

Subject : Geography online

Total Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Questions to be answered : 40
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Question 1: In the following identify the broad feature of Post-modernism:

1. The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region.
2. Imperial and trade interests prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas.
3. The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.
4. Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken.

Correct Answer: (3) The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.

Solution: Post-modernism stresses the need to comprehend local contexts in their own specificities, without relying on grand narratives or universal principles that overlook unique aspects of different places.

 Quick Tip

Post-modernism advocates for the appreciation of diverse, localized perspectives, rejecting overarching, one-size-fits-all explanations.

Question 2: Who, of the following, defined "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth"?

1. Semple
2. Ratzel
3. Blache
4. Karl Ritter

Correct Answer: (1) Semple

Solution: Ellen Churchill Semple is credited with defining human geography as a study of the evolving interaction between human beings and the dynamic environment they inhabit.

 Quick Tip

Human geography explores how human actions are shaped by physical geography and how they, in turn, shape the environment.

Question 3: Which of the following schools of thought employed Marxian theory?

1. Humanistic
2. Behavioural
3. Radical
4. Post-modernism

Correct Answer: (3) Radical

Solution: Radical geography integrates Marxist thought, examining social inequality, class struggles, and economic exploitation, particularly in relation to spatial patterns and distribution.

 Quick Tip

Radical geography focuses on critiquing societal inequalities, inspired by Marxist theory, particularly within spatial and social contexts.

Question 4: Katanga copper belt is in which of the following country?

1. Zambia
2. Indonesia
3. Mexico
4. Brazil

Correct Answer: (1) Zambia

Solution: The Katanga copper belt is primarily located in Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, forming one of the world's most important copper mining regions, crucial to the global supply chain.

 Quick Tip

The Katanga copper belt is renowned for its abundant deposits of copper and cobalt, two vital resources for various industrial applications.

Question 5: Identify the correct statement about development:

1. Development is a quantitative and value-neutral change.
2. Positive growth always leads to development.
3. Development may have a positive or a negative sign.
4. Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

Correct Answer: (3) Development may have a positive or a negative sign.

Solution: Development can result in both beneficial and harmful outcomes. While some forms of development lead to improvements, others may cause harm to the environment or society depending on how it is managed.

 Quick Tip

While development can improve living standards, it may also lead to negative impacts such as environmental degradation, showing the complex nature of growth.

Question 6: Who, among the following, remarked that, "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many"?

1. Ralph Waldo Emerson
2. George B. Cressey
3. Thomas Malthus
4. P.J. Taylor

Correct Answer: (2) George B. Cressey

Solution: George B. Cressey made this statement to highlight the uneven population distribution across Asia, where certain areas are densely populated, while others, such as parts of Central Asia, have very few people.

 Quick Tip

Asia is characterized by extremes in population density, with heavily populated regions like South Asia and sparsely populated areas like the steppes of Central Asia.

Question 7: Identify the region which is NOT associated with pastoral nomadism.

1. North Africa and Arabian Peninsula
2. Tundra region of Eurasia
3. Amazon Basin region
4. Island of Madagascar

Correct Answer: (3) Amazon Basin region

Solution: Pastoral nomadism is primarily practiced in arid and semi-arid regions, whereas the Amazon Basin is known for its dense tropical rainforests, unsuitable for such activities.

 Quick Tip

Pastoral nomadism thrives in dry, open terrains, making regions like the Arabian Peninsula or the Eurasian Tundra ideal, unlike the Amazon Basin.

Question 8: Financial and legal consultants belong to which category of activities?

1. Tertiary
2. Quaternary
3. Quinary
4. Manufacturing

Correct Answer: (3) Quinary

Solution: Financial and legal consultants are part of the quinary sector, which involves high-level decision-making and specialized knowledge in areas such as law and finance.

💡 Quick Tip

The quinary sector is associated with services requiring high-level expertise, such as consulting in law, finance, and education.

Question 9: Which of the following airports is located farthest from the Tropic of Capricorn?

1. Aden
2. Port Louis
3. Rio De Janeiro
4. Harare

Correct Answer: (1) Aden

Solution: Aden, located in Yemen, lies in the Northern Hemisphere, making it the farthest from the Tropic of Capricorn, which is situated in the Southern Hemisphere.

💡 Quick Tip

The Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23.5°S, so regions in the Northern Hemisphere, like Aden, are the farthest from it.

Question 10: Maracaibo in Venezuela is which type of port?

1. Industrial Port
2. Commercial Port
3. Oil Port
4. Packet Station

Correct Answer: (3) Oil Port

Solution: Maracaibo is an oil port, strategically located near Venezuela's extensive petroleum reserves, playing a significant role in the export of oil and oil-related products.

 Quick Tip

Maracaibo is vital for Venezuela's oil industry, handling large volumes of oil exports.

Question 11: Which oceans are connected by the Panama Canal?

1. Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
2. Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean
3. Arctic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
4. Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean

Correct Answer: (1) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

Solution: The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, significantly reducing the time required for maritime shipping between the two oceans.

 Quick Tip

The Panama Canal is one of the most crucial waterways, facilitating efficient global trade between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Question 12: What is the main cause of ageing of population?

1. Increased birth rate
2. Sedentary lifestyle
3. Increased life expectancy
4. Migration

Correct Answer: (3) Increased life expectancy

Solution: The primary driver of population ageing is the increase in life expectancy, due to advancements in healthcare, medicine, and overall living conditions.

💡 Quick Tip

Improved healthcare and better living standards lead to longer life spans, contributing to an ageing population.

Question 13: Which of the following continents has the highest density of population?

1. Africa
2. Asia
3. Europe
4. North America

Correct Answer: (2) Asia

Solution: Asia is the most densely populated continent, housing over half of the world's population, with countries like China and India contributing significantly to its high population density.

💡 Quick Tip

Asia's population density is unparalleled, largely due to its large and densely populated countries.

Question 14: Who among the following stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply?

1. Taylor
2. Blache
3. Malthus
4. Cressy

Correct Answer: (3) Malthus

Solution: Thomas Malthus proposed the theory that population growth would outpace the growth of food supply, leading to widespread famine and societal challenges.

💡 Quick Tip

Malthus argued that population grows exponentially while food production grows linearly, causing potential scarcity.

Question 15: In which plan the Hill Area Development Programme was initiated?

1. Second five year plan
2. Third five year plan
3. Fourth five year plan
4. Fifth five year plan

Correct Answer: (3) Fourth five year plan

Solution: The Hill Area Development Programme was launched during the Fourth Five Year Plan to boost the development of hilly regions, focusing on infrastructure and local economic growth.

💡 Quick Tip

The Hill Area Development Programme focused on addressing regional challenges such as terrain difficulties and water scarcity in mountainous regions.

Question 16: Which of the following disease is commonly caused by water pollution?

1. Diarrhoea
2. Conjunctivitis
3. Respiratory infections
4. Bronchitis

Correct Answer: (1) Diarrhoea

Solution: Diarrhoea is one of the most common diseases linked to water pollution, caused by contaminated water, often with bacteria, viruses, or parasites.

💡 Quick Tip

Waterborne diseases like diarrhoea highlight the need for clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Question 17: Which of the following is NOT a cotton growing region?

1. Parts of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
2. Gujarat and Maharashtra
3. Plateaus of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
4. West Bengal and Assam

Correct Answer: (4) West Bengal and Assam

Solution: West Bengal and Assam are not major cotton-growing regions in India. Cotton is primarily grown in dry, semi-arid regions like parts of Punjab, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.

💡 Quick Tip

Cotton thrives in areas with black soil and dry climate, which is common in parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan.

Question 18: Which of the following port is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary?

1. New Mangalore port
2. Jawaharlal Nehru port
3. Marmagao port
4. Ennore port

Correct Answer: (3) Marmagao port

Solution: Marmagao Port, located at the entrance of the Zuari estuary in Goa, is one of the oldest and busiest ports on India's western coast.

💡 Quick Tip

Marmagao is strategically located to handle bulk cargo, particularly iron ore, and plays a crucial role in India's maritime trade.

Question 19: What is the objective of ‘Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao’ Campaign?

1. To address challenges of adolescents
2. To address social discriminations and exclusions.
3. To address regional imbalances in economic development
4. To address population explosion problem.

Correct Answer: (2) To address social discriminations and exclusions.

Solution: The ‘Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao’ campaign focuses on promoting gender equality by addressing the discrimination faced by girls and ensuring their education and empowerment.

💡 Quick Tip

The campaign emphasizes the protection, education, and empowerment of girls to foster gender equality in India.

Question 20: How much is the length of the Golden Quadrilateral road network?

1. 4076 km
2. 5846 km
3. 3640 km
4. 7246 km

Correct Answer: (2) 5846 km

Solution: The Golden Quadrilateral is a major highway network that connects four major cities—Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai—spanning a total length of 5846 km.

💡 Quick Tip

The Golden Quadrilateral improves connectivity across India, enhancing trade and transportation between key urban centers.

Question 21: Which of the following statements is correct about ports?

1. Marmagao port is situated at the head of Vembanad Kayal.
2. Kandla port is situated at the head of Gulf of Trombay.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru port was developed as a satellite port.
4. New Mangalore port is located in Tamil Nadu.

Correct Answer: (3) Jawaharlal Nehru port was developed as a satellite port.

Solution: Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) was developed as a satellite port to ease congestion at Mumbai Port and is one of India's largest container ports.

💡 Quick Tip

Jawaharlal Nehru Port helps in handling the increased cargo volumes, especially containers, to support Mumbai's trade.

Question 22: Which of the following is NOT a religious town?

1. Varanasi
2. Puri
3. Pilani
4. Amritsar

Correct Answer: (3) Pilani

Solution: Pilani is known for educational institutions like BITS Pilani and is not a religious town. Varanasi, Puri, and Amritsar are well-known religious centers.

💡 Quick Tip

Varanasi, Puri, and Amritsar are hubs of religious activities, associated with Hinduism and Sikhism.

Question 23: Identify the statement which is NOT correct about Foot Loose Industries.

1. They can be located in a wide variety of places.
2. They are not dependent on any specific raw material.

3. They produce in huge quantity and employ huge labour force.
4. The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network.

Correct Answer: (3) They produce in huge quantity and employ huge labour force.

Solution: Footloose industries are typically small-scale and flexible, not dependent on large labor forces or heavy raw materials, and can be located in various places with good infrastructure.

 Quick Tip

Footloose industries, like IT and electronics, are location-independent and thrive in flexible environments.

Question 24: Singareni Collieries still uses canaries to detect the presence of gas. Fill in the blank with correct option.

1. methane
2. ozone
3. sulphur oxide
4. carbon monoxide

Correct Answer: (4) carbon monoxide

Solution: Canaries were historically used in mines to detect carbon monoxide, a colorless and odorless gas, because they are more sensitive to it than humans.

 Quick Tip

Carbon monoxide is a toxic gas often found in mining environments, and canaries provided an early warning system for miners.

Question 25::————— is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

1. Dharavi
2. Greater Mumbai
3. Mumbai metropolitan area
4. Navi Mumbai

Correct Answer: (1) Dharavi

Solution: Dharavi is often compared to the congested and industrialized area of London's East End during the Victorian era. It is a densely populated slum in Mumbai, with a high concentration of small industries and a significant population living in close quarters.

💡 Quick Tip

Dharavi is one of the most populous slums in Asia, renowned for its small-scale industries and high population density.

Question 26: Arrange the following railway stations in east to west direction.

1. Moscow
2. Omsk
3. Chita
4. Angarsk

Correct Answer: (3) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Solution: The correct order from east to west is Chita, Angarsk, Omsk, and Moscow, which follow the route of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

💡 Quick Tip

The Trans-Siberian Railway spans Russia, connecting the eastern cities like Chita to Moscow in the west.

Question 27: Arrange the following iron ore mines in south to north direction.

1. Chandrapur
2. Kudremukh
3. Bailadila
4. Gua

Correct Answer: (1) (B), (C), (A), (D)

Solution: Kudremukh is the southernmost, followed by Bailadila, Chandrapur, and Gua in the northern region.

 Quick Tip

Kudremukh and Bailadila are located in southern India, while Chandrapur and Gua are in the northern regions of Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

Question 28: Arrange the following primary activities from oldest to newest.

1. Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation
2. Nomadic Herding
3. Hunting and Gathering
4. Primitive Subsistence Agriculture

Correct Answer: (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solution: Hunting and Gathering is the earliest activity, followed by Nomadic Herding, Primitive Subsistence Agriculture, and finally, Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation, which represents the most modern form of agriculture.

 Quick Tip

The transition from Hunting and Gathering to agriculture marks the key shift in human development, evolving from simple subsistence to commercial-scale production.

Question 29: Arrange the following sea ports from south to north direction.

1. Colon
2. San Francisco
3. Callao
4. Valparaiso

Correct Answer: (4) (D), (C), (A), (B)

Solution: The correct order from south to north is: Valparaiso (Chile), Callao (Peru), Colon (Panama), and San Francisco (USA).

 Quick Tip

These ports are strategically located along the Pacific coast, serving vital roles in South and North American trade routes.

Question 30: Arrange the following states in descending order as per their total population in 2011.

1. Maharashtra
2. Bihar
3. Uttar Pradesh
4. West Bengal

Correct Answer: (3) (C), (A), (B), (D)

Solution: According to the 2011 Census, Uttar Pradesh had the largest population, followed by Maharashtra, Bihar, and West Bengal.

 Quick Tip

Uttar Pradesh remains the most populous state, with other states like Maharashtra and Bihar following closely behind.

Question 31: Match List-I with List-II:

1. South Central Secunderabad
2. South Eastern Kolkata
3. South East Central Bilaspur
4. South Western Hubli

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Solution: The correct matches are: South Central: Secunderabad, South Eastern: Kolkata, South East Central: Bilaspur, South Western: Hubli.

💡 Quick Tip

Indian Railways operates through various zones, each having a distinct headquarters for efficient management.

Question 32: Match List-I with List-II:

1. High Fluctuating Stage Rainforest tribes
2. Early Expanding Stage Angola
3. Low Fluctuating Stage Japan
4. Late Expanding Stage India

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution: High Fluctuating Stage: Rainforest tribes, Early Expanding Stage: Angola, Low Fluctuating Stage: Japan, Late Expanding Stage: India.

💡 Quick Tip

Countries experience varying stages of demographic transition, influenced by social, economic, and technological changes.

Question 33: Match List-I with List-II:

1. Nomadic Herding Tundra Region of Eurasia
2. Commercial Livestock Rearing Australia
3. Jhuming North Eastern States of India
4. Dairy Farming North Western States of India

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution: Nomadic Herding is associated with the Tundra region, Commercial Livestock Rearing with Australia, Jhuming with North Eastern States of India, and Dairy Farming with North Western India.

💡 Quick Tip

Each primary activity in agriculture is adapted to the specific climatic and geographical conditions of a region.

Question 34: Match List-I with List-II:

1. Plantation Agriculture Sugarcane
2. Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation Wheat
3. Mediterranean Citrus Fruits
4. Truck Farming Vegetables

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution: Plantation Agriculture is associated with Sugarcane, Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation with Wheat, Mediterranean Agriculture with Citrus Fruits, and Truck Farming with Vegetables.

💡 Quick Tip

Agricultural activities are linked to specific crops based on climatic factors and local farming practices.

Question 35: Match List-I with List-II:

1. Dardic Jammu and Kashmir
2. Central Dravidian Andhra Pradesh
3. Indo-Aryan West Bengal
4. Mon-Khmer Meghalaya

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution: Dardic languages are spoken in Jammu and Kashmir, Central Dravidian in Andhra Pradesh, Indo-Aryan in West Bengal, and Mon-Khmer in Meghalaya.

💡 Quick Tip

India's linguistic diversity is immense, with various language families representing the country's rich cultural heritage.

Question 36: Identify the correct statements about approaches in Geography.

1. Regional analysis was prevalent in Later Colonial period in Geography.
2. Areal differentiation was the prominent approach in the 1930s in Geography.

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3. Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools took place in 1980s.
4. Post-Modernism in Geography was prevalent in 1990s.

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: Regional analysis dominated during the Later Colonial period, while Areal Differentiation was emphasized in the 1930s. Post-Modernism emerged in the 1990s, but the humanistic and radical schools arose earlier, in the 1970s.

 Quick Tip

The evolution of geographical approaches reflects changes in societal, cultural, and intellectual trends over time.

Question 37: Which of the following terms are synonymously used for shifting cultivation?

1. Fazendas
2. Ladang
3. Slash and burn agriculture
4. Milpa

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solution: Ladang, Slash and Burn Agriculture, and Milpa are all terms associated with shifting cultivation, which involves clearing land by burning it before farming, but Fazendas refers to large plantations in Brazil, not shifting cultivation.

 Quick Tip

Shifting cultivation is known by various names around the world, adapting to regional practices and conditions.

Question 38: Identify the correct statements with reference to water resources of India.

1. India accounts for 4 percent of the world's water resource.
2. Annual precipitation in India is about 4000 cubic km.
3. Total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1869 cubic km.
4. Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation.

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: India has 4 percent of the world's water resources and experiences annual precipitation of around 4000 cubic km. Agriculture is the largest consumer of water, but the total utilisable water is around 1123 cubic km, not 1869 cubic km.

 Quick Tip

Despite receiving substantial rainfall, India faces water scarcity due to uneven distribution and high consumption by agriculture.

Question 39: Identify the correct statements about welfare approach of human development.

1. It looks at human beings as beneficiaries of all development activities.
2. It argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, and social amenities.
3. Its focus is on building human capabilities.
4. It considers government responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing expenditure on welfare.

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: The welfare approach views humans as beneficiaries of development, advocating for government spending on health, education, and welfare. It focuses on improving welfare but not specifically on building individual capabilities, which is a core aspect of the capability approach.

 Quick Tip

The welfare approach emphasizes state responsibility in improving human well-being through social services like healthcare and education.

Question 40: Identify the correct statements about WTO (World Trade Organisation).

1. It is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.
2. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations.

3. It helps the poor countries in promoting their trade activities and gives priority to environmental issues.
4. It also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and other issues such as intellectual rights.

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: The WTO is the primary organization managing global trade rules and resolving trade disputes. It covers various areas including services and intellectual property but does not primarily focus on helping poor countries or prioritizing environmental issues.

 Quick Tip

The WTO plays a pivotal role in global trade, addressing both goods and services, and overseeing dispute resolution among member nations.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement.

Question 41: Which of the following is NOT a factor for the establishment of clustered settlements?

1. Security
2. Defence
3. Scarcity of water resources
4. Remote jungles

Correct Answer: (4) Remote jungles

Solution: Remote jungles are typically associated with dispersed settlements due to isolation, whereas factors like security, defense, and water scarcity promote the formation of clustered settlements.

 Quick Tip

Clustered settlements are common in regions requiring communal defense or efficient resource management, contrasting with isolated, dispersed regions.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement

Question 42: The tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement results in the formation of which one of the following types of rural settlement?

1. Nucleated
2. Semi-Clustered
3. Isolated
4. Dispersed

Correct Answer: (1) Nucleated

Solution: When dispersed settlements start clustering in a restricted area, they form a nucleated settlement, where buildings are grouped together in a compact space.

💡 Quick Tip

Nucleated settlements are typically found where communal living and accessibility are prioritized, often resulting from the clustering of dispersed homes.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement

Question 43: Which of the following is a factor for the establishment of dispersed settlement?

1. Extremely fragmented terrain
2. Industrialisation
3. Water resources
4. Security

Correct Answer: (1) Extremely fragmented terrain

Solution: Dispersed settlements arise in areas with highly fragmented terrain, which makes it difficult for people to live in concentrated areas, leading to isolated habitation.

💡 Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements occur when the land is fragmented or difficult to access, leading to spread-out habitation.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement

Question 44: Which of the following statement is NOT correct with reference to features of clustered settlements?

1. Compact built-up area of houses.
2. Radial, linear and rectangular pattern are common.
3. It is generally found in hilly areas.
4. It is found in Nagaland.

Correct Answer: (3) It is generally found in hilly areas.

Solution: Clustered settlements are typically found in fertile plains and not in hilly areas, where settlement is often dispersed due to geographical constraints.

 Quick Tip

Clustered settlements are common in areas with fertile land or for security reasons, not typically in hilly or rugged terrains.

Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns, and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains

and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. Fragmented settlement types may result from segregation of a large compact village or from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala have this type of settlement

Question 45: Dispersed settlements are found in —————

1. Meghalaya, Haryana and Punjab
2. Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh
3. Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
4. Kerala, Uttarakhand and Meghalaya

Correct Answer: (2) Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh

Solution: Dispersed settlements generally arise in regions with rough terrain and fragmented land, such as Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Uttar Pradesh, where settlement patterns are scattered due to geographical and environmental constraints.

 Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements develop where land is difficult to cultivate or access, leading to scattered, isolated habitation.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning

of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

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Question 46: All stages of demographic transition represent —

1. demographic platforms
2. demographic dividend
3. population explosion
4. demographic cycle

Correct Answer: (4) demographic cycle

Solution: The stages of demographic transition are collectively known as the demographic cycle, which describes the shift in population dynamics as a country develops from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the demographic cycle is crucial for predicting population trends and formulating policies for future development.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline

in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

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Question 47: With reference to demographic transition theory, which of the following is NOT correct?

1. It can describe and predict the future population of any area.
2. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage.
3. The first stage has high fertility and high mortality.
4. Life expectancy is very high in the first stage.

Correct Answer: (4) Life expectancy is very high in the first stage.

Solution: In the first stage of demographic transition, life expectancy is typically very low due to high mortality rates caused by diseases and poor nutrition, which is inconsistent with statement (4).

 Quick Tip

Understanding the characteristics of each stage of demographic transition helps in grasping how societies evolve and adapt over time.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has

high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

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Question 48: Which of the following is a characteristic of the second stage of demographic transition?

1. Fertility declines with time.
2. Fertility remains constant.
3. Fertility remains low initially but increases later on.
4. Population is either stable or grows slowly.

Correct Answer: (1) Fertility declines with time.

Solution: In the second stage of demographic transition, fertility rates are initially high, but they gradually decline due to improved sanitation, healthcare, and living conditions, leading to a decrease in mortality rates. This is a key feature of the stage as societies become better able to manage population growth.

 Quick Tip

The decline in fertility during the second stage reflects the impact of improved healthcare and sanitation on reducing mortality rates, while economic development progresses.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has

high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

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Question 49: Which of the following statement is correct?

1. Human beings are extremely rigid and are unable to adjust their fertility.
2. The population is not stable and grows very fast in the last stage of demographic transition.
3. People deliberately do not control the family size in the last stage of demographic transition.
4. At present, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Correct Answer: (4) At present, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Solution: Statement (4) correctly reflects the diversity of countries' experiences with demographic transition. While some countries are still in the earlier stages, where high birth and death rates are common, others have moved into later stages where population growth is more stable and fertility rates are lower. The transition is influenced by various factors, including economic development, health systems, and cultural changes.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the stages of demographic transition helps in tailoring policies and strategies that suit the specific needs of countries at various stages of development.

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. In the first stage, there are high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning

of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

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Question 50: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the last stage of demographic transition?

1. Low fertility
2. Low mortality
3. High level of technology
4. Low level of urbanisation

Correct Answer: (4) Low level of urbanisation

Solution: The final stage of demographic transition is marked by low fertility, low mortality, and a high level of technological development. Contrary to this, the last stage also tends to be associated with higher levels of urbanization as societies progress with more economic opportunities and better living conditions, leading to population mobility towards urban areas.

 Quick Tip

Recognizing the traits of each demographic transition stage is vital for effective policy-making and resource allocation in rapidly changing societies.