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4 SEM TDC GGRH (CBCS) C 10

2023

(May/June)

GEOGRAPHY

(Core)

Paper : C-10

(Remote Sensing and GIS)

Full Marks : 53

Pass Marks : 21

Time : 3 hours

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

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

(a) What is the full form of FCC in remote sensing?

(b) LIDAR is a passive sensor/active sensor in remote sensing.

(Choose the correct answer)

(c) Give an example of low resolution satellite sensor/data in remote sensing.

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(Turn Over)



- (d) The term VIBGYOR stands for ____.
(Fill in the blank)
- (e) Blue colour of the sky is due to absorption/transmission/scattering of light.
(Choose the correct answer)

2. Answer any *three* of the following (within 120 words each): $4 \times 3 = 12$

- (a) Explain how EMR interact with the atmosphere with the help of diagrams.
- (b) Discuss the characteristics of geo-stationary and near polar orbiting satellites.
- (c) Cite out four major differences between active and passive sensors.
- (d) Discuss in brief about spectral signature in remote sensing.
- (e) Discuss the role of atmospheric window in remote sensing.

3. Answer any *three* of the following : $12 \times 3 = 36$

- (a) Give a brief note on the historical evolution of remote sensing by citing some examples in Indian context.

- (b) Define platforms in remote sensing. Give a brief outline on different forms of platform used in remote sensing with merits and demerits of each of them. Give suitable diagrams.
- (c) Discuss how different features of earth surface can be easily detected and analyzed using remote sensing technology.
- (d) Discuss in brief the different types of remote sensing and the relevance of each of them.
- (e) Give a brief outline of the spectral, spatial and temporal resolutions in remote sensing.
