## MA/ M.Sc. GEOGRAPHY
### SECOND SEMESTER
### RURAL & URBAN GEOGRAPHY
#### MGE – 203
( Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive )

**Duration : 3 hrs.**                                    **Full Marks : 70**

### [ PART-A : Objective ]

**Time : 20 min.**                                        **Marks : 20**

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*           *1×20=20*

1. In settlement patterns, settlements that occurs near rivers, coasts and railways are classified as
   a. Linear settlement patterns          b. Zonal settlement patterns
   c. Economic settlement patterns        d. Climatic settlement patterns

2. Considering types of settlement, people of rural settlement are involved in different activities that does not include
   a. Fishing and farming                 b. Mining
   c. Forestry                            d. Business and manufacturing

3. "TRYSEM" a programme made for :
   a. Employment to Rural youths
   b. Employment to Urban youths
   c. Development of nutrition intake in the food of poor of the country.
   d. Providing road connectivity to the villages

4. Which of the following programme was launched in the year of 2000?
   a. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
   b. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
   c. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
   d. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

5. Who classified the rural settelements into different types and pattern?
   a. Meitzen, A.                         b. Jefferson, M.
   c. Hoyt, H.                            d. Blache, V. L.

6. In which of the following state compact settlements are located in the mountain ridges away from the "water point"?
   a. Himachal Pradesh                    b. Jharkhand
   c. Sikkim                              d. Nagaland

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### [ PART-B : Descriptive ]

**Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.**                                 **Marks : 50**

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. Why people are migrated from rural to urban areas?        10

2. Elucidate the concept of Central Place and discuss elaborately Christaller's contribution to the concept with appropriate diagram? Do you think that central place theory is applicable in India? Justify your answer if it's yes/no.        7+3 =10

3. Put forward a diagrammatic explanation of settlement hierarchy of urban areas.        3+7 =10

4. What is crime? Discuss the causes and remedies of crime.        2+4+4 =10

5. Describe the process of urbanization with a wide range of examples from all over the world.        5+5 =10

6. Why people's participation is considered as an important factor for rural development?        10

7. Describe age-sex and occupational structure of rural settlements.        5+5 =10

8. 'Urban Geography is a systematic branch of geography that includes discrete area of study'-explain along with attributes of urban geography.        4+6 =10

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7. Which one of these is not a cause of poverty in India?
   a. Low level of economic development
   b. Migration of people from rural to urban India
   c. Income inequalities
   d. Unequal distribution of land.

8. Who advocated that India would be truly independent only when the poorest of its people become free of human suffering?
   a. Mahatma Gandhi
   b. Indira Gandhi
   c. Jawaharlal Nehru
   d. Subhash Chandra Bose

9. Which of the following is not considered as a social indicator of poverty?
   a. Lack of transport facilities
   b. Illiteracy level
   c. Lack of access to health care
   d. Lack of job opportunities

10. The largest number of Indian emigrants are in:
    a. Fiji
    b. Guyana
    c. Malaysia
    d. South Africa

11. C.B.D. is related to which part of the city?
    a. Outer part
    b. Middle part
    c. Central business area
    d. Residential area

12. Concentric Zone Theory of Urban growth is propounded by:
    a. Weber
    b. Burgess
    c. H. Hoyt
    d. R.E. Dickson

13. Urbanisation denotes:
    a. Increase in urban population
    b. Increase in the number of towns
    c. Increase in proportion of urban population
    d. All of the above

14. Functions of cities are not to serve the interests of
    a. City people
    b. People of suburbs
    c. People of umland
    d. People of far off areas

15. Rural-urban Fringe lies in:
    a. Central part of the city
    b. Rural area
    c. Between outer part of the city and adjacent rural area
    d. None of the above

16. Primate city is:
    a. Main city
    b. Suburb
    c. Hamlet
    d. Subsidiary city

17. Counterurbanisation was defined by
    a. Champion in 1989
    b. Berry in 1976
    c. Champion in 1979
    d. Berry in 1989

18. According to Walter Christaller, trade area of cities are ………… in shape.
    a. Radial
    b. Rectangular
    c. Hexagonal
    d. Circular

19. Definition of urban population in Iceland is
    a. Localities of 200 or more inhabitants
    b. Agglomeration of 10,000 or more inhabitants
    c. Places of 2500 or more inhabitants
    d. None of these

20. Manhattan city was developed during
    a. Classical in 331B.C.
    b. Industrial in 17th century
    c. Ancient
    d. Neo-classical in 14th century