

Set No-1

Series ZZZY1/1

Q.P.Code **32/1/1**

Roll No.

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Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains **11** printed pages (Including MAP)
- Q.P. Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains **37** questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the questions in the answer-book before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**HINTS & SOLUTIONS**

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

**General Instructions:**

- (i) Question paper contains **37 questions**. All questions are compulsory. Question paper comprises six Sections - **A, B, C, D, E and F**.
- (ii) **Section A** - Question **1 to 20** are **MCQs of 1 mark** each.
- (iii) **Section B** - Question no. **21 to 24** are **Very Short Answer Type Questions**, carrying **2 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) **Section C** - Question no. **25 to 29** are **Short Answer Type Questions**, carrying **3 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) **Section D** - Question no. **30 to 33** are **Long Answer Type Questions**, carrying **5 marks** each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) **Section E** - Questions no. **34 to 36** are **Case Based Questions** with **three** sub questions and are of **4 marks** each.
- (vii) **Section F** - Question no. **37** is **Map Based**, carrying **5 marks** with **two** parts, **37 a** from History (2 marks) and **37 b** from Geography (3 marks).
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

**SECTION-A**  
**(Multiple Choice Questions)**

**(20 × 1 = 20)**

1. Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option:

Attributes		Significance	
a.	Broken Chains	I.	Heroism
b.	Breast-Plate with eagle	II.	Readiness to fight
c.	Crown of oak leaves	III.	Strength
d.	Sword	IV.	Being free

Option:

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | a   | b   | c   | d   |
| (A) | I   | II  | III | IV  |
| (B) | IV  | III | I   | II  |
| (C) | II  | I   | IV  | III |
| (D) | III | IV  | II  | I   |

**Ans.**

- (B) IV III I II

2. Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (A) Wrote on the caste system in India       | (B) Highlighted the experiences of women         |
| (C) Raised awareness about cultural heritage | (D) Motivated Indians for their national freedom |

**Ans.**

- (A) Wrote on the caste system in India

3. Who of the following set up the first Iron and Steel industry in India?

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (A) J.R.D. Tata  | (B) Purushotam Das |
| (C) R.G. Saraiya | (D) Thakur Das     |

**Ans.**

- (A) J.R.D. Tata

4. Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option:

- I. The Bretton Woods conference established the International Monetary fund.
- II. The Second World War broke out between the Axis and Allied groups.
- III. A car manufacturer Henry Ford adopted the 'Assembly Line Method' for production.
- IV. The Western economies organized themselves as a group - 'The Group of 77'.

Options:

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) III, II, I and IV | (B) I, II, III and IV |
| (C) IV, III, II and I | (D) IV, II, III and I |

**Ans.**

- (A) III, II, I and IV

5. Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option.

- This is the second most important Cereal Crop.
- This is a Rabi crop.
- It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- It requires 50 to 75 cm annual rainfall.

**Option:**

- |           |           |          |               |
|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| (A) Wheat | (B) Maize | (C) Rice | (D) Sugarcane |
|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------|

**Ans.**

- (A) Wheat

6. In which of the following States Tungabhadra Dam is located?

- |                |            |                    |               |
|----------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| (A) Tamil Nadu | (B) Kerala | (C) Andhra Pradesh | (D) Karnataka |
|----------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|

**Ans.**

- (D) Karnataka

7. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

- |                   |   |                  |
|-------------------|---|------------------|
| (A) Alluvial Soil | – | Gangetic Plain   |
| (B) Black Soil    | – | Himalayan Region |
| (C) Arid Soil     | – | Western Ghats    |
| (D) Laterite Soil | – | Desert Area      |

**Ans.**

- (A) Alluvial Soil – Gangetic Plain

8. Which of the following countries has the highest 'Life Expectancy' at the birth?  
(A) Nepal (B) Bangladesh (C) India (D) Pakistan  
**Ans.** (B) Bangladesh
9. Which one of the following organization is providing data regarding employment in India?  
(A) National Statistical Office (B) Niti Aayog  
(C) National Informatics (D) Public Service Commission  
**Ans.** (A) National Statistical Office
10. Which one of the following is a major benefit to an MNC when it works on joint production with a local company?  
(A) MNC shares its latest technology with the local company  
(B) MNC decides all parameters and prices of the product.  
(C) MNC shares its institutional policy with local company  
(D) MNC built good and familial relations with the local company.  
**Ans.** (B) MNC decides all parameters and prices of the product.
11. Which one of the following pair is correctly matched?  
(A) Primary sector – Fishermen  
(B) Secondary Sector – Priest  
(C) Tertiary Sector – Basket Weaver  
(D) Quaternary Sector – Gardener  
**Ans.** (A) Primary sector – Fishermen
12. Assume there are four families in a locality. If the monthly income of each family is Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, then what is the average income of the locality? Choose the correct option from the following:  
(A) Rs. 25,000 (B) Rs. 30,000 (C) Rs.20,000 (D) Rs.10,000  
**Ans.** (A) Rs. 25,000
13. Kanta works in an office. She gets her salary regularly at the end of every month. In addition to the salary, she also gets other benefits laid down by the government. In which of the following sector Kanta is working?  
(A) Organised Sector (B) Unorganised Sector  
(C) Primary Sector (D) Quaternary Sector  
**Ans.** (A) Organised Sector
14. Which one of the following is a formal source of credit?  
(A) Relative (B) Trader  
(C) Money lender (D) Cooperative Society  
**Ans.** (D) Cooperative Society
15. Consider the following statements on Power Sharing and choose the correct option:  
I. It deepens democracy  
II. It helps to reduce conflicts among social groups  
III. It is a way to ensure political stability.  
IV. It brings socio-economic struggles.  
**Options:**  
(A) I, II and III (B) II, III and IV (C) I, II and IV (D) I, II and IV  
**Ans.** (A) I, II and III
16. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the Statements and choose the correct option:  
**Assertion (A):** Elections are the spirit of democracy.  
**Reason (R):** Elections expand Political participation.  
**Options:**  
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the not correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.  
**Ans.** (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

17. Match Column-A with Column-B and choose the correct option:

**Column-A  
(Subjects)**

- I. Defence  
II. Police  
III. Marriage  
IV. Computer Software

**Column-B  
(List/Subjects)**

1. Concurrent List  
2. Union List  
3. State List  
4. Residuary Subjects

**Options:**

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	4	3	1	2
(B)	3	4	1	2
(C)	4	1	3	2
(D)	2	3	1	4

**Ans.** (D) 2 3 1 4

18. Which one of the following is the most popular form of government in the contemporary world?

- (A) Dictatorial Government (B) Constitutional Monarchy  
(C) Military Government (D) Democratic Government

**Ans.** (D) Democratic Government

19. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option:

Assertion (A): Women in different parts of the World organized themselves and agitated for equal rights.

Reason (R): Women's movement aimed at equality in personal and family life as well.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the not correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Ans.** (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

20. Which one of the following matters do NOT deal with the 'Family Laws'?

- (A) Marriage (B) Adoption (C) Inheritance (D) Finance

**Ans.** (D) Finance

### SECTION-B

#### (Very Short Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 2 = 8)

21. (a) Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe.

**OR**

(b) Explain Frederic Sarrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848.

**Ans.** (a) Romanticism was a cultural movement in Europe between the late eighteenth and mid-nineteenth century. The movement dominated art and culture in Europe and helped to develop nationalist sentiment. Romanticists criticised glorification of reason and science that was popular during industrialisation.

**OR**

(b) The painting of frederic sorrieu visualise his dream world made up of democratic and Social Republics. The first Print shows the America and Europe all Men and Women of all age classes marching in long train offering homage to statue of liberty.

22. Mention any two features of Plantation agriculture.

**Ans.** It is primarily carried out for commercial purposes. In big fields, a significant volume of a single crop is grown. Plantations grow a variety of crops, including tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, bananas, and cotton.

23. Explain any two provisions that make India a secular state.

**Ans.** The Constitution provides to all individuals and communities freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion, or not to follow any. The Constitution does not declare any religion as the official religion of the country.

24. Imagine that you are the village Head. Suggest any two activities that you think should be taken up to increase the income of the villagers.
- Ans.** (a) Water conservation and water harvesting is the most important things that must be included under this Act.  
(b) To stop the problem of drought tube wells must be dug.  
(c) To irrigate the canals for crops irrigation panels must be set up.

**SECTION-C**  
**(Short Answer Type Questions)**

**(5 × 3 = 15)**

25. Explain the implication of print culture on the religious reforms in India during 19th century.
- Ans.** Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.
26. How has Information Technology affected Electronic Industry? Explain.
- Ans.** The electronics industry covers a wide range of products from transistor sets to television telephones, cellular telecom, telephone exchange, radars, computers and many other equipments required by the telecommunication industry. Bengaluru has emerged as the electronic capital of India. Other important centres for electronic goods are Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Coimbatore. A major impact of this industry has been on employment generation. The continuing growth in the hardware and software is the key to the success of IT industry in India.
27. The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development. Explain it with examples.
- Ans.** Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development has continued to evolve as that of protecting the world's resources while its true agenda is to control the world's resources. Environmentally sustainable economic growth refers to economic development that meets the needs of all without leaving future generations with fewer natural resources than those we enjoy today.
- Ex. - Avoiding the use of plastic bags to keep the oceans clean. Life on land: Planting trees to help protect the environment. Responsible consumption and production: Recycling items such as paper, plastic, glass and aluminum.
28. Explain any three functions of Political Party.
- Ans.** A political party is a group of individuals that share the same political ideologies and opinions. They come together to hold the elections in order to form the government. Their primary role is to purport policies that they will bring into force or plan to bring into force if they come to power. People on the basis of these policies elect them to power in order to form a new government.
- Four functions are -
1. A political party contests elections by putting up candidates- they stand up a candidate or a leader in front of the people to choose upon. This leader shares the ideas, policies, and ideologies of the party. these ideas and opinions are mostly driven by popular public opinions.
  2. Those parties which lose elections, then form the role of opposition. They then tend to criticize and voice their views on the policies of the government that might be a popular opinion but is not favored by the other sects of the society. They also criticize the government for its failures.
  3. A large group of people that has certain similar opinions group together and form a party. Then then, give a direction to the policies adopted by the government
  4. Any no. of people can form a political party. This gives every sect of the society to voice their views and opinions. This also safeguards the interest of the minorities sects both economically and socially.

29. (a) Explain any three functions of the Reserve Bank of India.

OR

(b) Explain the role of banks with regard to money which they accept from the public.

- Ans.** (a) The Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of the central government. As per Indian law, no other individual or organization is allowed to issue currency.

The Reserve Bank of India supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans. For instance, we have seen that the banks maintain a minimum cash balance out of the deposits they receive.

The RBI monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance.

Similarly the RBI sees that the banks give loans not just to profit-making businesses and traders but also to small cultivators, small scale industries, to small borrowers etc.

Periodically, banks have to submit information to the RBI on how much they are lending, to whom, at what interest rate, etc.

OR

(b) Banks use a major portion of deposits to extend loans to people. The bank pays a rate of interest to the depositor and charges a high rate of interest to the loan bearer. A gap between the two is a source of income for the banks. Banks often use the process of credit creation through initial deposits of the public. Credit creation is the expansion of deposits. The banks expand their demand deposits as a multiple of cash reserves because the demand deposits serve as a principal of medium of exchange.

### SECTION-D

#### (Long Answer Type Questions)

(4 × 5 = 20)

30. (a) Analyse the implications of First World War on the economic and Political situation of India.

OR

(b) Analyse the role of folklore and symbols in the revival of nationalism in India during late 19th century.

- Ans.** (a) After 1919 national movement spread to new areas, incorporating new social groups, and developing new modes of struggle.

(i) The First World War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes: custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced.

(iii) Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment caused widespread anger.

(iv) From 1918 - 1921 crops failed resulting in acute food shortage.

(v) There was an influenza epidemic in which 12 to 13 million people perished.

(vi) People hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over. But that did not happen. At this stage a new leader appeared and suggested a new mode of struggle.

OR

- Ans.** (a) Image of Bharat Mata :

The identity of India came to visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. In the 1870s he wrote Vande Mataram as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. Devotion to this mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

- (b) Revival of Indian Folklore :

In late-nineteenth century India, nationalist began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends. This was done to promote the traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by western forces. It was essential to preserve this folk tradition in order to discover one's national identity and restore a sense of pride in one's past.

- (c) Icons and Symbols :

During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed. It had eight lotuses representing eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj Flag.

- (d) Reinterpretation of History:

Modern education, in course of time, evoked interest in the correct understanding of India's past. Attempts were made to rediscover and re-study the past India to enhance the understanding of the present. Laudable efforts were made by many scholars and enlightened Indians in this direction.

Much of the new knowledge about India's past gave a sense of pride to the Indian people and helped in their awakening. Many Indian scholars took up the study of Indian history and culture in a systematic way and the appreciation of India from a specifically Indian point of view began.

31. (a) Efficient means of Transport are pre-requisite for fast development." Justify the statement.

OR

**Ans.** (b) Roadways have an edge over Railways. Justify the statement.  
(a) Efficient means of transport are pre-requisites for fast development:  
(i) Goods and services do not move from supply locales to demand locales on their own. The movement of these goods and services from their supply locations to demand locations necessitates the need for transport.  
(ii) Some people are engaged in facilitating these movements. These are known to be traders who make the products come to the consumers by transportation.  
(iii) Thus, the pace of development of a country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.  
(iv) Transport is the means of moving goods and services to the place of request with the help of people like merchants. Therefore, the development of a country depends on efficient transportation without which goods and services cannot be used properly.  
(v) We use different materials and services in our daily lives. Some of them are available in our immediate environment, while other needs are met by bringing things in from elsewhere. Goods and services do not move by themselves from the place of supply to the place of demand. Moving these goods and services from the place of supply to the place of need requires transportation.

OR

(b) In India, roadways have preceded railways. They still have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained. The growing importance of road transport vis-à-vis rail transport is rooted in the following reasons; (a) construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines, (b) roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography, (c) roads can negotiate higher gradients of slopes and as such can traverse mountains such as the Himalayas, (d) road transport is economical in transportation of few persons and relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances, (e) it also provides door-to-door service, thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower, (f) road transport is also used as a feeder to other modes of transport such as they provide a link between railway stations, air and sea ports.

32. (a) "There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world." Support the statement with examples.

OR

**Ans.** (a) "Democracy can address all socio-economic and political problems." Support the statement with arguments.  
(a) Despite any shortcomings that we might witness in a democratic model of governance, it is still the most preferred form of government all over the world including South Asia. Some reasons for this are given below:

- People have the right to choose who governs them through regular elections.
- The elected government is answerable to the people and to ensure its stability, has to deliver on its promises.
- Democracy ensures transparency.
- It accommodates diversity and promotes inclusion and equality. It gives an equal chance of participation to all the citizens.
- An important pillar of democracy is ensuring the dignity and freedom of people.
- The true power lies with people.
- Lastly, democracy has proven to be a better model than dictatorship, aristocracy, or any other form of governance.

(b) Democracy means it is a form of government in which the people have the authority to choose their governing legislation. Another way it can be termed as of the people, by the people, for the people.

**Explanation:**

**Democracy as the Social changer:**

- It can be beneficial because it allows more opportunities for different societal groups to give feedback on the issues that affect them, which creates a dialogue between voters and those elected by them.
- It will provide equal opportunities to all the people.

**Democracy as the Economic Developer:**

- It will tries to eliminates the poverty in the country.
- Democratic government will focus more on Health care, Education sector etc.

**Democracy as the Political changer:**

- If the social and economical issues are not taken care by elected members, voters may elect opposition to give them chance.

So, Democracy is an essential for development and progress of country with equal opportunity to everyone to fight elections. But Democracy itself cannot be the ultimate remedy in this respect. But combined with good governance can help overcome of the problems.

33. (a) Analyse the impact of globalization in India.

OR

(b) Analyse the ways to make globalization fair.

Ans. (a) The impact of Globalisation on the Indian Economy are as follows:

- 1) Increased foreign investment in India.
- 2) Greater cultural exchange because of greater movement of the people. This has greatly helped the tourism sector in India.
- 3) Opening up of the Indian markets to foreign goods.
- 4) The greater competition among companies leading to improvement of quality with reduction in prices of the products.
- 5) Access to newer technology and improved ways of production from the more advanced countries leading to efficiency in the local industries.

OR

(b) The government can play a major role in ensuring a fair globalisation in India:

- 1) Its policies must protect the interests not only of the rich and the powerful but all the people in the country.
- 2) The government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.
- 3) It can support small producers to improve their performance till the time they become strong enough to compete.
- 4) If necessary the government can use trade and investment barriers.
- 5) It can negotiate at the WTO for 'fairer rules'.
- 6) It can also align with other developing countries with similar interests to fight against the domination of developed countries in the WTO.

**SECTION-E**  
**(Case Based Questions)**

**(3 × 4 = 12)**

34. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

**Market for Goods**

One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements. As you know, advertisements make products appear desirable and necessary. They try to shape the minds of people and create new needs. Today we live in a world where advertisements surround us. They appear in newspapers, magazines, hoardings, street walls, television screens. But if we look back into history, we find that from the very beginning of the industrial age, advertisements have played a part in expanding the markets for products and in shaping new consumer culture. When Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality. When buyers saw 'MADE IN MANCHESTER' written in bold on the label, they were expected to feel confident about buying the cloth.

(34.1) How was the marketing of goods done in India by the British?

Ans. Manchester industrialists began selling cloth in India, they put labels on the cloth bundles.

(34.2) How were the new consumers created through advertisement during colonial India?

Ans. One way in which new consumers are created is through advertisements.

(34.3) Identify the messages conveyed through advertisements during industrialization.

Ans. The label was needed to make the place of manufacture and the name of the company familiar to the buyer. The label was also to be a mark of quality.



35. Read the given case and answer the questions that follow:

### CONSERVATION OF ENERGY RESOURCES

Energy is a basic requirement for economic development. Every sector of the national economy agriculture, industry, transport, commercial and domestic needs inputs of energy. The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amounts of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the country. In this background there is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development. Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy sources are the twin planks of sustainable energy. India is presently one of the least energy efficient countries in the world. We have to adopt a cautious approach for the judicious use of our limited energy resources. For example, as concerned citizens we can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles: switching off electricity when not in use, using power-saving devices and using non-conventional sources of energy. At last "Energy Saved is energy produced"

(35.1) Why is sustainable energy a key to sustainable development?

**Ans.** Promotion of energy conservation and increased use of renewable energy source are the twin planks of sustainable energy.

(35.2) Why is consumption of energy rising in all over India?

**Ans.** The economic development plans implemented since independence necessarily required increasing amount of energy to remain operational. As a result, consumption of energy in all forms has been steadily rising all over the county.

(35.3) Explain 'Energy saved is energy produced'.

**Ans.** "Energy saved is energy produced"

We cannot keep on producing non - renewable resources like petrol, mineral etc. so we should use energy in a principled manner. We can do our bit by using public transport systems instead of individual vehicles, switching off electricity when not in use.

36. Read the given extract and answer all questions:

### DECENTRALISATION IN INDIA

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization. The basic idea behind decentralization is that there are a large number of problems and issues which are best settled at the local level. People have better knowledge of problems in their localities. They also have better ideas on where to spend money and how to manage things more efficiently. Besides, at the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making. This helps to inculcate a habit of democratic participation. Local government is the best way to realise one important principle of democracy, namely local self-government.

The need for decentralisation was recognized in our Constitution. Since then, there have been several attempts to decentralize power to the level of villages and towns. Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States. But these were directly under the control of State Governments. Elections to these local governments were not held regularly.

(36.1) Explain Decentralization in democracy.

**Ans.** When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

(36.2) Explain the importance of Local self-Government in democracy.

**Ans.** At the local level it is possible for the people to directly participate in decision making.

(36.3) Describe any two steps taken by Indian government decentralization.

**Ans.** Panchayats in villages and municipalities in urban areas were set up in all the States.

- (i) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to the local government bodies.
- (ii) Seats are reserved in the elected bodies and the executive heads of these institutions for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.
- (iii) At least one-third of all posts are reserved for women.

**SECTION-F**  
**(Map Based Questions)**

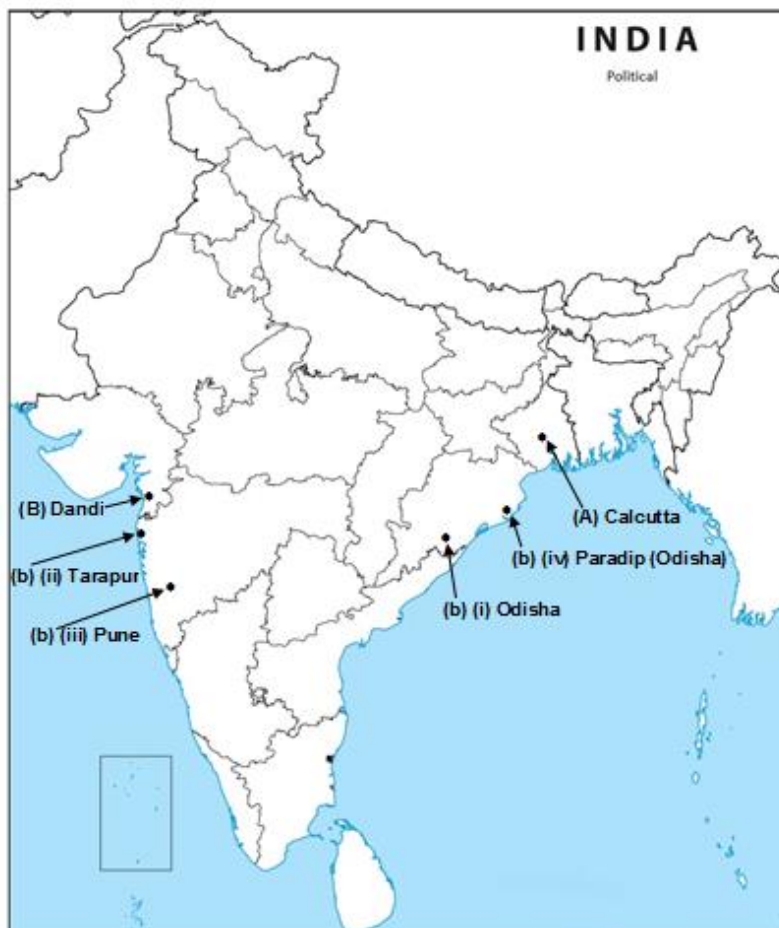
**(2 + 3 = 5)**

37. (a) Two places (A) and (B) have been marked on the given outline political Map of India. Identify them with the help of given information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:  
(A) The place where the session of INC was held in September, 1920.  
(B) The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law
- (b) On the same outline Map of India, locate and label any THREE of the following with suitable symbols:  
(i) Hirakud Dam  
(ii) Tarapur Atomic Power Station  
(iii) Pune Software Technology Park  
(iv) Paradip Sea Port

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in Lieu of Q. No. 37. (5 x1=5)  
Attempt any five questions:

- (37.1) Name the place where the session of INC was held in September, 1920.  
(37.2) Name the state where Gandhiji broke Salt Law.  
(37.3) Name the place where Salal Dam is located.  
(37.4) Name the state where Tarapur Nuclear Plant is located.  
(37.5) Name the state where Pune Software Technology park is located.  
(37.6) Name the state where 'Paradip' Sea Port is located.

Ans.



# RESONites ने फिर लहराया सफलता का परचम

STUDENTS FROM CLASSROOM PROGRAM (ONLINE / OFFLINE)

## JEE (ADV.) 2022

AIR  
**6**

**KARTHIKEYA POLISETTY**

Reso Roll No. 21925115  
Course: i-VIJETA

AIR  
**8**

**DHEERAJ KURUKUNDA**

Reso Roll No. 21925114  
Course: i-VIJETA

**AIR-1  
GEN-EWS**

## NEET (UG) 2022

AIR  
**13**

**VRAJESH V. SHETTY**

Reso Roll No. B20013403  
Classroom (ResoBASE)

AIR  
**27**

**RISHIT AGARWAL**

Reso Roll No. 2153775  
Online Classroom

**710  
720**

**705  
720**

RRN: Reso Roll No.

## 8 ALL INDIA RANKS IN TOP-60

**ZONAL RANK-2**  
IIT BHUBANESWAR



**AIR 11**

DEEVYANSHU MALU  
RRN: 21219044  
Course: i-VIJETA

**ZONAL RANK-1**  
IIT GUMAHATI



**AIR 15**

ABHIJEET ANAND  
RRN: 21925116  
Course: i-VIJETA

**ZONAL RANK-1**  
IIT KANPUR



**AIR 35**

SANSKAR SHAURYA  
RRN: 21925113  
Course: i-VIJETA

**ZONAL RANK-1**  
IIT KANPUR



**AIR 50**

ANIRUDH GARG  
RRN: 21220122  
Course: i-VIJETA

**ZONAL RANK-1**  
IIT KANPUR



**AIR 54**

SOUMITRA D. NAYAK  
RRN: 21220554  
Course: i-VIJETA

**ZONAL RANK-1**  
IIT KANPUR



**AIR 58**

KANISHK SHARMA  
RRN: 21220454  
Course: i-VIJETA

## 10 ALL INDIA RANKS IN TOP-1000

**CITY TOPPER**  
JAMNAGAR



**AIR 209**

THANAK M. PARMAR  
RRN: 20173217



**AIR 323**

NITHIN S  
RRN: B19023058



**AIR 414**

LYSIRI N. BABU  
RRN: B17281512



**AIR 547**

VRISHAN V. SHETTY  
RRN: B20013404



**AIR 645**

NITHIN D  
RRN: B20011564



**AIR 680**

PRIYANSHU SINHA  
RRN: 20530533



**AIR 779**

PRANAV D  
RRN: 20530533



**AIR 895**

SAMIT SEN  
RRN: B20067850

**43.74%** Selection Ratio in  
JEE (Advanced) 2022

**86.92%** Selection Ratio in  
NEET (UG) 2022

*Heartiest Congratulations to All...*