Fundamental of Human Geography

1. 'Nomothetic' refers:
   A. Law making
   B. Theorising
   C. Both (A) and (B)
   D. None of these

2. 'Idiographic' denotes:
   A. Law making
   B. Theorising
   C. Description
   D. All of these

3. Who has defined Human Geography as the study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface?
   A. Ratzel
   B. Ellen C. Semple
   C. Blasche
   D. Al Idrisi

4. Human Geography is study of changing relationship between unresting man and the unstable earth:
   A. Ratzel
   B. Ritter
   C. Kant
   D. Ellen C. Semple

5. Who coined the term neo-determinism?
   A. Griffith Taylor
   B. Ratzel
   C. Blache
   D. Christaller

6. In which year National water policy was implemented?
   A. 2002
   B. 2008
   C. 2015
   D. 2005

7. Who gave the concept of 'stop and go determinism'?
   A. Griffith Taylor
   B. Ratzel
   C. E.C. Semple
   D. Vidal de la Blache

8. Which of the following is not a sub field of social geography?
   A. Medical Geography
   B. Historical Geography
   C. Cultural Geography
   D. Military Geography

9. In which period quantitative thought became popular in geographical studies?
   A. 1850
   B. 1920
   C. 1900
   D. Late 1950s

10. Which school of thought is mainly concerned with social well being of people?
    A. Radical
    B. Behavioural
    C. Welfare
    D. Possibilism

11. Stop and go determinism is also known as:
    A. Possibilism
    B. Determinism
    C. Neo-determinism
    D. None of the above

12. Which of the following is a sub field of economic geography?
    A. Geography of leisure
    B. Military geography
    C. Historical geography
    D. Geography of agriculture

13. The study of inter relationship between human and environment is:
    A. History
    B. Human Geography
    C. Economics
    D. Political Science

14. The most important factor in the interaction between people and environment
    A. Human intelligence
    B. Technology
    C. People's perception
    D. Human brotherhood

15. Who is considered the father of human geography?
    A. Eratosthenes
    B. Ratzel
    C. E.C. Semple
    D. Vidal de la Blache

16. Psephology is sister disciplines of which sub fields of human geography:
    A. Military Geography
    B. Electoral Geography
    C. Agriculture Geography
    D. Industries Geography

17. The idea that all the regions were a part of whole *i.e.,* the earth is under which approaches
    A. Spatial organization
    B. Emergency of humanistic
    C. Areal differentiation
    D. Regional analysis

18. Historical Geography to which field of human geography:
    A. Political Geography
    B. Social Geography
    C. Settlement Geography
    D. Economic

19. Geography_____ School of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality.
    A. Welfare or Humanistic
    B. Radical
    C. Behavioural
    D. None of these

20. Naturalisation of humans means:
    A. Low level of technological development
    B. High level of technological development
    C. Moderate level of technological development
    D. None of these

21. Which subject is called Mother Discipline?
A. Geography B. Economics
C. History D. Political Science

22. Which approach of Human Geography was followed in colonial period?
A. Areal differentiation B. Spatial organization
C. Behavioural D. Regional

23. Who is not a French geographer out of the following?
A. Blache B. Bruches
C. Demanzia D. Ritter

24. Which of the following is not a component of natural environment?
(*a*) Farms (*b*) Mountains
(*c*) Lakes (*d*) Roads
A. (*a*) and (*b*) B. (*b*) and (*c*)
C. (*c*) and (*d*) D. (*a*) and (*d*)

25. Consider the following about later colonial period and choose the correct answer.
(*a*) Regional analysis was used to study geography.
(*b*) Elaborate description of all aspects of region were undertaken.
Codes:
A. (*a*) and (*b*) B. Only (*a*)
C. Only (*b*) D. None of the above

26. Assertion (A) : Understanding of friction and heat helped the humans in discovering the fire.
Reason (R) : Technology enables the humans to overcome the limitation imposed by nature.
Codes:
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (A) is the correct explanation of (R)
B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

27. Which continent has the highest growth rate of the population?
A. Asia B. Africa
C. Europe D. Australia

28. Which one of the following is not an area of the sparse population?
A. The Atacama B. Equatorial Region
C. South-East Asia D. Polar Regions

29. Which of the following is not a push factor?
A. Water shortage
B. Unemployment
C. Medical/Educational facilities
D. Epidemics

30. Which one of the following is not a fact?
A. Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years
B. Nearly 80 million people are added to the world population each year
C. It took 100 years for the population to rise from five billion to six billion
D. Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition

31. "Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many". The above statement is given by which one of the following scholars?
A. George B. Cressey B. R.C. Chandana
C. P. Dore D. Bogue

32. July 11 is celebrating as _____.
A. No Tobacco day
B. The World Population day
C. The World environment day
D. The World health day

33. Which approach of human geography was followed in colonial period?
A. Areal differentiation B. Spatial organization
C. Behavioural D. Regional

34. Which is not a fact?
A. Pollution is caused due to industrial development
B. Ozone layer is depleted due to primitive agriculture
C. Global warming is due to greenhouse effect
D. Land has been degraded due to pollution

35. Which element is not a part of environment?
A. Climate B. Relief
C. Agriculture D. Water

36. Who proposed the concept of neo-determinism?
A. Griffith Taylor B. Blache
C. Huntington D. Ritter

37. Who among the following said that the 'Human Geography is Human Ecology'?
A. Barrow B. Huntington
C. Ratzl D. None of these

38. The third most populous nation in world is:
A. Nigeria B. Japan
C. China D. USA

39. By the 2025 AD the world population will be:
A. 6.8 billion B. 8 billion
C. 6 billion D. 8.6 billion

40. The term crude birth rate is close in meaning to which of the following term?
A. Mortality B. Fertility
C. Migration D. None of these

41. Migrates who move out of a place are called:
A. Emmigrants   B. Migrants
C. Foreigner   D. None

42. Migrates who move into a new place are called:
A. Emigrants   B. NRI
C. Immigrants   D. None

43. Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as:
A. Growth of Population
B. Population Growth Rate
C. Positive Growth of Population
D. Negative Growth of Population

44. Population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time:
A. Natural Growth of Population
B. Population Growth Rate
C. Positive Growth of Population
D. Negative Growth of Population

45. The change of population expressed in percentage.
A. Growth Rate of Population
B. Population Growth Rate
C. Positive Growth of Population
D. Negative Growth of Population

46. This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region:
A. Natural Growth of Population
B. Population Growth Rate
C. Positive Growth of Population
D. Negative Growth of Population

47. If the population Changed between two points of time, It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate too their countries.
A. Natural Growth of Population
B. Population Growth Rate
C. Positive Growth of Population
D. Negative Growth of Population

48. Assertion : The world population was around 2 billion in 1930 which has rocketed to about 6 billion by 2000.
Reason : Increase in longevity due to a decline in death rate, maternal mortality rate, and the infant mortality rate has been some major causes of population explosion.
A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

49. Relate the most important factor responsible for high density of population found in Katanga-Zambia Plateau located in Africa:
A. Availability of copper in abundance
B. Availability of forests resources
C. Close social ties
D. Scenic natural beauty

50. Assertion : Population of a region does not change.
Reason : Birth rate, Death rate and migration affect the population of a region.
A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion
C. Only Assertion is correct
D. Only Reason is correct

51. Assertion : Technology has helped in population growth.
Reason : Technology has led to improvement in medical facilities and sanitation.
A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion
C. Only Assertion is correct
D. Only Reason is correct

52. Assertion : Mediterranean region have been inhabited from early period in history.
Reason : Plain areas are favourable for the production of crops and to built roads and industries.
A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
C. Only Assertion is correct.
D. Only Reason is correct.

53. Which one of the following is not a correct pair?

	A	B
1.	Mediterranean region	Pleasant Climate
2.	Ganga Plains	Minerals
3.	Osaka	Industrial Region
4.	Katanga (Zambia)	Copper mines

A. 1   B. 2
C. 3   D. 4

54. Which one of the following is not a country with high human development?
A. Norway
B. Argentina
C. Japan
D. Egypt

55. Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of human development?
A. Professor Amartya Sen
B. Dr. Mahmud ul haq
C. Ellen C sample
D. Ratzel

56. Which country is the first in rank in human development index?
A. Latvia   B. Norway
C. Finland   D. Austria

57. Which is not used to measure the human development index?
A. Literacy rate
B. Per capita income
C. Life expectancy
D. Social status of the people

58. What was the rank of India in UNDP in the year 2019?
A. 130   B. 136
C. 126   D. 131

59. What is the range of measuring human development index?
A. 1 to 10   B. 1 to 20
C. 1 to 100   D. 1 to 1000

60. Which country have introduced the Gross National Happiness index first?
A. Nepal   B. Bhutan
C. Bangladesh   D. Sri Lanka

61. Which one of the following best describes development?
A. Increasing size
B. Positive change in quality
C. A constant in size
D. Simple change in the quality

62. Which of the one is not a Pillar of human development?
A. Equity   B. Sustainability
C. Productivity   D. Capacity

63. Development means:
A. Improvement in quality
B. Always positive
C. Value added
D. All of the above

64. **Assertion :** India's Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world is 131.
    Reason : HDI measures achievement in economic growth, standard of living and mortality rate.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
B. Both Assertion and Reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
C. Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.
D. Both Assertion and Reason are incorrect.

65. Match the following and choose the correct option:

List-I	List-II
(*a*) Health	1. Purchasing Power
(*b*) Education	2. Life Expectancy
(*c*) Access to resources	3. Adult Literacy Rate

Select the correct answer:

	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
A.	2	3	1
B.	3	2	1
C.	1	2	3
D.	2	1	3

66. Which year Human Development Report published for first time?
A. 1981   B. 1970
C. 1990   D. 1980

67. Which sector must be preferred by the government for improvement in HDI rank?
A. Defence   B. Para military force
C. Social sector   D. None of these

68. What is the weightage given to each indicator in the Human Development Index?
A. 2/3   B. 1/2
C. 1/3   D. 1/4

69. Which one from the following is not related with Gathering?
A. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions.
B. People extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.
C. Gathering is practised in mid latitude zone
D. In modern times some gathering is market oriented.

70. Which one from the following is not correctly matched?
A. Tibet   –   Yak
B. Sahara   –   Goats
C. Tropical Africa   –   Cattle
D. Sub-Arctic   –   Giraffe

71. What is Transhumance?
A. The process of seasonal migration from plain to pasture on mountains and vice-versa.
B. The process of hunting on higher altitude
C. The process of gathering on higher mountain
D. Migration from urban area to rural area on mountains

72. Which one from the following is not correct for Transhumance?
- A. In Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains.
- B. In the Tundra regions the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and vice versa.
- C. None of the above
- D. Both (A) and (B)

73. Which one from the following is not correct for Nomadic herding?
- A. In Nomadic herding only one type of important animals such as sheep, cattle, goats and horses are reared
- B. Nomadic herding is practiced in Sahara
- C. The people depend for their survival on cattle/animals in nomadic herding
- D. Nomadic herding is not practiced in USA

74. Which one from the following is not correct for Commercial Livestock Rearing?
- A. Commercial livestock rearing is more organised, and capital intensive.
- B. Products such as meat and wool are processed.
- C. It is practised in New Zealand and Australia etc.
- D. Only one type of important animals such as sheep, cattle, goats and horses are not reared.

75. Which one from the following is not correct for Shifting cultivation?
- A. Shifting cultivation is also called Primitive subsistence agriculture
- B. People use unsophisticated instruments and seeds
- C. Gradually in the process of cultivation the fertility of the soil increases
- D. Generally it is practiced by tribes

76. Shifting cultivation is known by different names in different areas of the world. Which one among the following is wrong name of Shifting cultivation?
- A. North East India — Jhuming
- B. Mexico — Milpa
- C. Indonesia — Ladang
- D. Sri Lanka — Rey

77. Which is not correct for Intensive subsistence agriculture?
- A. Use of machinery is limited
- B. Mostly done by human labour
- C. Land holding is in moderate size
- D. Density of population is high

78. In which type of agriculture "The yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low"?
- A. Extensive commercial grain cultivation
- B. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by Wet Paddy cultivation
- C. Plantation agriculture
- D. Mediterranean agriculture

79. In which one from the following countries Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy is practised?
- A. North Korea and Japan
- B. Indonesia and Malaysia
- C. India and Bangladesh
- D. Sri Lanka and Myanmar

80. Which one from the following types of agriculture was introduced by European in their colonies?
- A. Plantation agriculture
- B. Dairy farming
- C. Collective and Co-operative farming
- D. Mediterranean agriculture

81. Which one from the following is not correct for Plantation agriculture?
- A. Large capital investment is required
- B. Scientific method of cultivation
- C. Skilled and cheap labours are required
- D. Low yield per acre but high yield per person

82. Which one from the following is unmatched?
- A. French — Cocoa in East Africa
- B. British — Tea garden in Sri Lanka
- C. Spanish — Coconut in Philippines
- D. Dutch — Sugarcane in Indonesia

83. Which one from the following is called to large plantation of coffee in Brazil?
- A. Fazendas
- B. Ranches
- C. Paddock
- D. Coffeeana

84. Which one from the following plantation was not set-up by British?
- A. Tea garden in Sri Lanka and India
- B. Coffee plantation in West Africa
- C. Rubber plantation in Malaysia
- D. Sugarcane and Banana plantation in West Indies

85. Which one of the following is called Principal crop in Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation?
- A. Corn
- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Barley

86. Which one from the following is not characteristic of Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation?
- A. The size of farms is very large
- B. Entire operation of cultivation is mechanised
- C. High yield per acre but low yield per person
- D. Fully developed in Prairies, Pampas, Velds and Downs etc.

87. Which one from the following is not correctly matched?

    A. Velds   —   South Africa
    B. Canterbury   —   Australia
    C. Pampas   —   Argentina
    D. Prairies   —   Canada

88. In which type of farming both animals are reared and crops are also grown?

    A. Multiple cropping
    B. Mixed farming
    C. Co-operative farming
    D. Collective farming

89. In which from the following countries dairy farming is not practiced?

    A. Eastern Europe   B. South East Australia
    C. New Zealand   D. Tasmania

90. There is no Off Season in which from the following farming?

    A. Mediterranean agriculture
    B. Dairy farming
    C. Extensive Commercial Grain Farming
    D. Plantation agriculture

91. Which one from the following is not characteristic of Mediterranean agriculture?

    A. Produced figs and olives
    B. Fruits and vegetables are grown
    C. Pisciculture is practised
    D. Best quality wines are prepared by grapes

92. Which one from the following is not characteristic of Collective farming?

    A. Introduced in European countries like Denmark and Netherland
    B. It is also known as Kolkhoz
    C. They are allowed to retain very small plots to grow crops in order to meet their daily requirements.
    D. Government fixes target to the crop and purchase it on pre-defined price.

93. Which one from the following is not characteristic of Co-operative farming?

    A. Introduced in many western European countries such as Denmark and Netherland
    B. Government fixes target to the crop and purchase it on pre-defined price.
    C. Products are available at cheaper rates.
    D. Co-operative societies help farmers

Directions (Qs. No. 94-104): *Answer the following questions as given two statements, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:*

    A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
    B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but R is not the correct explanation of (A).
    C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
    D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

94. Assertion (A) : Mining is included in Primary activities.

    Reason (R) : Primary activities utilizes earth's resource such as land, water, vegetation, building material and minerals etc. means the products of primary activities, we get from nature.

95. Assertion (A) : People or animal go from one place to another place is called Migration.

    Reason (R) : The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountain during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as Transhumance.

96. Assertion (A) : Subsistence agriculture is done for consumption purpose

    Reason (R) : Shifting cultivation or Slash and burn agriculture is not same.

97. Assertion (A) : The yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low in Intensive subsistence agriculture.

    Reason (R) : It is because of the produce has to be divided among people, there is high density of population as well.

98. Assertion (A) : Plantation agriculture occurs in smaller plots.

    Reason (R) : In plantation agriculture skilled and cheap labour is required.

99. Assertion (A) : Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes.

    Reason (R) : It is practised in Steppes, Prairies, Velds and Pampas.

100. Assertion (A) : Equal emphasis is on Crop cultivation and Animal husbandry in Mixed farming.

    Reason (R) : Wheat is principal crop of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming.

101. Assertion (A) : Netherland specialises in growing flowers, especially Tulips.

    Reason (R) : Viticulture is speciality of Commercial Grain Farming.

102. Assertion (A) : Kolkhoz was introduced by a group of farmers in Denmark.

Reason (R)   : Government fixes target to the crop and purchase it on pre-defined price in Collective farming.

103. Assertion (A) : In Denmark, practically every farmer is a member of a co-operative.

Reason (R)   : The price of the products grown in co-operative farming is higher.

104. Assertion (A) : Open cast mining is easiest and cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to surface.

Reason (R)   : Shaft method is used when the ore lies deep below the surface.

105. The state with the highest population in India is:
A. West Bengal   B. Kerala
C. Uttar Pradesh   D. Bihar

106. The first complete population census was conducted in India in:
A. 1882   B. 1881
C. 1883   D. 1884

107. The state of India which has the lowest percentage of population below poverty line:
A. Punjab   B. Tamil Nadu
C. Jammu & Kashmir   D. Goa

108. The number of farmers per unit area of farmland is known as:
A. Agricultural density of a population
B. Working density of a population
C. Industrial density of a population
D. Rural density of a population

109. The natural growth rate is analyses by assessing the:
A. Crude birth and death rate
B. Positive birth and death rate
C. Negative birth and death rate
D. All of the Above

110. The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as period of:
A. Stagnant or stationery phase of growth of India's population.
B. Steady population growth.
C. Population explosion in India.
D. None of the Above

111. The period of steady population growth was of:
A. 1921-1951   B. 1911-1921
C. 1901-1911   D. 1931-1941

112. Name the state of India having lowest density of population as per 2011 Census.
A. Punjab   B. Haryana
C. Tamil Nadu   D. Arunachal Pradesh

113. Arrange the states of India with highest to lowest population density.
 (*i*) West Bengal   (*ii*) Bihar
(*iii*) Uttar Pradesh   (*iv*) Maharashtra

Options:
A. (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*)   B. (*ii*), (*i*), (*iii*), (*iv*)
C. (*iv*), (*iii*), (*ii*), (*i*)   D. (*ii*), (*iv*), (*i*), (*iii*)

114. _____ is the term which means the spread of people across the world.
A. Population disturbance
B. Population distribution
C. Population counting
D. None of the above

115. The _____ density of population is the number of people per unit area of arable land.
A. physiological   B. psychological
C. physical   D. phishing

116. Arrange the following phases in a sequential order according to their occurrence in Indian population:
 (*i*) Population explosion
(*ii*) Stationary phase
(*iii*) Decreased growth
(*iv*) Steady growth
A. (*i*), (*iv*), (*ii*), (*iii*)   B. (*iv*), (*i*), (*iii*), (*ii*)
C. (*ii*), (*iv*), (*i*), (*iii*)   D. (*iii*), (*ii*), (*iv*), (*i*)

117. In the post 1981 till present, the growth rate of country's population remained _____.
A. Stagnant   B. High
C. Low   D. Constant

118. _____ of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time.
A. Growth   B. Decline
C. Stability   D. Access

119. A continuous belt of states from west to east in the north-west, north, and north-central parts of the country has relatively _____ growth rate than the southern states.
A. high   B. low
C. slow   D. fast

Directions (Qs. No. 120-125): *In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:*
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is true but (R) is false.
D. (A) is false but (R) is true.

120. Assertion (A) : Population data are collected through census operation held every 10 years in our country.
Reason (R) : India has a highly even pattern of population distribution.

121. Assertion (A) : The phase (1901-21) is known as period of stagnant or stationary phase.
Reason (R) : Both the birth rate and death rate were high keep in threat of increase low.

122. Assertion (A) : The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth.
Reason (R) : Improvement in health and sanitation brought down the mortality rate.

123. Assertion (A) : The decades of 1951-1981 are the phase of population explosion.
Reason (R) : The average annual Growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent.

124. Assertion (A) : India is the second most populous country after China with population of more than 1 billion in 2001 A.D.
Reason (R) : Majority of population consists of non-workers.

125. Assertion (A) : The people are very important component of a country.
Reason(R) : A large population in variably puts pressure on its limited resources and is also responsible for many socio-economic problems in the country.

Directions (Qs. No. 126-133): *In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:*
   A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation for Assertion (A).
   B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation for Assertion (A).
   C. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is incorrect.
   D. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are incorrect.

126. Assertion (A) : The sex ratio of Kerala is highest in India.
Reason (R) : In countries like India the Population is increased at a rapid rate.

127. Assertion (A) : Natality rate increase the population size and population density
Reason (R) : Natality increase the number of individuals in an area by births.

128. Assertion (A) : The population of India is increasing at a steady rate.
Reason (R) : In India, birth rate is higher than the death rate.

129. Assertion (A) : Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area.
Reason (R) : The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km.

130. Assertion (A) : Population data are collected through Census operation held every 9 years in our country
Reason (R) : The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 but its first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.

131. Assertion (A) : Spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical factors.
Reason (R) : Physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution.

132. Assertion (A) : phase of growth of India's population, the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low
Reason (R) : Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible.

133. Assertion (A) : Agricultural density = total agricultural population / net cultivable area.
Reason (R) : Agricultural population includes cultivators and agricultural labourers and their family members.

134. Which one from the following sentences is wrong?
   A. Indentured labour from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands by French.
   B. Indentured labour from Goa, Daman and Diu were sent to Angola, Mozambique by Portuguese.
   C. Indentured labour were sent to Reunion island and Martinique by French.
   D. All such migrations were covered under the time-bound contract known as Girmit Act (Indian Emigration Act).

135. In which wave of migration people migrated to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia etc.
A. First wave of migration
B. Second wave of migration
C. Third wave of migration
D. Fourth wave of migration

136. What type of professionals are not comprised in third wave of migration?
A. Lawyers
B. Software engineers
C. Management consultants
D. Doctors

137. In the third wave of migration the people of India did not migrate in which one from the following countries?
A. USA
B. Canada
C. UK
D. Brazil

138. Which one from the following is not correct?
A. Migration of people with in the state is known as Intra-state migration
B. Migration of people from one state to another state is known as Inter-state migration
C. People come from anywhere to a place to settle is example of Immigration
D. People come from anywhere to a place to settle is example of Emigration

139. Which one from the following sentences is not correct?
A. In Rural to Rural migration stream female migrate maximum due to marriage
B. If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration, it is known as temporary migrant
C. In Rural to Urban migration stream male migrate maximum due to employment
D. In 37% of people migrated from place of last residence as per 2011 census report.

140. Arrange in descending order of immigration in India from the neighbouring countries
A. Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar
B. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Myanmar
C. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka
D. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Nepal

141. Which one from the following is known as push factor?
A. Education
B. Drought
C. Higher wages
D. Regular work

142. Which one from the following is not the correct sentence?
A. About 67 per cent of females move out from their parental houses following their marriage.
B. Tsunami, wars and local conflicts also give extra push to migrate.
C. Better opportunities for education, better health are important pull factors.
D. Maximum immigrants came in India are from Pakistan.

143. Which one from the following sentence is belonged to Economic Consequence of Migration?
A. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.
B. Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country.
C. It also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals.
D. Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies.

144. Which one from the following sentences is not correct?
A. Migration has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals.
B. Due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of ground water, air pollution, disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes.
C. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu do not receive very significant amount from their international migrants.
D. Age and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.

Directions (Qs. No. 145-154): *Answer the following questions as given two statements, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:*
A. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C. (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D. (A) is false, but (R) is true.

145. Assertion (A): The second wave of migrants ventured out into the neighbouring countries in recent times as professionals, artisans, traders and factory workers, in search of economic opportunities.

Reason (R) : People emigrated in second wave of migration to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, African countries and western Asia for Oil etc. and the trend still continues.

146. **Assertion (A)** : Third wave of migrant was comprised professionals like doctors, engineers (1960s onwards), software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons etc.

    Reason (R) : People emigrated in third wave to Trinidad, Tobago, Fiji and Mauritius.

147. **Assertion (A)** : More than 5 million people immigrated in India from neighbouring countries.

    Reason (R) : People immigrated in India were from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

148. **Assertion (A)** : Female migrate maximum from Rural to Rural areas after marriage.

    Reason (R) : Male migrate maximum from Rural to Urban areas for economic purpose.

149. **Assertion (A)** : Maharashtra occupied first place in migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana.

    Reason (R) : Many people emigrate from UP, Bihar and Rajasthan for economic purpose to Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana.

150. **Assertion (A)** : There is 67% female move out from their parental houses.

    Reason (R) : It is because of marriage.

151. **Assertion (A)** : The most important pull factor for majority of the rural migrants to urban areas is the better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages.

    Reason (R) : In India people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc.

152. **Assertion (A)** : Migration from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development.

Reason (R) : Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country.

153. **Assertion (A)** : Due to migration, the best human resources move from the under-developed region to more developed region for want of better opportunities, which creates a gap between developed and underdeveloped regions.

    Reason (R) : Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.

154. **Assertion (A)** : Natural disasters such as, flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts are not example of push factor.

    Reason (R) : Better opportunities for education, better health are important pull factors.

155. Consider the following, make correct pairs and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes:

Census Year	Meaning of Migration
I. 1881	1. Collection of data regarding place of birth i.e. village or town and duration of residence
II. 1961	2. Additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated
III. 1971	3. Recording of data on the basis of place of birth
IV. 1981	4. Information on reasons for migration were incorporated

Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	4	3	2	1
C.	3	1	2	4
D.	3	2	1	4

156. On which of the following basis, data regarding migration recorded in census of India?
    A. Place of birth, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration.
    B. Place of residence, if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration
    C. On the basis of duration of residence
    D. Both (A) and (B)

157. Due to which of the following factors, steady outflow of India's semi-skilled and skilled labours took place in West Asia?

A. Development of construction activities
B. In the wake of oil boom
C. Due to liberalization
D. Increase in demand of heavy engineering

158. Which of the following factors was responsible for emigration after liberalization in the 90s that make Indian Diaspora one of the most powerful diaspora in the world?
A. Education and knowledge
B. Fall in the air fare due to liberalization
C. Oil boom in west Asia
D. None of the above

159. In which of the following streams of migration, females predominate in both Intra-state and Inter-state migration?
A. Urban to urban B. Urban to rural
C. Rural to rural D. Urban to urban

160. Men predominate in which of the following stream of migration?
A. Inter-state migration in rural to urban stream
B. Intra-state migration in rural to urban stream
C. Inter-state migration in urban to urban stream
D. Intra-state migration in urban to urban stream

161. Which of the following is not a Pull factor of migration?
A. Better health facilities
B. Sources of recreation
C. Lack of infrastructural facilities
D. Better opportunities of education

162. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly?

Types of Consequences		Effects of Migration
A. Demographic consequences	—	Serious imbalances in age and sex composition
B. Social consequences	—	Social vacuum and sense of dejection
C. Economic consequences	—	Drug abuse
D. Environmental consequences	—	Formation of slums shanty colonies

163. Read and consider the following paragraphs and choose the correct option from the given options accordingly "Subbulakshmi belongs to fisherman community from coast of Tamil Nadu. The devastative tsunami has swept away all the family members except her two children. Till than she lives in a slum of Chennai and growing her children. She works in Chennai as a domestic servant and her children go to school. However she miss her place but she would not go back. She still afraid of giant waves of Tsunami.

Now she has to safeguard her children". Which of the following cause is responsible for the migration of Subbulakshmi from her village to Chennai
A. Fear of natural disaster
B. Lack of employment opportunities in the village
C. Problem of upbringing and education of children
D. None of the above

164. Read and consider the following paragraph and choose the correct answer of the question that follows:

"Prakash is the resident of a small town near Mumbai. He has done graduation in science from there. Now he is migrated to Mumbai for higher studies. He is doing part time job along with studies to run his livelihood. He likes Mumbai because he thinks that he will get high salary as well as opportunities to go abroad". Which of the following factors is responsible for the willingly migration of Prakash to Mumbai
A. Opportunities of higher education
B. High salary and better employment opportunities
C. Sources of recreation
D. Both (A) and (B)

165. Which of the following factors was responsible for first wave of Indian Diaspora in different parts of the world during colonial period?
A. Sending of contractual workers in different colonies to work there in plantation agricultural field
B. Sending of labours in imperial countries to work as household worker for royal families
C. Sending of contractual workers in the industries of imperial countries
D. All of the above

166. Through which of the following, functional relations establish between rural and urban Settlement?
A. Through the means of transport and communication
B. Through the supply of raw material
C. Through the exchange of finished products in rural areas
D. All of the above

167. Which of the following features is not related with rural areas?
A. Rural people are less dynamic
B. Social relations among rural people are intimate
C. Way of life is complex and fast
D. Rural people get goods and services from urban areas in return for food and raw material.

168. Which of the following features is not associated with urban areas?
A. Cities act as nodes of economic growth
B. Social relations are formal

C. Urban people are less mobile

D. Urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials, manufacturing of finished goods and a variety of services

169. Which of the following factors are not responsible for the different kind of rural settlements found in India?

A. Nature of terrain

B. Availability of water

C. Defence against thefts and robberies

D. Planning structure

170. Match the Column-I with Column-II and make correct pairs with the help of given codes:

Column-I (Types of Settlements)	Column-II (Areas)
I. Clustered, agglomerated and nucleated	1. Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of Himalayas
II. Semi-clustered or fragmented	2. Meghalaya Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
III. Hamleted	3. Fertile alluvial plains
IV. Dispersed or isolated	4. Gujarat plain and parts of Rajasthan

Codes:

	I	II	III	IV
A.	3	4	1	2
B.	1	2	3	4
C.	4	3	2	1
D.	3	4	2	1

171. Sometimes settlement is fragmented to several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. Such kind of settlements are known as:

A. Isolated settlements

B. Clustered settlements

C. Hamleted settlements

D. Semi-clustered settlements

172. Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. are the names of which of the following settlements?

A. Hamleted settlements

B. Isolated settlements

C. Semi-clustered settlements

D. Clustered settlements

173. Which of the following possess a good example of Fort town?

A. Delhi   B. Jaipur

C. Agra   D. All of the above

174. According to census 2011, which of the following percentage depict the level of urbanization in India?

A. 31.16%   B. 28 %

C. 33.16%   D. 26%

175. Which of the following factors play significant role in the growth of population as well as in the process of urbanization?

A. Enlargement of urban centers

B. Emergence of new towns

C. Most of the peoples are involved in the secondary activities

D. Both (A) and (B)

176. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

Form of Cities	Population size
A. City	— 1 Lakh and more
B. Metropolitan city	— 10 Lakh to 50 Lakh
C. Urban agglomeration	— 55 to 60 Lakh
D. Mega city	— More than 50 Lakh

177. Which of the following statement is not true regarding the 'Smart City Mission'?

A. To promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens

B. To apply smart solutions to infrastructure to infrastructure and services in order to make them better

C. Use of fewer resources, providing cheaper services and focus on sustainable and inclusive development.

D. Increase in employment

178. Which of following is the functional classification of an urban settlement?

A. Industrial   B. Mining

C. Town   D. All of the above

179. The Population size of Metropolitian city is:

A. less than 1 million

B. 1–5 million

C. more than 5 million

D. None of the above

180. Urbanization is expressed in terms of _____.

A. Absolute number   B. Ratio

C. Percentage   D. None of the above

181. How much freshwater is there out of total resources?

A. 0.5%   B. 1.0%

C. 2.5%   D. 3.0%

182. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenishable groundwater resource in the country?

A. The Indus   B. The Brahmaputra

C. The Ganga   D. The Godavari

183. Which group of states is highly affected by concentration of Arsenic:

A. Rajasthan-Maharashtra

B. Punjab-Haryana

C. West Bengal-Bihar

D. Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh

184. The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors?
A. Irrigation
B. Industries
C. Domestic use
D. None of the above

185. Which of the following options describe water as a resource?
A. Biotic resource and non-renewable
B. A biotic and non-renewable resource
C. Biotic and renewable resource
D. A biotic and renewable resource

186. Neeru-Meeru program belongs to which state?
A. Gujarat
B. Rajasthan
C. Punjab
D. Andhra Pradesh

187. In which year, Government of India has launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan'?
A. 2011-12
B. 2013-14
C. 2015-16
D. 2017-18

188. In which year national water policy was implemented?
A. 2002
B. 2008
C. 2015
D. 2005

189. Which part of the river has good quality water?
A. Mountain
B. Plain
C. Delta
D. Valley

190. What stands for the CPCB?
A. The Commandant Pollution Control Board
B. The Central Pollution Control Board
C. The Central Polythene Control Board
C. None of these

191. Which of the following is a programme under watershed management?
A. Haryali
B. Neeru-Meeru
C. Arvari Pani Sansad
D. All of these

192. Which of the following states has a high use of groundwater?
A. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Punjab
C. Gujarat
D. Kerala

193. How much part of the earth is covered with water?
A. 51%
B. 61%
C. 71%
D. 81%

194. How much groundwater is used in Agriculture?
A. 72%
B. 82%
C. 85%
D. 92%

195. How much per cent of the net shown area is irrigated in Punjab?
A. 65%
B. 75%
C. 80%
D. 85%

196. Huntington divides human geography as (i) physical condtions and (ii)
A. Cultural Environment
B. Human Responses
C. General Geography
D. Specific Geography

197. Human Geography emerges as the special branch of geography in:
A. fifteenth century
B. sixteenth century
C. nineteenth century
D. seventeen century

198. The map type best used to record not only the presence of a phenomenon but to suggest its spatial pattern, distribution, or dispersion is:
A. dot
B. choropleth
C. isoline
D. statistical

199. The visible imprint of human activity is known as:
A. Spatial interaction
B. The attributes of the setting
C. The cultural landscape
D. The natural landscape

200. Idrisi's prime objective was to:
A. Collect all known geographical information and assemble it on a truly accurate representation of the world
B. Divide the inhabited earth into seven climatic regions
C. Spread the works of Ptolemy throughout the Greek and Muslim cultures of Europe, the Near East, and North Africa
D. Write Roger's book

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	A	D	A	A	A	D	D	C

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	B	B	B	B	D	B	B	A

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	D	D	A	B	B	C	C	C

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	D	B	C	A	A	D	B	B

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	A	A	A	C	D	A	A	D

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	B	B	D	B	B	D	D	A	B

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
B	D	D	B	A	C	C	C	C	D

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	C	A	D	C	D	C	B	A	A

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
D	A	A	B	B	C	B	B	A	B

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
C	A	B	A	B	C	A	D	A	B

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
C	D	C	B	C	B	D	A	A	A

111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
A	D	B	B	A	C	B	A	A	C

121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
A	A	B	B	B	B	C	A	A	D

131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
A	A	B	A	B	A	D	D	B	A

141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
B	D	A	C	A	C	A	B	A	A

151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
A	B	B	D	C	D	B	A	C	A

161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170
C	C	A	D	A	A	C	C	D	A

171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
C	A	D	A	D	C	D	D	B	C

181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
B	C	B	A	C	D	B	A	A	B

191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
D	B	C	D	D	B	B	A	C	A

● ● ●