

Social Science Delhi (Set 1)

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) Question paper comprises **four** sections – **A, B, C** and **D**. There are **35** questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) **Section A** – Question No. 1 to 20 are very short answer type questions, carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) **Section B** – Question No. 21 to 28 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (iv) **Section C** – Question No. 29 to 34 are long answer type questions, carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (v) **Section D** – Question No. 35 is map based carrying 6 marks with two parts 35(a) from History (2 marks) and 35(b) from Geography (4 marks).
- (vi) Answer should be brief and to the point also the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.
- (vii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.
- (viii) Attach MAP along with your answer-book.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Question 1

Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?

- A. French Revolution
- B. Russian Revolution
- C. Glorious Revolution
- D. The Revolution of the liberals

Solution:

- A. French Revolution

Question 2

Why was the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 troublesome for plantation workers?

Solution:

The Inland Emigration Act of 1859 did not allow people to leave the plantations without permission from the Britishers.

Question 3

Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?

OR

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Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?

Solution:

The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed to curtail the freedom of the Indian press to criticize the British government.

OR

Gulamgiri was written by Jyotibha Phule in 1871 to establish a link between Indian lower caste and black Americans who fought for the freedom of slaves.

Question 4

Define the term 'Veto.'

OR

Define the term Carding.'

Solution:

Veto means the right given to a member to reject a decision made by any law-making body.

OR

Carding is a process that disentangles, cleans and intermixes fibres to produce a continuous web or sliver suitable for subsequent processing. This is achieved by passing the fibres between different moving surfaces covered with card clothing.

Question 5

Fill in the blank.

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into _____ around A.D. 768-770.

OR

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the _____.

Solution:

Japan

OR

Bible

Question 6

Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options:

A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.

- B. Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- C. Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- D. Manuscripts were fragile.

Solution:

D. Manuscripts were fragile.

Question 7

Who were called "Chapmen"?

- A. Book seller
- B. Paper seller
- C. Workers of printing press
- D. Seller of 'penny chap books'

Solution:

D. Seller of 'penny chapbooks'

Question 8

Fill in the blanks.

Types of esources	Examples
A-?	Biotic and Abiotic
B-?	Renewable and non-renewable

Solution:

- A- Natural Resources
- B- Energy Resources

Question 9

Which is the oldest artificial sea port of India?

OR

Which is the deepest, landlocked and well protected sea port of India?

Solution:

Kolkata Port

OR

Vishakhapatnam Port

Question 10

In which of the following States is Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant located?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Odisha

- C. Kerala
- D. Tamil Nadu

Solution:

- D. Tamil Nadu

Question 11

Choose the correct Option from columns A and B.

A		B	
(a)	Chandrapur thermal power plant	(i)	Odisha
(b)	Mayurbhanj iron ore mines	(ii)	Amarkantak
(c)	Kalol oil fields	(iii)	Gujarat
(d)	Bauxite mines	(iv)	Jharkhand

Solution:

- (a) (iv.) Jharkhand
- (b) (i.) Odisha
- (c) (iii.) Gujarat
- (d) (iv.) Amarkantak

Question 12

Fill in the blank:

_____ industry is used for manufacturing aircraft, utensils and wires.

Solution:

Aluminium

Question 13

Which one of the following is a major caste group of Sri Lanka :

- A. Christian and Tamil
- B. Buddhist and Hindu
- C. Sinhali and Tamil
- D. Sinhali and Christian

Solution:

C. Sinhali and Tamil

Question 14

State any one step taken in Belgium to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities.

Solution:

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The Belgian model of governance adopted to rule out the problem of regional differences and cultural diversities by giving equal power to French and Dutch speaking ministers in the central government.

Question 15

Modern democracies maintain check and balance system. Identify the correct option based on the horizontal power sharing arrangement.

- A. Central government, state government, local bodies.
- B. Legislature, executive, judiciary.
- C. Among different social groups.
- D. Among different pressure groups.

Solution:

B. Legislature, executive, judiciary

Question 16

Suggest any one way to protect women from domestic oppression.

OR

Suggest any one way to create communal harmony among various communities of India.

Solution:

Women can be protected from domestic oppression by making strong and strict laws against women violence and increasing their literacy rate and sex ratio.

OR

Communal harmony can be built in India by not involving religion in politics and abstaining from the use of sacred religious symbols in elections.

Question 17

Choose the incorrect option from column A and column B.

Column A Category of person		Column B Developmental goals/Aspirations	
(a)	Landless rural labourers	(i)	More days of work and better wages
(b)	Prosperous farmers from Punjab	(ii)	Availability of other sources of irrigation
(c)	Farmers who depend only on rain for growing crops	(iii)	Assured a higher support prices for their crops
(d)	A rural woman from a land owning family	(iv)	Regular job and high wages to increase her income

Solution:

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- (a) i.) More days of work and better wages
- (b) iii.) Assured a higher support prices for their crops
- (c) ii.) Availability of other sources of irrigation
- (d) iv.) Regular job and high wages to increase her income

Therefore, the correct answer is (b) and (c).

Question 18

Study the table and answer the question given below.

Some comparative data on Haryana, Kerala and Bihar			
State	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2016)	Literacy Rate% 2011	Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2013-14
Haryana	33	82	61
Kerala	10	94	83
Bihar	38	62	43

Sources: Economic Survey. 2017-18 Vol. 2, Government of India; National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 575)

Question: In comparison to Kerala which state has the highest infant mortality rate.

Solution:

Bihar

Question 19

Suggest any one way to create employment in semi-rural areas.

Solution:

Employment in semi- rural areas can be created by promoting the small scale industries, providing loans to small businessmen and by educating the youth so that they can earn a living for themselves.

Question 20

How is GDP calculated?

OR

How is Public sector different from Private sector?

Solution:

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GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. It is the sum total of all market value of goods and services produced in an economy during a particular year.

OR

Public sector is owned by the government, whereas, private sector is owned by an individual or a group of individuals.

Question 21

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source : **The Movement in the Towns**

The movement started with middle-class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government-controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, and lawyers gave up their legal practices. The council elections were boycotted in most provinces except Madras, where the Justice Party, the party of the non-Brahmans, felt that entering the council was one way of gaining some power-something that usually only Brahmans had access to.

The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic. Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops **picketed**, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs. 102 crore to Rs. 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade. As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

1. Explain the role of 'Justice Party' in boycotting of council elections.
2. How was the effects of 'non-cooperation on the economic front' dramatic?
3. Explain the effect 'Boycott' movement on 'foreign textile trade.'

Solution:

1. The 'Justice Party' which promoted the interests of non-Brahmins did not join the non-cooperation movement, nor did it boycott the council elections as it was a way of getting the power which only the Brahmans had access to.

2. The economic effects of non-cooperation were:

(i). Foreign goods were boycotted on a large scale, liquor shops were picketed, and foreign clothes were burnt.

(ii).The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922 and its value dropped from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore.

3. Impact of Boycott method on Foreign trade:

a. Merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.

b. People started discarding foreign cloth and began wearing only Indian clothing increasing the production of Indian textile mills.

Question 22

Explain any three effects of population growth in England in the late eighteenth century.

OR

Why did the export of Indian textile decline at the beginning of the nineteenth century? Explain any three reasons.

Solution:

Increase in population in England had the following impact :

- a. It brought about an increase in the number of working people.
- b. It also led to an increase in the production of goods and services.
- c. It also led to an increase in the number of factories employing large numbers of people.

OR

Decline in the Indian textiles:

- a. The rise of industrialisation and development of cotton industries in England brought a dramatic change in British commercial policy and to the large market of Indian textile in England.
- b. Fear of competition from the Indian cotton, compelled cotton manufacturers in Manchester to impose heavy import duties on textiles coming from India, enabling them to sell their goods without any competition.
- c. The East India Company, after the industrial process, was no longer interested in buying Indian manufactured goods, rather looked for a market for its own goods. This increased the export of British cotton goods to India on a large scale.
- d. As British cotton goods were exported in India, the Indian cotton weavers faced fierce competition from the British cheap and machine-made goods.
- e. The British further compelled India, to supply raw materials to serve their cotton industries, creating a shortage for raw cotton for native weavers, who were forced to buy it at a high price, this further impacted their meager earnings, forcing them to shift their occupation and become agricultural labourers.
- f. With the advent of factories in India, Indian hand made textiles received a huge blow.

Question 23

Describe the importance of judicious use of resources.

OR

Describe the different steps of 'resource planning.'

Solution:

Importance of judicious use of resources are:

1. As resources are scarce, it is important to bring about the optimum and judicious use of resources.
2. This will prevent misuse and overexploitation of resources.
3. It will also ensure more or less equitable distribution of resources at the national, regional and local levels.
4. Such an effort would be in tune with the overall objective of sustainable development.

OR

Steps of resource planning are :

Resource planning involves strategies and techniques to judiciously and optimally utilise the resources available in our country.

- a. Resource planning involves a number of methods, which involves identifying resources distributed across the regions and preparing the inventory.
- b. Conducting surveys, making a qualitative and quantitative assessment of resources.
- c. Make proper planning, putting in place proper technology and institutional set up to implement plans.

Question 24

"Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development of the country." Support the statement with examples.

Solution:

Efficient means of transportation is the prerequisite because:

- a. Transportation leads to the mobility of goods and services
- b. It leads to the integration and advancement of country
- c. It helps in tapping interiors of the country
- d. It also helps to establish trade routes and leads to the integration of economies
- e. It connects rural with urban areas and also connects remote areas
- f. Means of transportation like roadways and railways have helped in connecting remote areas and also urban with rural areas.

Question 25

Describe any three features of 'federal government.'

OR

Describe any three features of 'unitary government.'

Solution:

Features of a federal government:

- a. A federation or federalism is a form of government where powers are divided between the center and its constituent units.
- b. In a federation, there are two or more levels of government- one at the center, representing the interests of the country as a whole and the other at the state or regional level representing regional interests.
- c. The powers in a federation or a federal state are clearly demarcated by the written constitution. Both these levels enjoy powers independent of each other.
- d. The jurisdiction of both levels of government is clearly defined. The pure federation is characterized by dual citizenship: one for the country, one for the states. Any change in the federal provision of the constitution requires the end of both the center and state government.
- e. Sources of revenue of both levels are clearly defined. The main objective of a federation is to promote regional interests along with interest of the country at large.

OR

Features of a Unitary government:

1. There is a single level of government only at the centre. Centre may create some subunits for administrative convenience but those units are under the control of the central government.
2. All powers are rested with the Union or the centre government with no such demarcation or distribution of powers.
3. Unitary Government is characterised by single citizenship. E.g- United Kingdom.

Question 26

Mention any three features of 'secularism' described in the Indian Constitution.

OR

Mention the problem of 'Casteism' in Indian politics.

Solution:

Features of secularism in the Indian Constitution:

- a. The most important aspect of secularism is the separation of religion from the state.

- b. Indian state does not establish any religion as a state religion.
- c. It guarantees the fundamental right of Freedom of Religion to all under Articles 25-28 of the Indian Constitution where everybody is allowed to freely profess, propagate and preach the religion of his/her choice.
- d. The state does not favour any particular religion, nor it promotes any particular religion.
- e. There shall not be any religious instruction being imparted in government educational institutions.

OR

The problem of casteism in Indian politics:

- a. Caste system has been well entrenched in Indian society from time immemorial and has brought about the worst kind of discrimination and exclusion of the outcaste group who were subjected to inhuman treatment and injustice. Caste has been the basis of social order and has created the worst kind of division in the society.
- b. We may give an example of how it divided the society into four groups- the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras (who were considered to be the outcaste).
- c. Caste has also emerged as a major vote bank factor during elections. Political parties try to muster support on the basis of caste by exploiting the caste sentiments of the people, fielding candidates of a particular caste to reach out to more and more people.
- d. We have seen conflict in society with politics being divided into pro-reservation and anti-reservation groups.
- e. Lower caste became the target of the suppression of the upper caste, with incidents of violence against them; for instance, banning their entry into Brahminical dominant temples.

Question 27

Suggest any three ways to maintain Body Mass Index (BMI).

Solution:

Body mass index or BMI can be calculated taking into account the weight and height of a person. It gives important information about the nutritional standards of a person.

Ways to maintain BMI are as follows:

1. Have a well balanced and healthy diet
2. Regular physical activity and exercise helps to maintain BMI

3. Cut on high-calorie food and drinks
4. Diet must include more fresh fruits and vegetables.

Question 28

"Tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors." Evaluate the statement.

OR

"'Primary sector' was the most important sector of economic activity at initial stages of development." Evaluate the statement.

Solution:

The tertiary sector can be considered as the lifeline for the other two sectors of the Indian economy as they help in the functioning of both primary and secondary sectors. Services like banking, transportation, insurance are required for the successful functioning of the other two sectors.

- a. The importance and contribution of the service sector has grown significantly because of increased demands of services which it provides like banking, education, transportation, medical which are considered as basic essential services.
- b. The tertiary sector has also contributed to the growth of primary and secondary sectors.
- c. It has helped in bringing about development in the backward regions, by setting up industries there.
- d. Expansion in banking credit facilities has been a boon for the farmers.
- e. Growth in the IT sector has contributed to the expansion and use of technology in both sectors.
- f. Further, growth in education has provided skilled manpower to the industries.

OR

- a. Development is often associated with industrialisation, with the establishment of a factory system engaged in producing large scale goods and services.
- b. However, it is imperative to note that the primary sector is the most important sector at the initial stage of a country's development.
- c. Agriculture constitutes the backbone of our economy. It is not only a major source of employment but also ensures and guarantees food security in our country and in any other country.
- d. The role of the primary sector in producing natural goods also cannot be ignored.
- e. It is a major source of raw material for a vast segment of important industries in the economy.

- f. We may also give an example of the mining sector in providing mineral resources that is indispensable for the industrial sector of the economy.
- g. The growth and development of other sectors are rather dependent on the primary sector.

Question 29

How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.

OR

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.

Solution:

The ideology of liberalism is very broad and comprehensive. It became popular in the early 19th century. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word 'liber', meaning free.

- a. Liberalism as a school of thought propagated the ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity.
- b. It emphasized on the government based on consent. A government where the constitution is supreme and is based on the free will of the people.
- c. It meant the end of autocracy and clerical privileges. E.g. women suffrage movements throughout the later half of the 19th century and early 20th century.
- d. The ideology also stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. One can give an example of 1834, Custom union Zollverein that was formed with German states as its members that abolished trade barriers.
- e. In many regions of Europe, like Italian and German states, Ottoman empire, Ireland, Poland the liberal nationalist like the educated middle class, like school teachers, Professors led the revolution invoking liberal ideology. The Bourbon dynasty, for example, was overthrown by liberal nationalists who then installed a constitutional monarchy.
- f. One can also give an example of the July revolution in Brussels.

OR

1. The nationalist struggle in Greece started in 1821, Greece was a part of the Ottoman Empire and sought independence from the Muslim Empire.
2. Greece nationalist struggle triggered massive support from Greeks in exile and also from people of West Europe.
3. Greece which was known for its rich culture and tradition got massive support from poets and authors who could mobilize support and generate public opinion in

favour of Greece independent struggle.

4. The treaty of Constantinople of 1832, was the result of negotiations between Britain, France and Russia and the Ottoman Empire. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 thus recognised Greece as an independent nation.

5. The treaty also outlined the boundaries and the frontiers of a new state.

6. Such an event popularised the idea of liberal nationalism, nation-state across Europe.

7. It helped in mobilising educated people across Europe and instilled nationalist feelings in them.

8. The liberal wave swayed Europe was certainly a challenge to the traditional institutions of monarchy and church.

9. Greek war of independence was followed by the age of revolutions in Europe, the rise of the middle class all across who demanded constitutionalism.

Question 30

Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.

Solution:

1. The primary sector or the agricultural sector is the backbone of our economy and the major source of employment for a large number of people. involved with the production and cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables and rearing of livestock.

2. Around 51% of the population is engaged in the primary sector and the contribution of the primary sector to GDP has been 15%.

3. The primary activity/sector constitutes the basic economic activity for our population. Around two-thirds of our population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Being the primary sector, it is a major source of raw material for a vast segment of important industries in the Indian economy and surely to say is the backbone of the Indian economy.

4. It ensures food security for the country by guaranteeing the availability of food grains in the country. This sector includes activities like farming, dairy, fishing and other related activities.

Question 31

Describe any five functions of political party.

Solution:

Political party is an organised group of people having common ideology and its aim is to contest elections and come to power. Functions of a political party:

a. Parties form and run a government, they ensure that a country is governed as per set ideologies.

- b. Parties frame their own policies in the form of manifestos which include their vision on the basis of which they would establish governance in the country.
- c. Political parties make laws and policies for the country. Members of the legislature belong to various political parties and are guided by party ideologies.
- d. The existence of political parties in a representative democracy ensures that the country runs as per its policies and ideologies and has a responsible accountable government which is answerable to the people.
- e. Parties give representation to diverse interests in society, they give recognition to minorities.
- f. The opposition party offers constructive criticism and an alternative to the existing government.
- g. Parties help in forming and shaping public opinion
- h. Parties provide access to people to government machinery.

Question 32

'Democratic system is better than any other form of governments.' Support the statement with examples.

Solution:

To strive for an ideal form of government is merely a utopia. No form of government or system is perfect. One can only work for better governance. Democratic form of government may have been questioned on various fronts that it leads to instability, it is about competition and power, gives importance to numbers, leads to delays in the decision-making process. Even democracies with a track record with that of economic development have been questioned, but nevertheless democracy is the most preferred and better form of government than any other forms for the very reason that it ensures people's participation guaranteeing them basic rights that enhance their dignity.

Democratic countries like India are still better in any form due to the following reasons:

1. Democracy is based on the will of the people. For example, in India, people elect their representatives who in turn make laws for the people.
2. It allows free and fair competition among political parties.
3. Democracy is based on the principle of the rule of law. All major democracies in the world like the US, India, UK function as per set norms and rules and not according to the whims and fancies of the ruler.
4. Democracy allows a peaceful change in the government.
5. Democracy ensures equality and liberty. The best example of that is the Universal Adult Franchise.
6. It ensures transparency in its functioning. example Right to Information.

7. It allows freedom of speech and expression.

Question 33

“Bank plays an important role in the economic development of the country.” Support the statement with examples.

OR

“Credit sometimes pushes the borrower into a situation from which recovery is very painful.” Support the statement with examples.

Solution:

Importance of Banks:

- a. Banks are an important organisation and medium of making and accepting deposits and lending money to the public.
- b. People can open a current account or a savings account in banks and can deposit their money.
- c. Banks give a reasonable amount of interest on the money deposited.
- d. The deposits made by the people can be withdrawn and hence are called demand deposits.
- e. There is a facility available to people to settle their cash transactions by writing cheques.
- f. One of the important activities of banks is to give loans to people from the deposits.
- g. These loans are extended on a particular rate of interest for various activities, it could be for establishing a business, house loan, car loans, etc.
- h. The interest rates are generally higher on these loans than offered in deposits by the banks which is its main source of income.
- i. These loans are offered against collateral. Banks also offer an opportunity to have fixed and demand deposits.
- j. In India, the Reserve Bank of India issues currency and supervises the functioning of all other banks.
- k. Banks can also offer cheap credit to rural households.
- l. They can prevent them from being exploited and getting trapped in debt traps.

OR

- a. Banks refer to formal sources of credit which may grant loans to people, on a reasonable rate of interest, seeks repayment within a stipulated time with a degree of flexibility

b. However, there are times when a borrower is pushed into a situation where recovery is painful and that the borrower is unable to repay the loan and thus forces them into a terrible situation.

c. For instance, a farmer may take a loan from the bank, but because of crop failure he is not able to repay the loan and in such cases recovery is painful.

d. Thus, in order to repay the loan, a farmer is compelled to sell part of his land to repay the loan.

e. This is referred to as a debt trap, where the credit has pushed a person into a difficult situation, where loan taken has pushed him/her into the worst scenario.

f. The above situation can be avoided, by keeping some amount of loan /money taken separately to be used at the time of contingency.

Question 34

Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source A - Production across countries

Until the middle of the twentieth century, production was largely organised within countries. What crossed the boundaries of these countries were raw material, food stuff and finished products. Colonies such as India exported raw materials and food stuff and imported finished goods. Trade was the main channel connecting distant countries. This was before large companies called multinational corporations (MNCs) emerged on the scene.

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

Foreign trade creates an opportunity for the producers to reach beyond the domestic markets, i.e., markets of their own countries. Producers can sell their produce not only in markets located within the country but can also compete in markets located in other countries of the world. Similarly, for the buyers, import of goods produced in another country is one way of expanding the choice of goods beyond what is domestically produced.

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

Globalisation and greater competition among producers – both local and foreign producers – has been of advantage to consumers, particularly the well-off sections in the urban areas. There is greater choice before these consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products. As a result, these people today, enjoy much higher standards of living than was possible earlier.

Source A - Production across countries

1. How are MNCs a major force in connecting the countries of the world?

Source B - Foreign trade and integration of markets

2. How does foreign trade become a main channel in connecting countries?

Source C - Impact of globalisation in India

3. How is globalisation beneficial for consumers?

Solution:

1. MNCs are spreading their production to other countries and generating employment connecting the countries of the world. They are helping in greater integration of economies.
2.
 - a. Foreign trade helps explore international markets and go beyond domestic markets.
 - b. Producers can expand their markets by selling their products in the international markets.
 - c. Similarly, consumers are also offered more choice of products as goods are traded, imported from other countries.
3.
 - a. Globalisation created opportunities in terms of investments, employment for many developing and underdeveloped countries and brought about greater integration of economies.
 - b. It has enhanced the choices of consumers, brought about increased movement of goods, people, ideas.
 - c. Interaction with other cultures has enlarged choices and created preferences. More and more products are available at lower prices.
 - d. It has led to the establishment of many foreign brands in the country, widening our choices catering to different sets of customers.
 - e. It has indeed expanded the scope of the market.
 - f. It has improved the quality of life and standard of living of the people.

Question 35

(a) Two features 'A' and 'B' are marked on the given political outline map of India. Identify these features with the help of the following informations and write their correct names on the lines marked near them.

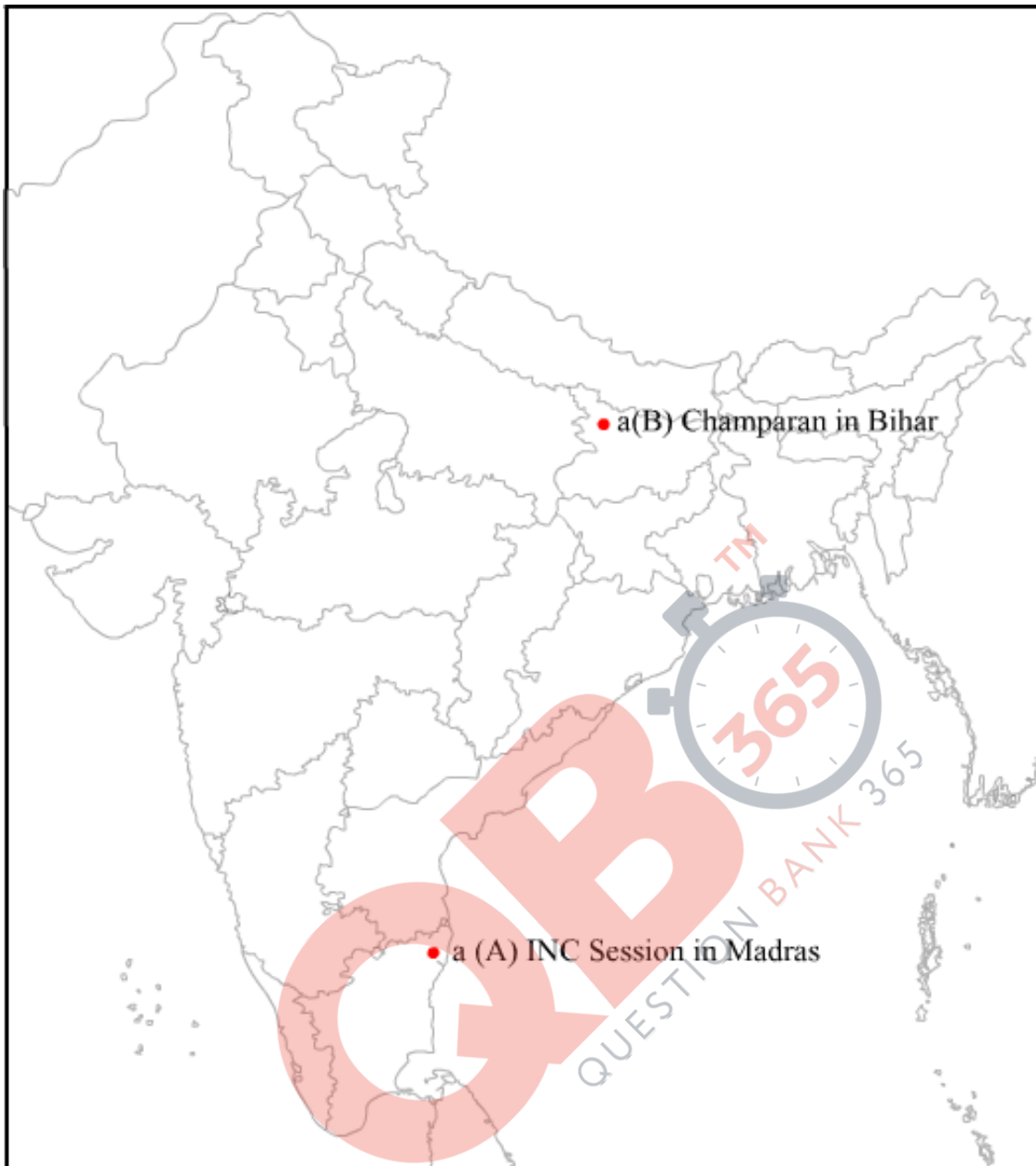
- (A) The place where the Indian National Congress Session was held.
(B) The place where the movement of Indigo planters was started.

(b) Locate and label any **four** of the following with appropriate symbols on the same given political outline map of India.

(i) Sardar Sarovar	Dam
(ii) Bhilai	Iron and Steel Plant
(iii) Pune	Software Technology Park
(iv) Kochi	Major Sea Port
(v) Indore	Cotton Textile Industry
(vi) Naraura	Nuclear Power Plant

Solution:

- (a) (A) Madras
(B) Champaran



(b)

