

2025

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10]
(2035)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 4

UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2925

B.A./B.SC. GEOGRAPHY (HONS.)

(Regional Planning and Development)

(Core)

Paper : GEOGH301CC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt the questions as per the instructions given in each Section.

Section-A

Part-I

(Objective Type Questions)

1. Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
 - (i) Who laid the philosophical foundation of the discipline of regional planning ?
 - (ii) Which type of planning strives to achieve a supreme specific goal ?

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(1)

Turn Over

- (iii) Which principle states that all phenomena that operate in a regional space are fully integrated with each other ?
- (iv) A geographical unit which is characterised by a typical biological cycle and an ecological equilibrium of its own type is called
- (v) Name the region which is smallest of all planning regions.
- (vi) Who introduced the concept of growth pole ?
- (vii) How many stages of economic growth are postulated by Rostow ?
- (viii) Who gave the Core-Periphery model ?
- (ix) Give any one indicator through which under developed country is identified.
- (x) In which year NITI Aayog was formed ?

[1×10=10]

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(2)

Part-II

(Short Answer Type Questions)

2. Attempt all questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
(Word limit 25-50 words) :
 - (i) What is the difference between an area and a region ?
 - (ii) Describe the types of regional planning.
 - (iii) Differentiate between a growth pole and growth center.
 - (iv) What social indicators are used for measuring development of any country ? [3×4=12]

Section-B

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

3. Describe a region and the processes behind the evolution of a region.
4. What is regional planning ? Discuss the Hierarchy of Regional Planning. [12×1=12]

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(3)

Turn Over

Section-C

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

5. Planning region is delineated on the basis of some specific characteristics. Discuss in brief.
6. What is an Agro-ecological region ? Discuss Agro-ecological regions of India. [12×1=12]

Section-D

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

7. Critically analyze the growth pole model of Perroux.
8. Describe the Rostow's model of economic growth along with its criticism. [12×1=12]

Section-E

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

9. What is under-development ? On what basis any country or region can be called as under-developed ?
10. What is regional development and what are its indicators ? [12×1=12]

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UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

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B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY

(Field Techniques and Survey Based Project Report)
(SEC)

Paper : GEOGP 302 SEC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

Note :- Attempt the questions as per the instructions given in each Section.

प्रत्येक खण्ड में दिये गये निर्देशानुसार प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

Section-A (खण्ड-अ)

Part-I (भाग-I)

1. Objective type questions. Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks.

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

(i) The first stage of field survey is known by which name ?

क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण की पहली अवस्था को किस नाम से जाना जाता है ?

(ii) Name the sources of Primary Data.

प्राथमिक आँकड़ों के स्रोतों के नाम लिखिए।

(iii) Topographical map can be used as base map in Field Survey. (Yes/No)

क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण में स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र का उपयोग आधार मानचित्र के रूप में किया जाता है ? (हाँ/नहीं)

(iv) Name two methods for data representation.

आँकड़ों को प्रदर्शित करने की दो विधियाँ बताइए।

(v) Whether the cadastral map is helpful in field survey ? (Yes/No)

क्या स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र क्षेत्रीय कार्य में सहायक है ?

(हाँ/नहीं)

(vi) Define Traffic Flow Survey.

परिवहन प्रवाह सर्वेक्षण किसे कहते हैं ?

(vii) What is the name of maps used to show the movement of people ?

लोगों के प्रवाह या संचालन को प्रदर्शित करने वाले मानचित्र को किस नाम से जाना जाता है ?

(viii) What is Line Graph ?

रेखीय आरेख क्या है ?

(ix) Which diagram is suitable to represent the trends of population ?

जनसंख्या की प्रवृत्तियों को दर्शाने के लिए कौनसा आरेख प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ?

(x) What is Diagram ?

आरेख किसे कहते हैं ? [1×10=10]

Part-II (भाग-II)

2. Short answer type questions. Attempt all questions. (word limit 25-50 words).

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। (शब्द-सीमा 25-50 शब्द)।

- (i) Why field work is necessary in Geography ?

भूगोल में क्षेत्रीय कार्य क्यों आवश्यक है ?

- (ii) Define References.

सन्दर्भ से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

- (iii) What is Tabulation Stage ?

परिगणक चरण क्या है ?

- (iv) What is the importance of Personal Interview ?

व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार का क्या महत्व है ? [3×4=12]

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Section-B

(खण्ड-ब)

[7×1=7]

Note : Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question out of two questions.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो प्रश्नों में से कोई एक प्रश्न कीजिए।

3. Define Field Work. Discuss the need and relevance of field work in Geography.

क्षेत्रीय कार्य को परिभाषित कीजिए। भूगोल में क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षणों की आवश्यकता तथा उपयोगिता का वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

4. Describe the significance of values and ethics in field survey.

क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण में मूल्य और नैतिकता के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए।

Section-C

(खण्ड-स)

[7×1=7]

Note : Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question out of two questions.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो प्रश्नों में से कोई एक प्रश्न कीजिए।

C-394

(5)

Turn Over

5. Write detailed note on Traffic Flow Survey.

परिवहन प्रवाह सर्वेक्षण पर विस्तृत लेख लिखिए।

Or

(अथवा)

6. Define the Observation. Discuss its types.

अवलोकन को प्रदर्शित कीजिए। इसके प्रकारों का भी वर्णन कीजिए।

Section-D

(खण्ड-द)

[7×1=7]

Note : Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question out of two questions.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो प्रश्नों में से कोई एक प्रश्न कीजिए।

7. Define Questionnaire. What are the main characteristics of an Ideal Questionnaire ?

प्रश्नावली को परिभाषित कीजिए। आदर्श प्रश्नावली की प्रमुख

विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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(6)

Or

(अथवा)

8. Define Interview. Discuss its objectives.

साक्षात्कार किसे कहते हैं ? इसके उद्देश्य का वर्णन कीजिए।

Section-E

(खण्ड-इ)

[7×1=7]

Note : Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question out of two questions.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो प्रश्नों में से कोई एक प्रश्न कीजिए।

9. What is Project Report ? What is the importance of project report ?

परियोजना प्रतिवेदन क्या है ? इसे लिखने का क्या महत्व है ?

C-394

(7)

Turn Over

Or

(अथवा)

10. Define Bibliography. What is the importance of Bibliography ?

ग्रन्थसूची किसे कहते हैं ? ग्रन्थसूची का क्या महत्व है ?

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UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

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B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY

(Disaster Management)

(DSE)

Paper : GEOGP 304 1DSE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Question Nos. 1 to 14 are compulsory. Attempt *one* question from each of the Sections-B, C, D and E.

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 14 तक सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। खण्ड-ब, स, द तथा इ से एक-एक प्रश्न करना अनिवार्य है।

Section-A

(खण्ड-अ)

Part-I

(भाग-I)

Objective Type Questions

(वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न)

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(1)

Turn Over

1. How much percent area of India is prone to earthquake ?

भारत का कितने प्रतिशत भाग भूकम्प ग्रसित है ?

2. Which force acts during landslides ?

भूस्खलन के दौरान कौनसा बल कार्य करता है ?

3. The place of origin of earthquake is called what ?

भूकम्प के उद्गम स्थल को क्या कहते हैं ?

4. Which type of cyclones are Hurricanes ?

ह्यूरिकेन किस प्रकार के चक्रवात हैं ?

5. Which river is called 'Sorrow of Bihar' ?

किस नदी को 'बिहार का शोक' कहा जाता है ?

6. How much percentage of forests of India are sensitive to fire ?

भारत के कितने प्रतिशत वन आग के प्रति संवेदनशील हैं ?

7. How many people in India die by road accidents in every hour ?

भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में प्रति घण्टा कितने लोगों की मृत्यु होती है ?

8. Write full form of NIDM.

NIDM को विस्तारपूर्वक लिखिए।

9. Which institute is established for training and capacity development in India ?

आपदा के लिए प्रशिक्षण एवं क्षमता निर्माण हेतु भारत में कौनसा संस्थान है ?

10. Which disaster is mostly occur near steep slopes, close to the mountain edges, near drainage ways or along erosion valleys ?

ढलान वाले क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी सिरों के किनारे, जल निकासी के पास या प्राकृतिक कटाव वाली घाटियों के पास कौनसी आपदा आने की सम्भावना रहती है ?

[10×1=10]

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(2)

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(3)

Turn Over

Part-II

(भाग-II)

Short Answer Type Questions

(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Note :- Attempt all questions :

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

11. What do you mean by 'Disaster Preparedness' ?

'आपदा तैयारी' से क्या अभिप्राय है ?

12. Write the main characteristics of Tropical Cyclone.

उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

13. Write your suggestions about safety on hill roads.

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सड़क सुरक्षा के बारे में सुझाव दीजिए।

14. What should do during forest fire ?

जंगल में आग लगने पर हमें क्या करना चाहिए ? [3×4=12]

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Section-B

(खण्ड-ब)

Long Answer Type Questions

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

[12×1=12]

15. What are Natural Disasters ? Explain the major natural disasters occurred in India.

प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ किन्हें कहते हैं ? भारत में घटित होने वाली प्रमुख प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

16. What is Vulnerability ? Discuss its various types.

भेद्यता किसे कहते हैं ? इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

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Turn Over

Section-C

(खण्ड-स)

Long Answer Type Questions [12×1=12]

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

17. Elaborate various facts associated with the disaster of earthquake.

भूकम्पीय आपदा से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न तथ्यों की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

18. What is cyclone and its types ? Write in detail about the damage caused by cyclone disaster and mitigation measures from its safety.

चक्रवात किसे कहते हैं ? इसके प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए। इनसे होने वाली क्षति और बचाव के उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए।

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Section-D

(खण्ड-द)

Long Answer Type Questions [12×1=12]

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

19. Write in detail various safety measures for the protection from forest fire.

भारत में वनों की आग से बचने के उपायों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

20. Explain road accidents as disaster in India with various safety measures from it.

भारत में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं से बचने के उपायों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन करते हुए सड़क दुर्घटना को एक आपदा के रूप में वर्णित कीजिए।

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Turn Over

Section-E

(खण्ड-इ)

Long Answer Type Questions [12×1=12]

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

21. Write a detailed note on NDMA.

NDMA पर विस्तृत नोट लिखिए।

Or

(अथवा)

22. What precautions should be taken during disasters ?

आपदाओं के दौरान कौनसी सावधानियाँ रखनी चाहिए ?

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UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2784

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY

(Geography of India)

(DSE)

Paper : GEOGP 303 1DSE

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt all questions as per directions.

निर्देशानुसार सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

Section-A

(खण्ड-अ)

Part-I

(भाग-I)

[1×10=10]

Note :- Objective type questions. Attempt all questions.

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए।

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(1)

Turn Over

1. Which country has the longest international boundary with India ?

भारत के साथ किस देश की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा सबसे लम्बी है ?

2. Name the two rivers in between Assam Himalayas extents.

असम हिमालय किन दो नदियों के बीच में स्थित है ?

3. What is the other name of Western Ghat ?

पश्चिम घाट का अन्य नाम क्या है ?

4. Write one major cause of soil erosion.

मृदा अपरदन का एक प्रमुख कारण लिखिए।

5. What is the female literacy in India according to 2011 census.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में महिला साक्षरता दर कितनी थी ?

6. Name the union territory with least population density in India.

भारत में सबसे कम जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश का नाम बताइए।

7. Which state has the highest percentage of rural population in India ?

भारत में किस राज्य में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत सबसे अधिक है ?

8. Where is Thiroth hydro power project located in Himachal Pradesh ?

थारोट जल विद्युत शक्ति परियोजना हिमाचल प्रदेश में कहाँ स्थित है ?

9. Who is known as the father of green revolution ?

हरित क्रांति में जनक के रूप में किसे जाना जाता है ?

10. Where is the first successful cotton textile Mill was established in India ?

भारत में पहली सफल सूती कपड़ा मिल कहाँ स्थापित की गई थी ?

Part-II

(भाग-II)

[3×4=12]

Note :- Short Answer Type Questions. Attempt all questions.

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों को हल कीजिए।

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Turn Over

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(2)

11. Give a brief account of coastal plain of India.

भारत के तटीय मैदानों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

12. What do you mean by Infant Mortality Rate ?

शिशु मृत्यु दर से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

13. Explain socio-cultural morphogenesis of rural settlements with suitable examples.

ग्रामीण बस्तियों की सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक आकृति विज्ञान की व्याख्या उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ कीजिए।

14. What is the difference between agro-based industry and mineral based industry ?

कृषि आधारित उद्योग एवं खनिज आधारित उद्योग में क्या अन्तर है ?

Section-B

(खण्ड-ब)

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any one question.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। किसी एक प्रश्न को हल कीजिए।

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15. What is an Indian monsoon, how it is affected by El-nino factors ?

भारतीय मानसून क्या है, यह अल-नीनो कारक से किस प्रकार प्रभावित होता है ?

Or

(अथवा)

16. Describe major soil types and their distribution in India.

भारत में प्रमुख मृदा प्रकारों और उनके वितरण का वर्णन कीजिए।

Section-C

(खण्ड-स)

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any one question.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। किसी एक प्रश्न को हल कीजिए।

17. Discuss in detail the geographical factors controlling distribution of population in India.

भारत में जनसंख्या के वितरण को नियंत्रित करने वाले भौगोलिक कारकों की विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए।

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Turn Over

Or

(अथवा)

18. Discuss in detail the literacy trend in India from 1901-2011.

1901-2011 तक भारत में साक्षरता की प्रवृत्ति पर विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए।

Section-D

(खण्ड-द)

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any one question.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। किसी एक प्रश्न को हल कीजिए।

19. Discuss the features of different types of rural settlement in India. What are the factors responsible for the settlement pattern in different physical environment ?

भारत में विभिन्न प्रकार की ग्रामीण बस्तियों की विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। विभिन्न भौतिक वातावरण में बसावट प्रारूप के लिए जिम्मेदार कारक क्या हैं ?

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(6)

Or

(अथवा)

20. Explain factors affecting growth of human settlements.

मानव बस्तियों के विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Section-E

(खण्ड-इ)

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any one question.

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। किसी एक प्रश्न को हल कीजिए।

21. Give a detailed account of distribution and production of rice in India.

भारत में चावल के वितरण एवं उत्पादन का विस्तृत विवरण दीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

22. What geographical and non-geographical conditions are necessary for the location of cotton textile industry ? Explain with reference to India.

सूती वस्त्र उद्योग की अवस्थिति के लिए कौनसी भौगोलिक एवं गैर-भौगोलिक परिस्थितियाँ हैं ? भारत के सन्दर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

C-395

(7)

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) Annual Ist Year Examination

2586

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HON'S)

(Geomorphology)

(Core)

Paper : GEOGH101CC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Section-A is compulsory. Attempt any *one* question from each Sections-B, C, D and E. Support your answer with suitable diagrams.

Section-A

(Compulsory Question)

1. Attempt all questions :

- (i) Who said, "Geomorphic processes leave their distinctive imprint upon landforms and each geomorphic process develops its own characteristics assemblage of landforms" ?

C-603

(1)

Turn Over

- (ii) One of forces that cause tectonic plates to move is
- (iii) The San Andreas fault in California is an example of fault.
- (iv) Who has given the concept of 'Uniform Density with Varying Thickness' ?
- (v) Which type of weathering involves the outer layers of rock peeling off due to the rock expanding as it is heated and contracted as it cools ?
- (vi) N the discontinuity between the mantle and the core.
- (vii) A slow movement of rock material downhill is called as
- (viii) Moraines which are formed on each side of a glacier is known as
- (ix) Peneplain is an indicator of either old stage or mature stage of cycle of erosion.
- (x) Landform 'Yardang' is formed by wind or by glacier. 1×10=10

C-603

(2)

2. Attempt all questions :

- (i) What is Isostasy ?
- (ii) What are the causes of Volcanic Eruption ?
- (iii) Describe in brief the concept of Mass Movement.
- (iv) Describe the erosional work of River. 3×4=12

Section-B

12 each

- 3. Write an essay on the modern concept of the Interior Structure of the Earth.
- 4. What is Geomorphology ? Discuss the basic concepts of Geomorphology.

Section-C

12 each

- 5. Write a detailed account of the forces affecting the Earth crust and producing different landforms.
- 6. Describe in detail the theory of Plate Tectonics.

C-603

(3)

Turn Over

Section-D 12 each

7. Define Weathering. Discuss types of Physical and Chemical Weathering.
8. What is the concept of cycle of Erosion according to William Morris Davis ?

Section-E 12 each

9. What is Glacier ? Describe the erosional transportation and depositional work of a Glacier.
10. Write a detailed note on the Erosional and Depositional Landform produced by the wind.

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2926

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HONS.)

(Evolution of Geographical Thought)

(Core)

Paper : GEOGH303CC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt all questions as per directions.

Section-A

Part-I

[1×10=10]

(Objective Type Questions)

Note :- Attempt all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. (i) Who are considered to be the earliest geographers ?
- (ii) The famous book 'Erdkunde' was written by
.....
- (iii) Who coined the term 'Cosmography' ?

C-530

(1)

Turn Over

- (iv) Who led to development of Geography in United States during Ist World War period ?
- (v) Who is considered the founder of modern scientific geography in France ?
- (vi) Mackinder is well-known for his contribution to
- (vii) To which point of view did Blache and Febvre subscribe ?
- (viii) The early geographers believed in the philosophy of
- (ix) The radical approach in geography developed in as a reaction to 'Quantitative Revolution'.
- (x) 'Behaviouralism' in geography is an idea of which period ?

Part-II

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note :- Attempt all questions. Word limit 25-50 words. All questions carry equal marks :

2. (i) Explain the role of Eratosthenes in the field of Geography.

C-530

(2)

- (ii) Discuss the main contribution of Alexander von Humboldt to Geography.
- (iii) What do you understand by Possibilism ? Briefly Explain.
- (iv) What do you understand by Feminism ? Discuss.

[4×3=12]

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note :- Attempt any *one* question out of two in each Section.

Section-B

3. Geography is a science of spatial analysis. Explain in detail.

Or

4. Discuss in detail the contribution of Romans in the Development of Geography. [12×1=12]

Section-C

5. Who are considered as founders of Modern Geographical Thought ? Discuss in detail.

Or

6. Discuss the development of Geography as a discipline in countries other than Germany during the later part of nineteenth century. [12×1=12]

C-530

(3)

Turn Over

Section-D

7. Discuss in detail the concept of environmental determinism and development. Also give its criticism.

Or

8. Areal phenomena are inter-related to give rise to uniqueness of the area as individual unit. Discuss briefly.

[12×1=12]

Section-E

9. What led to Quantitative Revolution in Geography ? What were the major developments in geography during this period ?

Or

10. What do you mean by Radicalism ? What are the main objectives and salient features of radical geography ? Explain.

[12×1=12]

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) Ist Year Annual Examination

2489

B.A./B.SC. GEOGRAPHY (HON'S)

(Human Geography)

(Core)

Paper : GEOGH-103CC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- All questions in section A are compulsory. Attempt
one question each from Sections B, C, D and E.

Section-A

(Compulsory Question)

Part-I

1. (i) Who said, "Human Geography is Human Ecology" ?
- (ii) Who wrote the book 'The Principles of Human Geography' ?
- (iii) Hindi belongs to which linguistic family ?

C-112

(1)

Turn Over

- (iv) 'The Tripitakas' is the holy book of which religion ?
- (v) The formula to calculate cephalic index is
- (vi) Name the country with highest population density in the world.
- (vii) What is the population growth rate of India as per 2011 Census ?
- (viii) Compact, semi-compact and dispersed are the (types/patterns) of rural settlement.
- (ix) Name the most urbanized state of India.
- (x) Write the name of least urbanized continent.

[1×10=10]

Part-II

2. Write answer in 25-30 words :

- (i) Write short note on nature of human geography.
- (ii) Briefly explain the factors affecting human race.
- (iii) Write main characteristics of occidental culture.
- (iv) Briefly explain the types of rural settlement.

[3×4=12]

C-112

(2)

Section-B

12 each

- 3. Explain in detail the contemporary relevance of human geography.

Or

- 4. Define Human Geography. Describe the major sub-fields of human geography.

Section-C

12 each

- 5. Explain in detail the major cultural regions of the world.

Or

- 6. Classify the human race according to Griffith Taylor and explain them in detail.

Section-D

12 each

- 7. Describe the patterns of population distribution in the world.

Or

- 8. Define population growth. Explain in detail the factors affecting population growth.

C-112

(3)

Turn Over

Section-E

12 each

9. Write the main characteristics of rural settlements. Describe the patterns of rural settlement with suitable diagrams.

Or

10. Describe in detail the functional classification of urban settlement with suitable examples.

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2930

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HONS.)

(Agricultural Geography)

(DSE)

Paper : GEOGH308EDS2

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Section A is compulsory. Attempt any *one* question from each Section-B, C, D and E.

Section-A

(Compulsory Questions) [1×10=10]

1. Attempt all questions.

(i) What do you understand by Zamindari system ?

(ii) State any *one* modification introduced in the agricultural landuse model of Von Thunen.

C-532

(1)

Turn Over

- (iii) What do you understand by agricultural region ?
- (iv) What do you understand by Blue revolution in India ?
- (v) What do you understand by Nomadic herding ?
- (vi) Mohair, animal-hair fibre, is obtained from the Angora goat. (True/False)
- (vii) The temperate grasslands of North America are called Prairies. (True/False)
- (viii) The crops grown after the summer monsoon are called Rabi. (True/False)
- (ix) Green revolution in India has so far been most successful in case of wheat. (True/False)
- (x) Operation Flood is associated with white revolution. (True/False)

2. Attempt all questions :

- (i) What do you understand by cultivated managed land cover types ?

C-532

(2)

- (ii) Give a brief account about any *one* institutional determinants of agriculture.
- (iii) Give any *three* modifications introduced in the agricultural landuse model of Von Thunen.
- (iv) Name any *three* agro-ecological regions of India.

Section-B

[3×4=12]

(Long Answer Type Questions)

- 3. Define agricultural geography. Discuss the nature and scope of agricultural geography. [2,5,5]

Or

- 4. What is the concept of landuse/land cover. Discuss the classification of landuse. [4,8]

Section-C

(Long Answer Type Questions) [1×12=12]

- 5. Discuss the technological determinants of agriculture.

Or

- 6. Give a detailed account of physical determinant of agriculture.

C-532

(3)

Turn Over

Section-D

(Long Answer Type Questions) [1×12=12]

7. Discuss in detail about the Whittlesey's classification of agricultural region.

Or

8. Give a detailed account of the agricultural landuse model of Von Thunen.

Section-E

(Long Answer Type Questions) [1×12=12]

9. Give a detailed account of agro-climate regions of India.

Or

10. Discuss any *one* type of following agricultural revolutions in India :

(a) Green Revolution

(b) White Revolution

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10]
(2035)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 7

UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2782

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY

(Geographic Information System)

(SEC)

Paper : GEOGP 301 SEC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

Note :- Section-A (Part-I and Part-II) is compulsory. Attempt

four questions, selecting *one* question each from

Sections B, C, D and E.

खण्ड-अ (भाग-I और भाग-II) अनिवार्य है। खण्ड-ब, स,

द और इ से एक-एक प्रश्न चुनते हुए कुल चार प्रश्नों के

उत्तर दीजिए।

Section-A

(खण्ड-अ)

Part-I

(भाग-I)

[1×10=10]

1. Objective Type Questions :

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न :

(i) What does GIS stand for ?

जीआईएस का मतलब क्या होता है ?

(ii) GIS was coined by

GIS को द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया था।

(iii) GIS was coined in the year

जीआईएस वर्ष में बनाया गया था।

(iv) GIS captures and analyses data.

जीआईएस डेटा को कैप्चर और विश्लेषण करता है।

(v) What is the full form of TIN ?

TIN का पूर्ण रूप क्या है ?

(vi) Non-spatial data is also known as data.

गैर-स्थानिक डेटा को डेटा के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

(vii) What does DEM stand for ?

DEM का मतलब क्या होता है ?

(viii) Name the international supplier of commercial GIS software.

वाणिज्यिक GIS सॉफ्टवेयर के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आपूर्तिकर्ता का नाम बताइए।

(ix) Name any *one* server which is based on hardware platform of GIS.

किसी एक सर्वर का नाम बताइए जो GIS के हार्डवेयर प्लेटफॉर्म पर आधारित है।

(x) QGIS stands for

क्यूजीआईएस का अर्थ है।

Part-II

(भाग-II)

[2×4=8]

Note :- Short answer type questions. Attempt all questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न। सभी का प्रयास करें। सभी प्रश्नों के समान अंक हैं।

2. (i) Define Geo-referencing.

भू-संदर्भन को परिभाषित कीजिए।

(ii) Differentiate between Raster and Vector data.

रास्टर और वेक्टर डेटा के बीच अन्तर।

(iii) Differentiate between spatial and non-spatial data.

स्थानिक और गैर-स्थानिक डेटा के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(iv) Define thematic map.

विषयगत मानचित्र को परिभाषित कीजिए।

C-393

(4)

Section-B

(खण्ड-ब)

[8×1=8]

Long Answer Type Questions

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

3. Give a brief account of the historical development of GIS.

GIS के ऐतिहासिक विकास का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

4. Define GIS. What are the various components of the GIS and its uses ?

जीआईएस को परिभाषित कीजिए। GIS के विभिन्न घटक क्या हैं और इसके उपयोग क्या हैं ?

Section-C

(खण्ड-स)

[8×1=8]

Long Answer Type Questions

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

5. Discuss in detail the merits and demerits of Raster and Vector methods in Geographic Information System.

भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली में रेखापुंज और वेक्टर विधियों के गुणों और दोषों पर विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए।

C-393

(5)

Turn Over

6. What is meant by data model ? Discuss its types.

डेटा मॉडल का क्या अर्थ है ? इसके प्रकारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Section-D

(खण्ड-द)

[8×1=8]

Long Answer Type Questions

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

7. Explain the concept and importance of Geo-referencing system in detail.

भू-संदर्भ प्रणाली की अवधारणा और महत्व को विस्तार से समझाइए।

8. Write short notes on the following :

(a) Editing

(b) Attribute Data Integration

निम्नलिखित पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

(अ) सम्पादन

(ब) लाक्षणिक डेटा एकीकरण

C-393

(6)

Section-E

(खण्ड-इ)

[8×1=8]

Long Answer Type Questions

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

9. How a Shapefile is made in QGIS ? Discuss in detail.

क्यूजीआईएस में शेपफाइल कैसे बनाया जाता है ? विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए।

10. Present briefly the characteristics of GIS and its application.

GIS की विशेषताओं और इसके अनुप्रयोग को संक्षेप में प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

C-393

(7)

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 13]
(2035)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 7

UG (CBCS) Ist Year Annual Examination

2438

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY

(Physical Geography)

(Core)

Paper : GEOGP 101CC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- All questions from Section–A are compulsory. Attempt *one* question each from Sections–B, C, D and E.
खण्ड अ के सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। खण्ड ब, स, द और इ से एक-एक प्रश्न कीजिए।

Section–A

(खण्ड–अ)

Part–I

(भाग–I)

Note :- Objective type questions. Attempt all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।

C–68

(1)

Turn Over

1. (i) How much time mercury takes to orbit the sun ?
बुध ग्रह सूर्य की एक परिक्रमा कितने समय में पूरी करता है ?
- (ii) In which types of rocks are coal and petroleum found ?
कोयला तथा पेट्रोलियम किस प्रकार की चट्टानों में पाए जाते हैं ?
- (iii) Which scale is used to measure the earthquake intensity ?
भूकम्प की तीव्रता को मापने के लिए किस मापक का प्रयोग होता है ?
- (iv) What is "Trio of Davis" ?
डेविस के "त्रियो" क्या है ?
- (v) What is the importance of dust particles in atmosphere ?
वायुमण्डल में धूल कणों का क्या महत्व है ?
- (vi) Name the local wind of India.
भारत की स्थानीय पवन का नाम बताइए।

- (vii) Name the person who used the word "Plate" for the first time.
'प्लेट' शब्द का प्रयोग करने वाले पहले व्यक्ति कौन थे ?
- (viii) By which name the cyclonic storm in China is known as ?
चीन में चक्रवातों को किस नाम से जाना जाता है ?
- (ix) The largest part of the hydrosphere is
जल-मंडल के सबसे बड़े भाग को कहते हैं।
- (x) What is the difference in the time of tides ?
ज्वार-भाटा के समय में कितना अंतर होता है ? [1×10=10]

Part-II

(भाग-II)

Note :- Short Answer Type Questions. Attempt all questions.

Word limit is 25 to 50 words.

नोट :- लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। शब्द सीमा 25-50 शब्द।

2. What is Rock Cycle ?

चट्टान चक्र क्या है ?

3. Explain the factors controlling distribution of air pressure on the Earth.

पृथ्वी पर वायुमण्डलीय दाब के वितरण को नियंत्रित करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए।

4. What do you understand by Monsoon ?

मानसून से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

5. What do you mean by heat budget ?

ऊष्मा-संतुलन से आप क्या समझते हैं ? [3×4=12]

Section-B

(खण्ड-ब) [12×1=12]

Note :- Long answer type questions. Attempt any *one* question out of two.

नोट :- दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।

6. Define solar system. Explain each Planet in detail.

सौर परिवार किसे कहते हैं ? इसके प्रत्येक ग्रह का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।

7. Discuss in brief the tidal theory/Hypothesis of Jeans and Jeffreys.

जीन्स और जैफ्रेज की ज्वारीय परिकल्पना की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

C-68

(4)

Section-C

(खण्ड-स) [12×1=12]

Note :- Long answer type questions. Attempt any *one* question out of two.

नोट :- दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।

8. Explain Internal Structure of the Earth according to Modern views.

आधुनिक मतों के आधार पर पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग की संरचना का वर्णन कीजिए।

9. Critically explain the Davis concept of Cycle of Erosion.

डेविस के अपरदन चक्र की अवधारणा का आलोचनात्मक वर्णन कीजिए।

Section-D

(खण्ड-द) [12×1=12]

Note :- Long answer type questions. Attempt any *one* question out of two.

नोट :- दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।

C-68

(5)

Turn Over

10. What is Atmosphere ? Describe about the structure and composition of Atmosphere in detail.

वायुमण्डल क्या है ? वायुमण्डल की संरचना तथा संघटनों के बारे में विस्तार से बताइए।

11. What is Koppen's Climatic Classification ? Explain in detail.

कोपेन का जलवायु वर्गीकरण क्या है ? विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिए।

Section-E

(खण्ड-इ)

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long answer type questions. Attempt any one question out of two.

नोट :- दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न। दो में से किसी एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।

12. What are the main bottom relief features of Pacific Ocean ? Explain in detail.

प्रशांत महासागर के प्रमुख धरातलीय स्वरूप क्या हैं ? विस्तार से बताइए।

C-68

(6)

13. What is tide ? How is it caused and what are its types ? Explain.

ज्वार-भाटा क्या है ? यह कैसे घटित होता है तथा यह कितने प्रकार का होता है ? वर्णन कीजिए।

C-68

(7)

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 6] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2927

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HONS.)

(Population Geography)

(DSE)

Paper : GEOGH305EDS1

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Attempt all questions as per directions.

Section-A

Part-I

Compulsory Question

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)

1. Attempt all questions. Each question carries 1 mark :
 - (i) According to 2011 census which is the least populated state in India ?
 - (ii) When NSSO was established ?

C-531

(1)

Turn Over

- (iii) What is crude death rate ?
- (iv) What condition is characterised by 1st stage of Demographic transition theory ?
- (v) According to 2011 census, how much was the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in India ?
- (vi) Which state has the lowest infant mortality rate in India ?
- (vii) What is the female literacy in India according to 2011 census ?
- (viii) According to 2011 census which state has the lowest Urban Population ?
- (ix) Name the Urban agglomeration having the highest share of immigration population in India.
- (x) According to 2011 census which state has the lowest sex ratio ? [1×10=10]

Part-II

Note :- Short Answer Type Questions. Word limit 25-50 words.

2. Attempt all questions. Each question carries 3 marks :

- (i) Write a short note on nature of Population Geography.

C-531

(2)

- (ii) What physical factors are responsible for the distribution of population ?
- (iii) What are the components of fertility ?
- (iv) What is Ageing of population ? [3×4=12]

Section-B

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

- 3. (i) What is census data ? Explain the sources of data with reference to India.

Or

- (ii) Write a detailed note on nature and scope of population geography.

Section-C

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

- 4. (i) Explain the spatial pattern of population distribution in India.

Or

- (ii) Explain the Demographic Transition Theory in detail.

C-531

(3)

Turn Over

Section-D [12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

5. (i) What is migration ? What are the causes and consequences of migration ?

Or

- (ii) Discuss the spatial pattern of rural and urban population composition in India.

Section-E [12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

6. (i) What is rural depopulation ? What are the causes and consequences of rural depopulation ?

Or

- (ii) Discuss the pattern of sex ratio in India from 1901 to 2011. What are the causes of declining sex ratio in India ?

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) IInd Year Annual Examination

2756

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HON'S)

(Climatology)

(Core)

Paper : GEOGH-201-CC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Question paper is divided in five Sections. Section-A is compulsory. Sections-B, C, D, E consists of four Units. Attempt *four* questions selecting *one* from each Unit.

Section-A

(Compulsory Question)

1. Select the correct one :

(i) The concentration of ozone gas is found maximum in :

(a) Troposphere

(b) Stratosphere

(c) Mesosphere

(d) Exosphere

C-607

(1)

Turn Over

- (ii) A pressure belt called as 'belt of calm' :
- Equatorial low pressure belt
 - Subpolar low pressure belt
 - Polar high pressure belt
 - Sub-tropical high pressure belt
- (iii) Which is not a type of advectional inversion of temperature ?
- Frontal
 - Valley
 - Subsidence
 - Surface inversion due to horizontal air movement
- (iv) The cyclone waves visiting North-West India and the Ganga plains during winters are called :
- Monsoon
 - Western disturbances
 - Eastern disturbance
 - Temperate cyclones
- (v) Which among the following is a form of condensation ?
- Rime
 - Dew
 - Fog
 - All of these

C-607

(2)

State whether True or False :

- Ozone gas is found with maximum concentration in mesosphere.
 - 'Aw' climate is a sub-type of tropical rainy climate.
 - Precipitation can also occur in solid form.
 - Jet streams flow from East to West.
 - Coriolis forces affect wind direction. 1×10=10
2. Write short notes on the following :
- Heat budget
 - Temperature inversion
 - Adiabatic heating and cooling of atmosphere
 - Extra tropical cyclone 3×4=12

Section-B

12 each

Unit-I

Note :- Attempt any *one* question.

- Describe the regional distribution of temperature on globe and the factors affecting its distribution.
- Discuss in brief the composition and structure of atmosphere.

C-607

(3)

Turn Over

Section-C

12 each

Unit-II

Note :- Attempt any *one* question.

5. What are Jet Streams ? State its properties, types and significance in detail.
6. Discuss in detail the origin and seasonal characteristics of Indian Monsoon.

Section-D

12 each

Unit-III

Note :- Attempt any *one* question.

7. Discuss condensation and its various forms in detail.
8. What is Evaporation ? Discuss its spatial distribution at global level and the factors affecting it.

Section-E

12 each

Unit-IV

Note :- Attempt any *one* question.

9. What is an airmass ? Discuss its classification on the basis of both geographical and thermal characteristics.
10. What are tropical cyclones ? State its origin, structure and distribution pattern over world.

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 13] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

3124

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HONS)

(Political Geography)

(DSE)

Paper : GEOGH310EDS3

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Section-A

Part-I

(Compulsory Question)

Note :- Objective Type Questions. Attempt all questions.

Each question is of 1 mark.

1. (i) An area organized into an Independent political unit is called as
- (ii) Which is the largest state (in land area) of the World ?

C-609

(1)

Turn Over

- (iii) A state which place most power in the hands of a central government is known as
- (iv) Which continent has the most land locked States ?
- (v) The term 'Nation' refers to political structure while the term 'State' refers to people.

(True/False)

- (vi) Which shape most easily Fosters the establishment of effective internal communications for a smaller State ?
- (vii) Which country is not a member of the United Nations ?
- (viii) Who propounded the 'Heartland' theory ?
- (ix) Rimland theory was given by whom ?
- (x) Who gave the term Geopolitics ? 1×10=10

Part-II

Note :- Short Answer Type Questions. Attempt all questions (Word limit 25 to 50 words)

- 2. Define nature of Political Geography.
- 3. Define Territory and Sovereignty.

C-609

(2)

- 4. What is Gerrymandering ?
- 5. What do you mean by Geography of voting ? 3×4=12

Section-B

1×12=12

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

- 6. Explain in detail the importance of Political Geography in the development of Nation State.

Or

- 7. Define the Political Geography. Write in detail about the attributes of State.

Section-C

1×12=12

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

- 8. Explain in detail about geography of voting and geography of representation in electoral geography.

Or

- 9. Write in detail about following :
 - (i) Electoral Geography
 - (ii) Geographic Influences on voting pattern

C-609

(3)

Turn Over

Section-D

1×12=12

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

10. How do resources conflicts and disputes arise and how we can solve them ? Explain in detail.

Or

11. Write in detail about following :

- (i) Forest rights and their importance in Political Geography.
- (ii) Conflicts related to water and forest.

Section-E

1×12=12

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* question.

12. Write in detail about following :

- (i) Issue of relief.
- (ii) Compensation with reference to dams.

Or

13. What do you mean by Politics of Displacement ?

Write a note on rehabilitation with reference to dams and Special Economic Zones.

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 13]
(2035)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

UG (CBCS) Ist Year Annual Examination

2439

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY

(General Cartography)

(Core)

Paper : GEOGP 102CC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

Note :- Section-A having parts I and II is compulsory. From Sections-B, C, D and E attempt *one* question each.

खण्ड-अ अनिवार्य है जिसके दो भाग I और II हैं। खण्ड-ब, स, द एवं इ में से एक-एक प्रश्न कीजिए।

Section-A

(खण्ड-अ)

Part-I (भाग-I)

[1×10=10]

1. Objective Type Questions. Attempt all questions :

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

(i) According to we can divide maps into large scale and small scale.

..... के आधार पर मानचित्र का वर्गीकरण बृहत् मापक तथा लघु मापक में किया जा सकता है।

(ii) Are wall maps large scale or small scale ?

दीवार मानचित्र लघु मापक मानचित्र हैं या बृहत् मापक ?

(iii) Which point is common while preparing comparative scale ?

तुलनात्मक मापक में कौनसा बिन्दु एक-समान होता है ?

(iv) If you travel 1° latitude how much distance in km have you travelled ?

अगर आप धरती पर 1° अक्षांश पार करते हैं तो किमी. में आपने कितनी दूरी तय की ?

(v) Distribution of commodities is best represented by projections.

..... प्रक्षेप द्वारा विभिन्न वस्तुओं के वितरण को दर्शाया जा सकता है।

(vi) Which projection is most suitable to represent polar areas ?

भूवीय क्षेत्रों को दर्शाने के लिए कौनसे प्रक्षेप उपयुक्त हैं ?

(vii) In a cylindrical equal area projection equator is to scale.

बेलनाकार समक्षेत्र प्रक्षेप में भूमध्य रेखा मापक पर होता है।

(viii) Line graph is dimensional diagram.

रेखाग्राफ आयामीय आरेख है।

(ix) Who invented the hythergraph ?

हीथरग्राफ का प्रतिपादन किसने किया ?

(x) Lines joining places having same temperature on the surface of the earth are called

समान तापमान वाली जगहों को जोड़ने वाली रेखा कहलाती है।

Part-II (भाग-II) [3×4=12]

Note :- Short Answer Type Questions. Attempt all questions (word limit is 25-50 words). All questions carry equal marks.

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न। सभी प्रश्न कीजिए (शब्द-सीमा 25-50 शब्द)। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

2. Write five important characteristics of a map.

मानचित्र की पाँच प्रमुख विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

3. Why is scale important in a map ?

मानचित्र में मापक क्यों जरूरी है ?

4. Differentiate between GORE and ZONE.

गोर और जोन में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

5. How are orthomorphism and true direction maintained in Mercator's projection ?

यथाकृति तथा शुद्ध दिशा को मर्केटर प्रक्षेप में कैसे दर्शाते हैं ?

C-69

(4)

Long Answer Type Questions

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

Note :- Attempt one question from each section.

प्रत्येक खण्ड से एक प्रश्न कीजिए।

Section-B

(खण्ड-ब)

[1×7=7]

6. What is Cartography ? Discuss its nature, scope and brief historical development.

मानचित्रकला क्या है ? इसकी प्रकृति, अध्ययन क्षेत्र और संक्षिप्त ऐतिहासिक विकासक्रम का वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

7. What is a map and give its essential elements ?

मानचित्र की परिभाषा दीजिए तथा एक अच्छे मानचित्र के गुणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

C-69

(5)

Turn Over

Section-C

(खण्ड-स)

[1×7=7]

8. R.F. of a map is 1 : 633600. Draw a plain scale for this map to read distance upto 2 km.

मानचित्र पर निरूपक भिन्न 1 : 633600 है। इस मानचित्र के लिए एक ऐसी रैखिक मापनी बनाओ जिससे दो किलोमीटर तक की दूरी पढ़ी जा सके।

Or

(अथवा)

9. What is a Diagonal Scale ? Explain its principle. Give a hypothetical example and draw.

विकर्ण मापक क्या है ? इसके नियमों की व्याख्या कीजिए। एक काल्पनिक उदाहरण द्वारा बनाकर समझाइए।

C-69

(6)

Section-D

(खण्ड-द)

[1×7=7]

10. Define a map projection and discuss the importance and classification of map projection.

मानचित्र प्रक्षेप को परिभाषित कीजिए तथा मानचित्र प्रक्षेप के महत्व एवं वर्गीकरण का वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

11. Define properties common to cylindrical projections.

बेलनाकार मानचित्र प्रक्षेपों के सर्वनिष्ठ लक्षण, गुण अथवा विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

Section-E

(खण्ड-इ)

[1×7=7]

12. Write detailed notes on the following :

- (i) Isopleth
- (ii) Choropleth
- (iii) Dot Maps

C-69

(7)

Turn Over

निम्नलिखित पर विस्तृत टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :

(i) समान रेखा मानचित्र

(ii) वर्णमात्री मानचित्र

(iii) बिन्दु मानचित्र

Or

(अथवा)

13. Explain line graph and its various types.

रेखाचित्र का वर्णन कीजिए और उनके विभिन्न प्रकार समझाइए।

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 13] [Total No. of Printed Pages : 4
(2035)

UG (CBCS) IIIrd Year Annual Examination

2933

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HONS.)

(Hydrology and Oceanography)

(DSE)

Paper : GEOGH311EDS4

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Section-A

Part-I [1×10=10]

Note :- Objective Type Questions. Attempt all questions.

Each question carries 1 mark.

1. (i) Hydrology refers to the study of on earth.
- (ii) HORTON was first of all used the stream frequency as morphometric parameter and define it as measure of the number of stream segments per unit area.

(True/False)

C-533

(1)

Turn Over

- (iii) The boiling point of saline water is
(higher/lower) than the fresh water.
- (iv) Between which latitudes of northern hemisphere exhibit highest salinity.
- (v) In which types of tide, the Sun, the Moon and the Earth are in linear positions.
- (vi) What mean temperature is required by CORALS for survival ?
- (vii) Who put forwarded the subsidence theory of origin of coral reefs ?
- (viii) Distance from the shore where the waves break is called
- (ix) When the intensity of precipitation that reaches the surface exceeds the infiltration capacity of the soil, the process is known as Hortonian overland flow.
(True/False)
- (x) Transpiration is not the part of water cycle.
(True/False)

C-533

(2)

Part-II

[3×4=12]

Note :- Short Answer Type Questions. Attempt all questions.
Each question carries 3 marks. Word-limit is 25-50 words.

2. What is the process of INTERCEPTION in hydrological cycle ?
3. Define watershed and river basin diagrammatically.
4. How do the TIDES originate ?
5. What is CORAL bleaching ?

Section-B

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* out of two questions.

6. What are the adverse impacts of surface runoff and groundwater runoff on environment ?
7. What are the different inputs and outputs of Hydrological cycle ? Why the hydrological cycle is important ?

C-533

(3)

Turn Over

Section-C

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* out of two questions.

8. What is the importance of the measures of sediment discharge in the river basin. How do these measures play role in the soil conservation plans ?
9. What is role of precipitation in hydrological cycle ? How does precipitation results in surface runoff and stream hierarchy in the basin ?

Section-D

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* out of two questions.

10. Describe the horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature of ocean water.
11. Describe the horizontal and vertical oceanic salinity across the earth.

Section-E

[12×1=12]

Note :- Long Answer Type Questions. Attempt any *one* out of two questions.

12. Explain 'Subsidence theory of Darwin'.
13. What are the conditions for the growth of coral polyp ? Discuss the types of coral reefs.

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10]
(2035)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 7

UG (CBCS) IInd Year Annual Examination

2572

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY

(Remote Sensing and GPS)

(SEC)

Paper : GEOGP 204SEC

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 50

Note :- Attempt all questions from Section-A are compulsory.

Attempt *one* question from Sections B, C, D and E.

खण्ड-अ से सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। खण्ड ब, स, द और
इ से एक-एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए।

Section-A (खण्ड-अ)

Part-I (भाग-I)

Compulsory Question

(अनिवार्य प्रश्न)

1. (i) Which American scientist used the word remote sensing for the first time in 1960 ?

सुदूर संवेदन शब्द का उपयोग 1960 में कौनसे अमेरिकी वैज्ञानिक द्वारा किया गया ?

(ii) When is ISRO came into existence ?

ISRO कब स्थापित हुआ ?

(iii) What instrument is used to view the Air Photographs ?

वायुयान फोटोग्राफ के अध्ययन के लिए कौनसे यंत्र का उपयोग किया जाता है ?

(iv) How much percent forward overlapping is found in two Air Photographs ?

दो वायुयान फोटोग्राफ में कितने प्रतिशत अग्रामी परस्पर व्यापी क्षेत्र पाया जाता है ?

(v) How many types of Aerial Photographs are there on the basis of Position of Camera Axis ?

कैमरे के अक्षीय तल के आधार पर वायुयान फोटोग्राफ कितने प्रकार के हैं ?

(vi) NRSA stands for

NRSA का अर्थ है

(vii) Landsat Programme began in

(a) 1972

(b) 1973

(c) 2003

(d) 1947

लैंडसेट प्रोग्राम कब शुरू हुआ ?

(अ) 1972

(ब) 1973

(स) 2003

(द) 1947

(viii) The top of the Aerial Photograph is always oriented in which direction ?

वायुयान फोटोग्राफ का ऊपरी भाग किस दिशा की ओर सुव्यवस्थित होता है ?

- (ix) GPS satellites orbit is inclined at which degree ?
GPS उपग्रहों का अक्ष कितने डिग्री पर झुका हुआ है ?
- (x) India by having its own GPS has become which nation of the world ?
भारत का अपना GPS होने के साथ विश्व का कौनसा देश बन गया है ? [1×10=10]

Part-II (भाग-II)

2. Short answer type questions. Word limit 25-50 words.

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न। शब्द सीमा 25-50 शब्द। [3×4=12]

- (i) What do you mean by Remote Sensing ?
रिमोट सेंसिंग से क्या अभिप्राय है ?
- (ii) Which instruments are used in the process of Aerial Photographs ?
वायुयान फोटोग्राफी के दौरान कौन-कौनसे उपकरण प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं ?
- (iii) Define Satellite Imageries.
उपग्रहीय प्रतिविम्बों को परिभाषित कीजिए।
- (iv) Write about history of GPS.
GPS के इतिहास के बारे में लिखिए।

C-191

(4)

Section-B

(खण्ड-ब) [7×1=7]

3. What is Remote Sensing Platform ? Discuss the various types of Remote Sensing Platform.

रिमोट सेंसिंग प्लेटफॉर्म क्या है ? रिमोट सेंसिंग प्लेटफॉर्म के विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

4. Define Remote Sensing. Discuss the development of Remote Sensing.

रिमोट सेंसिंग को परिभाषित कीजिए। रिमोट सेंसिंग के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए।

Section-C

(खण्ड-स) [7×1=7]

5. Describe the geometry of Aerial Photographs.

वायुयान फोटोग्राफ की ज्यामितीय का वर्णन कीजिए।

C-191

(5)

Turn Over

Or
(अथवा)

6. Define Aerial Photographs. Discuss the various types of Aerial Photographs.

वायुयान फोटोग्राफ को परिभाषित कीजिए। वायुयान फोटोग्राफ के विभिन्न प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए।

Section-D

(खण्ड-द)

[7×1=7]

7. What are the main components of Remote Sensing System ? Define Remote Sensor and explain different types of Remote Sensor.

रिमोट सेंसिंग प्रणाली के प्रमुख अंग कौनसे हैं ? रिमोट सेंसर को परिभाषित कीजिए तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के रिमोट सेंसर का वर्णन कीजिए।

Or
(अथवा)

8. Explain the need for Remote Sensing Survey. What are the advantages or importance of Remote Sensing Survey ?

रिमोट सेंसिंग सर्वेक्षण की आवश्यकता का वर्णन कीजिए। रिमोट सेंसिंग सर्वेक्षण के क्या लाभ या महत्व हैं ?

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(6)

Section-E

(खण्ड-इ)

[7×1=7]

9. Discuss the process of interpretation of satellite imageries. उपग्रहीय प्रतिविम्बों के व्याख्यान की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

(अथवा)

10. Highlight the principle of working of GPS and its uses.

GPS के कार्य करने के नियमों एवं इसके उपयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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(7)

Roll No.

Total No. of Questions : 10]
(2035)

[Total No. of Printed Pages : 3

UG (CBCS) IInd Year Annual Examination
2666

B.A./B.Sc. GEOGRAPHY (HON'S)
(Climate Change : Vulnerability and Adaptation)
(GE)

Paper : GEOGH211EG

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

Note :- Section A is compulsory. Select *one* question from each of Sections B, C, D and E.

Section-A

Part-I

1. (i) Who postulated the concept of Greenhouse Effect ?
- (ii) In which layer of the atmosphere, ozone layer exist ?
- (iii) In which year, the national solar mission was launched ?

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(1)

Turn Over

- (iv) When did the Kyoto protocol go into effect ?
- (v) Expand the abbreviation IPCC.
- (vi) What is the rank of India in Global Climate Risk Index, 2019 ?
- (vii) What Global surface temperature rise limit has been set by the IPCC in special report released on October, 8th, 2018 ?
- (viii) When did Indian government launch NAPCC ?
- (ix) Human induced global warming is increasing at the rate degree Centigrade per decade.
- (x) Climate refers to the sum total of weather conditions and variations more than years. [1×10=10]

Part-II

- 2. (i) Define Net Zero CO₂ Emission.
- (ii) Write a short note on National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change.
- (iii) Write a short note on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
- (iv) Define Temperature overshoot. [3×4=12]

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(2)

Section-B [12×1=12]

- 3. What are the causes of the Climate Change ?
- 4. Explain the Global Warming mechanism in a scientific way.

Section-C [12×1=12]

- 5. Discuss the relation of climate change as threat to economies of developing countries.
- 6. Which aspects of societies are vulnerable to climate change ?

Section-D [12×1=12]

- 7. What are the impacts of climate change on the ecosystems as a shelter for flora and fauna ?
- 8. How is climate change is affecting agriculture in India ?

Section-E [12×1=12]

- 9. Discuss the National Solar Mission in detail.
- 10. Elaborate the mitigation pathways developed as climate change measures.

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(3)