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Chapter -1
Human Geography Nature and Scope

List of the Lesson:

- Geography is a field of study is integrative, empirical and practical
- It studies each and every event on the earth over the space and time
- Human geography studies the relationship between man and nature
- Geo. can be studied through law making or descriptive

There are two approaches of geography:

1. Systematic approach
2. Regional approach

Physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.

Human Geography: Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface.

Nature of Human Geography:

(a) Human geography studies the inter relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment created by man.
(b) Elements of physical are land, water, soil, climate, vegetation, fauna
(c) Elements of cultural are transport and communication, settlements, crops

Naturalization of Humans:

(a) Man interact with nature with the help of technology
(b) It is not important that what he creates but with what tools he used to create
(c) Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society d. Understanding the nature helps to create technology
1. Understanding of friction and heat helped to discover fire
2. Understanding DNA helped to eradicate diseases
3. Laws of thermodynamics helped to develop fast planes
4. Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human being.
5. The interaction between primitive society and nature is called Environmental Determinism.

Humanizations of Nature

1. With the development of technology people understood the nature well
2. They move from state of necessity to state of possibilities
3. Human activities created cultural landscape
4. So it is called as possibilism

Non-determinism/ Stop and go Determinism

1. Developed by Griffith Taylor
2. It is a middle path between environmental determinism and possibilism

3. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.
4. Sustainable development is the main aim
5. The Neo determinism maintains balance between development and nature

Human Geography Through the Corridors of Time

Schools of human geography

Welfare School

Concerned with social well-being of the people:

(a) housing
(b) Health
(c) Education

Radical School: Concerned with causes of poverty, deprivation and social Inequality

Behavioural School: Given importance to lived experience, perception of space by Social categories

Stages Through Corridories of Time.

PERIOD	APPROACHES	BROAD FEATURES
Colonial	Exploration & description	Imperialism and trade lead to discover many lands
Colonial	Regional analysis	Understanding of parts in totality would lead to understand the whole
1930- interwar	aerial differentiation	Find the reasons for the uniqueness of a region
1950-1960	Spatial organization	Apply technology to study geography
1970	Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioral school	Emergence of sociopolitical reality with the help of schools
1990	Post modernism	Generalization and apply of universal laws to understand geography

Fields of human geo	Sub field	Sister disciplines
Social geo	---	Social science-sociology
	Behavioral geo	Psychology
	Geo of social well being	Welfare economics
	Geo of leisure	Sociology
	Cultural geo	Anthropology
	Gender geo	Sociology, anthropology, women studies
	Historical geo	History
	Medical geo	Epidemiology
Urban geo	---	Urban studies and planning

Political geo	---	Political science
	Electoral geo	Psephology
	Military geo	Military science
Pop. geo	---	Demography
Settlement geo	---	Urban and rural planning
Eco. geo	---	Economics
	Geo. of resources	Resource economics
	Geo. of Agriculture	Agricultural science
	Geo. of industries	Industrial economics
	Geo. of marketing	Business studies, economics, commerce
	Geo. of tourism	Tourism and travel management
	Geo. of international trade	International trade

Chapter-2
The World Population (Distribution, Density and Growth)

Listof the Lesson:
General, patterns of population distribution in the world, density of population, factors influencing the distribution of population, population growth, trends in population growth, doubling time of world population spatial pattern of population change, impact of population change, demographic transition, population control measures.

General:
- People are real wealth of the country
- Country is known by its people
- Pop of the world is uneven

"Asia has many people where people are few and few places where people are very many".

Patterns of Population Distribution
- Population Distribution refers to "the way the people are spaced over the earth surface".
- 90 % of people are living in 10% of its land. 10 most popular countries (China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan
- Cis Bangladesh Japan and Nigeria) contribute 60% of population.

Density of population:
Ratio between land and people,

Measured in persons per SQ. km $\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{area}}$

- High Density Areas: (more than 200persons/sq km) NE USA, NW Europe, S, SE, and E Asia
- Low Density Areas (less the 1 person / sq km) hot and cold deserts, low latitude areas
- Medium Density: (11-50 persons /sq.km) other than above two areas

Factors influencing the distribution of population
- **Geographical Factors**
  (a) Availability of water,
  (b) land forms,
  (c)climate,
  (d) soils
- **Economic Factors**
  (a) Minerals,
  (b) urbanization,
  (c) industrialization
- **Social and Cultural Factors**
  (a) Religious factors,
  (b) social and political unrest,
  (c) border terrorism,
  (d) govt. policies

Population Growth: Change in number of persons of a place during a specific period of time it may be positive or negative. It may be represented in absolute numbers /percentage Change in population.

Basic Concepts Are:

- Growth of population,
- Growth rate of population,
- Natural growth of population,
- Positive growth of population
- Negative growth of population.

Componentsof Population Change

- Birth rate,
- Death Rate,
- Growth Rate,
- Migration

Crude Birth Rate: number of live births in a year per thousands of women

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{Bi}{P} \times 1000$$

CBR= Crude birth rate

Bi: live births P = mid-year population

CDR=Numberof deaths in a particular year per thousand population

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$$

CDR= Crude death rate

D= No. of deaths

P= Estimated mid-year population

Chapter-3
Population Composition

Place of origin,
Place or destination: It is the spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources.
It may be permanent, temporary, / seasonal, it may be rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban, urban – rural
Types, immigration, emigration

Factors responsible
Push factors:
Unemployment
Poor living
Political turmoil
Unpleasant climate
Natural disasters
Epidemics
Socio- economics backwardness

Pull factors: More attractive jobs, Good living conditions, Peace, Stability, Security of life, Pleasant climate.

Trends in population growth: POP growth is due to:
- Agricultural development
- Industrial revolution
- Transportation
- Sanitation and medical facilities
- Biotechnology
- Information and computers technological revolution.
- Discovery of machines
- Medicines
- Population Increased 10 times during last 500 years,
- 4 times in 20th century
- 80 million people are added each year.

Doubling time of world population:
1. More than one million to become one billion pop
2. It took 12 years to become from 5 billion to 6 billion
3. Developed countries take more time than developing countries
4. Liberia highest growth rate: 8.2%Latvia lowest gr: -1.5%

Spatial pattern of population Change when it is small change applied to large population it is large Growth rate declines but pop still increase:

Impact of population change:

1. Depletion of resources
2. Spread of epidemics
3. Reduced life expectancy
4. Increase in social crime rate
5. Health problems

Demographic transition:

1. Predict the future pop. Of any area
2. Any region changes from high BR & DR to low BR& DR
3. Progress from rural to urban
4. Illiterate to literate
5. These are collectively known as demographic cycle

Stage-I:

- High fertility
- High mortality
- Low growth
- More epidemics
- Variable food supply
- Agriculture is occupation
- Low life expectancy
- Illiteracy
- Low level of technology
- Rain forest tribes, Bangladesh

Stage-II

- Fertility remains high, but decline with time
- Reduced mortality
- Improved sanitation
- Medical facilities
- High growth rate
- Ex. Peru, Sri Lanka, Kenya

Stage -III:

- Low birth rate and
- Death rate
- Slow GR.
- Stable growth rate
- Urbanised pop. high technology. small families. Flexible families ex. Canada Japan USA

Population control measures:

- Limiting the population growth
- improving women's health

- access to family planning services
- Free availability of contraceptives
- tax disincentives for large families
- Government incentives for small families.

Population composition
People are different in different ways

- Age
- Sex
- Place of residence
- Occupation
- Education
- Life expectancy

Sex composition:

- The ratio between number of men and women is called Sex Ratio
- $\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{MALEPOP}}{\text{FEMALEPOP}} \times 1000$
- In India it is Calculated as
- $\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{FEMALEPOP}}{\text{MALEPOP}} \times 1000$
- It shows the status of women in the country
- It is unfavorable to women
- Lower socio economic status
- Due to female feticide, female infanticide, domestic violence against women
- Sometimes men might have migrated so women no. Is more
- Natural advantages of women: they are more resilient, more resistant power, more patience
- Sex ratio of the world is: 990 females/ 1000 males
- Latvia highest 1187 lowest is 468/1000males
- It is favorable in 139 countries
- Unfavorable in 72 countries
- Asia has low sex ratio Europe has highest
- Europe has better status of women
- Male dominated out migration

Age structure:

- No. of people in different age groups.
- It is an important indicator of pop. Composition
- A large group of population is in age group of 15-59 years
- Large group of pop. Is above 60 years is called aged population
- More expenditure on medical facilities
- High 5 of young pop. Shows high birth rate

- Age- sex pyramid
- Number of females and males in different age groups
- Pop. Pyramid is used to show age sex structure
- Shape of pyramid shows the characteristics of population
- Left side male and right side female
- Types of age sex pyramid

I-Expanding population

1. Triangular shape
2. Less developed countries
3. Young pop. is more
4. Ex. Bangladesh, Mexico, Nigeria

II-Constant population

1. A bell shaped
2. Birth and death rates are equal
3. Ex Australia

III-Declining population

1. Narrow base
2. Low birth and death
3. Shows developed countries
4. Growth is negative or zero ex. Japan

Rural urban composition:

1. It is based on residence
2. They differ from each other
3. The criteria for rural and urban varies from country to country
4. Rural population engaged in primary activities whereas urban other than primary activities
5. Rural and urban composition of west European countries is different from African countries
6. Sex ratio is also different in European countries than African countries
7. In west European countries males are more in rural areas and females are more in urban areas
8. In Asian countries female is more in rural areas
9. In Asian countries female is less in urban areas due to shortage of housing, high cost of living, paucity of jobs, lack of security in cities

Literacy:

- Literacy indicated the socio economic development
- Standard of living
- Social status of women
- Availability of facilities

- Policies of government
- In India literate means: pop above 7 years' age who is able to read write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding.

Occupational structure:

I. The working population take part in various occupations such as primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities.
II. Each category refers to the level of economic development of the country.
III. Developed countries only show the job opportunities more in secondary activities
IV. Developing countries show more people under primary activity

Chapter-4
Human Development

Growth:

- it is the quantitative
- and value neutral,
- it may be positive, or negative,
- ex. Density of population, total population

Development:

- qualitative change
- always positive,
- an addition to the present condition,
- Ex. Per-capita income facilities

The concept of human development was introduced by DR. MahbubulHaq: development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.

People can live meaningful life. Life with some purpose, people must be healthy, develop their talents

The four pillars of human development:

Equity: equal opportunities available to everybody.

Irrespective of gender, race, income (in case of India women and low caste people drop out the school is more)

Sustainability: continuity in availability of resources, each generation must have opportunities,

Productivity: productivity in terms of labor productivity,it should be constantly enriched.

Empowerment: to have power to make decisions. Increasing freedom and capability, good governance, and govt. policies.

Approaches to Human Development

A. Income Approach: Oldest method, level of income leads to development

B. Welfare Approach: higher the expenditure on education, health, and other amenities by the government.

C. Basic Needs Approach: It was introduced by ILO -Six Basic Needs

1. Health
2. Education
3. Food
4. Water Supply
5. Sanitation
6. Housing to be given importance

D. Capability Approach: associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Access to education and health facilities.

International Comparisons: Size of the country and per-capita income are not directly related to human development. Like Sri Lankaand Trinidadhave higher HDI than India

They are divided into three groups:

- High -Above 0.8:57 Countries
- Medium – 0.5-0.799:88 Countries
- Low - Below 0.5:32 Countries

Countries with high index value: Norway, Iceland, Australia education and health care are priorities for the government.

Countries with medium index: it consists of large group, emerged after second world war, adopting people oriented policies.

Countries with low index value: large number of these countries are very small. political turmoil, social instability, civil war, high incidence of diseases.

Chapter-5
Primary Activities

Hunting and gathering

1. Depend on their immediate environment
2. Depend on animals they hunted and edible plantswhich they gathered
3.Primitive societies depend on hunting and gathering, fishing.
4. oldest occupation, practiced in harsh climatic conditions
5. depend onanimals, for food, shelter, clothing
6. small capital, low level of technology,
7. Practicedin High latitude areas such as Eurasia, Southern Chile. Low latitude such as Amazon, Congo, S.E. Asian countries
8. In modern market some gathering is done such asleaves, bark nuts, fabric rubber, balata, gums and resins.

Pastoralism

Nomadic Herding: herders depend on animals for food, transport, and shelter and clothing. Keep on moving from one place to another along with their animals. Each nomadic community Occupies a well identified territory. Variety of animals are kept indifferent regions
Sahara and Asiatic deserts: sheep, goat, and camel
Tibet: yak, Andes: llamas, arctic region: Reindeer

Regions:

1. Core regions extending from Atlantic coast of N Africa through Arabian Peninsula to central China
2. Second region extends in Tundr region of Eurasia
3. Third region is found in S.W Africa and Madagascar transhumance: seasonal movement of people along with their herds to mountains in summer and to plains in winter. Ex. Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotias in Himalayas

The number of pastoral nomads is decreasingdue to:

1. Imposition of political boundaries
2. New settlement plans by different countries

Commercial livestock rearing:

1. It is more organized
2. Capital intensive
3. Practised in permanent ranches
4. Larger areas and divided in to parcels
5. Animals are moved from one parcel to another
6. Number of animals are kept based on capacity of the pasture
7. Animals are sheep, cattle, goats and horses and products are meat, wool, hides and skin
8. Practiced in New Zealand, Australia Argentina Uruguay and USA.

Agriculture

Types of agriculture

Subsistence agriculture

(a) Primitive subsistence agriculture
(b) Intensive subsistence agriculture

Primitive subsistence agriculture:

1. Also called shifting cultivation/ slash and burn agriculture
2. Practiced by tribes in topics
3. Land holdings are small
4. Do not use fertilizers
5. Change the land frequently
6. After5 years they come back again.
7. It is called Jhuming in N.E. India, Milpa in South America, Ladang in Malaysia

Intensive subsistence agriculture:

1. Found in density populated areas
2. There are two types

A. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation:

(a) Dominated by rice crop,
(b) Land holdings are very small
(c) Family labor is used
(d) Less use of machine
(e) Manual labor is used
(f) Farm yard manure is used
(g) Yield per unit is high but per labor is low

B. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by other crops.

(a) Depends on climate, soil, reliefother crops are cultivated.
(b) Mainly practiced in SE Asia.
(c) Wheat, barley, soya bean, sorghum is cultivated
(d) In India wheat is grown in western parts of Ganga plain
(e) Millets are grown in western parts of south India
(f) Irrigation is used
(g) Europeans introduced Plantation agriculture

Plantation agriculture:

1. Introduced by Europeans
2. Found in tropics
3. Important crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane,banana, &pine apples
4. Large estates, capital, managerial, technical support
5. Scientific methods of cultivation
6. Single crop specialization,
7. Cheap labour

8. Good system of transport
9. Export oriented
10. (a)The French established cocoa and coffee in west Africa
(b)The British setup tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka Rubber plantation in Malaysia, sugarcane and banana in west indies
(c) Spanish and Americans introduced coconut and sugar cane in Philippines
(d) Dutch started sugarcane in Indonesia
(e) coffee Fazandas are managed by British in Brazil

Extensive commercial grain cultivation

1. Practiced in semiarid land of mid latitudes
2. Wheat is the main crop
3. Corn, barley oats and rye are grown
4. Large land holdings
5. Machines are used
6. Low yield per acre but high yield per person
7. Practiced in prairies, pampas, veldts, down, Canterbury plains.

Dairy farming:

1. Most advanced and efficient type of animal rearing
2. Highly capital intensive
3. Animal shed, storage facilities, mulching machines are used
4. Special emphasis is laid on breeding health care
5. Highly labour intensive
6. No off season
7. Practiced nearby urban areas and industries
8. Development of transportation, refrigerationpasteurizationhas increased the marketing

Mediterranean agriculture:

1. Highly specialized commercial agriculture
2. Practicedin the countries around Mediterranean Sea also central Chile, SW Africa,SW Australia& California
3. It is an important supplier of citrus fruits
4. Viticultureis specialized in this region
5. Best quality wine is produced from grapes
6. Low quality grapes are used for raisins, and currants
7. Olives and figs are also grown
8. Fruits and vegetable are grown in winter which are great demand in Europe

Market gardening and horticulture:

1. Vegetable, fruits and flowers are grown
2. Small farms, located nearby urban areas
3. Good transportation is required
4. Labor and capital intensive
5. Use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers & pesticides are used

6. Green houses and artificial heating is used in cold regions
7. Practiced in NW Europe, NE USA & Mediterranean regions
8. Netherlands is famous in growing tulips flower
9. The regions where vegetable is grown is called Truck Farming

Factory farming:

1. Factory farming is also practiced in NW Europe
2. It consists of poultry farming livestock rearing
3. They are fed on factory feedstuff and carefully supervised against diseases
4. Heavy capital investments
5. Veterinary services, heating and lightning is provided
6. Breed selection and scientific breeding is important feature

Cooperative farming:

1. A group of farmers form a society
2. Pool their resources to get more profit
3. Individual farms remain intact
4. Farming is a matter of cooperative initiative
5. Societies help farmers in getting agriculture inputs
6. Sell the products at the most favorable terms
7. Help in processing products at cheaper rates
8. Practiced in Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden & Italy

Collective farming:

1. Social owner ship for means of production and labour
2. It is also called as Kolkhoz
3. It was introduced in erstwhile USSR
4. Farmers pool their resources like land livestock labour
5. A small land is allowed to retain of their own to grow their own crops
6. Yearly targets are fixed by the government
7. Government fixes the product rates
8. Excess produce is distributed among the farmers
9. The farmers are to pay taxes for their own land
10. Members are paid according to their nature of the work
11. Exceptional work is rewarded by the government

Mining:

1. There are stages of minerals copper age, bronze age, iron age
2. Actual development is started with the industrialization

Factors affection mining activity:

1. Physical factors such as size, grade, and mode of occurrence of mineral
2. Economic factors such as demand for mineral, technology available, capital, labor, and transportation

Methods of mining:

1. Depend on mode of occurrence of mineral there are two types of mining

A. Surface /opencast mining

1. Easiest, and cheapest mining
2. Occur close to the surface
3. Low safety precautions
4. Large and quick output

B. Underground/shaft mining

1. Vertical shafts to be sunk
2. Minerals are extracted and sent to surface
3. It requires specialized drills, lifts, haulage vehicles,ventilation systems
4. This method is risky poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving leads to accidents
5. It requires large investment
6. Developed countries are showing less interest but developing countries are more interest due to large labor availability

Chapter-6
Secondary Activities

List: Manufacturing, characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing, classification of industries

General:

1. Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products
2. Manufacturing:
   - **(a)** Involves a full array of production from handicrafts to molding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles
   - **(b)** Application of power
   - **(c)** Mass production
   - **(d)** Identical products
   - **(e)** Specialized labour
   - **(f)** Standardized commodities

Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing

1. Specialization of skills/ methods of production
2. Mechanization
3. Technical innovation
4. Organizational structure and stratification
5. Uneven geographic distribution
6. Access to market
7. Access to raw material
8. Access to labour supply
9. Access to sources of energy
10. Access to transportation& communication skills
11. Government policy
12. Link to industries

Classification of industries

A. Based on size

1. Cottage / house hold
2. Small scale
3. Large scale

B. Based on input/raw material

1. Agro-based
2. Mineral based
3. Chemical based
4. Forest based
5. Animal based

C. Based on output/product

1. Basic industries
2. Consumer industries

D. Based on ownership

1. Public sector
2. Private sector
3. Joint sector

Traditional large scale industrial regions

1. High proportion of employment
2. High density of housing
3. Poor services inferior quality
4. Pollution, waste heaps
5. Unemployment, emigration derelict land areas

Ruhr coal field–Germany

1. One of the major industrial area
2. Coal, iron, steel are bases for the economy
3. Demand for coal declined so industry shrinking
4. Ruhr region is producing 80% of steel production
5. Problems of industrial waste and pollution
6. New industries emerged in the place of old industries such as car assembly new chemical industry, universities.

Concept of high technology industry

1. Latest generation manufacturing unit
2. Application of R&D unit
3. Professional workers(white collar) share large group
4. Highly skilled specialists (blue collar) also working
5. Robotics are used in assembly line
6. Computer Aided Design is used
7. Electronic controls
8. Neatly spaced, low modern dispersed office plant and lab buildings
9. Planned business parks for high-tech industries
10. Regionally concentrated, self-sustained highly specialized techno-poles
11. Silicon Valley in San Francisco and silicon forest near Seattle are techno poles

Iron and steel industries:

1. Base for other industries so it is called basic industry
2. Provide raw material to other industries
3. Also called heavy industry
4. Use bulky material
5. Produce heavy material

Raw materials:

A. Coal
B. Lime stone
C. Coke
D. Ironore
E. Manganese

Features

1. Located nearby raw material or Near the ports
2. Mini steel industries are located nearby markets
3. Located nearby integrated steel plants for scrap

Distribution

Most complex and capital intensive industry

(a) North America: USA –
North Appalachian region: PITTISBURG,
Great lake region: Chicago, Garry, Erie, Cleveland LorainBuffalo, Duluth
Atlantic region Sparrows Point and Morrisville

(b) Europe UK - Birmingham, and Sheffield
Germany: Duisburg, Dortmund Dusseldorf Essen
France: Le Creosote St. Ettienne
Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg. Lipetsk Tula
Asia: Nagasaki, Tokyo Yokoma of Japan
Shanghai, Tangshan and Wuhan in China
Jamshedpur, Kulti Burnpur Durgapur Roukela Bhilai Bokaro Salem Vizak of India

Cotton textile industry

Three sub sectors

1. handloom provide more labour employment, semi-skilled workers, small capital, spinning weaving and finishing of fabrics are important functions
2. Power loom: Machines are used, less labour intensive, volume of production increases
3. Mill sector: highly capital intensive produces cloth in bulk Distribution: India, China, USA, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Egypt produces half of the world cotton.
UK, NW Europe, Japan produce textiles by importing raw material from other countries
Industry facing stiff competition with synthetic fiber
Now it is declining trend due to technology
It is shifted to less developed countries

Chapter-7
Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

General features

1. Large number work in tertiary sector and medium number work in secondary sector
2. They include both production and exchange
3. Production includes provision of service
4. Output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries
5. Exchange involves trade transport and communication
6. Provide commercial output service
7. Specialized skills are involved

Types of tertiary activities service sector

Service Sector

1. Tertiary
- **A.** Trade & Commerce
  - **I.** Whole Sale
    - **a.** Urban Supply House
    - **b.** Rural Mandis
  - **II.** Retail
    - **a.** Urban
      - **i.** Chain Stores
      - **ii.** Mail Order[Mail Order has further in 2 types: -Telephone and internet]
      - **iii.** Convenient Shopping
      - **iv.** PDS
    - **b.** Rural
      - **i.** Periodic Markets
- **B.** Transport
  - **I.** Road
  - **II.** Rail
  - **III.** Water
    - **a.** Inland
    - **b.** Oceanic
      - **i.** Passenger
      - **ii.** Cargo
  - **IV.** Air
- **C.** Communication
  - **I.** Means of Transport
  - **II.** Telecommunication
    - **a.** Telephone
      - **i.** Landline
      - **ii.** Mobile
  - **III.** Audiovisual
    - **a.** Films
    - **b.** Radio

c. TV
d. Print
i. News
ii. Magazine

D. Services
I. Banking
II. Insurance
III. Real Estate
IV. Personal
a. Private
b. Govt.
c. NGO

2. Quaternary
A. Information based
B. R & D Based

3. Quinary
A. Specialist
B. Decision makers
C. Consultant
D. Policy Formulators

Some selected examples:
Tourism: tourist regions, factors affecting tourism: demand, transport
Tourist attractions: climate, landscape history and art, culture and economy Empowered workers,

Quaternary activities
1. Collection production and dissemination of information
2.Production of information,
3.Research and development,
4. Specialized knowledge,
5. Technical skills,
6. Administrative competence.

Quinary activities: The highest level of decision makers, policy makers,
Outsourcing: Large no. of call centers in India and China opened
Advantages:

- Cheap,
- availability of skilled persons,
- English language communication skills,
- Out migrating countries.

It includes:
1. Knowledge processing outsourcing
2. Home shoring
3. Business process outsourcing

4. Availability of high skilled workers ex. E-learning, business research intellectual property legal profession and banking sector

Medical services for overseas patients India

1. India is leading country in medical tourism
2. World class hospitals are located in India
3. Abundant benefits for the developing countries
4. It is cheap for developed countries
5. Advantages for patients
6. Developed transport in India

Digital divide

1. Availability of information and communication technology
2. It is uneven in the world
3. It depends on the government policy
4. Developed countries provide but developing countries still to provide the ICT to their people

Chapter-8
Transportand Communication

List

General: Transport is a service for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using human's animals and different kind of vehicles,
Movement may be on the land, water, in the air.

Modes of transport: Land, Water and Air

Land transport: Most of the transport is done over the land such as man, animals, vehicles, pipelines. It is changed due to invention of steam engine, coal, petroleum. revolution in transport system

Road

1. Most economical
2. Suitable for short distances
3. Suitable for rural areas and hilly areas
4. Cheapest means of transport
5. Supplementary to the other means of transport
6. Door to door service
7. Easy to construct and maintain
8. There are metalled and un-metalled roads
9. Not suitable during rainy season
10. Quality of roads depends on country
11. Developed countries have good roads
12. The total motorable road length is15 million km33% N. America
13. Highest road density is found in West Europe
14. Traffic flows; increased in recent years.

Problems of road ways

1. Lack of road side amenities
2. Congestion in cities

Highways: Connect distant places. 80 meters wide separate traffic lanes bridges, flyovers and dual carriageways help for traffic flow
Every city and port is connected with highways

North America: road density is 0.65 kmper sq. km
Every place is within 20km from highway, cities located in the Pacific Ocean are well connected, Trans Canadian highway links Vancouver in British Columbia to St. John city in the east.
Pan American highway connects South America with north America
Trans -continental Stuart highway connects Darwin with Alice springs
Europe has highest no. of vehicles
In Russia dense highway network is developed in the industrial region

In china cities are connected with highways
In India there are many highways connecting cities
Border roads connect the countries and integrate the people

Railways: Suitable for bulky goods, longer distances, high speed, cheap, it varies from country to country
Types of gauges: Broad gauge: 1.5 meters' Standard gauge: 1.44m meter gauge: 1: 00 metersmaller gauges

- Commuter railways are very popular inUK, USA Japan and India
- There are 13 lakh km of railways in the world
- Europe has densest network in the world
- They are double and multi tracked Belgium has highest density 1km/ 6.5 sq.km industrial regions have highest density of railways
- Underground railways are important between Paris and London ex. Channel tunnel operated by Euro tunnel group
- Most of the railways are found in Urals in Russia
- 40% of rail network is found in North America
- In Canada railways are in public sector
- Australia has 40000 km of railways 25% is found in new south Wales
- In South America Rail network is found in Coffee Fazendas and pampas
- There is only one continental rail between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires
- Asia has highest density of rail network
- Africa has 40000 km of rail network south Africa has alone 18000 km or rail network.

The important routes are

1. Benguela railway through Angola to Katanga Zambia copper belt
2. Tanzania Railway from the Zambian copper belt to Dar-Es Salam on the coast
3. The railway through Botswana and Zimbabwe linking the landlocked states to the Republic of South Africa

Transcontinental Railways

- Run across the continent
- Link two ends of the continent
- Constructed for economic and political reasons

Trans-Siberian Railway

1. Connect St. Petersburg on the west Vladivostok in the east
2. Pass through Moscow, Ufa Novosibirsk Irkutsk
3. Longest with the length of 9332 km
4. Double tracked and electrified
5. Helped in connecting west markets to Asian region in the east

Trans-Canadian Railway

1. 7050 KM long connect Halifax in the east, with Vancouver on the west coast
2. Connect Montreal, Ottawa WinnipegCalgary
3. Constructed in 1886

4. Connect Quebec industrial region with wheat belt of prairie region
5. It also connects Winnipeg to thunder water way
6. This is Canada's important train route
7. Wheat and meat are important exports

The Union Pacific Railway:

1. Connect New York on the pacific coast with San Francisco on the west coast
2. Pass through Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha, Evans Ogden Sacramento
3. Important exports are ores, grain paper, chemicals and machinery

The Australian Trans-Continental Railway

1. Run east west across southern part of Australia
2. Connect Sydney on the east to Perth on the west coast
3. Connect Kalgoorli, Broken Hill Port Augusta
4. Another major line connects from Adelaide and Alice Springsalso joins with this line

The Orient Express:

1. Runs from Paris to Istanbul
2. Pass through Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade
3. The travel time from London to Istanbul reduced to 96 hours against 10 days
4. The exports are cheese, bacon, oats, wine, fruits, and machinery
5. There is a proposal to connect Istanbul with Bangkok through Iran, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Myanmar

Water Transport

Advantages:

1. Cheapest
2. Suitable for heavy and bulky goods
3. No friction
4. Lest consumption of fuel
5. No route construction
6. Various types of ships can travel
7. port facilities to be provided

Ocean Routes

1. Connect continents
2. Connect longer distances
3. Cheapest and smooth travel
4. No maintenance cost
5. Modern liners equipped with radar, wireless and other navigation aids,
6. Development of refrigerated chambers for perishable goods
7. Containers used to transport goods easily

Important Ocean Route:

I. The North Northern Atlantic Sea Route

1. Connect NE USA with West Europe
2. Connect two industrially developed countries
3. Highest trade is taking place on this route
4. ¼ th trade takes place through this route
5. This is called Big Trunk route
6. Connect with old world with new world

II. The Mediterranean Indian ocean route:

1. Connect West Europe with north Africa, south Africa, and Australia
2. Before Suez canal this was an important sea route
3. The distance was 6400 longer than Suez canal between Liverpool to Colombo
4. The important exports are gold, diamond, copper, tin groundnut, oil palm coffee and fruits

III. The Cape of GoodHope SeaRoute

1. Connect west European with west African countries
2. Less traffic because of less developed countries

IV. North Pacific Sea Route

1. Connect west coast of North America with Asia
2. Connect Vancouver with Yokohama

V. The South Pacific Sea Route

1. Connect with North America with West Europe
2. Also connect with Australia and New Zealand
3. Connectscattered islands of Pacific Ocean
4. The distance is 12000 km between Panama and Sydney

Coastal Shipping:

1. It is convenient for the countries with long coast line
2. Ex. USA Chin India
3. It can reduce the congestion on land routes

Suez Canal

1. Constructed in 1869between Port said and port Suez
2. Connect Mediterranean and Red Sea
3. The distance reduced 6400 km between Liverpool and Colombo
4. The length is 160 km11 to 15 meters depth
5. 100 ships can travel each day
6. Time taken is 12 hours
7. Toll is heavy some time it is better to goby cape route
8. A railway line follow along this canal
9. A navigable fresh canal also followsfrom Nile

The Panama Canal

1. Connects pacific coast with Atlantic coast
2. The length is 72 km
3. It has SIX lock systems
4. It is 26 meters above sea level

5. It reduces distance betweenNew York and San Francisco about 13000km
6. The economic importance is less then Suez canal

Inland Water Ways:

1. Rivers, canals, lakesare the means of inland waterways
2. Boats and steamers are used
3. Development depends on a. navigability b. water flow c. transport technology
4. Rivers are only means in the dense jungles
5. heavy cargo can be transported through canals
6. the problems are a. completion with other means of ways b. diversion of water to the fieldsc. poor maintenance
7. Domestic and international trade can be done through rivers
8. By dredging, stabilizing river banks and building dams and barrages they are made navigable

The Rhine Waterways:

1. Flow through Germany and Netherlands
2. It is navigable up to 700 km form Rotterdam to Basel
3. It flows through rich coalfield and industrial region
4. It is heavily used inland water way in the world
5. Connects with industrial areas of Switzerland with Netherlands

The Danube Waterway:

1. Serves Eastern Europe
2. It raises in the Black forest flows many countries
3. Thechief exports are wheat, maize timber, and machinery

Volga Waterway:

1. Most important water way in Russia
2. Provides navigable way up to12000 km
3. Drains into Caspian Sea
4. Volga Moscow canal connect with this canal
5. Volga don canal with Black sea

The Great Lakes St. Lawrence seaway

1. Lake superior, Huron Erie and Ontario are connectedby SOO canal and Well and canal
2. Estuary of St. Lawrence river form a inland water way
3. Duluth and Buffalo are equipped with all facilities
4. The goods are transshipped to small vessels because of rapids
5. Canal is 3.5 meters deep

Air Transport

Advantages

1. Fastest means of transport
2. Suitable for longer distances

3. Suitable for rugged terrain
4. Connect with distant places
5. Most comfortable
6. Suitable for snow and forest areas
7. Suitable in disaster areas

Air Transport requires

- Capital intensive, maintenance, infrastructure like hangars, landing fuelingfacilities.
- Mostly found in developed countries.
- No place in the world is more than 35 hours' distance.
- Distance is measured in hours and minutes.
- There are more than 250 commercial airlines are working in the world.

Intercontinental Airlines:

1. There is dense network of air route in the northern hemisphere
2. Densest one connects USA and West Europe
3. USAalone accounts for 60% of air traffic
4. There is limited air services between 10-35 degrees latitudes due to sparse population , limited landmassand economic development

Pipelines

Advantages:

1. Used to transport liquid and gases and also solids by converting into slurry
2. Un interrupted flow
3. Least consumption of fuel
4. Suitable in the high mountains and sea bottom
5. Water, gas, milk also supplied through pipelines
6. USA has dense network of pipe lines
7. Big Inch is one of the important pipeline connecting Gulf of Mexico with NE USA
8. In other countries it is used to transport oil from oil field to oil refineries
9. Iran –India pipeline will be longest in the world

Communication:

1. Telegraph and telephone are important means of communication
2. During mid twentieth century AT&T was the monopoly company in the world
3. Optical Fiber cable is the breakthrough in the communication
4. The OFC has following advantages:
   (a) 100% error free
   (b) Large quantity of data can be transferred
   (c) Security
   (d) rapid

Satellite Communication

- The revolution has come with the invention of Satellite and connection with computers it is called "Internet".

- It was started in 1970 after in USA
- It is cheapest among the communication system,
- In India it is started in 1979 with Bhaskar –I Rohini -1980 APPLE 1981, after INSAT series

Cyber Space

- Computer space, it is encompassed with WWW, it is electronic digital world connecting computers through network
- The majority of users are in USA UK Germany, Japan China India.

Chapter-9
International Trade

Two levels: National and International

The initial trade was barter system in which goods are exchanged Before currency there were flint stones, obsidian, cowry's shells tigers paw, whale's teeth dog's teeth skins furs cattle rice pepper corns salt small tools copper silver and gold.

History of International Trade

1. Trade was restricted to small distance due to theft
2. People used to satisfy their immediate facilities
3. Only rich people used to bring jewellary and other ornaments
4. The silk route is an example connecting with china and Rome
5. Wool silk precious stones; were trade
6. After Rome disintegration it was not given importance
7. The slave trade was started with the colonization
8. After industrial revolution raw material and finished products are given importance
9. During world wars many countries imposed taxes
10. After the world war GATT was formed

Whydoes International Trade Exist

1. Specialization in production
2. Division of labor
3. Comparative advantage
4. Complementarily and transferability of goods, services
5. Mutual benefit
6. Foreign policy
7. developed transport and communication

Basis of International Trade

1. Difference in National Resources
   - A. Geological structure
   - B. Mineral resources
   - C. Climate
2. Population factors
   - a. Cultural factors
   - b. Size of population
3. Stage of economic development
4. Extent of foreign investment
5. Transport

Important aspects of International Trade

1. Volume of trade
2. Composition of trade
3. Direction of trade

4. Balance of trade

Types of International Trade

1. Bilateral trade
2. Multilateral trade

Case for Free Trade

Dumped Goods

WTO

GATT was formed in 1948

The GATT was transformed in to WTO on 1.1.1995
It maintains the global rules between the nations
It resolves the disputes between the nations related to trade
It covers trade services, telecommunication and banking, intellectual rights
It gives importance to rich nations
It is not favour to poor nations

Regional trade blocs

ASEAN, CIS,EU,LAIA,NAFTA, OPEC, SAFTA

Concerns related to international trade

1. Regional specialization
2. Higher level of production
3. Better standard of living
4. World wide availability of goods and services
5. Equalization of prices and wages
6. Diffusion of knowledge and culture
7. Leads to dependence
8. Uneven level of development
9. Exploitation
10. Commercial revelry leads to wars
11. Affect life
12. Production and use of resource raised
13. Depletion of resources
14. More pollution

Gate ways of International Trade Ports

1. Provide facilities to cargo and passenger
2. Provide docking, loading unloading, storage facilities for cargo
3. Maintain navigable channels
4. Arrange tugs and barges, provide labor managerial services
5. The quantity of cargo handled by the port is an indicator of level of development of its hinter land

Types of port

Based on cargo handled

1. Industrial ports
2. Commercial ports
3. Comprehensive

Based on location

1. Inland ports
2. Out ports

Based on specialised function

1. Oil ports
2. Ports of call
3. Packet station
4. Entre pot ports
5. Naval ports