Total No. of printed pages = 3

3 (Sem-4) GGY Pr

2017

GEOGRAPHY

(General Practical)

Full Marks – 50

Time – Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

1. By using an appropriate technique represent the data set supplied and give a brief interpretation on the findings. 8+2=10

   উপযুক্ত কৌশল ব্যবহাৰ কৰি তথ্যটো উপস্থাপন কৰা আৰু ফলাফলৰ ওপৰত বিশ্লেষণ আগবঢ়োৱা।

2. Draw a sketch map of Assam, showing the density of population of some selected districts and interpret it. 3+5+2=10

   অসমৰ মানচিত্ৰ অংকন কৰি নিৰ্বাচিত জিলাসমূহৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ ঘনত্ব দেখুওৱা আৰু সংক্ষিপ্ত বৰ্ণনা লিখা।

[Turn over

3. Represent with diagram of any *four* settlement patterns of the following : $2\frac{1}{2}\times4=10$

তলত দিয়া জনবসতিৰ প্ৰতিৰূপৰ যি কোনো চাৰিটা প্ৰতিৰূপ আঁকি দেখুওৱা ঃ

(a) Linear settlement

বৈখিক বসতি

(b) Dispersed settlement

সিঁচৰিত বসতি

(c) Rectangular pattern

আয়তাকাৰ বসতি

(d) Circular pattern

বৃত্তাকাৰ বসতি

(e) Star-like pattern

তৰাকৃতিৰ বসতি

4. Draw the major house types of Assam and Meghalaya states in the map (Annexure) and describe the essociated physical and cultural factors of the house types. 6+4=10

অসম আৰু মেঘালয় ৰাজ্যৰ ঘৰৰ মুখ্য আৰ্হি মানচিত্ৰত আঁকি দেখুওৱা আৰু দুয়োটা আৰ্হিৰ লগত জড়িত প্ৰাকৃতিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক কাৰকৰ বিষয়ে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

5. Prectical Notebook and Viva voce. 3+2=5

ব্যৱহাৰিক টোকাবহী আৰু মৌখিক পৰীক্ষা।

5

6. Internal Assessment.

আভ্যন্তৰীণ মূল্যায়ন।

2017

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 4.1

(Forms and Processes in Geomorphology)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×7=7

(a) Which of the following is not an exogenic process?

(i) Weathering

(ii) Nappe formation

(iii) Mass wasting

(iv) Erosion

(b) The younger alluvial plain of the northern Brahmaputra valley is located between

(i) piedmont zone and older alluvial surfaces

(ii) piedmont zone and floodplain zone

(iii) piedmont zone and foothills zone

(iv) foothills zone and floodplain zone

(c) Chemical weathering processes are mostly dominant in

(i) semi-arid region

(ii) arid region

(iii) tropical humid region

(iv) Mediterranean region

(d) The Tapti river valley is a

(i) synclinal valley

(ii) rift valley

(iii) strike valley

(iv) fault-line valley

(e) In which part of river course the natural levee develops?

(i) Hilly part

(ii) Foothills part

(iii) Piedmont zone

(iv) Floodplain zone

(Continued)

(f) Watershed separates two

(i) hill ranges

(ii) river systems

(iii) different order of streams

(iv) river channels

(g) Loktak lake in Manipur is formed by

(i) tectonic causes

(ii) erosional processes

(iii) depositional processes

(iv) anthropogenic activity

2. Answer the following in brief : 2×4=8

(a) What do you mean by erosion?

(b) What do you mean by diastrophic force?

(c) Why does the river channel in the lower course tend to be wider than in the upper course?

(d) State the difference between hazard and disaster.

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Mass wasting

(b) Landslide as a geomorphic hazard

(c) Floodplain

(d) River basin

(e) Processes of oxbow lake formation

(Turn Over)

4. Answer the following : 10×3=30

(a) Define the term 'channel pattern' and present a classification of river channels. Mention the characteristics of each of the channel patterns. 2+2+6=10

Or

What is drainage pattern? Describe different drainage patterns. 2+8=10

(b) Define weathering. Describe different types of physical weathering processes. 2+8=10

Or

Describe the erosional landforms produced by river. 10

(c) Discuss the effects of flood in the Brahmaputra valley. 10

Or

What is meant by geomorphic hazard management? Discuss the management strategies required to be adopted in mitigating flood hazard. 3+7=10

★ ★ ★

2017

GEOGRAPHY

(General)

(Physical Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer either *in English* or *in Assamese*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7
তলত দিয়া প্রশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) The English term 'soil' is derived from which word?

ইংৰাজী 'soil' শব্দটো কোনটো শব্দৰ পৰা লোৱা হৈছে ?

(b) What is lapse rate?

'লেপ্চ হাৰ' কি ?

(c) How many vertical layers are available in the atmosphere?

বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ উলম্বিক স্তৰ কেইটা ?

(d) What is the other name of the tropical grasslands of the world?

ক্রান্তীয় তৃণভূমিবোৰ অন্য কি নামে জনা যায় ?

(e) What is the range of pH value of acidic soil?

আম্লিক মৃত্তিকাত pH-ৰ মান কিমান ?

(f) Name two types of trade wind.

দুই প্রকাৰৰ বাণিজ্য বতাহৰ নাম লিখা।

(g) Name two most important types of precipitation.

অধঃক্ষেপণৰ মুখ্য প্রকাৰ দুটাৰ নাম লিখা।

2. Answer the following questions very briefly : 2×4=8

নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নসমূহৰ অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Distinguish between ralative humidity and absolute humidity.

আপেক্ষিক আর্দ্রতা আৰু নিৰপেক্ষ আর্দ্রতাৰ মাজত পার্থক্য লিখা।

(b) What is soil profile?

মৃত্তিকা পৰিচ্ছেদিকা কি ?

(c) What are the major types of ecosystem?

পৰিস্থিতিতন্ত্ৰৰ মূল ভাগ কি কি ?

(d) What is insolation?

আতপন মানে কি ?

(Continued)

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

তলৰ যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ চমু টোকা লিখা :

(a) Mesosphere and mesopause

মেছ'মণ্ডল আৰু মেছ'পজ

(b) Carbon cycle

কার্বন চক্র

(c) Residual soil and transported soil

অৱশিষ্ট মৃত্তিকা আৰু অপসৃত মৃত্তিকা

(d) Biosphere

জীৱমণ্ডল

(e) Distinction between mineral and rock

খনিজ আৰু শিলৰ মাজৰ পার্থক্য

4. What do you mean by ecological balance? Explain with example. 4+6=10

পাৰিস্থিতিক ভাৰসাম্য মানে কি বুজা ? উদাহৰণৰ সৈতে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Or/অথবা

What do you mean by biodiversity? Write a note on the need of conservation of biodiversity. 4+6=10

জৈৱবৈচিত্র্য মানে কি বুজা ? জৈৱবৈচিত্র্যৰ সংৰক্ষণ সম্পর্কে টোকা লিখা।

(Turn Over)

5. What are the various types of heat zone? Describe with diagram. 3+7=10
বিভিন্ন প্রকাৰৰ তাপমণ্ডল কি কি? চিত্ৰৰ সহায়ত বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

Or/অথবা

What are the various types of permanent wind? Write briefly on each of them. 4+6=10
বিভিন্ন প্রকাৰৰ নিয়ত বতাহ কি কি? প্রতিবিধৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ লিখা।

6. Discuss briefly about the temperate grassland and tropical grassland. 5+5=10
নাতিশীতোষ্ণ তৃণভূমি আৰু ক্রান্তীয় তৃণভূমিৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ লিখা।

Or/অথবা

What do you mean by azonal soil? Write the different types of azonal soil. 4+6=10
অপৈণত মৃত্তিকা কি? বিভিন্ন প্রকাৰৰ অপৈণত মৃত্তিকাৰ বিষয়ে লিখা।

★★★

2017

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 4·2

(Human Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer : 1×7=7

(a) Ritter's monumental work is entitled as

(i) *Die Erdkunde*

(ii) *Anthropogeographie*

(iii) *Cosmos*

(iv) *Geopolitik*

(b) The concept of spatial organization is propounded by

(i) German School

(ii) French School

(iii) British School

(iv) American School

(c) Who proposed the theory of areal differentiation?

(i) Hartshorne

(ii) Humboldt

(iii) Ratzel

(iv) Chorley

(d) Stop and go determinism was postulated by

(i) Jean Burnhes

(ii) Humboldt

(iii) Griffith Taylor

(iv) Penck

(e) Pygmies are inhabitants of

(i) Amazon basin

(ii) Congo basin

(iii) Siberia

(iv) Australia

(f) The oldest religion of the Middle East is

(i) Islam

(ii) Christianity

(iii) Judaism

(iv) Zoroastrianism

(Continued)

(g) The majority of Caucasoid race is found in

(i) North America

(ii) Australia

(iii) Europe

(iv) Asia

2. Define the following terms : 2×4=8

(a) Possibilism

(b) Negroid racial group

(c) Ecological balance

(d) Cold desert

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Transhumance

(b) Determinism versus Possibilism

(c) Locational School in Human Geography

(d) Linguistic regions in the world

(e) Eskimos

(Turn Over)

Answer the following questions :

4. Elucidating the interaction of man and environment, discuss the impact of man on environment giving suitable examples. 10

Or

Discuss about the characteristics and distribution of Caucasoid group of people in the world. 10

5. Discuss about the major environmental problems and human response to it. 10

Or

Describe the development of Human Geography with special reference to the contribution of the German geographers. 10

6. What are the major approaches in Human Geography? Elaborately discuss about any one of them. 10

Or

Discuss the concept of ecological school of Human Geography. 10

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2017

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·2

(Social and Political Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) Give an example of a land-locked country.

(b) Who proposed the heartland theory?

(c) Name a tribe of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) Name the boundary line separating India and China.

(e) Name a well-known social geographer of India.

(f) Which country is pursuing an aggressive policy in the South China Sea?

(g) In which State of India will you find the Siddhi tribe?

2. Answer the following questions briefly : 2×4=8

(a) What is a buffer state?

(b) What is phenomenal space?

(c) What is social differentiation?

(d) Is North-East India ethnically diverse?

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) What is decolonization?

(b) Society and environment are closely inter-related. Discuss.

(c) How are boundaries different from frontiers?

(d) Briefly discuss any approach to social geography.

4. State and nation are two different concepts and the boundaries of a nation can, at times, far exceed that of a state. Elucidate. 10

Or

Discuss the nature, scope and contemporary relevance of political geography. 10

(Continued)

5. What is social change and how does it occur? Discuss with examples. 3+7=10

Or

Westernization is an inevitable change in most parts of the world. Discuss. 10

6. What is lebensraum and how relevant is it in the contemporary world? Discuss with examples. 3+7=10

Or

Attempt a social geographical analysis of North-East India, illustrating your answer with examples. 10

★★★

Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-6) GGY M6 Pr

2017

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 6.6

(Project Work)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Three hours

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

UNIT – I

(Theory Examination on Project Work Methodology)

Time : 1 hour

1. Discuss how a problem for the project work can be selected. Mention the different stages of project formulation and report writing. 4+6=10

Or

What is Sampling ? Discuss about two types of Probability Sampling along with their applications. 2+8=10

[Turn over

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Sources of data

(b) Questionnaire and Schedule for Survey

(c) Base map

(d) Data representation techniques

(e) Choropleth mapping.

UNIT – II

(Evaluation of Project Report)

3. Evaluation of the Project Report of the candidates duly signed by the respective teacher-guide shall be done by the external examiner with respect to its contents and quality. 25

UNIT – III

(Viva voce on the Project Report)

4. Viva voce of the candidates shall be conducted by the external examiner with respect to various aspects of the Project Report including methodology, chapter plan and contents. 10

5. Internal Assessment. 15

Total No. of printed pages = 4

3 (Sem-6) GGY M5 Pr

2017

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 6.5

(Practical on Advanced Techniques in Geography)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Four hours

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

UNIT – 1

(Remote Sensing Techniques)

Answer *all* questions.

1. Set the given aerial photographs (stereo-pair) under stereoscope to get the stereoscopic view and prepare a map therefrom showing the physical and cultural features identified by you. 10

   Give an interpretation of the map stating clearly which feature is identified with the help of which interpretation keys. 6

2. (a) The diagram given below represents the simple geometry of a Vertical Aerial Photograph obtained when the photo plane and the ground plane are parallel to each other. Draw the diagram separately and identify :

(i) Focal length of the camera

(ii) Flying height of the aircraft

(iii) Vertical axis and

(iv) Camera axis in the diagram. 4

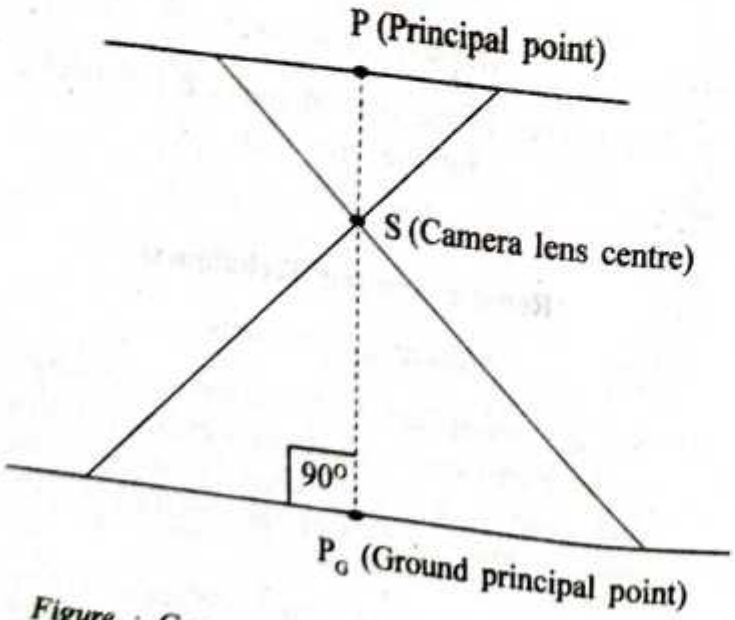

Figure : Geometry of Vertical Aerial Photograph

(b) Find out the scale of the aerial photograph when Flying Height is 7.5 km and the Focal Length of the camera is 15 cm. 4

UNIT – 2

(Computer Application, GIS and GPS)

Answer question No. 3 and any *one* from the rest.

3. Find the map saved in computer and create three vector data layers :

(i) Layer for point features

(ii) Layer for line features and

(iii) Layer for polygon features from the map using any suitable GIS software. 4+4+4=12

Explain the procedure followed by you in creating the data layers. 4

4. Convert any two of the vector layers created by you in question No. 3 into raster data format and state the procedure followed by you. 4+4+2=10

5. Tabulate the data supplied to you with the help of computer and prepare a bar graph from the data using MS Excel. 3+7=10

6. (a) Evaluation of Practical Notebook. 5

(b) Viva voce. 5

7. Internal Assessment. 15

2017

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·4

(Principles and Applications of Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) What is metadata?

(b) What is the full form of PSLV?

(c) What type of satellite is used in GPS?

(d) What is the full form of SRTM?

(e) "Gamma ray, X-ray, etc., are the examples of shortwave radiation."

Write whether the above statement is true or false.

(f) What is Bhuvan?

(g) "In Arc GIS, the vector files are known as shape files."

Write whether the above statement is true or false.

2. Answer the following questions in short : 2×4=8

(a) What is a reflectance curve?

(b) Mention a few available models of DEM.

(c) Mention the different components of GIS.

(d) What is NDVI?

3. Answer any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Mention the characteristics of spatial data with examples.

(b) Discuss the application of aerial photography in land-use/land-cover mapping.

(c) Discuss about the important sources of data in GIS.

(d) Discuss the utilities of a handheld GPS.

(e) Give an account of database management in GIS.

(Continued)

4. Discuss the development of Satellite Remote Sensing in India. 10

Or

With necessary diagrams, explain the principles of photogrammetry. 10

5. Discuss the application of GPS in surveying and mapping of geographical features. 10

Or

Write a comparison of raster and vector data formats. 10

6. Discuss the application of Remote Sensing in urban land management. 10

Or

Discuss the application of Remote Sensing in forest management. Give examples of Remote Sensing data that are suitable for forest studies. 6+4=10

★★★

2018

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 3.1

(Soil and Biogeography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following by choosing the most appropriate option given against each question : 1×7=7

(a) Which one of the following soils is not zonal type?

(i) Grumusols

(ii) Prairie soils

(iii) Lithosols

(iv) Ferral soils

(b) 'Podzolization' or 'cheluviation' is a process that is widespread in soils that are

(i) neutral

(ii) on the acidic side of the neutral

(iii) strongly alkaline

(iv) on the alkaline side of neutral

(c) Hygrophytes are

(i) plants living in plenty of moisture

(ii) plants transpiring very little water

(iii) plants living in extremely arid condition

(iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(d) A 'Mesophyte' needs

(i) a very high precipitation

(ii) scanty precipitation

(iii) moderate precipitation

(iv) no precipitation

(e) The most stable environment found on the earth is

(i) deserts

(ii) deep seafloor

(iii) high mountains

(iv) plains

(f) Which one of the following is not a part of the same food chain?

(i) Frog

(ii) Snake

(iii) Insect

(iv) Goat

(g) Ecosystem refers to which one of the following?

(i) Things of non-living environment

(ii) Things of living environment

(iii) It is the subject matter of ecology

(iv) It refers to both living and non-living things in the environment

2. Write very short notes on any *four* of the following : 2×4=8

(a) Podsols

(b) In situ conservation

(c) Wildlife corridor

(d) Habitat

(e) Desert ecosystem

(f) Afforestation

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Endangered species

(b) Food chain

(c) Equatorial forest region

(d) Conservation of natural resources

(e) Niche

4. (a) Describe the nature and scope of soil geography. 10

Or

(b) Describe the physical properties of soil and classify soil according to texture. 10

5. (a) Give a brief description of the biogeographic regions of the world. 10

Or

(b) Describe the physical and biotic factors that affect the geographic dispersal of plants and animals. 10

6. (a) Define ecology and ecosystem. Highlight the place of man in the ecosystem. 2+8=10

Or

(b) Discuss the nature of growing man-wildlife conflicts in Assam and suggest remedial measures for the same. 7+3=10

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Total No. of printed pages = 2

3(Sem-5) GGY M2 Pr

2018

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 5.6

(Practical on Cartographic and Quantitative Methods)

Full Marks – 75

Pass Marks – 30

Time – Four hours

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

1. Represent the given data set in the form of an appropriate cartogram along with necessary computation as asked by the examiner. Attempt an interpretation of your results. 5+3+2+2=12

2. Interpret the relationship among the elements as indicated by the examiner for the given map after construction of a suitable cartogram. 8+4=12

[Turn over

3. Carry out necessary computation as asked by the examiner using given data set and draw a map with the same. 8+5=13

Annual rainfall (mm)

	District HQ	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.	Dhubri	4012	2559	3240	2971	2822
2.	Mangaldoi	4498	2641	2897	2757	2609
3.	Lakhimpur	3278	3877	4246	3693	3366
4.	Nagaon	3816	2070	2678	2355	816
5.	Diphu	2019	928	2340	2186	973
6.	Silchar	2124	3080	3955	3920	3505
7.	Tinsukia	3875	4129	2176	3254	1246

4. Analyse the given set of data by applying suitable statistical measures and interpret the results, 11+2=13

5. Practical Notebook evaluation and viva voce. 5+5=10

6. Internal Assessment. 15

Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-5) GGY Pr

2018

GEOGRAPHY

(General Practical)

Full marks – 100

Pass Marks – 40

Time – Five hours

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

1. Represent the given set of data in the form of a suitable cartogram and interpret the result. 15+5=20

2. Construct the graticule of the map-projection as allotted to you and write the properties, uses and limitations of the same. 12+3+3+2=20

3. Carry out the survey work as allotted to you and prepare necessary field-work, survey plan including advantages and disadvantages. 12+8=20

Turn over

Total No

4. Prepare a frequency distribution table from the data set given to you. Calculate mean, median and mode. Prepare a frequency distribution curve from the frequency distribution table.

5+6+4=15

5. Evaluation of Practical Notebook. 5

6. Viva voce. 5

7. Internal Assessment. 15

Total No. of printed pages = 7

3 (Sem-3) ENST-I

2018

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES – I

Full Marks – 40

Pass Marks – 12

Time – Two hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

ইংৰাজী অথবা অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ কৰা।

1. Choose correct answer : 1×5=5

সঠিক উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা ঃ

(a) Weather and climate depends upon

জলবায়ু আৰু বতৰ নির্ভৰ কৰে

(i) Environment of that area

সেই ঠাইৰ পৰিবেশৰ ওপৰত

[Turn over

(ii) Atmospheric factors

বায়ুমণ্ডলীয় কাৰকৰ ওপৰত

(iii) Due to lithospheric factors

ভূ-মণ্ডলীয় কাৰকৰ ওপৰত

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰোক্ত সকলোবোৰৰ বাবে

(b) Energy flows in an ecosystem through

পৰিবেশতন্ত্ৰত শক্তিৰ প্ৰবাহ হয়

(i) Producer

উৎপাদক

(ii) Consumer

উপভোক্তা

(iii) Decomposer

বিয়োজক

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰোক্ত সকলোবোৰৰ দ্বাৰা

(c) Threat to biodiversity due to

জৈৱ বৈচিত্ৰ্যতাৰ প্ৰতি ভাবুকি হৈছে

(i) Loss of habitat

বাসস্থানৰ অভাব

(ii) Poaching of wildlife

বন্যজীৱৰ অবৈধ হত্যা

(iii) Man and wildlife conflicts

মানুহ আৰু বন্যজীৱৰ মাজত হোৱা সংঘাত

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰোক্ত সকলোবোৰৰ বাবে

(d) Loss of natural resources due to

প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ নষ্ট হোৱাৰ কাৰণ

(i) Greed of people

মানুহৰ লালসা

(ii) Over exploitation

অতি আহৰণ

(iii) Natural and man-made disaster

প্ৰাকৃতিক আৰু মানৱসৃষ্ট দুৰ্যোগৰ বাবে

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰোক্ত সকলোবোৰৰ বাবে

(e) World food problems due to

বিশ্ব খাদ্য সংকটৰ কাৰণ হৈছে

(i) Population explosion

জনসংখ্যা বিস্ফোৰণ

(ii) Climate change

জলবায়ুৰ পৰিবৰ্তন

(iii) Extensive uses of fertilizer-pesticides

সাৰ আৰু কীটনাশক দ্ৰব্যৰ প্ৰভূত ব্যবহাৰ

(iv) All of the above

ওপৰোক্ত সকলোবোৰৰ বাবে

2. Fill in the blanks : 1×5=5

খালি ঠাই পূৰ কৰা ঃ

(i) Chipko movement was led by ——.

চিপকো আন্দোলনক নেতৃত্ব দিছিল ——।

(ii) A long term weather of a particular place is known as ——.

একোখন ঠাইৰ দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী বতৰক —— বোলে।

(iii) Assemblage of animals and plants (flora and fauna) of a particular area is called ——.

এখন নিৰ্দিষ্ট ঠাইৰ জীৱজন্তু, গছগছনি ইত্যাদিৰ সমষ্টিক —— বোলা হয়।

(iv) The changes other than normal condition of a place is called ——.

এখন ঠাইৰ অস্বাভাবিক পৰিবেশ পৰিবৰ্তনক —— বোলা হয়।

(v) The repeatedly used energy is called ——.

পুনঃ পুনঃ ব্যবহাৰ কৰিব পৰা শক্তিক —— বোলা হয়।

3. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

তলৰ যি কোনো দুটাৰ চমু টোকা লিখা ঃ

(a) Importance of environmental studies

পৰিবেশ অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা

(b) Aquatic ecosystem

জলজ পৰিবেশতন্ত্ৰ

(c) Renewable and non renewable energy resources.

নবীকৰণ আৰু অনবীকৰণ শক্তি উপাদান

(d) World water problem

বিশ্ব জল সংকট

(e) Deforestation

নিৰ্বনীকৰণ

4. What do you mean by biodiversity ? Write different types of biodiversities with suitable examples. 2+8=10

জৈৱ বৈচিত্ৰ্যতা মানে কি ? বিভিন্ন ধৰণৰ জৈৱ বৈচিত্ৰ্যতাৰ বিষয়ে উদাহৰণসহ বুজাই লিখা।

Or / নাইবা

"Water is life." —Justify the statement with illustration. 10

"পানীয়েই প্ৰাণৰ মূল।" কথাষাৰৰ সত্যতা নিৰূপণ কৰি বহলাই লিখা।

Illustrate the structure and function of an ecosystem. 4+6=10

এটি পৰিবেশতন্ত্ৰৰ গঠন আৰু কাৰ্যৰ বিষয়ে বহলাই লিখা।

Or / নাইবা

Write your comments on the status of wildlife of North-East India and their conservation strategies. 3+7=10

উত্তৰ-পূৱ ভাৰতৰ বন্যপ্ৰাণীসমূহৰ স্থিতিৰ বিষয়ে তোমাৰ মতামত দিয়া আৰু সেইবোৰৰ সংৰক্ষণৰ কৌশলসমূহ লিখা।

Total No. of printed pages = 4

3 (Sem-6) GGY M5 (Pr-Ins)

2018

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 6.5

(Practical on Advanced Techniques in Geography)

Full Marks – 75

Time – Four hours

Instructions to the Examiners.

1. Examiners will allot two adjacent aerial photographs (Stereo-pair) to each of the students and ask him/her to orient the photographs under stereoscope to get the stereoscopic (3-D) view of the area. With the help of visual interpretation method the student will draw and prepare a map showing the identified physical and cultural features.

   The student will have to prepare a table listing the identified features and describing the characteristics against each of the features. Necessary interpretation of the map prepared should be done.

[Turn over

Credit will be given for the neatly drawn and prepared correct map containing all necessary map elements and also for appropriate interpretation. 10+3+3=16

2. The student will be required to give an interpretation of the satellite image supplied to each of them using the visual interpretation keys. The path and row, areal extension, sensors used, bands and date of space data acquisition mentioned in the imagery should be included in the interpretation note.

   Credit will be given for correct as well as systematic interpretation. 5+3=8

3. For the purpose of digitization any map of a district or state of Assam may be taken from the atlas or any authentic source. The map which should be scanned and saved in a folder by the concerned examiner will contain e.g. district headquarters, urban centres, any point features, road and rail networks, drainage lines, forest areas, wetlands, agricultural lands etc. Each of the students will be asked to open the map folder and go on digitizing to create data layers as specified

in the question No. 3 (i) and (ii). The created data layers will be saved by the students for evaluation. Moreover, the student will be required to explain the process / steps of digitization followed by him / her.

Credit will be given for correct digitization, data layer creation and proper explanation. 6+6+4=16

4. The student will have to carry out GPS survey in a selected area / plot of land not measuring less than 8m × 8m and to record the GPS data about the boundary line and any four features. Based on the GPS data the student will prepare a map of the area showing its boundary line and the locations of the four features therein.

   Credit will be given for correctly followed procedure and correctly prepared map. 5+5=10

5. The students will construct a bar graph from the data set supplied to them using MS Excel.

   Credit will be given for correct representation of data in the bar graph and proper interpretation. 8+2=10

6. (a) The practical notebook will be evaluated by the external examiner in terms of correct cartographic works, neatness of works, volume (number) of works (exercises) done and works regularly signed by the concerned teachers. 5

(b) The students will be tested through viva-voce about their fundamental concepts and knowledge in Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS and computer operations and their applications in geography. 5

7. Internal assessment. 15

Total No. of printed pages = 2

2018

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 4.3

(Practical on Geomorphic Processes)

Full Marks – 50

Time – Three hours

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

UNIT – I

1. Delineate the structural relief zones on a representative area (20 cm × 20 cm) from the toposheet supplied to you and interpret the relief characteristics. 5+7+3=15

2. Answer the following :

   (a) Identify and delineate an ideal drainage basin from the toposheet. 5

   (b) Arrange the streams of the basin using Strahler's method of stream ordering. 5

(c) Calculate the Bifurcation Ratio (R_b) values from the drainage basin delineated by you and interpret the results. 3+2=5

3. (a) Prepare the monthly average stage discharge hydrograph (monsoonal) for Brahmaputra river at Pandu site and interpret the results. 7+3=10

Or

(b) Show the relationship between cross-sectional area and water discharge using an appropriate cartographic method from the given data set and interpret the results. 7+3=10

UNIT – II

4. (a) Practical Note Book. 3

(b) Viva voce. 2

5. Internal assessment. 5

Total No. of printed pages = 3

3 (Sem-4) GGY Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(General Practical)

Full Marks – 50

Pass Marks – 20

Time – Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

ইংৰাজী অথবা অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ লিখিবা।

1. By using an appropriate technique represent the data set supplied and give a brief interpretation on the findings. 7+3=10

উপযুক্ত কৌশল ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি যোগান ধৰা তথ্যটো উপস্থাপন কৰা আৰু ফলাফলৰ ওপৰত বিশ্লেষণ আগবঢ়োৱা।

2. Draw a sketch map of Assam and show the density of population of some selected districts using the data given and interpret the same in brief. 3+5+2=10

অসমৰ আৰ্হি মানচিত্ৰ অংকন কৰি নিৰ্বাচিত জিলাসমূহৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ ঘনত্ব দেখুওৱা আৰু সংক্ষিপ্ত বৰ্ণনা দিয়া।

[Turn over

3. Represent with diagram of any *four* settlement patterns of the following : $2\frac{1}{2}\times4=10$

তলত দিয়া বসতিৰ প্ৰতিৰূপৰ যি কোনো চাৰিটা প্ৰতিৰূপ আঁকি দেখুওৱা :

(a) Compact settlement

সুসংহত বসতি

(b) Rectangular pattern settlement

আয়তাকাৰ বসতি

(c) Star-like pattern settlement

তৰাকৃতিৰ বসতি

(d) Dispersed settlement

সিঁচৰিত বসতি

(e) Scattered settlement

নিৰল বসতি

(f) Latifundium settlement.

লেটিফানডিয়াম বসতি।

4. Draw the house types of coastal and mountain regions of India. Describe the geographical factors associated with the same. $6+4=10$

ভাৰতৰ উপকূলীয় আৰু পাৰ্বত্য অঞ্চলৰ ঘৰৰ আৰ্হি চিত্ৰ অংকন কৰা। ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত ভৌগলিক কাৰকসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

5. Practical Notebook and viva voce. $3+2=5$

ব্যবহাৰিক টোকা বহী আৰু মৌখিক পৰীক্ষা।

6. Internal assessment. 5

আভ্যন্তৰীণ মূল্যায়ন।

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 1.1

(Understanding Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

(a) Who is known as the founder of modern geography?

(b) Who is the first scholar to coin the word 'geography'?

(c) Carl Ritter is known for his monumental work entitled _____.

(Fill in the blank)

(d) Write the meaning of the term 'geography'.

(e) "Present is the key to the past" is a statement given by

(i) W. M. Davis

(ii) James Hutton

(iii) W. Penck

(iv) C. M. King

(Choose the correct option)

(f) Who among the following is known as the founder of human geography?

(i) Alexander von Humboldt

(ii) Vidal de la Blache

(iii) Carl Ritter

(iv) E. Huntington

(Choose the correct option)

(g) Who proposed the concept of 'human ecology'?

2. Give very short answers of the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) Mention the major branches of physical geography.

(b) What is environmental determinism?

(c) What is a region?

(d) Distinguish between physical geography and human geography.

(Continued)

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Discuss the contents of human geography.

(b) Briefly explain the present-day relevance of geography.

(c) Give a brief outline on the development of geography during the Medieval period.

(d) Describe 'geography as a spatial science'.

(e) Describe 'geography as an interdisciplinary discipline'.

4. (a) Describe the major development in geographical thought during the modern period. 10

Or

(b) State the need of physical geographic studies in human geography.

5. (a) Discuss the nature and scope of geography. 10

(Turn Over)

Or

(b) Explain the relevance of geographical studies in the context of the present-day socio-economic problems of the society.

6. *(a)* Explain with examples how the spatio-temporal variations of geographical events and phenomena are analyzed in geography. 10

Or

(b) "Geography is a study of spatial organization." Elaborate the statement with examples.

★ ★ ★

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(General)

(Physical Geography—I)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer either *in English* or *in Assamese*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Name the branch of Physical Geography where climate is studied.
প্ৰাকৃতিক ভূগোলৰ শাখাটোৰ নাম লিখা য'ত জলবায়ু অধ্যয়ন কৰা হয়।

(b) By what name the northern part of the mid-Atlantic ridge has been known?
মধ্য-আটলাণ্টিক শৈলশিৰাৰ উত্তৰৰ অংশটো কি নামেৰে জনা যায় ?

(c) In which order of landforms the great plains of the world are included?
পৃথিৱীৰ বৃহৎ সমভূমিসমূহ কোন বৰ্গৰ ভূ-অৱয়ৱৰ অন্তৰ্গত ?

(d) Name an erosional landform created by glacier.
হিমবাহে সৃষ্টি কৰা এটি ক্ষয়জাত ভূ-অৱয়ৱৰ নাম লিখা।

(e) What are three stages of cycle of erosion?
ক্ষয়চক্ৰৰ তিনিটা পৰ্যায় কি কি ?

(f) Which process of running water is responsible for development of flood plain and natural levee?
বোৱঁতী পানীৰ কোনটো কাৰ্যৰ ফলত প্লাৱন ভূমি আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক বান্ধ সৃষ্টি হয় ?

(g) Due to which action of wind barkhan is formed?
বতাহৰ কোনটো কাৰ্যৰ ফলত বাৰখান সৃষ্টি হয় ?

2. Answer the following questions very briefly : 2×4=8

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ অতি চমু উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Mention the three waves of earthquake.
ভূমিকম্পৰ তিনিটা কম্পন উল্লেখ কৰা।

(b) What are the different branches of Physical Geography?
প্ৰাকৃতিক ভূগোলৰ বিভিন্ন শাখাবোৰ কি কি ?

(c) Write the different types of chemical weathering with examples.
ৰাসায়নিক বিচূর্ণীভৱনৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰসমূহ উদাহৰণসহ লিখা।

(d) Name four second-order relief features of the ocean bottom.
সমুদ্ৰতলিৰ চাৰিটা দ্বিতীয় বৰ্গৰ বন্ধুৰতাৰ নাম লিখা।

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is weathering? Give a classification of weathering with examples. 2+3=5
বিচূর্ণীভৱন কি ? উদাহৰণসহ বিচূর্ণীভৱনৰ শ্ৰেণীবিভাগ কৰা।

(b) Give a classification of different types of landforms with examples. 5
উদাহৰণসহ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ ভূ-অৱয়ৱৰ এটি শ্ৰেণীবিভাজন দিয়া।

(c) What do you mean by erosion and deposition? Explain briefly how erosion and deposition occur in a river. 2+3=5
খনন আৰু অৱক্ষেপন বুলিলে কি বুজা ? এখন নদীৰ খনন আৰু অৱক্ষেপন কেনেকৈ হয়, চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(d) Mention five marine resources and discuss the economic importance of any two of them. 2+3=5
পাঁচটা সামুদ্ৰিক সম্পদৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰি সিহঁতৰ যি কোনো দুটাৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) What are exogenic forces? Give a brief description of changes that take place due to the action of exogenic forces. 2+3=5
বহিৰ্জাত বলসমূহ কি কি ? বহিৰ্জাত বলৰ ক্ৰিয়াৰ ফলত পৃথিৱীপৃষ্ঠত কেনেধৰণৰ পৰিবৰ্তন হয়, চমুকৈ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

4. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Discuss the nature and scope of Physical Geography.
প্ৰাকৃতিক ভূগোলৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু পৰিসৰৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Discuss the forces responsible for landform development.

ভূ-অৱয়ব সৃষ্টিকাৰী শক্তিসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Discuss the erosional and depositional processes of a desertic region and describe the landforms created by these two processes.

মৰুভূমি অঞ্চলত সংঘটিত হোৱা ক্ষয়ীভৱন আৰু অৱক্ষেপন প্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা আৰু এই দুই প্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰ দ্বাৰা সৃষ্টি হোৱা ভূ-অৱয়ববোৰৰ বিষয়ে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(d) Describe the three stages of gradation process in a normal cycle of erosion.

সাধাৰণ ক্ষয়চক্ৰ এটাত সমক্ৰমতা প্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰ তিনিটা অৱস্থা বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(e) Discuss the influence of ocean currents/waves on the climate and economy of the neighbouring regions.

মহাসাগৰৰ সোঁত/ঢৌৰে পাৰ্শ্ববৰ্তী অঞ্চলৰ জলবায়ু আৰু অৰ্থনীতিৰ ওপৰত পেলোৱা প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) Describe the bottom relief features of the Atlantic Ocean.

আটলাণ্টিক মহাসাগৰৰ তলিৰ বন্ধুৰতাৰ বিষয়ে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

★★★

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 1·2

(Basis of Geomorphology)

(Theory)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

1. Choose the correct option of the following : 1×7=7

(a) Which of the following represents weaker zones of the earth's crust?

(i) Fault

(ii) Fold

(iii) Joint

(iv) None of the above

(b) The shape of the earth can best be defined by the term

(i) tetrahedron

(ii) elliptical

(iii) spherical

(iv) geoid

(c) Which waves cover longer distances of all the seismic waves?

(i) Primary waves

(ii) Surface waves

(iii) Secondary waves

(iv) Both (ii) and (iii)

(d) Which of the following is not a depositional landform?

(i) Alluvial fan and cone

(ii) Delta

(iii) Natural levee

(iv) Gorge

(e) Moraines are depositional feature of

(i) wind

(ii) glacier

(iii) river

(iv) volcanoes

(Continued)

(f) Barysphere represents

(i) solid portion of the continents

(ii) boundary between lower crust and upper mantle

(iii) innermost zone of the interior of the earth

(iv) None of the above

(g) Tibetan Plateau is an example of

(i) lava plateau

(ii) dome plateau

(iii) piedmont plateau

(iv) intermontane plateau

2. Write very briefly on the following : 2×4=8

(a) Fluvial geomorphology

(b) Base level of erosion

(c) Sand dunes

(d) Diastrophism

3. Answer any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Discuss physical geography as a correlative natural science. 5

(b) Discuss the geographic impact of earthquakes. 5

(c) Distinguish between peneplains and pediplains. 5

(d) Point out the distinctive relief features of the hill and mountain region with examples. 5

(Turn Over)

(e) Draw a sketch of a typical composite volcano and mark thereon the following : 2+1+1+1=5

(i) Dome

(ii) Vent

(iii) Crater

4. (a) Define physical geography. Give a brief account of its main sub-branches. 2+8=10

Or

(b) "Continents and oceans are almost antipodal everywhere."

Discuss this statement in the light of Lowthian Green's views about the origin and development of major landforms. 10

5. (a) Give a critical analysis of Kober's theory of mountain building and illustrate your answer with the help of proper diagrams. 10

Or

(b) Discuss in detail Walther Penck's model of landform development.

6. (a) Discuss in detail the arid cycle of erosion. 10

Or

(b) Define flood plains. Describe the morphology of flood plains with diagrams. 2+8=10

★ ★ ★

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–1016

(Geomorphology)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer/Choose the correct option from the following : 1×7=7

(a) Who gave the concept that landform is a function of structure, process and stage?

(b) Give an important definition of geomorphology.

(c) 'Natural levees' are formed due to

(i) erosional processes

(ii) depositional processes

(iii) deflation processes

(iv) endogenetic processes

(d) Which one of the following is not created by tensional forces?

(i) Fault

(ii) Fracture

(iii) Fold

(iv) Crack

(e) The density of the core of the earth is around

(i) 9·7

(ii) 11·0

(iii) 2·9

(iv) 4·7

(f) 'Line of compensation' is a term associated with the theory of

(i) Kober

(ii) Holmes

(iii) Isostasy

(iv) Landform development

(g) A cirque is a/an

(i) aeolian landform

(ii) fluvial landform

(iii) oceanic landform

(iv) glacial landform

2. Answer the following questions in short : 2×4=8

(a) Name two erosional features found in the youthful stage of a river course. 2

(b) Mention two characteristics of the sima layer. 2

(c) What is mass wasting? Give an example. 1+1=2

(d) Give examples of two endogenetic forces. 2

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Write a note on the nature of geomorphology.

(b) How does plate tectonics occur? Explain.

(c) Describe different types of weathering processes with examples.

(d) Give a description of the structure of volcano with suitable diagram.

(e) Describe the structure and constituent elements of the earth's crust with neat diagram.

4. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

(a) Discuss the views of Holmes relating to mountain building with diagrams.

(b) State the concept and functions of the 'normal cycle of erosion' as advocated by W. M. Davis.

(c) Describe the landforms developed due to faulting with necessary diagrams.

(d) Discuss the need of study of geomorphology in the light of its scope.

(e) Describe the landforms developed under aeolian cycle of erosion.

★ ★ ★

Total No. of printed pages = 20

3 (Sem-1) GGY HG/RC-1

General Instructions :

(A) Honours Generic :

Answer the questions from either GGY-HG-1016 or GGY-HG-1026 or GGY-HG-1036.

(B) For Regular Course :

Answer the questions from GGY HG-1016/ GGY-RC-1016.

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Generic)

Paper : GGY-HG-1016/GGY-RC-1016

Full Marks – 80

Time – Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.
ইংৰাজী অথবা অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ কৰিবা।

[Turn over

PART – A

(Physical Geography)

(প্রাকৃতিক ভূগোল)

1. Select the correct answer : 1×7=7

শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওৱা ঃ

(a) Which one of the following is not a branch of physical geography ?

নিম্নোক্ত কোনটো বিষয় প্রাকৃতিক ভূগোলৰ শাখা নহয় ?

(i) Soil geography (মৃত্তিকা ভূগোল)

(ii) Agricultural geography (কৃষি ভূগোল)

(iii) Oceanography (সমুদ্র ভূগোল)

(iv) Climatology (জলবায়ু ভূগোল)

(b) The proportion of oxygen present in the atmosphere is

বায়ুমণ্ডলত থকা অক্সিজেনৰ পৰিমাণ শতাংশ অনুযায়ী হ'ল

(i) 78.08% (৭৮.০৮%)

(ii) 70.94 % (৭০.৯৪%)

(iii) 20.94% (২০.৯৪%)

(iv) 10.94% (১০.৯৪%)

(c) The supercontinent or the unified landmass that existed approximately 335 million years ago, as suggested by Alfred Wegener, is known as

আলফ্রেড ৱেগেনাৰৰ মতবাদ অনুসৰি প্রায় ৩৩৫ নিযুত বছৰ পূর্বে বর্তি থকা একিকৃত স্থলভাগৰ নাম হ'ল

(i) Lauratia (লৰেছিয়া)

(ii) Pangaea (পাঞ্জিয়া)

(iii) Panthalasa (পান্থালাছা)

(iv) Angra land (আংগাৰালেণ্ড) ।

(d) Which one of the following is not a mechanism of heat transfer in the atmosphere ?

নিম্নোক্ত কোনটো বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ তাপ প্রবাহনৰ প্রক্রিয়া নহয় ?

(i) Radiation (বিকিৰণ)

(ii) Convection (পৰিচলন)

(iii) Friction (ঘর্ষণ)

(iv) Conduction (পৰিবহন) ।

(e) The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone or *Doldrum*, characterised by windless weather, is found in

বতাহ শূন্য আন্তঃ ক্রান্তীয় অভিসাৰি বলয় বা শান্ত বলয় (ড'লড্রাম) কত পোৱা যায় ?

(i) Equatorial low pressure belt

নিৰক্ষীয় নিম্ন চাপ বলয়

(ii) Sub-tropical high pressure belt

উপক্রান্তীয় উচ্চ চাপ বলয়

(iii) Sub-polar low pressure belt

উপমেৰুদেশীয় নিম্ন চাপ বলয়

(iv) Polar high pressure belt

মেৰুদেশীয় উচ্চ চাপ বলয়

(f) What does *BWh* stand for, as per Koppen's classification of climate ?

কোপেনৰ জলবায়ুৰ শ্রেণী বিভাজন অনুযায়ী *BWh* সংকেটে কি বুজায়?

(i) Tropical rain forest climate

ক্রান্তীয় বর্ষাৰণ্য জলবায়ু

(ii) Hot desert climate

শুষ্ক মৰু জলবায়ু

(iii) Humid sub-tropical climate

আৰ্দ্র উপক্রান্তীয় জলবায়ু

(iv) Tundra climate

তুন্দ্রা জলবায়ু ।

(g) Hydration is a type of

আৰ্দ্রকৰণ হ'ল এক প্রকাৰৰ

(i) Mechanical weathering

ভৌতিক বিচূর্ণীভৱন

(ii) Chemical weathering

ৰাসায়নিক বিচূর্ণীভৱন

(iii) Biological weathering

জৈবিক বিচূর্ণীভৱন

(iv) Mass wasting.

বহুল ক্ষয়।

2. Write short answers to the following questions : 2×4=8

তলৰ প্রশ্নবোৰৰ চমু উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What is diastrophic earth movement ?

বিবর্তনিক ভূ-অন্দোলন কি ?

(b) The values of which two elements of climate were used by Koppen for classification of climate ?

জলবায়ুৰ শ্ৰেণী বিভাজন কৰিবলৈ কোপেনে ইয়াৰ কোন দুটা উপাদানৰ মান ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল ?

(c) What is Lapse rate ?

লেপচৰ হাৰ কি ?

(d) What is Dormant Volcano ?

সুপ্ত আগ্নেয়গিৰি কাক বোলে ?

3. Differentiate any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

নিম্নোক্ত যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ পাৰ্থক্য লিখা ঃ

(a) Trade wind and Anti-trade wind

বাণিজ্য বতাহ আৰু প্ৰতীপ বাণিজ্য বতাহ

(b) Permanent and temporary elements of atmosphere

বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ স্থায়ী আৰু অস্থায়ী উপাদান

(c) Fold and fault

ভাঁজ আৰু চ্যুতি

(d) Evaporation and evapo-transpiration

বাষ্পীভবন আৰু বাষ্পমোচন

(e) North-East monsoon and South-West monsoon.

উত্তৰ-পূব মৌচুমী আৰু দক্ষিণ- পশ্চিম মৌচুমী।

4. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

নিম্নোক্ত প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) What is normal cycle of erosion ? Why do fluvial cycle of erosion is called normal cycle of erosion ? Describe the normal cycle of erosion and resulting landforms as propounded by W. M. Davis with relevant diagrams. 1+1+8=10

স্বাভাবিক ক্ষয়চক্ৰ কি ? বোৱতী পানীৰ দ্বাৰা হোৱা ক্ষয়চক্ৰক কিয় স্বাভাবিক ক্ষয়চক্ৰ বোলা হয় ? ডব্লিউ. এম.ডেভিচে কোৱা অনুসৰি চিত্ৰসহ স্বাভাবিক ক্ষয়চক্ৰৰ বৰ্ণনা কৰা ।

(b) Explain the internal structure of the earth in the light of the evidences of the seismological waves. 10

ভূমিকম্পৰ তৰংগৰ সহায়ত লাভ কৰা তথ্যৰ আধাৰত পৃথিবীৰ অভ্যন্তৰৰ গঠন বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(c) Explain the structure of the atmosphere with suitable diagram. 10

বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ গঠন সম্পৰ্কে চিত্ৰসহ এটি বৰ্ণনা লিখা।

(d) What is Glacier ? Classify the glaciers. Describe the erosional landform of glacier. 2+3+5=10

হিমবাহ কাক বোলে ? হিমবাহৰ শ্রেণী বিভাজন কৰা। হিমবাহৰ ক্ষয়কার্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা সৃষ্টি হোৱা ভূঅবয়বৰ বর্ণনা কৰা।

(e) What do you mean by heat balance of the earth ? Explain the mechanism of heat balance based on the energy exchanged between the Sun, the earth surface and atmosphere. 3+7=10

পৃথিবীৰ তাপৰ ভাৰসাম্য বুলিলে কি বুজা ? সূর্য্য, ভূপৃষ্ঠ আৰু বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ মাজত হোৱা শক্তিৰ বিনিময়ৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি পৃথিবীৰ তাপৰ ভাৰসাম্য ৰক্ষাৰ প্রক্রিয়াৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) What is Volcano ? How do they erupt ? Discuss about the different types of volcanoes with examples. 2+3+5=10

জ্বালামুখী কাক বোলে ? জ্বালামুখী কিদৰে উদগীৰিত হয় ? উদাহৰণসহ বিভিন্ন প্রকাৰৰ জ্বালামুখীৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

PART – B

(In lieu of Practical Paper)

(ব্যৱহাৰিক প্রশ্ন কাকতৰ পৰিবর্তে)

(Hydrosphere)

(জলমণ্ডল)

Answer any *two* questions from Question number 5 to 8.

প্রশ্ন নম্বৰ 5ৰ পৰা 8ৰ ভিতৰত যি কোনো **দুটাৰ** উত্তৰ কৰিবা।

5. Describe the bottom configuration of Atlantic Ocean. Write your answer with relevant map. 7+3=10

আটলান্টিক মহাসাগৰৰ তলদেশৰ ভূঅবয়ব বর্ণনা কৰা। প্রাসঙ্গিক মানচিত্রসহ উত্তৰ লিখিবা।

6. What is ocean current and what are its different types ? Describe with example the various factors responsible for the occurrence of ocean currents. 3+7=10

সমুদ্র স্রোত কি আৰু ইয়াৰ বিভিন্ন প্রকাৰ কি কি ? সমুদ্র-স্রোত উৎপত্তিৰ বিভিন্ন কাৰকসমূহ উদাহৰণসহ বর্ণনা কৰা।

7. Distinguish between any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

নিম্নোক্ত সমূহৰ যি কোনো **দুটাৰ** পার্থক্য লিখা :

(a) Continental shelf and continental slope

মহীসোপান আৰু মহীঢাল

(d) What is Glacier ? Classify the glaciers. Describe the erosional landform of glacier. 2+3+5=10

হিমবাহ কাক বোলে ? হিমবাহৰ শ্ৰেণী বিভাজন কৰা। হিমবাহৰ ক্ষয়কাৰ্য্যৰ দ্বাৰা সৃষ্টি হোৱা ভূঅবয়বৰ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(e) What do you mean by heat balance of the earth ? Explain the mechanism of heat balance based on the energy exchanged between the Sun, the earth surface and atmosphere. 3+7=10

পৃথিবীৰ তাপৰ ভাৰসাম্য বুলিলে কি বুজা ? সূৰ্য্য, ভূপৃষ্ঠ আৰু বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ মাজত হোৱা শক্তিৰ বিনিময়ৰ ওপৰত ভিত্তি কৰি পৃথিবীৰ তাপৰ ভাৰসাম্য ৰক্ষাৰ প্ৰক্ৰিয়াৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) What is Volcano ? How do they erupt ? Discuss about the different types of volcanoes with examples. 2+3+5=10

জ্বালামুখী কাক বোলে ? জ্বালামুখী কিদৰে উদগীৰিত হয় ? উদাহৰণসহ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ জ্বালামুখীৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Terrigenous and Pelagic ocean deposits

স্থলজ অবক্ষেপ (টেৰিজেনাচ) আৰু সামুদ্রজনিত (পেলাজিক) অৱক্ষেপ।

(c) Spring tide and neap tide.

বাসন্তী জোৱাৰ আৰু নাটনি জোৱাৰ।

8. Write short notes on any *two* : 5×2=10

যি কোনো দুটাৰ চমু টোকা লিখা ঃ

(a) Hydrological cycle

জলচক্র

(b) Economic significance of ocean currents

সমুদ্র স্রোতৰ অর্থনৈতিক তাৎপর্য্য

(c) Sargasso sea.

শৈবাল সাগৰ।

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Generic)

Paper : GGY-HG-1026

Full Marks – 60

Time – Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

ইংৰাজী অথবা অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ কৰিবা।

(Disaster Management)

(দুৰ্যোগ ব্যৱস্থাপনা)

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নকেইটাৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(i) What is hazard ?

দুৰ্যোগ মানে কি ?

(ii) What was the magnitude of the great Assam earthquake of 1950 ?

১৯৫০ চনৰ অসম বৰ ভূঁইকপৰ প্ৰাবল্য কিমান আছিল ?

(iii) In which year Tsunami occurred in the eastern coast of India ?

কোন বছৰ ভাৰতৰ পূব উপকূলত ছুনামিৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল ?

(iv) Write the full form of NDMA.

NDMAৰ পূৰ্ণাংগ ৰূপটো লিখা।

(v) What is a 'Richter Scale' ?

ৰিখটাৰ স্কেল কি ?

(vi) What is anticyclone ?

প্ৰতীপ ঘূৰ্ণীবতাহ কি ?

(vii) Name a wetland of tectonic origin in Assam.

অসমৰ এখন ভূকম্পজনিত বিলৰ নাম লিখা।

2. Answer *all* the questions : 2×4=8

সকলো প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা :

(a) Mention two major causes of flood.

বানপানীৰ দুটা প্ৰধান কাৰণ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(b) Mention two earthquake belts of the world.

পৃথিবীৰ দুটা ভূমিকম্প বলয়ৰ নাম লিখা।

(c) Give two examples of man-made disaster.

মানৱসৃষ্ট দুৰ্যোগৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(d) Mention two causes of landslide.

ভূমিস্খলনৰ দুটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

তলৰ যি কোনো তিনিটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ কৰা :

(a) Write about the problem of bank erosion of the river Brahmaputra.

ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ গৰাখহনীয়া সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে লিখা।

(b) Describe how cyclone occurs.

ঘূৰ্ণী বতাহৰ সৃষ্টি কেনেকৈ হয় বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(c) Discuss briefly the problems created by drought.

খৰাঙে সৃষ্টি কৰা সমস্যা সম্বন্ধে চমুকৈ লিখা।

(d) Write about Tsunami as a natural hazard.

প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ হিচাপে ছুনামিৰ বিষয়ে লিখা।

(e) Define the term 'hazard' and mention its types.

'দুৰ্যোগ'ৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। ইয়াৰ শ্ৰেণীসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা।

4. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 10×3=30

তলৰ যি কোনো তিনিটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) Discuss elaborately the flood problem of Assam.

অসমৰ বান সমস্যা সম্বন্ধে বহলাই লিখা।

(b) Give an outline of the drought situation in India.

ভাৰতৰ খৰাং পৰিস্থিতিৰ এটি আভাস দিয়া।

(c) Discuss the earthquake problems in India from the perspective of Plate Tectonics.

ফলক বিবৰ্তনৰ দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা ভাৰতৰ ভুঁইকপ সমস্যাৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Discuss the importance of traditional knowledge system in disaster management with suitable examples.

দুৰ্যোগ ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পৰম্পৰাগত জ্ঞানৰ গুৰুত্ব সম্বন্ধে উদাহৰণেৰে আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) What is man-made disaster ? Explain its causes and impact with examples. 2+8=10

মানৱ সৃষ্ট দুৰ্যোগ কি ? ইযাৰ কাৰণ আৰু প্ৰভাব উদাহৰণসহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Generic)

Paper : GGY-HG-1036

Full Marks – 80

Time – Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.
ইংৰাজী অথবা অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ কৰা।

(Geography of Tourism)

1. Give the correct answers of the following : 1×10=10

তলত দিয়া সমূহৰ সঠিক উত্তৰ কৰা ঃ

(a) Give an example of 'Inbound Tourist'.
'অন্তর্মুখী পর্যটক'ৰ এটি উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(b) Write the name of the largest National Park of Assam.
অসমৰ বৃহত্তম ৰাষ্ট্রীয় উদ্যানখনৰ নাম লিখা।

(c) What is the full form of MICE ?
MICE-ৰ সম্পূর্ণ ৰূপটো কি ?

(d) Which one of the following is an example of Birds' Sanctuary ?
তলৰ কোনটো পক্ষী অভয়াৰণ্যৰ এক উদাহৰণ ?

(i) Majuli
মাজুলী

(ii) Jatinga
জাতিংগা

(iii) Namdapha
নামদফা

(iv) Charaideu
চৰাইদেউ

(e) Which one of the following is not related with Pilgrimage Tourism ?
তলৰ কোনটো 'তীৰ্থ/ধৰ্মীয় পৰ্যটনৰ সৈতে জড়িত নহয় ?

(i) Bardoa
ৰৰদোৱা

(ii) Malini Than
মালিনী থান

(iii) Dhaleshwari
ধলেশ্বৰী

(iv) Guwahati
গুৱাহাটী

(f) 'Social Function' is an example/not an example of tourism.
'সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠান' পৰ্যটনৰ এক উদাহৰণ হয়/নহয়।

(g) Kakoijana Wildlife Sanctuary is located in ___ district.
কাকৈজানা অভয়াৰণ্য —— জিলাত অৱস্থিত।

(h) In which of the following States, 'Victoria Memorial' is located ?
'ভিক্টোৰিয়া মেমোৰিয়াল' নিম্নলিখিত ৰাজ্যসমূহৰ মাজৰ কোন খনত অৱস্থিত ?

(i) Maharashtra
মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰ

(ii) Delhi
দিল্লী

(iii) West Bengal
পশ্চিমবংগ

(iv) Rajasthan
ৰাজস্থান

(i) What is the full form of IISM ?
IISM-ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপটো কি ?

(j) Macro-Polo was the Foreign Tourist from—China/Morocco/Venice/South Africa.
মাৰ্ক'প'ল'-চীনদেশ/মৰক্কো/ভেনিচ/দক্ষিণ আফ্ৰিকাৰ পৰা অহা বিদেশী পৰ্যটক আছিল।

2. Answer the following in short : 2×5=10

নিম্নোক্তসমূহৰ চমু উত্তৰ দিয়া ঃ

(a) How does the tourism industry help in human resource development ? Write briefly.

মানৱ সম্পদ উন্নয়নত পৰ্যটনে কি দৰে সহায় কৰে ? চমুকৈ লিখা।

(b) Write the names of four famous 'Hill Stations of Assam.

অসমৰ চাৰিটা উল্লেখযোগ্য 'পাৰ্বত্য পৰ্যটন কেন্দ্ৰ'ৰ নাম লিখা।

(c) Write four principal problems of Assam Tourism.

অসম পৰ্যটনৰ চাৰিটা মূল সমস্যা উল্লেখ কৰা।

(d) Write two positive impacts of 'Sustainable Tourism'.

'বহনক্ষম পৰ্যটন'ৰ চাৰিটা মূল ইতিবাচক প্ৰভাৱ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) Write four famous monuments of India.

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ চাৰিটা উল্লেখযোগ্য স্মৃতিস্তম্ভৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা।

3. Write short notes on any *four* : 5×4=20

চমু টোকা লিখা যিকোনো চাৰিটা ঃ

(a) WTO

(b) Rangali Bihu

ৰঙালী বিহু

(c) Manas National Park

মানাহ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান

(d) Chapanala falls

চাপানলা জলপ্ৰপাত

(e) Poa Makka

পোৱা মক্কা

(f) Jim Corbett National Park.

জিম কৰবেট ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান।

4. Answer any *four* questions from the following : 10×4=40

নিম্নোক্ত সমূহৰ মাজৰ পৰা যি কোনো চাৰিটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) What do you mean by tourism ? Explain the fundamental parameters of Tourism postulated by Robinson.

পৰ্যটন বুলিলে কি বুজা ? পৰ্যটনৰ মৌলিক মাপকাঠি সম্পৰ্কে ৰবিনচনে আগবঢ়োৱা মন্তব্য আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) What are the main types of Tourism ? Explain the possibilities of cultural tourism in North-East India.

পৰ্যটনৰ প্ৰধান প্ৰকাৰসমূহ কি কি ? উত্তৰ-পূৰ ভাৰতত সাংস্কৃতিক পৰ্যটনৰ সম্ভাবনীয়তা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) What do you mean by 'Recent Trends of Tourism' ? Explain the role of Eco-Tourism in Indian tourism industry.

'পর্যটনৰ সাম্প্ৰতিক ধাৰা' বুলিলে কি বুজা ? ভাৰতীয় পর্যটন উদ্যোগত ইক'পর্যটনৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) What is Sustainable tourism ? Illustrate its significance.

বহনক্ষম পর্যটন কি ? ইয়াৰ গুৰুত্ব ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(e) Explain the impact of tourism in the future development of Assam economy.

অসমৰ অর্থনীতিৰ ভৱিষ্যত উত্তৰণত পর্যটনৰ ভূমিকা আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) Explain the formation and activities of ITDC.

ITDC-ৰ গঠন আৰু কার্যাবলী আলোচনা কৰা।

Total No. of printed pages = 3

3(Sem-2) GGY M Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 2.3

Full Marks – 50

Pass Marks – 20

Time – Three hours

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

1. Draw a world map on Mercator's Chart and show the direction of the major ocean currents. Mention the characteristics of at least five ocean currents of the world. 4+3+3=10

2. Draw a climograph for the following data and interpret the seasonal climatic character : 8+2=10

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Temperature in ^{0}C	16.35	17.55	24.35	27.80
Relative Humidity in %	87.64	80.96	70.03	65.77

[Turn over

Month	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Temperature in °C	27.30	29.10	28.85	29.40
Relative Humidity in %	80.22	83.30	86.61	83.06

Month	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature in °C	27.90	24.95	21.35	17.25
Relative Humidity in %	81.90	79.36	84.10	87.55

3. Calculate the average annual rainfall and coefficient of variation of rainfall from the following set of data. Draw a rainfall variation map and interpret the same. 4+4+2=10

Rainfall in (mm)

Districts	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Barpeta	1873	2655	2800	2471	3296
Dhubri	1558	2239	1970	1821	2531
Darrang	1640	1896	1756	1608	1927
Jorhat	1511	1827	1778	1380	2074
Nogaon	1069	1677	1354	715	1448
Cachar	2079	2954	2919	2504	4093

4. Draw a sketch map of Asia and show therein the interrelationship of climate and natural vegetation zones through superimposition by proportionate sphere. 10

5. Evaluation of Practical Notebook. 3

6. Viva voce. 2

7. Internal assessment. 5

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 2.1

(Theory)

(Oceanography and Climatology)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Choose the correct answer of the following : 1×7=7

(a) In which year Lowthian Green initiated the tetrahedral hypothesis?

(i) 1875

(ii) 1785

(iii) 1587

(iv) 1890

(b) The single landmass that included all the continents as suggested by Alfred Wegener is known as

(i) Angaraland

(ii) Pangaea

(iii) Laurasia

(iv) Panthalassa

(c) Nebular hypothesis was suggested by

(i) Immanuel Kant

(ii) Laplace

(iii) Chamberlin

(iv) Edwin Hubble

(d) 'Puerto Rico deep' is located in the

(i) Atlantic Ocean

(ii) Indian Ocean

(iii) Arctic Ocean

(iv) Pacific Ocean

(e) The greenhouse gas that destroys the ozone layer of the atmosphere is

(i) carbon dioxide

(ii) methane

(iii) chlorofluorocarbon

(iv) sulphur dioxide

(f) Atmosphere is heated mainly by

(i) incoming shortwave radiation

(ii) terrestrial longwave radiation

(iii) reflected radiation

(iv) refracted radiation

(g) Divergence of wind is related to

(i) cyclone

(ii) anticyclone

(iii) occluded front

(iv) warm front

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(a) Make difference between Pangaea and Panthalassa.

(b) What is tropopause?

(c) Write about the importance of ozone layer.

(d) What do you mean by 'salinity of ocean water'?

3. Answer any *three* from the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Write an account on the factors affecting salinity of ocean water.

(b) How do ocean currents occur?

(c) Explain the factors affecting the insolation over the earth's surface.

(d) Discuss the world air pressure system with a neat diagram.

(e) Write a brief note on 'convergence and divergence of wind'.

4. Describe the nature and scope of oceanography. 10

Or

Write an account on ocean resources and their influence on man. 10

5. Define airmass. Classify airmasses on the basis of their source regions and explain the characteristics of any one of them. 2+6+2=10

Or

With a neat diagram, discuss the structure, composition and characteristics of earth's atmosphere. 10

6. Write an account on the horizontal distribution of temperature over the earth's surface. 10

Or

Discuss the bottom configuration of the Indian Ocean with a neat diagram. 10

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2019

GEOGRAPHY

(General)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer either *in English* or *in Assamese*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7
তলত দিয়া প্রশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is aphelion?
পৰম দূৰত্ব কাক বোলা হয় ?

(b) What is thermograph?
থাৰ্ম'গ্ৰাফ কি ?

(c) What is isothermal line?
সমতাপ ৰেখা কি ?

(d) From which Latin word the term 'soil' has been derived?
মাটি বা 'soil' শব্দটো কি লেটিন শব্দৰ পৰা আহিছে ?

(e) What is 'humus' in soil?
মাটিৰ 'হিউমাছ' বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(f) In which country Savanna grassland is found?

কোনখন দেশত ছাভানা ঘাঁহনি পোৱা যায় ?

(g) Write a name of animal found in rain forest.

বৃষ্টিবনত পোৱা এবিধ জন্তুৰ নাম লিখা।

2. Answer the following questions very briefly : 2×4=8

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ অতি সংক্ষেপে উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is homosphere?

সমগুণীমণ্ডল কি ?

(b) What is insolation?

আতপন কি ?

(c) What is biodiversity?

জৈববৈচিত্ৰ্যতা কি ?

(d) Write the functions of soil.

মাটিৰ কামসমূহ লিখা।

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

তলত দিয়া যি কোনো তিনিটাৰ চমু টোকা লিখা :

(a) Tropopause and stratopause

ট্ৰপ'পজ আৰু ষ্ট্ৰেট'পজ

(b) Radiation and convection

বিকিৰণ আৰু পৰিচলন

(c) Permanent winds and seasonal winds

নিয়ত বতাহ আৰু সাময়িক বতাহ

(d) Grassland ecosystem and artificial ecosystem

তৃণভূমীয় পৰিস্থিতি তন্ত্ৰ আৰু কৃত্ৰিম পৰিস্থিতি তন্ত্ৰ

(e) Laterite soil and tundra soil

লেটেৰাইট মাটি আৰু তুন্দ্ৰা মাটি

4. What are the principal gases comprising atmosphere? Write the modern views regarding the structure of the atmosphere. 4+6=10

বায়ুমণ্ডল কি কি প্ৰধান গেছৰ দ্বাৰা গঠিত হৈছে ? বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ সংৰচনা সম্পৰ্কে আধুনিক ধাৰণা লিখা।

Or / অথবা

Write heat budget of the earth with diagram. 10

পৃথিৱীৰ তাপৰ আয়ব্যয় চিত্ৰ সহকাৰে লিখা।

5. Write the components and functioning of an ecosystem. Write briefly about the different types of ecosystem. 4+6=10

পবিস্থিতি তন্ত্রৰ উপাংশবোৰ আৰু প্রকার্য লিখা। পবিস্থিতি তন্ত্রৰ প্রকাৰসমূহৰ বিষয়ে চমুকৈ লিখা।

Or / অথবা

Discuss about the distribution of plants and animals in different ecosystems. 5+5=10

বিভিন্ন পবিস্থিতি তন্ত্রত উদ্ভিদ আৰু প্রাণীৰ বিতৰণ সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰা।

6. Write about the process of soil formation and soil types. 4+6=10

মৃত্তিকা গঠনৰ প্রক্রিয়া আৰু মৃত্তিকাৰ শ্রেণীবিভাগ সম্পর্কে লিখা।

Or / অথবা

What are the different factors that control the climate of a place? Discuss briefly. 10

এখন ঠাইৰ জলবায়ু নিয়ন্ত্রণকাৰী কাৰকসমূহ কি কি? চমুকৈ আলোচনা কৰা।

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2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 2.2

(World Regional Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) What do you mean by regional geography?

(b) Mention the largest lake of the world.

(c) What is the geographical area of Asia?

(d) Name two countries of the world witnessing the highest and lowest population density.

(e) What is the lowest point on earth?

(f) What is the deepest known point under the ocean?

(g) What is the geographical area of Europe?

2. Answer the following questions very briefly : 2×4=8

(a) Which rivers connect Great Lakes with Atlantic Ocean?

(b) Provide a profile of a developed country from South America.

(c) Mention three plateau regions of the world.

(d) Write the characteristics of monsoon climate in Asia.

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) What are the distinct physiographic units of Africa? Discuss the characteristics of any one unit.

(b) Write in brief about the iron and steel industry of Europe.

(c) What are the climatic regions of USA? Discuss any one.

(d) Describe the major population density zones in the world.

(e) Mention the major differences between developed and developing countries in respect of social profile with examples.

4. Give an account of physiography of South America. Mention the major rivers of the continent. 7+3=10

Or

Discuss in detail the economic profiles of developed and developing countries of the world. 10

5. Give an account of the climate of Asia. How does it influence the agriculture of the continent? 7+3=10

Or

Discuss the major industries of North America with reference to location and raw materials. 10

6. What are the agricultural regions of Asia? Briefly discuss their salient characteristics. 10

Or

Give an account of physiography of Europe. Mention the major mountain regions of the continent. 8+2=10

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Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-3) GGY Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(General Practical)

Full Marks – 50

Pass Marks – 20

Time – Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

ইংৰাজী অথবা অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ কৰা।

1. Represent the following features with contours and draw cross-section of each feature as instructed by the examiner. 2×3=6

পৰীক্ষকে উল্লেখ কৰা অনুসৰি সমোচ্চ ৰেখাৰ সহায়ত ভূ-অবয়ববোৰ উপস্থাপন কৰা আৰু প্ৰতিটো অবয়বৰ প্ৰস্থচ্ছেদ অংকন কৰা।

2. Draw four conventional symbols used in the topographical map as directed by the examiner. 1×4=4

পৰীক্ষকে নিৰ্দেশ কৰা মতে ভূ-ৰেখাংকন মানচিত্ৰত ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা চাৰিটা চিহ্ন অংকন কৰা।

[Turn over

3. Draw and interpret the relationship of physical and cultural features of the section of a topographical map as given by the examiner. 5+5=10

পৰীক্ষকে দিয়া মতে ভূৰেখাংকন মানচিত্ৰত এটি অংশ অংকন কৰা আৰু প্ৰাকৃতিক আৰু সাংস্কৃতিক সম্পৰ্কৰ বৰ্ণনা দিয়া।

4. Interpret the weather map of India for monsoon season or winter season as directed by the examiner. 10

পৰীক্ষকে নিৰ্দেশ দিয়া মতে ভাৰতৰ বতৰ মানচিত্ৰত গ্ৰীষ্ম ঋতু নাইবা শীত ঋতুৰ বৰ্ণনা দিয়া।

5. Draw a sketch map of Assam and show thereon the different types of soil and interpret these. 2+5+3=10

অসমৰ এখন আৰ্হি মানচিত্ৰ অংকন কৰা আৰু বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ মাটিৰ বিতৰণ দেখুওৱা আৰু বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

6. Practical Notebook and viva voce. 3+2=5

ব্যৱহাৰিক টোকা বহী আৰু মৌখিক প্ৰশ্নাবলী।

7. Internal Assessment. 5

আভ্যন্তৰীণ মূল্যায়ন।

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 3.1

(Soil and Biogeography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option given against each question : 1×7=7

(a) Which one of the following soils is formed under conditions of high rainfall with alternating dry and wet periods?

(i) Arid soil

(ii) Laterite soil

(iii) Saline soil

(iv) Alkaline soil

(b) Which one of the following soils is the end product of decomposition?

(i) Saline and alkaline soils

(ii) Black soil

(iii) Laterite soil

(iv) Red soil

(c) What do you mean by the term 'vegetation'?

(i) Vegetation refers to the assemblage of plant species living in association with animal species

(ii) Vegetation refers to the assemblage of plant species living in association with each other in a given environment frame

(iii) Both (i) and (ii)

(iv) None of the above

(d) Soil profile is

(i) a cross-section through the soil horizons

(ii) the nature of the soil

(iii) an overall profile of the soil

(iv) None of the above

(e) 'Illuviation' refers to

(i) the redeposition of the solutes and the particles in the lower parts of the soil profile

(ii) the physical downward washing of clay and other fine particles

(iii) the redeposition of the solutes in the upper parts of the soil profile

(iv) None of the above

(f) Plants which grow in very cold areas are known as

(i) mesophytes

(ii) microthorns

(iii) xerophytes

(iv) None of the above

(g) Which of the following is not an evergreen forest?

(i) Mediterranean

(ii) Equatorial

(iii) Coniferous

(iv) Monsoon

2. Write very short notes on the following : 2×4=8

(a) Pedology

(b) Parent material

(c) Ecological succession

(d) Wildlife corridor

3. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Biomass

(b) Rain forest

(c) Soil horizon

(d) Biodiversity

(e) Deforestation

4. *(a)* Describe various soil types and their associated properties. 10

Or

(b) Describe the soil-forming processes and discuss how the processes of soil formation vary in different climates. 10

5. *(a)* Give a comprehensive picture on the distribution and characteristics of plants in the world. 10

Or

(b) Describe in detail the need for conservation of biodiversity in N-E India. How can project tiger help in biodiversity conservation? 7+3=10

6. *(a)* What is biosphere? Describe the processes of interaction among its various components. 3+7=10

Or

(b) Define ecology and ecosystem. Give a brief description of the concept with suitable examples. 10

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2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 3.2

(Economic Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions as directed : 1×7=7

(a) Who is the creator of resource?

(b) Scientific research is a primary/ secondary/quaternary/quinary activity.

(Choose the correct answer)

(c) Define intensive agriculture.

(d) In Assam, tea auction centre is located at Jorhat/Dibrugarh/Guwahati/ Bongaigaon.

(Choose the correct answer)

(e) What is multiple cropping?

(f) Name one major characteristic feature of Mediterranean agriculture.

(g) Name the oldest oil field in India.

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(a) Classify the agricultural practices on the basis of supply of land.

(b) Distinguish between flow and fund resources.

(c) Distinguish between shifting agriculture and sedentary agriculture.

(d) Name two important chemical industries.

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Write the factors influencing cultivation of rice and wheat in the world.

(b) Write the characteristic features of mixed farming.

(c) Examine the factors on which the development of agriculture depends.

(d) Write the specialities of plantation agriculture in the world.

(e) Explain the concept of resource conservation.

4. (a) Define economic geography. Discuss its meaning and subject matter. 2+8=10

Or

(b) Write the different approaches to the study of economic geography. Discuss any one of them in detail. 3+7=10

5. (a) What are the geographical conditions necessary for cotton cultivation? Classify cotton on the basis of length of fibre. Mention the principal cotton producing areas of the world. 4+3+3=10

Or

(b) Examine the nature of problems faced by India's agriculture. How can those problems be removed? 6+4=10

6. (a) Classify world's industries on the basis of raw materials. Discuss the locational factors of petrochemical industry. Also mention the raw materials required for petrochemical industry. 3+5+2=10

Or

(b) Mention the various factors for establishment of iron and steel industry. Examine critically the Weber's theory of industrial location in this respect. 4+6=10

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2019

GEOGRAPHY

(General)

(Human Geography)

Full Marks : 40

Time : 2 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer either *in English* or *in Assamese*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×4=4

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নকেইটাৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What do you mean by deforestation?
নিৰ্বনীকৰণ বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(b) What do you mean by environment?
পৰিবেশ বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(c) What do you mean by climate change?
জলবায়ুৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(d) What is rural settlement?
গ্ৰাম্য জনবসতি বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

2. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 2×3=6

তলত দিয়া যি কোনো তিনিটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What do you mean by population growth?

জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(b) What do you mean by flood plain?

প্লাৱনভূমি বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(c) What do you mean by Industrial Revolution?

শিল্প বিপ্লৱ বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(d) What is under-population?

নিম্ন জনসংখ্যা বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

3. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 5×2=10

তলৰ যি কোনো দুটাৰ বিষয়ে চমু টোকা লিখা :

(a) Human migration

জনপ্ৰব্ৰজন

(b) Distribution of population in the world

পৃথিৱীত জনসংখ্যাৰ বিতৰণ

(c) Meaning of human geography

মানৱ ভূগোলৰ অৰ্থ

4. Answer any *two* of the following questions : 10×2=20

তলত দিয়া যি কোনো দুটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What do you mean by determinism and possibilism? Discuss with examples.

নিয়ন্ত্ৰণবাদ আৰু সম্ভাৱনাবাদ বুলিলে কি বুজা ? উদাহৰণসহ আলোচনা কৰা ।

(b) Discuss the changes in man-environment relationship.

মানৱ আৰু পৰিবেশৰ সম্বন্ধৰ পৰিৱৰ্তনসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা ।

(c) What is urban settlement? Discuss about the characteristics of urban settlement.

পৌৰ জনবসতি কি ? পৌৰ জনবসতিৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰা ।

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Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-5) GGY Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(General Practical)

Full Marks – 100

Pass Marks – 40

Time – Five hours

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

1. Represent the given data set in the form of a suitable cartogram and interpret the same. 15+5=20

2. Construct the graticule of the map projection as allotted to you and write the properties, uses and limitations of the same. 12+3+3+2=20

3. Carry out the survey work as allotted to you and prepare necessary field book and survey plan including advantages and disadvantages. 12+8=20

[Turn over

4. Prepare a frequency distribution table from the given dataset. Calculate mean, median and mode. Prepare a frequency distribution curve from the frequency distribution table. 5+6+4=15

5. Evaluation of practical Notebook. 5

6. Viva voce. 5

7. Internal Assessment. 15

Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-5) GGY M2 Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 5.6

(Practical on Cartographic and Quantitative Methods)

Full Marks – 75

Pass Marks – 30

Time – Four hours

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

1. Represent the data set given to you by applying an appropriate cartographic technique and examine the nature of distribution of data. Give an interpretation on socio-economic indications on the basis of your diagram. 6+3+3=12

2. Interpret the topographical map supplied to you for the selected area showing land use/land cover features. 5+5+2=12

[Turn over

3. Carry out the necessary calculations for the given set of data as directed by the examiner.

5+5+3=13

4. Carry out the necessary calculations for the data set given to you and make a comparative analysis on your findings. 5+5+3=13

5. Practical Notebook evaluation and viva voce.

5+5=10

6. Internal Assessment. 15

Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-5) GGY M2 Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 5.6

(Practical on Cartographic and Quantitative Methods)

Full Marks – 75

Pass Marks – 30

Time – Four hours

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

1. Represent the data set given to you by applying an appropriate cartographic technique and examine the nature of distribution of data. Give an interpretation on socio-economic indications on the basis of your diagram. 6+3+3=12

2. Interpret the topographical map supplied to you for the selected area showing land use/land cover features. 5+5+2=12

[Turn over

3. Carry out the necessary calculations for the given set of data as directed by the examiner.

5+5+3=13

4. Carry out the necessary calculations for the data set given to you and make a comparative analysis on your findings.

5+5+3=13

5. Practical Notebook evaluation and viva voce.

5+5=10

6. Internal Assessment. 15

Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-5) GGY M2 Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major Practical)

Paper : 5.6

(Practical on Cartographic and Quantitative Methods)

Full Marks – 75

Pass Marks – 30

Time – Four hours

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

1. Represent the data set given to you by applying an appropriate cartographic technique and examine the nature of distribution of data. Give an interpretation on socio-economic indications on the basis of your diagram. 6+3+3=12

2. Interpret the topographical map supplied to you for the selected area showing land use/land cover features. 5+5+2=12

[Turn over

3. Carry out the necessary calculations for the given set of data as directed by the examiner.

5+5+3=13

4. Carry out the necessary calculations for the data set given to you and make a comparative analysis on your findings.

5+5+3=13

5. Practical Notebook evaluation and viva voce.

5+5=10

6. Internal Assessment.

15

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 5.4

(Population and Settlement Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions as directed : 1×7=7

(a) The theory of demographic transition was propounded by

(i) J. Clarke

(ii) G. T. Trewartha

(iii) F. W. Notestein

(iv) J. J. Spengler

(Choose the correct answer)

(b) How is infant mortality rate calculated?

(c) What is natural rate of growth of population?

(d) What is immigration?

(e) Name the three basic components of population change.

(f) What is a central place?

(g) Who gave the rank-size rule of urban centres?

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(a) Distinguish between population geography and demography.

(b) What is conurbation? Give an example from India.

(c) What do you mean by overpopulation and underpopulation?

(d) Define a primate city.

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Explain in brief the factors responsible for urban growth.

(b) Discuss the factors influencing the shape of age-sex pyramid.

(c) Write a short note on the approaches of population geography.

(d) Discuss the various problems associated with population data.

(e) Distinguish between the concepts of dichotomy and continuum with respect to settlements.

4. (a) Discuss the cultural, economic and social benefits of international migration. Give examples. 10

Or

(b) In what ways is population linked to resources and development? 10

5. (a) Describe the changes in population between 1951 and 2011 in India. 10

Or

(b) Discuss in detail the functional zones within a city. 10

6. (a) Discuss in detail the factors affecting the distribution and density of population. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the major density zones of the world. 10

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2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 5.3

(Cartographic and Quantitative Methods)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) What is meant by bearing?

(b) Which map projection is useful for showing equatorial region?

(c) Mention two important functions of a theodolite.

(d) Mention one limitation of arithmetic mean.

(e) What is Dumpy level?

(f) What is meant by 'measure of dispersion'?

(g) What is coefficient of determination?

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(a) What is surveying?

(b) Mention two limitations of Zenithal Polar Gnomonic Projection.

(c) Mention the shape and size of the earth.

(d) Define random sampling with an example.

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) What is a map? Classify maps with examples. 1+4=5

(b) With necessary illustrations, distinguish between plane surveying and geodetic surveying. 5

(c) Explain with appropriate diagrams the principles of constructing any Zenithal group of map projection. 5

(d) Briefly discuss the applications of correlation and regression analysis in geographical study. 5

(Continued)

(e) What is 'Quantification in Geography'? Briefly explain its need in geographical study with examples. 1+4=5

4. (a) What is thematic map? Describe its different types with examples. 1+9=10

Or

(b) What is levelling? Explain the principles and procedure of profile levelling with Dumpy level. 2+8=10

5. (a) Describe the basic properties, uses and limitations of conical group of map projections. 10

Or

(b) Distinguish between 'central tendency' and 'dispersion'. Explain the application of the measures of dispersion with examples. 3+7=10

6. (a) What is meant by probability sampling? Discuss about the utilities of three different probability sampling techniques in geographical data collection. 2+8=10

(Turn Over)

Or

(b) **What is 'Time Series Data'? Explain the techniques of analysing such data relating to geographical phenomena.**

2+8=10

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2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 5.1

(Concept of Regional Development Planning and Geography of Development of the USA and Japan)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions as directed : 1×7=7

(a) Name a problem region of Japan.

(b) California is located in northern / southern / western / eastern part of USA.

(Choose the correct option)

(c) Total land area of Shikoku is 83,454 sq.km / 2,27,960 sq.km / 18,800 sq.km / 36,753 sq.km.

(Choose the correct option)

(d) Name the Headquarters of NASA.

(e) What is regional planning?

(f) Functional regions are delineated on the basis of _____.

(Fill in the blank)

(g) In which Island is Nagasaki located?

2. Give very short answers of the following questions : 2×4=8

(a) What do you mean by a 'formal region'?

(b) What is 'truck farming'?

(c) State how broken coast lines help Japan for economic development.

(d) Name two major mineral resources of the USA.

3. Answer any *three* of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Write a short note on regional development.

(b) With the help of a sketch, give reasons why major industries of the USA are located near the Appalachian Mountain region.

(c) State the major factors of industrial location in Japan.

(d) Explain in brief the automobile industries of the USA.

(e) Discuss briefly why intensive agriculture is practised in Japan.

4. (a) What is the concept of region? Differentiate between regional development and sectoral development with examples. 10

Or

(b) Explain the concept of grassroot level planning and its importance. 10

5. (a) Drawing a sketch, describe in detail the agricultural belts of USA. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the locational factors of industries in relation to industrial regions of the USA. 10

6. (a) State the importance of Hunshu island for industrial development. 10

Or

(b) Explain the natural resource-based development in Japan. 10

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2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 5.2

(Regional Geography of India and SAARC Nations)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) Which State of India has the highest density of population?

(b) Name the iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.

(c) How much percentage of population in India engaged in agricultural sector?

(d) Which country has the lowest literacy rate among the SAARC nations?

(e) In which State of India the consumption of fertilizer per hectare is highest?

(f) Which is the longest east-flowing river in South India?

(g) Write one main reason for the development of Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut industrial region.

2. Answer the following questions briefly : 2×4=8

(a) Does India's location have any significance?

(b) What two features mark Indian agriculture?

(c) Mention two important characteristics of the soils of the Ganga Plain.

(d) Why the production of cotton is high in the Deccan plateau?

3. Answer any *three* questions from the following : 5×3=15

(a) "India is a case of unity in diversity." List out a few points in support of this observation.

(b) Discuss the salient features of the Himalayas as a physiographic division of India.

(c) Explain three main factors responsible for dispersal of cotton textile industries in India.

(d) Discuss the role of India in maintaining peace and harmony among the SAARC nations.

4. (a) Give an outline of the distribution of natural vegetation in India with particular reference to the desert vegetation. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the influence of physiography on population distribution in India. 10

5. (a) What are the major problems associated with Indian agriculture? Compare the problems between hill areas and low-land areas. 6+4=10

Or

(b) Give a critical analysis on the growth of population in India. How population growth hinders the process of economic development in India? 6+4=10

6. *(a)* Provide a geographical assessment of any SAARC country other than India with respect to location, conflict, cooperation and trade. 10

Or

(b) Discuss the distribution and production patterns of iron and steel industry in India. 10

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Total No. of printed pages = 3

3 (Sem-4) GGY Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(General Practical)

Full Marks – 50

Pass Marks – 20

Time – Three hours

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

Answer either in English or in Assamese.

ইংৰাজী অথবা অসমীয়াত উত্তৰ লিখিবা।

1. By using an appropriate technique represent the data set supplied and give a brief interpretation on the findings. 7+3=10

উপযুক্ত কৌশল ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি যোগান ধৰা তথ্যটো উপস্থাপন কৰা আৰু ফলাফলৰ ওপৰত বিশ্লেষণ আগবঢ়োৱা।

2. Draw a sketch map of Assam and show the density of population of some selected districts using the data given and interpret the same in brief. 3+5+2=10

অসমৰ আৰ্হি মানচিত্ৰ অংকন কৰি নিৰ্বাচিত জিলাসমূহৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ ঘনত্ব দেখুওৱা আৰু সংক্ষিপ্ত বৰ্ণনা দিয়া।

[Turn over

3. Represent with diagram of any *four* settlement patterns of the following : $2\frac{1}{2}\times4=10$

তলত দিয়া বসতিৰ প্ৰতিৰূপৰ যি কোনো চাৰিটা প্ৰতিৰূপ আঁকি দেখুওৱা :

(a) Compact settlement

সুসংহত বসতি

(b) Rectangular pattern settlement

আয়তাকাৰ বসতি

(c) Star-like pattern settlement

তৰাকৃতিৰ বসতি

(d) Dispersed settlement

সিঁচৰিত বসতি

(e) Scattered settlement

নিৰল বসতি

(f) Latifundium settlement.

লেটিফানডিয়াম বসতি।

4. Draw the house types of coastal and mountain regions of India. Describe the geographical factors associated with the same. $6+4=10$

ভাৰতৰ উপকূলীয় আৰু পাৰ্বত্য অঞ্চলৰ ঘৰৰ আৰ্হি চিত্ৰ অংকন কৰা। ইয়াৰ লগত জড়িত ভৌগলিক কাৰকসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

5. Practical Notebook and viva voce. $3+2=5$

ব্যৱহাৰিক টোকা বহী আৰু মৌখিক পৰীক্ষা।

6. Internal assessment. 5

আভ্যন্তৰীণ মূল্যায়ন।

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Geneal)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer either *in English* or *in Assamese*

1. Answer the following questions in brief : 1×10=10

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ চমু উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) What is the geographical area of Asia?

এচিয়াৰ ভৌগোলিক মাটিকালি কিমান ?

(b) Which is the longest river of Asia?

এচিয়াৰ আটাইতকৈ দীঘল নদী কোনখন ?

(c) Name any one river basin of South America.

দক্ষিণ আমেৰিকাৰ যি কোনো এটা নদী অৱবাহিকাৰ নাম লিখা।

(d) What is the percentage of rural population of India as per 2011 Census?

2011 চনৰ লোকপিয়ল অনুযায়ী ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ কিমান শতাংশ লোকে গ্ৰামাঞ্চলত বাস কৰে?

(e) Name the mountain ranges situated in the eastern part of the USA.

আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পূৱত থকা পৰ্বতলানিৰ নাম লিখা।

(f) What is Takla Makan?

'টকলা মাকান' কি?

(g) What is the full form of VISL?

VISL ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ নাম কি?

(h) Which place is known as the Roof of the World?

কোন ঠাইক পৃথিৱীৰ মূখচ বুলি জনা যায়?

(Continued)

(i) What is the total population of India according to the Census of 2011?

2011 চনৰ লোকপিয়ল অনুযায়ী ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ সৰ্বমুঠ জনসংখ্যা কিমান?

(j) Which is the most densely populated district of Assam according to 2011 Census?

2011 চনৰ লোকপিয়ল অনুযায়ী অসমৰ আটাইতকৈ ঘন জনবসতিপূৰ্ণ জিলা কোনখন?

2. Answer in brief : 2×5=10

চমুকৈ লিখা :

(a) Give two geographical factors that influence the distribution of Indian population.

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ জনসংখ্যা বিতৰণত প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা দুটা ভৌগোলিক কাৰক উল্লেখ কৰা।

(b) Name two east-flowing rivers of Southern India.

দক্ষিণ ভাৰতৰ দুখন পূৰ্ব-বাহিনী নদীৰ নাম লিখা।

(Turn Over)

(c) Name two countries falling under Mediterranean climate.

ভূমধ্যসাগৰীয় জলবায়ুৰ অন্তৰ্গত দুখন দেশৰ নাম লিখা।

(d) Name two characteristics of the plateau regions of Assam.

অসমৰ মালভূমি অঞ্চলৰ দুটা বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(e) Name any two Lakes of the Great Lake region of the USA.

আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰত থকা 'গ্ৰেট লেক' অঞ্চলৰ যি কোনো দুটা হ্ৰদৰ নাম লিখা।

3. Write short notes on (any *four*) : 5×4=20

চমু টোকা লিখা (যি কোনো চাৰিটা) :

(a) Importance of Petro-Chemical Industries in India

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ পেট্ৰ'-ৰাসায়নিক শিল্পৰ গুৰুত্ব

(b) High population density regions of Asia

এচিয়া মহাদেশৰ ঘন জনবসতিপূৰ্ণ অঞ্চলসমূহ

(c) TISCO and IISCO

'টিছকো' আৰু 'ইছকো'

(d) Agricultural regions of the USA

আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ কৃষি অঞ্চলসমূহ

(e) Locational significance of Assam

অসমৰ ভৌগোলিক অবস্থানৰ গুৰুত্ব

(f) Rain shadow zone of Assam

অসমৰ বৃষ্টিছায়া অঞ্চল

4. (a) Discuss the geographical factors affecting the distribution of population in Asia. 10

এচিয়া মহাদেশৰ জনসংখ্যা বিতৰণত প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা ভৌগোলিক কাৰকসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

Or / অথবা

(b) Provide a broad physical profile of the Continent of North America and write about its influence on the distribution of population.

উত্তৰ আমেৰিকা মহাদেশৰ ভূ-প্ৰাকৃতিক অবস্থাৰ এক বহল অৱলোকন কৰা আৰু জনসংখ্যাৰ বিতৰণত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ সম্বন্ধে লিখা।

5. *(a)* Discuss the distribution and production of Iron and Steel Industries in India. 10

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ লো-ষ্টীখা উদ্যোগৰ বিতৰণ আৰু উৎপাদন সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰা।

Or / অথবা

(b) Mention the climatic divisions of Europe and describe any one of them in detail. 3+7=10

ইউৰোপ মহাদেশৰ জলবায়ুৰ শ্ৰেণীবিভাগ কৰা আৰু যি কোনো এটি ভাগৰ বিষদভাৱে উল্লেখ কৰা।

6. *(a)* Discuss the pattern of regional disparity of development in India and illustrate the causes behind it. 4+6=10

ভাৰতৰ আঞ্চলিক বিকাশৰ বৈষম্যৰ আলোচনা কৰা আৰু ইয়াৰ অন্তৰালৰ কাৰকসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

Or / অথবা

(b) Which are the chief means of transportation in India? Discuss the factors affecting their developments. 4+6=10

ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ পৰিবহণৰ প্ৰধান উপায়সমূহ কি কি? পৰিবহণৰ উন্নয়নত প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা কাৰকসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(Continued)

7. *(a)* "Population distribution and agricultural activities are largely influenced by physiography, soil and climate." Illustrate with examples in the context of Assam. 10

"জনসংখ্যাৰ বিতৰণ আৰু কৃষিকাৰ্যত ভূ-প্ৰকৃতি, মৃত্তিকা আৰু জলবায়ুৰ প্ৰভাৱ অপৰিসীম।" কথাষাৰ অসমৰ উদাহৰণেৰে বুজাই লিখা।

Or / অথবা

(b) Illustrate the major physiographic divisions of Assam and discuss its effect on the climate of the State. 4+6=10

অসমৰ মুখ্য ভূ-প্ৰাকৃতিক অঞ্চলসমূহৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰা আৰু ৰাজ্যখনৰ জলবায়ুত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা কৰা।

★★★

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–6) GGY M 1

2020

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·1

(Environment and Development)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

   (a) Who has coined the term 'ecosystem'?

   (i) G. Taylor

   (ii) A. G. Tansley

   (iii) C. Linnaeus

   (iv) C. C. Park.

   (Choose the correct option)

Contd.

(b) How many sustainable development goals are set by the United Nations?

(c) Who is the author of the book 'Influences of Geographical Environment'?

(i) E. Haeckel

(ii) E. Huntington

(iii) E. P. Odum

(iv) E. C. Semple.

(Choose the correct option)

(d) Give a comprehensive definition of environment in a sentence.

(e) What are the abiotic components of biosphere?

(f) What is the permissible limit of arsenic (in *mg/litre*) as impurity in water?

(i) 5·00

(ii) 0·05

(iii) 0·001

(iv) 0·10. *(Choose the correct option)*

(g) What are the sources of land pollution?

2. Write very short answer of the following : 2×4=8

(a) Write *any two* sustainable development goals of the United Nations.

(b) Mention *two* adverse effects of accelerated soil erosion.

(c) What are the main sources of Sulphur Oxides?

(d) Suggest *any two* measures of solid waste management practices.

3. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following : 5×3=15

(a) Discuss the major environmental issues in an industrialised country.

(b) What are the major factors of climate change?

(c) Discuss the impacts of population growth on economic development.

(d) Describe the major efforts undertaken for preserving the biodiversity.

(e) What is the role of geography in management of environment and development?

Contd.

4. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following : 10×3=30

(a) What are the causes of water pollution ? How can it be controlled ? 6+4=10

(b) Discuss the flood hazard management practices adopted by the affected people. 10

(c) What are the major consequences of an earthquake ? 10

(d) What are the effective development policies which may preserve our environment ? 10

(e) Discuss the major types of environmental problems with special focus on their geographical dimensions. 10

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–6) GGY M 4

2020

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·4

(Principles and Applications of Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

(a) What is Geographical Information System?

Contd.

(b) Which one among the following is a shorter wave length radiation ?

(i) Ultraviolet radiation

(ii) Microwave radiation

(iii) Infrared radiation

(iv) Radiowave radiation.

(Choose the correct answer)

(c) What is GPS ?

(d) What are attribute data ?

(e) Which one of the following statements in respect of raster and vector data is correct ?

(i) Data volume is large in raster and small in vector model.

(ii) Data structure is complex in raster and simple in vector model.

(iii) Area analysis is average in raster and good in vector model.

(iv) Data extraction is slow in raster and rapid in vector model.

(Choose the correct answer)

(f) Give *one* example of sensor carrying platforms.

(g) What is photogrammetry ?

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(a) Name *any two* sensors used in Indian remote sensing satellites.

(b) Mention *any two* characteristics of Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR).

(c) Mention *any two* functions of GIS.

(d) Mention the *two* basic information that a GPS can provide us about any point on the earth's surface.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Explain the technique through which an aerial photograph is obtained from Aerial Remote Sensing. 5

(b) Distinguish between 'Aerial Photograph' and 'Satellite Image'. 5

(c) State the functional units of GIS with suitable diagrams. 5

(d) Explain the characteristics of raster data structure with necessary diagrams. 5

(e) What are the remote sensing bands ? State the characterisitcs of *any two* of them. 2+3=5

4. Describe the procedures to carry out surveying and mapping of a wetland using GPS. 5+5=10

Or

Discuss the principles and data acquisition techniques involved in GPS technology with suitable diagrams. 4+6=10

5. Distinguish between high resolution and low resolution sensors with suitable examples. Explain how a sensor records information from the interaction of Electromagnetic Radiation with the objects. 4+6=10

Or

Discuss the role of remote sensing in resource inventory and management with special reference to land resource. 5+5=10

6. State the nature and types of spatial data and show how these data are stored in GIS taking the case of *any one* type of spatial data. 5+5=10

Or

Explain the applications of GIS in the study of land use changes in an area. 10

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–6) GGY M2

2020

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·2

(Social and Political Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

   (a) Who for the first time established cultural geography as a separate branch ?

   (i) Hans Bobek

   (ii) Carl O. Sauer

   (iii) E. Jones

   (iv) A. Buttimer

   (Choose the correct one)

(e) Write a note on 'Ratzel's Organic Theory'.

4. Define social geography. Explain the relations of social geography with other social sciences. 2+8=10

Or

Explain the subject matter and scope of political geography. 5+5=10

5. Discuss the process of urbanization and explain its social consequences with examples. 5+5=10

Or

Highlight the major national and international boundary problems of Assam with its neighbouring states. 10

6. Explain the factors influencing social change in an area. 10

Or

Explain the concept of State and Nation. Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. 10

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3 (Sem–6) GGY M 3

2020

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·3

(Regional Geography of North-East India with Special Focus on Assam)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

   (a) State the latitudinal and longitudinal extension of N.E. India.

   (b) In terms of area _____ is the largest state of N.E. India. *(Fill in the blank)*

   (c) Name *one* natural tourist destination of Manipur.

(d) Which is the smallest district in Assam?

(e) Name the largest tributary of the river Brahmaputra.

(f) _____ region is the rain-shadow zone of Assam. *(Fill in the blank)*

(g) How many districts are there in Barak Valley?

2. Answer the following questions in brief: 2×4=8

(a) Mention the major soil types of N.E. India.

(b) State *two* major problems associated with tourism development in Assam.

(c) Name *two* forest-based industries of Assam.

(d) Mention *two* factors influencing the climate of N.E. India.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions: 5×3=15

(a) Write in brief about the Tea Industry of Assam.

(b) Give an outline of the influences of climate on agricultural sector of N.E. India.

(c) Highlight the causes behind slow transport network development in N.E. India.

(d) Illustrate the major characteristics of population composition in N.E. India.

(e) Discuss in brief the locational significance of Assam.

4. Describe the physical basis of N.E. India with special reference to its geomorphic features. 10

Or

Discuss the trend of population growth in Assam since Independence and analyse the factors of its rapid population growth. 5+5=10

5. Discuss the major problems of industrial sector of N.E. India. 10

Or

Discuss about agricultural characteristics of Assam. Suggest measures for its development. 5+5=10

6. "Assam is a rich and diversified hub of bio-diversity". Explain it. 10

Or

"Assam is a land of physical and cultural diversity". Explain the significance of this statement with reference to tourism in the state. 10

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–5/CBCS) GGY HE 2

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Elective)

Paper : GGY–HE–5026

(Regional Development and Planning)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Objective-type questions : (Do as directed) 1×7=7

   (a) When did NITI Aayog in India come into existence ?

   (b) P. Sen Gupta (1968) has divided India into how many Macro-level Planning Regions ?

   (c) The concept of Natural region was propounded by _____.
   (Fill in the blank)

Contd.

(d) Regions delineated on the basis of relationship are called _____.
(Fill in the blank)

(e) How many agro-ecological regions are recommended by National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning for India ?

(f) In the context of Regional Planning in India, what is the full form of GPDP ?

(g) Who propounded the Circular cumulative causation theory ?

2. Very short answer type questions : 2×4=8

(a) What is Sustainable Development ?

(b) Define regional development.

(c) What do you mean by a region ?

(d) What is a Macro-region ?

3. Short answer type questions : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15

(a) Difference between formal and functional regions.

(b) Difference between growth and development.

(c) Human Development Indices.

(d) Participatory approach in planning.

(e) Role of Panchayati Raj in Village Planning.

4. What do you mean by regional planning ? Discuss the objectives and principles of regional planning. 2+3+5=10

Or

Write in brief about the delineation techniques of a planning region. 10

5. What do you mean by regional development ? Explain the significance of growth pole theory in this regard. 3+7=10

Or

Analyse the causes of regional disparities in the economic development of India and suggest measures for their removal. 6+4=10

6. Discuss the role of NEC and DoNER ministry towards development of NE Region. 10

Or

Discuss *any one* scheme proposed to delineate planning regions in India. 10

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–1/CBCS) GGY HC 2

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–1026

(Cartographic Techniques)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions very objectively : 1×7=7

   (a) What is authalic sphere ?

   (b) What is the formula for surface area of one hemisphere of the earth ?

   (c) What is the formula for finding out the length of the arctic circle ?

(d) For which parallel of latitude, the latitude and co-latitude are same ?

(e) Give an example of semi-quantitative thematic map.

(f) What is small scale map ?

(g) If the scale of a map is 1: 20,000, what will be its scale in statement ?

2. Answer the following questions in very short : 2×4=8

(a) What is latitude ? Mention its extension.

(b) What is the extension of latitude and longitude of a Survey of India toposheet with scale 1:50,000 ?

(c) What is geoid ?

(d) Mention *two* basic peoperties of a cylindrical projection.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Write the meaning and importance of cartography in geography.

(b) Distinguish between traditional and modern geography.

(c) What is simple thematic map ? Mention its characteristics with example. 1+4=5

(d) Discuss the characteristics of India and adjacent country map series.

(e) Briefly present the principle and technique of representing various types of point data.

4. Distinguish between zenithal projection and conical projection with respect to basic properties and uses. 10

Or

Write the basic problems associated with thematic mapping. 10

5. Explain the principle and procedure of converting point data to area data. 10

Or

With diagrams explain the difference between latitude and longitude. 10

6. What is map ? Mention its salient characteristics and scheme of classification. 2+(4+4)=10

Or

Throw light on map scale and map content with examples. 10

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–1) GGY M2

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 1·2

(Basis of Geomorphology)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

Answer ***all*** *questions.*

1. Choose the correct option of the following : 1×7=7

   (a) Which of the following is not an aeolian processes ?

   (i) Deflation

   (ii) Abrasion

   (iii) Corrosion

   (iv) Attrition

(b) Which are the two main materials found at the earth's core ?

(i) nickel and copper

(ii) nickel and ferrous

(iii) copper and ferrous

(iv) ferrous and lime

(c) Which of the following is formed by the erosional work of a river ?

(i) Gorge

(ii) Floodplain

(iii) Alluvial fan

(iv) Delta

(d) River capture is the most important characteristic feature of

(i) youthful stage

(ii) mature stage

(iii) old stage

(iv) mature and old stage

(e) Which of the following is not a major plate ?

(i) Africa

(ii) Eurasia

(iii) Antarctica

(iv) Arabian

(f) Deflation basins are found in *glacial/coastal/fluvial/*environment.

(g) Seismic waves are recorded with the help of an instrument, known as

(i) barograph

(ii) climograph

(iii) hythergraph

(iv) seismograph

2. Write very briefly on the following : 2×4=8

(a) Fluvial geomorphology

(b) Sial layer

(c) Natural levee

(d) Eustatism

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Describe the place of geomorphology in Physical Geography.

(b) What is Seismograph ? How does it help in studying the earthquake waves ?

(c) Write a short note on the origin of rift valley.

(d) Distinguish between alluvial fans and alluvial cones.

(e) Write the causes of plate motion.

4. Answer ***any three*** questions : 10×3=30

(a) Discuss the continental drift theory by Alfred Wegener.

(b) Define Physical Geography. Explain its nature and scope.

(c) Discuss in detail the normal cycle of erosion.

(d) Define plains. Explain different types of depositional plains with examples.

(e) What is Earthquake ? Explain the causes and effects of earthquakes on men and earth surface.

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3 (Sem–5/CBCS) GGY GE

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Generic Elective)

Paper : GGY–GE–5016

(Population and Settlement Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

Answer ***either*** *in English* ***or*** *in Assamese.*

1. Choose the correct answer for the following : 1×7=7
তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওৱা ঃ

   (a) What is rural settlement ?
   গ্ৰাম্য জনবসতি কি?

   (b) What do you mean by population growth ?
   জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি বুলিলে কি বুজা?

   (c) What is migration ?
   জন-প্ৰব্ৰজন মানে কি?

(d) What is under-population ?
নিম্ন জনসংখ্যা বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(e) What is urban settlement ?
নগৰীয়া জনবসতি বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(f) What is literacy rate ?
সাক্ষৰতাৰ হাৰ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(g) What is population data ?
জনসংখ্যাৰ তথ্য বুলিলে কি বুজা?

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8
তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ অতি চমুকৈ দিয়া ঃ

(a) Population explosion
জনসংখ্যা বিস্ফোৰণ

(b) Overpopulation
উচ্চ জনসংখ্যা

(c) Settlement type
জনবসতিৰ প্ৰকাৰ

(d) Linear settlement
ৰৈখিক জনবসতি

3. Write short notes on ***any three*** of the following : 5×3=15
তলত দিয়া ***যিকোনো তিনিটাৰ*** চমুটোকা লিখা ঃ

(a) Density of population in the world
পৃথিৱীৰ জনসংখ্যাৰ ঘনত্ব

(b) Meaning of population geography
জনসংখ্যা ভূগোলৰ অৰ্থ

(c) Scope of settlement geography
জনবসতি ভূগোলৰ পৰিসৰ

(d) International migration.
আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় প্ৰব্ৰজন

(e) Approaches of population geography
জনসংখ্যা ভূগোলৰ অধ্যয়ন পদ্ধতি

4. Discuss various factors responsible for population growth. Give examples. 10
উদাহৰণসহ জনসংখ্যা বৃদ্ধিত প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা বিভিন্ন কাৰকসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

Or / অথবা

Discuss the major population density zones of the world. 10
পৃথিৱীৰ প্ৰধান জনসংখ্যাৰ ঘনত্ব অঞ্চলসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

5. What is settlement ? Discuss different types of rural settlements. 2+8=10
জনবসতি বুলিলে কি বুজা? গ্ৰাম্য জনবসতিৰ বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

Or/ অথবা

What is a metropolitan city ? Discuss about its important characteristics.
2+8=10

মেট্ৰ'পলিটান নগৰ কাক বোলে? ইয়াৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

6. Discuss in detail about the factors affecting the distribution and density of population in the world. 10

পৃথিৱীত জনসংখ্যাৰ বিতৰণ আৰু ঘনত্বৰ ওপৰত প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা কাৰকসমূহ বহলাই আলোচনা কৰা।

Or/ অথবা

Discuss the social and economic benefits of international migration. Give examples. 10

আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় প্ৰব্ৰজনৰ সামাজিক আৰু অৰ্থনৈতিক সুফলসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

3 (Sem–5/CBCS) GGY HE 4

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Elective)

Paper : GGY–HE–5046

(Agricultural Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct option for the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) Which of the following is a topographical factor of agriculture ?

(i) Duration of sunshine

(ii) Slope

(iii) Market

(iv) Rainfall

(b) Intensive agriculture is associated with
   (i) multiple cropping
   (ii) monoculture
   (iii) large landholding size
   (iv) low yield rate

(c) Which of the following is not a characteristic of plantation agriculture?
   (i) Single crop farming on a large area
   (ii) Crops are primarily grown for the market
   (iii) Crops are grown for a season
   (iv) It has an interface of agriculture and market

(d) Crop combination refers to
   (i) aggregate of various crops grown per unit of land at a given point of time
   (ii) crops cultivated in different landholding
   (iii) crops adaptation to local environment
   (iv) None of the above

(e) HYV stands for:
   (i) High Year Variation
   (ii) High Yielding Variety
   (iii) High Yielder Variety
   (iv) High Yielder Variation

(f) Which of the following is the second largest wheat producing country in the world?
   (i) India
   (ii) China
   (iii) Russia
   (iv) USA

(g) Which of the following is the largest rice producing country in the world?
   (i) India
   (ii) China
   (iii) Indonesia
   (iv) Bangladesh

2. Answer the following questions in brief: 2×4=8

(a) Write *any two* physical factors influencing agriculture.

(b) What do you understand by crop concentration?

(c) Why is plantation agriculture considered as commercial farming?

(d) Mention *two* problems related to Indian agriculture.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions in short: 5×3=15

(a) Write a short note on empirical approach of agricultural geography.

(b) What are the differences between subsistence and commercial agriculture?

(c) How does crop rotation help to improve soil health and production?

(d) Why is crop productivity related to agricultural development? Give examples.

(e) Discuss the factors influencing rice production.

4. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following: 10×3=30

(a) What is agricultural geography? Discuss its meaning and scope.

(b) Discuss the various factors influencing wheat cultivation in the world.

(c) Elucidate von Thünen's model of agricultural location and comment on its present day relevance.

(d) What do you understand by agricultural modernization? Discuss the nature of agricultural modernization in India.

(e) Give an account of global agricultural systems.

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3 (Sem–5/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–5016

(Social and Political Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

   (a) What do you mean by 'social space'?

   (b) Name the author of the book 'Theory and Methodology in Social Geography'.

   (c) Which of the following races is found in East Asia ?

   (i) Negroid

   (ii) Caucasoid

   (iii) Mongoloid

   (Choose the correct option)

(d) When cultural traits spread from one locality to another, the process is called _____.

(i) Diffusion

(ii) Parallelism

(iii) Evolution

(iv) Pluralism

(Choose the correct option)

(e) Define geopolitics.

(f) Who is called the Father of Geopolitics ?

(g) Mention *one* of the major contributions of Richard Hartshorne towards political geography.

2. Write brief answers to the following : 2×4=8

(a) What do you mean Human Development Index ?

(b) Define slums with suitable example.

(c) Distinguish between state and nation.

(d) Define the concept of buffer zone with an example.

3. Answer ***any three*** from the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Discuss briefly the approaches of social geography. 5

(b) Distinguish between Rimland and Heartland theory. 5

(c) Discuss briefly the major factors affecting social change with suitable examples. 5

(d) What do you mean by caste system ? Explain the main features of caste system in India. 2+3=5

(e) Discuss the impacts of British colonialism in India. 5

4. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following : 10×3=30

(a) Discuss in detail the contemporary trends of development in social geography.

(b) Discuss the nature and scope of political geography.

(c) Critically examine the Mackinder's Heartland theory and its relevance in the present day world context.

(d) Give an account of the spatial distribution of major languages of the world.

(e) Define communalism. Discuss the causes of the growth of communalism in India.

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3 (Sem–5/CBCS) GGY HC2

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–5026

(Field Techniques in Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions very objectively : 1×7=7

   (a) Mention an element of rural environment.

   (b) Mention an environmental problem of a town.

   (c) Mention *one* cause of water pollution in a rural area.

   (d) What is the full form of 'PRA' ?

(e) Which device will you use to know the location of a hospital in a large city ?

(f) Express the equivalent of 1 hectare in square meter.

(g) What is the measure of terrain slope other than degree ?

2. Answer the following questions very briefly: 2×4=8

(a) What is meant by participant observation ?

(b) Mention the survey equipment and accessories required in traverse surveying.

(c) What is a cadastral map ?

(d) Distinguish between spatial data and non-spatial data.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions in brief : 5×3=15

(a) What do you mean by field studies in geography ? 5

(b) Distinguish between survey schedule and survey questionnaire. What do you mean by open-ended and close-ended questions ? 4+1=5

(c) What is focus group discussion ? How and where is it conducted ? 1+4=5

(d) Throw light on sources of various physical geographic data. 5

(e) What is transect survey ? How is it useful in wetland environment mapping? 2+3=5

4. Is geography a field science ? Explain with examples. 10

Or

Discuss the nature of field studies in physical geography. 10

5. Prepare a household survey questionnaire for studying human health status in a village. 10

Or

Explain the principle and procedure of long profile and cross profile survey and mapping. 10

6. Explain the procedure for conducting survey for fixing village boundary and internal roads with the help of required equipment and tools. 10

Or

What is meant by case study ? Discuss its procedure of selection and need with reference to the study of any environmental issue in an area. 10

Total number of printed pages– 3

3 (Sem–6) GGY M 3

2021

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·3

(Regional Geography of North-East India with Special Focus to Assam)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

GROUP – A

1. Answer the following : 1×5=5

   (i) What is the highest point in Meghalaya Plateau ?

   (ii) In which part of North-East India laterite soil is found ?

   (iii) _____ % of the total area of Arunachal Pradesh is covered by forest as per 2011 Census.

   (Fill in the blank)

Contd.

(iv) In which district of Assam, the Dibru Saikhowa National Park is located ?

(v) As per 2011 Census, the sex ratio of North-East India stands at _____.

2. Write the answers of the following questions : 2×5=10

(a) What are the key locational advantages and disadvantages of North-East India ?

(b) Name *two* major rivers of Barail Range.

(c) Give *two* examples of agro-based industry of North-East India.

(d) What factors are responsible for classification of agro-climatic regions ?

(e) Write *two* measures for development of agricultural productivity in Assam.

3. Explain briefly about the religious composition of North-East India. 5

4. In which parts of North-East India, Tropical Evergreen Forest is found ? Mention the causes of its growth in these parts of the region. 5

5. Write a note on the physiographic characteristics of hilly regions of Assam. 5

GROUP - B

*Answer **any three** from the following questions.*

6. Divide North-East India into different physiographic regions. Explain the unique characteristics of each region. 10

7. Discuss the factors responsible for the industrial backwardness of Assam. Give your suggestions to uplift State's industrial sector. 5+5=10

8. Outline the trend of population growth and its distribution in North-East India after country's Independence and highlight its associated consequences. 7+3=10

9. 'Climate and Soil plays a significant role in the growth and distribution of natural vegetation of a particular region.' Explain this in the context of North-East India. 10

10. Discuss the factors responsible for slow pace of agricultural development in North-East India. 10

Total number of printed pages–3

3 (Sem–6) GGY M 4

2021

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : 6·4

(Principles and Applications of Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

GROUP–A

1. Answer the following questions : 1×5=5

   (a) What is the full form of EMR?

   (b) Mention the wavelength range of visible band.

   (c) Mention *one* GIS software.

(d) Give the full form of GPS.

(e) Give an appropriate definition of GIS.

2. Answer the following questions : 2×5=10

(a) State the concept of GPS.

(b) What is Remote Sensing?

(c) Distinguish between passive and active sensors.

(d) Mention *two* characteristics of microwave band.

(e) What do you mean by resolution of sensor?

3. Answer the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Explain different remote sensing platforms with examples.

(b) State the principles of aerial remote sensing with necessary diagrams.

(c) State the functions of GIS with examples.

GROUP-B

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 10×3=30

(a) Explain the characteristics of EMR with a neat diagram.

(b) State the concept, principles and salient features of satellite remote sensing with diagrams.

(c) Describe the various components of GIS with their roles and characteristics.

(d) Explain the functions and working principles of GPS with necessary diagrams.

(e) Discuss the nature and type of geographical data with reference to spatial and non-spatial data.

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3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HG/RC

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Generic/Regular)

Paper : GGY–HG–3016/RC–3016

(Economic Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

*Answer **either** in English **or** in Assamese.*

1. Answer the following questions as directed : 1×7=7

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ নিৰ্দেশানুসাৰে উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Give an example of primary activity.

প্ৰাথমিক বৃত্তিৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(b) What is terrace cultivation ?

বেদিকা কৃষি কি ?

(c) In Assam, tea auction centre is located at Jorhat/Dibrugarh/Guwahati/Bongaigaon.

অসমৰ চাহ নিলাম কেন্দ্ৰটো যোৰহাট/ডিব্ৰুগড়/গুৱাহাটী/বঙাইগাৱঁত অৱস্থিত।

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(d) Who is the creator of resource?

সম্পদৰ সৃষ্টিকৰ্তা কোন ?

(e) Name the oldest oil field in India.

ভাৰতৰ আটাইতকৈ পু�ৰাণি তৈলক্ষেত্ৰখনৰ নাম কি ?

(f) Which of the following is not a branch of economic geography?

তলৰ কোনটো অৰ্থনৈতিক ভূগোলৰ এটা শাখা নহয় ?

(i) Agricultural geography
কৃষি ভূগোল

(ii) Industrial geography
উদ্যোগিক ভূগোল

(iii) Transport geography
পৰিবহণ ভূগোল

(iv) Political geography
ৰাজনৈতিক ভূগোল

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(g) Which of the following counties ranks first in the production of sugarcane?

তলৰ কোনখন দেশ কুঁহিয়াৰ উৎপাদনত প্ৰথম স্থানত আছে ?

(i) India
ভাৰত

(ii) Brazil
ব্ৰাজিল

(iii) Cuba
কিউবা

(iv) Pakistan
পাকিস্তান

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

2. Answer the following questions very briefly : 2×4=8

অতি চমুকৈ তলৰ প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) Mention *two* differences between renewable and non-renewable resources.

নবীকৰণযোগ্য আৰু অনবীকৰণযোগ্য সম্পদৰ মাজত *দুটা* পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(b) Mention the distinctions between extensive farming and intensive farming.

বিস্তৃত কৃষি আৰু গহন কৃষিৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্য উল্লেখ কৰা।

(c) Give *two* examples of quarternary occupation.
চতুর্থক বৃত্তিৰ *দুটা* উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(d) Name *two* groups of people associated with gathering occupation.
সংগ্ৰাহক বৃত্তিৰ লগত জড়িত *দুটা* জনগোষ্ঠীৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা।

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 5×3=15
তলৰ ***যিকোনো তিনিটা*** প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) Present the classification of resource.
সম্পদৰ শ্ৰেণীবিভাগ দাঙি ধৰা।

(b) Discuss the importance of economic geography.
অৰ্থনৈতিক ভূগোলৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Write the distinctions between jhum cultivation and terrace cultivation.
ঝুম খেতি আৰু বেদিকা কৃষিৰ মাজত পাৰ্থক্যসমূহ লিখা।

(d) State the necessary geographical conditions for wheat cultivation.
গেঁহু ক্ষেতিৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ভৌগোলিক কাৰকসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) Write the importance of oceans as the source of resource.
সম্পদৰ উৎস হিচাপে মহাসাগৰবোৰৰ গুৰুত্ব লিখা।

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 10×3=30
তলৰ ***যিকোনো তিনিটা*** প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) Mention the means of conservation of natural resources.
প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ সংৰক্ষণৰ উপায়সমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(b) Explain the geographical factors determining location of industry in an area.
কোনো এখন ঠাইত শিল্পোদ্যোগ স্থাপনৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ভৌগোলিক কাৰকসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) State the necessary geographical conditions for tea cultivation. Discuss about the distribution of tea in India.
চাহখেতিৰ বাবে প্ৰয়োজনীয় ভৌগোলিক কাৰকসমূহ উল্লেখ কৰা। ভাৰতবৰ্ষত চাহখেতিৰ বিতৰণ আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Explain the influence of transport on the economy of a country.
এখন দেশৰ অৰ্থনীতিতে পৰিবহণ ব্যৱস্থাৰ প্ৰভাব সম্পৰ্কে বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

(e) Discuss the basic factors that influence the pattern of international trade.
আন্তৰ্জাতিক বাণিজ্যত প্ৰভাব বিস্তাৰ কৰা কাৰকসমূহৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

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Paper : GGY-HG-3026

(Geographic Methods)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions very objectively : 1×7=7

   (a) What is the surface area of the earth ?

   (b) What is prime meridian ?

   (c) Write the exact name of a zenithal equal area projection.

   (d) Give an example of choropleth map.

   (e) What is graticule ?

   (f) What are the latitude of the poles ?

   (g) What is Arctic Circle ?

2. Answer the following questions very briefly : 2×4=8

   (a) Define Geoid.

   (b) What is small circle ?

   (c) Define thematic map.

   (d) Define map projection.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions in short : 5×3=15

   (a) What is cartography ? Distinguish between traditional and digital cartography. 1+4=5

   (b) Discuss the changing views about the shape of the earth. 5

   (c) Why is map considered an indispensable tool in geographical studies ? 5

   (d) Classify thematic map and discuss the salient characteristics of each type. 5

   (e) With the help of diagram, explain the meaning of latitude and longitude. 5

4. Give a scheme of classification of map projection. 10

   Or

   Discuss the importance of cartography in geography. 10

5. What is conical projection ? Discuss its basic properties and uses. 2+8=10

   Or

   Give an account of choice of map projection with reference to geographical distribution in the mid-latitude region. 10

6. What is choropleth mapping ? Briefly discuss its associated principles and procedures. 2+8=10

Or

Discuss about the relative uses and limitations among the zenithal, conical and cylindrical projections. 10

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Total number of printed pages–3

3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 2

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–3026

(Geography of India with special reference to NE India)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions as directed : 1×7=7

   (a) Give the locational extent of North-East India.

   (b) What is the total area of the seven states of North-East India ?

   (c) At present India has ——— states and ——— union territories.
   (Fill in the blanks)

Contd.

(d) As per 2011 census, the state having highest literacy rate is _____. *(Fill in the blank)*

(e) Name *two* east-flowing rivers of South India.

(f) Name the highest peak of Himalaya in India.

(g) Name the state of India having highest population as per 2011 census.

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(a) Name *two* trans-Himalayan tributaries of the Brahmaputra river.

(b) What type of topography experiences shifting cultivation ?

(c) Name *two* centres of iron and steel industries of India.

(d) Name the states of India witnessing highest and lowest literary level, as per 2011 census.

3. Write short notes on : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15

(a) Locational significance of North-East India

(b) Climatic seasons of India

(c) Millet growing regions of India

(d) Major soil types of India.

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 10×3=30

(a) Give an outline of the physiographic divisions of India and discuss *any one* of them in detail. 10

(b) Discuss the trend of industrialization in India. 10

(c) Discuss the nature of vegetation and its relationship with soil types in India. 5+5=10

(d) Give an account of the agricultural practices in North-East India along with their major agricultural products. 6+4=10

(e) Discuss the trend of population growth in India and its implications. 7+3=10

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3 (Sem–5/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–5016

(Social and Political Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7

   (a) What do you mean by 'social space'?

   (b) Name the author of the book 'Theory and Methodology in Social Geography'.

   (c) Which of the following races is found in East Asia?

   (i) Negroid

   (ii) Caucasoid

   (iii) Mongoloid

   (Choose the correct option)

(d) When cultural traits spread from one locality to another, the process is called _____

(i) Diffusion

(ii) Parallelism

(iii) Evolution

(iv) Pluralism

(Choose the correct option)

(e) Define geopolitics.

(f) Who is called the Father of Geopolitics?

(g) Mention *one* of the major contributions of Richard Hartshorne towards political geography.

2. Write brief answers to the following : 2×4=8

(a) What do you mean Human Development Index?

(b) Define slums with suitable example.

(c) Distinguish between state and nation.

(d) Define the concept of buffer zone with an example.

3. Answer ***any three*** from the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Discuss briefly the approaches of social geography. 5

(b) Distinguish between Rimland and Heartland theory. 5

(c) Discuss briefly the major factors affecting social change with suitable examples. 5

(d) What do you mean by caste system? Explain the main features of caste system in India. 2+3=5

(e) Discuss the impacts of British colonialism in India. 5

4. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following : 10×3=30

(a) Discuss in detail the contemporary trends of development in social geography.

(b) Discuss the nature and scope of political geography.

(c) Critically examine the Mackinder's Heartland theory and its relevance in the present day world context.

(d) Give an account of the spatial distribution of major languages of the world.

(e) Define communalism. Discuss the causes of the growth of communalism in India.

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3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 3

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–3036

(Quantitative Methods in Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions very objectively : 1×7=7

   (a) Give an example of interval data.

   (b) Among mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation, which one gives a unitless value ?

   (c) What is sampling ?

   (d) What is the meaning of range ?

(e) When are the values of mean, median and mode equal ?

(f) What is the meaning of $Y - Y_c$ in regression analysis ?

(g) Write the formula for mean deviation.

2. Answer the following questions very briefly : 2×4=8

(a) Distinguish between qualitative data and quantitative data.

(b) Write *one* property of arithmetic mean.

(c) What is meant by random sampling ?

(d) What is the meaning of perfect correlation ?

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions in brief : 5×3=15

(a) What are geographical data ? Write briefly about the nature of such data. 2+3=5

(b) What is stratified sampling ? Mention its merits over random sampling. 2+3=5

(c) Distinguish between central tendency and dispersion. Mention in this context the limitations of arithmetic mean. 3+2=5

(d) What is quantification ? Mention its advantages in geographical studies. 2+3=5

(e) Write briefly about the sources of various geographical data. 5

4. What are the measures of dispersion ? With necessary illustrations, discuss their usefulness in geographical studies. 2+8=10

Or

Explain with illustrations about the applications of mean in spatial analysis of geographical phenomena. 10

5. What are time series data ? Explain the least squares method of time series data analysis of a geographical phenomenon. 2+8=10

Or

With necessary examples, discuss about sample, sampling and need of sampling in geographical studies. 10

6. What is meant by correlation ? Compute the value of correlation coefficient for the following data set by using Spearman's Rank Correlation formula and interpret the result : 2+8=10

Village Name	Female Literacy Rate (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand)
A	50	95
B	64	90
C	80	70
D	48	120
E	60	92
F	90	40
G	95	38
H	64	85
I	55	95
J	64	87

Or

With necessary illustrations, discuss the usefulness of correlation analysis in geographical studies. 10

Total No. of printed pages = 2

3 (Sem-1) GGY HC-1 Pr

2019

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Practical)

Paper : GGY-HC-1016

Full Marks – 20

Time – Two hours

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

Geomorphology (Practical)

(*All* questions are compulsory)

1. Select a suitable portion ;measuring 12"×12" from the toposheet supplied to you and prepare a slope map using Wentworth's method and interpret the map prepared. 10+2=12

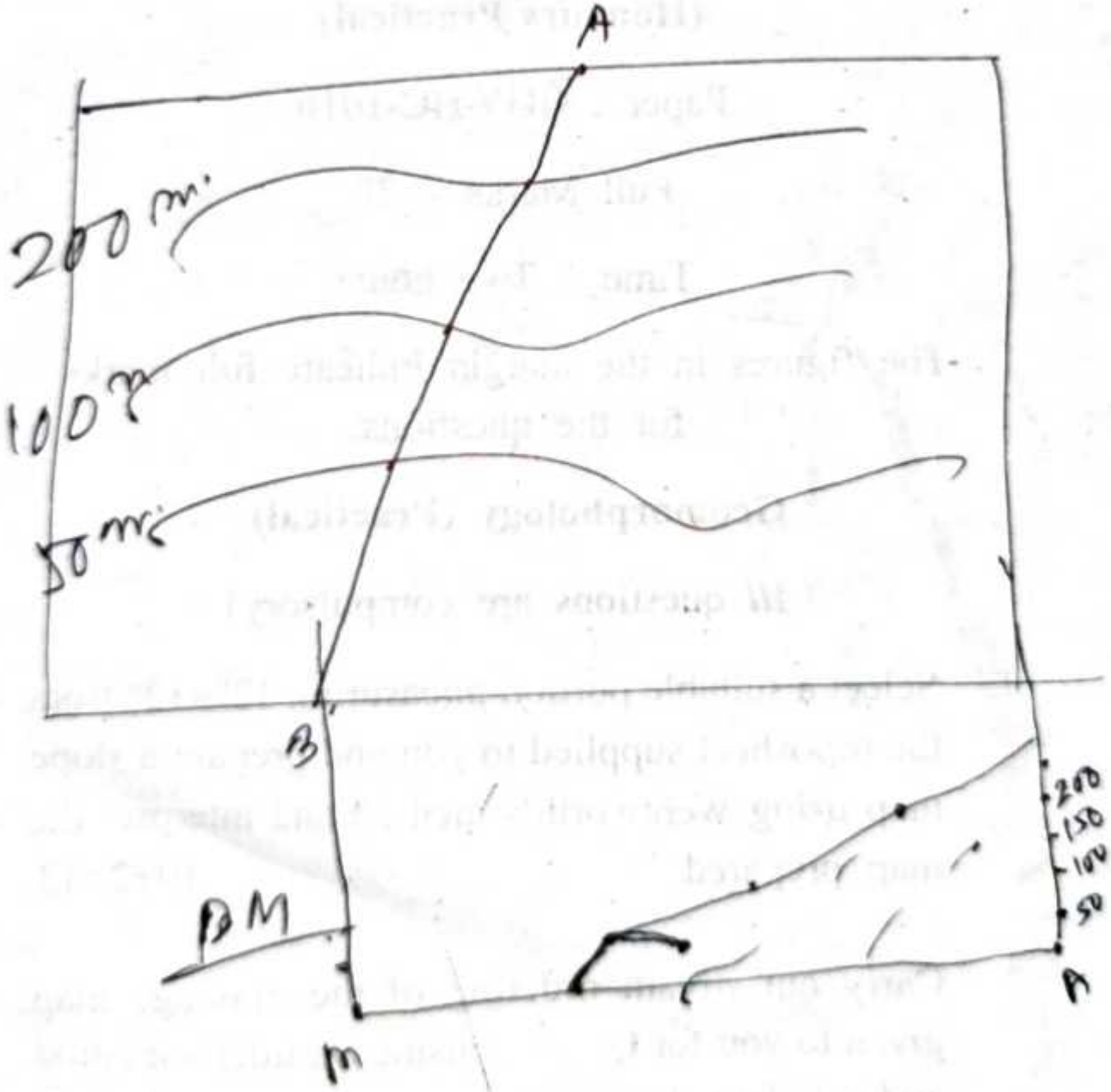
2. Carry out stream ordering of the drainage map given to you for Q. No. 2 using Strahler's method and tabulate the data. 3+1=4

[Turn over

3. (a) Evaluation of the Practical Notebook. 2

(b) Viva-voce. 2

(to be conducted by the Internal Examiner)



3 (Sem–3/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–3016

(Economic Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions by choosing correct options : 1×7=7

   (a) Which one of the following is not a localised resource ?

   (i) Coal

   (ii) Uranium

   (iii) Air

   (iv) Forest.

   (b) 'Information technology' industry is an example of —

   (i) Primary economic activity

   (ii) Secondary economic activity

   (iii) Tertiary economic activity

   (iv) Quaternary economic activity.

(c) Which one of the following is not a characteristic of intensive farming?

(i) High intensity of labour participation

(ii) Smaller farm size

(iii) High per capita production

(iv) Huge surplus production.

(d) Out of the six concentric rings around the market area, as recognised by von Thünen, the vegetable and milk production occupies the—

(i) first

(ii) second

(iii) third

(iv) fourth.

(e) According to Weber, the least transport cost location of iron and steel industry is the site of—

(i) Iron ore

(ii) Coal

(iii) Market

(iv) Labour.

(f) World's largest textile exporting country is—

(i) China

(ii) India

(iii) Bangladesh

(iv) United States of America

(g) The Bharatmala Project is an initiative of Government of India for the development of—

(i) Railway network

(ii) Road and Highway

(iii) Air connectivity

(iv) Water transport.

2. Answer the following questions in brief : 2×4=8

(i) Define economic geography.

(ii) What do you mean by technology park?

(iii) Name *two* public sector iron and steel companies of India.

(iv) Which are the two places connected by East-West corridor?

3. Distinguish between the following : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15

(a) Systematic approach and activity approach in economic geography

(b) Fund and flow resources

(c) Skilled and unskilled labour in production system

(d) Rabi and Kharif crops

(e) Nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing.

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following : 10×3=30

(a) Describe the suitable physical and socio-economic conditions for the cultivation and production of tea. Write a brief note on the distribution of tea producing areas of India. 6+4=10

(b) Why did the cotton-textile industry in India start in Mumbai? Describe the distribution and production scenario of cotton textile in India. 5+5=10

(c) Why are iron and steel industries of India mainly concentrated in the Chotanagpur plateau region? Write your answer with reference to various locational factors. 5+5=10

(d) What do you mean by Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and what are the objectives behind its formation? How do the Special Economic Zones differ from the Export Processing Zones (SEZ)? Give examples of *two* prominent Special Economic Zones of India. 2+4+2+2=10

(e) What are the advantages and disadvantages of rail transport? Describe the role of rail transport in the mobilisation of resources and economic development of India. 5+5=10

3 (Sem–1/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–1016

(Geomorphology)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer/Choose the correct answer/ option of the following : 1×7=7

   (a) What is earth's crust ?

   (b) Mass wasting is a/an

   (i) depositional process

   (ii) weathering process

   (iii) exogenetic process

   (iv) tectonic process

(c) The term 'level of compensation' is associated with

(i) Kober's theory

(ii) convection current theory

(iii) continental drift theory

(iv) isostasy

(d) Name the major tectonic plate adjoined with India.

(e) The average density of the Sima layer varies from

(i) 1.5 to 5.5

(ii) 3.8 to 6.3

(iii) 2.9 to 4.7

(iv) 1.1 to 3.2

(f) Zeugen is a landform of

(i) fluvial origin

(ii) aeolian origin

(iii) glacial origin

(iv) periglacial origin

(g) What is a graben ?

2. Answer the following questions in very short : 2×4=8

(a) How are levees formed ?

(b) Give *one* example of active volcanoes and *one* example of dormant volcanoes of the world.

(c) What are syncline and anticline ?

(d) Briefly state the relationship between Geomorphology and Geology.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 5×3=15

(a) Distinguish between aggradational and degradational processes on a river bed with diagrams.

(b) Explain the erosional processes of glaciers.

(c) State the evidences in support of the continental drift theory.

(d) Explain the views of Penck on landform development.

(e) "Geomorphology is the interpretative description of the relief features of the earth's surface." Elucidate the statement.

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 10×3=30

(a) Discuss the widening scope and significance of geomorphology in recent years. 6+4=10

(b) State the views of Kober on mountain building with focus on the formation of the Himalayas. 10

(c) Explain the mechanics of platetectonics in relation to occurrence of earthquakes. 10

(d) What is normal cycle of erosion ? Describe the sequence of cyclic development of landforms as conceived by Davis. 2+8=10

(e) What are convective currents ? How, according to Holmes, the convective currents give rise to mountains and oceans ? 2+8=10

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–5/CBCS) GGY HC2

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–5026

(Field Techniques in Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions very objectively : 1×7=7

   (a) Mention an element of rural environment.

   (b) Mention an environmental problem of a town.

   (c) Mention *one* cause of water pollution in a rural area.

   (d) What is the full form of 'PRA' ?

   participatory Rural Appraisal

Contd.

(e) Which device will you use to know the location of a hospital in a large city ?

(f) Express the equivalent of 1 hectare in square meter.

(g) What is the measure of terrain slope other than degree ?

2. Answer the following questions very briefly: 2×4=8

(a) What is meant by participant observation ?

(b) Mention the survey equipment and accessories required in traverse surveying.

(c) What is a cadastral map ?

(d) Distinguish between spatial data and non-spatial data.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions in brief : 5×3=15

(a) What do you mean by field studies in geography ? 5

(b) Distinguish between survey schedule and survey questionnaire. What do you mean by open-ended and close-ended questions ? 4+1=5

(c) What is focus group discussion ? How and where is it conducted ? 1+4=5

(d) Throw light on sources of various physical geographic data. 5

(e) What is transect survey ? How is it useful in wetland environment mapping ? 2+3=5

4. Is geography a field science ? Explain with examples. 10

Or

Discuss the nature of field studies in physical geography. 10

5. Prepare a household survey questionnaire for studying human health status in a village. 10

Or

Explain the principle and procedure of long profile and cross profile survey and mapping. 10

6. Explain the procedure for conducting survey for fixing village boundary and internal roads with the help of required equipment and tools. 10

Or

What is meant by case study ? Discuss its procedure of selection and need with reference to the study of any environmental issue in an area. 10

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3 (Sem–1/CBCS) GGY HG/RC

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Generic/Regular)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

*Answer **either** in English **or** in Assamese.*

Paper : GGY–HG–RC–1016

(Physical Geography)

(প্ৰাকৃতিক ভূগোল)

1. Select the correct answer : 1×7=7
শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাচি উলিওৱা ঃ

   (a) Ultraviolet rays of the sun are absorbed by
   সূৰ্য্যৰ অতি-বেঙুনীয়া ৰশ্মি শোষিত হয়

   (i) stratosphere
   ষ্ট্ৰেট'মণ্ডলত

(ii) ionosphere
আয়নমণ্ডলত

(iii) ozonosphere
অ'জনমণ্ডলত

(iv) exosphere
বহিঃমণ্ডলত

(b) The temperature of NIFE layer is about
নিফে তৰপৰ উত্তাপ হল

(i) 1000°C
১০০০ ডিগ্রি চেঃ

(ii) 2000°C
২০০০ ডিগ্রি চেঃ

(iii) 2500°C
২৫০০ ডিগ্রি চেঃ

(iv) 3000°C
৩০০০ ডিগ্রি চেঃ

(c) Doldrum is a belt of
ড'লড্রাম হ'ল

(i) Calm condition of winds with low pressure
নিম্নচাপৰ সৈতে বতাহৰ শান্ত অৱস্থা

(ii) Unstable condition with high pressure
উচ্চচাপৰ সৈতে অস্থিৰ অৱস্থা

(iii) Thunderstorm with lightning
বিজুলী চেৰকণিৰে ধুমুহা

(iv) None of the above
ওপৰোক্ত এটাও নহয়

(d) Chemical weathering is active mainly in the
ৰাসায়নিক বিচূর্ণীভৱন প্রধানতঃ কার্য্যক্ষম হয়

(i) glaciated region
হিমবাহ অঞ্চলত

(ii) arid region
শুষ্ক অঞ্চলত

(iii) karst region
চূণশিল অঞ্চলত

(iv) None of the above
ওপৰোক্ত এটাও নহয়

(e) Sedimentary rocks are mainly made up of weathered remains of
গেদীয় শিলসমূহ গঠন হয় প্রধানত বিচূর্ণীকৃত অৱশিষ্ট

(i) basalt
বেছল্ট দ্বাৰা

(ii) metamorphic rocks
ৰূপান্তৰিত শিলা দ্বাৰা

(iii) humas
হিউমাছ দ্বাৰা

Contd.

(iv) Igneous rocks
আগ্নেয় শিলা দ্বাবা

(f) A deep and narrow river valley is called
এটি দ' আৰু ঠেক নদী উপত্যকাক কোৱা হয়

(i) canyon or gorge
গিৰিখাত

(ii) V-shaped valley
V-আকৃতিৰ উপত্যকা

(g) Temperature and precipitation were the basic features of climatic classification as given by
জলবায়ু শ্রেণীবিভাজনত তাপমান আৰু অধোক্ষেপণক মূল ভিত্তি কবিছিল

(i) Trewartha
ট্রেৱার্থই

(ii) Thornthwaite
থর্নথৱেটে

(iii) Koppen
কোপেনে

(iv) None of the above
ওপৰোক্ত এটাও নহয়

2. Write short answer : 2×4=8
চমু উত্তৰ লিখা :

(i) What do you mean by monsoon climate?
মৌচুমী জলবায়ু বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(ii) What do you mean by precipitation ?
অধোক্ষেপণ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(iii) Name different layers of the lithosphere.
স্থলমণ্ডলৰ বিভিন্ন স্তৰসমূহৰ নাম লিখা।

(iv) What is ocean current ?
মহাসাগৰীয় সোঁত মানে কি?

3. Write short notes on : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15
তলৰ *যিকোনো তিনিটাৰ* চমুটোকা লিখা :

(i) Scope of physical geography
প্রাকৃতিক ভূগোলৰ পৰিসৰ

(ii) Hydrological cycle
জলচক্র

(iii) Vertical structure of atmosphere
বায়ুমণ্ডলৰ উল্লম্বিক গঠন

(iv) Weathering and erosion
বিচূর্ণীভৱন আৰু ক্ষয়ীভৱন

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 10×3=30
তলৰ প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা : *(যিকোনো তিনিটা)*

(i) Describe Koppen's climatic classification. 10
কোপেনৰ জলবায়ু শ্রেণীবিভাজন বর্ণনা কৰা।

(ii) Describe the ocean bottom relief features with diagram. 7+3=10
মহাসাগৰীয় তলদেশৰ অবয়বসমূহ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(iii) What do you mean by normal cycle of erosion ? Write the land features developed in different stages of normal cycle of erosion. 3+7=10
স্বাভাৱিক ক্ষয়চক্ৰ বুলিলে কি বুজা? বিভিন্ন অৱস্থাত স্বাভাৱিক ক্ষয়চক্ৰত সৃষ্টি হোৱা ভূ-আকৃতি বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(iv) Discuss the source and distribution of monsoon wind. 5+5=10
মৌচুমী বতাহৰ উৎস আৰু বিতৰণ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

Paper : GGY-HG-1026

(Honours Generic)

(Geography of Tourism)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

*Answer **either** in English **or** in Assamese.*

1. Answer the following as directed : 1×7=7
তলত দিয়াসমূহৰ নিৰ্দেশ অনুসৰি উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Who was the first foreigner to visit India?
ভাৰত ভ্ৰমণলৈ অহা সৰ্বপ্ৰথম বিদেশী পৰ্যটক গৰাকী কোন আছিল?

(i) Hiuen Tsang
হিউয়েন চাং

(ii) Megasthenes
মেগাস্থিনিছ

(iii) Fa-Hien
ফা-হিয়েন

(iv) Marco Polo
মার্ক' প'ল'

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(b) Which one of the following is not an example of festival of Assam ?
তলৰ কোনটো অসমৰ উৎসৱৰ উদাহৰণ নহয় ?

(i) Kherai
খেৰাই

(ii) Narali Pournima
নৰালি পূৰ্ণিমা

(iii) Hamjhar
হামঝাৰ

(iv) Nimso kerung
নিমছ' কেৰুং

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(c) _____ is called 'cultural capital' of Assam.
_____ চহৰক অসমৰ 'সাংস্কৃতিক ৰাজধানী' বোলা হয়।

(i) Tezpur
তেজপুৰ

(ii) Nalbari
নলবাৰী

(iii) Jorhat
যোৰহাট

(iv) Pathsala
পাঠশালা

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(d) What is the full form of ATDC ?
ATDC ৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ ৰূপটো কি ?

(e) _____ is the 'tea capital' of India.
_____ ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ 'চাহ ৰাজধানী'।

(i) Tinsukia
তিনিচুকীয়া

(ii) Darjeeling
দার্জিলিং

(iii) Assam
অসম

(iv) Sivasagar
শিৱসাগৰ

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(f) Chitralekha Park is located at _____.
চিত্রলেখা উদ্যান _____ ত অবস্থিত।

(i) Shillong
শিলং

(ii) Manipur
মণিপুৰ

(iii) Tezpur
তেজপুৰ

(iv) Charaideu
চৰাইদেউ

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

(g) Deepar Beel is located at _____.
দীপৰ বিল _____ ত অৱস্থিত।

(i) Jorhat
যোৰহাট

(ii) Diphu
ডিফু

(iii) Dibrugarh
ডিব্ৰুগড়

(iv) Guwahati
গুৱাহাটী

(Choose the correct answer)
(শুদ্ধ উত্তৰটো বাছি উলিওৱা)

2. Answer the following questions in very short : 2×4=8
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ অতি চমু উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) Name *two* geographical components of tourism.
পৰ্যটনৰ *দুটা* ভৌগোলিক উপাদানৰ নাম লিখা।

(b) Which one is the smallest National Park in India and where is it located ?
ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ক্ষুদ্ৰতম ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান কোনখন আৰু ই ক'ত অৱস্থিত?

(c) Name *two* challenges of medical tourism.
চিকিৎসা পৰ্যটনৰ *দুটা* প্ৰত্যাহ্বান উল্লেখ কৰা।

(d) Name *two* new tourism schemes in India.
ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ *দুখন* নতুন পৰ্যটন আঁচনিৰ নাম উল্লেখ কৰা।

3. Write short notes on the following : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15
নিম্নোক্ত সমূহৰ ওপৰত চমুটোকা লিখা ঃ *(যিকোনো তিনিটা)*

(a) Cultural Tourism
সাংস্কৃতিক পৰ্যটন

(b) Raimona National Park
ৰাইমনা ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় উদ্যান

(c) Tribes of Assam
অসমৰ জনজাতি

(d) Chapanala Falls
চাপানলা জলপ্ৰপাত

(e) Sri Suryya Hill
শ্ৰীসূৰ্য পাহাৰ

4. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following : 10×3=30
নিম্নোক্ত প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ মাজৰ পৰা *যিকোনো তিনিটাৰ* উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) What is nature tourism ? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages. 2+8=10
প্ৰকৃতি পৰ্যটন কি? ইয়াৰ সুবিধা আৰু অসুবিধাবোৰ আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Analyse the factors that contributed to the slow tourism development in North-East India. 10
উত্তৰ-পূৰ ভাৰতৰ মন্থৰ পৰ্যটন উন্নয়নত অৰিহনা যোগোৱা কাৰকসমূহ বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

Contd.

(c) What is sustainable tourism ? What are the ways to promote sustainable tourism ? 3+7=10

বহনক্ষম পর্যটন কি? বহনক্ষম পর্যটন উন্নয়নৰ উপায়সমূহ কি কি?

(d) Explain the significance of the New Tourism Policy, 2020 in Indian economy. 10

ভাৰতীয় অৰ্থনীতিত নতুন পর্যটন আঁচনি ২০২০ ৰ গুৰুত্ব ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(e) How does tourism affect the environment ? Illustrate with example. 10

পৰিবেশক পর্যটনে কিদৰে প্রভাৱিত কৰে? উদাহৰণসহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) What is hill resort ? Elucidate the future prospect of hill resort in Assam tourism. 2+8=10

হিল ৰিজর্ট কি? অসম পর্যটনত হিল ৰিজর্টৰ ভৰিষ্যৎ সম্ভাৱনা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Paper : GGY-HG-1026

(Old Syllabus)

(Honours Generic)

(Disaster Management)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

Answer ***either*** *in English* ***or*** *in Assamese.*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7
তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

   (a) Name the earthquake measuring instrument.
   ভূমিকম্প জোখা যন্ত্ৰটোৰ নাম লিখা।

   (b) What is greenhouse gas ?
   সেউজ গৃহ গেছ কি?

   (c) What is soil erosion ?
   ভূমিক্ষয় কি?

   (d) Mention the causes of tsunami.
   চুনামী হোৱাৰ কাৰণ দৰ্শোৱা।

   (e) Give the definition of disaster.
   দুৰ্যোগৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

(f) What do you understand by balanced ecosystem ?
পৰিস্থিতিতন্ত্ৰৰ ভাৰসাম্যতা বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(g) Give the concept of vulnerability.
সহজ আক্ৰমণ সাধ্যৰ ধাৰণাটো দিয়া।

2. Mention *two* reasons of water pollution. 2
পানী প্ৰদূষণৰ *দুটা* কাৰণ উল্লেখ কৰা।

3. What is disaster management ? 2
দুৰ্যোগ ব্যবস্থাপনা মানে কি?

4. Give *two* reasons of landslide. 2
ভূমিস্খলনৰ *দুটা* কাৰণ দিয়া।

5. What are the causes of drought ? 2
খৰাং বতৰৰ কাৰণবোৰ কি কি?

6. Write short notes on : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15
চমু টোকা লিখা : *(যিকোনো তিনিটা)*

(i) Distinguish between hazard and disaster.
বিপৰ্য্যয় আৰু দুৰ্যোগৰ পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(ii) Write a note on the measures that should be adopted during and after disaster for its management.
দুৰ্যোগ হৈ থাকোতে আৰু হৈ যোৱাৰ পিচত গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লগা ব্যবস্থাসমূহৰ বিষয়ে এটা টোকা লিখা।

(iii) Explain the physical factors of earthquake.
ভূমিকম্পৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক কাৰকবোৰ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

(iv) Explain briefly the causes of desertification ?
মৰুকৰণৰ কাৰণবোৰ চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(v) Write a note on National Disaster Management Authority.
ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় দুৰ্যোগ নিৰাময় কৰ্তৃপক্ষৰ বিষয়ে এটা টোকা লিখা।

7. What is flood ? Explain flood as a hazard in Assam along with its causes of occurrence. 2+8=10
বানপানী কি? অসমৰ বানপানী বিপৰ্য্যয় হোৱাৰ কাৰণবোৰ বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

Or/ অথবা

What is landslide ? Mention the measures that should be adopted during and after the occurrence of landslide. 2+8=10
ভূমিস্খলন কি? ভূমিস্খলন হৈ থাকোতে আৰু হোৱাৰ পিচত লব লগা ব্যবস্থাবোৰৰ বিষয়ে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

8. Define global warming. Explain the causes and effects of global warming in detail. 2+8=10
গোলকীয় উত্তাপ বৃদ্ধিৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া। গোলকীয় উত্তাপ বৃদ্ধিৰ কাৰণ আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

Contd.

Or/ অথবা

What are the major hazards and disasters in North-East India ? Discuss how to mitigate hazard and disasters at different levels. 4+6=10

উত্তৰ-পূৰ ভাৰতত হোৱা প্ৰধান দুৰ্যোগ আৰু বিপৰ্য্যয়বোৰ কি কি? বিপৰ্য্যয় আৰু দুৰ্যোগ প্ৰশমনৰ ব্যৱস্থাকৰণ বিভিন্ন স্তৰত কিদৰে কৰা হয় বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

9. What is man-made hazard ? Write a note on the causes of man-made hazard and its effects in global context. 2+8=10

মানব সৃষ্ট দুৰ্যোগ কি? মানৱ সৃষ্ট দুৰ্যোগৰ কাৰণবোৰৰ বিষয়ে লিখি পৃথিৱীৰ বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলত হোৱা ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাবৰ বিষয়ে বৰ্ণনা কৰা।

Or/ অথবা

Explain the causes of earthquake in detail. Write a note on North-East Indian region as an earthquake-prone area. 3+7=10

ভূমিকম্পৰ কাৰণবোৰ বৰ্ণনা কৰা। ভূমিকম্প-প্ৰবন অঞ্চল হিচাবে উত্তৰ-পূৰ ভাৰতৰ বিষয়ে এটা টোকা লিখা।

2021

(Held in 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Regular Elective)

Answer the Questions from any one Option.

OPTION – A

Paper : GGY–RE– 5016

(Environmental Geography and Disaster Management)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

*Answer **either** in English **or** in Assamese.*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

তলত দিয়া প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া :

(a) Who was the first to use the term 'environmental geography'?

'পৰিৱেশ ভূগোল' শব্দটো প্ৰথমে কোনে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল ?

(b) When did Disaster Management Act, 2005 (DMA, 2005) come into force?

কেতিয়াৰ পৰা দুৰ্যোগ ব্যৱস্থাপনা আইন, ২০০৫ প্ৰণয়ন হয় ?

(c) Which of the following is not a natural disaster?

তলৰ কোনটো প্ৰাকৃতিক দুৰ্যোগ নহয় ?

(i) Flood
বানপানী

(ii) Earthquake
ভূমিকম্প

(iii) Tsunami
চুনামী

(iv) Nuclear Explosion
নিউক্লীয় বিস্ফোৰণ

(d) Name *any one* cause of desertification.
মৰুকৰণৰ *এটা* কাৰণ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) Mention *one* good effect of flood.
বানপানীৰ *এটা* ভাল ফল উল্লেখ কৰা।

(f) Name *any one* rainforest in Assam.
অসমৰ *এখন* বৰ্ষাৰণ্যৰ নাম লিখা।

(g) What is CFC?

CFC মানে কি ?

2. Write short notes on the following: 2×4=8

তলত দিয়াবোৰৰ চমু টোকা লিখা :

(a) Man-made disaster

মানৱসৃষ্ট দুৰ্যোগ

(b) Nuclear Explosion and its effects on biosphere

নিউক্লীয় বিস্ফোৰণ আৰু জীৱমণ্ডলৰ ওপৰত ইয়াৰ প্ৰভাৱ

(c) Global Warming

গোলকীয় উত্তাপন

(d) Air Pollution

বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ

3. Answer **any three** of the following questions : 5×3=15

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নসমূহৰ *যিকোনে তিনিটাৰ* উত্তৰ কৰা :

(a) How will you differentiate 'hazard' from 'disaster'?

'সংকট' আৰু 'দুৰ্যোগ'ৰ মাজৰ পাৰ্থক্য তুমি কেনেকৈ নিৰ্ণয় কৰিবা ?

(b) What are the major causes of deforestation?

নিৰ্বনীকৰণৰ প্ৰধান কাৰণসমূহ কি কি ?

(c) State the steps to be taken to reduce the vulnerability of earthquake.

ভূমিকম্পৰ সম্ভাব্য দুৰ্বলতা প্ৰসমনৰ কাৰণে কি কি ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰা হয় উল্লেখ কৰা।

(d) What are the main causes of flood problems of Assam?

অসমৰ বানপানীৰ সমস্যাৰ মূল কাৰণসমূহ কি কি ?

(e) Write a note on Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

পৰিবেশ সংৰক্ষণ আইন, ১৯৮৬ ৰ ওপৰত এটি টোকা লিখা।

4. Answer **any three** of the following questions : 10×3=30

তলত দিয়া সমূহৰ *যিকোনে তিনিটাৰ* উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What do you mean by earthquake hazard? How do you prepare to face a disaster caused by the occurrence of a big earthquake? Explain in detail. 4+6=10

ভূমিকম্প দুৰ্যোগ বুলিলে কি বুজা ? ডাঙৰ ভূমিকম্পই সৃষ্টি কৰা দুৰ্যোগৰ বাবে কেনেদৰে সাজু হবা ? বহলাই ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) What are the different types of global environmental problems? Present a brief note on water pollution. 6+4=10

পৃথিৱীৰ বিভিন্ন পৰিৱেশজনিত সমস্যাসমূহ কি কি ? জল প্ৰদূষণৰ ওপৰত এটি চমুটোকা লিখা।

(c) What is Environmental Geography? Discuss its nature and scope in detail. 4+6=10

পৰিবেশ ভূগোল বুলিলে কি বুজা ? পৰিবেশ ভূগোলৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু পৰিসৰ বিষদভাবে আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) What do you mean by global warming? Discuss its causes and consequences.

4+6=10

গোলকীয় উষ্ণতাপন বুলিলে কি বুজা ? ইয়াৰ কাৰণ আৰু পৰিণামসমূহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) Explain the concept of human-environment relationship. Discuss how man adjusts in Tundra region.

5+5=10

মানৱ আৰু পৰিবেশৰ সম্বন্ধ সম্পৰ্কে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। তুন্দ্ৰা অঞ্চলত মানুহে কেনেদৰে বাস কৰে আলোচনা কৰা।

OPTION – B

Paper : GGY–RE– 5026

(Cartographic and Quantitative Techniques in Geography)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

*Answer **either** in English **or** in Assamese.*

1. Answer the following questions : 1×7=7

তলৰ প্ৰশ্নবোৰৰ উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) What is Map?

মেপ কি ?

(b) Give an example of Thematic Map.

বিষয়ভিত্তিক মানচিত্ৰৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(c) What is Random Sampling?

যাদৃচ্ছিক প্ৰতিচয়ন কি ?

(d) With what name the shape of the earth is known ?

পৃথিৱীৰ আকৃতিটোক কি নামেৰে জনা যায় ?

(e) What do you understand by Mean Deviation ?

গড় বিচলন বুলিলে কি বুজা ?

(f) Define Scale.

স্কেলৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

(g) Mention the techniques of measuring correlations.

সহসম্বন্ধ জোখা কৌশলবোৰ উল্লেখ কৰা ?

2. Mention *four* measures of Dispersion. 2

বিচ্যুতি বা প্রসাৰৰ *চাৰিটা* মাপ উল্লেখ কৰা।

3. What is map projection ? 2

মানচিত্র অভিক্ষেপ কি ?

4. Mention the sources of data. 2

তথ্যৰ উৎসবোৰ উল্লেখ কৰা।

5. Distinguish between frequency curve and cumulative frequency curve. 2

বাৰংবাৰতা লেখ আৰু সঞ্চয়ী বাৰংবাৰতা লেখৰ মাজত পার্থক্য লিখা।

6. Write in brief : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15

চমু উত্তৰ লিখা : *(যিকোনো তিনিটা)*

(i) Distinguish between latitude and longitude with diagram. 5

চিত্রৰ সহায়ত অক্ষাংশ আৰু দ্রাঘিমাংশৰ পার্থক্য লিখা।

(ii) What is sampling ? What are the types of sampling ? 1+4=5

প্রতিচয়ন কাক বোলে ? প্রতিচয়নৰ প্রকাৰবোৰ কি কি ?

(iii) Explain the Tabular Presentation of Data. 5

তথ্যৰ তালিকা উপস্থাপনৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(iv) Write a note on Conical Projection along with its use. 5

শাংকৰ অভিক্ষেপ আৰু ইয়াৰ ব্যবহাৰৰ বিষয়ে এটা টোকা লিখা।

(v) Classify map scale into different types. 5

মেপ স্কেলক বিভিন্ন প্রকাৰত শ্ৰেণীকৰণ কৰা।

7. Calculate mean and median from the following data set. 4+6=10

তলত উল্লেখ কৰা তথ্যখিনিৰ পৰা গড় আৰু মধ্যমা নিৰ্ণয় কৰা।

Class Interval শ্ৰেণী বিভাজন	0–10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50	50–60
Frequency বাৰম্বাৰতা	7	13	25	42	18	10

Or / অথবা

Write the significance of quantitative methods in geographical study. Give examples. 10

ভূগোল বিজ্ঞানত সংখ্যাবাচক পদ্ধতিৰ গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে উদাহৰণসহ লিখা।

8. Classify map projection into different types. Explain the construction procedure of a zenithal projection. 4+6=10

মানচিত্ৰ অভিক্ষেপৰ শ্ৰেণীকৰণ কৰা। এটা শীৰ্ষকেন্দ্ৰীক অভিক্ষেপৰ অংকন প্ৰণালী ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Or / অথবা

Explain the concept of Measures of Central Tendency along with its types and usefulness. 6+4=10

কেন্দ্ৰীয় প্ৰবৃত্তিৰ মাপৰ ধাৰণাটো ইয়াৰ ভাগসমূহ আৰু ব্যৱহাৰিতাৰ সৈতে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

9. What is correlation? Explain the characteristics of correlation in details with examples. 2+8=10

সহসম্বন্ধ কি ? উদাহৰণসহ সহসম্বন্ধৰ গুণাগুণ বা বৈশিষ্টসমূহৰ বিষয়ে বিষদভাৱে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

Or / অথবা

Explain the meaning and importance of Cartography. Distinguish between traditional and modern cartography. 5+5=10

মানচিত্ৰাংকন বিদ্যাৰ অৰ্থ আৰু গুৰুত্বৰ বিষয়ে ব্যাখ্যা কৰা। পৰম্পৰাগত আৰু আধুনিক মানচিত্ৰাংকন বিদ্যাৰ পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

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3 (Sem–1/CBCS) GGY HC 2

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY–HC–1026

(Cartographic Techniques)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer ***any seven*** questions from the following very objectively : 1×7=7

   (a) What is the shape of the earth ?

   (b) Write the formula for finding out the length of tropic of cancer.

   (c) If the statement scale of a map is 1 cm to 25 km, what will be its scale in R.F ?

   (d) How many dimensions do the line features have ?

   (e) What is the extension of longitude of the globe ?

(f) Give an example of qualitative thematic map.

(g) Mention *one* property of cylindrical map projection.

(h) Write the formula to find out the length of any meridian.

(i) Give an example of choropleth map.

(j) What is the difference in the length between the equatorial diameter and polar diameter ?

(k) What is the average radius of the earth ?

(l) In a cylindrical projection which parallel is normally a standard parallel ?

2. Answer ***any four*** from the following questions in very short : 2×4=8

(a) Define great circle with an example.

(b) What is a standard parallel ?

(c) If a map with scale 1:250,000 is enlarged by five times, what would be the scale of the resultant map ?

(d) What is meant by polar coordinate system ?

(e) Find out the formula to calculate the area between *two* parallels of latitude on the earth.

(f) What is a conventional projection ?

(g) State the basic difference between gnomonic and stereographic map projections.

(h) Define latitude.

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions in brief : 5×3=15

(a) Distinguish between traditional cartography and modern cartography.

(b) What is thematic map ? Mention its basic characteristics. 1+4=5

(c) What is a map ? Distinguish between planimetric map and hypsometric map with examples. 2+3=5

(d) Distinguish between latitude and longitude with the help of suitable diagrams.

(e) Write a note on choice of map projection.

(f) Compare the basic properties and uses between cylindrical and conical map projections.

(g) Discuss the utilities of thematic maps with examples.

(h) Throw light on representation of line data in thematic maps.

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions : 10×3=30

(a) Define cartography and discuss its importance in geography. 2+8=10

(b) Discuss the changing concept of shape of the earth and highlight the associated problems in the case of construction of map projection. 6+4=10

(c) With necessary illustrations explain the procedure of representation of area data in maps.

(d) What is zenithal map projection ? Present the detailed scheme of its classification. 2+8=10

(e) What is quantitative thematic map ? Explain the procedure of preparing such a map. 2+8=10

(f) Distinguish between choropleth map and isopleth map. Mention their relative utilities in spatial analysis. 5+5=10

(g) Explain with necessary illustrations about conversion of point data into line and area data in thematic maps.

(h) Discuss with justification about selection of suitable map projection for world mapping.

Total number of printed pages–12

3 (Sem–6/CBCS) GGY HE 1/2

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Elective)

Answer the Questions from any one Option.

OPTION–A

(Geography of Health)

Paper : GGY–HE–6016

OPTION–B

(Hydrology)

Paper : GGY–HE–6026

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

Contd.

OPTION–A

(Geography of Health)

Paper : GGY–HE–6016

1. Answer ***any seven*** of the following questions : 1×7=7

(i) If a disease is relating to genes or heredity, then it is termed as

(a) Zoonotic disease

(b) Infections disease

(c) Congenital disease

(d) Genetic disease

(ii) The first recorded pandemic called the 'Black Death' is —

(a) Leprosy

(b) COVID 19

(c) Plague

(d) Rabies

(iii) Malaria is spread due to —

(a) Anopheles mosquito

(b) Culex mosquito

(c) Aedes mosquito

(d) House fly

(iv) Which of the following is a Nodal institution for implementation of SDGs in India ?

(a) Planning Commission

(b) Disinvestment Commission

(c) NITI Aayog

(d) Finance Commission

(v) AIDS day is observed in —

(a) 1st May

(b) 5th June

(c) 17th September

(d) 1st December

(vi) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nation in the year —

(a) 2015

(b) 2016

(c) 2017

(d) 2018

(vii) What is the other name of infectious diseases ?

(a) Non-communicable diseases

(b) Communicable diseases

(c) Non-transmissible diseases

(d) Heredity diseases

(viii) What is the main aim of Janani Suraksha Yojana run by Family Welfare programme ?

(a) Reducing maternal and neonatal mortality

(b) To encourage couples to have two children

(c) To provide pensions to widow women

(d) To provide shelters to poor people

(ix) The BCG vaccine is administered for immunity against —

(a) Malaria

(b) Tuberculosis

(c) Jaundice

(d) Hepatitis

(x) What is/are the main argument/s for a universal health system ?

(a) A uniform standard of care

(b) Lower costs for citizens and health care providers

(c) An overall healthier population

(d) All of the above

2. Answer ***any four*** of the following questions in very short : 2×4=8

(i) What are the approaches to study geography of health ?

(ii) Which physical factors are most closely related to malaria ?

(iii) What is immunization ?

(iv) How does climate change add additional risks to health and safety ?

(v) How does poor nutrition affect human health ?

(vi) Differentiate communicable and non-communicable diseases.

(vii) How do vaccines provide better immunity than natural infections?

(viii) What are the health issues arisen due to workplace stress?

3. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions: 5×3=15

(i) What are the health impacts of prolonged exposure to air pollution? Elucidate your answer citing examples.

(ii) How health indicators are used to estimate facets of the health of a group of population?

(iii) Which organisation implements family welfare programmes in India? What are their programmes?

(iv) How do vaccines protect humans from disease-causing organisms?

(v) Is it true that individual vaccination also ensures protection of community at large? What is herd immunity?

(vi) What are the major goals of the National Health Mission?

(vii) What do you think are the biggest challenges in healthcare in India during COVID-19 pandemic?

(viii) How does local physical environment of a place influence the disease transmission?

4. Answer ***any three*** of the following questions: 10×3=30

(i) How is spatial variation of disease studied? Explain about the factors which are mainly responsible for such variations. 3+7=10

(ii) Under ecological approach to study of health, what are the most important factors need to be mentioned? Explain each one of them. 10

(iii) Diffusion of diseases in influenced by varied factors. How a cultural environment of a region decides the diffusion process? Write your answer giving suitable examples. 10

(iv) "The relationship between health and wealth at the global scale is strong across all countries". Explicate your answer. 10

(v) "The destruction of wild spaces facilitates the emergence of zoonotic diseases." Justify your answer with proper examples. 10

(vi) What are the programmes run under National Health Mission? How does it differ from National Rural Health Mission? 6+4=10

(vii) What are the biggest challenges for healthcare system in India? What can be done to overcome these challenges? 6+4=10

(viii) What is your opinion on positive behaviour change especially in food habits and life style on general wellbeing and diseases during COVID pandemic?

OPTION–B

(Hydrology)

Paper : GGY–HE–6026

1. Answer ***any seven*** from the following questions : 1×7=7

(a) Which one of the following is the product of river erosion ?

(i) Drumlines

(ii) Cirques

(iii) Canyons

(iv) None of the above

(b) A broad channel where the water of a river and a sea mingle is called Estuary/Delta/Harbour.

(c) Choose from the following, which is good enough to drink —

(i) Potable water

(ii) Ground water

(iii) Surface water

(iv) Artesian water

(d) Pick up the correct statement from the following :

(i) Hydrograph is a plot of discharge and time

(ii) Hydrograph is a plot of water velocity

(iii) Hydrograph is a plot of maximum rainfall

(iv) All of the above

(e) Choose the correct statement :

(i) Rivers, Lake, Ocean get water from rain

(ii) Rain water is obtained by evaporation from rivers, Lakes and Oceans

(iii) Water remains in the atmosphere as vapours

(iv) All of the above

(f) What is river meander ?

(g) What is a river basin ?

(h) What is doab ?

(i) In which stage does a river completely stop its erosional work ?

(j) Which river is known as Sorrow of Bihar ?

2. Give very short answer to the following questions : ***(any four)*** 2×4=8

(a) What do you mean by hydrology ?

(b) What are the different types of flood ?

(c) What do you mean by channel morphology ?

(d) What is hydrograph ?

(e) Write *two* differences between hydrology and fluvial geomorphology ?

(f) Define flood hazard.

(g) What is surface runoff ?

(h) What is meant by base level of erosion ?

3. Write short notes on ***any three*** of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Groundwater table

(b) Concept of aquifer

(c) Groundwater recharge

(d) Water velocity

(e) Importance of groundwater

(f) Water budget

(g) Basin catchment

(h) Flood plain formation

Contd.

4. Answer ***any three*** from the following questions : 10×3=30

(a) What do you understand by the concept of hydrological cycle ? Explain the water budget in detail with a suitable diagram. 4+6=10

(b) What do you mean by runoff ? Discuss the factors affecting surface runoff. 3+7=10

(c) Discuss the importance of Hydrology as a branch of physical geography. 10

(d) Write a note on Brahmaputra floods and its enhancing factors and mitigation measures. 4+6=10

(e) "Human activities cause anomalies in river system". Justify the statement with local example. 10

(f) Define flood and discuss its various types with examples. 10

(g) What is river basin hydrology ? Explain the effect of water discharge on river channel morphology. 4+6=10

(h) What do you mean by stage-discharge hydrograph ? Explain the effects of stage-discharge on river channel.

Total number of printed pages–7

3 (Sem–6/CBCS) GGY HC 1

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY-HC-6016

(Geographical Thought)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following questions by choosing correct option : ***(any seven)*** 1×7=7

   (a) Who among the following is known as the father of geography ?

   (i) Herodotus

   (ii) Hecataeus

   (iii) Eratosthenes

   (iv) Hipparchus

(b) The 'Age of Exploration' or the 'Age of Discovery' occurred during the period

(i) 1200 AD to 1400 AD

(ii) 1300 AD to 1500 AD

(iii) 1400 AD to 1600 AD

(iv) 1500 AD to 1700 AD

(c) Who among the following propounded the concept of 'stop and go determinism' (neo-determinism) ?

(i) Griffith Taylor

(ii) Carl O. Sauer

(iii) Vidal de La Blache

(iv) Ellsworth Huntington

(d) The great concept of James Hutton 'the present is key to the past' is also known as

(i) Catastrophism

(ii) Uniformitarianism

(iii) Probabilism

(iv) Universalism

(e) The behavioural approach in geography was introduced during

(i) 1940s

(ii) 1950s

(iii) 1960s

(iv) 1970s

(f) Out of the six concentric rings around the market area, as recognised by Von Thunen, the vegetable and milk production occupy the

(i) First

(ii) Second

(iii) Third

(iv) Fourth

(g) Who among the following are considered as the founder of modern geographical thought ?

(i) Varenius and Kant

(ii) Humboldt and Ritter

(iii) Vidal de La Blache and Humboldt

(iv) Humboldt and Kant

Contd.

(h) Which German geomorphologist criticised the W M Davis's model of 'Cycle of erosion' and propounded his theories of 'landscape evolution' ?

(i) Johann Matthias Hase

(ii) Wladimir Köppen

(iii) Alfred Hettner

(iv) Walther Penck

(i) British geographer Andrew John Herbertson is remembered for his contribution to the field of

(i) Regional geography

(ii) Political geography

(iii) Anthropogeography

(iv) Oceanography

(j) The world map drawn by Anaeximander was

(i) Circular

(ii) Elliptical

(iii) Square

(iv) Triangular

2. Give short answer : ***(any four)*** 2×4=8

(i) What do you mean by Human Ecology ?

(ii) Why the early medieval period in Europe is called Dark Age ?

(iii) What is the meaning of *Lebensraum* as suggested by German geographer Freidrich Ratzel ?

(iv) Define logical positivism.

(v) What do you mean by areal differentiation ?

(vi) What is the major contribution of British geographer Halford J. Mackinder ?

(vii) Give an appropriate definition of 'cultural landscape'.

(viii) What do you mean by post-modern geography ?

3. Differentiate the following : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15

(i) Environmental determinism and possibilism

(ii) Regional geography and systematic geography

(iii) Ideographic and nomothetic geography

(iv) Absolute space and relative space

(v) Expansion diffusion and relocation diffusion

(vi) Modern and post modern thoughts in geography

(vii) Stochastic model and deterministic model

(viii) Humanistic geography and Behavioural geography

4. Answer the following : ***(any three)*** 10×3=30

(i) Describe the factors attributed to the development of Arabian geographical knowledge.

(ii) Discuss the contribution of Greek scholars towards the growth of geomorphology.

(iii) Why did the age of exploration grow in Europe ? Write a note on the contribution of the explorers towards the growth of geographical knowledge during this period. 4+6=10

(iv) Interpret the Christaller's Central Place theory as a model of spatial organisation.

(v) What is ' Gravity Model' ? Discuss the 'Gravity Model' citing appropriate example with suitable diagram. 3+7=10

(vi) What is locational analysis in geography ? How does it help in the study of human geography ? Write your answer with suitable example. 3+7=10

(vii) What is quantitative revolution ? Discuss the impact of quantitative revolution in the study of human geography. 3+7=10

(viii) Define distance decay model. Explain, how the distance decay model interprets the nature of spatial interaction. Answer the question with suitable example and appropriate diagram. 3+7=10

Total number of printed pages–4

3 (Sem–6/CBCS) GGY HE 3 (SET–II)

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Elective)

Paper : GGY–HE–6036

(Geography of Tourism)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Answer the following objective type questions : ***(any seven)*** 1×7=7

   (a) Define tourist.

   (b) Define excursionist.

   (c) What is 'tourism' ?

   (d) Define recreation.

   (e) Mention *one* tourism resource of Sivasagar.

   (f) Give an example of adventure tourism.

Contd.

(g) Name one tourist spot of Dima Hasao district.

(h) For what "Raimona" is famous ?

(i) Where is Chandubi located (District name) ?

(j) What is the extended form of "UNWTO" ?

2. Answer in brief : ***(any four)*** 2×4=8

(a) Define recreation and leisure.

(b) Mention Robinson's geographic parameters on tourism.

(c) Define 'medical tourism'.

(d) What is adventure tourism ?

(e) What do you mean by pilgrimage tourism ?

(f) Define eco-tourism.

(g) What is nature tourism ?

(h) What is agro-tourism ?

3. Answer the following questions in short : ***(any three)*** 5×3=15

(a) Discuss the meaning of 'Geography of tourism'.

(b) Discuss the significance of cultural tourism.

(c) Write a note on prospect of 'agro-tourism' in Assam.

(d) Define sustainable tourism.

(e) Give a brief outline of adventure tourism in India with examples.

(f) Discuss the prospects of eco-tourism in Assam with examples.

(g) Why a sound tourism is important for organized growth of tourism sector in an area ? Give examples.

(h) How tourism is capable of influencing economy of a destination region ?

4. Answer the following questions : ***(any three)*** 10×3=30

(a) Discuss the nature and scope of geography of tourism.

(b) Illustrate with examples the Robinson's geographical parameters of tourism.

(c) With suitable examples discuss the prospects of nature tourism in North-East India.

(d) Discuss the contemporary trend of domestic tourism development in different parts of India.

(e) Discuss the trend of tourism arrivals in India. How you look at the prospect of development in this segment ?

(f) With suitable examples discuss the environmental and social impacts of tourism in an area.

(g) Give an overview of tourism development in North-East India.

(h) Give an outline of the National Tourism Policy of India.

Total number of printed pages–15

3 (Sem–6/CBCS) GGY RE 1/2

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Regular Elective)

Answer the Questions from any one Option.

OPTION–A

(Social and Political Geography)

Paper : GGY–RE–6016

OPTION–B

(Geography of Resources and Development)

Paper : GGY–RE–6026

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

Answer ***either*** *in English* ***or*** *in Assamese.*

Contd.

OPTION–A

(Social and Political Geography)

Paper : GGY–RE–6016

1. Answer the following questions : **(any seven)** 1×7=7

নিম্নলিখিতসমূহৰ *যিকোনো ৭টা* প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া ঃ

(a) What is the length of Mc-Mahon boundary ?

মেকমোহন সীমাৰেখাৰ দৈর্ঘ্য কিমান ?

(b) Write the capital city of Ukraine.

Ukraine ৰ ৰাজধানী চহৰৰ নাম লিখা।

(c) Name *two* ethnic groups of Arunachal Pradesh.

Arunachal Pradesh ৰ *দুটা* নৃগোষ্ঠীৰ নাম লিখা।

(d) Who was the father of modern political geography ?

আধুনিক ৰাজনৈতিক ভূগোলৰ পিতৃস্বৰূপ কোন আছিল ?

(e) Name *one* famous social geographer of N.E. India.

উত্তৰ-পূৰ ভাৰতৰ *এজন* প্ৰখ্যাত সমাজ ভূগোলবিদৰ নাম লিখা।

(f) Write *one* characteristics of a nation.

জাতি ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ *এটা* বৈশিষ্ট্য লিখা।

(g) What is SAARC ?

SAARC মানে কি ?

(h) Write *one* indicator of social well-being.

সামাজিক কল্যাণৰ *এটা* সূচক উল্লেখ কৰা।

(i) Where is Kartarpur corridor ?

Kartarpur corridor ক'ত আছিল ?

(j) Name *two* landlocked states of South Asia.

দক্ষিণ এছিয়াৰ স্থলভাগেৰে আবৃত *দুখন* ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ নাম লিখা।

2. Write very briefly on the following questions : **(any four)** 2×4=8

নিম্নলিখিতসমূহৰ *যিকোনো ৪টা* প্ৰশ্নৰ অতি চমু উত্তৰ দিয়া ঃ

(a) What is Nation-State ?

জাতি-ৰাষ্ট্ৰ কাক বোলে ?

(b) Mention the importance of size of a state.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ আয়তনৰ আৱশ্যকতা উল্লেখ কৰা।

(c) What is organic concept of a state ?
ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ জৈবিক ধাৰণা কি?

(d) Mention *two* of gender inequalities.
লিঙ্গ বৈষম্যৰ *দুটা* কাৰণ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) Distinguish between state and nation.
ৰাষ্ট্ৰ আৰু জাতিৰ পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(f) Write the concept of human development with an example.
উদাহৰণসহ মানৱ উন্নয়নৰ ধাৰণা লিখা।

(g) Mention *two* social crimes of Assam.
অসমৰ *দুটা* সামাজিক অপৰাধ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(h) What is slum area of a town ?
এখন নগৰৰ বস্তি অঞ্চল কি?

3. Write in brief on the following questions : **(any three)** 5×3=15
নিম্নলিখিতসমূহৰ *যিকোনো তিনিটা* প্ৰশ্নৰ চমু উত্তৰ দিয়া ঃ

(a) Give an account of the approaches to study of political geography.
ৰাজনৈতিক ভূগোলৰ অধ্যয়ন পদ্ধতি সম্পৰ্কে এটি খতিয়ান দিয়া।

(b) Explain briefly the meaning of social geography.
সমাজ ভূগোলৰ অৰ্থ সম্পৰ্কে চমুকৈ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(c) Mention the main differences between frontier and boundary.
সীমান্ত আৰু সীমাৰ মধ্যে পাৰ্থক্যবোৰ উল্লেখ কৰা।

(d) Give a brief regional account of linguistic and religious diversity of Assam.
অসমৰ ভাষিক আৰু ধৰ্মীয় বৈচিত্ৰতাৰ এটি চমু আঞ্চলিক বিৱৰণ দিয়া।

(e) What are the main causes of the inter-state boundary disputes of North-East India ?
উত্তৰ-পূব ভাৰতৰ আন্তঃৰাজ্যিক সীমা বিতৰ্কৰ মূল কাৰণ-সমূহ কি কি?

(f) Classify the shape of the state and explain its advantages and disadvantages.
ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ আকৃতিৰ শ্ৰেণী বিভাগ কৰি ইয়াৰ সুবিধা আৰু অসুবিধাসমূহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(g) Define buffer state and explain its significance in the present-day world situation.

Buffer ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া আৰু বৰ্তমান গোলকীয় পৰিস্থিতিত ইয়াৰ প্ৰাসঙ্গিকতা ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(h) What are the major social crimes of the developing countries?

উন্নয়নশীল ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ মুখ্য সামাজিক অপৰাধসমূহ কি কি?

4. Answer the following questions : ***(any three)*** 10×3=30

নিম্নলিখিতসমূহৰ *যিকোনো ৩টা* প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া ঃ

(a) Discuss the nature and scope of political geography.

ৰাজনৈতিক ভূগোলৰ প্ৰকৃতি আৰু পৰিসৰ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) Give an account of the ethnic diversity of North-East India with examples.

উত্তৰ-পূৰ নৃগোষ্ঠীয় বৈচিত্ৰতা সম্পৰ্কে উদাহৰণসহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) Discuss the international boundary disputes between India and China.

ভাৰতবৰ্ষ আৰু চীনদেশৰ মাজত আন্তৰ্জাতিক সীমা বিতৰ্কৰ বিষয়ে আলোচনা কৰা।

(d) Discuss in detail as to how caste system affects Indian society.

জাতি-প্ৰথা সমূহে ভাৰতীয় সমাজ ব্যৱস্থাত কেনেকৈ ক্ৰিয়া কৰিছে আলোচনা কৰা।

(e) Classify the international boundary and discuss their characteristics.

আন্তৰ্জাতিক সীমাক শ্ৰেণীবিভাগ কৰি তাৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ উদাহৰণসহ আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) Define state and explain various components of state with examples.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া আৰু ইয়াৰ বিভিন্ন উপাদানসমূহ উদাহৰণসহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(g) Define the geographical concept of space and explain different types of space with examples.

স্থানৰ ভৌগোলিক ধাৰণা নিৰূপন কৰা আৰু ইয়াৰ ভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰসমূহৰ উদাহৰণসহ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(h) Determine geographic location of the state and classify the same with suitable example.

ৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ ভৌগোলিক অৱস্থান নিৰ্ণয় কৰা আৰু বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ অৱস্থানসমূহৰ উদাহৰণসহ শ্ৰেণীবিভাজন কৰা।

OPTION-B

(Geography of Resources and Development)

Paper : GGY-RE-6026

1. Answer ***any seven*** questions from the following : 1×7=7

তলৰ *যিকোনো সাতটা* প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) What do you mean by biotic resources ?

জৈৱিক সম্পদ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(b) What is renewable resource ?

পুনঃনবীকৰণ সম্পদ কি?

(c) Give an example of man-made resource.

মানৱ সৃষ্ট সম্পদৰ এটা উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(d) What is natural resource ?

প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ কি?

(e) Write the full form of UNFC.

UNFCৰ সম্পূৰ্ণ নামটো লিখা।

(f) What is rural development?

গ্রাম্য উন্নয়ন বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(g) What is resource utilization?

সম্পদৰ উপযোগিতা বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(h) What do you mean by urban development?

নগৰ উন্নয়ন বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(i) What is development goals?

উন্নয়নৰ লক্ষ্যবিন্দু বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(j) What do you mean by rural livelihood?

গ্রাম্য জীৱিকা বুলিলে কি বুজা?

2. Answer ***any four*** of the following question in very short : 2×4=8

তলত দিয়া *যিকোনো চাৰিটা* প্ৰশ্নৰ অতি সংক্ষিপ্ত উত্তৰ লিখা :

(a) Distinguish between resource and wealth.

সম্পদ আৰু সম্পত্তিৰ মাজত থকা পাৰ্থক্য লিখা।

(b) What do you mean by human development?

মানুহৰ উন্নয়ন বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(c) What is green technology?

সেউজ প্ৰযুক্তি বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(d) What is energy resources? Give examples.

ইন্ধন সম্পদ বুলিলে কি বুজা? উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(e) What do you mean by man-land ratio?

মানুহ আৰু ভূমিৰ অনুপাত বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(f) What is meant by conservation of resources?

সম্পদ সংৰক্ষণ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(g) Give *two* examples of non-renewable resources.

অনবীকৰণযুক্ত সম্পদৰ *দুটা* উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

(h) Define human environment.

মানৱ পৰিবেশৰ সংজ্ঞা দিয়া।

3. Answer **any three** questions of the following : 5×3=15

তলৰ *যিকোনো তিনিটা* প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) Discuss the concept of development.

উন্নয়নৰ ধাৰণা আলোচনা কৰা।

(b) What is population resource ?

জনসংখ্যা সম্পদ বুলিলে কি বুজা?

(c) Write the importance of oceans as a resource.

সম্পদৰ উৎস হিচাবে মহাসাগৰবোৰৰ গুৰুত্ব লিখা।

(d) Mention *five* means of conservation of resource.

প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদ সংৰক্ষণৰ *পাঁচটা* উপায় উল্লেখ কৰা।

(e) Write a note on sustainable development.

বহনক্ষম উন্নয়ন সম্পৰ্কে এটা টোকা লিখা।

(f) Write a note on soil conservation.

মৃত্তিকা সংৰক্ষণ সম্পৰ্কে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(g) Write a note on resource management in Japan.

জাপানৰ সম্পদৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনা সম্পৰ্কে এটি টোকা লিখা।

(h) Write a note on the relation between environment and development with example.

উদাহৰণসহ পৰিবেশ আৰু উন্নয়নৰ মাজত থকা সম্পৰ্কৰ বিষয়ে এটি টোকা লিখা।

4. Answer **any three** of the following : 10×3=30

তলত দিয়া *যিকোনো তিনিটা* প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা ঃ

(a) Explain the meaning and scope of resource geography. 5+5=10

সম্পদ ভূগোলৰ অৰ্থ আৰু পৰিসৰ ব্যাখ্যা কৰা।

(b) Discuss the classification of resources.

সম্পদৰ শ্ৰেণীবিভাগ আলোচনা কৰা।

(c) What do you mean by resource ? What are the factors that influence resource utilisation ? 4+6=10

সম্পদ বুলিলে কি বুজা ? সম্পদৰ ব্যৱহাৰীতাত কোনবোৰ কাৰকে প্ৰভাব বিস্তাৰ কৰে ?

(d) In what ways population, resources and development are interrelated ?

কি ধৰণে জনসংখ্যা, সম্পদ আৰু উন্নয়ন আন্তঃসম্পৰ্কিত হয় ?

(e) Discuss the pattern of economic development between developing and developed countries of the world.

বিশ্বৰ উন্নয়নশীল আৰু উন্নত দেশবোৰৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নৰ প্ৰকৃতি আলোচনা কৰা।

(f) Discuss various methods of natural resources management.

প্ৰাকৃতিক সম্পদৰ ব্যৱস্থাপনাৰ লগত জড়িত বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতিবোৰ আলোচনা কৰা।

(g) Discuss the distribution of forest resources in the world.

বিশ্বত বনজ সম্পদৰ বিতৰণ সম্পৰ্কে আলোচনা কৰা।

2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Honours)

Paper : GGY-HC-6026

(Research Methods in Geography and Project Work)

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : ***(any seven)*** 1×7=7

   (i) Data collected from Census Handbook is considered as —

   (a) Primary data

   (b) Tertiary data

   (c) Secondary data

   (d) None of the above

(ii) In research proposal writing, which sub-heading comes first

(a) Study area

(b) Statement of the problem

(c) Database

(d) Methodology

(iii) The symbol 'h_o' stands for

(a) Alternative hypothesis

(b) Descriptive hypothesis

(c) Null hypothesis

(d) None of the above

(iv) In the referencing system, APA stands for

(a) Assam Philosophy Association

(b) American Psychological Association

(c) Assam Physics Association

(d) None of the above

(v) When the researcher collect data directly from the study area it is considered as

(a) Research data

(b) Primary data

(c) Tertiary data

(d) None of the above

(vi) A method of sampling that involves the division of population into smaller sub-groups is known as

(a) Areal random sampling

(b) Random sampling

(c) Stratified random sampling

(d) None of the above

(vii) The survey where the researcher sends out a questionnaire to a smaller sample size compared to the actual target audience is known as

(a) Field survey

(b) Online survey

(c) Pilot survey

(d) None of the above

(viii) Out of the following softwares which cannot be used for statistical data analysis

(a) MS-Excel

(b) SPSS

(c) MS-Word

(d) None of the above

(ix) In a research report, bibliography is written

(a) In the beginning of the report

(b) In the middle part of the report

(c) In the last part of the report

(d) None of the above

(x) 'A specific inquiry which the researcher seeks to find out in the course of investigation' is known as

(a) Research question

(b) Objective

(c) Questionnaire

(d) None of the above

2. Answer ***any four*** questions from the following in very short : 2×4=8

(i) What is an 'abstract' of a research work ?

(ii) Why key words are used in research paper ?

(iii) What is data ?

(iv) What is research ?

(v) What is a hypothesis ?

(vi) What is plagiarism ?

(vii) What is a citation ?

(viii) Mention *any two* types of non-probability sampling.

3. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following : 5×3=15

(i) Mention the differences between research method and research methodology.

(ii) Write the importance of primary data in geographical research.

(iii) Discuss the procedure of formulation of a research problem.

(iv) Write a brief note on summarization of data for geographical research.

(v) Mention few techniques of data collection in physical geography.

(vi) Discuss the importance of chart, table and figure in geographical research.

(vii) Elucidate the difference between 'reference' and 'bibliography'.

(viii) Explain the need of an executive summary in research work.

4. Answer ***any three*** questions from the following : 10×3=30

(i) Discuss the meaning and significance of research. What are the different types of research ? 6+4=10

(ii) Differentiate between research and geographic research. Discuss the importance of research methodology in geography. 4+6=10

(iii) Discuss the importance of 'review of literature' in geographical research.

(iv) What is research design ? Write the characteristics of research design ? What are the elements of a research design ? 2+6+2=10

(v) Define qualitative and quantitative data and discuss their importance in geographical research.

(vi) Discuss the structure of a research report with a suitable example.

(vii) Elaborate the procedure of primary data collection in human geographical research.

(viii) Discuss few tools and techniques of data representation in geographical research.
