MA / M.Sc. GEOGRAPHY
THIRD SEMESTER
REGIONAL PLANNING:
PRINCIPLES, CONCEPTS & THEORIES
MGE - 304A [SPECIAL REPEAT]

SET A

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 7

(**Objective**)

Time : 30 min.

Marks : 2

Choose the correct answer from the following:　　　　*1X20=20*

1. Which among the following is the basic factor for dividing the world in to region?
   - a. Vegetation
   - b. Climate
   - c. Soil
   - d. Habitation

2. Natural region can be defined as
   - a. Regions of similar natural and cultural environments
   - b. Regions of similar natural environments
   - c. Regions of similar cultural environments
   - d. None of the above

3. Most important feature of Mediterranean types region is the
   - a. Winter rainfall
   - b. Shifting of wind belts
   - c. Orchard forming
   - d. Viriculture

4. Studying the future and arranging the means for dealing with it is part of the process of
   - a. Organizing
   - b. Commanding
   - c. Controlling
   - d. planning

5. Settlements in mountainous regions are mostly located
   - a. At ridge tops
   - b. At slopes of ridges and hills
   - c. In valley bottoms
   - d. None of the above

6. The criteria that could help demarcation of planning regions may include
   - I. Functional unity
   - III. Economic viability
   - II. Compactness of shape
   - IV. Convenience of size

   Codes:
   - a. Only I
   - b. I & III
   - c. I,II,III and IV
   - d. Only IV

7. Which of the following planning is executed at the grass root level?
   - a. Centralized planning
   - b. Decentralized planning
   - c. Fixed planning
   - d. Imperative planning

8. First regional plan for the New York region was prepared in-----
   - a. 1927
   - b. 1922
   - c. 1969
   - d. 1920

[1]

According to Patrick Geddes, the action space of a regional planner consists of trinity of----, ---- and ------.
a. Village, people, economy
b. Place, Folk, Work
c. Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere
d. Centre,Periphery, semi-periphery

. The most commonly used methodology of regional planning in the past was--
a. Design method
b. Analytical method
c. Forecasting method
d. None of these

. Micro credit programme means
a. Credit provision made by small farmers
b. Credit provision made by self-help group of its members.
c. Credit provision made by large farmers
d. None of the above

. Why rural population need short term loans
a. For buying cattle
b. For buying tractors
c. For meeting consumption expenditure
d. For paying old debt

. The town should be divided into different, so that suitable rules and regulations can be framed for each of them.
a. Planning division
b. Planning units
c. Sectors
d. Land use zones

. Area of a neighbourhood according to C. Perry will be around
a. 1600 acres
b. 2600 acres
c. 3600 acres
d. 160 acres

. National Capital Region is spread over
a. Union Territory of Delhi
b. Delhi and part of Uttar Pradesh
c. Uttar Pradesh and Haryana
d. Union Territory of Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh. Haryana and Rajasthan

. Chadwick proposed a new method for regional planning in----
a. 1971
b. 1929
c. 1947
d. 1949

. Chadwick identified-------distinct stages in regional method.
a. 5
b. 3
c. 4
d. 2

. Rostow's theory of economic growth was published in------.
a. 1960
b. 2003
c. 1929
d. 1947

. The idea of central place was put forwarded by Walter Christeller in ---
a. 1933
b. 1960
c. 1929
d. 1947

[2]

20. Perroux was a ------ economist to say that growth does not appear everywhere and all at once.
    a. German   b. French
    c. British   d. American

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.   Marks : 50

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

1. Define the concept of a Region? Explain types and development of region.   5+2+3 =10

2. What do you know about regionalization? Define the concept of formal and functional region.   5+5=10

3. Explain the analytical techniques of regional planning with effective examples.   7+2=10

4. Put forward an explanation about Planning Regions and their characteristics.   5+5=10

5. What are the elements of neighbourhood structure? Give some planning and design criteria for modern neighbourhood.   5+5=10

6. Define net residential and gross residential density in neighbourhood planning. Explain about building byelaws in India.   5+5=10

7. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
   a. Centre-Periphery theory
   b. Rostow's Stages of Growth

8. What is the significance of survey in regional planning? Write 3+7=10
   about various survey techniques in regional planning.

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