

Total number of printed pages-4

3 (Sem-5/CBCS) GGY HE 2

2022

## GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Elective)

Paper : GGY-HE-5026

**(Regional Development and Planning)**

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Objective-type questions : Answer **any seven** questions (Do as directed)  $1 \times 7 = 7$ 
  - (a) The formation of NITI Aayog replaces the preceding Government agency of \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blank)
  - (b) P. Sen Gupta (1968) has divided India into how many Meso-level Planning Regions?
  - (c) Who put the base of Regional Planning for the first time?
  - (d) When did five year plan start in India?

Contd.

- (e) What is the main thrust of Regional Planning?
  - (f) What is the full form of DONER?
  - (g) Who propounded the Economic Growth Model?
  - (h) Initial phase of Panchayati Raj Planning was between \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blank)
  - (i) For defining the Planning Regions, \_\_\_\_\_ and nodality are very important factors. (Fill in the blank)
  - (j) A functional region is delineated on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_. (Fill in the blank)
  - (k) India has been divided into how many agro-ecological regions for the purpose of agricultural planning?
  - (l) Who said — “A Region is an Organic Unit”?
2. Very short Answer type questions (Answer **any four** questions) :  $2 \times 4 = 8$
- (a) What differentiates an area from a region?
  - (b) What is human development?
  - (c) What do you mean by a planning region?
  - (d) What is balanced development?

- (e) What is microregion?
- (f) Define sustainable development.
- (g) State *two* methods each for delineating formal and functional regions.
- (h) What is local-level planning?

3. Short Answer the questions (Answer **any three** questions) :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (a) Differentiate between fixed index method and the variable index method.
- (b) Explain the objectives of Regional Planning.
- (c) Write a note on participatory approach in planning.
- (d) Write a note on NITI Aayog.
- (e) Explain the significance of Regional Planning.
- (f) Briefly explain the concept of Happiness Index.
- (g) Discuss the causes of regional disparities in the economic development of India.
- (h) Write a note on Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).

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

(a) Describe the evolution of Regional Planning in India.

(b) What is a region ? Discuss the types of region and methods of regionalisation.

(c) Critically examine the circular cumulative causation model of Gunnar Myrdal.

(d) Describe the characteristics of the regions for planning.

(e) Discuss the patterns of regional development in India.

(f) What do you mean by formal regions ? Discuss the methods for delineating formal regions.

(g) What do you mean by Macro, Meso and Micro-level planning ? Discuss the significance of micro-level planning in India.

(h) What do you mean by Planning Regions ? Discuss the Planning Regions by V. Nath.

Total number of printed pages-8

3 (Sem-5/CBCS) GGY HE 4

2022

## GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Elective)

Paper : GGY-HE- 5046

**(Agricultural Geography)**

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct option for the following : **(any seven)**  $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Which of the following is a climatic factor of agriculture ?

(i) Slope

(ii) Market

(iii) Humidity

(iv) Transport

Contd.

(b) Which of the following is subsistence agriculture ?

- (i) Rice cultivation in small landholding
- (ii) Jute cultivation
- (iii) Tea plantation
- (iv) Sugarcane cultivation

(c) Von Thunen's model of agricultural location was put forward in the year

- (i) 1850
- (ii) 1826
- (iii) 1888
- (iv) 1856

(d) Average annual rainfall required for wheat cultivation is

- (i) 200-500 cm
- (ii) 150-300 cm
- (iii) 50-100 cm
- (iv) 75-300 cm

(e) Which of the following states of India experienced Green Revolution ?

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Meghalaya
- (iii) Haryana
- (iv) Maharashtra

(f) Which state of India is under Western Himalaya agro-climatic zone ?

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Haryana
- (iii) Rajasthan
- (iv) Himachal Pradesh

(g) Which of the following is not a factor of agricultural modernization ?

- (i) Irrigation
- (ii) HYV seeds
- (iii) Labour
- (iv) Chemical fertilizers

(b) Which of the following is subsistence agriculture ?

- (i) Rice cultivation in small landholding
- (ii) Jute cultivation
- (iii) Tea plantation
- (iv) Sugarcane cultivation

(c) Von Thunen's model of agricultural location was put forward in the year

- (i) 1850
- (ii) 1826
- (iii) 1888
- (iv) 1856

(d) Average annual rainfall required for wheat cultivation is

- (i) 200-500 cm
- (ii) 150-300 cm
- (iii) 50-100 cm
- (iv) 75-300 cm

(e) Which of the following states of India experienced Green Revolution ?

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Meghalaya
- (iii) Haryana
- (iv) Maharashtra

(f) Which state of India is under Western Himalaya agro-climatic zone ?

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Haryana
- (iii) Rajasthan
- (iv) Himachal Pradesh

(g) Which of the following is not a factor of agricultural modernization ?

- (i) Irrigation
- (ii) HYV seeds
- (iii) Labour
- (iv) Chemical fertilizers

- (h) Largest producer of sugarcane in the world is
- (i) Brazil
  - (ii) India
  - (iii) China
  - (iv) USA
- (i) In Punjab and Haryana, which of the following factors is responsible for paddy cultivation ?
- (i) Machinery
  - (ii) Labour
  - (iii) Irrigation
  - (iv) Transport
- (j) Find out the odds from the following regarding problems in Indian agriculture.
- (i) Small landholding
  - (ii) Poor farmers
  - (iii) Lack of technology
  - (iv) Majority of people are engaged in agriculture

- (k) A market force is a factor that
- (i) has some ability to affect change in a market
  - (ii) has not determined the price of goods
  - (iii) has no inverse effect on supply and demand
  - (iv) None of the above
- (l) In 'Nomadic Herding' people
- (i) move their livestock from one place to another
  - (ii) shift their agricultural fields
  - (iii) cultivate their land in winter
  - (iv) None of the above

2. Answer the following questions :

**(any four)**

2×4=8

- (a) Mention *any two* socio-economic factors influencing agriculture.
- (b) What do you understand by crop rotation ?

(c) Mention *any two* types of irrigation with examples.

(d) State *two* differences between intensive and extensive agriculture.

(e) What do you understand by commercial agriculture ?

(f) Mention *two* infrastructural factors influencing agriculture.

(g) How do small landholdings impact production cost in agriculture ?

(h) Why green revolution does not support sustainable environment ?

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

(a) Write a short note on environmental approach of agricultural geography.

(b) How is plantation farming economically sustainable ?

(c) Write a short note on crop concentration.

(d) Explain *any three* factors influencing rice cultivation.

(e) Differentiate between mixed farming and market gardening.

(f) Discuss Nelson's method of crop combination.

(g) Differentiate between plantation and horticulture farming.

(h) Discuss the empirical approach in agricultural geography.

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

(a) What is agricultural geography ? Discuss its meaning and scope.

$2 + 8 = 10$

How do land rent and market forces influence agriculture ? Explain with suitable examples.

$6 + 4 = 10$

What do you understand by agro-climatic regions ? Discuss any three of the agro-climate regions of India.

$2 + 8 = 10$

(d) What are the inputs of agricultural modernization ? Explain with suitable examples.

$3 + 7 = 10$

(e) Write an essay on production and distribution of sugarcane in the world. 6+4=10

(f) What are the problems of Indian agriculture ? Discuss with suitable examples. 5+5=10

(g) How does agricultural development support population growth ? Explain your answer with examples. 6+4=10

(h) Write an essay on green revolution in India.

