Third Year B.A. Examination, August/September 2016
(SLM New Scheme)
GEOGRAPHY
Course No. – III: Geography of India

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 80

PART – A

Answer any four of the following:

(4×5=20)

1. Name the important International Boundaries of India.
2. What is the significance of coastal plain?
3. Mention the important methods of soil conservation in India.
4. Differentiate between West and East flowing rivers of South India.
5. Write a brief note on importance of natural vegetation in India.
6. Write a note on mixed farming in India.

PART – B

Answer any three of the following questions:

(3×10=30)

7. Explain the different methods of rice cultivation in India.
8. Explain the important tea growing regions of India.
9. Describe the production and distribution of mica in India.

10. Briefly explain about cement industry in India.

11. Write a note on National Highways of India.

Answer any two of the following:

12. Explain in detail about peninsular plateau of India.

13. Explain the geographical factors required for the cultivation of coffee and its production and distribution in India.

14. Discuss in details about Iron and Steel in India.

15. “Transportation is a nerve system of an Economy”. Discuss.
Third Year B.A. Examination, August/September 2016
(SLM New Scheme)
GEOGRAPHY
Course No. – IV : Regional Geography of the World

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 80

Instruction : Answer the following questions.

Answer any four of the following questions. (4×5=20)

1. Write a note on the Regional Geography as a branch of Geography.

2. What is meant by Natural Region ?

3. Write briefly the Folded Mountains with examples.

4. Write a note on the Rivers of South India.

5. Write briefly about the Black Cotton Soil.

6. What are the types of coal?

PART – A

P.T.O.
PART - B

(3x10 = 30)

7. What is meant by Mountains? And explain their types with examples.

8. Explain the soils, climate, natural vegetations and human activities in Temperate Regions.


10. Describe the meaning and their salient features of soils of the world.

11. What is meant by Agriculture? And explain its determining factors.

PART - C

(2x15 = 30)

Answer any two of the following questions.

12. Analyse the meaning, concept, content and types of Regions.

13. Explain the definition and types of Natural Vegetations of the world.

14. Give an account of the importance, distribution, production and trade of Manganese in the world.

15. Explain the significance of Major Railway Transportations of the world.
Third Year B.A. Examination, August/September 2016
(SLM New Scheme)
GEOGRAPHY – V
Course No. 3 and 4 : Map Projection, Cartograms and Statistics

Time : 3 Hours \hspace{1cm} \text{Max. Marks : 80}

**Instruction** : Answer the following questions.


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**PART – I : Map Projections (BGEP-03)**


dhāraya – I : dhāraya dhāraya dhāraya (BGEP-03)

Answer any four of the following questions : \hspace{1cm} (4\times10=40)

1. What is a map projection? Explain the different types of map projection.

2. Explain Latitudes and Longitudes with neat diagrams.

3. Construct a Cylindrical Equal area projection for the reduced radius of the earth is 1 inch and interval of the latitudes and longitudes is 30°.
4. Construct a Conical part projection with one standard parallel for the following data.
   a) Radius of the reduced earth
   b) Standard parallel
   c) Longitude range
   d) Latitudinal range
   e) Latitude and Longitudinal interval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radius of the reduced earth</td>
<td>4 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard parallel</td>
<td>60° North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude range</td>
<td>70° E to 170° East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitudinal range</td>
<td>30° N to 80° North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude and Longitudinal interval</td>
<td>10°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Construct a polar stereography part projection for the following:
   a) Radius of the reduced earth
   b) Latitudinal range
   c) Longitudinal range
   d) Latitude and Longitudinal interval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Radius of the reduced earth</td>
<td>3.0 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitudinal range</td>
<td>10° N to 90° N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal range</td>
<td>50° W to 150° West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latitude and Longitudinal interval</td>
<td>10°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Explain the choice of map projections.
PART – II : Cartograms and Statistics (BGEP-04)

Answer any four of the following questions:

7. Briefly explain types of Line graph.
   
8. What is a Thematic maps? State the types and uses of thematic maps.
   
9. What are the various source of data collection? Explain the factors which determine the selection of methods for data collection.
   
10. Define central tendency and explain various measures of central tendency.

11. Calculate the arithmetic mean from the following data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of cultivation of Paddy (Rs.) (x)</th>
<th>No. of Holdings (f)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1300</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
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<td>1600</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2800</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Construct a double bar (Multiple bar) diagram for the following data.

Production of Fish in India (Lakh tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year/ಸಸ್ವರೂಪ</th>
<th>Ocean/ಸಸ್ವರೂಪ</th>
<th>Inland/ಸಸ್ವರೂಪ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>