



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तांकों की प्रविष्टि करे।

प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	अंक (अंकों में)	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।

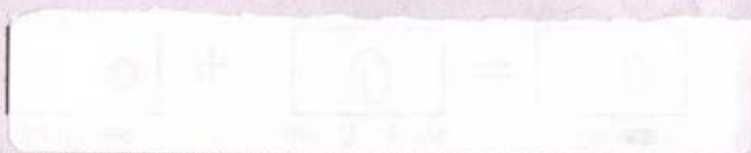
निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाए।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

ARTI - HARNE
UJ-656

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

UMS (Geography)
Govt. Girls H.S.S. Twarana, Dist. Ujjain (M.P.)



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 18

The ports which provide connectivity to the countries for international trade are known to be as international port. Most of the ports of the world are comprehensive port.

B
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Characteristics of international ports:

provide connectivity to other countries

connect water with other medium

Characteristics of international ports

Trade significance

Docking facilities

M-858 HARNE



प्रश्न क्र.

1. Provide connectivity to Other Countries :-

Ports are situated on the coastline of a country from ~~their~~ they provide direct connectivity to any country of the world for trade and any other purpose.

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2. Trade Significance :-

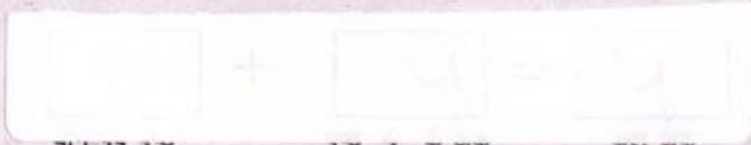
About 90% (Percent) of world trade done through international ports by water medium (ocean). International ports have a huge significant in a international trade of any country.

India also done 90% of its trade of weight and 85% of value by international port.

3. Docking facilities :-

Ports provide docking facilities to the huge ships. Ports

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provide a warehouse for the storage of commodities which have to be trade.

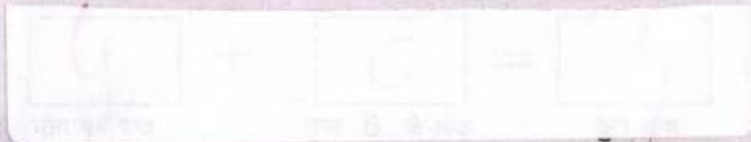
4. Connect water with other medium :-

International

ports connect water ways with other medium of transport. Generally, the ports have good connectivity with road and air transport which help it to connect with its hinterland and facilitate trade easily with other countries of world.

India have a 12 major ports which provide connectivity of whole world to India. Mumbai is the biggest international port of India.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 17

Indian agriculture is the backbone of India. It provide employment to the 54.6% population of India and support in approx 15% of India's GDP.

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Problems of Indian agriculture :-

- Uncertainty of monsoon
- Small landholding
- Lack of commercialisation
- Problem of degeneration

1. Uncertainty of monsoon :-

Monsoon season is very short and uncertain in India. India have only 3 and 4 months monsoon period. Indian agriculture mostly depended on the monsoon rain. Only 33% of

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agriculture land comes under irrigation.

2. Small landholding :-

Indian farmers have very small patches of land which are very small for provide surplus. When we compare with farmers of U.S.A and Australia, they have very big agricultural farms.

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3. Lack of commercialisation :-

Indian farmers perform mostly subsistence agriculture. They do not shown cash crops. In India mostly agricultural work on farm is performed by the farmers family it self and for their subsistence only.



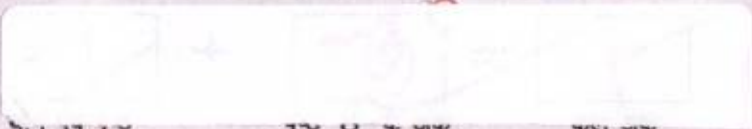
प्रश्न क्र.

4. Problem of ~~degenedation~~ degeneration :-

One of the biggest problem of Indian agriculture is land ~~degen~~ degeneration by water logging over use of fertilizers and other medium. Because of land degeneration soil loses its fertility and become less productive.

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Answer no .16

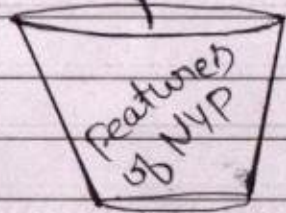
National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) was launched by government India in 2014 for whole development of adolescent population of India. Adults are 20.9% of total population of India and of them 52.7% are boys and 47.3% are girls. They are the future of our own country. So for their development government of India launch NYP-2014 which cover people of age group 15-29 years

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To develop their capability

Provide them health

Educational features





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1. To develop their capability :-

The most important feature of National Youth Policy of 2014 is to develop the capabilities of the youth of age group of 15 to 29 years because in future they were going to run our country.

2. Provide them health :-

National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) focus of the health of youth and provide them full nutrition. Because, in this age the require more nutrition.

3. Educational feature :-

NYP-2014 focus on to provide education to all the youth of country. It is the age when the involve in all bad and criminal activities.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 15

Commercial livestock rearing is a commercial activity and performed mostly in developed parts of world such as Australia, New Zealand and North America.

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3e Characteristics of commercial livestock rearing :-

- 1. Permanent Ranches
- 2. Use of Technology
- 3. Capital intensive



प्रश्न क्र.

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1. Permanent Ranches :-

Commercial livestock rearing done on permanent ranches with one type of animal. In commercial livestock rearing pasture is divided into ranches, when pasture of one ranch grazed, the cattle transferred to other ranch.

2. Use of technology :-

A very high level of technology is used in commercial livestock rearing. They focus on health, genetic improvement and breeding of cattle. Most of the work done with the help of modern machines in commercial livestock rearing.

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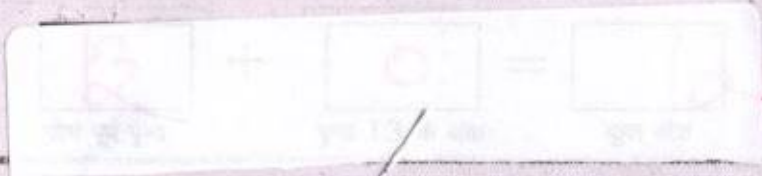


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5. Capital intensive :-

Commercial livestock rearing is very capital intensive. Huge capital is required to perform commercial livestock rearing because it has a expenses of machines and maintain pasture land etc.

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 14

Geographical factors that affect the distribution and density of population in the world :-

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Availability of water		Land
	Geographical Factors	
Climate		Soil

1. Availability of water :-

Availability of water is most important factor that affect the population distribution in the world.

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Places with availability of fresh water are ~~denst~~ densely populated.

2. Land:-

People generally prefer to live on flat plain not on mountains and in hilly area. So flat plains are densely populated in the world.

Example \Rightarrow Ganga plains and Indus plains

3. Climate:-

Generally, people does not like to live in ~~harsh~~ harsh climate. They prefer to live in pleasant climatic condition.

Example \Rightarrow Mediterranean region of Europe.



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4. Soil :-

Quality of soil directly affect the density of population of a area. Fertile soil is best for agriculture related activities which led to the high population of a region.

Example :- Indo - Gangetic plains of India

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Answer no. 13

Four sources of noise pollution :-

1. Sound of industries
2. Sound of vehicles
3. Aircrafts
4. Sound of music and DJ.

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Answer no. 12

current fallow land :-

The land which left uncultivated for less than one year to regain its fertility is called current fallow land.



29 + 10 < 1 = 2

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Answer no. 11

Two characteristics of Urban settlement of India :-

1. More than 75% of population perform non-primary activities.

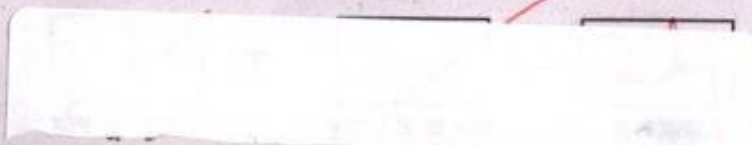
2. Depended on rural settlement now primary.

3. 31.16% population of India live in Urban settlement.

4. In India, Urban settlement emerged from pre-historic times.

5. In India, people of urban settlement are mobile and less culturally-socially connected.

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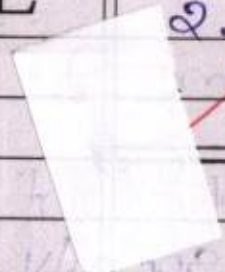
Answers no. 10

Two reasons for the presence of large rural population in some states of India :-

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E

1. Fertile soil which help in agriculture. So Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have high rural population.

2. Low economic Development, example Himachal Pradesh.





प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 09

Plantation agriculture :-

When one type of crop grown on a large land, it is called plantation agriculture.

Example => Tea, coffee, Rubber, Sugarcane, etc.

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Answer no. ~~08~~ 08

Four approaches of Human Development :-

1. Income approach
- Welfare approach
- Basic need approach
- Capability approach.



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Answer no. 07

Formula to calculate Crude Death Rate:-

$$CDR = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$$

Here,

CDR is Crude Death Rate

D is number of deaths

P is mid-year population

B
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Answer no. 06

Human Geography:-

"Human geography is study of changing relationship between unresting man and unstable earth"

- Ellen. C. Semple -



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Answers no. 05

(i) ~~the~~ United Nation Development Programme
(UNDP)

(ii) ~~the~~ 1 January 1995

(iii) ~~the~~ Mustard and Soyabean.

(iv) ~~the~~ 382 per person sq. km.

(v) 16 ~~the~~ Zones

B
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E



Answers no. 04

"A"

"B"

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(i) Highest production of cotton

(E) Maharashtra

(ii) Most rural population

(D) Bihar

(iii) Minimum linguistic group in India

(B) Chinese and Tibetan

(iv) Suez canal has been constructed

(F) 1869 A.D.

(v) Making garments

(A) Secondary activity.



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 23

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(i) True

(ii) True

(iii) False

(iv) True

(v) True

(vi) True

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प्रश्न क्र.

Answers no. 02

(i) ~~Behavioural~~ Behaviourial

(ii) London

(iii) Arunachal Pradesh

(iv) Tourist Town

(v) Tea

(vi) Waddi

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Answer no. 01

(i) (A) Technology ✓

(ii) (C) Plantation Agriculture ✓

(iii) (D) United States of America ✓

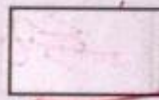
(iv) (C) 22 languages ✓

(v) (B) New Delhi ✓

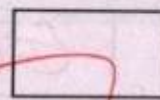
(vi) (B) West Bengal ✓

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कुल



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer no. 19

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(i) Commercial animal husbandry region of South America

(ii) Cape Town to London sea-water route

(iii) Suez Canal

(iv) Madagascar

(v) Australian Transcontinental Railway

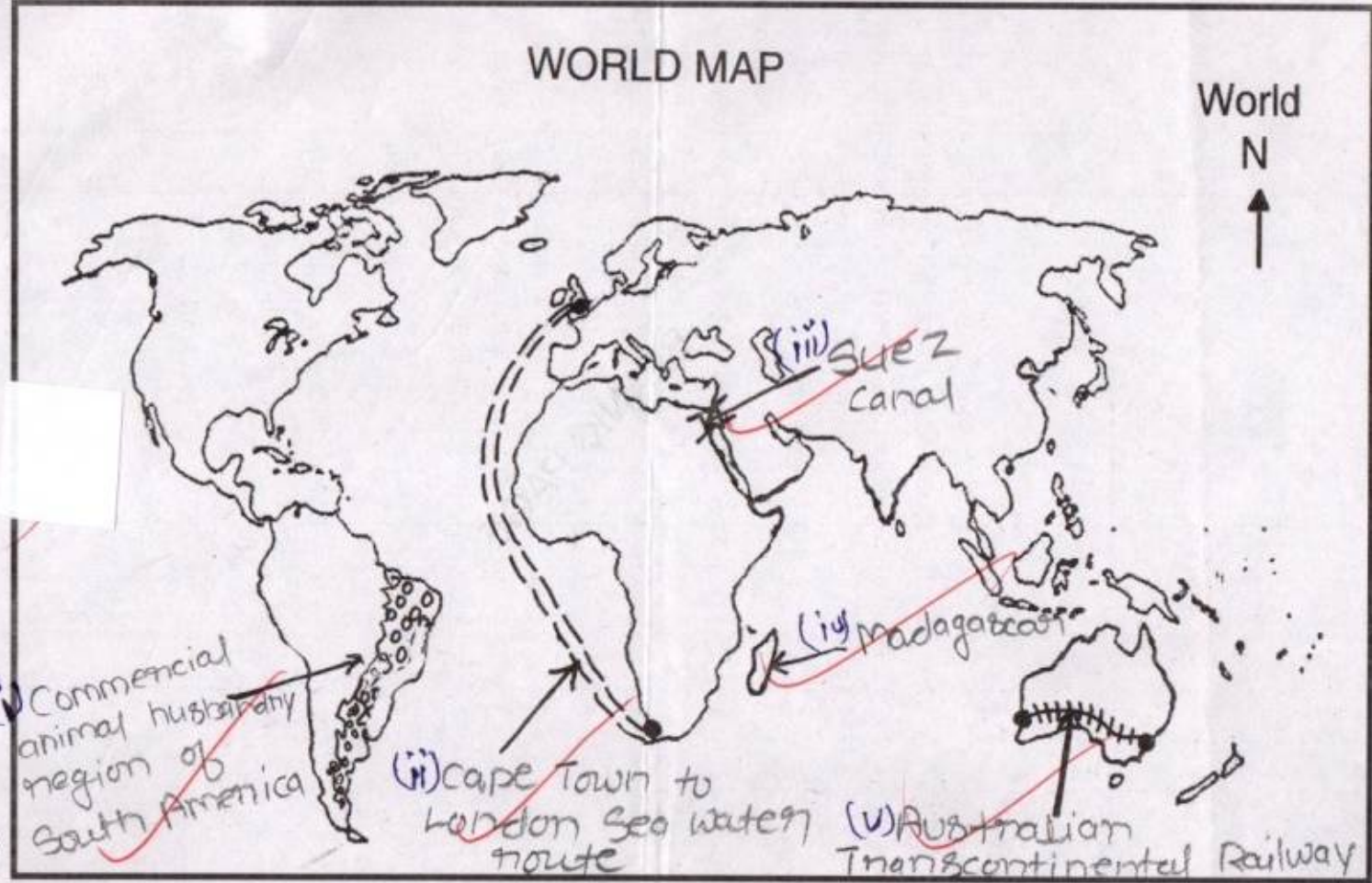
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Question No. 19

प्रश्न नं. 19

WORLD MAP

World
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↑



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$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{20}$$

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Answer no. 20

(i) Highest tea producing area

(ii) State with highest literacy

(iii) Kandla port

(iv) Mumbai High

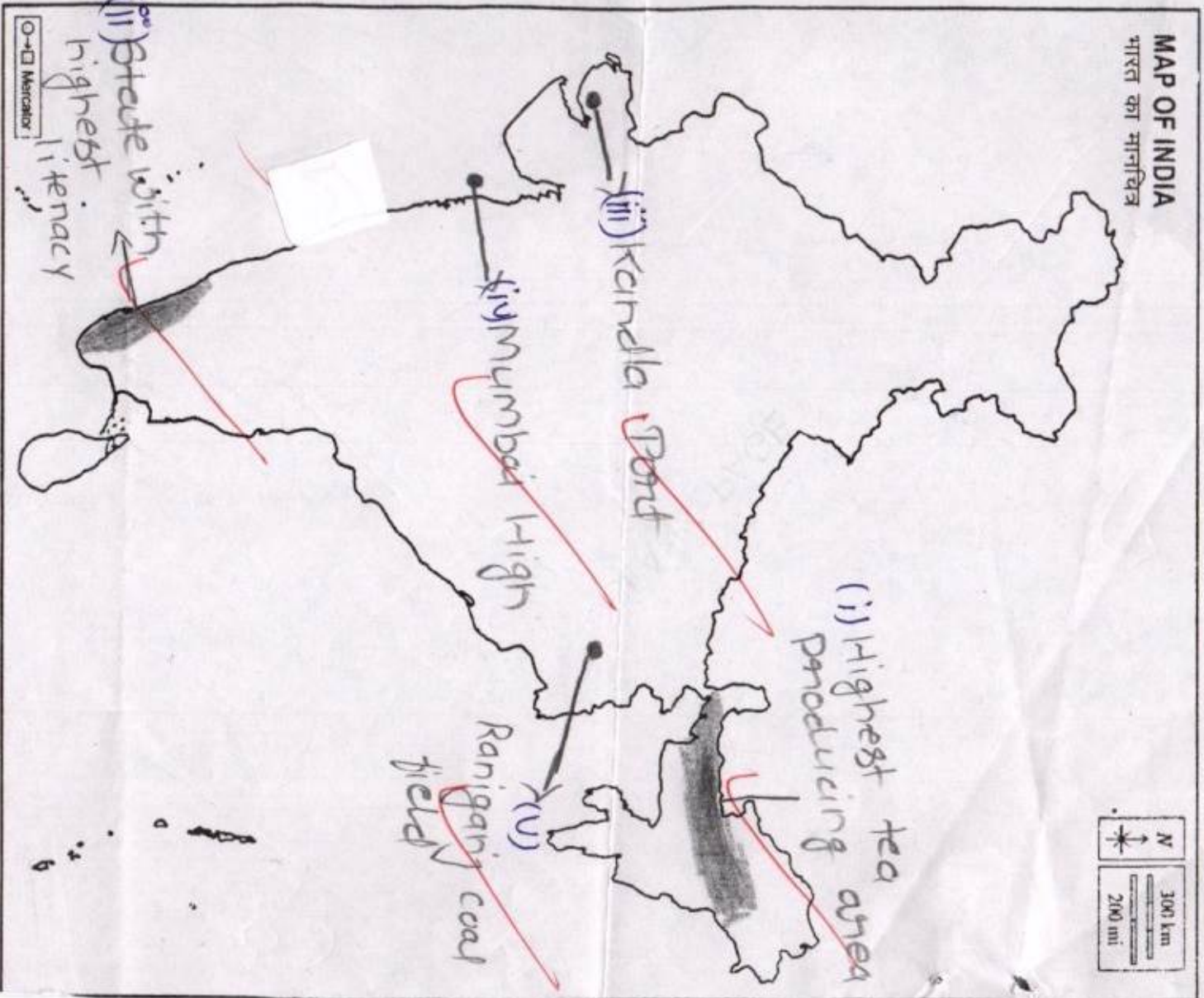
(v) Ranigarh coal field

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Question No. 20
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