

*Total number of printed pages-15*

**63/2 (SEM-4) GGY 402 (OPT 1/OPT 2/OPT 3)**

**2024**

**GEOGRAPHY**

*Full Marks : 80*

*Pass Marks : 32*

*Time : Three hours*

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

Paper : GGY 402 (OPT 1)

***(Environmental Geomorphology)***

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

(i) Geomorphological resources in relation to human activity is regarded as mainly \_\_\_\_\_ in relation to human.

- (a) active
- (b) passive
- (c) neutral
- (d) factor

*Contd.*

(ii) Which of the following geomorphological resources is/are not directly connected with relief?

- (a) Building material
- (b) Clastic mineral ores
- (c) Rock salt
- (d) Basin mineral deposits

(iii) Stress arises downslope due to movement of soil particles is called

- (a) biological stress
- (b) molecular stress
- (c) increment stress
- (d) normal stress

(iv) The physical or chemical forces between soil particles is called

- (a) cohesion
- (b) coherence
- (c) shear strength
- (d) shear resistance

(v) The probability of loss of life or valued resources due to likelihood of any hazardous event is called

- (a) disaster
- (b) vulnerability
- (c) risk
- (d) resilience

(vi) Which of the hard and resistant rocks is formed due to exposure to air?

- (a) Laterites
- (b) Duricrust
- (c) Latosol
- (d) Schist

2. Short answer-type questions :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

(i) What are the *two* fundamental geomorphological characteristics that should be identified in a territory chosen for water storage reservoir?

(ii) What do you mean by pore water pressure?

(iii) Differentiate between elastic and plastic solids.

- (iv) How are disaster risk and vulnerability related ?
- (v) What are the principal characteristics of tropical landscape ?

3. Short answer-type questions : **(any six)**  
5×6=30

- (i) Shortly describe the methods of representation of geomorphological aspects of slope in connection with search for solar energy.
- (ii) Classify and define the types of earth materials that are considered as geomorphological resources.
- (iii) Differentiate between rill erosion and gully erosion.
- (iv) Write a short note on the process of soil creep and soil function.
- (v) Write a short note on distribution of earthquake and volcanic activities around the globe.
- (vi) Describe shortly about condition necessary for mud and debris flow.
- (vii) In risk management of a disaster what elements are considered for assessment ?

(viii) What is laterite ? What are the supporting factors for its development ?

(ix) Briefly explain the impact of anthropogenic activities on tropics.

4. Descriptive answer-type questions : **(any two)**  
10×2=20

- (i) Establish the connection between geomorphology and society considering the scope of environmental geomorphology.
- (ii) Explain in detail the mechanism and factors associated with earthquake and tsunami.
- (iii) Give detailed account of tropical geomorphology as science of lower latitude landscape study.

5. Analytical answer-type questions : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

- (i) Analyse with suitable diagram the necessary conditions required to ocean landslide in a slope.
- (ii) Explain in detail the methods of identification of geomorphological resources.

Paper : GGY 402 (OPT 2)

**(Political and Cultural Geography)**

1. Multiple choice-type question : **(all compulsory)** 1×6=6

(a) Which concept focuses on the spatial organization of electoral areas and the geography of representation ?

- (i) Political ecology
- (ii) Electoral geography
- (iii) Core-periphery concept
- (iv) Geopolitics

(b) The geopolitical significance of which zone has both problems and prospects ?

- (i) Pacific Ocean
- (ii) Atlantic Ocean
- (iii) Indian Ocean
- (iv) Arctic Ocean

(c) Which factor contributes to the rise of Indian federalism from a politico-geographic perspective ?

- (i) Cultural ecology
- (ii) Geopolitical conflicts
- (iii) Electoral boundaries
- (iv) Geographical representation

(d) What does the study of geography of ethnic groups mainly focus on ?

- (i) Cultural changes
- (ii) Political economy
- (iii) Diffusion of ethnic traits
- (iv) Patterns of livelihood

(e) How does understanding cultural diffusion contribute to societal dynamics ?

- (i) By promoting cultural isolationism
- (ii) By accelerating cultural homogenization
- (iii) By facilitating the exchange of ideas and practices
- (iv) By reinforcing cultural barriers

(f) What major influence shapes the geopolitical perspective of conflicts in India's North-East region?

(i) Religious differences

(ii) Linguistic diversity

(iii) Tribal autonomy

(iv) Economic disparities

2. Very short answer-type questions: (*all compulsory*)  
2×5=10

(i) Define the concept of core periphery model.

(ii) What is meant by friend and neighbour effect?

(iii) What do you mean by gerrymandering?

(iv) What do you mean by livelihood?

(v) Define the term 'cultural relativism'.

3. Short answer-type questions: (*any six*)  
5×6=30

(i) Discuss the geopolitical significance of the Indian Ocean with respect to regional stability and security.

(ii) Describe the diffusion of ethnic traits in India.

(iii) Examine the concept of cultural ecology and its relevance in understanding conflicts.

(iv) Evaluate the impact of insurgency on the political map of North-East India, highlighting the factors contributing to stability and instability.

(v) Compare and contrast the cultural adaptations and livelihood patterns of ethnic groups in urban and rural settings.

(vi) Examine the spatial organization of electoral areas and its impact on the geography of representation.

(vii) How has the concept of cultural heart contributed to the classification of cultural regions worldwide?

(viii) Explain some conflict resolution measures that can bring world peace.

(ix) Make a short note on cultural adaptation.

4. Descriptive answer-type questions : **(any two)**  
10×2=20

- (i) Describe the geopolitical strategies employed by major powers during World War II and their impact on the outcome of the conflict.
- (ii) Discuss the complexities and implications of the water dispute between Indian state.
- (iii) Explore the dynamics of convergence and divergence in cultures, elaborating on the factors that contribute to each phenomenon.

5. Analytical answer-type question : **(any one)**  
14×1=14

- (i) Critically examine the geopolitical scenario and world power politics during Cold War.
- (ii) Provide a detailed classification of cultural hearts based on geographical, historical and socio-cultural factors, and analyze their distribution across different continents.

Paper : GGY 402 (OPT 3)

**(Migration and Related Issues)**

1. Multiple choice-type questions : 1×6=6

- (i) In terms of volume of migrants which one of the following types of migration is dominant in India ?
  - (a) Rural to urban
  - (b) Rural to rural
  - (c) Urban to rural
  - (d) Urban to urban
- (ii) Urban to rural migration is induced by congestion in the urban areas and facilitated by
  - (a) efficient transportation network
  - (b) high wage rate at rural area
  - (c) less labour force in rural area
  - (d) modern agricultural techniques

(iii) According to 2011 Census, based on place of last residence data approximately how much percentage of population in India are migrants?

- (a) 27%
- (b) 33%
- (c) 37%
- (d) 43%

(iv) Who first talked about *intervening opportunities* in migration model?

- (a) E. G. Ravenstein
- (b) Julian Wolpert
- (c) S. Stouffer
- (d) Everett Lee

(v) As of 2020 which country produced the largest emigrant population in the world?

- (a) India
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) Nepal

(vi) Permanent immigrants to a country are granted the right to

- (a) visit for a short period of time
- (b) live and work indefinitely
- (c) live and work temporarily
- (d) only work in specific fields

2. Answer the following questions:  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (i) Why is the short distance migration stream dominated by female migrants in India?
- (ii) Why do people of other parts of India migrate to Northeast India?
- (iii) Name *two* indirect methods of estimating migration.
- (iv) What are the *two* main forces of migration proposed by Zipf in rank size rule model?
- (v) Mention *two* main sources of international migration data.

3. Answer **any six** of the following questions  
 $5 \times 6 = 30$

- (i) Point out the main reasons why urban people migrate to rural areas.

- (ii) Exhibit the procedure of estimating migration rate based on POB data.
- (iii) How does propensity to migrate vary by age and sex?
- (iv) Depict an overview of the global scenario of refugee migration.
- (v) Briefly list out the factors which are associated with migration as highlighted in Ravenstein's migration model.
- (vi) Illustrate gravity model of migration postulated by Reilly with suitable diagram.
- (vii) Illuminate the consequences of international migration.
- (viii) Shed some light on the rural-rural migration in India.
- (ix) Demonstrate the procedure of estimating migration through national growth rate method.

4. Attempt **any two** of the following questions.  
10×2=20

- (i) Discuss Todaro's model of rural-urban migration in detail.

- (ii) Elucidate the social implications of interstate migration.
- (iii) Migration can be estimated indirectly based on population data at two points in time. Explain how.

5. Attempt **any one** of the following questions :  
14

- (i) Elucidate the scenario of Indian diaspora and explain their role towards India's development.
- (ii) Provide a lucid overview of the internal migration pattern in India.