3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2021

(Held in 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 options :   1×7=7

    (a) Which one of the following is not a localised resource ?

        (i) Coal

        (ii) Uranium

        (iii) Air

        (iv) Forest.

    (b) 'Information technology' industry is an example of —

        (i) Primary economic activity

        (ii) Secondary economic activity

        (iii) Tertiary economic activity

        (iv) Quaternary economic activity.

(c) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of intensive farming?

   (i) High intensity of labour participation

   (ii) Smaller farm size

   (iii) High per capita production

   (iv) Huge surplus production.

(d) Out of the six concentric rings around the market area, as recognised by von Thünen, the vegetable and milk production occupies the —

   (i) first

   (ii) second

   (iii) third

   (iv) fourth.

(e) According to Weber, the least transport cost location of iron and steel industry is the site of —

   (i) Iron ore

   (ii) Coal

   (iii) Market

   (iv) Labour.

(f) World's largest textile exporting country is —

   (i) China

   (ii) India

   (iii) Bangladesh

   (iv) United States of America

(g) The Bharatmala Project is an initiative of Government of India for the development of —

   (i) Railway network

   (ii) Road and Highway

   (iii) Air connectivity

   (iv) Water transport.

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

   (i) Define economic geography.

   (ii) What do you mean by technology park?

   (iii) Name *two* public sector iron and steel companies of India.

   (iv) Which are the two places connected by East-West corridor?

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

   (a) Systematic approach and activity approach in economic geography

   (b) Fund and flow resources

   (c) Skilled and unskilled labour in production system

   (d) Rabi and Kharif crops

   (e) Nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing.

4. Answer **any three** of the following :

10×3=30

(a) Describe the suitable physical and socio-economic conditions for the cultivation and production of tea. Write a brief note on the distribution of tea producing areas of India. 6+4=10

(b) Why did the cotton-textile industry in India start in Mumbai ? Describe the distribution and production scenario of cotton textile in India. 5+5=10

(c) Why are iron and steel industries of India mainly concentrated in the Chotanagpur plateau region ? Write your answer with reference to various locational factors. 5+5=10

(d) What do you mean by Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and what are the objectives behind its formation ? How do the Special Economic Zones differ from the Export Processing Zones (SEZ) ? Give examples of *two* prominent Special Economic Zones of India. 2+4+2+2=10

(e) What are the advantages and disadvantages of rail transport ? Describe the role of rail transport in the mobilisation of resources and economic development of India.

5+5=10

3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 2

2021

(Held in 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 the following questions as directed :

    1×7=7

    (a) Give the locational extent of North-East India.

    (b) What is the total area of the seven states of North-East India ?

    (c) At present India has ——— states and ——— union territories.

    (Fill in the blanks)

(d) As per 2011 census, the state having highest literacy rate is ————.
(Fill in the blank)

(e) Name *two* east-flowing rivers of South India.

(f) Name the highest peak of Himalaya in India.

(g) Name the state of India having highest population as per 2011 census.

2. Answer the following questions in brief :
2×4=8

(a) Name *two* trans-Himalayan tributaries of the Brahmaputra river.

(b) What type of topography experiences shifting cultivation ?

(c) Name *two* centres of iron and steel industries of India.

(d) Name the states of India witnessing highest and lowest literary level, as per 2011 census.

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

(a) Locational significance of North-East India

(b) Climatic seasons of India

(c) Millet growing regions of India

(d) Major soil types of India.

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

(a) Give an outline of the physiographic divisions of India and discuss *any one* of them in detail.
10

(b) Discuss the trend of industrialization in India.
10

(c) Discuss the nature of vegetation and its relationship with soil types in India.
5+5=10

(d) Give an account of the agricultural practices in North-East India along with their major agricultural products.
6+4=10

(e) Discuss the trend of population growth in India and its implications.
7+3=10

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3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 3

2021

(Held in 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 the following questions very objectively :   1×7=7

   (a) Give an example of interval data.

   (b) Among mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation, which one gives a unitless value ?

   (c) What is sampling ?

   (d) What is the meaning of range ?

(e) When are the values of mean, median and mode equal ?

(f) What is the meaning of $Y - Y_c$ in regression analysis ?

(g) Write the formula for mean deviation.

2. Answer the following questions very briefly :

$2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) Distinguish between qualitative data and quantitative data.

(b) Write *one* property of arithmetic mean.

(c) What is meant by random sampling ?

(d) What is the meaning of perfect correlation ?

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions in brief :

$5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) What are geographical data ? Write briefly about the nature of such data.

$2 + 3 = 5$

(b) What is stratified sampling ? Mention its merits over random sampling.

$2 + 3 = 5$

(c) Distinguish between central tendency and dispersion. Mention in this context the limitations of arithmetic mean.

$3 + 2 = 5$

(d) What is quantification ? Mention its advantages in geographical studies.

$2 + 3 = 5$

(e) Write briefly about the sources of various geographical data.

5

4. What are the measures of dispersion ? With necessary illustrations, discuss their usefulness in geographical studies.

$2 + 8 = 10$

Or

Explain with illustrations about the applications of mean in spatial analysis of geographical phenomena.

10

5. What are time series data ? Explain the least squares method of time series data analysis of a geographical phenomenon.

$2 + 8 = 10$

Or

With necessary examples, discuss about sample, sampling and need of sampling in geographical studies.

10

6. What is meant by correlation ? Compute the value of correlation coefficient for the following data set by using Spearman's Rank Correlation formula and interpret the result : 2+8=10

Village Name	Female Literacy Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand)
A	50	95
B	64	90
C	80	70
D	48	120
E	60	92
F	90	40
G	95	38
H	64	85
I	55	95
J	64	87

Or

With necessary illustrations, discuss the usefulness of correlation analysis in geographical studies. 10