

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**RAVI KUMAR**

**RANK - 84**

**GEOGRAPHY  
TEST- 3**



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# GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

## Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT question divided in Two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, three are to be attempted 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 medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, 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.



1. Invigilator's Signature

2. Invigilator's Signature

Rohit Lodha

You need to write answers  
specificity in your answers  
by giving more spatial examples  
Name RAVI KUMAR  
Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Ravin

**REMARKS****GS SCORE**

Handwritten Remarks:

Very good condition. No damage.

Red ink mark in bottom right corner.

## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

- Write a short note on Neo Malthusian theory of population
- Write a short note on Core Periphery Model of John R. Friedman regarding regional imbalance.
- Write a short note on Principles of Regionalization
- Write a short note on Rousseau's attempt at classification of towns.
- Write a short note on optimum population

e) Optimum population →

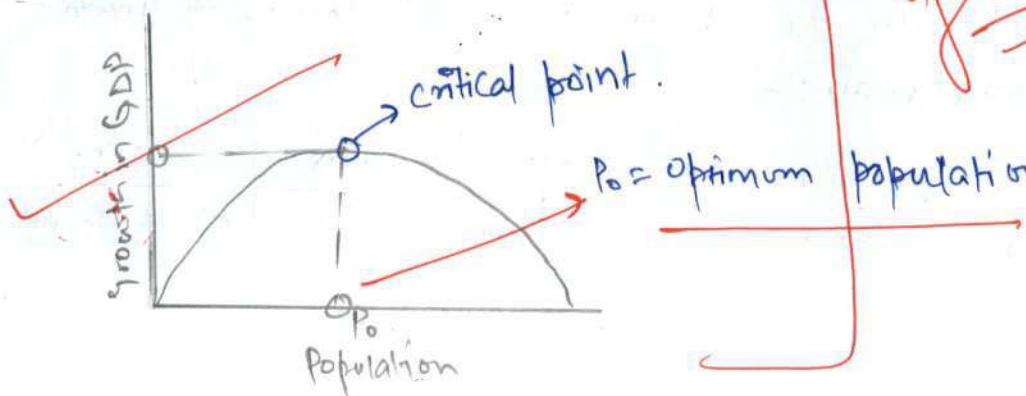
The resource - population equilibrium is an important concept for two reasons -

- Maximizing economic growth
- well-being of human population.

Intro??

According to Zimmerman & Zelinsky, there exist a certain number of population for which resources are sufficient & significant for a particular region.

Such population is called optimum population



Remarks

on either side of the critical population lies.

→ Under population (eg: Brazil)

→ Overpopulation (eg: India, Bangladesh)

#### (A) Importance of Optimum population

→ Proper utilization of resources.

→ Sustainable development as envisaged by 'limit to growth' theory by Ro. Univ of Rome.

→ Welfare approach and building of social capital

generic points

add spatial examples

#### Conclude ??

d) Appx. M. Arroussean was perhaps the first geographer who attempted to classify towns.

Main features of classification

good

→ Based on dominant function

→ Total 6 types of towns were classified.

following are the classification of towns given by Arroussean:-

① Defence town → where major function to store and mobilize the defence instrument to protect territory.

Some examples → Ambala, Roorkee

→ Cantonment Areas.

Remarks

② Administrative Towns → Usually the capital from where the administration and control is taken care of.

Eg: Jodhpur, Gandhinagar, Chandigarh.

③ Cultural Town → This shows the religious or cultural place having historical beliefs etc...

Eg: Varanasi, Taxila, Bhopal.

④ Transportation Town → Those usually form the node for different modes of transportation and which support their economy.

Eg: Agra (bus transportation), Visag (port) etc...

⑤ Collection Town → It can be one of the follows:-

- Mining
- Fisheries + aquaculture

Eg: Bolangir, Durgapur etc in Chotanagpur plateau.

⑥ Educational Town → famous for education for national as well international students.

Eg: Rohtas, Taxila, Nalanda, Ujjain etc.

→ Shortcoming → He ignored multiple functions of cities  
→ It was more subjective than objective

This paved the way future classification like R.P Mishra's.

### b) Core Periphery Model

- This model was proposed by John R. Friedman
  - Aim → To show the disparity in development which leads to regional imbalance.
- work of a better into*

According to the model, ~~the nucleus forms the~~

- ① ~~urban centre grows rapidly in terms of functional diversity and speciality around the core area.~~
- ② ~~This development is sustained by the surrounding area known as peripheral area.~~
- ③ ~~The exploitation of peripheral area resources form the input for the growth of nucleus area.~~
- ④ ~~Core acts as economic suction pump as proposed by cumulative causative theory by Myrdal Gunner and lead to the degradation and low development of periphery region.~~

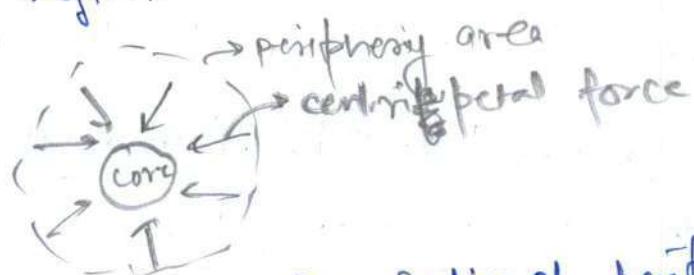


Fig: Suction of periphery resources by core

Remarks

~~Eg:- The establishment of iron & steel plant in Bokaro and Bilaspur has not benefitted the surrounding tribal region and has further led to the island of development with poor & peripheral area.~~

*good use  
of example*

### Shortcoming

- Development of Delhi and consequent growth in Gurgaon, Sonipat and Panipat shows that edge area is also benefitted.
- Only the economic factor was considered and no human factors such as health, education, poverty, hunger etc.

### Neo-Malthusian theory

- Robert Malthus was an economist who turned into demographer and gave famous  $\rightarrow$  Neo-Malthusian theory in population.

(0.5)

### features of theory

①

Remarks

+

Remarks

t

### Principles of Regionalization

- Region forms an integral part in the study of Regional Geography and local differentiation by of Richard Hartshorne.
- A Region is a segment of earth surface that has some level of homogeneity either in terms of physical aspects or humanistic/cultural aspect.
- Features of Region are:-

  - ① Spatial location which facilitates spatial analysis.
  - ② ~~fact~~ A geographical phenomenon.
  - ③ Interrelation between man - environment and causal relationships as given by reciprocal principle of Claud Humboldt and Ritter.
  - ④ A flow component that establishes relationship.
  - ⑤ Space for such interaction to take place.

Remarks

You can also define Regionalization



3

Being  
specific  
examples

The demarcation of region to study the descriptive phenomenon is difficult and requires regionalization.

Regionalization delineates various regions and help in understanding the relationship between different region or within the region itself.

Remarks

## 2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) In spite of its merits, quantitative revolution could not enable the geographers to formulate universal laws and paradigms. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Establish the relationship between economic development pattern and human development in the world with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) On the basis of Demographic Transition Model discuss the pattern of crude birth rate in various parts of the world. (200 Words) (15)

~~a) Quantitative revolution (QR) had its origin in 1950s due to introduction more scientist and mathematician in the field of geography post world war II.~~

~~The major objective of QR was to make generalized law and monothetic laws to explain the pattern of geographical phenomena.~~

~~The use the mathematical tool of information collection, analysis and model making ~~so~~ is termed as QR.~~

~~Many scientific geographers rejected the regional approach or areal differentiation by Richard Hartshorne :-~~

~~Immanuel Kant~~

~~① Schaefer was against the exceptionalism of Karl Marx and wanted to build geography in scientific line.~~

~~② Whittlesey also tried to use logical science and formulated frequent occurrence concept.~~

~~③ locational triads had tried to make use of spatial concept -~~

~~a) von Thunen's - Agricultural location theory~~

~~b) Weber's least cost theory~~

~~c) Christaller's central place Theory.~~

Remarks

QR rejected the ideographic and chronological approach of descriptive regional geography and wanted to make a generalized law.

### Merits of QR

- Talks about pattern of phenomenon and not phenomenon itself
- Man is reduced to mechanical machine
- Man is considered as economic, rational being which removed subjectivity

give specific examples

### How it's merit ??

However despite above merits, QR could not formulate universal laws and paradigms.

- According to Krast, Bertrand Varenne, Human's ~~territorial~~ behaviour is not amenable to generalization
- Ellen Semple was also believed the human character and its behaviour is difficult to predict yet, some outcomes/possibilities are more probable than other (a class called probabilism)

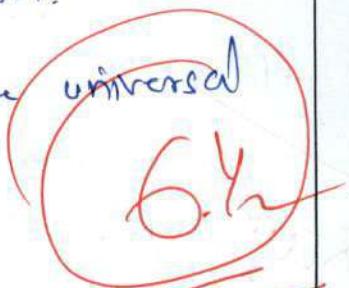
Human's perception and his attitude about an environment changes with the evolution of technological advancement. This is best explained by time-space Geography where some groups of people perceive an environment differently due to time evolution shown in space-time prism.

### Remarks

Geo-thoughts

→ Due to Non-mechanical nature of man, it is hard to predict man's behaviour & and related ~~no~~ \* impact of man on nature and natural phenomenon.

Hence OR found it difficult to formulate ~~universal~~  
laws and paradigm.



Some other reasons:-

① ~~resources~~ Resources and their meaning changes with evolution of technology.

Eg Copper became resource only after its utilization was found.

② Man's adjustment and environmental impact large varies from region to region making it difficult to draw pattern of phenomenon. **Conclusion??**

③ Demographic Transition Model shows how the population of a region undergo change (demographic change) in terms of absolute number due to a variable factors including crude birth rate, death rate, migration.

Thompson and Notestein showed various economies of.

Europe and categorized them into 3 -

① Stabilized country → e.g. Scandinavian, Germany

② Declining country

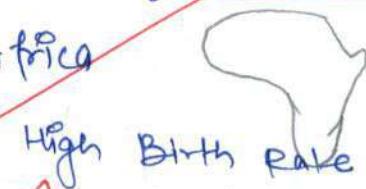
③ Potential country → e.g. Spain

Remarks

Stanitz also confirmed the above classification as various phase of demographic transition.

→ Pattern of Crude Birth Rate in various parts of world-

① Africa



→ High Birth Rate

~~Drew~~ → Accompanied by high death rate due to conflict (tribal issues), low health intervention.

~~the~~ → Potential of fastest growing population continent of ~~Asia~~ further.

② South Asia

→ Including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan etc.

~~DTT~~ → High Birth Rate with sign of slow down

~~and~~ → Largely due to government policies and literacy rate.

③ Central Asia and Russia (Including China, Mongolia etc.)

~~in five~~ → Birth Rate has been stabilized due

~~stage~~ → Reasons → Government policies to control population  
of D.T. Transition → Russian communist philosophy of equitable resource distribution.

④ Europe → Nestlestein & Thompson identified 3 regions/countries

a) Stabilized population → controlled birth rate (Germany, Norway, Sweden)

b) High growth rate → High CBR

c) Declining CBR such as Germany and other eastern European countries

Remarks

↓

~~(3) West / Middle East Region (Arab peninsula)~~

variable CBR rates → e.g. Syria, Afghanistan → High CBR & low death rate.

~~(5) Middle east region (Arab peninsula) → overall high CBR and low death rate in largely growing population region.~~

However Regions such as Afghanistan, Syria shows fluctuation due to war and internal conflict.

~~(6) Americas →~~

a) North America → Stable CBR and consequently growth of population is stabilized.  
e.g. USA allows selective migration.. etc

b) South America → Relatively higher CBR than north America however more crude death rate balances the population growth.

~~(7) Australia → It has largely stable CBR with signs of gradual rising.~~

It is largely population deficit and hence does requires optimum population/resource ratio.

Work on presentation  
of your answers.

~~b) Economic development refers in nominal manner refers to the growth and stabilization of following factor~~

- High GDP growth
- High Per Capita income
- Stable Inflation.

~~Human development has multi dimensions which include~~

- Health
- Education
- Intellectual development
- Poverty, Hunger

~~Economic development can be closely related to the human development :-~~

① ~~The Industrial revolution in 1700s and other economic policies has gave Europe (especially Britain) the inertia of human development which can now be seen in its Human development index~~

② ~~The Scandinavian Countries are classical examples of how economic development can lead to better human development. So~~

~~Eg. Govt of Sweden, Norway, Finland provides free education, health to its citizens in return of the economic well-being ensured by citizens.~~

③ ~~The 'stop-and-go' determinism also envisages the nature's plan and direction which if man follows in terms of sustainable development can lead~~

*Bridging  
Spatial  
aspects.*

Remarks

to high level of human development.

- ④ Bhutan is the only carbon-negative country which envisages the environmental preservation through economic sustainable exploitation of forest.
- The country also runs various social welfare programs (Aveid welfie) Bhutan measures its economy through ~~GHI (Global Happiness Index)~~ to see human development (GS)

However economic development need not always depict human development. Answer

- ① It creates regional disparities by facilitating the growth of Growth Pole at the expense of peripheral area.  
 The Caudative cumulative theory of Gunnar Myrdal also confirms the exploitation of vicinity region by Growth centre  
 Eg.: Steel plant. In Bokara and Bhilai had not improved nearby tribal area much
- ② Migration due to economic opportunity can have significant consequences at both source and destination regions such as → Social exclusion  
 → physical pressure of wife at home  
 → Infrastructure pressure  
 → Slums and poor civic amenities.

Remarks

③ The perception of human development through economic development might not present the true picture as envisaged by various indices such as → Human Development Index

education }  
health } parameters  
income }



- Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
- Gender Development Index.

④ Today, economic development does not ensure

→ equitable distribution of profit (Marx blamed Capitalist system)

→ Upward social mobility.

Hence the relationship between economic development and Human Development is not fixed rather variable one.

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss various causes of energy crisis in the world. Also discuss possible solutions.  
(250 Words) (20)
- (b) Summarize the impact of Darwin on the development of geographical concepts.  
(200 Words) (15)
- (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)

~~A~~

→ energy crisis refers to situation of bottleneck in the supply of energy resource from the energy surplus region to energy deficit region.

Various Reasons for energy crisis are:-

① Political Reasons → Wars and conflicts can hamper the supply of energy resource.

Eg: Gulf war of 1990 linked to prices of oil and other petroleum products.

② Strained International Relations → The geopolitical scenario changes dynamically and can change the friendship equation in bilateral / multilateral ties.

Eg:- India's crude oil supply from Iran is hampered due to USA sanctions threat.

③ Less domestic / regional resource → India's production of petroleum is not fully exploited and high deficit due to limited supply region. Eg: Bombay High, Digboi (Assam).

Remarks

- ④ ~~Inefficient utilization due to outdated machine and infrastructure can increase fuel intake~~
- ⑤ ~~Natural calamities such as earthquake, Tsunami can also hamper the supply. These days terrorism in Arab peninsula is posing grave threat.~~

### Solutions

- ① ~~sustainable exploitation of energy resource such as coal, petrol in the line of Neo Determinism (Griffith Taylor).~~
- ② ~~Strategic Energy Reserves such as petroleum reserves can serve at the time of energy crisis.~~
- Eg: India has 3 strategic petroleum reserves etc.  
 Add more. Bikaner etc.  
 Mangalore, Visag

Fig: sites of SPR.

- ③ ~~Innovation and technology :-~~

Eg: Use of Multi-fuel point engine

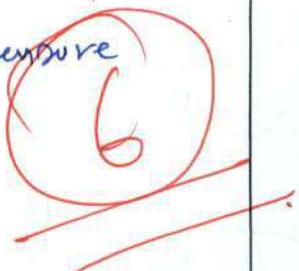
- Abiding by Bharat Stage VI norm.

### Remarks

### ④ Exploration of alternative resources

Eg: shale gas, coal bed methane etc...

- ⑤ Increasing international ties at global forum to ensure constant supply of energy:
- Eg:- India - Australia - Canada for uranium.
  - India - Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan) for uranium.



B

- b) Darwin gave the famous book of 'origin of species' in 1859 and inspired various scholars in different disciplines.

### Influence of Darwin on Geographical concept :-

- ① Darwin's theory of evolution and adaptation largely inspired Friedrich Ratzel who gave the concept of Neo-Determinism.
- good
- ② Ratzel used the theory of succession and evolution in his book called Anthropogeographie published in 1882 and 1892.

③ Just like organisms in Darwin's theory,  
 some scientist believe, states and nations  
 also need 'Lebensraum' (living space). Be Specific.

④ Darwin also influenced various theories such  
 as formation of coral reef (he himself  
gave Subsidence theory).

⑤ Deterministic view of geography talks about  
 human settlement and adaptation which  
 is largely inspired by the 'adaptation of  
species' for survival of Darwin.  
 It was given by Herbert Spencer.

⑥ 'Survival of the fittest'  
 to show the human dominance  
 e.g.: Jean Brunhes talked about human  
 rule over plants and animals through  
 domestication of animals and agriculture

The concept of Darwin paved the way for  
 various theories and concepts that shaped  
 the modern day geography, and geographical  
 thoughts.

Remarks

- ~~(C)~~
- The Neo-Determinism class was propounded and by Griffith Taylor.
  - It was in response to determinist and possibilist approach which were polarizing the geographical thought.

→ According to Neo-Determinism:-

① The man does not have infinite possibilities.

② The nature provides a range of possibility and a blue print of Nature's plan.

③ According to Griffith, it is vice the human does not change the direction of this nature plan.

It is also known as 'Stop and go' determinism.  
The man acts like a traffic police / controller. He can stop the traffic, alter the speed yet he cannot and should not change the direction of flow of traffic.

for each choice, nature extracts a price and based upon man's capability of, man should take decisions.

Remarks

It can be very well related to Sustainable development.

The current ecological footprint of over 1 earth is overshooting the nature's capability. Hence hence man is exploiting the nature and its resources more than it should.

The finite resources cannot feed infinite aspiration of man as envisaged by 'Limit to growth' by 'Club of Rome'.

Hence Man should choose wisely about how much it can pay.

Remarks

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*Remarks*

Remarks

+

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Global inequality is on the rise but at vastly different rates across the world. Discuss the trends of economic inequality of the world in the present decade. (250 Words) (20)

- (b) Discuss the Malthusian theory of population and its relevance in Indian context. (200 Words) (15)

- (c) "Adopting "climate-smart" agricultural practices would be key to eradicate hunger from the world", in the light of the above statement explain the meaning and the role of climate smart agriculture in future food sufficiency and environmental sanctity. (200 Words) (15)

b) Robert Malthus was an economist turned demographer who gave Malthusian concept of population.

Remarks

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

<i>Remarks</i>	

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

Remarks

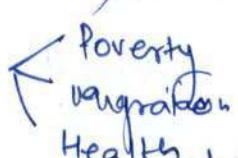
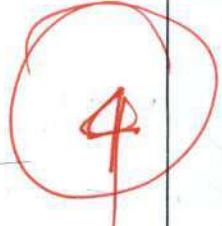
## SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

- Write a short note on Habitat-III conference and its analysis with respect to India.
- Healthy ecosystems are essential to increase resilience and agricultural production in the face of looming food crisis. Elaborate.
- Radicalism in geography
- What do you understand by a modeling? Discuss the need of modeling in geography.
- Write a short note on Vance's Urban Realms Model

~~c) Radicalism in geography:-~~

→ The growth of political unrest and instability in Anglo-American region (US- Canada- Britain) due to various socio-economic problems such as    
 Poverty  
 Migration  
 Health + education  
 fair  
 into

led to the shift of geography as "problem solving discipline"  
 In 20th century

The focus of radicals were two folded:-

① Identify the socio-economic problem

② Address or find way to eliminate problems.

There Radicalism is also known as Social-relevance geography

→ Two classes emerged under radicalism:-

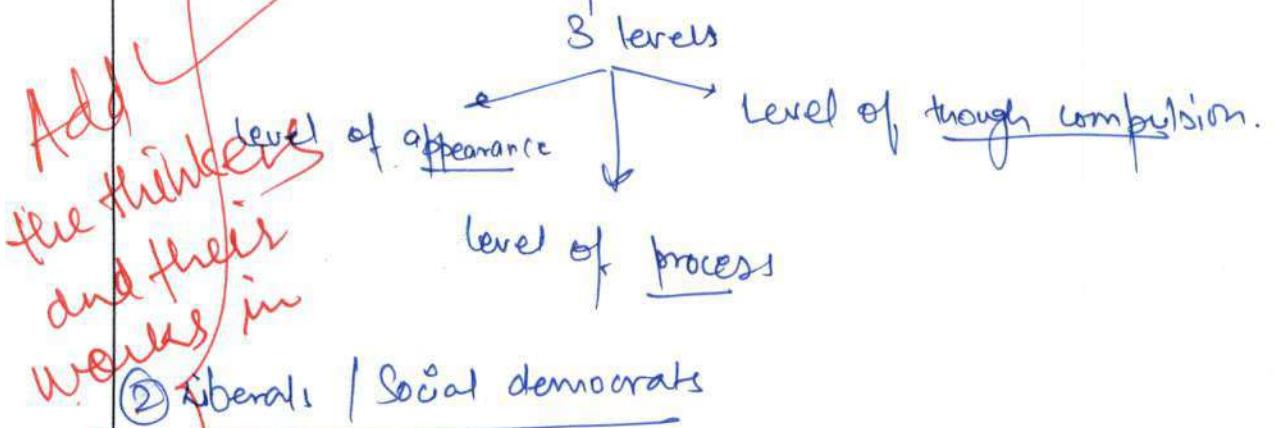
① Geographers agreeing with Marxism principles

Features of this class → ④ Capitalist class in society is bad

⑤ violent overthrow of existing system

Remarks

however some geographers such as Louis also considered the concept of structuralism to understand deeper understanding



## ② Liberal / Social democrats

- ~~main school~~
- They believe in gradual change.
  - Against violent overthrow of capitalist system
  - Social and political reform from within
  - This class inspired welfare Geography branch which focused more on the gradual upliftment of poor and social society.

## d) Modelling

- It is a mathematical means of understanding, and analysing a phenomenon (either physical or humanistic).
- It is more scientific and eliminates speculation.
- Modelling enables generalisation and law making (nomothetic).

Remarks

Various stages of modelling study:-

- ① Collection of data (using GPS, ground survey)
  - ② Sorting data (removing redundant entry)
  - ③ Analysing using mathematical tools (e.g. AutoCAD software)
  - ④ Constructing Model based on observation.
  - ⑤ Testing hypothetical data
  - ⑥ Verifying model credibility by real world observation.
- good

- In geography, modelling was introduced with the advent of Quantitative revolution in 1950s-1960s.
  - Geographers such as Schaefer and Whittlesey focused more on forming models by assuming man as mechanical model.
  - ~~Schaefer~~ modelling has seen various proposals overtime such as → Christaller's Central place theory  
→ Weber's Industrial location Theory  
→ Von Thunen's Agricultural location theory
  - Morphological models and settlement models  
→ Demographic transition model.
- locational  
trial.  
can give  
some  
arguments  
against  
above  
listing
- however, Many geographers have questioned the modelling in geography based on following reason!-

- ① Reduced man to mechanical point.
- ② Ignored man's decision making
- ③ Ignored ~~or~~ environmental impact by human culture and technology.
- ④ Normative model does not give practical picture.
- ⑤ Human behaviour is unpredictable.

~~try to relate with these~~ However some geographers like Ellen Semple has developed by probabilism which envisages that certain outcomes are more probable than others.

- b) Ecosystem refers to the physical environment and species interdependence over one-another. It has two components:-
- ① Abiotic (soil, sunlight etc.)
  - ② Biotic (plants, animals, microbes etc.)

Healthy ecosystem are essential to increase resilience and agricultural production:-

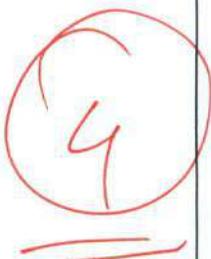
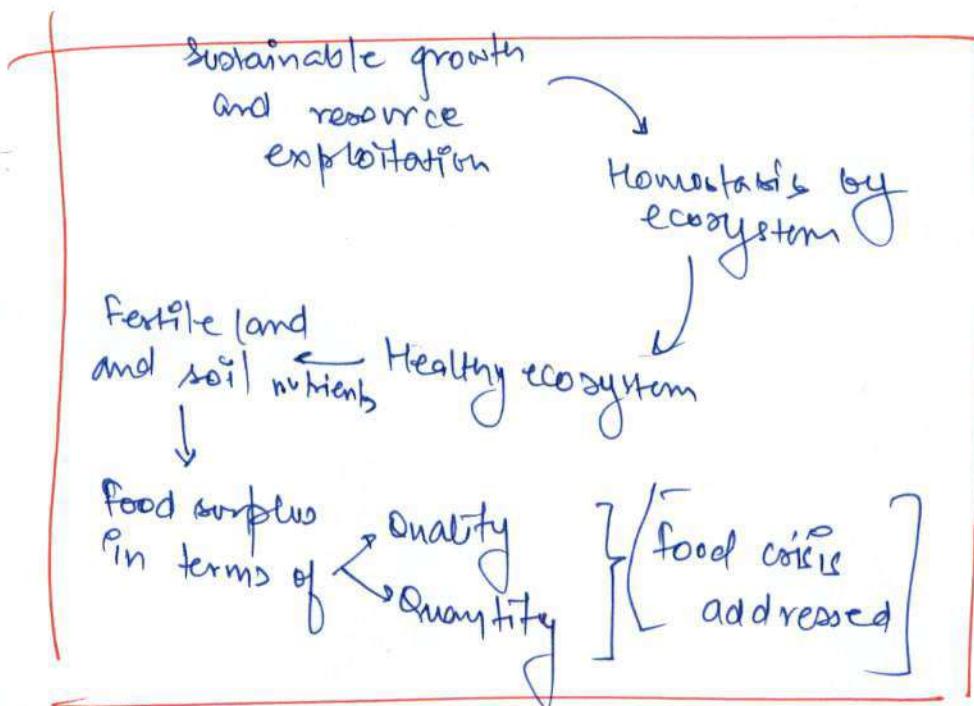
- ① Inter-relation between environment and man (also called Zusammensetzung by Humboldt and Ritter) is essential to human adjustment.
- ② Natural phenomenon creates fertile and conducive environment for agriculture by providing enough humus, biotic resource, nutrient cycle.

Remarks

③ Healthy ecosystem can be achieved by understanding the finite resources and sustainable development as envisaged by Neo-determinism by Griffith Taylor's 'Stop and Go' and limits to growth as well.

✓ good

This will lead to address the problem of food crisis.



Hence, the sustainable development goal of hunger and related malnutrition, ill nutrition can be addressed by respecting and enabling ~~to~~ healthy ecosystem.

*Remarks*

--

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the concept of Rank Size Rule. Also mention its applicability in India.  
(250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the role of women in agro-economic practices. Also discuss why they are treated as second fiddle in agro-economic decisions?  
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the Concentric Zone Model of E.W. Burgess. Also discuss the theories of Axial Development and Bid Rent Theory which are considered as continuation of Concentric zone model.  
(200 Words) (15)

~~a) Rank size rule was given by Zipf to explain the urban hierarchy system.~~

~~It added few dimensions in the~~

~~Aims learning from the Primate City concept of Marie Jefferon, Zipf tried to establish the relationship between the population of various towns/cities at different hierarchical stages.~~

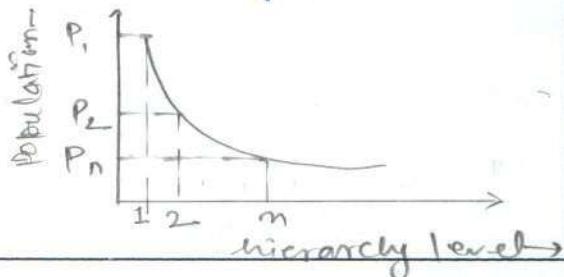
→ According to Zipf,

If  $P_0$  is the population of largest or primate city, then the population of cities further down in the hierarchy ( $P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots, P_n$ ) can be estimated as

$$P_n = \frac{P_0}{n}$$

where  $n$  is any arbitrary level in hierarchy.

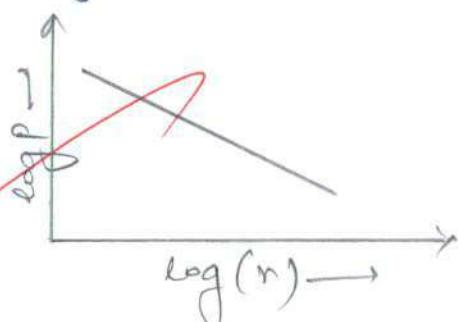
This distribution of population shows reverse J-shape curve



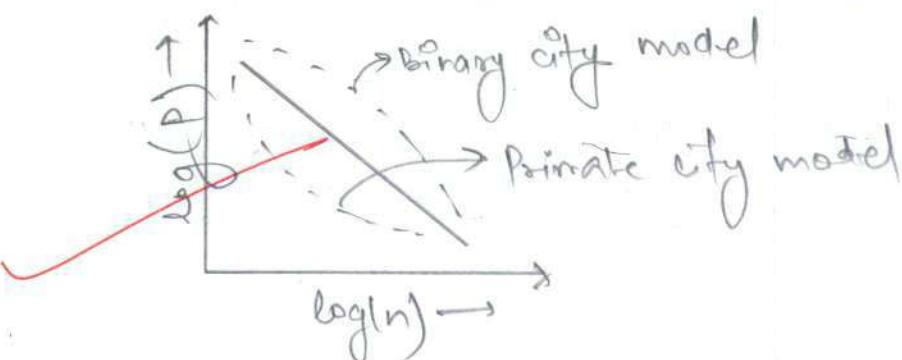
Remarks

However the log-normal curve shows linear behaviour.

~~Classify in  
good &  
bad~~



The log. curve diagram of rank-size rule can also be used to infer the tendency of hierarchy to move towards primate hierarchy or binary city model.



### Limitation :-

- The modern hierarchy do not show convergence with Rank size rule.  
Eg: Most European countries, African countries etc.
- Growth of big cities in vicinity of other major city hampers City size rule. Eg: San Francisco and South San Francisco.

### Applicability of Rank Size Rule in India :-

- ~~India at national level, such rule do not exist.~~  
Eg:- 4 megacities of comparable size and economy - (Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata).

### Remarks

- Barker, at state level some convergence could be seen since largest administrative and cities and other towns showed features of R&R.
- According to Ramchandran, 1981 census showed convergence with R&R. maximum  
7.4%
- Later, the growth of other centres at states has hampered R&R.  
e.g.: - Growth of Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi has eliminated Lucknow as primate city and are of comparable size & economy.
- These days, the construction of Tier II and Tier III cities show some convergence with respect to large urban centre (primate city). Conclude

- ~~Q) Women are an important demographic component of any region and plays significant role in various walks of life including politics, economy, agriculture etc...~~
- Role of women in Agro-economic practices generic info
- ① Women represents a large section of agricultural labourer and provide workforce to the agri sector.

Remarks

- ~~② Large scale rural to urban and rural to rural migration of women in search of better economic opportunity drives economy of the destination~~
- ~~Malle it's a geographical~~
- ~~③ Large employment of women as ASHA workers, anganwadi workers & not only provide additional income source but also facilitates the welfare geography concept which enables the gradual upliftment of socio-economic status of poor & vulnerable section.~~
- ~~④ Women plays important role in demographic transition by participating in birth rate, migration and hence play decisive role in various fronts including addressing resource utilization by population~~
- ~~Some SPATIAL examples~~
- ~~⑤ Horticulture and Market gardening as well as mixed farming including livestock rearing is successful in various regions such as Indo-Gangetic plain, European nation due to active participation of women~~

Reasons to why they are considered second fiddle in agro-economic decisions:-

- ① ~~Traditional patriarchal society such as the Indian Hindu society, Islamic Society shows dominance of male over female through various aspects.~~

Remarks

② superstition related to women including some biological phenomena as well creates the gulf in women sovereignty.

Eg: Menstruation cycle, sati, dowry, parda system.

Parda system is still prevalent in Rajasthan, MP and Islamic states regions.

③ Man superiority on the basis of masculinity and stronger body built.

④ less woman intellectuals especially in geography against numerous male geographers.

Eg:- Male → Varrenius, Aristotle, Herodotus, Ritter, Humboldt  
Female → Ellen Semple

⑤ Idea of man's quicker adaptability to environment (deterministic thought) by many geographers kept poor women behind man in terms of physical strength.

All the above reasons result in the degrading status of women and ultimately lead to second-class treatment in agro-economic theory.

You can provide some actionable way ahead.

*Not asked.*

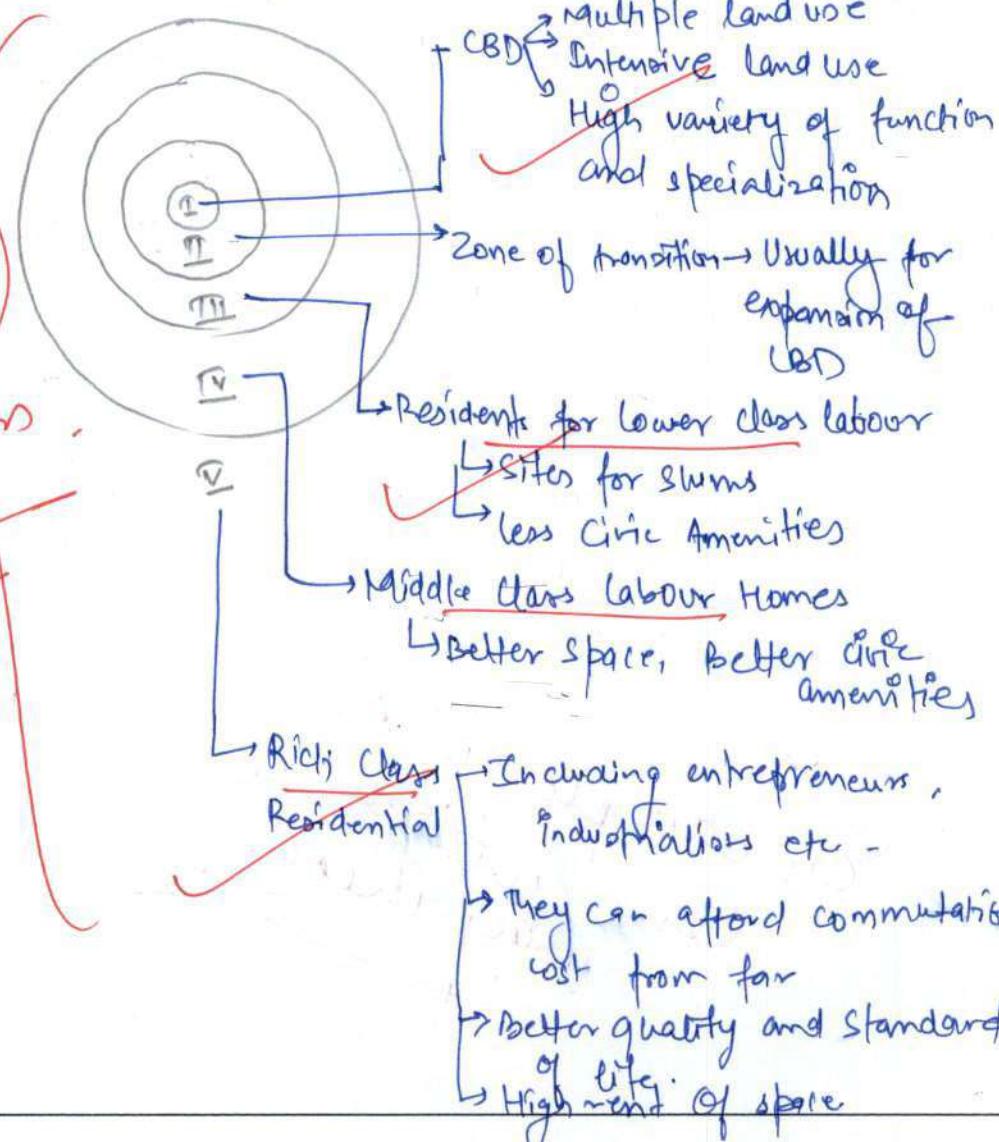
generic conclusion

~~C) Ernest Burgess in 1925 postulated concentric zone model to explain urban morphology.~~

~~He was a Canadian and studied various American places especially @ Chicago CBD.~~

Aim → to arrive at an arrangement of steps central Business District to maximize the profit and explain the settlement

→ There are concentric zones of variable land use around CBD which depicts variable function.



good presentation

Remarks

→ Burgess also talked about about the displacement of rich class from near CBD region to outer areas due to immigration of lower-class labour since labours tried to minimize the cost of transportation from far way.

shortcoming → It considered the isotropic surface and uniform availability of resources  
 → Do not show real world practices as New York - Time square, London - Oxford street, Delhi - Chandni Chowk are rectangular and not circular

good

Modification to C2M by was done by Axial Development Theory

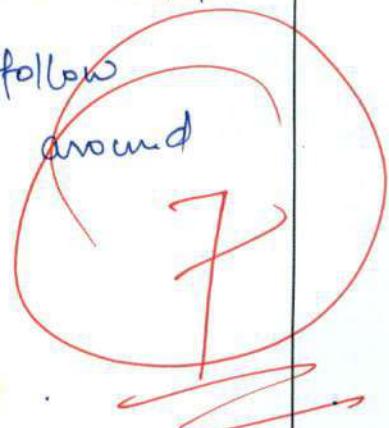
Theory :-

According to Homer-Hoyt, the concentric zones do not exist.

However, the zone of different land use can follow

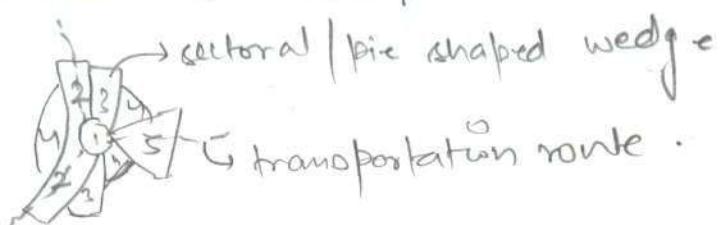
the sectoral or wedge shaped distribution

around the CBD.



→ The transportation route plays decisive role.

→ Regions of low cost extend from core/CBD also.



Remarks

further modification was added by Bid-Rent theory or Multi-nuclei theory.

It has three domains

→ direction  
→ distance  
→ Agglomeration.

This theory states that CBD grows eventually as the city grows and new CBD emerges having different specialization in various functions.

Positives

→ It is more scientific  
→ Present's day scenario depiction

Axial Development  
by  
Bid Rent Theory

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the role of Urban Horticulture in the economic growth, nutritional security and social order. Also discuss the prerequisite conditions for the development of the urban horticulture. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the principle of activity & principle of interaction put forward by Jean Brunhes. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) In the event of global population increase it is said that agriculture has to produce more food in the future with less land. Discuss the challenges and suggest some measures. (200 Words) (15)

*Remarks*

Remarks

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

Remarks

*Remarks*

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) 'Rostov illustrates faith in a capitalist system and is highly biased towards a western model of development'. In the light of above statement discuss the Non Communist Manifesto presented by Rostov and its criticism. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Give the detailed note of Von Thunen's model of agricultural location and present its usefulness in the contemporary world. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What do you understand by environmentalism? Why even after putting lot of efforts and expenditure environmentalism is not a success? Suggest some of the measures to make it a success. (200 Words) (15)

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

Remarks

Remarks

*Remarks*