

Commercial Geography (English Medium) - ICOM Part 2 Commercial Geography Chapter 1 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. For which spheres of life, Economic and commercial geography is important ?

Ans 1: The prime objective of the subject is to make a proper understanding of functions and operations of recourses in the aspect of economic development of a country. Therefore the subject has vital importance for following fields of life.

- i. For Farmers.
- ii. For Traders.
- iii. For Industrialists.
- iv. For Bankers.
- v. For Economic experts
- vi. For Commerce People
- vii. For Shipping Industry People.

Q2. Define Geography ?

Ans 1: The world Geography, comes from two Greek words "Geo" which means Earth" and Graphy' which means 'description' or 'writing'. Geography is there fore the study of the Earth's landscapes', which include both the natural and the cultural landscapes

Q3. Write down chief characteristics quinary economic activity ?

Ans 1: In this activity, special and highly paid skilled people are called "the goldcollar" professionals-separately recognized subdivision of the tertiary sector. Research scientists, financial and legal consultants, government officials are included in quinary economic activity.

Q4. Which people are considered engaged in tertiary economic Activity ?

Ans 1: Tertiary activities consist of those business and labour specializations that provide support to primary and secondary sectors, to the general community, and to the individual, wholesaling or retailing of goods are Tertiary economic activities.

Q5. In Economic and commercial Geography, which fields of economic activity we study ?

Ans 1: In the subject of economic and commercial geography, we study following economic activities of life;

- Agriculture Resources.
- Mineral Resources.
- Forest Resources.
- Fishing Resources.
- Soil Resources.
- Human Resources.
- Industrial Resources.
- Means of trans portation.

Q6. Write down "two main branches" of Geography ?

Ans 1: The subject of Geography is divided into two main branches:

a. Physical Geography.

b. Human Geography.

(a). Physical geography covers study of evolution of land forms, structure study of rocks, distribution of land forms, distribution of animals and plants on the earth surface, it also include the study of atmosphere, oceans and astronomy.

(b). Human geography involves all phases of human's social life in relation to physical earth. We study how man interacts with his environment through activities like hunting, fishing, agriculture, lumbering, mining, manufacturing industries, transport, trade and services. It is also concerned with the distribution of population, nations, settlement and civilization.

Q7. In the study of economic and commercial geography, a geographer searches which basic questions and their answers ?

Ans 1: In the study of economic and commercial geography, we study about the economic activity of man on the earth surface in different environments and the regional difference. In this field of geography, we search for answers of these fundamental questions:

a. Where does take place economic activity ?

b. What physical and non physical factors affect the economic activity ?

c. What are important characteristics of economic activity.

In economics we discuss about economic factors but in geography we study about basic resources on the earth with their spatial analysis.

Q8. What do you mean by Quaternary economic activities and which people are considered engaged in this economic activities ?

Ans 1: The quaternary sector may realistically be seen as an advanced form of services, or tertiary activity involving specialized knowledge, technical skills, communication ability or administrative competence.

These activities are performed in office buildings, elementary and university class rooms.

Q9. What do you mean by Secondary economic activity. Explain it with examples ?

Ans 1: Manufacturing (industry) is called secondary economic activity. Manufacturing E.W.Miller, The term manufacturing includes those activities by which man changes the form or nature of raw materials, converting them into more useful products. Secondary activities include all types of manufacturing from cooking of meal or making of complex industry. Manufacturing of cloth from raw cotton, iron from iron ore and paper from pulp are all secondary economic activities.

Q10. How much percentage of labour force is engaged in primary economic activity ?

Ans 1: At present about 50 percent labour force is engaged in primary economic activity.
