

# WB Board Class 12 Geography 2026 Question Paper with Solutions

<b>Time Allowed :3 Hours</b>	<b>Maximum Marks :100</b>	<b>Total questions :38</b>
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## General Instructions

**Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:**

1. The paper is divided into two sections – Section A (Compulsory) and Section B (Elective).
2. Section A is compulsory for all candidates and generally includes objective-type questions, short answer questions, and long answer questions from the prescribed syllabus.
3. In Section A, candidates are required to answer all questions. The questions will cover topics from ancient, medieval, and modern history as prescribed by the syllabus.
4. Section B consists of elective questions. Candidates are required to attempt questions from the chosen topic according to the provided options.
5. The questions in Section A will be in the form of multiple-choice, short answer, and essay-type questions.
6. Answers to all questions must be written in neat and legible handwriting. Candidates must adhere strictly to the word limit mentioned in the questions.
7. Use of unfair means or electronic devices during the examination is strictly prohibited.
8. Candidates must ensure that they write their answers in the correct format, following the instructions given for each section.

**1. In which type of agriculture, production of citrus fruits is the main feature.**

- (A) Plantation
- (B) Mixed
- (C) Mediterranean
- (D) None of these

**Correct Answer:** (C) Mediterranean

**Solution:**

We need to identify the type of agriculture where citrus fruit production is the main feature.

**Step 1:** Understand the characteristics of different agricultural types.

- **Plantation Agriculture:** Large-scale farming of cash crops like tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, bananas, etc., typically in tropical regions.
- **Mixed Agriculture:** Farming that involves both crop cultivation and livestock rearing.
- **Mediterranean Agriculture:** Practiced in regions with Mediterranean climate (warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters). It specializes in horticulture and the cultivation of citrus fruits (oranges, lemons, etc.), olives, grapes, and other fruits.

**Step 2:** Identify the agriculture type associated with citrus fruits.

Citrus fruits like oranges, lemons, and grapefruits thrive in Mediterranean climatic conditions. Countries like Spain, Italy, Greece, California (USA), and South Africa are known for Mediterranean agriculture where citrus fruit production is a dominant feature.

**Step 3:** Evaluate each option.

- (A) **Plantation** — Incorrect. Plantation agriculture focuses on tropical cash crops like tea, coffee, and rubber, not typically citrus fruits.
- (B) **Mixed** — Incorrect. Mixed farming involves both crops and livestock, but citrus fruits are not its main feature.
- (C) **Mediterranean** — Correct. Mediterranean agriculture is specifically known for citrus fruit cultivation.
- (D) **None of these** — Incorrect since option (C) is correct.

**Step 4:** Conclusion.

Citrus fruit production is the main feature of Mediterranean agriculture.

**Final Answer:** (C) Mediterranean

### Quick Tip

Mediterranean agriculture is characterized by the cultivation of citrus fruits, olives, grapes, and other horticultural crops in regions with a Mediterranean climate.

## 2. What is meant by sex ratio ?

- (A) Number of adults in the population
- (B) The ratio between the number of men and women in the population
- (C) The ratio of the number of children in the population
- (D) Number of males in the population

**Correct Answer:** (B) The ratio between the number of men and women in the population

### Solution:

We need to identify the correct definition of "sex ratio."

**Step 1:** Understand the term "sex ratio."

Sex ratio is a demographic concept used to describe the balance between males and females in a population. It is typically expressed as the number of females per 1000 males or sometimes as the number of males per 100 females, depending on the context and country.

**Step 2:** Recall the standard definition.

In demography and population studies, sex ratio is defined as:

- The ratio of males to females in a population
- Or more commonly in India, the number of females per 1000 males

The key point is that it compares the number of men and women in the population.

**Step 3:** Evaluate each option.

- (A) **Number of adults in the population** — Incorrect. This refers to the adult population, not the ratio between sexes.
- (B) **The ratio between the number of men and women in the population** — Correct. This accurately defines sex ratio.
- (C) **The ratio of the number of children in the population** — Incorrect. This refers to child population ratio, not sex ratio.

- (D) **Number of males in the population** — Incorrect. This is just the male population count, not a ratio.

**Step 4:** Conclusion.

Sex ratio means the ratio between the number of men and women in the population.

**Final Answer:** (B) The ratio between the number of men and women in the population

#### Quick Tip

Sex ratio is usually expressed as the number of females per 1000 males. It is an important indicator of gender balance in a population and reflects social, economic, and cultural conditions.

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### 3. Which industry has more employment opportunities?

- (A) Cottage Industry
- (B) Small scale industries
- (C) Large scale industries
- (D) None of these

**Correct Answer:** (A) Cottage Industry

#### **Solution:**

We need to identify which type of industry provides more employment opportunities.

**Step 1:** Understand the different types of industries.

- **Cottage Industry:** Small-scale, often home-based manufacturing businesses run by family members using local resources and simple tools. Examples: handicrafts, pottery, weaving, etc.

- **Small Scale Industries:** Industries with moderate investment in plant and machinery, employing a small number of workers in a formal setup.

- **Large Scale Industries:** Industries with huge investments, advanced technology, and large workforce in factories. Examples: steel plants, automobile manufacturing, etc.

**Step 2:** Compare employment potential.

- **Cottage Industry:** Provides employment to a large number of people, especially in rural areas, because they are labor-intensive, require less capital, and can be set up easily. They engage family members and local artisans.
- **Small Scale Industries:** Provide moderate employment but require more capital and infrastructure than cottage industries.
- **Large Scale Industries:** Use advanced technology and machinery, which reduces the need for manual labor per unit of output. They are capital-intensive, not labor-intensive.

**Step 3:** Evaluate each option.

- (A) **Cottage Industry** — Correct. Cottage industries are labor-intensive and provide widespread employment, especially in rural and underdeveloped areas.
- (B) **Small scale industries** — Incorrect. They provide employment but less than cottage industries on a per-unit investment basis.
- (C) **Large scale industries** — Incorrect. They are capital-intensive and employ fewer people relative to their investment.
- (D) **None of these** — Incorrect since option (A) is correct.

**Step 4:** Conclusion.

Cottage industries provide more employment opportunities due to their labor-intensive nature and low capital requirements.

**Final Answer:** (A) Cottage Industry

#### Quick Tip

Cottage industries are labor-intensive and provide employment to a large number of people, especially in rural areas. Large-scale industries are capital-intensive and employ fewer people per unit of investment.

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**4. What are the places where there is a municipality or cantonment board or a notified town area committee called ?**

- (A) Metropolis
- (B) Tourist town

(C) Census Town

(D) Administrative town

**Correct Answer:** (D) Administrative town

**Solution:**

We need to identify the correct term for places that have a municipality, cantonment board, or notified town area committee.

**Step 1:** Understand the types of urban settlements.

In India, urban areas are classified based on administrative criteria. Places that have a municipality, cantonment board, or notified town area committee are officially recognized as urban areas with local governing bodies.

**Step 2:** Recall the classification of towns.

- **Metropolis:** A large, densely populated city, usually with a population of over 10 lakh (1 million) or more. Not all places with a municipality are metropolises.
- **Tourist town:** A town that attracts tourists due to its historical, cultural, or natural attractions. This is not based on administrative status.
- **Census Town:** Defined by the Census of India as places that satisfy certain demographic and economic criteria (population over 5000, density over 400 per sq km, and at least 75% male workforce engaged in non-agricultural activities). They may not have a municipality.
- **Administrative town:** Towns that have a municipal corporation, municipality, cantonment board, or notified town area committee. These are towns with statutory urban local bodies.

**Step 3:** Evaluate each option.

- (A) **Metropolis** — Incorrect. Not all places with a municipality are metropolises. Metropolis refers to size and importance, not administrative status.
- (B) **Tourist town** — Incorrect. This is based on function, not administrative status.
- (C) **Census Town** — Incorrect. Census towns are defined by population and economic criteria, not by having a municipality or board.
- (D) **Administrative town** — Correct. Places with a municipality, cantonment board, or notified town area committee are called administrative towns because they have an administrative setup.

**Step 4:** Conclusion.

Places with a municipality, cantonment board, or notified town area committee are called administrative towns.

**Final Answer:** (D) Administrative town

#### Quick Tip

Administrative towns are urban settlements that have a statutory local body like a municipality, cantonment board, or notified town area committee for governance.

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### 5. What is the name of the rain water that flows into rivers, lakes and ponds?

- (A) oceanic
- (B) ground water
- (C) dorsal burn
- (D) fresh water

**Correct Answer:** (D) fresh water

#### **Solution:**

We need to identify the correct term for rain water that flows into rivers, lakes, and ponds.

**Step 1:** Understand the water cycle and terminology.

Rain water follows different paths after precipitation:

- Some water infiltrates into the ground and becomes **groundwater**
- Some water flows over the land surface into rivers, lakes, and ponds - this is called **surface runoff**
- The water in rivers, lakes, and ponds is generally referred to as **fresh water**

**Step 2:** Analyze each option.

- (A) **oceanic** — Incorrect. Oceanic refers to oceans, which contain salt water, not rain water flowing into rivers.
- (B) **ground water** — Incorrect. Groundwater is water that seeps into the ground, not water that flows into rivers, lakes, and ponds.

- (C) **dorsal burn** — Incorrect. This is not a standard term in hydrology. "Dorsal" means relating to the back, and "burn" can mean a stream in some contexts, but combined it is not correct.

- (D) **fresh water** — Correct. Rivers, lakes, and ponds contain fresh water, which comes from rain and is characterized by low salt content.

**Step 3: Conclusion.**

The rain water that flows into rivers, lakes, and ponds is called fresh water.

**Final Answer:** (D) fresh water

#### Quick Tip

Fresh water is naturally occurring water with low salt concentration, found in rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams. It comes from precipitation like rain and snow.

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**6. Discuss the different steps of normal cycle of erosion with diagram after William Morris Davies.**

**Solution:**

#### **William Morris Davis' Geomorphic Cycle of Erosion**

William Morris Davis, an American geographer, proposed the concept of the "Geomorphic Cycle" or "Cycle of Erosion" in 1899. According to him, landforms pass through three distinct stages in a cycle, similar to the human life cycle—youth, maturity, and old age.

#### **The Three Stages of the Cycle of Erosion:**

##### **1. Youth Stage**

- **Characteristics:**

- Rapid down-cutting by rivers
- Steep-sided valleys with V-shaped cross profiles
- Rapids and waterfalls common
- Poorly developed tributaries

- Stream gradient is steep
- Interfluvies (divides) are broad and flat
- **Landforms:** Gorges, canyons, waterfalls, rapids

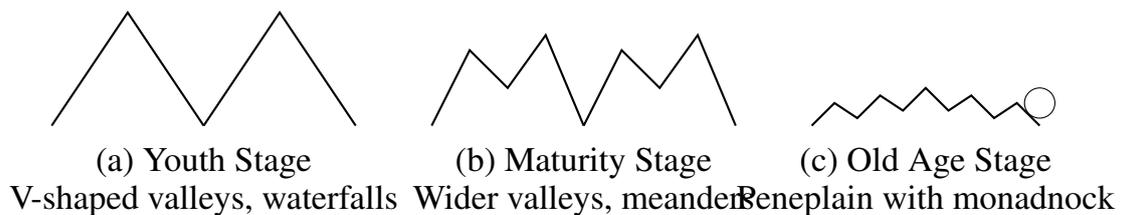
## 2. Maturity Stage

- **Characteristics:**
  - Down-cutting decreases, lateral erosion increases
  - Valleys become wider with gentle slopes
  - Maximum relief is achieved
  - Well-developed drainage network
  - River reaches base level
  - Interfluvies become narrow and sharp
- **Landforms:** Wider valleys, meanders, floodplains begin to form

## 3. Old Age Stage

- **Characteristics:**
  - Very gentle slopes
  - Extensive floodplains
  - River meanders sluggishly
  - Oxbow lakes and swamps common
  - Low relief landscape called "Peneplain"
  - Occasional residual hills called "Monadnocks"
- **Landforms:** Peneplain, meanders, oxbow lakes, monadnocks

### Diagram:



### Important Concepts:

- **Uplift:** The cycle begins with rapid uplift of land
- **Base Level:** The lowest level to which a river can erode (usually sea level)
- **Peneplain:** Almost plain-like land surface at the end of the cycle
- **Monadnock:** Residual hills standing above the peneplain
- **Rejuvenation:** If uplift occurs again, the cycle begins anew

### Criticisms of Davis' Model:

- Assumes rapid uplift followed by long stability (not always true)
- Ignores climatic variations
- Too simplistic and deterministic
- Later modified by Walther Penck and others

#### Quick Tip

##### Three Stages:

- **Youth:** Deep V-shaped valleys, waterfalls (rapid down-cutting)
- **Maturity:** Wider valleys, meanders (lateral erosion)
- **Old Age:** Peneplain, monadnocks (low relief)

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**7. Discuss the major landforms developed at the divergent plate boundaries with diagram.**

**Solution:**

**Divergent Plate Boundaries**

Divergent plate boundaries are zones where tectonic plates move away from each other. They are also called constructive plate margins because new crust is formed here through volcanic activity. These boundaries occur both in oceanic and continental settings.

### **Major Landforms at Divergent Boundaries:**

#### **1. Mid-Oceanic Ridges**

- Underwater mountain ranges formed by upwelling magma
- Example: Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- Features: Central rift valley, faulted blocks, volcanic peaks
- Continuous volcanic activity creates new oceanic crust

#### **2. Rift Valleys**

- Formed when continental crust stretches and fractures
- Long, deep valleys bounded by fault scarps
- Example: East African Rift Valley
- Features: Steep walls, flat floor, volcanic cones along flanks

#### **3. Volcanic Features**

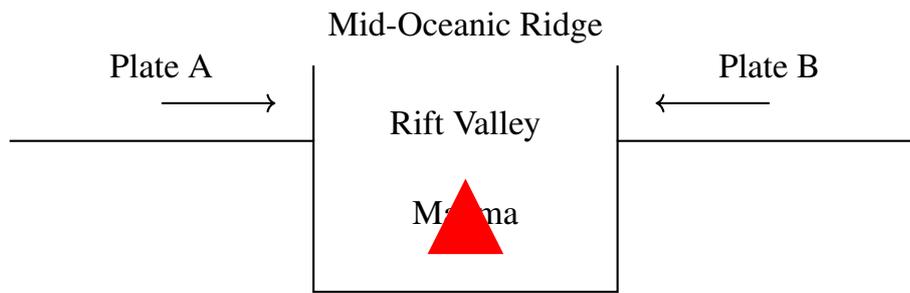
- Fissure eruptions along cracks
- Shield volcanoes
- Lava plateaus (e.g., Deccan Traps - ancient)
- Volcanic cones along rift margins

#### **4. Fault Blocks and Horst and Graben Structures**

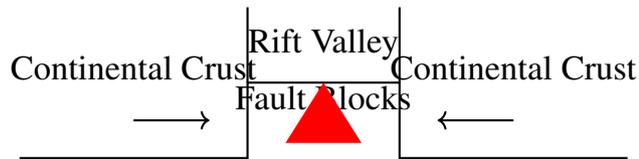
- **Graben:** Dropped blocks forming valleys
- **Horst:** Uplifted blocks forming mountain ranges
- Alternating ridges and valleys parallel to rift

#### **5. Oceanic Trenches? (*No, these form at convergent boundaries*)**

**Diagram:**



(a) Oceanic Divergent Boundary



(b) Continental Divergent Boundary (Rift Valley)

### Process of Formation:

1. **Upwelling of Magma:** Convection currents in the mantle bring hot magma to the surface
2. **Crustal Stretching:** Plates move apart, causing tension and fracturing
3. **Volcanic Activity:** Magma erupts through fissures, creating new crust
4. **Faulting:** Crust breaks into blocks, forming horsts and grabens
5. **Continuous Spreading:** Seafloor spreading in oceans; continental rifting may lead to new ocean basin

### Examples:

- **Oceanic:** Mid-Atlantic Ridge, East Pacific Rise
- **Continental:** East African Rift Valley, Iceland (above sea level part of Mid-Atlantic Ridge)

## Quick Tip

### Key Landforms:

- **Oceanic:** Mid-oceanic ridges, rift valleys, volcanic islands
- **Continental:** Rift valleys, fault blocks, volcanic peaks
- **Process:** Plates move apart → magma rises → new crust forms

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**8. Describe the development of tropical cyclone stage of formation of dissipation with diagram.**

### Solution:

#### Tropical Cyclone Development and Dissipation

A tropical cyclone is an intense low-pressure system characterized by strong winds, heavy rainfall, and spiraling clouds. It forms over warm tropical oceans and goes through distinct stages of development and dissipation.

#### Stages of Tropical Cyclone Formation:

##### 1. Formative Stage (Tropical Disturbance)

- A cluster of thunderstorms with weak circulation
- Sea surface temperature  $\geq 26.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Coriolis force sufficient (at least  $5^{\circ}$  away from equator)
- Low vertical wind shear
- Abundant moisture in mid-troposphere

##### 2. Stage of Intensification (Tropical Depression)

- Organized circulation with closed isobars
- Wind speed: 37-62 km/h
- Central pressure drops
- Cloud bands begin to spiral inward

- System becomes more organized

### **3. Mature Stage (Tropical Cyclone)**

- Well-developed eye (calm center)
- Eyewall with strongest winds and heaviest rain
- Spiral rainbands extending outward
- Wind speed  $\geq$  119 km/h (depending on category)
- Central pressure very low
- Symmetrical shape

### **Stages of Dissipation:**

#### **1. Landfall**

- Cyclone moves over land
- Friction increases
- Moisture supply cut off
- Rapid weakening begins

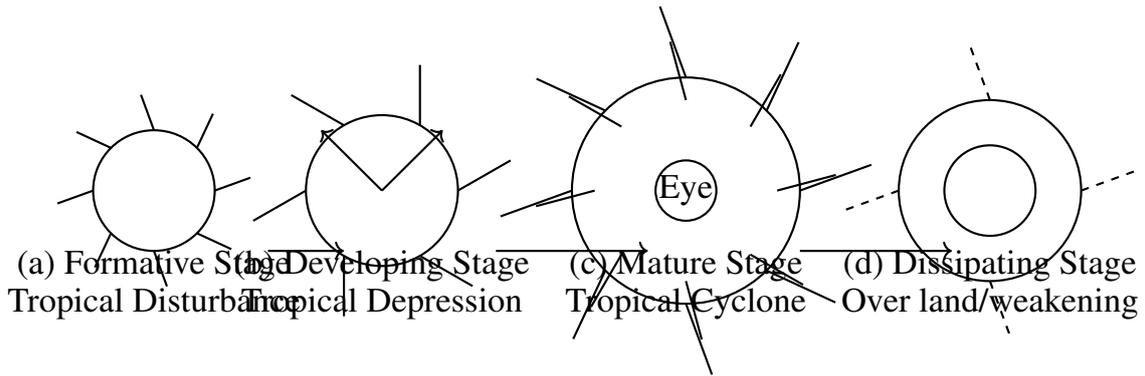
#### **2. Weakening Stage**

- Eye fills with clouds
- Wind speeds decrease
- Structure becomes disorganized
- Pressure rises

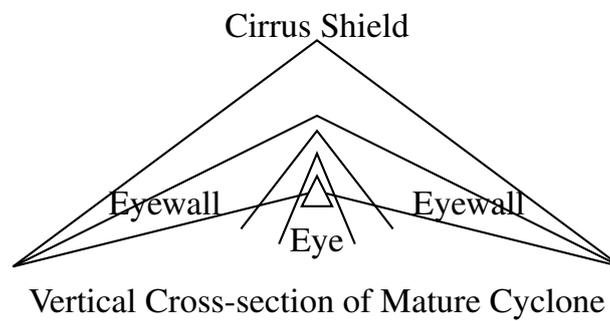
#### **3. Dissipation Stage**

- Cyclone degenerates into remnant low
- Circulation weakens
- May bring rainfall but no strong winds
- Eventually merges with other weather systems

**Diagram:**



**Vertical Structure Diagram:**



**Necessary Conditions for Formation:**

- Warm ocean water (  $26.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  ) to at least 50m depth
- Coriolis force (not within  $5^{\circ}$  of equator)
- Low vertical wind shear
- Pre-existing disturbance
- High humidity in mid-troposphere

**Energy Source:**

Tropical cyclones derive energy from latent heat released when warm, moist air rises and condenses. This is why they weaken rapidly over land or cold water.

## Quick Tip

### Four Stages:

- **Formative:** Thunderstorm cluster, weak circulation
- **Intensification:** Organized depression, wind increases
- **Mature:** Eye forms, strongest winds, spiral bands
- **Dissipation:** Landfall, weakening, circulation collapses

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## 9. Describe the major three landforms produced by the erosional activities of air with diagram.

### Solution:

Wind or aeolian erosion is a powerful geomorphic agent in arid and semi-arid regions where vegetation is sparse and loose particles are available. The erosional activities of air include deflation (removal of loose particles), abrasion (sandblasting effect), and attrition (particles colliding and wearing each other down).

### Major Three Landforms Produced by Wind Erosion:

#### 1. Mushroom Rocks (Pedestal Rocks)

- **Formation:** These are formed by abrasion where wind-blown sand erodes the lower portion of a rock more effectively than the upper portion. The sand-laden wind cuts and grinds the base of the rock, creating an undercut, while the top remains broader.
- **Characteristics:** They look like a mushroom with a narrow stem (pedestal) and a broader cap. Common in desert regions.
- **Example:** Mushroom Rock in Goblin Valley, Utah; Sahara Desert.

#### 2. Yardangs

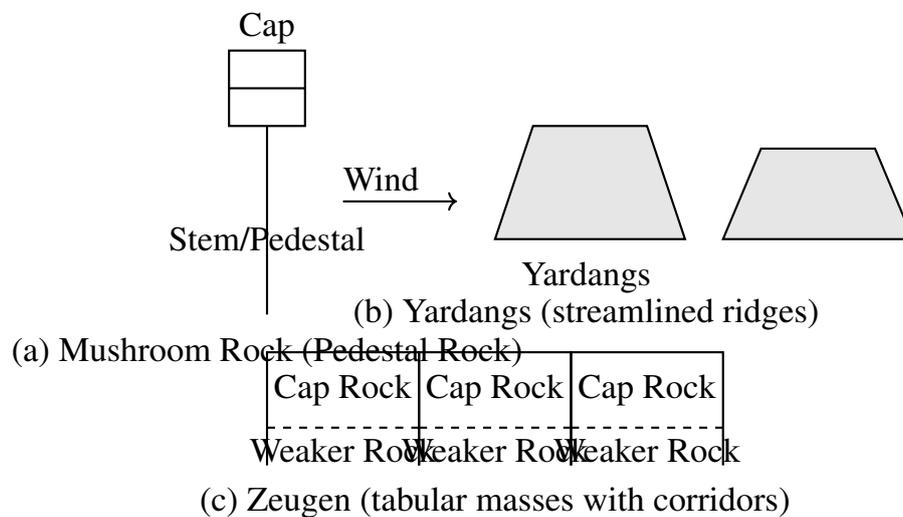
- **Formation:** These are elongated, streamlined ridges carved by wind abrasion in cohesive materials like siltstone, sandstone, or volcanic tuff. They form parallel to the prevailing wind direction.

- **Characteristics:** They have a steep, blunt upwind face and a long, tapering downwind tail, resembling an inverted ship's hull. They occur in groups separated by wind-scoured troughs.
- **Example:** Lut Desert (Iran), Taklamakan Desert (China), Sahara Desert.

### 3. Zeugen

- **Formation:** These are tabular masses of rock with a cap of resistant rock (like sandstone) resting on a weaker layer (like shale). Differential erosion by wind abrasion and deflation wears away the weaker layer, creating a ridge-and-trough landscape.
- **Characteristics:** They appear as flat-topped blocks separated by deep, narrow corridors or grooves. The cap rock protects the underlying softer rock, creating a mushroom-like effect but in linear patterns.
- **Example:** Western Desert of Egypt, parts of Sahara.

#### Diagram:



#### Additional Erosional Landforms:

- **Ventifacts:** Stones faceted and polished by wind abrasion
- **Desert Pavement:** Surface of closely packed pebbles left after deflation removes finer particles

- **Blowouts:** Shallow depressions created by deflation

### Quick Tip

#### Three Major Erosional Landforms:

- **Mushroom Rocks:** Undercut by abrasion at base
- **Yardangs:** Streamlined ridges parallel to wind
- **Zeugen:** Tabular blocks with resistant cap rock

All formed by wind abrasion and deflation in deserts.

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## 10. Distinguish between Tropical cyclone and Temperate cyclone. (Any three)

### Solution:

Tropical cyclones and Temperate cyclones (also called Extratropical cyclones or Mid-latitude cyclones) are two different types of cyclonic systems with distinct characteristics. Here are three major points of distinction:

### 1. Based on Location and Formation

- **Tropical Cyclone:**
  - Forms between 5° and 30° latitudes in both hemispheres
  - Originates over warm tropical oceans (sea surface temperature  $\geq 26.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
  - Does not form near the equator due to lack of Coriolis force
- **Temperate Cyclone:**
  - Forms between 30° and 60° latitudes in both hemispheres
  - Originates over both land and sea
  - Forms along fronts (boundaries between warm and cold air masses)

### 2. Based on Structure and Temperature

- **Tropical Cyclone:**

- Warm-core system (center warmer than surroundings)
- No fronts associated
- Well-defined eye at center with calm conditions
- Symmetrical shape with circular isobars
- Temperature uniform throughout the system

- **Temperate Cyclone:**

- Cold-core system (center cooler than surroundings)
- Associated with warm and cold fronts
- No eye formation
- Asymmetrical shape with wave-like pattern
- Distinct temperature contrasts across fronts

### **3. Based on Wind Speed and Energy Source**

- **Tropical Cyclone:**

- Very high wind speeds (often  $\geq$  119 km/h, can exceed 250 km/h)
- Energy derived from latent heat of condensation from warm ocean waters
- Weakens rapidly over land or cold water
- Vertical extent up to tropopause (12-15 km)

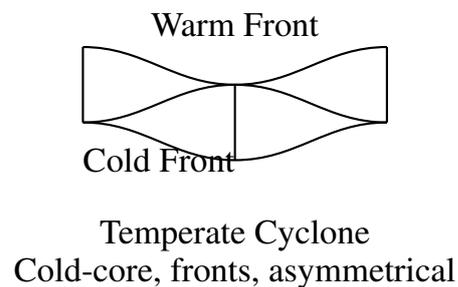
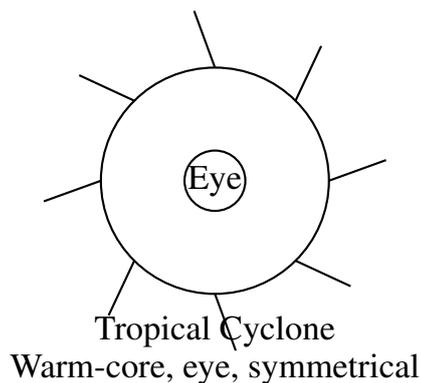
- **Temperate Cyclone:**

- Moderate wind speeds (typically 30-100 km/h)
- Energy derived from temperature contrast between air masses (frontal system)
- Can persist over land
- Vertical extent greater (can reach stratosphere)

### **Additional Distinctions:**

Feature	Tropical Cyclone	Temperate Cyclone
Season	Late summer to early autumn (when ocean is warmest)	Winter season (when temperature contrasts are maximum)
Size	Smaller (100-500 km in diameter)	Larger (1000-3000 km in diameter)
Precipitation	Heavy, convective rainfall	Widespread, moderate rainfall or snow
Life Span	Few days to a week	Several days to two weeks
Examples	Hurricanes (Atlantic), Typhoons (Pacific), Cyclones (Indian Ocean)	Nor'easters, European windstorms, Western Disturbances

### Diagrammatic Comparison:



#### Quick Tip

#### Three Key Differences:

- **Location:** Tropical (5-30°) vs Temperate (30-60°)
- **Structure:** Warm-core with eye vs Cold-core with fronts
- **Energy:** Latent heat from ocean vs Temperature contrast

## 11. Define human geography and state its main study areas.

### Solution:

#### Part 1: Definition of Human Geography

Human geography is the branch of geography that studies the relationship between human societies and the Earth's surface. It focuses on the spatial organization of human activities, the way people interact with their environment, and the cultural, economic, political, and social patterns that emerge from these interactions.

#### Key Definitions by Scholars:

- **Ellen Churchill Semple:** "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth."
- **Paul Vidal de la Blache:** "Human geography is the study of the relationship between human groups and their physical environment, emphasizing the concept of 'genre de vie' (way of life)."
- **Ratzel:** "Human geography is the synthetic study of the relationship between human societies and the Earth's surface."
- **Simplified Definition:** Human geography examines how humans occupy, modify, and organize space on the Earth's surface.

#### Part 2: Main Study Areas of Human Geography

Human geography encompasses several sub-disciplines that focus on different aspects of human activity:

##### 1. Cultural Geography

- Study of cultural traits, customs, beliefs, and practices across space
- Examines language, religion, ethnicity, and cultural diffusion
- Analyzes cultural landscapes and how culture shapes the environment

##### 2. Economic Geography

- Study of economic activities and their spatial organization
- Includes agriculture, industry, trade, transportation, and services
- Examines location of industries, resource distribution, and economic development

### **3. Social Geography**

- Study of social groups, communities, and their spatial distribution
- Focuses on caste, class, gender, and social inequalities
- Examines urban social patterns and segregation

### **4. Political Geography**

- Study of political systems, boundaries, and territorial organization
- Examines states, nations, geopolitics, and electoral geography
- Analyzes international relations and border conflicts

### **5. Population Geography**

- Study of population distribution, density, and composition
- Examines migration patterns, fertility, mortality, and demographic transition
- Analyzes population policies and their spatial implications

### **6. Urban Geography**

- Study of cities and urban systems
- Examines urban structure, land use, urbanization trends
- Analyzes problems of urban areas like housing, transport, and slums

### **7. Rural Geography**

- Study of rural settlements and rural development
- Examines rural livelihoods, land use, and rural-urban linkages

### **8. Historical Geography**

- Study of past geographies and landscape evolution
- Examines how human activities have changed the landscape over time

### 9. Medical Geography

- Study of spatial aspects of health and disease
- Examines disease diffusion, healthcare accessibility, and environmental health hazards

### 10. Settlement Geography

- Study of human settlements - both rural and urban
- Examines patterns, types, functions, and hierarchy of settlements

### Summary Table:

<b>Branch</b>	<b>Focus Area</b>
Cultural Geography	Language, religion, customs, cultural landscapes
Economic Geography	Agriculture, industry, trade, resources
Social Geography	Caste, class, gender, social groups
Political Geography	Boundaries, states, geopolitics
Population Geography	Distribution, migration, demography
Urban Geography	Cities, urbanization, urban problems
Rural Geography	Villages, rural development
Historical Geography	Past landscapes, evolution of regions
Medical Geography	Health, disease, healthcare
Settlement Geography	Human settlements patterns

### Importance of Human Geography:

- Helps understand spatial organization of human activities
- Aids in regional planning and development
- Provides insights into environmental issues caused by human actions
- Essential for urban and rural policy formulation

- Helps in resource management and disaster mitigation

Thus, human geography is a dynamic and comprehensive field that studies all aspects of human existence in spatial context.

#### Quick Tip

##### **Key Points:**

- Human geography = Study of humans in spatial context
  - Main areas: Cultural, Economic, Social, Political, Population, Urban, Rural, Historical, Medical, Settlement geography
  - Focus: Where people are, what they do, how they organize space
-