

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
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Secondary School Examination March - 2024
SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE 32/5/3

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).
13. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● 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.

	<p>(i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints.</p> <p>(ii) The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes.</p> <p>(iii) They are formed when minerals in liquid/ molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface.</p> <p>(iv) They cool and solidify as they rise.</p> <p>(v) Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) "The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals." Explain the statement with example.</p> <p>(i) The ocean waters contain vast quantities of minerals, but most of these are too widely diffused to be of economic significance.</p> <p>(ii) However, common salt, magnesium and bromine are largely derived from ocean waters.</p> <p>(iii) The ocean beds, too, are rich in manganese nodules.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained.)</p>	44 G	2X1=2
22	<p>Why was the Indian subcontinent central to the flow of the trade network before the 16th century? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links.</p> <p>(ii) It connected Europe and Africa in the west and China in the east.</p> <p>(iii) These routes were known to have existed before the Christian era and thrived almost till the 15th century.</p> <p>(iv) Chinese pottery from the east, spices and textiles from India and Southeast Asia were transported along these routes.</p> <p>(v) Thus, India lay at the center of the trade network between these continents and participated in this trade.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>	54 H	2X1=2
23	<p>Describe the ethnic composition of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>The ethnic composition of Sri Lanka is-</p> <p>(i) Sri Lanka has a diverse population.</p>	3-4 P	2X1=2

	<p>(ii) The major social groups are Sinhala speakers 74 percent and Tamil speakers 18 percent.</p> <p>(iii) Among Tamils these are two subgroups. Tamil natives of the country are called Sri Lankan Tamils 13%. The rest were the Indian Tamils whose forefathers came from India as plantation workers.</p> <p>(iv) Sri Lankan Tamils are concentrated in the north and east of the country.</p> <p>(v) Most Sinhala speaking people are Buddhist while most of the Tamils are Hindus, Muslims, or Christians.</p> <p>(vi) Sinhalese too follow Christianity. Christians constitute 7% of the population.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>		
24	<p>Analyze the steps taken by the Government of India to promote foreign investment in the country.</p> <p>(i) Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up.</p> <p>(ii) SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage etc.</p> <p>(iii) Government has also allowed flexibility in labour laws to attract foreign investment.</p> <p>(iv) Development in Information and Communication Technology.</p> <p>(v) Promotion of MNCs.</p> <p>(vi) Integration of production and market.</p> <p>(vii) Investment and technology are moving between countries.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p>	67 E	2X1=2
	<p>Section C</p> <p>(Short Answer Type Questions)</p>		(5X3=15)
25	<p>Why has the issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times? Explain with examples.</p> <p>The issue of sustainability become essential for development in present times because: -</p> <p>(i) We would like the level of development to go up further.</p> <p>(ii) Sustainability is environment friendly economic development-this is obviously desirable.</p> <p>(iii) Non-renewable sources will get exhausted after a few years.</p> <p>(iv) We need to look for alternative sustainable sources like non-conventional sources like solar, wind and tidal energy</p> <p>(v) Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle resources.</p>	14-16 E	3X1=3

	<p>(vi) Use resources judiciously. (vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three examples to be explained.</p>		
26	<p>Describe any three features of Kharif season of Indian agriculture.</p> <p>(i) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country. (ii) These are harvested in September-October. (iii) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong. urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean. (iv) Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be described.</p>	32 G	3X1=3
27	<p>Analyze any three functions of political parties.</p> <p>(i) Contest elections and form government. (ii) Putting forward different policies and programs. (iii) Making laws. (iv) Political parties form and run governments. (v) Shaping public opinion. (vi) Parties provide access to government machinery and welfare schemes. (vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p>	73-74 P	3X1=3
28	<p>Describe three provisions through which Belgium solved its problem.</p> <p>The provisions through which Belgium solved its problem are-</p> <p>(i) Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Some special laws require the support of the majority of members from each linguistic group. (ii) Many powers of the Central Government have been given to State Governments of the two regions of the country. State governments are not subordinate to the centre. (iii) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. (iv) Another government called the community government was formed. It was elected by the people belonging to one language</p>	4-5 P	3X1=3

	<p>(x) By 1921 Gandhiji had designed the swaraj flag which was a tri color with a charkha in the middle.</p> <p>(xi) Carrying the flag during the marches became a symbol of defiance.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p>		
	<p>Section D</p> <p>(Long Answer Type Questions)</p>		(4X5=20)
30	<p>(a) Explain the measures introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution.</p> <p>The measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the people during the French Revolution were-</p> <p>(i) France was a full- fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch</p> <p>(ii) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to French citizens.</p> <p>(iii) From the very beginning the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.</p> <p>(iv) The ideas of <i>la patrie</i> (the fatherland) and <i>le citoyen</i> (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights.</p> <p>(v) A new French tricolor was chosen.</p> <p>(vi) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens.</p> <p>(vii) National Assembly was reformed.</p> <p>(viii) New hymns were composed.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How did nationalism align with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914? Explain.</p> <p>Nationalism aligned with imperialism lead Europe to disaster in 1914 in the following way-</p> <p>(i) Many countries in the world had been colonized by European powers in the 19th Century.</p> <p>(ii) The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist.</p>	5 H	5X1=5
		26 H	5X1=5

	<p>(iii) They were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism.</p> <p>(iv) By the last quarter of the 19th Century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of the first half of the century but became a narrow creed with limited ends.</p> <p>(v) During this period nationalist groups became intolerant of each other and were ready to go to war.</p> <p>(vi) The main European power manipulated the nationalist aspiration of the subjects in Europe to further their gains.</p> <p>(vii) The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.</p> <p>(viii) This region was under the Ottoman Empire and by the latter half of the nineteenth century these states had successfully declared their independence from it.</p> <p>(ix) As different Slavic nations struggled to identify their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p> <p>(x) Matters were further complicated because the Balkans became an area of big power rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies as well as naval and military might.</p> <p>(xi) This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.</p> <p>(xii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be evaluated.</p>		
<p>31</p>	<p>(a) Explain the measures to reduce industrial pollution with examples.</p> <p>Some measures are-</p> <p>(i) Minimizing the use of water for processing by reusing recycling in two or more successive stages.</p> <p>(ii) Rain water harvesting to meet the water requirements.</p> <p>(iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds. Treatment of industrial effluents can be done in three phases-</p> <p>(a) Primary treatment by mechanical means. This involves screening, grinding, flocculation and sedimentation.</p> <p>(b) Secondary treatment by biological process.</p> <p>(c) Tertiary treatment by biological, chemical, and physical processes. This involves recycling of waste water.</p> <p>(iv) Overdrawing of ground water reserves by industry where there is a threat to ground water resources also needs to be regulated legally.</p> <p>(v) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.</p> <p>(vi) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories. Machinery and equipment can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.</p> <p>(vii) Almost all machinery can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.</p>	<p>66-68G</p>	<p>5X1=5</p>

- (viii) Noise absorbing material may be used apart from personal use of earplugs and earphones.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

OR

(b) How is the economic progress of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples.

58 G

5X1=5

The economic progress of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries in the following ways:

- (i) Manufacturing industries not only help in modernizing agriculture.
- (ii) They also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country.
- (iv) It also helps in bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas.
- (v) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (vi) Manufacturing contributes to the GDP and increasing per capita income.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

32

(a) Explain the differences between public and private sector of economic activities.

33-34E

5x1=5

PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR
1. The government owns most of the assets and provides all the services.	1. The ownership of assets and delivery of services is in the hands of private individuals or companies.
2. For example- Indian Railways, BHEL etc.	2. For example- TISCO, RIL etc.
3. Governments raise money through taxes and other ways to meet expenses on the services rendered by it	3. Their motive is to earn profits.
4. Governments spend on a whole range of activities at a low cost.	4. The private sector will not provide services at a reasonable cost.
5. Some of activities/services need spending large sums of	5. The private sector cannot spend large sums of money on services/activities.

money, which is beyond the capacity of the private sector. Examples are construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, generating electricity, providing irrigation	
6. Their services are for everyone.	6. They cannot provide services to everyone.

Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

OR

(b) Explain the differences between the organised and unorganised sector of economic activities.

32-33E

5x1=5

ORGANISED SECTOR	UNORGANISED SECTOR
1. Terms of employment are regular and secure.	1. Employment is not regular and secure.
2. They are registered and follow govt. rules and regulations e.g. Factory Act, Minimum wage Act, PF, Gratuity etc.	2. They are outside the control of government and not registered. They do not follow govt. rules and regulations.
3. Their job is secure and work for a fixed number of hours. Paid extra for overtime.	3. Their job is insecure and work for a longer number of hours.
4. They get several benefits from their employer. e.g. medical benefits, paid leaves, gratuity, provident fund etc.	4. They do not get any benefits and facilities from their employer.
5. They also get facilities like safe drinking water, working environment etc.	5. They do not get any facility at all.
6. Any other relevant point	6. Any other relevant point

Any other relevant point.

Any five points to be explained.

33.

(a) Explain with examples the role of democracy in the reduction of inequality and poverty.

69-71 P

5X1=5

(i) Promotes political equality by supporting universal adult franchise.

	<p>(ii) Enhances the dignity of individuals by recognizing them as citizens not subjects.</p> <p>(iii) Improves the quality of decision making through debate and discussion.</p> <p>(iv) Provides a method to resolve conflicts through an independent and unbiased judiciary.</p> <p>(v) We find growing inequalities in democracies the world over. A small number of the ultra- rich enjoy a highly disproportionate share of wealth and incomes.</p> <p>(vi) Their share in the total income has been increasing. Those at the bottom of the society has been declining. Sometimes they find it difficult to meet their basic needs of life.</p> <p>(vii) The Central and State governments have taken many steps to reduce disparity through different welfare schemes of the central and state government.</p> <p>(viii) Reservation has also helped to uplift the marginalised sections</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) How is democracy a legitimate government? Explain with examples.</p> <p>(i) A legitimate government is a lawful government formed on the basis of the consent of the people.</p> <p>(ii) Citizens participate in decision making</p> <p>(iii) Regular, free and fair elections.</p> <p>(iv) This government is acceptable to the people as they elect the government.</p> <p>(v) Open public debates on policies and legislations.</p> <p>(vi) This government is also answerable to the people and is responsive to its needs.</p> <p>(vii) Citizens have right to get information about the government and its functioning.</p> <p>(viii) Democracy ensure that decision making is based on norms and procedures.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained.</p>	72 P	5x1=5
	<p>Section E</p> <p>CASE BASED/SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS</p>		3X4=12
34	<p>Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Loans from Cooperatives</p> <p>Besides banks, the other major source of cheap credit in rural areas are the cooperative societies (or cooperatives). Members of a cooperative pool their resources for cooperation in certain areas. There are several types of cooperatives possible such as farmer's</p>	46-48E	1+1+2=4

	<p>cooperatives, weaver’s cooperatives, industrial workers cooperatives, etc. Krishak Cooperative functions in a village not very far away from Sonpur. It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. With these deposits as collateral, the Cooperative has obtained a large loan from the bank. These funds are used to provide loans to members. Once these loans are repaid, another round of lending can take place. Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.</p> <p>(34.1) How do 'Krishak Cooperatives' secure funds for providing loans to their members? 1</p> <p>(i) It has 2300 farmers as members. It accepts deposits from its members. (ii) They use it as collateral and obtain large loans from the bank.</p> <p>(34.2) What are the different types of loans that Krishak Cooperatives' offer to their members? 1</p> <p>Krishak Cooperative provides loans for the deposits from its member’s purchase of agricultural implements, loans for cultivation and agricultural trade, fishery loans, loans for construction of houses and for a variety of other expenses.</p> <p>(34.3) Why are such cooperatives desirable in the rural areas? 2</p> <p>(i) They offer cheap credit in rural areas. (ii) Once these loans are repaid, another round of loan is offered. (iii) Dependence on informal sources of credit reduces. (iv) They obtain loan from the bank without much documentation. (v) Any two points to be mentioned.</p>		
35	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Print Comes to India</p> <p>From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and</p>	120 H	1+1+2=4

	<p>journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.</p> <p>(35.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published? 1 The language used in 'Bengal Gazette' was English.</p> <p>(35.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted? 1 He was persecuted as he published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India.</p> <p>(35.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged? 1+1=2 (i) They encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned papers. (ii) to counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government.</p>		
<p>36</p>	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Conservation of Resources</p> <p>At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.</p> <p>(36.1) Explain the meaning of sustainable development. 1</p> <p>(i) Sustainable development is a means for resource conservation systematically. (ii) Development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generation.</p> <p>(36.2) In which international conference was 'Agenda-21' accepted? 1 At the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, 'Agenda 21' was accepted.</p> <p>(36.3) Explain any two outcomes of the Summit. 2x1=2</p>	<p>2 G</p>	<p>1+1+2=4</p>

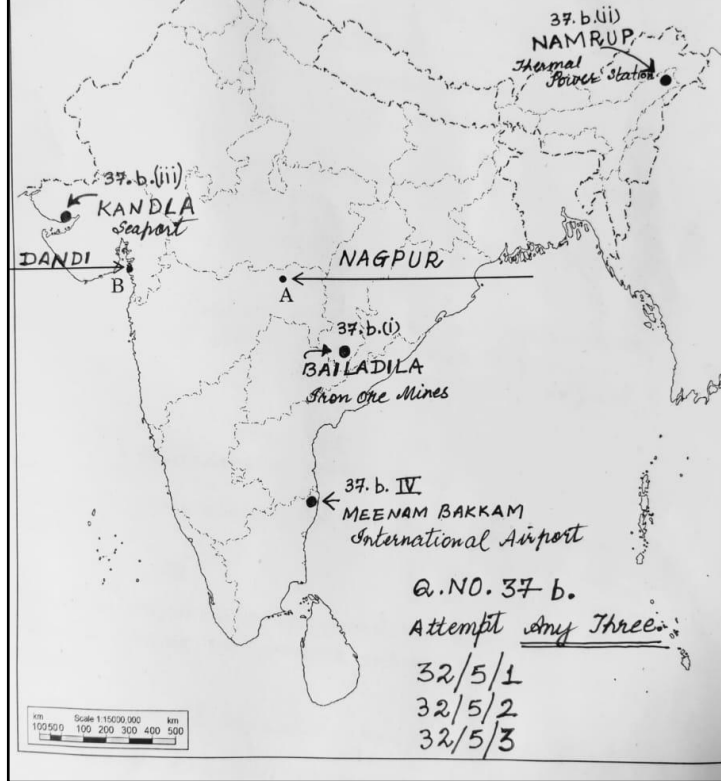
	<p>The two outcomes of the Summit were-</p> <p>(i) Global cooperation on common interests, (ii) Mutual needs (iii) Shared responsibilities (iv) Creation of the commission on sustainable development (v) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be considered.) 1+1=2</p>		1+1+2=4
	<p>Section F (Map Skill-Based Questions)</p>		(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 the Indian National Congress was held in 1920</p> <p>B. The place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.</p> <p>(a) On the same political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p> <p>(i) Bailadila-Iron ore mines (ii) Namrup- Thermal Power Plant (iii) Kandla- Major Sea Port (iv) Meenam Bakkam- International Airport</p>		2+3=5

प्र. सं. 37 के लिए

For question no. 37

भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र
Political Outline Map of India

Q.No. 37



Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Question No.37.

Attempt any five questions.

Attempt any five questions.

(37.1) Name the state where the session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927.

Madras/Tamil Nadu

(37.2) Name the place where Gandhiji broke the salt law.

Dandi

(37.3) Name the state where Bailadila iron ore mines are located.

Chhattisgarh

(37.4) In which state is Namrup Thermal Power Plant located?

Assam

(37.5) Name the state where Kandla sea port is located.

Gujarat

5x1=5

	<p>(37.6) Name the state where Meenam Bakkam international airport is located.</p>		
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Tamil Nadu