Seat No.

M.Sc. – I (Semester – I) Examination, 2016
GEOINFORMATICS (Paper – II) (CBCS)(New)
Introduction to Geology

Day and Date : Thursday, 31-3-2016   Total Marks : 70
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
           2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
           3) Question **one** is **compulsory**.
           4) Answer **any two** essay questions from **2, 3, 4**.
           5) Answer **any two** short note questions from **5,6,7**.
           6) Draw **neat** sketches **wherever** necessary.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate.   **14**

   1) Diaphaneity is the property related to _____ of light.
     A) Transmission   B) Reflection   C) Dispersion   D) Refraction

   2) Find the odd one _____
     A) Granite   B) Dolorite   C) Dunite   D) Conglomerate

   3) Gold is a _____ kind of deposit.
     A) Volcanic   B) Placer   C) Both A and B   D) None of these

   4) _____ are the undulations in the rocks produced by the compression forces.
     A) Faults   B) Unconformity   C) Folds   D) Joints

   5) An igneous structure that cuts across the bedding plane is called as _____
     A) Laccolith   B) Phacolith   C) Dyke   D) Sill

   6) Ore mineral of iron is _____
     A) Siderite   B) Limonite   C) Magnetite   D) All of the above

   7) Which one of the following is a mono-mineralic rock ?
     A) Basalt   B) Granite   C) Dunite   D) Dolerite

P.T.O.

8) Sorting of sediments from coarse to fine grained sediments gives rise to _____

A) Laminations   B) Ripple marks C) Current bedding   D) Graded bedding

9) _____ are the folds with a parallel arrangement of limbs ?

A) Isoclinal fold   B) Reclined fold C) Inverted fold   D) Symmetrical fold

10) Load metamorphism on sandstone converts to _____

A) Marble   B) Quartzite   C) Schist   D) Slate

11) Higher contours are always surrounded by the lower once in the case of

A) Hill   B) Valley   C) Basin   D) Spur

12) Most favorable site for the construction of DAM is _____

A) Upstream dipping beds   B) Jointed beds

C) Downstream dipping beds   D) Faulted beds

13) Which of the following coal will give the high calorific value ?

A) Anthracite   B) Peat   C) Lignite   D) Bituminous

14) Permeability and porosity of the rock depends upon

A) Texture   B) Pore spaces   C) Both A and B   D) None of the above

2. Define igneous rocks with example. How they are formed and explain the Forms of igneous rocks. **14**

3. Write a detail note on geological considerations of dams. **14**

4. What is an Ore ? Explain the various process involved in the formation of ore. **14**

5. Explain the following. **14**

a) Luster and Forms

b) Cleavage, Color and Streak.

6. Write a brief note on : **14**

a) Kinds of metamorphism.

b) Coal and petroleum.

7. Write a short note on : **14**

a) Unconformity

b) Role of Geology in mining Industry.

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Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
3) Question **1** is **compulsory**.
4) Answer **any two** essay questions from **2, 3, 4**.
5) Answer **any two** short note questions from **5, 6, 7**.
6) Draw neat and labelled diagrams **wherever** necessary.

1. Fill in the blanks : **14**

   1) _____ are used to store data and programs.
      a) Folder
      b) File
      c) Recycle Bin
      d) None of these

   2) Which of these facilities is provided by an operating system ?
      a) Use Interface
      b) Surfing
      c) Spelling Checker
      d) Browsing

   3) The system component that controls and manipulates data in order to produce information is called the _____
      a) Monitor
      b) Keyboard
      c) Mouse
      d) Microprocessor

   4) Which of the following service not offer through Online Service ?
      a) Telemarketing
      b) Home banking
      c) Travel Reservations
      d) Investing

   5) Which of following is an input device ?
      a) Monitor
      b) Printers
      c) Projector
      d) Webcam

6) Gigabyte is equal to

   a) 2^{20} Bytes

   b) 2^{30} Bytes

   c) 2^{40} Bytes

   d) None of above

7) SQL stand for _____

   a) Sequential Query Language

   b) Structured Query Language

   c) Stratum Query Language

   d) Standard Query Language

8) Data stored in a ROM cannot be changed by user of a computer

   a) True

   b) False

   c) Other

   d) None of above

9) Which is the latest version of MS Windows ?

   a) Windows 10.1

   b) Windows 8.1

   c) Windows 2008

   d) Windows 10

10) Which of following is an both input-output device ?

   a) Touch Screen

   b) Microphone

   c) Joystick

   d) Computer Output Microfilm

11) The advantage of MS-Work

   a) Letter writing

   b) Preparing lecture

   c) Preparing question paper

   d) All the above

12) CAD also known as _____

   a) Computer Aided Design

   b) Computer Assist Design

   c) Computer Aided Device

   d) None of the above

13) Modulation is the process of _____

   a) Conversion of data

   b) Communication

   c) Converting from analog to digital

   d) All of the above

14) _____ is a collection of several separate troubleshooting utilities.

   a) Backup

   b) Uninstall

   c) Norton Utilities

   d) All of these

2. Define computer and explain its characters. **14**

3. Describe RDMS in detail. **14**

4. Explain in details various applications of computer in Environment. **14**

5. Write a note on : **14**

   i) Network

   ii) SQL.

6. Write discuss brief : **14**

   i) MS Office

   ii) Role of data base administrator.

7. Write a short on : **14**

   i) Operating System

   ii) Internet.

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Seat
No.

M.Sc. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
GEOINFORMATICS (Paper – I) (New) (CBCS)
Introduction to Remote Sensing

Day and Date : Wednesday, 30-3-2016 Total Marks : 70
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **all five** questions.

2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

3) Question **I** is **compulsory**.

4) Answer **any two** questions from question numbers **II, III,** and **IV**.

5) Answer **any two** questions from question numbers **V, VI** and **VII**.

6) Draw **neat** and labeled diagrams **wherever** necessary.

I. Fill in the blanks : 14

1) The instrument which provides electromagnetic radiation of specified wavelength or a band of wavelength to illuminate the earth surface, are called _____

   a) Sensor b) Passive sensors

   c) Active sensor d) None of these

2) The refractive index of the ocean water

   a) Increases with salinity b) Increases with temperature

   c) Decreases with salinity d) Decreases with temperature

3) Electromagnetic radiation _____

   a) Produces a time varying magnetic field and vice versa

   b) Once generated, remains self-propagating

   c) Is capable to travel across space

   d) Consist of magnetic and electric fields

   e) All of these

4) The Indian started their remote sensing program in late seventies with the launch of Bhaskara I and _____

   a) Arybhatta II   b) Bhaskara II   c) Arjuna II   d) Surya II

5) _____ is the height of each wave peak.

   a) Wavelength   b) Frequency   c) Amplitude   d) Spectrum

6) The ability of a portion of a developed film to pass light is called its _____

   a) Transmittance   b) Reflectance

   c) Radiance   d) None of the above

7) _____ reflection occurs when the surface is rough relative to wavelength.

   a) Diffuse   b) Specular   c) Selective   d) Platform

8) An Electromagnetic radiation of wavelength 0.56 micron falls under which portion of spectrum ?

   a) Infra Read   b) Visible   c) Microwave   d) Radio wave

9) Spectro-radiometer is a _____ instrument.

   a) Ground base   b) Space-born   c) Air-borne   d) None

10) A pictorial representation of an object or a scene is called as _____

   a) Image   b) Data   c) Information   d) None

11) Each pixel is associated with a number known as _____

   a) Digital number   b) Account number

   c) Band number   d) None of the above

12) These errors are caused by detector imbalance and atmospheric deficiencies _____

   a) Radiometric   b) Geometric   c) Pixel   d) Band

13) Bodies having high thermal intertia have _____ tendency to change their temperature easily.

   a) High   b) Less   c) No   d) None of the above

14) Wet soil generally appears _____ when viewed using visible and NIR bands.

   a) Dark   b) Light   c) Bright   d) None

II. Explain the concept of Remote Sensing and add a note on its history. **14**

III. Explain Electromagnetic Energy and Electromagnetic Spectrum with reference to Remote Sensing. **14**

IV. What is aerial photography ? Describe various types of aerial photographs. **14**

V. Write a short note on : **14**

    a) Atmospheric windows

    b) Image Interpretation.

VI. Explain in short : **14**

    a) Hardware component of GIS.

    b) Type of platforms.

VII. Describe in brief : **14**

    a) Active and Passive Remote Sensing with examples.

    b) Energy interaction with earth surface.

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Seat
No.

M.Sc. – I (Semester – II) (New CBCS) Examination, 2016
GEOINFORMATICS (Paper – II)
Cartography and Map Analysis

Day and Date : Friday, 1-4-2016   Max. Marks : 70
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
3) Question **1** is **compulsory**.
4) Answer **any two** essay questions from **2, 3, 4**.
5) Answer **any two** short note questions from **5, 6, 7**.
6) Draw **neat** and labelled diagrams **wherever** necessary.

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers :   **14**

   1) Cartography is generally consider to be the _____ and _____ of
   designing, constructing and producing maps.

      a) Science, Art   b) Science, Technology

      c) Art, Technology   d) Innovation, Science

   2) Map is _____ scale conventional representation earth of part there of as
   seen from the above.

      a) Macro   b) Meso   c) Large   d) Small

   3) District within a state would be represented in which type of spatial data ?

      a) Point   b) Line   c) Polygon   d) None of these

   4) Which of the following is small scale map ?

      a) Topographical map   b) City map

      c) Atlas map   d) Wall map

5) Circle and sector diagram is also known as
   a) Pictorial diagram
   b) Pie diagram
   c) Ring diagram
   d) Pile diagram

6) The amount of information to be represented on the map depends on
   a) Scale
   b) Projection
   c) Conventional sign
   d) All the above

7) The following features are found on virtually all maps.
   a) Distance or scale
   b) Directions
   c) Legend
   d) All the above

8) Cartographers may not used a number of visual resources such as
   a) Size and shape
   b) Texture and pattern
   c) Orientation
   d) Distance

9) A map projection least suitable for the world map
   a) Mercator
   b) Simple Cylindrical
   c) Conical
   d) All the above

10) For convenience of mapping cartographic representation of surface feature, minimum mappable standardized unit is
    a) 3 mm + 3 mm
    b) 4 mm + 4 mm
    c) 2 mm + 2 mm
    d) None of these

11) Which symbol used for visual interpretation of Riverine Satellite data ?
    a) RF
    b) SC
    c) X
    d) SOMENDRA

12) Which of the following color is applying to satellite image interpretation for water bodies ?
    a) Dark red
    b) Light red
    c) Black
    d) White

13) A map of RF 1 : 20000 to be reduced to 1 : 80000 the ratio of reduction will be
    a) 4 : 1
    b) 1 : 4
    c) 2 : 3
    d) 3 : 2

14) Which one of the following datum is the best representation of the shape of the entire Earth ?
    a) NAD 27
    b) NAD 83
    c) WGS 84
    d) WGS 27

2. Discuss on 'History of Cartography'. **14**

3. Describes the 'Geographic Coordinate system'. **14**

4. What is Projection ? Explain Ellipsoid, Geoids and Datum. **14**

5. Write short notes on : **14**

   a) Color theory and models

   b) Map referencing and indexing.

6. Write small account on : **14**

   a) Remote Sensing data collection

   b) Reduction and enlargement of scale.

7. Discuss in brief : **14**

   a) Characteristics of raster data

   b) Scope of cartography.

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SLR-MG – 455

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M.Sc. I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
GEOINFORMATICS (New) (CBCS)
Introduction to GIS & GPS (Paper – III)

Day and Date : Monday, 4-4-2016
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
3) Question **I** is **compulsory**.
4) Draw **neat** and labeled diagram **wherever** necessary.
5) Answer **any two** essay questions from **II, III, IV**.
6) Answer **any two** short note questions from **V, VI, VII**.

I. Fill in the blanks. **14**

1) Out of following which is not vector data _____

   A) Point   B) Line   C) Polygon   D) Image

2) Conversion of vector data to raster data called as _____

   A) Rectorization   B) Rasterization

   C) Vectorization   D) All of the above

3) A raster data structure that uses square blocks to represent a region called as _____

   A) Block code   B) Ran length code

   C) Chain code   D) None of these

4) GLONASS stands for _____

   A) Global Navigation Satellite System

   B) Global Nevy Star System

   C) Global Navigation Sector System

   D) All of the above

5) _____ is not a open source GIS software.

   A) GRASS GIS   B) gvSIG   C) ERDAS   D) QGIS

P.T.O.

6) GIS can be used for _____

    A) Archeology   B) Logistics

    C) Protecting wetland   D) All of the above

7) GPS gives height from _____

    A) WGS 84   B) WGS 83   C) WGS 85   D) All of the above

8) Global Positioning Service (GPS) is based on a principle called _____

    A) Transmission   B) Globalization

    C) Orbiteration   D) Trilateration

9) 1 mm on a map drawn at a scale of 1 : 50,000 represent on the ground as _____

    A) 500 centimetres   B) 50 metres

    C) 50 centimetres   D) 5 metres

10) An endpoint that is not connected to another line is called _____

    A) A dangle   B) Iseudo   C) Overshoot   D) Undershoot

11) Orbital radius of GPS satellites is approximately _____

    A) 15,200 km   B) 18,400 km   C) 26,600 km   D) 36,000 km

12) GIS cannot be used to visualize _____

    A) Patterns   B) Tables   C) Trends   D) Relationships

13) GPS has been widely recognized as accurate, fast and cost-effective method for the following _____

    A) Collection of the geographic coordinate data used in GIS

    B) For movement of navigation

    C) For determination of precise orbit and altitude of low earth orbiting satellites

    D) All of these

14) Scanning resolution 508 dip is _____ inch.

    A) 0.5   B) 1   C) 1.5   D) 2

II. Define GIS and concepts of space and time in spatial information system.   **14**

III. Give the list of error in spatial data editing.   **14**

IV. Explain in detail the Hardware and Software in GIS. **14**

V. Write a short note on : **14**

    A) Topology

    B) Raster.

VI. Write a brief on : **14**

    A) Projection and coordinate system.

    B) Errors in GIS database.

VII. Write a note on : **14**

    A) History of GIS.

    B) GPS.

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Seat No.

M.Sc. – I (Semester – II) Examination, 2016
GEOINFORMATICS (New) (CBCS) (Paper – IV)
Digital Image Processing

Day and Date : Wednesday,6-4-2016   Total Marks : 70
Time : 10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

N.B. : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
3) Question **1** is **compulsory**.
4) Answer **any two** questions from **2, 3, 4**.
5) Answer **any two** short note questions from **5, 6, 7**.
6) Draw neat and labeled diagrams **wherever** necessary.

1. Fill in the blanks :   **14**

1) _____ is displayed by placing the infrared, red, green in the red, green and blue frame buffer memory.

   a) FCC   b) Standard FCC

   c) Colour Composition   d) None of these

2) _____ is a pictorial representation of an object or a scene.

   a) Image   b) Photo   c) Data   d) None of these

3) _____ method uses a linear expression to model the relationship between input and output values.

   a) Non-linear   b) Rectification c) Linear   d) Noise correction

4) _____ interpolation simply chooses the actual pixel that has its centre nearest the point located in the image.

   a) Nearest neighbour   b) Bilinear

   c) Cubic convolution   d) None of these

5) _____ operations aim to correct distorted or degraded image data to create a faithful representation of the original scene.

   a) Image Enhancement   b) Image Rectification

   c) Image Classification   d) None of these

6) _____ is a widely used decision rule based on simple Boolean "and/or" logic.

   a) Maximum likelihood classifier

   b) Minimum Distance to Means Classifier

   c) Parallelepiped classifier algorithm

   d) None of these

7) _____ format maintains all data for a single band covering entire scene as one file.

   a) BIL   b) BSQ   c) BIP   d) Geo-TIFF

8) Associated with each pixels a number known as _____

   a) Digital number   b) Brightness value

   c) a and b both   d) Only a is correct

9) Supervised classification is a type of _____

   a) Image rectification   b) Image classification

   c) Image enhancement   d) Image processing

10) _____ classification can be defined as the process of sample of known identify to classify pixel of unknown identify.

   a) Unsupervised b) Supervised   c) a and b both   d) All of the above

11) Image _____ operation aim to correct distorted image data to create a faithful representation of the original scene.

   a) Enhancement b) Classification c) Registration   d) Rectification

12) In 8 bit image 237 digital number represents _____ color.

   a) Black   b) Gray   c) White   d) All of the above

13) Launch of the first landsat earth observation satellite in _____ began an era of increasing interest in machine processing.

   a) 1972   b) 1974   c) 1977   d) 1982

14) In FCC image urban areas reflects equal portion of NIR, Red and Green and therefore they appear as steel _____

   a) Dark Blue   b) White   c) Black   d) Grey

2. Explain contrast manipulation image enhancement techniques. **14**

3. What is classification ? Discuss unsupervised classification. **14**

4. What is Geometric correction ? Explain the geometric errors and corrections. **14**

5. Write a short note on : **14**
   a) Radiometric correction
   b) Accuracy Assessment.

6. Write in brief on : **14**
   a) Band rationing
   b) Differences between digital image and photographs.

7. Write small account on : **14**
   a) Error matrix
   b) Band Combination.

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Seat
No.

M.Sc. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
Paper – I : GEOINFORMATICS (New CGPA)
Information Technology and Management

Day and Date : Wednesday, 30-3-2016   Total Marks : 70
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.

2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

3) Question **1** is **compulsory**.

4) Answer **any two** essay questions from **2, 3, 4**.

5) Answer **any two** short note questions from **5, 6, 7**.

6) Draw **neat** and **labelled** diagrams **wherever** necessary.

1. Fill in the blanks :   **14**

1) Which of the following communication modes support two-way traffic but in only one direction at a time ?

   a) Simplex   b) Half duplex

   c) Three-quarters duplex   d) All of the above

2) Online income tax accounting for tax collection started from _____

   a) 1st March 2006   b) 1st June 2004

   c) 1st March 2004   d) 1st September 2006

3) The computer that process both analog and digital is called

   a) Analog computer   b) Digital computer

   c) Hybrid computer   d) Mainframe computer

4) The Prime Minister of India constituted a National Task Force on IT and Software Development in

   a) June 1998
   b) May 1999
   c) May 1998
   d) June 1999

5) The first electronic computer in the world was

   a) UNIVAC
   b) EDVAC
   c) ENIAC
   d) All of above

6) The World Wide Web (WWW) was introduced in 1992 in Switzerland by _____

   a) NIC
   b) ARPANET
   c) SASSCOM
   d) CERN

7) Starting or restarting a computer is called _____ the system.

   a) Booting
   b) Copying
   c) Pasting
   d) Multitasking

8) Modulation and demodulation are the processes of a _____

   a) Connection device
   b) Modulator
   c) Node
   d) Modem

9) C programming language was developed by _____

   a) Dennis Ritchie
   b) Ken Thompson
   c) Bill Gates
   d) Peter Norton

10) Information is _____

   a) Data
   b) Processed data
   c) Manipulated input
   d) Computer output

11) The function of operating system includes _____

   a) Managing Resources
   b) Providing User Interface
   c) Running Applications
   d) All of the above

12) _____ can be described as "end-user" software.

    a) DOS   b) System software

    c) Application software   d) Operation software

13) HTML means _____

    a) Hyper Text Markup Language   b) Hyper Text Monitor Language

    c) Hyper Text Messaging Language   d) Hyper Text Markup Label

14) NASSCOM conducted a survey of _____ leading states to point out that all these states have an IT policy, expert group, e-governance cell and some even have a separate IT department.

    a) Ten   b) Nine

    c) Twenty   d) Sixteen

2. What are programming languages ? Write a note on history of programming languages. **14**

3. What is Information System ? Give detailed Classification of Information System. **14**

4. What is Information Technology ? Describe the impact of Information Technology on Educational Organizations in detail. **14**

5. Write brief account on : **14**

    a) Mission statement and vision statements of strategic planning.

    b) TPS.

6. Write short note on : **14**

    a) Advantages of expert systems.

    b) MIS.

7. Enumerate the following : **14**

    a) Types of networking.

    b) Components of data communication system.

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Seat No.

M.Sc. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
GEOINFORMATICS (New) (CGPA)
Paper – II : Geoinformatics Approach for Natural Resource Management

Day and Date : Friday, 1-4-2016   Total Marks : 70
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
3) Question **1** is **compulsory**.
4) Answer **any two** essay questions from **2, 3, 4**.
5) Answer **any two** short note questions from **5, 6, 7**.
6) Draw **neat** and labeled diagrams **wherever** necessary.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate choice :   **14**

    1) The forest cover of India was mapped for the first time by NRSA in _____

       a) 1975   b) 1980   c) 1983   d) 1990

    2) Formula for NDVI is _____

       a) NIR-R/NIR + R   b) NIR + R/NIR

       c) R/NIR   d) None of these

    3) _____ satellite sensor gives a tree height of upto +/–15 cm.

       a) LIDAR   b) RADAR   c) IRS PAN   d) Quick bird

    4) The most important role of remote sensing in forest resource management
       is _____

       a) Mapping   b) Monitoring   c) Evaluation   d) All of the above

    5) _____ was the percentage cultivated land in India in the year 2005.

       a) 70.77   b) 59.51   c) 51.63   d) 30.67

    6) _____ of the following not visual images interpretation key.

       a) Color   b) Pattern   c) Tone   d) Edge detection

    7) _____ sensor is used for potential fishing zone management.

       a) LISS   b) ETM   c) MSS   d) OCM

    8) _____ geographical area of India is covered by forest.

       a) 33%   b) 22%   c) 20%   d) None of these

9) _____ band is useful measurement of urban heat.

   a) Visible   b) Microwave   c) Thermal   d) Infrared

10) SST stand for _____

   a) Sea Surface Temperature   b) Sea Surface Television

   c) Shallow Surface Temperature d) All of the above

11) Mention the satellite image available free of cost on internet.

   a) LISS IV   b) Landsat-8

   c) Quick bird   d) All of the above

12) For landuse/land core mapping _____ spatial resolution is require.

   a) 20 to 25 m   b) 70 to 80 m

   c) 90 to 120 m   d) All of the above

13) INSAT data have been regularly utilized to monitor the track of _____

   a) Agriculture   b) Weather   c) Desert   d) Coastal

14) _____ beam SONAR provides two kind of data : Bathymetric and acoustic back scatter.

   a) Multiple   b) Single   c) Side   d) Middle

2. What is the role of geospatial technology in forest classification and mapping. **14**

3. What is watershed management ? Explain geoinformatic approach for watershed management. **14**

4. Explain the details application of R. S. and G. I. S. in soil moisture mapping. **14**

5. Write short notes on : **14**

   a) Potential fishing zone mapping

   b) Importance of forest cover.

6. Give a brief account on : **14**

   a) Soil types

   b) Water resources.

7. Explain briefly the following : **14**

   a) Advantage of GIS and R.S. in marine resources development

   b) Sea surface temperature.

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Seat
No.

M.Sc. – II (Semester – IV) Examination, 2016
GEOINFORMATICS (New) (CGPA)
Application of Remote Sensing and GIS (Paper – III)

Day and Date : Monday, 4-4-2016   Max. Marks : 70
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions : A) Answer **any five** questions.
B) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
C) Question **1** is **compulsory**.
D) Draw **neat** and labelled diagram **wherever** necessary.
E) Answer **any two** essay questions from **2, 3, 4**.
F) Answer **any two** essay questions from **5, 6, 7**.

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate :   **14**

   1) _____ satellite data is used to study the potential fishing zone.
      A) LISS 3   B) SSM   C) OCM   D) OCR

   2) Which ArcGIS Extension will help in the Basin analysis ?
      A) ArcHydro Tool   B) SWAT
      C) ArcBasin   D) Both (A) and (B)

   3) "Kalpana" satellite data is used to regular monitoring of
      A) Temperature change   B) Cyclones
      C) Both (A) and (B)   D) Snowfall

   4) _____ of the following types of remote sensing would be best suited for locating deforestation.
      A) Microwave   B) Visible
      C) Colour infrared   D) All of the above

   5) _____ kind of resolution is very much important in study of change detection.
      A) Spectral   B) Temporal   C) Spatial   D) Both (B) and (C)

P.T.O.

6) _____ data is used for the road construction.
   A) IKONOS
   B) Quickbird
   C) LISS 3
   D) Both (A) and (B)

7) Applications of NDWI are in the field of
   A) Coastal Management
   B) Groundwater Management
   C) Irrigation projects
   D) All of the above

8) Coastal Morphological study will help in the understanding of
   A) Sea Level Changes
   B) CRZ Management
   C) CRP Management
   D) None of the above

9) _____ combination will help to get the false colour composite in case of ETM+ data.
   A) 4, 3, 2
   B) 2, 3, 1
   C) 4, 3, 1
   D) 1, 2, 3

10) _____ of the following is not an a coastal process.
   A) Coral formation
   B) Wave action
   C) Erosion
   D) Deposition

11) _____ dataset will be helpful in understanding the orographic history of the area.
   A) DEM Datasets
   B) Infrared datasets
   C) DSM Datasets
   D) None of the above

12) MANU project is the project launched by the ISRO-IIRS during the _____ disaster event.
   A) Mumbai Bomb Blast
   B) Bhopal Gas Blast
   C) Nepal Earthquake
   D) Kedarnath Flood Disaster

13) Remote Sensing do not have any applications in
   A) Flood Events
   B) Matrimony
   C) Coastal processes
   D) Disaster Events

14) In India satellite data can be obtained from _____ agency.
   A) DOS
   B) NRSC
   C) IIRS
   D) SAC

2. Write a note on mapping and analysis of natural and man-made disasters. **14**

3. Write a note on applications of RS and GIS in Geoscience. **14**

4. Note on integrated approach for landslide hazard zone mapping. **14**

5. Explain the following : **14**
   a) Agro Ecological Zoning
   b) Morphometry and slope mapping.

6. Write a brief note on : **14**
   a) Case study related to urban mapping
   b) Land use – Land cover mapping.

7. Write a short note on : **14**
   a) Urban Land Conservation
   b) Drainage Basin Analysis.

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