



माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

परीक्षा का विषय विषय कोड परीक्षा का माध्यम

Geography 1 2 0 English

स्टीकर तीर के निशान ↓ से हिलाकर ल्याएँ

ल. म. प्र. भोपाल माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, म. प्र., भोपाल
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अंकों में परीक्षार्थी का रोल नम्बर

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परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

केंद्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केंद्राध्यक्ष एवं पर्यवेक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

प्रश्न पत्र का सेट B

क :- परीक्षार्थी का कक्ष क्रमांक 2

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परीक्षा का नाम एवं परीक्षा केंद्र क्रमांक की मुद्रा

हायर सेकण्डरी सर्टि. परीक्षा 2023

केंद्र क्रमांक -761076

पर्यवेक्षक का नाम एवं हस्ताक्षर केंद्राध्यक्ष/सहायक केंद्राध्यक्ष के हस्ताक्षर

R.L. Sallam

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

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

निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएँ।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

Val. No. 9640138
G.H.S.S. Mogaram

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे ↓

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्रविष्टि करे। (अंकों में)
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Que. 1.

Ans (a) - ~~(ii) Kalkhoz~~

(b) - ~~(ii) Mixed farming~~

(c) - ~~(iv) Griffith Taylor~~

(d) - ~~(i) Africa~~

(e) - ~~(ii) Dr. Mahboob-ul-haq~~

Que. 2

Ans (i) ~~(a) Denmark~~

(ii) ~~(b) Indo-European (Aryam)~~

(iii) ~~(c) 727~~

(iv) ~~(d) man~~

(v) ~~(e) Dr. Mahboob ul-haq~~

(vi) ~~(f) Agriculture.~~



प्रश्न क्र.

Que. 3

Ans (A) Mining town - (ii) Thoria

(B) Cultural town - (iii) Varanasi

(C) Coffee - (v) Plantation
Crisp

(D) Complete first - (iv) 1881
census of India

(E) Population density - (i) 382 person
of India per sq. km

Que. 4

Ans (i) The land that is left fallow (unseason) for less than one year to regain its lost fertility is called current fallow land.

(ii) Moving from one place to another for job, education, health various physical reasons is called migration.

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(iii) Population density of Asia is 146 person per sq km.

(iv) Goa has the highest proportion of urban population (62.2%). Tamil Nadu (48.8%) respectively, according to 2011 census.

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(v) Pittsburg (rust bowl of USA), Industries near Appalachian region, Chicago are the main Iron and steel industry of U.S.A.

(i) Two main fibre crop are Jute, Silk, Cotton etc.

Que. 5

Ans

(i) False

(ii) False

(iii) True

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(i) ~~False~~

(ii) False

(iii) ~~True~~

Que. 6

Ans - Garrison towns are those towns made for army and defence purpose.

Ambala, Mhow, Jalandhar are some garrison towns.

(i) These are the towns where army troops are posted.

(ii) These towns are for research training and strategic purpose of defence.

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Que. 7

Any - Two characteristics of trans siberian railways

(i) It is one of the world longest railway network connecting St. Petersburg to Vladivostok.

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(ii) It links the Asian markets of Ukraine, Ulan bator (Mongolia), China, Korea to European markets. It carries agro based and mineral products. Hence, called 'lifeline of Russia'.

Que. 8

Any Two objectives of namami Gange programme are as follows:

(i) Cleanliness cleanliness

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of river Ganga, treatment of domestic sewage, separate treatment plant that pollute Ganga.

(ii) Afforestation along river belt, and its banks, stop industrial chemicals that merge into Ganga water.

Que. 9

Ans - The concept of possibilism says there is no necessities anywhere but possibilities everywhere, and man is refer to as the master of these possibilities. Man through his strength and power transform the environment.

- (i) large urban sprawls
- (ii) Health resorts, on highland
- (iii) large ships on oceans

These are some examples of



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possibilism.

Que. 10

Ans - There are three components of population change.

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(a) Birth Rate - Number of live births in a year per thousand of population.

(b) Death Rate - Number of death in a particular a year per thousand of population.

(c) Migration - Push and pull factors make people move from one place to another causes migration.



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Que. 11

Ans - The people who move out from a place where he/she is living earlier on moving from a place of origin are called emigrants ^{person}.

Que. 12

Ans - The agriculture which is practised traditionally on a small land and its output is consumed by family members. It is done for sustenance only where family members work on field is called subsistence farming. Here producers are consumers.

It is known by different names such as jhumming, slash and burn, milpa, ladang etc.

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Que. 13 (OR)

Ans - The three categories of workers in India are:

(i) Main worker - The worker who works more than 183 days in a year is called main worker.

(ii) Marginal worker - work less than 183 days or six months is called marginal worker.

(iii) Non-worker - Elderly people, children who don't work come under this category.

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Que. 14

Ans - Some states in India have high rates of work participation than another states is due to the following reasons.

(i) Low socio-economic development made people underemployed and made them to engage in agriculture.

In agriculture large number of workers are needed for various activities, increases work participation rate.

(ii) In these states people more engaged in primary activities than secondary and tertiary activities.

Requirement of worker in primary section is comparatively high than secondary and tertiary.

Hence, this can be the reason behind high rate of work participation.



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(iii) The education facilities are not seriously given in some states made people less skilled and unskilled workers increases the work participation in some states of India.

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Therefore, we can say that the physical environment and potential of population affects the work participation in some states of India.



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Que. 15 (OR)

Any - Environmental problems affects the land resources in India. These are described below:

(i) Erratic monsoon - The monsoon that came from south-west region of country is so unpredictable in nature. In some areas it causes high rain and flood like situation while in other areas drought like situation occurs. Hence, it affects the land resources in India.

(ii) Unfertility / Low productivity

- Land resources in India facing the problem of low productivity due to over utilisation of land. Lack of nitrogen, phosphorus content in soil is the main reason behind this problem.



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(iii) Availability of water -

Availability of water and irrigation facilities affect the land resources in India. It made the soil fertile help in increasing production.

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(iv) Soil Erosion - Due to deforestation on large scale land resources in the country facing problem of losing top soil important for plant growth.



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Que. 16

Any - Three importance of Suez canal are as follows:

(i) Suez canal was constructed in 1869 by Egypt. It connects red sea to Mediterranean sea. It is 160 km long and 21 m deep.

(ii) It helps to reduce the length of London-colombo route. Before Suez canal the ships came through cape of good hope route which is too long, covering all african continent. But Suez canal reduces the distance between them.

(iii) The flow of water in this canal also good. It is located densely populated region, fuelling facilities in ships are available due to oil fields in

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Arabian peninsula.

(iv) It help to connect western europe to south asia, east africa and south east Asian region. It also help the London and other west european countries to connect to Australia.

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Thus, Suez canal possess, significant and strategic importance because of its location.

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Que. 17

Ans - Market gardening is practised near urban area due to the following reasons.

- (i) Good transportation facilities near urban area help to link urban areas to gardens.
- (ii) High income consumer group are located in urban areas who are ready to pay high for the gardening products.
- (iii) Demand and consumption level is comparatively higher in urban areas. The demand for fruit, flower and vegetable is high. That's why it practised near urban areas.

Quick access to market because of perishable products can



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also be the reason for market gardening near urban areas.

Que. 18 (OR)

Any - Difference between Conventional and unconventional sources of energy are as follows.

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Conventional source of energy	Unconventional source of energy
(i) Conventional source of energy can be <u>exhaustible</u> .	(i) Unconventional source of energy are <u>un-exhaustible</u> in nature.
(ii) It is a traditional way to acquire and use of energy.	(ii) It is new and <u>alternative</u> way of source of energy.



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(iii) It is expensive made of energy require high capital in extraction of the conventional sources of energy.

(iii) It is cheaper made of energy. Require low cost to operate and generation.

(iv) It is present on earth surface in limited amount

(iv) It is present on earth surface in plenty of amount

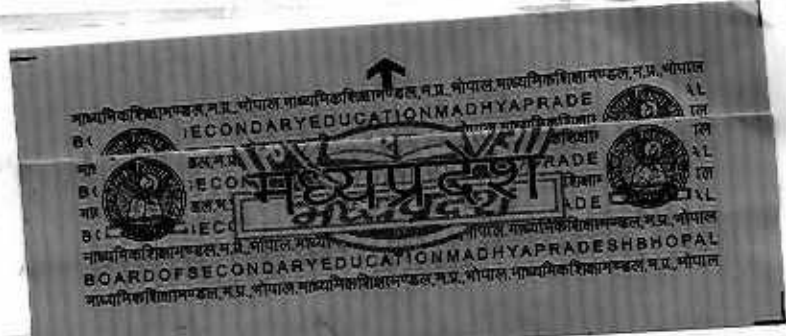
(v) It includes coal, petroleum and natural gas.

(v) It includes solar energy, Bio energy, wind energy and tidal energy etc.

(vi) This source of energy is unevenly distributed over earth surface. Some region have source while other lacks of it.

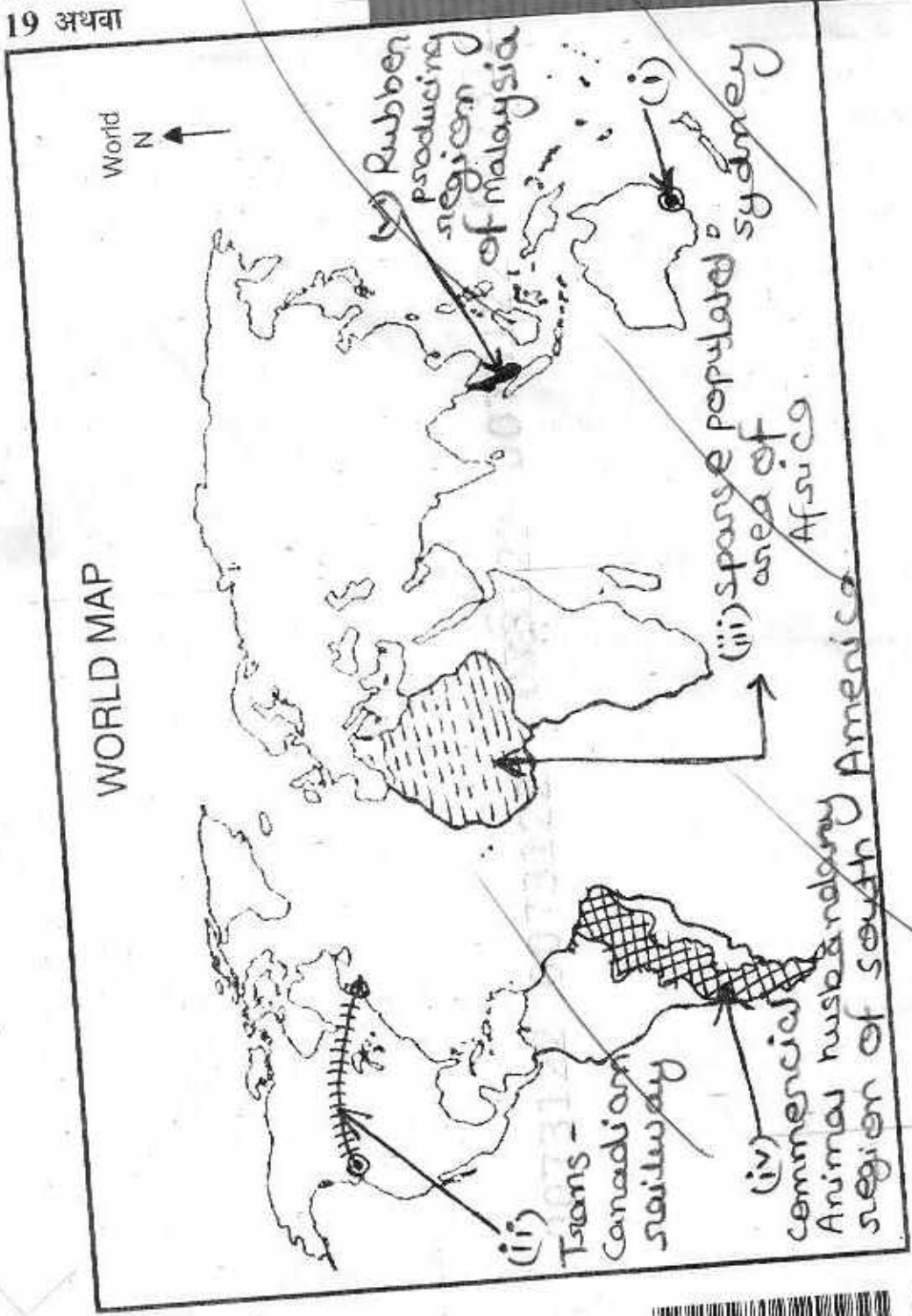
(vi) This type of energy is more equitably distributed over earth surface. Every region has access of it.

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WORLD MAP

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Question No. 20
प्रश्न नं. 20

