3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–3016

(*Economic Geography*)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer the following questions by choosing correct option : *(any seven)*   1×7=7

    (a) Which among the following is not a type of economic activities ?

        (i) Production

        (ii) Consumption

        (iii) Recreation

        (iv) Exchange

(b) Who defined resource as the 'means of attaining given end' ?

   (i) Alfred Weber

   (ii) August Losch

   (iii) E. W. Zimmermann

   (iv) Dudely Stamp

(c) The concept of phantom pile refers to the

   (i) excess hidden resource, which was unknown or invisible before

   (ii) already exhausted resources

   (iii) replenished resources

   (iv) never replenishable resources

(d) What is crop rotation ?

   (i) The growing of different crops in succession on a piece of land

   (ii) Practice of growing crops and animal rearing alternately

   (iii) Shifting the crops from one place to the other

   (iv) A special cropping pattern for HYV seeds

(e) 77% of India's coffee is produced in

(i) Tamil Nadu

(ii) Andhra Pradesh

(iii) Kerala

(iv) Karnataka

(f) The largest tea producing country of the world is

(i) Sri Lanka

(ii) Kenya

(iii) India

(iv) China

(g) Which one of the following is not a plantation farming ?

(i) Rubber

(ii) Tea

(iii) Coffee

(iv) Jute

(h) Footloose industries are —

    (i) tied to a specific location

    (ii) not tied to any specific location

    (iii) tied to the location of raw material

    (iv) tied to the location of market

(i) The Hooghly region of West Bengal is famous for

    (i) Cotton textile industry

    (ii) Jute mills

    (iii) Sugar mills

    (iv) Automobile industry

(j) The Special Economic Zones of India come under the purview of

    (i) Ministry of Finance

    (ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

    (iii) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

    (iv) Ministry of Shipping

(k) Which city of India has the highest concentration of IT industries ?

    (i) Hyderabad

    (ii) Gurugram

    (iii) Bengaluru

    (iv) Pune

(l) Which of the following is not an objective of Special Economic Zone ?

    (i) To boost the export of goods and services

    (ii) To generate employment

    (iii) To boost the handloom and textile industry

    (iv) To boost domestic and foreign investments

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8
   (any four)

    (i) Give examples of *any two* tertiary economic activities.

(ii) Define transhumance.

(iii) What is terrace cultivation ?

(iv) What is 'Blue Revolution' ?

(v) Why Osaka is known as the Manchester of Japan ?

(vi) In which states of North-East India do Lengpui and Pakyong airports located ?

(vii) Expand the abbreviation of SAIL.

(viii) In which country does Silicon Valley, the hub of high-tech companies located ?

3. Differentiate between the following : *(any three)*   5×3=15

(a) Regional approach and commodity approach of economic geography

(b) Wealth and resource

(c) Tangible and intangible resource

(d) Intensive and extensive methods of agriculture

(e) Sedentary and shifting cultivation

(f) Ubiquitous and localised raw material

(g) Pure and impure raw materials

(h) Port and harbour

4. Answer *any three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

    (a) Discuss the meaning and scope of economic geography.

    (b) Define land and explain its significance in the production system. Write the role of land as a factor of industrial location. 3+3+4=10

    (c) Discuss the changing pattern of land use away from the market and hierarchy of crops as suggested by Von Thunen in his model of agricultural location. 5+5=10

    (d) Give an account of the geographical conditions favourable for cultivation of wheat. Describe the distribution and production scenario of wheat in USA. 5+5=10

Contd.

(e) What is an industrial region ? Discuss the role of water transport towards the development of industries in the Great Lake region of North America.

$3+7=10$

(f) Discuss the determining factors of industrial location as suggested by Alfred Weber. Write your answer with suitable diagram.

(g) What are the advantages and disadvantages of water transport ? Write a note on the prospect of Brahmaputra river as a means of water transport for the economic development of the region.

$5+5=10$

(h) Describe the bases of international trade. Write a note on the pattern and trends of India's foreign trade.

$5+5=10$

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3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 2

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–3026

(Geography of India with special reference to NE India)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer very brief by : *(any seven)*   1×7=7

    (a) Give the locational extent of the state of Assam.

    (b) Where is the oldest refinery of India located ?

    (c) Name the largest and smallest states of North-East India.

    (d) What is the land area of North-East India ?

(e) Name the major tea producing states of India.

(f) How many states and union territories India has at present?

(g) Name the state with largest area under forest cover.

(h) Mention the *two* states of India having highest and lowest literacy level.

(i) Mention the state of India having the lowest Proportion in 2011 census.

(j) Which Indian state has the highest proportion of Muslim population as per 2011 census?

(k) Name *two* iron and steel producing centres in India.

(l) Name *two* important wheat producing states of India.

2. Answer in brief : *(any four)*   2×4=8

(a) Name *two* major rice producing states of India along with there status of production.

(b) Mention *two* Indian states which share border with Nepal.

(c) Name *two* major industrial regions of India along with their major products.

(d) Name the states where the state languages are Telugu and Malayalam.

(e) What is the extent of forest cover in Assam?

(f) Name *two* states of North-East India, where Reang and Monpa tribes are in majority.

(g) Name *two* states of NE India having the tradition of shifting cultivation.

(h) Write the names of *two* hill districts of Assam.

3. Write short notes : *(any three)*   5×3=15

(a) India and its locational significance.

(b) Age-sex composition of India's population

(c) Climatic characteristics of India

(d) North-East India as a land of seven sisters

(e) Cotton producing region of India

(f) Millet cultivation in India

(g) States of natural vegetation in India

(h) Distribution of forest cover in North-East India.

4. Answer the following : *(any three)* 10×3=30

   (a) Discuss the trend of population growth in India and illustrate the problems and prospects associated with it.

   (b) Discuss the characteristics of Indian agriculture along with its regional distribution of crops.

   (c) Give an overview of industrial development in India and discuss about *one* important industrial region of the country along with its products.

   (d) Discuss the physiographic framework of NE India and its impact on the regional development.

   (e) Give an overview of the ethnic composition of population in NE India.

   (f) Write an account of physiographic characteristics of India.

   (g) Discuss the spatial extent and characteristics of shifting cultivation in North-East India.

   (h) Give an outline of population growth in North-East India during the post-independence period and comment on its impact.

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3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 3

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–3036
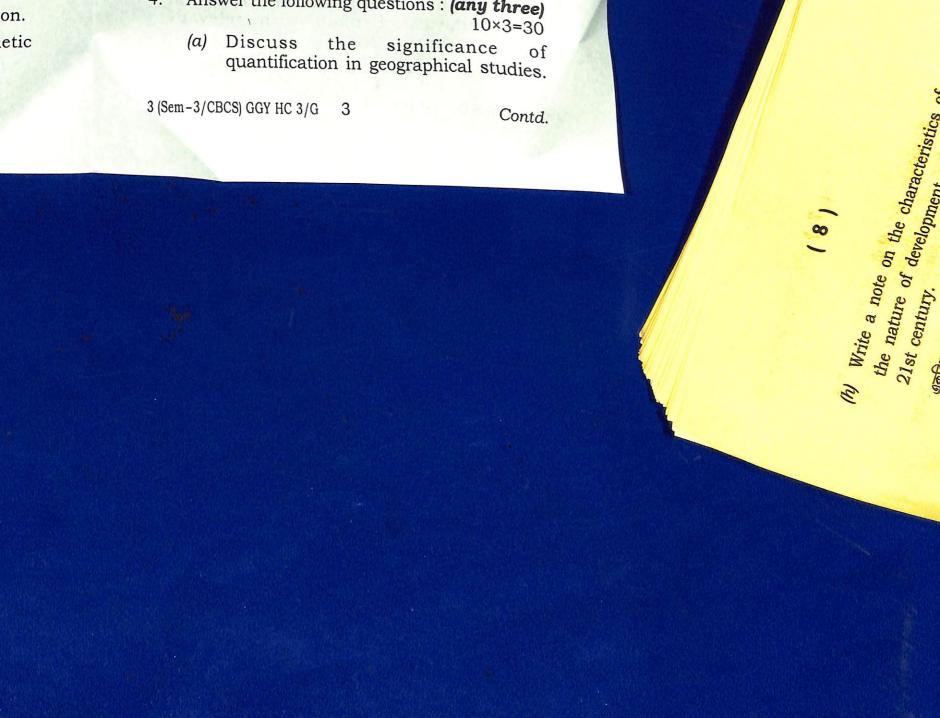
(Quantitative Methods in Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer **any seven** questions from the following very objectively :   1×7=7

    (a) Give an example of continuous data.

    (b) In which type of distribution the value of mode is smaller than that of the values of median and mean ?

    (c) What is the range of the value of coefficient of correlation with negative relationship ?

    (d) What is small sample ?

    (e) Write the formula of quartile deviation.

4. Answer the following questions : *(any three)*

$10 \times 3 = 30$

(a) Discuss the significance of quantification in geographical studies.

(8)

(h) Write a note on the characteristics of the nature of development 21st century.

(f) When does the value of standard deviation become zero ?

(g) What is the formula of regression residual of dependent variable ?

(h) What does *a* mean in the regression equation $y = a + bx$?

(i) Give an example of interval data.

(j) Which measure of central tendency is mathematically sound ?

(k) Mention *one* relative measure of dispersion.

(l) What is meant by 'range' ?

2. Answer *any four* of the following questions :
$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

(a) Distinguish between nominal data and ordinal data.

(b) Mention *one* property of normal distribution.

(c) Define variable with an example.

(d) What is scatter diagram ?

(e) What is discrete data ?

(f) What is meant by 'dependent variable'?

(g) Write the formula of mean deviation.

(h) Mention *one* property of arithmetic mean.

3. Answer *any three* of the following questions in brief : $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) What is meant by quantification ? Mention its limitations in geographical studies. $2 + 3 = 5$

(b) What is sampling ? Briefly discuss its need in geographical studies. $1 + 4 = 5$

(c) Compare the three measures of central tendency with respect to their meaning and utilities.

(d) Taking a meaningful hypothetical set of data, compute Spearman's rank correlation.

(e) What is physical geographic data ? Briefly discuss about the nature and sources of such data. $1 + 4 = 5$

(f) What is dispersion ? Explain it with the help of a hypothetical set of data. $2 + 3 = 5$

(g) Calculate median for the following data set with 10 observations :

23, 19, 35, 10, 15, 8, 11, 12, 29, 24

(h) Briefly discuss the need of time series analysis in geography.

4. Answer the following questions : *(any three)* $10 \times 3 = 30$

(a) Discuss the significance of quantification in geographical studies.

(b) Distinguish between absolute and relative measures of dispersion and explain their usefulness with the help of a hypothetical set of data. 4+6=10

(c) Give *two* examples of time series data relating to geographical phenomena. With the help of a hypothetical set of data, carry out time series analysis by applying moving average method.

2+8=10

(d) Distinguish between random and stratified sampling. Explain the procedure of stratified sampling technique by taking a suitable example. 3+7=10

(e) What is correlation ? With necessary illustrations, explain the utilities of correlation analysis in geographical studies. 2+8=10

(f) What is regression line ? By taking a meaningful set of bivariate hypothetical data, compute the regression equation of *Y* on *X* and find out the expected values of *Y* for the given values of *X*.

2+8=10

(g) Discuss with examples the need of regression analysis in geography.

(h) Discuss the significance of the measures of dispersion in geographical analysis. Explain with relevant examples.

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