

Geography

Group Number :	18
Group Id :	46419945
Group Maximum Duration :	45
Group Minimum Duration :	45
Show Attended Group? :	No
Edit Attended Group? :	No
Break time :	0
Group Marks :	200

Geography

Section Id :	46419955
Section Number :	1
Section type :	Online
Mandatory or Optional :	Mandatory
Number of Questions :	50
Number of Questions to be attempted :	40
Section Marks :	200
Maximum Instruction Time :	0
Sub-Section Number :	1
Sub-Section Id :	464199146
Question Shuffling Allowed :	Yes

Question Number : 896 Question Id : 4641992400 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 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.

Question Number : 897 Question Id : 4641992401 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 898 Question Id : 4641992402 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Which of the following schools of thought employed Marxian theory ?

- (1) Humanistic
- (2) Behavioural
- (3) Radical
- (4) Post-modernism

Question Number : 899 Question Id : 4641992403 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Katanga copper belt is in which of the following country ?

- (1) Zambia
- (2) Indonesia
- (3) Mexico
- (4) Brazil

Question Number : 900 Question Id : 4641992404 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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.

Question Number : 901 Question Id : 4641992405 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 902 Question Id : 4641992406 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 903 Question Id : 4641992407 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Financial and legal consultants belong to which category of activities ?

- (1) Tertiary
- (2) Quaternary
- (3) Quinary
- (4) Manufacturing

Question Number : 904 Question Id : 4641992408 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Which of the following airport is located farthest from Tropic of Capricorn ?

- (1) Aden
- (2) Port Louis
- (3) Rio De Janerio
- (4) Harare

Question Number : 905 Question Id : 4641992409 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Maracaibo in Venezuela is which type of port ?

- (1) Industrial Port
- (2) Commercial Port
- (3) Oil Port
- (4) Packet Station

Question Number : 906 Question Id : 4641992410 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 907 Question Id : 4641992411 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

What is the main cause of ageing of population ?

- (1) Increased birth rate
- (2) Sedentary lifestyle
- (3) Increased life expectancy
- (4) Migration

Question Number : 908 Question Id : 4641992412 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Which of the following continent has the highest density of population ?

- (1) Africa
- (2) Asia
- (3) Europe
- (4) North America

Question Number : 909 Question Id : 4641992413 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 910 Question Id : 4641992414 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 911 Question Id : 4641992415 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

- (1) Diarrhoea
- (2) Conjunctivitis
- (3) Respiratory infections
- (4) Bronchitis

Question Number : 912 Question Id : 4641992416 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 913 Question Id : 4641992417 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

Question Number : 914 Question Id : 4641992418 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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.

Question Number : 915 Question Id : 4641992419 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

How much is the length of the Golden Quadrilateral road network ?

- (1) 4076 km
- (2) 5846 km
- (3) 3640 km
- (4) 7246 km

Question Number : 916 Question Id : 4641992420 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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.

Question Number : 917 Question Id : 4641992421 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Which of the following is NOT a religious town ?

- (1) Varanasi
- (2) Puri
- (3) Pilani
- (4) Amritsar

Question Number : 918 Question Id : 4641992422 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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.

Question Number : 919 Question Id : 4641992423 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Singareni Collieries still uses canaries to detect presence of _____ gas.

Fill in the blank with correct option.

- (1) methane
- (2) ozone
- (3) sulphur oxide
- (4) carbon monoxide

Question Number : 920 Question Id : 4641992424 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

_____ is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

Fill in the blank with correct option.

- (1) Dharavi
- (2) Greater Mumbai
- (3) Mumbai metropolitan area
- (4) Navi Mumbai

Question Number : 921 Question Id : 4641992425 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Arrange the following railway stations in east to west direction.

- (A) Moscow
- (B) Omsk
- (C) Chita
- (D) Angarsk

Choose the s answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (C), (D), (B), (A)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Question Number : 922 Question Id : 4641992426 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

- (A) Chandrapur
- (B) Kudremukh
- (C) Bailadila
- (D) Gua

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B), (C), (A), (D)
- (2) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (3) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Question Number : 923 Question Id : 4641992427 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Arrange the following primary activities from oldest to newest.

- (A) Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation
- (B) Nomadic Herding
- (C) Hunting and Gathering
- (D) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Question Number : 924 Question Id : 4641992428 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Arrange the following sea ports from south to north direction.

- (A) Colon
- (B) San Francisco
- (C) Callao
- (D) Valparaiso

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (D), (B), (C), (A)
- (2) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (4) (D), (C), (A), (B)

Question Number : 925 Question Id : 4641992429 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (3) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (4) (B), (D), (C), (A)

Question Number : 926 Question Id : 4641992430 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(Railway Zone)	(Headquarter)
(A) South Central	(I) Bilaspur
(B) South Eastern	(II) Hubli
(C) South East Central	(III) Kolkata
(D) South Western	(IV) Secunderabad

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
- (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question Number : 927 Question Id : 4641992431 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(Stage of Demographic Transition)	(Country/Tribe)
(A) High Fluctuating Stage	(I) Rainforest tribes
(B) Early Expanding Stage	(II) Angola
(C) Low Fluctuating Stage	(III) India
(D) Late Expanding Stage	(IV) Japan

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question Number : 928 Question Id : 4641992432 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I	List-II
(Primary Activity)	(Region)
(A) Nomadic Herding	(I) Tundra Region of Eurasia
(B) Commercial Livestock Rearing	(II) Australia
(C) Jhuming	(III) North Western Europe
(D) Dairy Farming	(IV) North Eastern States of India

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question Number : 929 Question Id : 4641992433 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I (Type of Agriculture)	List-II (Major Crop)
(A) Plantation Agriculture	(I) Wheat
(B) Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation	(II) Sugarcane
(C) Mediterranean	(III) Vegetables
(D) Truck Farming	(IV) Citrus Fruits

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (3) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question Number : 930 Question Id : 4641992434 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Match List-I with List-II :

List-I (Branch of Language Family)	List-II (Speech Area)
(A) Dardic	(I) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Central Dravidian	(II) Jammu and Kashmir
(C) Indo-Aryan	(III) West Bengal
(D) Mon-Khmer	(IV) Meghalaya

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (3) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Question Number : 931 Question Id : 4641992435 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Identify the correct statements about approaches in Geography.

- (A) Regional analysis was prevalent in Later Colonial period in Geography.
- (B) Areal differentiation was the prominent approach in the 1930s in Geography.
- (C) Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools took place in 1980s.
- (D) Post-Modernism in Geography was prevalent in 1990s.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Question Number : 932 Question Id : 4641992436 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

- (A) Fazendas
- (B) Ladang
- (C) Slash and burn agriculture
- (D) Milpa

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (3) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A), (B) and (C) only

Question Number : 933 Question Id : 4641992437 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

- (A) India accounts for 4 percent of world's water resource.
- (B) Annual precipitation in India is about 4000 cubic km.
- (C) Total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1869 cubic km.
- (D) Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

Question Number : 934 Question Id : 4641992438 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Identify the correct statements about welfare approach of human development.

- (A) It looks at human beings as beneficiaries of all development activities.
- (B) It argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, and social amenities.
- (C) Its focus is on building human capabilities.
- (D) It considers government responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (3) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

Question Number : 935 Question Id : 4641992439 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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

- (A) It is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.
- (B) It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations.
- (C) It helps the poor countries in promoting their trade activities and give priority to environmental issues.
- (D) It also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and other issues such as intellectual rights.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (2) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (3) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (A), (B) and (D) only

Sub-Section Number :

2

Sub-Section Id :

464199147

Question Shuffling Allowed :

No

Question Number : 936 Question Id : 4641992440 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

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 village 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 type 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 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.

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

- (1) Security
- (2) Defence
- (3) Scarcity of water resources
- (4) Remote jungles

Question Number : 937 Question Id : 4641992441 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

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 village 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 type 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 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.

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

- (1) Nucleated
- (2) Semi-Clustered
- (3) Isolated
- (4) Dispersed

Question Number : 938 Question Id : 4641992442 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

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 village 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 type 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 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.

Which one of the following is a factor for the establishment of dispersed settlement ?

- (1) Extremely fragmented terrain
- (2) Industrialisation
- (3) Water resources
- (4) Security

Question Number : 939 Question Id : 4641992443 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

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 village 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 type 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 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.

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.

Question Number : 940 Question Id : 4641992444 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following question.

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 village 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 type 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 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.

Dispersed settlements are found in _____.

Fill in the blank with correct option.

- (1) Meghalaya, Haryana and Punjab
- (2) Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
- (4) Kerala, Uttarakhand and Meghalaya

Sub-Section Number :

3

Sub-Section Id :

464199148

Question Shuffling Allowed :

No

Question Number : 941 Question Id : 4641992445 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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 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 has 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 second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to 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 the 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.

All stages of demographic transition represent _____.

Fill in the blank with correct option.

- (1) demographic platforms
- (2) demographic dividend
- (3) population explosion
- (4) demographic cycle

Question Number : 942 Question Id : 4641992446 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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 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 has 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 second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to 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 the 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.

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 second stage.
- (3) The first stage has high fertility and high mortality.
- (4) Life expectancy is very high in the first stage.

Question Number : 943 Question Id : 4641992447 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No
Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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 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 has 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 second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to 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 the 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.

Which of the following is a characteristic of 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.

Question Number : 944 Question Id : 4641992448 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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 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 has 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 second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to 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 the 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.

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 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.

Question Number : 945 Question Id : 4641992449 Question Type : MCQ Option Shuffling : No

Correct Marks : 5 Wrong Marks : 1

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 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 has 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 second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to 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 the 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.

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

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