

CSM : 16

GEOGRAPHY

PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt any 5 (five) questions taking not more than 3 (three) questions from each Part.

PART - A

1. What are isostatic movements? "Isostasy is a complex body of ideas dealing with the relation between the outer crust of a rotating earth and the underlying layers". Support the statement by elaborating Pratt's and Airy's views. (4+8+8=20)
2. Define 'fronts'. Discuss the characteristics and weather conditions associated with tropical and temperate cyclones. Give suitable diagrams. (2+8+8+2=20)
3. Describe the major features of the ocean floor. Give an account of the configuration of either Atlantic or Pacific Ocean floor. Give suitable diagrams. (6+12+2=20)
4. Discuss in detail the various forms of environmental degradation and its impact on biodiversity. In what ways can environmental degradation be managed and conserved? (8+6+6=20)

PART - B

5. 'Theories of both Malthus and Marx concerning population and resources have proved to be inadequate'. How would you analyse the contemporary population growth of Developed and Less Developed worlds with the help of the above theories? (5+5+10=20)
6. Classify resources. Give an account on the world distribution of petroleum. Comment on the world's energy crisis as witnessed in the 21st century. In what ways can the crisis be reduced? (2+10+4+4=20)
7. Discuss the processes and trends of urbanisation in India. 'Cities in developing countries are often capitals of administrative units experiencing intense urbanisation'. Discuss and explain this statement by citing example from Northeast India. (10+10=20)
8. Define 'region' and 'regional imbalance'. Discuss the characteristics of different types of region. Compare the growth pole model of Perroux and core-periphery model of Friedman and, analyse their relevances in the development process of developing countries. (4+6+5+5=20)