



# माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय : विषय कोड : परीक्षा का माध्यम :

GEOGRAPHY : 1 : 2 : 0 : ENGLISH



उत्तर पुस्तिका का सरल क्रमांक **B-23 5573433**

अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

2	3	6	3	2	5	5	6	7
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शब्दों में

Two	Three	six	Three	two	five	five	six	seven
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नीचे दिये गये सहायक अनुसूची रोल नम्बर भरें

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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रन पत्र का सेट **D**

परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक **06**

परीक्षा का दिनांक **28/03/2023**

परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केन्द्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

**वर्ष-2022-23**

केन्द्राध्यक्ष  
हायर सेकेंडरी परीक्षा  
केन्द्र क्रमांक-631005

परीक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर : केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

*M. Satnagar*

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

गणित किया जाता है कि होलो क्राफ्ट स्टीकर बलिग्रस्त नहीं पाया गया तथा अन्दर के अंकों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

घोषित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित स्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएँ।

मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा : परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

*K.K. TOPPO*  
71V12416

*विजेता बाबू*  
71V10140

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

केन्द्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केन्द्राध्यक्ष एवं परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रश्नों में कुल प्राप्तांक अंकों में

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$$\boxed{\quad} + \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{\quad}$$

योग पूर्व पृष्ठ                      पृष्ठ 2 के अंक                      कुल अंक



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Question No. - 20

Answer

Attached on the Map

- (i) Indira Gandhi Canal
- (ii) Mumbai
- (iii) Highest Jute producing Region
- (iv) Lowest density area
- (v) H.V.J (Hajira - Vijaypur - Jagdishpur) Gas pipeline

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Question No 19

Answer

- (i) Cotton producing Region of the United States of America
- (ii) Australia sparse populated region
- (iii) Suez Canal
- (iv) Trans Siberian Railways
- (v) Port of Mumbai



प्रश्न क्र.

Question No.- 18

Answer / OR

Sources of energy :- The sources which gives us energy to fulfill our requirements referred as sources of energy

Difference between Conventional and Unconventional sources of energy are as given below:-

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Bases to Divide	Conventional Sources	Unconventional Sources
<u>Meaning</u>	The sources of energy which are <u>exhaustible</u> over a period of time are called conventional sources	The sources of energy which are <u>eco-friendly</u> and <u>renewable</u> are called unconventional sources of energy
<u>Example</u>	<u>Coal</u> , <u>Natural gas</u> , and <u>petroleum</u> or other <u>fossil fuels</u> are recounted in conventional energy	<u>Solar energy</u> , <u>wind energy</u> , <u>Geo thermal energy</u> , <u>Bio energy</u> , <u>Tidal</u> etc. are unconventional energy



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<u>Danger to environment</u>	These sources are more <u>dangerous</u> to environment	These sources are not on <u>less</u> dangerous to environment
<u>Stock</u>	Conventional sources are on line of <u>extinction</u> due to <u>overuse</u> they have limited <u>stock</u>	Unconventional sources are <u>renewable</u> and <u>eco-friendly</u> , they had enough <u>stock</u>
<u>Recyclable</u>	Conventional sources are <u>non-recyclable</u> , once <u>depleted</u> it took million of years to <u>form</u>	Unconventional sources are <u>recyclable</u> , once <u>depleted</u> can be produced again in less <u>time</u>
<u>Exhaustible</u>	They are <u>exhaustible</u>	They are <u>non-exhaustible</u>
<u>Country</u>	<u>Developing</u> countries mostly using <u>conventional</u> sources of energy.	<u>Developed</u> countries using <u>unconventional</u> sources to promote <u>sustainable</u> development

5)

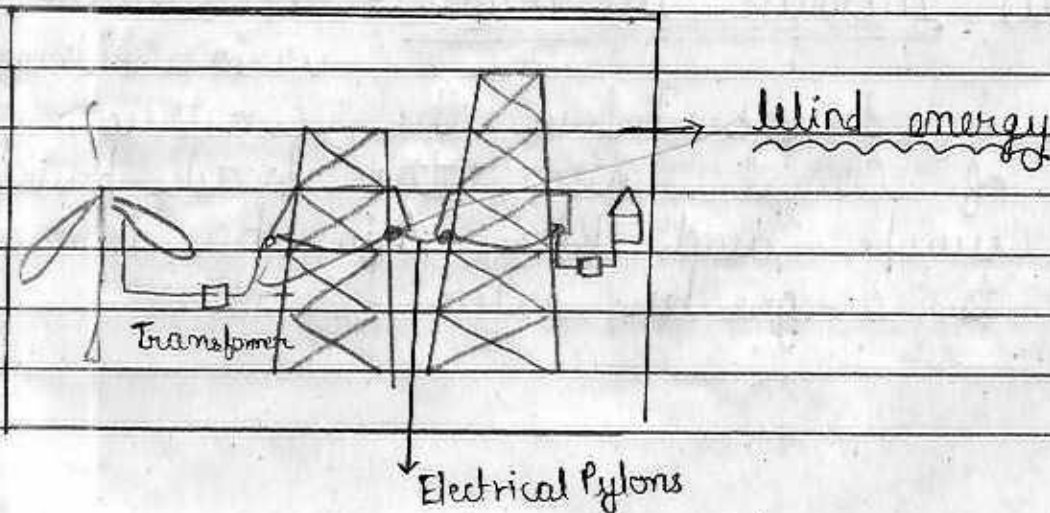
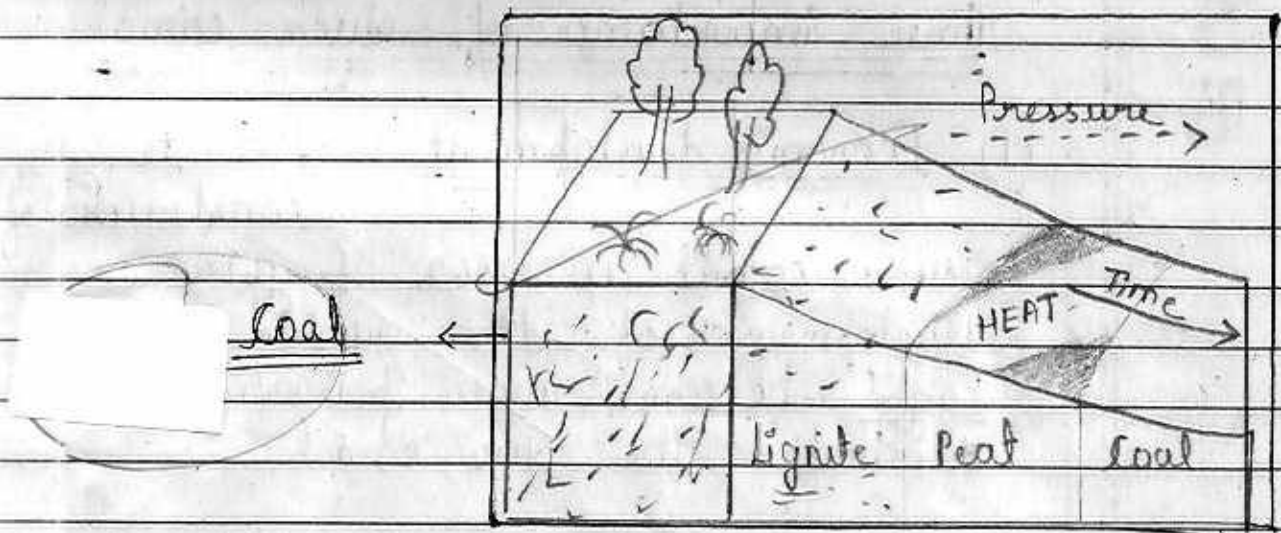
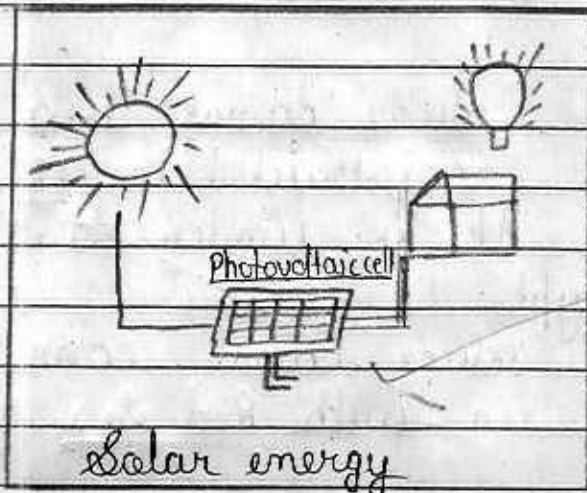
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A glimpse of some unconventional and conventional sources of energy :-



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प्रश्न 7.

Question No. - 17

Answer / OR

Suez Canal :- Suez canal was constructed in 1869. It is under the control of Egypt.

Suez Canal connects Mediterranean sea with Red Sea.

Three importance of Suez canal :-

(i) Economic development :- Due to the construction of Suez canal in 1869, Egypt, economic development of the region increased. Egypt became more powerful and dominated the Suez canal.

(ii) Increase in Trade :- There was various hindrances in trade before the construction of Canal. Now, the trade between Europe and Rest Asia has increased to a greater extent.

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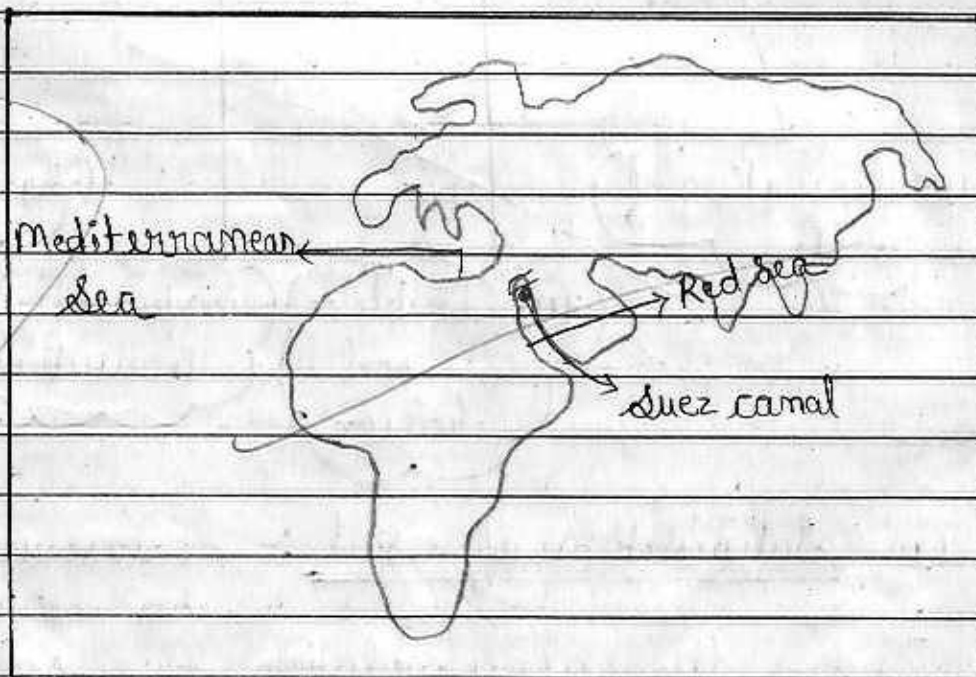
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(ii) Easy reach to commodities :- By the construction of Suez canal, many ports developed. Various items like iron ore, coal and precious commodities get their way to reach the countries easily through ports.

(i) Reduction in time :- Suez canal has reduced the time of Journey. Earlier we have to approach from Atlantic ocean if we want to trade with European countries and vice versa European countries with Asian countries.





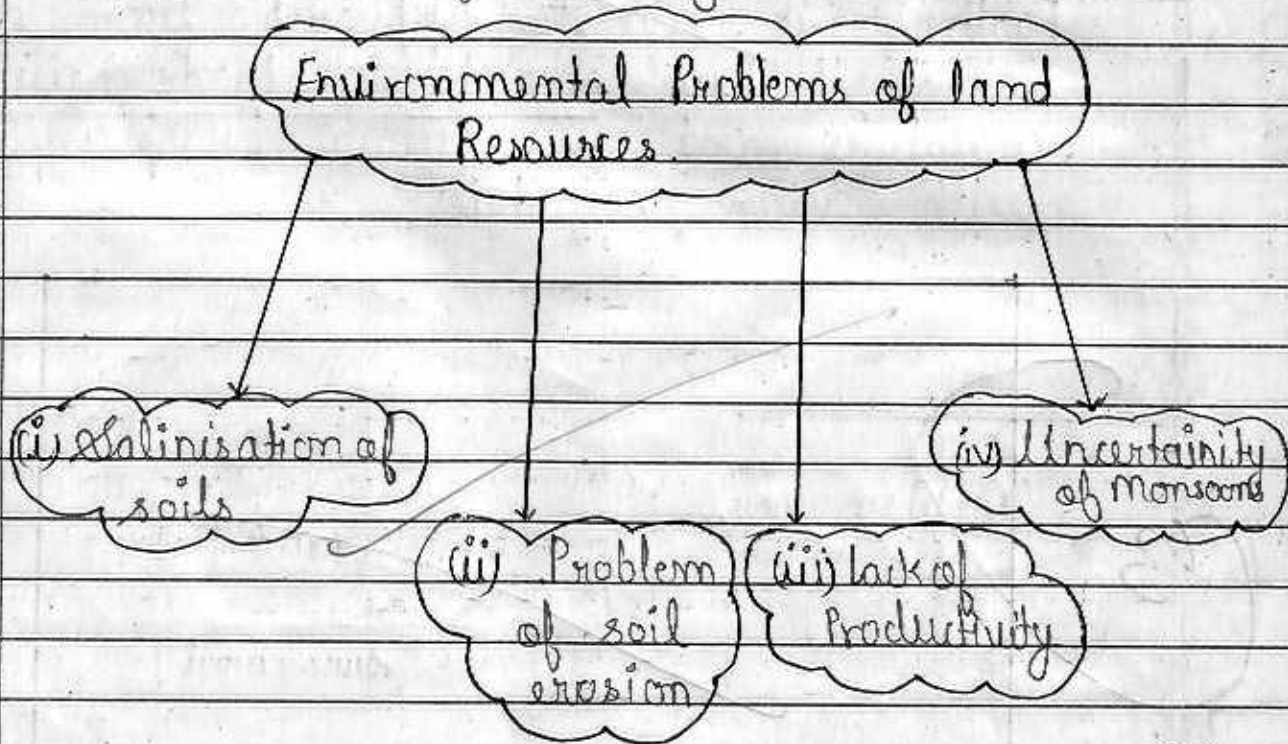
Question No.-16

Answer /OR

Various environmental problems leads bring adverse affect to land resources resulting in the lack of productivity of land.

This adversely affect the economic development of country

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(i) Salinisation of soil :- Excessive irrigation on land leads to the accumulation of salty layer and it increases salinity in the soil crop failure is normal consequence of salinisation





(i) Problem of Soil erosion:- Excessive deforestation leads to the erosion of soil. Trees that hold the layers of soil are damaged by humans. Irrigation also leads soil erosion.

(ii) Lack of Productivity:- The yield of the crops is low in India as compared to developed countries of U.S.A., Japan, Canada. Marginal farmers are not able to use and bought new technology and due to irrigation, land get started losing its fertility and lack of fertility leads to low productivity.

(iii) Uncertainty of Monsoon:- Monsoons are very uncertain in country (India). Rainfall also leads to unequal distribution of water. Example:-

Masynoram (Cherapunji) - Excessive rainfall  
Rajasthan - desert region

Due to this, region with excessive rainfall yield good produce but they are not sustainable and unavailability of water results in barren land. Droughts and floods are twin menace.



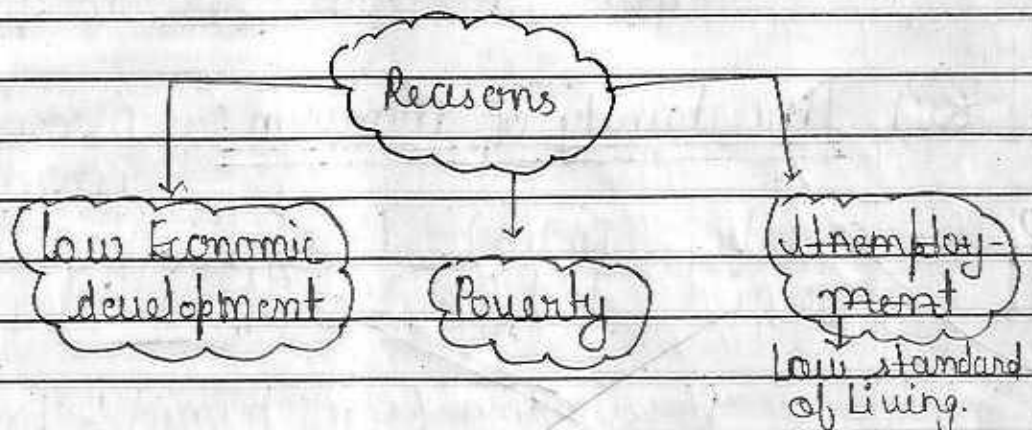
Question No.-15

Answer

Worker Participation:- Worker participation means engagement of Individual in primary activities, trade, construction and manufacturing.

There are some reasons of having a higher participation in some states:-  
rate of

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(i) Low level of Economic Development:- Work participation rates are higher in state with low economic development because more people are required to do subsistence activity.

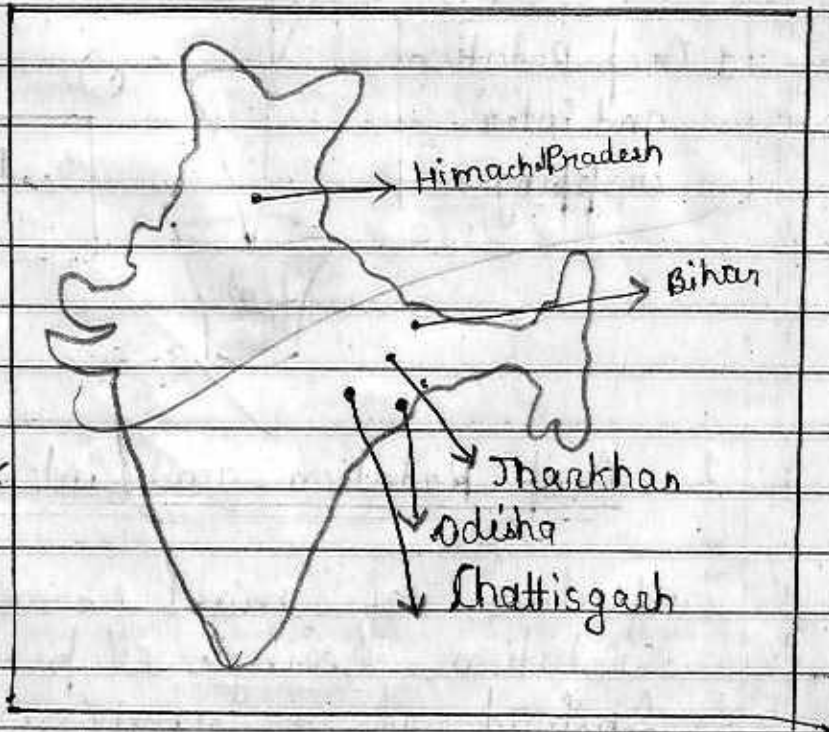
Ex:- Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim



ii) Poverty :- There is excessive poverty in some states like Bihar it forced people to work for their livelihood. Excessive population in the Region leads to widespread poverty inversely to Croa.

iii) Low standard of living :- People are belong to lower strata hence the standard of living is low which forced people to work to increase their social status.

(High worker participation)





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Question No.-14

Answer / OR

Mixed farming :- The rearing and milching of animals along with the multiple cropping is called mixed farming.

Characteristics of mixed farming :-

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1. Crop Rotation and inter-cropping.

2. Existence of subsidiary occupation

3. Need of special skills.



1. Crop Rotation and intercropping :- One of the main features of mixed farming is that crop rotation. Single crop is not grown. Instead of single crop, multiple crops are grown in the field.

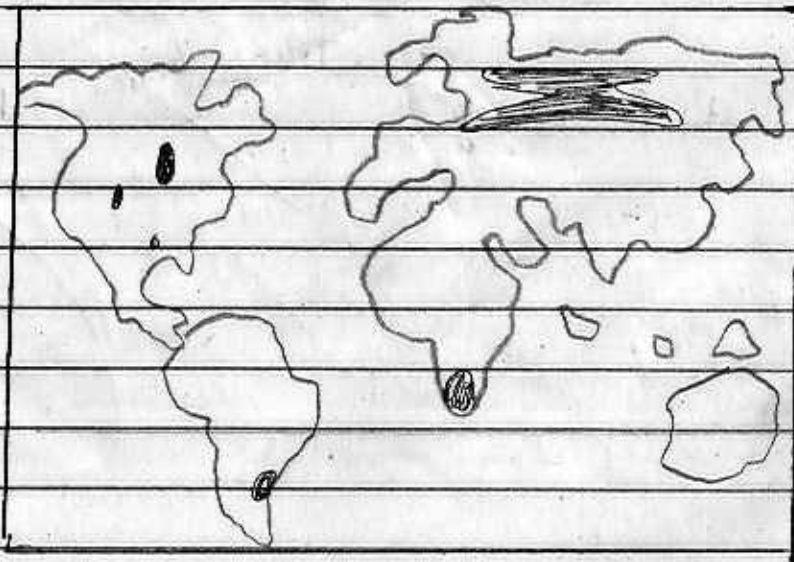


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(2) Existence of Subsidiary Occupation:- Along with growing of different crops in region, there is subsidiary occupation available for the people. People can rear goat, sheep and cattle.

(3) Need of Special Skills:- Mixed cropping required specialisation of skill. Although it is a labour and capital intensive work but special skills are required to grow the crops with livestock rearing.

Regions of Mixed Farming:- North west Europe and North East USA and some parts of Africa

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Question No.-13

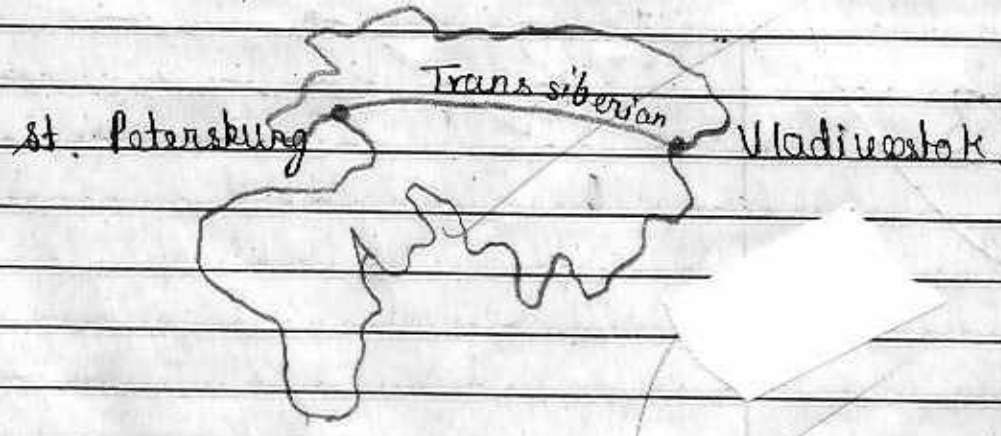
Answer :-

Trans Siberian Railway :- Extends from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok

Characteristics of Trans-Siberian Railway:-

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- (i) Trans-Siberian Railway is called lifeline of Siberia which is 9332 km long.
- (ii) It is situated in Russia and its parts include Moscow & Chita.
- (iii) It led the economic development in Russia.





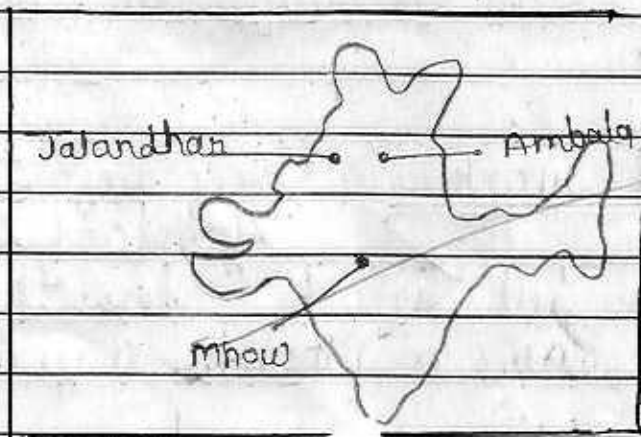
## Question No.-12

Answers.

Garrison Town :- The towns which are developed to cater military needs of the people engaged in air, water and naval defence.

⇒ Their work is to fulfill their needs and extended help when needed. These towns <sup>give</sup> service the military and strategic help to defence sector.

Example :- Mhow, Bakina, Ambala, Jalandhar

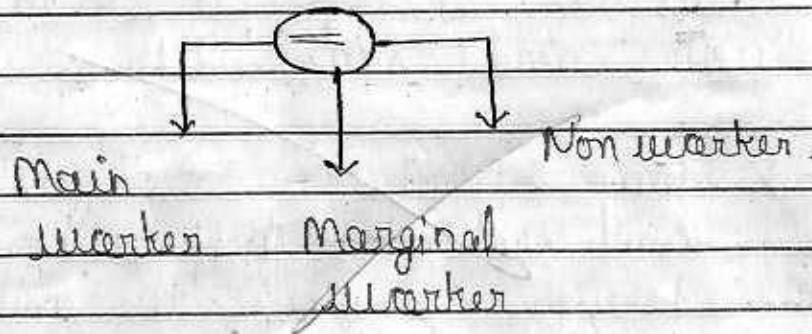




Question 11

Answer /OR

Three categories of worker in India are as follows :-



(1) Main worker  $\Rightarrow$  According to standard census of India, who works at least 183 days (or 6 months) in a year.

(2) Marginal workers  $\Rightarrow$  According to standard census of India, who works less than 183 days (or 6 months) in a year.

main + marginal workers  $\Rightarrow 37.8\%$

(3) Non-workers  $\Rightarrow$  60% of the workers are classified as non-workers.





Question No. - 10  
Answer / OR

Cooperative agriculture :-

- (i) Farmers form co-operative societies in co-operative manner agriculture. They get assistance from cooperative societies.
- (ii) Co-operative societies help farmers to maximize their profit by selling of crops at the most profitable rates.



Example :- Denmark, Netherlands.

Question No. - 9  
Answer / OR

Population Density -  $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

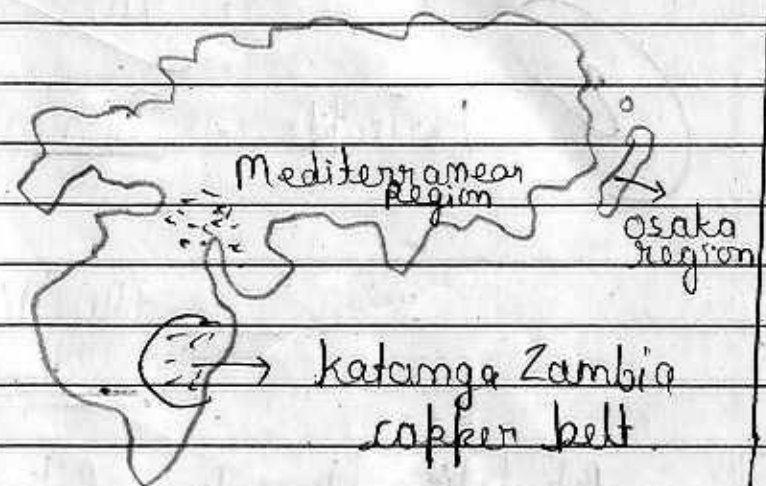
Here are many areas with high population density in the world because of

- > Favourable geographical factors
- > Industrialisation and urbanisation

(i) Favourable geographical factors - such as landforms, climate and fertile loamy soil.

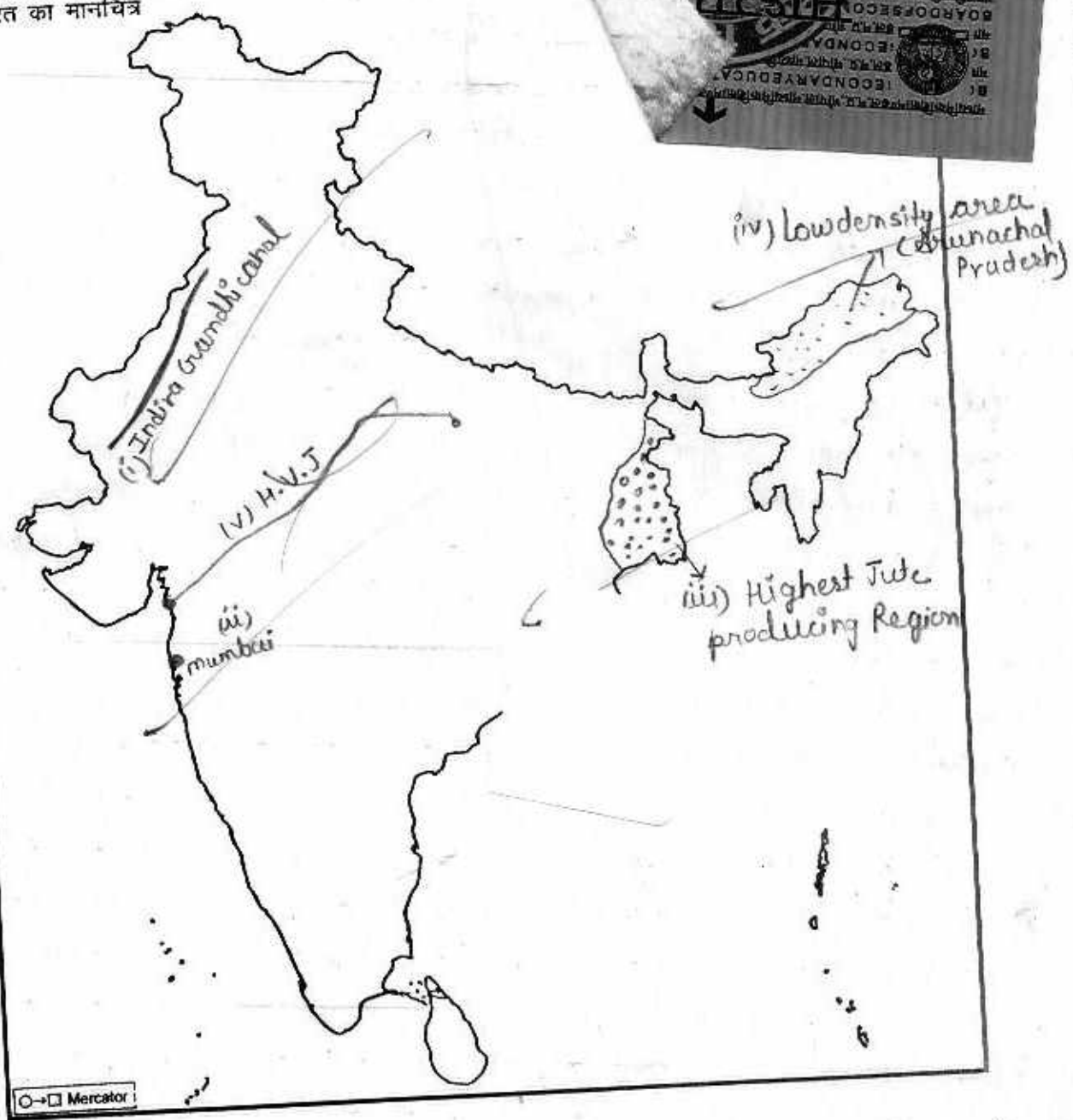
Ex :- Valleys and Mediterranean Regions.

(ii) Industrialisation and urbanisation :- They leads to high density in population such as Kobe - Osaka Industrial region and Katanga - Zambia copper belt.

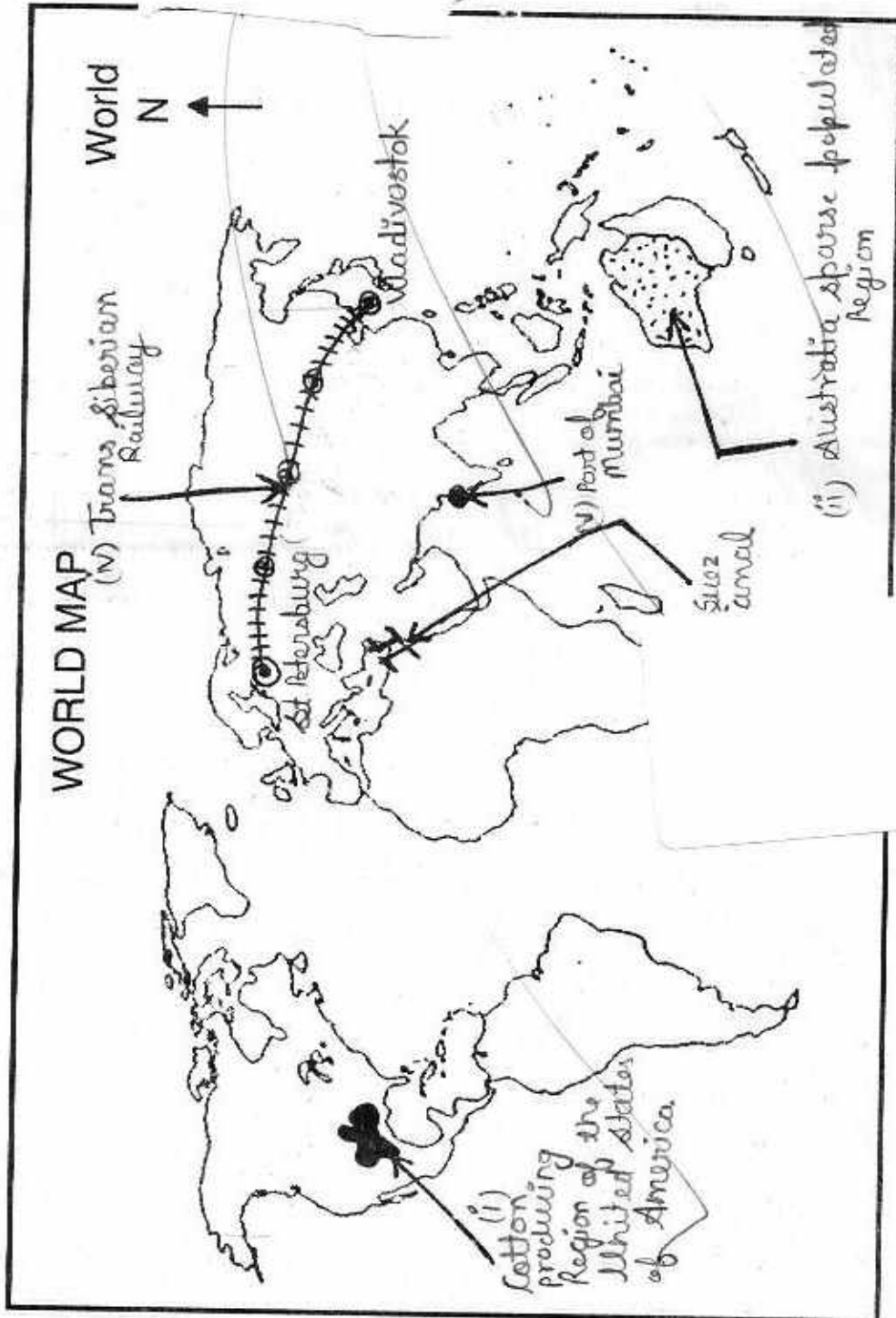


Question  
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MAP OF II  
भारत का मानचित्र



Question No.  
प्रश्न नं. 19





Question No. - 8

Answer / OR

Popu Migration :- Migration means moving of person from one region to another.

Factors of Migration

Political  
Instability  
and  
unemployment.

Social  
Uprisings

Lack of  
clean  
environ-  
ment.

Low  
economic  
development.

Question No. - 7

Answer / OR

Environmental determinism:-

(i) Environmental determinism mean naturalization of humans. Human beings are considered as passive agents as their way, attitude and



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decisions are affected by environment.

(ii) They considered Earth as a mother nature.

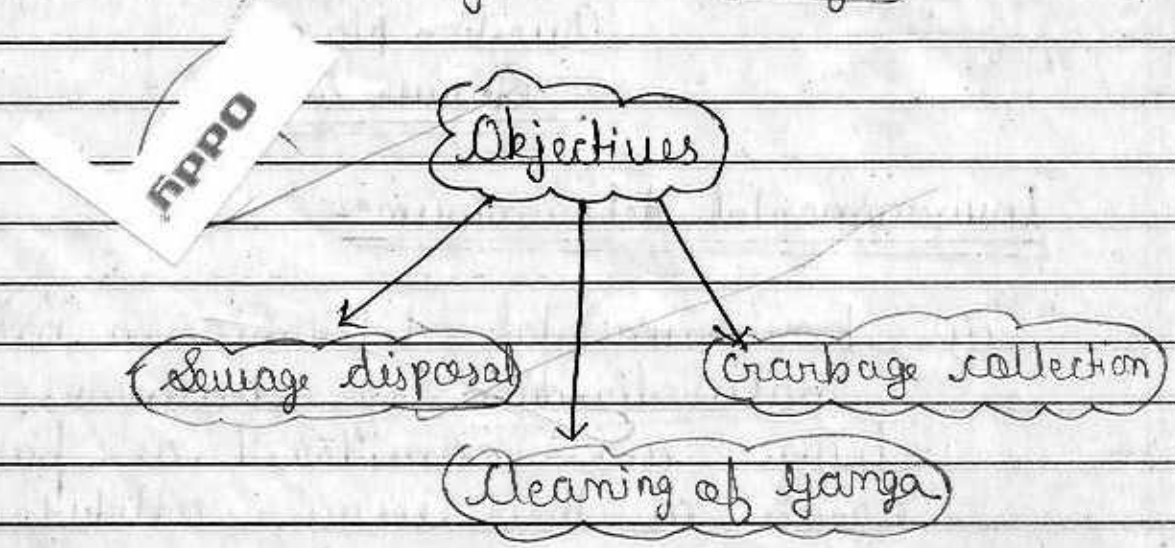
Example:- In earlier time people used to live in hilly areas and uneven lands without any interference.

Question No.-6

Answer

Namami Gange Cleanliness programme:-

Namami Gange Cleanliness programme was launched by Union Government to clean Holy River Ganga.





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i)

Sewage disposal :- main objective of this programme is to treated the sewage properly.

ii) Cleaning of Grams :- To spread awareness about cleaning of Grams is one of the objectives.

iii) Other objectives :- Proper garbage collection and creation of Grams  
Grams such as:-  
Uttarakhand, U.P., Jharkhand,  
West Bengal, Bihar.

Question No. - 5

Answers

- (i) Sugarcane is a food crop False
- (ii) Water is a non-cyclic resource False
- (iii) Mica is also called brown diamond True
- (iv) Mumbai is natural biggest port of India  
: True
- (v) Kolkata port is located on the Krishna



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River ~~False~~

(ii) Drought prone area programme was initiated during sixth five year plan. ~~False~~

Question No.-4

Answers

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(i) Two fibre crops are Cotton and Jute.

(ii) Current Fallow land:- The land which is uncultivated for one or less than 1 year. Fallowing is a practice to regain fertility of soil.

(iii) Migration refers to the moving of people from one region to another permanently or temporarily. <sup>armouement</sup>

(iv) Population density of Asia is 146 persons km<sup>2</sup>

(v) Goa has the highest proportion of urban population in India according





to 2011 census followed by Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

Main Iron and Steel Industry of USA is  
Pittsburg steel steel

Question No - 3

Answer

- (A) Cultural town - Varanasi  
 (B) Coffee - Plantation crop  
 (C) Complete first census of India - 1881  
 (D) Population density of India - 1881 382 person per sq. km.  
 (E) Mining town - Jharia

Question No - 2

Answer

- i) 121 crore  
 ii) Mam  
 iii) Mahbub-ul-Haq  
 iv) Floriculture



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- (v) Denmark
- (vi) Indo-European (Aryan)

Question No. - 1  
Answers

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3  
3  
3

- (a) Asia
- (b) Dr. Mahboob-ul-Haq
- (c) Kalkhoz
- (d) Mixed farming
- (e) Griffith Taylor