

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

133

- 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 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.
- 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.

1. Invigilator's Signature

2. Invigilator's Signature

Name

Yashaath Michael

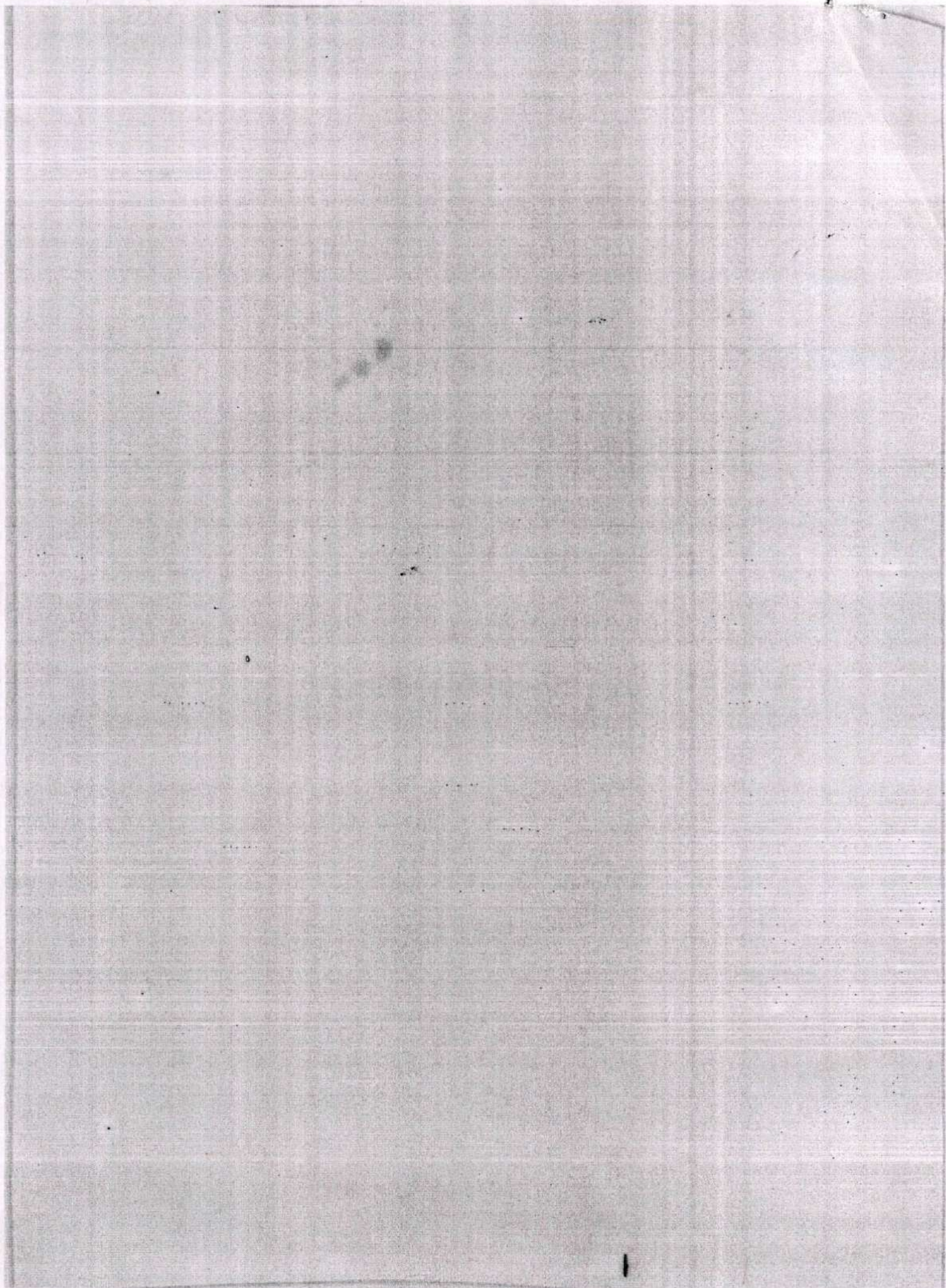
Mobile No.

Date

14/11/2021

Signature

Continue to follow
All the Best!



SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Write short note on Regional imbalance.
- Write a short note on geography of gender.
- Write a short note on Areal differentiation
- Write a short note on Principles of Regionalization
- Write a short note on Human Development Index (HDI)

As per A E Smailes, Regional imbalance is the phenomena where certain areas are well developed while others are not, thereby exhibiting ~~variability~~ in landscape.

It is because of 2 factors!

Inherent ~~causes~~

Inherent cause

From development of other ~~area~~

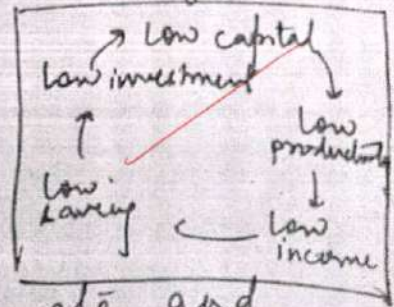
① Difficult physiography, climate and soil leads to underdevelopment. eg. Area of Bolivia outside La Paz.

② Corruption, administrative lapse

③ Political conflicts eg. Afghanistan ④ Colonial history as exemplified dependency theory of Wallerstein.

Remarks

5) Economic issues as argued by H.W. Singer in his under-development circles
eg. Afghanistan



6) Social factors - poor Human resource development, low health etc and hardened social attitude as argued by A.C. Moxonjey, C. Kindleberger → lead to underdevelopment

7) Poor technical level as argued by Robert Solow eg. Yemen.

II. Resulting from development - as theories of Growth Pole of Perroux, Myrdal's Cumulative Causation and spatial interaction argue that that development further enhance underdevelopment.

Impact	Solution
1) Conflict eg. Sudan	1) Investing in infra → job
2) Human capital lost due to no employment eg. South Africa (UR → 20%)	2) Increase ΔI in Health and education eg. Cuba
3) Poor Education level and health	3) R & D to boost tech eg. Korea
4) Exploitation of women	4) Innovation eg. USA
	5) Liberal cultural norms of USA

Remarks

Regional imbalance
Govt. + sale
criticism

(b) Feminist geography had its origin in 1970 through help from Radical and Liberal Welfare Geography.

It has 3 dimension

I: Missing Female Geographies - at first focus on increasing female representation in geography chairs. eg Wilbur Zelensky's "The case of Missing Female Geographers is relevant"

also articles written in Antipode (Radical mouthpiece) sought to undo the issues.

II Using Geographical Approach to reduce women suffering and deprivation - In this context, Mary and Lee's "Her Space, Her Place" brought attention by:

- ① Mapping violence against women
- ② Mapping education / Health level of women
- ③ inequality in income aspects etc

also, an article by Dorreen Massey and Linda McDowell

called "~~A women's Place~~" is relevant

III Ecofeminism - Here geography of gender focus on correlation between gender justice and environmental issues as they argued both female and nature are "producers of life" and

Post modernism
Post can be

have been "tamed by man", "exploited by man"
e.g. Book "Ecofeminism" by Vandana Shiva and Mice is important in this context.

6

Basically, the use of geographical tool to ↓ women deprivation brought new paradigm in geography.

(C) The concept of Areal Differentiation was introduced by Richard Hartshorn in his seminal work, "The Nature of Geography" (1939). He argued "Geography is the Study of Areal Differentiation of earth" i.e. "rational, accurate and orderly description and interpretation of the variable character of earth's surface".

Remarks

His concept ~~drawn~~ from the "special geography" of ~~Varenius~~, Chorology of ~~Hettner~~ and "exceptionalism" of Kant to study "unique" place on the surface of earth i.e. "study of" phenomena of ~~diverse~~ origin existing together at one place". It was a ahistorical concept.

Areal Differentiation offered positivist view of formulating laws and generalisation and this led to famous "Schaeffer - Hettner" debate ⁽¹⁹⁵³⁾ on the nature of geography. Schaeffer argued for adoption of methods of positivism.

The Theory of Areal Differentiation was critically analysed by many.

+ve

-ve

- ① was used in regional planning eg. Planning region
- ② help in understanding areas comprehensively
- ③ prepare the situation for application of systematic laws

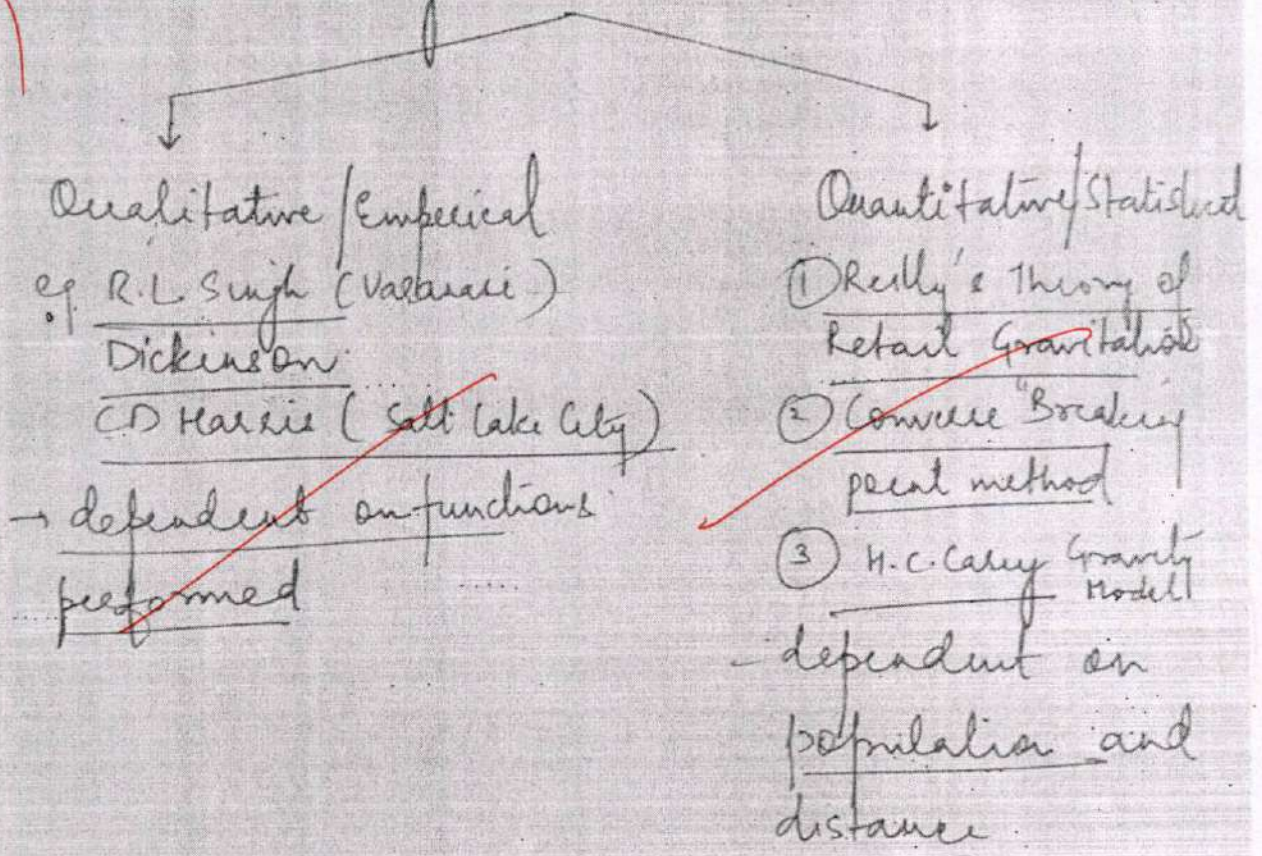
- ① geography started being scientific orientation (Bulson)
- ② was becoming descriptive
- ③ defined in terms of method (Schiller)
- ④ ignored role of time (Whitney)
- ⑤ Ignored law making

Remarks

However it enunciated a new paradigm in geography.

(d) Regionalisation is the process of delimitation of the boundaries of regions to understand and differentiate one region from the other. Many methods are used.

Good



Goroge, in the course of regionalisation, identified many principles:

1) Method be such that it clearly delineates

Remarks

from region from another

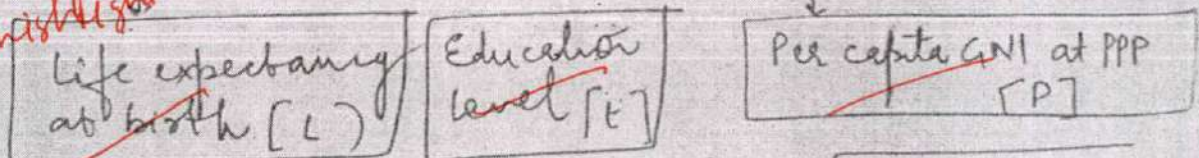
- ② appropriate criteria be chosen.
- ③ Homogeneity in the specified region be clearly spelt out
- ④ clear designation of boundaries
- ⑤ as far as possible, a single criteria should be basis of regionalisation

6

Dickenson in his book "City Region and Regionalism" identified these principles for functional region.

- (e)
- ① HDI is brought out by UNDP since 1990
 - ② introduced on the work of Mahbub ul-Haq and Amartya Sen
 - ③ 3 criteria base for HDI, new development is diff from growth

In introduction, highlight the need for

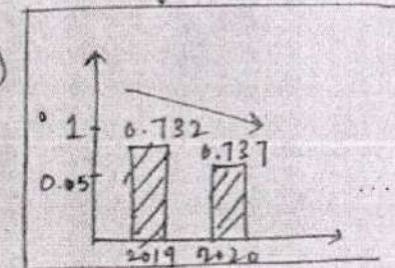


- ④ calculated using formula $\sqrt[3]{L \times E \times P}$
- ⑤ Each individual index is calculated using

normalisation method: LEI $\rightarrow \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{min. value}}{\text{Max value} - \text{min. value}}$

- ⑥ 2020 Report titled 'Human Development and Anthropocene: The Next Frontier' argued avg world HDI ↑ from 0.732 to 0.737 (given covid Pandemic) - A very measure of Planetary Pressure-Adjusted HDI was brought to account for
- (1) CO₂ emission per capita (2) Material index per capita
- ⑦ Accounting them led to fall in HDI by 7.3% (0.683)

- ⑧ India HDI rank was 131 (↓ by 2) and HDI score of 0.645



Criticism

- ① Only 3 criteria → not comprehensive enough
- ② Long term development parameter so do not reflect measure taken quickly
- ③ do not reflect intra-regional inequality b/w Shanghai vs Tibet/Xinxiang
- ④ Variables within are inter-related leading to problems in econometric analysis eg ↑ GNI \rightarrow ↑ life expectancy etc
- ⑤ Does not reflect women suppression in Middle East
- Thus, HDI is a good index but with flaws.

Remarks

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Darwin's theory had a formative influence on geographical thinking. Elucidate by giving relevant examples from the works of various geographers. (250 Words) (20)
- (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)
- (c) Identify the important environmental issues in Regional Planning. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Darwin enunciated a new era in geographical thought by his seminal work, "The origin of species" in 1850s. It presented many concept which became rallying point for different geographers.

~~Concepts~~ It was Stoddart who in his paper "Role of Darwin" presented to Association of American Geographers analysed it.

① Role of "evolution through time" → used

(i) used by geographers like Davis who gave this cycle of ~~evolution~~ erosion,

(ii) used by "proponent of "Landscape Chronology" to understand the process of change of

landscape from Natural to cultural landscape
(Carl O Sauer)

② Organisation and Co-operation / Interdependence

(i) This concept was explicit ~~in~~ in the work of Tansley's concept of Ecosystem

(ii) Huxley book - "Man's Role on Earth"

(iii) Haeckel's work on Ecology to understand the nature of relationship between man and his environment

③ Competition and Survival

This concept was primarily used by Ratzel in his work, "Anthrogeographic" and "Politischegeographic" to put the idea of Social Darwinism of "organic state", "organic society" and "living space" (Lebensraum) and

Remarks

→ Colonialisation ^{of lands} has been justified

that stronger and powerful states have all the right to consume or "grow up" or "expand" over weak state just like the "survival of the fittest". It was a discredited concept eventually to be used by Hitler that led to world war II.

11

4) Randomness and Chance

- This concept was less expounded upon
- Laplace presented a probability model on this concept in the early 20th century.

Thus Darwin's idea greatly influenced geographic enquiry. One important happened to be his attempt to understand man's evolution and placing him at the forefront of scientific enquiry.

(50)

(b)

Schaeffer - Haertschene debate of 1953
 was instrumental in mainstreaming the
 idea of using positivist tools in geography. It
 is in this context, use of techniques like
 remote sensing become paramount.

It has transformed planning
 because

- ① Large quantity of data can be analysed better
- ② Things/Process/Mechanism separated by time and distance be studied together
- ③ Historical development can be analysed in time-based perspective (Carl O Sauer's idea)
- ④ Enables us to study one phenomenon over large area enabling us to study "spatial distribution of phenomena" as argued by Schaeffer and "la process" of formulating common scientific goal of law making and model building

Remarks

* Real time data processing
 * helps in time of crisis, like drought, flood etc

5) Human and physical aspects of regions can be studied together (Ratzel's & Blache's belief)

6) Reg Remote Sensing has further helped to decentralised planning leading us to "planning with the people, rather than "planning for" the people (Harvey) thereby becoming a tool for reducing deprivation.

India has launched many satellites in ~~Polar's~~ low earth orbit to understand regional planning approaches.

Example of satellites like ISRO include, Hyperspectral satellite, EOS group of satellite, etc.

These have helped India in

1) Identifying the forest cover and thereby planning to reduce deforestation

2) Identifying flood plain and flood plain zoning

3) Analyzing the changing pattern of rainfall and

Remarks

temperature due to climate change and thus go for disaster resilient planning.

(4) ISRO prepared desertification and Earthquake Atlases

(5) Managing aquifers. (6) Identifying agro-climatic zones and promoting sustainable agriculture

(7) careful delimitation of region in line with principles suggested by Grigg

Thus, these techniques have heralded a new era in planning.

(1) Regional Planning is the use of technique to identify areas which are underdeveloped and to employ methods to develop them to reduce regional disparity.

~~Vast~~ Environmental issue in regional planning in 3 stages.

Pre-planning stage

- ① Issue of sanitation eg. open sanitation
- ② Issue of leaching eg. ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ parts of India
industry areas
- ③ Issue of open lying ~~plastic~~ ^{waste} ~~waste~~ eg.
Mithi river in Mumbai, ~~eg.~~ Lagos (Nigeria)
- ④ Issue of non-existence of an environment-
based body to look after these issues
- ⑤ Issue of changing ecological character
of area due to pollution, waste, and wastewater

Issue during planning

which planner

- ① Dust frown in area eg. Delhi → PM_{2.5}
PM₁₀
- ② Urban smog (SO₂, NO₂, + Fog → Bad
effect)
- ③ open Dumps eg. Kasachi, Ghazi pur, Ghaziabad
- ④ Dumping of pollutant into river eg.
frothing at ~~the~~ Okhla Barrage in Delhi
- ⑤ Jams causing ~~overuse~~ of vehicles causing

Remarks

release of CO_2, SO_2, N_2O \Rightarrow ambient temperature increase \rightarrow climate change.

(c) destruction of ecological character of Beijing of early 2005s.

Post Planning

It will be better if you will highlight on some planning

(1) Excessive concretisation \rightarrow leading to flood
eg. Chennai floods

(2) Destruction of wetlands \rightarrow loss of species

(3) Urban Heat Island effect \rightarrow \uparrow of ambient temperature level.

(4) Enhancing population leading to slum development eg. Bronx area of New York

poor standard of living \leftarrow poor environment \leftarrow poor sanitation

(5) Climate change induced destruction of infra eg. Climate change has increased cyclon of Arabian sea causing cyclone Nisarga to damage Mumbai

Thus, Planning with environmental issue is a continuous aspect

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) 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.
(250 Words) (20)
- (b) Elucidate on the temporal evolution of dualisms and dichotomies in geographical thought.
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss Retzels's concept of cultural landscape and its present day applicability.
(200 Words) (15)

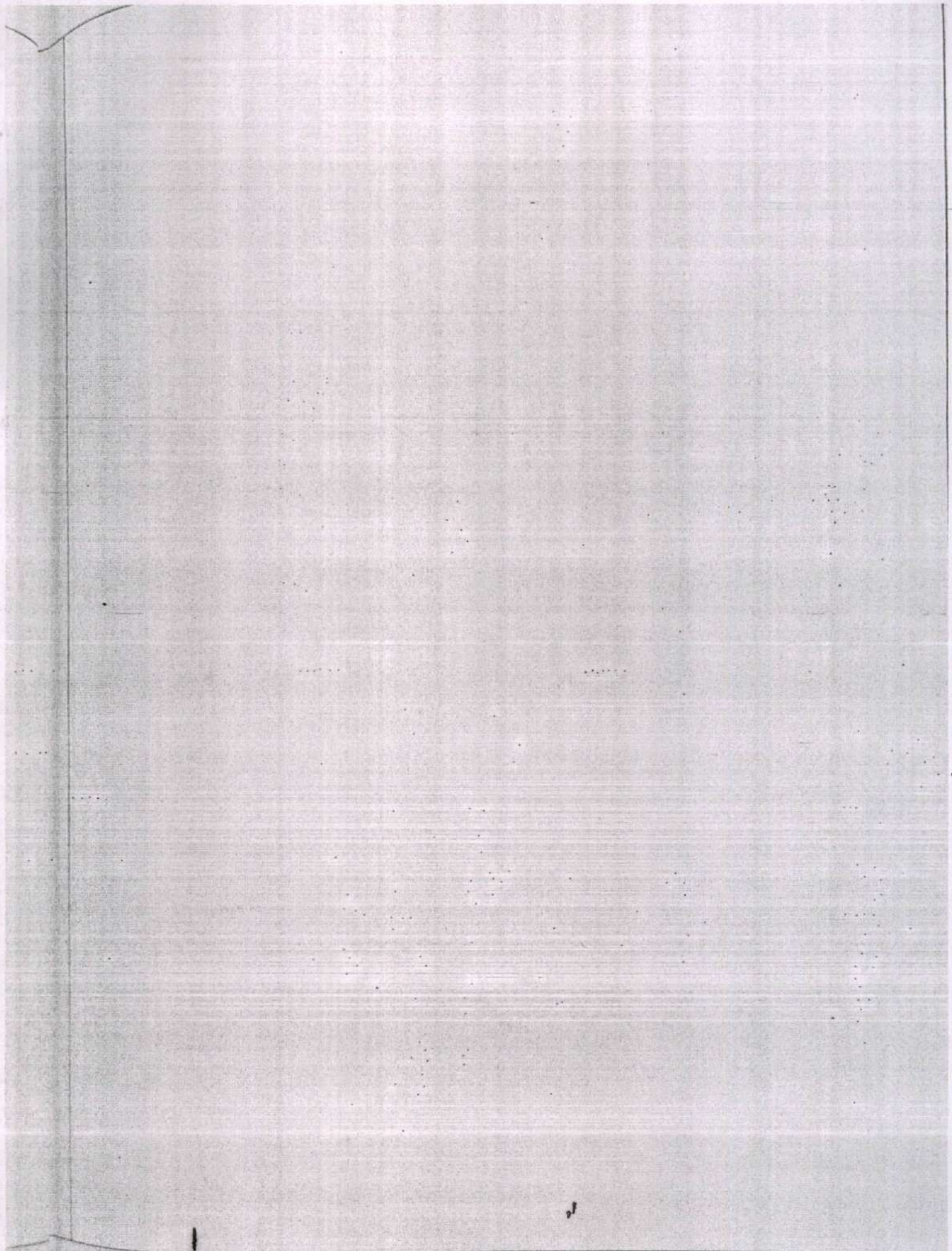
Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks



Remarks

,

GS SCORE

Remarks

4. 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) Describe the sequence of major paradigm shifts in geographical thought during the twentieth century. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically examine the phenomenological approach in human geography. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Quantitative Revolution was heralded by the work of Schaeffer. In his famous paper, "Exceptionalism in Geography: A methodological examination", Schaeffer attacked the exceptionalist claims made for geography by Kant, Hettner and Hartshorn and this laid the foundation of QR. Many other people contributed like Kimble, Ackerman, and Chorley, Haggitt and Harvey.

It was further helped by the view of Comte in his "Cours de Philosophie Positive" setting the stage for Nomothetic approach to generalisation and model theory building.

Remarks

Merits

- ① It made sure ~~geography~~ was not defined in terms of its method as was done by Kant
- ② It enhanced the ~~scientific orientation~~
- ③ It reduced the descriptive nature of geography
- ④ It, to some extent, added historical analysis of phenomena.
- ⑤ Better technique enabled large quantum of data to be handled efficiently.
- ⑥ It gave many laws and helped in understanding phenomena on a spatial context.
- ⑦ It helped in regional planning as well.
- ⑧ It enriched the ~~discipline of geography~~.

However, there were many reasons that it could not efficiently enable geographers to formulate universal laws.

① The very idea of economic rationality was

Remarks

Rational Economic Man

questioned by Tulain Welfert in his paper Decision process in "Spatial context"

- ② Geography was getting dehumanised as people were reduced to point pattern and spatial preference. (Burton)
- ③ It was more of a fad (Buttimer)
- ④ could not explain complexity of decision making process as Minshull argued
- ⑤ Feminist Geographers argued that QR didn't deal with question of gender equality (Mary and Lee)
- ⑥ Radicals questioned QR for its lack of sensitivity toward social deprivation. Even David Harvey, one of its proponent, turned against it
- ⑦ Structuralist geographers believed it did little to understand underlying structure of decision making process (Giddens)
- ⑧ ~~As~~ these reasons ensured that QR failed to answer a host of questions thus

12

restoring its ~~laws making~~ paradigm.

4 (b)

W.L.G. Teeg viewed geography as nothing but ~~concentration of thoughts~~, after diverging at one point of view. All these divergences gave rise to many paradigms:

① 1st Paradigm: encapsulated the idea of determinism where environment exercised leading role in influencing man-environment relationship. Proponents include Humboldt, Ritter and recently, Ellen Churchill Semple and Huntington.

② ~~Contradicting determinism~~, came Possibilism - where as Blache argues - "Nature is not more than an ~~advisor~~" and "there are no necessities but everywhere "possibilities" and

thus human having the choice to determine the course of development. Proponent like Blache, Febvre, Carl O Sauer etc.

③ Then a shift took place from Man-Environment relationship to whether geography studied physical dimensions of place or human elements on earth. Those who supported this division created dualism between physical and human geography. Proponent of former include Oscar Peschel, George Gerland while of latter latter included not many. This dualism was ended by Blache who argued that geography study of both physical and human elements.

④ Then came regional geographers like Hettner, Hartshorne who argued that geography is the study of unique place, they were opposed by

Systematic geography proponents like Schaeffer who believed in formulation and generalisation

⑤ The idea of economic rationality imbibed in QR was opposed by Behaviouralist thinkers like Fred Kirk who formulated model but not an economic rationality assumption. They were opposed by Humanist like Guelke, Yi Fu Tuan who completely model theory building approach and supported understanding individual behaviour

⑥ Then came Social Relevance Geography who argued for use of geographer to reduce deprivation of people. Proponents like Harvey Zelenky's (The Role of Geography in Great Transition) and Cox and Massam.

⑦ Beyond them came Feminist Geographer who used tools of Geography to address gender inequity on spatial context of Vandana Shiva

⑧ After them came Structuralist geographer like Giddens and Bourdieu who tried to understand the

Remarks

underlying structure of decision making process. Then followed Modern and Post-Modern Geographers.

All of them enriched discipline of geography.

(c) Phenomenological approach was presented by Yi fu Tuan and Riff. It is an expansive ^{view} ~~way~~ of understanding "what man as an individual is and can do".

Good Intro

It regards reality to be residing in human mind and thus should be given relevance in geographic enquiry. ~~Real world is~~ Mind is not independent of the real world as all the ~~mental~~ constructs are formed by interaction with the real world.

Critiques

- ① It failed to make of Geography list on its scientific orientation and it became descriptive reflecting scholar's view than enriching discipline.
- ② Social Relevance Geographers viewed it not sufficient.

to address human deprivation

③ The terminology was vague in phenomenology at many place

④ What was being dealt by phenomenology was overlapping with social sciences and philosophy creating doctrinal confusion

⑤ No defined methodology in understanding cognitive process in men/women

⑥ Structuralist geographers argued that phenomenologist did not try to understand the underlying condition for decision making

⑦ Feminist Geographer critiqued Humanists for not doing enough to address women eqy inequality. However, although it did have has many positives as well

(X)

manage a manner that you should not mtl e in this manner

(+ve)

① It stressed upon individuality of decision making

② It stressed upon human agency

creating and reason.

③ It attempt to understand the role of geography in a man's life

④ It thus set the ground for social relevance geog.

Remarks

that you should not mtl e in this manner

SECTION-B

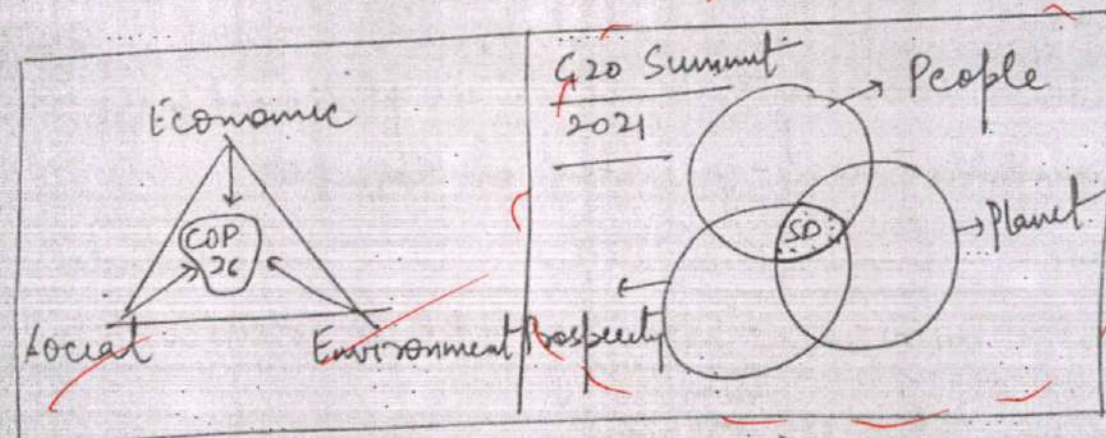
Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Write a short note on the concept of Sustainable Development
- (b) Positivism in Geography.
- (c) Write some developmental strategies for the desert regions.
- (d) Write a short note on General System Theory in geography.
- (e) Write short note on Neo-environmentalism

(a) Brundtland Report - "Sustainable development is the development that meet the needs of present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their need." It has 3 dimension



Reference?

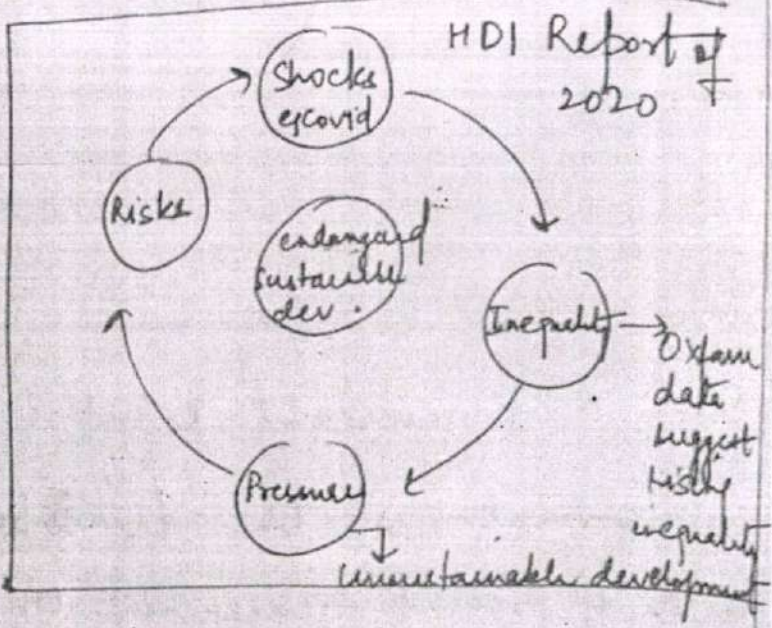
Challenges to Sustainable development:

- ① IPCC report agrees that global temperature will increase by 27°C wreaking havoc.
- ② Plastic Pollution
- ③ Rising Consumerism
- ④ Lack of political consensus on reducing emission

Remarks

5) Covid pandemic undoing the "Great Escape" from poverty, hunger.

6) Lack of awareness to adopt socio-economically sustainable lifestyle.



Try not to simply draw a diagram / flow chart. It is in this context COP 26 in Glasgow assume significance. Measure include

1) Political consensus building to set target for climate changes

2) Creating socially responsible employment base eg. Renewable energy generated employment

3) Turning economic activities away from activities causing environment harm eg. COP 26 decision to end subsidies for coal, gas etc

4) Enhance tech transfer and finance to help developing countries to adapt to sustainable lifestyle (CBDR)

5

Ellen Churchill Temple called Man - "a child of earth surface", it is necessary that we do not destroy that very surface.

Remarks

(b) Positivism is a belief that can be traced back to Hecateus division of approach to study into idiographic and nomothetic way.

In the modern paradigm, the concept was popularised by August Comte in his work, "Course de Philosophie positive" wherein, he identified 5 principles of positivism:

① All scientific knowledge is based on direct observation of reality.

② "la Certitude" → re unity of scientific method.

③ "la précis" → common scientific goal of model theory building.

④ "la utile" → all scientific knowledge should be utilizable.

⑤ "la relative" → all scientific knowledge is relatively unfinished.

It was Schaeffer-Hartshorne debate that set the stage for adoption of positivism in geographical enquiry as Schaeffer argued that "it is spatial pattern of phenomena and not phenomena themselves that ^{are} core concern of geography".

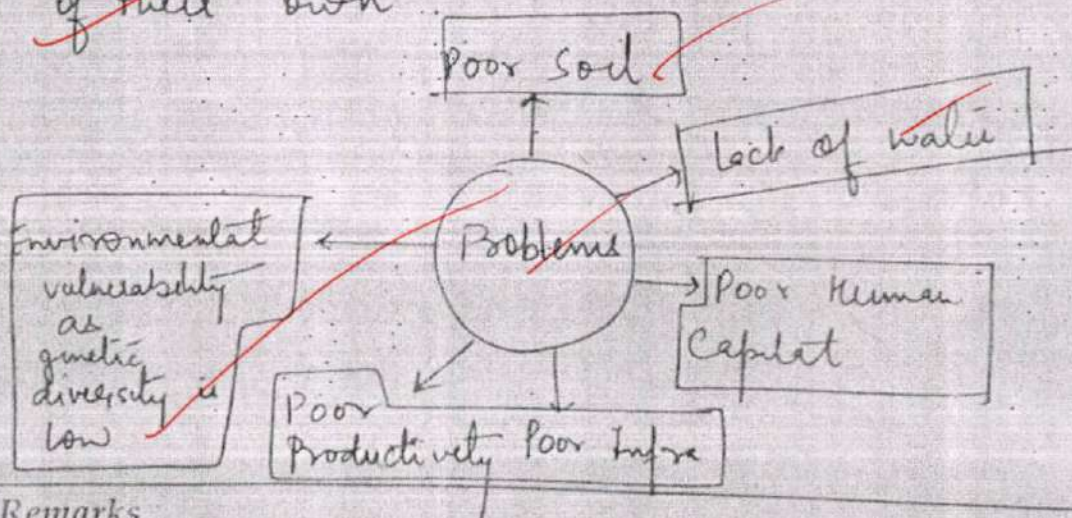
It was logical positivism that was

applied by behavioural geographers like Fred, Boulding, Kirk and Downs in their understanding of man-environment relationship. #

It was critiqued in many aspects:

- ① Idea of economic rationality was questioned by Welfert in his paper "Decision Process in Spatial Context"
 - ② It led to dehumanisation of geography where man was reduced to point point and spatial preference
 - ③ It could not explain real life scenarios
- However it enriched geography by mainstreaming the paradigm of Quantitative Revolution

(c) Desert regions are natural landscape with particularities and problems of their own



Remarks

imp Strategy

- ① Political representation who can consult people what to do to bring legitimacy to problem
- ② Creating Institutional mechanism and bring staffing it with human capital
- ③ Creating Infra like canals, field channels, field drains, etc
- ④ Create viable economic activities eg, setting up solar plants, Wind energy plants eg, Atacama to create non-farm employment
- ⑤ Creating tree belt to stop expanding desert
- ⑥ Documenting genetic diversity to manage environmental sustainability
- ⑦ Extension services eg, what kind of crops to grow (eg Bajra) etc

5

~~Stacker's Possibilism~~ As Febvre's argued

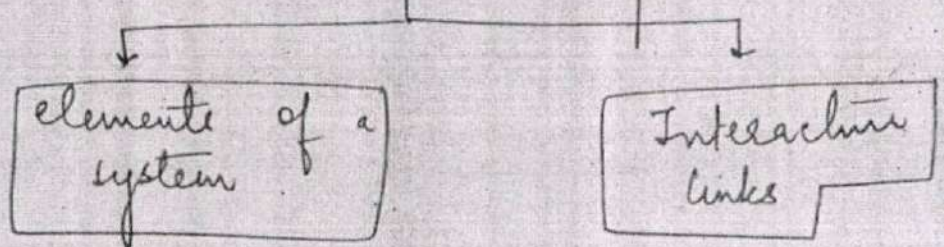
"There are no necessities, but everywhere possibilities and man as the master of these possibilities as they judge of their use"

Remarks

Link this statement with the desert development appoat

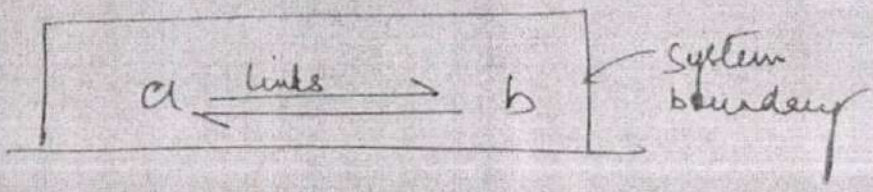
(d) General system theory was given by von Bertalanffy. to understand system, process and methods of geography in a closed/sandbox set up.

It has two main components :



System are of 2 types → open system and closed system

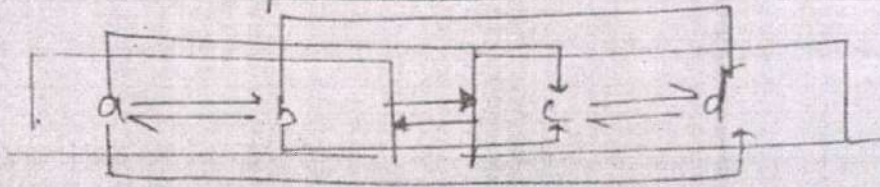
In closed system, eg. of Davis can be given, element interact with themselves and not with outside world. The total energy and component remains fixed in the system
eg. Davis study of evolution of landscape



Remarks

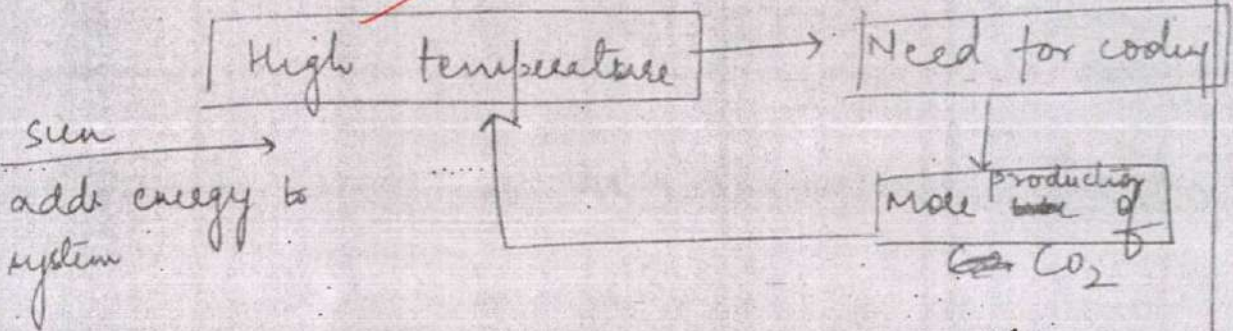
Open system where total energy and matter keep on changing eg IT Hack, Strahler theories on landform development

complicated set of links



System are also identified with positive and negative feedback mechanism eg Climate change is an open system with positive feedback mechanism

5



Neo-environmentalism is the relative validity of the concept of determinism present in the view of Ellen Churchill Semple and Huntington.

I Semple was influenced by ideas of Ratzel's Anthropogeographic. In her book "Influences of Geographical environment", she argued that

Remarks

man is child of earth's crust, dust of her dust," and that all the existence of man, his encountered problems and resultant solution are all

nature centric and thus nature plays an important in determining man condition on earth.

In present, this rigid view can have validity during time of calamity eg. Katrina Hurricane or Dixie Fire of Florida or Nepal Earthquake of 2015.

II — Huntington was influenced by views of Davis. In his book, Civilisation and Climate, he argued that temperate climate allowed the best development and it is because of this, in spite of being old, tropical civilisations are underdeveloped.

In his book "Pulse of Asia", he studied about the role of climate and "climatic optima" which influence man's life on earth.

It has its validity in the expanding seas due to climate change and sinking lands.

Remarks

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the various perspectives in regional development. Citing case studies explain why every region follows a different perspective. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Present a comparative analysis of Modernism and Post modernism with relevant examples. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What do you understand by cultural regions? Also write the different types of cultural regions. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the correlations between Schumpeter's theory of innovation and Perroux's growth pole theory. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Define the concept of Nation and explain nation and state. (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)

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

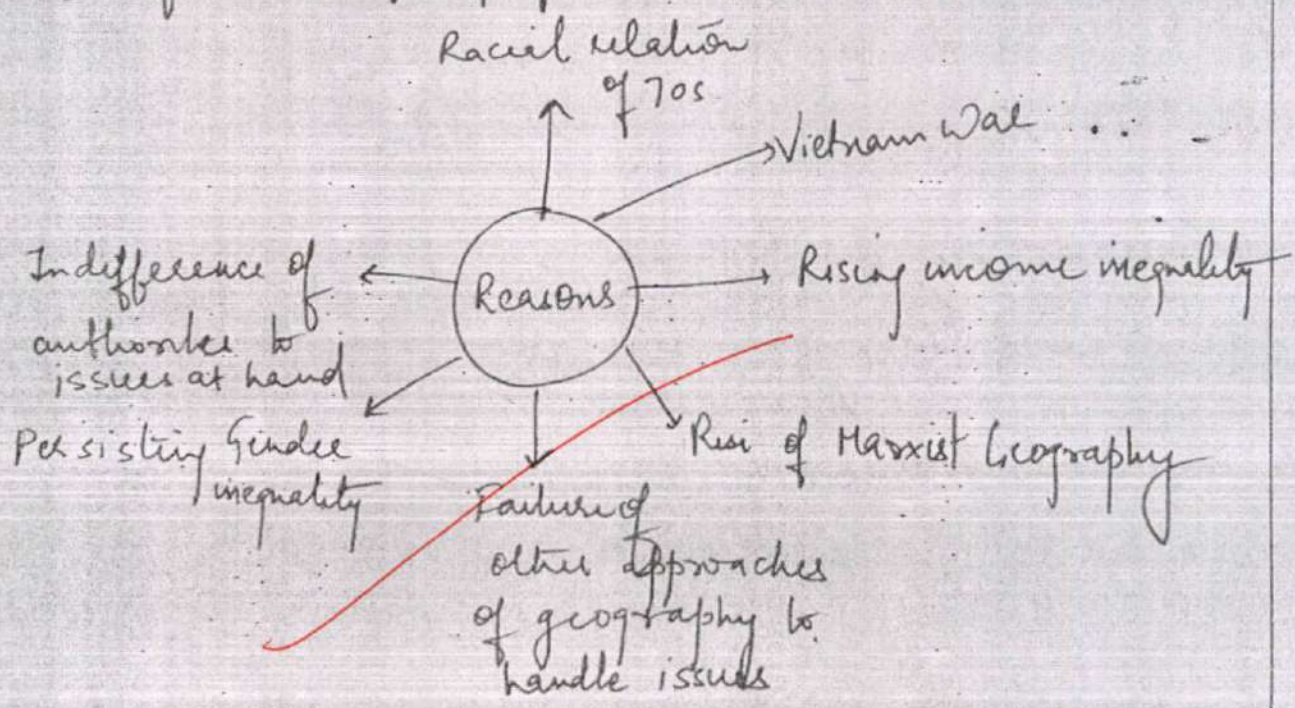
Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Differentiate descriptive and process oriented approach in Welfare geography. Highlight the chronological development of Welfare approach. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Explain the concept of geography as chorological science. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically analyse the concept of Growth Pole and Growth Centre and its present day applicability. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Welfare Paradigm in geography was outcome of growing critique of geography for not being able to address human deprivation. Role of Geography was that of medicine - to reduce pain and to prolong life (Kasperson, 1971)

Peet identified many reasons for Welfare Geography in 1977:



Remarks

Descriptive approach	Process Oriented Approach
<p>① followed by <u>Radical</u> <u>subject of welfare</u> Geographers</p>	<p>① followed by <u>liberal</u> scholars of welfare geography</p>
<p>② did not believe in incremental change</p>	<p>② Believed in it</p>
<p>③ Not short of <u>evolution</u> socio-economic political system change</p>	<p>③ Incremental change with executive action + reforms in administration</p>
<p>④ Influenced by marxist view.</p>	<p>④ Belief in Democratic Capitalism.</p>
<p>⑤ Eg <u>Harvey</u>, <u>Richard Peet</u>, and <u>Bunge</u></p>	<p>⑤ Eg <u>Zelensky</u>, <u>Knox</u>, <u>Smith</u>, <u>Cox</u> and <u>Hassam</u>.</p>
<p>⑥ <u>Theoretical framework</u> ① <u>Social Justice and City</u> (Harvey) ② <u>Theoretical Geography</u> (Bunge)</p>	<p>⑥ <u>Theoretical framework</u> By ① <u>The Role of Geography in Great Transition</u> ②</p>

Remarks

Chronological development - Liberal scholars

- ① Begin with the establishment of Antipode journal in Clark University
- ② Then Zelinsky in his "The Role of Geography in Great Britain"
→ Mapping chief objective
- ③ Enhanced by Knox → Theme of Mapping to be needs - physical, spiritual and higher needs
- ④ Role enhanced by Smith who argued for inclusion of Pareto optimality, Environmental degradation and public service in analysis of deprivation
- ⑤ Cox and Mearns worked on "public service" as aspect to understand how to improve it

Radicals

- ① Began with establishment of "Society for Human Exploration in Detroit" to assess the deprived areas.
- ② Then came the "Society Justice and City" of Harvey and his marxist analysis of deprivation

Along with Peet published articles on urban poverty, gender justice in Antipode. All of them enriched geography.

(b)

~~Chorology~~

Geography as a chorological science had its origin in the works of Strabo which was adopted by Varenius where he wrote "Geographia Generalis" and divided geography into "special geography" and "general geography".

Chorology adopted the inductive perspective of Humboldt and idiographic approach of Hecataeus.

Chorology, in simple terms, regional geography, views that earth can be divided into different regions with each region exhibiting uniformity in ~~one~~ some way (intra-regionally).

Remarks

while ^{being} different from other.

It has many perspectives:

- ① Tradition of Humboldt and Ritter who though were regionalist never created a dichotomy between Regional and systematic geography.
- ② Tradition of Hettner and Hartshorn - This tradition picked up chorology as ^{study of} areal differentiation of earth surface. This idea was derived from Kant's Exceptionalism. It was ahistorical or anti-historical and was concerned with "uniqueness" in analysis region i.e. rational, accurate and orderly description and interpretation of variable character on earth's surface.
- ③ Tradition of Carl O Sauer and Schubert who studied chorology as study of landscape with development through time e.g. D. Whittlesey's concept of compage or concept of sequent occupance.

Remarks

④ Tradition of Dickenson and Philbrick who studied chorology as functional region as "area of inter-related activities, kindred interest and common organisation brought into being by the routes through which they are connected to urban centre"

⑤ Another view of chorology was perceptual view reflected in Mental Image/Region of Behaviouralist Geographers

Good

Thus Chorology has varied had varied meanings and it was study of "phenomena of diverse origin existing together in place" and this causal inter-relatedia of phenomena made these ~~to~~ region ~~if~~ separate from other

10

Remarks

(1) Growth pole and growth centre concept was presented by Pesroux and Bouverille, respectively who argued growth does not occur at all places equally. It occurs in variable place with variable intensities creating regional disparity.

Criticism

- (1) Hansen argued the theory did not have any mechanism to identify region for growth pole.
- (2) Hansen further argued it is difficult to know which industry is growth pole for which region.
- (3) Based on Western Growth Model so impractical in case of developing countries (R.P. Mishra)
- (4) Rigid conceptualisation of growth pole as only industry is wrong (R.P. Mishra)
- (5) Hoover, argued that the theory focus on "poverty"

Remarks

of region' rather ~~'prosperity of people'~~

(6) Political decision based ~~based~~ growth pole selection is bound to fail ~~eg.~~

(7) Growth pole can create its own set of problems



Applicability

(1) Concept of SEZ is modern day applicability

(2) ~~Concept of propulsive industry eg. Steel plants, Heavy industries, Public sector undertakings etc.~~

(3) ~~Concept of linkage has relevance in Global value chains which manifest linkage~~

(4) Agglomeration benefits ~~in setting of SEZ and other industries~~

(5) ~~Schumpeterian growth model or Schumpeterian~~

growth model is based on innovation and

innovation is responsible for growth eg.

Digital technologies, growth of Tesla ~~and~~ and its linkages.

(6) Trickle down effect forms the basis of growth models around the world.

Remarks

Take
Let's say
Bhilai steel plant
and
It's green
hem