

# Conservation Geography

Week 9

Due Date :24.09.2025



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VISHVA S A

1) According to Malthusian model,

- ☒ Population grows in geometric progression, food supply increases in arithmetic progression
- ☐ Population grows in geometric progression, food supply increases in geometric progression
- ☐ Population grows in arithmetic progression, food supply increases in arithmetic progression
- ☐ Population grows in arithmetic progression, food supply increases in geometric progression

The correct option is:

Population grows in geometric progression, food supply increases in arithmetic progression.

**Explanation:**

According to the Malthusian model, population tends to grow exponentially (in geometric progression), while food supply grows at a much slower, linear rate. This mismatch leads to potential shortages and resource constraints as population growth eventually outpaces food supply.

2) Which of these is commonly observed during humanising of nature?

- ☐ environmental determinism
- ☒ possibilism
- ☐ neodeterminism
- ☐ stop and go determinism

The correct option is: **possibilism.**

**Explanation:**

Humanising of nature refers to humans adapting, modifying, and making nature more usable with the help of technology and cultural development. Possibilism emphasizes human ability to overcome environmental constraints and shape their surroundings, unlike environmental determinism which views nature as dominant over humans.

# Conservation Geography

3) Which of these is a pillar of sustainability

- ☒ social sustainability
- ☐ industrial sustainability
- ☐ agricultural sustainability
- ☐ trans-boundary sustainability

The correct option is: **social sustainability**.

## Explanation:

Social sustainability is one of the main pillars of sustainability, focusing on maintaining and improving social well-being, equity, and community development over the long term. It ensures that societal needs are met fairly and inclusively, which is fundamental to achieving overall sustainability alongside economic and environmental pillars.

4) Which of these is commonly observed in primitive societies?

- ☒ environmental determinism
- ☐ possibilism
- ☐ neodeterminism
- ☐ stop and go determinism

The correct option is: **environmental determinism**.

## Explanation:

In primitive societies with low technological development, humans were largely influenced and controlled by the physical environment. Their survival, culture, and activities were directly shaped by nature's forces, a concept known as environmental determinism. Humans adapted to nature's dictates, often fearing and worshipping natural elements.

# Conservation Geography

5) The demographic transition sees a society move from

- ☐ high birth rate, low death rate to low birth rate, high death rate
- ☐ low birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, low death rate
- ☒ high birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, low death rate
- ☐ high birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, high death rate

The correct option is:

high birth rate, high death rate to low birth rate, low death rate.

## Explanation:

The demographic transition model describes how a society moves from a stage with both high birth rates and high death rates (pre-industrial stage) to a stage with low birth rates and low death rates (industrialized/modern stage) as it develops economically and socially. This transition results in population stabilization after initial rapid growth.

6) The logistic growth equation curve is

- ☐ I-shaped
- ☐ J-shaped
- ☒ S-shaped
- ☐ U-shaped

The correct option is: S-shaped.

## Explanation:

The logistic growth equation produces an S-shaped curve, also known as a sigmoid curve. It starts with slow growth, followed by a rapid growth phase, and finally levels off as the population reaches the carrying capacity of the environment, reflecting limited resources.

# Conservation Geography

7) Which of these is a preventive check according to Malthus?

- ☒ foresight
- ☐ vice
- ☐ misery
- ☐ flood

The correct option is: **foresight**.

## Explanation:

In Malthusian theory, preventive checks are voluntary actions to reduce birth rates, such as foresight, delayed marriage, and moral restraint. These checks help control population growth before it reaches levels that cause hardship. In contrast, positive checks like vice, misery, and natural disasters increase death rates and occur when preventive checks fail.

8) Which of these is not a pillar of sustainability?

- ☐ environmental sustainability
- ☐ economic sustainability
- ☒ trans-boundary sustainability
- ☐ social sustainability

The correct option is: **trans-boundary sustainability**.

## Explanation:

The three widely recognized pillars of sustainability are environmental sustainability, economic sustainability, and social sustainability. Trans-boundary sustainability is not considered a primary pillar; instead, it refers to issues affecting multiple regions or countries and is more a concept of cross-border environmental and resource management rather than a core pillar of sustainability.

# Conservation Geography

9) The book "An Essay on the Principle of Population" was written by

- ☐ Darwin
- ☒ Malthus
- ☐ Spencer
- ☐ Owens

The correct option is: **Malthus**.

## Explanation:

The book "An Essay on the Principle of Population" was written by Thomas Robert Malthus in 1798. In this work, Malthus outlined his theory that population grows geometrically while food production increases arithmetically, leading to potential shortages unless population growth is controlled.

10) Which of these is a positive check according to Malthus?

- ☐ late marriage
- ☒ war
- ☐ celibacy
- ☐ moral restraint

The correct option is: **war**.

## Explanation:

According to Malthus, positive checks are factors that increase the death rate and reduce the population size, including natural adversities like war, famine, and disease. These checks are involuntary and serve as nature's way to control population when it exceeds resources. In contrast, preventive checks are voluntary measures like late marriage and moral restraint

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