

**Sindhi High School, Bengaluru**  
**Half Yearly Examination- 2024-25**  
**Subject-Social Science (087)**

**Key answers**

**Class- 09**

**Marks: 80**

**Date- 25.9.2024**

**No. of sides:**

No.	Section - A	1x20=20
1.	<b>The Jacobins of France were known as Sansculottes because</b> a. They wore red caps <b>b. They stopped wearing knee breeches</b> c. They wore stripped pants d. They wore red waist bands	1
2.	<b>Which one of the following was one of the three demands that Vladimir Lenin proposed in his April Theses?</b> a. To rename the Bolshevik party as the communist party. <b>b. To nationalise the Banks.</b> c. To have common system of election. d. To support provisional government.	1
3.	<b>The name of St. Petersburg changes to Petrograd after 1914 because:</b> a. Russian disliked the earlier name. <b>b. Anti-German sentiments during war made the Russians change the name.</b> c. Russian monk Rasputin advised the Tsar to change the name. d. To develop St. Petersburg as an industrial estate.	1
4.	<b>Which of the following is wrongly matched ?</b> a) Social Democratic Party – Germany b) Labour Party – Britain c) Socialist Party – Italy Options: a) Both A and B are wrongly matched b) Both B and C are wrongly matched <b>c) Only C is wrongly matched</b> d) Only B is wrongly matched	1

5.	<p>The three states which are situated along the Himalayas are</p> <p><b>a) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh</b></p> <p>b) Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana</p> <p>c) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Kerala</p> <p>d) Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana .</p>	1
6.	<p>Which is the largest saltwater lake in India?</p> <p><b>a) Chilka lake</b></p> <p>b) Wular lake</p> <p>c) Dal lake</p> <p>d) Sambhar lake</p>	1
7.	<p><b>ASSERTIION (A)</b> Deccan trap is the black Soil area, is one of the district features of peninsula plateau.</p> <p><b>REASON (R)</b> It covers parts of Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.</p> <p>a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p><b>b) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A</b></p> <p>c) Assertion (A) Is true and Reason (R) is false</p> <p>d) Assertion (A) is false and Reason (R) is correct.</p>	1
8.	<p><b>Assertion: Pakistan under General Musharraf should not be called a democracy.</b></p> <p><b>Reason : In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people.</b></p> <p>a. <b>Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is correct explanation of A.</b></p> <p>b. Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not a correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c. Assertion is correct, Reason is false</p> <p>d. Assertion is false ,Reason is correct.</p>	1
9.	<b>What does this picture symbolise?</b>	1

	<p>a. Segregation which was being followed in South Africa.  b. Racial discrimination which was being followed in USA.  c. Caste discrimination which was being followed in India.  d. Racial discrimination followed by British in India.</p>	
10.	<p><b>Match the following leaders with their roles in the making of the Constitution:</b></p> <p>A Motilal Nehru            i President of the Constituent Assembly  B B.R. Ambedkar          ii Member of the Constituent Assembly  ii C Rajendra Prasad    iii Chairman of the Drafting Committee  D Sarojini Naidu          iv Prepared a Constitution for India in 1928</p> <p>a. A - iv, B - iii, C- i, D - ii  b. A- iii, B – ii, C- i , D – iv  c. A – iv, B – iii, C – ii, D – i  d. A – iv, B – ii, C – iii, D - i</p>	1
11.	<p><b>The term Socialist and Secular added in preamble through ..... amendment</b></p> <p>a. 46<sup>th</sup>  <b>b. 42<sup>nd</sup></b>  c. 47<sup>th</sup>  d. 51<sup>st</sup></p>	1
12.	<p><b>Which of the following statements about the reasons for conducting elections are false?</b></p> <p>a. Elections enable people to judge the performance of the government.  b. People select the representative of their choice in an election.  <b>c. Elections enable people to evaluate the performance of the judiciary.</b>  d. d People can indicate which policies they prefer.</p>	1
13.	<p><b>Which among the following thing is replaced by the EVM?</b></p> <p>a. Sacred paper  b. Voter's list  <b>c. Ballot paper</b></p>	1

	d. Nomination form	
14.	<p><b>Assertion(A): In our country, election campaigns take place for a five week period.</b></p> <p><b>Reason(R): In this period, the candidates contact their voters and political parties mobilise their support.</b></p> <p>a. Both A and R are correct and R is a correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A and R correct but R is not a correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. Assertion is correct and Reason is false</p> <p><b>d. Assertion is false and Reason is correct</b></p>	1
15.	<p><b>What is the aim of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan?</b></p> <p>a) To provide elementary education to women</p> <p>b) To provide elementary education to the rural poor</p> <p><b>c) To provide elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years</b></p> <p>d) To provide elementary education</p>	1
16.	<p><b>In which sector should India increase maximum employment opportunities?</b></p> <p>a) Agriculture sector</p> <p><b>b) Industrial sector</b></p> <p>c) Non farming activities</p> <p>d) Tertiary sector</p>	1
17.	<p><b>What is poverty line?</b></p> <p>a) The line that separates the rich and the poor</p> <p>b) The line that represents the average income of a country</p> <p><b>c) The minimum level of income required to meet basics needs</b></p> <p>d) The maximum level of income beyond which one is considered wealthy</p>	1
18.	<p><b>ASSERTION(A):</b> The major emphasis in recent years is on proper programmes</p> <p><b>REASON(R):</b> Despite good intentions the benefits of these schemes are not fully reaching to the deserving poor.</p> <p><b>a) Both A and R are correct and R is a correct explanation of A</b></p>	1


	b) Both A and R correct but R is not a correct explanation of A c) Assertion is correct and Reason is false d) Assertion is false and Reason is correct	
19.	Which among the following statement is incorrect ? a) <b>In Bihar, land reforms measures have helped in reducing poverty</b> b) Kerala has focused more on human resource development c) The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state d) Social groups which are most vulnerable to poverty are SC/ST households	1
20.	<b>Assertion (A) :</b> Education is an investment in human capital. <b>Reason (R) :</b> Education helps to develop the skills and knowledge of individuals, which in turn can lead to higher productivity and income levels. a) <b>Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)</b> b) Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not correct explanation of Assertion (A) c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true	1
	<b>Section - B</b>	<b>2x4=8</b>
21.	<b>What was subsistence crisis? Give any one reason for subsistence crisis in France.</b> Subsistence crisis is an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered. Reasons : i. The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789. This led to a rapid increase in the demand for food grains. ii. Production of grains could not keep pace with the demand. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of the majority rose rapidly. iii. Most workers were employed as labourers in workshops whose	2

	<p>owner fixed their wages. But wages did not keep pace with the rise in prices. (ANY ONE REASON)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Who were Mirabeau and Abbey Sieyes?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mirabeau was born in a noble family but was convinced of the need to do away with a society of feudal privilege. He brought out a journal and delivered powerful speeches to the crowds assembled at Versailles.</li> <li>Abbe Sieyès, originally a priest, wrote an influential pamphlet called 'What is the Third Estate'?</li> </ol>	
22.	<p><b>Differentiate between provinces and princely states</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Province states: Provinces were ruled directly by British officials. who were appointed by the viceroy.</li> <li>Princely states: Princely states were ruled by local hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for local autonomy.</li> </ol>	2
23.	<p><b>Why should we accept the Constitution made by Constituent Assembly more than seven decades ago?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Constitution does not reflect the views of its members alone. It expresses a broad consensus of its time.</li> <li>The second reason for accepting the Constitution is that the Constituent Assembly represented the people of India.</li> <li>The manner in which the Constituent Assembly worked gives sanctity to the Constitution.</li> </ol> <p>(ANY TWO POINTS)</p>	2
24.	<p><b>Explain the terms,</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Unemployment</b></li> <li><b>Mid - day Meal scheme.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The term unemployment means, a situation where a section of the people, who are able and willing to work, do not find any gainful work to do.</li> <li>Mid - day Meal scheme: This scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status.</li> </ol>	2

	<b>Section - C</b>	<b>3x5=15</b>
25.	<p><b>Who were Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liberals: Liberals wanted a nation which tolerated all religions. Liberals also opposed the uncontrolled power of dynastic rulers. They wanted to safeguard the rights of individuals against governments. They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government, subject to laws interpreted by a well-trained judiciary that was independent of rulers and officials.</li> <li>Radicals: In contrast, radicals wanted a nation in which government was based on the majority of a country's population. Many supported women's suffragette movements. They opposed the privileges of great landowners and wealthy factory owners. They were not against the existence of private property but disliked concentration of property in the hands of a few.</li> <li>Conservatives: Conservatives were opposed to radicals and liberals. Earlier, in the eighteenth century, conservatives had been generally opposed to the idea of change. By the nineteenth century, they accepted that some change was inevitable but believed that the past had to be respected and change had to be brought about through a slow process.</li> </ol>	3
26.	<p><b>What is meant by drainage? Explain any two benefits of rivers.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drainage means river system on an area.</li> <li>The rivers provide water, the basic natural resource essential for various human activities.</li> <li>River waters are used for irrigation and navigation, hydroelectric power generation is of special significance</li> <li>River are very significant for countries like India where agriculture is the livelihood of the majority of the majority of the population.</li> <li>The banks of the rivers have always attracted settlers from ancient times</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>How are Himalayan rivers different from Peninsular rivers?</b></p> <p><b>Himalayan rivers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They are perennial.</li> <li>They are snow, fed, and rain fed.</li> <li>They flow a longer distance.</li> </ol>	3

	<p>iv. They do a lot of erosional activities in their upper course. E.g. Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra</p> <p><b>Peninsular rivers:</b></p> <p>i. They are non-perennial.</p> <p>ii. They are seasonal and drained.</p> <p>iii. Their course is smaller.</p> <p>iv. They do Less erosional activities their upper course. E.g. Godavari, Krishna ,Kaveri</p>	
27.	<p><b>“Elections in Mexico proved undemocratic”-Explain?</b></p> <p>Since its independence in 1930, Mexico holds elections after every six years to elect its President, until 2000 every election was won by a party called PRI (Institutional Revolutionary Party). The PRI was known to use many dirty tricks to win elections.</p> <p>i. All those who were employed in government offices had to attend its party meetings.</p> <p>ii. Teachers of government schools used to force parents to vote for the PRI.</p> <p>iii. Media largely ignored the activities of opposition political parties except to criticise them.</p> <p>iv. Sometimes the polling booths were shifted from one place to another in the last minute, which made it difficult for people to cast their votes.</p> <p>v. The PRI spent a large sum of money in the campaign for its candidates.</p> <p>(ANY 3 POINTS)</p>	3
28.	<p><b>What are the importance of constitution?</b></p> <p>A constitution does many things:</p> <p>i. It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kind of people to live together;</p> <p>ii. It specifies how the government will be constituted, who will have power to take which decisions;</p> <p>iii. It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are;</p> <p>iv. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.</p> <p>(ANY 3 POINTS)</p>	3



29.	<p><b>Identify and explain the different sectors in the picture.</b></p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The various activities have been classified into three main sectors i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary.</li> <li>Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying.</li> <li>Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector.</li> <li>Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, services, insurance, etc. are included in the tertiary sector.</li> </ol>	3
	<b>Section - D</b>	5x4=20
30.	<p><b>Explain the different reasons for Empty treasury in France.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long years of war had drained the financial resources of France.</li> <li>Added to this was the cost of maintaining an extravagant court at the immense palace of Versailles.</li> <li>Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain.</li> <li>The war added more than a billion livres to a debt that had already risen to more than 2 billion livres.</li> <li>Lenders who gave the state credit, now began to charge 10 per cent interest on loans. So the French government was obliged to spend an increasing percentage of its budget on interest payments alone.</li> <li>To meet its regular expenses, such as the cost of maintaining an army, the court, running government offices or universities,</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>A.How did France become a Constitutional monarchy?</b></p> <p><b>B.What were the importance of Constitution drafted by National Assembly in 1791?</b></p> <p>A. The National Assembly completed the draft of the constitution in 1791. Its main object was to limit the powers of the monarch. These</p>	<p>5 Or 2+3</p>

	<p>powers instead of being concentrated in the hands of one person, were now separated and assigned to different institutions – the legislature, executive and judiciary. This made France a constitutional monarchy.</p> <p>B.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Constitution of 1791 vested the power to make laws in the National Assembly, which was indirectly elected. That is, citizens voted for a group of electors, who in turn chose the Assembly.</li> <li>Not all citizens, however, had the right to vote. Only men above 25 years of age who paid taxes equal to at least 3 days of a labourer's wage were given the status of active citizens, that is, they were entitled to vote.</li> <li>The remaining men and all women were classed as passive citizens. To qualify as an elector and then as a member of the Assembly, a man had to belong to the highest bracket of taxpayers.</li> <li>The Constitution began with a Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen.</li> <li>Rights such as the right to life, freedom of speech, freedom of opinion, equality before law, were established as 'natural and inalienable' rights, that is, they belonged to each human being by birth and could not be taken away.</li> <li>It was the duty of the state to protect each citizen's natural rights.</li> </ol>	
31.	<p><b>How are northern plains formed ? classify the northern plains on the basis of the variation in the relief features ?</b></p> <p>The northern plains are plains has been formed by the interplay of the three major river systems namely - the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra along with their tributaries. This plain is formed of alluvial soil. The deposition of alluvial in a vast basin lying at the foothills of Himalaya over millions of years, formed this fertile plain. On the basis of the variation in relief of the northern plains can be divided into four regions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Bhabar</b> : The rivers,after descending down from the mountains, deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of 8 to 16 km lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks. This is known as bhabar . The Streams disappear in this belt.</li> <li><b>Terai</b> : below the Bhabar belt, the streams and rivers re-emerge and create a wet swampy and marshy region called terai. Earlier it was a thickly forested area rich in wildlife. But</li> </ol>	5

	<p>now the area is cleared for cultivation.</p> <p>iii. <b>Bhangar</b> : It is the largest part of the northern plains made-up of older alluvium. This region lies above the floodplains of the rivers and present a terrace like feature. The soil is not fertile here, it contains calcareous deposits called kankar.</p> <p>iv. <b>Khadar</b> : The newer, younger deposits of the floodplain found in the lower river valley and at the mouth of the river. These are very fertile and get renewed every year by annual floods. They are suitable for intensive cultivation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Mention the features of the Peninsular plateau of India ?</b></p> <p>i. The Peninsular plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, Igneous and metamorphic rocks. It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondwana land and thus, making it a part of the oldest landmass.</p> <p>ii. The plateau has broad and shallow valleys and rounded hills. This plateau consists of two broad divisions namely, the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.</p> <p>iii. The part of the Peninsula plateau lying to the north of the Narmada river, covering a major area of the Malwa plateau, is known as the central Highlands.</p> <p>iv. The Vindhyan range is bounded by the Satpura range on the south and the Aravalis on the northwest. The further westward extension gradually merges with the sandy and rocky desert of Rajasthan. The flow of the rivers draining this region, namely the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken is from South West to northeast, thus indicating the slope.</p> <p>v. The central Highlands are wider in the west but narrow in the east. The eastward extensions of this plateau are locally known as the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand.</p>	
32.	<p><b>What is election? Why do we need elections?</b></p> <p>The mechanism by which people can choose their representatives at regular intervals and change them if they wish to do so. This mechanism is called election. Therefore, elections are considered essential in our times for any representative democracy.</p> <p>In an election the voters make many choices:</p> <p>i. They can choose who will make laws for them.</p> <p>ii. They can choose who will form the government and take major decisions.</p> <p>iii. They can choose the party whose policies will guide the</p>	<p>2+3 Or 5</p>

	<p>government and law making.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>What makes an election democratic?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. First, everyone should be able to choose. This means that everyone should have one vote and every vote should have equal value.</li> <li>ii. Second, there should be something to choose from. Parties and candidates should be free to contest elections and should offer some real choice to the voters.</li> <li>iii. Third, the choice should be offered at regular intervals. Elections must be held regularly after every few years.</li> <li>iv. Fourth, the candidate preferred by the people should get elected.</li> <li>v. Fifth, elections should be conducted in a free and fair manner where people can choose as they really wish.</li> </ol>	
33.	<p><b>Discuss the major reasons of poverty in India?</b></p> <p>There are a number of causes responsible for the widespread poverty in India. some of them are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Low level of economic development under the British rule in India</li> <li>ii. Decline of India handicraft industry, which lead to unemployment, poverty and misery which were responsible for the. Low rate of income growth.</li> <li>iii. Social factors like caste system, religious faiths and beliefs also kept certain section of people in society in poverty</li> <li>iv. High growth rate of population led to a very low per Capita income in the country</li> <li>v. Huge income inequities due to unequal distribution of land and other sources</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><b>Elucidate the targeted anti-poverty programmes undertaken by the government?</b></p> <p>The government has Launched many Schemes Affecting Poverty directly or indirectly. Some of the most important programs are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act 2005 : It aims to provide 100 days of wage employment to</li> </ol>	5

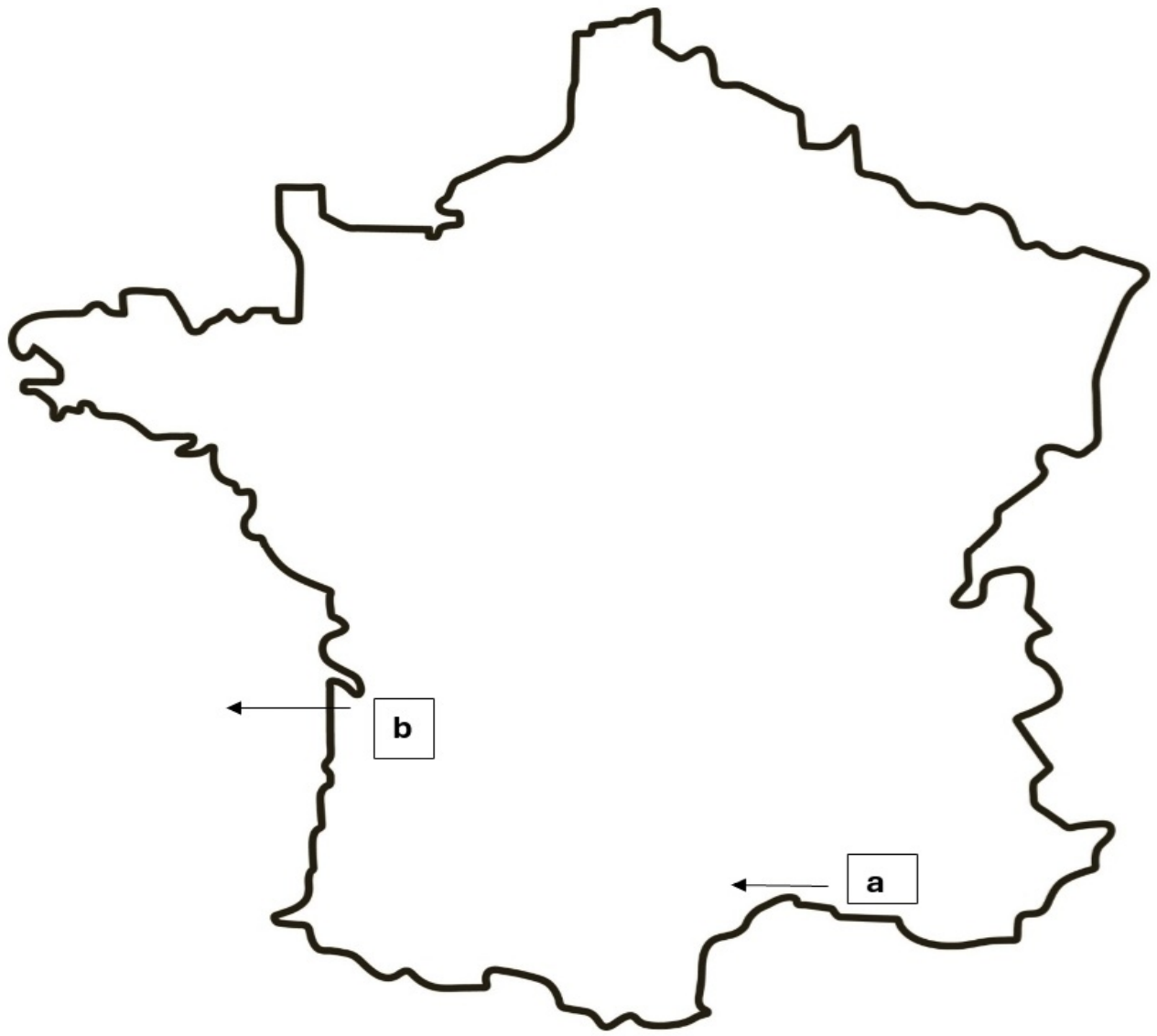
	<p>every household to ensure security of livelihood in rural areas. It also aims at sustainable development to address the causes of drought, soil erosion and deforestation. 1/3 of the proposed jobs have been reserved for women under this scheme.</p> <p>ii. Prime Minister rozgar yojana : It was started in 1993. The aim of the scheme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployment youth in rural areas and towns. the youth are provided assistance in setting up small business and industries.</p> <p>iii. Rural employment generation program : It was launched in 1995. The aim of the program is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.</p> <p>iv. Swarna jayanti gram Swarozgar yojana: It was launched in 1999. the aim is to bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organizing them into self help groups with the help of Bank credit and government subsidy.</p> <p>v. Pradhan mantri gramodaya yojana: It was launched in 2000. Under this, Additional central assistance, is given two states for basic services like Primary Health, primary education, rural drinking water and rural electrification.</p>	
	<b>Section-E</b>	4x3=12
34.	<p><b>Read the extract and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>All political parties were illegal in Russia before 1914. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party was founded in 1898 by socialists who respected Marx's ideas. However, because of government policing, it had to operate as an illegal organisation. It set up a newspaper, mobilised workers and organised strikes. India and the Contemporary World Some Russian socialists felt that the Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists. So peasants, not workers, would be the main force of the revolution, and Russia could become socialist more quickly than other countries. Socialists were active in the countryside through the late nineteenth century. They formed the Socialist Revolutionary Party in 1900. This party struggled for peasants' rights and demanded that land belonging to nobles be transferred to peasants. Social Democrats disagreed with Socialist Revolutionaries about peasants. Lenin felt that peasants were not one united group. Some were poor and others</p>	

	<p>rich, some worked as labourers while others were capitalists who employed workers. Given this ‘differentiation’ within them, they could not all be part of a socialist movement. The party was divided over the strategy of organisation.</p> <p><b>34.1. Why political parties were operated as illegal organisation?</b> Because of government policing, it had to operate as an illegal organisation.</p> <p><b>34.2. Mention the two major political parties established in Russian.</b> Russian Socialist Democratic Workers Party and Socialist Revolutionary Party.</p> <p><b>34.3. Who were Bolsheviks and Mensheviks?</b> The party was divided over the strategy of organisation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vladimir Lenin (who led the Bolshevik group) thought that in a repressive society like Tsarist Russia the party should be disciplined and should control the number and quality of its members.</li> <li>Others (Mensheviks) thought that the party should be open to all (as in Germany).</li> </ol>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>
35.	<p><b>Read the extract and answer the following questions.</b> The growing domestic, municipal, Industrial and agricultural demand for water from rivers naturally affects the quality of water. As a result more and more water is being drained out of the river reducing their volume on the other hand, a heavy load of untreated sewage and industrial effluence are emptied into the river this affects not only the quality of the water but also the self-cleaning capacity of the river. For example, given the adequate stream flow the Ganga water is able to dilute and assimilate pollution loads within 20 kilometers of large cities but the increasing urbanization and industrialization do not allow it to happen and the pollution level of many rivers has been rising.</p> <p><b>35.1 How can rivers be prevented from getting polluted ?</b> River pollution can be prevented by :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treatment of industrial and urban waste before it is dumped into the river.</li> <li>Sensitising the people about pollution of rivers and difficulties in cleaning water.</li> </ol> <p><b>35.2. Name the two rivers that flow towards West and make eastward?</b> River Narmada and river Tapi</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

	<p><b>35.3. Write two features of Sundarban delta?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Sundarban delta gets its name from the Sundari tree, which grows well in marshland.</li> <li>It is the world 's largest and fastest growing delta. It is also the home of Royal Bengal tiger.</li> </ol>	
36.	<p><b>Read the extract and answer the following questions.</b></p> <p>Countries like Japan have invested in human resource. They did not have any natural resource these countries are developed rich. They import the natural resources needed in their country. How did they become rich developed? they have invested on people especially in the field of education and health. these people have made efficient use of other resources, like land and capital. Efficiency and technology evolved by people have made these countries rich developed.</p> <p><b>36.1.What do you understand by 'people as resource'?</b></p> <p>People as a resource is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities</p> <p><b>36.2.Why is literacy rate high among men and less among women of India?</b></p> <p>The literacy rate is high among men and less among women in India because a majority of women have less education and low skill formation. Women are paid low as compared to men. People prefer to invest more on the education of their sons rather than on their daughters.</p> <p><b>36.3.Differentiate between market activities and non market activities?</b></p> <p>Market activities : involve remuneration to anyone who performs that is activity performed for pay or profit. These include production of goods or services including government service</p> <p>Non market : Activities are the production for self consumption. These go to title can be consumption and processing of primary product and own account production of fixed asset.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>

	<b>Section-F</b>	5
<b>37.</b>	<p><b>I. Identify the following on the given map of France</b></p> <p>a) It is a place from which the people who marched into Paris sung a patriotic song, which became national anthem of France – <b>Marseilles</b></p> <p>b) One of the port cities which owed their economic prosperity to the flourishing slave trade – <b>Bordeux</b></p> <p><b>II. Locate and identify the following on the given map of India (any 3)</b></p> <p>c) Anai Mudi</p> <p>d) Sambhar lake</p> <p>e) Capital of Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>f) River Indus</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p>





# INDIA

Political Map of India  
with States and Union Territories



Map not to scale