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Concept based notes

Human Geography

(Geography-II) Paper –IV

(B.A. Part-II)

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Preface

I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students. The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concept of the topic. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-Answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

Any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion is keen to be achieved based on suggestions from the reader for which the author shall be obliged.

I acknowledge special thanks to Mr. Rajeev Biyani, *Chairman* & Dr. Sanjay Biyani, *Director (Acad.)* Biyani Group of Colleges, who is the backbone and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this endeavor. We also extend our thanks to Biyani Shikshan Samiti, Jaipur, who played an active role in coordinating the various stages of this endeavor and spearheaded the publishing work.

I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from professors of various educational institutions, other faculty members and the students for improvement of the quality of the book. The reader may feel free to send in their comments and suggestions to the under mentioned address.

Author

Syllabus

Paper-II : Human Geography

Section-A

Definition, aims and scope of Human Geography, relation of Human Geography with other social sciences. Principles of Human Geography. Essential facts of Human Geography according to Brunhes and Huntington.

Schools of thought in Human Geography : Determinism, Stop and go determinism and Possibilism. Races of mankind : Distribution and characteristics.

Section-B

International human migration : Causes, types and impacts in past and present times. Principal human occupations and principal agglomerations, their ecological and distributional aspects.

Section-C

Human establishments and centres of human civilization. Building materials and house types. Types and patterns of rural & urban settlements. Causes of urbanization, principal agglomerations.

Elements of Environment and their impact on the habitat, economy and society of Eskimos, Pygmies, Bushman, Bhils, Gonds, and Nagas.

Note : Questions Will be asked on the world as a whole and its major regions and not on countries.

Contents

S. No.	Chapter Name
1	Introduction to Human Geography
2	Human Races
3	Migration
4	Principle of Agglomerations
5	The First People
6	Unsolved Papers 2011 - 2007

Chapter-1

Introduction to Human Geography

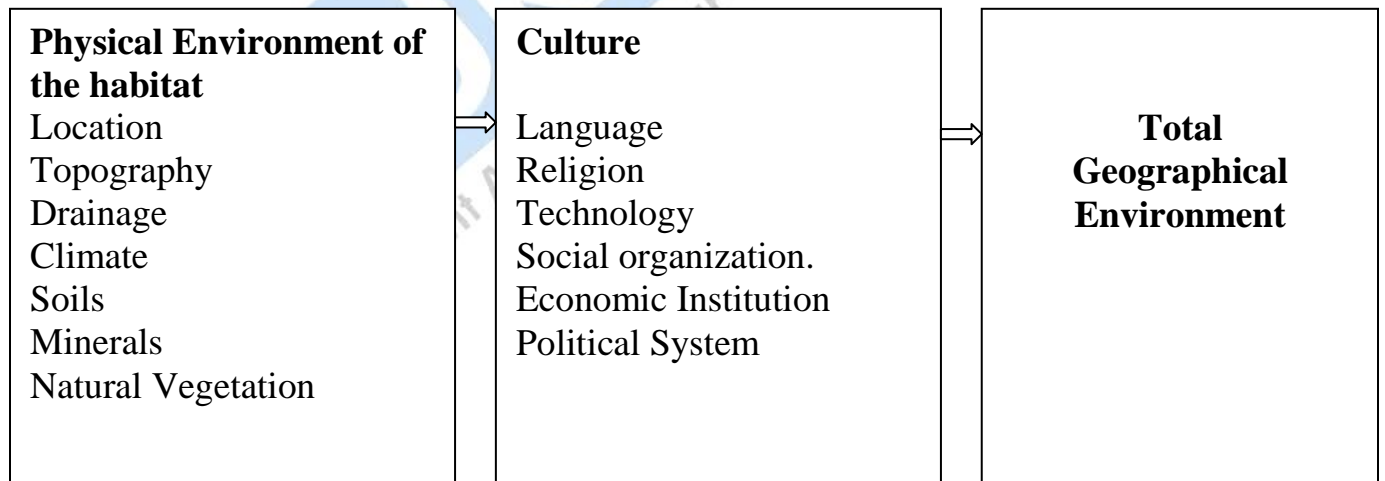
Ques 1 . Describe Nature scopes and Approaches of Human Geography. Also give a brief account of different schools of Human Geography.

Ans. Human Geography: - Nature, Scope, Schools & Approaches.

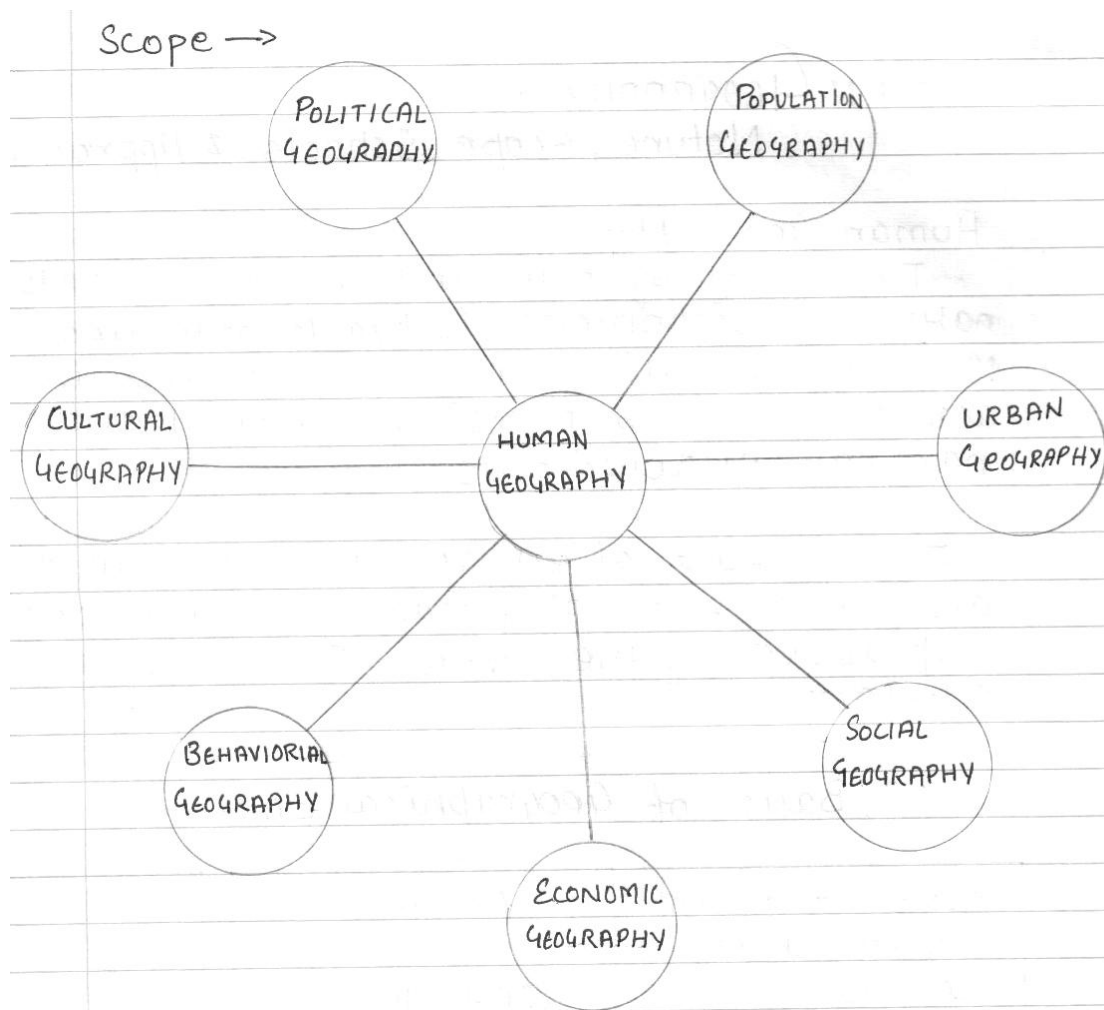
Human Geography: - The study of man and his adjustments to natural environment is known as human geography. Man has moduled his habitats and life style according to his physical surrounding natural endowments.

The impact of environment on man & his adaptations to physical environment. have been emphasized by the Greek, Roman & Arab Scholars.

Basic of Geographical Environment.



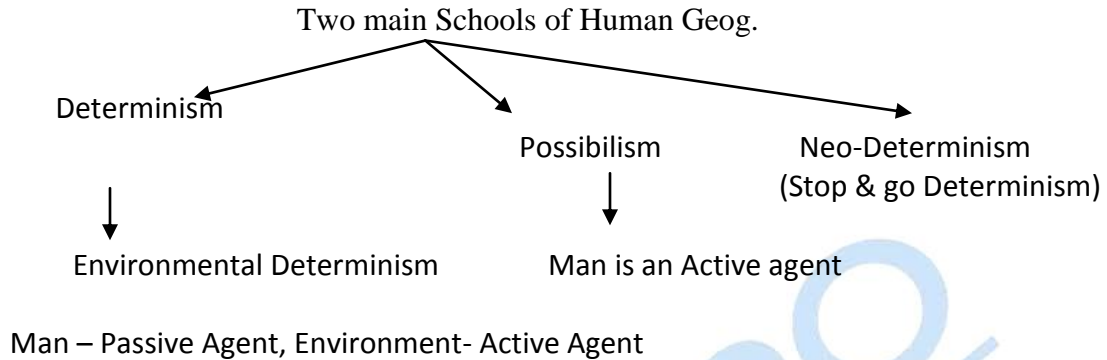
Scope of Human Geography: - The scope of human geography is enormous. In this we study the influence of physical environment on the economic activity, society, culture and religion of the people of a region.



Human Geography v/s Human Ecology

Concept of human ecology was put forward by American Geographers who believed in social Darwinism. H.H. Barrows declared that human geography is human ecology in 1923.

Central Idea: - Plants and animals have to struggle in his physical environment and in this process of struggle the weaker gets eliminated.

Schools of human Geography:-**Determinism or environmental determinism: -**

The philosophies, approaches and practices which inform and flow from a concern with the environment are known as environmental determinism.

The determinists generally consider man as a passive agent on whom environmental factors are acting and determining his attitude, decision making process & lifestyles.

The first attempt was made by Greek & Roman Scholars, including the physician Hippocrates, philosopher Aristotle and historians Thucydides and Herodotus.

Some supporters of this theory & their view:-

Aristotle:- (Philosopher) explained the difference between North Europeans and Asians in terms of climatic causes.

Habitats of Europe were:- (Cold Climate)	Habitats of Asia were:- (Warm Climate)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brave & Courageous • Unintelligent • Lacking in Political organization • Have capacity to rule their neighbors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacking in courage • Intelligent • Politically strong • Slavery is their destiny

The people of Greece, who occupy the middle position geographically, are endowed with the finest qualities and thus destined by nature itself to rule all over.

Strabo (Roman Geographer) attempted to explain how, slope, relief & climate all were the works of God and how these phenomena govern the lifestyles of people.

Montesquieu pointed out the difference between the people living in cold climate conditions and people living in warm climate conditions:-

Habitats of cold climatic regions are stronger physically, more courageous, frank, less suspicious and less cunning than those of living in warm climates.

Habitats of warm climatic regions on other hand are timorous, timid, weak in body, indolent lethargic and passive.

AL-Masudi asserted that the Land where water is abundant, the people are gay and numerous, while the people of dry and arid lands are short-tempered. The nomads who live in open air are marked by strength and resolution, wisdom and physical fitness. Immanuel Kant stated that the people of New Holland have half closed eyes and cannot see to any distance without bending their necks back until they touch their backs. This is due to the innumerable flies which are always flying in their eyes.

He further stressed that all inhabitants of hot lands are exceptionally lazy and timid. Timidity engenders superstitions and in lands ruled by kings leads to slavery.

In support of his hypothesis of influence of Climates, he stated that animals and man who migrate to other countries are gradually affected by their new environment

For eg: - The Brown squirrels which migrate to Siberia turn grey and the colours of white cows in winters turn grayish.

Darwin argued that a struggle for existence must take place; it followed that those who survived were better fitted to environment than competitors.

Criticism of the Theory of Determinism:-

Man is a tool-making, tool-using and culture-making animal. The human life is not exclusively controlled by his habitat and natural environment. Country to this he himself is a great agent of transformation in his physical surroundings.

We are the creatures of rules, the rules are our creations and we make our own world. Thus, man is not the product of his environment But the creation of social rules and customs.

Possibilism:-

It explains relationship between man & environment In a different way taking man as an active agent in environment. This is a belief that asserts that natural environment provides options the number of which increase as the knowledge & technology of a cultural group develop.

This point of view was named possibilism by Febvre who wrote: - The truth and only geographical problem is that of utilization of possibilities. There are no necessities, but everywhere possibilities.”

Vidal de lablache: Who advocated the philosophy of possibilism, developed the school of possibilism.

In his opinion, lifestyles are the product and reflections of a civilization, representing the integrated result of physical, historical and social influences surrounding man's relation to milieu in a particular place.

He tried to explain differences between groups in the same environment and pointed out that these differences are not due to the dictates of physical environment but are the outcome of variations in attitudes, value and habits.

According to the possibilists, nature is never more than an adviser.

Criticism of theory of possibilism:-

In spite of the fact that man has numerous possibilities in a given physical setting, he can't go against the directions laid by the physical environment

This approach has been criticized by many of the contemporary thinkers.

Griffith Taylor while criticizing possibilism stressed that society as a whole should make the choices and since only an advisory role is assigned to geographers, his function is not that of interpreting nature's plan.

The task of Geography is to study the natural environment and its effects on man, not all problems connected with man or the cultural landscape.

Griffith Taylor.

Neo-Determinism:-

This concept was forwarded by Taylor in 1920.

He believed that man is able to accelerate slow or stop the process of a country's development, He is like the traffic controller in a large city, who alters the rate not the direction of progress; and perhaps the phrase stop-and-go determinism expresses succinctly the writer's geographical philosophy.

Assertion of Febvre – that there are no necessities but everywhere possibilities and man as a master of these possibilities is the judge of their use.

Thus, man chooses but only from the range which nature presents him.

Q.2 What do you mean by 'Neo-Determinism'?

Ans. The concept of neo-determinism was put forward by Griffith Taylor. He argued in the 1920s that the limits of agricultural settlement in Australia had been set by factors in the physical environment such as the distribution of rainfall. Taylor's view was most unpopular in Australia at that time, but it has been generally accepted since then. In his book on Australia, Taylor reaffirmed his basic position. He believed that the best economic programme for a country to follow has in large part been determined by nature, and it is geographer's duty to interpret this programme. Man is able to accelerate, slow or stop the progress of a country's development. He is like the traffic controller in a large city, who alters the rate not the direction of progress; and perhaps the phrase 'stop and go determinism' express succinctly the writer's geographical philosophy. Man follows nature's programme only if he is wise, presuming he can act foolishly, which admits the possibilities contention that within broad limits set by environment man can choose, at the very least. Taylor concedes him the choice between wise and foolish. But wisdom and folly are human concepts. The natural environment knows nothing of them. In nature there is only the 'possible' and 'impossible'. Finer categories are man-made.

The possibilists admit that the opportunities offered by any environment are not all equal. Some demand little for man, others continual struggle; some yield large, other meager returns. The ratio between effort and return can be looked upon as the price nature exacts from man for the particular choice he makes. But recognition of this inequality of opportunities gives no clue as to which nature prefers, and the wise man should take.

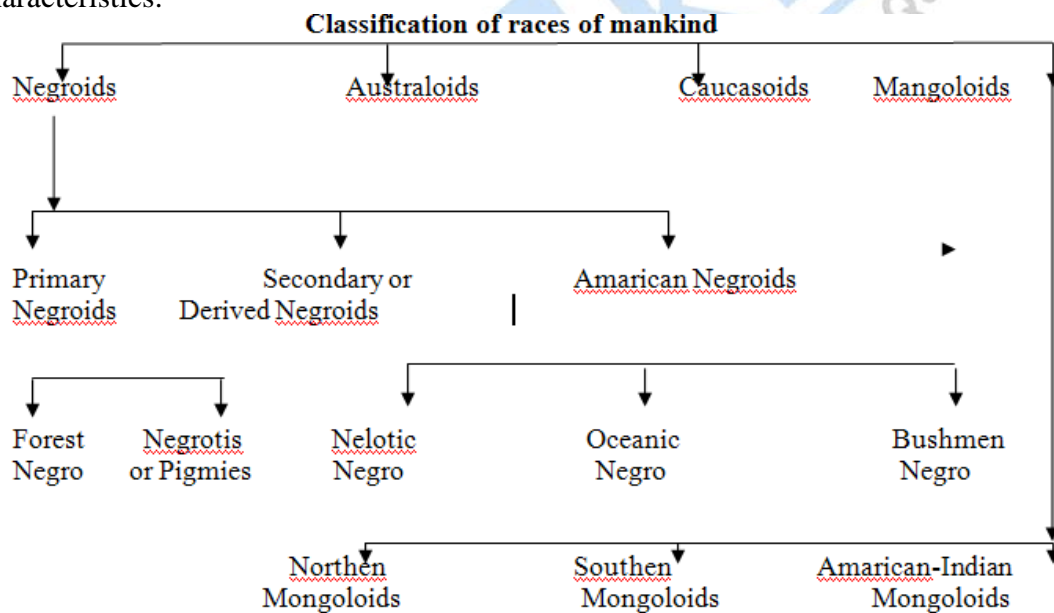
Once possibility of alternative action is conceded, then it is difficult to see 'stop and go determinism' can claim that man is not a free agent, that his liberty is curtailed, all agree. In no environment are the possibilities limitless and for every choice a price must be paid, proponents of possibilism admits this, but within these limits freedom to choose exists. Man makes his choice, and man himself judges its relative wisdom or folly by reference to goals he himself has established. Limits to man's freedom beyond those generally recognized by possibilities are, according to Taylor's definition, those imposed by man's conception of wisdom. There is nothing indeed that contradicts the assertion of Febvre that there are no necessities but everywhere possibilities and man as master of these possibilities is the judge of their use. Thus, man chooses from but only from the range which nature presents him.

Chapter-2

Human Races

Ques1. Classify Races and describe its main characteristics.

Ans. The word race came into usage in English language in the 16th century. It was Thomas de Gobineau who attempted the first classification of human beings on the basis of physical characteristics.



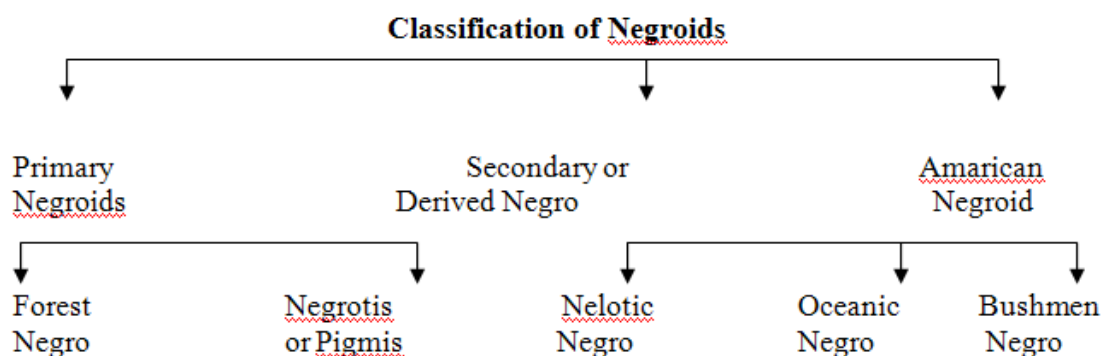
Origin of Negroids:-

- ❖ The word 'Negro' is derived from a latin word known as 'Nigor' which means 'Black'.
- ❖ The main habitat of Negroids is Africa continent and their main habitat is S.Africa that is why this place is also known as Black Africa.

- ❖ Majority of negroids is found in middle and southern Africa which is also termed as black Africa

Features of Negroids:-

- ❖ Skin, eyes and hairs are black in colour
- ❖ Hairs are wooly, curly & frizzly.
- ❖ Jueir hights are found tall to very short



Primary Negroids:-

Forest Negroes:-

- ❖ They are mainly found in southern region of Africa.
- ❖ They are also known as sodani Negroes.
- ❖ They are also found in sahara desert which lies in N & S where there is dense equatorial forest.
- ❖ The maximum clear indication of the negroid race is found in the forest negroes & therefore they are termed as true Negroes.

Features of forest Negroes:-

- ❖ Long, Wooly and wavy hairs and are black in colour.
- ❖ Their lips are thick.
- ❖ Skin colour varies from chocolaty to dark Brown.
- ❖ Their average height is 162-172 cms.
- ❖ Fewer hairs are found on skin & face.

Negrotic or pigmies:-

- ❖ They are mainly found in Congo Basin in Africa.
- ❖ Are also found in various scattered islands in east such as and man & Nicobar islands in Asia, Malaysian peninsula, Philippians and New Guinea Island.

Features of Negrotic:-

- ❖ They live in dense areas.
- ❖ Their Average height is 150 cms.
- ❖ Their skin colour varies from brown to black.

Features of pigmies:-

- ❖ They are Very Short in height (142-162 cms.)
- ❖ Normally thick lips.
- ❖ Their face is projected out ward.
- ❖ Their eyes are dark brown in colour.
- ❖ Their skin colour varies from black to chocolaty brown.

**Secondary or Derived Negroids:-****Nelotic Negro:-**

- ❖ They are found in N.E. Africa-E.Sodan, Ethiopia and Somali land.
- ❖ They are mixture of Negroids and Mediterranean Races.

Features of Nelotic Negroids:-

- ❖ Their skin is black in colour.
- ❖ Their average height is more than 175 cms.
- ❖ Eyes are dark brown in colour.
- ❖ Their forehead is long & high

- ❖ Face is long.
- ❖ Their jaws are comparatively less protected.

Oceanic Negro:-

- ❖ They are mainly found in Malaysian peninsula and New Guinea.
- ❖ They are mixture of Mongolian and Asian races.

Features of oceanic Negroes:-

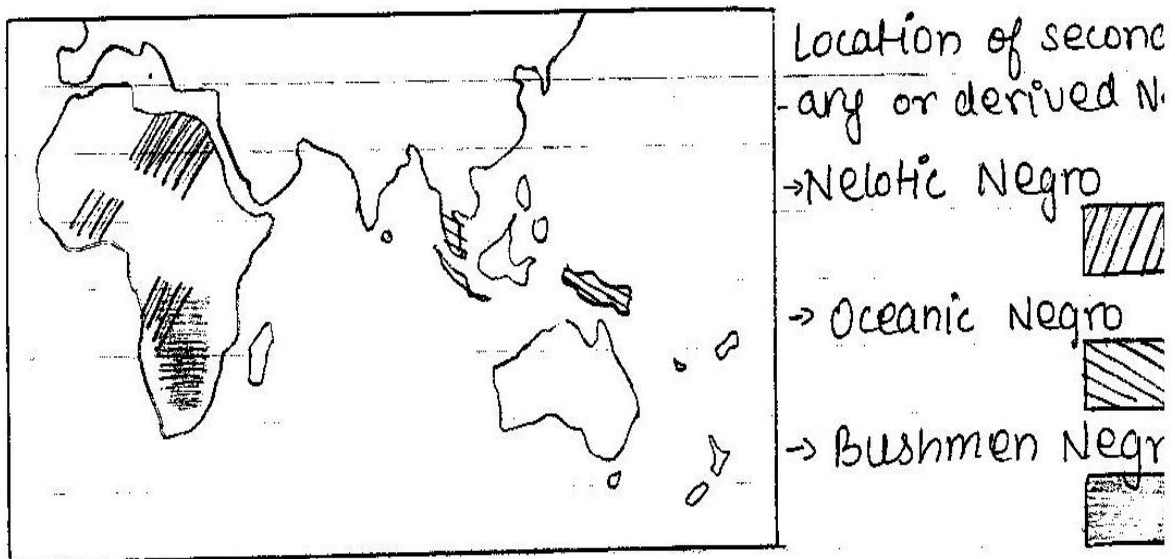
- ❖ Nose is slim.
- ❖ Their complexion is generally fair.
- ❖ Their average height varies between 165-170 cms.

Bushmen Negroes:-

- ❖ They live in Kalahari Desert or near by areas.

Features of Bushmen Negroes:-

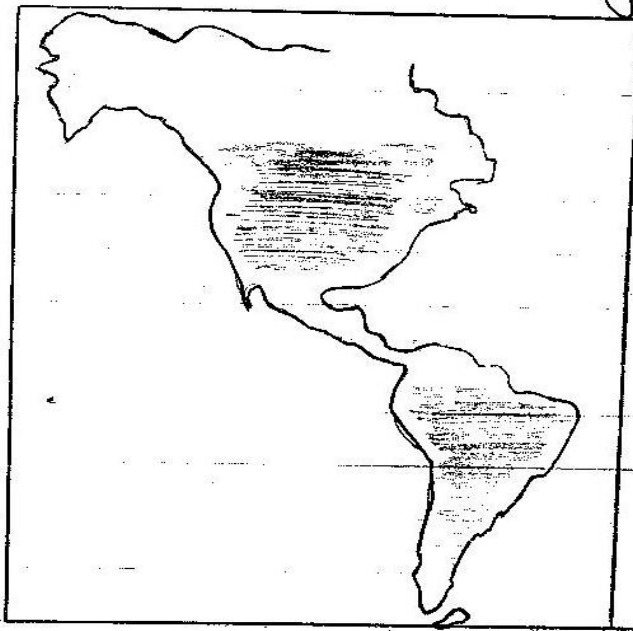
- ❖ Their Average height is 152 to 155 cms.
- ❖ Skin colour varies between dark brown to brown.



American Negroids:-

- ❖ The negroids of USA developed due to the mixture Negroes, Red Indians and European races.

- ❖ After the discovery of America, Europeans migrated to north and South America force fully.
- ❖ Those people took Negroes forcefully from Africa and kept them as slaves.
- ❖ They were used in plantation, agricultural activities in regions like, porabic, maxico, western islands groups & southern parts.



Location of American
Negroids

Skin	-	Brown to Black
Height	-	122-130 cms (short)
Forehead	-	long, high
Lips	-	Their protected
Jaws	-	Protruded
Hair	-	wooly & curly.

Mongoloids:-

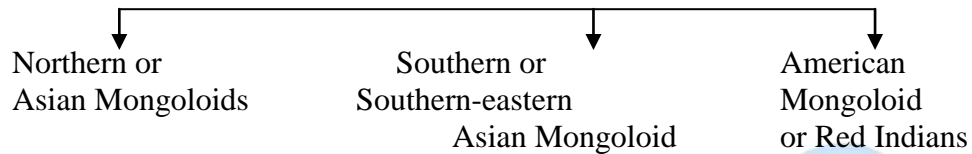
- ✓ They are also known as Asian-American races
- ✓ 37% population of the world is covered by them
- ✓ Some of them are found in Asia and America

Features of Magnolia Race:-

- ✓ Their skin colour varies saffron to yellow brown & some are reddish brown.
- ✓ Their structure is medium tall to medium short.
- ✓ Their hair colour varies from brown to brown black and are straight.
- ✓ Eyes are brown to dark brown.

- ✓ Their nose is medium broad.

Classification of Mongoloid



Northern or Asian Mongoloids:-

- ✓ They are found in yakult, chunchi, kalmud, Tungur, Mongolia, Russia, Siberia, Ural, Caspian, Iran, Afghanistan & India's Southern parts.

Features of Northern Mongoloids:-

- ✓ Their face is protruded outward
- ✓ Their Nose is broad
- ✓ Their eyes and skin are brown in colour
- ✓ Thin Lips
- ✓ Hairs are black in colour.
- ✓ They have less hair on hair skin
- ✓ They are comparatively taller.



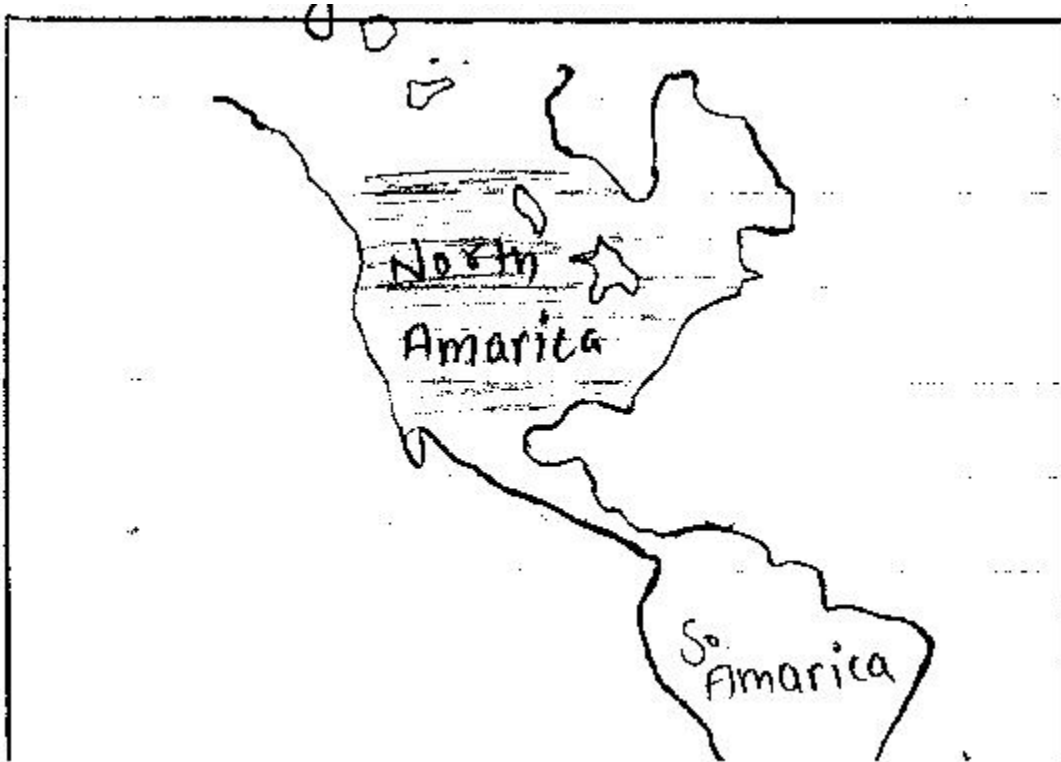
(iii) American-Indian Mongoloids:

- They are also K/a Red Indians
- They are mainly found in N. Americas

Features of American-Indian Mongoloids

- Their skin colour varies from yellow to brown
- They have black silky & straight hair
- Eyes are redish brown in colour

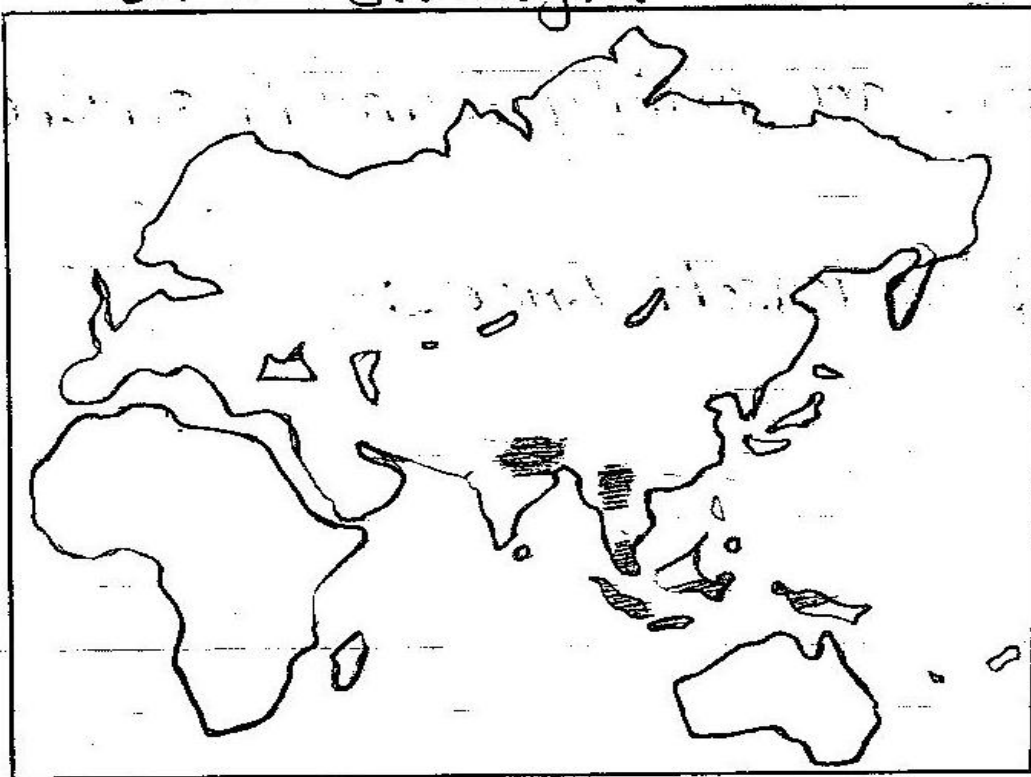
Location of American-Indian Mongoloids: North-America

**Southern or southern-Eastern & Asian Mongoloids:-**

- ✓ They are the mixture of three different races = Mongoloids + Negroids + Caucasoids.
- ✓ They are found mainly in Indonesia, Malasia, Myanmar, N.E. India, Tibbat.
- ✓ They are also found in Java & Sumatra.

Features of southern Mongoloids:-

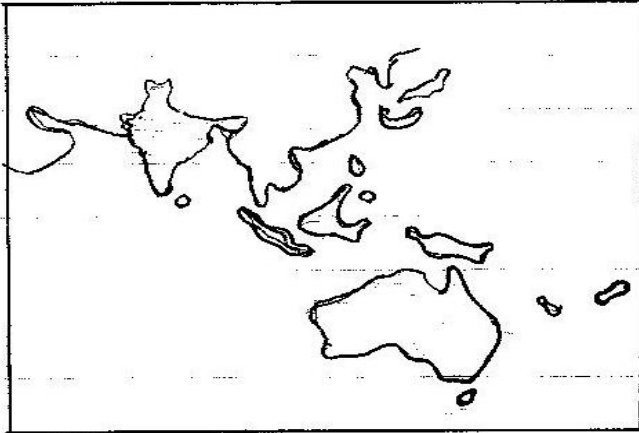
- ✓ Their skin is of dark complexion
- ✓ Eyes are comparatively smaller
- ✓ Shorter in height
- ✓ Their Nose is broad.
- ✓ Their hairs are black in colour and are straight.

**Australoids:-**

- ✓ They are also known as pseudo Australoids.
- ✓ They are mainly found in Australia.
- ✓ They are also found in India.

Features of Australoids races:-

- ✓ They are comparatively tall in height
- ✓ Their lips are thin.
- ✓ They have curly & wooly hairs.
- ✓ Their nose is broad.



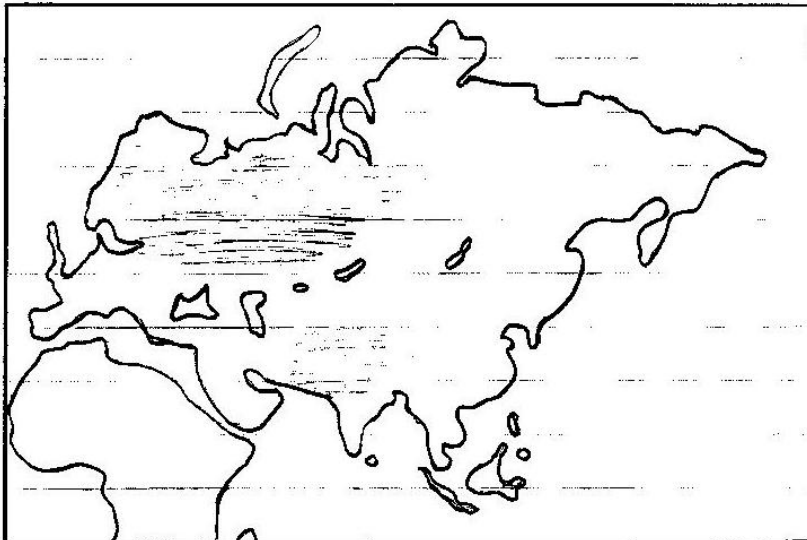
Location of Australoids
- mainly found in
Australia and
also found in India

Caucasoid:-

These races are mainly found in Europe & S.W. Asia,

Features of Caucasoid Races:-

- ✓ Their height is medium to tall
- ✓ Their skin colour varies from reddish white to olive brown.
- ✓ Head is long to broad & medium high to very high
- ✓ Hairs are straight to wavy and are dark brown in colour.
- ✓ Their eyes are blue to dark brown in colour
- ✓ Nose is usually high and narrow to medium broad.

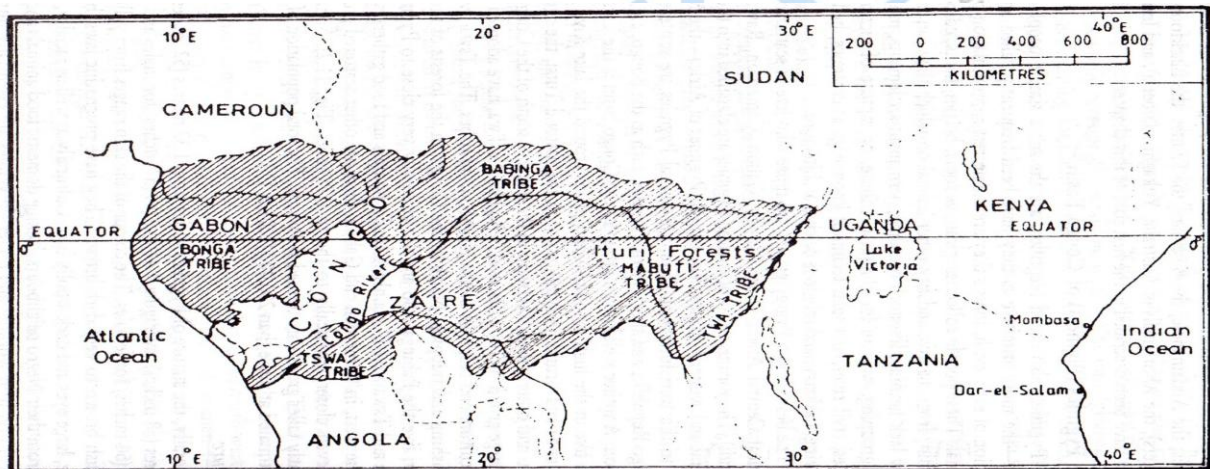


Location of
Caucasoid Race
Europe and
South-West Asia

Q.2 Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Pygmies?

Ans The Pygmies, also called Negrillos, are the most simple people of man kind The most primitive as they have been frequently called and in the opinion of early evolutionists they are the nearest approximation of man to animal.

The best known Pygmy groups are those who live in scattered parts of tropical Central Africa (Zaire, Congo, Gabon, Cameroon, Rawanda and Brundi). The eastern Pygmies of Africa the Mabuti live in the Ituri forests of Zaire, the central Pygmies are scattered in the Congo Republic, and the western Pygmies, such as the Bongo, are found in Gabon. Another well known group in the Congo basin is the Twa (Batwa) who live in the high mountains and plains around the Lake Kivu in Zaire, Rawanda and Brundi in symbiosis with the pastoral Tutsim the agricultural Hutu and other tribes. The Twa and Tswa are still mainly nomadic hunters and food gatherers. Some of the slightly taller groups are termed as Pymoid. The total population of Pygmies is estimated at more than 200,000.



Distribution of Pygmies in Congo Basin

Stature

Generally, the stature of Pygmies varies from 1.33 metres (52 inches) to 1.49 metres (58 inches), averaging 1.46 metres (57 inches) for males and 1.38 metres (54 inches) for females. The colour of the skin ranges from yellowish or reddish brown to very dark brown. They have prognathic jaws, broad flat nose, large eyes and dark woolly hair. Culturally as well as racially, they differ from their Negro neighbours, lacking domestic food animals and skills in agriculture, iron working and pottery. Pygmies are essentially hunters and food gatherers who live in symbiotic relationship with neighbouring sedentary farmers. They live in small communities in the forest in simple huts which are about 1.3 metres (4 feet) high, 3 metres (10 feet) long, and about 3 metres (6 feet) wide.

Habitat

The Congo basin, being situated on both sides of the equator, has hot and humid climate throughout the year. The average monthly temperature reads around 27 degree C across the year except the areas of high altitudes where the average temperature decreases steadily. Rainfall which is convectional in character also occurs all through the year, the maximum being recorded in the months of March and September along the equator. The average annual rainfall over the greater parts of the Congo basin is well above 250 cms (100 inches). The hot and humid climate of the Congo basin is ideally suited to the luxurious growth of vegetation. In fact, the forests of the Congo basin are one of the most luxuriant on the earth. These forests consist of many kinds of broad leaved evergreen trees. The trees are generally covered with numerous epiphytic flora on their trunks and branches. Trees of the upper two stories are generally free from climbers. The number of tree species is great, sometimes as many as 100 in one acre, but the proportion of species of economic importance is small. The greatest volume of timber products comes from about a few, often closely related species. The Pygmies obtain firewood, tannin extracts, dyes, rubber, gutta-par-cha, rattan, bamboo, kapok, (cotton) wood oils, resins, timber, rubber, and various medicines, like quinine, cocaine, camphor, etc., from the forest. These products have great value in the international market.

Food

The food gatherer and hunter Pygmies live in small groups in the forests of Congo basin. They hunt with bows and poisoned arrows and some groups have dogs, but their main food supply is often derived mainly from trees, plants, nuts, birds, insects and small games. The Pygmies depend mainly on vegetable food, hunting and occasional fishing. The main meal of the day is usually made towards sundown, but they eat also in the early morning, and have frequent snacks.

Clothes

The warm humid and damp climate of the lower altitudes of Congo basin allows Pygmies to live without clothes. Many of the Pygmies live in a state of complete nakedness. All the clothes they wear is a covering of bark strip of vegetable fibers which is more or less wide and run more or less around the hips.

Tools

The tools of Pygmies are few and simple. A fire hardened blade of bamboo will cut ordinary bamboo itself and keep its edge for a considerable time. Rattan canes and woods for digging sticks, bows and spears almost complete their tool materials. Animal bones are scraped down to make tools, but stone tools, although used, are very undeveloped.

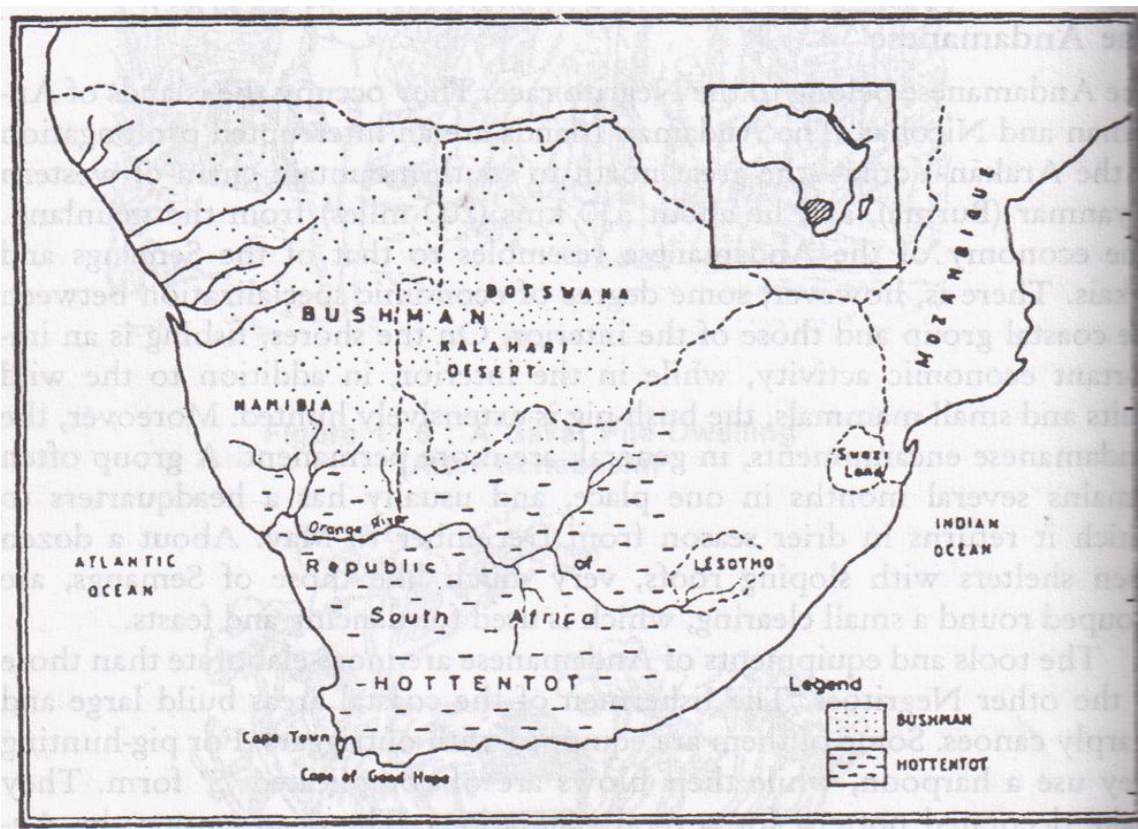
Trade

The Pygmies of Congo basin practice 'silent trade'. The Pygmy hunters go by night to groves of their neighbors, who are agriculturists and place there a quantity of meat wrapped in leaves which next day they find changed into grain or any other kind of agricultural or other products. The Pygmies are in the primitive stage of civilization. Though the birth rate is high but the ravages of epidemics do not permit a high growth rate of population. In fact, the Pygmies are the slaves of nature and their women are tied down to hard work, suffer great exposure and so become quickly run down physically into a state of low vitality.

In brief, the Pygmies live in close symbioses with nature. Their neighbors are cultivators. Several of the Pygmy groups live in much closer relation with the settled cultivators and this area is famous for better of forest produce. Many of them practice 'silent trading' with the Negroes. Many standing for the barter of game for agricultural crops. The Pygmies are thus free people who are utilizing the environment without much damaging it. Their lifestyle and cultural ethos have been controlled significantly by the forces of physical environment.

Question: Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Bushmen?

Answer: The term 'Bushmen' (Boschimanner) was given the 17th century by the Dutch settlers to the diminutive hunting peoples of south Africa. Today, the Bushmen are mainly confined in the barren inhospitable environment of the desert of Kalahari (Namibia, Botswana, Angola) and adjacent sub-tropical grasslands of Southwest Africa. The Namibia desert has virtually no rainfall. The desert of Kalahari has 102-254 mm (4-10 inches) of rainfall in a year. Moving towards north (towards the equator) the region becomes more wet which contains one of Africa's most varied wildlife reserves. The famous Etosha National Park is also situated in this region. In appearance, the Bushmen show many points of resemblance to the Negritos. They are short statured (5 feet 4 inches), but they do not have the projecting mouth, thick averted lips, and wide open eyes, characteristics of both Negroes and Negritos.



Bushman Territories in Kalahari Desert

Territory

The territory in which the Bushmen live is a great plateau, about 2,000 metres above the sea level, with massive ranges in the east. Its climate is sub-tropical, and except in the extreme south-west it is a land of summer rains. The rainfall is abundant in the eastern half of the great plateau. The abundance of rainfall has resulted into dense forests on the eastern mountains and coastlands, fading westward into expanses of tall grass, thorny scrub and ultimately bare sandy and stony deserts. The desert of Kalahari is characterized with ephemeral streams. Permanent water is found only in depressions of the stream-beds and on low mud flats or pans cutting the water table.

Habitat

The habitat of Bushmen, containing forests, grasslands and thorny bushes, is unique and renowned for their wealth of large game. There are numerous herbivores and carnivores developed and spread over wide areas. Many species of antelope, both large like the great kudu, and small like the duiken and steenbok, are found in great number. The Bushmen eat small animals like ants, lizards, frogs, bees and locusts. The edible fruits are less abundant, but the animal food supply is far richer.

Hunting

The Bushmen are basically hunters. Hunting plays a greater part than the gathering of plants, but it involves close conformity to this seasonal alternation of widespread abundance, followed by migration of game to a few favoured spots. Thus the territory of Bushmen must contain permanent water sources on which both beast and man depend. The Bushmen band and its territory is a miniature realm; it consists of a number of families, each with its own huts, and only at the dry season are these families likely to be united in the vicinity of a water hole.

Food

Each family produces its own food. The women collect the roots, berries, grubs, insects and small game like tortoises, frogs and lizards as well as fire-wood and water. The men go out almost daily to hunt, and unless they are following wounded game return for the main evening meal. The hunting methods vary with the season and the prey. Usually, a man goes out alone with his son or other relative whom he is training, and a dog. Some of the Bushmen, especially that of the Kalahari, are very skilled in the use of disguises, and imitate the cries of the young animals. Arrow poisons are variously collected from plant juices, snake sacs and the dried bodies of spiders. Occasionally when more food is required, the whole of a Bushmen group will combine in a drive which is carefully prepared beforehand.

Every man hunts or gathers for his own immediate family, and he can and does establish private property not only in what is brought in, but also in resources found and left for gathering at a later date. This is usually done by sticking an arrow in the ground close to the 'bees hive' nest of ostrich eggs, or patch of roots which the discoverer wishes to preserve.

The abundance of wild beasts and game in the Bushmen territory ensures a fairly abundant supply of hides, bone and sinew. The leg bone of an ostrich or giraffe, split, scaped and ground down to a point provides the best arrow tip. The hides, especially buckskin, are used for clothing and bags.

Clothing

The clothing of a Bushmen is scanty. A man wears a triangular loin-cloth whose point is drawn backwards between the legs; a woman wears a squarish front apron hanging from a waist belt. The most important item of a female dress is the cloak, locally known as kross. It is both a garment and a holdall. When it is tied at the right shoulder and at the waist, the baby, the food and the firewood are all held in its folds on the daily journey back to the camp. Men also often wear a light cloak over the right shoulder and covering the back; among some groups skin caps and tough hide sandals are worn.

. The large eggs of ostrich not only provide water containers, which are carried in netting bags, but also the material for the Bushmen beads. The ostrich eggs are bartered for iron knives, spearheads, millet, tobacco, honey, wax, feathers, ivory, skins and beads.

The Bushmen way of life is integrated with their environment. Their knowledge of the animals and plants, and their cooperation with neighbouring Bushmen enable them to procure a sufficient food supply. By owning few possessions, less babies and children, and sharing their belongings they enjoy a unrestricted freedom of movement.

. Although polygamy is permitted, most marriages are monogamous. sMagical and medical practices are closely integrated with dancing and trance states, constituting a system of both psychological and physical healing. The San are known for the fine paintings that they and their ancestors have executed on the walls of caves and rock shelters.

The Bushmen, being attune to desert life, have a strong sense of survival. In times of drought, the women cease to conceive; when hunting they take care not to hurt females and young of the prey species; they make fires with the minimum amount of wood; they store water in ostrich shells; and they use almost every part of the animals they hunt. Since water supply is scarce, its supply determines the animal population and, in turn, the size of a Bushmen community. In brief, the Bushmen of Kalahari have wonderfully adjusted to their natural environment.

The mode of life and fulfillment of basic and higher needs of Bushmen of Kalahari desert reveals a good example of coping the people of simple technology of coping with a difficult environment (habitat). A Bushmen, with his small bow and arrows in hand, conceals himself by placing over his crouched body the skin of an ostrich, mounted on a frame. Moving cautiously towards the herd, he imitates the movements of these great birds so cleverly that these do not suspect his presence until one of the falls under his arrow. The need of these people for water is paramount, since the Kalahari desert they inhabit is one of the most inhospitable desert habitats in the world. They fill ostrich egg shells during the short season when the water holes are not dry, or use their intimate knowledge of the country to find the roots, bulbs and melon like fruits that contain moisture or store up liquids. Not even the most stagnant pool (pond) daunts them, for in such cases they place grass filters at the bottom of the hollow reeds they use in sucking up water. The lifestyle of Bushmen is a typical example of man's symbiotic relationship with his physical environment.

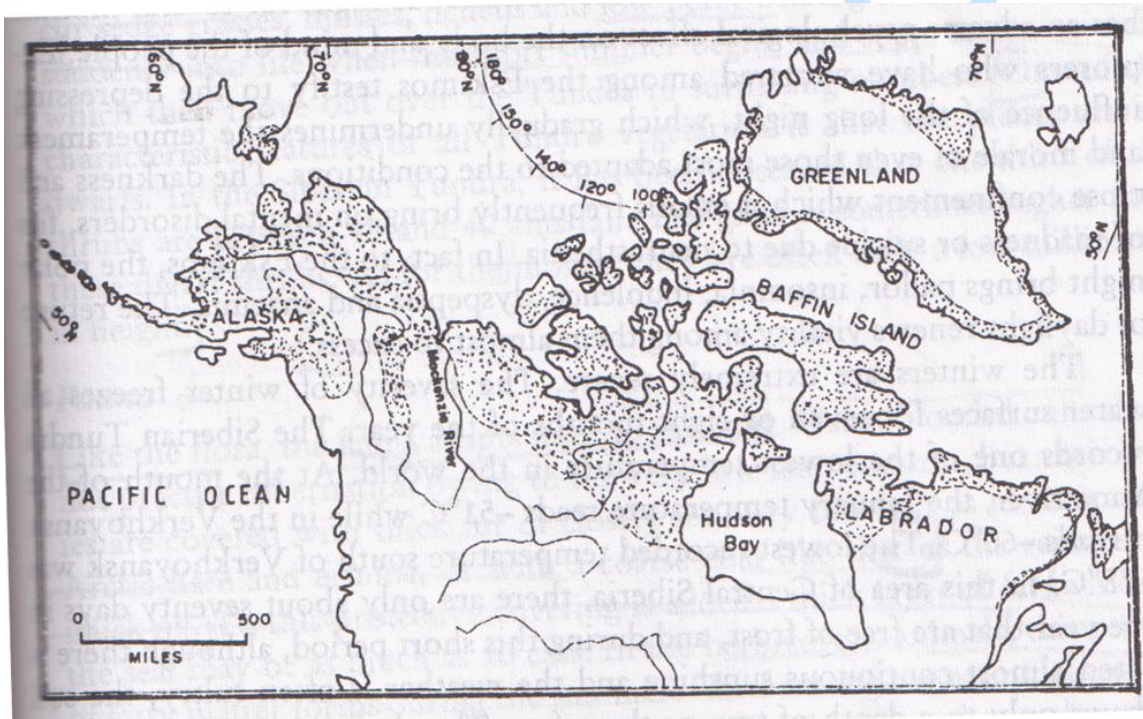
Q.3 *Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Eskimos?*

Ans

The people in the Tundra region are still in the primitive stage of development, having a semi-nomadic life and depending for their sustenance on hunting, fishing and gathering in the harsh environment of Arctic wastes. The word 'Eskimo' means "eaters of raw meat". Their own term for themselves is 'Inuit' which means the "real people".

Territory

The Eskimos are generally confined in the Arctic Tundra. In the Northern Hemisphere, the Tundra region, excluding the Arctic Ocean, covers about 5 millions sq kms. The habitation area of Eskimos extends over four countries: United States, Canada, Russia and Greenland. The Aleutian Islands, Alaska, Northern Canada, Victoria, Melville, Baffin Islands, Greenland, Russian Arctic Islands (Novaya-Zemlya, Severnya-Zemlya etc.) and northern and north-eastern parts of Siberia up to the Bering-Strait. Despite daylight, there is a sizeable population of hunters and food gatherers in the Tundra region at present and their ancestors had been living there for the over more than ten thousand years before present.



Eskimo Territory

Physical Environment

The Tundra is low, flat, treeless plains where the ground remains frozen except for a few inches of the surface. There is about a month of continuous daylight at mid-summer, while at mid-winter the sun is above the horizon for only about an hour. Continuous night for several months has an adverse psychological effect on the body and mind of the people. In fact, to the Eskimos, the polar night brings pallor, insomnia,

indolence, dyspepsia and anaemia. The return of daylight renews vitality among them almost to excess.

The winters are extremely severe. The severity of winter freezes all water surfaces for seven or eight months of the year. The lowest recorded temperature south of Verkhoyansk was -78 Degree C. In this area of Central Siberia, there are only about seventy days in the year that are free of frost, and during this short period, although there is often almost continuous sunshine and the weather is often sultry, the soil thaws only to a depth of two or three feet. The rivers are ice-free for only about one-third of the year.

In Canada, the winters are less intense than that of Siberia. In the Arctic Archipelago of Canada, the mean January temperature reads -20 Degree C. The main danger to the inhabitants of Tundra region is from high winds, blizzards and storms. The gales and blizzards are a serious threat to the nervous and thermic balance of the body. Men who have successfully endured the lower temperatures in calm weather have been known to die as a result of 'wind-chill' during violent storms.

In the Tundra region, on account of the cold and the high latitudes, rain and snowfall are actually small, but snow lies throughout the nine months winter and is piled into deep drifts by the Arctic gales. The hardy northern trees, stone pine, larch, birch and alder, cloth the mountain slopes. One of the characteristic features of all Tundra vegetation is that the plants are all dwarfs. In the Siberian Tundra, it has been observed that one-third of the shrubs are between 15 and 40 cms tall. The grass is sometimes higher than these dwarf shrubs. As for the mosses, they are often only a few millimeters in height.

Like the flora, the fauna adapts itself to the cold. Warm blooded animals do not practice hibernation owing to the very low temperatures, but their bodies are covered with thick fur of closely set, very fine hair as in the case of Arctic hare and ermine, or with a coarse coat like that of the reindeer or musk-ox. The polar bears, elk, and reindeer and great flocks of geese, duck and ptarmigans appear almost miraculously to be preyed upon by the wolverine and sable as well as by man. In the forest to the south, the black bear, musk deer, rabbits, squirrels and mountain sheep are found. Mosquitoes can make one's life miserable in the summer season. Although salmon are rare, a large number of other fish ascend the rivers in spring for long distances, returning to the sea in the late summer before the rivers freeze again.

Seal and walrus are the main sea mammals. Every year, in the breeding season (June-August), they gather in enormous herds on the sloping beaches of Arctic islands.

The outstanding feature of both the fauna and the flora of the cold region is their poverty. The vegetation and animal worlds alike comprise a considerable number of individuals, but these belong to a very few species. In general, the more severe the cold, the fewer the species.

During the summer, a number of edible berries, roots and vegetable are also carefully collected by women. But these are obtained only in relative small quantities, are luxuries, and do not add very substantially to the diet.

In the winter season, the Eskimo families assemble in early winter in settlements along the shore, or on the floe ice; here they remain until March or April. At the advent of spring, they begin to scatter. Hunting of seal is the dominant economic activity during winter season. Death by starvation is a constant danger in the winter season. Owing to the extremely cold conditions and non-availability of cereals, the Eskimos eat whale, seal and bear. They can digest quantities of fat that would be impossible to other races. They consume precisely those foods capable of producing the greatest amount of energy.

The seal provides not only food but fuel. Wood is not available and seal blubber (fat) is far superior as fuel to the fat of reindeer which is hunted in summer. It burns more readily and clearly and gives out greater heat.

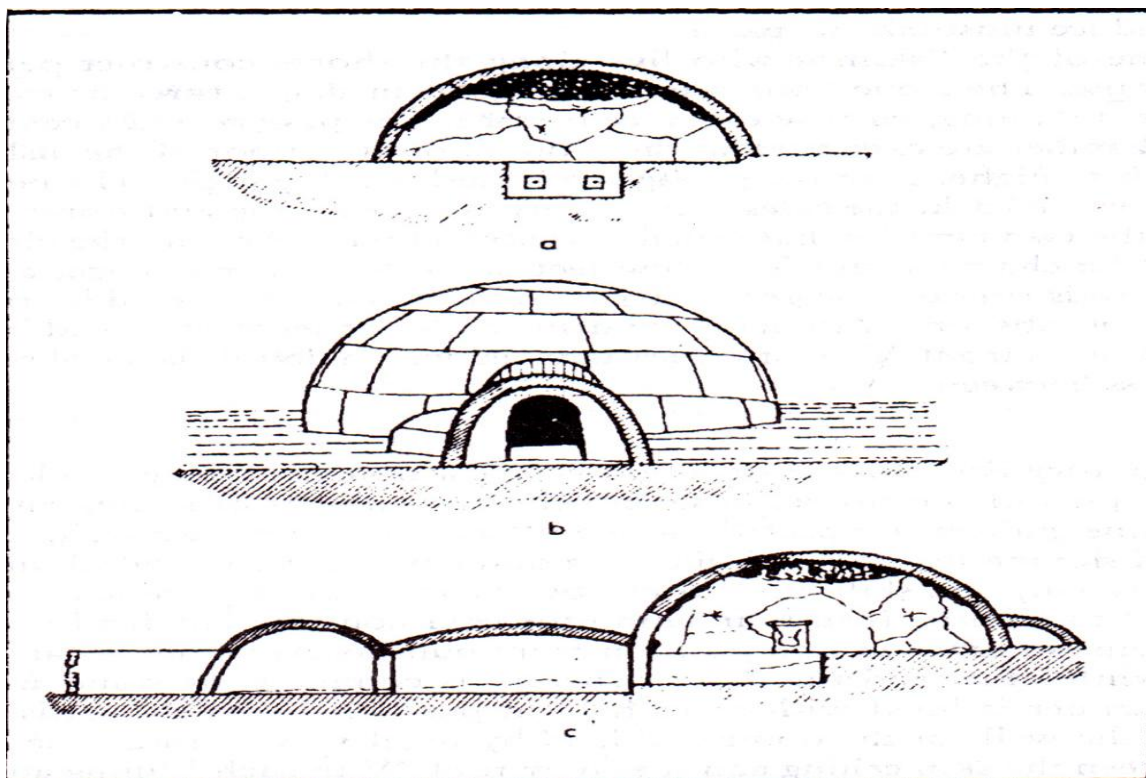
Racial Features

The Eskimos are Mongoloid by race. They are a short-statured people with flat but narrow faces, small snub noses, yellow-brown skin colour and coarse straight black hair. Their clothes are of reindeer and other furs. A sack-like coat of reindeer hide reaching to the knees, with long sleeves and tail, is the main garment, and during the colder spells two or more than two hide fur coats are worn one above the other. A long front apron of hide also hangs down from the neck; the lower part is usually decorated with elaborate trimmings of variously coloured fur and hair.

Their main dialects are Inupik (Greenland and western Alaska) and the Yupik (south-west Alaska and Siberia). The most striking fact of the Eskimo culture is the elaborate nature of their habitations, implements and weapons. Some of the Eskimos who live along the shores construct permanent stone houses. The stone houses are rectangular in shape, three or four yards across, with a long, narrow entrance passage.

Igloo

The migratory Eskimos construct igloos (snow houses). The igloo closely follows the plan of the stone house, but the large blocks of snow, cut from a drift of fine grained compacted snow with a bone or ivory knife, are laid spirally and sloping inwards to build up a dome without any scaffolding. In some areas, the main chamber is lined with skins held in position by sinew cords passing through the walls of the dome and held by toggles. A temporary small igloo of about two meters can be built in about an hour or so by a single man while on a journey and camping for the night. Where several families are camping together, a large chamber is often built as a meeting place for singing and dancing and witch doctors' exhibitions, while several dwelling chambers built around are connected to it by galleries.

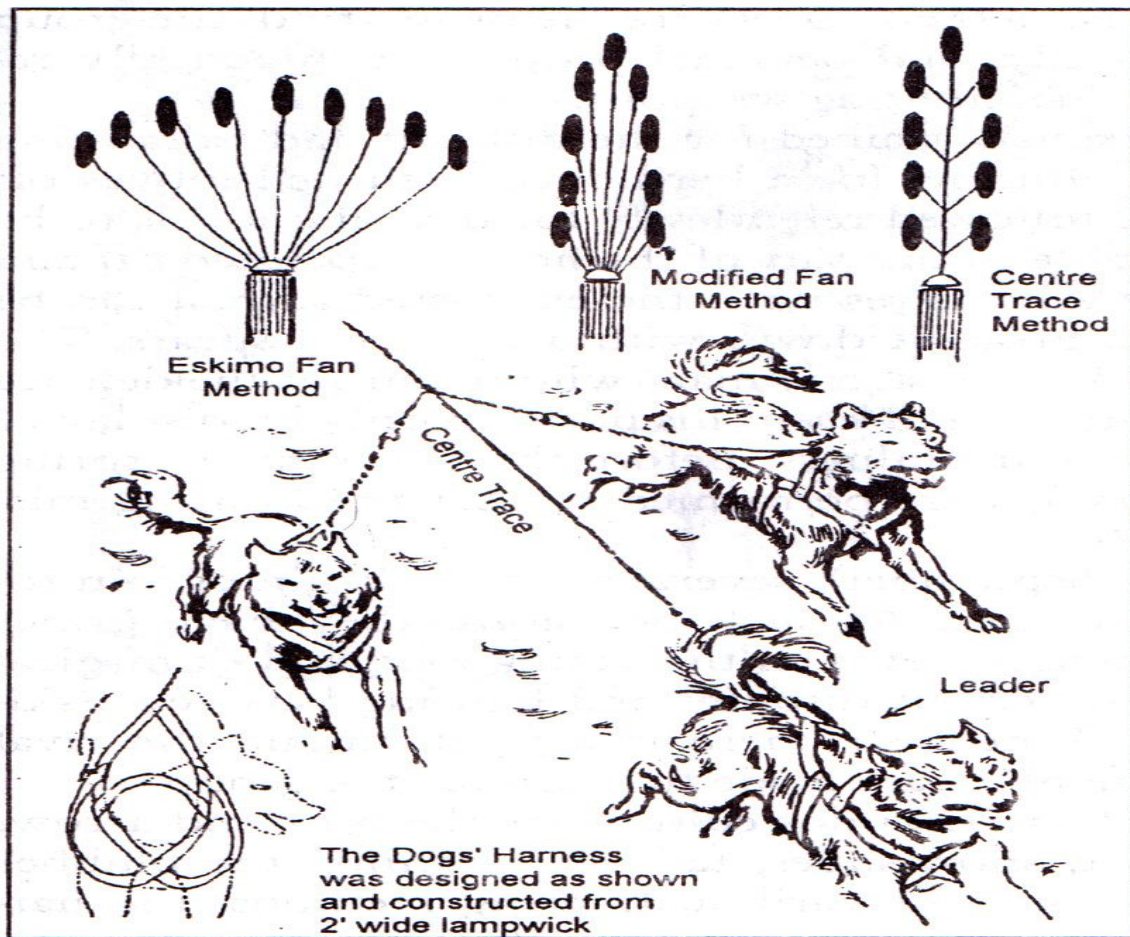


Different Sections of Igloos

The non-availability of wood is met by using the animal fat so abundantly provided by the blubber of seals. Food when not eaten raw is boiled in a deep rectangular kettle.

Reindeer and caribou hides provide the clothing of Eskimos. The hides of these animals is warmer, lighter, and more supple than the seal skin. In high latitudes, polar bear fur affords clothing for severe conditions. The Eskimo garments are carefully cut out and tailored on established patterns both for men and women. For protection against water and damp, waterproof suits of gut are made. Clothing is made by women. It is finally stitched with sinew thread and often beautifully finished with border strips of contrasting colours. To protect themselves from snow-blindness, they wear slit goggles of ivory.

For traveling, the Eskimos use sledge. The sledges are drawn by dog team. The dog-teams require great skill in its handling. The strongest and most spirited dog has the longest trace is allowed to run a few feet in advance of the rest as a leader, while the weaker and more unruly dogs are kept nearer to the sledge.



Methods of Using Dogs for Pulling the Sledge

Sometimes it becomes difficult to feed these dogs. They must be supplied seal meat throughout the winter. The dogs are well trained, and a good leader (dog) can find his way on dark nights and in snowstorms to a food depot or camping site. A pair of reindeer will draw a sledge laden with up to 40 kgs at a rate of 4 kms an hour. The reindeer is suitable for long journeys and slow migration, while the dog is suitable for hunting trip and fast migration.

Society

Most Eskimos traditionally have lived primarily as hunters of maritime mammals (seals, walrus, whales), and the structure and ethos of their culture have been fundamentally oriented to the sea. This is a patrilineal society in which the oldest man commands the highest respect. The 'old man'-the ablest of the elders in every group and

who presides at ceremonials and festivals- has considerable authority over its members. The produce of hunting and fishing are not kept by individuals but are handed over to the 'old man', whose wife distributes it.

The young men are rigorously trained for the difficult and exhausting task of reindeer and caribou hunting, for a herd once disturbed moves off with great speed and must be followed relentlessly for days if a kill is to be made. The leading hunter of the group, like the 'strong man' who organizes the defence of the group or its territory, attains and keeps his position only by display of great bravery, strength and resourcefulness. Before the big hunts in spring (May-June), long rituals, worships are performed so that the hunting missions are successful.

During the summer (July-September) several bands of Eskimos join to gather for festivals and ceremonies. At such occasions, they have games competitions, and trials of strength between the young men and of magical power between the magicians. Serious disputes and fighting between Eskimos groups have been rare.

The common elements of the Eskimos culture are the bow and arrow, salmon spear, large open boat, snow-shoes, tailored clothing, the blubber heating lamp, ridge pole tent and the caribou hunting methods, the harpoons. In the Arctic region, the cultural elements are the dog sledge, the snow house and ice hunting methods. The Eskimo religion is animistic. It imputed spirits, or souls, to animals and to important features of the landscape.

According to one estimate, the total population of the Arctic region at present exceeds 800,000 persons, a figure that had never been reached before. But this population includes the Europeans and Americans whose mode of life is different from that of the Eskimos.

War is almost unknown among the Eskimos. The struggle for life is greater among the Eskimos than among any other people; it explains why success in obtaining food is a source of prestige, and failure is considered a disgrace. The old and disabled person commits suicide, when the winters are harsh and gloomy and there is shortage of food.

Eskimo is ready to forgive and forget looking upon the perpetrators with pity rather than with indignation. Theft and robbery are unknown among Eskimos, the most common offenses being witchcraft, mixing with women, and murder. The marriages are pre-arranged which are quite successful. Marriage without love is the rule in the Eskimo society. According to an old Eskimo, "love, if it comes at all, comes some months after marriage". The society is monogamous.

The society of the Eskimos and of those who are living in the Arctic region is a typical example which explains how man has made the best use of the available limited resources in the harsh environment. The main sustenance of Eskimos is still being obtained from marine Arctic mammals, which they hunt with the greatest skill and with indigenous weapons fabricated largely from driftwood. They could paddle across open

water in skin covered small boats. They habituated themselves to meat diet. They use animal oil for cooking, heating and lighting. They build their winter homes of ice-blocks and use furs for clothing and bedding. In summer, they move away from the coast to hunt caribou and to gather wild fruits, sheltering themselves in skin-covered tents. They live and migrate in small groups or single families. Their higher needs like games, sports and music, etc., are also closely influenced by their physical surroundings.

The Eskimos in Greenland have established a fishing industry. Education, medical services, and local self-governments are the modes of governance. Same is the case with the Alaskan and Canadian Eskimos. Although in some isolated areas, hunting and trapping are still carried on in Alaska and Canada, most of them are congregated in towns and settlements in search of wage labour as well as to take advantage of modern social amenities.

In brief, the adaptation of Eskimos to their natural environment is one of the finest examples. Their dome-shaped snow houses (Igloos), are models of the exercise of effective engineering technology, using the material at hand. The use of walrus bones for sledge, or for eye shields to protect against the driving blizzards or against the glare of the sun on the snow are the other instances of this adaptation. The human life in the Tundra region is a constant struggle for survival which does not give enough time for the satisfaction of the higher needs and for progress towards the refinement of civilization.

The recent studies on Eskimos show that their traditional mode of life is changing fast. They ceased to practice subsistence economy and have been drawn into fur trade and have been encouraged to produce a surplus, beyond their own requirements of the skins of fur-bearing animals. After the discovery of minerals in their territories, they have been using fire-arms and began to live in pre-fabricated houses in the settlements adjoining airfields, radar stations and mines. Their life is changing but still the role of physical environment is strikingly significant in the Arctic region.

Q.3

Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Bhils of India?

Ans

The Bhils constitute the third largest group of India, the other two being Santhals and Gonds. The concentration of Bhils in the country is found in four states, namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Their major concentration being in the districts of Panchmahal and Vadodara in Gujarat; Ahmadnagar, Aurangabad, Dhule, Jalgaon and Nasik in Maharashtra; Dhar, Jabua, Khargaon and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh; and Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Kota and Udaipur in Rajasthan. Moreover, there are several districts in the peripheries of the said region in which the Bhils'

concentration is relatively thin. According to the census of 1991 the total population of Bhils was about 25 lakhs.

Origin

The term 'Bhil', evidently comes from the generic term Bil, meaning bow in the Daravidian language. Linguistically, the word is traced to the root of the Sanskrit verb meaning to pierce, shoot or kill in consequence of their proficiency in archers. In the book Ain0i-Akbari, the author Abul Fazal wrote about Bhils that they are the most industrious and law-abiding people.

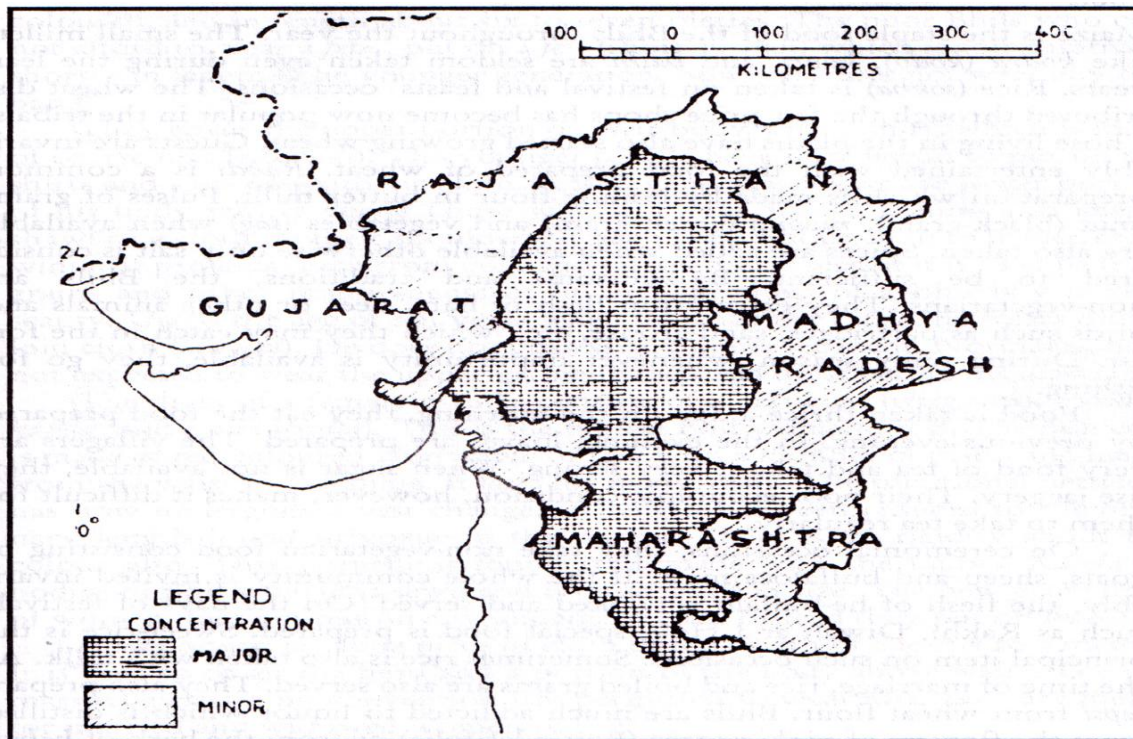
Habitat

The Bhils are the mountain-dwellers. They live in the hilly and mountainous areas of the Aravallis, Vindhyan and Satpura ranges. In fact, their main concentration is in the areas of isolation and relative isolation.

About 30 per cent of their territory is forested, but the forests are being shrinking at a faster pace. The denuded hills, eroded soils and removal of forest cover are creating many problems for the growing population of the Bhils.

Settlement

An overwhelming population of tribals in the country lives in scattered villages. A Bhil hutment is erected on a small hillock in the midst of its patch of cultivated land. Each hutment is complete in itself, consisting of a few rooms for the accommodation of the cattle or the storage of grains in addition to that used for dwelling purposes. All this is within a single enclosure. The front walls of the huts are generally decorated with paintings of lime and red ochre which are crude and primitive.



Bhil Concentration

Food

Maize is the staple food of the Bhils, throughout the year. The small millets like kodra (kodo), koori, and bathi are seldom taken even during the lean years. Rice (sokha) is taken on festival and feasts' occasions. Rabdi is a common preparation. By customs and traditions, the Bhils are non-vegetarians. During rainy season, whenever opportunity is available, they go for fishing.

Food is taken thrice a day. In the morning, they eat the food prepared by previous evening. On the days of festivals such as Rakhi, Diwali and Hole, special food is prepared. Sweet-rice is the principal item on such occasions. Sometimes rice is also taken with milk. At the time of marriage, rice and boiled grams are also served. They also prepare lapsi from wheat flour. Bhils are much addicted to liquor which is distilled from the flowers of mahuva tree (*Bossia latifolia*) or from the bark of babul or molasses. At the time of festivals, marriages and after-harvest, the Bhils of all age-groups drink excessively.

Clothing

A male Bhil ordinarily covers his head with a turban. They cover the upper portion of their body with a shirt. A Bhil generally covers the lower portion of his body with a dhoti. The dress of a Bhil boy is very scanty. Up to the age of ten years when he tends the cattle, he wears only a loin cloth (langoti). He does not possess any upper garment. Normally, he is not expected to wear the upper garment and head dress before his marriage.

The dress of a female mainly consists of a petticoat (Ghaghara), a bodice kapda, and a sari (hadla). This is the typical Bhil woman dress.

Hadla or sari is a long piece of cloth of the length of about 4 to 5 metres. It is used to cover the head and a portion of the body above waist. The unmarried girls are by convention not permitted to wear sari. Saris are meant for married and widowed women only.

Bhils wear ornaments of silver; brass, zinc and nickel. Gold being more costly, they prefer these cheap metals. Traditionally, a Bhil is fond of earrings. On ceremonial occasions, they adorn their wrists with silver bangles. They have no ornaments on their chest except hansali-a large and thick circular ring around their necks. Both males and females put on shoes as they have to go out and have to work in the forests and fields.

Tools and Implements

The favourite weapons of a Bhil are his bows and arrows. The stave of the bow is made of a thick bamboo strip. The string is also made of bamboo strip which is slightly thicker at the end. The arrows are of two kinds. One is called hario and the other robdo. The hario is made of reed. The robdo is made of bamboo strick. The hario is used for killing big animals, while the robdo is used for killing small birds, and teaching archery to the young boys. There is no ceremonial hunting and people go out for hunt occasionally and individually.

Another weapon used by the Bhils is sword, which is of ordinary cutlass type. Daggers are also common and are found in every house. Swords are used for killing animals and in fights. The daggers are used for splitting bamboos and chopping meat or vegetables. A trap known as phatkia is used for catching birds. Indigenous guns are also in use. Generally, the well-off Bhils use such guns.

Settlement Pattern

The village settlement pattern is a scattered one. The scattered pattern of village has the obvious advantage of living on the holding which ensures proper vigil on the crops. The scattered settlement is a handicap in the development of social amenities. Moreover, this makes it difficult to utilize effectively the development works, such as a sanitary well, a school or a public health centre.

Society

The Bhils are organized into a number of patrelineal exogamous groups or clans. The clans among the Bhils are generally named after plants or animals to which the clan members ascribe their origin. The tribe is thus sub-divided into a number of clans, each clan based on a common descent, and the members of each clan live for the most part in separate pals or villages, and observe the rules of exogamy. The clan name indicates that the persons are agnatically related to all those who bear the same name, and further, it enables the members of the tribe at the time of marital contracts to enforce the exogamous injunctions. Each clan has its own totems. The totem may be a plant, tree or animal. All clan members invoke their respective totemic gods and goddesses during domestic difficulties or on the occasion of the performance of ceremonies.

Marriage

Marriage among the Bhils is not a sacrament. For a Bhil, both male and female, getting married is a mark of adulthood and maturity. Young or old, a Bhil must have a wife and he does obtain one either through an arranged marriage or through elopement. One strong factor that affects marriage among the Bhils is the acute poverty of the tribe. Widow marriage is in vogue. The widow marries only after the mourning period of the deceased husband is over. Traditionally, the Bhils practise polygamy.

Literacy and Education

Over 85 per cent of the Bhils are still illiterate. The level of overall literacy among the Bhils is increasing. The Bhil boys, at present, are studying at different levels of education in different faculties. Now, one could find Bhil boys working in laboratories and studying in libraries and going even for engineering and medicine professions. The Bhil girls, though in smaller number, are also coming forward to take education.

Position of Women

The position of women is not very strong among the Bhils. The parents take greater care of a girl than that of a boy because she is an asset in two ways: (i) when unmarried, she assists her mother at home and in farms; and (ii) when married, she brings for her father a considerable amount of brideprice (dapa). Settlement of marriage entirely depends upon the will of parents.

Festivals

Holi is the most important festival of the Bhils. Holi is also called Jogan Mata (mother of the universe). Holi is essentially a community festival and money is collected from every house for the feast.

Diwali is another important festival in which earthen lamps are lit and placed in rows on the roof and steps of houses. On the occasion, the river is worshipped. In addition, the Bhils also worship sacred water-springs.

There are special dances for occasions like marriage, death or any eventful occasion in their daily life. The menfolk perform a dance in chain group of ten to fifteen persons. Some dances are performed by men and women together forming a chain.

Economy

Living in the forests and hilly tracts, the Bhils are largely dependent on forests and agricultural land. The agriculture which is subsistent in character is practiced with primitive and indigenous technology.

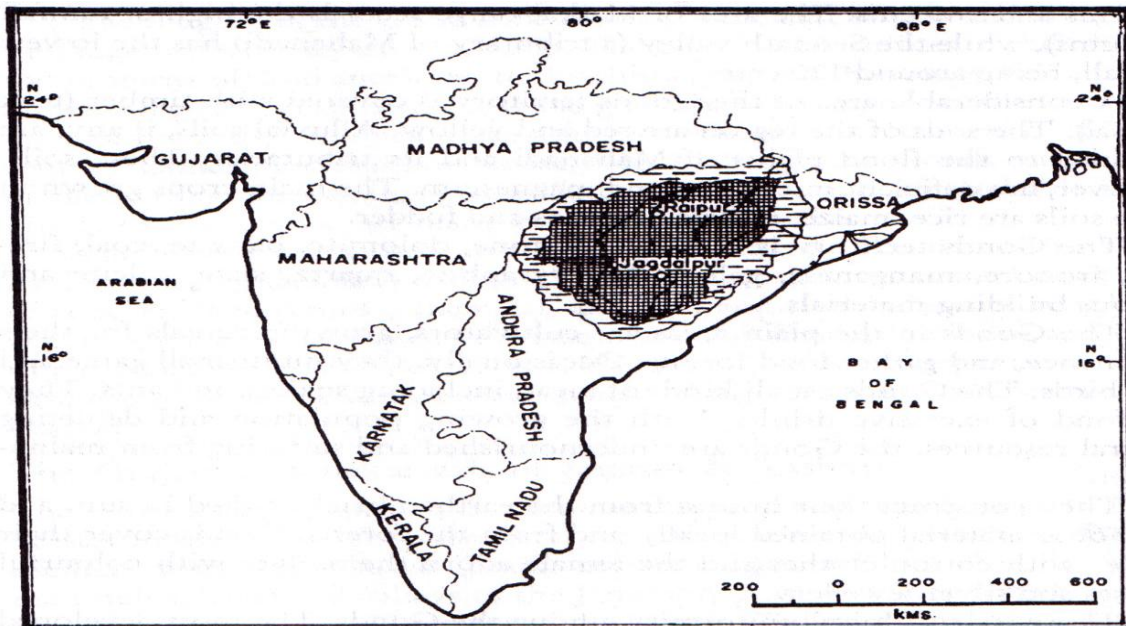
In fact, in the past, the Bhils, as a whole, have been lawless and independent, earning their livelihood from forest produce and game. If the Bhil did not get enough to eke out a living through the forest, he took recourse to theft or plunder. But now the Bhils are moving towards the market-oriented economy. Today, the Bhils have, by and large, taken to commercial crops. The Bhils who have some large size holdings and have irrigation facilities have moved to market-oriented economy and started harvesting three crops in a year.

Land with the Bhils is decreasing day by day. Size of landholdings is becoming smaller and smaller. This has resulted in the migration of Bhils to the tehsils and district headquarters and in some cases to the cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Nanded, Bhilwara, Kota, Udaipur, Indore and Bhopal. A few of the Bhils have taken to entrepreneurship. Outside agriculture, they have adopted small scale trading. They are running small tea-shops, cycle repairs workshops, tailoring and small contractorship in mining and collection of tendu leaves. A few of them are employed as teachers, compounders, nurses, electricians, fitters, drivers and masons. The new trend observable in the Bhil economy shows its diversification from agriculture. They are increasingly involving themselves in the competitive cash economy of the region.

At present, a social movement is going on to bring them in the national stream. The Bhils are being mobilized to live in compact villages. This will help in overcoming many of their socioeconomic and cultural problems.

Q.5 Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Bhils of India?

Ans Gond is one of the largest Dravidian-speaking tribes of Central India. They live in the states of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Their concentration is, however, high in the districts of Jagdalpur, Dantwara, Kanker, Dhamtari, Rajnandgaon, Dury, Mahasamundra and Raipur, Koraput, Bhawanipatna, Balangir (Orissa), Bhandara, Chandrapur (Maharashtra), and Karimnagar and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).



Gonds Concentration

Gonds speak Gondi-an unwritten language of Dravidian family. The Chhattisgarh state-the main area of Gonds-is characterized by two major landforms, (i) the Chhattisgarh plains, and (ii) the undulating rimland.

The climate of Gonds territory is tropical-rainy type which has been classified by Koppen as Aw-type. The mean monthly temperature in January and July reads around 35 degree C and 20 degree C respectively. The annual range of temperature remains around 15 degree C. The mean annual rainfall varies between 120 cms and 180 cms. The area of Maikal range records the highest rainfall (180 cms), while the Seonath valley (a tributary of Mahanadi) has the lowest rainfall, being around 120 cms.

A considerable area of the Gonds territory is covered with timber (teak and sal). The soils of the region are red and yellow. Alluvial soils, if any, are confined to the flood plains of Mahanadi and its tributaries. The main crops grown in these soils are rice, maize, millets, legumes and fodder.

The Gonds Territory is rich in limestone, dolomite, bauxite, coal, fireclay, ironore, manganese, galena, lead, graphite, quartz, slate, calcite and various building materials.

The Gonds in the plain areas are cultivators, growing cereals for their sustenance, and gather food forests. Occasionally, they hunt small game and trap birds. The Gonds eat all kinds of meat, including snakes, and ants. They are fond of excessive drinks.

They construct their houses from the earthen bricks baked in sun, and the house material obtained locally and from the forests. Gonds cover their bodies with cotton clothes and the female adorn themselves with colourful dresses and silver jewellery.

There is no cultural uniformity among the Gonds. The most developed are the Raj-Gonds, who once had an elaborate feudal order. Local Rajas, linked by ties of blood of marriage to a royal house, exercised authority over groups of villages.

Aside from the fortified seats of the Rajas, settlements were formerly of little permanence. Cultivation, even though practiced with plough and oxen, involved frequent shifting of fields and clearing of new tracts of forest land.

The highlands of Baster in Chhattisgarh are the home of three important Gond tribes: (i) the Muria, (ii) the Bisonhorn Maria, and (iii) the Hill Maria. The last, who inhabit the rugged Abujhmar Hills, are the most primitive. Their traditional type of agriculture is 'slash and burn' cultivation on hill slopes.

Bisonhorn Maria, so called after their dance headdresses, live in less hilly country and have more permanent fields that they cultivate with ploughs and bullocks.

The Murias are known for their youth dormitories, or Ghotul, in the framework of which the unmarried of both sexes lead a highly organized social life. They receive training in civic duties.

The religion of the Gond tribe centres in the cult of clan and village deities, together with ancestor worship. The Gonds have shrines in their houses to the spirits of dead ancestors, to the cobra-god, and the sun as well as to the numerous guardian spirits. The tribal gods are worshipped at "the threshing floor of the gods," an open space near each village.

The Gonds dominated area is underdeveloped. The natural resources have not been judiciously utilized. The depletion of forest resource is a cause of concern. A new strategy needs to be designed to make an overall development of the economy and society of the Gonds.

Q.6 Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Bhils of India?

Ans Although the Nagas are found at various degrees of concentration in Northeast India they predominantly occupy the territory of Nagaland, According to Hutton (the leading expert on the tribes of Northeast India), the word 'Naga' was a corruption of the Assamese Noga, probably meaning a mountaineer from the Sanskrit word 'Naga' mountain. According to Ptolemy and Shyab-al-Din Talish (16th century A.D.), Naga means nanga or naked.

Some of the Naga tribes believe that they immigrated from Philippines where there is still a place called Naga. Among the Burmese, the word 'Naka' means people with pierced ears. The word 'Naga' is said to be another form of Naka as the Nagas, both men and women, pierce their ears.

The Naga tribes belong to the Indo-Mongoloid race. It is believed that most probably, the Nagas moved south-east from Sinking (China). Some of them trekked along the Brahmaputra into the present Arunachal Pradesh and some of them pushed to Myanmar (Burma) and Indonesia. Each Naga tribe has combined elements of Negrito, Austric and Mon-Khmer people. Most of the Nagas believe that their forefathers arrived in Nagaland from the Southeast Asia. It is most probable that the tribes which are occupying the remote and less accessible areas of Nagaland were the first to enter the Naga Hills from the south.

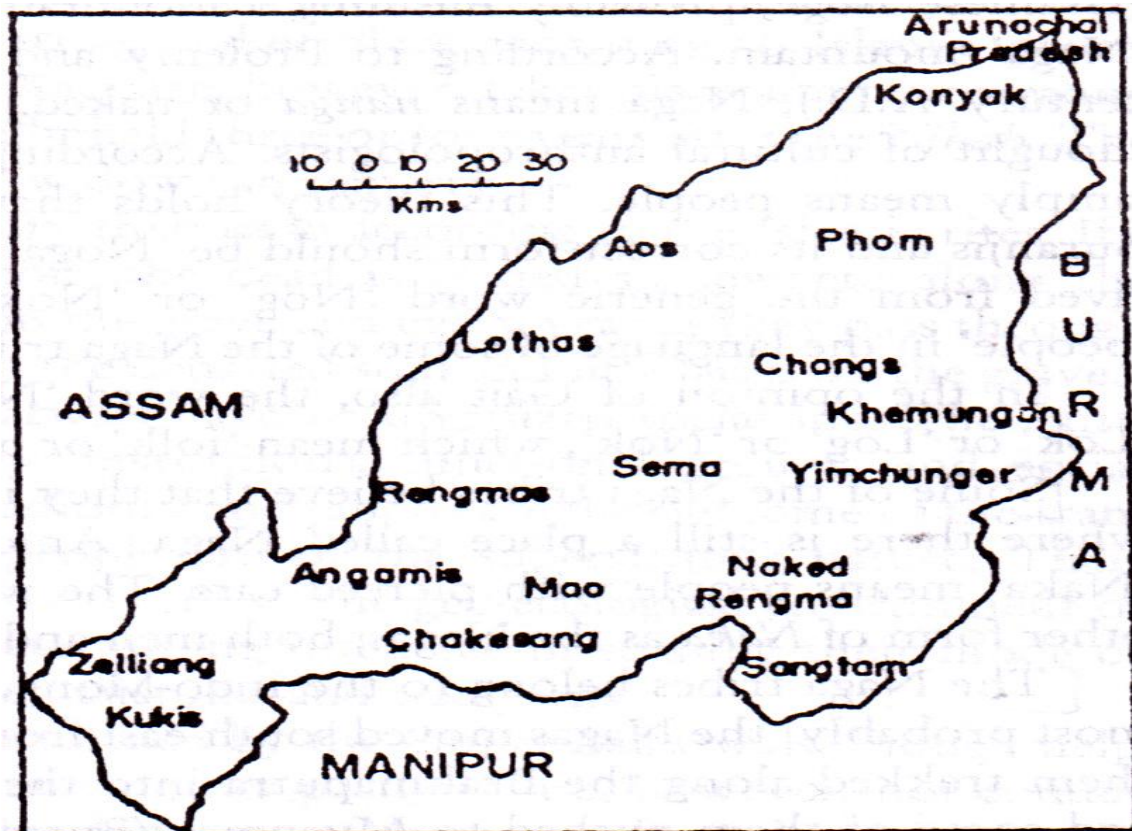
Habitat

Nagaland-the habitat of Naga tribes-is situated in the north-eastern part of India. It has an area of 16,579 sq kms. There are nineteen major Naga tribes, namely, Aos, Angamis, Changs, Chakesang, Kabuis, Kacharis, Khain-Mangas, Konyaks, Kukis, Lothas (Lothas), Maos, Mikirs, Phoms, Rengmas, Sangtams, Semas, Tankhuls, Yamchumgar and Zelliang.

The habitat of Nagas is mountainous, characterized by elevated ridges, spurs and peaks of Naga and peaks of Naga and Patkoi hills which are a southward extension of the Himalayan folded mountain system. The general elevation of the state ranges from 914 metres to 3,840 metres above the sea level. The terrain is highly complex.

The general climate of Nagaland is monsoonic, but there are micro-level variations in its temperature and rainfall distribution. In the scheme of Koppen's classification of climate, Nagaland has Am (tropical rain forest climate monsoon type). Over 80 per cent of the total rainfall is recorded during the summer monsoon period. The winter months record relatively less rainfall, though the sky remains occasionally overcast and cloudy.

The hot and humid conditions and mild winters provide a conducive environment for the growth and development of a large variety of flora and fauna. The floral varieties consist of temperate evergreen, tropical evergreen, pines and coniferous forests. Over most of the slopes, the Nagas have left deleterious effects by way of shifting cultivation.



Nagaland: Major Tribes

Society

Most of the Nagas are still living close to the nature and the gamut of their lives is strongly controlled by the prevailing environmental conditions.

Food

The Nagas are known as ferocious eaters. Excepting food that is forbidden, the Nagas may eat almost everything. Rice is the staple food. Rice is eaten twice a day with fish curry, pork, mutton, or vegetables. Nothing much except the hair and bones is thrown away. Many a times the Nagas raid in the plains of Assam to

steal dogs. The dog's meat is considered as a speciality, and among certain tribes (konyaks, Aos) black dog is a delicacy. Eggs and hens are generally consumed during the innumerable ceremonies and festivals.

Naga women generally avoid eating the meat of elephant, goat, bear, monkey, scaly ant-eater, fowls and their eggs, mud-fish, locusts, white ants and the kill of wild beasts.

The Nagas prefer to drink *yi* or *madhu* (a local brew). At the occasion of marriages and festivals, large quantities of *madhu* are consumed.

Betel (pan) eating with lime and raw kowai (raw betel-nuts) is universal in Nagaland. Tobacco smoking in pipe is also universal among the Nagas. The local tobacco is quite strong which the Nagas consider the best.

Settlements

The Naga villages are generally small in size and spatially scattered. The most striking feature of villages and settlements of the Nagas is their site and location. The primary consideration for the selection of such a site is the basic need for defence. In the historical past, the Nagas were attacked by the neighbouring invaders, resulting into the subjugation of the original inhabitants. The strategic setting of the village settlement was, thus, of utmost importance, which used to be a place difficult to reach. Under such a hostile environment, hill tops with steep climbs were the preferred sites.

The variations are, however, confined to the front part of the house and the decorations of the roof. The layout plan of the main structure is always the same. The roof is made of the thatched grasses or palm leaves. The roof is always slanting to drain off the water of rains quickly and the ceiling is of bamboo matting.

The water supply to the village is generally made from a spring below the village. The water of the spring is allowed to collect into a little pond.

Dress

In the cool and humid climate of the Nega Hills, the Naga men wear *lengta* which consists of a strip of blue or white cloth, some four feet long and 25 cms wide. In wet weather, men wear slung over their backs rain-shield made of thatching palm. Women wear large Shan hats.

The Nagas are very much fond of wearing ornaments. Skull cap of bear skin, hats of red goats' hair are among the ceremonial wearings. The ears of some of the male Nagas are pierced in three places. Ornaments and feathers are worn in the ears by the males while the females normally wear brass rings. Now, the traditional dresses are being replaced by the modern dresses.

Tools

The armoury of the Nagas is simple. The main weapon of offence is the *dao* (a large chopping knife). Cross bows are mainly used for hunting rather than for war. *Dao* is the friend and companion of a Naga throughout his life.

The second important tool is spear. The spears are generally taller than their own bodies. It can be used either for throwing or for thrusting. Made of wood, the spear has an iron point. Though the weapons of war, the spears shows the Nagas aesthetic urge.

The other weapon for use at long distance is the bow and arrow. The arrows are made still more dangerous by applying some local poison at the point heads. These days, the Nagas have started the use of guns for the killing of animals. Swords are also used but not frequently. *Dao* is a substitute to sword. The defensive weapons of the Nagas are the shields and helmets.

Marriage

The institution of marriage among the Nagas has been greatly influenced by the physical environmental conditions and the social milieu of the tribes. The marriage are done by mutual consent of the boys and girls. There are common *morungs* in which the boys and girls sleep in the night and learn the are of marriage. During a marriage ceremony, when the bridegroom's parents eat, drink and take rest, the bridegroom goes to the *morung* and spends the night there. There are cases of elopement also when a lover elopes his beloved and stays in the forest for few days before returning to the village. On their return to the village, they declare about their marriage.

Religion

The religion of the Nagas is neither a deep-rooted philosophy nor does it demand any spiritual or mystic participation by the followers.

During the last about 150 years, the Christian missionaries have converted most of the Nagas to Christianity. The Nagas have no idols and they do not believe in image or idol worship. There are several deities which are worshiped by the Nagas.

Character

The Nagas are generally industrious, honest and people of integrity. They are brave enough when things go well. The Nagas believe in guerrilla attack rather than big open fight. They conduct their operation with such swiftness that there is no time left for the defender to recover or reorganize.

Every Naga considers himself a fine fellow and resent an insult. About sex they have an uninhibited attitude. They are exogamous and do not have intra-clan marriages. They are superstitious and care too much for good and ill omens. Theft

and crimes of violence are uncommon and most of them have a great sense of humour.

Economy

The Nagas' economy is essentially agrarian in character. They largely depend on *jhum* land and forests for their sustenance. Shifting cultivation, locally known as jhuming, is widely practiced in Nagaland. It covers about 73 percent of the total arable land of the state. Under *jhuming*, land is cultivated in hill side tracts as long as it retains sufficient productivity to support the inhabitants usually from two to three years. Subsequently, the jhumia shifts his cultivation to a new location and develops new fields, leaving the former to lie fallow long enough to regain fertility.

Jhuming

Jhuming is a form of agriculture, in which soil fertility is maintained by field rather than crop rotation. Most of the work is done by manual labour. The average annual and seasonal distribution of rainfall, the ownership of land, the quality of soil, the nature of slope and the resilient character of ecosystem are the major determinants of the spread and intensity of shifting cultivation.

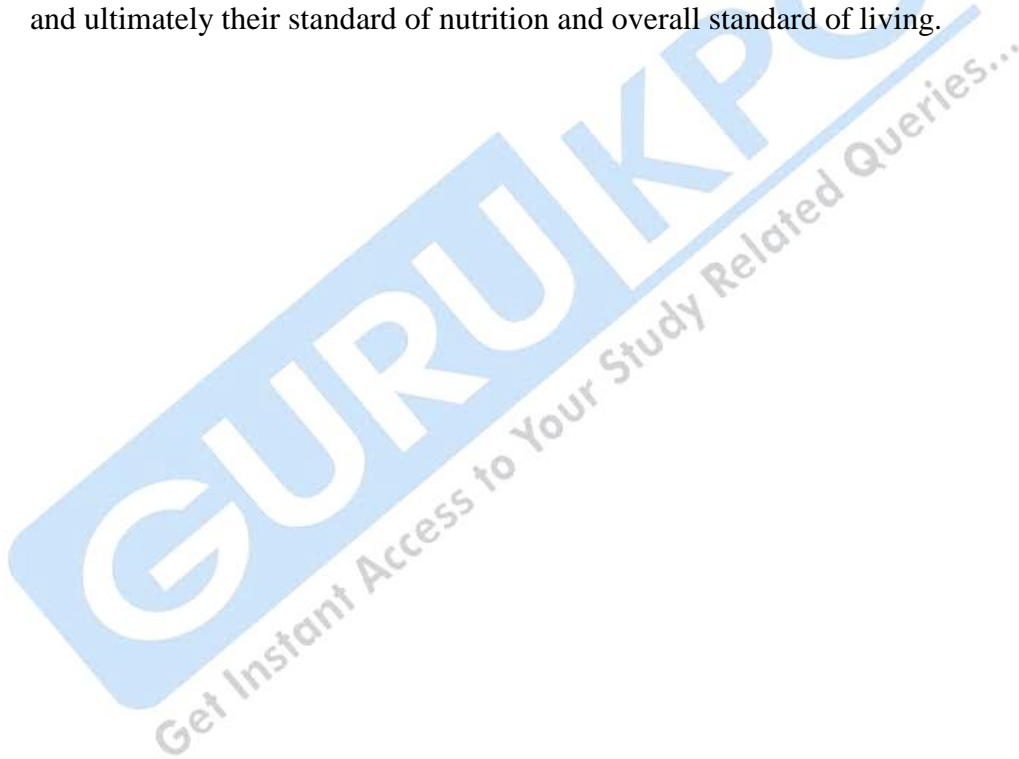
Shifting cultivation, though rudimentary technique of land and forest resource utilization, represents an intricate relationship between ecology, economy and society. The jhum fields, their surrounding forests and the natural areas provide the two alternative sources of subsistence to the dependent population. The Nagas also keep pigs and swines which feed on the vegetable wastes and inferior grains. The pigs function as buffer-stock which are used during the periods of scarcity and or at the time of festivals and feasts. Thus, swine husbandry, as an integral part of jhuming, helps the society in becoming self-reliant in the matter of food. This system also enables the jhumias to utilize their time judiciously. Jhuming also works as the catalytic force of community life. Natural resources (land, forest, water) are the community assets. Each individual, however, has a right to utilize them. The basic axion of the life of Naga is "from each according to his capacity and to each according to his needs."

Handicrafts

Almost all the Naga tribes have their special handicrafts. They have developed great skill in bamboo work, wood work, blacksmithy and pottery making. Bamboo is found in abundance in Nagaland. Raw material being readily available, the Nagas are expert basket makers. Bamboo baskets are made in conical and cylindrical shapes. Mats and shields of bamboo are also made. There are blacksmiths in every Naga village. They prepare dao, sickles, axes, and

spears. The Nagas are very good wood carvers. The carving is done with the help of crude instruments like dao, axe, chisel and odze.

The physical conditions of the Nagaland are not very conducive to sustain a large population at a reasonably good standard of living. Most of the settlements, especially in the remote areas, are small. Many of the Naga tribes live in small communities surrounded by forests. With few exceptions of weaving, house construction, metal work, basket making, pottery, their crafts are little more advanced. The economy needs reorientation and the Nagas should be trained in other economic activities to reduce the pressure from the vulnerable arable land. The possible avenues in which the Nagas may be trained are piggery, dairying, poultry, duck-keeping, bee-keeping, sericulture and fisheries. The establishment of forest based small industries may also help in boosting up the tribal economy and ultimately their standard of nutrition and overall standard of living.

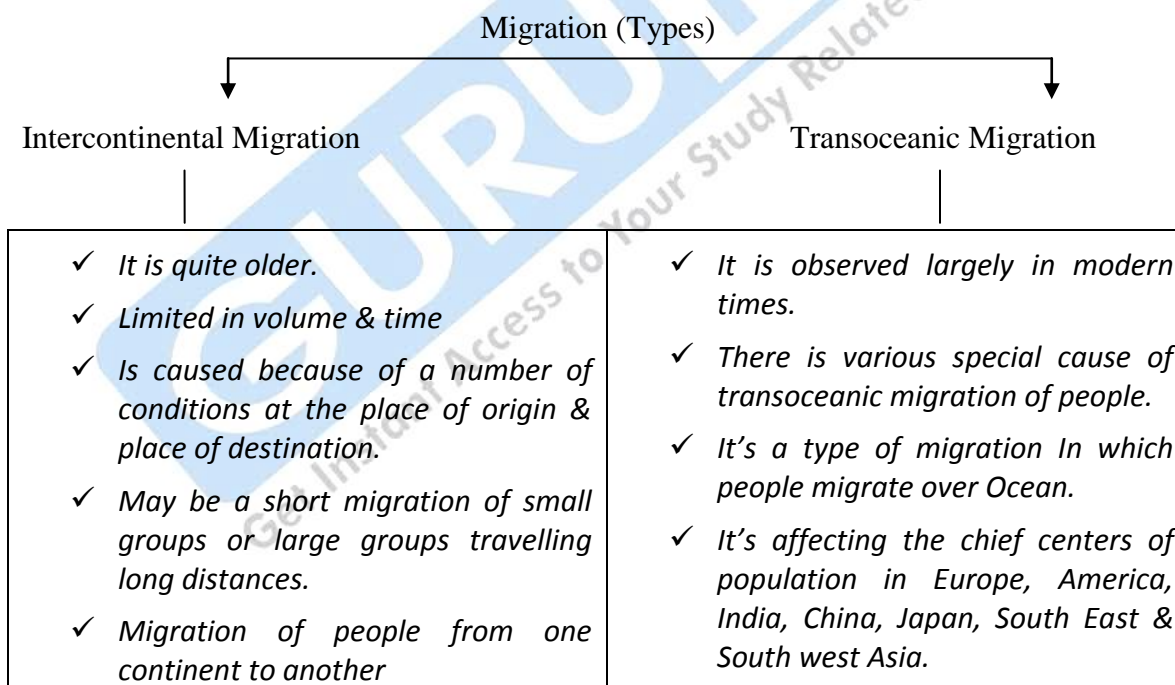


Chapter -3

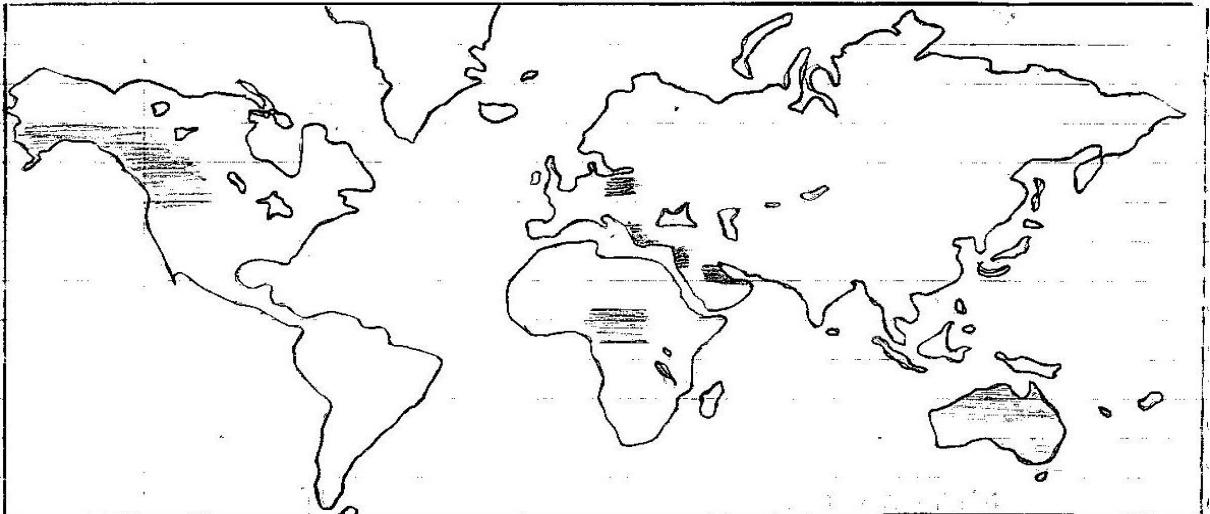
Migration

Ques1. Describe Migration. Give a detail note on its types and factors influencing human migration.

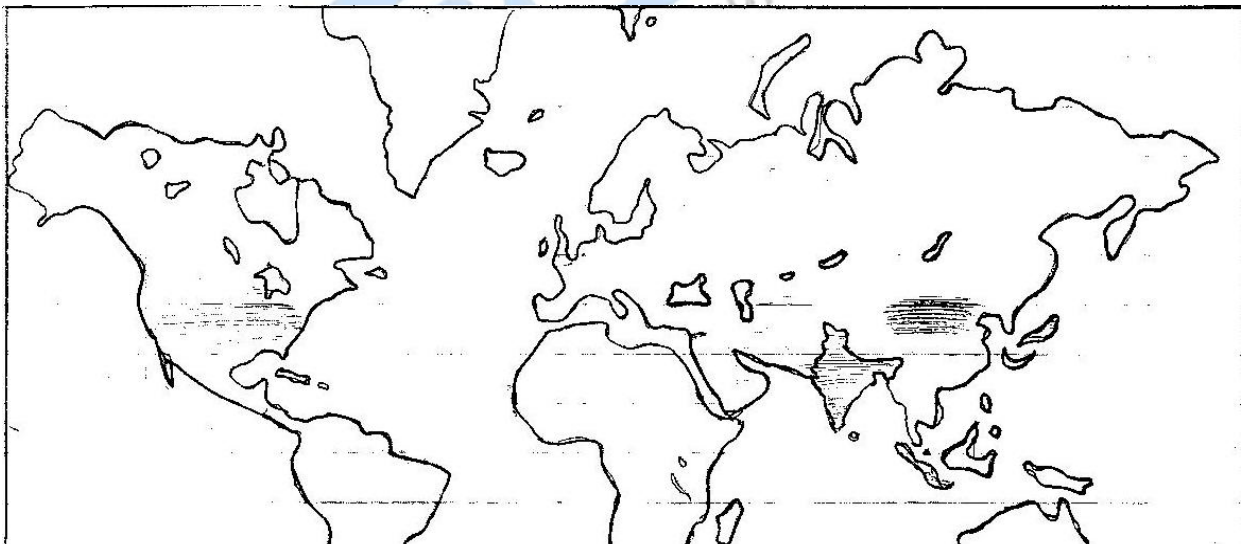
Ans. Migration is the permanent or semi-permanent change of residence of an individual or a group of people over a significant distance
Man has a tendency to leave the areas in which life is difficult; he migrates to the areas where life may be easy and better.



At present, the number of international migration has declined because of strict migration policies



Countries which still attract a sizeable immigrant (U.S.A, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Greece, Germany, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Central Africa, Island Chief Center's of population which is getting effected by transoceanic migration. (Europe, America, India, China, Japan, S.E. & S.W. Asia)

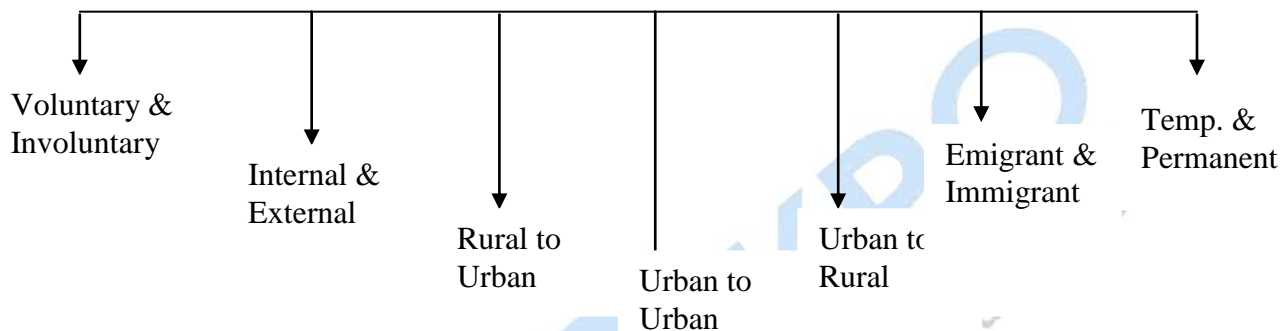


International Migration

<i>Continent</i>	<i>Number</i>
<i>Emigration from Europe</i>	4,452,000
<i>Immigration into Europe</i>	1,150,000
<i>Other intercontinental migration</i>	710,000
Total	6,312,000

Source: - Spencer et al. (1954)

Other types of migration



Voluntary and involuntary migration:-

Voluntary Migration is movement of people to a new place by their own choice because they want to they are not forced to do so.

Involuntary migration is a forced migration in which even if people don't want, they have to migrate to other place due to some reason. Which can be wars, environment, climate, etc?

Temporary and permanent migration:-

Temporary migration is movement of people from one place to another due to any reason for a short duration.

Permanent migration is when someone migrate to a new place permanently / for even.

Internal and external migration:-

Internal migration is moving to a new home within a state, country or continent

External migration is moving to a new home in a different state, country or continent.

Emigration and immigration:-

Emigration is leaving a country to move to another. And an emigrant is a person who is leaving a country to reside in another.

Immigration is moving into a new country. And an immigrant is a person who is entering country, to reside here.

Rural to urban:-

The movement of people from the countryside to cities in search of opportunities like:-
Education
Economy (Job, Business etc.)
Better standard of living etc.

Urban to Rural:-

The movement of people from the cities to countryside causes:-

- ❖ Better & healthy environment
- ❖ Peaceful environment
- ❖ Overpopulation in cities
- ❖ Agriculture etc.

Urban to Urban:-

The movement of people from one city to another there are many causes for this type of migration:-

- ✓ Education
- ✓ Better Technology
- ✓ Economy
- ✓ Over population

Causes of Migration:-

There are several push and pull factors due to which people migrate

Push factor: - Reason for emigrating (reason for leaving a place) because of a difficulty, such as food shortage, drought, war etc.

Pull Factor: - Reasons for immigrating (reason for moving into a place) because of something desirable such as a nicer climate, better food supply, freedom etc.

Several push & pull factors (Causes) include:-

1. Economic Cause
2. Religious Tolerance
3. Political Freedom
4. Technology

5. Over population;
6. Diffusion of information;
7. General rise in level of Aspiration
8. Wars
9. Government Policy
10. Environmental Cause
11. Education

Economic Causes:-

- ❖ Non-Availability of proper jobs and unemployment;
- ❖ Heavy pressure on the land resources in the nature land, force people to out-migrate & settle in areas economic benefits may be achieved;
- ❖ The agricultural laborers, if unemployed also leave their native places, the laborers immigrate to better & fertile tracts.
- ❖ The economic poverty, unemployment & attraction for better economic opportunities always motivate & force people to emigrate from their native places.

Social & religious causes:-

The human desire to stay, work & enjoy life with the people of his ethnic social & religious group is also an important cause of migration. This makes the life easier.

Political Causes:-

Every one wants to be independent and want to enjoy maximum freedom and where people get maximum political freedom they migrate & reside there.

Technology:-

People with more sophisticated technology may include and conquer new areas. Less advanced groups gets attracted to wards the greater opportunities provided by a more developed society. Thus they migrate.

Overpopulation:-

'An excess of population in an area in relation to resources & availability is known as over population.

When population of an area increases in excess, the management utilization of resources is not proper due to which people have to face many problems & thus they emigrate. It may exist at local, regional & national levels.

Diffusion of information:-

The availability of information through education, cultural contacts & spatial interaction also increase the chance of population migration.

General Rise in the level of Aspiration:-

With the advancement in science and technology new items of comfort and luxury appear in the market and the level of aspiration of the educated and uneducated people goes up.

Everybody is tempted to enjoy a better standard of living, thus they migrate.

Wars:-

Wars have been an important cause of human migration. No-one wants to spend their lives in an environment full of violence. So, they move to peaceful places it's an involuntary migration sometimes the also forces people to migrate to safer places during wars.

Government Policies:-

When the citizen is unsatisfied with the government policies of his/her country, he/she migrates to another nation the policies are better & satisfactory.

The government Policies of a particular country favorably or adversely affects the pattern of population migration.

Environmental causes:-

When the environment of a place is not suitable the people migrate to some other place with a better suitable & comfortable environment.

Factors which adversely effect the environment can be, floods, draught, natural disasters etc.

Education:-

A large number of people especially youth migrate form their native places to other cities, states or nations to get better education & knowledge.

Consequences of migration:-

- ✓ Over population:-
- ✓ Unemployment;
- ✓ Environment gets effected;
- ✓ Social & religious problems;
- ✓ Government Policies (rigid);
- ✓ Slow industrial growth;
- ✓ Health;
- ✓ Scarcity of resources;

- ✓ Literacy ratio & sex ratio gets effected

Overpopulation:-

When population of an area increase in excess, the management & utilization of resources is not proper due to which people have to face many problems in day to day life.

Unemployment:-

When a place gets over-populated due to any reason, there are more & more seekers of employment but each & every one can't be appointed for the job and many of she educated seekers remain unemployed.

Environment gets effected:-

When a large no. of people migrates to a place, the population of that place increase in excess which adversely effect the environment of that place. More people, more the industries, more the vehicles and more the pollution deforestation, etc. which is for that place and people residing there.

Social & Religious:-

When people from different places, different social & religious backgrounds migrate to a place then.

Sometimes there arise many types of conflicts & controversies between people which cause social influence and effected environment of society very badly.

And there are many other, cultural problems like language, food, social organization, authentic derive etc.

Government Policies:-**Slow Industrial growth:-**

When of people working in industrial sector increases it's growth slows down because the distribution of salary between so many workers causes loss to industrial sector, which slows down its growth.

Health:-

As people from different places migrate to a place. When they communicate, the diseases, flews, health problems are also exchanged and in a large crowd they spread more and more which causes huge health problems.

Scarcity of Resources:-

The resources are already scarce and when population of a place increases there is no management & no proper utilization of resources. The resources are misused and due to which the scarcity of resources increases.

Literacy ratio & sex Ratio gets affected:-

When migration takes place, the literacy & sex ratio gets affected at both the places at the place from where people are out migrating and – at the place where they move. The literacy & sex ratio is disturbed due to migration which can adversely affect the social balance.



Chapter-4

Principle of Agglomerations

Ques1. Describe the principal human agglomerations of the world in the light of factors controlling the density and distribution of population in the world.

Ans. Organisms that both belong to the same species and live in the same geographical area is known as population.

Population of planet earth is currently estimated to be 6,867,600,000 (by the U.S. census bureau).

Birth Rate – No. of live births per year per 1000 of the population

Death Rate – No. of deaths per year per 1000 of the population

Infant mortality Rate – No of death of children below one year of age per 1000 of live births.

History of population Growth:-

The scholars of population have estimated the population of the past on the basis of circumstantial evidence.

For example, agriculture was unknown before about 8000 BC; prior to that all human groups made their living by hunting and gathering.

They lived in bands of fewer than fifty people.

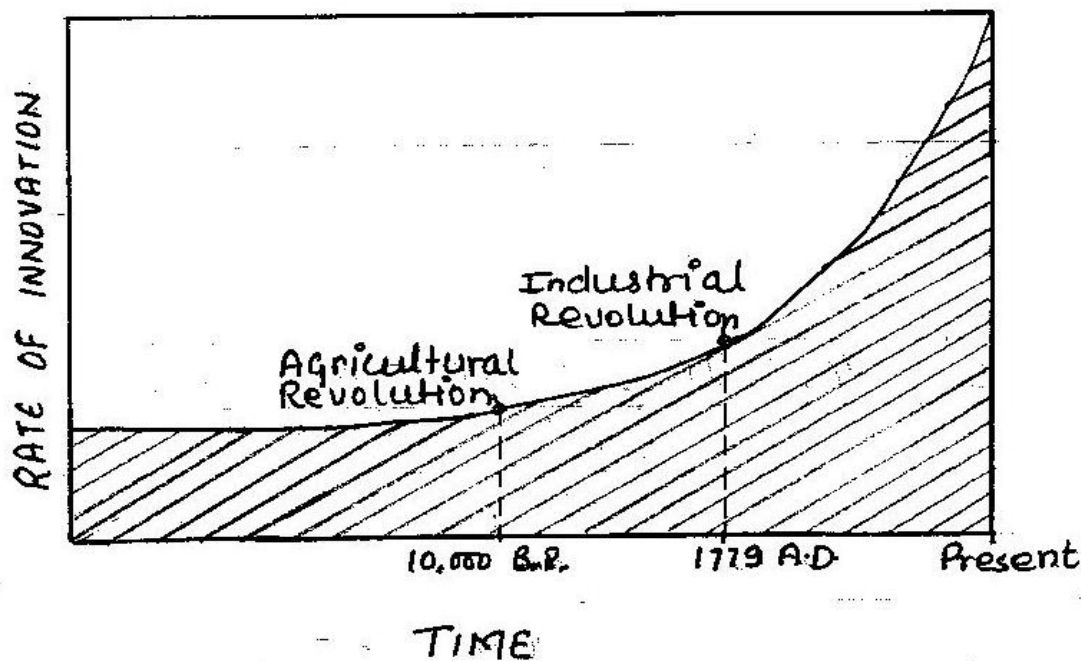
Nowhere on the earth was the population large.

Typical densities were found four people per 100 sq.km.

There were large uninhabited areas and each band usually lived in relative isolation from others.

The high death rates restricted population growth.

The rate of Innovation Through Human History



First major turning point in the population growth

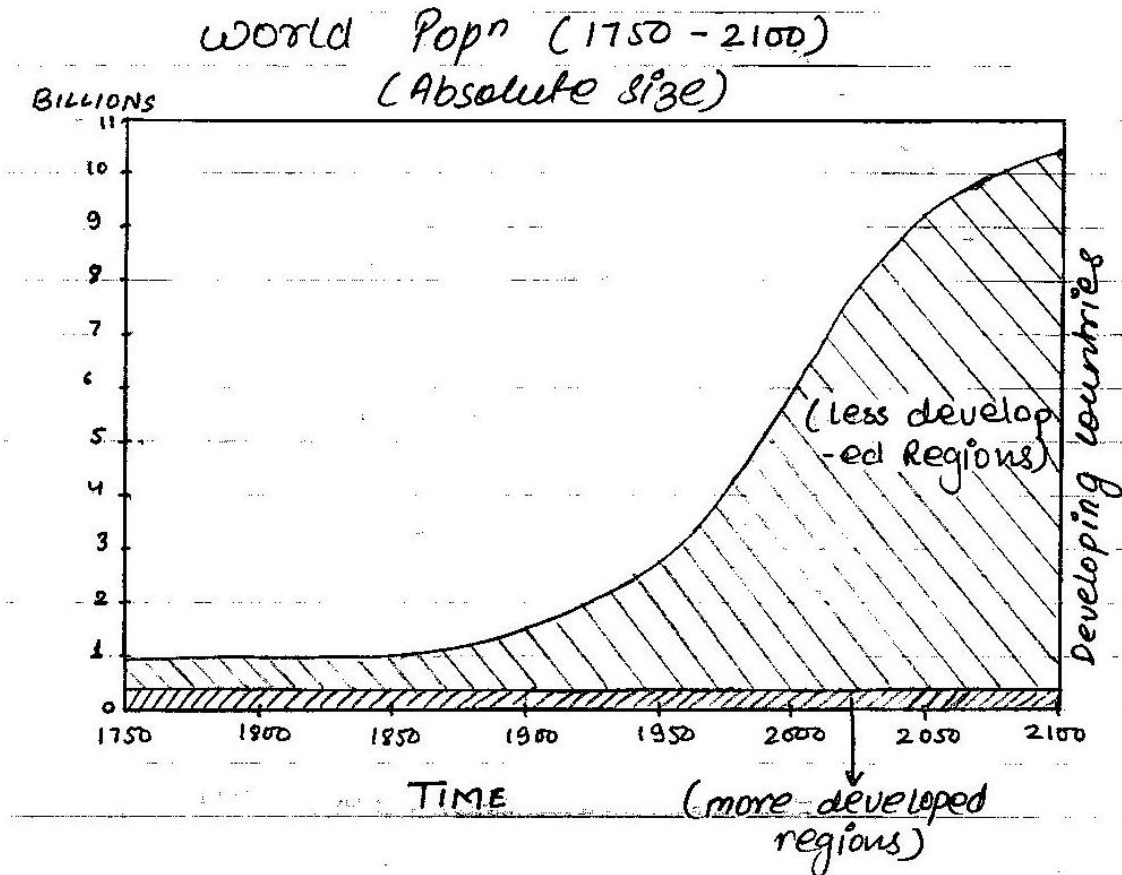
Came by the time when our ancestors invented agriculture, the information started passing from generation to generation. The transmission of knowledge about hunting gathering and preparation of food and identification of enemies helped in the expansion of agriculture and growth of population.

During the medieval period of human history there was more emphasis on commerce & trade. This resulted into growth and of town and cities and the consequent increase in the demand of consumer goods it was the period when the landowners wished to put more land to the plough the development of agricultural, commercial trade sector resulted in growth of population.

The second major turning point in the population growth came with the industrial revaluation. The industrial revolution led the systematization of population with the help of power-driven machines.

At the time of the industrial revolution, urban population increased rapidly, and cling standards in new industrial towns were abysmal, especially for the poorer families.

Thus it is clear that the world's population has greatly increased in the last few centuries but the rate of increase quickened only after 1900 and has continued to quicker during the last four decades, particularly after the Second World War.



Population distribution and density (world patterns):

When one is dealing with distribution, the concern is more for the pattern of spread of population (its location) and when one is dealing with density, the concern is more for some kind of man land ratio (its proportional).

The single most striking fact about the world is that it's not uniformly distributed. Moreover, the population distribution has continuously changed in space and time, with migration and varying rates of population growth.

There are wide regional variations in the density of population. To 2001 population data, published by the United Nations, the average density of the world population is all persons / sq.km.

World: - Density of Population 1995-2004 (Selected Countries)

Area	Persons 2004	/ Sq. km. 1995
World	48	44
Africa	29	25
Rwanda	329	322
Angola	11	12
Europe	32	32
Netherlands	399	457
Russia	08	09
N. America	16	NA
El-Salvador	319	278
Canada	03	03
S. America	20	18
Colombia	40	34
Suriname	03	03
Asia	122	112
Singapore	6773	4670
U.A.E	50	23
Oceania	04	03
Fiji	46	43
Australia	03	02

Source: - Oxford, UNDP, UNEP, WRI & WB.

The above table reveals that in 2004 the world, on the whole, had an average density of 48 persons / km.

The sharp differences between different countries say Singapore and Australia not with standing.

From among the various continents, the continent of Asia, which had oldest civilizations of the world, undoubtedly was the most densely population continent in the world (122 persons / km)

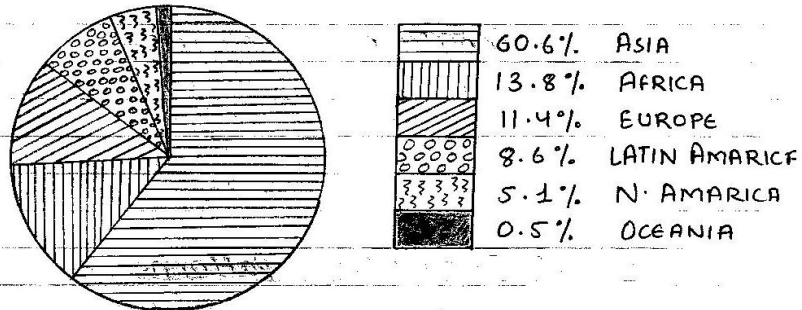
Europe with an average density of 32 persons / km was only a distantly second ranking continent in this regard. It was followed by the continents of Africa (29 pers.), S. America (12 pers.), N. America (16 pers.), & Oceania (03) in this order.

There are wide country to country variations in density on almost each continent, more so in the old world. Thus, each continent had countries displaying both high and low densities.

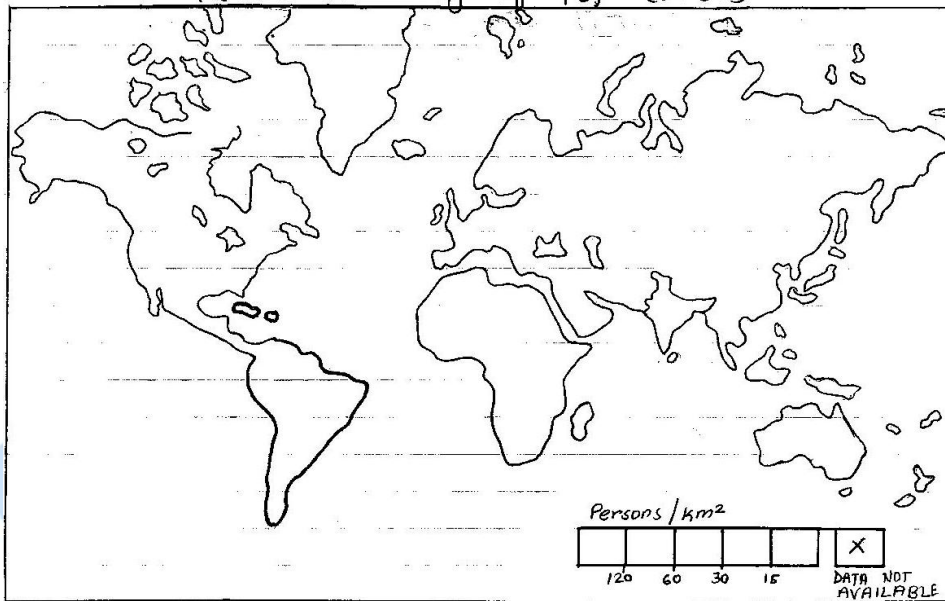
However, degree of sharpness in such contrasts may vary from continent to continent.

World : Population Distribution by continents(2004)(6.396 billion)

World : Popⁿ distⁿ by continents (2004)
(6.396 billion)



World: Density of Popⁿ (1995)



Densely Populated Regions:-

- ✓ East Asia;
- ✓ South Asia;
- ✓ Northwest Europe;
- ✓ Eastern North America;

Sparsely populated regions:-

- ✓ Deserts and Arid lands;
- ✓ Ice caps and cold regions;

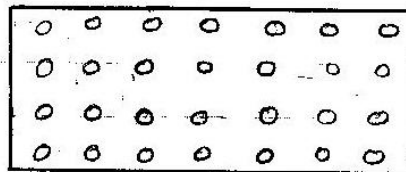
- ✓ Mountainous Regions;
- ✓ Tropical rain forests;

Internal Distribution Patterns;

- ✓ Individuals in a population exhibit 3 different patterns of distributions:-

Uniform Distribution:-

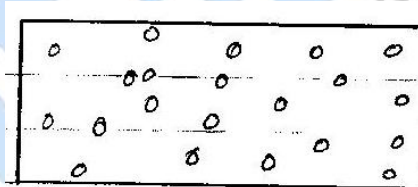
There is a uniform distribution of population over an area. The individuals are roughly or almost evenly spaced.



Random Distribution:-

Very nearly individuals of a population may be distributed at random every individual occurring purely by chance.

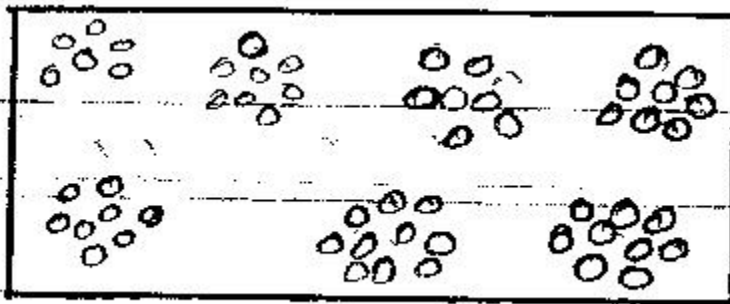
The individuals of a population neither aggregate to form clumps nor they are evenly spaced.



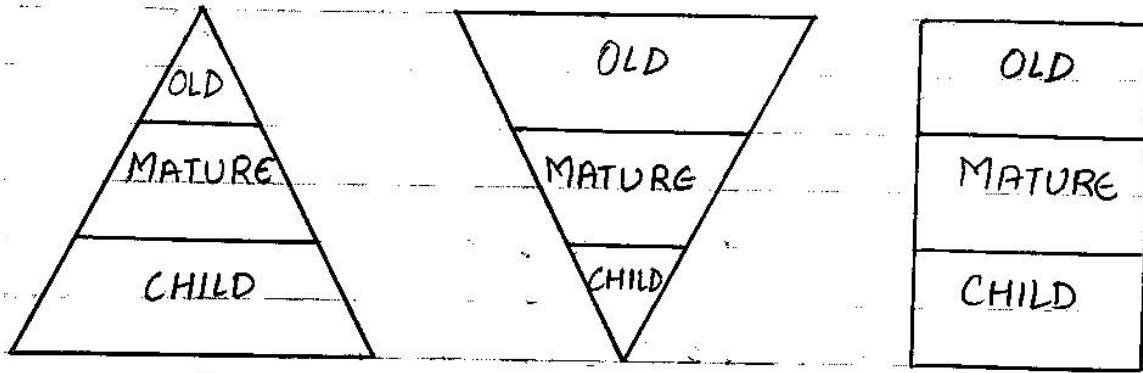
Clumped Distribution:-

The most common pattern is clumped or contagious distribution, producing spots of presence and complete absence.

Individuals may be drawn together by a common source of food, water, or shelter or by other favorable conditions.



Pattern of Population Structure:



It indicates a high percentage of young individuals. In rapidly growing young population birth rate is high and population growth may be exponential; each successive generation will be more numerous than the preceding one.

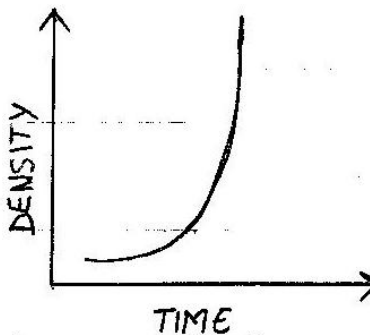
It indicates a low percentage of young individuals. If the birth rate drastically reduced the pre-production groups divide less in proportion to the other groups, indicates that population is claying off.

It indicates a moderate proportion of young to old. As the rate of growth becomes slow and stable.

Population growth forms: - (Curves)

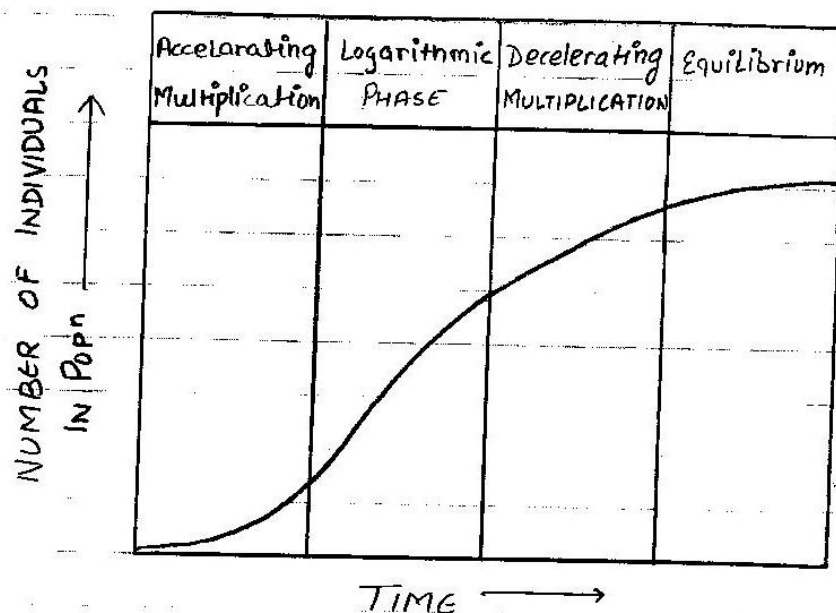
J- Shaped curve of population growth:-

A population continues increasing at any accelerating rate and, instead of leveling off, precipitously decreases its rate to Zero by a large ie- off of the population in such cases the growth curve has a j.shape.



S- Shaped curve of population Growth:-

S- Shaped or sigmoid curve called the population growth curve usually consist of four phases:-



The first phase initially shows a slow rate of growth in population, is followed by a rapidly accelerating stage of multiplication. These together constitutes the first phase of population growth curve which is called the phase of accelerating multiplication.

It is followed by a phase of extremely rapid population increase known as the logarithmic phase, in which the number of individuals increases at logarithmic rate. During the logarithmic phase which represents the period of max. Increase in population the increases in a geometric form (2, 4, 8, 16, 32,)

The logarithmic phase is succeeded by the phase of decelerating multiplication, during which the rate of population increase begins to slow down.

The final phase called the equilibrium or stationary phase' is one in which there is essentially no net change in the population since the death rate is more or less balanced by the birth rates.

Factors influencing distribution of population:-

- ✓ Physical factors
- ✓ Climate
- ✓ Landforms
- ✓ Soil
- ✓ Energy resources & minerals
- ✓ Socio-Cultural factors
- ✓ Demographic factors

- ✓ Restrictors of national Boundaries
- ✓ Accessibilities
- ✓ Age of civilization
- ✓ Availability of arrival land & water

Physical Factors:-

Included among the various physical factors that affect the distribution and density of population are climate, landforms soils, energy, resources and mineral raw materials and accessibility.

The cold lands, the not deserts, the barren mountains, the swamps, the marshes and the humid tropics even body continues to be humid tropics even body continues to be devoided of effective human settlements.

Climate:-

Climate influences the spatial distribution of population through temperature. Conditions, amount of precipitation and length of growing season it has for long been recognized that man cannot go beyond the limits set by the climate.

Shaw estimated “only few people live on about 12 million square miles of the earth’s surface largely because of the adverse influence of low temperature.

Landforms:-

Landforms influence the distributional pattern of population both at macro & micro scales. The factors like attitude, slope drainage subsoil, water table have been affecting population distribution more clearly at local level.

The areas characterized by difficult terrain have conspicuously sparse population. Ever since the earliest civilization, valleys have been the chief attraction, while slopes & will tops have scrupulously been avoided due to various reasons.

Soils:-

The attractiveness of a region for human settlements may depend party upon the quality of the soil.

The differences in quality of soils of different regions are intimately related to their differences in climate, vegetation and landforms. Nevertheless, in regions of nearly uniform climate, landforms and accessibility, the variations in soil texture and other characteristics may result in local variations in land use and hence population distribution.

Energy Resources and minerals:-

Energy resources and mineral raw materials have, of recent, gained an influencing power as far as population is concerned, thanks to the ever increasing process of diversification

of economy in all regions of the world. The power of these raw materials to attract population is found to be in consonance with:-

- ✓ The importance of the minerals
- ✓ Raw materials
- ✓ Availability of the minerals at other places;
- ✓ The cost of its transportation

Socio-Cultural factors:-

The physical factors may play a decisive role in others the cultural and demographic factors may largely govern the areal spread and degree of concentration of population. Among the various cultural factors that have controlling effect upon the population spread are history of settlements, type of economy, and advancement in technology, political decisions and social organization.

Demographic factors:-

The changes in the distribution' and density of population in world take place through variations in the rate of natural increase and also through the medium of migration between areas. Thus, the demographic factors of vital rates and migration introduce other dimensions to the inventory of determinants of population distribution and density. There are wide regional variations in the patterns of fertility, mortality & mobility, which give rise to regional differences in the magnitude of pressure being expected by population. Consequently the pattern of change in the density of population is affected significantly by this varying pattern of rate of natural increase.

Restrictions of National Boundaries:-

Each country has its international boundaries. Crossing of these boundaries by the people of one country to another is not allowed by the provision of international law. Owing to this relation, the people of over-population countries cannot enter the developed countries with less density of population. Which largely affect the dist. & density patterns of world population?

Accessibility:-

Accessible places are those which are easily connected by transportation to many other places. The factor of accessibility is most important in an economy based on manufacturing and trading. In the agriculturally less productive but industrially advanced societies, the people are dependent on secondary and tertiary sectors and most of the industries have been located at places which are easily accessible.

Age of Civilization:-

An important factor which influences the growth, density and concentration of population is the age of civilization. Generally, the longer a place has been continuously used by farmers the denser and larger is the population. The eastern China plains and the Indo-Gangetic plains have long histories of intensive agriculture and they have high densities of population.

Availability of arable land & water:-

There is a close relationship between the arable land and the concentration of population. The plain areas having fertile soils and suitable climate for the cultivation of crops are the regions of high density of population. Still about 60% of the world population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Consequently, the areas of intensive agriculture have high density of population.

Causes of growth of population:-

- ✓ Technology;
- ✓ Education;
- ✓ Economy
- ✓ Religious & cultural;
- ✓ Political Freedom;
- ✓ Health;
- ✓ Climate;
- ✓ Standard of living;
- ✓ Soil fertility;
- ✓ Food security;
- ✓ Accessibility;

Problems of developing countries:-

- ✓ Rapid population Growth;
- ✓ Unemployment;
- ✓ Mismanagement of agriculture & resources;
- ✓ Standard of living;
- ✓ Slow industrial Growth;
- ✓ Orthodoxy;

Chapter-5

Resources

Resource is not a material or substance. It refers to the positive interaction between man and nature. This interaction is positive, approaching given ends of satisfying individual wants and social objective.

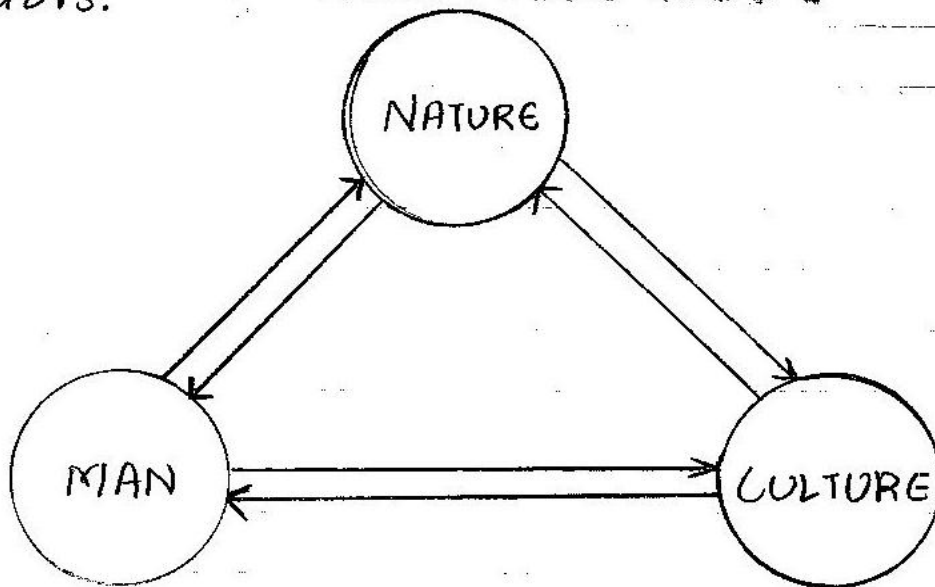
Man matter or substance becomes resources by its functions in respect to man. For eg: 'Monazite sand of Kerala Beach were not a resources until their radioactive properties were discovered in the existence of thorium. We can designate anything as resources if it holds two basic properties: - Utility and functionality.

“Resource does not refer to a thing or a substance but to a function which a thing or substance may perform or to an operation in which it may take part, namely the function or operation of attaining a given end such as satisfying a want”

-Prof. E.W. Zimmermann.

Resource creating factors:-

Resources are created through the dynamic interaction of NATURAL, HUMAN & CULTURAL Factors, these three factors are popularly Known as the resource – creating factors.

**Nature:-**

The term nature includes a combination of elements or factors whose importance is supposed to remain unaffected by man in his efforts to satisfy his needs. Such factors generally include geographical location, climate, relief, vegetation, soil, water bodies etc. These natural factors in their original or virgin state function only to an invited degree. For example, man gets oxygen from air or sunshine from such almost in the unaltered forms.

Man:-

Man interacts with the elements of nature and thus transforms the natural endowments for his benefit. Technologically advanced people are able to do greater justice to the elements of nature so far as the process of creation of resource is concerned.

Culture:-

Culture may be defined as the joint product of man and nature. It embraces within its realm inventive character of man, organizational behavior, technological development etc. all these cultural elements interact with nature and man and thus a distinctive state of development is attained.

The elements of cultural factors differ from one place to another primarily because of the differences in physical basis with which man differentially interacts.

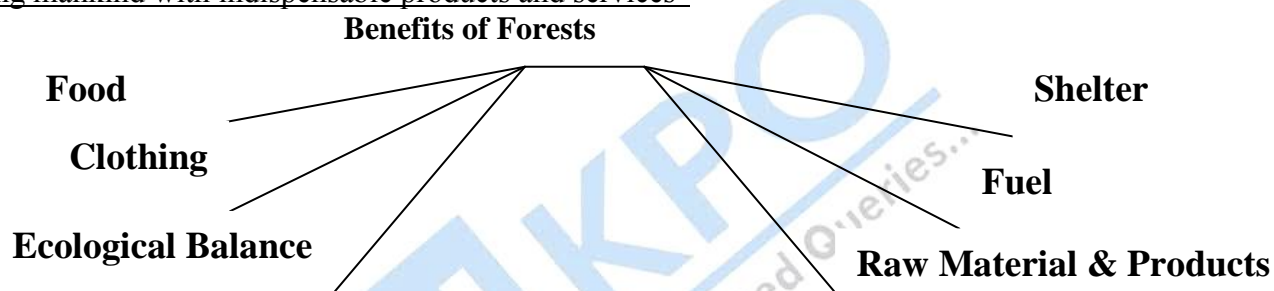
For example: Japan is very much advanced because of its better cultural environment. Africa is relatively backward because of the poorly developed cultural environment.

Forest Resources

Forest resources constitute one of the most prominent geo-ecological features in the world. Forest resources are broadly restricted to the parts of the earth where the winter season is not so long and cold as to make free growth impossible. The zone of favorable temperatures, the occurrence of forest is sharply limited by precipitation, but the limiting amount is difficult to define since it varies with temp. and length of growing season.

Forests are a close association of trees growing together at any place.

A forest is "a community of trees and associated organisms covering a considerable area; utilizing air, waters and minerals to attain maturity and to reproduce itself and capable of furnishing mankind with indispensable products and services"



Food: - Forests have been the rich hunting ground and thus provided men rich food supplies in rather indirect ways. Even today, forests also provide us, directly, food requirements in the form of apple, nuts, plums, berries etc.

Clothing: - For his clothing, too, man is dependent on forests. In the cold polar lands of the Arctic Circle, the fur-bearing animals in the forests yield the most valuable fur to make man's clothing. In more recent yrs. Rayon is prepared from the forest woods which can be used in turn, most profitably to make our clothing.

Shelter: - From very ancient times, forest is providing man very necessary raw material to build his house. At the present stage of civilization. We have hardly any building which does not make use of wood or timber at all. House building consumes about 33% of total wood output.

Fuel: - Forests provide wood, which is the major source of fuel in many underdeveloped rural areas where the supplies of wooden fossil fuel are still loading.

Ecological balance: - It keeps up the essential atmospheric balance of oxygen and carbonic oxide. Man by means of his attitudes, tends to destroy the balance, but forests restore it.

Raw material & products: - A host of products are obtained from the forests which, in turn are used as important raw materials for a no. of industries. Wood is by far the chief forest product. The art of making paper from wood pulp and the manufacturing of rayon, cellophane and other cellulose products are essentially dependent on forest resource.

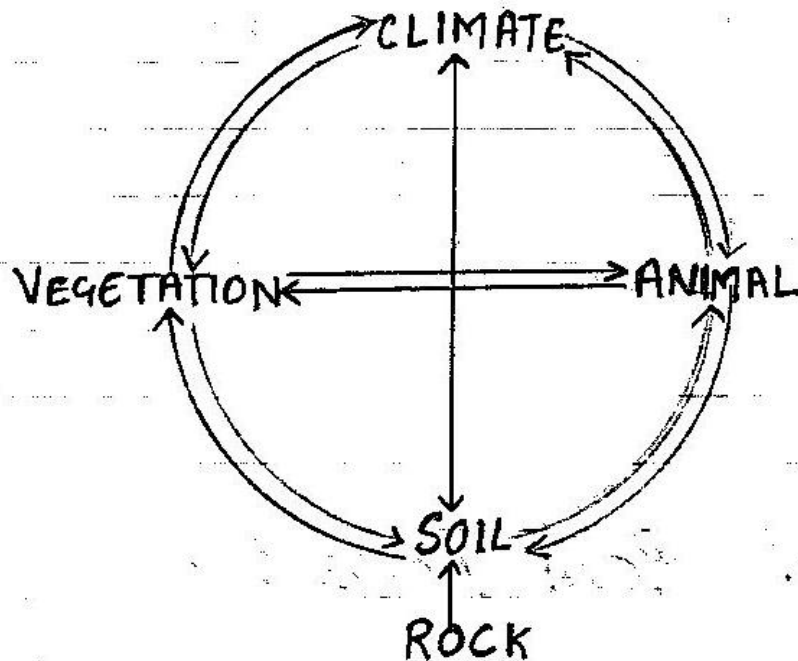
Some of the important indirect effect of forest

- ✓ Exert a profound influence on climate.
- ✓ Enriches the fertility status of the soil
- ✓ They have significant bearing upon the enrichment of ground water.
- ✓ Helps in controlling flood.
- ✓ Also have a moderating influence on violent shooms.
- ✓ Provide home for wild

Man's relation to forest Resources:-

The plants, animals and micro-organisms that like in an area and make up a biological community are interconnected by an intricate web of relationships which includes the physical environment in which these organishes exist. These interdependent bio-physical components make up ecosystem;

Ecosystem:-



The ecosystem concept emphasizes the functional relationships among organisms & between organisms their physical environment these functional relationships are exemplified by the food chairs through which energy flows in ecosystems. As well as by the pathways along which the chemical elements essential to life more through the ecosystem.

The major forest types:-

- ✓ Tropical rain forest;
- ✓ Tropical deciduous forest;
- ✓ Mediterranean forest;
- ✓ Temperate forest;
- ✓ Coniferous forests;
- ✓ Artic Vegetation;

Tropical Rain Forest:-

The equatorial regions constitute the most luxuriant growth of all vegetation types. The forests are confined to those places where the temperature is high and rainfall is heavy with a very brief period of dry season.

DISTRIBUTION:-

The Amazonian basin region of south America, where they range north wards in the Caribbean and gulf of Mexico regions to nearly the tropic of cancer. South wards parts of Brazil and westwards to the Pacific Ocean costs of California and equador;

In the Malayan Region;

In western India, particularly in Kerala and shri Lanka;

About the equador in central and western Africa extending southwards post the topic of Capricorn in eastern Africa.

CHARACTERISTICS:-

The area under forest is generally flat

It rain almost in every afternoon and night practically throughout the year with a very short dry season.

The temperature is relatively high and uniforms the annual means being normally around $25^{\circ} - 26^{\circ} \text{c}$

The relative humidity also tends to substantially high as compared to the other regions, being usually above 80%

The vegetation is very luxuriant and no single species dominate the forest landscape

TREES FOUND:-

The equatorial rainforests contain valuable trees like mahogany, ebony, paum, iron wood, rubber etc.

The cutting has to be highly selective & only a few species pay revenue.

USES:-

The most valuable economic product in such regions are coffee Tea.

Teak has advantages for ship building & some other special purpose.

The most important are some of the many kinds yielding rubber, notably the Hevea, brasilien sis, from which Para of Brazil rubber is obtained.

Tropical Deciduous forests:-

The semi-evergreen or monsoon forests exhibits itself in areas of marked dry season, i.e. in the humid tropics. Annual draughts are quite distinct in its occurrence.

Characteristically the monsoonal climate is marked by seasonal variation of rainfall occurring mostly during the warmer months of the year. (Avg Rainfall 100-200 cm.)

DISTRIBUTION:-

The so called tropical deciduous or monsoonal forests are usually found in the areas of true monsoonal climate, such as in, India, Myanmar, Indo-China & Southwards to Northern Australia, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Parts of Vietnam, South China, Philippines, Islands.

Monsoon forests are also found along the margins of tropical rainforests in Africa, Madagascar, Indonesia, Central South America, the guinea coast & in eastern Brazil.

CHARACTERISTICS:-

Monsoon forest is somewhat open and deciduous type of forests.

Floristic composition is rich and varied.

The trees are characterized by a distinct periodicity in foliation and defoliation. Leaf fall usually takes place at the advent of dry season.

The free community consist of three types:- The canopy, the undergrowth and the ground or field layer comprising mainly of more or less low herbs.

The trees usually have thick bark and exhibit growth rings of wood and usually 15m-45m in height.

The leaves of the trees are generally thin and large. Some of the trees species possess stilt roots.

TREES FOUND & USES:-

Among the most important, economically, of the plants found in these forests are the various coffee & rubber trees; yielding valuable timbers – such as agaru, sal, salin wood, Acacia catechu, Madhuca indica, hemlock, Oaks etc.

The Mediterranean Forests

Over the Mediterranean region a special type of vegetation prevails, which is suited to a dry, hot summer and includes trees and shrubs which are generally evergreen & small – leaved, that is what they call as evergreen shrubs.

Lacking the plentiful rainfall necessary for abundant tree growth, it forms a transition b/w the tropical desert flora & the forests of the warm temperate regions.

DISTRIBUTION:-

This type of vegetation is found in the California valley, middle Chile, the Cape area, the southern Australia.

USES:-

They yield the most valuable gums and resins used in perfumery.

Grapes, oranges, figs and olives and typical products of the Mediterranean climate

Mediterranean conditions in California, south east Australia and cape colony make these countries also important centers of the wine industry.

The Temperate Forests:-

This forest region is found in the areas having moderate amount of rainfall and temperature marked by dry winter and wet summers.

Characteristically, deciduous trees predominate and are found just to the south of the coniferous forests.

Trees of these regions are deciduous, shedding their leaves annually before winter most of the trees are of the mesospheric type, having broad leaves, which give off water vapour freely whenever they are exposed to light.

DISTRIBUTION:-

The principal areas of occurrence of this forest are the north-eastern united states of America, west central Europe & east central Asia.

In the southern hemisphere some isolated patches of these forests are found in Patagonia Tasmania, Chile and New-Zealand.

TREES FOUND:-

The dominant trees species consist of oak, birch, beech, ash, chestnut, maple, elm, walnut etc.

Coniferous Forests:-

Such forests are characterized by comparatively low temperature and precipitation, the bulk of which occurs in the form of snow the region has very short summer season that hinders agricultural activities to a great extent.

DISTRIBUTION:-

Region	000,000 Hec	0% of Region	% of World
Europe	79	58	06
U.S.S.R	580	78	45
N. America	463	71	36
L. America	27	03	02
Africa	03	N.A.	N.A.
Asia	120	23	10
Pacific Area	08	09	01
World	1,280	33	100

These forests are found in the Siberian region, sub-tropical region, western Himalaya, Argentina & Chile.

This forest belt stretches right across N. America through Finland-Scandinavia in Europe to the northern former USSR. It also occurs in some isolated mountain patches of North-western and central Europe.

TREES:-

The trees are predominantly evergreen & cone shaped, which help prevent accumulation of snow on the trees.

Their leaves are more or less needle-shaped and leathery, with breathing pores sunk below the surface.

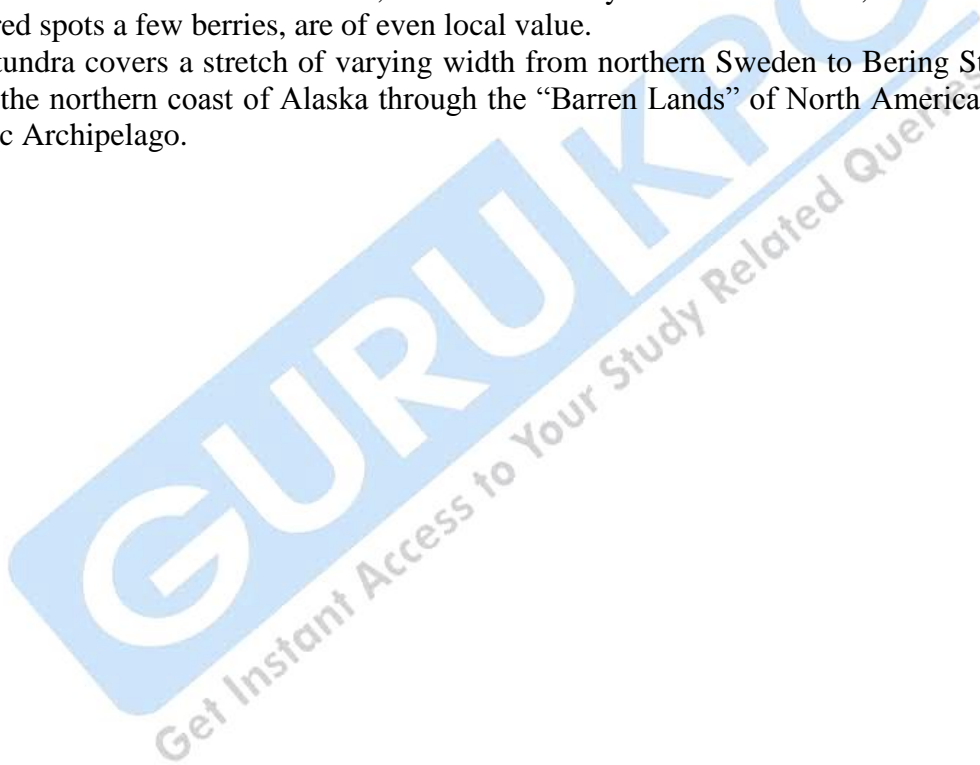
Xerophytic trees mostly belong to this group which includes the pines, firs, spruces, larches (deciduous) cedars, cypresses, wipers etc.

Arctic Vegetation:-

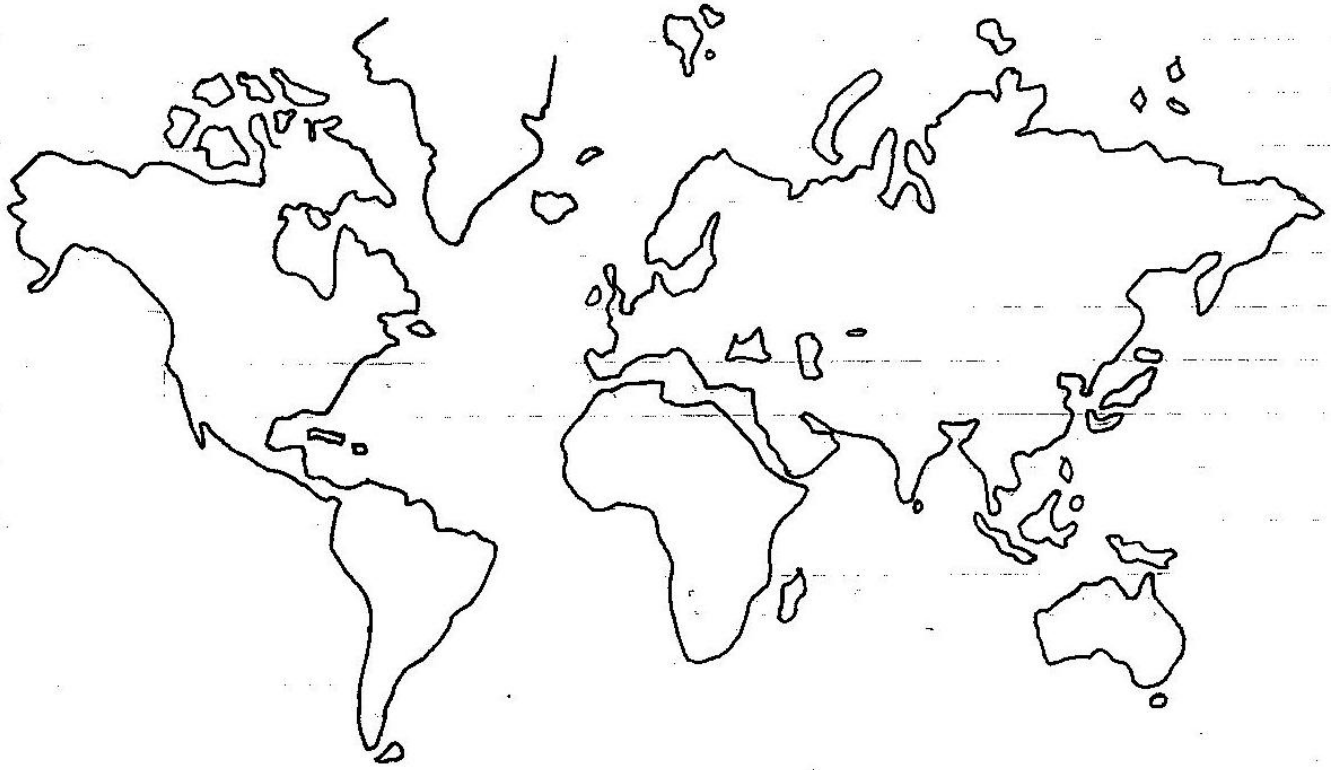
In the northern hemisphere the forest becomes gradually sparser and more stunted, and the characteristic flora of the tundra takes its place.

In the tundra the ground is frozen, except that in summer it penetrates for 1-2 feet below the surface, frozen the soil with ice cold water. Only the lowliest forms of plant life survive under such conditions, and of these only the reindeer moss, and in the more favored spots a few berries, are of even local value.

The tundra covers a stretch of varying width from northern Sweden to Bering Strait and along the northern coast of Alaska through the "Barren Lands" of North America and the Arctic Archipelago.



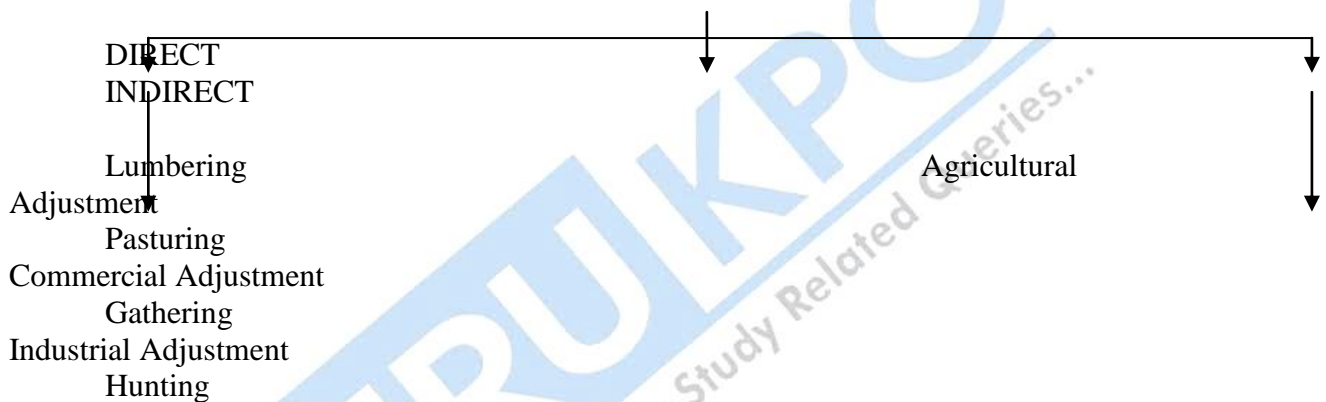
Distribution of forest Resources :-



Broadleaf forest Resources of World.

Region	000,000 hec	% of Region	% of world
Europe	57	42	02
USSR	163	22	06
N America	193	29	08
L America	863	97	34
Africa	798	100	31
Asia	405	77	16
Pacific Area	078	91	03
World	2,557	67	100

Forests as a Resource

**LUMBERING:-**

It is important and primary occupation all over the world. The nature of lumbering significantly varies from one region to another, which can be explained, partly in terms of physical factors like climate, relief, soil etc.

Large tracts of tropical and temperate forests have also been cleared for agricultural purposes and the forests in the neighbourhood of dense population have suffered from severe biotic factors such as over cutting, over grazing & fire lumbering or the commercial extraction of timber is by far the most imp. Aspect of gathering and extract industries of the forest.

GATHERING:-**COMMERCIAL ADJUSTMENTS:-**

The forest of the world are how of importance for their yield of timber the pine woods are soft & move easily worked it is the demand for the purpose such as houses – building. Increasing but newer uses, as the making of wood pulp for paper manufacture. Etc. are some main uses which makes forests and imp resource.

INDUSTRIAL ADJUSTMENTS:-

Forests play a vital role in national economy. They are an important source of fuel and also of raw materials, such as timber, bamboos, lac-gum, Katha, useful for domestic purposes. Industrial & agri. Purpose during the past decades, many industries based on forests products have been established, like paper, pulp, air craft industry, drug, textile, auxiliaries, sports goods, bedry boards etc.

Conservation of forests:-

The relative importance of forests to mankind can hardly be exaggerated. Indeed, the earth without forest would become the earth without life or man. The mere existence of man will undoubtedly be at stake if forests are so rudely destroyed

The few mainways by which we can resource our forests may be summarized as follows:-

Replacement of forest resources through rapid and planned afforestation

Improved practices of exploitation. Felling operations should be carried in such a way that it does no harm to other trees.

Elimination of grazing, particularly on the high mountain slopes, since it causes depopulation of plant species.

Reduction of wastage at industrial plants.

Protection measures should be undertaken to protect the trees from the attack of pests and disease and also from the effect of forest fire in order to minimize the effect of fire. Slash should necessarily be removed.

Soil Resources

The noun Soil is derived through old French from the Latin 'solum', which means floor or ground.

The highly weathered or decomposed upper layers of earth's crust which have been influenced by climate, plant growth & micro-organism, to support plant life can be termed as soil.

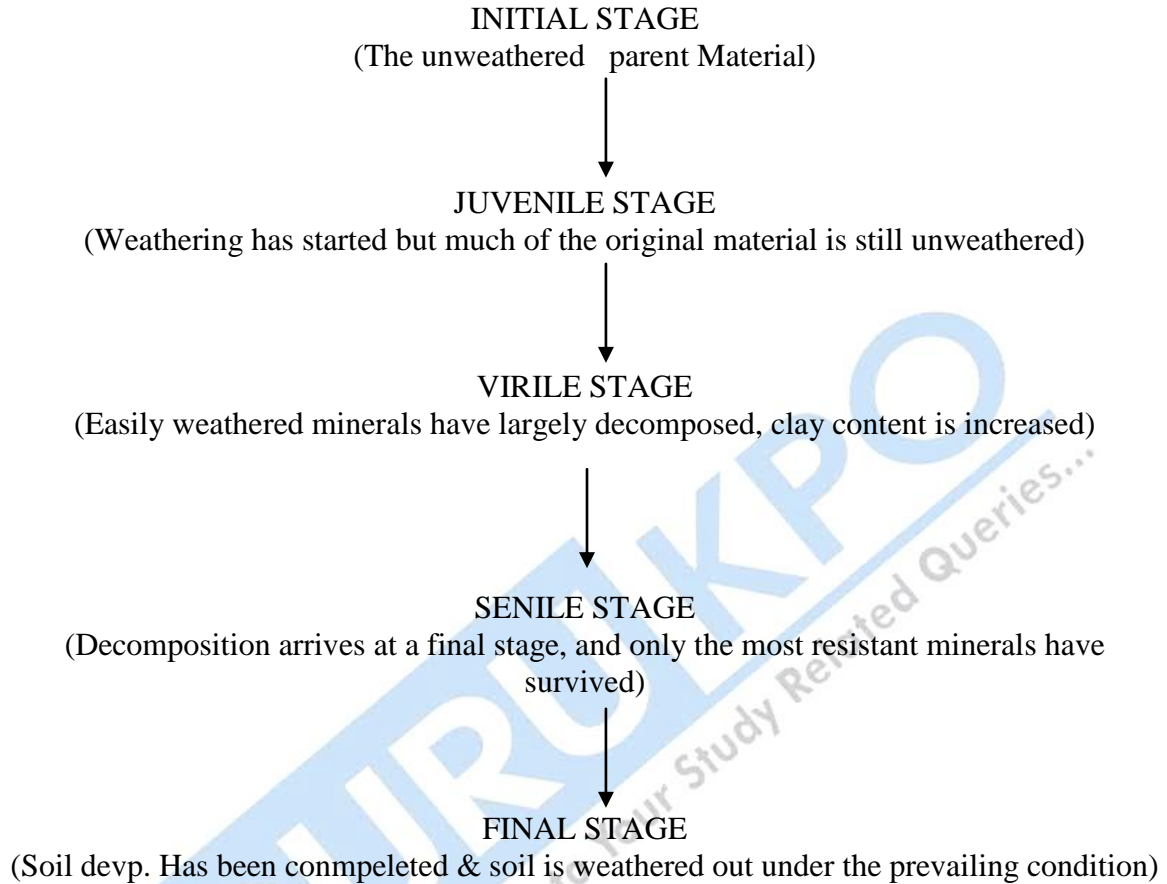
'Soil is the layer of earth on which plants can grow.'

Formation:-

The transformation of rock into soil is designated as soil formation

Soil formers – Parent rock material, local climate, plants & animals organisms, especially of the lower order, relief and elevation, lastly the geological time.

Topography, which modifies the water relationship in soil and to considerable extent influences soil erosion, is usually treated as a soil former.

FIVE STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOILS IN RELATION TO TIME:-

MCQ related to Human Geography Set 1

Q.1 Which of the following prove to some or greater extent that human geography is human ecology?

- a. The Ratzel's organismic conception of state
- b. Regional geography of Herbertson
- c. Anthropological human geography of Fleure
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q.2 The impact of environment on man and his adaptation to physical environment of man and his adaptation to physical environment have been emphasized by

- a. The Greek scholars
- b. The Roman scholars
- c. The Arab scholars
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q.3 Which of the following geography covers the relationship between man and his natural environment, and the way in which his activities are distributed?

- a. Social geography
- b. Human geography
- c. Physical geography
- d. Environmental geography

Ans. (b)

Q.4 Human geography got increasing importance in

- a. Fifteenth and sixteenth century
- b. Sixteenth and seventeenth century
- c. Seventeenth and eighteenth century
- d. Eighteenth and nineteenth century

Ans. (d)

Q.4 Who among the following was the first to use the word possibilism, and wrote: "There are no necessities, but every where possibilities; and man as master of these possibilities in the judge of their use"?

- a. Vidal-de-la-Blache
- b. Jean Brunhes
- c. Karl Sauer
- d. Lucian Febvre

Ans. (d)

Q.5 Who among the following developed the school of possibilism?

- a. Vidal-de-la-Blache
- b. Jean Brunhes
- c. Karl Sauer
- d. Borrow

Ans. (a)

Q.6 Which of the following emphasizes that it is impossible to explain the difference in human society and the history of that society with reference to the influence of environment?

- a. Humanistic geography
- b. Determinism
- c. Neo-determinism
- d. Possibilism

Ans. (d)

Q.7 In France, who among the following was a strong supporter of possibilism?

- a. Borrow
- b. Karl Sauer
- c. Jean Brunhes
- d. Albert Demangeon

Ans. (c)

Q.8 According to whom nature is never more than an advisor?

- a. Determinists
- b. Possibilities
- c. Pragmatist
- d. Behavioural environmentalist

Ans. (b)

Q.9 Who among the following, while criticizing possibilism, stressed that society as a whole should make the choices, and since only an advisory role is assigned to geographer, his function "is not that of interpreting nature's plan"?

- a. Herverson
- b. Roxby
- c. Griffith Taylor
- d. Fleur

Ans. (c)

Q.10 The concept of 'neo-determinism' or 'stop and go determinism' was put forward by

- a. Griffith Taylor
- b. Sauer
- c. Vidal-de-la-Blache
- d. Huntington

Ans. (a)

Q.11 Which of the following kinds of determinism emphasizes the human element that "our thoughts determine our acts and our acts determine the previous nature of the world"?

- a. Neo-determinism

- b. Social or cultural determinism
- c. Determinism
- d. Behavioural determinism

Ans. (b)

Q.12 Which of the following has defined as a “biological grouping within the human species, distinguished or classified according to genetically transmitted differences”?

- a. Races
- b. Castes
- c. Tribes
- d. None of the above

Ans. (a)

Q.13 Who among the following stated that “race denotes breed not culture”?

- a. Kroeber
- b. Haddon
- c. Mendel
- d. Griffith Taylor

Ans. (d)

Q.14 Who among the following has classified the human races on the basis of head index and hair?

- a. Kroeber
- b. Mendel
- c. Griffith Taylor
- d. Haddon

Ans. (c)

Q.15 Which of the following is known as primitive man?

- a. Sinanthropus
- b. Pithecanthropus
- c. Rhodesian man
- d. Rhodesian man

Ans. (b)

Q.16 Mongoloids are distributed mainly in

- a. Africa
- b. Asia
- c. Europe
- d. Australia

Ans. (b)

Q.17 Which of the following races is concentrated to the south of Sahara desert in Africa, also found in Indonesia New Guinea, Papua and Melanesia?

- a. Negroids
- b. Australoids
- c. Caucasoids
- d. Mongoloids

Ans. (a)

Q.18 Which of the following races has yellow colour?

- a. Negroid
- b. Caucasoid

c. Australoid

d. Mongoloid

Ans. (d)

Q.19 Who among the following has propounded the "Migration Zone Theory of Race Evolution"?

a. Huxley

b. Denikar

c. Griffith Taylor

d. Haddon

Ans. (c)

Q.20 The book 'Racial History of Man' is written by

a. Dickson

b. Riplay

c. Haddon

d. Griffith Taylor

Ans. (a)

Set 2

Q.21 Which of the following human races has straight hair?

a. Nordic

b. Alpinoid

c. Negroid

d. Mongoloid

Ans. (b)

Q.22 In India, Negroids are found in

a. Northern India

b. Southern Indian

c. Andaman And Nicobar

d. Lakshdweep

Ans. (c)

Q.23 The tribes of southern India and central India are mainly of

a. Proto-Australoid

b. Negroid

c. Mongoloid

d. Mediterranean

Ans. (a)

Q.24 In which of the following races, blood group 'B' is most dominant?

a. Negroes

b. Mongoloids

c. Caucasoids

d. Australoids

Ans. (b)

Q.25 Ethnic group is generally based on differences in

- a. Social elements
- b. The elements of physical structure
- c. Cultural elements
- d. All of the above

Ans. (c)

Q.26 Pygmies are found in

- a. Congo Basin
- b. Aretic region
- c. Kalahari desert
- c. Central Asia

Ans. (a)

Q.27 Which of the following tribes are found in Equatorial belt, southern Thailand and hills of Malaya?

- a. Sakai
- b. Semoeds
- c. Chuckehi
- d. Semang

Ans. (d)

Q.28 Bushman lives in

- a. Kalahari desert
- b. Sahara desert
- c. Gobi desert
- d. Australian desert

Ans. (a)

Q.29 Eskimos, Yakuts, Chuckehi, Tungus and Yukaghir are _____ by race

- a. Caucasoids
- b. Negroes
- c. Mongoloids
- d. Australoids

Ans. (c)

Q.30 Who among the following is called as inuits?

- a. Pygmy
- b. Bushman
- c. Khirgiz
- d. Eskimoes

Ans. (d)

Q. 31 The concentration of _____ in India is found in four states namely, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

- a. Bhails
- b. Nagas
- c. Santhals
- d. Gonds

- c. Built area along layout
- d. All of the above

Ans. (a)

Q.38 Which of the following forces determines the present form of morphology?

- a. Centrifugal
- b. Centripetal
- c. Spatial differentiation
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q.39 In 1927, 'concentric Zone Theory' was propounded by

- a. Homer Hoytt
- b. C.D.Harris
- c. Burgess
- d. Garrison

Ans. (c)

Q.40 Which of the following is called as 'heart of the city'?

- a. Central Business District
- b. Zone of working men's house
- c. The zone of better residence or zone of middle class dwellers
- d. The commuter's zone

Ans. (a)

Set 3

Q.41 Central Business District (CBD) is called as _____ in Chicago.

- a. Golden Temple
- b. Loop
- c. Up town and down town areas
- c. Motel

Ans. (b)

Q.42 Concentric Zone Theory can be understood by five concentric rings. The Third ring is called as

- a. Zone of transition
- b. Zone of better residence or zone of middle class dwellers
- c. Zone of working men's house
- d. Commuter's zone

Ans. (c)

Q.43 Which of the following scholars assumed the city as a circle and called its different areas as a sector?

- a. Ullman
- b. Burgess
- c. Garrison
- d. Homer Hoytt

Ans. (d)

Q.44 'Work and Home Concept Theory' was propounded by

- a. Garrison
b. K.S.Rame Gowde
c. C.D.Harris
d. Ullman

Ans. (b)

Q.44 Which of the following groups of towns is the example of primary production?

- a. Jamshedpur, Kolkata, Nagasaki, Tula Pittsberg
b. Mumbai, Kolkata, London, New York, Hong-kong
c. Jharia, Koolgardie, Masjid-e-Sulemani, Texas, Bokaro
d. Chennai, Yokohama, Duluth, Superior

Ans. (c)

Q. 45 Canberra, Moscow, Beijing, Chandigarh Hyderabad etc. are the examples of

- a. Defence towns
b. Administrative towns
c. collection centres
d. Cultural towns

Ans. (b)

Q.46 The development of which of the following towns is based on transport facilities?

- a. Commercial towns
b. Administrative towns
c. Defence towns
d. Production towns

Ans. (a)

Q.47 Kochi and Karwar are the examples of

- a. Garrison towns
b. Naval Base town
c. Fort towns
d. Port towns

Ans. (b)

Q.48 Mhow in Madhya Pradesh near Indore is an important example of _____ town.

- a. Naval base
b. Garrison
c. Fort
d. Cultural

Ans. (b)

Q.49 Which of the following towns are built by the government in a planned way?

- a. Recreational towns
b. Defence towns
c. New towns
d. Cultural towns

Ans. (c)

Q.50 Which of the following is an example of new towns?

- a. Chandigarh
- b. Islamabad
- c. Brasilia
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

Q.51 Who among the following had used the quantitative method for the first time to classify the American towns?

- a. Dickinson
- b. Alexander
- c. Mackeniji
- d. Harris

Ans. (d)

Q.52 Who among the following gave the formula, Functional Index = $P \times P / MP$, as a method for the functional classification of towns?

- a. Mahamaya Mukherjee
- b. Prof. S.M.Rajiullah
- c. Dr. V.L.S. Prakash Rao
- d. Dr. Onkar Singh

Ans. (d)

Q.53 Who among the following gave the formula $e_i - e_i \times E_i / E_i$ for the functional classification of the towns?

- a. Matila and Thompson
- b. Dickinson
- c. Nelson
- d. Harrison

Ans. (a)

Q.54 Which of the following cities is called as primate city?

- a. Smallest city of every country
- b. Largest city of every country
- c. City in which all commercial activities prevail
- d. Both a and c

Ans. (b)

Q.55 Population ranks of metropolitan cities have been changing from one census to another because of the

- a. Government Policies
- b. Varying degree of growth
- c. Population area
- d. Both a and c

Ans. (b)

Q.56 How many urban agglomerations of the world shows a population of 10 million (one crore) and above, as per the estimates and projections prepared by the United Nation in 1990?

- a. 18
- b. 16
- c. 14
- d. 12

Ans. (d)

Q. 57 Which of the following continent has 17 mega cities?

- a. south America
- b. Australia
- c. Africa
- d. Asia

Ans. (d)

Q.58 Which of the continent has only 2 mega cities?

- a. Asia
- b. Africa
- c. Australia
- d. North America

Ans. (b)

Q.59 Which of the following continents has not even a single mega city?

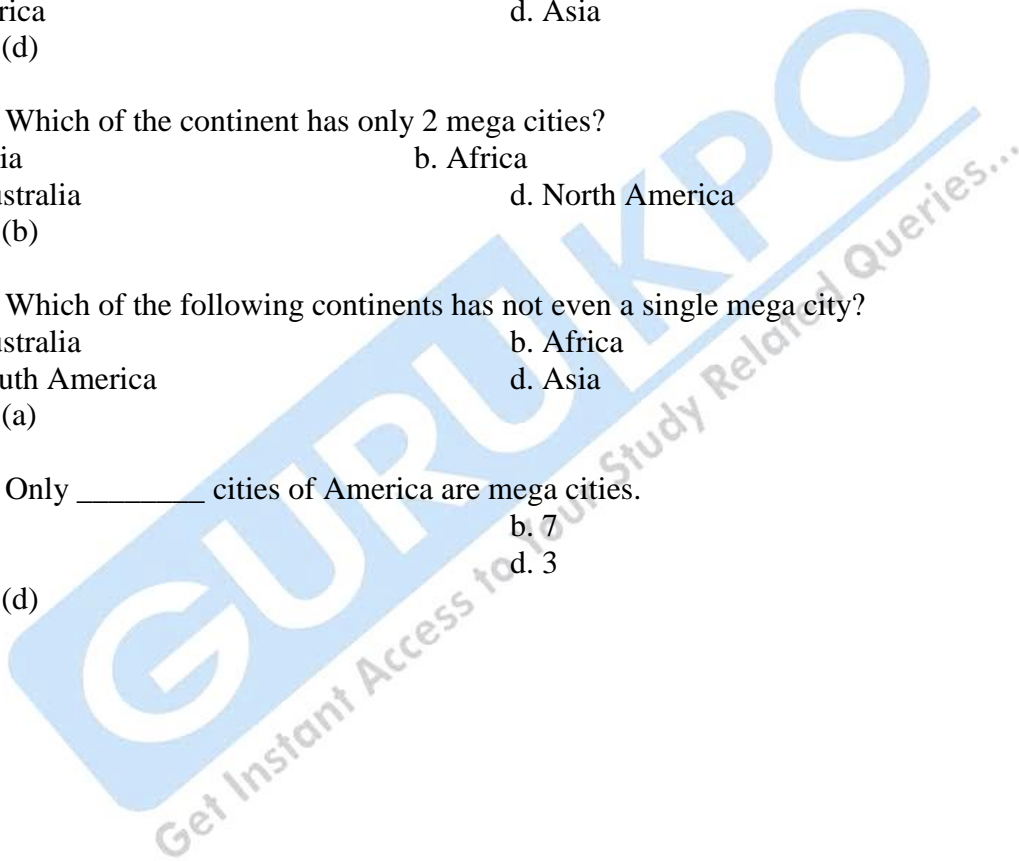
- a. Australia
- b. Africa
- c. South America
- d. Asia

Ans. (a)

Q.60 Only _____ cities of America are mega cities.

- a. 9
- b. 7
- c. 5
- d. 3

Ans. (d)



Key Terms

Human Security – Human security is people centred. It is concerned with how people live and breathe in a society, how freely they exercise their many choices, how much access they have to market and social opportunities.

Human Ecology – Human ecologists tried to establish an interactive relationship between man and his biotic and abiotic elements of environment.

Environmental Determinism – Determinism is the belief that variation in human behaviour around the world can be explained by differences in the natural environment.

Possibilism – This is a philosophy which attempts to explain man and environment relationship in a different way taking man as an active agent in environment.

Neo-determinism – According to this concept man is able to accelerate, slow or stop the progress of a country's development.

Behavioural Environment – The subjective evaluation of the phenomenal environment which surrounds a human subject, revealing his or her consciousness of it and his or her intentionality towards the objects which constitute it is known as behavioural environment.

Infant Mortality Rate – Number of deaths of children below one year of ages per 1,000 of live births.

Primate city – In many countries the ratio of the population of the three largest cities approximated the sequence 100:30:20 (i.e., the third largest is one fifth the size of the largest). The city of Mexico, Kuwait, Srinagar, Shillong are some of the examples of primate cities.

Nomadic Herding/Pastoral Nomadism – Nomadic herding is a subsistence economic activity and is found in three regions of the world.

Mixed farming – Mixed farming is a type of agriculture in which equal emphasis is laid on crop production and livestock rearing.

Truck farming – Cultivation of vegetables for market is known as truck farming. It is also closely associated with urbanization.

Horticulture – Major products of horticulture are fruits and flowers. Both these items are produced by the farmers for trade besides meeting their own requirements.

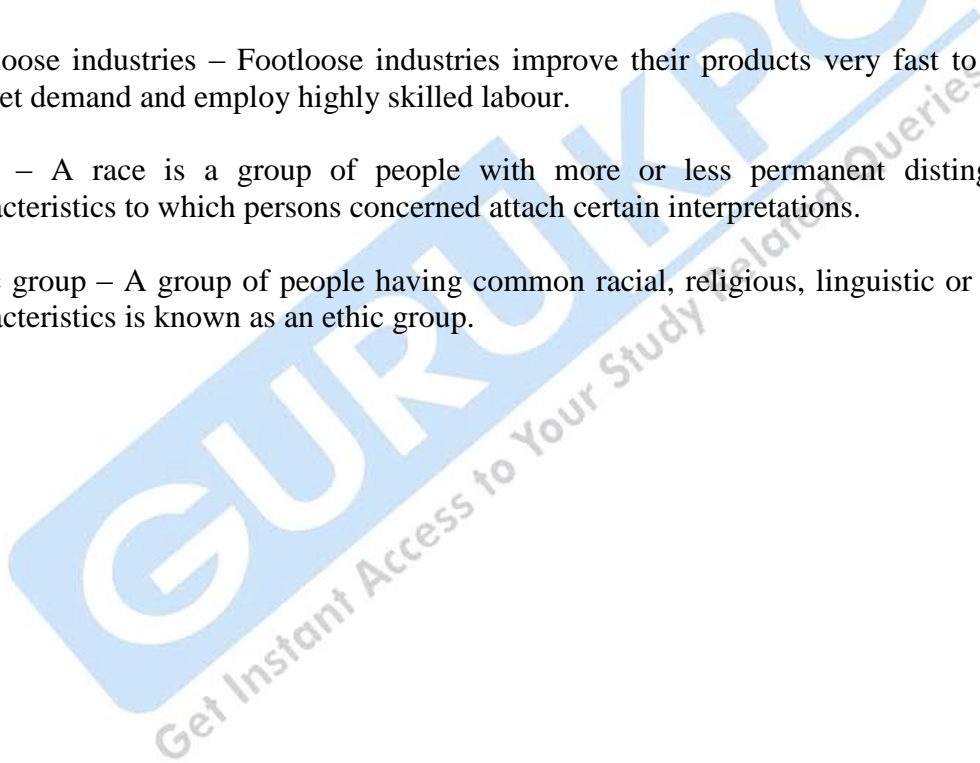
Population growth – It refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time.

Population composition – Population composition refers to those characteristics of population which are measurable and which help us distinguish one group of people from the another.

Footloose industries – Footloose industries improve their products very fast to suit the market demand and employ highly skilled labour.

Race – A race is a group of people with more or less permanent distinguishing characteristics to which persons concerned attach certain interpretations.

Ethnic group – A group of people having common racial, religious, linguistic or national characteristics is known as an ethnic group.



B.A./B.Sc. (Part-II) Examination, 2011

(Common for the faculties of Arts and Science)

(Three Year Scheme of 10+2+3 Pattern)

[Also common with subsidiary Paper of B.A.(Hons.) Part-II]

Geography**Second Paper: Human Geography**

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks.: 75

Attempt five questions, selecting at least one question from each section. Question No.1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal 15 marks.

1. (a) Show the following on the outline map of the world supplied to you : -
 - (i) Mesopotamia civilization centre
 - (ii) Bushlands region
 - (iii) Areas of Pygmy settlements
 - (iv) Cradle land of man
 - (v) Fishing centers of Western Europe.

- (b) Give the correct answers of following :-
 - (i) The book 'Geographic Universal' is written by :-
 - (a) Vidal de la Blache
 - (b) Jean Brunches
 - (c) E. Kant
 - (d) Fredric Ratzel.

 - (ii) 'Race' denotes :-
 - (a) Caste
 - (b) Tribe
 - (c) Breed
 - (d) Culture.

(iii) 'Wurm' ice age is a period of :-

- (a) Eocene
- (b) Miocene
- (c) Pliocene
- (d) Pleistocene.

(iv) 'Gol Gadhron' is a :-

- (a) Weapon
- (b) Tradition
- (c) Vehicle
- (d) Animal

(v) According to site 'Bazema' is a :-

- (a) Plateau City
- (b) Mountain City
- (c) Lacustrine city
- (d) Oasis city.

Section-A

2. Explain aim and scope of Human Geography.
3. What do you mean by environmental adjustment? Explain the principle of area organization.
4. Define human races. Explain the migration zone theory of race evolution.

Section-B

5. Differentiate Emigration and Immigration. Give a detail account of socio- culture and political causes of migration.
6. Explain the main facts of population and make comparison of major agglomerations.
7. Classify human occupations and explain the impact of cultural environment on primary occupations.

Section-C

8. Explain the factors affecting the growth and development of urban centres.
9. Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Eskimos or Gond Tribe.
10. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
 - (a) Neo-determinism
 - (b) Difference between 'types' and 'patterns' of settlement
 - (c) Classification of Houses.

B.A./B.Sc. (Part-II) Examination, 2010

(Common for the faculties of Arts and Science)

(Three Year Scheme of 10+2+3 Pattern)

[Also common with subsidiary Paper of B.A.(Hons.) Part-II]

Geography**Second Paper: Human Geography**

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks.: 75

Attempt five questions, selecting at least one question from each section. Question No.1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal 15 marks.

1. (a) Show any five of the following on the outline map of the world supplied to you :
 - (i) Habitat of Eskimos
 - (ii) Non-acumen regions of Australia
 - (iii) European Agglomeration region
 - (iv) Egyptian Civilization Centre
 - (v) Tropical forest belt
 - (vi) Grand Bank
 - (vii) Suez Canal
- (b) Give the correct answers of the following :
 - (i) Which pattern of settlement develops around a lake?
 - (a) Linear
 - (b) Circular
 - (c) Rectangular
 - (d) Bee-hive.
 - (ii) Who was the exponent of 'Stop and Go Determinism'?

- (a) Tatham
 - (b) Taylor
 - (c) Jean Brunhes
 - (d) Febvre.
- (iii) 'Pulse of Asia' is written by –
- (a) L.D. Stamp
 - (b) Huntington
 - (c) Carl O. Saur
 - (d) Jean Brunhes.
- (iv) Tribes that live in deserts –
- (a) Pygmy
 - (b) Bushman
 - (c) Nagas
 - (d) Kirghiz.
- (v) O.H.K. Spate was a –
- (a) Environmentalist
 - (b) Probabilist
 - (c) Possibilist
 - (d) Cultural determinist

Section-A

2. Define Human Geography and discuss its relation with other social sciences.
3. Explain the facts of Human Geography according to 'Jean Brunhes'.
4. Differentiate between Determinism in detail.

Section-B

5. Compare the Asiatic and European population agglomerations.
6. Describe the types of Human Migration. Give a brief account of the impacts of International Migration in present time.
7. “Human occupations are closely related with ecological conditions.”

Section-C

8. Briefly describe the influence of environment on Building Materials and House Types.
9. Give a geographical account on the Habitat, Economy and Society of Bushman or Bhil Tribe.
10. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
 - (i) Factors affecting Urbanization.
 - (ii) Types and Patterns of Rural Settlements.
 - (iii) Centres of Human Civilization.

B.A./B.Sc. (Part-II) Examination, 2009

(Common for the faculties of Arts and Science)

(Three Year Scheme of 10+2+3 Pattern)

[Also common with subsidiary Paper of B.A.(Hons.) Part-II]

Geography**Second Paper: Human Geography**

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks.: 75

Attempt five questions, selecting at least one question from each section. Question No.1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal 15 marks.

1. (a) Show any five of the following on the outline map of the world supplied to you :
- (i) Habitat of Bushmen
 - (ii) European axis of population
 - (iii) Cradle of mankind
 - (iv) Regions of plantation agriculture in Asia
 - (v) Directions of modern migration from Europe
 - (vi) Non-ecumene regions of North America
 - (vii) River Nile
 - (viii) Panama Canal.
- (b) Give the correct answers of any three of the following:
- (i) 'Influences of Geographic Environment' was written by –
 - (a) Carl Ritter
 - (b) Alexander von Humboldt
 - (c) Fredic Ratzel
 - (d) Ellen C. Semple.

- (ii) The school of 'Possibilism' was propounded by –
- (a) Griffith Taylor
 - (b) Elsworth Huntington
 - (c) Vidal de la Blache
 - (d) Jean Brunhes.
- (iii) The zone Strata Theory is related to –
- (a) International human migration
 - (b) Distribution of races
 - (c) Development of settlements
 - (d) Population growth
- (iv) 'Transhumance' is –
- (a) Scarcity of Population
 - (b) Rapid increase in population
 - (c) Periodic migration of population
 - (d) None of these.
- (v) Ehil tribe lives in which state of India?
- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh & Chatishgarh
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) All of the above.

Section-A

2. "In Human Geography, the maxim should be not request of, nor submission to, but cooperation with Nature." Discuss.

3. Explain the principles of Human Geography in detail.
4. Define 'Races'. Explain the views of Griffith Taylor regarding the distribution and classification of human races.

Section-B

5. Describe the factors affecting distribution of population in the world and analyse the population distribution pattern of Asia in the light of these factors.
6. Give a detailed classification of human occupations giving suitable examples.
7. Describe in detail the various causes and types of international human migration giving suitable examples.

Section-C

8. "The human life in the Tundra region represents man's adjustment with Nature". Examine this statement with reference to the life of Eskimos.
9. Explain the various types and patterns of rural settlements.
10. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :
 - (i) Essential facts of Human Geography according to E. Huntington.
 - (ii) Merits and demerits of urbanization
 - (iii) Society of Nagas.

B.A./B.Sc. (Part-II) Examination, 2008

(Common for the faculties of Arts and Science)

(Three Year Scheme of 10+2+3 Pattern)

[Also common with subsidiary Paper of B.A.(Hons.) Part-II]

Geography**Second Paper: Human Geography**

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks.: 75

Attempt five questions, selecting at least one question from each section. Question No.1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal 15 marks.

1. (a) Show any five of the following on the outline map of the world supplied to you :
 - (i) Habitat of Eskimos
 - (ii) Centres of Mesopotamian Civilisation
 - (iii) Regions of Mediterranean Agriculture
 - (iv) Singapore
 - (v) Grand Bank
 - (vi) American Agglomerations
 - (vii) Suez Canal.
- (b) Give the correct answers of any three of the following :
 - (i) Place of origin of 'Negro' Race is :
 - (a) Australia
 - (b) Africa
 - (c) South America
 - (d) Europe.
 - (ii) 'Mobility Transition Model' of migration was enunciated by :

- (a) E.S. Lee
 - (b) Griffith Taylor
 - (c) Zelinsky
 - (d) Ratzel
- (iii) What is 'Harpoon'?
- (a) House
 - (b) Food b
 - (c) Ornament
 - (d) Weapon.
- (iv) Who was the writer of the book 'Erdkunde'?
- (a) Jean Brunhes
 - (b) P.M. Roxby
 - (c) Karl Ritter
 - (d) Huntington
- (c) Write very short answers of any two of the following -
- (i) Type of Rural Settlement
 - (ii) Name of Non-Ecumene Regions of the World
 - (iii) Overpopulation.

Section-A

2. Define Human Geography and discuss its relation with other Social Sciences.
3. Explain the essential facts of Human Geography according to Jean Brunhes.

4. What do you mean by 'Determinism'? Explain in detail.

Section-B

5. Write a detailed account on the main causes and types of international migration.
6. Explain the primary, secondary and tertiary human occupations with suitable examples.
7. Describe the Principal Human Agglomerations of the world.

Section-C

8. What is Urbanization? Discuss briefly the causes of the growth of urbanization in the world.
9. Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of either 'Bushman' or 'Bhil Tribe'.
10. Write short notes on any two of the following :
- (i) Building Material used in the tropical world
 - (ii) Naga Tribe
 - (iii) Patterns of Rural Settlements.

B.A./B.Sc. (Part-II) Examination, 2007

(Common for the faculties of Arts and Science)

(Three Year Scheme of 10+2+3 Pattern)

[Also common with subsidiary Paper of B.A.(Hons.) Part-II]

Geography**Second Paper: Human Geography**

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks.: 75

Attempt five questions, selecting at least one question from each section. Question No.1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal 15 marks.

1. (a) Show any five of the following on the outline map of the world supplied to you :
 - (i) Balkhash Lake
 - (ii) Takla Makan Desert
 - (iii) Habitat region of Gonds
 - (iv) Non-Ecumene areas of Asia
 - (v) River Kasai
 - (vi) Nagami Lake
 - (vii) Two famous fishing centres of Atlantic Ocean
- (b) Give the correct answers of any three of the following :
 - (i) 'Heartland Theory' was enunciated by –
 - (a) Griffith
 - (b) John Mackinder
 - (c) Ellsworth Huntington
 - (d) Friedrich Ratzel
 - (ii) Who was the chief exponent of 'Determinism'?

- (a) Allen Churchill Semple
 - (b) Febvre
 - (c) Blache
 - (d) Taylor.
- (iii) What is Kayak?
- (a) Food
 - (b) House
 - (c) Vehicle
 - (d) Ornament.
- (iv) Who is the author of "The Pulse of Asia"?
- (a) Ellsworth Huntington
 - (b) Jean Brunges
 - (c) L.D. Stamp
 - (d) Dimolinse.
- (v) What pattern of settlement will be developed around a lake?
- (a) Linear
 - (b) Circular
 - (c) Rectangular
 - (d) Bee-hive.
- (c) Write very short answers of any two of the following questions :-
- (i) What is 'Stop and Go' Determinism?
 - (ii) What is 'Scientific Determinism'?
 - (iii) Causes of Urbanization.

Section-A

2. “Human Geography is the study of changing relationship between the Unresting Man and the Unstable Earth”. Explain critically.
3. Explain the principles of Human Geography in detail.
4. Classify races and describe their main characteristics.

Section-B

5. Classify the human occupation land explain the effects of ecological aspects on primary occupation.
6. Compare the Asiatic and European population agglomerations.
7. Discuss, furnishing examples, the impacts of human migration on urbanization and industriliasation.

Section-C

8. Explain the factors responsible for the developments of any place as a centre of human civilization providing suitable examples.
 9. Discuss with illustration the various types and patterns of rural settlement with reference to geographical factors.
 10. Give a geographical account on the habitat, economy and society of Nagas.
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3. Money, D.C. : Introduction to Human Geography, University Tutorial Press, London.
4. Hussain Majid : Human Geography, Rawat Brothers, Jaipur.
5. मेहरोत्रा एण्ड सक्सेना—मानव भूगोल, लक्ष्मी नारायण अग्रवाल, आगरा
6. डॉ. कौशिक—मानव भूगोल, रस्तोगी एण्ड कम्पनी, मेरठ
7. विश्वनाथ द्विवेदी एण्ड कन्नोजिया—मानव भूगोल के सिद्धान्त, किताब महल, इलाहाबाद

Notes

