

## FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

## **GEOGRAPHY**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- **NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
  - (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
  - (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
  - (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
  - (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
  - (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.
  - (vii) Maps and Diagrams to be drawn wherever needed.

## PART-II SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2. Discuss Plate Geography in the light of Plate Tectonics theory and discuss with examples impact of plate movements on development of land forms.
- Q. No. 3. What is Isostasy? Discuss differences between Airy's and Pratt's concepts with a critical discussion on Global Isostatic Adjustment.
- **Q. No. 4.** What are air masses and fronts? How are they classified? Discuss their impact on world weather.
- Q. No. 5. Give classification of hazards and discuss steps taken in Pakistan to monitor, mitigate and manage natural disasters. (20)

## **SECTION-II**

- Q. No. 6. What is the difference between traditional and modern approaches to planning for Tourism as per opinion of Geographers? Discuss with reference to the industry in Pakistan.
- Q. No. 7. What are Development Indicators? How are they related to Social and Economic (20) Indicators? Discuss with reference to welfare approach in Human Geography.
- Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following: (10 each)
  - (a) Malthusian theory of Population Growth
  - (b) Weber's theory of Industrial Location
  - (c) Karst topography

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