

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### NATURE AND SCOPE BOOK I CHAP 1

**1. What is Human Geography?**

**Ans.** Human Geography is the synthetic study of relationship between societies and earth surface.

**2. What is meant by 'Naturalisation of humans'?**

**Ans.**

- Human beings interact with the environment with the help of technology.
- Technology indicates the level of cultural development.
- Better technological development can take place after understanding the natural laws.
- In the primitive society the level of technology was low and so the people listened to the dictates of nature.
- The primitive society worshipped nature and was afraid of its fury.
- The primitive society had low level of technology.
- The type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is known as environmental determinism.
- The concept is also known as naturalization of humans.
- The primitive society was directly dependent on nature for their resources.

**3. What is meant by possibilism?**

**Ans.**

- Man developed knowledge about the force of nature.
- Man discovered improved technology.
- Man utilized and controlled nature with the help of technology and knowledge.
- Nature became humanized and the term is known as possibilism.

e.g. – building of dams across rivers:

4. What is meant by 'Neo determinism' step and go determinism?

Ans.

- The concept of was proposed by Griffth Taylor.
- It denotes a middle path between environmental determinism and possibilism.
- It explains a situation between absolute necessity and absolute freedom.
- It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.
- Environment can be utilized without damaging it. It is a based on the idea of sustainable development.
- Environment can be utilized without damaging it.
- The developed countries exploit the environment and are responsible for:
  - a) Green house effect
  - b) Depletion of ozone layer
  - c) Global warming
  - d) Receding of glaciers
  - e) Land degradation
  - f) Global warming

**Human geography through the corridors of time**

There are different schools of thought which explained in their perspective the nature of man's interaction with nature.

The three schools of though in human geography are:

- **Welfare or humanistic school of thought** – in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well being of the people.
- **Radical school of though** – employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty and social inequality.
- **Behavioural school of thought** – land great emphasis on lived experience and also on the distribution of ethnicity, race and religion.

Fields and sub field of human geography.

Learn from the book page 4-5-6

## BOOK I

### UNIT III

## CHAPTER 6 – SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

### COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

**1. Cotton textile industry exists in three sectors.**

**Ans. a) handloom sector**

- It is labour intensive.
- Provides employment to semi skilled workers.
- Requires small capital investment.
- Spinning weaving and finishing of fabric are done in this sector.

**b) Power loom sector**

- It is capital intensive.
- Volume of production is high.
- Large machines are used

**Distribution**

- Raw cotton is produced in India, China, USA, Pakistan Uzbekistan & Egypt.
- Cotton textile is produced in Japan, UK and NW Europe.
- Europe imports cotton.

**2. Why is cotton textile showing a declining trend?**

**Ans.** Cotton textile industry is showing a declining trend because it faces stiff competition from synthetic fiber.

**3. What is the recent trend of cotton textile industry?**

**Ans.** Cotton textile industry is shifting its base from developed to less developed countries where the labour costs are low.

## **Iron and steel industry**

### **1. Why is iron and steel industry considered to be a basic industry?**

**Ans.** The iron and steel industry forms the industrial base of country.  
It provides raw material for other industries. Such as machines and tools.

### **2. How is steel made?**

**Ans.**

- Iron is extracted from its ore in blast furnace.
- Coal, limestone manganese water are raw material.
- The moulded and cooled iron is known as Pig iron.
- Pig iron is made into steel by adding strengthening material (Mn)
- Traditional integrated steel plants are large and located near the raw materials which are heavy.

### **3. What is the significance of Mini Steel Plant?**

**Ans.**

- Mini steel plants are less expensive to build and operate.
- The plants can be located near market because they rely on scrap metal as raw materials.
- In mini steel plant one step process is involved in the production of steel.

The above mentioned reasons are responsible for the gaining popularity of Mini Steel Plant.

#### **Distribution**

##### **a) USA**

- Appalachian region - centre – Pittsburg. Losing popularity so known as 'Rust Bowl' of USA.
- Great Lake Region – centres – Chicago, Gary, Erie, Lorain Cleveland and Duluth.
- Atlantic coast – Sparrow point, Morrisville.
- The industry is now moving towards, southern states e.g. Alabama

##### **b) UK**

- Centres – Birmingham Sheffield, Scunthorpe Port Talbot

**c) Germany**

- Centers – Duisburg, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen

**d) France**

- Centres – St Etienne, Le Creusot

**e) Russia**

- Centres – Moscow, Tula, Lipetsk, St Petersburg

**f) Ukraine**

- Centres – Krivoy Rog, Donetsk

**g) Japan**

- Centres - Nagasaki, Tokyo, Yokohama

**h) China**

- Centres – Shanghai, Tienshan, Wuhan

**i) India**

- Centres – Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, Salem, Bhadravadi.