

**2 0 1 9**

( CBCS )

( 6th Semester )

**GEOGRAPHY**

TWELFTH (B) PAPER

**( Political Geography )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( *Marks : 25* )

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

SECTION—A

( *Marks : 10* )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

**1.** Gerrymandering has been most used for all of the following, except

- (a) creation of majority-minority districts of social/ethnic minorities ( )
- (b) gain on advantage of one political party over another ( )
- (c) attempt to make elective bodies look more like general population ( )
- (d) means to help voters decide which political party to endorse ( )

**2.** Who put forward the theory of Rimland?

- (a) Mackinder ( )
- (b) J. Spykman ( )
- (c) Huntington ( )
- (d) Ratzel ( )

- 3.** An example of Buffer State is  
 (a) Sri Lanka ( ) (b) Pakistan ( )  
 (c) Nepal ( ) (d) Afghanistan ( )
- 4.** Which one of the following is a constituent of Political Geography?  
 (a) Social Geography ( )  
 (b) Historical Geography ( )  
 (c) Economic Geography ( )  
 (d) Electoral Geography ( )
- 5.** How many inter-State river water disputes were constituted under the ISRWD Act, 1956?  
 (a) Four ( ) (b) Five ( )  
 (c) Seven ( ) (d) Eight ( )
- 6.** Who wrote the book, *Democratic Ideals and Reality* in 1919?  
 (a) Thayer Mahan ( ) (b) Mackinder ( )  
 (c) Rudolf Kjellen ( ) (d) Karl Haushofer ( )
- 7.** Who coined the term 'geopolitic'?  
 (a) Karl Haushofer ( )  
 (b) R. Hartshorne ( )  
 (c) Isaiah Bowman ( )  
 (d) Rudolf Kjellen ( )
- 8.** The most outstanding contribution to the development of Political Geography was made by  
 (a) S. B. Cohen ( )  
 (b) Karl Ritter ( )  
 (c) F. Ratzel ( )  
 (d) Mahan ( )
- 9.** Narmada Dam is located in the State of  
 (a) Odisha ( ) (b) Gujarat ( )  
 (c) Rajasthan ( ) (d) Punjab ( )

10. In which year SEZ was introduced in India?

(a) 1998 ( )

(b) 2005 ( )

(c) 2000 ( )

(d) 2002 ( )

SECTION—B

( Marks : 15 )

Write short notes on/Answer the following :

3×5=15

1. Scope of Political Geography

**OR**

Elements of State

2. Buffer States

**OR**

Core and periphery

3. Types of electoral systems

**OR**

Write the meaning of Electoral Geography.

4. Cauvery water dispute

**OR**

Explain Political Geography as a resource.

5. Rehabilitation as a result of construction of Serlui 'B'

**OR**

Problems of compensation in Mizoram

**( PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

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

1. Explain the development of Political Geography as a discipline. 10

**OR**

Differentiate between State and Nation. Briefly discuss the development of States. 3+7=10

2. Critically examine the Heartland theory of Mackinder. 10

**OR**

Differentiate between boundaries and frontiers. Discuss the different types of boundaries. 5+5=10

3. Discuss how far geographical factors influence voting pattern. 10

**OR**

What are the three major approaches in electoral geography? Explain any one of them in detail. 2+8=10

4. With suitable examples, discuss the inter-State water disputes in India. 10

**OR**

Explain the relevance of Political Geography in resource conflict with regard to forest right and minerals. 10

5. Explain in brief how far the relief features of a country influence politics of displacement with reference to issues of relief and rehabilitation. 10

**OR**

What is SEZ? Discuss in brief how far SEZ influence trade balance, employment and investments. 2+8=10

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