

TDC (CBCS) Odd Semester Exam., 2020  
held in March, 2021

GEOGRAPHY  
( 3rd Semester )

Course No. : GEOSEC-301T

( Regional Planning and Development )

*Full Marks : 50*  
*Pass Marks : 20*

*Time : 3 hours*

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

SECTION—A

Answer any *fifteen* of the following questions in  
brief :  $1 \times 15 = 15$

1. What is a region?
2. Mention any one factor that defines a region.
3. Who first divided India into planning region?

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( Turn Over )

4. Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission in India?
5. Mention any one type of region.
6. Who started the concept of planning in India?
7. In which year, the Planning Commission was established?
8. In which year, the Planning Commission was scrapped?
9. What is the another word for region?
10. Name the regions which are defined formally by the government.
11. Give an example of region.
12. What does planning mean?
13. Name any one agroecological zone of India.
14. Name the person who introduced the concept of regional planning.
15. How many agroecological zones are in India?
16. What does ecological zone mean?

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( Continued )

( 3 )

17. Who first propounded Growth Pole Theory?
18. Name any one example of typical ecological zones.
19. Who developed the 'core-periphery model' of regional development?
20. What is the first stage of Friedmann's development model?
21. What is core?
22. What is periphery?
23. How many stages are there in core-periphery model?
24. What is the full form of NITI?
25. When was NITI Aayog formed?
26. Where is the headquarters of NITI Aayog?
27. The 'Grand Innovation Challenge', the first stage in innovating for India's development was launched by whom?
28. What does DVC stand for?
29. In which year, DVC was established?
30. Who is the Chairperson of NITI Aayog in India?

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( Turn Over )

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SECTION—B

Answer any *five* of the following questions in short :

2×5=10

31. What defines a region?
32. What does regional planning mean?
33. What is regional delineation?
34. What are microregions?
35. Differentiate between globalization and regionalization.
36. How do regionalization and regionalism differ?
37. What are growth pole and growth centres?
38. What are core and periphery countries?
39. State two main important objectives of NITI Aayog.
40. Why was NITI Aayog formed?

SECTION—C

Answer *any five* questions

41. Discuss in brief the contributions of geographers as a planner in the planning process in India.

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( Continued )

( 5 )

42. Why do we need planning? Write in brief the influence of regional planning in the economic development of a country. 2+3=5
43. What is delineation of planning region? Discuss the methods of delineation of planning regions. 2+3=5
44. What is regionalization? Write in brief either the formal regions or functional regions. 2+3=5
45. What is agroecological zoning? Discuss briefly the importance of agroecology in sustainable agriculture. 2+3=5
46. Briefly discuss the role of Growth Pole Theory in regional planning. 5
47. What does core-periphery mean? How is the core-periphery model used? Give an example of a core country. 2+2+1=5
48. What is regional planning in India? Write a brief note on regionalization in India. 2+3=5
49. What are backward areas? Write in brief the strategies of backward areas development. 2+3=5
50. What is NITI Aayog? Write a brief note on the functions of NITI Aayog in India. 1+4=5

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