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( NEP—2020 )

( 4th Semester )

**GEOGRAPHY**

( MAJOR/MINOR )

**( Population and Settlement Geography )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Who wrote the book, *A Prologue to Population Geography*?

- (a) Trewartha ( )
- (b) Zelinsky ( )
- (c) John I. Clarke ( )
- (d) Gary L. Peters ( )

2. "Population geography is concerned with understanding regional differences in the settlement of the earth." Who said this?

- (a) Proyer ( )
- (b) Zelinsky ( )
- (c) John I. Clarke ( )
- (d) Trewartha ( )

3. Who suggested that since geography was a spatial science, the parameter of space was sacred to any geographic classification of migration?
- (a) Majid Hussain ( )
  - (b) Chandna and Sidhu ( )
  - (c) K. Chandraswamy ( )
  - (d) D. Gopal Rao ( )
4. The sex ratio of a population at the time of enumeration is known as
- (a) tertiary sex ratio ( )
  - (b) secondary sex ratio ( )
  - (c) primary sex ratio ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
5. Where the living standards remain low even after the attainment of absolute resource development, this state is called
- (a) industrial overpopulation ( )
  - (b) regional overpopulation ( )
  - (c) absolute overpopulation ( )
  - (d) rural overpopulation ( )
6. When the resources of an area are able to support a larger than existing population without lowering the standard of living or without creating any type of unemployment, it is known as
- (a) potential population ( )
  - (b) overpopulation ( )
  - (c) optimum population ( )
  - (d) underpopulation ( )
7. Who is associated with optimum theory of population?
- (a) F. W. Notestein ( )
  - (b) Carr Saunders ( )
  - (c) Edwin Cannan ( )
  - (d) G. T. Trewartha ( )

8. Star-like pattern of rural settlement is associated with  
(a) salt lakes ( )  
(b) oxbow lakes ( )  
(c) crossing of several roads ( )  
(d) the mouth of rivers ( )
9. The most common function of rural settlement is  
(a) agriculture ( )  
(b) manufacturing ( )  
(c) cultural ( )  
(d) educational ( )
10. Which of the rural settlements generally developed in the vicinity of crater lakes, sea coast and on the levees of oxbow lake?  
(a) Linear pattern ( )  
(b) Circular or semi-circular pattern ( )  
(c) Star-like pattern ( )  
(d) Rectangular pattern ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write on *five* of the following, selecting at least *one* from each Unit : 3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Related fields of population geography
2. Population density in India

UNIT—II

3. Economically active population
4. Determinants of age-sex composition

UNIT—III

5. Concept of under-population
6. Criticism of Marxian population theory

UNIT—IV

7. Rural-urban fringe

8. Satellite town

( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer *five* questions, selecting at least *one* from each Unit : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Explain the nature and scope of population geography. 5+5=10
2. Explain the spatial pattern of population with reference to distribution and density of the world. 5+5=10

UNIT—II

3. What is migration? Explain the important determinants of migration. 2+8=10
4. Discuss the population composition with reference to age and sex composition. 5+5=10

UNIT—III

5. Explain the Malthusian theory of population growth. 10
6. Explain the theory of demographic transition with a suitable diagram. 8+2=10

UNIT—IV

7. Discuss the patterns of rural settlement on the basis of forms and shapes of settlement. 5+5=10
8. What are notified town and census town? Briefly discuss the census classification of Indian towns. 3+7=10

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