



कुल पृष्ठ संख्या - 32 (कवर पेज सहित)

क्रम संख्या.....

माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा



(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)

Candidate's Roll No. In English

(In Figures)

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(In Words)

परीक्षार्थी का नामांक हिन्दी में
शब्दों में

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☒

विषय Geography

परीक्षा का दिन

दिनांक

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालन अवश्य करें।

- परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य है, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।
(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।
(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ : 15 ¼ को 16, 17 ½ को 18, 19 ¾ को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांको की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)

प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
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13		31	
14		योग	
15		प्राप्त अंको का कुल योग (Round off)	
16		अंको में	शब्दों में
17			
18			

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर.....

संकेतांक

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प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तक के निर्माण में 58 जी.एस.एम. कीमती कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 163/2018

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका पृष्ठक से उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंसा पर ही उपलब्ध कंशई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाईन से काटे।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।
 - (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
 - (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर तें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
 - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, कलमयूलेटर, मोबाइल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्कूल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ भी न लिखकर लावें। टेबुल के आस-पास कोई अवैध सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/प्राफ/मान्यचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना साँपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड रखण्य परीक्षक को 1 अंक कम करने का अधिकार है। दीव में उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ रिक्त न छोड़ें। गणित विषय के लिए रफ कार्य उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटे।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित है। किसी भी प्रकार की झुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

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Section - A

Ans

①. "Ferdinand Ratzel" (German geographer) wrote the book Anthropo-geography.

Ans

②. 85% population of world is found in northern hemisphere.

Ans

③. Sanganer tehsil (Khurd village) of Kota is found composite rural settlement.

Ans

④. St. Petersburg (Leningrad) on western end and Vladivostok on eastern end are the cities situated on Trans-Siberian railway.

Ans

⑤. India have "second position" in sheep rearing.

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Ans

(6). Planning commission was setup in India on "15 March 1950".
Its name change now in NITI Aayog.

Ans

(7). The roads of Dharavi named ninety foot road is so small in size so that no three wheeler vehicle can enter so, it is restricted in Dharavi.

Ans

(8). Transport is a activity which carries people from one place to another but communication is a service which carries information and datas from one place to another.

Ans

(9). Biotic resources are generally non-exhaustable because they have ability to reproduce and rebirth.
example - animal, forests etc.

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Ans

(10)

Two reasons for the necessity of planning in India are -

- i) To properly utilise the resources and gain development.
- ii) To abolish poverty, unemployment etc.

Ans

(11)

Rajasthan is called "Museum of Minerals" because it has deposits of 67 minerals (44 major + 23 minor ones) which contribute 22% production of India.

example - Copper, Lead-Zinc, Marble, gypsum etc.

Ans

(12)

We will select "branch of Human Geography" in which demography will investigate about population "geography of minerals" with the minerals of region.

Ans

(13)

Airways (Air Transport) is suitable transport for rapid relief in natural disasters.



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Section - B

Ans

(14)

Secondary Occupation :- Secondary occupation is the occupation which deals with the field of production and manufacturing. Raw materials are changed into goods in meaningful way. It deals with the production, manufacturing, energy production through the industries. There are some factors for this like raw material, market, transport etc.
Example :- Manufacturing, energy production

Ans

(15)

Four factors affecting literacy rate are-

- Stage of economical development of the region. - economic development affect literacy more.
- The level of urbanisation. - The level of urbanisation provide more facilities. Conditions of women in society. Condition of women also affects literacy. National government policies and awareness among citizens.



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Ans

(16)

Bushman tribe is tribe lives in Africa in Bachwana land ($18^{\circ} - 24^{\circ}$ South). They live in countries like South Africa, Botswana, Nimbia.

Hunting methods of Bushman -

i) Digging ground hole :- Bushman digs a hole in ground and put weapons straight in hole so, animal falls in it and dies.

ii) Mixing toxic in water sources :- They mixed the toxics in water so they dies after drinking water.

• Suppress animal in soil water.

Ans

(17)

Four reasons responsible for the high population density in western and central europe are -

i) High Industrialisation :- The rate of industrialisation is high in europe which attract the people.

ii) High Urbanisation :- Europe has 75% rate of urbanisation which attracts the people

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a lot.

iii) Well transport system :- Well system of transport gives comfortable facility to citizens.

iv) favourable climate :- Due to near of mediterranean sea have favourable climate in this region.

ANSWER-18

Ans

(18)

April-December 2015
Import $\rightarrow$ 351.6 billion dollars.
Export $\rightarrow$ 239.93 billion dollars.

Balance of trade :- Export - Import
 $= 239.9 - 351.6$
 $= -111.7$ (negative trade)

This shows that "India have negative Balance of trade" because import of nation is more than export.

The economy of nation is going to show in deficit of money and loss.

 $\Rightarrow$

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Suggestion in interest of nation :-

- i) India should decrease the import so that import can decrease and + positive Balance of trade can there.
- ii) India must increase export.
- iii) India should become self-dependence.

Ans

(19) Air pollution control with use of fuel, measures are -

- i) Use of Grade-4 petroleum in engine :-
The vehicles should use the petroleum of grade-4 so, that the pollution of lead can be decrease.
- ii) Use of CNG vehicles :- The vehicles must use CNG gas in their maintainance so, that the air pollution can be decrease.

Programs of air pollution decrease :-

- i) Green highway policy, 2015.
- ii) National forest policy, 24 June, 2016.

P.T.O. ⇒

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Ans

(20) Sustainable development ➤ Firstly this word was use in "Brunt land report of 1897". This means development should be there but without interfering demands of future generations.

Measures of sustainable development are -

• Proper planning of resources :- There should be a proper planning of resources in utilising so, that it can't harm the environment and provide development.

• Recycle , Reuse of resources :- There should be recycle and reuse of resources so that the stock of resources can be prevented in future.

⇒ Use of alternative resources is also a measure of sustainable development.



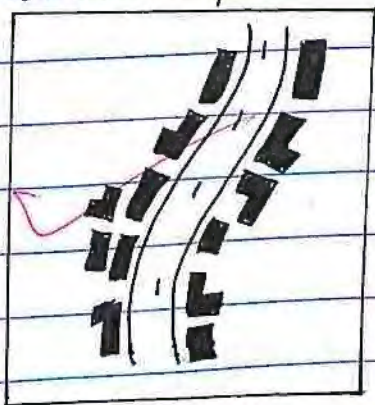
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Ans

(21)

Linear pattern of rural settlement :-



Linear pattern is found in rural areas in which settlement is near a road or a river.
example - Barwada village of jaipur.

Rectangular pattern of rural settlement :-



This a pattern in which develops when a two roads cut each other and develops settlement in rectangular form.

P.T.O.
↗



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Ans

(22) Map activity (world map) :-

i) Chicago

ii) Moscow

iii) Sao Paulo

iv) Jamshedpur $\Rightarrow$ Shown in Map

Ans

(23) Map activity (India map) :-

i) Delhi

ii) Udaipur

iii) Bengaluru

iv) Patna $\Rightarrow$ Shown in map

Ans

(24) Map activity (Rajasthan map) :-

i) Udaipur

ii) Ajmer

iii) Raj Samand

iv) Nagaur $\Rightarrow$ Shown in map.

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नामांक

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SS-14-Geog.

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Answer $\Rightarrow$ (22)



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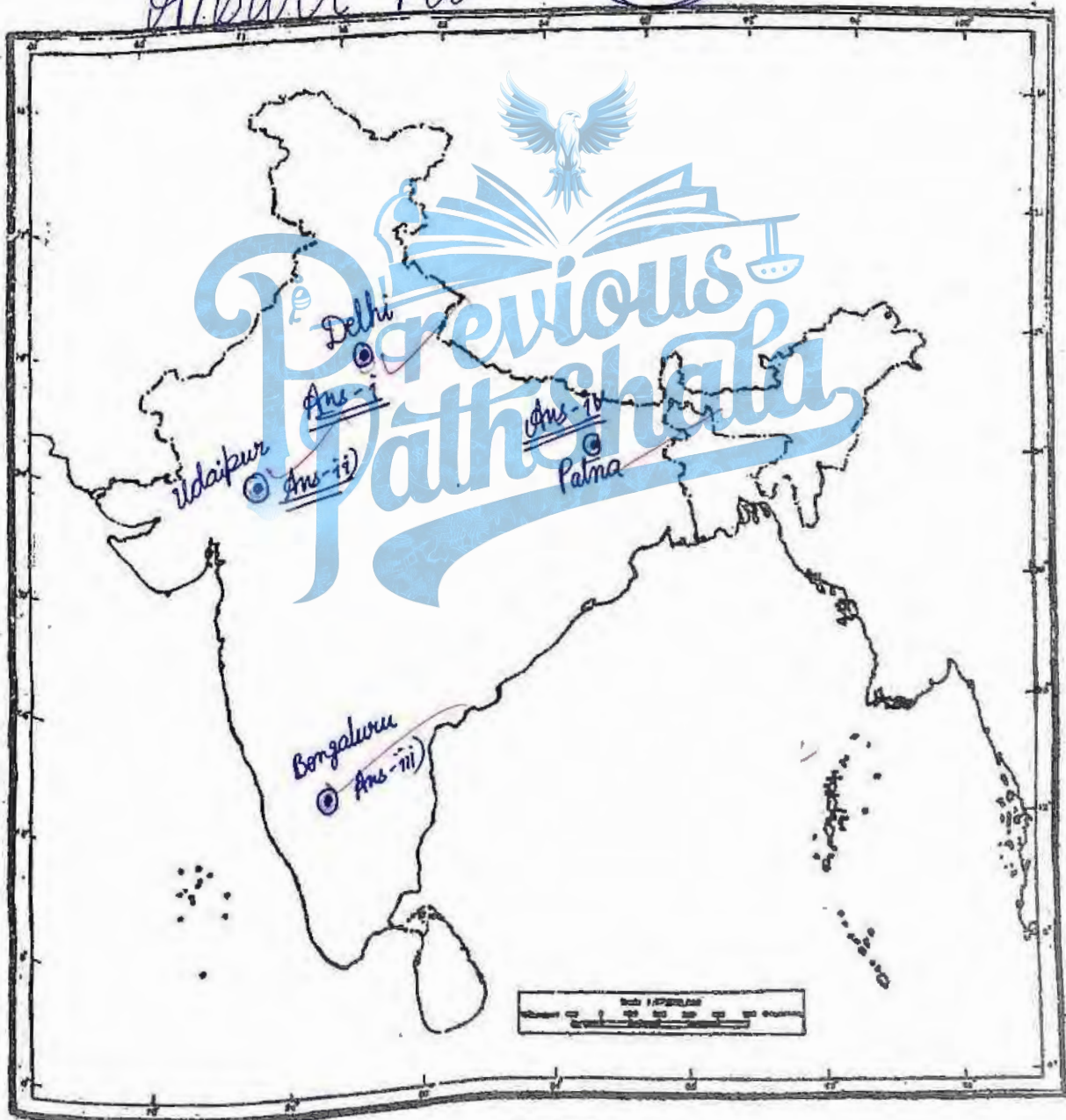
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Answer no - (23)



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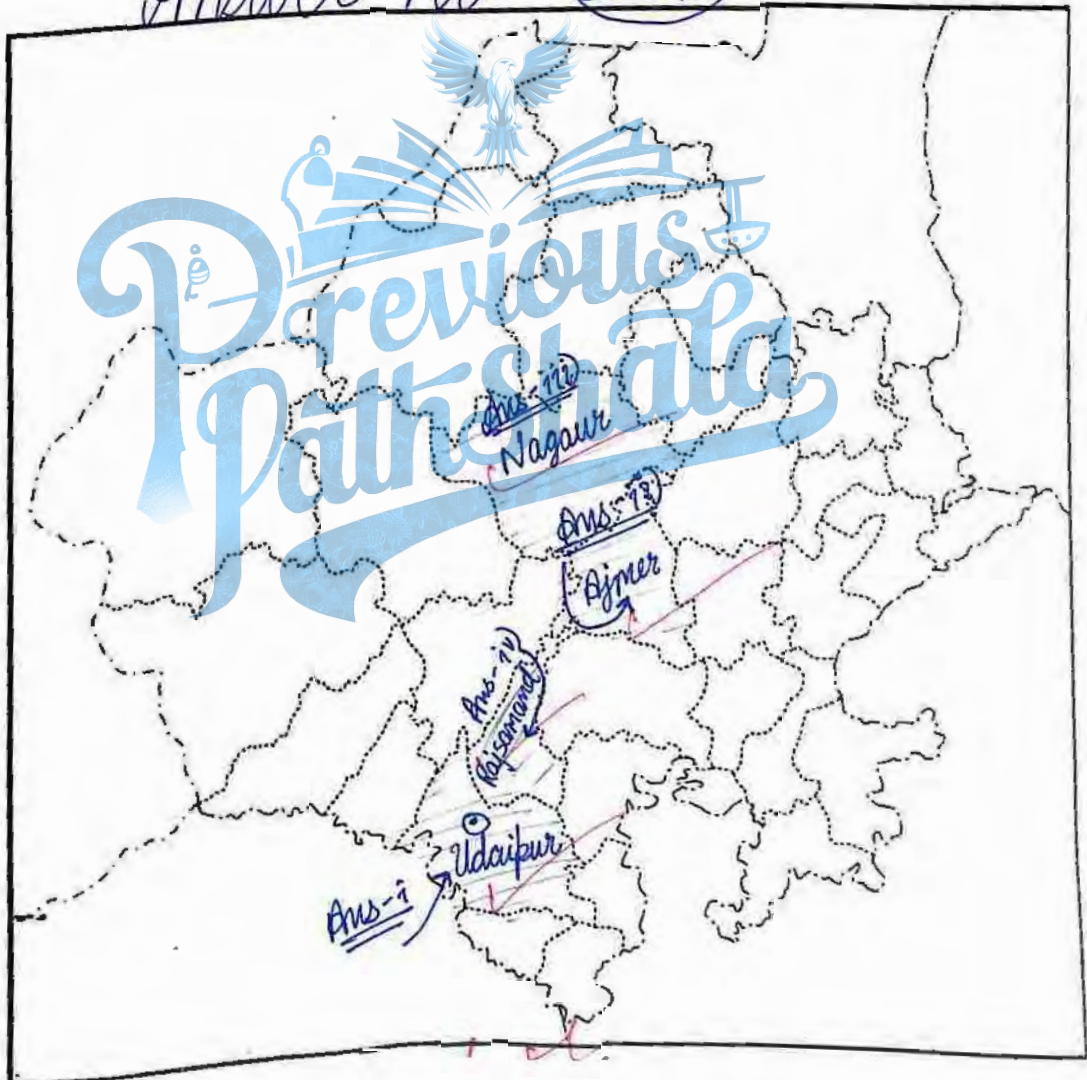
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Section - C

Ans

(25)

● Pattern of population growth in India ●

According to population growth in India we can divide this in four stages -

i) Period of low increase ➤ (1901-1921)

In this period population growth was very low with the rate of 0.01% due to famine, drought, epidemics. lowest growth = 1911-1921 :- (-0.3%)

ii) Period of medium increase ➤ (1921-1951)

The year 1921 is known as "year of increase population" due to increase in health facility with growth rate (1.2%)

iii) Period of rapid increase ➤ (1951-1981)

The growth after this period was very rapid. After this the population was increase in very large population with the growth rate of 2.2% rate.

The year of 1951 is called as the second division year of rapid increase in population.

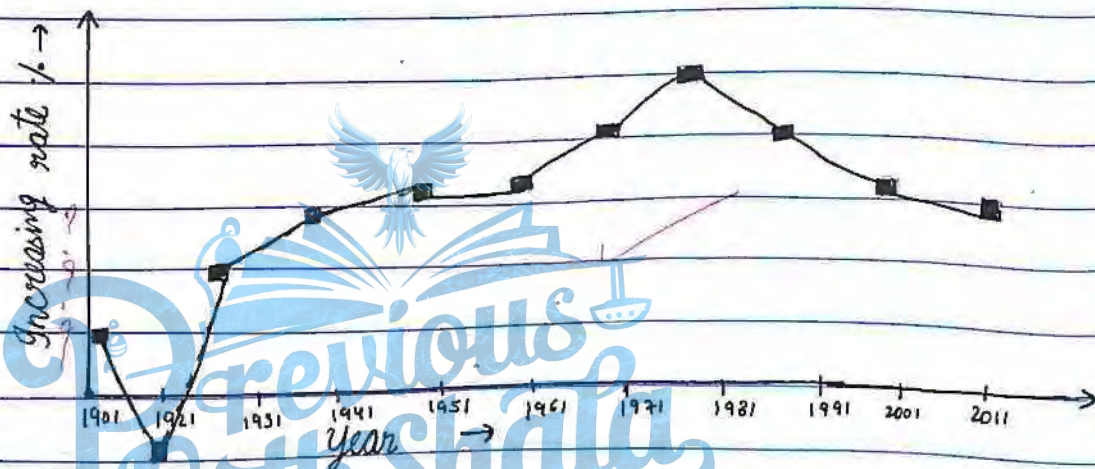


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- iv) Period of decreasing rate $\blacktriangleright$ (1981-2011)
In this period the population was increase but with decreasing rate as the rate of population in 1981-91 was 2.2% but in 1991-2001 was 1.7%.



The growth was also unequal as -

- i) Rapid growth states :- In this the population increase in highly rate in this period.
example - Dadra nagar haveli, Daman and Diu.

- ii) Medium growth states :- In this regions the population growth was very medium due to factors of it.
example - Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan, Assam etc.



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iii) Low increase growth population areas :-
In this the population growth was very low.
example - Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Kerala etc.

Ans

(26)

Population problem :- Due to rapid increase of population there are so many problems creating like pollution, pressure on the resources. There is a urgent need to control on the population growth.
Population of world = 714 Crores (2013).

* Six measures to solve problems :-

i) Family planning > There must be a family planning series after the marriage. If the family planning is done, it will decrease the population.

ii) Increase in production > If there is increase in production then there would be a highly life style and as a result population will control.

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iii) Increase the Education ➤ If the education system increase then there would be a awarness in people and they will decrease the population rate.

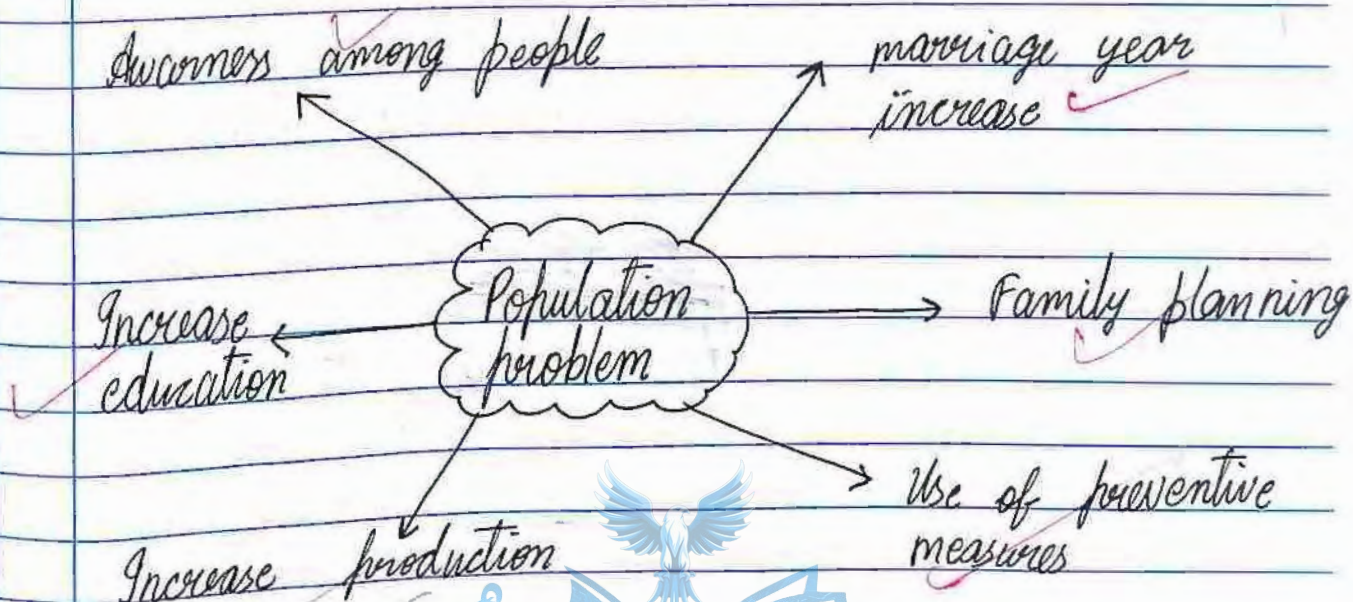
iv) Increase in marriage year ➤ The year of marriage should be there as we can see that India has adopted this system as 18 year women and 21 years man to marriage.

v) Awarness through different programs ➤ There must be government do the different programs for the awarness among people. Programs like Kalyan Yojanas etc should be there.

vi) Use of preventive measures ➤ People should use preventive measures to solve the problem of population in the world. Condoms, Copper-T should be used.

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P.T.O.

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Ans

(27)

• Conservation of Water •

Three measures of water conservation :-

- Water shed management
- Rain water harvesting
- Proper use of water (Recycle).
Recharging of wells & Tubewells.

• Water shed management :-

This is the program run the government to conserve and management of water in India. In this program there where use of resources are on well manner of groundwater to prevent and increase the water level.

Programs run under this plan <

- Neeru - Meeru (Andhra Pradesh)
- Akhari pani Sansad (Alwar)
- Hariyali (Centre government)

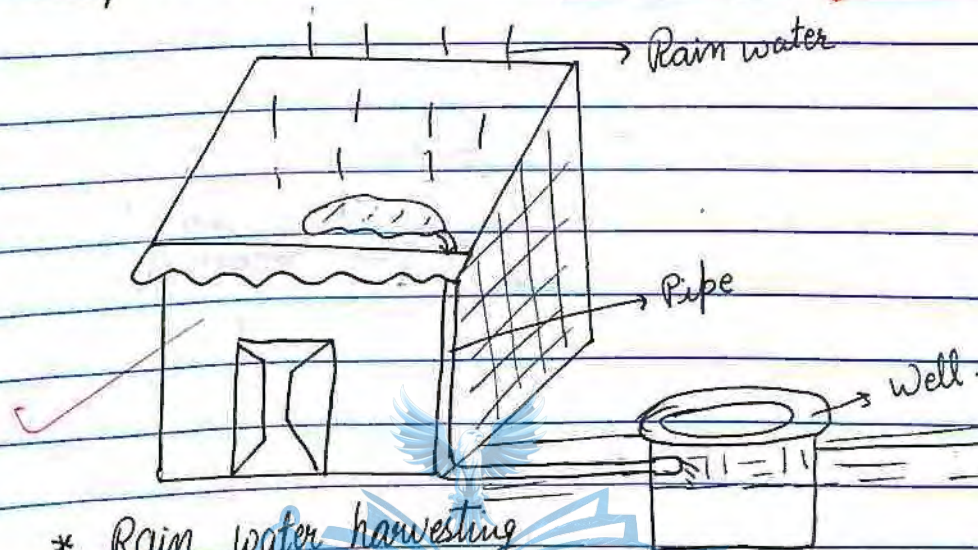
• Rain water harvesting :-

This was the plan in which the roof is connected to the pipe and then the water is discharge to the ground well and ponds

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to increase ground water level.
This plan was started in 2004.



* Rain water harvesting

•) Recharging of wells & Tubewells (Recycle) <

In this there should be use of water properly and there must be a recharge kit for the recharging of wells and Tubewells in the villages and cities.

The Recycle and reuse of water is also favourable for the conservation and management of water.

P.T.O.

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Section - D

Ans

(28) Animal rearing :- It is a practised in which cattles are reared for the purpose of food and clothes from sheep etc.

Reasons for practised :-

- i) cow for milk.
- ii) practised due to meat of animals.
- iii) also animal rearing is done to cultivate farming by cow, bull etc.

Nomadic HerdingCommerical livestock rearing

Both are the form of animal rearing but both have differences.

Comparison on the basis of :-

i) Characterstics

Nomadic herding
i) It is done due to only purpose of livelihood.

Commerical livestock rearing
i) This is done due to have commercial profit from products of animal.



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ii) No special care is
took to animal.

ii) Special care is took
to animals.

iii) Different-different
animals are there.

iii) Same kind of animals
are rear.

iv) Have to migrate
from one place to
another in search of
food and water.

iv) They all are in one
large estates to provide
commercial profit.

v) animals rear
like - cow, sheep,
goat etc.

v) animal rear like yak,
horses, cow etc.

ii) Areas :-

Nomadic herding :- It is practised in three
areas - i) shore extension to peninsular Africa
to Mongolia

ii) northern Eurasia

iii) Tropical Africa & Madagascar.

Livestock rearing :- Countries like i) United
states of America

ii) Argentina

iii) Uruguay

iv) New Zealand

v) Australia



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North America

to
Africa
extends to

Madagascar

Antarctica

New Zealand

= Nomadic herding

= livestock rearing

America

Uganda
Argentina

द्वारा
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Ans

(29)

Rice cultivation

i) Important geographical conditions :-

Rice is a tropical temperate crop. India produces 19% of world's rice.

- Temperature → Rice needs $19^{\circ} - 20^{\circ} \text{C}$ temperature when it grows and 28°C when it is cut down.
- Rainfall → Rice needs of 100-200 cm of rainfall to grow well.
- Soil → Rice crop needs of Alluvial soil for the well grow of crop.
- Landform → Rice crop needs a landform of plain area because it need a water storage in field for several days.
- Labour → It need manual labour for the well plantation, over shield of crop.
- Manure → It needs a pure green manure or may be organic for the crop.

This is geographical condition of rice.



ii) Production and Distribution

The main distribution of rice is in eastern India.

• West Bengal → This state carries the top production of rice in India. Areas are Jalpaiguri, Durgam.

• Uttar Pradesh → This is second top state of production in rice. Areas are Allahabad, Doab region and Tarai region.

• Andhra Pradesh → Andhra Pradesh gets 3rd position in rice production in India. Areas are Godavari, Chhattisgarh, Krishna etc.

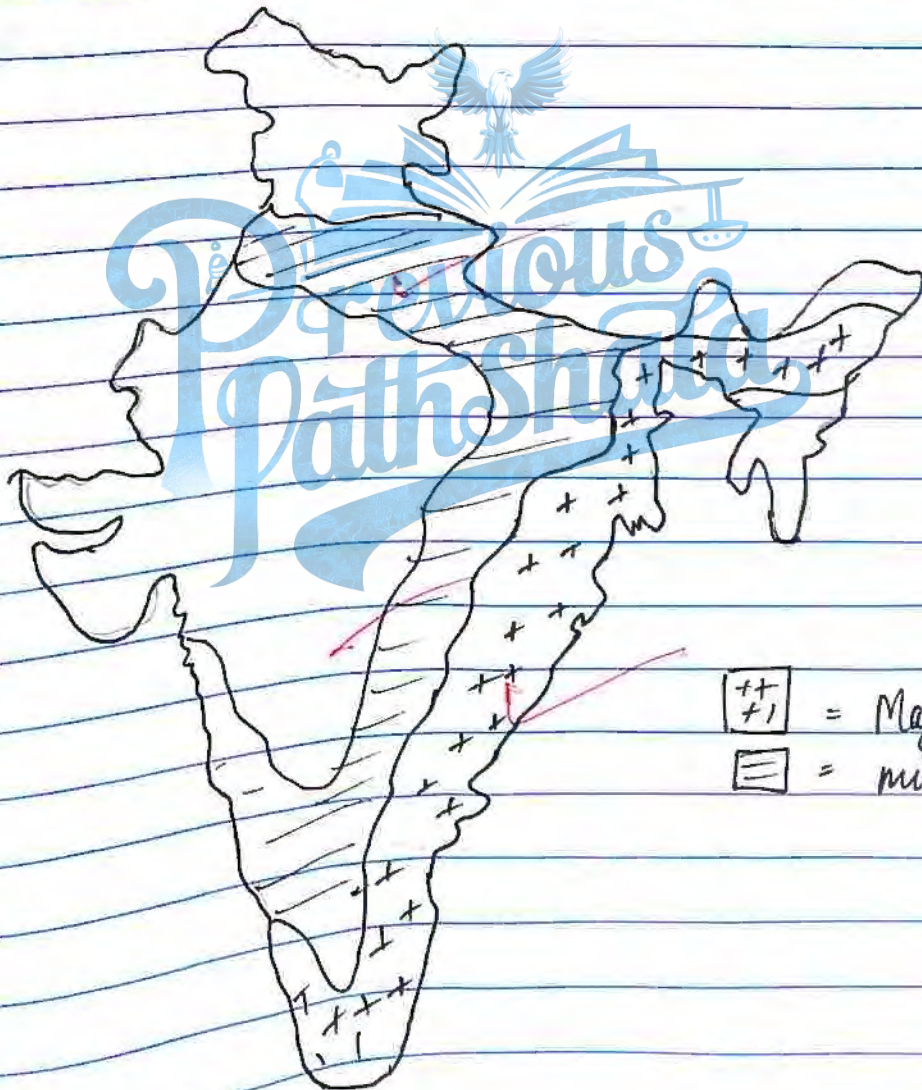
• Punjab → Main crop grown in this wheat but rice is also grown in Punjab. Areas are Jalandhar, Ludhiana.

• Haryana → It takes 5th position in rice production in India. Areas are Sirsa and Haryana.

• Others → Chhattisgarh
Tamil Nadu
Kerala.

Rice research institute :- Katak (Odisha)

Distrib Production :- This crop is grown in India 19 % of world. Punjab have highest per acre of rice. Total production 25 million ton in 2014-15.



Rice producing area.



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Bhil and Meena-Tribe

Comparison :-

i) Area

Bhil

Meena

i) The area of
Rajasthan is

→ Harauli

→ Jaipur

→ Sawai Mar

BSER-16/2015

P.T.O
→



Ans

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Bhil and Meena tribe

Comparison :-

i) Areas

Meena tribe	Bhil tribe
The area of Meena tribe is -	The area of Bhil in Rajasthan is -
→ Karauli	→ Udaipur
→ Jaipur	→ Banswara
→ Sawai Madhopur	→ Dungarpur
→ Dausa	
→ Bharatpur	

ii) Social life :-

- Meena tribe -
- The Meena live in a patriarchal society.
 - They live in joint family.
 - They have marriages like Brahma and Gandhrva marriage.
 - They have three level of panchayat - Chaurasi, Regional, Gram panchayat.



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in which chaurasi panchayat is biggest.

- v) They manage fair like in
→ Maharajji in Sawai Madhopur
→ Teena Mata fair in Sikar.

Bhil tribe :-

- i) They have patuachal dyotra called "Atak".
ii) They have marriages like service marriage, kidnapp marriage, meno marriage, Mor bandiys marriage.
iii) Some important villages are Paal and Fala.
iv) Head of Paal is Garneti.
A man who does marriage works is "Bhagat".

- v) Fair of Bhils are Danswar fair of Dungarpar (Mag Shukla Purnima) on the meeting of Som, Takhm and Nahi river



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iii) Economy

Meena tribe :-

Meena tribe was mainly farmers and wears dhoti - kurta in men and Ghagra Choli in females. They do rearing and farming for the livelihood.

This tribe mostly used Reservation profit and thus their life changes. They now are working on the main services of administration.

Bhil tribe :-

The main economic activity of Bhil tribe is farming, gathering and fishing. This tribe do to form of farming for livelihood.

i) Chimata farming (farming done on mountainous region)

ii) Dajiya farming (farming done on grounds plain land)

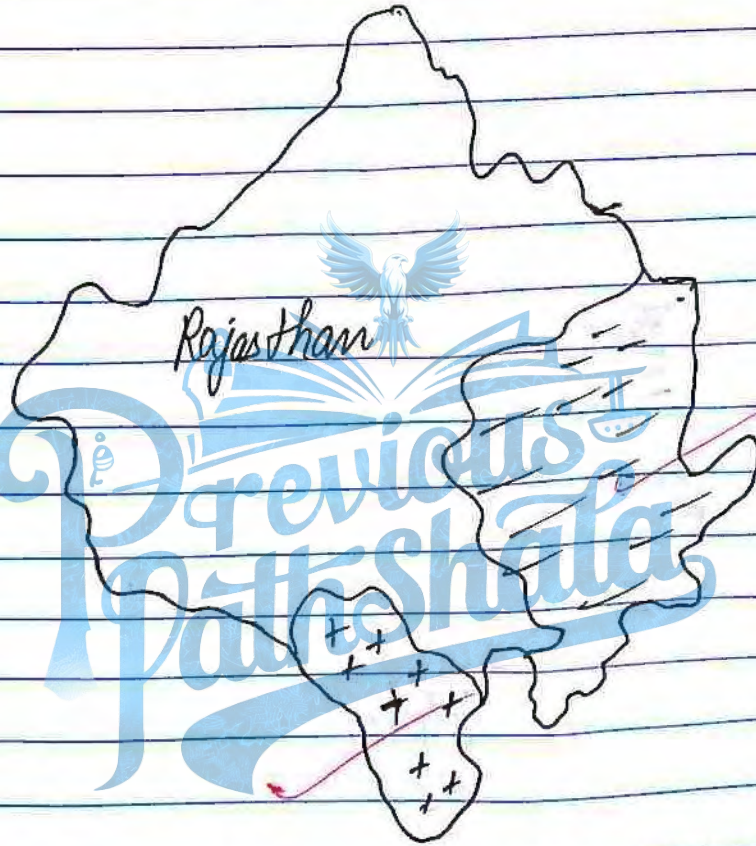
Thus meena and Bhil are main regions tribe of Rajasthan.



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 ⇒ Meena area

 ⇒ Bhil area.

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TH END

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