



GEOADS02T (Human Geography)

Category: A (10 Marks)

1. Discuss the nature, scope, and recent trends in Human Geography.
2. Explain the Resource approach and the Locational approach in Human Geography.
3. Trace the evolution of human societies from hunting and gathering to the post-industrial urban society.
4. Compare the adaptation strategies of Eskimos, Masai, and Maori to their respective environments.
5. Discuss the global patterns of population distribution and density with suitable examples.
6. Explain the stages of the Demographic Transition Theory with examples from different countries.
7. Discuss the characteristics and importance of the primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary sectors of the economy.
8. Describe intensive subsistence rice farming with reference to its characteristics and distribution.
9. Explain plantation agriculture with special reference to tea cultivation.
10. Discuss the site, situation, types, and patterns of rural settlements with suitable illustrations.
11. Explain the Census of India classification of urban settlements and discuss its significance in urban studies.
12. Compare and contrast the Environmental approach and the Landscape approach in Human Geography.



13. Examine the transformation of industrial society into a post-industrial urban society with examples.
14. Discuss the role of environment in shaping human societies with examples from different regions.
15. Analyse the spatial variation in population growth across the world and factors influencing it.

Category: B (5 Marks)

16. Define Human Geography and mention its importance.
17. Briefly discuss the scope of Human Geography.
18. Write a short note on the Resource approach in Human Geography.
19. Describe the main features of the Locational approach.
20. Explain the significance of the Landscape approach in Human Geography.
21. Mention two recent trends in Human Geography.
22. Describe hunting and food-gathering societies.
23. What are the main characteristics of pastoral nomadism?
24. Briefly discuss subsistence farming.
25. Mention two features of industrial society.
26. What is meant by post-industrial urban society?
27. Describe the Eskimo adaptation to the environment.
28. Write a short note on the Masai adaptation to the environment.
29. Explain Māori adaptation to their environment.
30. Define population density with an example.
31. Mention two factors influencing population distribution.



32. State the first two stages of the Demographic Transition Theory.
33. Write a short note on the quaternary sector of the economy.
34. Distinguish between primary and secondary sectors of the economy.
35. Give two characteristics of intensive subsistence rice farming.
36. Mention two features of plantation agriculture.
37. Write short notes on the site and situation of rural settlements.
38. Mention the types of rural settlement patterns.
39. Explain nucleated and dispersed settlement patterns with examples.
40. Write short notes on the quinary sector of the economy.

Category: C (2 Marks)

41. Who is considered the father of Human Geography?
42. Define the scope of Human Geography in one line.
43. What is meant by the Environmental approach?
44. Name two types of approaches in Human Geography.
45. Define pastoral nomadism.
46. Name one example of subsistence farming.
47. Which society is known as hunting and food gathering?
48. Name one example of a post-industrial urban society.
49. Eskimos adapt mainly to which type of environment?
50. In which Census year did India classify urban settlements officially?



GEOADS02P (Human Geography)- Lab

Category A: 10 Marks

51. Calculate the arithmetic growth rate of population using two consecutive decadal census datasets of India. Represent your result with interpretation.
52. Compare the population growth of two different Indian states using arithmetic growth method and comment on the differences.
53. Prepare a choropleth map of population density of Indian states using given census data. Interpret the spatial pattern.
54. Draw a choropleth map showing the density of population of West Bengal districts and interpret the results.
55. Using SOI toposheet (1:50,000), identify and classify rural settlements according to their site (e.g., riverine, coastal, upland, valley).
56. Prepare a transect chart to correlate physical and cultural attributes from a given toposheet and discuss the relationship.
57. Construct a proportional pie diagram showing occupational structure of a state and interpret the dominant sector.
58. Using proportional square diagrams, represent land use pattern of a district and interpret the data.
59. Compare the advantages and limitations of pie diagrams and proportional squares in representing economic data using a worked-out example.
60. Analyse the relationship between population growth and density distribution of India using suitable maps and graphs.



61. Prepare a combined diagram (choropleth + pie diagram) showing population density and occupational structure of selected states and explain the findings.
62. Construct a growth rate chart of population using arithmetic method for three decades and interpret the trend.
63. Prepare a transect chart across an urban area from SOI map to show change in physical and cultural features.
64. Identify settlement types and their site-specific advantages from a given SOI topographical map (scale 1:50,000).
65. Draw proportional pie diagrams showing land use distribution of two regions and compare them.

Category B: 5 Marks

66. Compute arithmetic growth of population for a single state between two decades.
67. Plot growth rate of population for a district using arithmetic method and write two observations.
68. Prepare a simple choropleth map of population density for three states of India.
69. Represent the density of population of a district in West Bengal using choropleth technique.
70. Identify nucleated and dispersed settlements from a given SOI toposheet.
71. Classify settlement sites into natural levee and upland types using SOI map evidence.
72. Prepare a simple transect chart showing correlation between elevation and land use.
73. Construct a proportional pie diagram using given data on literacy rate distribution.



74. Draw a proportional square diagram to represent industrial output of three states.
75. Use pie diagram to show percentage distribution of workers in agriculture, industry, and services.
76. Represent land use of a district using proportional square method.
77. Identify and describe linear and clustered settlements from a given toposheet.
78. Using a transect chart, show relationship between slope and settlement distribution.
79. Draw a pie diagram showing occupational distribution of population in an industrial state.
80. Use proportional square diagram to show cropped area of selected districts.
81. Prepare a choropleth map for literacy rate in three Indian states.
82. Identify fishing villages on the coastal SOI map and explain their locational advantage.
83. Construct a small transect chart showing vegetation and human use.
84. Draw pie diagrams for male and female workers in a district and interpret gender differences.
85. Represent the per capita income of two states using proportional squares.

Category C: 2 Marks (Viva)

86. Define the arithmetic growth of population.
87. Write the formula of the arithmetic growth rate.



88. Define population density.
89. Name two methods of showing population density on maps.
90. What is a choropleth map?
91. Mention the scale of the Survey of India topographical maps used in this course.
92. Define nucleated settlement.
93. Define dispersed settlement.
94. What is a transect chart?
95. Write one use of a transect chart in geography.
96. What is a proportional pie diagram?
97. Name one advantage of proportional squares.
98. Which map projection is used for SOI toposheets?
99. Define occupational structure.
100. What is the main difference between a pie diagram and a bar graph?