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**5 SEM TDC GGR M 1**

**2016**

( November )

**GEOGRAPHY**

( Major )

Course : 501

**[ Regional Geography of India (Part—I) ]**

Full Marks : 48

Pass Marks : 19 (Backlog)/14 (2014 Onwards)

Time : 2 hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×5=5

(a) How many geological regions are there in India?

(b) The river Kosi is the tributary of the river \_\_\_\_\_.

( Fill in the blank )

(c) Name the country which is the third largest producer of manganese in the world.

( 2 )

(d) What is the name of the Brahmaputra in Tibet?

(e) Norwesters in Assam are known as \_\_\_\_\_ which bring rain during the pre-monsoon season.

( Fill in the blank )

2. Give short answers (**within 100 words** each) :

3×3=9

(a) Write about the significance of the peninsular plateau of India.

(b) Write a brief note on the use of non-conventional energy sources in India.

(c) State briefly about the characteristics of the alluvial soils of the Brahmaputra valley.

Each question of the following Units is to be answered **within 350 words** :

#### UNIT—I

#### ( Physical Geography of India )

3. Give a brief description of the coastal plains of India. State the significance of this physiographic division of India.

10+2=12

( 3 )

Or

Mentioning the major soil types of India, describe the characteristics of any two of them.

12

UNIT—II

( Mineral and Power Resources )

4. Give an account of the spatial distribution of copper or aluminium in India. State the use of this mineral.

9+2=11

Or

Give an account of the spatial distribution of petroleum in India. Why is it necessary to conserve this resource?

9+2=11

UNIT—III

( Physical Geography of North-East India )

5. Describe briefly the plateau region of north-east India.

11

Or

Give a brief description of the types of vegetation in north-east India. Show their relationship with the climate.

9+2=11

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