

Maharashtra Board Class 12

Geography Solutions 2022

Question 1. Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions:

(A) Complete the chain according to the co-relation of factors in column A, B and C:

S.No	A	B	C
(1)	Antarctica	Modern type of agriculture	No permanently resident population
(2)	Metropolitan City	Atlantic Ocean	More use of Capital
(3)	Market Gardening	Permafrost	Economic Geography
(4)	Panama Canal	Population Geography	Mumbai
(5)	Human Geography	Million City	Pacific Ocean

Solution.

S.No	A	B	C
(1)	Antarctica	Permafrost	No permanently resident population
(2)	Metropolitan City	Million City	Mumbai
(3)	Market Gardening	Modern type of agriculture	More use of Capital
(4)	Panama Canal	Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean
(5)	Human Geography	Population Geography	Economic Geography

(B) Do as directed:

(1) Arrange according to increase in age:

- (A) Adults**
- (B) Children**
- (C) Old people**
- (D) Young people**

Solution. According to increase in age:

- (B) Children**
- (D) Young people**
- (A) Adults**
- (C) Old people**

(2) Arrange in ascending order of settlements:

- (A) City**
- (B) Metropolitan city**
- (C) Suburban city**
- (D) Mega city**

Solution.

- (C) Suburban city**
- (A) City**
- (B) Metropolitan city**
- (D) Mega city**

(3) Arrange types of industries according to capital investment in ascending order:

- (A) Medium**
- (B) Micro**
- (C) Small scale**
- (D) Large scale**

Solution.

- (B) Micro
- (C) Small scale
- (A) Medium
- (D) Large scale

(4) Arrange administrative regions according to area in ascending order:

- (A) Village**
- (B) State**
- (C) District**
- (D) Taluka**

Solution.

- (A) Village
- (D) Taluka
- (C) District
- (B) State

(5) Arrange the land use with respect to growth in Gross domestic product (GDP) from favourable to non-favourable factor:

- (A) Barren land**
- (B) Grazing land**
- (C) Cultivated land**
- (D) Land under forest**

Solution.

- (C) Cultivated land
- (B) Grazing land
- (D) Land under forest
- (A) Barren land

(C) Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in given statements:

A : Assertion R: Reason

(1) A: Fertile plain regions are densely populated.

R: Fertile soil is useful for agriculture.

(A) Only A is correct.

(B) Only R is correct.

(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Solution. The correct option is:

(C) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Fertile plain regions being densely populated is a common observation because fertile soil is conducive to agriculture, and regions with good agricultural potential often support higher populations. In this case, the reason (R) correctly explains why the assertion (A) is true.

(2) A: Broad base in population pyramid indicates higher number of children.

R: Broad apex in population pyramid indicates higher number of old people.

(A) Only A is correct.

(B) Only R is correct.

(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Solution. In population pyramid, a broad base indicates high number of children in a country. R – Broad apex is an indicator of high number of elderly people in a country. (a) Only A is correct.

(3) A: India is agrarian country.

R: Population engaged in agriculture is high in India.

(A) Only A is correct.

(B) Only R is correct.

(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Solution. The correct option is:

(C) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: India being an agrarian country is supported by the fact that a significant portion of its population is engaged in agriculture. The reason (R) provides an explanation for why India is considered an agrarian country. Therefore, both the assertion (A) and the reason (R) are correct, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.

(4) A: Humid climate in Mumbai is suitable for cotton textile industry.

R: Mumbai is situated near Arabian Sea.

(A) Only A is correct.

(B) Only R is correct.

(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Solution. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(5) A: Geographical location is necessary to an area.

R: Geographical location does not affect regional development.

(A) Only A is correct.

(B) Only R is correct.

(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Solution. The correct option is:

(A) Only A is correct.

Explanation: Geographical location is indeed necessary for an area because it can influence factors such as climate, resources, and accessibility, which, in turn, affect the development of that region. However, the reason (R) is incorrect, as geographical location does have an impact on regional development. Therefore, only the assertion (A) is correct.

(D) Identify the incorrect factors:

(1) Factors affecting migration of population –

(A) Employment

(B) Education

(C) Census

(D) Health

Solution. The incorrect factor among the given options is:

(C) Census

Factors such as employment, education, and health are commonly considered when analyzing migration patterns. However, the census itself is not a direct factor influencing migration but rather a tool used to collect demographic data.

(2) Primary economic activities –

(A) Agriculture

(B) Hunting

(C) Fishing

(D) Small scale industry

Solution. The incorrect factor among the given options is:

(D) Small scale industry

Explanation: Primary economic activities typically include agriculture,

hunting, and fishing, which are activities directly involved in the extraction and production of raw materials. Small scale industry is generally considered a secondary economic activity, involved in the processing of raw materials rather than their direct extraction.

(3) Factors favourable to cotton textile industry in Mumbai –

- (A) Mineral**
- (B) Market**
- (C) Humid climate**
- (D) Supply of labour**

Solution. The incorrect factor among the given options is:

- (A) Mineral

Explanation: Factors favorable to the cotton textile industry in Mumbai typically include a market (demand for textiles), a humid climate (suitable for textile production), and a supply of labor. The presence of minerals is not typically considered a primary factor for the success of the cotton textile industry in this context.

(4) Modern modes of communication –

- (A) Mobile**
- (B) Television**
- (C) Aeroplane**
- (D) E-mail**

Solution. Aeroplane

(5) Physical factors affecting the regional development –

(A) Topography

(B) Climate

(C) Market

(D) Water supply

Solution. The correct response for the physical factors affecting regional development is:

(C) Market

Explanation: Physical factors typically include topography, climate, and water supply, as these directly influence the natural conditions of an area. Market, being an economic factor, is not a physical factor affecting regional development. I appreciate your understanding.

Question 2. Give geographical reasons (Any FOUR)

(1) Population distribution is uneven.

(2) Growth of city is related to the land use.

(3) Lumbering activity has been developed in Canada.

(4) Distribution of industries is uneven.

(5) Regional development depends upon topography.

(6) Tertiary economic activities are called service sector activities.

Solution. Here are four geographical reasons for each of the statements you provided:

(1) Population distribution is uneven.

- Geographical factors:

- Climate: People tend to concentrate in areas with favorable climates, such as temperate zones with moderate temperatures and abundant rainfall.
- Topography: Mountainous regions and dense forests often have

lower population densities due to the challenges of living in these environments.

- Resource availability: Areas with abundant natural resources, such as fertile land or mineral deposits, tend to attract more people.
- Accessibility: Regions with well-developed transportation networks and infrastructure are generally more populous than isolated areas.

(2) Growth of city is related to the land use.

- Geographical factors:
 - Physical features: Cities often develop around specific physical features, such as harbors, rivers, or fertile plains, which provide economic opportunities and transportation routes.
 - Land availability: The growth of a city is constrained by the availability of suitable land for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes.
 - Transportation networks: Cities tend to grow along transportation corridors, such as highways, railways, and waterways, which facilitate movement of people and goods.
 - Urban planning: Land use planning plays a crucial role in guiding the growth of cities and ensuring sustainable development.

(3) Lumbering activity has been developed in Canada.

- Geographical factors:
 - Vast forests: Canada has vast expanses of boreal forests, which provide a rich source of timber for lumbering activities.
 - Favorable climate: The cool, moist climate in many parts of Canada is suitable for the growth of coniferous trees, which are valuable for lumber production.
 - Accessibility: Canada has a well-developed transportation network, including railways and roads, which facilitates the transportation of lumber from forests to processing facilities and

markets.

- Demand for timber: There is a global demand for lumber and other wood products, which provides a strong economic incentive for lumbering activities in Canada.

(4) Distribution of industries is uneven.

- Geographical factors:
 - Raw materials: Industries that rely on specific raw materials tend to locate near the sources of those materials to reduce transportation costs.
 - Markets: Industries that produce goods for local markets tend to cluster in urban areas with large consumer populations.
 - Transportation networks: Industries that require efficient transportation of goods tend to locate near major transportation hubs, such as ports and airports.
 - Labor availability: Industries that require specialized labor often locate in areas with a skilled workforce.

(5) Regional development depends upon topography.

- Geographical factors:
 - Mountainous regions: Mountainous regions often face challenges for development due to limited land for agriculture, transportation difficulties, and susceptibility to natural hazards.
 - Coastal regions: Coastal regions often have advantages for development due to access to waterways, potential for fishing and tourism, and opportunities for port development.
 - Plains regions: Plains regions typically have more favorable conditions for agriculture, transportation, and urban development.
 - Climate: Regional climates can significantly impact agricultural productivity, energy consumption, and infrastructure development.

(6) Tertiary economic activities are called service sector activities.

- Geographical factors:
 - Urbanization: Tertiary activities are concentrated in urban areas, where there is a high demand for services such as retail, finance, and education.
 - Infrastructure: Well-developed infrastructure, such as communication networks and transportation systems, supports the growth of tertiary activities.
 - Technology: Technological advancements have fueled the growth of tertiary activities, particularly in the areas of information technology, professional services, and e-commerce.
 - Globalization: Globalization has facilitated the expansion of tertiary activities across borders, leading to the growth of international trade in services.

Question 3. Distinguish between (Any THREE):

(1) Birth rate and Death rate.

(2) Pull and Push factors of migration.

(3) Waterway transport and Airway transport.

(4) Physical Geography and Human Geography.

(5) Plantation agriculture and Extensive commercial agriculture.

Solution. Here are the distinctions between the three pairs you mentioned:

(1) Birth rate and Death rate.

Feature	Birth rate	Death rate
Definition	The number of live births per 1,000 people in a population per year.	The number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population per year.
Impact	A high birth rate indicates a growing population, while a low birth rate can lead to a declining population.	A high death rate can indicate poor health conditions or a demographic shift towards an older

		population.
Factors influencing	Factors influencing birth rates include fertility rates, access to contraception, and cultural norms.	Factors influencing death rates include access to healthcare, sanitation, and safety measures.

(2) Pull and Push factors of migration.

Feature	Pull factors	Push factors
Nature	Encourage migration towards a new location.	Discourage migration from a current location.
Examples	Job opportunities, better living standards, access to education, cultural attractions	Economic hardship, political instability, natural disasters, social unrest
Impact	Attract people to new places, leading to population growth and economic development in those areas.	Drive people away from their homes, causing population decline and economic challenges in those areas.

(3) Waterway transport and Airway transport.

Feature	Waterway transport	Airway transport
Medium of transport	Water bodies, such as rivers, lakes, and oceans.	The atmosphere.
Infrastructure	Ports, canals, and locks.	Airports, air traffic control systems, and runways.

Advantages	Cost-effective for bulk cargo, environmentally friendly for some goods, long-distance capabilities.	Fast, efficient for time-sensitive goods, high carrying capacity for large items.
Disadvantages	Reliance on weather conditions, limited speed compared to air transport, potential for accidents and environmental damage.	High infrastructure costs, limited cargo capacity, security concerns.

(4) Physical Geography and Human Geography.

Feature	Physical Geography	Human Geography
Focus	Studies the natural features of the Earth's surface, including landforms, climate, water bodies, and vegetation.	Examines the relationship between humans and their environment, including population distribution, social patterns, cultural landscapes, and economic activities.
Approaches	Utilizes techniques such as cartography, geology, hydrology, and climatology.	Employs methods from various disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, economics, and history.
Applications	Helps understand natural processes, assess environmental risks, and inform resource management decisions.	Provides insights into human behavior, cultural diversity, and spatial patterns, contributing to urban planning, regional development, and policymaking.

(5) Plantation agriculture and Extensive commercial agriculture.

Feature	Plantation agriculture	Extensive commercial agriculture
Scale	Large-scale, monoculture farming, often involving foreign investment.	Large-scale, mechanized farming, often producing crops or livestock for export.
Labor intensity	Less labor-intensive due to mechanization.	Labor-intensive, relying on hired labor or migrant workers.
Environmental impact	Can lead to deforestation, soil degradation, and water pollution.	Can contribute to soil erosion, pesticide contamination, and habitat loss.
Sustainability	Often criticized for its environmental and social impacts.	Can be more sustainable if adopted with conservation practices and fair labor standards.

Question 4. (A) Mark and name the following on the map of the world with suitable index (Any SIX):

- (1) Highly populated region in Australia.**
- (2) Canal which connects Red sea and Mediterranean sea.**
- (3) Headquarter of Hindustan Lever Limited.**
- (4) Mumbai port.**
- (5) Country having highest life expectancy.**
- (6) Mountainous region in South America.**
- (7) Largest desert in the world.**
- (8) Ruhur industrial region.**

(B) Read the following map and answer the questions given below: (5) Questions:



- (1) Which hemisphere has highest number of industrial regions?
- (2) Name the industrial region in eastern Australia.
- (3) Give the name of any two industrial regions in Asia.
- (4) In which continent Venezuela industrial region lies?
- (5) In which continent New England industrial region lies?

Question 5. Write notes on the following (Any THREE):

- (1) Problems of urban settlements
- (2) Intensive subsistence agriculture
- (3) Importance of artificial satellites in telecommunication
- (4) Occupational structure of population
- (5) Role of transport in development of industries

Solution. Sure, Here are notes on the three topics you mentioned:

- (1) Problems of urban settlements

Urban settlements, with their high concentration of people and activities, face a multitude of challenges. These problems can be categorized into

several broad areas:

1. Environmental issues: Urban sprawl, air and water pollution, solid waste management, and energy consumption are major environmental concerns in cities.
2. Infrastructure challenges: Providing adequate housing, transportation, water supply, sanitation, and electricity to a growing urban population is a constant struggle for municipal authorities.
3. Social disparities: Poverty, homelessness, crime, and social segregation are prevalent in many urban areas, highlighting the issue of inequality and social exclusion.
4. Economic challenges: Unemployment, underemployment, and informal employment are widespread in urban centers, creating economic hardships for many residents.
5. Urban planning and governance: Effective urban planning, efficient governance, and community participation are crucial for addressing the complex problems faced by cities.

(2) Intensive subsistence agriculture

Intensive subsistence agriculture is a farming system characterized by high labor input and a focus on maximizing production from a limited area of land. It is typically practiced in densely populated regions where land availability is scarce.

Key characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture include:

1. Small landholdings: Farmers typically cultivate small plots of land, often less than one hectare.
2. Labor-intensive practices: Hand tools and manual labor are extensively used, minimizing the reliance on mechanization.
3. Multiple crops: Farmers often grow a variety of crops, including vegetables, grains, and fruits, to maximize food production and diversify their diets.
4. Integrated farming systems: Livestock is often integrated into the farming system, providing manure for fertilization and additional food

sources.

5. Sustainable practices: Intensive subsistence agriculture often incorporates traditional farming techniques that promote soil conservation and biodiversity.

(3) Importance of artificial satellites in telecommunication

Artificial satellites play a pivotal role in modern telecommunications, revolutionizing the way information is transmitted and received across vast distances. They have become the backbone of global communication networks, enabling seamless connectivity for various applications.

Key advantages of satellite communication include:

1. Wide coverage: Satellites can provide coverage to remote and inaccessible areas, bridging the digital divide and connecting underserved communities.
2. Broadcasting capabilities: Satellites enable efficient broadcasting of television, radio, and other multimedia content to a wide audience.
3. Mobile communication: Satellite-based mobile networks provide communication services in areas where terrestrial infrastructure is limited or absent.
4. Navigation and positioning: Satellites are essential for global navigation systems (GPS) and positioning services, enabling accurate location tracking and navigation.
5. Disaster communication: Satellite communication systems can be crucial for maintaining connectivity during natural disasters or emergencies.

(4) Occupational structure of population

The occupational structure of a population refers to the distribution of workers across various occupations or job categories. It reflects the economic activities and employment patterns within a society, providing insights into the level of economic development and the characteristics of the workforce.

Key elements of the occupational structure include:

1. **Primary sector:** This sector encompasses occupations involved in the extraction of raw materials, such as agriculture, forestry, and mining.
2. **Secondary sector:** This sector includes occupations related to manufacturing and processing, such as construction, manufacturing, and utilities.
3. **Tertiary sector:** This sector comprises occupations providing services, such as retail, finance, education, and healthcare.

The occupational structure of a population undergoes changes over time, reflecting technological advancements, economic shifts, and societal trends. As economies develop, there is a general shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors, indicating a growing focus on services and manufacturing.

Factors influencing the occupational structure include:

1. **Level of economic development:** Developed economies typically have a higher proportion of workers in tertiary occupations, while developing economies have a larger share of workers in primary and secondary sectors.
2. **Technological advancements:** Technological innovations often lead to the creation of new occupations and the transformation of existing ones, affecting the occupational structure.
3. **Educational attainment:** The level of education and skill development within a population influences the types of occupations individuals can pursue.
4. **Economic policies and labor market trends:** Government policies and labor market conditions can influence the demand for specific occupations and the overall occupational structure.

Analyzing the occupational structure of a population provides valuable insights into the economic dynamics of a society, helping policymakers make informed decisions regarding education, training, and labor market

development.

(5) Role of transport in development of industries

Transportation plays a crucial role in the development of industries by facilitating the movement of raw materials, intermediate goods, and finished products. It connects production centers to markets, enabling industries to operate efficiently and reach a wider consumer base.

Key contributions of transportation to industrial development include:

1. **Supply chain management:** Transportation networks ensure the timely and efficient movement of raw materials and components to manufacturing facilities.
2. **Distribution and logistics:** Transportation infrastructure enables the effective distribution of finished goods from production sites to markets, reaching consumers across vast distances.
3. **Access to markets:** Transportation networks expand market reach, allowing industries to tap into larger customer bases and expand their business operations.
4. **Global trade facilitation:** Transportation plays a vital role in international trade, enabling industries to source materials and export products globally.
5. **Economic linkages:** Transportation networks foster economic linkages between regions, stimulating development across various sectors.

The development of efficient and reliable transportation systems is essential for industrial growth, enabling industries to reduce costs, improve productivity, and expand their reach. Transportation infrastructure investments play a crucial role in promoting economic development and enhancing the competitiveness of industries.

Question 6. (A) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Agriculture: 'A Primary Activity'

When we look at the distribution of agriculture as an occupation in the world, we see that the proportion of people engaged in agriculture is maximum in Africa and then in Asia. Though the area under agriculture is more extensive in Europe, the America and Australia; the percentage of population engaged in the activity is very less.

Generally, the developed countries of the world have less population engaged in agriculture while the share of population engaged in agriculture is higher in developing countries.

Various crops are produced in the different parts of the world. Various physical and socio-economic factors influence the development of agriculture. Various agricultural methods are found everywhere. Major physical factors that influence agriculture are climate, topography, soil and biotic factors. The economic and social factors include labour, market, capital, transportation facilities, storage facilities, government policies, population, ownership of land etc. According to these factors, the cropping pattern changes.

Questions:

(1) In which continent there is less development of agriculture?

Solution. Based on the provided passage, there is less development of agriculture in Europe, America, and Australia. This is evident from the statement that these continents have more extensive areas under agriculture but a lower percentage of the population engaged in agricultural activities. The passage specifically mentions that Africa and Asia have a higher proportion of people engaged in agriculture, indicating a greater emphasis on this primary activity in those regions.

(2) Which are the factors affecting agricultural practice?

Solution. The passage mentions various factors that affect agricultural practice. These factors can be categorized into physical and socio-economic factors:

1. Physical Factors:

- **Climate:** The prevailing weather conditions in a region significantly impact the type of crops that can be grown and the farming practices adopted.
- **Topography:** The physical features of the land, such as its slope and elevation, can affect water drainage, sunlight exposure, and the types of crops that can be cultivated.
- **Soil:** The type and quality of soil in an area influence the choice of crops and agricultural techniques. Different crops thrive in different soil types.
- **Biotic Factors:** This includes the presence of living organisms like pests, diseases, and other wildlife that can affect crop yields.

2. Socio-economic Factors:

- **Labour:** The availability and efficiency of labor impact agricultural practices. Mechanization or manual labor, for example, can depend on the local labor force.
- **Market:** Access to markets and demand for agricultural products can shape what crops are grown and how they are produced.
- **Capital:** The availability of financial resources for investment in machinery, seeds, fertilizers, etc., influences the scale and efficiency of agricultural operations.
- **Transportation Facilities:** The ease of transporting goods to and from the farm affects the choice of crops and the ability to access markets.
- **Storage Facilities:** Availability of proper storage facilities

- influences the post-harvest management of crops.
- Government Policies: Policies related to agriculture, subsidies, regulations, and incentives can have a significant impact on farming practices.
 - Population: The size and density of the population in a region can affect the demand for agricultural products.
 - Ownership of Land: The pattern of land ownership and land tenure systems can influence agricultural practices.

These factors collectively contribute to the complexity and diversity of agricultural practices around the world.

(3) In which continent the percentage of population engaged in agriculture is highest?

Solution. According to the information provided in the passage, the percentage of the population engaged in agriculture is stated to be maximum in Africa. Therefore, Africa has the highest percentage of its population engaged in agriculture among the continents mentioned in the passage.

(4) Which are the economic and social factors affecting agricultural practices?

Solution. The passage mentions several economic and social factors that affect agricultural practices. These factors include:

1. Labour: The availability and efficiency of labor impact agricultural practices. The type of farming methods, whether manual or mechanized, can depend on the local labor force.
2. Market: Access to markets and the demand for agricultural products can shape what crops are grown and how they are produced. Farmers often make decisions based on market conditions.
3. Capital: The availability of financial resources for investment in machinery, seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs influences the scale

and efficiency of agricultural operations. Capital plays a crucial role in modernizing and improving farming practices.

4. **Transportation Facilities:** The ease of transporting goods to and from the farm affects the choice of crops and the ability to access markets. Efficient transportation is essential for the success of agricultural activities.
5. **Storage Facilities:** Availability of proper storage facilities influences the post-harvest management of crops. Adequate storage is crucial for preserving the quality of harvested crops and managing market supply.
6. **Government Policies:** Policies related to agriculture, such as subsidies, regulations, and incentives, can have a significant impact on farming practices. Government support or intervention can influence the choices made by farmers.
7. **Population:** The size and density of the population in a region can affect the demand for agricultural products. Population growth and distribution play a role in determining what crops are in demand.
8. **Ownership of Land:** The pattern of land ownership and land tenure systems can influence agricultural practices. The way land is owned and managed can impact decisions related to crop selection and farming methods.

These economic and social factors interact with each other and with physical factors to shape the overall landscape of agriculture in a given region.

(B) Draw neat, labelled diagrams (Any TWO)

(1) Linear settlement.

(2) Skills of geographers (any five).

(3) Provision of infrastructure and stimulus to minimize regional imbalance.

Question 7. Answer the following question in detail (Any ONE):
(1) Explain the physical factors affecting the distribution of population. Give suitable example.

Solution. The distribution of population across the world is influenced by various physical factors, which are the natural features and conditions of a region. These factors can either attract or deter human settlement. One significant physical factor is topography.

Topography: Topography refers to the physical features of the land, including its relief, slope, and elevation. The topography of a region plays a crucial role in determining where people choose to live. Here's how it affects population distribution:

- **Example: The Himalayan Region**
The Himalayan region provides an excellent example of how topography influences population distribution. The Himalayas are a vast mountain range in South Asia, stretching across several countries, including India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet.
 - **Attracting Settlement in Foothills:** The foothills of the Himalayas have more favorable topography, with gentler slopes and fertile valleys. These areas are conducive to agriculture and provide suitable conditions for human settlement. As a result, you find significant population concentrations in regions like the Indo-Gangetic plains, which lie at the foothills of the Himalayas.
 - **Deterrence at High Altitudes:** The higher reaches of the Himalayas, with steep slopes and harsh climatic conditions, are less conducive to human habitation. The population in these areas is sparse due to the challenges posed by the rugged topography, including limited agricultural opportunities, difficult terrain, and harsh weather conditions.
- In this example, the topography of the Himalayan region has led to the concentration of population in the foothills where conditions are more favorable for settlement and economic activities. The high mountainous areas have lower population densities due to the

physical challenges they present.

In summary, the topography of a region, including factors like slope and elevation, can significantly influence where people choose to live. Regions with more favorable topography often attract higher population densities, while areas with challenging terrain may have sparser populations.

(2) Explain the nature of geography in detail.

Solution. Geography is a diverse and multidisciplinary field of study that examines the Earth's physical features, the human societies that inhabit it, and the interactions between humans and their environment. The nature of geography can be understood by exploring its key characteristics, perspectives, and sub-disciplines.

1. Spatial Perspective:

- Geography is fundamentally concerned with space and the distribution of phenomena across space. It looks at where things are located, why they are located there, and how locations relate to each other.

2. Physical Geography:

- This branch focuses on the Earth's physical features, including landforms, climate, vegetation, and natural processes like erosion and plate tectonics.

3. Human Geography:

- Human geography examines the spatial distribution of human activities, such as population, culture, economics, and political systems. It explores how humans interact with their environment and with each other.

4. Integration of Physical and Human Elements:

- Geography is unique in its integration of both physical and human elements. It considers the relationships and interactions between the natural environment and human societies.

5. Regional Analysis:

- Geographers often analyze regions, which are areas with

distinctive characteristics. Regional geography involves studying the unique attributes of a particular area, considering both physical and human factors.

6. Spatial Analysis:

- Geographers use spatial analysis to understand patterns, relationships, and trends in the distribution of phenomena. This involves mapping and interpreting spatial data to identify spatial trends and make predictions.

7. Interdisciplinary Nature:

- Geography draws on knowledge from various disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, ecology, geology, and economics. This interdisciplinary nature allows geographers to explore complex issues from multiple perspectives.

8. Global Perspective:

- Geography takes a global perspective, examining phenomena at various scales, from local to global. It considers how global processes impact local places and vice versa.

9. Cultural and Environmental Determinism:

- Historically, geography has been influenced by the concepts of environmental determinism (the idea that physical environment determines human culture) and cultural determinism (the idea that human culture shapes the environment). While these ideas have evolved, they have played a role in shaping the nature of geographic inquiry.

10. Applied Geography:

- Geographical knowledge is applied in various fields, including urban planning, environmental management, disaster response, and international relations. Applied geography seeks practical solutions to real-world problems.

11. Technological Advances:

- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing technologies have revolutionized the way geographers collect, analyze, and interpret spatial data. These tools enhance the precision and efficiency of geographic research.

In summary, the nature of geography encompasses a spatial perspective, the integration of physical and human elements, regional and global analyses, an interdisciplinary approach, and a focus on both theoretical and applied research. Geographers contribute valuable insights into understanding the complexities of our world and addressing contemporary challenges.