



SYBA
SEMESTER III (CBCS)

GEOGRAPHY PAPER - III
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

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Syllabus**S.Y.B.A. Geography Paper - III,
Human Geography****Unit -1**

Introduction to Human Geography, Nature and scope of Human Geography, Branches of Human Geography, Different approaches to Human Geography, Man-Environment relationship: Determinism, Possibilism, Probablism

Unit - 2

Population: Population Explosion, Factors affecting growth of population, Factors affecting distribution of population policy of India

Unit - 3

Migration: Concept, Types of migration, Causes and Consequences of migration, International migration, Recent trends in migration

Unit - 4

Tribes in the world: World distribution of tribes, Distribution of primitive tribal population, Examples of tribes in different parts of the world

Unit - 5

Practical: Construction of Simple bar diagram, Multiple bar diagram, Divided bar diagram Thematic map: Located bar diagram based on the World Map, Construction: Circle diagram, Square diagram, Divided circle Thematic map (World) reading based on Located Divided circle, Located Proportional circles, Located Proportional Square.



HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

After going through this chapter you will be able to understand the following features.

Unit Structure :

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Subject- Discussion
- 1.3 Summary
- 1.4 Check your Progress/ Exercise
- 1.5 Answers to the self learning questions.
- 1.6 Technical words and their meaning
- 1.7 Task
- 1.8 Glossary
- 1.9 References for further study

1.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to – understand the meaning of Geography

- Know Human Geography in pre-historic times, mediaeval time and in the modern times
- Understand the relationship among human groups in different parts of the world
- Know the contribution of different geographers such as German, French, British, American, Soviet and Indian.
- Know the nature and scope of Human Geography
- Learn why the knowledge of Human Geography is essential
- Study different branches of Human Geography
- Understand different approaches to Human Geography
- Study Determinism
- Understand Possibilism

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Human Geography is considered as a diverse discipline. This field of geography explains the relationships between people and places in the world where we live.

1.2 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

Geography can broadly be classified as Physical Geography, Human Geography and Cartography. Human geography on the other hand, is the study of the relationship between the natural and the human world, and the spatial distributions of the human phenomena, created by the human beings through mutual interactions. In this chapter we will learn about the various concepts and approaches in Human Geography which has been evolved over time. Attempts have also been made to classify different fields and sub fields of human geography which states its inter disciplinary nature.

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY :

The term Geography is derived from the Greek word 'Geo' meaning 'Earth' and 'Graphy' meaning 'Description'. Thus, we can define 'Jeography' as "Description of the Earth". Today Geography has. Become a very important part of natural science and social science. Geography is divided into 3 main branches:

1. Physical Geography
2. Human Geography
3. Cartography

One of the most popular and widely accepted definition of Human Geography is "man and his adjustments to his natural environment". We can say, Human Geography is that branch of Geography which deals with distribution of various phenomena of the Earth. Everything that makes the environment is a part of the subject of Human Geography. Human Geography as the branch of the Geography has developed very recently. According to Vidal-De-La-Blache, relationship of man and nature is the subject matter of Human Geography. In fact, there are different definitions which are put forward by different experts about the subject matter of Human Geography. But we can say that the subject matter of Human Geography is the study of relationship between man and nature, and this relationship is dynamic. However, in Human Geography the centre of study is the man.

It is found that in the same world, all human groups do not enjoy the same level of development. For example : Congo,

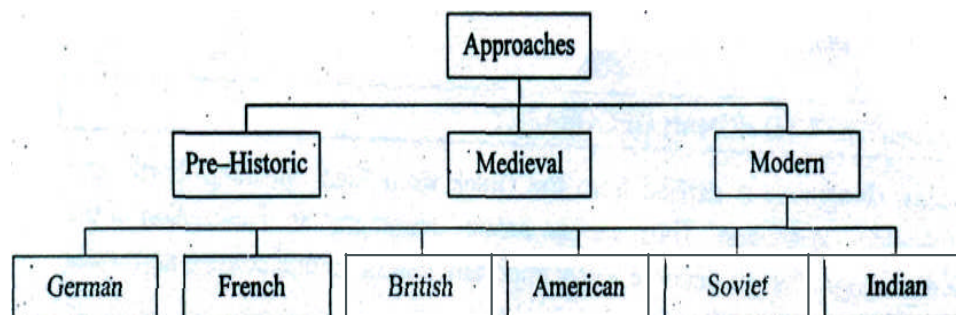
Amazon and Indonesia fall in the same natural environment, but, there is a difference in their levels of development.

We generally find that our food, clothing, shelter, tools, technology, customs, tradition, faith, literature are directly or indirectly influenced by the physical environment.

In today's world, there is a need to study Human Geography as it is changing in nature. About 10,000 years ago man discovered the art of agriculture and he started settling down in the fertile river valleys. In 15th century, man discovered new lands and the exchange of knowledge was very slow. Later, man learned how to utilize the available resources in a better manner. Human migrations become common. Industrial revolution took place. There were progress in the field of science and technology.

However, with the passage of time, man became more greedy and careless about the use of the environment and as a result in the 20th century, environmental degradation took place. Several problems like pollution, soil erosion, population explosion, energy crisis had started to take place. This is the right time to examine human behaviour and to find out a solution to all the problems that are taking place. We should see how human actions can be controlled and hence here lies the importance of Human Geography. It is said that the need of study of Human Geography is the need of the hour.

The most important consideration to be studied in Human Geography is to understand the relationship among human groups in different parts of the world. Today, there is no place for human values and the problem of global pollution and population explosion are increasing. We are sure that a proper and systematic study of Human Geography will provide a solution to all the above problems.



1. Human Geography in Pre-Historic Times :

In the pre-historic times, Human Geography was mainly a descriptive subject. During this time, Human Geography mainly studied about land, water, air and people. During this time,

Human Geography was less scientific. Maps during this time showed only the location of places. The Greeks actually laid the foundation of Geography. Ptolemy made several contributions in the development of Human Geography.

2. Human Geography in the Medieval Times :

It was the Arabs who spread the work of Ptolemy to Western Europe. The Arabs travelled a lot and they made important contribution to Cartography. New lands were discovered. Many laws and theories were added to Human Geography. This brought a tremendous change in Human Geography.

3. Human Geography in Modern Times :

In the 18th century, there was a development of Physical Geography as well as Human Geography. Several contributions were made by the German, French, British, American, Soviet and the Indian Geographers. Below is a list of the Geographers who contributed towards the development of Human Geography.

School of Thought	Geographer and Contribution
German	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alexander Von Humboldt : Latitudes and Longitudes 2. Carl Ritter : Unity in Diversity and Concept of Land 3. Friedrich Ratzel : Established Cultural Geography
French	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vidal-de-la-Blache : Father of French Geography; idea of 'Possibilism'. 2. Jean Brunhes : Scope of Human Geography 3. Albert Demongeon : Transport Geography
British	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. J. Mackinder: Concept of 'Heart Land' 2. Sir Patrick Geddes : Founded 'British Regional Studies' 3. F-lerbertson : Concept of 'Natural Regions' 4. Peter Hagget : Statistical Techniques and Models in Geography 5. Roxby: Scope and Aim of Human Geography
American	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. W.M. Davis: Cycle of Erosion 2. Bowman : Great Physical Geographer 3. Huntington : Great Human Geographer

Soviet	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vorikov: Climatology for Development of Agriculture 2. V.V. Dokuchaev : Contributed to Regional Geography and Planning
Indian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. G. Kurian : Department of Geography at Madras 2. Prof. M.K.Bose : Taught Human Geography at Calcutta University 3. Prof. R.L. Singh : Department of Geography at Banaras University

Geography is an old field of knowledge and it is known to the scholars of the ancient world. It is a well-developed multi-dimensional subject. Geography covers a vast field and includes many branches of different disciplines. The scope of Geography has become very vast. The subject matter is broken into a number of branches. Human Geography covers the evolution of human beings, its different races, their description and distribution and adaptation to the environment. Human Geography has a very long history. The view is that there is a close relationship between man and nature.

Strabo and some other Roman Geographers said that environment plays a very important role in the level of progress of people. Miss Sample defined Human Geography as “a study of the changing relationship between untrusting man and unstable Earth”.

We can say that Human Geography covers a wide field or say that the scope of the subject is immense. We study about physical and cultural differences among the human groups in Human Geography. Human Geography covers the relationship between man and his natural environment. Human Geography also studies about types and patterns of rural settlements, growth and functions of urban settlements, functional classification of towns, distribution of economic activities, industries, trade and transportation and communication.

Human Geography also deals with the world as it is and the world the way it should be. It gives most importance to man-where they are, what they *are* like, how they adjust themselves to their surroundings and so on.

The nature of Human Geography is not uniform. It has relationship with other subjects also. Human Geography changes with time and needs of the people. Human Geography deals with several laws and theories for better understanding of

relationships. All these discussion put forward the wide scope of Human Geography.

The knowledge of Human Geography is essential due to the following :

1. For the scientific development of Geography :

The study of Human Geography brings out the scientific relationship between man and environment. In Human Geography, we study about the population distribution in the world, differences among different groups of population and this study makes Human Geography so very important. In Human Geography, we also study about the types of settlements and all these studies make Human Geography a very important part in Geography.

2. For planning of the national economy :

The knowledge of Human Geography is very much required in the planning of national economy. The planners have to take ideas from Human Geographers regarding the welfare of the state. The study of Human Geography also involves techniques on how to raise the standard of living, improve health and educational facilities in the developing countries.

Human Geography serves the objective of liberal -education. It helps us to understand the world where we live; we also study about the people of the other nations of the world. In Human Geography we have several modules which explains us the economic, social and political system of different countries of the world Our study of Human Geography can help us to make us better informed citizens who can understand and face the problem and find a solution as well. Thus, the scope is wide and importance of Human Geography is immense.

Q.2. Explain the nature and scope of Human Geography.

3) Branches of Human Geography :

The main Branches of Human Geography are as follows:

1) Population Geography :

This branch of Human Geography is concerned with distribution of population density, ratio, occupational structure, age-sex pyramid, rate of fertility, rate of mortality, Human Development Index (HDI), migration of population, etc. Population Geography also deals with several laws and models of population growth. Today, most of the universities of the world have a separate department dealing with Population Geography. Much research

work and field work has been carried on today in this field. Many geographers have made an elaborate study on international migration. In Population Geography, the geographer uses statistical data, as well as the data from several Government sources. At present, population explosion has become a serious problem. Today, there are several population policies to control this ever-increasing growth of population. The Population geographers are interested to study the pattern of population growth and its distribution in the third world countries. Hence, we can say that Population Geography is one of the major branches of Human Geography.

2. Economic Geography :

Economic Geography mainly deals with human occupation and their types as well as their development. Economic Geography can be classified into three parts:

- a) Commercial Geography : In Commercial Geography, we study about distribution and consumption of goods.
- b) Transport Geography : In Transport Geography, we study about the movement of goods.
- c) Resource Geography : Resource Geography deals with resources and their types, distribution, utilization as well as their future.

Economic Geography as mentioned above mainly studies about the pattern of economic development of different groups of people. Human wants are unlimited. Today, at every step, man tries to bring development. In this manner, he feels, he will be able to satisfy his wants. Man has brought about industrial revolution, he has worked hard to improve his economy, but, at the same time he has brought about several problems like population explosion, degradation of the environment, etc. Economic Geography tries to study all these issues regarding the economic development of man and so it is an important branch of Human Geography.

3. Political Geography :

Political Geography is very recent in nature, it studies about different places, border areas and the areas of strategic importance; It also includes the study of division of power and rise and fall of the Government of the country. In the initial times, Political Geography was one of the weakest branches of Human Geography. It became very interesting during the First and the Second World War. Today, Political Geography is taught in several universities, but, this branch lacks research work. Actually, Political Geography has failed to attract new geographers. It has infact become very old fashioned. However, after 1970, Political

Geography has started gaining importance. A part of Political Geography has come to be known as 'Electoral Geography'. At present Electoral Geography has made an outstanding progress in Political Geography.

4. Social Geography :

Social Geography is very wide and deep in its content. Social Geography studies about different races, religions, languages, societies, class and caste structures. Social Geography started in 1960s and has expanded during 1970s. It was during 1970s that Social Geography became a part of Human Geography.

5. Geography of Settlements

Geography of Settlements studies about the location of rural and urban settlements. Various factors such as geographical, economic, social, political and technological influence the site and situation of rural and urban settlements. It studies about the growth and development of settlements. Although, Geography of Settlements is a traditional branch of Human Geography, but, in the recent years, this branch has made a great progress. Rural Geography and Urban Geography are the two branches of Geography of Settlement.

a) Rural Geography : It includes the study of social and economic characteristics of the village. Every detail of the rural area like house design and building materials are studied under this.

b) Urban Geography : It is vast in nature and is developing rapidly. It studies about the location and growth of the cities as well as their relationship with each other. The main aim of Urban Geography is to make laws and theories. At present, Urban Geography has become an important part of Geography of Settlements.

6. Cultural Geography :

Cultural Geography is a traditional branch of Geography. It mainly focuses on the pattern of human culture. Cultural Geography in the recent years covers new approaches, techniques and ideas. Cultural Geography in the 21st century has been given much importance in U.S.A.

7. Historical Geography :

Historical Geography is the study of history of Geography.

8. Medical Geography :

Medical Geography has become an important branch of Human Geography in the present years. It studies about the distribution of disease, illness, death and healthcare.

9. Military Geography :

This branch of Human Geography studies the strategic places, frontiers and boundaries.

10. Agricultural Geography :

This branch studies the distribution and location of different agricultural and other associated activities.

11. Transportation Geography :

Transportation Geography studies various transportation networks used in the distribution of goods, people and services.

12. Geography of Tourism :

This branch studies about tourist activities and services.

13. Hazard Geography:

It mainly focusses on extreme hazards and disasters. It tries to explore the human interaction and response to extreme events.

Q.3. Describe Various branches of Human Geography.

4. Different Approaches to Human Geography

This concept of this approach originated in 1920s and 1930s by the German school approach believes that the way in which people behave depends upon the understanding of the environment in which he lives. The term was brought to prominence by William Kirk and Kant.

2. Behavioural Approach

This gives more importance to one's society. It believes that man is a goal oriented animal. He influences the environment and in turn is influenced by it. This approach has a multi-disciplinary outlook because several scientists, philosophers, historians and sociologists have contributed towards its development.

3. Welfare Approach :

This is a very important approach in Human Geography. It deals with the questions related to inequality. It has been widely accepted after 1960s and after 1970s, importance has been given to issues like poverty, hunger, malnutrition, unemployment, crime, distribution of income, quality of life, etc. The basic focus of this approach is 'who gets what, where and how?' "Who" refers to the group of population- this may be a population of a village, city, region, nation or entire world. This population may belong to particular class, caste, community, religion, race, gender and so on. "What" refers to various goods and services which the population receives. "Where" receives to

different areas and “how’ refers to the process through which differences occur.

4. Humanistic Approach:

This is an important approach in Human Geography. The main feature of this approach is that it gives central and active role to man, In Humanistic approach, human beings are not treated as machines. It can be traced back to the French school of thought.

5. Radical Approach

Radical approach in Geography developed in 1970s. The followers of this approach were mainly concerned with the social issues like inequality, crime, discrimination against females, etc. The followers of this approach were interested in restructuring of the capitalist society. In the late 1960s, all this led to social Unrest and tension. All this gave a boost to this approach. The main objective of this approach is to develop a just, equal, tension free, peaceful and enjoyable life.

6. Quantitative Approach

In the beginning of the 20th century, a lot of data was collected. There was an urgent need to analyse the data. This led to the development of Quantitative approach in Geography. Descriptive Geography, now, was given less importance and stress was put on mathematical and sophisticated statistical techniques. The introduction of statistical techniques is known as Quantitative Revolution after which statistical techniques are extensively used in Geography.

5. Man Environment Relationship :

1. Determinism :

This approach implies the dominance of nature. According to Determinism, the history, culture, lifestyle, stages of development of man are largely governed by the physical factors of environment. Here, nature is active and man is passive.

Although Determinism was established in the 19th century the roots go back to the 5th century A.D. During this time, Hippocrates said that “Human life is totally dependent on nature.”

Strabo, the leading Roman Geographer explained how slope, relief, climate are the works of God and all of them influence the life style of the people.

The German geographers, Humboldt and Ritter also studied on how man is controlled by nature. Another German geographer Kant also contributed to the concept. Actually speaking

it was Kant's philosophy about man and environment relationship which was adopted by Humboldt and Ritter in the later years.

Determinism is criticized by some geographers. The geographers feel that there is lack of discipline in this approach and this discipline can only be brought about by man. Man has the ability to bring a change in the nature. Nature is monotonous and variety is created by man. Today, dense forests, marshy lands and barren deserts are all changed by man. Man has applied his knowledge to bring this change. It is the man who has created the gardens, the roads, and the agricultural fields and made the nature unique. It is the man who can solve problems, which the nature cannot.

Although, Determinism is criticized from various angles, but it is an important approach to study Human Geography.

2. Possibilism

This is the philosophy, which states that man is most important in man-environment relationship. According to Possibilism, with Knowledge and intelligence man can master the forces of nature. Man is active and nature is passive. Man is the supreme power. Man can never be the slave of the nature. He is more active than nature and has the capacity to change the nature.

Vidal-de-la-Blache was the strong supporter of Possibilism. According to him, nature only offers a number of opportunities from which man is free to select. Today, man has planted new varieties of crops, domesticated several types of animals and nature could not control his actions. This proves that man is active and nature is passive. Discovery of fire was only possible by man. There are many geographers who are the followers of Possibilism. According to Possibilism, nature is only an advisor to man.

However, Possibilism cannot be fully accepted. Many times man has to put his head down in front of the nature. Man is unable to produce minerals and power resources. These are only provided by the nature. During nautical disasters, man always suffers and nature becomes powerful. Man has definitely brought several changes but his actions and powers are only up to a particular limit.

In spite of all these criticisms, Possibilism is of a great importance. It has inspired man to study about man-environment relationship in a detailed manner.

3. Stop And Go Determinism

Taylor put the idea of stop and Go determinism. He said that neither the idea of Determinism nor the idea of Possibilism can be fully accepted. Nature is controlled by man but it is so when nature is passive. When the nature becomes active, we have to wait for a change. This concept is often compared with the traffic signal. When the signal is red, man has to wait and when it is green, man can proceed further.

If red light is crossed, accidents are bound to happen. Similarly, man has to wait for a favourable situation and then only he can succeed.

This Stop and Go Determinism and Possibilism states that human progress will depend on how man takes the chances offered by nature.

From the above, it can be understood that, the relationship between man and the environment has been established in the early periods itself. The influence of nature is seen every aspect of his life. Therefore, any change in his environment can cause harm to his race.

The relationship between man and environment forms is the core of Human Geography. Historical evidences say that, man could develop only the basis of natural elements. For example: All civilizations have developed on the banks of the rivers, because, it gave him resources like water, fertile soil and suitable land to settle. Similarly, man depended only on monsoon for agriculture. This relationship exists today also. This implies that, man heavily depended and does depend on nature for his survival. Thus, the role and power of nature is inevitable.

However, this relationship is changing through man's intelligence, with the help of which he has been able to find out ways to face the vagaries of nature. He has used techniques to cultivate the land, build houses, use water for irrigation, to store and bring water from elsewhere for fixed settlements, developed roads and towns, etc. The whole credit for reducing the dependence on nature goes to technology and the people behind it.

4. Probabilism

Probabilism can be understood as a thesis about the relationship between culture and nature. This theory proposes a balance between environmental determinism and possibilism. It reflects upon the fact that, there is no specific or fixed response to the present environmental conditions. It states that the physical environment helps us know the probable responses

that might be experienced in the future. Thus, the theory tries to predict the future or probable impacts according to the environmental conditions present today.

Q .4. Explain the various viewpoint related to man environment relationship.

SUMMARY

In this chapter we have learnt about the contribution of different geographers such as German, French, British, American, Soviet and Indian beside the nature and scope of Human Geography which is immense as it covers a wide field. It also takes into account the relationship between man and his environment. We have also learnt the Physical as well as the Cultural environment and the relationship between these environments and human activities. The knowledge of Human Geography is essential for the scientific development of geography and for planning of the national economy.

By studying different branches of Human Geography we have been able to understand the world where we live in as well as the effects of varied social and political systems existing in different part of the same. Also the definition of Determinism, Possibilism and Probabilism in Geography has been learnt.

CHECK YOUR PROGRESS/ EXERCISE

1. True and false

- a) The most important consideration to be studied in Human Geography is to understand the relationship among human groups in different parts of the world.
- b) A dirty and unhealthy environment has immense contribution to human's physical and emotional wellbeing.
- c) In Commercial Geography we study about the distribution and consumption of goods.
- d) Resource geography deals with resources and their types, distribution, utilisation and future.
- e) Febver the founder of Determinism stated that there are no necessities but everywhere possibilities and man as a master of these possibilities is the judge of their use.

2. Fill in the blanks

- a. Cultural geography mainly focuses on the pattern of _____.
- b. Historical geography is the study of _____.
- c. _____ is the theory that the human habits and characteristics of a particular culture are shaped by geographic conditions.
- d. _____ is the founder of possibilism.
- e. According to Huntington, _____ and _____ characters are the products of climate.
- f. Contributions of geographer Alexander Von Humbolt is in the field of _____ and _____.

3. Multiple choice question

3a. The concept of 'neo-determinism' was put forward

- i. by Griffith Taylor—a leading Australian geographer
- ii. Huntington
- iii. Febver
- iv. Weber

3.b. Culture is the man-made part of the environment that determines

- i. Physical environment
- ii. green house
- iii. social environment and social action
- iv. atmosphere

3.c. Father of French geography and idea of possibilism was put forwarded by

- i. Huntington
- ii. Weber
- iii. Vidal de la Blache
- iv. Jean Brunhes

3.d. Behavioral approach gives more importance to one's

- i. environment
- ii. society
- iii. food habit
- iv. unemployment

4. Short answer question

1. Describe in short the nature and scope of Human Geography.
2. Define Determinism.

3. What are the different approaches of human Geography?
4. What are the different branches of Human Geography?
5. Define possibilism

Answers to the self learning questions:

1. a) True
- 1.(b) False, clean, healthy
- 1.(c) True
- 1(d) True
- 1(e) false, possibilism
- 2 .a. human culture
2. b.History of geography
2. c. Geographic determinism
- 2 .d. Febver
2. e. Religion, racial
- 2.f. latitudes and longitudes

3. a.i.
3. b.iii
- 3.c.iii
- 3.d.ii

Technical words and their meaning

1. Human Geography - one of the two major divisions of Geography; the spatial analysis of human population, its cultures, activities, and landscapes.
2. Environment – natural surroundings
3. Globalisation – universalisation
4. Culture – consist of activity like art and philosophy which are important for the development of civilization
5. Pollution –the process of polluting water, air, land especially with poisonous chemicals.
6. region - an area on the Earth's surface marked by a degree of formal, functional, or perceptual homogeneity of some phenomenon
7. cartography- the art and science of making maps, including data compilation, layout and design; also concerned with the interpretation of mapped patterns
8. culture- The sum total of the knowledge, attitudes, and habitual behaviour patterns shared and transmitted by the members of a society.

9. Possibilism- Geographic viewpoint-a response to determinism- that holds that human decision making, not the environment, is the crucial factor in cultural development.

Task

1. In a chart show the different branches of Human Geography.

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POPULATION

After going through this chapter you will be able to understand the following features.

Unit Structure :

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Subject- Discussion
- 2.3 Terms of Population
- 2.4 Factors affecting distribution of Population
- 2.5 Factors affecting growth of population
- 2.6 Population policy of India, its objectives and goals
- 2.7 Promotional and motivational measures for adoption of Small Family Norm
- 2.8 Check your Progress/ Exercise
- 2.9 Answers to the self learning questions.
- 2.10 Technical words and their meaning
- 2.11 Task
- 2.12 References for further study

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to

- Understand the meaning of different terms of population such as population density, birth rate, death rate, sex ratio, fertility rate.
- study population explosion
- Learn the factors responsible for distribution of population, such as availability of natural resources, age of civilisation, connectivity and accessibility, restrictions of national boundaries
- Understand the factors affecting growth of population such as the large size of the population in the reproductive age group, higher fertility, infant mortality rate, child marriage or early marriage and poor literacy rates.
- Learn population policy of India, its objectives and goals

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter you have learnt about the Definition, Scope and Nature of Human Geography. All the factors influencing the Human Geography have been discussed. Definition of Determinism and Possibilism also learnt. In this chapter you are going to study about population as well as its characteristics. Special attempts have been made to study population policy of India, its objectives and goals.

2.3 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

The word population—and also the word *populace*—has been derived from the Latin *populus*, meaning people. Population is a group of organisms of the same species inhabiting a given area. When the carrying capacity of an area is exceeded by its population the area is said to be over populated, when a population is too small, to fully utilise the available natural resources and optimum population lies between two extremes, i.e., overpopulation and under-population. In terms of number, the human population keeps changing all the time. In India, population growth is mainly the result of the natural increase of population. Birth rates and death (or mortality) rates are the two major statistical instruments for studying the population trend. In India, the birth rates and death rates were almost equal between 1901 and 1921, which explains why population did not increase in this period. From 1921 onwards, improvements in medical facilities and a check over epidemics reduced the death rates, although there was widespread poverty. After independence, special measures undertaken by health and family planning programmes further reduced the infant mortality rate (IMR) and the maternal mortality rate (MMR), causing a decline in death rates.

Some Important Terms of Population :

- **Population** : The total number of persons inhabiting a country, city, or any area.
- **Population Density** : The number of people living per unit of an area is termed as density of population. It is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Land Area}}$$

- Birth Rate number of live births per 1000 population in a particular year.
- Death Rate Total number of deaths per 1000 population in a particular year.

- _ Sex Ratio: The number of females per 1000 males in a particular year.
- Fertility Rate The total fertility rate (TFR), sometimes also called the fertility rate, of a population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime.

Q.1 Write note on Important terms of population.

POPULATION EXPLOSION :

Population explosion refers to the rapid and dramatic rise in world population that has occurred over the last few hundred years. Between 1959 and 2000, the world's population increased from 2.5 billion to 6.1 billion people. According to United Nations projections, the world population will be between 7.9 billion and 10.9 billion by 2050. Most of the growth is currently taking place in the developing world, where rates of natural increase are much higher than in industrialized countries. Concern that this might lead to over population has led some countries to adopt population control policies. However, since people in developing countries consume far less, especially of non-renewable resources, per head of population than people in industrialized countries, it has argued that the West should set an example in population control instead of giving, for example, universal child benefit.

Q.2. Write short note on Population Expansion.

3. Factors affecting distribution population :

1. Availability of natural resources

Natural resources like arable and other land, water and clean air are the basic natural resources needed for a human's living. Thus, there is a direct relationship between the availability of natural resources and population. Thus, we find, in areas where the land is suitable for agriculture and water is available in ample quantities, the population ranges between high and very high. The Indo Genetic Plains in India are a fine example of this. It is the most densely populated region of the country with all natural resources available in large quantities. However, pollution and improper administration are causing problems. Similarly all the river valleys around the world have a very high density of population. The Nile River Valley in the continent of Africa is a great example of the same.

2. Age of Civilization

The age of civilization and population are directly related to each other. The older it is, the more is the population. This is due to the well-established economic, social, political and

administrative structure. Thus, we find, older cities are more populated and dense as compared to newer cities. For example, Mumbai has a population of 11.98 million which is very high as compared to Navi Mumbai with a population of 704,002 persons (Census, 2001).

3. Connectivity and Accessibility

The greater the connectivity, the higher the population. In the present era, when the world has become a global village, the need for higher connectivity and accessibility has increased. If a place is not well connected, it will receive poor response economically and therefore socially. This would not allow the place to grow and population would therefore be very less. This is particularly true in the cases of unstable topography. In Konkan division of Maharashtra, the southern districts of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg are very less populated as compared to its northern districts of Thane, Mumbai and Raigad. This imbalance is primarily due to the varied topography of the districts making it difficult for transportation to develop. However, the recent development of Konkan Railways has solved the problem to a certain extent.

4. Restrictions of National Boundaries

The strictness of international migration laws and population are inversely related to each other. If the migration laws of a country are too strict, the immigration is less and vice-versa. This is particularly applicable for people working overseas and on a temporary basis. This not only affects the number of immigrants in a particular country but also its population and the pressure on resources. It also helps to prevent brain drain in the country people tend to migrate on a large scale. The UNDP estimates that India loses \$2 billion a year because of the emigration of computer experts to the (iS. Indian students going abroad for their higher studies cost India a foreign exchange outflow of \$10 billion annually. If this continues, India would lose a hoard of its professionals every year causing a shortage of the same. However, it can be stopped by generating employment opportunities in the country so that unemployment ration comes down.

4. FACTORS AFFECTING GROWTH OF POPULATION

Population growth in India continues to be high due to the following reasons:

1. The large size of the population in the reproductive age-group

In India, the population in the age group of is very high. Thus, the population continues to increase. It is necessary that the reproductive age group adopts without further delay or

exception the 'small family norm, for the reason that about 45 percent of population increase is contributed by births above two children per family.

2. Higher fertility

High fertility rate is due to unmet need for contraception. Urgent steps are currently required to make contraception more widely available, accessible, and affordable. Around 74 percent of the population lives in rural areas, in about 5.5 lakh villages, many with poor communications and transport. Reproductive health and basic health infrastructure and services often do not reach the villages, and, accordingly, vast numbers of people cannot avail these services.

3. Infant mortality rate (IMR)

The mortality rates are very high, due to which couples believe in giving birth to more than two children so that if one of them dies, the other can replace him/her.

4. Child Marriage / Early Marriage

Over 50 percent of girls marry below the age of 18, the minimum legal age of marriage, resulting in a typical reproductive pattern of "too early, too frequent, too many". Around 33 percent births occur at intervals of less than 24 months, which also results in high IMR.

5. Poor Literacy Rates

The literacy rates in India are, low. Low levels of literacy is an obstacle in the process of spreading awareness because people are not mentally ready to accept concepts such as small family, contraception, family planning, etc. they find it very difficult to adopt the new trends over their traditional beliefs; which may not necessarily be applicable always.

Q. Explain various factors affecting growth of population.

5. POPULATION POLICY OF INDIA

Introduction

On 11 May, 2000 India was projected to have 100 crore people, i.e. 16 percent of the world's population on 2.4 percent of the globe's land area. If current trends continue, India may overtake China in 2045, to become the most populous country in the world. While global population has increased threefold during this century, from 2 billion to 6 billion, the population of India has increased nearly five times from 238 million (23 crores) to 1 billion in the same period. India's current annual increase in population is 15.5 million.

Half a century after formulating the National Family Welfare Programme, India has reduced crude birth rate (CBR) from 40.8 (1951) to 26.4 (1998, SRS); halved the infant mortality rate (IMR) from 46 per 1000 live births (1951) to live births (1998, SRS);

- Achieve universal access to information / counseling, and services for fertility regulation and contraception with a wide basket of choices.
- Achieve 100 percent registration of births, deaths, marriage and pregnancy.
- Contain the spread of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and promote greater integration between the management of reproductive tract
- Infections (RTI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) and the National AIDS Control Organisation.
- Prevent and control communicable diseases.
- Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services, and in reaching out to households.
- Promote vigorously the small family norm to achieve replacement levels of TFR.
- Bring about convergence in implementation of related social sector programs so that family welfare becomes a people centred programme.

Public Support :

Demonstration of strong support to the small family norm, as well as personal example, by political, community, business, professional and religious leaders, media and film stars, sports personalities, and opinion makers, will enhance its acceptance throughout society. The government will actively enlist their support in concrete ways.

New Structures:

The NPP 2000 is to be largely implemented and managed at panchayat and nagarpalika levels, in coordination with the concerned state / Union Territory administrations. Accordingly, the specific situation in each state / UT must be kept in mind. This will require coordination of planning and implementation between health and family welfare on the one hand, along with schemes for education, nutrition, women and child development, safe drinking water, sanitation, rural roads, communications, transportation, housing, forestry development, environmental protection, and urban development. Accordingly, the following structures are recommended.

National Commission on Population

A National Commission on Population, presided over by the Prime Minister, will have the Chief Ministers of all states and UTS, and the Central Minister in charge of the Department of Family Welfare and other concerned Central Ministries and Departments, for example Department of Woman and Child Development, Department of Education, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment in the Ministry of HRD, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Environment and Forest, and others as necessary, and reputed demographers, public health professionals, and NGOs as members. This Commission will oversee and review implementation of policy. The Commission Secretariat will be provided by the Department of Family Welfare.

Coordination Cell in the Planning Commission

The Planning Commission will have a Coordination Cell for inter-sartorial coordination between Ministries for enhancing performance, particularly in States / OTS needing special attention on account of adverse demographic and human development indicators.

Promotional & Motivational Measures for Adoption of Small Family Norm

The following promotional and motivational measures will be undertaken:

- Panchayats and Zila Parishads will be rewarded and honoured for exemplary performance in universalising the small family norm, achieving reductions in infant mortality and birth rates, and promoting literacy with completion of primary schooling.
- The Balika Samridhi Yojana run by the Department of Women and Child Development to promote survival and care of the girl child, will continue. A cash incentive of 500 is awarded at the birth of the girl child of birth order I or 2.
- Maternity Benefit Scheme run by the Department of Rural Development will continue. A cash incentive of 500 is awarded to mothers who have their first child after 19 years of age, for birth of the first or second child only. Disbursement of the cash award will in future be linked to compliance with ante-natal check up, institutional delivery by trained birth attendant, registration of birth and BCG irrimunisation.
- A Family Welfare-linked Health Insurance Plan will be established. Couples below the poverty line, who undergo

sterilisation with not more than two living children, would become eligible (along with children) for health insurance (for hospitalization not exceeding ` 5,000 and a personal accident insurance cover for the spouse undergoing sterilisation.

- Couples below the poverty line, who marry after the legal age of marriage, register the marriage, have their first child after the mother reaches the age of 21, accept the small family norm, and adopt a terminal method after the birth of the second child, will be rewarded.
- A revolving fund will be set up for income-generating activities by village -[cvc] self help groups, who provide community-level health care services.
- Crèches and child care centres will be opened in rural areas and urban slums. This will facilitate and promote participation of women in paid employment.
- A wider, affordable choice of contraceptives will be made accessible at diverse delivery points, with counseling services to enable acceptors to exercise voluntary and informed consent.
- Facilities for safe abortion will be strengthened and expanded.
- Products and services will be made affordable through innovative social marketing schemes.
- Local entrepreneurs at village levels will be provided soft loans and encouraged to run ambulance services to supplement the existing arrangements for referral transportation.
- Increased vocational training schemes for girls, leading to self-employment will be encouraged.
- Strict enforcement of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1976.

Strict enforcement of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994. Soft loans to ensure mobility of the ANMs will be increased.

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment has frozen the number of representatives in the Lok Sabha (on the basis of population) at 1971 Census levels. The freeze is currently valid until 2001, and has served as an incentive for State

Governments to fearlessly pursue the agenda for population stabilisation. This freeze needs to be extended until 2026.

Conclusion

In the new millennium, nations are judged by the well-being of their peoples: by levels of health, nutrition and education; by the civil and political liberties enjoyed by their citizens; by the protection guaranteed to children and by provisions made for the vulnerable and the disadvantaged.

The vast numbers of the people of India can be its greatest asset if they are provided with the means to lead healthy and economically productive lives. Population stabilisation is a multicultural endeavour requiring constant and effective dialogue among a diversity of stakeholders, and coordination at all levels of the government and society. Spread of literacy and education, increasing availability of affordable reproductive and child health services, convergence of service delivery at village levels, participation of women in the paid work force, together with a steady, equitable improvement in family incomes, will facilitate early achievement of the socio-demographic goals. Success will be achieved if the Action Plan contained in the NPP 2000 is pursued as a national movement.

Q.5 Explain the Population Policy of India

After studying this lesson, we will be able to understand the following.

Population means all the inhabitants of a particular place. Availability of natural resources has a direct relationship with population growth. As a result in agriculturally developed areas population ranges between high and very high. Moreover, the older the civilisation the more is the population. In the present day Global Village population has increased with the effect of developed connectivity and accessibility. It is noticed that if the present trend of population growth continues India may overtake China in 2025. The rising population of India is one of the major problems of the country. The present population of India consists of over 1.21 billion people. The increasing pressure of population on natural resources will retard the economic progress and minimize the scope for social services in the form of education, health, housing, etc., so essentially needed for a progressive state. Therefore, a planned growth of our economy needs some effective check on population.

Check your Progress/ Exercise

1. True and false

- f) Birth rates and death (or mortality) rates are the two major statistical instruments for studying the population trend.
- g) Birth rate is number of live births per 1000 population in a particular year.
- h) Fertility rate of a population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her life time.
- i) The strictness of international migration laws and population are directly proportional to each other.
- j) Promote early marriage for girls.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- a) The word _____ has been derived from the Latin populus.
- b) Birth rates and _____ rates are the two major statistical instruments for studying the population trend.
- c) India has the second largest population in the world after _____.
- d) The UNDP estimates that India loses dollar _____ a year because of the emigration of computer experts to the U.S.
- e) High fertility rate is due to unmet need for _____.

3. Multiple choice question

- a. Over population may lead to
 - i) high unemployment
 - ii) employment for everyone
 - iii) economic development
- b. Sex ratio is
 - i) The number of females per 1000 males in a particular year.
 - ii) The number of females per 2000 males in a particular year.
 - iii) The number of females per 100 males in a particular year.
- c. According to United Nations projections the world population will be between 7.9 billion and 10.9 billion by
 - i) 2051
 - ii) 2060
 - iii) 2050

4) Short answer question

- 6. What are the important terms of population?
- 7. Define population.
- 8. What is population explosion?

9. What are the reasons for growth of population?
10. What is the population policy of India?

5) Answers to the self learning questions:

1. (a) True 1. (b) True 1. (c) True
 1. (d) false, inversely related
 1. (e) false, promote delayed marriage
-
- 2 .a. Population
 2. b.death (or mortality)
 2. c. China
 2. d. Two billion
 2. e. contraception
-
3. a.i. 3. b.i 3. c.iii

6) Technical words and their meaning

1. Population - all the people who live in it
2. Mortality – number of people who die in an area
3. Distribution-The spread of people over an area
4. Infant Mortality Rates-The number of deaths per 1000 children under one year old in a country per year
5. Birth Rate: The number of live births per 1000 people per year.

7) Task

1. In a map of India show the population distribution of any three states of India in bar graph
2. In a chart show the promotional and motivational measures for adoption of small family norm.



MIGRATION

After going through this chapter you will be able to understand the following features.

Unit Structure :

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Subject- Discussion
- 3.3 Terms of Population
- 3.4 Factors affecting distribution of Population
- 3.5 Factors affecting growth of population
- 3.6 Population policy of India, its objectives and goals
- 3.7 Promotional and motivational measures for adoption of Small Family Norm
- 3.8 Check your Progress/ Exercise
- 3.9 Answers to the self learning questions.
- 3.10 Technical words and their meaning
- 3.11 Task
- 3.12 References for further study

3.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to

- Learn the definition of Migration and its three fold impact
- Understand the difference between migration and circulation, commuting, transhumance
- Learn different types of migration
- Study the difference between emigration and immigration
- Understand different types of migration such as short distance and long distance migration
- Understand the types of migration on the basis of political units or countries

- Study the distinction between internal and international migration
- Study the historical perspective of migration
- Present trend of international migration
- Push factors and pull factors
- Understand different consequences of migration

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters you have learnt about the Definition, Scope and Nature of Human Geography. Also Population, its growth and distribution as well as the reasons behind each of them has been learnt. In this chapter you are going to study about migration. Special attempts have been made to study the difference between migration and circulation, commuting, transhumance, emigration and immigration, short distance and long distance migration, internal and international migration. The last part of this chapter deals with the historical perspective of migration and present trend of international migration. This again helps us to understand different consequences of migration.

3.2 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

Human Migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. Similar to mortality and fertility migration do holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area. Migration happens for a range of reasons classified as economic, social, political or environmental. International migration being a global phenomenon is growing in scope, complexity and impact. Migration is both a cause and effect. International migration has become a priority for the international community. The contribution of various phenomena in this regard include, rise in global mobility, the growing complexity of migratory patterns and its impact on countries, migrants, families and communities.

Migration is the movement of population from one place to another.

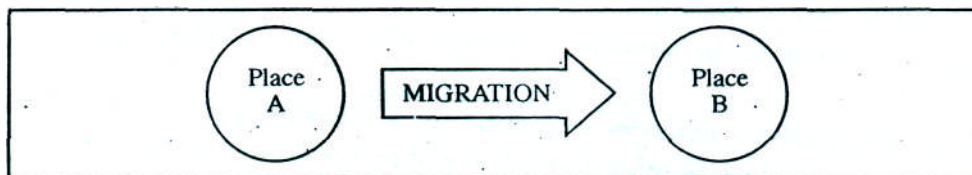


Fig. 3.1 Migration

According to Trewartha-Migration, like fertility and mortality, holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area.

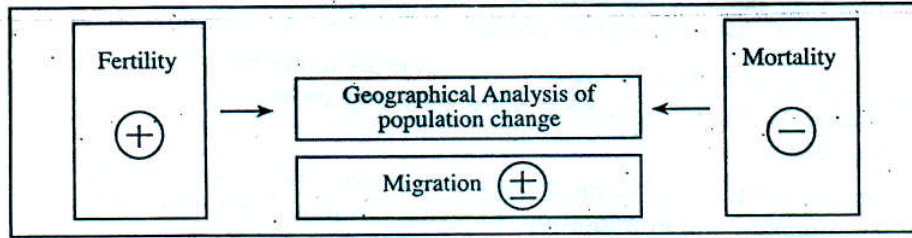


Fig. 3.2 Various Components of Population Change

Bogue considers migration as an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration that results into more meaningful distribution of population.

Migration has three-fold impact:

- i) On the area experiencing in migration.
- ii) On the area experiencing out migration.
- iii) On the migrants themselves.

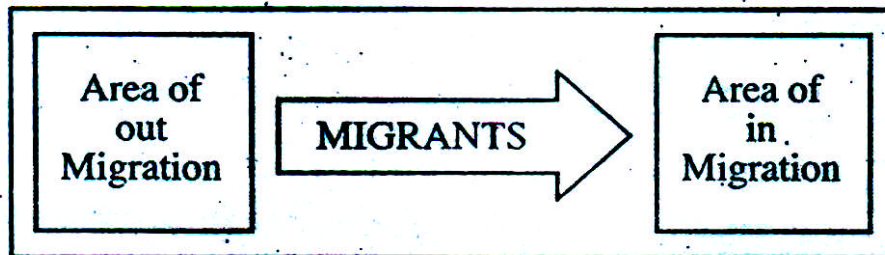


Fig. 3.3 : Areas of out and in migration and migrants

According to Beaujeu-Garnier and Smith the area from which people out migrate, the area to which they immigrate and the migrants themselves-never remain the same.

Lee considers migration as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence with no restrictions on the distance involved in the movement.

Migration is different from 'circulation', 'commuting' and 'transhumance'.

Circulation has been defined to cover a great variety of movements, usually short-term repetitive or cyclical in character, but all having in common, the lack of any declared intention of a permanent or long-lasting change in residence.

Commuting refers to the movement individuals from place of residence to place of work and back either daily or weekly. Transhumance refers to the seasonal movement of people up and down the hills along with their heads.

Population geographers consider migration as a movement of people which may involve a change in place of normal residence of people from one settlement to another. Migration can be age selective i.e. people belonging to working age group may move more than the children and the aged.

Migration can also be sex selective i.e. in certain situations more females may move than the males, while in others male may move more than the females. e.g. in India females change their place of residence as they adopt their husband's residence after marriage.

On the other hand in rural to urban migration more males migrate to urban areas than the females. In western countries more girls migrate to urban areas from the surrounding rural areas.

The movement of people through the process of migration is normally indicated by two terms — Emigration and immigration. Emigration is movement from a country e.g. the migration of people from India to O.K. is a emigration, while immigration is migration into a country e.g. migration from Bangla Desh to India. Emigration reduces the population of country while immigration increases it.

1. Define the term migration.

Migration can be classified:

The movement of people through the process of migration is normally indicated by two terms Emigration and immigration. Emigration is movement from a country e.g. the migration of people from India to U.K. is a emigration, while immigration is migration into a country — e.g. migration horn Bangla Desh to India. Emigration reduces the population of a country while immigration increases it.

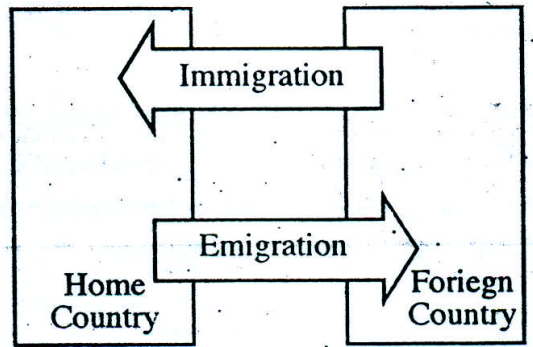


Fig. 3.4 Immigration & Emigration

Migration can be classified on the basis of (A) Distance, (B) Political units or countries, (C) Cause.

stinguish between Immigration and migration.

A. TYPES OF MIGRATION ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

- i) Short distance or local migrations.
- ii) Long distance or regional and global migrations

The migration of people from UP., Kerala and South Konkan to Mumbai is an example of regional migration; while the migration of Indians to U.S.A., Canada and U.K. is a global migration. In the 19th century large scale global migration took place from Europe to the newly discovered countries like U.S.A., Canada, Australia etc. and hence there was a combined movement of people and capital from the overpopulated countries to the underpopulated countries. In that century global transfers of population was one of the important reason for the population growth in many countries

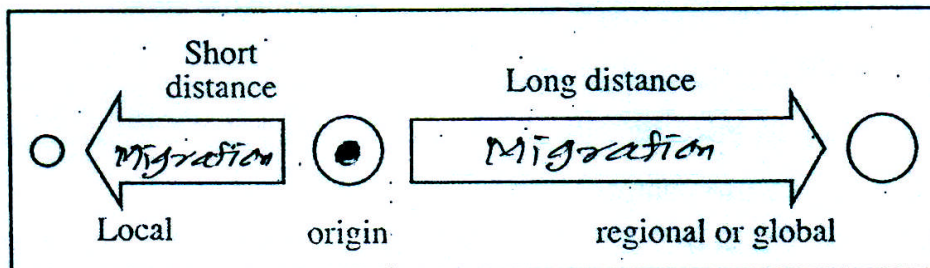


Fig. 3.5 Short and Long Distance migration

As the short distance local migrations are easy and less expensive such migraons are on a large scale than the global

migrations but at the same time the influence of local migrations is limited to that particular region. On the other hand long distance, global migrations are more expensive and difficult or restrictive due to the various restrictions imposed on the migrants by different countries.

Sometimes international migrations are of short distance e.g. Migration from Bangladesh to India. On the other hand internal migration could be long distance e.g. migration from Kashmir to Kerala.

3. Distinguish between short-distance and long distance migration:

B. TYPES OF MIGRATION ON THE BASIS OF POLITICAL UNITS OR COUNTRIES

The migration can take place within a particular political unit or country and hence it is termed as a internal migration. But if the migration is from the one political unit to the another political unit or country then it is known as international migration. All long distance or global migrations are the international migrations.

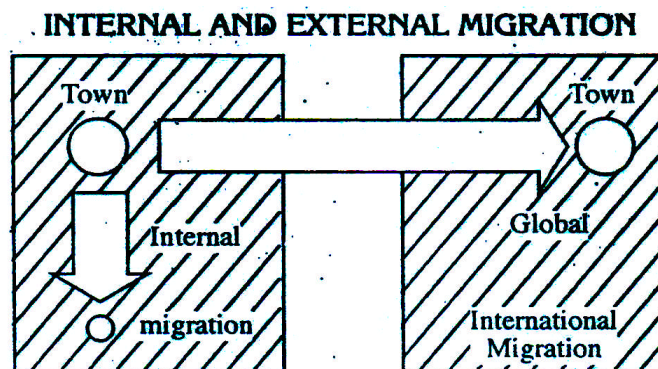


Fig. 3.6 Internal and External Migration

As there are less restrictions for the internal migrations than the international migrations, internal migrations are more frequent than the international migrations. According to Kingsley Davis internal migration is more important than international migration from the point of view of demography. Sometimes the distance involved in internal migration may be greater than that involved in international migration. e.g. the migration from UP. to Bombay and Kathmandu in Nepal.

Internal migration can be further subdivided into four categories as follows :

- i) Migration from the village to the city.
- ii) Migration from one village to another village.
- iii) Migration from one city to the city.
- iv) Migration from the city to village.

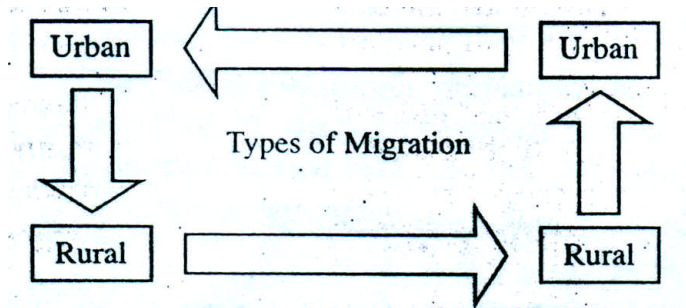


Fig. 3.7 Types of Internal Migration

- i. Migration from the village to the city: Migration from the village to the city or urban areas is most important especially in India. Almost all major Indian metropolitan cities like Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai have experienced tremendous growth of population during last few decades mainly due to the rural to urban migration.

In a research project taken up by Dr. Hemant Pednekar on the rural urban migration from South Konkan to Mumbai it was found that 82% of the migrants from the village Devbag (Malvan taluka) and 95% migrants from the village Kupavade (Kudal taluka) preferred Mumbai as their place of destination. Mumbai being an economic capital of India, there are many industries as well as job opportunities in Mumbai and hence Mumbai has acted as a strong magnet — attracting migrants from the underdeveloped region of South Konkan.

- ii. Migration from one village to another village : This type of migrations take place due to economic, social reasons. Normally people from the underdeveloped, inaccessible villages migrate to the better developed, accessible village for employment. Similarly marriage is a social reason, which is responsible for the large scale rural to rural migration.
- iii. Migration from one city to another city : Skilled workers and educated people migrate from one city to another in

search of the better employment opportunities. People working in the government and private organizations are sometimes transferred from one city to another city.

- iv. Migration from the city to the village Generally retired persons prefer calm and pollution-free life of the villages and hence they migrate from city to the village. Some Specific job opportunities like those of development offkers, social workers, doctors and nurses, teachers etc. attract, population from cities to Villages

4. Distinguish between Internal and International migration :

C. TYPES OF MIGRATION ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF MIGRATION

- i) Migration due to the geographical reasons i.e. natural calamities like volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods and droughts etc.
- ii) Migration due to the economic reasons people migrate from Kerala to Mumbai or Saudi Arabia as the employment opportunities are more in these areas.
- iii) Education as a reason of migration Many students migrate to USA., U.K., and Canada for their higher studies and most of them settle in the foreign countries after completing their studies. This type of permanent migration of the more educated people from one country to the another is termed as Brain drain.
- iv) Migration due to the social factors Discrimination of an individual on the basis of language, religion, caste etc. leads to the migration of that person from one place to another place. Similarly marriage is also an important social factor which is responsible for the large scale social migration.
- v) Political or forced migration Change in the administration or partition of a country leads to the political migration. Many Jews migrated from Nazi Germany to other countries before the IInd world war. The partition of India in 1947 was responsible for the large scale migrations of Hindu and Muslim population among India and Pakistan.

- 5. Define the term migration. What are its different types :

MIGRATION - A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

'Transport' played a very important role in promoting migration from one region to another. The scale and distance of movements increased considerably with the developments in transport systems.

In the past small groups of people moved along relatively small distance, either in search of new land or because they were forced to move by invading people. Many people entered South East Asia from north and pastoralists moved from Central Asia to eastern Europe in search of better lands. This type of movements were still in progress when Europeans entered Africa. All early migrations were gradual and were basically land migrations; as sea travel was difficult and dangerous. Few small scale movements did however take place e.g. between the various Pacific islands and those around the Indian Ocean. Arabs and Indians reached S.E. Asia.

Due to the favourable physical conditions, early migrations in Europe were numerous. Most of these were small scale land migrations. During the same period Seafaring Vikings reached the Mediterranean and settled in many parts of Western Europe. They also reached N. America and Greenland.

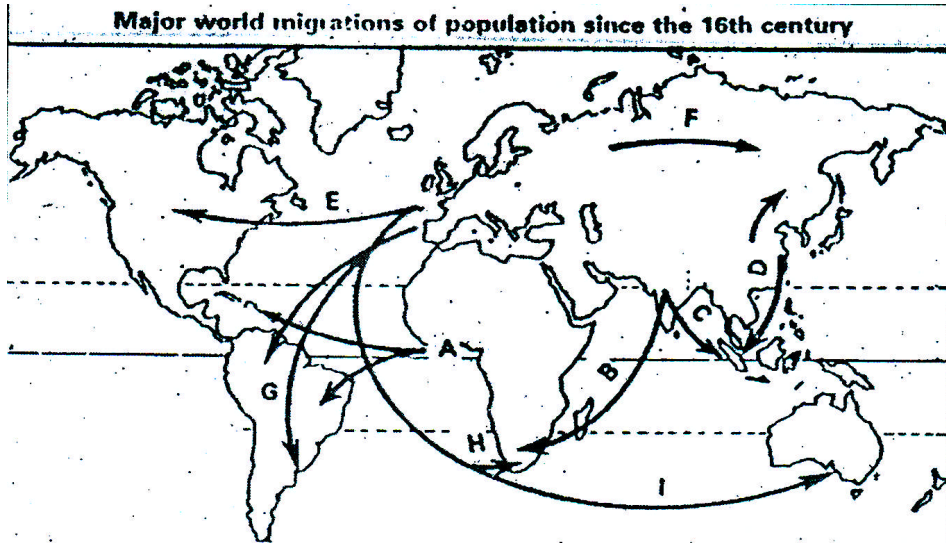
In the sixteenth and seventeenth century the Americas were discovered. At the time agriculture was the main occupation in Europe and Europe was already becoming overpopulated, the situation was very bad in the poorer countries such as Portugal and Spain. People were ready to move to new lands. In sixteenth century three million people from Spain left for America. It is estimated that more than 100 million Europeans have left for the Australia, Africa, Asia and America.

During sixteenth century Spanish and Portuguese migrants were more in number while during the eighteenth and early nineteenth century British. French and German migrants were most numerous. Still later these migrants were joined by Spaniards, Italians and East Europeans such as Hungarians, Russians and Poles (from Poland).

Developments in ship and railway transport accelerated the process of migration.

In East Asia Chinese and Japanese people migrated to south-east Asia, Hawaii and South America. Indians went to work on sugar plantations in Mauritius, West Indies, Fiji. They also went to east Africa as traders.

European colonies developed in different parts of the world. They developed plantations in these areas and in order to meet the large scale requirement of labour, slave-trade started. Many Africans were moved to North and South America as slaves by the European traders. This type of forced migration continued until the abolition of slavery during the 19th century. In 19th century the densely populated countries of Asia were exploited by the Dutch and British colonists. Hence this semi-slave trade supplied labour to newly developed plantations of Sri Lanka, Fiji, Hawaii, Malaysia, Mauritius etc



- A. African to North and South America
- B. Indians to South Africa
- C. Indians to South East Asia
- D. Chinese to South East Ass
- E. European to North America
- F. Europeans to Siberia
- G. Europeans to South America
- H. Europe it to South Africa
- I Europeans to Australia

European migrants migrated to America, S. Africa, Australia and New Zealand which constituted one of the most important migratory movement in human history which involved about 20% o Europe's total population.

As a result of revolution of 1917 over one million Russians moved to the adjacent parts of Europe. More than 300,000 Americans migrated from Turkey in 1920; and more than one million Jews left Germany in 1930 to escape from Nazi rule. In 1947 about 15 million people were forced to move horn one part of the Indian subcontinent to another s a result of the partition of British India. In 1948, after the emergence of Israel

about 1.5 million Palestinians were forced to move to Arab countries. The Gulf War of 1990 was responsible for the large scale movement of people of Indian origin to return to their native country.

6. Briefly explain the migration of people of before pre-industrial period.

4. PRESENT TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

- The developed countries of the world are no more the major recipients of immigrants. Some of the less developed countries have started attracting large-scale immigration e.g. oil producing countries of Asia.
- Due to the restrictive policies adopted by many countries the international migrations have declined.
- The number of illegal immigrants is fast increasing.
- The number of refugees have increased after the second world war. The wars, conflicts and changing political situation in many countries is responsible for such a large scale movement. e.g. emergence of Bangladesh.

5. CAUSES OF MIGRATION - 'PUSH - 'PULL' FACTORS

The reasons for migration can be due to either push or pull factors.

5.1 Push factors are factors that encourage or force people to move away from their own areas of residence / countries.

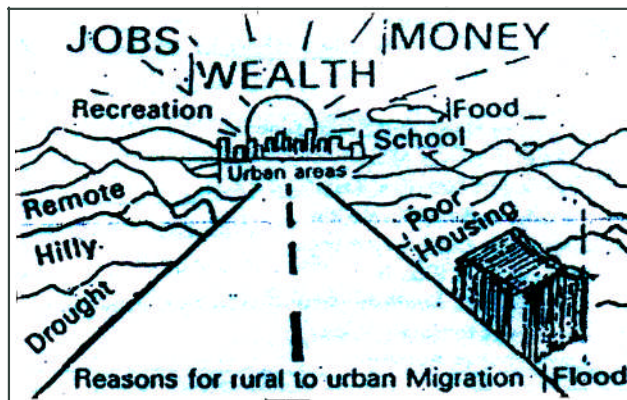


Fig. 3.9 Push-Pull factors of Migration

5.2 Pull factors are those that attract people to a particular new area / country.

Both push and pull factors are present in different proportions in any type of migration

5.1 Push factors These can be further grouped into three types. Physical, Economic and Political.

a) Physical — Environmental push factors

The adverse environmental conditions force people to move out from a particular region.

The most common environmental problem is related to water which forms one of the basic need of man. Too much or too little water creates problem. People are forced to move out from land affected by floods or storms that destroy farmlands and homes.

Drought is another water-related push factor. Such region die normally the regions of low population. The scarcity of water in the Sahel region of North Africa has produced drought conditions for several years as a result land lost its productive capacity. Many thousands of people have been forced to move out Of the Sahel.

In the interior part of Maharashtra e.g. the desh region is sometimes affected by the severe drought condition. At that time people move to the nearby areas in search of temporary jobs and food. Sometimes they move to as far as Mumbai and never return back to their original village / town.

b) Economic Push Factors

The differences in the standard of living between one country or region and another encourages people to leave their homes for higher wages. Though Mumbai is a part of Konkan, the urban development, the wages, the standard of living in Mumbai is still much higher than rest of the Konkan. Due to poor infrastructural development, non availability of jobs, people migrate to Mumbai from Konkan in search of jobs.

c) Political Push Factors

Refugees are the couple who are forced to migrate from a particular country to another country due to political reasons. People may be forced to move during wartime, if hostile forces invade their land or if boundaries are changed after the ceasefire. eq. Movement of refugees from South Vietnam and Kampuchea (combodia) to U.S.A. and 1liland. Movement of refugees from Bangla Desh to India.

5.2 Pull Factors

These are the factors related to the desirable features of a particular location; These l a l attract people to live there pull factors can also be grouped into three main categories - Physical, Economic and Political.

a) Physical pull factors

Favourable environmental conditions — with respect to climate, vegetation, soil etc., attract people. In this age of improved communications and transportation systems people can live in relatively remote areas and still not be isolated from other areas.

b) Economic pull factors

People move to places where jobs are available. Favourable economic conditions are not distributed evenly on the earth's surface. The uneven distribution of prosperity is a result of the location of a particular type of economic activities. Generally economic growth is found where growing industries are located. Thus more people are now attracted to countries with such industries as electronics, chemical, engineering etc.

c) Political pull factors

The most important political factor is the lure of freedom. More people are attracted to democratic countries where individual decisions can be made concerning place of residence, career etc. e.g. many youth migrate from China to India.

7. Distinguish between Push and Pull factors of migration :**6. CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION**

Migration affects the area of out-migration, the area of in-migration, and the migrants themselves.

6.1 Economic Impact

The areas from which the people move out and the area to which the people move in both undergo quantitative as well as qualitative change in their demographic structure. Due to migration of people from one region to another all the demographic attributes like numbers, density, growth, fertility, mortality, age, sex, literacy etc. experience a quantitative change. e.g. density of population increases in the region of in-migration — i.e. cities in the case of rural-urban migration. The quality of life in the region increases due to the migration of educated and technically trained people.

6.2 Health Problem

Migrants face serious adaptation problems. e.g. Migrants moving from rural to urban areas suffer from lack of pure air and open space also fume, dust etc. Their dietary habits (food habits) and timings of food intake also change. Many migrants from rural areas are not able to adjust with new environment, polluted environment in the city areas and hence the incidences of respiratory diseases among these people is more. Diseases like

AIDS have spread World Wide due to migration of HIV infected persons from one region to another.

6.3 Change of Culture

People carry their own culture — language, religion etc. when they migrate from one region to another. Language becomes a serious problem when people of different languages migrate in large numbers and live together for long e.g. Dutch and English in South Africa or French and English in Canada. They pose a serious problem for their respective local governments.

6.4 Lack of Man Power

The region of out migration faces serious problem of lack of man power; due to large scale male migration from that region. The problem of Brain Drain is also server in many underdeveloped and developing countries. Highly educated People from these countries migrate to more developed countries and permanently settle in those countries as they get higher salary. The parent country suffers heavy loss-in terms of money and skilled manpower. The amount of money spend by the local government on the education of these students is wasted.

6.5 Cultural Diffusion

Migrants try to spread their culture and religion in the new region. e.g. Immigration of Christians (Catholic and French and British Protestants) in Canada and many countries and Asia and Africa.

Cultural diffusion takes place due to migration as the civilization gets enriched due to the contribution of the migrants who integrate the two areas. This is very important process in better understanding of different cultures and religions and bringing people together.

8. What are consequences of migration?

After studying this lesson, we will be able to understand the following.

Migration can take place within the country or a particular political unit. This is known as internal migration but if the same is from one country to another country it is termed as international migration. Natural calamities, employment opportunities, education, discrimination due to various social factors and major political issues like partition, in case of India, may be considered as the factors behind migration. There may be innumerable benefits of International migration, but it is true that migrants themselves remain among the most vulnerable members of society. High-income countries have absorbed most of the recent growth in the

global population of international migrants. To conclude it may be said that International Migration affects population change directly by adding to or subtracting from the population in countries of destination and origin. It also affects population indirectly by impacting, for example, mortality and fertility in the respective countries. Migration also plays a vital role in the cultural and religious field of a society because migrants from different parts of the world try to spread their culture and religion in the new region.

Check your Progress/ Exercise

True and false

- i. Migration is the annual growth of population in a country.
- ii. According to Trewartha migration holds a place of prominence in a geographical analysis of population change in any area.
- iii. Emigration is a movement from a country.
- iv. When retired persons migrate to have a calm and pollution free life it is termed as city to city migration.
- v. Migration of Jews from Nazi Germany to other parts of the world during world war II is an example of migration due to economic reasons.

Fill in the blanks :

- i. Bogue considers migration as an _____ of cultural diffusion.
- ii. Permanent migration of educated people from one country to another is termed as _____.
- iii. _____ factors are those that attract people to a particular new area or country.
- iv. People moves to places where _____ are available.
- v. Migrants spread their _____ and religion in the new region.

Multiple choice question

1. Migration on the basis of distance travelled may be classified as
 - i. Long and short distance
 - ii. Internal and international
 - iii. Village to city
2. Indians migrated in Mauritius, Fiji, to work in
 - i. Sugar plantations
 - ii. Jute factories
 - iii. Cotton textile industries

3. The scale and distance of movements increased with the developments
 - i. In barter system
 - ii. in transport systems
 - iii. in education system

Short answer question

- i. What do you understand by short and long distance migration?
- ii. Define migration.
- iii. What are push and pull factors of migration? Distinguish between them.
- iv. What are the different types of migration?
- v. What are the consequences of migration?

Answers to the self learning questions:

1. (a) False, the movement of population from one place to another.
1. (b) True
1. (c) True
1. (d) false, city to village migration
1. (e) false, political or forced migration

- 2.a. instrument
2. b. Brain Drain
- 2.c. Pull
- 2.d. jobs
2. e. culture

3. a.i.
3. b.i
3. c.iii

Technical words and their meaning

- i. Migration - The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State
- ii. Emigration - The act of departing or exiting from one State with a view to settling in another.
- iii. Immigration - A process by which non-nationals move into a country for the purpose of settlement.

Task

1. In a map of world show the trend of international migration
2. In a chart exhibit the types of migration according to the causes of migration



TRIBES

After going through this chapter you will be able to understand the following features.

Unit Structure

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Subject- Discussion
- 4.3 World distribution of tribes with their general features
- 4.4 World's major tribes and their habitats
- 4.5 Different tribes learnt in details such as: Eskimos, African Pygmies, Masai, Bedouin
- 4.6 Check your Progress/ Exercise
- 4.7 Answers to the self learning questions.
- 4.8 Technical words and their meaning
- 4.9 Task
- 4.10 References for further study

4.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to

- Learn the definition of tribes and their general features
- Understand the wide range of tribes throughout the world and their varied habitat
- Learn the ways of life of different types of tribes such as Eskimos, African Pygmies, Masai, Bedouin

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters you have learnt about the Definition, Scope and Nature of Human Geography. Also Population, its growth and distribution as well as the reasons behind each of them has been learnt. Furthermore we have studied about migration and the difference between migration and circulation, commuting, transhumance, emigration and immigration, short distance and long

distance migration, internal and international migration. In this chapter we are going to learn about the world distribution of tribes and their habitat. Every year August 9 is observed as the International Day of the World's Indigenous People. India has one of the largest tribal populations in the world with 7.5 % of its population classified as tribal. Maximum tribal population in India is found in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland), and Sikkim.

4.2 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

Tribes are a group of people that includes many families and relatives who have the same language, customs, and beliefs. They are spread over the length and breadth of our world. They are found on the hills, along the plains and even in the deserts. Different studies by the anthropologists suggests that the tribal people and ethnic races throughout the world have developed their own culture, customs, cults, religious rites, taboos, totems, legends and myths, song, foods, medicinal practices. It is felt that the increasing trend of globalization, industrialization, and homogenization have contribution in our lives to become global citizens. This has again helped us to be at home in any part of the world. However, these processes have taken a heavy toll on traditional ways of life around the world, particularly tribal cultures that are trying to preserve their age-old traditions and customs.

4.3 WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBES

Tribe can be defined as an aggregate of people linked together by means of social ties, a common language and the recognition of a common cultural heritage. The term tribe refers to a cultural or social rather than a biological or racial group. Most of the tribal communities have only a low level of technological development, productivity per capita is generally low.

4.3.1 General Features of Tribes

Cultivation of plants is the mainstay of tribal groups.

- Animal domestication forms a part of their agriculture.
- The herding tribal community are semi-nomadic way of life.
- Tribal groups have some typical economic characteristics plant cultivation animal rearing, hunting.
- Since they cannot use modern technologies, even if they are available their productive capabilities are limited.
- Exchange (Barter) and redistribution are the chief means of disposal of surplus production if any.

- They cannot compete with modern political organizations, such as state..
- Though the members of any tribe have common language and common culture, they are not united group.
- Tribes with simple technology cannot resist the onslaught by the people with more sophisticated technology as a result they are pushed into the areas of less hospitable environment.

The isolation of tribes widen the cultural and technological differences between tribal society and the rest of the population of the country. For example, tribal population of India concentrated in hilly and forested areas, while most of the original inhabitants of Australia; the Aborigines are today confined to the Northern Territory.

Define the term tribe. What are the general characteristics of Tribes?

4.4 WORLD-MAJOR TRIBES THEIR HABITANTS

Table 4.1

Tribes	Habitats
Afikpo	Tribal people inhabiting Southern Nigeria
Ainu	Racial stock of Japan
Alacaluf	A tribal society of Southern Chile.
Tribes	Habitats
Andamanes	Inhabitants of Andaman and Nicobar
Apache	Inhabitants of South-West U.S.
Arapaho	Tribal people inhabiting in Rock Mountains in U.S.
Arapesh	Tribal Inhabitants of Papua New
Arunta	Tribal inhabitants of Central Australia
Ashanti	A Tribal community of Ghana.
Aztec	Central Mexico
Babinga	Tribals inhabiting in North Congo in Africa
Bantu	Negroids of Central and Southern Africa
Basques	Tribes of northern Spain and Southern France.

Basseri	A native tribe of Iran.
Bedovins	Nomadic tribe in Southwest Asia.
Bemba	Atribal community of Zambia in Africa
Berbers	Tribals of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia
Bindibu	Natives of western Australia
Blackfeet	Tribal people inhabiting in Northwest US and Southern Canada.
Bushmua	Inhabitants of Kalahari Desert in Africa
Cherokee	Inhabitants of Southeast US
Chileat	Inhabitants of southeastern coastal region of Alaska US
Chono	Tribal Community in Southeastern Chile.
Cree	Tribal community in eastern Canada south of Hudson Bay.
Creek	Tribals in Florida state in US.
Dani	Tribal inhabitants of West Irian (Indonesian Guinea)
Delaware	Tribal inhabitants of northeastern part of US
Dobuans	Inhabitants of Melanesian islands in South Pacific
Eskimos	Natives of the cold Tundra region in Canada and Greenland
Fins	Native people of European Tundra.
Fox	Tribal people in US inhabitants to the South of Great Lakes
Gaicho	Nomads of the Pampa region in Uruguay and Argentina
Gumuz	Inhabitants of valley of Blue Nile in Ethiopia.
Hamites Dark	skinned Muslims inhabiting northwest Africa
Haida	Hunting and fishing tribe of northwestern coast of Canada.

Hanunoo	Jungle farmers of one of the islands of Central
Philippines Hopi	Inhabitants of northeastern Arizona in US.
Hottentots	One of the original racial stocks inhabiting tropical
Africa. Hupa	Tribals once aboriginal of California in US
Hutu	An agricultural tribe in central Africa in Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi
Jabo	Inhabitants of eastern Liberia in Africa
Javanese	Inhabitants of Java island in Indonesia
Kachin	A community in the northern highlands of Myanmar.
Kikuyu	A tribe in East Africa
Kirghiz	A group of pastoral people inhabiting the steppe in Asia
. Koaka	Inhabitants of Guadalcanal (Solomon Island)
Lapps	Inhabitants of European Tundra
Maori	Native inhabitants of rainforests of New Zealand
Masai	Nomadic cattle herders of East Africa
Tribes	Habitats
Miskito	Inhabitants of Nicaragua and Honduras
Mongols	
Nayar	Tribals of Kerala region in India
Noolcta	Tribes living between the mountains and coast Northeastern Canada
Pygmies	Inhabitants of tropical rainforests of Zaire Basin, Africa
Yakuts	Tribe! people of Tundra region of Russia.

Q2. Mark and Name any 10 type of tribes in the World Map.

African Pygmies

The pygmy people live in the rainforests of Central Africa in areas such as the Congo and Equatorial Guinea. There are different pygmy groups in these areas, including the Bambuti, Baka, Twa and Babinga pygmies. More pygmy groups live in Cameroon and Gabon. The pygmies are among the oldest populations of Africa. They call themselves “Mambuti” or “Elf”. Egyptian record mentioned the Pygmies 4000 years ago.

A pygmy is a member of an ethnic group whose average height is unusually short; many anthropologists define pygmy as a member of any group where adult men are on average less than 150 cm (4 feet 11 inches) tall.

They are traditionally hunter-gatherers living in the rainforests throughout central Africa. They are nomadic. They also carry on fishing to some extent. Primarily though, these communities identify themselves as ‘forest people’ due to the fundamental importance of the forest to their culture, livelihood and history. They hunt with flash and arrow and hunting nets. **Pygmies eat a variety of foods that they either hunt or gather, including antelopes, wild pigs, wild yams, honey, termites, mushrooms and fruits.** They also may eat fish from rivers or streams. Pygmies also trade for food with people from nearby villages. Current estimates put the population of the ‘Pygmy’ peoples at about half a million.

The Pygmy families live in dome shaped huts made from leaves. Their mattresses are also made from leaves. In these huts they sleep very close to one another around a fire that protects them from the humid cold temperature. The smoke keeps out the mosquitoes as well.

The importance of the forest as their spiritual and physical home, and as the source of their religion, livelihood, medicine and cultural identity cannot be overstated. Traditionally, small communities moved frequently through distinct forest territories, gathering a vast range of forest products, collecting wild honey and exchanging goods with neighbouring settled societies. Hunting techniques vary among the forest peoples, and include bows and arrows, nets and spears.

Pygmy culture is closely connected to their “polyphonic” music and dance, which everybody is involved in. Besides their voices they use musical instruments such as drums, flutes, feet bells, trumpets, mouth bows, thumb pianos, etc. Their original bark clothes are painted with beautiful abstract patterns but at present western clothing is pushing away this tradition.

In Africa, the Pygmies are in very real danger of losing their forest home, and consequently their cultural identity, as the forest is systematically cleared by logging companies. In some situations, like that in the Democratic Republic of Congo, there exists a sad irony: civil war and uprisings that create a dangerous environment for the Pygmies and their neighbors are in fact responsible for keeping the logging companies at bay. Whenever a more peaceful situation is created, the logging companies judge the area safe to enter and destroy the forest, forcing resident Pygmies to leave their home and that which gives them their sense of cultural and spiritual identity.

In addition to the persistent loss of the rain forest, African Pygmy populations must deal with exploitation by neighboring Bantu, who often consider them equal to monkeys, and pay them for their labor in alcohol and tobacco. Many Bantu view the Pygmies as having supernatural abilities, and there is a common belief that sexual intercourse with a Pygmy can prevent or cure diseases such as AIDS; a belief that is causing AIDS to be on the rise among Pygmy populations. Perhaps most disturbing of all are the stories of cannibalism from the Congo; soldiers eating Pygmies in order to absorb their forest powers. Although this is an extreme example, it graphically illustrates the attitude that Pygmies are often considered subhuman, making it difficult for them to defend their culture against obliteration.

ESKIMO

The term Eskimo, refers to a number of groups who traditionally inhabit the coastline from the Bering Sea to Greenland and the Chukchi Peninsula in NE Siberia i.e. the northern circumpolar region from eastern Siberia (Russia), across Alaska (United States), Canada, and Greenland. Eskimos constitute the chief element in the indigenous population of these regions. The Inuit of Canada, Northern Alaska, Greenland; and the Yupik of eastern Siberia and Alaska are the two main peoples known as "Eskimo". Since the 1970s Eskimo groups in Canada and Greenland have adopted the name Inuit. But this term has not gained currency in Alaska or Siberia. In Canada and Greenland, the term "Eskimo" has been criticised and widely replaced by the term "Inuit", "Alaska Natives", or terms specific to a particular tribe, each of which is a regional variant meaning, "the people" or "the real people." The name Eskimo has been applied to Arctic peoples by Europeans and others in the 16th century.

In the 21st-century estimated Eskimo population is more than 135,000. Among them 85,000 live in North America, 50,000 in Greenland, and the remainder of them dwell in Siberia.

In spite of regional differences, Eskimo groups, a distinctive aboriginal people, have uniformity in language, physical type, and culture. They speak dialects of the same language, Eskimo, which is a major branch of the Eskimo-Aleut family of languages. These characteristics made them different from all their neighbours.

The Eskimos adapted themselves to an extremely cold, snow-and ice covered environment in the Arctic region. Their basic social and economic unit was the nuclear family, and their religion was animistic.

Agriculture was never possible in the millions of square kilometres of tundra and icy coasts. Moreover, in this icebound region as trees were scarce, vegetable foods were almost nonexistent. The major food sources were caribou, seal, walrus, and whale meat, whale blubber, and fish. Eskimos are basically hunters. Their hunting technologies included several types of harpoons, the bow and arrow, knives, and fish spears and weirs. Eskimo people hunted seals using harpoons. They killed the seals either on the ice or from kayaks which are skin-covered, one-person canoes. Larger boats called umiaks were used to hunt whales. In the summer most Eskimo families hunted caribou and other land animals with bows and arrows. Eskimo of central Canada were a littoral people. They moved inland in the summer for freshwater fishing and game hunting. They ate raw meat. Besides saving scarce fuel this provided their diet with essential nutritional elements which cooking would have destroyed

Eskimo clothing was sewn from caribou furs and hides. They included parkas, breeches, mittens, snow goggles, and boots. It provided protection against the extreme cold.

Eskimos traditionally used various types of houses. Among some Eskimo groups the snow hut or igloos made of ice-block was used as a winter residence. Sometimes they also live in semi subterranean houses. These were built of stone or sod over wooden or whalebone frameworks. In summer many Eskimo lived in animal-skin tents. Tents of caribou skins or seal skins provided adequate summer dwellings.

The basic means of transport on land was Dogsleds, used for the hauling of heavy loads over long distances. This was necessary for the Eskimos' nomadic hunting life. Their skin canoe, known as a kayak, is one of the most highly manoeuvrable small craft.

Most Eskimo groups relied on sea mammals for food, illumination, cooking oil, tools, and weapons. Fish and caribou were also important in their economy. In the traditional Eskimo economy,

the division of labour between the sexes was well defined; men constructed homes and hunted, and women took care of the homes.

Eskimo groups were famous for elaborate technologies, artisanship, and well-developed art which other hunting and gathering populations lack. They lived in small groups, under a leader who could provide them with the necessary needs. Most properties were for community own except for those of private and personal use.

In the past weapons were crafted from ivory, bone, copper, or stone. Since 20th century iron and guns have come to be used. Finely crafted items such as needles, combs, awls, figurines, and decorative carvings on weapons were executed with the rotary bow drill.

Nowadays Eskimos in the United States and Canada live in settled communities. They earn wages for livelihood and use guns for hunting. For transportation they use the all-terrain vehicle or the snowmobile.

Although animals for hunting are now in short supply with the increase use of firearms, shortfall is made up by other sources of food imbibed under the influence of other cultures.

Sami, or **Lapps** (as they were formerly called), are commonly thought of as the inhabitants of Lapland, they have never had a country of their own. They are the original inhabitants of northern Scandinavia and most of Finland. Their neighbors have called them Lapps, but they prefer to be called *Samer* or *Sami*.

The Sami live in tundra (arctic or subarctic treeless plain), taiga (subarctic forest), and coastal zones in the far north of Europe, spread out over four different countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia's Kola peninsula. They live on coasts and islands warmed by the Gulf Stream, on plateaus dotted by lakes and streams, and on forested mountains. Sami territory lies at latitudes above 62 degrees north, and much of it is above the Arctic Circle, with dark, cold winters and warm, light summers. It is often called the "land of the midnight sun" because depending on the latitude, the sun may be visible for up to seventy days and nights straight in the summer. The far north sees almost three months of continuous daylight. Balancing this out, however, is an equally long period of darkness in the winter, which may last from October to March. Beginning in November, the sun disappears for weeks. Much of the Samis' land is at high altitudes, rising to over 6,000 feet (1,800 meters) above sea level. The highest point is Kebnekajse, at 6,960 feet (2,121 meters).

Traditionally, the Sami lived in a community of families called a *siida*, whose members cooperated in hunting, trapping, and fishing. Officially, the number of Sami is estimated at between 44,000 and 50,000 people. An estimated 30,000 to 35,000 live in Norway, 10,000 in Sweden, 3,000 to 4,000 in Finland, and 1,000 to 2,000 in Russia. However, some think the actual number is considerably higher. For many years, the Sami culture and way of life were criticized by their neighbors, causing many to conceal their true identity. Thus, it is difficult to know how many Sami there actually are (some estimates are as high as 200,000).

Traditionally, the Sami have pursued a variety of livelihoods, including coastal fishing, fur trapping, and sheep herding. Their best-known means of livelihood is semi-nomadic reindeer herding. Currently about 10% of the Sami are connected to reindeer herding, providing them with meat, fur, and transportation. 2,800 Sami people are actively involved in herding on a full-time basis. For traditional, environmental, cultural, and political reasons, reindeer herding is legally reserved only for Sami people in certain regions of the Nordic countries. Their main handicraft is called "Duodji". Men mostly use wood, bone, and antlers to make items like knives, drums, and guksi (burl cups). Women used leather and roots to make items such as asgákti (clothing), and birch- and spruce-root woven baskets.

Traditionally, the *gákti* was made from reindeer leather and sinews, but nowadays, it is more common to use wool, cotton, or silk. Women's *gákti* typically consist of a dress, a fringed shawl that is fastened with 1-3 silver brooches, and boots/shoes made of reindeer fur or leather. Boots can have pointed or curled toes and often have band-woven ankle wraps. Men's *gákti* have a shorter "jacket-skirt" than a women's long dress. Traditional *gákti* are most commonly in variations of red, blue, green, white, medium-brown tanned leather, or reindeer fur.

Today the Sami are citizens of the countries within whose borders they live, with full rights to education, social services, religious freedom, and participation in the political process. Norway, Sweden, and Finland all have Sami parliaments. At the same time, however, the Sami continue to preserve and defend their ethnic identity and traditional cultural values.

Many Eskimo have abandoned nomadic hunting. They have settled in northern towns and cities with regular jobs in mines and oil fields. In Canada forming cooperatives they market their handicrafts, fish catches, and tourism ventures. The creation of Nunavut, a new Canadian territory, in 1999 helped to support a revitalization of traditional indigenous culture in North America.

The **Masai** are a Nilotic ethnic group of semi-nomadic warrior tribe inhabiting southern Kenya and northern Tanzania. They are among the best known local populations due to their residence near the many game parks of the African Great Lakes, and their distinctive customs and dress. The Maasai speak “Maa” a member of the Nilo-Saharan language family. They are also educated in the official languages of Kenya and Tanzania, Swahili and English.

According to their own oral history, the Masai originated from the lower Nile valley north of Lake Turkana (Northwest Kenya) and began migrating south around the 15th century towards northern Kenya to central Tanzania between the 17th and late 18th century. The Masai territory reached its largest size in the mid-19th century, and covered almost all of the Great Rift Valley and adjacent lands from Mount Marsabit in the north to Dodoma in the south.

Masai society is strongly patriarchal in nature, with elder men, sometimes joined by retired elders, decides most major matters for each Masai group. A full body of oral law covers many aspects of behavior. Formal execution is unknown, and normally payment in cattle will settle matters. An out-of-court process is also practiced called 'amitu', 'to make peace', or 'arop', which involves a substantial apology. The Masai are monotheistic, worshipping a single deity called **Enkai** or **Engai**. Many Masai have also adopted Christianity and Islam. The Masai are known for their intricate jewelry. They can be recognised by the special red cloth they wear which is called a Shuka.

Masai generally lead a traditional life. The end of life is virtually without any ceremony, and the dead are left out for scavengers. A corpse rejected by scavengers is seen as having something wrong with it, and liable to cause social disgrace. Burial is reserved for great chiefs, since it is believed to be harmful to the soil.

Traditional Masai lifestyle centres around their cattle which constitute their primary source of food. The measure of a man's wealth is in terms of cattle and children. A herd of 50 cattle is respectable, and the more children the better. A man who has plenty of one but not the other is considered to be poor.

All of the Masai's needs for food are met by their cattle. They eat the meat, drink the milk and on occasion, drink the blood. Bulls, oxen and lambs are slaughtered for meat on special occasions and for ceremonies.

The central unit of Masai society is the age-set. Young boys are sent out with the calves and lambs as soon as they can toddle.

However, the childhood for boys is mostly playtime. Girls are responsible for chores such as cooking and milking, skills which they learn from their mothers at an early age. Masai men herd cattle and carry spears to protect their cattle from wild animals such as lions.

Over the years, many projects have begun to help Masai tribal leaders find ways to preserve their traditions while also balancing the education needs of their children for the modern world.

The emerging forms of employment among the Masai people include farming, business (selling of traditional medicine, running of restaurants/shops, buying and selling of minerals, selling milk and milk products by women, embroideries), and wage employment (as security guards/ watchmen, waiters, tourist guides), and others who are engaged in the public and private sectors.

Bedouin

The term "Bedouin" has been derived from Arabic "*bedu*" meaning "desert dwellers" in Arabic language. Traditionally Bedouins are an Arab semi nomadic group inhabiting long stretches that extends from the vast deserts of North Africa to the rocky sands of the Middle East. They are the descendents of nomads inhabited the Arabian and Syrian deserts in the past. These nomads were termed Bedouin to differentiate between two populations in that area. One who raised livestock as their livelihood by mainly natural graze and browse and the other populations who have an agricultural or urban base known as *hadar*.

Bedouin tribes have traditionally been classified according to the animal species that are the basis of their livelihood. Most Bedouins are animal herders who migrate into the desert during the rainy winter season and move back toward the cultivated land in the dry summer months. Camel nomads occupy huge territories and are organized into large tribes in the Sahara, Syrian, and Arabian deserts. Sheep and goat nomads have smaller ranges, staying mainly near the cultivated regions of Jordan, Syria, and Iraq. Cattle nomads are found chiefly in South Arabia and in Sudan, where they are called Baqqārah (Baggara).

The Bedouin are very kind and generous people. They are masters of the desert, and are able to survive in some of the harshest conditions on earth. Like other Arabs, Bedouin speak various dialects of Arabic, which belongs to the Semitic Language Group.

Bedouin society is tribal and patriarchal. The head of the family, as well as of each successively larger social unit making up the tribal structure, is called sheikh; the sheikh is assisted by an informal tribal council of male elders.

The traditional shelters where the Bedouin lived are long, low black tent supported by a line of central poles in the middle, while the back and sides of the tent were supported by lower poles. These were made from goat or camel hair, woven by the women of the family. The number of poles used in the back and side areas indicated wealth and social standing of the tribe. It is also waterproof.

Women held a very important position in Bedouin society. They played a versatile role, because they raised the children, herd the sheep, milk the animals, cook, and make the clothes, and also weave the cloth that makes the Bedouin Tent.

They wear loose flowing clothing perfectly adapted for desert life. It covers the skin and prevents heat stroke and sun burn in one hand and allow air to flow around the body so that it can be cooled in the heat. The Keffiyeh (a cloth) and Agal (woven cord) placed on the head are iconic symbol of the Bedouin. It helps shade them from the sun, allows air to flow freely around the head, but also shades the face, and can be wrapped around the nose and mouth in case of a dust storm. The Bedouin women generally wear the family's wealth on them.

Bedouin societies are found in the arid steppe regions of Arabia and North Africa and along the margins of rain-fed cultivation. Most Bedouins are animal herders.

The growth of modern states in the Middle East and the extension of their authority into previous ungovernable regions greatly impinged upon Bedouins' traditional ways of life. Following World War I, Bedouin tribes had to submit to the control of the governments of the countries in which their wandering areas lay. This also meant that the Bedouins' internal feuding and the raiding of outlying villages had to be given up, to be replaced by more peaceful commercial relations. In several instances Bedouins were incorporated into military and police forces, taking advantage of their mobility and habituation to austere environments, while others found employment in construction and the petroleum industry.

In the second half of the 20th century, Bedouins faced new pressures to abandon nomadism. Middle Eastern governments nationalized Bedouin rangelands, imposing new limits on Bedouins' movements and grazing, and many also implemented settlement programs that compelled Bedouin communities to adopt sedentary

or semi sedentary lifestyles. Some other Bedouin groups settled voluntarily in response to changing political and economic conditions. Advancing technology also left its mark as many of the remaining nomadic groups exchanged their traditional modes of animal transportation for motor vehicles.

Some of the other tribes of the world are Abhors tribe of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam, Afridis tribe of Pakistan, Akuntsu (Akunt'su or Akunsu) tribe of Brazil, Awa tribe of Brazil, Batak tribe of Indonesia, Bantus tribe of Africa, Berbers tribe of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, Boers tribe of South Africa, Bindibu tribe of Western Australia, Cossacks tribe of Russia, Canada Flemings tribe of Belgium, Gaucho tribe of Uruguay, Argentina Hamits tribe of Africa, Jarawas tribe of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Korowai tribe of Papua (New Guinea), Kyrgyz (Kirghiz) tribe of Central Asia, Kikuyu tribe of Kenya, Kurds (Kurdish) tribe of Iraq, Magyars tribe of Hungary, Maoris tribe of New Zealand, Negroes tribe of Africa, Papuans tribe of New Guinea, Red Indians tribe of North America, Sentinelese tribe of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Veddas tribe of Sri Lanka, Zulus tribe of South Africa, Zo'é tribe of Brazil.

After studying this lesson, we will be able to understand the following.

An aggregate of people linked together by means of social ties, a common language and recognition of a common cultural heritage is known as tribe. Anthropologists found that technological development and productivity per capita in most of the tribal communities is very low. Although cultivation of plants is the mainstay of tribal groups animal domestication is also a part of their domestic activities. Barter and redistribution of surplus products are one of the chief characteristics of tribal community. We have also learnt about the world distribution of major tribes and their habitat such as Aztec of Central Mexico, Basseri of Iran, Cree of eastern Canada, Fins of European Tundra, Gaucho of Uruguay and Argentina, Hamites of Africa and many others. Going through this chapter we have been able to understand tribal cultures that live close to nature, and often in harmony with nature's rhythms. Some of the world's fascinating and endangered tribal cultures around the world have been learnt through the detailed study of Eskimos, Bedouin, Masai and Pygmies. The Eskimo are the indigenous peoples who have adopted themselves to an extremely cold, snow covered environment in the Arctic region where agriculture was never possible due to vast icebound region. Hence major food products were caribou, seals, walrus etc. Many Eskimo have abandoned nomadic hunting whereas Masai inhabiting in southern Kenya and northern Tanzania are Nilotic ethnic group of semi-nomadic warrior tribe. Masai society is strongly patriarchal in nature. On the other hand Bedouin societies are found in the arid

steppe regions of Arabia and North Africa. They are mostly animal herders and women hold a distinctive position in Bedouin society. As the quality of life of these people is poor the authorities should emphasize on rapid educational development to bring them into the mainstream of its population.

Check your Progress/ Exercise

1. True and false

- a. The tribes cannot compete with modern organisations, such as state.
- b. The Ainu tribes are the racial stock of southern Nigeria.
- c. Basseri is a native tribe of Iran.
- d. Eskimos are among the oldest population of Africa whose average height is unusually short.
- e. Eskimo groups have uniformity in languages, physical type and culture in spite of their regional differences.

2. Fill in the blanks :

- a. _____ of plants are the mainstay of tribal groups.
- b. _____ and redistribution of _____ products are one of the chief characteristics of tribal community
- c. Dani are tribal inhabitants of _____.
- d. The Negros of Central and Southern Africa are known as _____.
- e. The Eskimos have adapted themselves to an extremely cold and ice covered environment in the _____ region.

3. Multiple choice question

- a) Eskimo people hunted seals with
 - i. harpoons
 - ii. bow and arrow
 - iii. spears

- b) The highest point of Sami's land is
 - i. Kebnekajse at 2121 metres
 - ii. Mt. Everest 8848 metres
 - iii. Ladakh

- c) According to their own oral history the Masai originated from the
- i. Lower Ganga valley
 - ii. Upper Brahmaputra valley
 - iii. lower Nile valley
- d) Masai can be recognised by the special red cloth they wear known as
- i. Skirt
 - ii. Shuka
 - iii. Shorts

4. Short answer question

1. Define tribes.
2. What are the general features of tribes?
3. Write a short note on
 - a. Eskimo
 - b. Bedouin
 - c. Masai
4. State how is a woman's position in the Bedouin society.

5. Answers to the self learning questions:

1. (a) True.
1. (b) False, Japan
1. (c) True
1. (d) false, Pygmies
1. (e) true

- 2.a. Cultivation
2. b.Barter, surplus
- 2.c. West-Iranian (Indonesian Guinea)
- 2.d. Bantu
2. e. Arctic

3. a.i.
3. b.i
3. c.iii
- 3.d.ii.

6. Technical words and their meaning

1. Tribal Society- It is the stable social system with a division of labour organised around extended family relations, in which people lived before the rupture into social classes.
2. A patriarchal society- It is a social system where men are in authority over women in all aspects of society.

3. Technology- It is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes.
4. Community- when a group of people live in the same place or have a particular characteristic in common

7. Task

1. In a map of world mark the regions inhabited by the Eskimos, Bedouins, Pygmies and Masai.
2. In a map of India mark the regions inhabited by the Abhors and Jarawas.
3. In a chart show world major tribes and their habitats.



HUMAN GEOGRAPHY - PRACTICALS

Introduction: Statistical diagrams are drawn with the help of quantified data to represent the variation in the given distribution between the regions or within the region at a particular time or over a period time. Diagrams help to analyse the facts at a glance that are much more easily understood than just the numerical figures which may not give a better understanding of the facts. Different diagrams are drawn depending upon the size and range of statistical data under study. Following are some of the statistical diagrams that are used to represent statistical information in the research studies, documentation of data by government agencies etc.

1. Bar Diagrams are one dimensional or linear statistical diagram. In bar diagram data represented is made proportional to the length of the bar while the width remains constant for all the bars. These bars may be drawn vertically or horizontally. The time element is the main factor which is involved in the drawing of bar graphs. Different types of bar diagrams are used with reference to the nature of data to be plotted on a graph. These are:

1.1. Simple Bar diagram: Here only one variable is represented. For example annual rainfall, annual production of crops, minerals, population etc. over a period. They are generally drawn for comparison of quantities.

1.1.1 Simple Vertical Bar:

Study the vertical bar graph in which the bars of uniform width are standing on a line or point. Since the bars are drawn at the location of these places on world map representing the amount of carbon-di-oxide emission by respective countries, they are therefore said to be (cartographic technique) 'Located proportionate simple bar diagrams' (**figure 1**).

Construction: Simple vertical bars have no sub-divisions. They represent one variable (fact) only at a time e.g. a column may be erected straight to show the total carbon di-oxide emission of each country. In simple bar the length of the bar varies with quantity while the width representing country in this case remains same for the countries.

Figure 1 depicts the percentage amount of total carbon dioxide emissions in the world by simple bar diagram. These are vertical

bars. The map represents that USA is the largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world followed by former USSR, China, Japan, U.K. Germany, India, Poland, Canada and France.

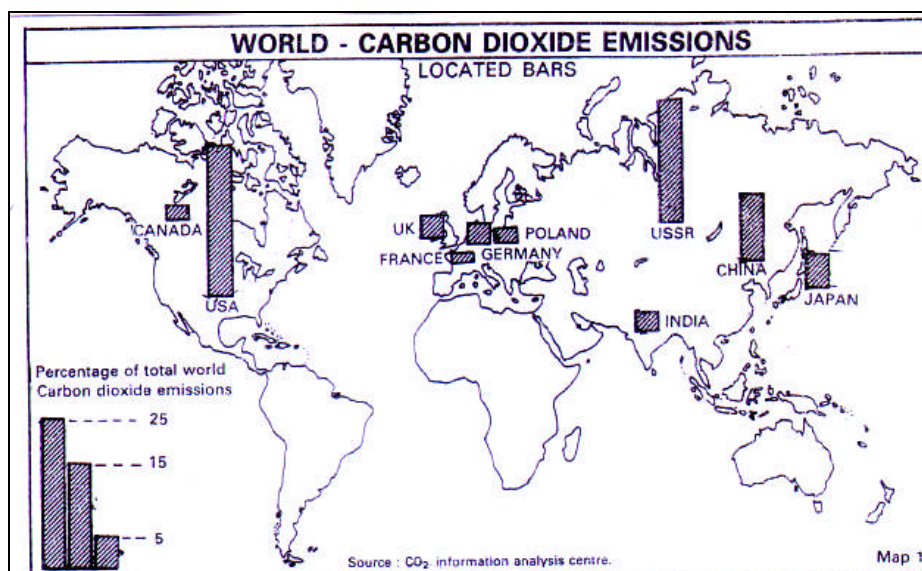


figure 1

Table 1. Growth of Population in India: 1901-2011

Year	Population in Million
1901	238.4
1911	252.1
1921	251.3
1931	279.0
1941	318.7
1951	361.1
1961	438.2
1971	548.2
1981	683.3
1991	846.3
2001	1027.0
2011	1210.2

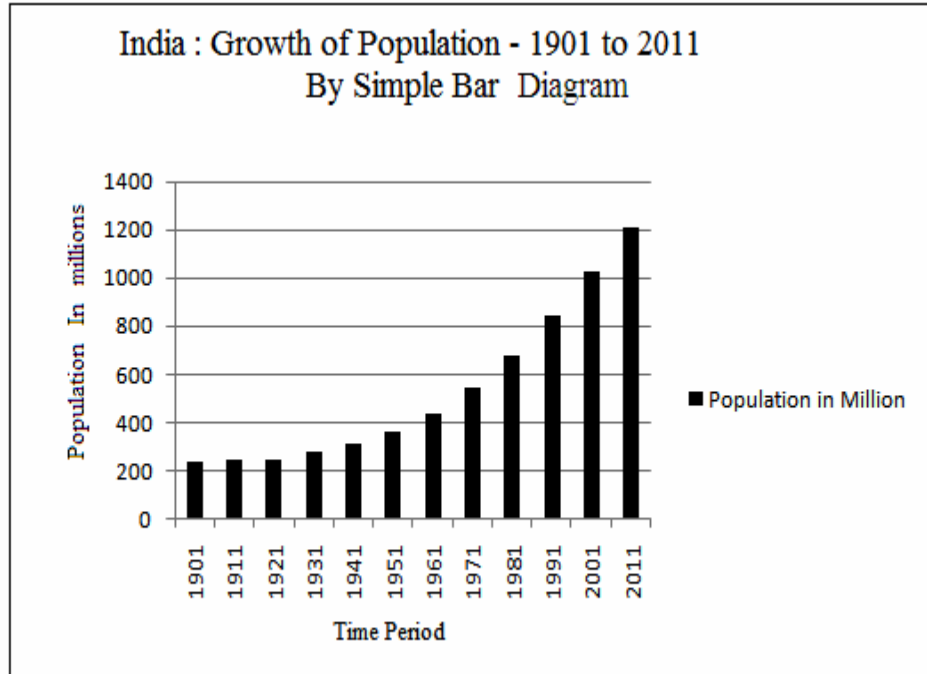


figure 2

Figure 2 represents growth of population in India by simple bar diagram from 18901 to 2011.

1.2. Multiple Bars: Bars are drawn to represent Spatial Data {spatial is related to space or area e.g. production in different countries states or regions). Multiple bars are used to represent data containing more than one dependent variable & when comparison between different variables is required. *The* procedure for drawing multiple bars is similar to procedure of drawing simple bars, but in this case two or more bars representing different variables are drawn together e.g. represent the following data with the help of multiple bars.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RICE IN INDIA AND CHINA		
Crop	India	China
Rice	110	182
Wheat	57	105

Note: Production is in million Tons

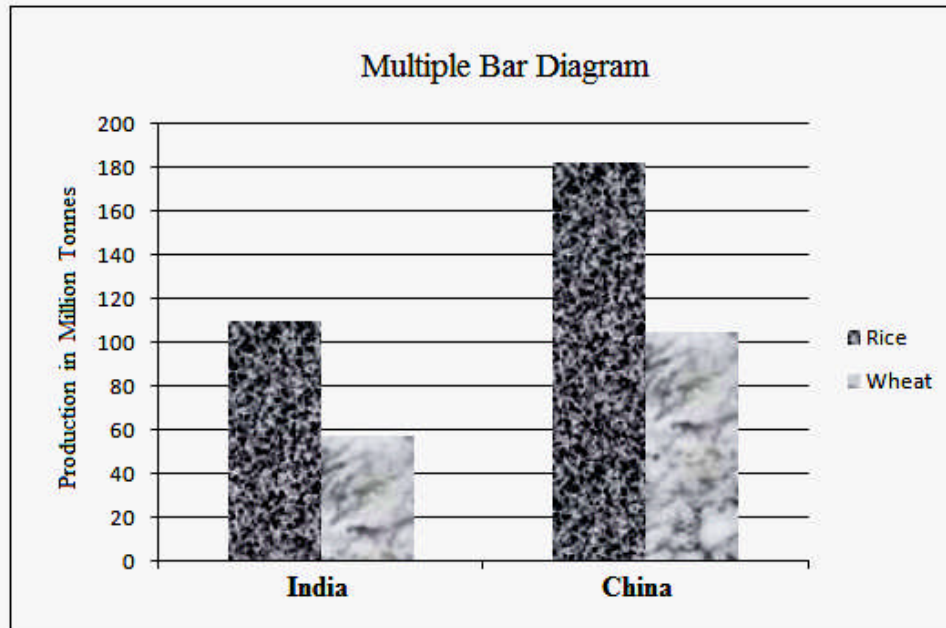


figure 3

Multiple Bars

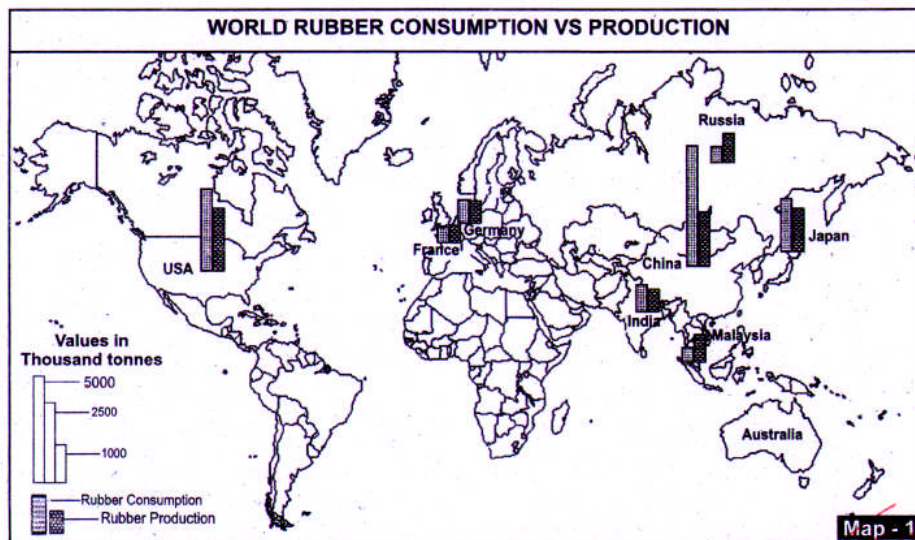


figure 4

Figure 3 represents production of rice and wheat in India and China in million tones. It facilitates the comparison between two crops within a country as well between two countries. This is the advantage of multiple bar diagram.

1.3. Divided Bars: Divided bars are drawn when the spatial data contains more than one dependent variables and the total value of all these variables is required. Divided bars can be drawn vertically or horizontally. E.g. Represent following data with the help

of divided bar. The advantage of divided bar diagram is they help us to differentiate the degree of variation within the given variable as well as we can compare the total of all these variables together over a period of time or between difference regions. **Figure 5** represents production of crops by countries in world by divided bar diagram

WORLD - PRODUCTION OF RICE	
Country	Production in million tone
China	182
India	110
Other	227

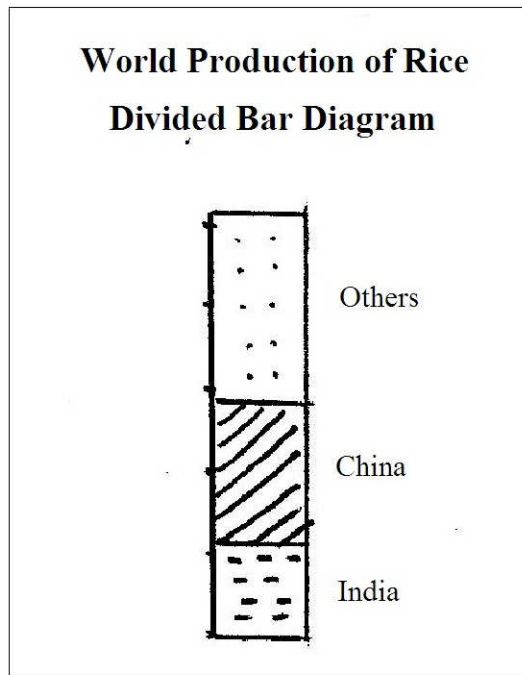


Figure 5

2. Areal diagrams or two dimensional statistical diagrams:

Circles and squares are the examples of areal or two dimensional statistical diagrams. In these diagrams areas are drawn proportionate to the given quantity.

2.1 Circle Diagrams: In this diagram the area of a circle is shown in proportion to the quantity it represents. To draw the circle one has to draw a 'parabolic curve' (**figure 6**) with the help of the 'square root' of the actual value on a graph paper is drawn. Appropriate scale is selected to include the lowest as well as the highest in the given data series on the 'x' axis of the graph. Then to draw a circle the value is located on the 'x' axis to

drawn a perpendicular touching the parabolic curve. This perpendicular is a radius for drawing a circle/ square to represent its quantity.

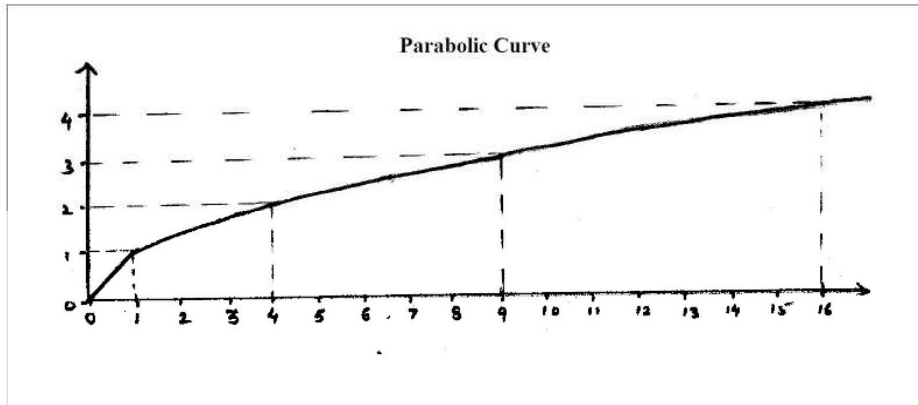


Figure 6

Let us represent the following data with the help of circle diagram.

World-Production of Natural Gas	
Country	Production in million
U.S.S.R.	656
U.S.A.	444
Canada	88
Netherland	55
Algeria	43

World: Production of Natural Gas
By Located Proportionate Circle diagram

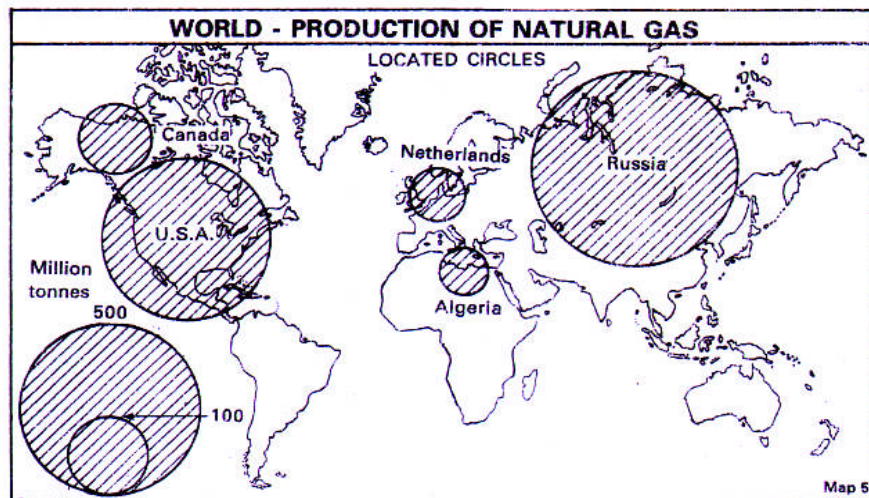


Figure 7

Located proportionate circle diagram is shown to represent following aspects:

Figure 7 represents the total amount of natural gas production by respective countries represented in the world map. We thus notice that bigger the size of a circle larger the amount and vice versa. Here Russia is largest producer of natural gas followed by USA, Canada, Netherlands and Algeria countries.

Figure 8 represents continent wise proportion of population distributed in the world. Asia continent has the highest number of population while the continent of Australia has the lowest size of population in the world.

**World: Continentwise Proportion and Distribution of Population
By Located Proportionate Circle diagram**

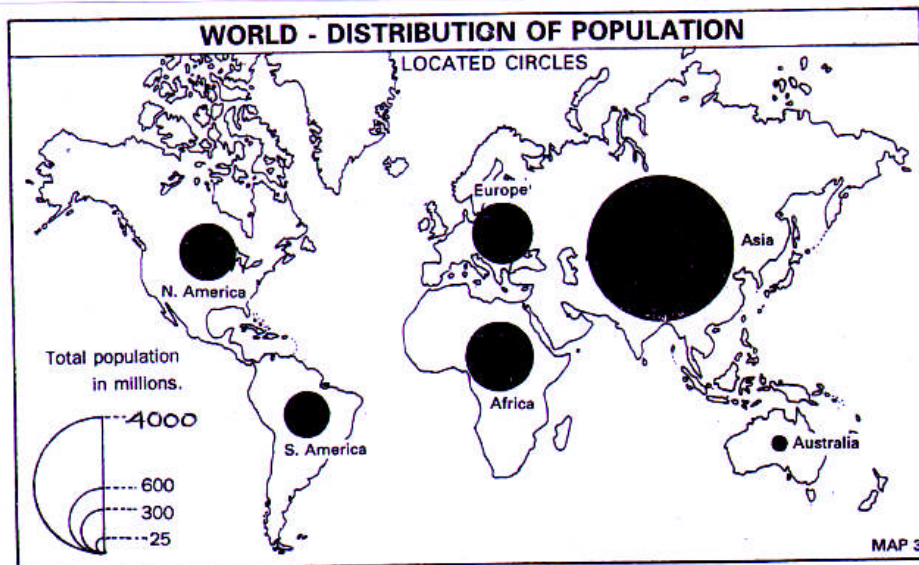


Figure 8

In comparison with bar diagram, circle diagrams are more difficult to construct, on account of the additional calculations involved. Though circles will help in quickly recognizing the order of importance from the relative sizes, the proportionate quantities are more difficult to compare, particularly for laymen. Their major merit lies in the fact that they compress the data in lesser space areas where bars cannot be used on account of larger size of data range where circles can be drawn.

2.2 Divided Circle or Pie diagram or Circle and Sector statistical diagram: Pie diagram helps us to understand the totality of the given phenomenon as well the variation among this totality. For example total population of a country is its totality, while the proportion of rural and urban population of the total

population is its variation. This type of data can help us to understand whether a country is more or a rural nature or urban or balanced. The size of a circle stands for its total population, while its sectors (division of a circle) stands for proportion of rural and urban population of that country. The whole circle consists of 360° is divided into proportional parts to get sectors of the required area. This diagram is known as **divided circle diagram**.

World - Rural and Urban Population

Continents	Population-Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Africa	68	32	100
N. America	26	74	100
S. America	32	68	100
Asia	72	28	100
Europe	27	73	100
Australia	28	72	100

In the above mentioned example all values are in the percentage. Hence if we equate 100% to the angle of 360° then we get 1% equal 3.6° . now we can multiply the various percentage values by 3.6° to get the corresponding angles, i.e. Africa - Rural population $68\% \times 3.6 = 244.8^\circ$ which means 245° . This angle can be drawn on the circle which is drawn for Africa. Once we represent rural population, the remaining part of the circle represents the urban population. As there are only two variables, there is no need to calculate values for the urban population.

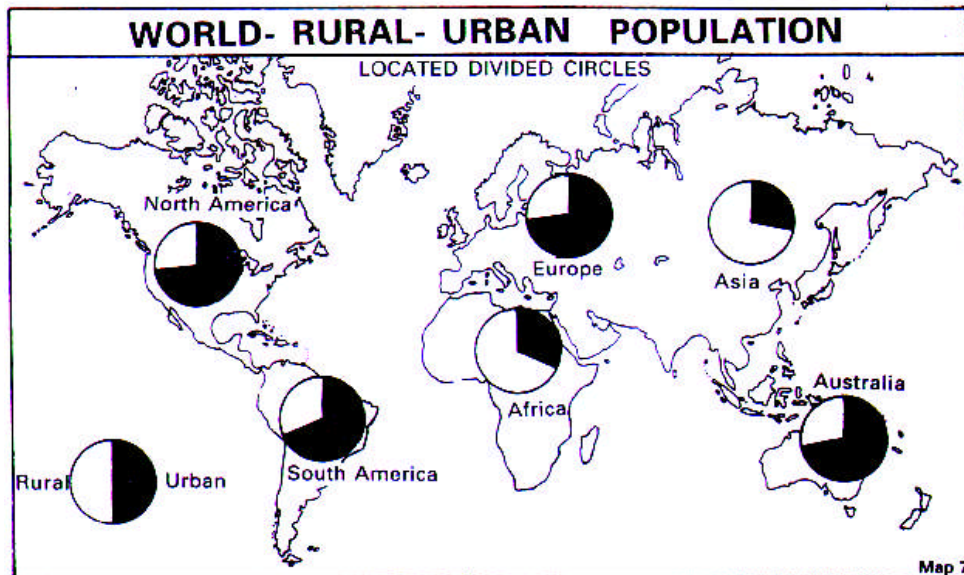


Figure 9

Figure 9 represents continentwise proportion of rural and urban composition in the world. We thus notice from **figure 9** that the continents of Asia, Africa are largely rural in character while that of Europe, North America, Australia and South America are largely urban in nature. This helps to understand that Asia and Africa are relatively less developed due to large proportion of rural population and the rest continents are more urbanized and so are relatively more developed in the world.

Figure 10 is also a pie diagram representing the type of landuse existing in different continents of the world.

Figure 11 represents the environmental aspect of risk and intensity of desertification level in different continents of the world by located pie diagram.

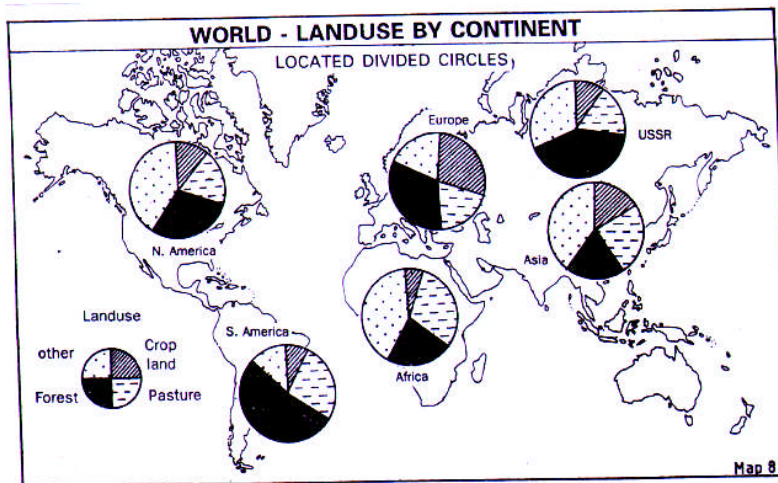


Figure 10

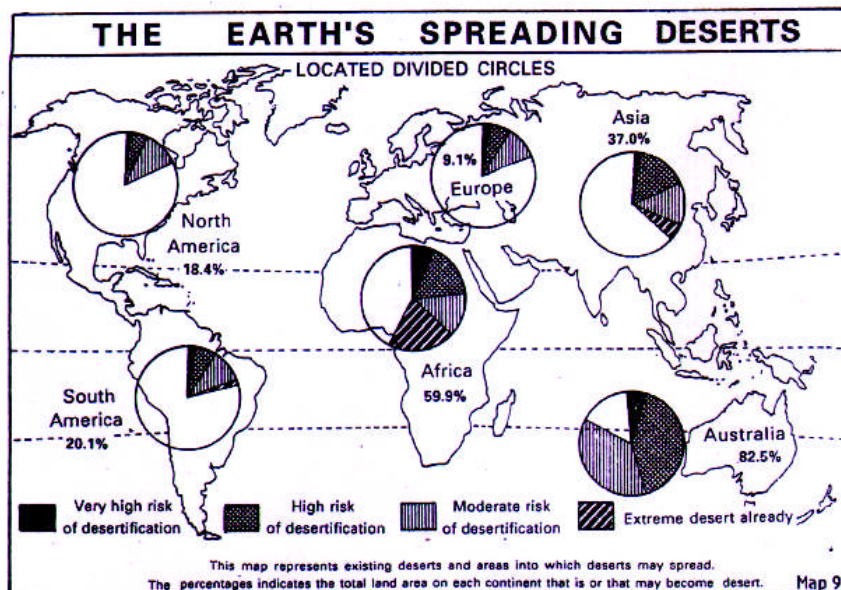


Figure 11

WORLD MAP - Students are expected to mark and name following places / countries in the map of the world; with the help of atlas.

New York	Delhi
Washington	Sri Lanka
San Francisco	Colombo
U.S.A.	Singapore
U.K.	Indonesia
Canada	Australia
Mexico	Sydney
Brazil	Canberra
Argentina	New Zealand
Peru	Korea
Chile	Pakistan
Riode Janeiro	Iran
Los Angeles	Iraq
Lima	Kuwait
London	Saudi Arabia
France	Egypt
Paris	Libya
Berlin	Nigeria
Germany	South Africa
Norway	Kenya
Sweden	Ghana
Finland	Turkey
Rome	Bangladesh
Russia	Indian Ocean
Japan	Pacific Ocean
Tokyo	Atlantic Ocean
China	Arctic Ocean
Hongkong	Greenland
Thailand	Poland
India	Spain

