

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Question Bank for Mar 2022 (summer) Examination

M.A. /M.Sc. (Part-I) (Semester-I) GEOGRAPHY
Subject Code: 74962 / 84075, Subject Name: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY
Common subject Code (if any): CC103

Q. 1. Select the most appropriate answer

- 1) The term _____ refers to final direct use of goods and services to satisfy the wants and needs of human beings.
 - a) Consumption
 - b) Exchange
 - c) Production
 - d) Transportation
- 2) The first world _____ conference was held in Munich in the year of 1980.
 - a) Petroleum
 - b) Coal
 - c) Energy
 - d) Mineral
- 3) The book entitled 'Geography of Economic Behaviour' authored by _____ in the year 1986.
 - a) Johnson R. J.
 - b) Watts H. D.
 - c) Peter Haggett
 - d) Hurst Elliott
- 4) _____ index = Arcs/ Nodes
 - a) Alpha
 - b) Gamma
 - c) Beta
 - d) None of these
- 5) Wind energy is also known as _____ energy.
 - a) Conventional
 - b) Non-conventional
 - c) Non-renewable
 - d) None of these.
- 6) _____ is not an indicator of a nation's economic development.
 - a) Labor force characteristics
 - b) Major religions
 - c) Urban/rural ratio
 - d) Educational achievement
- 7) K. J. Kensky an American scholar who has studied the structure of _____ network.
 - a) Ports
 - b) Air ports
 - c) Rail
 - d) Road Transportation
- 8) The principal of _____ reflects the time and cost factor of movement.
 - a) Complementarity

- b) Intervening opportunity
 - c) Transferability
 - d) Realm
- 9) The _____ refers to the transfer of products from one mode of transportation to another at locations where the mode of transportation changes.
- a) Node of bulk,
 - b) Depot of production
 - c) Break of bulk
 - d) None of these
- 10) EEC means _____.
- a) European Economic Council
 - b) European Economic Corporation
 - c) European Economic Classification
 - d) European Economic Community
- 11) _____ is used to describe trade between two or more countries.
- a) Internal trade
 - b) External trade
 - c) International trade
 - d) Local trade
- 12) _____ factor influence productivity, economic growth, and the future standard of living for a nation.
- a) Investment in factories
 - b) Health, education and training of people
 - c) Machinery and new Technology
 - d) All of the above
- 13) _____ location theory put forward by A. Weber in 1909.
- a) Industrial
 - b) Settlement
 - c) Farm
 - d) Agricultural
- 14) The _____, Philosophic and Modern are approaches to the study of economic geography.
- a) Traditional
 - b) Global
 - c) Social
 - d) Economic
 - e) European Economic Community
- 15) The movement of goods and services from one place to another with new form is identified as _____ process.
- a) Consumption
 - b) Exchange
 - c) Production
 - d) Transportation
- 16) Vegetable ready for marketing, which carried by truck load to a market is known as _____.
- a) Grazing
 - b) Truck-gardening
 - c) Fishing
 - d) Harvesting

- 17) The developing nations having lack of modern urban industrial structure are sometime referred to as _____ world nations in the world.
- First
 - Second
 - Third
 - Fourth
- 18) _____ Geography is the study of spatial variation of activities on the earth surface related to economic processes.
- Regional
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Cultural
- 19) The principle of transferability reflects the _____ and cost factors of movement.
- Importance
 - Weight
 - Time
 - None of these
- 20) _____ stages of economic growth model are postulated by W.W. Rostow in the year 1960.
- Five
 - Four
 - Three
 - Seven
- 21) Harvesting commodities from nature is the _____ activity of man
- Quaternary
 - Primary
 - Tertiary
 - Quinary
- 22) EFTA stands for _____.
- European Federation Trade Association
 - European Federal Tour Association
 - European Foundation of Trade Association
 - European Free Trade Association
- 23) The book entitled 'Economics of Location' is authored by _____ in 1954.
- M. Jefferson
 - A. Weber
 - V. Thunen
 - A. Losch
- 24) The book entitled 'Geography of Manufacturing' authored by _____ in the year 1986.
- Johnson R. J.
 - Watts H. D.
 - Alexander G.
 - Hurst Elliott
- 25) Five stages of economic growth model are postulated by _____ in the year 1960.
- W.W. Rostow
 - J. David Ricardo
 - R. J. Johnson
 - Hurst Elliott
- 26) Water is considered as _____ type of resource.

- a) Abiotic
 - b) Biotic
 - c) Non-renewable
 - d) Cyclic
- 27) Convergence of raw material into consuming product is one of the processes of_____.
- a) Trade
 - b) Manufacturing
 - c) Consumption
 - d) None of these
- 28) The full form of GDP is _____.
- a) Gross Product Domestic
 - b) Domestic Gross Product
 - c) Gross Domestic Product
 - d) Product Gross Domestic
- 29) _____ is not one of the factors for industrial location and development.
- a) Market
 - b) Population Density
 - c) Capital
 - d) Power
- 30) _____ is not an indicator of a nation's economic development.
- e) Labor force characteristics
 - f) Major religions
 - g) Urban/rural ratio
 - h) Educational achievement
- 31) A country with a mostly rural population engaged mainly in primary economic activities is probably a _____.
- a) Developing nation
 - b) Developed nation
 - c) Industrialized nation
 - d) None of these
- 32) _____ is an example of unskilled labour.
- a) Building inspector
 - b) Computer technician
 - c) Dishwasher
 - d) Plumber
- 33) _____ is the total value of goods and services produced by a country.
- a) Gross Product Domestic
 - b) Domestic Gross Product
 - c) Product Gross Domestic
 - d) Gross Domestic Product
- 34) _____ is considered as an abiotic type of resource.
- a) Tree
 - b) Water
 - c) Animal
 - d) None of these
- 35) _____ is a Soviet Union development strategy to make a broad region self-sufficient.
- a) TDC
 - b) TPO

- c) TPC
 - d) TPP
- 36) The first world _____ conference was held in Munich in the year of 1980.
- a) Petroleum
 - b) Coal
 - c) Energy
 - d) Mineral
- 37) K. J. Kansky an American scholar who has studied the structure of _____ network.
- a) Ports
 - b) Air ports
 - c) Rail
 - d) Road Transportation
- 38) The SEZ Act _____ envisages key role for the State Governments in export promotion and creation of related infrastructure.
- a) 2004
 - b) 2003
 - c) 2005
 - d) 2007
- 39) _____ mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays.
- a) Railways
 - b) Pipeline
 - c) Roadways
 - d) Waterways
- 40) Where is the first oil well drilled in Asia?
- a) Karachi, Pakistan
 - b) Assam, India
 - c) Tokyo, Japan
 - d) Kandy, Sri Lanka

2. Write in short answer

- i. List the factors of industrial location.
- ii. Define non-conventional energy.
- iii. Enlist the five stages of Rostow's model.
- iv. What is consumption?
- v. Enlist any four indicators of economic development?
- vi. What is transportation?
- vii. What is mean by Exchange?
- viii. Define accessibility?
- ix. Define Consumption as an economic process.
- x. Define energy.
- xi. What are the indicators of economic development?
- xii. What is connectivity?
- xiii. Characteristics of primary economic activities
- xiv. List the approaches to the study of economic geography
- xv. Concept of resources
- xvi. Sources of Energy
- xvii. List the factors of Industrial Location
- xviii. Industrial policies of India
- xix. Ullman's tried- Complementarily

xx. WTO

Q. 3. Write short notes on any two of the following

- i. EFTA
- ii. Profit maximization approach
- iii. Renewable energy resources.
- iv. Take-off stage of growth
- v. Complementarity
- vi. EEC
- vii. Non-renewable resources.
- viii. Profit maximization
- ix. Scope of economic geography
- x. Special Economic Zones
- xi. World energy situation
- xii. Industrial regionalization
- xiii. Export processing zones
- xiv. Road network connectivity
- xv. Patterns of world trade

Q.4 and Q. 5: Long Answer/ Essay type

- Define economic geography and explain the approaches to the study the economic geography
- Elaborate the nature and scope of economic geography
- Explain the economic processes of production, exchange, and consumption in detail.
- Elaborate in detail classification and characteristics of economic activities
- Elaborate with examples world energy situation
- What is least cost location and elaborate the A. Weber's least cost location theory.
- Critically examine the A. Losch's industrial location theory
- What is manufacturing? Explain in detail the affecting factors of industrial Location
- Define the Renewable & Non-renewable energy resources and describe it with suitable Examples
- What are major Sources of Energy? Explain in detail any one energy source.
- Elaborate the nature and scope of industrial geography.
- What are the factors of industrial location? Explain the physical factors of industrial location with suitable examples
- Elaborate in detail Rostow's model of economic growth and critically evaluate it.
- What is accessibility and connectivity? Elaborate accessibility of transportation network in detail.
- Explain in detail new industrial policies of India.
- Give an account of the Ullman's transportation principle
- Elaborate in detail accessibility and connectivity of transport networks.
- Explain in detail the characteristics of international trade and elaborate patterns of world trade
- What is profit maximization approach and elaborate A. Weber's profit maximization approach
- Elaborate measurement and problems of world economic development

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Question Bank for Mar 2022 (summer) Examination

M.A. /M.Sc. (Part-I) (Semester-I) GEOGRAPHY
Subject Code: 74960, Subject Name: Fundamentals of Geomorphology
Common subject Code (if any): CC101

1. 'Rewrite' the most appropriate answer:

1. 'Egypt was the Gift of Nile' postulated by -----,
a) Strabo, b) Herodotus, c) Aristotle, d) None of these
2. The concept of 'horizontal displacement of the continents' postulated by -----,
a) Aristotle, b) Herodotus, c) Wegener, d) F.B.Taylor
3. Constructive, destructive and conservative are the -----margins.
a) Mountain, b) Land, c) Sea, d) Plate
4. -----refers to the breakdown and decomposition of rocks in situ.
a) Weathering, b) Erosion, c) Denudation, d) Degradation.
5. Lithogenesis, orogenesis and gliptogenesis are the stages of -----
development.
a) Plate tectonic, b) Continents, c) Oceans, d) Geosyncline.
6. ----- is the state of balance which the earth crust tends to maintain.
a) Isostasy , b) Plate Drifting, c) Sea Floor Spreading, d)
Geosynclines
7. Geomorphic processes are induced by forces of Endogenetic and -----.
a. Exogenetic, b) Plate Drifting, c) Sea Floor Spreading, d) Geosynclines
8. -----are the long but narrow and shallow water depressions characterized
by sedimentation and subsidence.
a) Geosynclines, b) Mid-oceanic Ridges, c) Oceanic
Trenches, d) Valley.
9. 'Landscape is a function of structure, process and-----is the Davisian dictum.
a) Time, b) Product, c) Material, d) None of these.
10. Plates are the rigid -----slabs or rigid and solid crustal layers.
a) Ridges, b) Mountain, c) Plateau, d) Lithospheric
11. Exfoliation is the type of-----.
a) Erosion, b) Weathering, c) Denudation, d) Disintegration
12. -----are the features developed in marine topography.
a) Blow holes, b) Waterfalls, c) Mounts, d) None of these

13. Crag and tail are the peculiar landforms develop in -----environment. .
 a) Tropical, b) Marine, c) Glaciated, d) Dry
14. Creeping, slide and flows are the diagonal movement of the -----.
 a) Drifting, b) Weathering, c) Erosion, d) Mass wasting.
15. The driving force of mountain building implied by Arthur Holmes is-----,
 a) Thermal convection currents, b) Nuclear currents, c)
 convection currents, d) None of these.
16. The concept of level of compensation is important in the theory of the -----.
 a) Thermal convection currents, b) Isostasy, c)
 Geosyncline, d) None of these.
17. ----- was the first geologist to observe the cyclic nature of the earth's history.
 a) James Hutton, b) Buffon, c) Aristotal, d) Seneca
18. -----is the best example of fold mountain in India.
 a) Aravali, b) Satpura, c) Sahyadri, d) Himalaya,
19. ----- is the end product of weathering.
 a) Soil, b) Rocks, c) Debris, d) Talus
20. Oxidation is the process of combination of ----- with another element.
 a) Carbon, b) Ozone, c) Oxygen, d) Calcium
21. 'Catastrophism' is the biblical belief about the ----- origin.
 a) Earth, b) Land, c) Sea, d) Mountain
22. The concept of 'Isostasy' is based on the principle of-----.
 a) Geosynclines, b) Balancing, c) Sea-saw d) Buoyancy
23. ----- develop in the old stage of river.
 a) Landforms, b) Deltas, c) Gorge, d) Rapids
24. 'Present is the key to the past' concept initiated by ---- the Scottish geologists.
 a) James Hutton, b) Dutton, c) L. C. King, d) Penck
25. '-----defined geomorphology as the systematic description and analysis of
 landscapes and the processes that change them.
 a) Strabo, b) Herodotus, c) Aristotle, d) A. L. Bloom
26. The concept of -----is the quick and sudden origin and evolution of all
 animate and inanimate objects.
 a) Disaster, b) Uniformitarianism, c) Catastrophism, d)
 Calamity

27. Displacement of -----is discussed in 'Drift of displacement theory' by F. B. Taylor.
- a) Mountain, b) Land, c) Sea, d) Continents
28. The rigid lithospheric slabs or rigid and solid crustal layers are tectonically called-----.
- a) Land, b) Surface, c) Plate, d) Slab.
29. -----weathering also called as onion weathering.
- a) Exfoliation, b) Block, c) Physical, d) Chemical.
30. -----defines the gravitational or down-slope movements of weathered rock debris.
- a) Erosion, b) Denudation, c) Mass-wasting, d) Slope wash.
31. Holmes explains three stages of mountain building i.e. lithogenesis, orogenesis and -----.
- a. Exogenetic, b) Gliptogenesis, c) Sea Floor Spreading, d) Geosynclines
32. Geosynclines are the long but narrow and shallow water depressions characterized by -----and subsidence.
- a) Drifting, b) Denudation, c) Uplifting, d) Sedimentation.
33. Relief features of -----orders are erosional, depositional, residual etc.
- a) First, b) Second, c) Third, d) None of these.
34. Geomorphic study requires careful investigation of geomorphological-----.
- a) Orders, b) Processes, c) Analysis, d) Structure.
35. Alfred Wegener stated that -----zones remained stationary and the landmasses might have been displaced and drifted.
- a) Erosional, b) Climatic, c) Morphological, d) Denudational.
36. Destructive plate margins are also called as-----plate margins.
- a) Divergent, b) Convergent, c) Buffer, d) Neutral.
37. The work of -----water is in the form of surface runoff or overland flow is significant in exogenetic forces.
- a) Ground, b) Marine, c) Glaciated, d) Running.
38. -----enables the investigators to observe subsurface drainage and other features formed bellow the ground surface.
- a) Karst window, b) Atmospheric window, c) Observers window, d) Field Survey.

39. The driving force of mountain building implied by ----- is thermal convection currents.

a) Arthur Holmes, b) Kober, c) Alfred Wegener, d) None of these.

40. The concept of level of ----- is important in the theory of the Isostasy.

a) Compensation, b) Groundwater, c) Significance, d) None of these.

2. Write short answers:

a) What are the exogenetic forces?

b) List the type of mass wasting.

c) What are the controlling factors of weathering?

d) Define Isostasy.

e) What was the Catastrophism?

f) What are the types of plate margins?

g) What are the agents of erosion?

h) List the stages of Kober's Geosynclines theory.

i) List the names of ancient scholars and philosophers of geomorphology.

j) What are the geological evidences of continental drift?

k) What is the chemical weathering?

l) What are the types of slow flowage?

m) Define Uniformitarianism.

n) What are the types of mass wasting?

o) List the processes of fluvial of erosion.

p) Name the features of glacial erosion.

q) Define Uniformitarianism.

r) List the evidences of continental drift.

s) List the features of wind erosion.

t) Define mass movement.

3. Write short notes on any two of the following:

a) Endogenetic forces

b) James Hutton

c) Physical weathering

d) W.M. Davis

e) Biological Weathering

- f) Objectives of theory of Isostasy.
- g) Uniformitarianism
- h) Chemical Weathering
- i) Landslide
- j) F. B. Taylor
- k) Exfoliation
- l) Plate Margins
- m) Corrosion
- n) James Hutton
- o) Oxidation

4. Write an essay on contribution of Davis in development of geomorphic thoughts.

OR

Discuss the mountain building activity with reference to the Geosynclinals theory of Kober.

4. Define mass wasting and describe the types of Rapid flowage.

OR

Describe the continental drift theory of F. B. Taylor.

4. Define erosion and describe the Aeolian erosion with its erosional landforms.

OR

Describe the continental drift theory of Wegener with evidence.

4. Describe the ancient thought of development of geomorphology.

OR

Describe comparatively the continental drift theory of Taylor and Wegener.

4.. Write an essay on 'nature and scope of geomorphology'.

OR

Discuss the continental instability with reference to the theory of plate tectonics.

5. Define erosion and describe the fluvial erosion.

OR

Describe the mechanism of Plate boundaries.

5. Describe the modern thought of geomorphology.

OR

Describe the importance of Holms convectional theory in mountain building activity.

5. Describe the contribution of American scholars in the development of geomorphology.

OR

Describe the theory of plate tectonics with plate margins.

5. Explain the work of river as an exogenetic force with suitable diagrams.

OR

Describe the importance of theory of Isostasy in mountain building activity.

5. Describe the factors controlling landform development in view of weathering.

OR

Explain the processes of glacial erosion.

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Shivaji University , Kolhapur
Question Bank For Mar 2022 (Summer) Examination

Subject Code : **74963/84076** Subject Name : **Geography of Population and Human Resource Development**
Common subject Code (if any) N.A

Q.1. Objective type (MCQ)

Which out of the following data source consists of unpublished reports and records of companies, trade unions, different political and apolitical organizations and residential welfare associations?

- a) Private documents
- b) Government documents
- c) Monographs
- d) Quasi-government records

Highest concentration of the world's population is found in the - - - - - region.

- a) North Africa
- b) South Asia
- c) South Pole
- d) Central Asia

Low concentration of population is found in the Rann of Kutch region of Kathiawar peninsula of India mainly due to - - - - -.

- a) steep slope
- b) cold climate
- c) poor drainage
- d) dense forest

The first census for the whole of India was taken in - - - - -.

- a) 1872
- b) 1881
- c) 1890
- d) 1901

Census of India, 2011 recorded about - - - - - per cent of India's total population in the 15-59 age group.

- a) 11.5
- b) 0.4
- c) 60.3
- d) 9.3

Population growth rate can be measured by (a) Arithmetic growth rate, (b) Geometric growth rate, (c) Exponential growth rate. But census reports in India measures decennial population growth rate by which of the following?

Codes :

- a) Arithmetic growth rate
- b) Arithmetic growth rate and Geometric growth rate
- c) Arithmetic growth rate and Exponential growth rate
- d) Geometric growth rate and Exponential growth rate

According to the Census of India, 2011, 'effective literacy rate' is best described by - - - - -.

- a) number of literate persons per 100 persons
- b) number of workers per 100 persons
- c) number of literate persons aged seven and above per 100 persons above seven years
- d) number of married couples per 100 persons

The average life expectancy has doubled in the last fifty years. This has been achieved mainly by - - - - -.

- a) better child care facilities even in the rural areas
- b) better diet for the mother and the child
- c) better environmental sanitation
- d) better awareness among the people

The year - - - - - is called a Great Divide in the demographic history of India.

- a) 1901
- b) 1921
- c) 1941
- d) 1951

Which of the following statement is true regarding urban definition according to the Census of India, 2011?

- i. All places with a minimum population of 1000
- ii. Population density of at least 400 per sq. kms.
- iii. At least 75 per cent of the male main workers engaged in agricultural pursuits
- iv. All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee

Answer code:

- a) i and iii
- b) ii and iv
- c) i, ii and iv
- d) ii, iii and iv

The total number of in-migrants and out-migrants per 1000 population of the area in a given year is referred to as - - - - -.

- a) gross migration rate
- b) in-migration rate
- c) net migration rate
- d) out-migration rate

- - - - - is a simple method of measuring mortality of any area.

- a) General fertility rate
- b) Total fertility rate
- c) Crude death rate
- d) Crude birth rate

The number of daughters born to a women if she were subject to a prevailing age-specific fertility and mortality rates in a given year is referred to as - - - - -.

- a) crude birth rate
- b) gross reproduction rate
- c) marital fertility rate
- d) net reproduction rate

The ratio of the number of deaths observed in a specified population to the number that would be expected if that population had the same mortality rate as the standard population is referred to as - - - - -.

- a) age-specific mortality rate
- b) specific mortality rate
- c) standardized mortality rate
- d) maternal mortality rate

Gross migration rate is defined as - - - - -.

- a) the net effect of in-migration and out-migration on an area's population
- b) the total number of in-migrants and out-migrants per 1000 population of the area
- c) the number of in-migrants to an area in a given year

d) the number of out-migrants in a given year

Out of the following, - - - - - is an example of the cohort measure of fertility.

- a) Total fertility rate
- b) General fertility rate
- c) Sex adjusted birth rate
- d) Child-women ratio

Throughout the world, high mortality is generally associated with - - - - -.

- a) literacy
- b) high income
- c) medical facilities
- d) epidemics

Migration effectiveness is defined as - - - - -.

- a) the difference between in migration and out migration rates
- b) the number of in-migrants to an area in a given year
- c) the ratio between net migration and gross migration flows
- d) the number of out-migrants in a given year

Throughout the world, higher fertility rate is generally associated with - - - - -.

- a) high work participation rate
- b) incidence of diseases
- c) adoption of family planning measures
- d) longer marriage duration

Match the denominators of the following indicators:

Indicators	Denominators
A. Infant Mortality Rate	i. Number of births in a year
B. Maternal Mortality ratio	ii. Mid-year population
C. Age of specific fertility rate	iii. Number of people in a specific age
D. Age specific mortality rate	iv. Number of women in a specific age

Answer Code:

- a) Ai; Bii; Civ; Diii
- b) Aii; Biv; Ci; Diii
- c) Aiv; Bii; Ciii; Di
- d) Aiii; Bi; Cii; Div

The most important consequence of demographic transition in the world is

- - - - -.
- a) high fertility
 - b) population ageing
 - c) mortality decline
 - d) international migration

The Stage 1 of the epidemiological transition worldwide is generally referred to as the stage of - - - - -.

- a) delayed degenerative diseases
- b) receding pandemics
- c) degenerative and human created diseases
- d) pestilence and famines

Who visualized the process of migration as the product of three set of factors?

- a) E. G. Ravenstein
- b) Abdel Omran
- c) Everette. S. Lee

d) Gunnar Myrdal

“Food is necessary to the existence of man”, was first postulated by - - - - - in the last decade of the 19th century.

- a) Thomas. R. Malthus
- b) Godwin. M. Clandorcet
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Frank. W. Notestein

Which stage of the epidemiological transition is characterized by an increase in chronic disorders associated with aging?

- a) Stage Two
- b) Stage Three
- c) Stage Four
- d) Stage One

Which of the following migration characteristics is associated with Everette. S. Lee?

- a) economic factors dominate among the factors causing human migration
- b) intervening obstacles as visualized by the individual
- c) female migrants dominate short journey migration
- d) migration takes place in stages

“The society is made up of two major classes, viz., the rich and the poor” was first postulated by - - - - - during the 19th century, in connection with population growth.

- a) David Ricardo
- b) Henry George
- c) Karl Marx
- d) Herbert Spencer

“Passion between the two sexes is necessary and will remain nearly in the present stage”, was first postulated by - - - - - in the last decade of the 19th century.

- a) Wilbur Zelinsky
- b) E. G. Ravenstein
- c) John. I. Clarke
- d) Thomas. R. Malthus

Which theory is based on the trends in fertility, mortality and natural increase of population?

- a) Neo-Malthusian
- b) Epidemiological Transition
- c) Demographic Transition
- d) Theory of Migration

Which scholar mentioned ‘the increase in population in a country is due to the capitalist economic system’?

- a) E. A. Wrigley
- b) Frank. W. Notestein
- c) Thomas. R. Malthus
- d) Karl Marx

Out of the following, which indicator is responsible for the limits to exponential growth?

- a) arable land
- b) literacy
- c) income
- d) electricity

Which important indicator of human development is adopted to measure resources by the United Nations Development Programme?

- a) adult literacy rate
- b) purchasing power
- c) life expectancy at birth
- d) gross enrolment ratio

The process of allocating resources, programs and decision-making fairly equally to both males and females is referred to as - - - - -.

- a) limits to growth
- b) human development
- c) gender equity
- d) population distribution

Out of the following, which indicator best describes the limits to growth in the world system?

- a) pollution
- b) income
- c) energy
- d) education

Which Asian country succeeded in reducing its birth rate to the level of the developed countries by legalizing abortions?

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Japan
- c) China
- d) Indonesia

Which of the following best describes the concept of 'development'?

- a) access to quality
- b) an increase in size
- c) positive change in quality
- d) a constant in size

Out of the following, the technological indicator responsible for the limits to population growth is- - - - -.

- a) mining the sea bed
- b) birth control pills
- c) use of solar energy
- d) high yielding grains

The factor of - - - - - was emphasized by Ackerman to formulate the broad population/resource regions of the world.

- a) Soil types
- b) Food systems
- c) Technology
- d) Physiography

A situation in which there are very few people in a given area fully to utilize the available resources is denoted by - - - - -.

- a) Optimum population
- b) Underpopulation
- c) Overpopulation
- d) none of the above

Match the given policies of India with their years of formulation. Indicate the correct combination of answer according to the code :

List-I	List-II (Policies) (Years of Formulation)
A. National Population Policy on Education	i. 2005
B. National Rural Health Mission	ii. 1976
C. First National Population Policy	iii. 1986
D. New National Health Policy	iv. 2002

Answer Code:

- a) Aiii; Bi; Cii; Div
- b) Aiv; Bii; Ci; Diii
- c) Aii; Biii; Civ; Di
- d) Aii; Bi; Ciii; Div

Q.2. Short answers

Define / What is meant by:

- Age structure.
- Population change.
- Agricultural density.
- Effective literacy rate.
- Dependent population.
- Work force participation.
- Fertility.
- Fecundity.
- Mortality.
- Maternal mortality.
- Migration.
- Net migration rate.
- Epidemiological Transition.
- Demographic Transition.
- Capitalist economic system.
- Human development
- Gender development index.
- Over population.
- Gender equity.
- Sustainability.

Q.3. Short notes

Characteristics / Salient features / Merits / Demerits / Differentiate between:

- Significance of population geography.
- Personal observation.
- Questionnaire and schedule.
- Measures of population distribution.
- Primary activities.
- Age structure of population.
- Cohort measures of fertility.
- Specific mortality rates.
- Internal migration.
- Everette Lee's volume of migration.
- Population as a resource.
- Population as an ecosystem.
- Under population
- Gender development index.
- Social well-being.

Q.4 and Q.5. Long answer / essay type:

Write an account on / Describe / Analyse / Evaluate / Critically analyse / Explain / Examine / Discuss

- Secondary sources of population data.
- Factors influencing global population density.
- Economic composition of population with reference to the industrial classification of workers in India.
- Patterns of population distribution in India.
- Age structure of population in India.
- Health composition of population in India.
- Spatio-temporal variations of fertility in India.
- Periodic measures and methods of fertility estimation.
- Measures and methods of mortality estimation.
- Measures and methods of migration estimation.
- Spatio-temporal variations of mortality in India.
- Malthus theory of population growth.
- Theory of population growth with reference to Karl Marx.
- Epidemiological Transition theory.
- E.G. Ravenstein's laws of migration.
- Population and development debate.
- Limits to growth in the world systems, with the help of suitable examples and diagrams.
- Population – resource regions of the world, with suitable examples.
- Current patterns of world's human development.
- National population policy of India.

Shivaji University , Kolhapur
Question Bank For Mar 2022 (Summer) Examination

Subject Code : 74961 Subject Name : Principles Of Climatology
Common subject Code (if any) ---

Day & Date:

Time:

Total Marks: 80

1. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Choose the most appropriate answers:

1- Which of the following gases are more responsible for climate change?

- (A) Methane
- (B) Chloride
- (C) Carbon dioxide
- (D) Nitrogen

2- Which of the crop is associated with the winter rainfall?

- (A) Rabi
- (B) Zaid
- (C) Kharif
- (D) None of these

3- Fast flowing and narrow air currents are called as _____.

- (A) Monsoon
- (B) Cyclone
- (C) Jet Streams
- (D) Anticyclone

4-. Which of the following forces is responsible for the deflection of winds from its normal path?

- (A) Centripetal Force
- (B) Coriolis Force
- (C) Applied Force
- (D) Gravitational Force

- 5- A wind, usually above a height of 600 metres that blows parallel to the isobars is called as _____.
- A) Monsoon
 - B) Bora
 - C) Geostrophic wind
 - D) Khamsin
- 6- Layered or stratified clouds, known as _____.
- A) Stevenson clouds
 - B) Cumulus clouds
 - C) Stratus clouds
 - D) Cirrus clouds
- 7- The energy absorbed or released during a change of water vapour's state is known as _____.
- A) Kinetic energy
 - B) Latent heat
 - C) Insolation
 - D) Albedo
- 8- Temperature decreased with increasing height at the average rate of 6.5°C per 1 km is called
- (A) dry adiabatic lapse rate
 - (B) Normal lapse rate
 - (C) wet adiabatic lapse rate
 - (D) None of these.
- 9- A bright display of light in the upper atmosphere in the region of poles term _____ in southern hemisphere.
- A) Mirage
 - B) Corona
 - C) Aurora australis
 - D) Aurora borealis
- 10- The line joining the places of equal pressure is called
- (A) Isotherms
 - (B) Isobars
 - (C) Isohalines
 - (D) Isohyets

11- The point on the earth's orbit that is closest from the sun is called_____.

- A) Equinoxes
- B) Albedo
- C) Aphelion
- D) Perihelion

12- The hot and dry foehn type wind named in the rocky mountain.

- A) Chinook
- B) Bora
- C) haboob
- D) norte

13- The temperature to which air has to be cooled in order to reach _____ is called dew point.

- A) Conduction
- B) Convection
- C) Evaporation
- D) Saturation

14- Wind direction of anticyclone in northern hemisphere is_____.

- (A) Clockwise
- (B) Anti clockwise
- (C) Constant
- (D)None of these

15- Horizontal pressure gradient directed from the land to the sea or lake is known as

- (A) Sea breeze
- (B) Land breeze
- (C) Valley breeze
- (D) Mountain breeze

16 - Rapidly rotating columns of air that form over lakes and oceans are_____.

- (A) Water spouts
- (B) Anticyclone
- (C) Thunderstorm
- (D) Cyclone

17 - Maritime Polar (MP) air mass will be_____.

- (A) Cold dry

- (B) Cool moist
- (C) Very cold and dry
- (D) Warm and dry

18 - _____ caused by the flow of winds around curved isobars.

- (A) Centrifugal Force
- (B) Coriolis Force
- (C) Frictional Force
- (D) Centripetal Acceleration

19- Near 30° N and 30° S latitude, the subsidence and contraction increases the pressure such region is called as_____.

- (A) Sub polar low pressure belt
- (B) Sub tropical high pressure belt
- (C) Polar High pressure belt
- (D) Isobar

20 - The powerful updraft produced by the combined effect of convection and instability is__.

- (A) Cumulonimbus cloud
- (B) Stratus cloud
- (C) Alto cumulus cloud
- (D) Cirrus cloud

21 - The air become increasingly warmer than its surrounding is said to be__.

- (A) Stable
- (B) Unstable
- (C) Calm
- (D) Warm

22- Addition or loss of heat without any heat exchange with the environment is called

- (A) Saturation mixing ratio
- (B) Adiabatic process
- (C) Cooling
- (D) Condensation

23 - Water vapour released from the plants is called as_____.

- (A) Transpiration
- (B) Evaporation

- (C) Scattering
- (D) None of the above

24 - Weight of vapour per unit volume of air is called as _____.

- (A) Relative Humidity
- (B) Absolute Humidity
- (C) Specific Humidity
- (D) Mixing Ratio

25 - Which kind of radiation is absorbed by ozone layer?

- (A) Infrared
- (B) Ultraviolet
- (C) Long wave
- (D) Cosmic wave

26 - Suspended particles and liquid droplets in the atmosphere are called as _____

- (A) Scattering
- (B) Waves
- (C) Aerosols
- (D) Radiation

27 - The chemical composition of atmosphere where all gases are in uniform mixing is called as _____.

- (A) Heterosphere
- (B) Homosphere
- (C) Mesosphere
- (D) Stratosphere

28 - Which of the following layer /layer's boundaries has the lowest temperature in the atmosphere?

- (A) Tropopause
- (B) Mesopause
- (C) Stratopause
- (D) Thermosphere

29 - Incoming solar radiation through short waves is known as _____.

- (A) Conduction
- (B) Insolation
- (C) Radiation
- (D) Reflection

30 - The sun is almost over head and rays are vertical on the earth surface at _____.

- (A) South Pole
- (B) Temperate Region
- (C) Equator
- (D) North Pole

31) What generally happens to air temperature as we move from the equator to the poles?

- (A) it increases
- (B) it decreases
- (C) it remains constant
- (D) None of the above

32) _____ is the date of the Autumnal Equinox in the northern hemisphere.

- A) September 22nd or 23rd
- B) March 25th
- C) June 21st
- D) December 21st

33) In mesosphere temperature decrease with height and approaches up to _____ at mesopause.

- A) - 90 °C
- B) - 50 °C
- C) - 20 °C
- D) - 40 °C

34) The element, carbon dioxide make up _____ percent of the volume of clean and dry air of the atmosphere.

- A) 0.035
- B) 0.75
- C) 21.29
- D) 0.96

35)- An area of low atmospheric pressure characterised by rotating and converging winds and ascending air is known as _____.

- A) Anticyclone
- B) Cyclone
- C) Corona
- D) Perihelion

36 - _____ was the first weather satellite, which was launched in space on 1st April 1960.

- (A) GARP
- (B) ORBIT
- (C) GOES
- (D) TIROS 1

37- Water changes its state from liquid to gas is known as

- (A) Condensation
- (B) Boiling point
- (C) Evaporation
- (D) Melting point

38- Earth's original atmosphere scattered into space and new atmosphere formed because of high-energy radiation from younger sun called_____.

- (A) Westerlies
- (B) Easterlies
- (C) Solar wind
- (D) Trade wind

39- Which of the sequence of layers of atmosphere from surface to up is correct?

- (A) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere
- (B) Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere, Thermosphere
- (C) Thermosphere, Mesosphere, Stratosphere, Troposphere
- (D) Stratosphere, Thermosphere, Mesosphere, Troposphere

40- _____ layer absorbs much of the sun's energy therefore temperature of stratosphere is moderately high.

- (A) Troposphere
- (B) Ionosphere
- (C) Ozone
- (D) Mesosphere

2. Write short answers:

- a) Define three important layers of ionosphere.
- b) List three mechanism of heat transfer and define any one of them.
- c) Give the characteristics of Katiabatic wind ?
- d) What is maritime polar air masses ?

- e) Differentiate between 'D' layer and 'F' layer of atmosphere.
- f) Write the significance of adiabatic temperature change.
- g) What is Coriolis effect ?
- h) What do you mean by Water Spouts ?
- i) Define Heat Balance
- j) What do you mean by Radiation.
- k) Define Convection.
- l) Define Conduction
- m) What is Changes of state
- n) Define Humidity measurements
- o) Define Monsoon
- p) How Tropical Cyclones formed ?
- q) Define Thunderstorms
- r) Define Frontolysis
- s) Differentiate between Tornadoes and Hurricanes
- t) Differentiate between Rain and drizzle
- u) Define Thermosphere

3. Write short notes:

- i. Horizontal distribution of Temperature
- ii. Types of Precipitation
- iii. Weather Forecasting
- iv. Heat Budget
- v. Stability and Instability
- vi. Fronts and Frontogenesis
- vii. Significance of Climatology
- viii. Development of Modern Climatology
- ix. Insolation
- x. Clouds
- xi. Fogs
- xii. Composition of Atmosphere
- xiii. Condensation
- xiv. Air Pressure
- xv. Anticyclones
- xvi. Origin of Atmosphere

DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. What is atmosphere? Explain major environmental problems related to the atmosphere.
2. Why do the dry and wet rates of adiabatic cooling differ?
3. What is the significance of the difference in cloud formation? Explain with suitable diagram
4. Describe the factors that affecting wind direction and wind speed.
5. What is Hurricanes ? Describe the various steps in the formation of Hurricanes.
6. Describe the climatic effects of carbon dioxide and ozone in the atmosphere.
7. What is humidity? Describe the various methods that express humidity quantitatively.
8. What is Tornadoes ? Describe the various steps in the formation of Tornadoes.
9. Give an account on Global Circulation of atmospheric air.
10. What is Thunderstorms? Describe the various steps in the formation of Thunderstorms.
11. Explain Air Masses and Atmospheric Disturbances.
12. Give an account on the Application of Synoptic Climatology in pollution studies and navigation
13. With a suitable diagrams, Describe Tropical Cyclones and Anticyclones.
14. With a suitable diagrams explain the characteristics and types of Fronts.
15. Give an account on the Pressure belts & Planetary winds.
16. Describe the types of Local winds
17. Give an account on mechanism of monsoon.
18. Differentiate between homosphere and heterosphere.
19. Describe Structure and Composition of Atmosphere
20. With a suitable diagram explain Heat Budget.

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Question Bank for Mar 2022 (summer) Examination

M.A. /M.Sc. (Part-I) (Semester-II)GEOGRAPHY
Subject Code: 79307, Subject Name: Applied Geomorphology
Common subject Code (if any): CC201

1. Write the most appropriate answer:

- 1) -----, pressure and temperature are artificial source of knowledge of interior of the earth.
i) Depth, ii) Density, iii) Weight, iv) None of these
- 2) The up folded structure forming crest-like feature is called-----.
i) Horst, ii) Block, iii) Anticline, iv) Syncline
- 3) Karst topography generally develops in those areas where thick beds of massive --
----lie just below the surface layers.
i) Sandstone, ii) Igneous, iii) Limestone, iv) Loamy.
- 4) Cliff and wave-cut -----are the coastal landforms.
i) Stage, ii) Platform, iii) Base, iv) Depression
- 5) Each geomorphic process produces its own characteristic assemblage of-----.
i) Topography, ii) Region, iii) Terrain, iv) Landforms
- 6) The ultimate end product of normal cycle of erosion is-----.
i) Denudation surface, ii) Weathering surface, iii) Erosional surface
iv) Peneplain
- 7) The ----- segment of an ideal hill slope profile is always characterized by concave element of slope.
i) Angular, ii) Basel, iii) Upper, iv) None of these
- 8) Writer of the book 'Tropical Geomorphology' published by Macmillan, London is-----,
i) Strahler A.N. ii) Thomas, M.F. iii) Thornbury W.D. iv) S.Singh
- 9) The average ----- of the earth core is 11.
i) Degree, ii) Density, iii) Temperature, iv) None of these
- 10) The surface waves are also called as -----waves.
i) 'L', ii) 'S', iii) 'P', iv) Short
- 11) Solution involves the dissolution of soluble materials through the disintegration and decomposition of -----rocks.
i) Cobble stone, ii) Sandstone, iii) Carbonate, iv) Basalt
- 12) Valley glaciers, piedmont glaciers and -----glaciers are common types of glaciers.
i) River, ii) Canal, iii) Continental, iv) Plains
- 13) Morphogenetic regions are based on the concept of -----geomorphology.
i) Anthrope, ii) Environmental, iii) Historical iv) Climatic

- 14) Walther Penck used the term Primarumpf to represent the characteristic landscape before -----of the landform.
 i) Planation, ii) Erosion, iii) Upliftment, iv) None of these
- 15) Writer of the book -----published by PrayagPustakBhavan is S. Singh,
 i) Geography, ii) Zoo Geography, iii) Geomorphology, iv) History of Geomorphology
- 16) Urban geomorphology is the branch of -----.
 i) Civil Engineering, ii) Applied Geomorphology, iii) Applied Geology, iv) None of these.
- 17) The average -----of the earth core is 11.
 i) Mass, ii) Weight, iii) Density, iv) Depth
- 18) The-----waves cover longest distances of all the seismic waves.
 i) Surface, ii) 'S', iii) Primary, iv) Short Period.
- 19) -----involves the dissolution of soluble materials through the disintegration and decomposition of carbonate rocks.
 i) Solution, ii) Corrasion, iii) Abrasion, iv) Attrition.
- 20) ----- glaciers, piedmont glaciers and continental glaciers are common types of glaciers.
 i) River, ii) valley, iii) land, iv) Plains
- 21) Morphogenetic regions are based on the concept of -----geomorphology.
 i) Mountain, ii) Morpho, iii) Historicaliv) Climatic
- 22) Walther Penck used the term-----to represent the characteristic landscape before upliftment of the landform.
 i) Peneplain, ii) Etch plain, iii) Endrumpf, iv) Primarumpf.
- 23) Concave slope is also called as -----slope.
 i) Free face, ii) Convex, iii) Waning, iv) None of these
- 24) Landslide is the most destructive potential hazard in ----- region.
 i) Karst, ii) Mountainous, iii) Coastal, iv) Low
- 25) ----- deals with Tectonism of the earth.
 i) Cosmology, ii) Seismology, iii) Lithology, iv) Geology
- 26) -----is one extensive anticline with series of minor anticlines and synclines.
 i) Anticlorium, ii) Anticline, iii) Isoclines, iv) Isoclorium.
- 27) Three-phase work of fluvial comprising erosion, -----and deposition.
 i) Denudation, ii) Transportation, iii) Weathering, iv) Mass wasting.
- 28) J. Budel propounded the concept of 'formkreisen' in 1944 is about the-----regions.
 i) Karst, ii) Glacial, iii) Costal, iv) Morphogenetic.
- 29) Devisian model of cycle of erosion deals with the evolution of landforms in ----- climate.
 i) Hot warm, ii) Ecuatorial warm, iii) Coldwet, iv) Humidtemperate.

- 30) Walther Penck used the term ----- slope for the decreasing slope angle of the basal concave segment.
- i) Planation, ii) Erosional, iii) Waning, iv) Waxing.
- 31) -----is the author of the book ‘Geomorphology, Pure and Applied’ published by George Allwin and Unwin, London.
- i) Hart M. G., ii) Moor W. G., iii) Robinson Harry, iv) Thornbury W. D.
- 32) -----geomorphology deals with lithological and topographic suitability for settlement and infrastructure development.
- i) Engineering, ii) Applied iii) Anthropoiv) Urban.
- 33) The discontinuity between the boundaries of lower crust and upper mantle is called -----discontinuity.
- i) Mohorovicic, ii) Moho, iii) Mantle, iv) Gutenberg.
- 34) -----is one extensive syncline with series of minor synclines and anticlines.
- i) Monocline, ii) Isoclines, iii) Synclorium, iv) Isoclorium.
- 35) Erosion is the -----process that involves the removal of geomaterials from the rocks and other deposited materials.
- i) Static, ii) Glacial, iii) Dynamic, iv) Rapid.
- 36) Peltier defined and classified morphogenetic regions on the basis of dominant ---.
- i) Climate, ii) Landforms, iii) Vegetation, iv) Processes.
- 37) The normal cycle of erosion begins with the -----of landmass with reference to sea level.
- i) Faulting, ii) Folding, iii) Upliftment , iv) Rifting
- 38) Walther Penck used the term----- slope for the summit convex slope.
- i) Waxing, ii) Waning, iii) Upper, iv) Lower.
- 39) Writer of the book ‘Geomorphology’ published by Longman, London is-----.
- i) Spark M. G. ii) Thomas M. F. iii) Strahler A. N. iv) Wadia D. N.
- 40) Anthro-geomorphology deals with -----activities as potent geomorphic process.
- i) Natural ii) Ecological iii) Geological iv) Human.

2. Write short answers:

- a) What is Surface wave of earthquake?
- b) What is the corrasion in fluvial erosion?
- c) What is the debris slope?
- d) Define anthropogenic geomorphology.

- e) What is Secondary wave of earthquake?
- f) What is the convex slope?
- g) What is the pediment slope?
- h) Define urban geomorphology.
- i) Define denudation.
- j) Define seismology.
- k) What are the types of folding?
- l) Define environmental geomorphology.
- m) Define morphogenetic region.
- n) What is the incumbent fold?
- o) What is the process of straight slope?
- p) Define applied geomorphology.
- q) Define volcanicity.
- r) List the types of faults.
- s) List the landforms of karst topography.
- t) Define slope.

3. Write short notes on any two of the following:

- a) Concave slope
- b) Reverse faults
- c) Forest zone of Morphogenetic region
- d) Cold zone morphogenetic region
- e) Step faults
- f) Convex slope
- g) Earthquake
- h) Karstification
- i) Landslide
- j) 'V' shaped valley
- k) Parallel retreat
- l) Mantle
- m) Core of the earth
- n) Pedestal rock
- o) Pediplain

4. Define earthquake and describe their causes and consequences.

OR

Describe and illustrate the landforms associated with the glacial topography.

4. Define folding and describe their types with suitable diagrams.

OR

Illustrate and describe the landforms associated with the coastal erosion.

4. Describe the volcanicity and associated features with suitable diagrams.

OR

Illustrate and describe the landforms associated with glacial erosion.

4. Define faulting and describe their types with suitable diagrams.

OR

Illustrate and describe the landforms associated with the stream erosion.

4. Describe and illustrate the views of slope development of Walther Penck in view of parallel retreat.

OR

Describe the morphogenetic regions of the world and correlate the process of denudation therein.

5. Describe the views of A. Wood regarding slope evolution with suitable diagrams.

OR

Describe the significance of applied geomorphology with respect to the urban development.

5. Describe the model of cycle of erosion of W. Penck.

OR

Describe the significance of applied geomorphology in regional planning and development.

5. Differentiate the views of slope development of Walther Penck and Allen Wood.

OR

Describe the significance of recent trends in geomorphology.

5. Assess the Davisian cycle of erosion and differentiate with the views of W. Penck.

OR

Describe the significance of applied geomorphology in the development of infrastructure.

5. Define folding and categories their types with suitable diagrams.

OR

Define applied geomorphology and write an essay on the 'Role of Applied Geomorphology in reduction of soil erosion.

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Question Bank for Mar 2022 (Summer) Examination

Subject Code: 79308 Subject Name: Applied Climatology and Climate Change

Q1. Objective type questions (MCQ) (2 marks each)

Sr. No.	Questions	Option1	Option2	Option3	Option4
1	Which of the following statement is incorrect?	Applied climatology is the study of the effects of climate on the natural and social systems.	Changes in allergens can impact the air quality.	Concentrations of nitrogen gas in the atmosphere always remain same.	Agricultural productivity is dependent on atmospheric CO ₂
2	The ancient Greeks have classified the world into three climate zones namely, Frigid zone, Temperate zone and _____.	Equatorial zone	Tropical zone	Desert zone	Torrid zone
3	What is the hottest month in the Northern hemisphere?	April	May	June	July
4	Which of the following homogenous monsoon region received highest average annual rainfall?	Saurashtra, Kutch and Diu	Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	Coastal Karnataka
5	Moisture Index (Im) between 0 and -33 in Thornthwaite's climate classification (1948) indicates	Perhumid climate	Moist subhumid climate	Dry subhumid climate	Semiarid climate
6	In which of the following month the observed average relative humidity in India is at maximum?	January	April	July	October
7	Which of the following characteristics represent Tundra climate?	Cold throughout the year	Cold during winter only	Humid climate	Hot and Dry
8	Diurnal and annual range of temperature is minimum in which of the following cities?	New York	Paris	Jakarta	Ahmedabad
9	Dry summer is a characteristic of _____ climate.	Savana	Monsoon	Mediterranean	None of these

10	Find the most humid climate out of the following?	Tropical monsoon climate	Tundra climate	Humid sub-tropical climate	Tropical rainforest climate
11	Which of the following region receive lowest annual average rainfall in the world?	Gobi Desert	Kalahari Desert	Atacama Desert	Great Sandy Desert
12	Based on the characteristics of rainfall IMD has divided India into ____ meteorological sub-divisions.	9	15	27	36
13	If you have stayed in Port Blair, Jaisalmer and Shimla for few years what of the following you will not experience?	Warm and humid climate in Port Blair	Cooler climate in Shimla	Rainfall throughout the year in Port Blair	Humid climate in Jaisalmer
14	In the Koppen's climatic classification, mid-latitude deserts are marked by which of the following letter symbols?	BSh	BSk	BWh	BWk
15	The climate in any part of the state of Maharashtra and Karnataka cannot be classified as	Arid	Tropical wet	Tropical wet and dry	Steppe
16	Which of the following meteorological satellite is developed by ISRO?	METEOSAT	GOES	INSAT	Nimbus
17	Response time is fastest in which of the following climate system component?	Sea ice	Ice sheets	Mountain glaciers	Deep ocean
18	Which of the following is not a principal component of Earth's climate system?	Insolation	Vegetation	Air pressure	Air mass
19	The mass of water vapor contained in a unit volume of space is referred as	Specific humidity	Relative humidity	Absolute humidity	None of these
20	Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below. Assertion (A): December is the coldest month in Northern hemisphere. Reason (R): Amount of sunlight received in the Northern hemisphere is at its minimum at the winter solstice, which occurs around December 22.	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	(A) is true but (R) is false.	(A) is false but (R) is true.

21	Given below are two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below: Assertion (A): Air pollution increases mental stress and respiratory illness. Reason (R): Measured atmospheric pollution level is usually higher in industrial hubs and urban areas.	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	(A) is true but (R) is false.	(A) is false but (R) is true.
22	Identify the correct/ incorrect statements: (a) Rising global temperature will increase vector borne disease. (b) Working capacity of human being usually increases in hotter climate.	Only (a) is correct	Only (b) is correct	Both (a) and (b) are correct	Both (a) and (b) are incorrect
23	Identify the correct/ incorrect statements: (a) The ranges and distribution of weeds and pests are likely to decrease with climate change. (b) Rising CO ₂ level in atmosphere can stimulate plant growth but will reduce the nutritional value of agricultural produces.	Only (a) is correct	Only (b) is correct	Both (a) and (b) are correct	Both (a) and (b) are incorrect
24	Oxygen content in the Earth's atmosphere today is _____ that was one billion years from today.	more than	less than	almost equal to	None of the above
25	The area of ozone depletion generally peaks in	September-October	November-December	June-July	April-May
26	What is the name of the first pre-monsoon super cyclone of the 21st century that emerged from Bay of Bengal and hit eastern part of India in 2020?	Amphan	Nisarga	Bulbul	Vayu
27	Based on the global average temperature of land and the ocean surface, which of the following calendar year is considered as the warmest year on record?	2019	2015	2017	2016
28	Which of the following factor is primarily responsible for global climate change?	Change in proportion of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere	Melting of glaciers and ice caps	Increase in number and intensity of cyclonic storm	Ozone layer depletion
29	As ocean absorbs more CO ₂ they become more _____.	Alkaline	Acidic	Neutral	Saline

30	Based on medium to long term recorded rainfall data it was found that in India "____ and ____" are often coincide with "El Nino and La Nina" years respectively.	draught and flood	flood and draught	cyclone and flood	flood and cyclone
31	Carbon-di-oxide content in the Earth's atmosphere today is _____ that was two billion years ago.	more than	less than	almost equal to	None of the above
32	Change in human behavior in response to climate change is	Evolution	Adaptation	Mitigation	Scientific solution
33	Current CO ₂ level in the air is about	275 ppm	330 ppm	375 ppm	415 ppm
34	Fresh ice formation in the highlands and polar region due to global cooling during ice ages will lead to	More atmospheric clouds	More run-off of river water	Sea level rise	Sea level fall
35	Global annual average precipitation is expected to _____ due to climate change in next few decades.	increase	decrease	remain same	None of these
36	How does El Nino impact on rainfall over the Central America?	It does not receive any rain during El Nino	It remain almost same	Rainfall Increases	Rainfall Decreases
37	Identify the correct/ incorrect statements: (a) Concentration of atmospheric ozone gas is maximum in the stratosphere. (b) Water vapor responds physically or chemically to changes in temperature.	Only (a) is correct	Only (b) is correct	Both (a) and (b) are correct	Both (a) and (b) are incorrect
38	Loss of sea ice due to melting	Will result rise of sea level	Will result substantial fall of sea level	Caused by warming of atmospheric temperature	Caused by extreme weather events
39	Which of the following factor is not responsible for the current sea level rise due to global warming?	Ocean acidification	Thermal expansion of sea water	Melting of ice sheets	Melting of ice caps and glaciers
40	Which of the following does not impact the air quality?	Changes in allergens	Pollen distribution and dispersal	Changes in particulate matter	Changes in air pressure

Q2. Short answer / Definition type questions (4 marks each)

Define / write short answer / write in brief about

- 1 What is the relevance of applied climatology and climate change studies?
- 2 What is the role of climate on development of soil?
- 3 Briefly write about the approaches to climatic classification.
- 4 What are the criteria used for climatic classification by Koppen?
- 5 What are the differences in climatic classification by Koppen and Thornthwaite?
- 6 Name the regions that receive higher and lower precipitation in the world.
- 7 Briefly explain the diurnal and seasonal variation of temperature.
- 8 Write about diurnal and seasonal variation of humidity.
- 9 Write about diurnal and seasonal variation of precipitation.
- 10 Write in brief about climatic zones of India.
- 11 What is a meteorological satellite? Give examples.
- 12 What is atmospheric pollution?
- 13 Briefly write about greenhouse gas emission.
- 14 What is ozone layer depletion?
- 15 What are the causes of acid rain?
- 16 What is El Nino and southern oscillation?
- 17 Define paleoclimatology.
- 18 What is extreme weather and climate? Give examples.
- 19 Briefly explain the impact of climate change on human being.
- 20 What are the adaptation and mitigation options of climate change?

Q3. Short note / Descriptive type questions (8 marks each)

Write short note on

- 1 Impact of climate on human life
- 2 Impact of climate on agriculture
- 3 Impact of climate on health
- 4 World pattern of temperature
- 5 World pattern of precipitation
- 6 Application of meteorological satellite on weather forecasting
- 7 Climatic zones of India
- 8 Atmospheric pollution
- 9 Ozone layer depletion
- 10 El Nino and southern oscillation
- 11 Recent trends on climate change
- 12 Significant climate anomalies of recent times
- 13 Causes of global warming
- 14 Risks and impacts of future climate changes
- 15 Impact of global warming

Q4. & Q5. Long answer / Essay type questions (16 marks each)

Describe / Elaborate / Illustrate / Explain/ Write in detail about / Write an essay on

- 1 Write in detail about climatic classification of Koppen.
- 2 Explain the climatic classification of Thornthwaite.
- 3 Describe the impact of climate on human life and health.
- 4 Explain the impact of climate on soils and agriculture.
- 5 Illustrate the climatic regions of the world.
- 6 Illustrate world pattern of temperature and precipitation.
- 7 Write an essay on characteristics of general weather systems of India.
- 8 Write in detail about spatial and seasonal variation of temperature and wind.
- 9 Explain the spatial and seasonal variation of humidity and precipitation.
- 10 Illustrate the climatic zones of India with suitable map/diagram.
- 11 Write about weather forecasting and application of meteorological satellites with special reference to India.
- 12 What are the causes, impacts and society's response to change in air quality and atmospheric pollution?
- 13 Write in detail about causes and impacts of greenhouse gas emission.
- 14 Write about causes and impacts of ozone layer depletion and acid rain.
- 15 Write an essay on climate dynamics and water balance with reference to evolution of the earth system.
- 16 Write about general overview of the climate change observed in the past.
- 17 Elaborate the recent trends of climate change and its impact on natural and human subsystems.
- 18 Explain the significant climate anomalies and extreme weather and climate events of recent times.
- 19 Describe the risk and impact of future climate change with special reference to India.
- 20 Write about the trends of future climate change possibilities and adaptation and mitigation of option.

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
Question Bank for Mar 2022 (summer) Examination
Subject Code: 79536
Subject Name: CCS-203 Advanced Cartography and Surveying

Q.1. Choose the most appropriate answer.

1. The organization of the map and other elements on the page is _____ principle of cartography.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Figure ground | b) Visual contrast |
| c) Hierarchical arrangement | d) Balance |

2. The use of tools like the compass, telescope, the sextant, quadrant, and printing press indicate _____ era of cartography.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) Ancient | b) Medieval |
| c) Renaissance | d) Modern |

3. _____ is a Geographic coordinate system.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) UTM | b) WGS 84 |
| c) Greek Grid | d) None of these |

4. A geographic coordinate system defined on a _____ dimensional surface.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) one | b) two |
| c) three | d) four |

5. _____ are the lines joining the points of same average percentage of cloudiness.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Isohyets | b) Isotherms |
| c) Contours | d) Isoneph |

6. _____ is an angle which ranges from 0 degree at the equator and 90 degree at poles.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) Latitude | b) Longitude |
| c) Prime meridian | d) axis |

7. The line of intersection in which the planes and datum intersect at the right angle represents _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) Profile | b) Hachures |
| c) isarithmic line | d) Oblique traces |

8. Which one of the following is commercial software used in cartography?
- a) QGIS
 - b) SAGA GIS
 - c) GIS
 - d) Arc GIS
9. Which of the following scale is the largest one?
- a) 1 cm to 3 m
 - b) 1:50000
 - c) 1:30000
 - d) 1cm to 50 km
10. _____ is the process of enhancing or emphasizing important characteristics of the attributes.
- a) Classification
 - b) Exaggeration
 - c) Symbolization
 - d) Simplification
11. If the distance between two points on the map is 3 cm and its corresponding distance on the ground is 1550 m, then RF is _____.
- a) 1:51667
 - b) 1:51800
 - c) 1:155000
 - d) 1:43567
12. _____ objective in map design relates to the map's total look.
- a) Substantive
 - b) Affective
 - c) General
 - d) None of these
13. Point, line and polygon are the _____ of cartography
- a) Basic graphic elements
 - b) Primary visual variables
 - c) Secondary visual variables
 - d) All of above
14. Mountains, water bodies, woods, and other details are depicted by _____ survey
- a) City
 - b) Cadastral
 - c) Topographical
 - d) Hydrographic
15. _____ errors create due to a combination of causes which are beyond the control of the surveyor.
- a) Systematic
 - b) Cumulative
 - c) Negligible
 - d) Accidental
16. _____ refers to the relative lightness or darkness of a map
- a) Hue
 - b) Value
 - c) Chroma
 - d) None of these

17. When ranging rods are placed on intermediate points along the chain line by direct observation from the end station is known as _____ ranging

- a) running
- b) direct
- c) indirect
- d) intermediate

18. The surveys provide the information for preparing tactical and strategic plans for defense and attack are called _____.

- a) Defense
- b) Mine
- c) Archaeological
- d) Engineering

19. _____ is the branch of applied mathematics which deals with the determination of size and shape of the earth.

- a) Geodesy
- b) Geography
- c) Cartography
- d) Geoinformatics

20. The survey which considered the shape of the earth's surface as a plane surface is called _____ surveying.

- a) Plane
- b) Geodetic
- c) Geological
- d) Archaeological

22. A survey carried out by taking photographs from air based platform is called _____ survey.

- a) Underground
- b) Topographical
- c) Aerial
- d) Hydrographic

23. Which of the following is considered as a field work in surveying?

- a) Adjustments and care of instruments
- b) Surveying Measurements
- c) Recording field notes
- d) plotting measurements

24. _____ errors arise due to the limitations of the human senses.

- a) Personal
- b) Instrumental
- c) Natural
- d) Accidental

25. EDM stands for _____ .

- a) Effective Distance Measurement
- b) Electronic Distance Measurement
- c) Electric Distance Measurement
- d) Electronic Derived Measurement

26. _____ principle of cartographic design is related with the ability of viewer to be seen and understand the map.
- a) Figure ground
 - b) Visual contrast
 - c) Hierarchical arrangement
 - d) Legibility
27. Which of the following scale is the largest one?
- a) 1:200
 - b) 1:2000
 - c) 1:20000
 - d) 1:200000
28. Which of the following are the basic elements of cartography?
- a) point
 - b) line
 - c) polygon
 - d) All of these
29. Arrange the following process of cartography in proper sequence.
- A) Collecting and selecting data
 - B) Manipulating and generalizing the data, designing and constructing the map
 - C) Responding or interpreting the information
 - D) Reading and viewing the map
- a) BACD
 - b) CBAD
 - c) ABDC
 - d) ABCD
30. _____ are the lines joining the points of equal amount of rainfall at the given time on a map.
- a) Isohyets
 - b) Isotherms
 - c) Contours
 - d) Isoneph
31. The use of tools like the compass, telescope, the sextant, quadrant, and printing press indicate _____ era of cartography.
- a) Ancient
 - b) Medieval
 - c) Renaissance
 - d) Modern
32. A Projected coordinate system defined on a flat, _____ dimensional surface.
- a) one
 - b) two
 - c) three
 - d) four

33. _____ of the following is a Geographic coordinate system.
- a) UTM
 - b) Greek Grid
 - c) WGS 84
 - d) None of these
34. Which one of the following is open source software used in cartography?
- a) QGIS
 - b) SAGA GIS
 - c) GRASS GIS
 - d) ERDAS IMAGINE
35. If the distance between two points on the map is 3 cm and its corresponding distance on the ground is 1339 m, then RF is _____.
- a) 1:44633
 - b) 1:51800
 - c) 1:155000
 - d) 1:446333
36. _____ is the branch of applied mathematics which deals with the determination of size and shape of the earth.
- a) Geography
 - b) Cartography
 - c) Geoinformatics
 - d) Geodesy
37. DEM data consist of an array of regularly spaced _____.
- a) elevations
 - b) angles
 - c) latitudes
 - d) Distance
38. Which of the following is not a primary visual variable?
- a) Shape
 - b) Pattern
 - c) Colour
 - d) Size
39. Which is the longest meridian on the globe?
- a) 30 Degree longitude
 - b) 60 Degree longitude
 - c) 90 Degree longitude
 - d) 0 Degree longitude
40. The series of parallel planes intersecting the datum is at an acute angle to the datum that line of intersection represent _____.
- a) Profile
 - b) Hachures
 - c) Oblique traces
 - d) isarithmic line

41. The process of graphically coding information and placing it into a map context is called_____.

- a) Symbolization
- b) Generalization
- c) Simplification
- d) Visualisation

42. Map projection means transformation of latitudes and longitudes from_____.

- a) Globe to plane surface
- b) Plane surface to globe
- c) Globe to globe
- d) Plane surface to plane surface

43. Choose the correct statement

- a) Theodolite can be used for ordinary levelling
- b) Theodolite can be used for measuring directions
- c) Theodolite can be used for horizontal measurement
- d) All of these

44. The degree of precision required in surveying depends on_____.

- a) nature of field
- b) area to be surveyed
- c) sources of error
- d) purpose of survey

45. In case of overhanging cliff, contour lines are _____.

- a) of different elevations unite to form one line
- b) widely spaced
- c) of different elevations cross one another
- d) closely spaced

46. _____ survey provides the details of boundaries of fields ,houses and property lines

- a)Topographical
- b) City
- c) Land
- d) Cadastral

47. _____ is a part of office work in surveying.

- a) Adjustments of Instruments
- b) Surveying measurements
- c) Recording field notes
- d) Computation of field measurements

48. If the length of a steel tape varies with changes in temperature then such type of error is called _____ error.

- a)Personal
- b) Instrumental
- c)Natural
- d) Accidental

49. The main principle of surveying is to work from whole to _____.

a) whole

b) part

c) high

d) low

50. The effect of the curvature of the earth's surface is taken into consideration only if the extent of the survey is more than _____ km.

a) 100

b) 195.5

c) 300.5

d) 265.5

Q. 2. Write in short answer

1. Distinguish between manual and digital cartography
2. Enlist any four open source software used in digital cartography
3. Define cartography and surveying
4. Distinguish between geographic and projected coordinate system
5. What is Datum?
6. State scope of cartography.
7. What is latitude and longitude?
8. Write types of scale with suitable examples.
9. What is digital cartography?
10. What is symbolization?
11. What is a thematic map?
12. Enlist any four errors occurred during surveying
13. Distinguish between precision and accuracy
14. What is Azimuth?
15. What is direct ranging?
16. Mention any four characteristics of contour lines.
17. Enlist any four electronic surveying devices.
18. What is Interpolation?
19. Mention fieldworks carried out in surveying
20. Mention office works carried out in surveying.

Q.3. Write short notes on any two of the following:

1. Horizontal and vertical datum
2. Map Design
3. Basic principles of cartography
4. Symbolization
5. Basics of geodesy
6. Cartographic methods and techniques for representation of socioeconomic data
7. History of Cartography
8. Applications of digital cartography
9. Levelling
10. Sources and types of errors in surveying
11. Bearing
12. Nature of surveying work
13. Contouring
14. Types of north
15. UTM

Q. 4. Essay type Questions

1. Illustrate various cartographic methods and techniques used for the preparation of maps and diagrams
2. Define cartography. Explain the nature and scope of cartography in detail.
3. What is digital cartography? Write its applications in various fields with suitable examples.
4. Distinguish between Manual and digital cartography. Elaborate cartographic data and its source in detail.
5. What is symbolization? Explain various methods of symbolization of point, line, and polygon.
6. Define scale, explain its types and significance with suitable examples
7. What is map design? Elucidate in brief the process of map designing.
8. What is a coordinate system? Distinguish between geographic and projected coordinate systems.
9. Explain in brief the hardware and software of digital cartography and elaborate the applications of digital cartography in various fields.

10. What is digital cartography? Explain in detail the advantages and disadvantages of digital cartography with suitable examples
11. What are the basic principles of surveying? Explain various sources and errors of surveying.
12. What is surveying? Describe a detailed classification of surveying
13. Define contour and state the methods of direct and indirect contouring.
14. What is the angular measurement? Explain the following concepts of angular measurement and their role in surveying
(a) Compass (b) Meridian (c) Bearing (d) Azimuth
15. What is surveying? Comment on the nature of surveying work.
16. Explain in detail the types and methods of linear measurement of surveying.
17. Explain in detail the types and methods of vertical measurement of surveying.
18. What are surveying errors? Write sources and errors occurs in surveying.
19. What is ranging? Explain its methods, errors, and applications in detail.
20. What is leveling? Write the types and methods of leveling?

Shivaji University , Kolhapur
Question Bank For Mar 2022 (Summer) Examination
Subject Code :79309/85112 Subject Name : Social and Cultural Geography
Common subject Code (if any)

Q.1 Tick mark the most appropriate answer

- 1) The _____ and its culture is the very basis of the study of Social Geography.
a) Religion, b) history, c) Society, d) features
- 2) In area where people share similar traits like income, education and stage of life is known as _____.
a) Culture, b) Society, c) Religion, d) Realm.
- 3) The term 'Social Geography' is more than century old was first used by _____ in France in the year 1884.
a) Reclus b) Jones c) Eyles d) Pahl.
- 4) According to the Indian constitution, there are as many as _____ recognized as official languages in India.
a) 18 b) 20 c) 22 d) 14
- 5) According to world database 2010 the world's largest Religion is _____ with 33.4 percent of followers in the world
a) Hinduism, b) Islam, c) Christianity, d) Buddhism.
- 6) A classical Varna model as per the Rigveda based on division of _____.
a) workers b) labour c) color d) jati's
- 7) The book entitled "_____ Geography" is authored by Majid Hussain in 1994.
a) Cultural, b) Social c) Agricultural, d) Human
- 8) A cultural _____ is a geographical region where cultural traits maintain homogeneity.
a) Hearth b) realm c) world d) area.
- 9) The major cultural hearths which occurs in Indian sub-continent is _____ Valley culture.
a) Nile, b) yellow, c) Tigris and Euphrates, d) Indus.

- 10) In Japan Buddhism co-exists with_____.
- a) Judaism, b) Sikhism, c) Shintoism. d) Jainism.
- 11) Julian Huxley put forth the three components of culture in his model that is menti-facts, socio-facts and _____.
- a) Arti-facts b) broad-facts c) real- facts d) mini-facts
- 12) C. S. Coon and _____ were developed the theories of distribution of human race in the world.
- a) Von- Thunen b) Alfred Weber c) Griffith Taylor d) Julion Huxlay
- 13) One of the fallowing is the basis of racial classification human in the world.
- a) Head index b) enrollment index c) disparity index d) literacy index
- 14) In the view of the variety of races Prof. V. A. Smith described that ethnologically India is known as _____ museum
- a) Caste b) racial c) Tribe d) social
- 15) The book entitled ‘An Introduction to Cultural Geography’ authored by _____ in 1989.
- a) A. Ahemed, b) Jackson, Peter c) Jordon, Terry d) R.Tripathi.
16. Social Geography is the identification of different _____ of the earth’s surface according to association of social phenomenon related to the total environment.
- a) Regions b) Continent c) Nations d) countries
17. The _____ Geography deals with those elements of manmade cultures of society
- a) Agricultural b) Cultural c) Social d) Medical
18. As per the 2001 census more than 75 per cent of population speaks _____ Language in India.
- a) Indo-Aryan b) Dravidian c) Sino-Tibetan d) Austroasiatic
19. The term ‘Social Geography’ is more than century old was first used by _____ in the year 1884.
- b) Reclus b) Jones c) Eyles d) Pahl.
20. The Mesopotamia cultural hearth is located in the valley of two rivers are the Tigris and the _____.
- a) Nile, b) Ho-yang-ho c) Euphrates, d) Mississippi

21. The Religion _____ which has two outside patches viz. Indonesia and _____.
- a) India, b) Bhutan, c) Bangladesh, d) Myanmar
22. The world's largest Religion is _____, which having 33.4 percent of followers in the world
- a) Hinduism, b) Islam, c) Christianity, d) Buddhism.
23. The Indian sociologist Prof. M. N. Srinivasan has defined the term '_____'.
a) Sanskritisation b) Globalization c) Regionalization d) Modernization
24. The occidental cultural realm is also identified as _____ realm in the world.
- a) Most advanced b) most backward c) under developed d) less developed.
25. The book entitled 'Sanskritization in India' was authored by_____.
- a) Majid Hussin, b) Prof. M. N. Srinivasan, c) Tripathi R.S., d) Joginder Singh.
26. Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'traditional' to a '_____ ' society.
- a) Pre- traditional b) modern c) developed d) global
27. The River Jordan is holy to _____ and the Ganga river to Hindus.
- a) Christians b) Bouddhs c) Muslims d) Sikhs
28. The theories of distribution of races in the world put forward by G. Taylor and_____.
- a) La Blasch, b) C. Sauer, c) C. S. Coon, d) E. Taylor
29. The _____ of natural landscape into the cultural landscape is called cultural geography.
- a) formation b) shifting, c) transformation, d) change
30. One of the major cultural hearths which occur in South Asian sub-continent is _____ valley culture.
- b) Nile, b) yellow, c) Tigress and Euphrates, d) Indus.
31. The book entitled "_____ Geography" is authored by Majid Hussain in 1994.
- a) Cultural, b) Social c) Agricultural, d) Human

32. _____ Geography identifies the region of social phenomenon
- a) Cultural, b) Social c) Agricultural, d) Settlement
- 33 The world Social Geography was first used by Reclus in the _____ year.
- a) 1684 b) 1784 c) 1884 d) 1984
34. _____ Geography deals with those elements of manmade Culture.
- a) Cultural b) Agricultural c) Social d) Human
35. In the _____ dominant areas, pork is not found/ allowed.
- a) Islam b) Christian c) Hindu d) Buddha
36. The tribes who live in northern part of Canada are known as _____.
- a) Eskimo's b) Naga's c) Masai's d) Bushmen's
- 37 The Golden Temple is Holy to Sikhs and the Macca and Madina is to _____.
- a) Hindu b) Muslims c) Christians d) Buddha
38. Christianity is the most wide spread religion in the _____.
- a) Country b) World c) Continent d) Island
39. The second largest Islam Religion has two outside patches in the world one in Bangladesh and the other is in _____
- a) Pakistan b) Nepal c) Srilanka d) Indonesia
40. India is also known as the _____ of language.
- a) History b) Group c) Museum d) Japan

2. Write short answer

1. Define culture.
2. What are the indicators of Social development.
3. What is Caste?
4. List the religions in world.
8. Indic cultural realm.
9. Globalization.
10. Concept of social justice.
11. Define social Geography.
12. Define Sanskritization.
12. What is religion?
13. List the world race.

14. Concept of social justice
15. Define Race.

Write Short Notes on any two of the following.

1. What is Tribe?
2. Concept of Culture
3. Concept of Social areas
4. Concept of Dialects and ethnicity.
5. Define Tribe.
6. Caste structure in India
7. Process Modernization.
8. Equality and welfare of society.
9. What is Religion? Name the major religions in World
- 10 Explain in brief with suitable examples the world cultural hearths.
11. Status of women in Indian society.
12. What is difference between cultural hearths and realms?
13. How languages are as an expression of social diversity in India? Discuss.
14. Explain world cultural realm.
15. Basis of racial classification and their characteristics.

Q. 4 and Q. 5 Essay type questions

1. Define social Geography and discuss the scope and significance of social and cultural Geography.
2. What is Tribe? Discuss in detail distribution of Tribal communities in India.
3. What is cultural hearth? Discuss world cultural hearths and their diffusion.
4. Define equality, and explain the Social development and levels of well-being in India.
5. What is cast? Discuss in detail cast and tribe as an expression of social diversity in India.
6. Discuss in brief the Griffith Taylor's distribution of races of mankind in the world
7. Discuss with examples the world cultural hearths and their diffusion.
8. Define social justice and explain the Social development and well-being
9. Define religion, and Discuss in detail distribution of religion in India.
10. Discuss in brief the C.S Coon's Theories of distribution of races of mankind in the world.
11. List of indicator for measure levels of wellbeing development.
12. Define realms, and explain world cultural realms.
13. North-South Socio-Cultural diversity of India.

14. Social Status of women in India.
15. Define language, and Discuss in detail distribution of languages in India.
16. A briefly describe classical Varna model in the Rig-Veda Period.
17. Define social Geography and discuss the Nature, Scope and significance of social and cultural Geography.
18. Processes of social changes, Define Moderation and Sanskritization.
19. Which are the basis of racial classification? And describe their physical characteristics.
20. Define caste and describe caste system in India.