

G|SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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RUPAL SRIVASTAVA

**AIR - 113
(CSE 2022)**

GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL



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GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

122

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are EIGHT questions divided into TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- The candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted by choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, the attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Name RUPAL SRIVASTAVA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Rupal

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

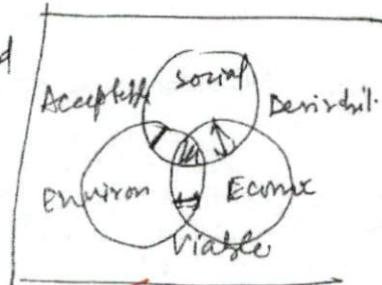
Section - A

1. (a) Write a short note on the concept of Sustainable Development (150 Words) (10)

Sustainable development refers to the balance between the environmental concerns, economic viability and social desirability of development.

It was popularised during the 1992 UN Conference on Sustainable Development. The publication of this idea happened in the Brundtland Report - "Our Common Future"

Significance in present times



make
notes
crisp

- ① rising issue of climate change as expressed in IPCC 6th AR about $>2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ increase in global climate
- ② resource scarcity → Eg: Decline in groundwater table by more than 100 cm. Day Zero Vulnerability
- ③ Divergent and intra generational equity of development
- ④ Address the concerns of climate refugees due to

Elaborate more on sustainable development link with some geographical thought like Stop and go dilemma

Remarks

disasters, especially in the tropics
(10% vulnerability to climate)

India and Sustainable Development

- ① Mandatory Environment Impact Assessment
for category A and B1 (high risk projects)
- ② Launch of missions like National Action Plan
for climate change (8 submission)
- ③ FAME scheme for mobility transformation
- ④ Watershed based development approach → Example

Avoid
short term
Give More
Example
such as
grey water
in Narmada Gorge

management It is essential to follow these principles
to achieve the SDG targets by 2030. This
also has link to neo Malthusian wisdom = "limits to growth"

3.5

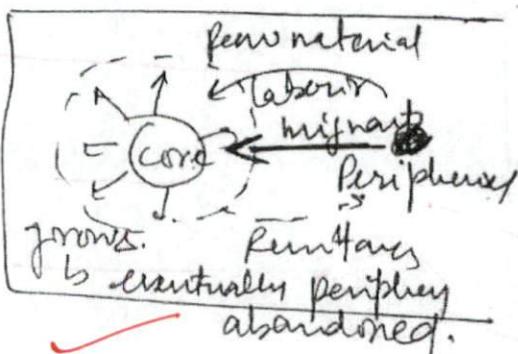
Remarks

1. (b) Write a short note on Core Periphery Model of John R. Friedman regarding regional imbalance. (150 Words) (10)

Core Periphery Model by John R. Friedman helps to understand the imbalanced and parasitic relationship between regions.

The theory

- ① Core feeds on the peripheral form for resources and labour
- ② Initially the labour sends remittances to periphery
- ③ In the due course of time, the periphery gets abandoned due to resource loss and no investment
- ④ Population merges into the core region.



Not correct

This process of core-periphery happens by sectoral pump effect.

Such phenomena could be seen in the more 'Rust Belt' of India.

Eg: DVC plant (core); periphery, Assam, Chhattisgarh (now Rust Belt) due to outward migration.

Remarks

To rectify the flaw, it is essential to break the dependency link. The periphery should sustain itself by farm and non farm diversification.

Careful planning by development of growth channels in form of industrial corridors (e.g. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor) are needed.

link it
with growth
pole and
growth center

CORE - Periphery Model



- I → CORE
- II → upland plantation
- III → Resource Region
- IV → Outer Region

(3)

Remarks

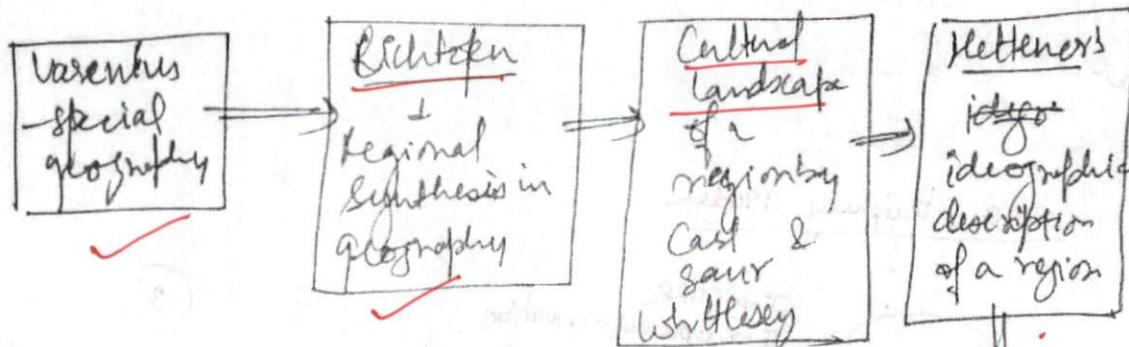
1. (c) Write a short note on Areal differentiation

(150 Words) (10)

Areal differentiation refers to the study of a region separately and uniquely different from other regions. It was popularized by Richard Hartshorne during the revolt against Quantitative Revolution.

good

Evolution of Areal Approach

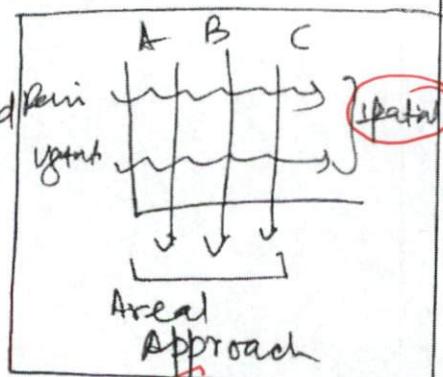


good flow diagram

key features

- ① descriptive study of a region
- ② No laws and generalisation and no grand meta narratives
- ③ study of the phenomenon and not the pattern of phenomena

inspired Hartshorne



make clear diagram

Remarks

however, the rise of QR led to the decline in the development of areal approach.

Eventually with the humanistic geography, the soft revival of 'areal differentiation' can be seen in the 'New Regional Geography'.

Part this new regional geography also has a role of 'culture Turn' unlike the purely areal approach of Hartshorne.

good

⑤

Remarks

1. (d) Radicalism in geography

(150 Words) (10)

Radicalism in geography refers to the strong and violent overthrow of the existing orders of society.

Beginnings

- ① Rise of Marxian view in geography which saw capitalism as the root cause of all inequalities. ✓
- ② In his book "Communist Manifesto" Marx talks about the twin evils: "private property and class divide". ✓

Radicalism as an element in Social Reformulation

- ① contrary to the liberal approach of democratic capitalism by Smith and Knox, radical approach of William Buoye and Dennis Kerrey trace roots in Marxian history
- ② they studied the ghetto formation in American society. According to the radicalists, ✓

Remarks

Marxist view re organisation of society on the communist lines is the 'panacea' for removal of inequalities.

However, unlike purely Marxian view which still had some meta-narratives; Radical geography does not accept the role of meta-narratives.

Not met the demand of question

Race

- Define Radicalism →
- Background → Vietnam war
 - Racism
 - Civil Right violation
- Geographer though
- Merit
- De-colonialism
- conclude with other emerging thoughts of that time.

2.5

Remarks

1. (e) Write short note on Neo-environmentalism

(150 Words) (10)

Neo-environmentalism refers to the revival of the principle of environmentalism, about the dominant control of environment on human lives. This approach can be traced back to the 'Stop and go determinism' of Griffith Taylor.

good

Different from environmental determinism

Date

Not asked
in the question.
Instead should
write geographer
thought on
this

Environmental Determinism

- ① No power of man to change environment
- ② Only the environment governs human life
- Ex: Ellen Semple's view of nature

Neo Environmentalism

- ③ Man can modify nature but cannot suppress.
- ④ Nature sets some limits
Ex: Sean Brunner's idea; Griffith Taylor

Applicability

- ① Forms the basis of sustainable development in the 21st century.

Remarks

- ~~② Shift from the technocentric view of environment to ecocentric view of balance between man and environment~~
- ~~③ Sustainable urban planning - eg: Eco cities concept of Germans~~
- ~~④ Watershed based area development → be specific~~
- ~~Neo-environmentalism also has roots to the 'neo-Malthusian' view on 'limits to growth'~~
- good conclusion*

3.5

Remarks

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2. (a) What is region as a concept in geography? Discuss different types of region and methods of regionalization.
(250 Words) (20)

Remarks

- 18 19
2. (b) Advancements in remote sensing technologies have transformed regional planning and management. How much has India managed in inculcating these modern techniques in its planning process? Discuss. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

R.

2. (c) In spite of its merits, quantitative revolution could not enable the geographers to formulate universal laws and paradigms. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)

3. (a) Discuss different cultural realms of world and also elaborate the main characteristics of Indian realm. (250 Words)

Remarks

3. (b) The geography of any place played a pivotal role in determining the progress of human civilization. Explain with emphasis on Kant's model of geographical thought.
(200 Words) (15)

3. (c) Discuss Retzels's concept of cultural landscape and its present day applicability.
(200 Words) (15)

Remarks

4. (a) What is social relevance movement? Mention its different branches, contribution of different geographers and its shortcomings. (250 Words) (20)

Post World War II, there was a rise in inequality across the world. Also America's attack on Vietnam had shattered the ideas of democracy. Against this backdrop, rose the social relevance movement. ✓ *good info*

Social relevance movement refers to the change in the objective of geography from the limited study of man-environment relation to a problem solving discipline. According to Zdinskey's paper - "Role of Geography in changing times", the social relevance movement has 3 roles.

Prophet

to predict the problem. ✓

Doctor

to diagnose the problem. ✓

Architect

to solve the problem. ✓ *good*

Branches

Social relevance revolution had 2 branches with a different approach. ✓

Remarks

liberal / welfare	Radical feminism
<p>① Geography in solving problems of <u>territorial inequality</u> and <u>spatial injustices</u>.</p>	<p>① Extreme backlash against the liberal / welfare</p>
<p>② <u>Distributional approach</u> and aimed at <u>democratic capitalism</u></p>	<p>② <u>Marxian overtone</u> hence aimed at <u>elimination of capitalism</u></p>
<p>③ "Who gets, what, where and how" → polito economic process of welfare</p>	<p>③ Marxist view of inequalities and historical materialism linked to capitalist class</p>
	<p>④ Radical changes in the economic setup</p>

contributions of geographers

I - Liberalism in Social relevance

- ① Smith and Knox laid the foundation of distributive justice.
- ② David Smith's work → 'geography - A welfare Approach' popularised the - "Who, when, what and how"
- ③ Smith's work on Political economy also highlighted role of state in social justice

Remarks

III Works of Radicalists :-

① William Bonage's 'Theoretical geography' urged the geographer to leave armchair study and take a closer look at field realities.

② David Harvey's studied the inequalities of the ghetto formation in America. According to him, radical / Marxian geography offers soundest basis for examination of injustice.

Limitations

① Radical Marxian approach could not sustain for long as it aimed at complete overthrow of current system.

② Did not prescribe the required course of action.

③ Welfare approach, though related more to social reforms, had diverse disciplines connected. Hence difficult to chalk out a common process.

However, social relevance revolution eventually laid the basis of Welfare State. India's approach for welfare under Art 37 can also be seen in this.

good
Conclusion

12.5

Remarks

4. (b) Describe the sequence of major paradigm shifts in geographical thought during modern period. (200 Words) (15)

According to Kuhn's, any discipline undergoes through a series of debates and paradigm shifts over time. Similar paradigm shifts were seen in geography during the modern phase.

good start

make neat diagram

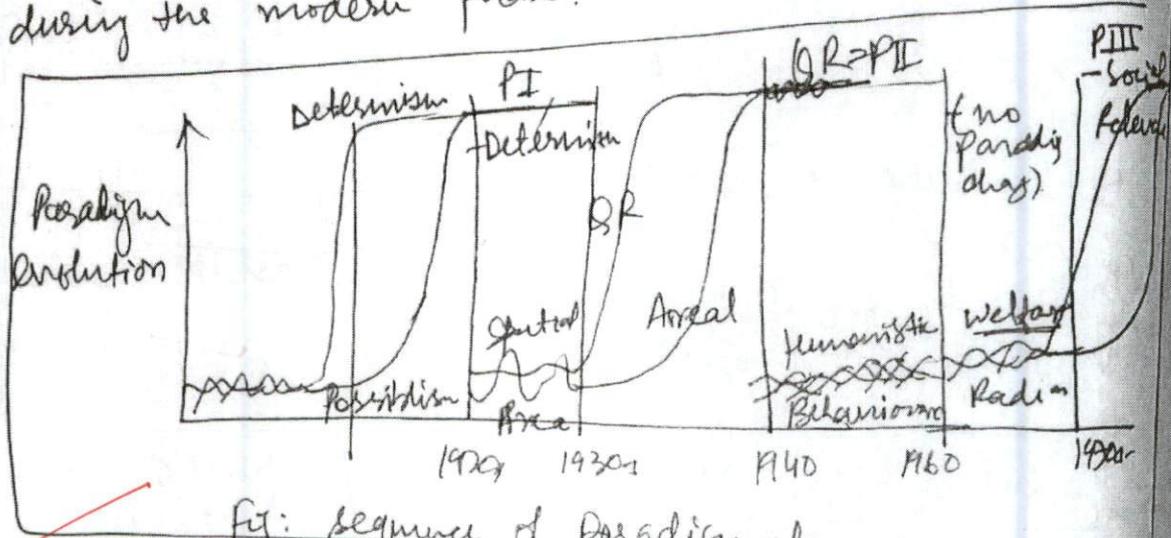


Fig: sequence of paradigm changes.

After the establishment of 'Determinism' as a paradigm by Ratzel's View, a new crisis arose in geography.

I. Spatial Vs. Areal Differentiation \Rightarrow Spatial (QR) Paradigm

① Spatial
Study of pattern of phenomena by Schaefer

Remarks

Areal
- Study of a region uniquely and the phenomenon by Richard Hartshorne

① - nomothetic approach

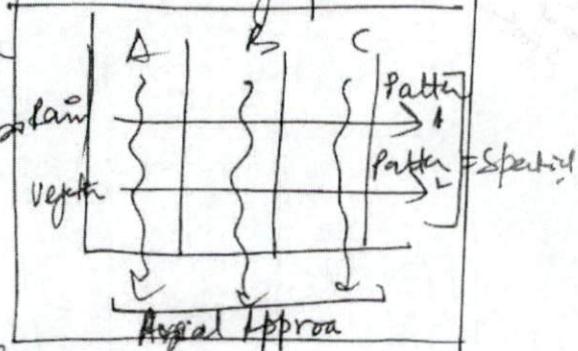
② Laws and generalisations

- Pidographic like
that of Hettner

- no laws and
generalization

led to a split between the study of
a regions as an entity or an
organizing concept. And it also
led to a debated pattern &
process

this established Quantitative
methodology as paradigm.



II | 2nd Paradigm ~~as Social Relevance~~ Welfare Approach

After the Humanistic revival in geography,
debates began around role of geography in problem
solving

liberalism

① by David Smith and
Knox

② democratic capitalism

③ Economic and Progressive reform

Karlism

① By William Bunge and
David Harvey

② Anti-capitalistic
(Maoist View)

③ Violent communist overthrow

Remarks

Due to violent overtones, radical revolution
could ^{not} emerge as major paradigm. This led
to the establishment of social relevance or
welfare as paradigm.

In the present day geography, rise of
new strands like feminism, environmentalism
etc can also be seen. Yet they have not
yet become a new paradigm.

good

- Not met the demand of question.
 - ↳ you have to write different paradigm shift
 - ↳ Refer Model Answer.

8.5

Remarks

4. (c) Critically examine the phenomenological approach in human geography.

(200 Words) (15)

Phenomenological approach, by Kirk, in human geography refers to man's ability to experience different geographical phenomena differently based on his perceptions.

good
This was one of three principles of human geography - existentialism, phenomenology, idealism.

make a diagram
Phenomenological approach led to a revival of 'Man and his perceptions' in geography.

Merits of this Approach

- ① Deconstruction of geography based upon the relative position of observer to experience a phenomenon.
- ② supplement Geography's idea of 'As many people that many geographies'
- ③ Against the dehumanised and meta narrative thinking of the Quantitative Revolution → *It is Not the merit, it is basically it started*
- ④ led to a rise of 'sense of place' based in

Remarks

the impact of a phenomenon on human actions. However, phenomenology has often been criticized on various grounds.

Criticisms

- ① Element of subjectivity leading to infinite possibilities in the study of a phenomenon.
- ② Difficult to have ~~app.~~ techniques to study the impact of phenomenology on human behaviour.
- ③ Vaguely worded idea with no real concepts for the study of man-environment relation.
- ④ Will lead to breakdown of geography as a unifying principle.

however, despite the criticisms and difficulties in incorporating phenomenology techniques like Hermeneutics (intertwines) etc. if laid the basis for a change in few

Remarks

Structure is good.

good {

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approach of geography.

It brought back the element of human perception, his culture and emotions. This formed the basis of 'culture turn' in the post modern geography.

Need to relook
your content

6.5

Remarks

Section - B

(150 Words) (10)

5. (a) Write a short note on geography of gender.

Geography of gender is often referred to as feminist geography.

According to IBG, geography of gender aims at 3 things -

- ① studying the patterns of gender inequality
- ② finding the reasons of inequality
- ③ suggesting measures to reduce inequality.

This is a trend of the post modern geography where every social problem also has a gender dimension.

Approaches in gender geography

Social Feminism

- ① problems in patriarchal mindset of society
- ② grassroot level empowerment by reforms.

Radical Feminism

- ① Problem due to existence of men
- ② Complete dismissal of the other gender

Remarks

Eg: Reforms like Beti Padharo, Beti Padharo, ✓
Gender Budgeting etc.

Eg: #MeToo movements, Gulabi Gang etc.

'Geography of Gender' has helped to change the perspective from 'study on female' to 'study with female'. It has helped in gender sensitization in policy making.

- More of G.S Answer rather than optional
- Write about geographer in feminist geography

(3)

Remarks

5. (b) Positivism in Geography.

need
to
improve

positivism in geography refers to the application of laws and generalization to geography.

The roots of Positivism can be traced back to August Comte.

Features of Positivism)

- ① Role of logic in decision making
- ② Visible / observable parameters - Eg: Empirical positivism of Leopold
- ③ Eliminate subjectivity
- ④ laws and generalisation helping in pattern making

The impact of Positivism came to light during the Schaefer-Hartshorne debate in geography.

The Quantitative revolution phase of geography had empirical positivism in the study of patterns of phenomenon in the spatial

Remarks

context

challenge

① Rise of humanistic geography by Guelka and Kirk challenged positivism

② It appreciated the subjectivity in human perceptions and was anti-positivistic

Presently, geography has both positivism and perception.

Refer Model
Answer

(3)

Remarks

5. (c) Write some developmental strategies for the desert regions.

(150 Words) (10)

Desert region have harsh climatic condition, drought vulnerability and limited agricultural potential.

Elaborate more on relevant region even also make co relation showing these regions

The developmental strategy thus has 3 aims

① Economic diversification :-

- ① Dryland farming of millets, Jowar, Bajra
- ② Desert tourism Eg: Kach festival.
- ③ Dairy and livestock = Eg: Brundelkhana

② Environmental management :-

①

Structural

- Sand dune stabilisation by stone pitching

Non structural

- cultivation of drought resistant trees
Eg: Cactus, Acacia etc

③ Social problem redressal :-

① Issue of migration to be addressed by local Govt MSME sector

Eg: Lijji Papad in Gujarat

Remarks

② Tribal diversity to be conserved by mainstreaming them into development.

④ Integration watershed based approach by combining Rain water harvesting with dryland farming

India's Desert Development Plan of 1970s was based on the above strategies.

↳ Also suitable about cold desert region

4.5

Remarks

5. (d) Write a short note on General System Theory in geography.

(150 Words) (10)

General system theory was introduced by Ludwig Van Bertanffy. According to him, a system is a complex whole, which functions as a whole due to interconnection between components.

good

Features of a system

- ① It has components and flows - energy and matter
- ② Isomorphism - easy to replicate across various domains
eg: Hydrological cycle & Soil nutrient cycle
- ③ more the number of components \rightarrow more specialize
- ④ System has hierarchies
eg: Christaller's Central Place = 2 levels of administration
- ⑤ System tends to attain equilibrium, cybernetics.

Remarks

systems approach in geography was introduced by B.J.L Berry and R.J Chorley in land form studies.

However, systems approach has limitation

- ① Extreme abstraction → real world is complex
- ② Difficult to mark boundaries

Since systems approach only provides a basic idea of processes

good attempt
5.5

Remarks

(150 Words) (10)

5. (e) Welfare Approach in Geography

can be better

Welfare approach in geography was a reaction against the increasing inequalities in agriculture society and was on democracy.

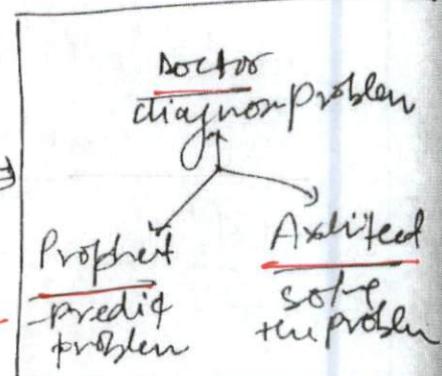
This led to revival of geography as a problem solving discipline. This was

seen in Zelinsky's paper -

"Role of geography in the
Great Transition"

good

It had 2 streams -



① liberalism - by David Smith and Knorr.

② It focussed on democratic capitalism

③ Redistribution - who gets what where and how

④ Basic minimum needs approach

⑤ Political economy - role of state in welfare of citizens.

Remarks

(B) Radicalism

- (i) - by William Buyle and David Harvey
- (ii) - against the capitalist economy (had

Marxian overtones

- (iii) - could not sustain due to violent overtones

Hence welfare geography formed the basis
of almost all countries. India's mandate
of welfare state is also enshrined in Art 37

of DPSP.

*wrong conclusion
Ans in Q. 4(a)*

4.5

Remarks

6. (a) "Geographical factors have an unavoidable influence on present day regional imbalance". Elucidate. (250 Words) (20)

Geographical factors, both physical and human, have led to the rise of present day regional imbalances.

- factors
- | | |
|---|--|
| <u>Physical</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① <u>Physiographic limitation</u> ② <u>Resource Availability</u> ③ <u>Climatic risks</u> ④ <u>Connectivity</u> | <u>Human</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Industrial development strategy ② Trade imbalances ③ Agriculture misplanning ④ Demographic pattern |
|---|--|

Hole of Physical factors in regional imbalance

- ① Physiography of a place

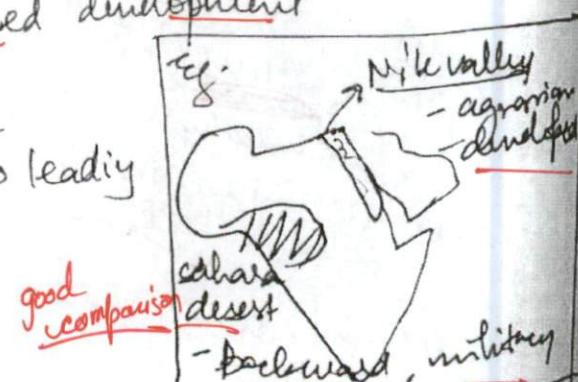
b) Difficult topography like hills, dissected plateaus, dense jungles hindered development.

- ② Extreme weather like deserts, or snowfall → leading to disparity

ii Resource Availability

- ① Resource rich and poor regions naturally have

Remarks



a regional imbalance

Northern Africa No. Resource rich (Fe and Steel, coal) in Europe.

Eg: Resource poor areas of

III) Issue of connectivity

The separation of areas by tectonic barriers have hindered connectivity.

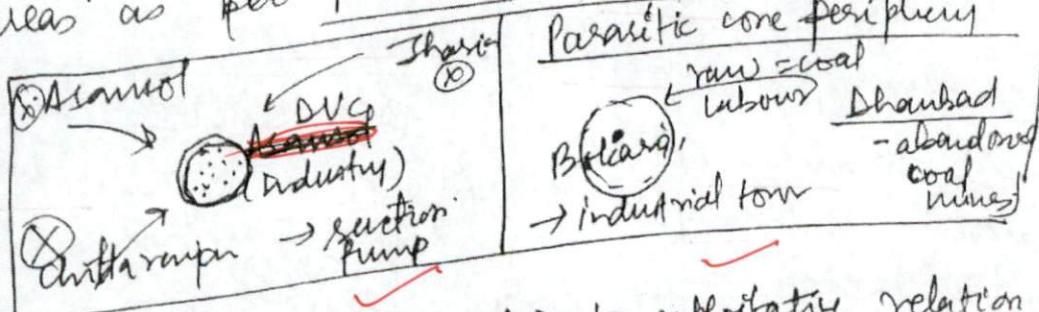
Eg: Andamans separated from mainland.

However, these regional differences are compounded by human factors.

Anthropogenic imbalances

① Selective 'growth poles' of industry led to cumulative transmission effect (as per Gunnar Myrdal) taking up development from nearby areas

② Exploitative relation between core and periphery areas as per Friedman.

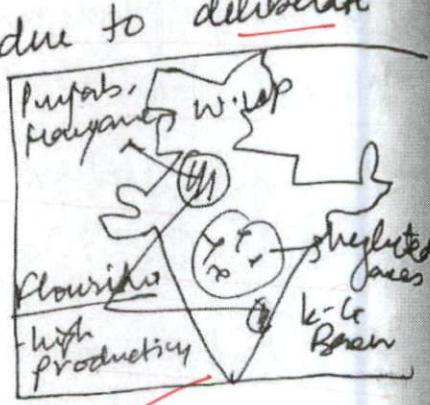


③ Trade imbalances leading to exploitative relation b/w countries.

Remarks

question has asked about geographical factor do write Anthropogenic but need to elaborate more on geographical availability of water Relation of Geography and market Ex tough Region ↓ density of population ↓ Market ↓ Increased imp. alone

- Eg. Historical neglect of Southern countries in the trade blocks like NAFTA, EU etc
- (iv) Skewed agricultural patterns due to deliberate imbalance strategy.
Ex: India's green revolution
- (v) Demographic imbalances due to migrations and urban sprawls.
Eg: Migrations to West Asian oil industry leading to shortage of labour in other areas



Way forward

- ① Development of growth channels for the spread of growth from centres
- ② Increasing multilateral cooperation like South-South grouping
- ③ Principles of comparative advantage in trade planning

It is essential to focus on balanced regional growth by enhancing connectivity and also inclusivity. India's strategy for inclusive development is a step in the right direction.

Remarks

10

6. (b) Present a comparative analysis of Modernism and Post modernism with relevant examples. (200 Words) (15)

Modernism and post Modernism are the two recent paradigms in geography which are contrasted from each other.

While Modernism became popular in 1930s - 60s time of rapid industrial development;

Post modernism is a relatively new concept of 1970s and beyond.

good

good
culture

	<u>Modernism</u>	<u>Post Modernism</u>
① Basic premise	- laws and generalisation in creation of patterns in geography	- no laws in geography
② Approach -	<u>Spatial / Nomothetic</u> approach	- study of a region as a whole with human elements
③ Role of culture	No role of culture, led to secularization Eg: Fall of church control.	- regional descriptive approach.
④ Meta-Narrative	- meta-narratives and pre-conceived model	Culture = key element in geography - trends of desecularization Eg: Iranian revolution - no meta-narrativism.

Remarks

(3) <u>Construct</u>	<u>Phase of construction of models and fixed pattern (Fordism)</u>	<u>deconstruction of all patterns and models.</u>
(6) <u>Role of human</u>	- dehumanised approach. - <u>no element of human agency</u>	- revival of <u>humanised approach</u> - Man + his <u>emotions</u> = key role
(7) <u>Role of geography</u>	taking social scene in terms of physical/ logical sciences Ex: Social Physics in understanding human settlements	- geography as a <u>social science</u> and problem solving discipline - not linked to logical sciences alone Ex: <u>Welfare State Concept</u>
(8) <u>Techniques</u>	- laws - models (gravity, model, etc.) - locational Analysis	- <u>Verstehen</u> and <u>Hermeneutics</u> = study of human psychology

Post modern here as a blockade against the extreme Quantification of geography by Schaefer in the Quantitative revolution (modernism).

Remarks

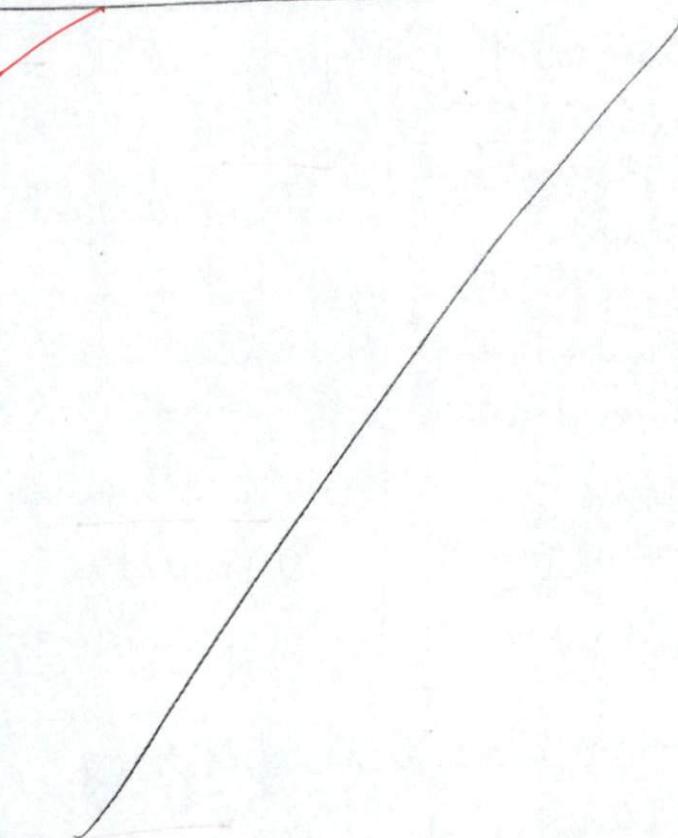
good attempt

(10)

~~It~~ led to revival of human as a central agency. It changed the view to "As many people, that many geographies" - (Geosophy).

~~good~~

Recently post modernism has seen new trends in the rise of feminist geographies, environmental geographies etc.



Remarks

6. (c) Examine the various perspectives in regional development. Citing case studies explain why every region follows a different perspective. (200 Words) (15)

regional development refers to the holistic development of a region by integrating the geographical, social, economic and environmental aspects.

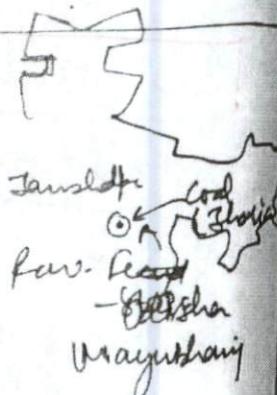
It has various perspectives in different regions

- ① Industry led development - based on the concept of growth pole and Adam Smith's theory of development.
- mainly in resource rich areas.

Eg: Jamshedpur Fe and Steel Industry

- ↳ Coal = Jharia, Bokaro
- ↳ Fe one = Mayurbhanj (outside)
- ↳ Water = Subarnakuda line
- ↳ Power = DVC

good
case
study



- ② Agriculture led development

- in extensive plains with fertile soil like alluvials or chernozems (Ex: Steppes, Prairies)
- availability of ground water
- investment in agriculture technology

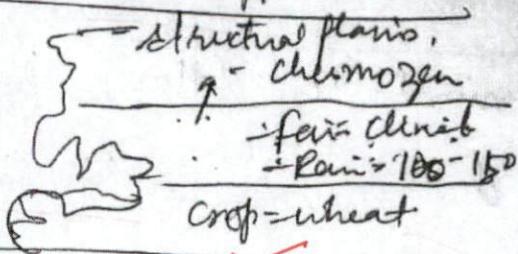
Remarks

Case:

Andhra's green revolution



Russian steps,

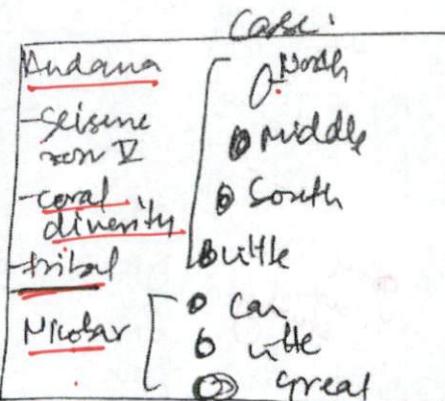


③ Cultural hearths in regional development

- regions with a rich historical heritage
 - culture history of civilizations
 - main economy = heritage tourism
 - Eg: Areas of Kushinagar - Buddhist site + now international airport.
- Buddhist circuit:
Sarnath
Varanasi
Kushinagar
Ganga Ghat

④ Eco tourism led development

- critically threatened ecosystem
- pristine natural environment
- however risk of environmental hazards + tribal ethnicity
- Eg: Ecotourism model in Andamans & Lakshwadeep. Sikkim



Every region has its unique geo-hydrological and characteristics. No one size fits all approach can be applied. However case.

Remarks

must be taken to ensure that few development is spread and balanced by means of connectivity like roadways, railways and etc. this will prevent creation of cumulative causation.

good

⑩

Remarks

~~X~~
7. (a) Discuss the correlations between Schumpeter's theory of innovation and Perroux's growth pole theory. (250 Words) (20)

7. (b) Define the concept of Nation and explain nation and state.

(200 Words) (15)

Remarks

7. (c) 'The ratio between effort and return can be looked upon as the price nature extracts from man for the particular choice he makes'. In the light of above statement, explain the relevance of Neo Determinism in Indian context. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

8. (a) Differentiate descriptive and process oriented approach in Welfare geography.
Highlight the chronological development of Welfare approach. (250 Words) (20)

(2)

Welfare geography aimed at development of geography as a problem solving discipline. It rose against the inequalities of post WWII and threats to democracy.

good

According to Zelinsky, the role of geographer in Welfare approach is freefall

- Prophet to predict
- Doctor to diagnose
- Architect to solve

Welfare geography has 2 approaches -

Descriptive

Process Oriented

① Description of the patterns of inequality, resource availability etc

① To study the processes that led to the existing inequalities

② Description of current status of income, health, education, women issues etc

② Also future processes to correct the present inequalities.

Remarks

Thus, according to David Smith, welfare approach is only concerned with

Who gets, what, where and how

descriptive

who → beneficiaries

what = resources

where = the place of distribution

the process
of redistribution
- politics - economic
concept.

Eg. Indias PSS system

good example

Descriptive system \rightarrow Descriptive \oplus Beneficiary \rightarrow Rural = 35%
Urban = 50%

~~Urban~~ → Urban - Sub

grainstatus = fcl stock (buffer of
80-90 mT)

Process - instrument of govt, state agencies - PDS
shops in distribution

avoid
shot
form

According to Smith, this welfare geography requires a unified approach of social, economic and political factors in rectifying regional imbalances.

Chronological Development

- Chronology

 - ① Increase in post war inequalities and waves of decolonization e.g.: India, Africa, Malaya etc
 - ② Zelinsky's paper on "Role of Geography in changing times".

Remarks

- ① Smith and Knox's work on liberal stream of welfare geography - focusing on democratic capitalism
- ② however, a reaction arose by the radical geographers. William Buyle (1962) = 'theoretical geography' to give up armchair study of inequalities
- ③ Rise of David Harvey's view inspired by marxian ideology of historical materialism and capitalism in study of ghetto formation
- ④ However, the radical tones subsided and eventually the welfare (liberal approach) prevailed.

Recently, welfare geography has seen new strands like that of 'social feminism' → to remove gender disparities, 'neo-environmentalism' and its theme of gianism.

Welfare geography thus led to diversification of geography across sectors and spaces.

good attempt

14

Remarks

8. (b) Explain the concept of geography as chorological science.

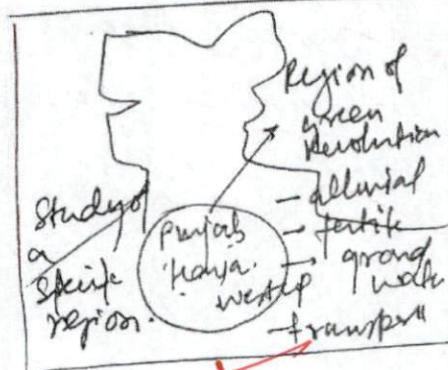
(200 Words) (15)

Geography's concept as chorology was given by Kant. According to this, geography involves the study of a region, distinct from other regions.

Chorological science lays down the basis for descriptive study in geography.

features of chorological science

- ① Region specific study
- ② No patterns and generalization
- ③ Idiographic approach
- ④ Neglects the role of time (Chronology)



- I Chorological science could be linked to Varenius' view of special geography which uniquely describes a area on earth.
- II Chorological science was developed in the works of Carl Sauer and his cultural landscape.

Remarks:

III) chorological concept of a region's study also inspired 'Hasthorne' in his regional approach against the spatial idea of Schaefer.

IV) It led to the rise of 'Areal differentiation' in geography.

However, the chorological approach in geography was criticised for various ~~region~~ reasons.

Critism

- ① Accused by Schaefer of bringing exceptionalism in geography.
- ② Also led to a non-unified approach in study of geography.
- ③ According to Ackerman, study of a region uniquely and separately from others will lead to breaking of continuity of phenomena across space.

thus, chorological approach took a backward with the rise of Quantitative Revolution in Geography.

Remarks

7.5

However, with the revival of humanistic geography and Behavioural revolution, there is a rebirth of chorological Approach in the 'New regional geography'. But this includes an element of regional synthesis both areal, spatial along with role of human perceptions.

8. (c) Critically analyse the concept of Growth Pole and Growth Centre and its present day applicability. (200 Words) (15)

Concept of growth pole by François Perroux
 explained the development of a region based on
 a dominant sector (especially industry). *write full name*

whereas growth centre by Bouderville highlighted
 regional development not just around a sector
but around an 'organised space' from where
 growth spreads.

They formed ten theories of Industrial Revolution
 in the modern phase.

Critical Analysis

(1) Merits.

(1) Almost all developed and developing country
 have began their industrial development based
 on growth poles and centres.

Eg: cotton Textile industry in Europe

*can draw a map
to show example*

Iron and Steel industry in India - Jamshedji
 Tata Birla etc.

(2) Propulsive and multiplier effects of the growth pole

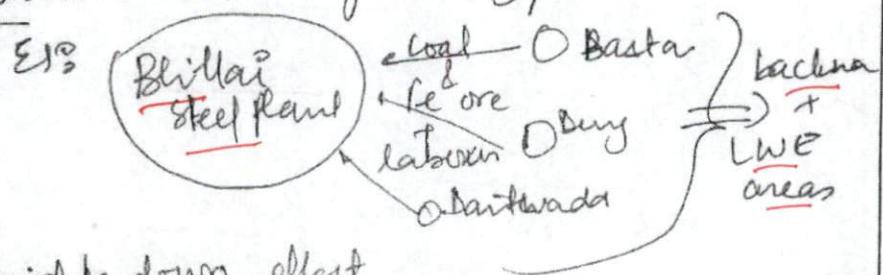
Eg: Fe and Steel → Automobile industry

Remarks

- ③ foundation of capital intensive growth in countries
- ④ Capacity to generate large scale employment.
 - (Ex: Railways in India = largest employer)

B) Demerits

- ① can lead to 'suction pump effect' and suck out growth from neighbouring. Ex:- Refinery in Bina, Barauni, Mathura
- ② parasitic relation with neighbouring /peripheral towns



- ③ failure of trickle down effect
- ④ limited spread of growth centres.
Ex: concentration of industries in Europe, North America but not in Africa

Present day applicability

- ① Need to diversify growth poles and centres beyond just industries.
Ex: Agriculture pole, IT pole etc.
- ② According to R P Mishra, growth centres need to be geographically spread along Tier I, II towns.

Remarks

③ Also hierarchy in growth poles and centres
should be complemented by growth channels
 Ex: Industrial Corridors to spread development
 (Delhi - Mumbai - Kolkata) etc.

④ In the present times, growth poli/centre has
limited application.

The focus now is more towards regional
development by combining the social, economic
and environmental factors. Concept of command
or Watershed Based Development

Area Development
are examples

(7)

Remarks