

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 :  $1 \times 7 = 7$

(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 :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

(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 :  $10 \times 3 = 30$

(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 is 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 :  $1 \times 7 = 7$

(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**)  $2 \times 4 = 8$

(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 :  $5 \times 3 = 15$

(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

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.