CSM : 18

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 3 hours   Full Marks : 100

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

<u>*Question No. 1 is Compulsory.*</u> *Attempt* <u>*any 4 (four)*</u> *questions from the remaining questions taking 2 (two) questions from each Part.*

An outline political map of India is attached to this question paper for answering question no. 1.
This map is to be carefully detached from the question paper and attached securely to the answer book by the candidate.

PART - A

1. Mark the following locations on the map and mention why they are important/famous.

    (10×2=20)

    (a) Zoji La   (b) Doklam

    (c) Sabarimala   (d) Vindhya range

    (e) Biate   (f) Panna

    (g) Chenab river   (h) Majuli Island

    (i) Hampi   (j) Shimla

2. Divide India into climatic regions following either Koeppen's or Thornthwaite's classification. Bring out the types of natural vegetation in each of the climatic region.   **(14+6=20)**

3. Discuss in detail the socio-economic and ecological implications of Green Revolution in India. Examine the regional disparity in the impact of Green Revolution.   **(12+8=20)**

4. Define globalization. How does liberalization induced globalization affect the Indian economy? Discuss the regional distribution of foreign direct investment in India.   **(3+12+5=20)**

PART B

5. Define urbanization. Discuss the trend and spatial pattern of urbanization in India. Bring out the associated problems of unplanned urban growth. **(2+5+6+7=20)**

6. Discuss the importance of regional planning as a development strategy for Northeast India. What role could be played by the North Eastern Council (NEC) in the process of regional development of Northeast India? **(10+10=20)**

7. Give an account on the reorganisation of Indian States since Independence. Discuss the main factors leading to demand for formation of new States in India. **(10+10=20)**

8. Write notes on *any two* of the followings: **(2×10=20)**

    (a) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

    (b) Increasing population and food security.

    (c) Air pollution in Indian cities.

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