



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	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)	प्रश्न क्रमांक	पृष्ठ क्रमांक	प्राप्तांक (अंकों में)
1			17		
2			18		
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परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

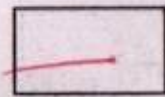
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि अन्दर के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग सही है।  
निर्धारित मुद्रा : नाम, पदनाम, मोबाईल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा  
**ARTI - HARNE**  
**UJ-656**

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

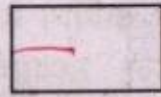


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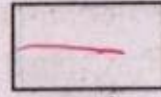
योग पूर्व पृष्ठ

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पृष्ठ 2 के अंक

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कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No - 20

- (i) Highest Tea producing area
- (ii) state with highest literacy
- (iii) Kandla Port
- (iv) Mumbai High
- (v) Raniganj coal field

(Attached to map)

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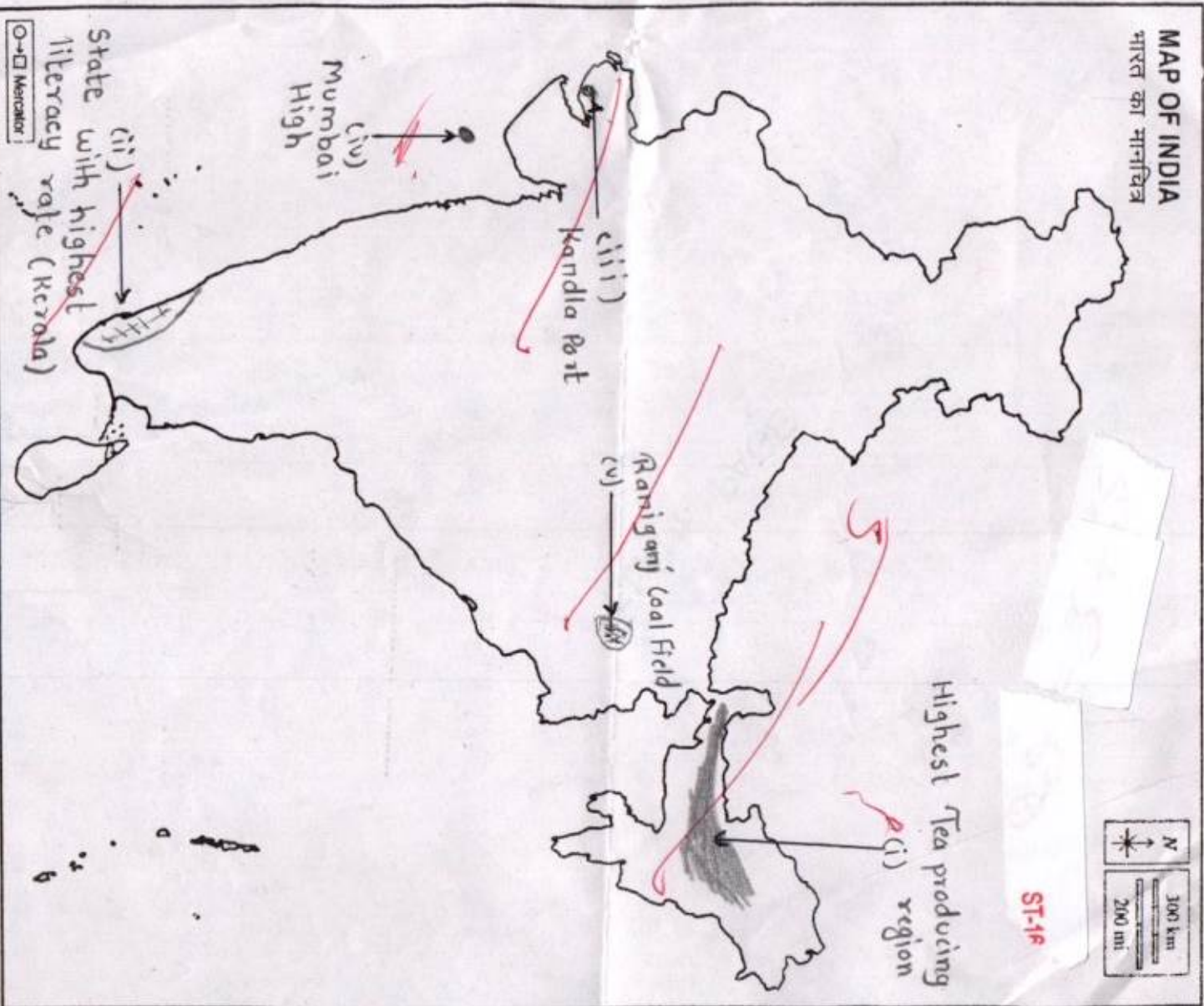
Answer No - 19

- (i) Commercial Husbandry region of south America
- (ii) Cap-town to London sea Route
- (iii) Suez canal
- (iv) Madagascar
- (v) Australian Transcontinental Railway.

(Attached to Map)

Question No. 20  
प्रश्न नं. 20

Roll No- 2195

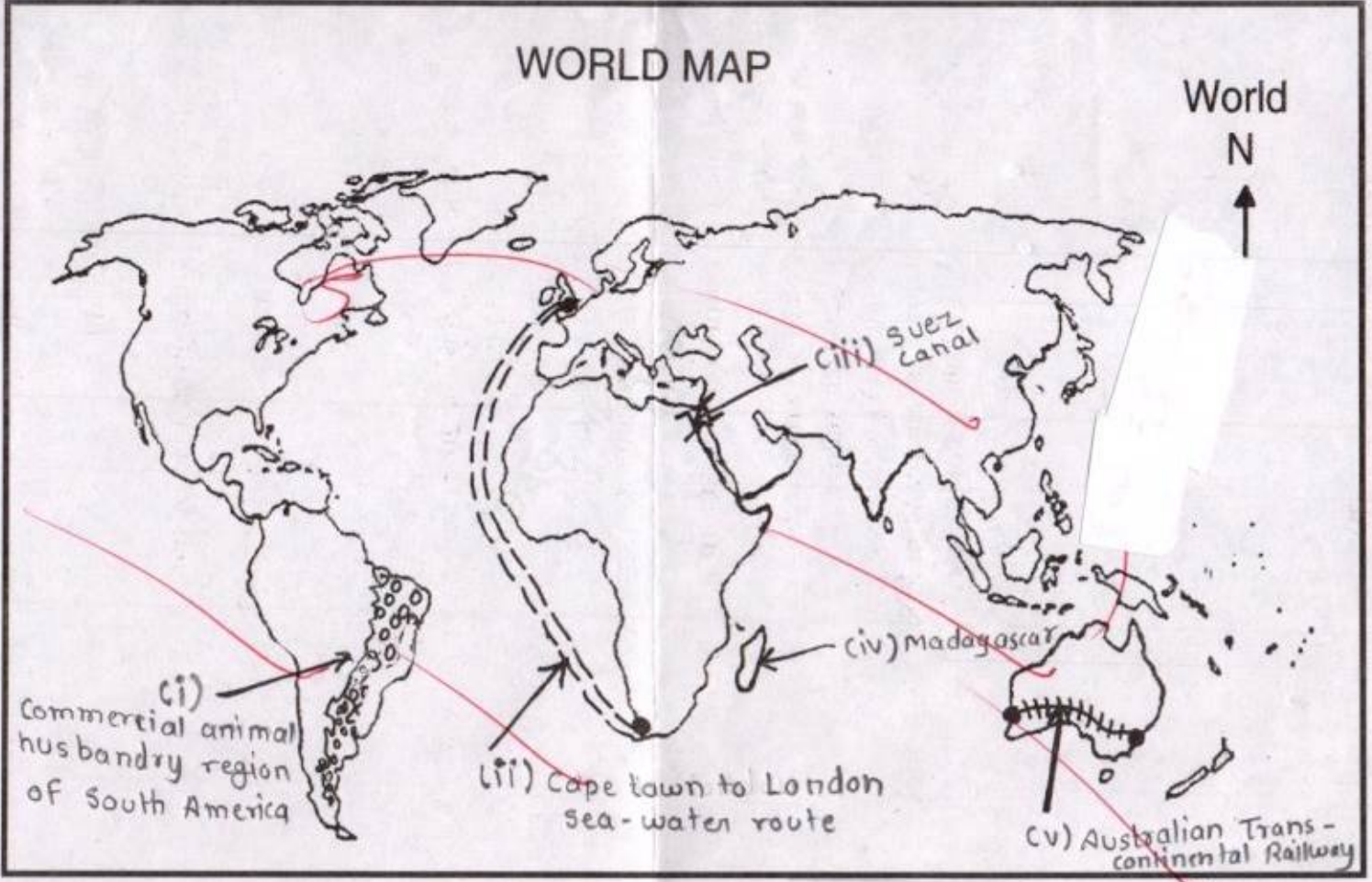




Roll No → 24452

Question No. 19

प्रश्न नं. 19





3

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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ                      पृष्ठ 3 के अंक                      कुल अंक



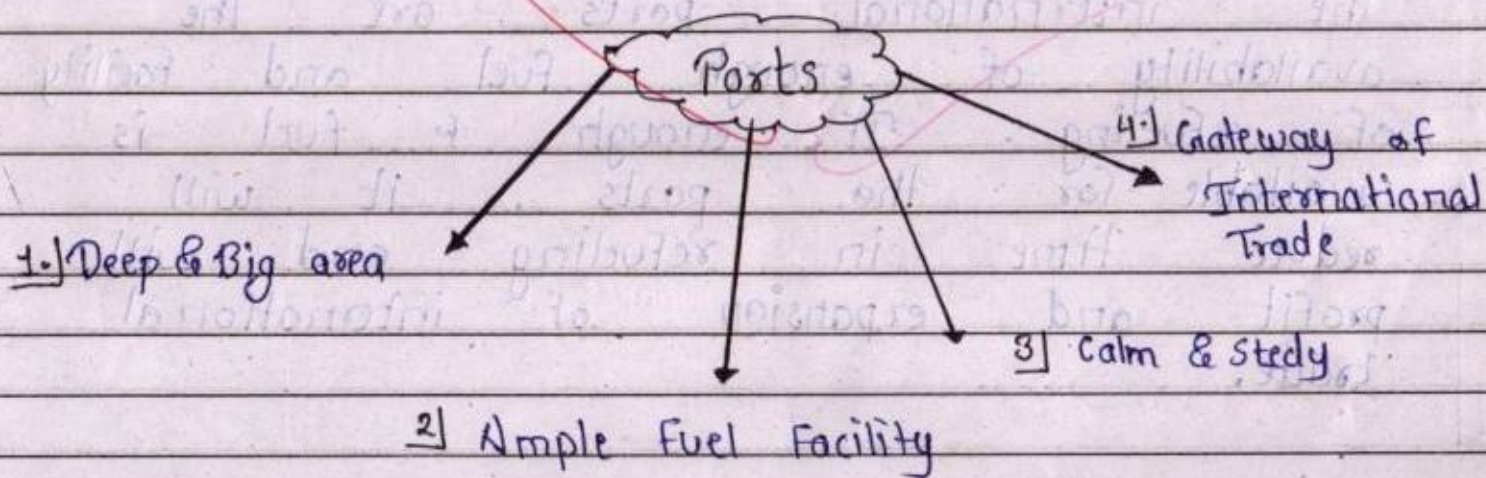
प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No-18

## "Characteristics of International Ports"

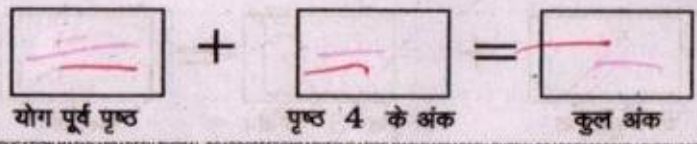
Ports are places where at sea coast at which ship are stopped and goods or passengers are transported.

Ports are the "Gateway of International Trade". There are following characteristics of ports :-



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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ + पृष्ठ 4 के अंक = कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

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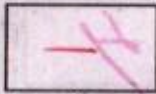


1.] Deep and big area :-

The International ports take the large bulky material e.g. → iron, steel, coal etc. So it is very important that the depth of the international ports is broad and wide.

2.] Ample Fuel Facility :-

One of the importance feature or characteristic of the international ports are the availability of enough fuel and facility of refueling. If enough fuel is available for the ports, it will reduce time in refueling and will profit and expansion of international trade.

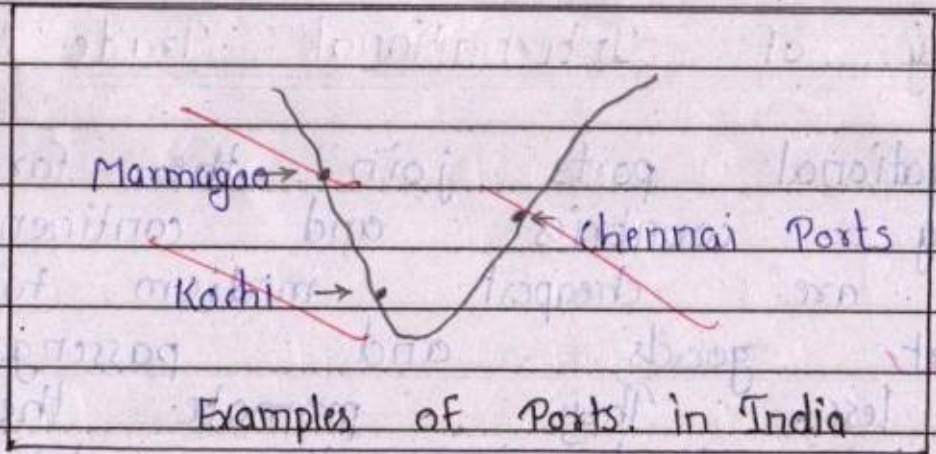



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योग पूर्व पृष्ठ      पृष्ठ 5 के अंक      कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.



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3.] Port should calm :- One of important feature of the international ports that there is no wave movement as much as possible it will help to easily load and unload the goods from the cargo.

Ports promotes the international trade of any country.





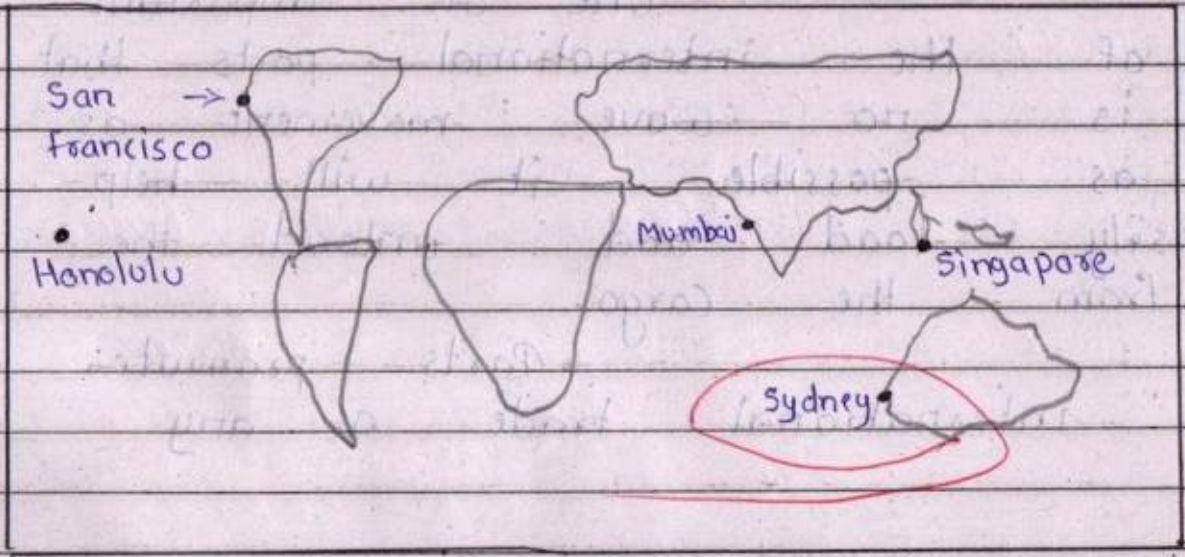
प्रश्न क्र.

### 4.] Gateway of International Trade :-

International ports join the far reaching countries and continents. They are cheapest medium to transport goods and passengers with less. They promote the international trade of the countries.

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### Example of International Ports.





प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No - 14

“ Characteristics of Commercial Livestock rearing ”

Commercial livestock rearing meaning rearing of animal in a scientific and technical manner in order to earn profit.

Here are the following characteristics of commercial livestock rearing.

Commercial livestock rearing

- 1. Permanent Ranches
- 2. One type of animal
- 3. Highly Capital intensive.

1.] Rearing of animals on permanent ranches :-

Unlike nomadic herding, the commercial livestock rearing are practiced on

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47 + 1 = 48

प्रश्न क्र.

~~the artificial man-made ranches.~~

~~When the grass of one pasture is consumed by the animal, they are transferred to other ranches.~~

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2.1 One types of animal rear :-

In commercial livestock ~~rearing~~ only one type of animals are reared. In it there is rearing of milch animals and also poultry. There is more focused on the breeding of animals, cleanliness and ~~the~~ management for their sheds.

Example -> Cow, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat etc.



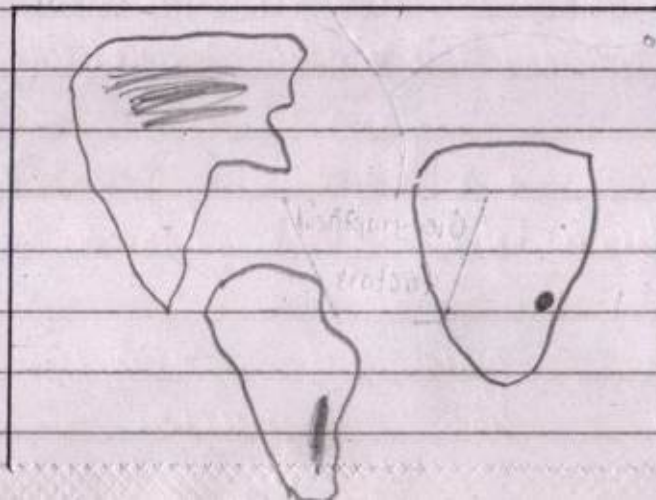
प्रश्न क्र.

### 3.] Highly Capital intensive :-

The "commercial livestock rearing" is highly capital intensive business because → the management of animal shed, cleanliness and health facilities require a lot of money.

### Region of Commercial livestock rearing

1. Pampass of Argentina
2. Welds of South Africa
3. Prairies of North America

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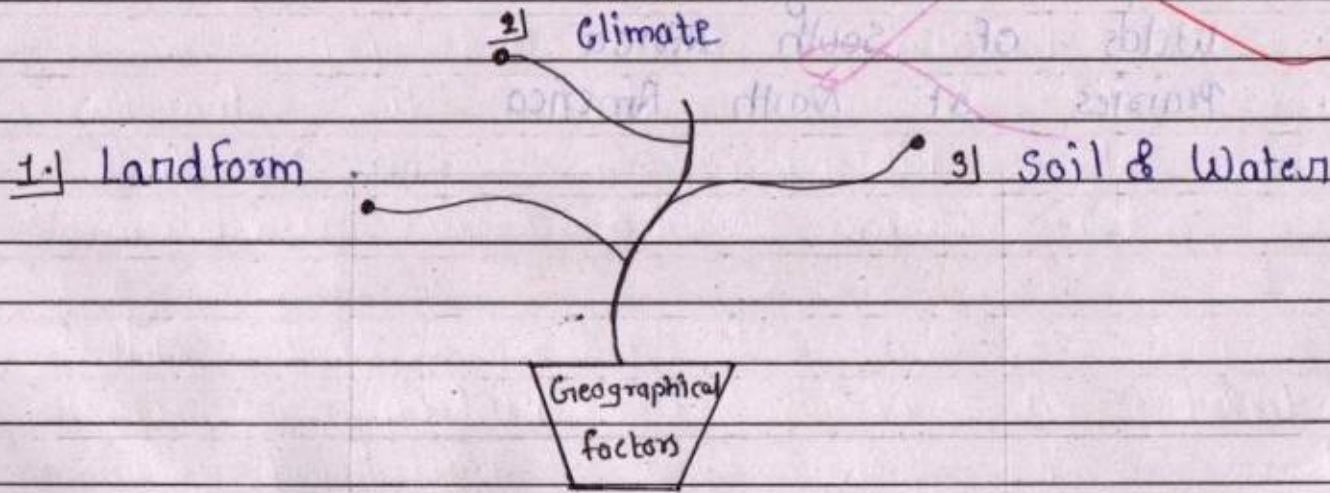
प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No-16

"Geographical factors  
Affecting population"

The world population is unevenly distributed all over the world. Many factors are responsible for this.

Here are following three Geographical factors which affects the population distribution of world :-



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प्रश्न क्र.

### 1) Landform :-

One of the most important that affect the population distribution of the world is landform. There is variation in landform like -

- (i) Plains
- (ii) Plateaus
- (iii) Mountains.

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Most of the world population is concentrated in the region of plains, because plain area are most suitable for agriculture and development of infrastructure.

Whereas the mountainous region of world are sparsely populated because of nature of the landform.





प्रश्न क्र.

2.] Climate :-

Second geographical factor is the climate of any region which directly affect the population distribution of the world.

People prefer to live in a climate favourable for living rather very hot nor very cold.

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3.] Soil and Water :-

where the soil is fertile more population are inhabited like - alluvial soil which is best for agriculture water play an important role in the variation in world population.

This three geographical factors, play an important role in the distribution of population all over the world.





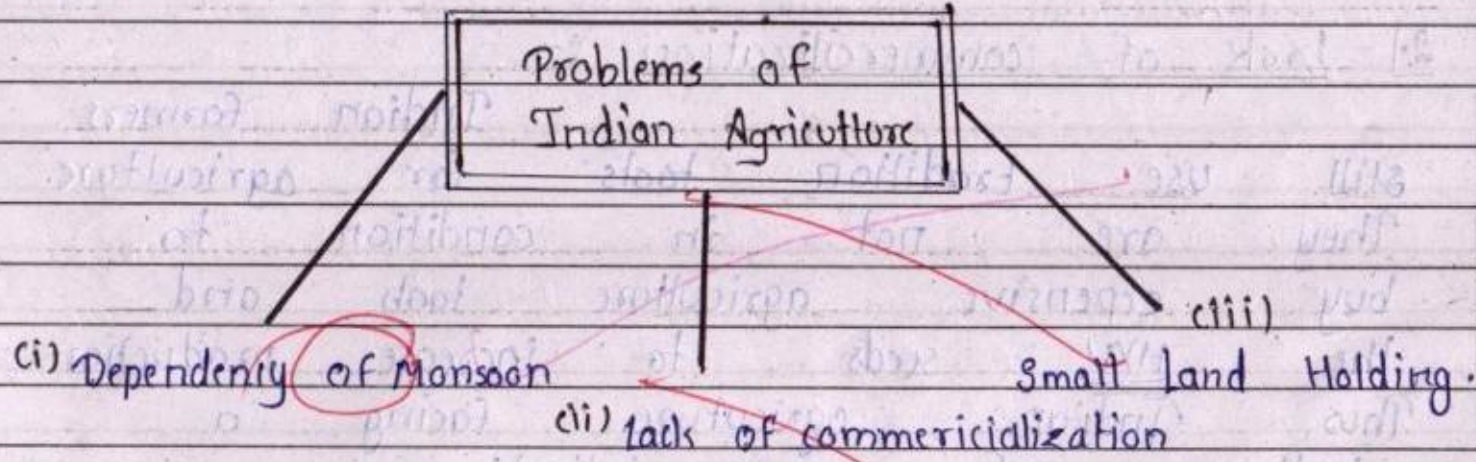
Answer No - 15

"Problems of Indian Agriculture"

Indian is an agrarian country whose 54.6% people dependent of primary activities. "Agriculture is the Backbone of Indian economy".

Here are three problems faced by Indian agriculture.

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प्रश्न क्र.

### 1.] Dependency of Monsoon :-

One of the major factors of affecting the production of Indian agriculture is the irregularity of Monsoon. India's agricultural sector mostly dependent on rainfall for irrigation.

This variation in monsoon directly affect the production of Indian agriculture.

### 2.] Lack of commercialization :-

Indian farmers still use tradition tools for agriculture. They are not in condition to buy expensive agriculture tools and the HYV seeds to increase production. This Indian agriculture facing a challenge of commercialization.

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$$10 + 3 = 13$$



प्रश्न क्र.

### 3.] Small Landholding :-

Another problem of Indian agriculture is the fragmentation of agricultural land. Patriarchal society thinking and distribution occur due to this made the agriculture in India very expensive.

↑ Growing of population leads to more fragmentation of land.

All the problems are faced by India Agriculture at present.

B  
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प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No - 14

"National Youth Policy"

The national Youth Policy of India started by central government in 2014.

Its main objective of policy to enable Youth of our country to make India a global place in nation of world.

B  
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Feature of National Youth Policy

1. Empower Youth

2. Educational facilities

3. Health facilities

3





प्रश्न क्र.

(i) Empower the Youth :-

Empowerment of Youth is main feature of India's National Youth Policy. To provide them opportunities and freedom to make their own choices.

B  
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E

2.] Educational Development :-

The national Youth policy aims to given best education facilities among the youth of nation. Giving them educational facilities, scholarship and programme over enterpainship, guiding them in career opportunities.

3.] Giving health facilities ->

The Youth Policy came to protect youth of our country from many elices by giving them adequete health facilities.



12 + 1 = 14

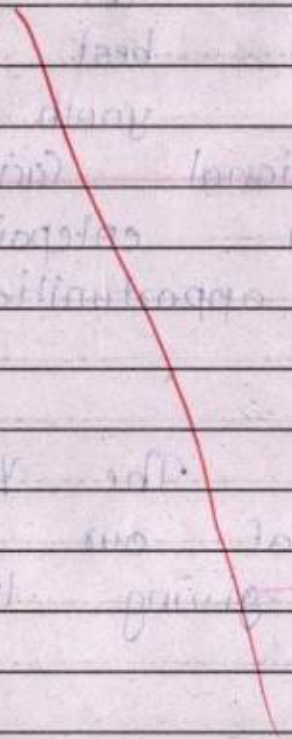


प्रश्न क्र.



This all are the feature of "National Youth Policy of India (2014)". Under which children of age of 15-29 years are taken under

B  
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14 + 1 = 15



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No- 13

According to 2011 census 68.84% of population of India is living rural area. Two reason for the large presence of population in some state.

B  
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E

1.) Lack of Economic Development :-

Due to unequal development in country most of people are living in rural area because development policies are not benefited this areas.

2.) Lack of employment opportunities :-

Due lack employment opportunities most of the people agriculture works or works a agricultural labour within rural area:



15 + 2 = 17



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No- 12

Plantation Agriculture :-

In this type of agriculture one type of plant or crops are grown in an large area.

Example ->

- (i) Tea
- (ii) Rubber
- (iii) Coffee.

British introduced Tea Plantation in India & Sri Lanka.

B  
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E



17 + 2 = 19



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No- 11

People prefers to live in certain regions in large number and not in some other region. Following responsible for this variation.

B  
S  
E

- (i) climate of a region
- (ii) Landform of a particular region
- (iii) Employment opportunities
- (iv) Health facilities

Answer No- 10

Death Rate →

Total Number of Death per thousand person in a population is known as death rate.

Formula → 
$$\frac{\text{Death occur during year} \times 1000}{\text{Population of base year}} = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$$



$$\boxed{17} + \boxed{5} = \boxed{22}$$

कुल अंक



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No-10

Formula of Crude Death Rate

$$\Rightarrow \frac{D}{P_i} \times 1000 = CDR$$

D → Death rate

P<sub>i</sub> → Population of base year

CDR → Crude death rate

*Med. yr population*

B  
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Answer No-9

Definition of Human Geography

“Human Geography is the study of changing relationship between map and unstable earth”

By E.C. Semple

99.1mm x



$$\boxed{20} + \boxed{7} = \boxed{27}$$



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No - 8

Two disadvantages of Air pollution are

(i) Global warming :- due to increase air pollution problem of global warming increases.

(ii) Dieases → due air pollution, human being have to face diseases like Asthma, Lung cancer, respirator diseases etc.

Answer No - 7

Current fallow land :- land which are left uncultivated for one or less than one year is called current fallow land.

They are left uncultivated due to regain fertility of soil.

B  
S  
E





प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No-6Two characteristics of Urban settlement

1.) They ~~are~~ ~~very~~ ~~close~~ ~~ly~~ ~~located~~ ~~to~~ ~~each~~ ~~other~~ and ~~distance~~ ~~between~~ ~~two~~ ~~houses~~ are ~~very~~ ~~small~~.

2.) They ~~are~~ ~~mostly~~ ~~engaged~~ ~~in~~ ~~non~~ ~~agricultural~~ ~~sector~~ i.e. ~~of~~ ~~secondary~~ ~~and~~ ~~tertiary~~ ~~sector~~.

Answer No-5

(i) ~~16~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indian~~ ~~Railways~~ ~~system~~ ~~divided~~ ~~in~~ 16 zones

(ii) ~~Human~~ ~~Development~~ ~~Report~~ ~~published~~ ~~every~~ ~~year~~ ~~by~~ ~~United~~ ~~Nations~~ ~~Development~~ ~~Programme~~ ~~(UNDP)~~ United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)

B  
S  
E



27 + 5 = 32



प्रश्न क्र.

(iii) In 1995 the World Trade Organisation was created.

(iv) Soybean and sunflower two major oilseed crops of India.

(v) 382 person per square kilometer is the density of India according to 2011 census.

B  
S  
E

Laser, Inkjet

Answer No-4

A

B

(i) Suez canal has been constructed

(F) 1869 A.D.

(ii) Making garments

(C) Secondary Activity

(iii) Highest production of cotton

(B) Maharashtra

(iv) Most rural population

(A) Bihar



32 - 11 = 43



प्रश्न क्र.

(V) Minimum linguistic group (D) Chinese and Tibetan

Answer No - 3

B  
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E

(i) ~~True~~

(ii) ~~True~~

(iii) ~~True~~

(iv) ~~True~~

(v) ~~False~~

(vi) ~~True~~



43 + 6 = 49



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No-2

- (i) Tourist
- (ii) Tea
- (iii) Craddi
- (iv) Behavioural
- (v) London
- (vi) Arunachal Pradesh

B  
S  
E





$$49 + 6 = 55$$



प्रश्न क्र.

Answer No-1

- (i) ~~(B)~~ New Delhi
- (ii) ~~(B)~~ West Bengal
- (iii) ~~(A)~~ Technology
- (iv) ~~(C)~~ Plantation Agriculture
- (v) ~~(D)~~ United states of America
- (vi) ~~(C)~~ 22 languages.

B  
S  
E