

THE VILLAGE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, THODUPUZHA

Grade: X

Model 2 Examination(2023-24)

Max marks:80

Date:10/01/24

SOCIAL SCIENCE (087)

Time: 3 Hrs

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper comprises five Sections – A, B, C, D and E. There are 37 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Section A – From 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 contains Q.25 to Q.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 from 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, 37a from History (2 marks) and 37b from Geography (3 marks).
- viii. There is no overall choice in the question paper.
- ix. In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Section- A MCQ (1 x 20 = 20)		
Q.no	All Questions are Compulsory	Marks
1.	Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. Statement (I): More than half of the total forest land has been declared reserved forests. Statement (II): Almost one- third of the total forest area is protected forest, as declared by the forest department. a) Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect. b) Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct. c) Both (I) and (II) are incorrect. d) Both (I) and (II) are correct.	1

	Ans: d)	
2.	Who were the "Santanis"? a) Saints b) Dalits c) Landless labourers d) The conservatives high-caste Hindus Ans: d)	1
3.	Arrange the following statements in sequential order based on the events that shaped the making of National movement against the British rule. i) Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organize Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers. ii) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa. iii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel led the peasant movement in Bardoli, a taluka in Gujarat against enhancement of land revenue. iv) The Non-cooperation-khilafat movement began. Options: a) i),ii), iii),iv) b) iv), iii), ii), i) c) iii), iv), i), ii) d) ii),i),iv),iii) Ans: d)	1
4.	'Slash and burn' agriculture is also known as: a) Shifting agriculture b) Intensive agriculture c) Commercial agriculture d) Sericulture Ans: a)	1
5.	Which one of the following statements is not a valid reason for the depletion of flora and fauna? a) Agricultural expansion b) Large-scale developmental projects c) Grazing and fuel wood collection d) Rapid industrialization and urbanization. Ans: c)	1
6.	Sinhala was recognized as the only official language by the_____ a) Act of 1953	1

	b) Act of 1954 c) Act of 1955 d) Act of 1956 Ans: d)	
7.	Local self government exists only in which of following areas? a) Urban areas b) Rural areas c) Semi rural and urban areas d) All of the above. Ans: d)	1
8.	In India seats are reserved for women in: a) Lok Sabha b) State legislative Assemblies. c) Panchayati Raj Bodies d) Both a) and b) Ans: c)	1
9.	Who allocates the symbols for political parties? (a) The Government of India (b) State Election Commission (c) The Election Commission of India (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha Ans: c)	1
10.	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: Assertion (A): Between all democracies and all dictatorships for the past fifty years between 1950 and 2000, countries having dictatorship witnessed slightly higher rate of economic growth. Reason (R): Democracy stands much inferior to any other form of government in promoting dignity and freedom of the individual. (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 not the correct explanation of A. (c) A is true but R is false. (d) A is false but R is true. Ans: c)	1
11.	Which one of the following statements regarding power sharing is/are correct? (a) It increases the conflict between social groups. (b) It reduces possibility of conflicts. (c) It is against the spirit of democracy. (d) All of these	1

	Ans: b)	
12.	MGNREGA was implemented by the Central Government in: (a) 2005 (b) 2006 (c) 2007 (d) 2008 Ans: a)	1
13.	Where will you find the disguised unemployment most? Select the correct option from those given below: (a) Among industrial workers (b) In government offices (c) Among agricultural workers (d) In public sector undertakings Ans: c)	1
14.	A Man is employed on a food processing farm where he has to do a lot of manual work. His wife and daughter also help him in his work on the farm every day. Which type of unemployment this an example? (a) Disguised unemployment (b) Seasonal unemployment (c) Over unemployment (d) Cyclical unemployment Ans: a)	1
15.	Investments made by MNCs are termed as: (a) Indigenous investment (b) Foreign investment (c) Local investment (d) Both (b) and (c) Ans: b)	1
16.	Identify the correct statements about Globalisation. (i) Increase in foreign trade (ii) Barrier on foreign trade (iii) Barrier on foreign investment (iv) Increase in foreign investment Options: (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (ii) and (iv) Ans: a)	1
17.	In a 'Holding together federation: (i) A large country divides its power between constituent states and the national government.	1

	<p>(ii) The Central government tends to be more powerful vis-a-vis the States. (iii) All the constituent states usually have equal powers. (iv) Constituent states have unequal powers.</p> <p>Which of the above statements are correct? (a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) (b) (i) and (iv) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) Ans: d)</p>	
18.	<p>Which one of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list? (a) Banking (b) Trade (c) Police (d) Education Ans: d)</p>	1
19.	<p>Rice is a subsistence crop in Odisha. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial on: (a) West Bengal and Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Punjab and Haryana (d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala Ans: c)</p>	1
20.	<p>The Union List includes subjects such as: (a) Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession. (b) Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation (c) Residuary subjects like computer software. (d) Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications. Ans: d)</p>	1
	<p>Section- B Very Short Answer questions</p>	4 x 2 = 8
21.	<p>Give two examples of different types of global exchanges, which took place before the 17th century, choosing one example from Asia and one from America. Ans: Textiles, spices and Chinese pottery were exchanged by China, India and Southeast Asia in return for gold and silver from Europe. Gold and foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, tomatoes and chillies were first exported from the Americas to Europe.</p>	2
22.	<p>In what ways women's role has improved in public life?</p>	2

	<p>Ans: (i) Political expression of gender division and political : mobilisation on the gender issue helped to improve women’s role in public life. We now find women working as scientists, doctors, engineers, lawyers, managers and teachers at college and university levels.</p> <p>(ii) In some parts of the world,for example Scandinavian countries such as Sweden, Norway and Finland, the participation of women in public life is very high.</p> <p>(iii) In our country, women still lag behind men despite some improvement since independence.</p>	
23.	<p>What type of Soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give two main features of this type of soil.</p> <p>Ans; The type of soil which is found in the river deltas of the Eastern Coast are Alluvial Soil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alluvial soil is also found in the eastern coastal plains particularly in the deltas of the Kaveri river, Krishna river, Mahanadi river, and the Godavari river. The alluvial soil is very fertile. • Due to the high fertility of Alluvial soil many crops are cultivated in this soil. • The crops which are grown in alluvial soil are pulse crops, cereals, wheat, paddy, and sugarcane. • The alluvial soil contains adequate proportions of lime, phosphoric acid and potash. • The alluvial soil is coarse in the upper reaches of the river valley. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How has the technical and economic development lead to more consumption of resources?</p> <p>Ans:Technical and economic development have led to more consumption of resources on account of various factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological development provides sophisticated equipment. As a result, production increases ultimately leading to consumption of more resources. • Technological development also leads to economic development. When the economic condition of a country rises, the needs of people also rise. It again results into more consumption of resources. • Economic development provides favorable environment for the development of latest technologies. It helps to make or 	2

	convert various materials found around us into resources. Finally, it results into the consumption of new available resources too.	
24.	What is meant by disguised unemployment? Disguised unemployment occurs when part of the labour force is either left without jobs or operates redundantly, such as the productivity of the workforce is effectively zero. It is unemployment which has no impact on aggregate production.	2
	Section-C Short Answer Based Questions	3 x 5 =15
25.	Why and by whom was the Khilafat Movement launched? (3 reasons) The Khilafat Movement was launched by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. The movement was aimed to unite the Muslim community under the umbrella of a unified national movement. The Khilafat Movement was a protest against the sanctions imposed on the Caliphs and the Ottoman Empire by the Treaty of Sevres after World War I. The Khilafat Movement is also known as the Indian Muslim Movement. At the Calcutta Session of the Congress in September 1920, Gandhiji convinced other leaders to start a Non-Cooperation Movement in support of Khilafat Movement. The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924), was a pan-Islamic, political protest campaign launched by Muslims in British India to influence the British Government and to protect the Ottoman empire during the aftermath of First World War. Or Who Presided over the Lahore Congress session in December 1929? What were the immediate outcomes of this session? (i) In Dec. 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence. (ii) It was declared that 26th Jan. 1930 would be celebrated as the independence day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for independence. (iii) But the celebration attracted very little attention. So Mahatma Gandhi had to find a way to relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life.	3
26.	Write any three effective practices towards conserving forests	3

	<p>and wildlife.</p> <p>(i) National parks, biosphere and wildlife sanctuaries : To protect the biodiversity, the Indian government has established 100 national parks, 515 sanctuaries and 17 biosphere reserves.</p> <p>(ii) The Indian Wildlife Protection Act : The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in 1972, with various provisions for protecting habitats. An all India list of protected species was also published. The thrust of the programme was towards protecting the remaining population of certain endangered species by banning hunting, giving legal protection to their habitats and restricting trade in wildlife.</p> <p>(iii) Projects for protecting specific animals : The central government has also announced several projects for protecting specific animals which were greatly threatened, including the tiger, the one-horned rhinoceros, the Kashmir stag or hangul, the three types of crocodiles – the freshwater crocodile, the saltwater crocodile and the Gharial, the Asiatic lion and others.</p> <p>(iv) Forest Policy : India is one of the few countries which has a forest policy since 1894. It was revised in 1952 and again in 1988. The main plank of the forest policy is protection, conservation and development of forests.</p> <p>(v) Forest Research Institutes : Indian government has created many forest Research Institutes for the research, protection and development of the forests. IFS Dehradun is the oldest research institution of the country.</p>	
27.	<p>What outcomes can one reasonably expect of democracies? The expected outcomes of democracy are as follows: i A government that is chosen and accountable to the people is called democratic government. ii A government that is responsive to the needs of the people. iii Economic growth and development reducing all forms of inequality and end of poverty. iv Accommodating all social diversities. v Ensuring the dignity and freedom of the individuals.</p>	3
28.	<p>Analyse the role of political parties in shaping public opinion. In the following ways, political parties help in shaping public opinion: (1) Political parties help in shaping public opinion as they raise and highlight issues. (2) Parties have lakhs of members and activists spread all over the country. (3) Many of the pressure groups are the extensions of political parties among different sections of society. (4) parties sometimes also launch movements for the resolutions of problems faced by people.</p>	3
29.	<p>"Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit." Support the statement with examples.</p>	3

	<p>Poor households still depend on informal sources of credit because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank loans require proper documentation and collateral which is rarely available with poor households. 2. Informal sources of credit such as moneylenders know the borrowers personally and are often willing to give a loan without a collateral. 3. Banks are not present everywhere in rural India, whereas informal sources are easily available in all villages. 4. Formal sources provide loan only for productive purposes, whereas the informal sources provide credit for productive and non-productive purposes. 5. Other informal sources of credit are friends and relatives, or traders and landlords, who know the borrowers personally and therefore do not demand collateral. 	
	<p>Section-D Long Answer Based Questions</p>	<p>5 x 4=20</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>What steps have been taken by NTPC towards environment protection?</p> <p>NTPC is a major power generation company in India. It has EMS (Environmental Management System) 14001 ISO certification. In areas where it is constructing power plants, the company takes a cautious approach to protect the natural environment and resources such as water, oil, coal, and fuels.</p> <p>The following techniques are used to do this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Optimal equipment usage is possible by using the latest technology and by upgrading the existing ones. - Waste production has been reduced by maximizing the use of ash. - Special purpose vehicles have been used to provide green belts for ecological balance and afforestation. - Initiatives such as ash pond management, ash water recycling, and liquid waste management have helped to minimize pollution. - Ecological monitoring, ratings, and online databases are available at all power plants. <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Mention three main problems faced by the textile Industry. What is the contribution of the textile industry to Indian economy?</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p>The following are the three major problems faced by the cotton textile industries in India:</p> <p>(a) Erratic power supply, output of labour is low. (b) Machinery needs to be upgraded in the weaving and processing sectors in particular. (c) Stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry. Despite the above mentioned problems, the textile industry occupies a unique position in the Indian economy.</p> <p>These are the following: (a) It contributes significantly to the industrial production as 14 per cent of the total production of industries, comes from textiles. (b) It provides direct employment to about 35 million people. (c) It contributes considerable foreign exchange to the GDP. (d) It is the only industry in the country, which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain i.e., from raw material to the highest value added products. (e) The industry by creating demands supports many other industries, such as, chemicals and dyes, mill stores, packaging materials and engineering works.</p>	
31.	<p>How do banks play an important role in the economy of India? Explain.</p> <p>Banks play an important role in developing the economy of India by taking the following steps:</p> <p>(a) Banks keep money of the people in safe custody to be used by the depositors in future. (b) They provide excellent saving and investment options to the depositors and thus help the nation. (c) Banks also increase the savings of the depositors by paying interest on the money deposited. (d) Banks mediate between people who have surplus and those who need money. This is done through granting loans. People avail themselves of these loan facilities to increase production and income. (e) Banks being the formal source of credit, give loans at a very low rate of interest at flexible terms and conditions. (f) Special provisions are made through banks for the upliftment of agriculture and industry like waiving of loans of the farmers. (any five)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Describe the importance of regional parties in strengthening democracy. In a democratic set-up, political parties are required because</p>	5

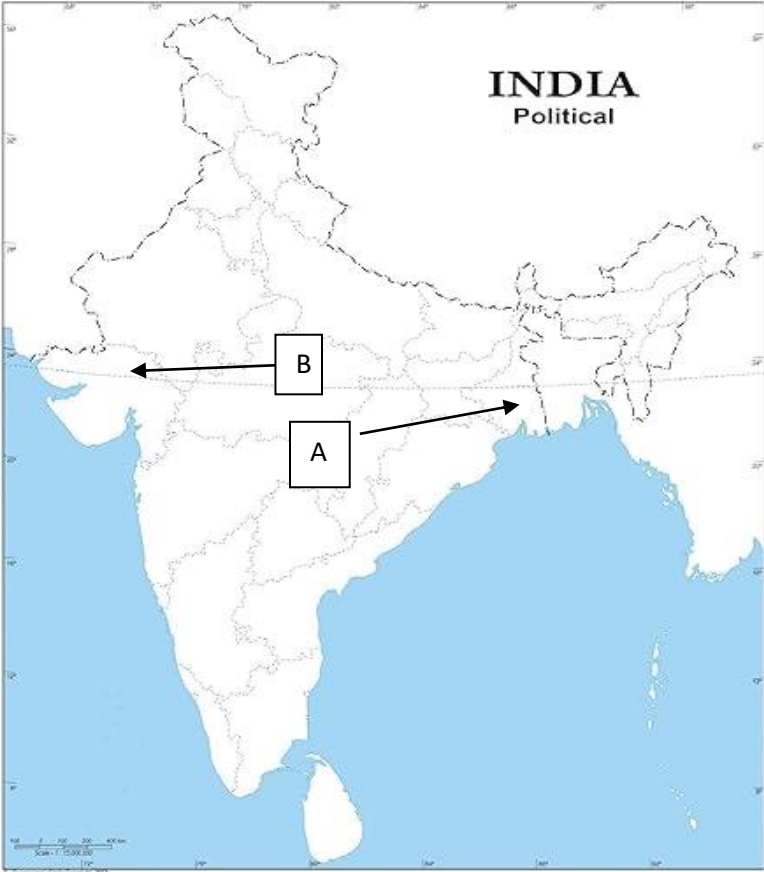
	<p>without political parties:</p> <p>(a) Every candidate in the elections will be independent. No promises could be made and utility of the government formed will remain uncertain.</p> <p>(b) No one will be responsible for running the country. Elected representatives will only be accountable to their constituency.</p> <p>(c) There will be no agency to gather and present different views to the government on various issues.</p> <p>(d) No one will be responsible for bringing various representatives together so as to form a responsible government.</p> <p>(e) There will be no mechanism to support the government, make policies or to justify or oppose them</p>	
32.	<p>How did cultural processes help in creating a sense of collective belongingness in India? Explain.</p> <p>Ans The sense of collective belongingness among the Indians came from a united struggle of the people against the colonisers under whom they suffered oppression, suppression and cruelty. A variety of other cultural processes that helped in building the sense of collective belongings are as follows. (a) Personification of Bharat Mata: The image of country India was transformed as Bharat Mata first by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. Later, other artists like Abanindranath Tagore too painted the image of Bharat Mata portraying her as a calm, composed, divine and spiritual figure. People began to pledge their devotion to her as a proof of nationalism. (b) National Song Vande Mataram': Bankim Chandra wrote Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland in his novel Anandamath. This song became so popular that it began to be sung widely in the nationalist movements. (c) Folklore: Nationalist leaders made every possible effort to collect folk songs and legends. Rabindranath Tagore himself began to revive folk songs, dances, folk tales, cultures, etc. Natesa Sastri published a four volume collection of Tamil folktales The Folklore of Southern India. (d) Use of Icons and Symbols: During the Swadeshi movement, a tricolour was designed depicting signs and symbols used by both Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji designed a Swaraj flag. Carrying and holding the flag during marches became a symbol of opposition. (e) Rediscovery of India's Past: British colonisers portrayed Indians as backward and primitive. Nationalists thought it necessary to discover India's glorious past. They wrote about the achievements made by the Indians in the field of art, science, mathematics, etc. and urged Indians also to take pride in India's great glory.</p>	5

	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>What are the various challenging faced by Political parties? The various challenges faced by political parties are: Lack of Internal democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every member of the party does not have a chance to take part in the decision-making process. • Every member is not consulted before taking a decision. • There is no proper organisation or registration of members. • Power remains in the hands of a few top leaders, who do not consult ordinary members. • Ordinary members have no information about the internal working of the party. <p>Dynastic Succession: With power in the hands of a few top leaders, all party positions go to their family members. These members may not be qualified or have the ability to hold their positions.</p> <p>Money and Muscle Power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money is needed to organise demonstrations, public meetings, and speeches to publicise the image of the party. Parties choose those candidates who can raise money for the party and win elections with their money. • Sometimes parties also support criminals candidates because they can win elections. <p>The meaningful choice to others: Most of the political parties have the same fundamental and ideological issues. Voters do not have a meaningful choice. Even leaders keep changing parties, thus confusing the voter.</p>	
33.	<p>Discuss the functioning of Self Help groups. Functions of Self Help Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They try to build the functional capacity of poor and marginalised sections of society in the domain of employment and income-generating activities. • They offer collateral-free loans to sections of people that generally find it hard to get loans from banks. • They also resolve conflicts via mutual discussions and collective leadership. • They are an important source of microfinance services to the poor. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They act as a go-through for formal banking services to reach the poor, especially in rural areas. • They also encourage the habit of saving among the poor. <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Why should we use renewable energy resources? Explain with arguments.</p> <p>There is a pressing need to use renewable energy resources like solar energy, wind, tide, biomass and energy from waste material. We should use renewable energy resources because of the following reasons: (i) Exhaustibility of non-renewable resources (ii) Long years of geological formation of nonrenewable resources (iii) Cause less pollution (iv) Available in abundance (v) Environmental friendly (vi) Strong dependence on fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas, is a threat to the environment. (vii) Rising prices of oil and gas and their potential shortages. (viii) Uncertainties about the security of energy supply in future.</p>	
	Section – E Case based Questions	4 x 3=12
34.	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:</p> <p>New forms of popular literature appeared in print, targeting new audiences. Booksellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars, along with ballads and folktales. But other forms of reading matter, largely for entertainment, began to reach ordinary readers as well. In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.</p> <p>(a) What is an Almanac? 1 (b) What is a chapbook? 2 (c) Give any two examples of new forms of popular literature. 1</p> <p>(a) Almanac: It was an annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun and moon, timing of full tides and eclipses, and much else that was of importance in everyday life of people. (b) Chapbook is a pocket sized book that are sold by travelling pedlars called chapmen.</p>	4

	(c) Almanacs, ballads, folktales, chapbooks, Biliotheque Bleue, etc	
35.	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is described as soil erosion. The processes of soil formation and erosion, go on simultaneously and generally there is a balance between the two. Sometimes, this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, Over-grazing, construction and mining etc., while natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies. The land becomes unfit for cultivation and is known as bad land. In the Chambal basin such lands are called ravines. Sometimes water flows as a sheet over large areas down a slope. In such cases the top soil is washed away. This is known as sheet erosion. Wind blows loose soil off flat on sloping land known as Wind erosion. Soil erosion is also caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in a wrong way ie., up and down the slope for channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion.</p> <p>(a) What are ravines? 1 (b) What are the causes of soil erosion? 1 (c) What steps can be taken to stop soil erosion? 2</p> <p>(a) Ravines: Bad lands which are unfit for cultivation in the Chambal basin are called ravines. (b) Soil erosion is caused due to defective methods of farming. Ploughing in the wrong way i.e. up and down the slope for channels for the quick flow of water leading to soil erosion. • Soil erosion is also caused due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction and mining, etc. (c) Following steps are taken to stop soil erosion: (i) Contour Ploughing: Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. (ii) Terrace Cultivation: Steps can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. Terrace cultivation restricts erosion. (iii) Strip Cropping: Large fields can be divided into strips. Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops. This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping (iv) Shelter Belts: Planting of lines of trees to create shelter also stops erosion. Rows of such trees are called</p>	4

	shelter belts. These shelter belts have contributed significantly to the stabilisation of sand dunes and in stabilising the desert in Western India.	
36.	<p>Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. This system is not followed in all countries. There are many countries where there are no provincial or state governments. But in those countries like ours, where there are different levels of government, the constitution clearly lays down the powers of different levels of government. This is what they did in Belgium, but was refused in Sri Lanka. This is called federal division of power. The same principle can be extended to levels of government lower than the state government, such as the municipality and panchayat. Let us call division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government Vertical division of power.</p> <p>a) Which type of government exist at the lower level? 1 (b) The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. What is it called in India? 1 (c) What is vertical division of Power? 2</p> <p>(a) Municipality and Panchayat exist at the lower level. (b) The governments at the provincial or regional level are called by different names in different countries. In India, we call them State Governments. This system is not followed in all countries. (c) Vertical Division of Power: When Power is shared among different levels of government, a general government for the entire country and government at the provincial or regional level, it is called vertical division of power.</p>	4
	Section – F Map Skill Based Question	2+3= 5
37.a	<p>Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of India. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.</p> <p>A. Indian National Congress session held in September 1920.</p>	2

	<p>Ans: Calcutta B. The Place where cotton mill workers organized satyagraha. Ans: Ahmedabad</p>	
<p>37.b</p>	<p>On the given political outline map of India locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Kochi- Sea Port ii) Mumbai – International Airport iii) Digboi- Oil Field 	<p>3</p>
	<p>Name..... Date.....</p> <p>Std..... Div..... Roll No.....</p>  <p>The map shows the political boundaries of India. Label 'A' is placed over Mumbai on the west coast, and label 'B' is placed over Kochi on the southwest coast. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 400 km) and a north-south axis.</p> <p><small>The reproduction of the contents of this book is strictly prohibited without the permission of the publisher. The geographical names of India appearing in this book are taken from the Survey of India. The geographical names of other countries are taken from the Survey of India. The geographical names of other countries are taken from the Survey of India. The geographical names of other countries are taken from the Survey of India. The geographical names of other countries are taken from the Survey of India.</small></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Class Teacher's Signature</p>	

