

MA GEOGRAPHY
Third Semester
REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH EAST INDIA (MDC)
(MGE – 306)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Divide North East India into physiographic divisions. Elaborate about one of your choice and give support of diagram. (3+5+2=10)
2. Explain the agricultural practices in North Eastern Region of India. (10)
3. Describe the problems and prospects of industrial development in North Eastern Region of India. (10)
4. "Transportation is an important parameters of economic development of North East Region of India"- Explain the statement with context to roadways of North Eastern region for economic development. (10)
5. Write short notes (*any two*): (5+5=10)
 - A. Shifting or Jhum Cultivation.
 - B. Peopling of North East India.
 - C. Religious composition of North East India.
 - D. Temperature and rainfall pattern of North East India.
6. "North East India is the storehouse of natural resources but lacking in economic development"-explain with proper reason. (10)

7. What are the factors that influence the rural settlement pattern of North East India?

Describe about any two settlement types of your choice. (5+2.5+2.5=10)

8. Mention the factors that influence climate of North East India? Provide a climatic

classification of North East India. (5+5=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Floods is a major natural disaster occur almost every year in
A. Assam B. Delhi
C. Rajasthan D. Goa
2. Which of the following states is NOT in North-East India?
A. Nagaland B. Tripura
C. Jharkhand D. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Which of the following is an important plain in North-East India?
A. Barak Valley plains B. Indo-Gangetic plains
C. Shivalik plains D. Himdari plains
4. Hojagiri, Cheraw and Manipuri are-
A. Festivals B. Forests
C. Foods D. Dances
5. Mustard, rapeseed and wheat are the main crops grown in thestate.
A. Assam B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Manipur D. None of the above
6. Tawang monastery, Tipi Orchid sanctuary and Ziro are places of interest in
A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Meghalaya
C. Assam D. Manipur
7. Which of the following is NOT a river of Arunachal Pradesh?
A. Yu B. Siang
C. Lohit D. Subansiri
8. The rare and endangered brow-antlered deer, known as Sangai is found in which of the following national parks?
A. Manas National Park B. Keibul Lamjao National Park
C. Kaziranga National Park D. Sunderbans
9. When did British annex Assam?
A. 1822 B. 1826 C. 1802 D. 1886

10. On reaching Namcha Barwa, the Dihang meets
i. Dibong ii. Lohit iii. Kenula
- Codes:
A. Only I B. Only ii C. ii and iii D. i, ii and iii
11. Khasi and Jaintia are descendants of.....
A. Mon Khamer speaking Astro-Asiatics
B. Mongoloids speaking Sino-Tibetan
C. Indo Aryans speaking Vedic Sanskrit
D. Austro-Asiatic speaking Mundari
12. Iron and Steel are
A. Agro based industry B. Chemical industry
C. Basic industry D. Tertiary industry
13. Molassis basin' is another name of
A. Manipur B. Nagaland
C. Meghalaya D. Mizoram
14. 'Lushai' is another name ofhill.
A. Naga B. Mizo
C. Patkai D. Manipur
15. In 1228 A.D. the group of people came to north east under Sukapha is-
A. Indo-Aryan B. Tai-Ahom
C. Nepalis D. Naga
16. The area of Barak plain within India is about
A. 7000sqkm B. 5000sqkm
C. 7500sqkm D. 5600sqkm
17. The riverine sandy areas of flood plains in Brahmaputra are locally called
A. Chars B. Islands
C. Bhabar D. Tarai
18. Height of Namcha Barwa is
A. 7756m B. 7344.2m
C. 7544m D. None of the above
19. Highest peak of Arunachal Himalaya is
A. Kulkangri B. Namcha Barwa
C. Chomo Lhari D. None of the above
20. Which country is to the west of Arunachal Pradesh?
A. Bhutan B. Bangladesh
C. Myanmar D. China
