



GEOADS012T (Evolution of Geographical Thought)

Category: A (10 Marks)

1. Discuss the contributions of Greek geographers to the development of geography.
2. Explain the role of Chinese scholars in the evolution of geographical knowledge.
3. Assess the impact of the 'Dark Age' in Europe on geography.
4. Discuss the Arab contributions to geographical thought and cartography.
5. Examine the role of Columbus in geographical exploration and knowledge expansion.
6. Discuss the voyages of Vasco da Gama and their geographical significance.
7. Evaluate the contributions of Ferdinand Magellan to geography.
8. Explain the significance of James Cook's voyages in modern geography.
9. Critically evaluate the transition from cosmography to scientific geography with reference to Bernard Varenus.
10. Discuss the contributions of Immanuel Kant to the development of scientific geography.
11. Explain the importance of dualism and dichotomies in geographical thought.
12. Compare the geographical traditions in Germany, France, and Britain.
13. Evaluate the contributions of Alexander von Humboldt to modern geography.



14. Critically examine the role of Carl Ritter in the development of geographical thought.
15. Discuss the impact of the Quantitative Revolution and the systems approach in post-World War II geography.
16. Analyse the evolution of Critical Geography: Behavioural, Humanistic, and Radical approaches.

Category: B (5 Marks)

17. Write a short note on the geographical ideas of Herodotus.
18. Briefly discuss the importance of Chinese maps in early geography.
19. Explain why the medieval period is known as the 'Dark Age' in European geography.
20. Mention two key contributions of Arab geographers.
21. Write a note on the geographical significance of Columbus's voyages.
22. What were the achievements of Vasco da Gama in exploration?
23. State the geographical importance of Magellan's voyage.
24. Briefly describe James Cook's contribution to the Pacific exploration.
25. Differentiate between the Ideographic and Nomothetic approaches in geography.
26. Distinguish between Physical and Human Geography.
27. Write a note on the Regional vs. Systematic debate in geography.
28. Define Determinism with one example.
29. What is Possibilism? Name its chief proponent.
30. Outline the contribution of Richthofen in geographical thought.
31. Briefly describe Hettner's chorological approach.



32. Write a note on Vidal de la Blaché's concept of Possibilism.

33. Briefly explain the changing concept of time-space in 21st-century geography.

Category: C (2 Marks)

34. Who is called the "Father of Geography"?

35. Name two Greek geographers.

36. Mention one contribution of Ptolemy.

37. Who is regarded as the "Father of Chinese Geography"?

38. Define the term "Cosmography."

39. Who is called the "Founder of Scientific Geography"?

40. Write the full name of Varenus.

41. Define the Ideographic approach.

42. Define Nomothetic approach.

43. Who introduced the concept of Possibilism?

44. Who coined the term "Geopolitics"?

45. Name one important work of Humboldt.

46. Name the two volumes of Ritter's "Die Erdkunde."

47. What is meant by the Quantitative Revolution?

48. Write one feature of Behavioural Geography.

49. What is Humanistic Geography?

50. Define Time-Space convergence with one example.



GEOADS013T (Hazard Management)

Category A: 10 Marks Questions

1. Discuss the classification of hazards and disasters with examples.
2. Explain the approaches to hazard study with reference to risk perception and vulnerability assessment.
3. Critically examine the concept of hazard paradigms and their relevance.
4. Analyse the responses to hazards: preparedness, trauma, aftermath, resilience, and capacity building.
5. Describe the role of data and geospatial techniques in hazard mapping.
6. Discuss the factors, vulnerability, consequences, and management of earthquakes in India.
7. Explain the causes and impacts of landslides in India. Suggest mitigation strategies.
8. Discuss the factors responsible for tropical cyclones in India and their management.
9. Analyse the causes and consequences of floods in India. Suggest management measures.
10. Critically examine the problem of riverbank erosion in India and its management.
11. Classify biohazards and discuss their impacts and management in India.



12. Evaluate the significance of resilience and community capacity building in hazard management.
13. Compare and contrast different types of natural and anthropogenic hazards.
14. Discuss how geospatial technology is applied in early warning and disaster management.
15. Critically analyse the disaster management policies in India with special reference to natural hazards.

Category B: 5 Marks Questions

16. What do you mean by hazard and disaster? Distinguish between the two.
17. Write a short note on vulnerability assessment.
18. Define risk perception in the context of hazard studies.
19. What are hazard paradigms? Give examples.
20. Write a short note on resilience in hazard management.
21. Explain the role of capacity building in disaster mitigation.
22. Mention the importance of hazard mapping.
23. Write a note on the use of remote sensing in hazard studies.
24. State the factors responsible for earthquakes in India.
25. Mention the consequences of landslides in the Himalayan region.



26. Briefly describe the impact of tropical cyclones on India's coastal regions.
27. Mention two major causes of floods in India.
28. Write a note on the socio-economic effects of riverbank erosion.
29. Briefly discuss the classification of biohazards.
30. Mention two important strategies for managing biohazards.
31. What is trauma in the context of disasters?
32. Write a short note on community-based disaster management.

Category C: 2 Marks Questions

33. Define hazard.
34. Define disaster.
35. What is risk perception?
36. What is vulnerability?
37. Mention one example of a natural hazard and one of an anthropogenic hazard.
38. Write the full form of NDMA.
39. Define resilience.
40. What is hazard mapping?
41. State one use of GIS in hazard management.



42. Name two earthquake-prone zones in India.
43. Name one major landslide-prone area in India.
44. Name one tropical cyclone that struck India in recent years.
45. Mention two states of India most affected by floods.
46. Name one major riverbank erosion-prone river in India.
47. Define biohazard.
48. Mention one example of a biological disaster.
49. What is meant by early warning system?
50. Write one difference between hazard mitigation and hazard preparedness.



GEOADS014T (Social Geography)

Category A: 10 Marks Questions

1. Discuss the concept, origin, nature, and scope of Social Geography.
2. Explain the relationship between space, social differentiation, and stratification.
3. Analyse the role of social processes in shaping space and society.
4. Examine the spatial distribution of caste in India with examples.
5. Critically discuss the role of class, religion, race, and gender in shaping social geography.
6. Explain the basis of social region formation with reference to India.
7. Discuss the evolution of socio-cultural regions of India.
8. Analyse the peopling process of India with reference to technology and occupational change.
9. Examine the role of migration in shaping the social geography of India.
10. Discuss the significance of social groups and social behaviour in shaping space.
11. Analyse contemporary social-environmental issues in India from a geographical perspective.
12. Explain the concept of social well-being and its relationship with quality of life.



13. Discuss the measures of social well-being with reference to healthcare, education, housing, and gender disparity.
14. Critically evaluate the social geographies of inclusion and exclusion with examples of slums and gated communities.
15. Discuss the role of social planning in India during the Five-Year Plans.

Category B: 5 Marks Questions

16. Define Social Geography in your own words.
17. Write a short note on the nature of Social Geography.
18. Briefly discuss the concept of social stratification.
19. Explain the role of caste in shaping social regions.
20. Write a note on the spatial distribution of religion in India.
21. Discuss the role of gender in Social Geography.
22. Write a short note on socio-cultural region formation.
23. Explain occupational change in India in relation to social geography.
24. Write a short note on internal migration in India.
25. What is meant by social behaviour? Give examples.
26. Discuss one major contemporary social-environmental issue in India.
27. Define social well-being with one example.
28. Briefly explain the importance of education in social well-being.
29. Write a short note on healthcare as a measure of social well-being.
30. What are slums? Discuss their significance in Social Geography.
31. Explain the concept of communal conflicts with examples from India.
32. Write a note on the importance of Social Impact Assessment (SIA).



Category C: 2 Marks Questions

33. Who is regarded as the father of Social Geography?
34. Define social space.
35. What is meant by social differentiation?
36. Define social stratification.
37. Mention two major social processes.
38. Name two caste-based regions of India.
39. Give one example of the spatial distribution of religion in India.
40. Define race from a social geography perspective.
41. Mention two bases of social region formation.
42. Name two socio-cultural regions of India.
43. Define migration.
44. Mention one effect of occupational change in India.
45. Define quality of life.
46. What is gender disparity?
47. Mention two indicators of social well-being.
48. What is a gated community?
49. Define communal conflict.
50. Write the full form of SIA.



GEOADS015P (Surveying Techniques and Fieldwork)

Category A: 10 Marks Questions

1. Describe the procedure of conducting an open traverse survey using a prismatic compass with neat diagrams.
2. Explain the steps of conducting a closed traverse survey. How do you detect and correct closing error?
3. Discuss the Bowditch method of error adjustment with suitable example.
4. Explain the method of conducting a profile line survey using a dumpy level.
5. Describe the radial contouring method using a dumpy level. How do you plot radial contour data?
6. Explain the procedure of profile survey using an Abney level. Discuss its merits and limitations.
7. How do you determine the height of an object with accessible base using a transit theodolite?
8. How do you determine the height of an object with inaccessible base using the “not in same vertical plane” method?
9. Explain the principle, adjustment, and use of the transit theodolite in detail.
10. Write an account of the role of surveying techniques in geographical fieldwork.

Category B: 5 Marks Questions



11. Differentiate between open traverse and closed traverse survey.
12. What are the main sources of error in prismatic compass survey?
13. Write a note on the importance of closing error adjustment.
14. State the difference between Bowditch method and Transit method of error adjustment.
15. Define the line of collimation and its importance in dumpy level survey.
16. Briefly explain the method of plotting radial contouring.
17. Write a short note on the uses of Abney level in field survey.
18. List the advantages and disadvantages of Abney level.
19. Mention the essential parts of a theodolite and their functions.
20. Differentiate between direct and indirect methods of height determination.
21. Write a note on precautions to be taken while handling a dumpy level.
22. What is meant by station, back-sight, and fore-sight in levelling?
23. Explain why traverse surveys are more accurate than chain surveys.
24. Write a short note on the significance of field notebooks in survey work.
25. What is the importance of practical surveying in geographical studies?

Category C: 2 Marks Questions

26. Define traverse survey.
27. What is a prismatic compass?
28. Name two errors in a compass survey.
29. What is meant by magnetic declination?



30. State one limitation of prismatic compass survey.
31. What is closing error?
32. Define Bowditch correction.
33. What is the main use of a dumpy level?
34. What is a profile line?
35. Define contour.
36. What is radial contouring?
37. Mention one application of contour maps.
38. What is an Abney level used for?
39. Name one limitation of Abney level.
40. What is the principle of the theodolite?
41. Mention two uses of the theodolite.
42. What is a vertical plane?
43. Define line of sight.
44. What is meant by back-sight?
45. What is meant by foresight?
46. What is meant by intermediate sight?
47. Define benchmark.
48. What is a field book?
49. Mention two precautions in levelling.
50. What is the difference between accessible and inaccessible base in height measurement?