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GEOGRAPHY

(Theory)

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

(i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.

(ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.

(iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 35)

GROUP—A

(*Marks* : 18)

SECTION—I

1. Choose and write the correct answer from the options given : ½×6=3

    (a) Which one of the following does not describe Geography?

       (i) An integrated discipline

       (ii) Study of inter-relationship between man and environment

       (iii) Subjected to dualism

       (iv) Not relevant in the present time due to development of technology

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(b) Very high density of population is found in

   (i) Western China

   (ii) Eastern Europe

   (iii) Gangetic Plain

   (iv) Southern Africa

(c) Which of the following is not a plantation crop?

   (i) Coffee

   (ii) Sugarcane

   (iii) Wheat

   (iv) Rubber

(d) Which type of agriculture amongst the following is also called 'slash and burn' agriculture?

   (i) Extensive subsistence agriculture

   (ii) Extensive commercial grain cultivation

   (iii) Primitive subsistence agriculture

   (iv) Mixed farming

(e) Which one of the following types of industries produces raw materials for other industries?

   (i) Cottage industry

   (ii) Small-scale industry

   (iii) Basic industry

   (iv) Footloose industry

(f) Which one of the following activities is not a secondary-sector activity?

   (i) Iron smelting

   (ii) Catching fish

   (iii) Making garments

   (iv) Basket weaving

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : ½×6=3

(a) The age-sex pyramid of India's population has a broad base.

(b) Suez Canal connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea.

(c) The difference in value between imports and exports is called the balance of trade.

(d) Meghalaya has large deposits of iron ore.

(e) Compact settlement is mainly found in hills, plateau, highland, and arid and semi-arid areas.

(f) Arithmetic density is the ratio of total population to the net cultivated area.

(4)

3. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer
   from the options given within brackets :   ½×6=3

   (a) The total population of India, according to 2001
        Census, is —— million.

                                            (1028/1010/1100)

   (b) —— is the largest producer of bauxite.

                                    (Orissa/Bihar/Chattisgarh)

   (c) Cropped area in the year under consideration is
        called ——.

              (net sown area/current fallow/wasteland)

   (d) The first nuclear power station with 320 MW
        capacity was set up at —— in 1969.

                              (Rawabhata/Tarapur/Kalpakkam)

   (e) The oldest iron and steel plant of India is ——.

                                          (IISCO/MISCO/TISCO)

   (f) The nucleus of the Hoogly industrial region is
        ——.

                                              (Kolkata–Rishra/
                              Kolkata–Kalyani/Kolkata–Howrah)

4. Match *Column—A* with *Column—B* and write the corresponding numbers of *Column—B* against the options of *Column—A* : ½×10=5

(a)

Column—A	*Column—B*
1. Iron and steel plant	*(i)* Mangalore
2. Largest centre of sugar industry	*(ii)* Kota
3. North-Eastern Railway headquarters	*(iii)* Bokaro
4. Synthetic fibre centre	*(iv)* Gorakpur
5. Seaport	*(v)* Ahmednagar

(b)

Column—A	*Column—B*
1. Wheat	*(i)* Pulses
2. Gram	*(ii)* Rabi crop
3. Cotton	*(iii)* Fibre crop
4. Coffee	*(iv)* Kharif crop
5. Rice	*(v)* Beverage crop

SECTION—II

5. Give direct answer to the following questions : ½×8=4

(a) Who introduced the concept of neo-determinism?

(b) Name any two elements of demographic structure.

(c) Name two important physical factors which affect density of population.

(d) In which country, cooperative farming is the most successful?

(e) Which South American Nation is a part of OPEC?

(f) Name two important mineral resources of Meghalaya.

(g) What are the two types of rural settlement?

(h) Name one important entrepot of Asia.

GROUP—B

(*Marks* : 17)

SECTION—I

6. Answer the following questions (within *2* or *3* sentences each) :   1×7=7

(a) What is meant by growth of population?

(b) Name the member countries of ASEAN.

(c) Name the three cropping seasons of India with examples.

(d) What is the major impact of development of knowledge-based industries in India?

(e) Which minerals are the conventional sources of energy?

(f) Name the two chief schools of thought of Human Geography.

(g) Give two reasons for low level of human development in most of the North-Eastern States of India.

SECTION—II

7. Answer the following questions (within *5* to *7* sentences each) :   2×5=10

(a) What is meant by watershed management? Name a few recent programmes of the Central Government for watershed management.

(b) What are the advantages of pipeline transportation?

(c) Define the concept of sustainable development.

(d) Which States of India have large shares of agricultural labourer? Give reasons.

(e) Why is the demand of water for irrigation very high in India?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 35)

8. Describe the three stages of demographic transition. How does it explain the population growth of any country?   5+4=9

Or

Describe different types of rural settlement with suitable examples from India.   9

9. Define 'Human Geography'. Explain its nature, and name the major fields and subfields of Human Geography. 2+(4+3)=9

Or

What do you understand by Human Development? Briefly explain the components of human development? 3+6=9

10. What is subsistence agriculture? Describe its characteristics. 3+6=9

Or

Write a detailed note on petroleum resources of India. 9

11. Give a geographical account of relief features and mineral resources, *or* climate and agriculture of Meghalaya. 4+4=8

Or

What are different types of environmental pollution? Mention their sources. 3+5=8

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