

**Marking Scheme**  
**Geography**  
**Set-3**

ANS 1	Africa अफ्रीका
2	Latvia लटविया
3	Floriculture उदयान
4	Trading व्यापार
5	London लन्दन
6	Low birth rate and low death rate निम्न जन्म दर तथा निम्न मृत्यु दर
7	Banaras Patliputra बनारस, पाटलीपुत्र
8	Ambala ,Mhow, Jalandar अम्बाला, महु, जालंदर
9	Biomass and Tidal energy जैव भार एवं ज्वारीय ऊर्जा
10	Griffith Taylor ग्रिफिथ टेलर
11	Demography जनांकिकी
12	Unemployment and famine बेरोजगारी और भूखमरी
13	Birth rate, Death rate, Migration जन्म दर, मृत्यु दर, प्रवास
14	Wholesaler and Retailer थोक विक्रेता और फुटकर विक्रेता
15	Shifting cultivation झूम खेती
16	More than 50 lacs population 50 लाख से जादा जनसँख्या
17	Electoral geography चुनावी भूगोल
18	Lebanon लेबनान

19	Total population/ Area कुल जनसँख्या /क्षेत्रफल
20	Jamnagar जामनगर
21 A	kalpakkam कलपक्कम
B	odisha उड़ीसा
C	andra Pradesh आंध्रप्रदेश
D	Bengaluru बेंगलुरु
E	Jamnagar जामनगर
22 A	Madagascar मैडागास्कर
B	Ruhr Germany रुहर जर्मनी
C	Qatar कतर
D	Mediterranean Sea भूमध्य सागर
E	Kalahari कालाहारी
23	Natural factors-land form ,climate, natural vegetation, available of water Cultural factors-religion, language, culture,
24	The size of the agricultural sector is large and wide, it involves high capital investment, high technology based agriculture with scientific method ,only one crop is produced in it
25	Linear pattern, rectangular pattern, circular pattern, star like pattern, cross shaped pattern
26	CLUSTERED SETTLEMENT-1 compact and closely built houses2 living area is different from surroundings farms 3recognizable pattern DISPERSED SETTLEMENT -1 they are isolated huts2located on hills3it is due to nature of terrain and land resource water

27	Uneven and unreliable rain fall 2 increase in land farming area 3 pressure on agriculture
28	1 dilapidated houses 2 poor hygienic conditions 3 lack of lights and drinking water facilities 4 lack of toilet facilities 5 poor ventilation
29	Density of population = population / area geographical factors 1 availability of water 2 landforms 3 climate 4 soil
30	1 Growing population 2 slow administrative action 3 casual attitude towards cleanliness 4 unscientific disposal management 5 loss of health
31	1 implementation water management policy 2 lack of including kharif crops 3 construction of waterways 4 soil alkaline
32	For many decades a country's level of development was measured only in terms of its economic growth the idea of the quality of life people enjoy in a country the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy are important aspects of development now and the work of mahbub-ul-haq and amartya sen are important in this regard haq 1 enlarging people choice in order to lead long ,healthy lives with dignity the basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives prof amartya sen saw an increase in freedom or decrease in freedom as the main objectives of development