3 (Sem-4/CBCS) GGY HC3

2024 GEOGRAPHY

(Honours Core)

Paper: GGY-HC-4036

(Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS)

Full Marks: 60

Time: Three hours

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

- Answer the following questions objectively:
 1×7=7
 - (a) What is a sensor?
 - (b) Give the full form of RADAR.
 - (c) Name any four EMR bands used in remote sensing.
 - (d) What is ".shp"?
 - (e) Give an example of WebGIS.

- (f) State the minimum number of satellites required to fix precise position on earth.
- (g) Name an open source GIS software.
- 2. Answer the following questions in brief: 2×4=8
 - (a) What is trilateration in GPS?
 - (b) Mention the data types of GIS.
 - (c) What is FCC? What is its purpose?
 - (d) Mention the major sources of data in GIS.
- 3. Answer the following questions in short: (any three) 5×3=15
 - (a) Illustrate with a suitable diagram the elements of a vertical photograph.
 - (b) Distinguish between raster and vector representations of real world features.
 - (c) Elaborate on different sensor resolutions.
 - (d) Explain the key components of GIS and their interrelations.
 - (e) State the procedures involved in recording spatial information using a GPS device.

- 4. Answer any three of the following questions: 10×3=30
 - (a) What do you mean by image interpretation? How would you interpret an aerial photograph of a typical Indian urban area? 3+7=10
 - (b) Define image classification. Compare between supervised and unsupervised classification techniques. 3+7=10
 - (c) Describe the development and progress of the Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite programme.
 - (d) What is meant by geospatial analysis?
 Discuss its application in the site suitability analysis of solid waste disposal plant.

 3+7=10
 - (e) Provide a detailed analysis on the integration of remote sensing and GIS in managing flood hazard.
 - (f) Describe the basic principles of GPS. Explore various applications of GPS in our day-to-day life. 5+5=10

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