- C. elimination of free market
- D. diffusion of aggressive nationalism

ANS - B. sluggish decision making

15. Given below are some allegories used in Europe during the nationalist movement. Accordingly, which one of the following signified the beginning of a new era?

1

- A. broken chains
- B. rays of the rising sun
- C. breastplate with eagle
- D. olive branch around sword

ANS - B. rays of the rising sun

16. Read the given data and answer the following question.

Country	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	Life Expectancy at birth (2017)	Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above (2017)	HDI Rank in the world (2018)
Sri Lanka	11,326	75.5	10.9	76
India	6,353	68.8	6.4	130
Myanmar	5,567	66.7	4.9	148
Pakistan	5,331	66.6	5.2	150
Nepal	2,471	70.6	4.9	149
Bangladesh	3,677	72.8	5.8	136

Source : Human Development Report, 2018, United Nations Development Programme, New York

Identify the country that MOST PROBABLY has a well-developed healthcare system but lesser average education than India.

1

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. Myanmar
- C. Pakistan
- D. Nepal

ANS - D. Nepal

17. The woodcut painting given below was created during the time when Indians were beginning to accept the idea of women's education in the late 19th century.



Which of the following scenarios was the artist **MOST LIKELY** trying to portray in this art piece?

1

- A. listening to music is the best way to spend one's free time
- B. increasing popularity of western idea of marriage
- C. challenging the conventional gender roles
- D. pleasure being the ultimate goal of life

ANS - C. challenging the conventional gender roles

Note: The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 17

'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!'
What did Mercier mean by the above lines?

- A. rulers often attacked the writers in order to maintain their power over people
- B. the spread of print culture would bring down the spirits of intellectual writers
- C. printing of books had the potential to bring an end to despotism
- D. cruel leaders needed to reflect upon their actions

ANS - C. printing of books had the potential to bring an end to despotism

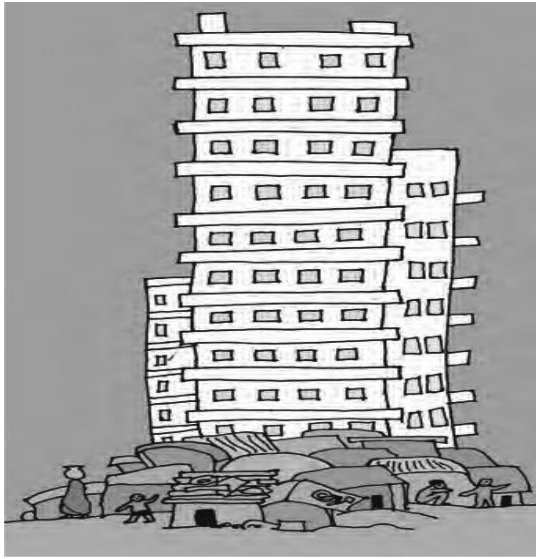
18. Against which of the following forms of discrimination did Mahatma Gandhi launch a satyagraha in South Africa?

1

- A. racism
- B. sexism
- C. ageism
- D. casteism

ANS - A. racism

19. Look at the image given below.



Which of the following goals of development should be prioritised in this region? 1

- A. reducing income disparities
- B. combatting climate change
- C. ending gender violence
- D. ensuring caste equality

ANS - A. reducing income disparities

20. Monica is reading an abstract written by Tarabai Shinde.

Which of the following is MOST LIKELY to be the central issue of this text?

1

- A. religious indoctrination by priests
- B. miserable lives of farmers in debt
- C. plight of upper caste Hindu widows
- D. exploitation of children by factory owners

ANS - C. plight of upper caste Hindu widows

SECTION B

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2X4=8)

21. 'Even 'ready' foodstuff in distant parts of the world might share common origins.'

Justify the above statement with a relevant example.

2

ANSWER:

Award 1 mark each for a relevant example -

- a) It is believed that Arab traders took pasta to fifth-century Sicily, an island now in Italy.
- b) It is believed that noodles travelled west from China to become spaghetti.
- c) any other relevant point

22. What are some ways in which caste demonstrates itself in politics?

2

ANSWER:

Award 1 mark each for any two points:

- a) When parties choose candidates in elections, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes so as to muster the necessary support to win elections.
- b) Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to muster support.
- c) Some political parties are known to favour some castes and are seen as their representatives.
- d) any other relevant point

23. Briefly describe the two MAJOR ways that electricity is generated around the world for human consumption.

2

ANSWER:

Award 1 mark for each point:

- a) Hydro electricity is generated by running fast flowing water which drives hydro turbines. This is a renewable resource.
- b) Thermal electricity is generated by burning fossil fuels like coal or petroleum to drive thermal turbines. This is a non-renewable resource.
- c) any other relevant point

OR

Briefly describe any two non-conventional sources of energy.

ANSWER:

Award one mark each for any two sources mentioned below:

- a) Nuclear energy is obtained by harnessing the energy produced while altering the structure of the atoms.
- b) Solar energy is obtained by harnessing the heat of the sun to generate electricity.
- c) Wind energy is obtained by harnessing the kinetic energy created by air in motion.

- d) Tidal energy is obtained by harnessing energy from sea tides and converting it into electricity.
- e) any other relevant point

24. Why is the existence of a public sector necessary in any economy?

2

ANSWER:

- a) The public sector has to take up projects involving heavy expenditure to ensure that the benefit reaches all sections of the society at an affordable price.
- b) Governments have to ensure that essential facilities like healthcare and education are available for everyone, irrespective of their paying capacity.

(to be assessed as a whole)

SECTION C

SHORT ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (3X5=15)

25. *'Salt is something that is consumed by the rich and the poor alike across India.'*

Which step by Viceroy Irwin enraged Gandhi to launch a nationwide protest movement using this essential item as a symbol? Elaborate with example.

3

ANSWER:

- a. On 31 January 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands, the most stirring of which was the demand to abolish the salt tax.
- b. Salt was one of the most essential items of food. Tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of British rule.
- c. Irwin was unwilling to negotiate and so, Mahatma Gandhi started his famous 240 miles long Salt March accompanied by 78 of his trusted volunteers.
- d. any other relevant point

(to be assessed as a whole)

OR

Gandhi was vehemently against the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act. Elaborate.

ANSWER:

- a. Gandhi, in 1919, decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919. It is because this act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.
- b. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed the detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

- c. As a result, rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.
- d. any other relevant point

(to be assessed as a whole)

26. *'The organised working class owes respect to the first men who planted the standard of labour solidarity on the hostile frontier of the unorganised industry.'*

Analyse the above statement to highlight the rights that the organised industry enjoys now due to the solidarity shown by the labour groups earlier. 3

ANSWER:

Award 1 mark each to any 3 points:

- a. Organised sector covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular and therefore people have assured work.
- b. Workers in the organised sector enjoy job security.
- c. Employees get medical, insurance and other benefits in the organised sector.
- d. Workers get paid for overtime in the organised sector.
- e. Organised sector now follows certain rules and regulations which are mandated by the law.

-any other relevant points

27. Accommodation of social divisions is a crucial aspect of democracy. However, the extent of such accommodation depends on various perspectives of the people, politicians and the government. Briefly explain these factors. 3

ANSWER:

Award 1 mark each for the following three points:

- a. It depends on how people perceive their identities. If people see their identities in singular and exclusive terms, it becomes very difficult to accommodate. It is much easier if the people see that their identities are complementary with the national identity.
- b. It depends on how political leaders raise the demands of any community. It is easier to accommodate demands that are within the constitutional framework and are not at the cost of another community.
- c. It depends on how the government reacts to demands of different groups. If the rulers are willing to share power and accommodate the reasonable demands of minority community, social divisions become less threatening for the country.

-any other relevant point

28. *'We have not inherited the world from our forefathers – we have borrowed it from our children.'*

Explain the above statement with an example. 3

ANSWER:

- a. Since the 2nd half of the 20th century, a number of scientists have been warning that the present type, and levels of development are not sustainable.
 - b. We need to practice sustainable development, which is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
 - c. 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. It may get exhausted over time, putting the future generation at risk.
- any other relevant point
- (to be assessed as a whole)

29. Identify the road development project from the map given below and briefly describe it.

3



ANSWER:

Identification

It is the six-lane Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways project being implemented by NHAI.

Description

- a) Its main objective is to reduce the time and distance between the mega cities of India, namely Delhi-Mumbai-Kolkata-Chennai.
- b) The North-South corridor links Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu) while the East-West corridor links Silchar (Assam) and Porbander (Gujarat).

SECTION D
LONG ANSWER BASED QUESTIONS (5X4=120)

30. *'Business is all about solving people's problems - at a profit.'*

Explain how banks function like a business with respect to the above statement.

5

ANSWER:

- Banks keep a small amount of deposits with themselves. They manage with this amount, as on any given day, only some depositors will come to withdraw cash.
- Rest of the deposits are used by the bank to extend loans to the public.
- In this way, banks mediate between those who have surplus funds and those who need these funds, hence solving a problem.
- Banks charge a higher interest rate on loans than what they offer on deposits.
- The difference between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors is the banks' main source of income. This interest is their profit.

(to be assessed as a whole)

OR

'A bank is a place that will lend you money if you can prove that you do not need it.'

Justify the above statement in relation to the banks' requirements to ensure the security of the funds they lend.

ANSWER:

- Every loan agreement specifies an interest rate which the borrower must pay to the lender along with the principal amount.
- In addition, lenders may demand collateral against loans to ensure the security of the money they lend.
- Collateral is an asset that the borrower owns and uses it as a guarantee to a lender until the loan is repaid. (add examples)
- If the borrower fails to repay the loan, the lender has the right to sell the asset or collateral to obtain payment.
- Interest rate, collateral, documentation requirement, time period and mode of repayment together comprise the terms of credit which can vary from loan to loan.
- any other relevant point

(to be assessed as a whole)

31. '*Agricultural sector and manufacturing sector move hand in hand.*'
Justify the above statement with suitable examples.

5

ANSWER:

- The given statement means that agricultural and manufacturing industries are not exclusive of each other and are quite interconnected.
- Agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity and efficiency.
- Agro-industries are units which add value to agricultural produce, intermediates and/or residues by processing or by improving storability or by providing link from farm to the market or part thereof.
- Industries depend on agriculture for raw materials and sell their products such as irrigation pumps, fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides, PVC pipes, machines, tools, etc to farmers.
- So, the development and competitiveness of manufacturing industries has not only assisted agriculturalists and farmers in increasing their production but also made the production processes very efficient and far better.
- any other relevant point or example
(to be assessed as a whole)

OR

- 'Determining an ideal industrial location is a challenging undertaking.'*
Examine the above statement and elucidate.

ANSWER:

- Industrial locations are complex in nature as they are influenced by the availability of raw material, labour, capital, power, market, etc.
- Manufacturing tends to locate at the most appropriate place where all the factors of industrial location are either available or can be arranged at a lower cost, which is the key determining factor.
- Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. Cities provide markets and as well as services like banking, insurance, transport, labour, consultants, etc. to the industry.
- Pre-1947, most industries were located in near ports from the point of view of overseas trade.
- Government policies and specialised labour also influence the location of industries.

32. Define political parties and describe any four problem areas in their working that they need to face and overcome.

5

ANSWER:

Definition

- A political party is a group of people who come together to contest elections and hold power in the government. They agree on some policies & programmes for the society to promote the collective good.

Problem Areas

Award 1 mark each to every point:

- A major challenge is the lack of internal democracy within parties. All over the world there is a tendency in political parties towards the concentration of power in one or few leaders at the top.
- The challenge of dynastic succession is related to the first one. Since most political parties do not practice open and transparent procedures for their functioning, there are very few ways for an ordinary worker to rise to the top in a party.
- The growing role of money and muscle power in parties, especially during elections. Since parties are focussed only on winning elections, they tend to use short-cuts to win elections and nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- Very often parties do not seem to offer a meaningful choice to the voters. In order to offer meaningful choice, parties must be significantly different, which has seen a decline over the years.
- any other relevant point

OR

Describe some ways political parties around the world can be reformed to overcome the challenges they face.

ANSWER:

Award 1 mark each to any five points:

- Laws should be made to prevent elected MLAs/MPs from changing parties. It should be done as many elected representatives indulge in defection in order to become ministers or for cash rewards.
- We should aim to reduce the influence of money and criminals. It should be mandatory for every candidate who contests elections to file an affidavit giving details of their property and criminal cases pending against them.

- It should be necessary for political parties to hold their organisational elections and file their income tax returns regularly.
- A law should be made to regulate the internal affairs of political parties.
- It should be made mandatory for political parties to give a minimum number of tickets, about one-third, to women candidates.
- There should be state funding of elections. The government should give parties money to support their election expenses.
- any other relevant point

33. *'Language is power, life and the instrument of culture, the instrument of liberation.'*
Justify the above statement in light of the Nationalist Movement in Poland, Europe. 5

ANSWER:

- Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments in Europe.
 - After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian was imposed everywhere.
 - Following the armed rebellion that resulted in the breakdown of the Russian rule in 1831, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.
 - As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for refusing to preach in Russian.
 - The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.
 - any other relevant point
- (to be assessed as a whole)

OR

'Importance of culture - art, poetry, stories and music help shape nationalist feelings.'
Justify the above statement with respect to European nationalism.

ANSWER:

- Shared cultural past, history and heritage brings a sense of commonality and unity amongst people.

- Under romanticism, artists criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
 - German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk. Spirit of the nation was popularised through folk songs, poetry and dances.
 - So, collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation- building.
 - The emphasis on vernacular language to carry the nationalist message to illiterate audiences. E.g. - nationalism was kept alive through music and language in Poland.
 - any other relevant point
- (to be assessed as a whole)

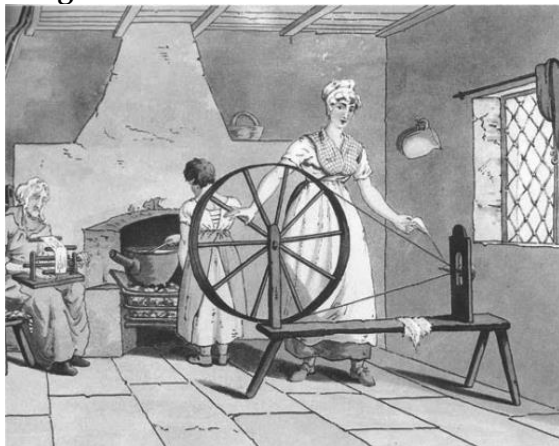
SECTION E

CASE BASED QUESTIONS (4X3=12)

34. Observe the two images given below and answer the questions that follow.

4

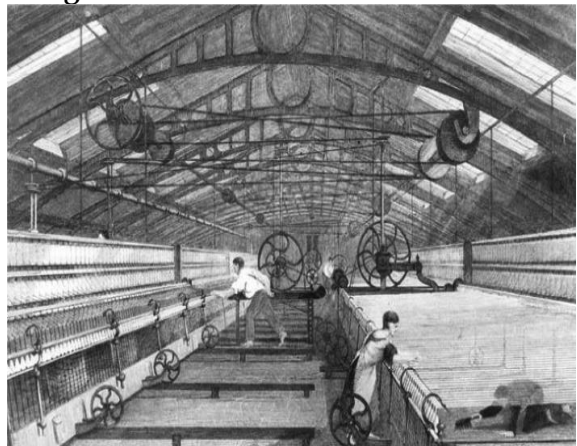
Image-1



Spinning in the eighteenth century.

You can see each member of the family involved in the production of yarn. Notice that one wheel is moving only one spindle.

Image-2



A spinning factory in 1930.

You can see how giant wheels moved by steam power could in motion hundreds of spindles to manufacture thread.

- 34.1 Identify one similarity between the images given. (1)
- 34.2 How did James Watt contribute to the activity seen in image 2? (1)
- 34.3 Analyse the effect on the labour force in the cotton industry due to James Watt's contribution. (2)

ANSWERS:

34.1 Both are used in the cotton textile industry.

34.2 He contributed by improving the steam engine which was used to operate rotary machines.

34.3 The increased use of steam-powered machines reduced the need for manual labour and the time taken to produce goods.

35. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

4

Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at a crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversy. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. Organic farming is [also] much in vogue today because it is practised without factory-made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 600 million which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, and bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.

Source: NCERT Contemporary India, Chapter-4, Agriculture

35.1 Give two reasons why the Green Revolution is under controversy. **1**

35.2 '. . . holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises.' Evaluate why this is a concern. **1**

35.3 Bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba have been referred to as high-value crops. Why? **2**

ANSWERS:

35.1

- chemical fertilisers ruined the soil fertility
 - negatively affected biodiversity
 - adversely affected underground water
- (any two points to be evaluated for 0.5 mark each)

35.2

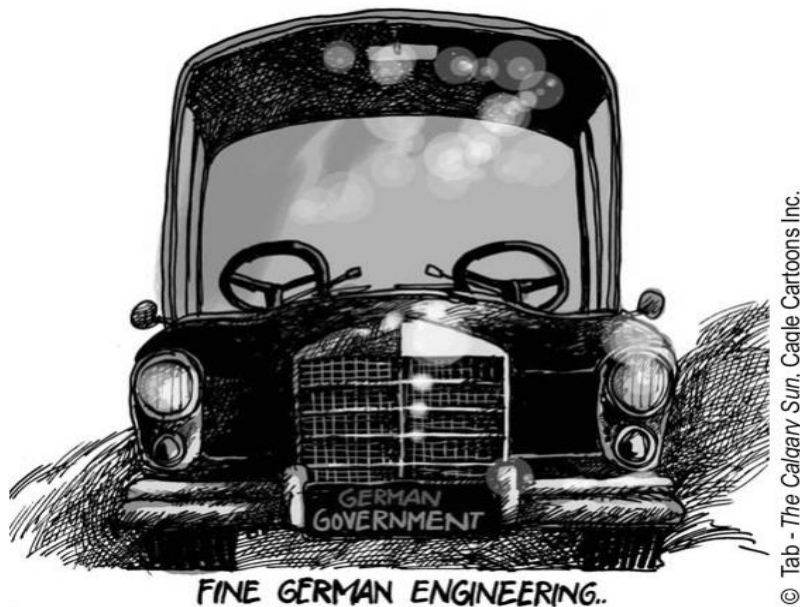
The sentence means that the yield per land holding will not be enough to feed the rising population hence a shift in agricultural practices is required.

35.3

- Bio-diesel crops are high value as they act as alternatives to fuels from non-renewable sources.
- Another reason is that these crops do not require much water or farmers' attention to grow.

36. Read the passage, observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow.

4



The cartoon above refers to the problems of running Germany's grand coalition government that includes the country's two major parties, namely the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party. The two parties are rivals to each other. They had to form a coalition government because neither of them got a clear majority of seats on their own in the 2005 elections. They take divergent positions on several policy matters but jointly run the government.

Source (edited): NCERT

- | | |
|---|---|
| 36.1 Which disadvantage of coalition governments is the image highlighting? | 1 |
| 36.2 Why did the rival parties choose to make a coalition despite being rivals? | 1 |
| 36.3 How does a democratic system, at times, cause such a challenge? | 2 |

ANSWERS:

36.1 A coalition government may not agree on policy decisions which can affect a country's progress.

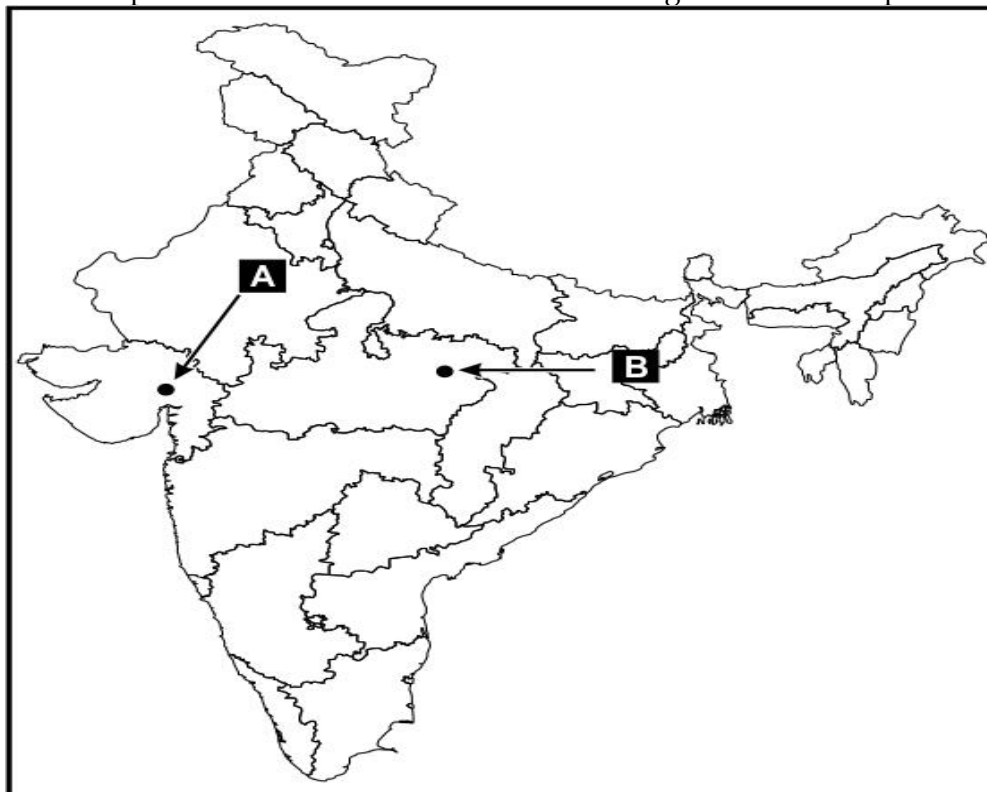
36.2 The government at the centre enforces policy decisions that affect the entire country including the people who support each party, thus the rivals preferred to make a coalition.

36.3 Democracy enables people to vote for their chosen representatives. In the absence of a clear majority, political parties may form a coalition.

(to be evaluated as a whole)

SECTION F
MAP SKILLS BASED QUESTIONS (2+3=5)

37. 37a. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. 2



Identify A and B based on the events given below.

- A. The place of Cotton Mill Workers Satyagraha. - **AHMEDABAD**
- B. The 1920 Indian National Congress session took place here. - **NAGPUR**

37b. On an outline map of India, locate and label any **THREE** of the following with suitable symbols. 3

- A. Rana Pratap Sagar - **RAJASTHAN**
- B. Singrauli Thermal Plant - **UTTAR PRADESH**
- C. Gandhinagar Software Technology Park - **GUJARAT**
- D. Paradip Port - **ODISHA**

NOTE: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q. No. 37. Attempt any FIVE questions. 5

37.1 Name the place where an unfortunate incident happened, due to which the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off. 1

CHAURI CHAURA

37.2 Name the place where the session of Indian National Congress was held in Dec 1920. **1**

NAGPUR

37.3 Name the state where Sardar Sarovar Dam is located. **1**

GUJARAT

37.4 Name the state where Singrauli thermal power plant is located. **1**

MADHYA PRADESH

37.5 Name the state where Pune Software Technology Park is located. **1**

MAHARASHTRA

37.6 Name the state where Tuticorin Sea Port is located. **1**

TAMIL NADU

(END)