

## Section – 3: Key Facts and Figures

### Sub Unit – 1:

#### Population geography

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Population Geography is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of *populations* are related to the nature of places. Thomas Glean Trewartha is known as father of population geography.

##### Some definitions:

**a) Population density:**

population density is the number of people per unit of area, usually quoted per square kilometre or square mile.

**b) Arithmetic density:**

Arithmetic density, also known as real density, is very simply the total number of people divided by the total land area.

**c) Agricultural density:**

Agricultural density is calculated by determining the area of arable (farmable land) divided by the number of agricultural population in that region.

**d) Physiological density:**

The ratio between total population and total cultivable land.

#### **5.1.1 Sources of population data:**

##### **5.1.1.1 Census:**

A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. This term is used mostly in connection with national population and housing censuses; other common censuses include traditional culture, business, supplies, agricultural, and traffic censuses.

##### **5.1.1.2 Sample surveys:**

A **sample survey** is a method for collecting data from or about the members of a population so that inferences about the entire population can be obtained from a subset, or **sample**, of the population members.

##### **5.1.1.3 Vital statistics:**

Vital statistics is accumulated data gathered on live births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces.

##### **5.1.1.4 Data reliability:**

Data reliability means the overall consistency of a measure.

**5.1.2 World Population Distribution:**

World's 90% population stay in 10% of the area.

**Factor influencing distribution of population:**

1. Geographical factors:
  - a) climate
  - b) landforms
  - c) water availability
  - d) soil
  - e) minerals
2. Economic factors:
  - a) Urbanization
3. Social and cultural factors:
  - a) industrialization

**Ecumene and Non Ecumene area:**

**Ecumene:** area of highly concentrated of population. The areas are-

- 1) East Asia: Contain 1/5 of the world population. The leading country is China.
- 2) South Asia: Contain 1/5 of the world population. The leading country is India.
- 3) South East Asia: The leading country is Indonesian islands such as Philippines.
- 4) Western Europe: Contain 1/9 of the world population.
- 5) NE USA and SE Canada: Contain 2% of the world population.

**Non Ecumene:** area of sparsely concentrated of population.

- 1) Cold desert area
- 2) Desert area
- 3) Hot wet lands

**5.1.2.1 Ackerman's population Resource Region:**

Sl no.	Type	Characteristics
1	Brazilian	Technology-Deficient Area of low Population-Potential/Resource Ratio
2	Egyptian	Technology-Deficient Area of high Population-Potential/Resource Ratio
3	European	Technology-Source Area of high Population-Potential/Resource Ratio
4	U.S.	Technology-Source Area of Low Population-Potential/Resource Ratio
5.	Arctic-Desert Type	Technology-Deficient Area with few Food Producing Resources

### 5.1.3 World Population Growth

The world's population reaches 800 million by 18th century. By middle of 20<sup>th</sup> century, it reaches 2.5 billion. By 1988 it was 5 billion. It requires more than one million years reaching one billion population in 1808. The next billion happened in 120 years (1928). The third billion requires only 32 years (i.e. 1960) and the fourth billion requires just 15 years (1975). Fifth billion requires only 13 years (1988).

### Positive Growth of Population and Negative Growth of Population:

A **positive growth** rate indicates that the **population** is increasing, while a **negative growth** rate indicates that the **population** is decreasing.

**Net Population change = (Mortality + Fertility)**

### 5.1.5 Demographic Transition:

The "**Demographic Transition**" is a model that describes population change over time. It is based on an interpretation begun in 1929 by the American demographer Warren Thompson, of the observed changes, or **transitions**, in birth and death rates in industrialized societies over the past two hundred years or so.

1. **Stage 1** – both high birthrate and death rate is present
2. **Stage 2** – high birth rate and death rate falls rapidly.
3. **Stage 3** – falling birth rate and death rate falls slowly.
4. **Stage 4** – low birth rate and death rate.
5. **Stage 5** – birth rate rising again and death rate remain low.

### 5.1.6 Theories of Population Growth:

#### 5.1.6.1 Malthus:

Malthusianism is the idea that population growth is potentially exponential while the growth of the food supply is linear. It derives from the political and economic thought of the Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus, as laid out in his 1798 writings, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*.

#### 5.1.6.2 Sadler:

Michael Thomas Sadler, an Economist and a British social reformer, was born in 1780. He was a contemporary of Malthus. He expressed his ideas about population in his book *The Law of Population*. According to Sadler, the law which regulates the growth of animals and plants is primarily the same as the law which regulates the growth of human population.

He was of the opinion that "The fecundity of human beings is in the inverse ratio of the condensation of their numbers."

Moreover, the fertility rate decreases with the increase in the density of population. In the agriculture based or pastoral countries where the density of population is low, the fertility rate of the population becomes high. In such countries, people have the capacity to work hard and hardworking people give birth to more children.

With the passing of time, when there is industrialization and the population becomes more civilized and literate, the density of population increases. Here people would limit the size of family and in such socio-economic conditions they will be happier and there will be prosperity.

### 5.1.7 Fertility and Mortality Analysis:

It includes, for **fertility**, the crude birthrate, the child-woman ratio (based on census data), and the total **fertility** rate; and, for **mortality**, life expectancy at birth and the infant **mortality** rate. There is some evidence of rising death rates during the decades.

#### 5.1.7.1 Indices:

Bongaarts proposed a model where the total fertility rate of a population can be calculated from four proximate determinants and the total fecundity (TF). The index of marriage (Cm), the index of contraception (Cc), the index of induced abortion (Ca) and the index of postpartum infecundability (Ci). These indices range from 0 to 1. The higher the index, the higher it will make the TFR, for example a population where there are no induced abortions would have a Ca of 1, but a country where everybody used infallible contraception would have a Cc of 0.

$$\text{TFR} = \text{TF} \times \text{Cm} \times \text{Ci} \times \text{Ca} \times \text{Cc}$$

These four indices can also be used to calculate the total marital fertility (TMFR) and the total natural fertility (TN).

$$\text{TFR} = \text{TMFR} \times \text{Cm}$$

$$\text{TMFR} = \text{TN} \times \text{Cc} \times \text{Ca}$$

$$\text{TN} = \text{TF} \times \text{Ci}$$

Mortality rates can be seen as calculated using  $(d/p) \times 10^n$ , where  $d$  represents the deaths from whatever cause of interest is specified that occur within a given time period,  $p$  represents the size of the population in which the deaths occur (however this population is defined or limited), and  $n$  is the conversion factor from the resulting fraction to another unit (e.g., multiplying by  $10^3$  to get mortality rate per 1,000 individuals).

Crude birth rate: The crude birth rate (CBR) is equal to the number of live births ( $b$ ) in a year divided by the total midyear population ( $p$ ), with the ratio multiplied by 1,000 to arrive at the number of births per 1,000 people.

General fertility rate: The general fertility rate is an age/sex-specific birth rate while the total fertility rate is an age/sex-adjusted birth rate

Normal increase of population: natural increase is the difference between the numbers of births and deaths in a population; the rate of natural increase is the difference between the birthrate and the death rate.

Death rate: the ratio of deaths to the population of a particular area or during a particular period of time, usually calculated as the number of deaths per one thousand people per year.

### 5.1.7.2 Determinants:

The former includes cultural, psychological, economic, social, health, and environmental factors. The proximate **determinants** are those factors that have a direct effect on **fertility**. The background factors operate through the proximate **determinants** to influence **fertility**; they do not influence **fertility** directly.

As per capita income rises, life expectancy rises. Second, nutritional status affects **mortality**. The ability to fend off disease is directly linked to nutrition. Third, public health issues, things like access to a clean water supply and effective waste removal, are also **determinants of mortality**.

### 5.1.8 Migration:

The movement of an individual or a group from one place to another place for residence to settle (either permanently or semi permanently) with fertility and mortality. The migration causes due to push or pull factors.

**Push Factors:** over population, unemployment, poverty, famine, flood etc.

**Pull Factors:** employment opportunity, better economic and political condition.

#### 5.1.8.1 Types:

A) International migration:

B) Internal Migration

1. Rural to Urban
2. Urban to Urban
3. Rural to Rural
4. Urban to Rural

The following types are present- with Technology

1. Step migration
2. Chain Migration
3. Counter Migration
4. Channelized migration

The migration in the past and present:

1. Past Migration:
  - a) Voluntary migration
  - b) Forced Migration
  - c) Labour Migration
2. Present Migration:
  - a) Migration given a legal status
  - b) Illegal Migration
  - c) Migrants accepted as refugees.

#### 5.1.8.2 Causes and consequences:

1. Push and Pull factors
2. Colonial Development
3. Brain Drain
4. Globalization

**5.1.8.3 Models:**

A) In 1885, **Ravenstein** gave the following laws-

1. Large number of migration move in short distance.
2. Migration happens by stages.
3. Each current of migration cause counter current.
4. The natives of the town have low tendency of migration rather than countryside people.
5. Females get migration in the short distance.
6. The magnitude of migration increases with the advancement in technology.
7. Economic motives are the prime among the migrates.

**B) The Gravity model:**

$$MI = \frac{K \times P1 \times P2}{d^2}$$

Where, MI= Migration Index

K= Proportionality Index

P1= Population Size of Settlement 1

P2= Population Size of Settlement 2

d = distance between two settlements.

**C) Principle of Least Efforts:**

$$M_{ij} = \frac{K \times P1 \times P2}{D_{ij}}$$

Where,  $M_{ij}$  = Magnitude of movement between two communities i and j

P1= population size of community i

P2= population size of community j

$D_{ij}$  = distance between them

K= Proportionality constant.

**D) Lee migration Model:**

Lee's migration model was created in 1966 describes the push and pull factors of migration which are basically reasons for emigration and immigration. According to him every location has a range of attributes (positive/negative/neutral).

1. Forced Migration- Push factor, forced to move
2. Voluntary Migration- Pull factor, enough to attract to move.
3. Intervening opportunity

**E) Zelinsky Migratoin Model:**

**Zelinsky's Migration Transition Model**, claims that the type of migration that occurs within a country depends on how developed it is or what type of society it is. A connection is drawn from migration to the stages of within the Demographic Transition Model (DTM).

Stage one: ("Premodern traditional society"): This is before the onset of the urbanization, and it is very little to no migration and natural increase rates are about zero. There are very high levels of mobility (nomadism), but very little migration.



Stage two (“Early transitional society”): During stage two a “massive movement from countryside to cities” occurs. And as a “community experiences the process of modernization”. There is a “rapid rate of natural increase”. And Internationally there is a high rate of emigration, although the total population number is still rising.

Stage three (“Late transitional society”): Stage three corresponds to the “critical rung...of the mobility transition” where urban-to-urban migration surpasses the rural-to-urban migration, where rural-to-urban migration “continues but at waning absolute or relative rates”, and “a complex migrational and circular movements within the urban network, from city to city or within a single metropolitan region” increased, circulation and non-economic migration starts to emerge. Then the net-out migration trend shifts to a net-in migration trend as more people immigrate than emigrate. That is, more people move in rather than out.

Stage four (“Advanced society”): During stage four the “movement from countryside to city continues but is further reduced in absolute and relative terms, vigorous movement of migrants from city to city and within individual urban agglomerations...especially within a highly elaborated lattice of major and minor metropolises” is observed. A large increase of urban to suburban migration can also occur. There is a “slight to moderate rate of natural increase or none at all”.

Stage five (“Future super advanced society”): During stage five “Nearly all residential migration may be of the interurban and interurban variety.... No plausible predictions of fertility behavior because of a declining population,...a stable mortality pattern slightly below present levels”.

### **5.1.9 Population Composition and Characteristics:**

Population composition is the description of population defined by characteristics such as age, race, sex, occupational structure, educational level, marital status. These descriptions can be necessary for understanding the social dynamics from historical and comparative research. This data is often compared using a pyramid.

### **5.1.10 Population Problems in Developing Countries:**

1. Rapid growth of population.
2. Unemployment.
3. Malnutrition and poor standard of living.
4. Mismanagement of Natural Resources.
5. Slow growth of industrial sector.
6. Orthodoxy.

### **5.1.11 Population Problems in Developed Countries:**

1. Long span of Life.
2. Small workforce.
3. Declining proportion of rural population.
4. Industrial and Urbanization.

**Previous Year Question****JULY-2018, PAPER-II**

1. Which one of the following states in India recorded the lowest sex ratio as per 2011 census?
  - (1) Uttarakhand
  - (2) Tamil Nadu
  - (3) West Bengal
  - (4) Himachal Pradesh
2. Which one of the following countries recorded highest population density as per U.N. Demographic Year Book, 2010?
  - (1) India
  - (2) Japan
  - (3) Bangladesh
  - (4) Pakistan
3. Which one of the following groups of states in Indian recorded Sex Ratio higher than 950 according to year 2011 census?
  - (1) Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Telengana
  - (2) Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
  - (3) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh
  - (4) Haryana, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh
4. Which one of the following statements indicates to the potential use of a service at a location according to Gravity Model?
  - (1) Direct relationship to both population size and distance
  - (2) Inverse relationship to both population size and distance
  - (3) Direct relationship to population size and inverse relationship to distance
  - (4) Direct relationship to distance and inverse relationship to population



5. Match the **List - I** with **List - II** and select the correct answer from the code given below:

**List - I**  
(Demographic terms)

- (a) Cohart
- (b) Natural increase
- (c) Total fertility rate
- (d) Dependency ratio

**List - II**  
(Explanation)

- (i) Birth rate minus death rate
- (ii) A population group unified by a specific common characteristic
- (iii) Average number of children that a women will bearthrough her child bearing years
- (iv) Measure in terms of number of dependants against

Code : (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(2) (ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)
(3) (i)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)
(4) (iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

6. Which one of the following groups of states of India recorded more than one fourth of total population of the country in the census year 2011?

- (1) Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Punjab
- (2) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
- (3) Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab
- (4) Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana

7. Match the **List - I** with **List - II** and select the correct answer from the code given below:

**List - I**  
(Religious Community)

- (a) Christian
- (b) Buddhist
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) Jains

**List - II**  
(Population Share (%), 2011)

- (i) 1.7
- (ii) 0.4
- (iii) 2.3
- (iv) 0.7

Code : (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)
(3) (iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(4) (ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	41	3	
2.	42	3	
3.	44	1	
4.	48	3	
5.	49	2	
6.	50	2	
7.	69	3	



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**November-2017, Paper-III**

1. Which one of the following continents recorded highest density of population as per United Nations Population Fund 2015 data?
  - (1) Europe
  - (2) Asia
  - (3) North America
  - (4) Australia
2. Japan's population pyramid would most likely resemble to that of:
  - (1) USA
  - (2) Brazil
  - (3) Denmark
  - (4) India
3. Consider the following statements:  
Developing countries have registered increase in population despite significant decline in fertility rates because of:
  - (a) Increase in Life Expectancy Rate
  - (b) Increase in Infant Mortality Rate
  - (c) Falling Death rate
  - (d) Better Living conditionsTick one of the following code which reflects the above statements?
  - (1) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
  - (2) (a), (c) and (d) are correct
  - (3) (a), (b), (c) are correct
  - (4) (b), (c) and (d) are correct
4. Which one of the following statements represents Population Pyramid with Wide base:
  - (1) Declining Fertility Rates
  - (2) High Fertility Rates
  - (3) Declining Death Rates
  - (4) High Death Rates

5. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

**List – I**  
**(Term)**

- (a) Site of human settlements
- (b) Situation of human settlements
- (c) Pull factor in Migration
- (d) Migration field

**List - II**  
**(Definition)**

- (i) Movement due to opportunities of employment
- (ii) The physical and cultural characteristics and attributes of a place
- (iii) The relative location with particular reference to the significance to a place
- (iv) Area that dominates a locale in and out migration pattern

Code: (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(2) (ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(3) (iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(4) (iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

6. Which one of the following does not have role in push factors that seem to be operative in rural India?

- (1) Rapid increase in the population growth
- (2) High pressure of population on arable land
- (3) Low per capita income and glaring disparity between levels of income of urban and rural areas
- (4) Slow but consistent increase in amenities in rural areas and increase in per capita income

7. The percentage of decadal growth of population (2001-2011) is the highest in which of the following states?

- (1) West Bengal
- (2) Maharashtra
- (3) Uttar Pradesh
- (4) Arunachal Pradesh

8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**. Select your answer from the code given below:

**Assertion (A):** With every successive census in India, the growth of population results in greater increase in slum population.

**Reason (R):** Both the area and the population of India have been increasing continuously.

**Code:**

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	32	2	
2.	33	3	
3.	34	2	
4.	35	2	
5.	37	2	
6.	40	4	
7.	60	4	
8.	67	3	



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**November-2017, Paper-II**

1. Which one of the following Total Fertility Rate is required to maintain the world's existing population?
  - (1) 3.4
  - (2) 2.1
  - (3) 1.2
  - (4) 4.2
2. Which one of the following is not included in the Ravenstein's Laws of Migration?
  - (1) Most migrants proceeds step by step
  - (2) Most migrants go for short distance
  - (3) Most migrants move from Urban to Rural areas
  - (4) Most migrants are adults
3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R)**. Select your answer from the code given below:  
**Assertion (A):** Population growth rate (2001-2011) was high for Bihar as compared to Uttar Pradesh.  
**Reason (R):** Growth rate of population is the outcome of births minus deaths of a place.  
**Code:**
  - (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
  - (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
  - (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
  - (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true



**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	21	2	
2.	23	3	
3.	45	3	



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**June-2014, Paper-III**

1. Which of the following conditions is characterised by the second stage of Demographic Transition?

- (1) Low birth rate, High death rate
- (2) High birth rate, High death rate
- (3) High birth rate, declining death rate
- (4) Low birth rate, Low death rate

2. 'Chain migration' is based on:

- (1) Job opportunities
- (2) Kinship
- (3) Proximity to place of earlier Residence
- (4) Combination of (A) and (C)

3. How many stages of population growth are involved in demographic transition?

- (1) 3
- (2) 4
- (3) 5
- (4) 6

4. As per census of India how many categories of urban settlements are identified?

- (1) 3
- (2) 4
- (3) 5
- (4) 6

5. As per the Indian census, the difference of sex ratio (Females per 1000 males) of the total population in India between 2001 and 2011 was

- (1) 5
- (2) 6
- (3) 7
- (4) 8

6. The census of India (2011) states that maximum density of population is found in which of the following Union Territories?

- (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (2) Lakshdweep Islands
- (3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (4) Daman and Diu

7. According to census, the literacy rate (%) of India in 2011 was recorded as

- (1) 80
- (2) 78
- (3) 76
- (4) 74



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	35	3	
2.	37	4	
3.	31	2	
4.	32	4	
5.	34	3	
6.	36	4	
7.	37	4	



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**July-2014, Paper-II**

1. Net population change is determined by

- (1) Mortality
- (2) Migration
- (3) Fertility
- (4) Both (A) and (C)



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	22	D	



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**December-2014, Paper-III**

1. Match the following List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given:

**List – I****(Ackerman-Population Resource Region)**

- a. U.S. type
- b. Europe type
- c. Brazilian type
- d. Egyptian type

**List – II****(Name of the Countries)**

- i. India
- ii. Malaysia
- iii. Australia
- iv. South Korea

**Codes: (A) (B) (C) (D)**

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | i   | ii  | iii | iv  |
| (2) | iii | iv  | ii  | i   |
| (3) | ii  | i   | iv  | iii |
| (4) | iv  | iii | ii  | i   |



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	31	4	



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**July-2016, Paper-II**

1. Which one of the following is the child sex ratio in India as per Census of 2011?
  - (1) 914
  - (2) 916
  - (3) 918
  - (4) 915
2. As per 2011 Census of India, the maximum density of population was experienced by which one of the following Union Territories?
  - (1) Daman and Diu
  - (2) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
  - (3) Andaman and Nicobar
  - (4) Lakshadweep
3. Which one of the following states has the minimum percentage of literates as per the Census of India 2011?
  - (1) Bihar
  - (2) West Bengal
  - (3) Madhya Pradesh
  - (4) Uttar Pradesh.
4. As per the Census of India 2011 which one of the following Union Territories is having highest sex-ratio?
  - (1) Chandigarh
  - (2) Puduchery
  - (3) Lakshadweep
  - (4) Daman Diu

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	22	1	
2.	23	4	
3.	40	1	
4.	42	2	



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**June-2016, Paper-II**

1. Which one of the following authors used the formula  $dx = d_0 e^{-bx}$  where,  $dx$  represents population density ( $d$ ) at a distance  $x$  from the city centre,  $d_0$  the centre density,  $e$  an exponent of distance and  $b$  the density radient, to describe the pattern of population density in any city?
  - (1) C. Clark
  - (2) B.J.L. Berry
  - (3) J.W. Simmonds
  - (4) W. Isard
2. Which one of the following figures of total population of India (Census 2011) is correct?
  - (1) 1, 21, 08, 54, 977
  - (2) 1, 21, 04, 74, 877
  - (3) 1, 21, 03, 64, 957
  - (4) 1, 21, 05, 44, 777
3. The rapid growth phase of Indian population was lying between which of the following time periods?
  - (1) 1901 – 1921
  - (2) 1921 – 1951
  - (3) 1951 – 1981
  - (4) 1981 – 2001
4. The second doubling period of world's human population was between which of the following time slabs?
  - (1) 1650 – 1850
  - (2) 1750 – 1950
  - (3) 1850 – 1930
  - (4) 1850 – 1950

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	22	1	
2.	23	1	
3.	24	3	
4.	25	3	



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**June-2016, Paper-III**

1. Match **List – I** with **List – II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

**List – I**  
(States)

- I. Tripura
- II. Goa
- III. Mizoram
- IV. Kerala

**List – II**

(Literacy Rates as per Census of India, 2011)

- A. 91.33%
- B. 94.00%
- C. 88.70%
- D. 87.22%

**Codes: (I) (II) (III) (IV)**

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

2. Match **List – I** with **List – II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

**List – I**  
(State/UTs)

- I. Arunachal Pradesh
- II. Daman and Diu
- III. Meghalaya
- IV. Puducherry

**List – II**

(Decadal Growth Rate of Population  
as per Census of India, 2011)

- A. 27.95%
- B. 28.08%
- C. 53.76%
- D. 26.03%

**Codes: (I) (II) (III) (IV)** with Technology

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

3. Which one of the following criteria is used by Census of India 2011 to define the town?

- (1) Population Growth
- (2) Population Density
- (3) Literacy Rate
- (4) Sex Ratio

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	33	2	
2.	34	2	
3.	38	2	



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**June-2016, Paper-III**

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using codes given below.

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
<b>(Administrative Units)</b>	<b>(Numbers as per Census of India 2011)</b>
I. Districts	A. 5767
II. Tehsils	B. 28
III. Cities	C. 640
IV. States	D. 497

**Codes: (I) (II) (III) (IV)**

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

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using codes given below:

<b>List – I</b>	<b>List – II</b>
<b>(Sex Ratio as per Census of India 2011)</b>	<b>(States)</b>
I. 991	A. Andhra Pradesh
II. 996	B. Kerala
III. 1084	C. Chhattisgarh
IV. 993	D. Tamil Nadu

**Codes: (I) (II) (III) (IV)**

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

3. Out of the following cities, whose population is less than 10 lakhs as per Census of India 2011?

- (1) Ahmedabad
- (2) Pune
- (3) Coimbatore
- (4) Ambala

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using codes given below.

**List – I**  
**(Region/Areas)**

- I. Amritsar
- II. Laddakh
- III. Maldives
- IV. Nagaland

**List – II**  
**(Main Religious Group)**

- A. Muslims
- B. Buddhist
- C. Christians
- D. Sikhs

Codes: (I) (II) (III) (IV)			
(1) B	D	C	A
(2) D	B	A	C
(3) C	A	B	D
(4) A	C	D	B



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	33	2	
2.	34	4	
3.	39	4	
4.	54	2	



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**December-2015, Paper-III**

1. How physiological density of population is defined?
  - (1) A ratio between total population and total area.
  - (2) A ratio between total rural population and total rural area.
  - (3) A ratio between total population and total cultivated area.
  - (4) Both (2) and (3).
2. As per the estimate of 2014, how much population of the world is found in Africa?
  - (1) About 12
  - (2) About 14%
  - (3) About 16%
  - (4) About 18%
3. Which one of the following techniques would you consider for estimation of requirements of lation in an area for planning allocations?
  - (1) Carrying capacity analysis
  - (2) Cost-benefit analysis
  - (3) Population projection
  - (4) Rank-sixe rule
4. Which of the following exhibits “cumulative percentages of population against cumulative percentages of area”?
  - (1) Gravity Model
  - (2) Beta Index
  - (3) Ogive Curve
  - (4) Lorenx Curve
5. The density of population is highest in which of the following states of India according to the census of 201?
  - (1) Bihar
  - (2) Punjab
  - (3) Uttar Pradesh
  - (4) West Bengal
6. Which of the state Union Territory has continuously maintained favourable sex ratio since census are conducted in India?
  - (1) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (2) Meghalaya
  - (3) Kerala
  - (4) Puducherry



7. Which one of the following states recorded the highest population in the Census 2011?
- (1) Uttar Pradesh
  - (2) Maharashtra
  - (3) Bihar
  - (4) West Bengal



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	33	3	
2.	34	3	
3.	23	4	
4.	37	4	
5.	38	1	
6.	62	3	
7.	64	1	



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**December-2014, Paper-II**

1. Which State in India has recorded the lowest growth rate during 2001-2011 Census?
  - (1) Kerala
  - (2) West Bengal
  - (3) Rajasthan
  - (4) Bihar
  
2. The decadal growth of population (1991-2001) according to the 2001 Census is
  - (1) 23.86%
  - (2) 21.34%
  - (3) 24.66%
  - (4) 24.80%



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	23	1	
2.	25	2	



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**January-2017, Paper-II**

1. Who developed the theory of demographic transition?

- (1) Zelinsky
- (2) Whittlesey
- (3) Warren Thompson
- (4) Ravenstein

2. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List – I****(General Terms)**

- I. Crude birth rate
- II. General fertility rate
- III. Natural increase of population
- IV. Death rate

**List – II****(Definitions)**

- A. Births over deaths per thousand of population
- B. Number of deaths per thousand of population
- C. Ratio between number of births and number of females in productive age
- D. Ratio between the number of births and total population

**Code : (I) (II) (III) (IV)**

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

3. When 0 – 14 and 15 – 44 age groups population of a country is almost identical, the growth of population would be called

- (1) Rapid growth
- (2) Slow growth
- (3) Zero growth
- (4) Negative growth

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	23	3	
2.	24	1	
3.	26	3	

**June-2015, Paper-II**

1. Who is regarded as the father of Human Geography?
  - (1) Ratzel
  - (2) Blache
  - (3) Trewartha
  - (4) Vallaux
2. Which one of the following states recorded the lowest decadal growth rate of population according to the 2011 census?
  - (1) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (2) Madhya Pradesh
  - (3) Punjab
  - (4) Nagaland
3. According to 2011 census, which state recorded the highest child sex-ratio (0 - 6 years)?
  - (1) Manipur
  - (2) Mizoram
  - (3) Meghalaya
  - (4) Arunachal Pradesh
4. Out of total population of 121 crore, what was the level of urbanisation in 2011 census?
  - (1) 33.16%
  - (2) 32.16%
  - (3) 30.16%
  - (4) 31.16%

**Answer with Reference Table**

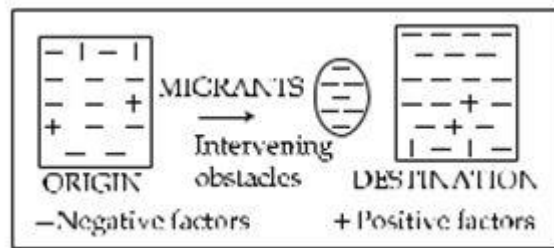
SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	16	3	
2.	21	4	
3.	22	4	
4.	23	4	



**June-2015, Paper-III**

1. Which one of the following states in India has the lowest population density in the latest census?
  - (1) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (2) Jammu and Kashmir
  - (3) Sikkim
  - (4) Mizoram
  
2. Which of the following stages of demographic transition indicate the state of under development?
  - (1) High stationary stage
  - (2) Early expanding stage
  - (3) Late expanding stage
  - (4) Low stationary stage
  
3. Which one of the following districts in India has recorded the highest sex ratio in 2011?
  - (1) Mahe (Pondicherry)
  - (2) Almora (Uttarakhand)
  - (3) Alwar (Rajasthan)
  - (4) Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
  
4. Which one of the following density is calculated using following formula :  $ED5 \frac{NK}{S}$ , where SKN is the number of inhabitants, K is per capita quantity of requirement, S is area in square kilometers, and K' is the quantity of resources produced per km<sup>2</sup>.
  - (1) Arithmetic
  - (2) Agricultural
  - (3) Physiological
  - (4) Economic
  
5. Which of the concept relates population size to the land area with a view to assess pressure of population upon the resources of the area?
  - (1) Population Growth Rate
  - (2) Agriculture Density
  - (3) Population Density
  - (4) Physiological Density

6. Which one of the following is the propounder of the shown model?



- (1) Zelinsky's Mobility Model
- (2) Rely's Model of Migration
- (3) Gosal Model of Migration
- (4) Lee's Model of Migration



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	32	1	
2.	33	3	
3.	34	1	
4.	35	1	
5.	37	3	
6.	52	4	



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**December-2015, Paper-II**

1. The total world population was 500 million in the year:
  - (1) 1550
  - (2) 1650
  - (3) 1750
  - (4) 1850
2. The 'Mobility Transition Model' of migration was given by:
  - (1) Clark, W.A.V.
  - (2) Lee, E
  - (3) Ravenstein
  - (4) Zelinsky, W
3. Which of the following group of states of India at current prices recorded Lowest Growth Rate during 2005-2014?
  - (1) Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala and Odisha
  - (2) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal
  - (3) Assam, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Odisha
  - (4) Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Gujarat and Bihar
4. Which of the states have gross Domestic Product share greater than area but less than the population share (2013-2014)?
  - (1) Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh
  - (2) Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana
  - (3) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and west Bengal
  - (4) Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
5. Which of the following is a major immigrating state of India?
  - (1) Rajasthan
  - (2) Uttar Pradesh
  - (3) Bihar
  - (4) Maharashtra

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	20	2	
2.	21	4	
3.	38	3	
4.	39	3	
5.	42	4	



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**Sub Unit – 2:****Rural Settlements**

.....

**5.2.1 Settlement Geography:**

Settlement geography is a branch of human geography that investigates the earth's surface's part settled by humans.

**5.2.2 Rural Settlements:**

Rural house is an index of the environment.

**Site, situation and Location:**

Site and Situation. The location and growth of a settlement depended upon its site and situation. The site was the actual place where people decided to locate their settlement. The growth of that settlement then depended upon its situation in relation to accessibility and availability of natural resources.

**5.2.2.1 Types:**

1. Rectangular
2. Linear
3. Triangular
4. Star like
5. Circular
6. Nebular
7. Planned etc.

**5.2.2.2 Patterns:**

1. Compact or Nucleated
2. Linear settlement
3. Scattered or Dispersed settlement

**5.2.3 Contemporary Problems of Rural Settlements:**

1. rural-urban migration.
2. Land use changes.
3. Land acquisition and transactions.
4. Unemployment.
5. Traditional lifestyle. Etc.

## Previous Year Question

### July-2018, Paper-III

1. Match **List - I** with **List - II** and select the correct answer from the code given below:

**List - I**  
(Term)

- (a) Site of human settlements
- (b) Situation of human settlements
- (c) Pull factor in Migration
- (d) Migration field

**List - II**  
(Definition)

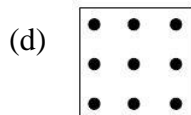
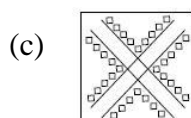
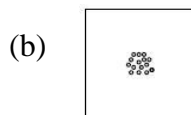
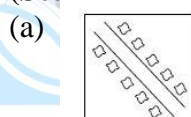
- (i) Movement due to opportunities of employment
- (ii) The physical and cultural characteristics and attributes of a place
- (iii) The relative location with particular reference to the significance to a place
- (iv) Area that dominates a local in and out migration pattern

**Code :**

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (i)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)
(2) (ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(3) (iii)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)
(4) (iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

2. Match **List - I** with **List - II** and select correct answer from the code given below:

**List - I**  
(Settlement Alignment)



**List - II**  
(Settlement Pattern)

(i) Uniform

(ii) Star Shaped

(iii) Linear

(iv) Cluster

**Code :**

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1) (ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(2) (iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(3) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(4) (iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	37	4	5.1.8, 5.2.1
2.	47	4	5.2.2





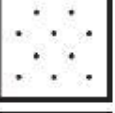
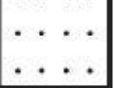
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**Jan-2017, Paper-III**

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List-I**  
**(Distribution of Settlement)**

- I. 
- II. 
- III. 
- IV. 

**List-II**  
**(Pattern)**

- A. Perfect Uniform
- B. Cluster
- C. Random
- D. Uniform

Codes: (I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(1) B	C	A	D
(2) B	C	D	A
(3) B	A	D	C
(4) A	B	C	D

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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	35	2	5.2.2



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**July-2018, Paper-II**

1. Rural house is an index of the

- (1) Environment
- (2) Racial Element
- (3) Fashion and Style
- (4) Modern Architectural Design



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**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	23	A	5.2.2



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**July-2016, Paper-III**

1. Match **List – I** with **List – II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

**List – I**  
**(Type of Village)**

- I. Green village
- II. Cruciform village
- III. Dispersed village
- IV. Street village

**List – II**  
**(Definitions)**

- A. Villages which have developed at an intersection of roads
- B. With houses and church clustered around a small village green
- C. Found along routeways or where conditions have impeded a lateral development of the settlement
- D. Isolated farms and dwellings are scattered irregularly throughout countryside

Codes: (I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(1) C	B	A	D
(2) B	C	D	A
(3) A	B	C	D
(4) B	A	D	C

2. Which one of the following cities is a permanent settlement characterized by a compact, high-density arrangement of building which lacks any order or plan?

- (1) World Cities
- (2) Pre-Industrial Cities
- (3) Shanty Towns
- (4) Cities of Peasants

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	35	4	5.2.2
2.	37	2	5.3



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**December-2015, Paper-III**

1. The 'Triangular Pattern' of rural settlements develop generally:
- (1) at the bank of the straight rivers
  - (2) at the confluence of two rivers
  - (3) between two kills
  - (4) at the confluence of two rivers and one kill
2. Which one of the following forces has expansionary momentum emanating from the centres of economic expansion to other regions?
- (1) Centripetal
  - (2) Centrifugal
  - (3) Gravitational
  - (4) Pull
3. Match **List - I** with **List - II** and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List - I****(Zones)**

- (a) Non Ecumene  
(b) Intensive Ecumene  
(c) Sporadic Ecumene  
(d) Extensive Ecumene

**List - II****(Characteristics)**

- (i) Very Scattered Economic Activities  
(ii) Rural Occupancy ; extensive type of agriculture  
(iii) Empty space with no foreseeable development  
(iv) Urban Occupancy and industrial patterns, intensive agriculture

**Codes : (a) (b) (c) (d)**

- |     |       |      |       |       |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) | (i)   |
| (2) | (i)   | (ii) | (iv)  | (iii) |
| (3) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (4) | (iv)  | (i)  | (ii)  | (iii) |

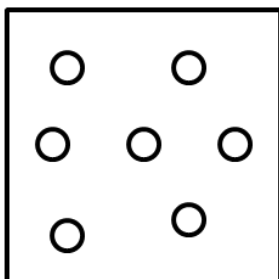
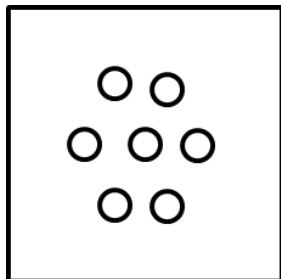
**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	35	1	5.2.2
2.	53	2	5.3.2.1
3.	56	3	5.1.2



**December-2015, Paper-II**

1. Which one of the following codes is correct to explain the base of given distribution of settlements of an area?

**Codes:**

- (1) Density
- (2) Spacing
- (3) Shaping
- (4) Size

**Answer with Reference Table**

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	23	D	5.2.2



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