



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
DEPARTMENT OF PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

II YEAR P.U.C. EXAMINATION

SCHEME OF VALUATION

Subject Code : 24

Subject : Geography

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
I 1	Which Country has the longest border with India ?	
Ans	Bangladesh.	1
2	Name the highest peak of Aravali Mountain	
Ans	Gurusikhar (of Mnt. Abu)	1
3	What is the name of Brahmaputra at Tibet	
Ans	Tsangpo	1
4	What is the average density of population in India as per 2001 census ?	
Ans	324 Persons per sq kms	1
5	Which is the longest dam in India	
Ans	Hirakud	1
6	Name the three cropping seasons of India	
Ans	Kharif - Rabi, Zaid.	1
7	Where is the Central Tobacco Research centre located ?	
Ans	Rajamundry (AP)	1
8	Which region in India has the largest potential of Tidal energy ?	
Ans	Coastal region / Gujarat coast	1

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
9	Which is the longest National Highway of India ?	
Ans	N.H. 7, (Varanasi to Kanyakumari)	1
10	Name the Iron & steel plant established with the help of Germany	
Ans	Rourkela.	1
II		
11	Name the three parallel mountain ranges of Inner Himalaya	
	Sikkim, Himachal, Himadri	
Ans	Pirpanjal range, Dhauladhar range Mussorie range.	2
12	Which islands are known as Coral Islands ? Mention its Capital	
Ans	Lakshadweep	1
	Kavaratti	1
13	What is Census ? When was it started in India ?	
Ans	The collection of population data and its analysis of a area for every 10 years	1
	-1872	1
14	What are the types of Migrations ?	
Ans	1. Internal migration.	1
	2. International Migration	1
15	Name the dams constructed at Damodar Valley project.	
Ans	(1) Talaiya (2) Maithan (3) Konar	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	(4) Panchet ($\frac{1}{2}$ marks each) $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 =$	2
16	Mention the importance of crop rotation.	
Ans	1. Reduced insect and disease problems	
	2. Weed control.	
	3. To maintain fertility of soil	
	4. To get more yield of crops	
	5. Increase in soil moisture	$(\frac{1}{2} \times 4)$
	6. Reduction of soil erosion (any four) = 2	
17	What are the types of coal?	
Ans	(1) Anthracite (2) Bituminous	
	(3) Lignite (4) Peat ($\frac{1}{2} \times 4$)	2
18	What is the Golden Quadrilateral Highway?	
Ans	The Golden Quadrilateral Highway is	
	the four/six lane highway which connects	
	four metropolitan cities Delhi, Mumbai,	
	Chennai and Kolkata.	2
19	Write the uses of Global Positioning System.	
Ans	(1) To locate the exact location of any	
	moving objects with latitudes and longi-	
	-tudes	1
	(2) To know the height of the area & time	1
20	Name the locational factors of Industries	
Ans	(1) Raw Materials (2) Transportation	
	(3) Water (4) Power (Electricity)	
	(5) Labour (6) Capital	
	(7) Climate (8) Govt. Policies (any four) 2	$(\frac{1}{2} \times 4)$

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
21	Name the Major Earthquake Zones in India	
Ans	(1) Zone I / Very low damage risk zone	
	(2) Zone II / Low damage risk zone	
	(3) Zone III / Moderate damage risk zone	
	(4) Zone IV / High damage risk zone	
	(5) Zone V / Very high damage risk zone	
	OR — (1) Himalaya Zone	
	(2) Indo-Gangetic Zone	
	(3) Peninsular Zone	2
22	State the different types of droughts	
Ans	(1) Meteo Meteorological drought	
	(2) Hydrological drought	
	(3) Agricultural drought	
	(4) Ecological drought	(1/2 x 4) 2
III		
23	Explain the location, extent and size of India	
Ans	Location — India is situated in Southern	
	part of Asia. It is a peninsula, extends	
	between 8° N. to 37° N. latitude and	
	between 69° E. to 93° E. longitude	2
	7 th largest country in the world in	
	respect of area. The total geographical	
	area is 3287263 (32.87 lakh sq kms) sq	
	kms. Occupied only about 2.4% of	
	the total area of the world.	1

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted												
	<p>The north-south extent is 3214 kms The east-west extent is 2933 kms Land frontier 15200 kms Total coastal length - 7516 kms Coastal length of main land - 6100 kms It consists 28 states, 7 Union territories and New Delhi is the capital. —</p>	2												
24	Compare between the East and West flowing rivers of South India.													
Ans	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">East Flowing Rivers</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">West Flowing Rivers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="215 772 742 907">① These rivers are long and quite large</td> <td data-bbox="742 772 1228 907">① These rivers are short and torrential streams.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="215 907 742 1041">② They have built up extensive deltas</td> <td data-bbox="742 907 1228 1041">② They have not built up deltas</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="215 1041 742 1176">③ They are ^{more} suitable for irrigation</td> <td data-bbox="742 1041 1228 1176">③ These rivers are not more suitable for irrigation</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="215 1176 742 1310">④ These rivers are not more suitable for generation of Hydro-Power.</td> <td data-bbox="742 1176 1228 1310">④ They are suitable for the generation of Hydro-Power.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="215 1310 742 1444">⑤ These rivers are suitable for inland navigation at their lower courses</td> <td data-bbox="742 1310 1228 1444">⑤ These rivers are not suitable for inland navigation</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	East Flowing Rivers	West Flowing Rivers	① These rivers are long and quite large	① These rivers are short and torrential streams.	② They have built up extensive deltas	② They have not built up deltas	③ They are ^{more} suitable for irrigation	③ These rivers are not more suitable for irrigation	④ These rivers are not more suitable for generation of Hydro-Power.	④ They are suitable for the generation of Hydro-Power.	⑤ These rivers are suitable for inland navigation at their lower courses	⑤ These rivers are not suitable for inland navigation	
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Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>(6) They have large drainage basin</p> <p>(7) Join to Bay of Bengal</p> <p>(8) The east flowing rivers are flowing in gentle slope so they are having less number of waterfalls</p>	
	<p>(6) They have small drainage basin</p> <p>(7) Join to Arabian sea.</p> <p>(8) The east west flowing rivers are flowing through the steep gorges so they are having more number of waterfalls</p>	5
25	<p>Explain the physical factors of diversity in India.</p>	
Ans	<p><u>Physical Factors</u></p>	
	<p>(1) Land forms (2) climate</p> <p>(3) River systems (4) soils</p> <p>(5) Natural vegetation (6) Minerals</p> <p>(7) Animals</p>	2
	<p><u>Land forms</u> - (1) Himalayas (2) Northern plains (3) Peninsular plateaus (4) coastal plains There is a diversity in these Land forms.</p>	
	<p><u>climate</u> - The northern part of the country experiences sub tropical climate but southern part of the country has tropical climate.</p>	
	<p>The North western part (Rajasthan & other parts) has desert climate</p>	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>i.e low rain fall & high temperature but in purvaachal (Assam & other parts of northeastern India) has humid climate. they get more rain fall.</p>	
	<p><u>River system</u> - There is a difference between north Indian rivers & South Indian rivers in their Origin, length, and other features. The north Indian rivers are flowing 12 months but South Indian rivers are seasonal.</p>	
	<p><u>Soils</u> In India there are several types of soils Northern plain Occupied by Alluvial soil Peninsular India is Occupied by Black & Red soils that desert is by Sandy soils but the hilly & mountain tracts are Covered by Laterite and forest soils</p>	
	<p><u>Natural vegetation</u> - India is Occupied by different types of forest like Tropical evergreen, Monsoon deciduous, Dry forest, Coniferous and Mangroove forests.</p>	
	<p><u>Minerals</u>. India is rich in minerals but they are at Concentrated in some places Chotanagapur plateau - rich in coal</p>	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>Iron-ore manganese, Bauxite etc.</p> <p>The petroleum is found only in Assam Gujarat, Continental shelf of Maharashtra, Eastern Coastal belt The Gold is found in Karnataka, AP etc.</p> <p><u>Animals</u> - There is great diversity in animals and birds as result of climate. ex. polar bear in Himalaya camels in deserts etc.</p>	3
26.	<p>Explain the various problems caused by the major dams in India.</p> <p>Ans The problems of Major dams are.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) They require huge capital (2) The fertile land is permanently submerged. (3) The people of the valley have lost their culture for ever. (4) The displacement of people (5) Leads to earthquakes (6) It causes inter-state water dispute (7) Leads to development of marshy area (8) Resettlement problem (9) Leads to environmental problems (10) The need of irrigation is in the dry lands far away from the 	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>gives valleys but canal water rarely reach the tail end of the canals.</p>	5
27	<p>Mention the geographical conditions required for the sugarcane cultivation.</p>	
Ans	<p>The scientific name of sugarcane is <i>Saccharum officinarum</i>.</p>	
	<p>It is a tropical & sub-tropical crop.</p>	1
	<p>It requires:</p>	
	<p><u>Temperature</u> - 20°C - 28°C</p>	
	<p><u>Rainfall</u> - 100 cm - 150 cm.</p>	
	<p><u>Soils</u> - Alluvial & loamy soils</p>	
	<p>It can also grow in black, red & laterite soils.</p>	2
	<p>Frost-free climate is essential.</p>	
	<p>Dry sunny weather & sea breeze are good for its growth.</p>	
	<p>Abundant supply of cheap labour.</p>	
	<p>Transport, fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides.</p>	
	<p>The Govt. policy is also essential.</p>	2
28	<p>Explain the agricultural type based on the production and marketing in India.</p>	
Ans	<p>There are four types -</p>	
	<p>(1) Subsistence Farming</p>	
	<p>(2) Commercial Farming</p>	
	<p>(3) Plantation Farming</p>	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>(A) <u>Mixed Farming</u> <u>Subsistence Farming</u> It is traditional in nature. This type of agriculture based on animals & human beings. The land is cultivated only for to grow domestic crops. There are two types</p> <p>(1) Shifting cultivation (2) Sedentary cultivation.</p>	(1)
	<p><u>Commercial Farming</u> The land is cultivated only to grow the commercial crops like, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, etc. The main object of this farming is to get more profit.</p>	1
	<p><u>Plantation Farming</u> - Plantation farming refers to the cultivation of a single crop in large estates. It is cultivated with scientific methods requires huge capital and labours.</p>	1
	<p><u>Mixed Farming</u> - cultivation of land along with the the keeping of livestock, It requires huge capital and labour intensive poultry, sericulture, bee keeping etc.</p>	1

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
29	Explain the distribution and production of iron-ore in India.	
Ans	Iron-ore is an important ferrous mineral. India has abundant reserves of iron-ore.	
	<u>Distribution</u>	
	<p><u>Orissa</u> - Largest producer of iron-ore but second largest depos in reserves. Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh are important producers.</p> <p><u>Karnataka</u> - It has first rank in iron-ore reserves but second largest producer. The reserves are found in Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikkamagaluru (Kudremukha, Kemmangundi) Tumkur, Shimoga etc. districts.</p> <p><u>Chattisgarh</u> - Fourth largest producer. The production comes from Durg, Bastar and Jabalpur districts.</p> <p><u>Goa</u> - It is the third largest producer. The important mines are located in North & South Goa.</p>	3
	The other iron-ore producing states are Jharkhand, AP, T.N, Maharashtra, MP etc.	1
	India is the 4 th largest producer of iron-ore in the world world.	1

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
30	Give an account of Major petroleum producing regions in India.	
Ans	The important petroleum producing	4
	- 9 regions are	
	(1) Bombay-High region.	
	(2) Western region (Gujarat)	
	(3) Brahmaputra Valley region	
	(4) Eastern Coastal Belt (Godavary Krishna & Cauvery basins)	1
	<u>Bombay High</u> -	
	started in 1976. It is 176 kms away from Mumbai. The important oil wells are Bombay High, South Banen, Panna Neelam, Ratna, Heera etc. It is the largest producer.	1
	<u>Western region</u> second largest producer Gujarat region is also known as Gandhar oil-field. Ankleswar oil well was started in 1958 other oil wells are found in Kalol, Kosamba, Mehasana etc -	1
	<u>Brahmaputra Valley region</u> - It is also known as Assam region. The oil wells are found in Digbair Naharkatiya, Moran, Hajoijan & Rudrasagar -	1

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>(2) Eastern Coastal Belt. The oil fields are found in Godavary Krishna & Cauvery basins i.e in AP and T.N states.</p>	1
31	<p>Explain the reasons and remedies for shortage of electricity in India.</p>	
Ans	<p>There is a wide gap between the electricity supply and demand in the country. about 20% deficit. There are many reasons for shortage of electricity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Shortage of rainfall (uncertainty) (2) Pilferage and theft. (3) Increase in Demand (4) Transmission and distribution loss (5) Shortage of Coal, Petroleum & Natural Gas. <p><u>Remedies</u> -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Encourage the production of Hydro-Power. (2) To control pilferage & theft. (3) To control the loss of from the transmission and distribution. (4) To increase the production of coal Petroleum & Natural Gas 	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>(5) Replacement of old turbines</p> <p>(6) Agricultural waste can be used for the generation of power.</p> <p>(7) use of non-conventional energy sources.</p>	
32	<p>Explain the importance of Railway transportation.</p>	
Ans.	<p>1. Useful for carrying bulky & heavy goods over long distances.</p> <p>2. Help to accelerate the process of industrialization</p> <p>3. Helpful for the development of agriculture.</p> <p>(4) They help to expand the internal and external trade.</p> <p>(5) It plays an important role during natural hazards</p> <p>(6) It is the major source of National Income</p> <p>(7) Development of tourism</p> <p>(8) It provides employment opportunities</p> <p>(9) It plays an important role in the development of social & cultural aspect.</p> <p>(10) Helpful for defence.</p>	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
33	Explain the distribution of Industrial regions of India.	
Ans.	<p>The important Industrial regions of India are-</p> <p>(1) <u>The Hooghly - Kolkata region.</u> Located in WB along the Hooghly river. The important Industries are Jute, Locomotives, ship building, Automobiles, Fertilizer etc.</p> <p>(2) <u>Mumbai - Poona region.</u> Situated in Maharashtra. The important Centres are Mumbai, Poona, Jalgaon etc. The important Industries are - cotton textiles, chemicals, Automobiles, sugar etc.</p> <p>(3) <u>Ahmadabad - Vadodra region.</u> Situated in Gujarat - Important Centres are Ahmadabad, Surat, Vadodra, Barsoch, Ankale, Swar etc. Important Industries are - cotton textiles, chemical fertilizer, chemical industry, petroleum refineries etc.</p> <p>(4) <u>Madurai - Coimbatore - Bangalore region -</u> Situated in AP, TN & Karnataka</p>	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>Important Centres are - Bangalore Mysore, Hyderabad, Madurai Coimbatore etc.</p>	
	<p>Important Industries are - HMT, IIT, Cotton textiles, knowledge based industries Sugar etc.</p>	
	<p>(5) <u>Delhi - Meerut region</u> - Found in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and U.P. The important Centres are Delhi, Meerut, Ambala, Gurgaon etc. Important Industries are - Automobi le, chemical, chemical fertilizer, cotton textiles & Sugar. and</p>	
	<p>(6) <u>Chotanagapur region</u>. Situating in Orissa, Chattisghar, Jharkhand & WB & MP. Important Centres are Rourkela, Jamshedpur, Bilai, Bokaro, Bilai pur, Jabalpur. etc. The important industries are - Iron & steel Industry Automobiles etc.</p>	
	<p>(7) <u>Vishakapattanam - Guntur region</u></p>	
	<p>(8) <u>Kollam - Tiruvananthapuram region</u> 5</p>	



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Subject Code :

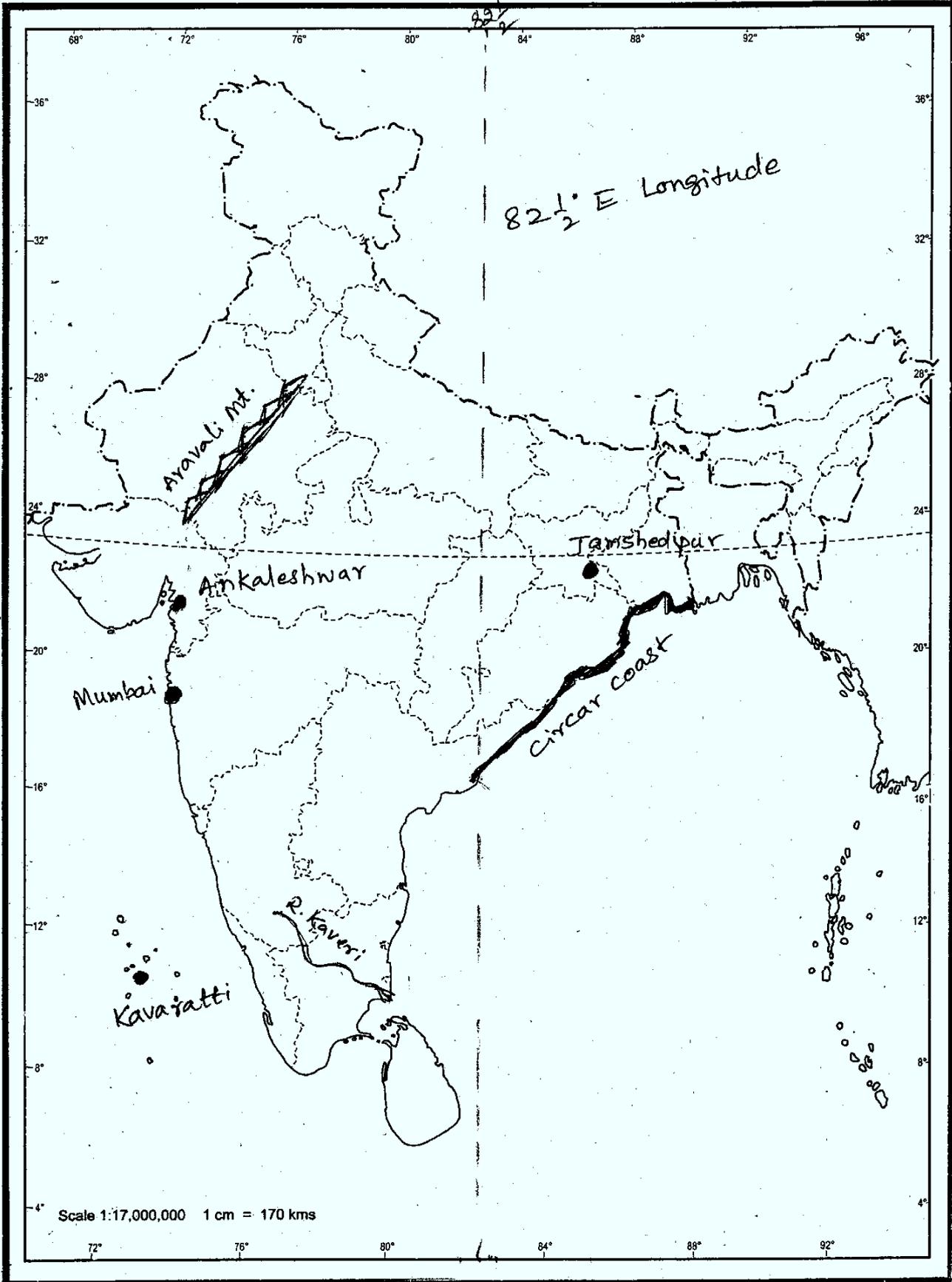
Subject :

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
34	Explain the distribution and production of paper industries in India	
Ans	<p>Paper industry mainly raw material oriented industry. Earlier it was forest based industry. Now it is market based industry.</p> <p>In India paper industries are mainly located in West-Bengal, A.P. Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka & Gujarat.</p> <p><u>Maharashtra</u> - The paper mills are concentrated in Kalyan, Roha, Sangli, Jalgaon, etc.</p> <p><u>Gujarat</u> - In this state the paper industries are situated in Surat, Vapi, Nugaon, Basooh, Gondal, etc.</p> <p><u>Uttar Pradesh</u> - The industries are located in Sharanpur, Basantnagar, Raibareilly, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Meerut etc.</p>	

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<p>Tamil Nadu The industries are found in Chennai, Salem, Anna Vatinagar, Erode, Pallipalayam, Villupattur etc.</p> <p>The other industries are situated in Haryana, Bihar, MP, Kerala, Assam, AP and Karnataka.</p>	
<p><u>IV</u></p> <p>35.</p>	<p>Draw the outline map of India, mark and name the following.</p> <p>(a) River Kaveri (b) Aravali Mountains (c) Mumbai (d) Ankaleswar (e) Circar coast (f) Jamshedpur (g) $82\frac{1}{2}$° E longitude (h) Kavaratti</p>	
<p>Ans</p>	<p>Drawing of outline map of India —</p> <p>mark and name the each feature</p> <p>$1 \times 8 = 8$ — 8</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>Map</p> <p>Note - Map is attached.</p>	

INDIA - STATES

Name :
Std. :
Section :

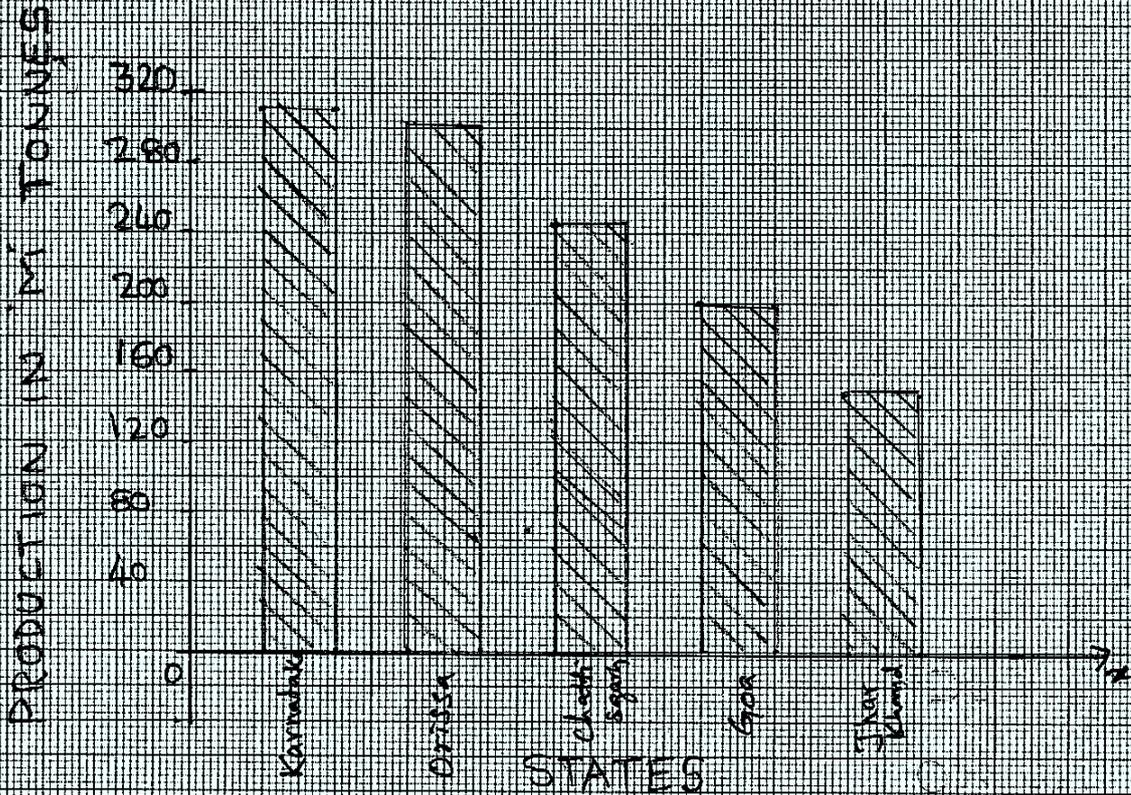


Qn.No.		Marks Allotted												
36	Draw the simple bar graph to represent the following data - Statewise production of Iron-ore in India - 2004.													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="229 479 719 539">States</th> <th data-bbox="719 479 1225 539">Production (in M. tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="229 539 719 607">Karnataka</td> <td data-bbox="719 539 1225 607">315.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="229 607 719 674">Odisha</td> <td data-bbox="719 607 1225 674">301.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="229 674 719 741">Chattisgarh</td> <td data-bbox="719 674 1225 741">226.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="229 741 719 808">Goa</td> <td data-bbox="719 741 1225 808">201.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="229 808 719 913">Jharkhand</td> <td data-bbox="719 808 1225 913">144.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	States	Production (in M. tonnes)	Karnataka	315.6	Odisha	301.8	Chattisgarh	226.7	Goa	201.6	Jharkhand	144.2	
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Odisha	301.8													
Chattisgarh	226.7													
Goa	201.6													
Jharkhand	144.2													
Ans	— selection of scale	2												
	— OX, an Oy axis	2												
	Construction of bars	6												
	Note - Graph sheet is attached													

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted										
37	Draw a pie diagram to represent the following data India: Crude oil production											
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th data-bbox="209 414 730 481">Field</th><th data-bbox="730 414 1214 481">Production (in %)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td data-bbox="209 481 730 548">Bombay High</td><td data-bbox="730 481 1214 548">65.6</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="209 548 730 616">Gujarat</td><td data-bbox="730 548 1214 616">18.2</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="209 616 730 683">Assam & Nagaland</td><td data-bbox="730 616 1214 683">13.8</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="209 683 730 853">Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh</td><td data-bbox="730 683 1214 853">2.4</td></tr></tbody></table>	Field	Production (in %)	Bombay High	65.6	Gujarat	18.2	Assam & Nagaland	13.8	Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh	2.4	
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Bombay High	65.6											
Gujarat	18.2											
Assam & Nagaland	13.8											
Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh	2.4											
Ans	calculation of degrees — 4 Construction of pie-chart 6 Note. Pie-chart is attached.											

Q. NO - 36

STATEWISE PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN INDIA 2004.



Scale :

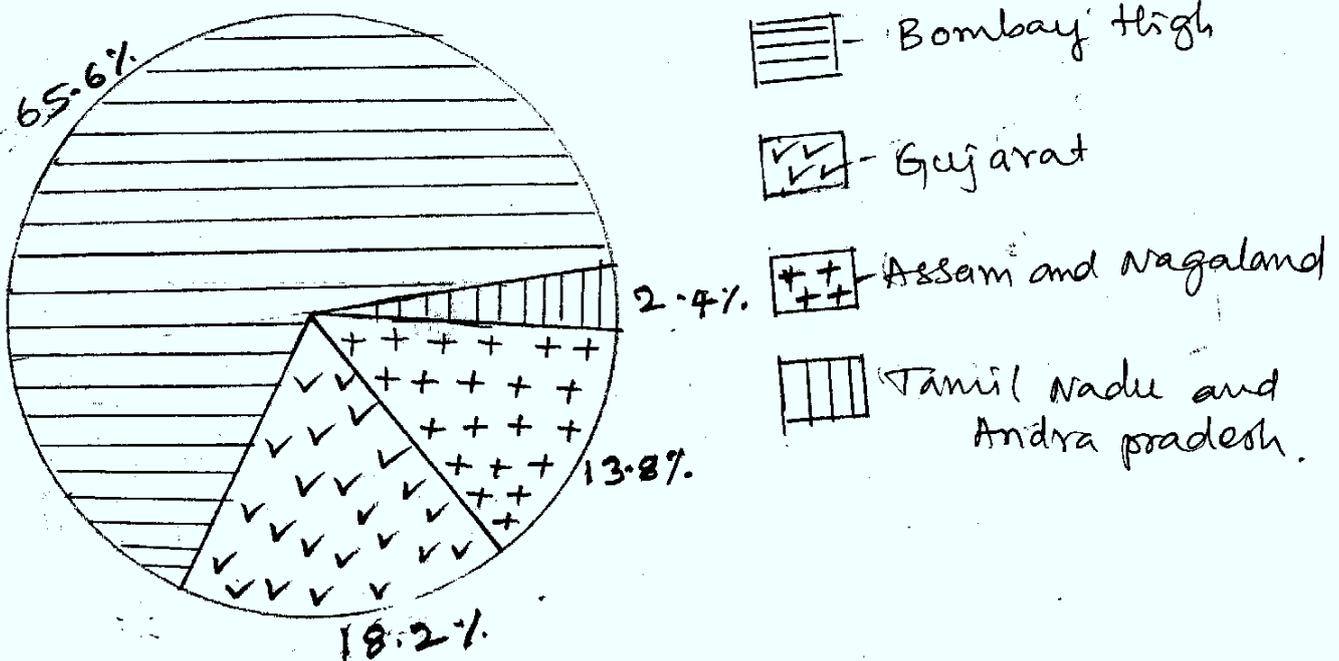
1 cm = 40 M. Tonnes

Q.No. 37 Pie-diagram

India: Crude oil Production

Field	production in %.	In Degrees
Bombay High	65.6	$\frac{65.6 \times 360}{100} = 236.16$
Gujarat	18.2	$\frac{18.2 \times 360}{100} = 65.52$
Assam & Nagaland	13.8	$\frac{13.8 \times 360}{100} = 49.68$
Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh	2.4	$\frac{2.4 \times 360}{100} = 8.64$
Total	100	360

India: Crude oil production



Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
Y.		
38	The conservation of forests are very important- to save environment:	
Ans	<p>Protect, Conserve and develop forests activities are Conservation of forest 'Grow more trees' is the slogan today. Because forests play an important- role in the environment. They release life giving gas for animals and Consum Carbon-ds-oxide</p> <p>→ So Govt. has take lot of programs and steps to Conserve forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * For the purpose of Climate * to Control Soil erosion and protect mountain & hill slopes * protection against Strong winds * protection of pastures and wild life. <p>— National Forest policy</p> <p>— Social Forestry</p>	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * protection against Strong winds * protection of pastures and wild life. 	2
	<p>— National Forest policy</p> <p>— Social Forestry</p>	1
	<p>Or</p> <p>Give a detail sketch of the assignment Submitted by you with Suitable diagrams</p>	
39	Maps and other appropriate information	
Ans	<p>Provide good marks for appropriate marks for answer. Consider local information and examples</p>	5

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
39	<p>What is rainwater harvesting? Discuss the various methods of water conservation in the and around your region with examples.</p>	
<u>Ans:</u>	<p>Rain water harvesting is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by storing at water locally in sub-surface reservoirs.</p> <p>There are two types - ① In situ method and ② Ex-situ method.</p>	
⇒	<p>In situ method - where rainfall fall at the same place</p>	
	<p>Infiltration pits, construction of contour bands & trenches, Roof water harvesting</p>	
⇒	<p>Ex-situ method - Catching of water after it has travelled & runoff</p> <p>- <u>check dams</u>, is the best method</p> <p>- In rural areas tanks, ponds, etc</p>	
	<p><u>OR</u></p>	
	<p>Mention the detail of the project submitted by you with Maps, diagrams and other information with examples</p>	
<u>Ans:</u>	<p>Provide good marks for good project</p> <p>Consider local information & examples</p>	5

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	For visually challenged students only	
IV		
35	Explain the River System of South India	
	<p>Ans: India has several river systems. They are classified into North Indian river system and South Indian river systems.</p> <p>South Indian river systems are again classified into East flowing and West flowing rivers.</p> <p>⇒ East flowing rivers are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Malaprabha, ^{Kaveri} etc</p> <p>⇒ West flowing rivers are Sabarmathi, Mahi, Luni, Narmada, Tapi, Sharavathi, Kali, Netravathi, Periyar</p>	1
		2
		2
36	Discuss about the distribution of Rainfall in India.	
Ans	<p>Rainfall in India is unevenly distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Areas with low rainfall (below 40cm) x Areas with low rainfall (40-60 cm) 	1

Qn.No.		Marks Allotted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Areas with medium rainfall (60-100cm) x Areas with heavy rainfall (100-250cm) x Areas with ^{very} heavy rainfall (more than 250cm) 	4
37	<p>Explain Railway zones and problems of Railways in India.</p>	
<u>Ans:</u>	<p>There are 16 Railway zones.</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Southern zone x Central zone 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Western zone x Northern zone 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x N-Eastern zone x S-Eastern zone 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Eastern zone x N-E Frontier zone 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x S-central zone x E-central zone 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x N-W-zone x E-Coast zone 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x N-central zone x SE Central zone 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x S-Western zone x W-central zone 	
	<p>problems with reference to * fire accident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> x different gauges x lack of co-ordination with other transportation x natural haves x early terminus etc 	2
	<p style="text-align: center;">— 0 —</p>	