2026

GEOGRAPHY

(Major)

Paper : GGY0600404

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Full Marks : 45

Time : 2 hours

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

Answer the questions from *any* **one** Option

OPTION—A

(Surveying Techniques)

Paper : GGY0600404A

1. Answer the following questions as directed : 1×5=5

(a) What is the first principle of surveying?

(b) In which type of surveying only linear measurements are made?

(c) Surveying shows the _____ positions of the objects on the surface of the earth.

(Fill in the blank)

(d) Which of the following classifications in surveying is based on the instrument used?

(i) Traverse surveying

(ii) Cadastral surveying

(iii) Topographic surveying

(iv) Plane table surveying

(Choose the correct answer)

(e) Levelling survey is used to find the elevations of given points with respect to given or assumed datum.

(Write true or false)

2. Answer any *five* from the following questions in very brief : 2×5=10

(a) What are the two basic types of surveying?

(b) While taking observations for the height and distances which method of surveying is used and why?

(c) What is local attraction in compass surveying?

(d) What is Benchmark (BM) in levelling?

(e) Define 'contour' and 'contour interval'.

(f) What are the sources of error in surveying?

(g) Differentiate between plan and map.

(h) What is meant by representative fraction of scale?

(i) Why is it necessary to draw a scale on the map at the time of plotting?

(j) Define the term 'bearing' with an example.

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

(a) The field of surveying

(b) Types of field survey instruments

(c) Principles of plane surveying

(d) Techniques of using surveying tools

(e) Difference between radiation and intersection methods of plane table survey

(f) Whole circle bearing (WCB) and reduced bearing

(g) Difference between geodetic and plane survey

(h) Types of ground surveying

4. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 10

(a) Define surveying. Describe the significance of field surveying in geographical studies.

(b) What is the basic concept of GPS? Describe its principles and applications.

(c) Describe the methods of carrying out surveys for the preparation of maps and plans for different spatial contexts.

(d) Describe the importance of the use of modern survey tools to enhance knowledge and skill for field-based geographic study.

OPTION—B

(Geography of North-East India)

Paper : GGY0600404B

1. Choose the correct answer from the following : 1×5=5

(a) Which of the following countries does not share a border with North-East India?

(i) Bhutan

(ii) Nepal

(iii) Chaina

(iv) Bangladesh

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(b) Which of the following States has the highest percentage of forest in North-East India area?

(i) Assam

(ii) Arunachal Pradesh

(iii) Mizoram

(iv) Nagaland

(c) Which of the following is most populous State?

(i) Assam

(ii) Nagaland

(iii) Tripura

(iv) Manipur

(d) Which city is known as the health city of Assam?

(i) Jorhat

(ii) Tezpur

(iii) Sivasagar

(iv) Guwahati

(e) Which is the longest river in North-East India?

(i) Barak River

(ii) Narmada River

(iii) Subansiri River

(iv) Brahmaputra River

2. Answer any *five* from the following questions in very short : 2×5=10

(a) Write any two factors responsible for low sex ratio in the urban areas of North-East India.

(b) State two major locational significance of Assam.

(c) Mention two factors influencing variable climatic character in North-East India.

(d) State two characteristics that justify North-East India as the land of Unity in Diversity.

(e) Name the lowest and highest population density States of North-East India.

(f) Write any two characteristics of agriculture of North-East India.

(g) Name two North bank river of the Brahmaputra river system in Assam.

(h) Write any two factors responsible for the industrial backwardness in North-East India.

(i) State two major causes of floods in Assam.

(j) Write the name of any two States where Jhum or shifting cultivation is practice.

3. Answer any *four* from the following questions in short : 5×4=20

(a) Highlight the physiographic characteristics of North-East India.

(b) Explain the mechanisms of the Monsoon climate in North-East India.

(c) Give a reasoned account of railway networks in North-East India.

(d) Write a short note on rapid urban growth in North-East India.

(e) Assam is known as 'Mother Land of Rivers'. Justify the statement.

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(f) What are the various types of soil available in North-East India?

(g) Write a note on natural hazards of North-East India.

(h) Discuss the need of conservation of wildlife in North-East in India.

4. Answer any *one* from the following questions : 10

(a) Write a note on agricultural characteristics of Assam and compare it with the hill region of North-East India.

(b) Which State is the largest producer of rice in North-East Indian and what factors support its production?

(c) Highlight the nature of socio-economic development and associated issues in North-East India.

(d) Critically assess the role of education and transport in North-East India's socio-economic development.

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