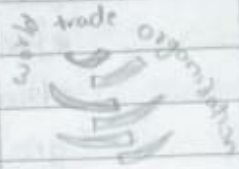

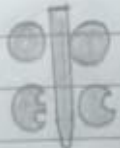


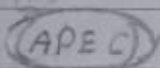
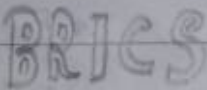


Geography Assignment 1

- 1 Trade organizations, their logo and functions (refer text book page 71)

	Name of the international trade organization	Number of members - States and logo	Headquarters (Country)	Aims / Functions
1	World Trade Organisation (WTO)	164 	Geneva (Switzerland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide platform for negotiations in international trade • To handle the differences related trade • Monitor the trade policies of member • Providing technological assistance and training to developing countries
2	European Union [EU]	28  European Union	Brussels (Belgium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established an integrated market amongst member nations in Europe. • Free flow of goods, services and capital in Europe • Customs duties have been cancelled and exchange of goods within members. • Common 'Euro' currency Established.
3	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	13 	Vienna (Austria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling the international trade of crude oil • Controlling the rates of crude oil production among member states • Maintaining consensus in oil export
4	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	8 	Kathmandu (Nepal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding satisfactory solutions to the common problems faced by countries in South Asia • Increasing social welfare, raising the living standard and increasing regional cooperation among member states. • To remove unrest in South Asia

Name of the international trade organisation	Number of member-states and logo	Headquarters (Country)	Aims / Functions
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	10 	Jakarta (Indonesia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding social and cultural harmony along with economic growth in SE Asia • Promoting regional peace • Promoting ^{tax cutters} regional for trade growth in member states
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	21  Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free trade and economic cooperation in Asia-Pacific Ocean region • Promoting regional and technical cooperation among member • Make funds available for growth of economics of members • Enhancing mutual economic cooperation • Strengthening economic Security security
Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)	5 	Shanghai (China)	

Geography Assignment 2

Q1 IDL is proving to be useful in today's times.

Ans The International Date line was constructed in 1884 to change the date and time according to the global travelling. But unlike the prime meridian, the IDL is not a straight line and does not pass through the land. International Date line is being very useful in today's time IDL has brought the coordination in most of the services available in the world. The IDL has especially brought major coordination over transportation, international airlines, communication, economic and trade activities. IDL has majorly contributed to unite the world with coordinating with time and date. it helps to keep track of all the calculations of the day and time in different time zones. it is also important in today's modern era and rapidly happening global developments. Because of the IDL only we are able to calculate the accurate time and date in different spheres of the world.

Q2 The day starts in pacific ocean on earth

Ans The Sun travels from east to west and the earth rotates from west to east. The eastern side of the world starts with the pacific ocean. It is the largest ocean in the earth and is divided into North pacific ocean and south pacific ocean by the equator. As the earth rotates from east to west, sunrays enter the ocean from there indicating the start of the day.

Geography Assignment 3

Date:

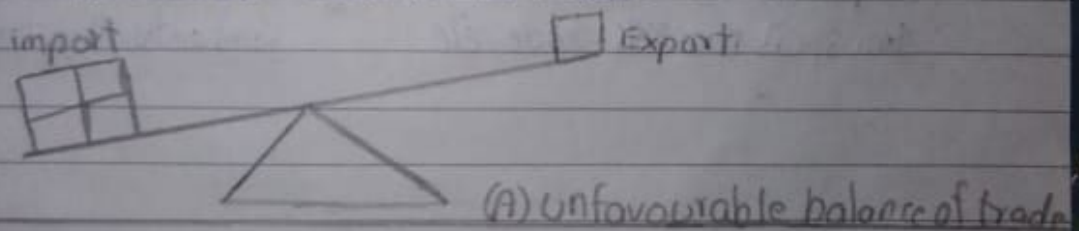
1 Explain the nature of Capitalistic and Mixed economy (refer page 65)

Ans	Capitalistic economy	Socialistic Economy	Mixed Economy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership and management of means of production is in the hands of private individuals. Main aim is to earn maximum profit Germany, Japan, the USA have adopted such a type of economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The means of production belong to the society as a whole i.e., the government control. Main aim is to achieve social welfare. China and Russia have adopted socialistic type of economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-existence of Private and Public sectors A balance between Profit and welfare is made. India, Sweden, the UK have adopted this type of system

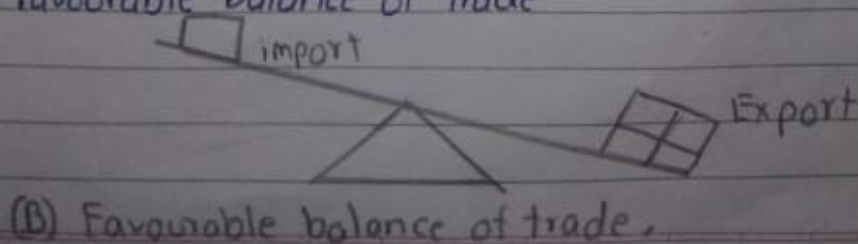
Geography Assignment 2

1 Explain the nature difference in types of balances of trade with diagrams. [refer page 70]

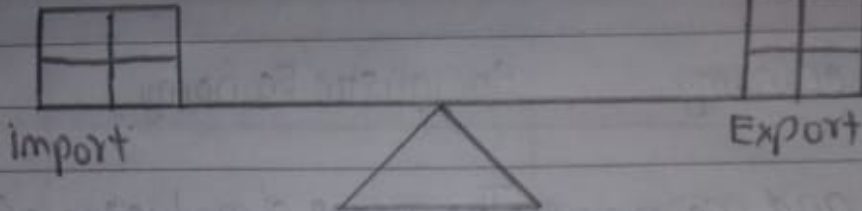
Ans 1 When the value of imports is more than the value of exports, it is called 'unfavourable balance of trade.'



2 When the value of exports is more than the value of imports, it is called 'favourable balance of trade'



3] When the value of exports and imports is almost the same, it is called 'balanced balance of trade'.



(C) Balanced Trade

Geography Assignment 5

1 Explain the advantages and disadvantages of urbanization [refer page 77 and 78]

Advantages of urbanisation

1] There is an increase in secondary, tertiary and quaternary occupations with urbanisation.

2] Because of good transportation facilities, journey become easier. its positive effect is also seen on freight transport, markets, trade, etc.

Disadvantages of urbanisation.

1] Because of urbanisation the population in cities increased rapidly.

2] Public transportation system is not sufficient and hence the number of private vehicle increases. This leads to an increase in traffic jams and travelling time increases.