

In question no. 15 examiner has given 2 marks
but answer is wrong. It will be zero in place of 2.
So total marks should be (60) in place of 62. 383201



No. J/A

29/8/16

इन्टरमीडिएट परीक्षा, 2016

आई० ए० (I.A.)

Center Superintendent
St. Paul's College, Ranchi

केन्द्राधीक्षक का हस्ताक्षर
एवं मुहर

28 पृष्ठों की उत्तरपुस्तिका

वीक्षक का हस्ताक्षर

[हाशिया (Margin) छोड़कर पन्नों के दोनों पृष्ठों पर लिखें]

रोल कोड (Roll Code)	क्रमांक (Roll No.)	पंजीयन संख्या Registration No.)		विषय (Subject)	लिपि (Script)	तिथि (Date)
		No.	वर्ष (Year)			
11066	30215	RA-0237	2014	Geography	Roman	20.02.2016

लब्धांक (MARKS OBTAINED)

Question Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	09	
Question Number	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	13-2=11	
Question Number	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	—	40	
Question Number	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	TOTAL	
Marks Obtained												
Grand Total	(In Words)		Sixty Two							(In Figure)		62-2=60

परीक्षार्थी हेतु निर्देश

- परीक्षार्थी ध्यान दें कि केवल एक ही उत्तर-पुस्तिका में पूरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर सीमित करना है। अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका नहीं दी जायेगी।
- उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने के पहले प्रत्येक परीक्षार्थी के लिए अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के आवरण पृष्ठ पर अपना रोल कोड, रोल नं., पंजीयन संख्या एवं वर्ष, विषय, लिपि तथा तिथि लिखना अनिवार्य है। परन्तु परीक्षार्थी को अपना अधिका अपने कॉलेज का नाम कदापि नहीं लिखना है। परीक्षार्थियों को चेतावनी दी जाती है कि जिस उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर रोल कोड, क्रमांक और सूचीकरण संख्या स्पष्ट रूप से अंकित होगी, उसे जाँची नहीं जायेगी।
- यदि कोई परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा में दूसरे को सहायता करता या किसी प्रकार से अवैध सहायता लेने की चेष्टा करता हुआ अथवा परीक्षा में अनुचित लाभ उठाने के लिए किसी दूसरे अवैध उपाय का अवलम्बन करता हुआ पाया जायेगा तो उसे परीक्षा से निष्कासित कर दिया जायेगा। परीक्षा में परीक्षार्थियों को परस्पर किसी प्रकार से विचार विनिमय का अधिकार न होगा। परिषद् द्वारा दिये गए प्रवेश पत्र, उत्तर-पुस्तिका, प्रश्न-पत्र तथा नियमानुसृत निर्दिष्ट उपकरणों के अतिरिक्त परीक्षार्थियों को अपने साथ परीक्षा कक्ष में मोबाइल, कैलकुलेटर, छाता, पुस्तक, किसी प्रकार का पत्र, पॉकेट बुक, नोट आदि या किसी भी प्रकार का कागज रखना वर्जित है, भले ही उसका सम्बन्ध उस समय की परीक्षा के विषय से हो या न हो। इसका उल्लंघन करने वाले परीक्षार्थियों को परीक्षा से निष्कासित कर दिया जायेगा।
- लिखने का सम्पूर्ण काम उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर ही किया जाय और उसका कोई भी पृष्ठ फाड़ा न जाए। परीक्षा खत्म होने के बाद उत्तर-पुस्तिका वापस लौटा देना आवश्यक है। इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका के बदले दूसरी उत्तर-पुस्तिका नहीं दी जा सकती। जो लिखावट काटो हुई रहेगी उसको जाँच नहीं होगी। उत्तर-पुस्तिका में यदि कोई फटा पृष्ठ मिले तो उसे निकाल नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि वीक्षक को दिखाकर उसे मोड़ देना चाहिए।
- प्रश्न-पत्र पर कोई उत्तर या कोई भी दूसरी बात लिखना वर्जित है।
- प्रश्न-पत्र वितरण के बाद एक घंटे तक कोई भी परीक्षार्थी अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका वापस नहीं कर सकते हैं।

SHASHI KUMAR
POST GRADUATE TEACHER
+2 RANCHI
DUMRA

प्रधान परीक्षक का पूर्ण हस्ताक्षर एवं मुहर
(Full Signature of Head
Examiner with Seal)

नोट - प्रत्येक पृष्ठों में अंकित दोनों हाशिया (Margin) के बीच में प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखें।



1. → a) Bernard Varenius. (1)
2. → d) Huntington (1)
3. → b) China (1)
4. → c) Java (1)
5. → c) Chile (1)
6. → c) Sugarcane (1)
7. → b) Mediterranean sea - Red sea (1)
8. → d) 16 (1)
9. → d) West Bengal (1)
10. → d) Yamuna. (1)

11. → The scholar using the word 'Possibilism' ~~first~~ was ~~Nesfield~~.

12. → The geographical factors responsible for population distribution are:-



- i) Relief features (soil, climate etc)
- ii) Political Condition
- iii) Economic Condition
- iv) Safety.

13. Pygmies live in Sri Lanka.

14. Paddy is a Rabi crop and Wheat is a Kharif crop.

15. The total numbers of males per thousand females is known as sex-ratio.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total number of Males}}{\text{Total number of Females}}$$

16. The agriculture done only for the subsistence i.e. in a limited amount is called as subsistence agriculture. Agriculture done for our survival or consumption. It is of two types Primitive and Intensive.

17. Bauxite is a non-ferrous mineral. Bauxite has a wide use in the present time following are its uses :-



a) It is used ~~is~~ widely in the Iron and steel industry.

b) It is the main raw material to produce steel.

c) Stainless steel is made from it only.

Therefore bauxite is an important metallic mineral which is used to make utensils and other equipments.

18. In India the interval of years between two censuses in India is ten years.

The last census was done in 2011 and the next will be done in year 2021.

19. Redfield has divided human settlement into three parts one of them is Rural settlement. According to him "Rural settlement is the settlement of people mainly engaged in agricultural work" He adds "They are bounded with the bonds of primary relationship."

20. The word Internet stands for "International Networking." It is the fastest means of Transport & communication. One can travell the whole world

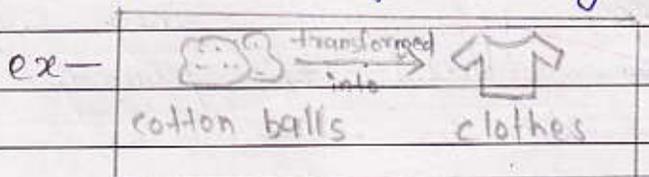


by sitting at home by using Internet.
At present each and every work is done by Internet.

21. Human activities are those which are done by man in order to lead his life smoothly and to help others. Human activities are mainly of three types:-

i) Primary activity:- Under this natural materials are used to produce natural products. ex- Agriculture.

ii) Secondary Activity:- Under this the products of primary activities are used to as raw materials to produce finished goods. ex- Industries.

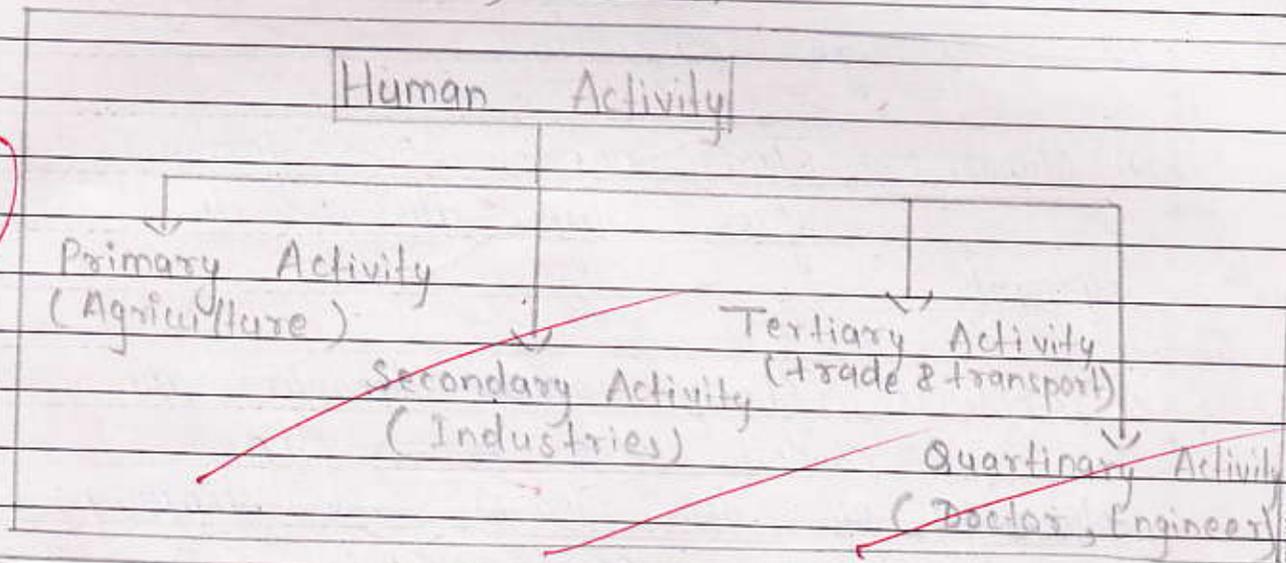


cotton industries use cotton to produce clothes.



iii) Tertiary Activity:- In this the finished goods are being used for trade and commerce to be sold to the lay people or to give the lay people
ex - Transport

iv) Quaternary Activity:- Jean Gottman has added Quaternary Activity in Human activity which is the service given to by people.
ex - Doctor, Teacher



22 Tea is a crop of tropical climate. It is a beverage crop which grows well in mountain soil. Its production is done in south-eastern countries. India produces 35% of the world's total tea. following are the geographical condition required for tea production:-



i) Soil:- Tea grows well in loamy soil but Mountain soil is best for it.

ii) Temperature:- Tea requires 20°C to 30°C for its growth.

iii) Rainfall:- Tea grows in the areas of 200 to 250 cm Annual Rainfall but in the areas receiving less rainfall tea production can be done through irrigation.

iv) Climate:- Tea needs 200 frost free days during its growth.

v) Labour:- Cheap ~~amou~~ labourers are needed for ~~to~~ the plucking of tea leaves and ~~seemoving~~ of weeds in tea gardens.

vi) Land:- Slope Land are ~~required~~ for tea cultivation as water stagnation is harmful for tea growth.

In this way ~~the~~ tea which we drink in ~~our~~ daily life is



4 grown and finally it is ~~manufactured~~ in industries for ~~making~~ it for our use.

23. Energy resources are those from which we get heat and power to do our works. They are of two types ~~traditional and non-traditional~~. Traditional Energy are those which are being used from a period of time in past. Following are some of its ~~examples~~.

i) Coal :- Coal is the most common ~~traditional source~~ of energy. It is used for cooking in homes & for producing ~~thermal energy~~.

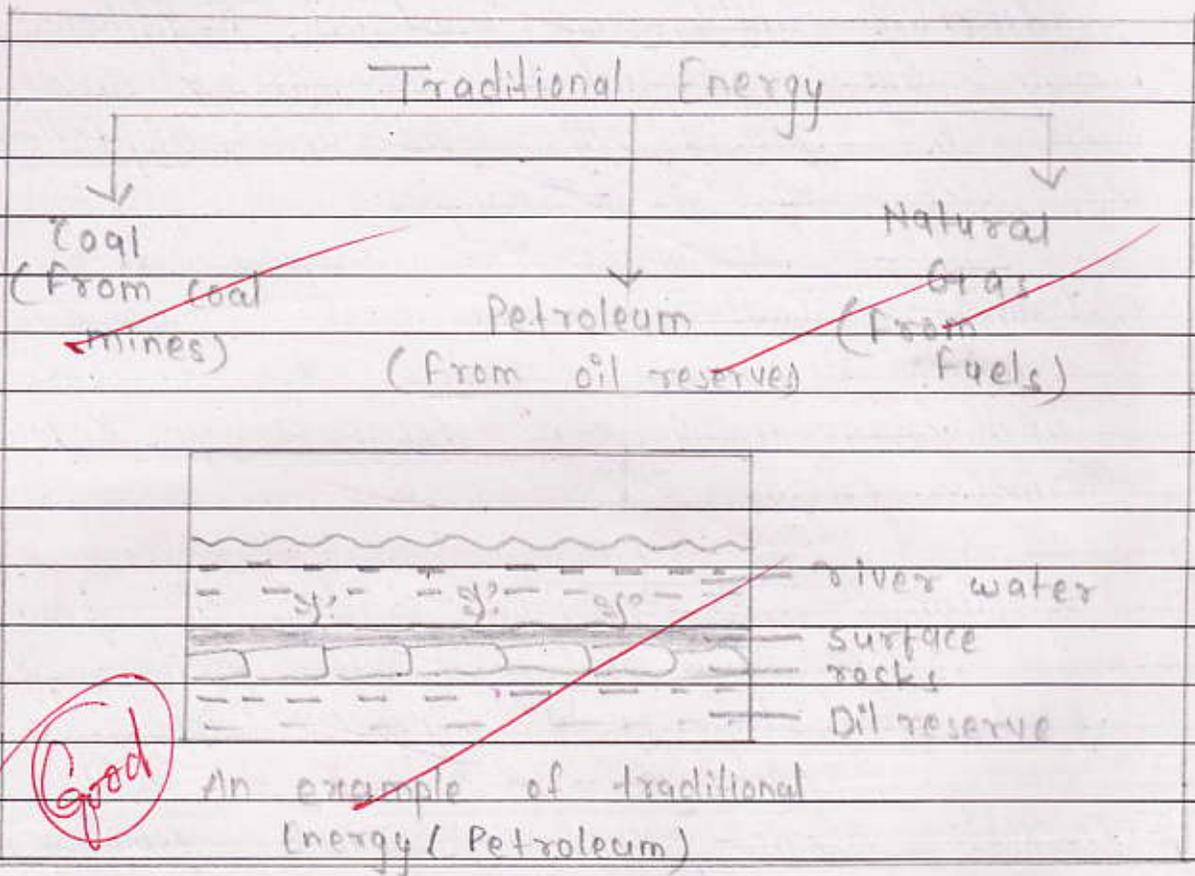
ii) Petroleum :- It is the crude oil from which many ~~oils~~ like petrol, diesel, kerosene etc are ~~obtained~~.

iii) Wood :- Wood are the most primitive source of energy, they are commonly used as a ~~fuel~~. These traditional sources of energy are found mainly in Sedimentary rocks. They are ~~limited~~ and non-renewable. They take a long period of time for its ~~production~~ ^{formation}. Due to increasing



use they are getting extinct.
We must protect
this resources by doing sustainable
use of it. So that our future
generation will also get the chance
to see them and use them.

A



Good

24. Urban areas are those which have a population engaged in other activities rather than agriculture. According to M.N. Sir Mazumdar "The ~~year~~ process by which rural people come to urban areas in order to

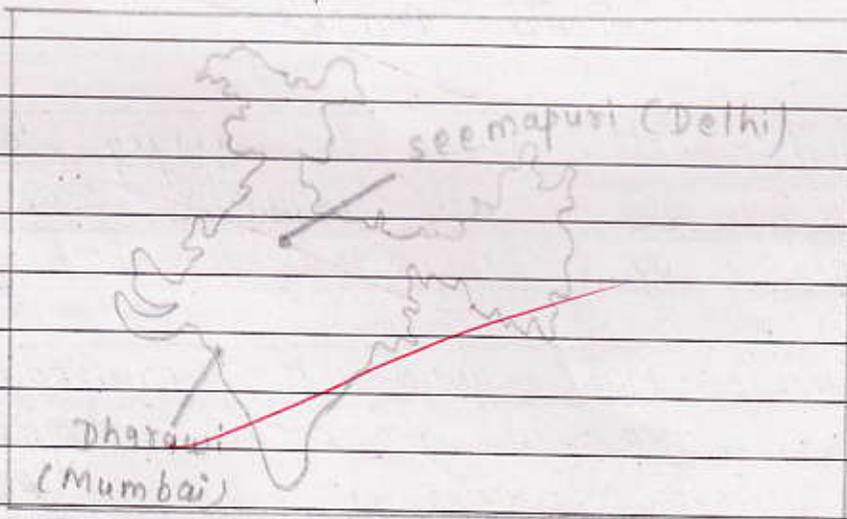


settle here is known as Urbanization."

There is a deep relationship between urbanisation and slum as when the several people come to urban areas they have not so much money that they can buy land or buy flats, therefore they settle down in the outer areas of cities which ultimately takes a form of slum.

Slums are the kingdom of dirt. They have no electricity, drainage or sanitary facilities. People live in very pathetic condition, the streets are narrow.

In India some of the slum areas are Dharavi in Mumbai and Seemapuri in Delhi.



In this way urbanisation has given rise to a serious problem which is the formation of slum areas.



25. Rice is a crop of tropical monsoon type climate. Rice production is mainly done in south eastern countries. China is the world's largest producer of rice. India occupies second position. In India 21% of the world's total rice is being cultivated. Following are its geographical requirements for its growth :-

i) Temperature :- Rice needs 20°C during its sowing and 21°C during its growth and ripening. It requires 20 to 24°C temperature.

ii) Rainfall :- Rice needs 150 to 200 cm Annual rainfall.

iii) Soil :- It grows in clayey loamy soil but Alluvial soil brought by the rivers is best for it.

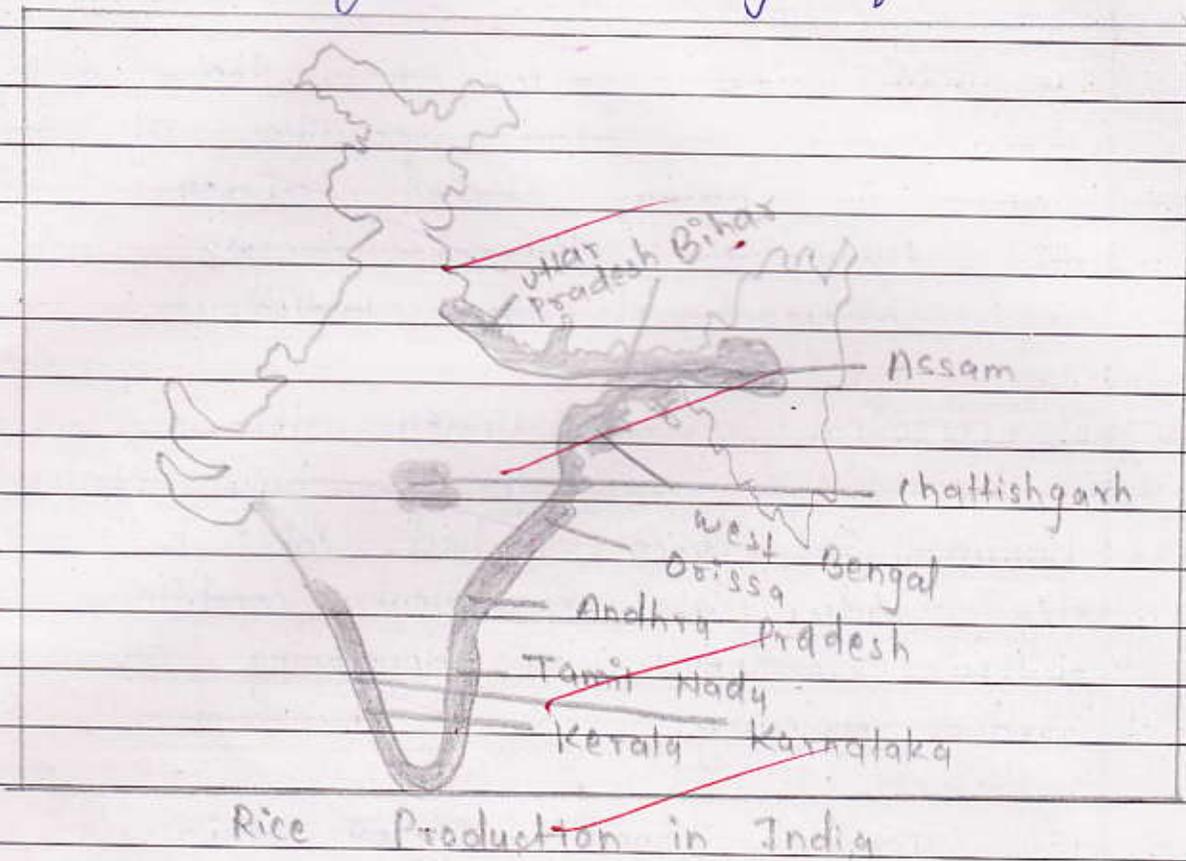
iv) Land :- Plain land is required for rice as it needs stagnation of water during its growth. But water during harvesting is not harmful.

v) Surface :- It grows well in deltas

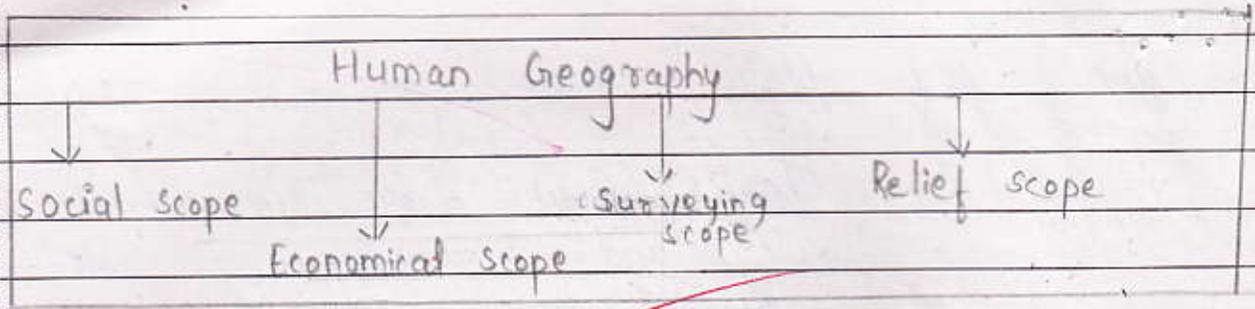


and flood plains made by the river.

vi) Labour:- Cheap labourers are required for sowing and harvesting of rice.



26A According to Miss Ellen Semple "Human Geography is the study of changing relationship between unstable earth and interesting man". The scope of Human Geography is very wide. Following are some of its scope:-



i) Social Scope :- In this the social condition of human is being studied under this Human's settlement, process of settlement etc are studied.

ii) Economical scope :- Under this the economy of Human is being studied. This is the study of economical condition either developed or developing or under developing.

iii) Surveying scope :- Under this surveys and its report are being studied for example the population, sex-ratio, Age composition etc.

iv) Relief scope :- This is physical geography the study of the relief features of the earth for example climate,



Agriculture, etc.

(5)

In this way the various scopes of Human Geography deals with the relationship of Human with earth.

27A)

Human are the most knowed knowledgable and most organisms. They are the only organisms to form society. Human life is sometimes youy easy but sometimes the circumstances are differents. On one hand where one lives a life with comfort and luxury on the other hand one is not even able to have two time meals. following are the problems of hunger and malnutrition in the world :-

i) Poverty :- The root cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty. Many of the people are so poor that they are not even getting good to eat. They die of hunger or face the problem of malnutrition.

ii) Regular famines :- famines like drought, flood and other natural hazards or some viral diseases have causes be people to remain hungry and face the problem of hunger.

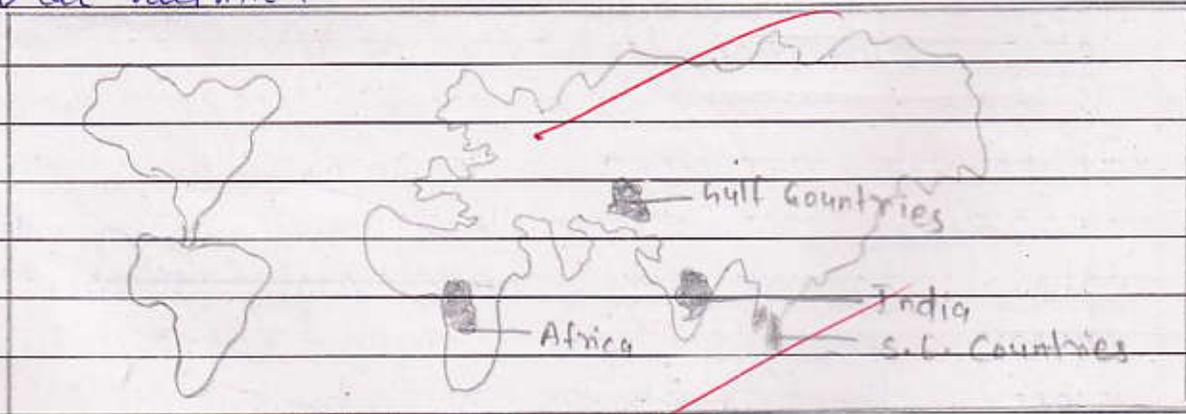


ii) People's desire:- This is the major problem in India. People keep ~~fasting~~ for fulfilling their desires from god & specially in India most of the people have malnutrition due to this reason.

The above causes of hunger and malnutrition leads to the following problems :-

- i) Increase in Death rate:- due to hunger most of the people die which causes an increase in death rate.
- ii) Health Problems:- At present everyone has some or other health problem which is a result of Mal-nutrition.

5



country's facing Malnutrition



In order to long healthy live we must eat properly and must not waste food but should give it to the one's who need it. This will make human more developed.

28A. Transport and communication are the tertiary activities of human. They are the activities through which human beings are given their needy things and information. Following are its importance:

i) Bridge between Industries and Lay People:-

Transport act as a bridge between industries and lay people as it brings the manufactured goods to the lay people.

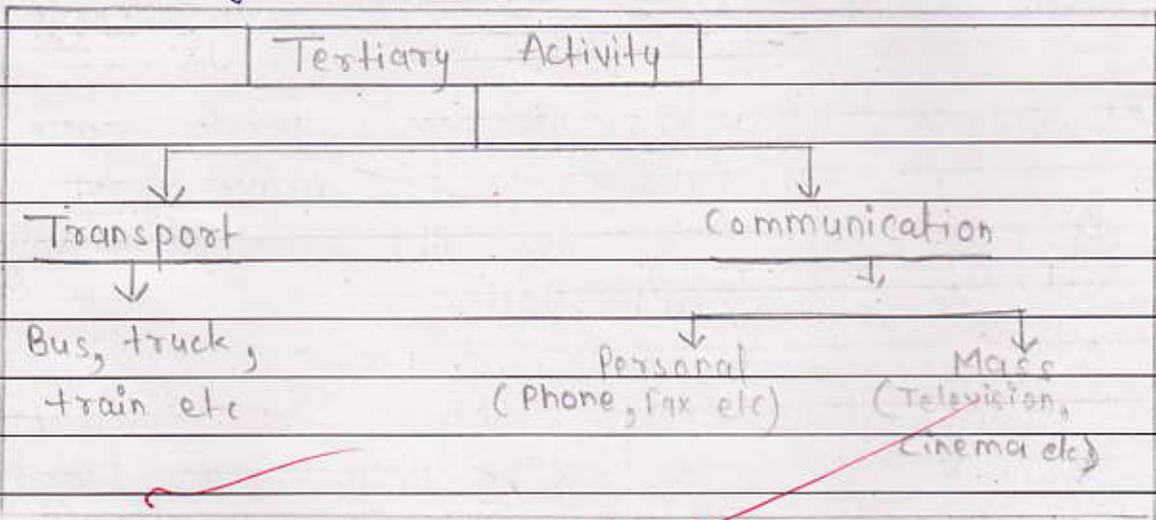
ii) Source of Information:- People are aware of day to day life of the world only due to communication.

iii) Bring Awareness:- Means of communication specially mass media helps in making people aware about their rights and duties.



iv) Time Saving:- Transport ~~save~~ the time of people as it ~~saves the time~~ of people for ~~travelling~~ a long distance to ~~take~~ goods, it brings to them.

v) Safety :- Transport brings the perishable goods safely to the people, it is a good source to safeguard the goods until they reach to common people. In this way transport and communication has a great importance in our life for making our life easier and punctual.

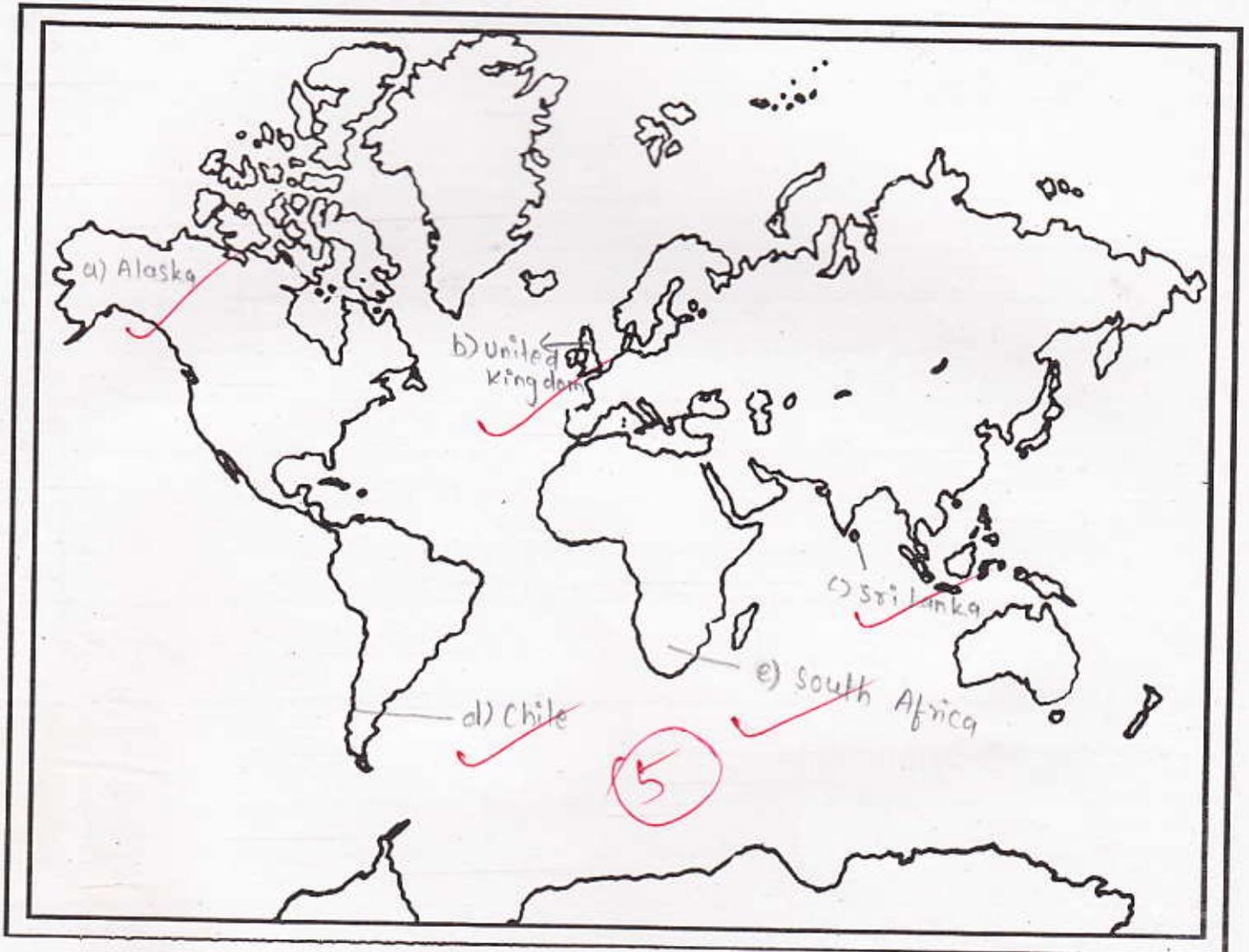


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XA-GEO-(Opt.)-A
Arts

29.

2016
GEOGRAPHY
(Optional)



Roll No - 30215

Roll Code - 11066

3904



Shashi
SHASHI KUMAR
POST GRADUATE TEACHER
+2 R.K.H.S. SARANYAHAT
DUMKA



JAC 2016, JAC 2017, JAC 2018, JAC 2019, JAC 2020, JAC 2021, JAC 2022, JAC 2023, JAC 2024, JAC 2025, JAC 2026, JAC 2027, JAC 2028, JAC 2029, JAC 2030, JAC 2031, JAC 2032, JAC 2033, JAC 2034, JAC 2035, JAC 2036, JAC 2037, JAC 2038, JAC 2039, JAC 2040, JAC 2041, JAC 2042, JAC 2043, JAC 2044, JAC 2045, JAC 2046, JAC 2047, JAC 2048, JAC 2049, JAC 2050, JAC 2051, JAC 2052, JAC 2053, JAC 2054, JAC 2055, JAC 2056, JAC 2057, JAC 2058, JAC 2059, JAC 2060, JAC 2061, JAC 2062, JAC 2063, JAC 2064, JAC 2065, JAC 2066, JAC 2067, JAC 2068, JAC 2069, JAC 2070, JAC 2071, JAC 2072, JAC 2073, JAC 2074, JAC 2075, JAC 2076, JAC 2077, JAC 2078, JAC 2079, JAC 2080, JAC 2081, JAC 2082, JAC 2083, JAC 2084, JAC 2085, JAC 2086, JAC 2087, JAC 2088, JAC 2089, JAC 2090, JAC 2091, JAC 2092, JAC 2093, JAC 2094, JAC 2095, JAC 2096, JAC 2097, JAC 2098, JAC 2099, JAC 2100

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Do not write your name or any mark part of identification in any part of your Answer Book. For Writing an answer. (Including Heading) Use Black/Blue ink on

