

	<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only)</p> <p>SUBJECT NAME: Social Science SUBJECT CODE 087 PAPER CODE32/1/1 Secondary School Examination March - 2024</p>
	<u>General Instructions: -</u>
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.	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • 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.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. • Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14.	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15.	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16.	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
17.	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18.	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

Marking Scheme Class X -Social Science (087) SET-32/1/1

SET -1 MM-80

S.No.	Values Points	Page No.	Marks-
	Section A Multiple Choice Question		(20X1=20)
1	(b) Italy	21-H	1
2	(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).	26 – H	1
3	Marks to be given if the question has been attempted by the candidate.	H	1
4	(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru – Oudh Kisan Sabha	35 - H	1
5	(c) Non – Metallic Minerals - Limestone	43 - G	1
6	(c) I, II and IV	32- G	1
7	(c) Laterite soil	9 - G	1
8	(d) Feminists	31- P	1
9	(b) Secular	37-P	1
10	(d) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D	16-P	1
11	(d) Ensuring Linguistic accommodation.	20-P	1
12	(b) United Kingdom	22-H	1
13	(b) To create a separation of powers to prevent from authoritarianism.	8-P	1
14	(c) 32,500/-	9-E	1
15	(d) Per capita Income	8-E	1
16	(c) Liberalization	64-E	1
17	(d) A teacher taking classes in a government school.	30-E	1
18	(c) II and III are correct.	4-E	1
19	(d) To mitigate the risk of loan default.	44-E	1

20	(b) The difference of amount of interest between what is charged from borrowers and what is paid to depositors. For visually impaired Students only (a) Reserve Bank of India	40-E 48-E	1
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	Section B Very Short Answer Type Questions		(4X2=8)
21	<p>“The Silk Route was a good example of vibrant pre - modern trade and the cultural link between distant parts of the world”. Explain the statement with any two examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Silk routes are the good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. The name silk route points to be the importance of West –bound Chinese silk cargoes along this route. Historians have identified several silk routes, over land and by sea, knitting together vast regions of Asia, and linking Asia with Europe and northern Africa. They are known to have existed since before the Christian Era and thrived almost till the fifteenth century. Chinese pottery also travelled the same route, as did textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia. In return precious metals- gold and silver- flowed from Europe. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two examples to be explained</p>	54 H	2X1=2

22	<p>(A) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of the forest.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Excessive cutting down of forest trees should not be allowed by the Government to conserve forests. More trees should be planted in the forest in place of cut down trees to conserve forests. Paper products such as old newspapers, magazines, books and notebooks etc. should be recycled. Laws should be implemented to save the forest. Communities should be made aware about conservations of forests. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To survey and collect all the information about wildlife, especially, their number of growth. To protect habitat by protecting forests. To delimit the areas of their natural habitat. To protect wildlife from pollution and from natural hazard. In order to protect animals, many national parks, sanctuaries and biosphere reserves should be set up. Laws should be implemented to save the wildlife. Programmes such as Joint Forest Management should be encouraged. Any other relevant point. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	<p>13-14 G</p> <p>13-14G</p>	<p>2X1=2</p> <p>2X1=2</p>
23	<p>Why is power sharing desirable? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Power sharing helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order. It controls social conflicts, violence and political instability. It helps to unite the nation. A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, acquire a stake in the system. Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>	6 P	2X1=2

24	Differentiate between public and private sector.		33 E	2X1=2
	Public Sector	Private Sector		
	i. The government owns most of the assets.	i. The ownership of assets is in the hands of private individuals or companies.		
	ii. Activities in the public sectors are guided by the motive towards the welfare of society.	ii. Activities in the private sectors are guided by the motive to earn profits.		
	iii. Railways or Post offices are some examples.	iii. Tata Steel, Reliance Industries are some examples.		
	Any other relevant point. Any two points of differences to be explained.			
	Section C Short Answer Type Questions			(5X3=15)
25	(A) Describe any three causes that led to the Non-Cooperation movement. i. Rowlatt Act ii. Government of India Act 1919. iii. Jallianwala Bagh incident. iv. Khilafat Movement. v. Demand of Swaraj vi. Congress Session of 1920s vii. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be described.		31-32 H	3X1=3

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Describe any three causes of ‘Civil Disobedience Movement.’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The constituent of the Simon Commission with no Indian members. ii. The death of Lala Lajpat Rai while protesting against the Commission enraged the entire nation. iii. Oppression by the British government in response to anti Simon protest. iv. Imposition of Salt law. v. Vague offers of Lord Irwin for dominion status vi. Lahore Session of Congress (1929). vii. Demand of “Poorna Swaraj.” viii. Neglecting seven demands of Gandhi. ix. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be described.</p>	39 H	3X1=3
26	<p>‘Manufacturing industries are considered the backbone of the economic development.’ Justify the statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture. ii. They 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. Public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India also aimed at 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. India has increased and diversified its manufacturing industries quickly to be able to transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value. vii. The agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	58 G	3X1=3

27	<p>Analyse the role of political parties in a democracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Political parties exercise political power and form government. ii. Parties contest election. iii. Parties put forward different policies and programs. iv. Parties play a decisive role in making laws for the country. v. Parties play the role of opposition. vi. Parties shape public opinion. vii. Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes, implemented by government. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be analyzed.</p>	49 P	3X1=3
28	<p>How is credit essential for economic activities? Explain with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Credit helps to set up Industries. ii. Credit helps to start businesses. 	42-43 E	3X1=3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. It helps to improve the standard of living of the people. iv. In rural areas credit helps in the development of agriculture by providing funds to farmers to buy seeds, fertilizers, expensive pesticides etc. v. It helps to generate employment. vi. Examples may be taken from the story of Salim or Students may provide examples from their day to day life. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be considered.</p>		

29	<p>How is the issue of sustainability important for the development? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability is important for development because it results in protecting the people against pollution ensuring their quality of life and health. Conserving the environment which is necessary for development. Development can be sustained in any economy by using renewable resources such as groundwater, wind energy and solar energy. Groundwater is an example of renewable resource. These resources are replenished by nature as in the case of crops and plants. However, even these resources may be overused. For example, in the case of groundwater, if we use more than what is being replenished by rain then we would be overusing this resource. Non-renewable resources are those which will get exhausted after a few years of use. We have a fixed stock on earth which cannot be replenished. Over usage of resources need to be checked Conservation of resources for the future generations. We do discover new resources that we did not know earlier. New sources in this way add to the stock. However, over time, even this will get depleted/used. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained.</p>	14-15 E	3X1=3
	<p style="text-align: center;">Section D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Long Answer Type Questions</p>		(4X5=20)
30	<p>(A) How did the ideology of liberalism affect the Europe in the early nineteenth century? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth – century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state – imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. It also stood for constitution and representative government through Parliament. 	9 H	5X1=5

	<p>vi. It also stressed the inviolability of private property. vii. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(B) Explain the process of formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain?</p> <p>i. Britain was not a nation-state prior to the 18th century. England had people of many ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish with their own cultural and political traditions.</p> <p>ii. The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance, and power and extended its influence over other nations of the islands.</p> <p>iii. In 1688, nation – state with England at its center came to be forged English parliament seized power from the monarchy. iv. In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland led to the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain.’</p> <p>v. England dominated Scotland and Ireland in all spheres.</p> <p>vi. British Parliament was dominated by English members.</p> <p>vii. Thus formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a long drawn process. viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any Five points to be Explained.</p>	22 H	5X1=5
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31	<p>(A) How is energy a basic requirement for economic development? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Energy is required for all activities for example cooking, light, propelling vehicles, run machinery in industries, etc. Energy can be classified as conventional and non- conventional sources of energy. Energy is required for large scale manufacturing that is essential for economic development. Energy is also required for the development of small scale industries. Energy is required to modernise agriculture and increase agricultural production. Examples of conventional sources of energy are firewood, cattle dung cake, coal, petroleum, natural gas, electricity (thermal) etc. Examples of non-conventional sources of energy are solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal, biogas, etc. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	50 G	5X1=5
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	<p>(B) How are conventional sources of energy different from nonconventional sources? Explain.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conventional sources of energy are exhaustible, non-conventional sources are renewable. Conventional sources of energy take a long time to form. Nonconventional forms of energy are readily available Conventional forms of energy are usually derived from fossil fuels. Non-conventional sources of energy are derived from sources like sun, wind and Earth. Conventional sources of energy are relatively cheaper. NonConventional energy sources are initially expensive but become cheaper in due course of time. Non-conventional sources of energy are sustainable while Conventional sources of energy are not sustainable. Conventional sources of energy often cause air and water pollution. Non-conventional sources of energy cause less damage to the environment. Examples of Conventional sources of energy are firewood, petroleum, coal, natural gas etc. Examples of non- conventional energy sources are solar, tidal, wind, hydel power. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points of difference to be explained</p>	<p>50-54 G</p>	<p>5X1=5</p>
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vii.	It resonates with broader themes about the power of literature and the written word to captivate, stimulate thought, and bring about intellectual transformations.		
viii.	Any other relevant point.		
Any five points to be explained			

	<p>Section E</p> <p>CASE BASED QUESTIONS</p> <p>(4X5=20)</p>		3X4=12
34	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Printed Words</p> <p>This is how Mercier describe the impact of the printed word and the power of reading in one of his books: 'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thrust who was gulping down some fresh, pure water... lightning my map with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungry into the reading. And easy eloquence and animated carried me from one page to the next without my notation it. Of the hours in the silence of the shadows and I heard nothing. Only appeal light but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rust into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'</p> <p>34.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reading was like, thrust of fresh pure water. ii. External distractions did not bother him. iii. Pale light even did not affects his attention. iv. Mercier's description of being carried effortlessly from one page to the next by the eloquence of the text highlights the engrossing nature of his reading experience. v. Any other relevant points <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>34.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mercier became deeply engaged with the text. 	115 H	1+1+2=4

	<p>ii. He was immersed to the creation point.</p> <p>iii. He was connected to the process of writing so intimately that he reading it and was absorbing new ideas.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant points</p> <p>Any one point to be explained.</p> <p>34.3 How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts? Explain in any two points. 2x1=2</p> <p>i. Mercier is so deeply immersed in reading that he loses track of time and running out of oil for his lamp.</p> <p>ii. He mentions new ideas rushing into his brain and his intelligence adopting them.</p> <p>iii. New concepts fuelled his ideas and sparked his intellectual ability. iv. Receptiveness towards knowledge was reflected.</p> <p>v. He was ready to embrace new ideas.</p> <p>vi. He showed willingness to integrate his ideas into the understanding of world.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant points</p> <p>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;">FLOODS</p> <p>Basic safety precautions to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen to radio oblique TV for the latest weather bulletin and warning pass on the information to others. • Make a family emergency kit which should include a portable radio public transistor, torch batteries first aid box along with essential medicines or is dry food items drinking water, match boxes and other essential item. • Keep hurricane lamps, ropes umbrella and bamboo stick in your house. These could be useful. • Keep your cash, jewellery, valuables and important documents etc in a safe place. 	29 G	1+1+2=4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is a flood move along with your family members and cattle to save play areas like relief camps centres elevated grounds where you can take shelter. • Turn off power and gas connections before leaving your house. <p>During floods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't enter into flood waters it could be dangerous. • Don't allow children to play in or near flood waters. • Stay away from sewerage lines gutters, dreams and culverts etc. • Be careful of snakes; snake bites are common during floods. • Stay away from electric poles and fallen power lines to avoid electrocution. • Don't use with electrical appliance get them check before use. • Eat freshly cooked and dry food. Always keep your food covered. • Use boiled and filtered drinking water. • Keep all dreams gutters near your house clean. • Stagnation of water can breed vector/water – borne diseases. In case of sickness, seek medical assistance. • Use bleaching powder and line to disinfect the surroundings. <p>35.1 Mention any two essential items that should be included in a ‘family emergency kit.’</p> <p>$1/2 + 1/2 = 1$</p> <p>The family emergency kit should include items such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Portable radio/ transistors ii. Torch iii. Spare Batteries iv. First Aid Box v. Essential Medicines (such as ORS) vi. Essential Foods (dry food items, drinking water) vii. Matchboxes, Candles and other essential supplies. viii. Any other relevant points <p>Any Two</p> <p>35.2 Why are the items of family emergency kit important during flood situation?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>These items are crucial to ensuring survival and maintaining basic necessities during flood situations.</p> <p>Any Other relevant point</p>		
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	<p>35.3 In case of a flood, what are the recommended actions to ensure the safety of your family and belongings? Describe any two. 2x1=2</p>		
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- i. It is recommended to move to safe areas along with your family members.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. To move to safe areas such as relief camps, evacuation centers, or elevated grounds where shelter can be taken. iii. Additionally, individuals should turn off power and gas connections before leaving their houses to prevent potential hazards. iv. Any other relevant points. <p>Any two points to be described.</p>		
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36	<p>Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LOCAL GOVERNMENT</p> <p>This new system of local government is the largest experiment in democracy conducted anywhere in the world. There are now about 36 lakh elected representatives in the panchayats and municipalities etc all over the country. This number is bigger than the population of many countries in the world first of constitutional status for local government has helped to democracy in our country. It has also increase presentation and voice in our democracy. At the same time there are many difficulties. While elections are held regularly and enthusiastically gram sabhas are not held regularly. Most state government have not transferred significant powers to the local government resources long way from realising the ideal of self government.</p> <p>36.1 Analyse the significance of the elected representatives in the Panchayats. 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Large number of elected representatives in panchayats and municipalities signifies the extensive scale of the democratic experiment in India. ii. Large number of problems and issues are settled at the local level. iii. Direct participation of people in the decision making and socio-political participation process. iv. Any other relevant point <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p> <p>36.2 In what way has the representation of women in democracy influenced by Constitutional status for local government? 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It deepens democracy. 	24 P	1+1+2=4
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	<p>ii. Constitutional status for local government has led to increased representation and voice of women in democracy.</p> <p>iii. It promotes inclusivity iv. It promotes gender equality.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any one point to be analyzed.</p> <p>36.3 What has been the impact of granting Constitutional status to local government on the democratic landscape of the country? Analyse any two impacts.</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <p>i. Granting constitutional status to local government is described as having deepened democracy in the country. ii. It has also enhanced women's representation and women's participation in the democratic process.</p> <p>iii. This constitutional recognition has played a role in empowering grassroots governance.</p> <p>iv. It promotes inclusive decision – making.</p> <p>v. Solution of local societal issues at local levels</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any two points to be explained.</p>		
	<p>Section F</p> <p>Map Based Questions</p>		(2+3=5)

37	<p>Two places 'A' and 'B' have been marked on the given Political outline map of India. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The place where Mahatma Gandhi broke the salt law. The place where Session of Indian National Congress was held in 1927. <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>On the same Political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following with suitable symbols:</p>		<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1x3=3</p>
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	<p>i. Hirakud – Dam</p> <p>ii. Mumbai – Software Technology Park</p> <p>iii. Raja Sansi – International Airport iv. Naraura – Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>Please see the attached Map.</p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.NO. 37.</p> <p>i. Name the place where Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law. Dandi</p> <p>ii. Name the place where the Indian National Congress Session was held in 1927. Madras/Chennai</p> <p>iii. Name the state where Hirkud dam is located. Odisha</p> <p>iv. Name the state where Mumbai Software Technology Park is located. Maharashtra</p> <p>v. Name the state where Raja Sansi International Airport is located. Punjab</p> <p>vi. Name the state where Naraura Nuclear Power Plant is located. Uttar Pradesh</p>		<p>1x5=5</p>
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प्रश्न संख्या 37 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 37

