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5 SEM TDC GGR M 1

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(November)

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Course : 501

[Regional Geography of India (Part—I)]

Full Marks : 48

Pass Marks : 19

Time : 2 hours

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

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

- (a) Name the physiographic division of India which is the oldest and the most stable landmass.
- (b) What is the name of the river which is the most sacred river of South India?
- (c) Gondwana coal accounts for 99% of the coal production in India.

(State True or False)

(2)

- (d) What is the highest peak of the Meghalaya plateau?
- (e) How many national parks are there in Assam?

2. Answer the following questions **within 120 words** each : 3×3=9

- (a) Mention the salient features of Indian climate.
- (b) Write the importance of non-conventional energy sources in India.
- (c) State the significance of climate on the distribution of natural vegetation in N-E India.

Each of the following questions to be answered **within 350 words** :

UNIT—I

(**Physical Geography of India**)

3. Give a brief description of the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas. State the influence of the Himalayas on the climate of India.

9+3=12

Or

Describe briefly the Great Plains of North India as one of the major physiographic divisions of India. Mention the significance of this division.

9+3=12

(3)

UNIT—II

(Mineral and Power Resources)

4. Give an account of the spatial distribution of iron ore in India. State the importance of iron in the industrial development of the country. 9+2=11

Or

Write briefly about the present status of utilization of resources in India. Why is conservation of resources necessary? 8+3=11

UNIT—III

(Physical Geography of N-E India)

5. Mentioning the different physiographic divisions of North-East India, describe briefly any one of them. 11

Or

Discuss the soil types of North-East India mentioning their characteristics and spatial distribution.

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