

XII th Geography Assignment

L-1- Human Geography- Nature and scope

1. What does Human Geography study? Name some important elements of physical geography.
2. How is welfare or humanistic school of thought different from radical school of thought?
3. State the features of possibilism and determinism.
4. During different stages of human history, the thrust of Human Geography changed from Exploration to modernism in Geography. Mention the main approaches and salient features.
5. Explain the interface of Geography with other sister disciplines.
6. Technology can be developed after understanding natural laws. Elaborate with examples.
7. Name any three fields of Human Geography and one sub field associated with each field.
8. What was the impact of Industrial Revolution on population growth of the world?
9. Write in brief about the population control measures.
10. Describe the role of physical, socio-economic and demographic factors influencing the distribution of population in India.
10. Distinguish between Arithmetical, Physiological and Agricultural density of population.
11. Why is the growth rate of population in phase-IV slowing down in India?
12. The agricultural sector has the largest share of India workers. Explain.

Migration

13. What is the difference between internal migration and international migration. Mention four streams of internal migration in India.
14. Why is the rate of urbanization accelerating in developing countries?
15. Discuss the factors responsible for imbalances in the sex-age found in different parts of the world.
16. People are emotionally attached to their place of birth and yet millions leave their place of birth. Give reasons.

Human development

17. Name the basic elements included in Human Development Index (HDI) developed by the United Nations Development Programme.
18. Name the Indicators used for measuring HDI.
19. Mention the main features of literacy in India (regional variation).
20. Development and environmental degradation are two faces of the same coin. Explain.
21. What is HDI? How are countries classified on this basis?
22. Distinguish between:
 - i) Growth and development.
 - ii) Attainments and shortfalls.
23. Why is Human Development necessary?

24. Why does particular region of the world keep reporting low or high levels of human development?

Primary activities

25. Discuss the modern changes in gathering occupation.
26. How can you say that plantation agriculture was introduced by the Europeans and Americans in the tropical lands?
27. In extensive commercial grain farming, there is low yield per acre by high yield per person. Why?
28. What are the advantages of dairy farming? Explain the advancements taken place in this field.
29. Explain the underground method of mining and the problems associated with it.
30. How is land resource more crucial to the livelihood of the people depending on agriculture in India?
31. Give the observations regarding increase in area under forests, area under non-agricultural uses and current fallow.
32. Give the reasons for the decline of barren and wasteland, culturable wasteland, area under pastures and tree crops, net sown area.
33. Degradation of cultivable land is one of the most serious problems that arises out of faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development in India. Support the statement.
34. What is meant by reporting area and geographical area?
35. Land degradation caused by human made processes are more harmful than natural processes in India. Analyze the statement with examples.
36. What is meant by protective irrigation and productive irrigation?
37. Why is the strategy of increasing cropping intensity important in a country like India?
38. Explain the features of Green Revolution.
39. Why is there a massive underemployment in the agricultural sector in India?
40. What measures can be suggested to eradicate underemployment in agricultural sector in India.

Water Resources

41. The water resources in India have been depleting very fast. Explain the factors responsible for it.
42. What are the adverse affects of over exploitation of ground water?
43. What is meant by water quality? Why is the quality of water deteriorating?
44. Why is there a great need of irrigation in India?
45. How is rain water harvesting beneficial for humans?
46. Describe in five points the watershed development and management programme initiated by the central and state governments of India.
47. Mention the main features of India's National Water Policy.
48. Discuss the availability of water resources in India.

Mineral and Energy Resources

49. Mineral distribution in India is mainly confined in the three major belts of peninsular plateau. Support the statement with examples from each mineral belt.
50. Name the agencies that are involved in the exploration of minerals in India.
51. Mention the importance of non conventional resources and their availability in India.
52. Classify minerals into two groups on the basis of chemical and physical properties . Give example.
53. Distinguish between ferrous and non ferrous minerals.
54. What is nuclear power. Name the major nuclear power stations of India.
55. Give an account of tertiary coal distribution in India.
56. Conservation of minerals is more important than other resources. . Explain with reasons.

Secondary activities/ Industries

57. How are technological innovations an important aspect of modern manufacturing industries.
58. Explain the features of household industries of the world.
59. Why is Iron and Steel industry named as basic/key industries?
60. Attempt a detailed classification of industries.
61. Explain why high tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan centers.
62. Write a brief account of iron steel industry and cotton textile industry in the world.
63. Explain how raw materials influence the location of industries taking one example each from weight losing raw material and bulky raw material.
64. How do raw material and transport influence the location of Iron and steel industry in India. Explain with example.
65. Explain any three objectives of the “New Industrial Policy” of India which was announced in 1991.
66. Describe briefly three integrated Iron and Steel plants set up second five year plan with foreign technical assistance.
67. How did Swadeshi movement gave a boost to cotton textile industry.
68. What is the major impact of IT industry in India.

Tertiary Quaternary Activities

69. Explain the main characteristics of tertiary activities.
70. Describe briefly consumer cooperatives, departmental and chain stores.
71. Explain the factors affecting tourism in the world. Give example.
72. Tourism is a highly labour intensive activity of unique kind in the world. Support this statement with example.
73. Outsourcing has resulted in opening up of large number of job opportunities in several countries. Analyze the statement with example.
74. What are the functions of transport systems? Why does modern society require speedy and efficient
75. Explain the features of underground mining method used in different countries of the world.
76. Why do shopkeepers of periodic markets remain busy on all the days.

Transport and Communication

77. How is road transport better than rail transport?
78. What is a Trans Continental Railway. Give example.
79. The choice of mode of transport depends on the types of goods and services to be transported, transportation cost and the means of transport available. Explain with example.
80. Define highways. Mention the main characteristics of modern highways of the world.
81. How are pipelines one of the most convenient mode of transport? Give example for India and World.
82. Classify satellite system of India into two groups on the basis of configuration and purpose.
83. How has satellite communication brought changes in the field of communication in the world.
84. Explain the factors on which the development of inland waterways in the world depend.
85. Describe briefly the five stages of development of land transport.
86. Describe the importance of railways as a means of transport and its distribution patterns.
87. A well managed transport system, various modes complement each other. Explain.
88. What are modes by which cyber space will expand the contemporary and social space of humans.
89. The density and quality of roads are better in plains as compared to other regions in India. Support the statement with example.
90. Which are the two types of roads included under the category of "other roads" in India.
91. Classify the Indian railways into three categories on the basis of width of the track.
92. Mention the qualitative changes brought in the India Railways.

International Trade

93. India's international trade has changed in recent years in terms of volume, composition and direction. Support the statement with example.
94. Describe in brief the changing nature of export items in the international trade of India.
95. What measures were taken/ adopted by India to increase its share in the international trade.
96. What is the role of sea ports in the foreign trade. State the features of major sea ports in India.
97. Explain the facts that have greatly improves the efficiency of oceanic transport?
98. Why do maximum numbers of air root coverage on the three largest metropolitan cities of India?
99. What was the main cause of India's adverse balance of payments in 1950 and 1960s?
100. Describe the composition of export and import of India.
101. Give one characteristic of the two types of international trade.
102. What is WTO? Why has it been criticized and opposed?
103. What is the benefit of forming trade blocks to the concerned countries?
104. Write short notes on Barter system, Silk route and Slave trade.

105. Globalization along with free trade can adversely affect the economics of the developing countries. Support the statement. Give example.
106. Examine the five bases of international trade which are responsible for promoting international trade.
107. Trade plays an important role in boosting the economy of country. Explain.
108. Analyze any five major concerns related to international trade.

Human Settlements

109. Distinguish between :-
 - a) Compact and scattered settlement
 - b) Administrative and cultural settlement
 - c) Squatter settlements and slums
110. Cities of developing and developed countries reflect marked differences in their planning and development. Elaborate.
111. Explain the factors that determine the type of rural settlements in India.
112. Mention the criteria which a place must satisfy to be called a census town.
113. Distinguish between town, city and metropolitan city.
114. How can one identify an urban agglomeration
115. Can one imagine one function town? Why do cities become multifunctional?
116. Discuss briefly – ancient towns, medieval towns and modern towns.

Planning and sustainable development in India context

117. Target area planning is essential to reduce regional and social disparities in India. Support with examples from India.
118. Give salient features of Hill Area Development.
119. How has the introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation in the drylands of Rajasthan influenced the environmental conditions of the region positively?
120. What is sustainable development? How is it beneficial to mankind?
121. Write about drought prone area programme and agro climatic planning. How do these programmes help in the development of dryland agriculture in India?
122. Development is multi-dimensional concept and signifies the positive, irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment. Support the statement with examples.
123. What were the problems faced by India during the Third Five Year Plan?
124. Distinguish between Sectoral and Regional Planning.

Geographical perspective on selected issues and problems

125. Differentiate between pollution and pollutant.
126. What are the main causes of air pollution and land pollution in India?
127. How has noise pollution become hazardous in many big cities of India?
128. Describe the main problems associated with urban waste disposal in India.
129. Suggest measures for reduction of land pollution in the country.
130. Explain with example the main factors responsible for water pollution in India.