655

36044

GS SCORE

GEOGRAPHY TEST SERIES 2021

TEST - 04

139

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Instructions to Candidate

- There are Eight questions divided in two Sections.
- 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 choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks caarried 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.
- 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 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

- Good Attempt.
- Answers reflect clarity of concepts & good grasp on content.
- It seems that in some questions, their context & demand isn't appreciated correctly. Read & understand carefully before answering.

Name Yashasth Shekhar

Mobile No. _____

Date 26/11/2021

Signature Yashasth

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

Roll No. 36044

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SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

   (a) Write a short note on Optimum population

   (b) Sustainable development of cities

   (c) Demography is intricately linked with climate change. Comment.

   (d) Heartland

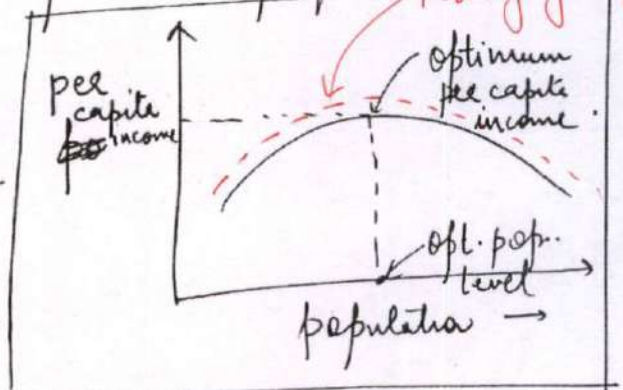
   (e) 'Knowledge is truly the mother of all resources'. Do you agree?

(a) The Optimum population theory was given by Cannan and Carl Saunder. and improved upon by Dalton.

As per Dalton, given the level of Natural capital, resources and technology, the level of population at which per capita income maximises is called optimum population.

Assumption:

(1) level of tech → constant
(2) level of capital → constant
(3) As population increases, % workers in population stays same
(4) Preference and taste of people stay the same.



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goof.

goof.

Remarks

when the population is at optimum level it has many advantages:

1. optimal utilisation of resources
2. food security strengthen
3. Regional planning and development successfully
4. ~~Prevents~~ Achieves high standard of living.

However if natural resources, capital and technology change, the carrying capacity increase allowing for increase in population

eg. Green Revolution, Mass production revolution. as Zimmerman argued that "Resources are not, they become".

shows optimal growth

Remarks

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(b) SDG-11 talks about sustainable development of cities.

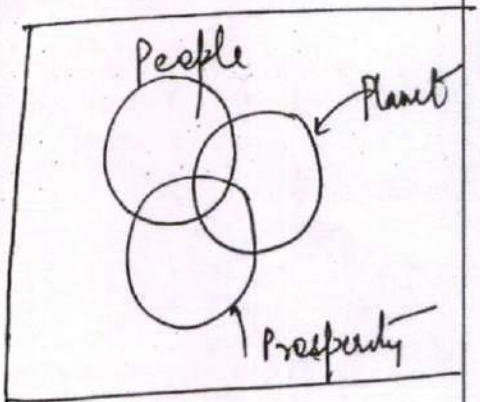
Impact = Population × Technology × Affluence.

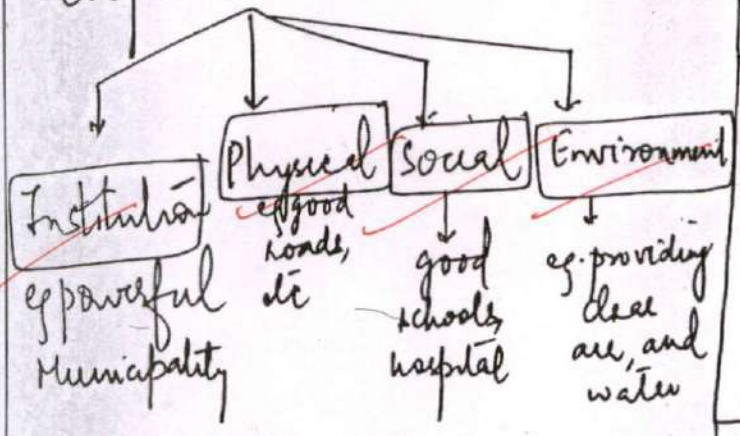
So Sustainable development is any development that minimise this impact.

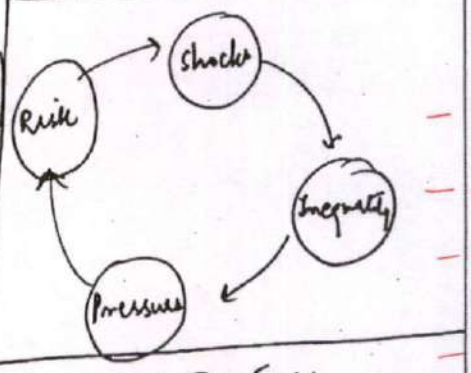
5

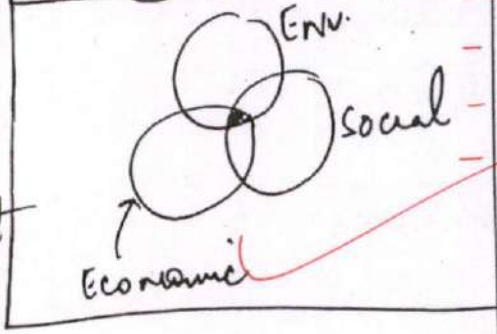
5 components

(1) Development within the city :-









- literacy
- Health
- Communal harmony
- Social Cohesion
- ↓poverty & hunger
- ↓Inequality
- Affordable & Accessible housing, Water & public transport
- Climate change resistant
- Energy efficient
- Public safety.

(2) Developments like

① land use zoning

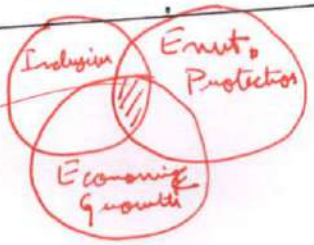
② Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of old areas

③ Slum clearance

④ Traffic Segregation (John Buchanan's idea).

⑧

Remarks



Sustainable Dev

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(3) Creating new towns like Garden City of Welwyn, Letchworth or Satellite town (Ebenezer Howard).

(4) Promoting development of rural area to prevent migration of unsustainable nature.

(5) General efforts to control population and very last to promote awareness about planning and creating awareness about environment

(c) Demography is the study of population. Main aspect — Birth rate, death rate and Migration cause change in demography.

I Demography → Birth rate and Climate change.

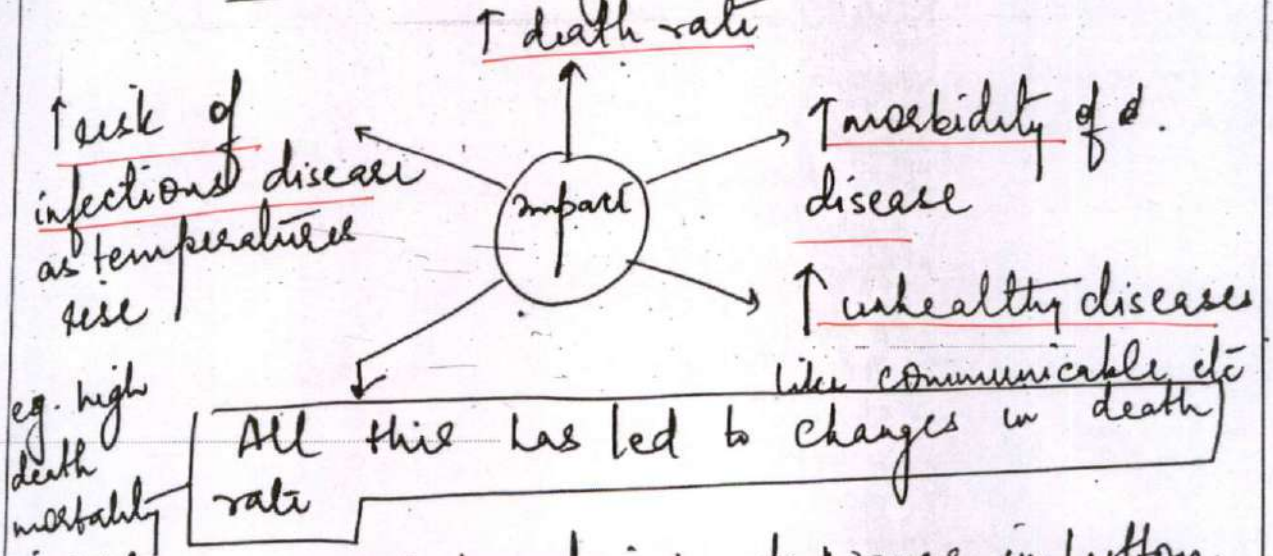
Climate change has increased child mortality, increased stress on pregnancy and there creating neonatal deformities.

- it has led to early pregnancies - and caused

Remarks

improper ~~development of~~ cognitive development

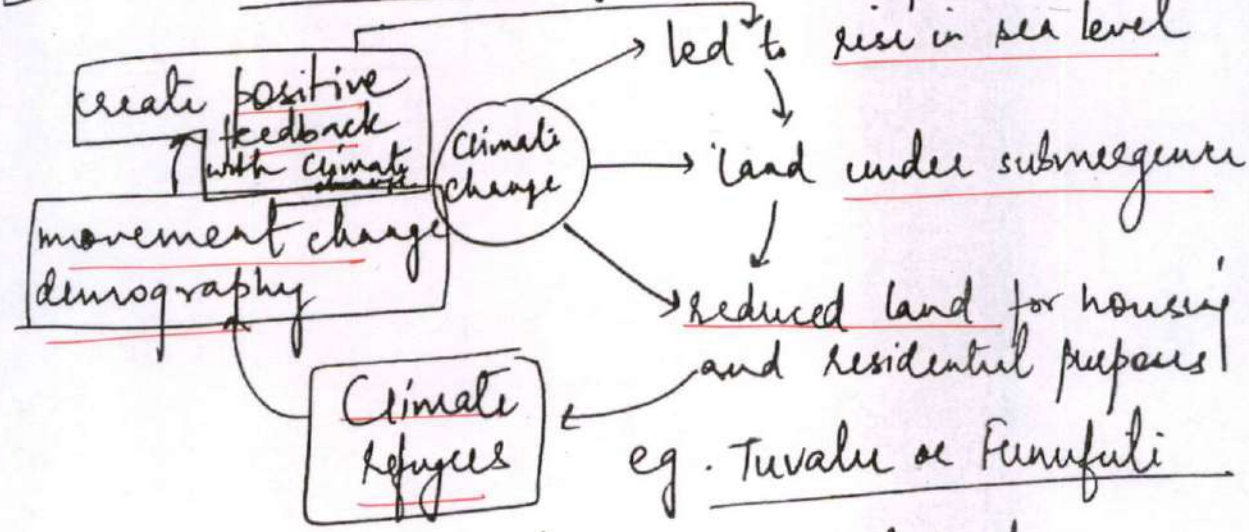
II Climate change and death rate



eg. high death mortality in case climate change induced ~~a~~ heat waves in Lytton, Canada etc

↳ heat stroke is not an infectious disease.

III Climate change and Migration



eg. Tuvalu or Funafuti

Thus climate change is related to demography

greater priority (60%)

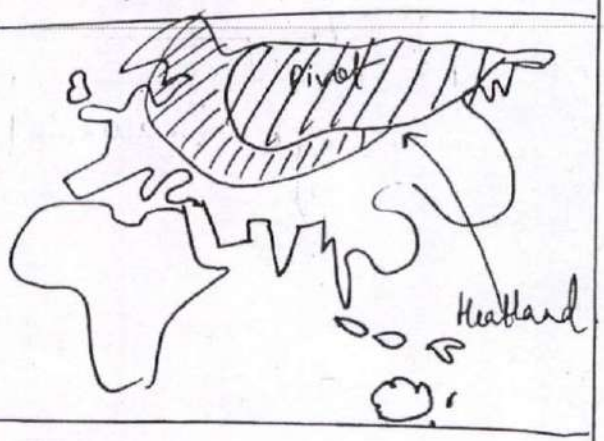
Remarks The question demands the exploration of 2 relationships → ① Effect of Demography on Climate Change
② Effect of Climate Change on Demography
↳ lower priority (40%)

(d). Alfred Mackinder in his book "The Geographical Pivot to History" introduced concept of :

Pivot area	Inner Crescent	Outer Crescent	World Island
eg. from River Volga to Siberia	eg. from Western Europe to Kamchatka	eg. UK, Japan and New World	① Eurasia ② Africa (North of Sahara)

He called Pivot as a geographical fortress as it was inaccessible to sea route.

In 1919 in his second book, "The Democratic Ideals and Reality", he extended the concept of Pivot Area to Heartland.



by including ① Baltic Sea ② Poland ③ Asia Minor ④ Black Sea ⑤ Tibet into Pivot area

He gave his dictum,

"Whoever controls the Eastern Europe will control Heartland,
Whoever controls Heartland will control World Island,
Whoever controls World Island will be controlling the world."

Remarks

→ Explain why from a multidimensional & resource point of view.

As per Mackinder, Heartland has full of resources and was large and impenetrable by sea route. (protected on the North by Arctic Sea, and south by Altai, Yablonoy and other hills). Relevance in history & the present

Spykman called Heartland as "zone of sorrow" as it was inhospitable, East of River Lena. Therefore, Macinder introduced the concept of Inraland (adverse area of Heartland) and Midland (Capitalist nodes)) in his book, "The Round world and Winning of peace".

(e) Zimmerman said, "Resources are not, they become". How they become is a function of [technology(T)]* ie Resource = f(T).

Technology is the result of Research and Development where the new knowledge develop and new technique leads to new resource realisation eg: Shale oil was not a resource till hydraulic fracturing became a technique.

P good

Remarks

Paul Romer, Nobel laureate, in his endogenous growth model talked about "standing on shoulder" effect of successive generation of human capital accumulating, lead to growth → genesis of knowledge.

Knowledge leads to resource in many ways:

1. by enhancing commerciality of resource eg. Coalbed Methane
2. By generating new technique eg. Hydraulic fracturing
3. By creating demand for new resource eg knowledge of efficiency of Li-ion battery increased demand for Li.
4. By emphasing upon efficiency of resource usage.

Thus all resource is a function of knowledge as Febvre says "There are no necessities but everywhere possibilities and man as the master of these possibilities is a judge of their use. However, blantant exploitation of resource has led to pollution, resource depletion, climate change, waste generation and create inter generational issue of use of resource

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the Theory of central place as propounded by Christaller and its applicability in developing countries. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Healthy ecosystems are essential to increase resilience and agricultural production in the face of looming food crisis. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)

(c) 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)

Remarks

Remarks

marks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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3. Answer the following questions:

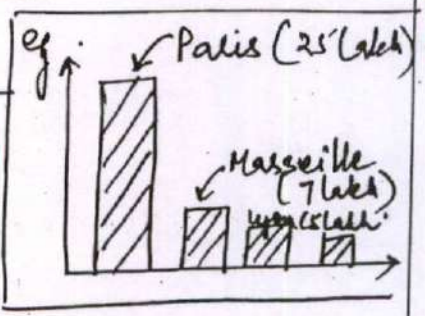
(a) Discuss the concept of Primate city and Rank size rule and it's applicability in India. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Does sourcing Active Pharmaceutical ingredients from China affect the resilience and competitiveness of the domestic pharmaceutical industry? Discuss in the backdrop of recent growth in this sector. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Establish the relationship between economic development pattern and human development in the world with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)

(a) I Concept of Primate city was propounded by Jefferson. Acc to it, the population of the largest settlement is unusually larger than the second largest settlement eg.

Population of London = 7X Liverpool,
Mexico city = 5X Guadalhara or
Paris = 4X Marsaille.



II He also gave index of primacy as = Population of largest city / Population of 2nd largest city = P_1/P_2

If $\frac{P_1}{P_2} \geq 2$ => Primacy exist.

III A Linsky identified characteristic of Primate city settlements:
(1) A small territorial Area.
(2) low per capita income.

13

V. good

Remarks

(3) High population density
(4) High rate of population growth
(5) High share of agri-exports
(6) Former colonial status

Thus usually developing country display Primacy reflecting regional disparity explained by Myrdal's Cumulative Causation and Spatial Interaction model or Friedman's Core-Periphery Model. It is not a desirable trait - as these cities have political, institutional, social, economic and environmental issues eg. Bangkok

Rank Size Rule in 1949

By Zipf. According to him, in every settlement system there are 2 forces,

- Forces of unification → leads to to small no of large settlement
- Forces of diversification → leads to large no. of small settlements

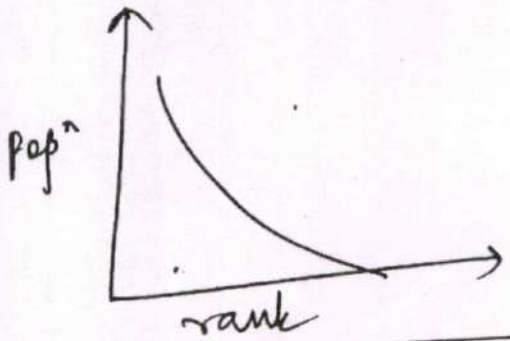
When these two forces are in equilibrium,

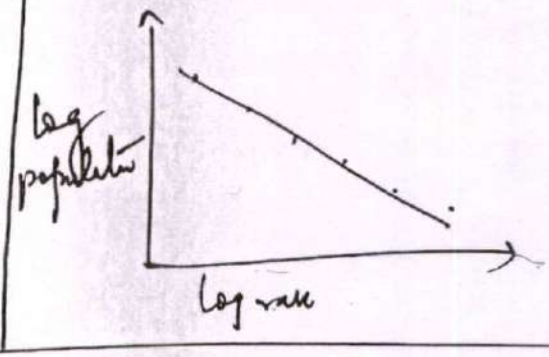
Remarks

the settlement system is in equilibrium and it is in such a settlement system when the cities are arranged in descending order of their populations,

population of city ranked $n = \frac{P_1}{n}$

ie $P_n = \frac{P_1}{n}$





- It is usually a characteristic of countries with long history of urbanisation and development → DESIRABLE → ↓ Regional disparity.

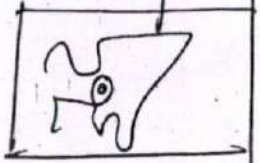
Applicability

Primate City	Rank Size Rule
It National level no primacy as Delhi = Mumbai = Chennai	It National level No it is not applicable as

Remarks

= Chennai = Bangalore approx same size

(2) At regional level eg. North east, Guwahati is a regional primate city



(3) At State level: 15 out of 29 states show primary & reflecting regional disparity eg ~~Kolkata~~ West Bengal, Assam, Sikkim etc

Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai are almost of same size.

(2) At Regional level → NO again due to widespread regional development

(3) Not at State level except Rajasthan which comes close to Rank Size Rule

Both these theories help in understanding settlement system.

(5) India is referred to as "pharmacy of the world". This was evident as India supplied approx 65 mil doses of

Remarks

9 good

covid vaccines to the world. Prior, it had worked to stem the menace of AIDS

However, this success is built on many pillars like "process patent regime" of IPR, favourable policies, scale factor, high demand. But one weak aspect is dependence on China for API or the basic raw material which is used to make a drug. This affects both Resilience and competitiveness of sector by

① make generic drug sector susceptible to price fluctuations arbitrarily by China eg during Pandemic peak of April-May.

② cutting supply to serve self interest either due to increased demand in China or due to geopolitical tensions eg. Galwan clash

③ this dependence on cheap API import has stopped development of indigenous API

base in India, enhancing dependance

(4) Already widen the trade-deficit between India and Chin affecting terms of trade which china leverages for its own goals

(5) It has the capacity to price out Indian drug as happened when China started vaccine diplomacy supplying Sinovac/Sinopharm

This was felt more in present time when covid-induced growth in Pharmaceutical sector exposed the schism in indigenous sector about dependence on China.

Many measures like PLI for API in India, tax breaks, inducing FDI in API sector, reducing tax burden and creating knowledge base in the sector is need to counter China's influence

CSIRs collaboration with Coal & Petroleum industries to manufacture main chemical therapeutic agents used to make APIs.

Remarks

(1) Human development → Economic development

Explore 2 relationships

create wherewithal to spend on health, schools, public service etc

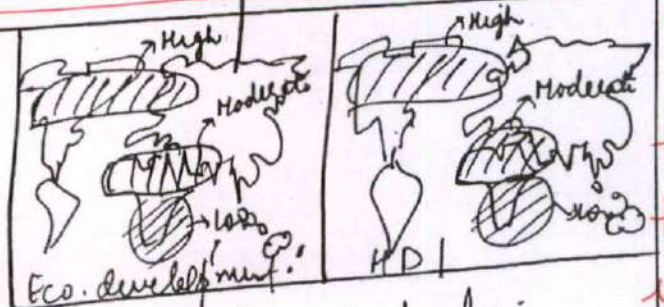
① Growth as a driver of H Dev.

② H Dev as a driver of Growth.

Human development and economic development are caught up in a positive feedback mechanism trap - let's analyse in context of HDI report of 2020: Next Frontier which takes HDI: Beyond ~~Human~~ average HDI to be 0.737. This the world can divided into 3 regions:

Also explore the idea that Growth alone is not a guarantee for human development. eg. West Asian Petro Economies.

Area of High Human Development Index



There are the area where investment in human health, education and creation of social-welfarist protection system and have led to High HDI which in turn has produce high economic development eg. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, USA etc.

Highlight the role of inclusiveness & sustainability

Remarks

II Area of low economic/HDI

Area where poor income level and poor investment in health and education along with disparity induced conflict have rendered poor human development, obviating any human capital thus reinforcing under-development eg South Sudan, Ethiopia (Recent Tigray conflict), Congo etc.

III Area with Moderate economic development and Human development (HDI ≈ 0.737)

These are newly emerged nations post WW II, who invested in health, education and creating human capital and thus have create social conditional for progressive development in economy and are growing slowly eg. India, Sri-Lanka & Bangladesh. etc.

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

(a) "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. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Discuss Weber's theory of Industrial location and its contemporary relevance. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Do you think that the fourth Industrial revolution be a force for division or equality for society in the future as far as gender is concerned? (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

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

(b) Write the important determinants of Mortality

(c) Application of remote sensing in geography.

(d) Write a short note on Conurbation

(e) Write the main differences of Boundaries and Frontiers

(a) General systems Theory of Geography was propounded by Von Bertalanffy to study events in controlled manner.

Two components

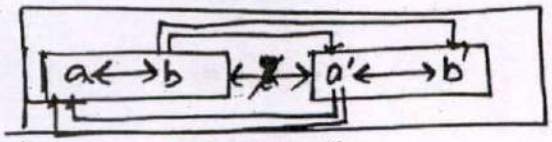
- Elements of a system
- INTERACTIONS

Two type of systems are envisaged

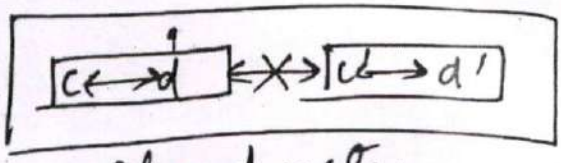
- Open Systems in which the net energy & matter in system is in constant flux
  - suggested by JT Hack, Strahler, Gilbert, etc
- Closed System where net energy & matter in system is constant
  - eg. Davis Model of land form development

Remarks eg. Penck's Cycle

6 good



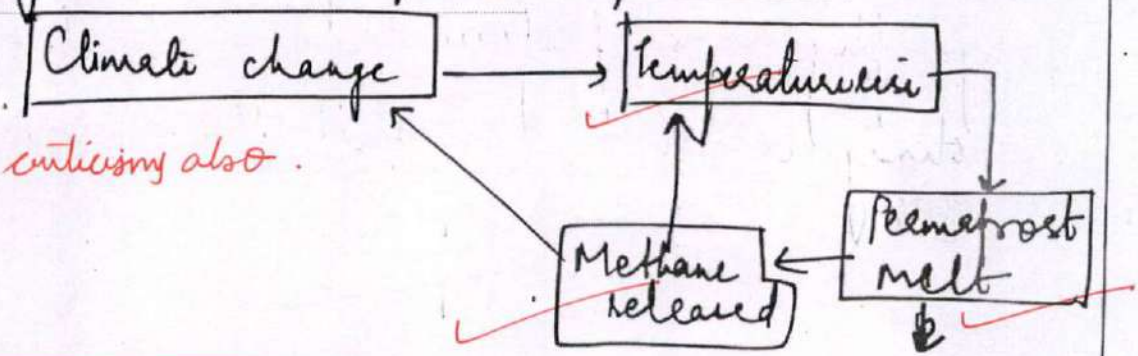
open system



Closed system

Each system has 2 mechanism positive and negative feedback mechanism

eg. Climate change of 21st century is an open system with positive feedback mechanism



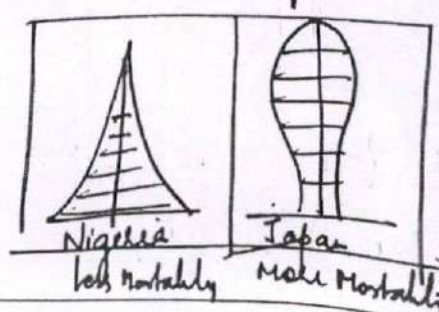
→ Offer few criticisms also.

(b) Mortality is the death rate of a society, nation or at world level.

Determinants include

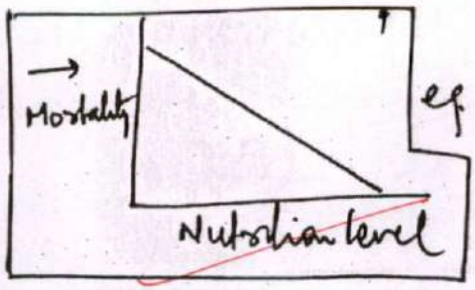
① ~~Death rate~~ Population structure - if more old age eg Japan, then more mortality

eg



Remarks

(2) Nutrition level

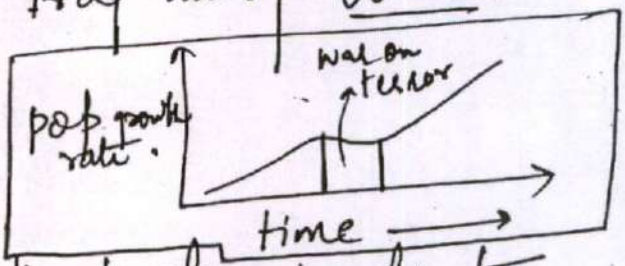


eg More Mortality in Mali than USA due to poor nutrition in Mali.

(3) Communicable disease eg More Mortality in Congo basin than Megalopolis / Bowash of USA

(4) Political conflict eg Iraq during "War on Terror

(5) Poor Social Parameter ↗ Reflects structural weakness in health sector.



i.e poor stunting level, wasting levels leads to more ~~dispos~~ tendency to ~~be~~ catch disease causing death eg. Sub-Saharan Africa (More) vs North America.

(6) Environmental - ~~Climate ch~~ Climate change + Poor air + Poor water ⟶ ↑ morbidity as WEF report suggests.

(7) Modern day it is increasing due to lack of activity ~~do~~ due to. ~~inter~~ internet generation → lifestyle and obesity issue eg. USA.

Remarks

aircraft/drones

(c) Remote sensing is the use of satellite to measure things on earth surface.
observe

Application

(1) Understand geomorphological structures of any area eg topographic physiography, climate and soil of any area.

(2) understand pattern of wind movement (clouds), Tropical cyclones, temperature distribution and pressure differences around the world.

(3) a tool for regional planning

(4) To study settlement pattern and migration trends and urbanisation trends

(5) help us to keep an ever eye on enemy ensuring security eg. RADAR Management
Reconnaissance

(6) Understanding changing climate pattern in context of UNFCCC eg. changing ice levels in Arctic

(7) help us to understand resource distribution on earth.

Remarks

(8) help us to analyse deforestation, desertification and desert expansion trends

(9) It helps us to create an information hub of earth.

Evidence based policy making

All these ensure better governance in political, social and environmental management.

Role of Quantitative Revolution scholars like Schaeffer, Kimble and Haggett important as Remote Sensing helps us in understanding "Spatial pattern of phenomena".

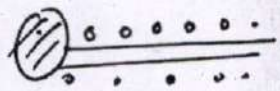
(d) Conurbation => "Continuous + Urbanisation" is the term applied to denote the continuous urbanisation of settlement periphery along transport routes and merging with built up area of another settlement. 3 way of it:

When 2 or more urban areas grow and merge with each other becoming linked by factors such as common industrial or business interest, education, etc.

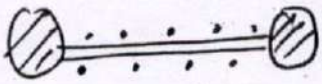
It is difficult to identify where the jurisdiction of one city ends and the other begins

good

Remarks

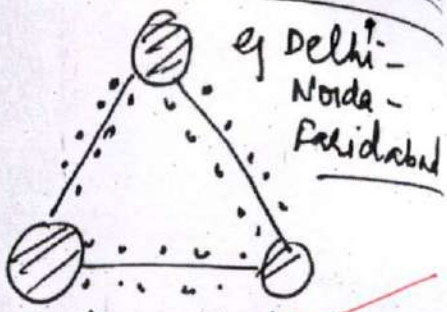


Uni-nodal



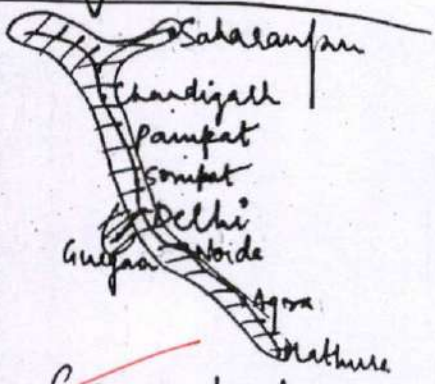
Binodal

eg. Delhi, Ghaziabad



Polynodal

- concept given by Patrock Geddes. Extended conurbation called Megalopolis (J. Gottman)
eg → N.E USA (Bowash plain)



Conurbation of Delhi

Problems

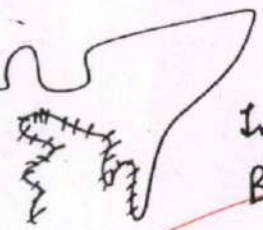
1. Institutional governance
2. Environmental like pollution, waste disposal, eg urban heat island effect, urban flood etc
3. Social issues like poor school (lack of), poor hospital (ladden), etc
4. old, broken infra like roads, railways etc
5. eg. Delhi's Smog, London Smog

Solution

1. Sustainable urban development in institutional, physical, social and economic area
2. Creating new Cities like Garden city of Welwyn
3. Land use zoning, Rehabilitation, redevelopment slum clearance etc
4. Development rural area to stop migration induced growth

Remarks

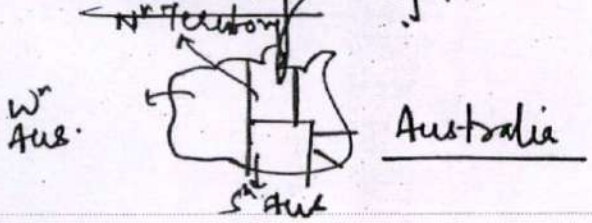
As per UN-Habitat, cities are locus of growth, we need to manage them successfully.

Boundary	Frontier (Kirchoff)
(1) They are lines / planes demarcating outer-limits of territorial jurisdiction of state.	(1) They are regions (Transitional regions / zones) demarcating on region from another
(2) eg  Indo-Bang Border	(2) eg.  Frontier between Chile and Argentina
(3) Linear in nature	(3) Areal in nature
(4) Sharp change from one side to another	(4) Slow change or crossing from one side to another
(5) caused by Centripetal forces like Nationalism Motherland love	(5) Result of Centrifugal forces.
(6) inner oriented as focus on separation	(6) outer-oriented as real focus on outer areas

Remarks

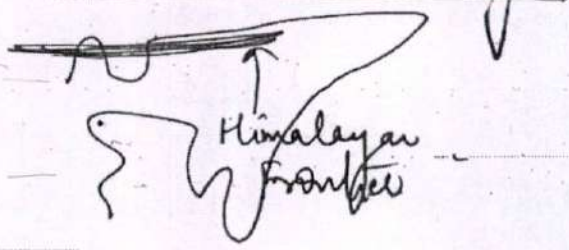
which is both of zone of danger and opportunity.

(7) Anthropogenic usually eg.



(8) separating factor
eg. Indo - Pak border

(7) Nature usually



(8) integrating factor
eg. Himalayan frontier join Sikkim with Tibet.

Purely political →
Modern concept →
Democratic sovereignty/territory →
} Contrast

6. Answer the following questions:

(a) Give the detailed note of Von Thunen's model of agricultural location and present its usefulness in the contemporary world. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Discuss the evolution of textile industry in the world and shed some light on the present growth trend of this industry. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Discuss various causes of energy crisis in the world. Also discuss possible solutions. (200 Words) (15)

Von-Thunen gave his empirical inductive model in his book "Der Isolierte Staat". on the basis of concept of locational rent which is net income that accrue to a piece of land which is over and above the net income that accrue to a piece of ~~land which~~ as land which is at economic margin of production

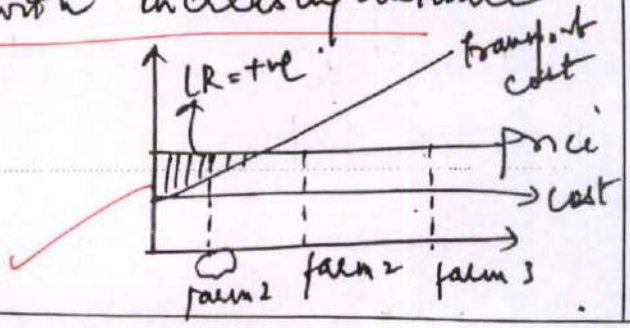
He gave 2 postulates on the basis of (LR) locational rent).

① Intensity of a particular crops on decreasing with increasing distance from market.

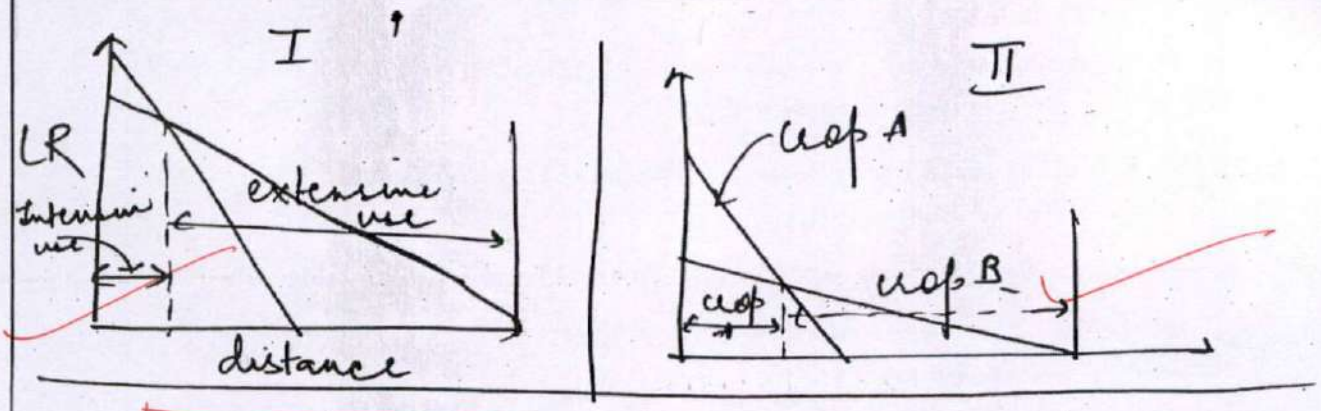
② land use changes with increasing distance from market

Assumption
① Isolated state
② Isotropic surface
③ only 1 single market in middle of estate
④ Transport ∝ distance ∝ weight/yield
⑤ Perfect competition (i.p same)
⑥ Same cost structure

13
V. good



Remarks

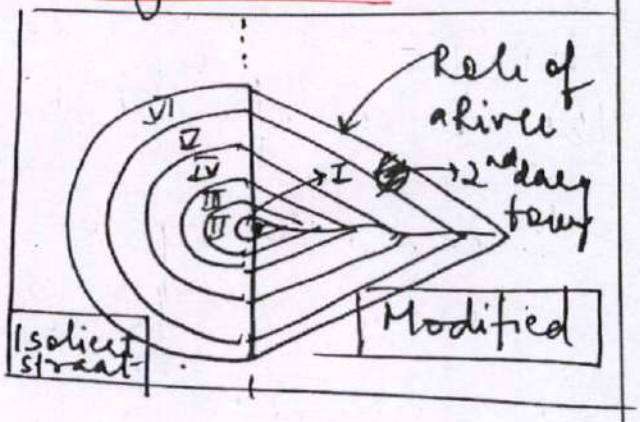


$$LR = Y(p-c) - Ydf$$

Y → yield, p → price, c → cost, df → distance, transportation cost per unit of Y

Thus on the basis of (LR), he explained why intensity of a crop change and how land use change.

Then, he gave a generalised diagram:



I – Fruit production and Dairy

II → Wood production

III → Crop farming with no fallow

IV → Crop farming with fallow

V → 3 field crop system

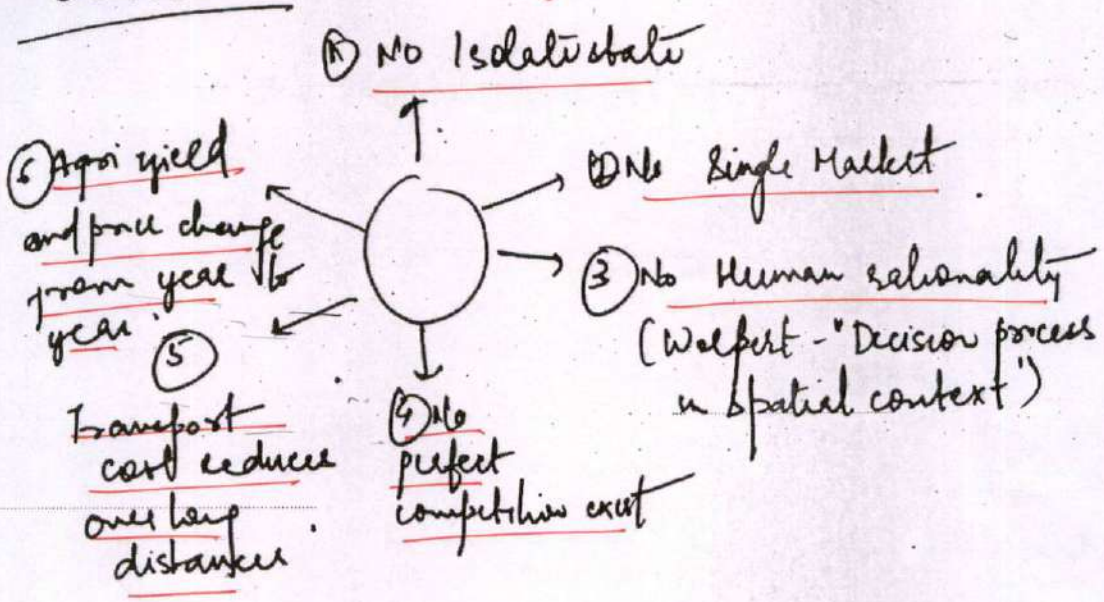
VI → Livestock.

He also showed the impact of a river and a neighbouring town on

Remarks

agricultural landuse

Criticism → Primarily on the basis of assumptions.

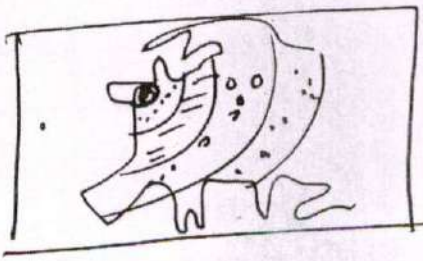


Applicability

① J.R. Peet advocates that the role of transport cost can't be ignored even today

② M. Chisholm argues it applies at all scale

③ Valkenberg and O. Jonasson used it in case of N.W Europe and land use decrease from the as intensity



Nw. Europe.

④ Role of (LR) is essential as we see the role

Remarks

played MSP in deciding crop to be planted.

(5) In US USA it was apt applicable but distorted by refrigeration and transport system.

(6) M. Shafi tested it in Kot Tehsil of Aligarh → intensity decreased from Tube-well.

(7) Role of transportation cost emphasised through cheaper means like River is relevant in world trade through post as cost is cheapest.

(8) Presence of market gardening zones or truck farming outside cities eg NW Europe.

(b) Textile is a major labour intensive industry of significance.

Remarks

Focus on historical evolution from the Bronze age to the present, taking special note of

* It constitute an important industry in 21st century as

(1) it support economic growth
(2) supports development as it is mainly focus on developing nations
(3) generate large employment
(4) support sustainable development by providing clothing as part of SDG.

→ includes cotton, wool, textiles, carpets etc + Synthetic & Technical textiles

It evolved in the areas where there is availability:

(1) Moisture as dryness breaks spindle whorl eg. Liverpool, Mumbai
(2) Water availability eg. Mithi river in Mumbai
(3) Capital availability eg. Industrial revolution era of UK
(4) Port facility eg. Liverpool.
(5) Cheap labour eg. West coast of India
(6) Demand factor → location of woollen in N.W. India

Focus on these in the 2nd part of the answer as well.

Remarks

(7) Favourable govt policies eg. UK imposed policies in India led to growth of Textiles in UK.

Thus the evolution in traditional sense began as self-sufficient units in India and orient and the harsh policies and tech development took it to next 21st century and need of social welfaristic growth and development as of SDG has led to massive growth + Globalisation in area like Bangladesh, China and Vietnam, Moderate growth rate in India, Pakistan & and Dying nature in West like UK, USA etc.

However it has many advantages as Textile industries ~~function~~ function as "growth poles" and provides for growth and development.

Remarks

Q) Energy security is the state of ① availability ② Accessibility ③ stability ④ Proper utilisation of energy. Any threat to any of the 4 pillars create energy crises.

6

Causes of energy crisis

I Demand side / Market side *

(i) Hugely rising population + energy ratio ↑ pop^n

(ii) ~~dependency on fossil fuels~~ Price rise due to geopolitical risk eg. Attack on Abqaiq and Khurais oil field led to rise in price

(iii) Lack of diversification / redundancy in the energy supply structure.

II Supply side risk

① Declining reserves especially national

② Shortage of tanker eg. during covid

③ Dependence on a few nation eg Middle east

④ Cartellisation of (OPEC) + (OPEC+)

↓production efficiency ↑ AT&C losses, Recent coal crunch, etc.

III Technical risk

① Failure of generators + poor infra

② Failure of grid eg. as happened in Karachi.

Remarks

other risk include declining investment in fossils due to emphasis on RE may create stresses in short term.

Solution

1. Enhancing investment in all types of fuel whether fossil or natural gas
2. Enhancing Renewable energy
3. Increasing energy efficiency
4. Moderating population growth
5. Creating Strategic Petroleum Reserves
6. Alternative fuels like biofuels, shale gas and Coal bed Methane
7. Increasing R&D on exploration of fuels
8. Reducing dependence on a few nations for energy like Iran - Iraq.
9. Adequate safety of oil field + helping to reduce bilateral tension in Middle east.

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

(a) Discuss the reverse migration in the backdrop of recent lockdown during COVID-19. Do you think that it will help in achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture sector? (250 Words) (20)

(b) Discuss the causes behind the famines in various parts of the world with suitable examples. Also suggest the remedies. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Do you think that Technological disruption have the potential to revolutionize transport and logistics sector? How technological disruptions leads towards Carbon neutrality? (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8/ Answer the following questions:

(a) Compare Malthusian theory of population and Marxist theory of population. Are they relevant in contemporary times? Discuss. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Do you agree that housing shortage is the root cause of poverty in India? Discuss with examples. (200 Words) (15)

(c) The advancement of globalization since last three decades has played a key role in shaping the current nature and pattern of world trade. Discuss with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)

(a)

Malthusian Theory	Marxist Theory
① Population growth is the result of ② "persisting passion between sexes" + poor multiplying "like animals"	① population growth is the result of exploitative capitalistic system which create "rich" (multiplying physical capital) and "poor" (multiplying human being → only asset of poor)
② It is the population growth that leads to division of society into "have" and "have not".	② It is ÷ of society into have and have not that creates population growth

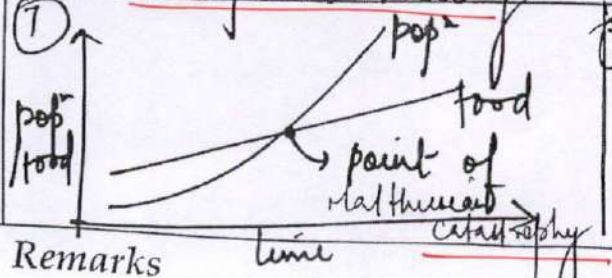
12

good

Remarks

(3) Pessimistic model as ponder over the failure of preventive check and positive checks will apply	(3) Optimistic as he believes that it can be reduced by switching over to Welfare Socialist/Marxist system by abondoning capitalist system.
(4) Anti- "Poor Laws" as he believed benefits to poor will make them to multiply further	(4) Belief in the welfare of the labour class.
(5) Theory of how things are	(5) Theory of how things should be
(6) example of a biological theory	(6) Eg of an economic

(7)



(7) Capitalist system → Theory poor stay poor → Multiply people (only asset) → SS of labour ↑ → wages ← poverty ↑

Remarks

GS SCORE

Relevance :

Malthusian Model is relevant but on a very generic basis as there is always a competition b/w food and pop^n and thus there is a need to either enhance food production or reducing ~~prod~~ population → Both form part of policy prescription. Development of tech has enabled us to reduce population growth by contraception and enhances food production eg. Green Revolution.

However it enhance the need of sustainable development.

Marxist Model emphasis on the need of welfare of labour as by enhancing education, health services thus enhancing human development of labour, we can control ~~pop~~ population growth.

Remarks

First highlight the role of homelessness as a root cause of poverty, then explore other causes.

Intro ← Use some figures to highlight the housing crisis in India & remedial measures. → Conclusion

(b) Housing is one of the most essential basic need as argued by Relevance Geographers in analysis of spatial patterns (Knox) because they realised it plays a role in poverty & creation. However, but apart from Housing many cause are responsible for poverty:

(1) ~~Poor~~ political conflicts eg Afghanistan or Nagaland in India

(2) Poor employment and thus income generation potential of low industrialisation in India

(3) Poor Human Capital thus low value additions low income

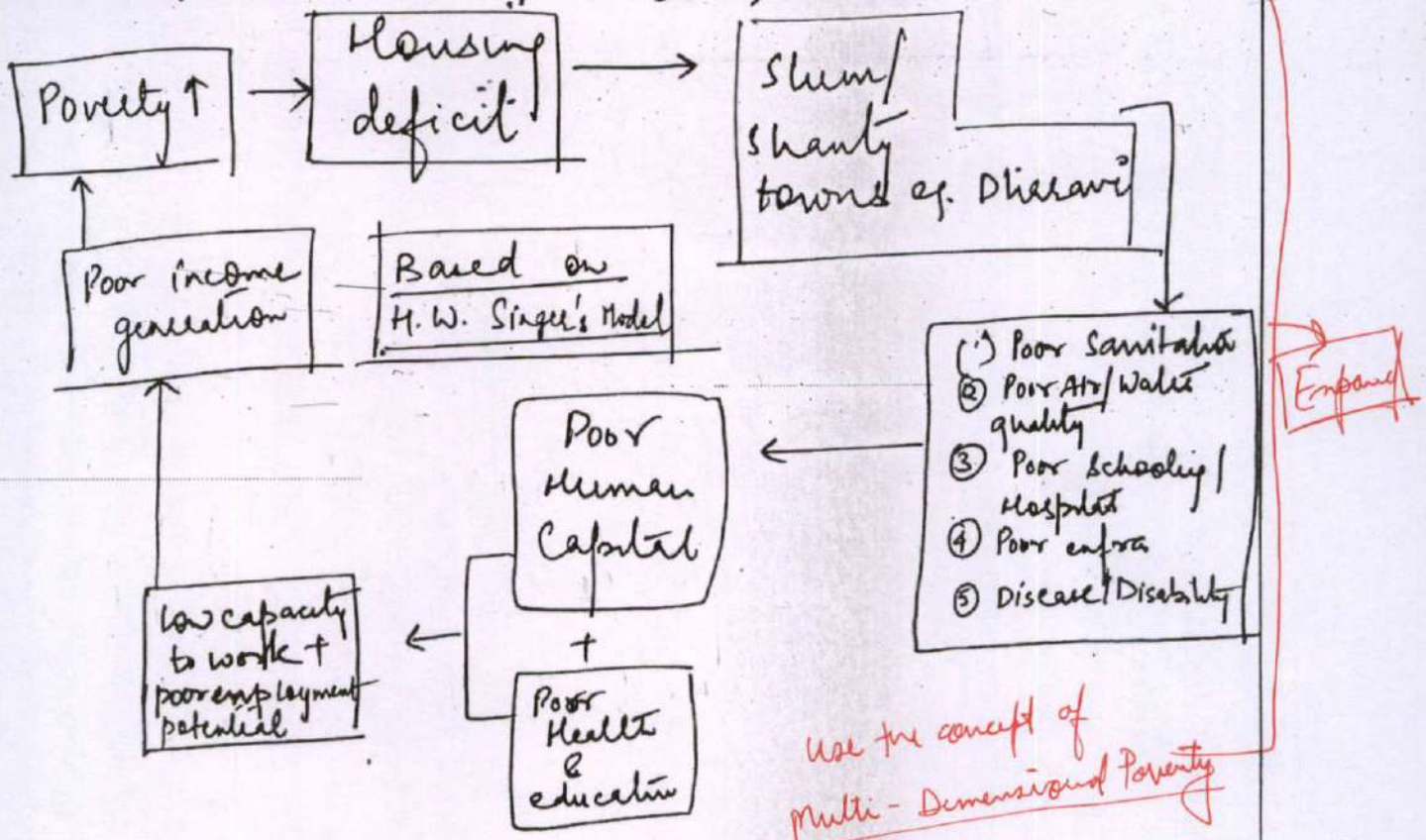
(4) low levels of education / health like stunting of 37%, Wasting of 21% reducing human potentiality

(5) low investment rate of <30%.

(6) Absence of housing is just other

Remarks

cause but it create condition that reinforces poverty. eg Dharavi, JJ colony, Delhi, etc.



When once poverty is created it creates a vicious circle that further enhanced poverty

Solution include:

(1) Provision of adequate housing in combination with built in Health and education system. Housing forms the necessary but not sufficient condition to break the cycle of poverty

Remarks

It is in this regard that GOI is promoting Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin/Urban to help alleviate urban/rural poverty

(c) Globalisation is the growing interconnectedness btw different regional areas or grouping - It is flow concept which has fastened in the internet age.

3 phases in 3 last decades — 1990s onwards

① Phase of intra-developed country exchange — pre 1990

During this phase globalisation was primarily restricted btw developed world eg. W Western Europe and USA

Remarks
- Inter & Intra Regional Trade
- Inter Industry Trade
- Trade in Intermediate Goods
- Regionalisation of Trade
- Specialisation & integration of the global supply chain
- Trans nation corporations.

and involve exchange of dairy, food, and machinery.

An important exception was trade b/w Middle and West owing to latter's dependance of oil.

Thus it set the stage / template to be followed by newly globalisation nations in second phase.

② Phase of True globalised world

→ led by WTO; Based on principle of equality, reciprocity and 1 nation 1 vote and protection mechanism of S&DT for developing nations

→ strengthened the IPR regime

→ it enhanced the ~~quantity~~ quality of trade by reducing share of developed world and increased share of raw material and

Remarks

enhancing the primacy of developing world.

It gave the modern day principle of equality, respect for IPR, etc.

III Phase of Modern & Globalised World eg. use of internet.

→ Here trade is again shifting focus to the developed world owing to their greater integratedness with digital tech and this enhanced efficiency in dealing with export/import has led to changing pattern and nature of trade.

→ Pattern → ① shift to developed world

→ Nature → ① trade of parts and not entire good as part of global value chains

② trade of super chips etc

Remarks