

Solution:

S1. Ans. (a)

Sol. Human geography is a branch of geography. It studies how people and the environment have an effect on each other.

S2. Ans. (c)

Sol. A geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.

S3. Ans. (a)

Sol. Population density: The ratio between population numbers and world size. This measure is overcrowding. It is usually measured by people per sq. M. km.

S4. Ans. (d)

Sol. The factor affecting of population distributions are

1. Geographical Factor
2. Social and Culture Factor
3. Economics Factor

S5. Ans. (b)

Sol. Migration is a continuous movement of a person from one place or region to another.

S6. Ans. (d)

Sol. Population Composition is a separate field of research between a demographic and geographic, geographical, ethnic, ethnic, linguistic, religious, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc.

S7. Ans. (a)

Sol. The purpose of human development is the process of increasing people's freedom and opportunity and improving their well-being.

S8. Ans. (d)

S9. Ans. (c)

In India, Bihar has become the 3rd most densely populated state.

S10. Ans. (a)

S11. Ans. (b)

Sol. Herding means the rearing and rearing of animals in the pastures.

S12. Ans. (d)

S13. Ans. (b)

Sol. Subsistence Agriculture is one in which the agricultural areas use all the products grown in the area. It can be divided into two categories

1. Primitive Subsistence Agriculture and
2. Intensive Subsistence Agriculture.

S14. Ans. (a)

S15. Ans. (b)

S16. Ans. (c)

Sol. The transformation took place when a retired Professor settled down in the district and took up the task of watershed development.

S17. Ans. (c)

Sol-18 (A). Gaddis tribe belongs to the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. This tribe lived in the Bharmour tribal region and Bharmour tribal area comes under the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It has been a notified tribal area since November 21, 1975 by the Government of India. Bharmour is inhabited by "Gaddi tribes".

Sol-18(B). This development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmour and other areas of Himachal Pradesh.

Sol-19. This is Russia's main trans-Siberian Railways from St. Petersburg. Petersburg west to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast east through Moscow, Ufa, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Chita and Khabarovsk. It is the most important route in Asia and the longest (9,332 km) double tracked and electrified across the continental railway in the world.

Sol 20. The Shifting Cultivation or subsistence farming is widely practiced by many peoples in the tropics, especially in Africa, South and Central America and Southeast Asia. Planted plots are very small and planting is done with very old tools such as sticks and plows. After some time (3 to 5 years) the soil loses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another area and clears part of the forest for cultivation.

Sol 21. Plantation Agriculture is introduced by Europeans in tropical areas and it is a commercial farming where crops are grown only for profit is known as plantation agriculture. Some of the important crops for growing tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, palm oil, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. Shipping of products. Here, farming is done in large areas or fields, which requires large investments and scientific methods of farming.

Sol 22. Viticulture is the harvesting of grapes when the grapes are used for winemaking, it is known as viniculture. Grape planting is special in the Mediterranean region. Lower grapes are made from grapes and currants while the upper grapes are ground into wine. Sol 23. Mechanical means to use gadgets that perform tasks industries that use automated processes or machines that produce high productivity.

Sol24. **Size-based industries:** The amount of investment, the number of employees employed and the volume of production determine the size of the industry.

(a) **Home industries or cottages:**

It is a small production unit. Craftsmen use local materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time workers. Finished products can be used in one house or, sold in local (district) markets, or, on a commercial basis.

(b) **Small-scale Production:**

Small-scale production is divided into domestic industries by production methods and production area (outdoor workshop / producer's home). This type of production uses raw materials, light-powered machinery and low-skilled workers. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. improve the



production of small products that require more workers to provide jobs.

(c) Large-scale Production:

Large-scale production includes a large market, various raw materials, large capacity, specialized staff, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital.

On the basis of a large-scale production system, the major industrial regions of the world may be grouped under two broad categories, namely (i) large traditional industrial domains integrated into a few developed countries. (ii) Large industrial high-tech regions spread across developing countries

Sol25. Tourism is part of the service sector which means travel for business purposes instead of business. It has become one of the largest jobs in the world of higher education in registered jobs (250 million) and gross income (40% of gross domestic product). In addition, many locals are hired to provide services such as accommodation, food, transportation, entertainment and specialty outlets that cater to tourists. The tropical areas along the Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India are some of the most popular tourist destinations in the world .

Sol 26. Classification of Urban settlements:

Definitions of urban areas vary from country to country. Some of the common grounds for segregation are population size, job structure and management structure.

1. Population:

It is an important method used by many countries to describe urban areas. For example, the minimum population density in the so-called city is 1,500 in Colombia, 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal, 2,500 in the U.S.A. and Thailand, 5,000 in India and 30,000 in Japan. Apart from the population size, overcrowding of 400 people per sq. km and the allocation of non-agricultural workers is considered in India. In Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, all areas with a population of about 250 are considered urban. The smallest population in the city is 300 in Iceland, and in Canada and Venezuela, the population is 1,000.

2. Job Building:

In some countries, such as India, large economic activities in addition to the size of the population in choosing a place to live as a city are also considered the basis. Similarly, in Italy, residential is called a city, when more than 50 percent of its economically productive people do non-agricultural activities. India has set this condition at 75 percent.

3. Administration:

The administration of management is an indication of the segregation of urban living. For example, in India, residential property of any size is classified as a city, if it has a municipality, a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Council. Similarly, in Latin American countries, such as Brazil and Bolivia, any administrative center is considered a city regardless of the size of the population.

4. Location

The location of urban centers is assessed based on their performance. For example, the accommodation requirements of a resort are very different from those of an industrial city, military base or port. Early urban settlements were based on the availability of water, building materials and fertile land. Today, while these considerations are still valid, modern technology plays a key role in obtaining urban living away from the source of these resources.

Sol 27. The Cotton Textile industry is one of the traditional industries of India. The first modern of a successful cotton textile mill was developed in Mumbai in 1854. Because, which is very close to the cotton producing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra and as a major city, provides employment opportunities for many people. The Shahpur mill and Calico in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). However, after the split, India was left with 409 of the 423 mills and only 29% of the cotton growing area. After the introduction of the first cotton mill mills in Mumbai and Ahmedabad, the cotton textile industry grew rapidly.

Distribution of Cotton Textile Industries:

1. At present, the main centers of the cotton textile industry are Ahmedabad, Bhivandi, Sholapur, Kolhapur, Nagpur, Indore and Ujjain. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are the leading cotton producing provinces.



West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Punjab are some of the most important cotton producers.

2. Tamil Nadu has a large number of mills and most of them produce yarn rather than cloth. Coimbatore makes up 50% of the total mill. Other important centers are Chennai, Madura, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Ramanathapuram and Salem.

3. Karnataka, Bengaluru, Hubli Davangere, Bellary, Mysore are other important centers.

4. The cotton fabric industry has developed in the cotton production area of Telangana. Key centers are Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Warangal in Telangana and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh.

5. Most of the cotton textile industry has developed in the western part of Uttar Pradesh. Kanpur is the largest center and is known as Manchester of Uttar Pradesh. Other important centers are Agra, Modinagar, Saharanpur, Lucknow and Hathras.

6. In West Bengal, important centers are Kolkata, Serampore, Howrah and Shyamnagar.

7. The cotton fabric industry was facing stiff competition from synthetic fabric.

Sol 28. Urban Settlement Problems-

1. Economic Crisis:

Decreased employment opportunities in rural and small urban areas of developing countries often push people into urban areas. A large number of migrants produce a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, who are already concentrated in urban areas.

2. Social and Cultural Problems:

Cities in developing countries suffer from a number of social ills. Insufficient resources fail to build adequate social infrastructure that caters to the basic needs of the majority of the population. Existing educational and health facilities have not yet reached the urban poor. Health indicators, too, paint a bleak picture of cities in developing countries. Unemployment and education tend to increase the crime rate. The migration of men who choose to go to urban areas distorts the level of gender in these cities.

3. Environmental Problems:

Urban settlements in developing countries suffer from poor sanitation, high fuel consumption resulting from air pollution, lack of clean drinking water, and disposal of unwashed waste and large concrete structures that exacerbate environmental problems.

4. Health City:

The World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that, among other things, a 'healthy city' should be: 'Clean' and 'safe'. It meets the 'Basic Needs' of 'all' its citizens. Involves 'community' in local government. Provides an 'Accessible' Health service that is easily accessible.

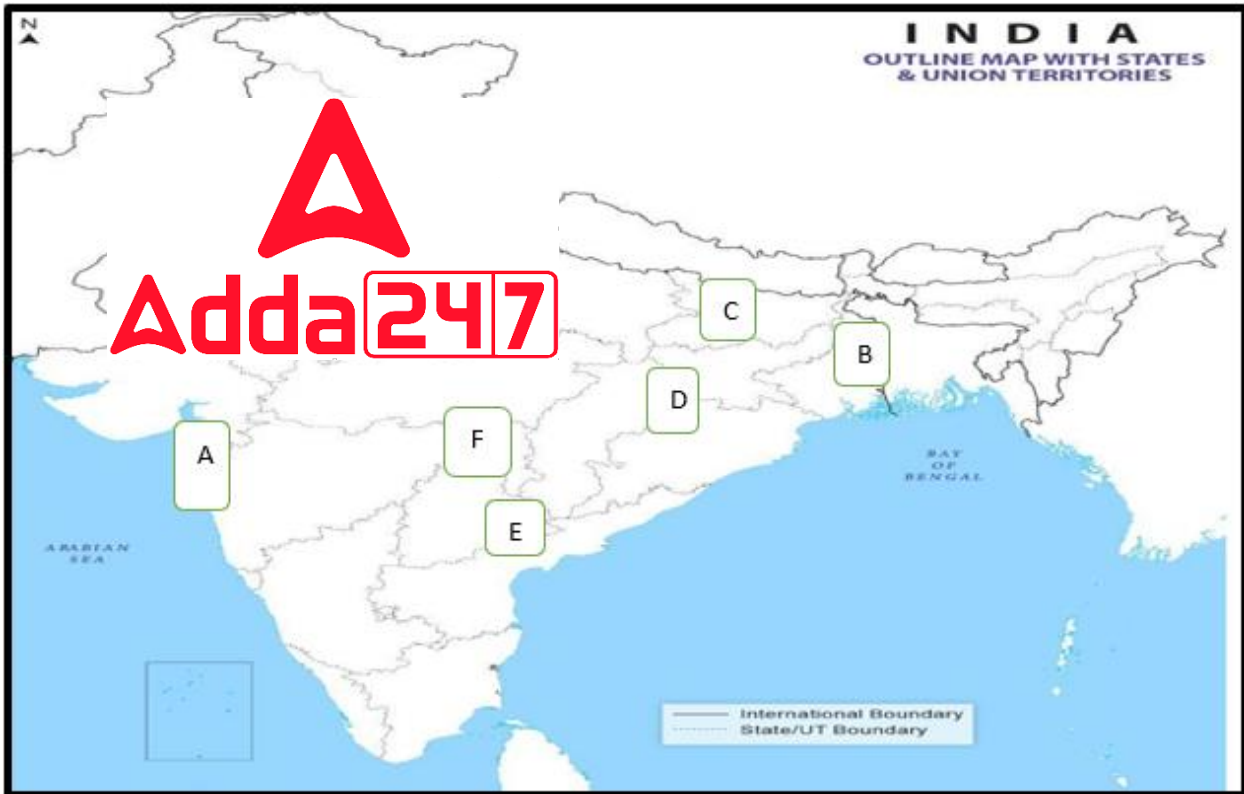
5. Urban Strategy:

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has defined these priorities as part of the 'Urban Strategy'. Increasing the 'Shelter' for the urban poor. Provision of basic urban services such as 'Education', 'Primary Health Care', 'Clean Water and Sanitation'. Improving women's access to 'Basic Services' and government institutions. Improving the use of 'power' and other 'transport' systems. Reducing 'Air Pollution'.

Sol 29.

- (a) Jawahar Lal Port
- (b) Haldia Port
- (c) Bokaro Steel Plant
- (d) Odisha Bauxite Mines
- (c) Tummalapalle Uranium Mine
- (e) Musi River City





Sol 30.

- (A)-Carribean Island
- (B)- Poland
- (C)- Guangzhou
- (D)-Perth
- (E)-Western Sahara
- (F)-Salgueiro
- (G)-Brisbane

