

*Total number of printed pages-15*

**63/2 (SEM-4) GGY 401 (OPT 1/OPT 2/OPT 3)**

**2024**

**GEOGRAPHY**

Paper : GGY 401 (OPT 1/OPT 2/OPT 3)

***(Advance Geomorphology / Social Dynamics  
and Change/Dynamics of Fertility and  
Mortality)***

*Full Marks : 80*

*Pass Marks : 32*

*Time : Three hours*

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

Paper : GGY 401 (OPT 1)

***(Advance Geomorphology)***

1. Multiple-choice questions : 1×6=6
- (i) Dynamic equilibrium theory of landform development was postulated by
- (a) L. C. King
- (b) M. Morisawa

*Contd.*

- (c) W. Penck
- (d) J. T. Hack
- (ii) What is the density of ocean floor ?
  - (a)  $2.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$
  - (b)  $2.6 \text{ g/cm}^3$
  - (c)  $2.8 \text{ g/cm}^3$
  - (d)  $3 \text{ g/cm}^3$
- (iii) States which fall under IVth and Vth earthquake zone are
  - (a) Assam, Bihar and Uttarakhand
  - (b) Assam, West Bengal and Gujarat
  - (c) Gujarat, Rajasthan and Haryana
  - (d) Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Uttar Pradesh
- (iv) Folded mountains give rise to ..... drainage pattern.
  - (a) dendritic
  - (b) radial
  - (c) centripetal
  - (d) trellised

- (v) Strike out the odd :
  - (a) Quarrying
  - (b) Plucking
  - (c) Corrasion
  - (d) Corrosion
- (vi) Who is known as 'Investigator' in geomorphology ?
  - (a) W. M. Davis
  - (b) G. K. Gilbert
  - (c) J. K. Powell
  - (d) C. E. Dutton

2. Very short questions : (*Answer all*)  $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (i) What is Gutenberg discontinuity ?
- (ii) Based on which parameters earthquake magnitude is determined and how ?
- (iii) Give *any four* areal aspects of river basin morphometry.
- (iv) What are the approaches of understanding slope evolution ?
- (v) What are the causes of river rejuvenation ?

3. Short questions : (6 out of 9)  $5 \times 6 = 30$

- (i) What is an escarpment? What does it explain about the landform?  
 $1+3+1=5$
- (ii) What is sea wave? What are the zones of sea shore from the coast towards ocean? Give suitable diagrams.  
 $1+3+1=5$
- (iii) Highlight the significance of processes-based study in geomorphology.
- (iv) What is denudation chronology? Explain in short.
- (v) What is talus slope? What are the factors responsible for its formation?  
 $2+3=5$
- (vi) Explain the development of geomorphological knowledge during 20th century.
- (vii) What are seismic waves and its types? What factors lead to liquefaction during earthquake?  
 $3+2=5$
- (viii) What is tectonic geomorphology?
- (ix) What is dynamic equilibrium? Highlight the criticism faced by the theory.

4. Descriptive/Analytical questions : (2 out of 3)  
 $10 \times 2 = 20$

- (i) What is morphometry in geomorphology? Justify its significance in geomorphological landscape study with suitable examples.  
 $2+6+2=10$
- (ii) "Remote sensing significantly enhanced the standard of landform study." Justify the statement.
- (iii) Explain various approaches of drainage study in detail with suitable diagrams.

5. Advanced question : (1 out of 2) : 14

- (i) What is geosyncline? Explain its various stages. Classify mountains and give their characteristics with suitable diagrams.  
 $2+3+7+2=14$
- (ii) Critically compare and analyze Walter Penck and William Morris Davis theories of landform evolution with suitable diagrams.  
 $7+7=14$

Paper : GGY 401 (OPT 2)

**( Social Dynamics and Change )**

1. Multiple-choice questions : (Answer all)

1×6=6

(i) Which approach in social geography focuses on understanding human behaviour and spatial patterns through qualitative research methods ?

- (a) Positivism
- (b) Humanistic
- (c) Marxist
- (d) Structural functionalism

(ii) What is a key aspect of the contemporary trend in social geography ?

- (a) Exclusively focusing on macro-level analysis
- (b) Ignoring globalization effects
- (c) Integrating interdisciplinary approaches
- (d) Rejecting the use of technology

(iii) Social space in social geography refers to

- (a) the physical area occupied by a society
- (b) the virtual interactions on social media platforms
- (c) the spatial expression of social relations and interactions
- (d) the distance between geographical landmarks

(iv) Which period in Indian history is characterized by the emergence of Janapadas ?

- (a) Vedic period
- (b) Mauryan period
- (c) Gupta period
- (d) Mughal period

(v) What are the primary indicators used to measure human development ?

- (a) Economic growth and military power
- (b) Literacy rate and access to healthcare

- (c) Stock market performance and GDP per capita
- (d) Political stability and technological advancement
- (vi) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are set by
  - (a) United States Government
  - (b) United Nations
  - (c) European Union
  - (d) World Bank

2. Answer in brief: (*answer all*)  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) Define the concept of social space.
- (ii) Write important characteristic features of Janapadas in Ancient India.
- (iii) Compare the positivism, humanistic, approaches of study in social geography.
- (iv) Define the process of Sanskritization.
- (v) What does Westernization entail in the realm of Indian society?

3. Answer in brief: (*any six*)  $5 \times 6 = 30$

- (i) Discuss how social space influences human behaviour towards social interactions and spatial patterns.
- (ii) Describe the relationship between social structure and social development.
- (iii) How does industrialization impact social and economic structures in India?
- (iv) Discuss the economic indicators used in measuring human development.
- (v) Evaluate Sanskritization as a process of social change in India, considering its implications for caste dynamics, cultural practices, and identity formation.
- (vi) Describe the concept of modernization in the context of Indian social development.
- (vii) Analyze the administrative structure and socio-economic dynamics of the Mughal Subhas, and their influence on the social fabric of Medieval India.
- (viii) Examine the concept of social organization within the context of social geography.
- (ix) Discuss the principles and methods of social area analysis.

4. Answer in details : **(any two)** 10×2=20

- (i) Assess the role of civic amenities as indicators of social well-being, analyzing their contribution to community cohesion, urban planning and overall quality of life.
- (ii) Analyze the interplay between literacy and education indicators and their impact on social well-being.
- (iii) How do cultural norms and societal expectations influence the status and role of women in different societies, as analyzed through the lens of gender perspective in social geography?

5. Answer in detail : **(any one)** 14

- (i) Discuss the nature of social geography and its evolution over time, highlighting key milestones in its development.
- (ii) Analyze the principles and practices of inclusive development, considering its potential to address social inequalities, promote participatory governance, and ensure the well-being of marginalized communities.

Paper : GGY 401 (OPT 3)

**( Dynamics of Fertility and Mortality )**

1. Multiple-choice questions : **(answer all)**  
1×6=6

- (i) According of NFHS 5 Report what is the current TFR of India ?
  - (a) 2.2
  - (b) 2.3
  - (c) 2.0
  - (d) 2.1
- (ii) Who proposed the theory of change and response ?
  - (a) Kingsley Davis
  - (b) Arsene Dumont
  - (c) Judith Blake
  - (d) John Bongaart
- (iii) The demographic dividend refers to
  - (a) the ratio of working-age population to dependent population
  - (b) the increase in population due to high birth rates

- (c) the decline in population growth due to low birth rates
- (d) the distribution of population by age and sex
- (iv) What pattern is observed regarding age-specific mortality rates in India?
  - (a) Mortality rates are highest in infants and elderly
  - (b) Mortality rates are highest in working-age elderly
  - (c) Mortality rates are constant across all age groups
  - (d) Mortality rates are highest in adolescents
- (v) What are the examples of endogenous factors contributing to infant?
  - (a) Malnutrition and infectious diseases
  - (b) Accidents and injuries
  - (c) Genetic disorders
  - (d) Lack of prenatal care

- (vi) What is a potential challenge associated with population ageing?
  - (a) Increased demand for healthcare and social services
  - (b) Decrease in the dependency ratio
  - (c) Rise in the working age population
  - (d) Reduction in government spending on pensions

2. Answer in brief: (*answer all*) 2×5=10

- (i) Mention *two* causes of high fertility in developing countries.
- (ii) Mention *any two* categories of innovative adopter as mentioned in theory of diffusion.
- (iii) Explain the concept of demand for children as stated by Becker.
- (iv) Write *two* key trends in mortality rates observed in developed regions over the past few decades.
- (v) State the relationship between levels of education and life expectancy.

3. Answer in brief : **(any six)**  $5 \times 6 = 30$
- (i) Write a short note on Leibenstein's theory.
  - (ii) Write in short about the intergenerational wealth theory.
  - (iii) Write a short note on Kingsley Davis and Judith Blake determinants of fertility.
  - (iv) Discuss intermediate determinants of fertility according to John Bongaart.
  - (v) How does child mortality rates in rural areas of India compare to urban areas varies ?
  - (vi) What interventions have been effective in reducing infant mortality rates in India ?
  - (vii) Explain the different factors which determine the sex difference in mortality.
  - (viii) How does population ageing impact labour markets in developed and developing nations ?
  - (ix) What are the key factors that influence trends in population ageing ?

4. Answer in details : **(any two)**  $10 \times 2 = 20$
- (i) What is below-replacement level fertility ? Describe its implications in developed countries.
  - (ii) Elaborate the endogenous and exogenous causes of infant mortality in detail.
  - (iii) Discuss the consequences of an ageing population on healthcare system of a country.
5. Answer in detail : **(any one)** 14
- (i) Elaborate the trends of fertility in developed and developing countries of the world and describe the factors affecting fertility in those countries.  
 $7+7=14$
  - (ii) Explain the spatial variations in age-specific mortality rates across different regions of India. Write the factors that have contributed to high mortality rates in developing countries.  
 $7+7=14$