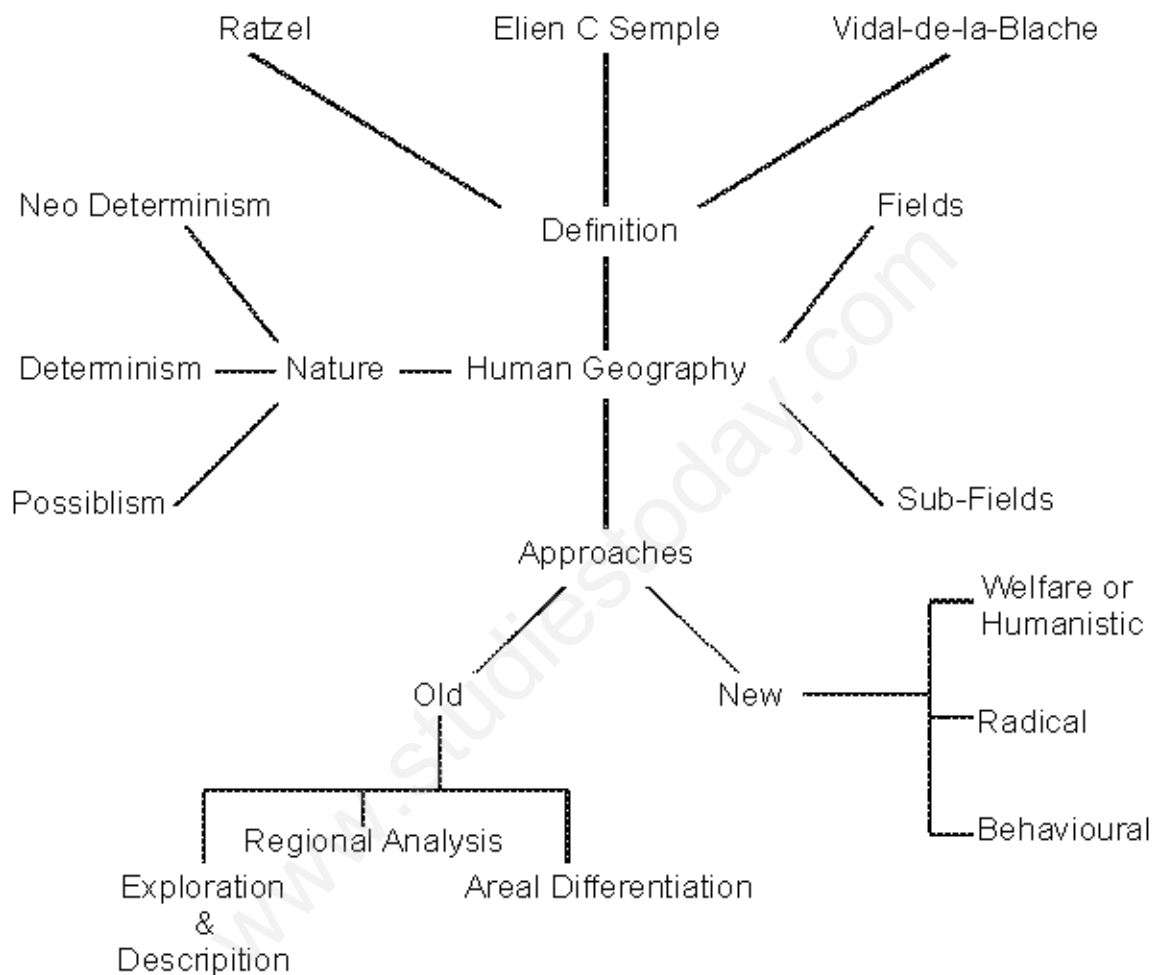


CHAPTER-1

FUNDAMENTAL OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Human Geography - Nature & Scope



Q1. Who proposed the concept of Neo-determinism? (1)

Ans Griffith Taylor

Q2. Which subject is called the mother of all branches of knowledge? (1)

Ans Geography

Q3. Which sub field of Geography is called Demography? (1)

Ans Population geography

Q4. Name two major components of Environment (Earth). (1)

Ans Physical environment and life forms including Human beings

Q5. What was the approach of Human Geography in colonial period? (1)

Ans Exploration and description along with regional approach

Q6. Mention two branches of Political Geography (1)

Ans Electoral geography And Military geography

Q7. What is the theme of possibilism? (1)

Ans Nature can be conquered

Q8. What is Naturalization of Humans? (3)

Ans : ■ Human activities are controlled and governed by Environment
■ Man is treated as a Passive agent
■ Human adjustment in the environment with the help of available technology
■ Example of Benda life in Abujhamaad area of central India.

Q9. What is humanisation of Nature? (3)

Ans. ■ Man is treated as an independent and active agent
■ Everywhere there are possibilities and man is the master of these possibilities.
■ Man can transform nature by cultural and technological knowledge
■ Example of Cari residing in Trondheim (Norway)

Q10. Mention three Characteristics of Neo-Determinism. (3)

Ans : ■ Introduced by Griffith Taylor
■ Reflects the middle path between the ideas of Environmental determinism and possibilism.
■ Emphasizes in solving the problems without damaging the environment
■ It believes in the concept of Stop and Go Determinism.

Q11. List out the six approaches of human geography. (3)

Ans : (i) Exploration and description
(ii) Regional analysis

- (iii) Areal differentiation
- (iv) Spatial Organisation
- (v) Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural Schools.
- (vi) Post - modernism in geography.

Q12. Name the fields of Human Geography. (3)

- Ans :**
- (i) Social Geography.
 - (ii) Urban Geography.
 - (iii) Political Geography.
 - (iv) Population Geography.
 - (v) Settlement geography.
 - (vi) Economic geography.

Q13. What is qualitative revolution? (1)

Ans Concerned with the use of computers and sophisticated statistical tools.

Q14. Distinguish between regional approach and systematic approach of Geography. (3)

Ans Systematic Approach	Regional Approach
(1) Based on political units	(1) Based on geographical units
(2) Single element is taken for studies such as climate	(2) Based on similarities

Q15. Give three examples to prove that technology can be developed after understanding natural laws

- Ans**
- (1) Concept of friction and heat developed in the invention of fire.
 - (2) Perfect understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics helped to conquer many diseases.
 - (3) Knowledge of the laws of aerodynamics helped in the invention of faster planes.

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