



केवल मूल्यांकनकर्ता के उपयोग हेतु!

माध्यमिक शिक्षा मण्डल, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

32 पृष्ठीय

केवल परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के सम्मुख प्राप्तियों की प्रविष्टि करें।

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

परीक्षक एवं उपमुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे

प्रमाणित किया जावे। प्रश्न क्रमांक के पृष्ठों के अनुरूप मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकों की प्रविष्टि एवं अंकों का योग प्रविष्टि करें।
निर्धारित मुद्रा: नाम, पता, ईमेल नम्बर, परीक्षक क्रमांक एवं पदांकित संस्था के नाम की मुद्रा लगाएं।

उप मुख्य परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे एवं निर्धारित मुद्रा

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1) Question 1

i Social Well-being.

ii Mountain area of Himalayas.

iii Nomadic Herding.

iv

v

vi Industrial processes.

2) Question no. 2.

i Capability or efficiency approach.

ii Rural areas & surrounding villages.

iii

iv Dry ~~season~~ seasons.

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✓ ^{to coarse} Decorative and rough clothes ✓

vi 1995. ✓

3) Question no. 3.

i True ✓

Bii True ✓

S False. ✓

False. ✓

✓ True ✓

vi True. ✓

4) Question no. 0

i) Moving out from a place and settling to a new place due to various factors is called emigration. ✓



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- ii The oldest approach of human development is 'Income approach'
- iii ~~Area~~ The plantation that French established in West Africa were of cocoa & coffee.
- iv In Rajasthan, rain water harvesting structure is locally known as 'Johads'.
- National Water Policy was launched in the year 2002.

E-5) Question no. 05.

- i Agro-based industries. — Rubber
- Chemical based industries. — Synthetic fibre.
- Dabbawala — Mumbai.
- State with highest population in India — Uttar Pradesh.
- State with lowest population growth rate in India. — Kerala.



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Question no. 06

Basic needs approach was brought up by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which deals with the fulfillment of six basic needs, namely, housing, health, sanitation, food, clothes, education.

Question no. 07.

Shifting cultivation, also known as 'slash & burn' agriculture is a type of agriculture in which a piece of land is cleared and cultivated for some years and then it is left abandoned to restore fertility with 'natural process'.

Question no. 08.

Two characteristics of small scale industries are :-

- It ~~has~~ requires low level of technology and semi-skilled labour.
- It provides employment to local ~~low~~ level & increases purchasing power of people at the local level.

9.) Question no. 09.

Phase II of Population growth in India was between 1951-1961. Two characteristics of this phase are:-
 It was a period of steady population growth. It had high fertility rate and a decline in Mortality rate.

Question no. 10.

Two characteristics of Hamleted Settlements are:-
 settlements are separated from each other and but bears common name.

Separation is done may be because of social, cultural & economic factors.

Question no. 11.

Two uses of lagoons and backwaters are:-

They can be used to grow water intensive crops.

They also provide a beautiful place for tourist destination.

They can also be used for entertainment & recreational services, for eg. 'Vallambkalli' boat race.



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12.) Question no. 12.

The concept in which the activities of a man are determined by the nature around it and man progress when the nature allows it is called Environmental determinism.

13.) Question no. 13.

Natural growth of population is the growth of population calculated by the difference of Births & Deaths occurred. It is calculated by $\text{Births} - \text{Deaths}$.

14.) Question no. 14.

Three characteristics of the Northern Atlantic sea route are:-
• It serves the most developed regions of the world.

It connects North western European countries with the countries of North America, mainly USA.

This sea route is so heavily used and it is termed as The 'Big Trunk Route'.



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- The countries ^{on} of both the sides of the Atlantic ocean are well developed and their facilities are equipped with advanced facilities.

15) Question no. 15.

- The Phase III of Population growth in India was between 1951 - 1981. It is also referred as 'Population explosion' phase in India.

It is characterised by low mortality rates due to development of better health facilities, but the fertility rate remained high throughout the period, leading to high growth of population.

This period also witnessed a lot of immigration from the neighbouring countries, i.e., Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan etc.

- After this phase the Indian population growth rate slowly declined, but not the population, and India became second most populous country in the world.

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16) Question no. 16.

, 5th Five year plan

- Hill area development programme was launched by the Planning Commission of India to improve the quality of life & develop the backward hilly areas.
- Its aim was to develop the area by harnessing indigenous resources and creating employment.

districts of the were identified from Uttar Pradesh (Present day Uttarakhand), Nixi & North Cachar hills of Assam, Darpeling hill districts and from Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, also the areas above 600m. & not included in JSP.

Plan emphasised on improving agriculture by promoting irrigation & horticulture.

17) Question no. 17.

Three characteristics of dairy farming are :-

- It is practised in developed regions of the world.
- It has no off season, and it is done throughout the year.



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- It is located near the market as it produces perishable products. But the development of pasteurisation and refridgeration has made it some what independent of location.

It is practised in North western Europe, New Zealand, USA etc.

It is highly capital intensive and requires a lot of investment for machines, veterinary services and storage etc.

It is the most advanced form of milching animals.

18.) Question no. 18

The major minerals belts of India are :-

→ The North eastern belt.

→ The South western belt.

→ The North western belt.

→ sporadic Occurances.

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- The North Eastern belt.

→ This ~~region~~ ^{belt} region comprises of the ^{region} ~~area~~ of Chota Nagpur plateau in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Parts of Chhattisgarh etc, Odisha etc.

→ This ~~region~~ belt has a vast variety of minerals. Mainly Iron ore, reserves of coal, manganese etc.

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- The South-Western belt.

→ This region / belt comprises of states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa, Parts of Kerala & Tamil Nadu.

→ This region has reserves of iron & manganese ore. Alumina is also found ~~in~~ in Maharashtra & Goa has rich iron ore reserves, & coal (lignite) in Neyveli, Tamil Nadu.

- The North Western belt.

→ This belt comprises of the states of Rajasthan, Northern

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by Gujarat & Western Madhya Pradesh.

→ This region has reserves of ~~copper~~ in Khetri mines, & also the reserves of ~~limestone, Dolomite, marble & granite~~ used for construction.

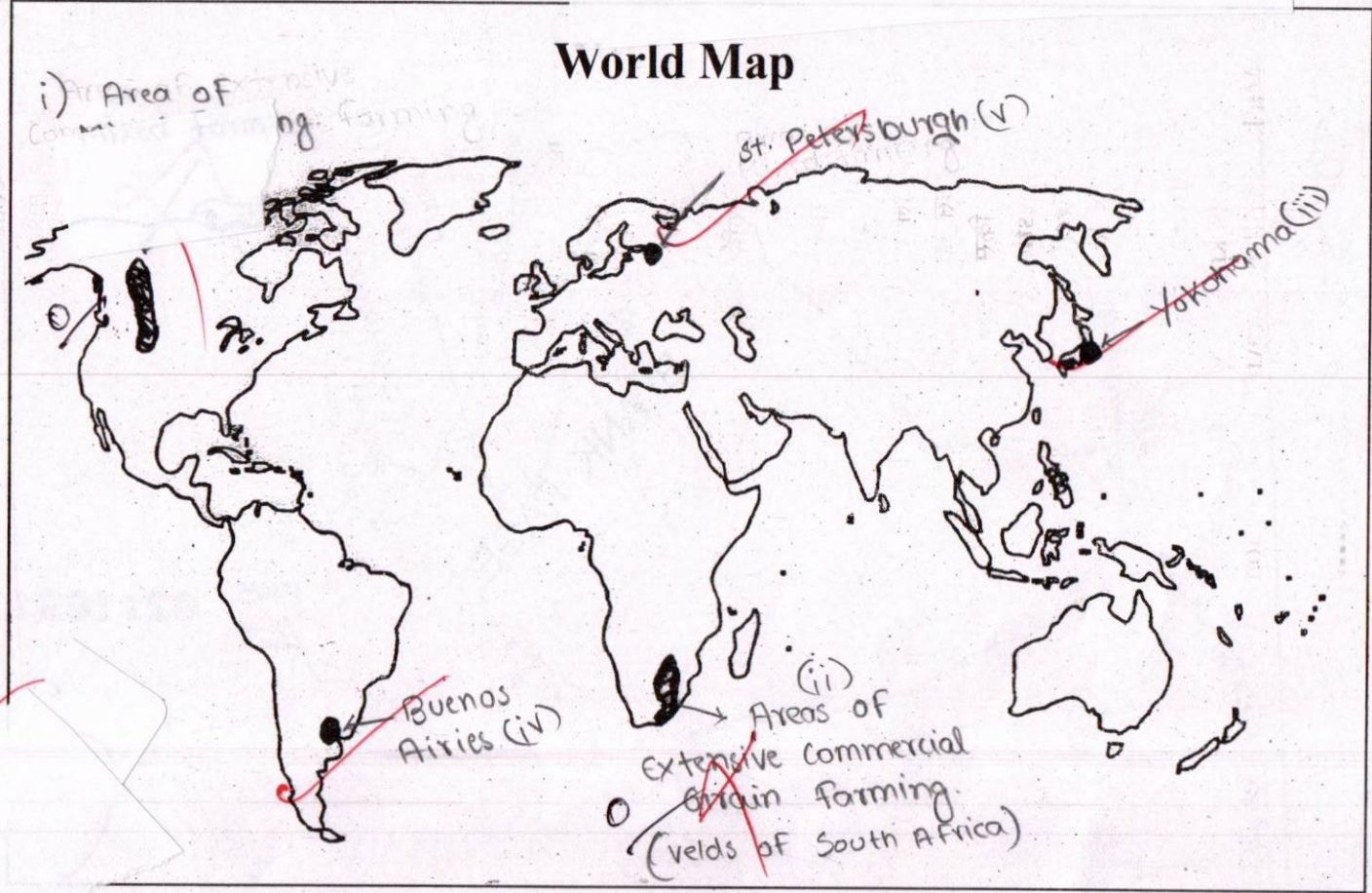
• Sporadic Occurrences

B → Some minerals like cobalt & zinc occurs in newly formed ~~malayas mountains regions~~, & other reserves in North ~~mountainous regions~~.

Question no. 19

Question No. 19

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Question No. 20

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