

MA/M.Sc. GEOGRAPHY
FOURTH SEMESTER
ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY
& TRANSPORT
MGE-402

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

(**PART-A : Objective**)

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Secondary industries are concerned with:
 - a. extraction of natural resources.
 - b. information processing.
 - c. adding value to materials by changing their form or combining them into more useful commodities.
 - d. retailing and wholesaling activities.
2. Which one of the following is the leading producer of iron ore?
 - a. Australia
 - b. Brazil
 - c. China
 - d. India
3. The index of agricultural productivity was first propounded by one of the following:
 - a. G.Y. Enyedi
 - b. Dudley Stamp
 - c. M. Shafi
 - d. J.L. Buck
4. Weber's locational triangle concept in relation to industry has been criticized on one of the following grounds:
 - a. it is too simple.
 - b. it is not applicable in the modern times.
 - c. freight rates are not directly proportional to distance.
 - d. workers are not fixed in specific places.
5. "The concept of locational triangle" has been written by:
 - a. Alfred Weber
 - b. August Losch
 - c. W. Christaller
 - d. John Weaver
6. Which one of the following economic activities belongs to the tertiary sector of economy?
 - a. Retail marketing
 - b. Mining
 - c. Lumbering
 - d. Horticulture
7. The production of metallic minerals is primarily based upon the:
 - a. distances to the raw sources, the quantity of the ores and the availability of hydroelectricity.
 - b. quantity of the ores, the richness of the ores and the ability to refine the ores.
 - c. quantity of the ores, the richness of the ores and the distance to the markets.
 - d. richness of the ores, the availability of hydroelectricity and the distance to raw sources.
8. Industries which are considered "footloose":
 - a. fly-by-night operations.
 - b. found in predominantly agricultural areas.
 - c. not affected by transportation costs.
 - d. require multiple sources of raw materials.

9. Many foreign-owned factories have relocated to Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia because of:
- their proximity to major populations.
 - lower labor costs.
 - better overland transportation routes than those found in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.
 - political instability in Hong Kong.

10. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centers known as:

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|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. command economy | b. capitalistic economy |
| c. agglomeration economies | d. communist economy |

11. The outermost Concentric zone in Von Thunen's model is of:

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|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. three-field system | b. crop farming with fallow |
| c. livestock farming | d. it changes according to situation |

12. A transport network is made up of which of the following?

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|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Links and Connections | b. Ties and Bonds |
| c. Connections and Nodes | d. Links and Nodes |

13. When terminals connect different types of transportation, they are said to be:

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|-------------------|---------------|
| a. interconnected | b. intermodal |
| c. interlinked | d. inclusive |

14. The reduction in the amount of movement between two places the greater the distance they are apart is known as:

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. distance decay | b. distance decline |
| c. distance fall out | d. distance reduction |

15. Which of the following is the basic characteristic of Oligopoly?

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. A few sellers, one buyer | b. A few sellers, many buyers |
| c. A few sellers, a few buyers | d. Many sellers, a few buyers |

16. Who is known as the 'Father of White Revolution'?

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|---------------|-------------------|
| a. V Kurien | b. MS Swaminathan |
| c. JP Narayan | d. Baba Amte |

17. Who was the chief architect of Green Revolution that significantly improved the agricultural yield in the country?

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|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. MS Swaminathan | b. VR Krishna Aiyar |
| c. V Kurien | d. Jawaharlal Nehru |

18. Which of the following estimates the National Income in India?

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. Central Statistical Organization | b. National Income Committee |
| c. Planning commission | d. Reserve Bank of India |

19. Which industry employs the largest number of women in India?

- | | | | |
|--------|------------|---------|---------|
| a. Tea | b. Textile | c. Jute | d. Coal |
|--------|------------|---------|---------|

20. What is Gross National Product?

- The total output of goods and services produced by the country's economy.
- The total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of the country.
- The sum of gross domestic product and investment.
- National income minus national expenditure.

(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. What do you mean by economic activity? Explain economic geography with Indian context. | 3+7=10 |
| 2. Describe the importance and strategies of conservation of resources. | 5+5=10 |
| 3. What do you mean by agriculture productivity and agriculture efficiency? What are the basic differences between them? | 2+2+6=10 |
| 4. Classify world agricultural regions according to Whittelsey. Describe the prominent features of one of them. | 4+6=10 |
| 5. Describe different types of industries with suitable example. | 10 |
| 6. Explain Losch's industrial location theory with suitable example. | 10 |
| 7. "Transportation is an important factor of development" .- Illustrate this statement in terms of growth of transport demand. | 10 |
| 8. Describe various graph theoretic measures in the measurement of accessibility. | 10 |

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