

130

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

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

Name ASHU PANT

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

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1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

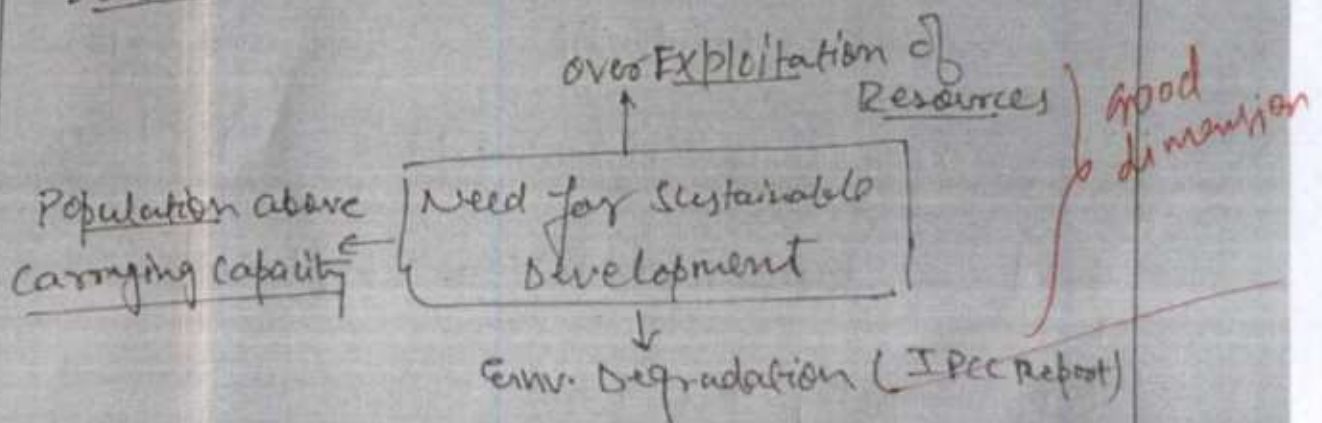
REMARKS


Evolve IAS
Actualize your potential

Section - A

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

The Brundtland Commission report (1987) 'Our common future' define Sustainable development as way of growth which fulfills the need of present generation without compromising future generation to meet their needs.



Sustainable dev. has three components

- ① Economic growth that helps to bring

Remarks

* try to bring in concepts of how
mathurian theory, Confucius views &
"Limits to growth", views influenced the
sustainable development ideas.

people out of poverty, Hunger (SDG 1, 2)

②: Social empowerment that calls for
Gender equality, ↓ discrimination etc.

③ Environment sustainability of both
terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems under
SDG-11, 12 etc.

Sustainable development goes even beyond
the age of man consumption of Rostov

to have balanced $\boxed{\text{Man} \rightleftharpoons \text{Env}}$

Rio Summit, Paris deal, UNFCCC are some
International commitments for it

* Also give some of schemes in
attaining these aspects in
India

Remarks

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

The regional imbalance referring to relative spatial deprivation of regions in terms of development was explained by Friedman

Model

① It's a 4-stage model

Stage - 1 → Uniform economic landscape

Stage - 2 → Starting of regional imbalance
 * A core develops that deprives periphery by pulling resources & labour
 * Understood by → Cumulative causation

Stage - 3 → Backward effect (Dispersion of development) → Hirschman idea

Stage - 4 → Spatial integration of regions
 * Multiple centres with same level of development

Remarks

mention how some other theories like cumulative causation, dual economy theory helped in reasoning formation of core-periphery model.

2) The model tells about why of economic disparity i.e its analytical United Rastan.

4.5
3) The modern day trade relation with
Developing countries → exporting natural resource (virtual water export)
Developed country → High value consumer good (iPhone)
→ This is neo-colonialism, an expansion of same idea

Criticism

① Inequality as Backwash effect is not proper e.g. Bhitai

② Pro capitalist development objectives

India followed model in 2nd FYP by development of multiple Industrial companies

+ mention some of the relevance of the theory in India or some other parts of the world.

Remarks

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

(150 Words) (10)

Richard Hartshorn in his famous work 'Perspectives on Nature of Geography' justified geography as Areal differentiation.

It refers to study of a region and finding out how it is different and differentiated from other regions.

Features

- (1) Believes in Kant's idea of 'Exceptionalism'
- (2) Idea of chorology (Hettner) supported.
- (3) Geography has 'pattern' laws and not process 'laws'.
- (4) Since man could not be put to objective analysis law making nomothetic approach.

Remarks

* mention contribution of various geographers in (AQ) from time of Arabo, Hettner, Ritter, Vidal, etc...

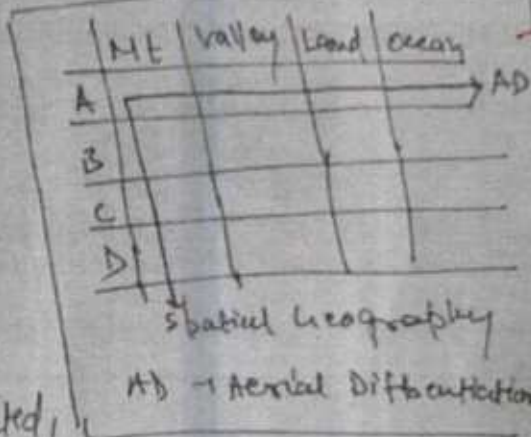
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should not be followed.
 ⑤ Geography's subject matter is to have regional systems and a descriptive study of a particular region

Criticism

① Believed in spatial analysis and an integrated, interdisciplinary approach (Ackerman idea)

② Exceptionalism not unique to geography and not stop one from law making.



fair presentation

fair conclusion

Aerial differentiation lost its zeal with coming of quantitative revolution but still it is an important aspect of regional Geography.

Remarks

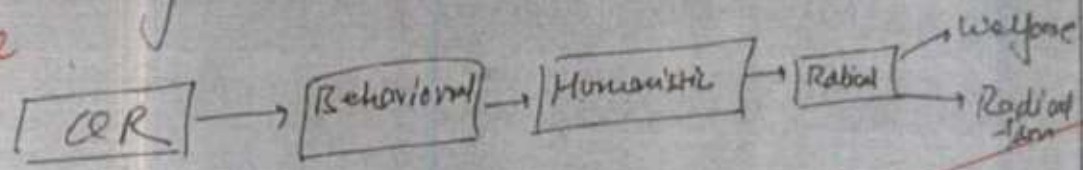
mention some of its achievements in bringing regional approach, welfare mapping etc...

1. (d) Radicalism in geography

(150 Words) (10)

Radicalism is a movement in Geography as a critique to Humanistic tradition that aims to ~~make~~ geography as a problem solving discipline i.e. more socially relevant

* Could have used diagrams of John-Popper paradigm diagram

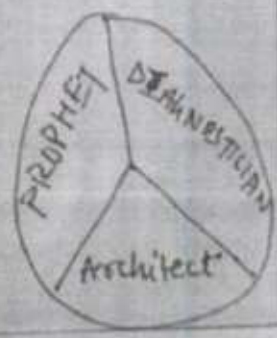


Origin

- ① Social turmoil in USA (Black life matters movement)
- ② Increasing inequality Post ww-2
- ③ America → Vietnam War (Huge opposition)
- ④ Environmental degradation.

It is recent trend, it wasn't prevailing then, rather civil liberty movement

These made Geographers adopt a more relevant role as identified by Zelinsky in AAG president address



Remarks

The more marxist oriented of these criticisms
the outrage approach and started Radical trend.

5

Radicalism

① Planning with the people' rather than
Planning for the people' (Williamson Brown)

② Believed that capitalist order was root
cause of social evil and only solution was
to overthrow it.

③ David Harvey in his study of 'Ghettoization' highlighted
need for first hand data collection.

④ The believe later lead to the evolution
of post modern trend → Environmentalism
→ Urban Geography
etc.

→ mention some achievements &
shortcomings of this paradigm.

Remarks

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

(150 Words) (10)

Neo-environmentalism believes in the idea that criticizes the restrained approach of environmentalist to limit human activities in Man-environment dilemma.

Good Introduction.

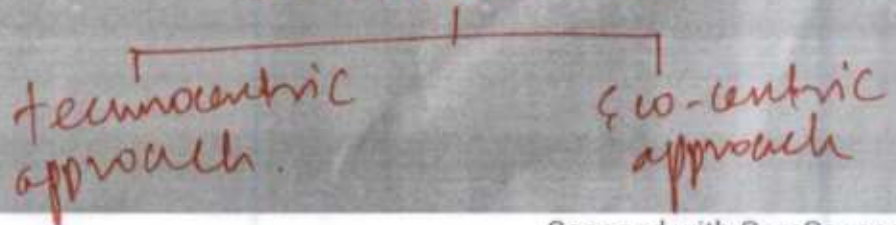
(5)

Beliefs / Ideas of Neo-Environmentalism

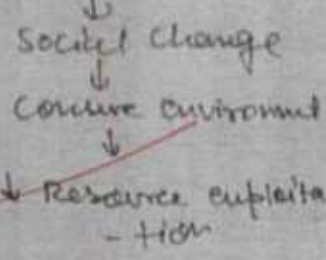
- ①. Refutes idea of change in societal values that humans should respect environment (Nature or Nurture)
- ②. Pro Business / Pro capitalist orientation.
- ③. Asks for accepting modern scientific technologies as an answer to environ-mental crisis

Remarks

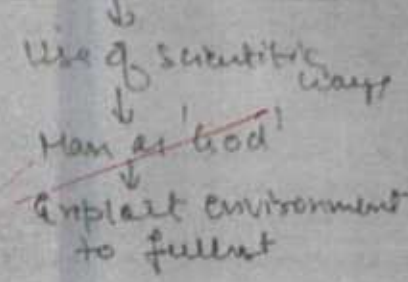
• write various trends of environmentalism



Environmentalism



Neo-Environmentalism



- ④ Technologies like to be used
- Renewable energy
 - GM crops
 - Nuclear energy
 - Genetic engineering (CCUS)

⑤ More inclined to Possibilism and idea of 'Nature as usufruct'

fair convention

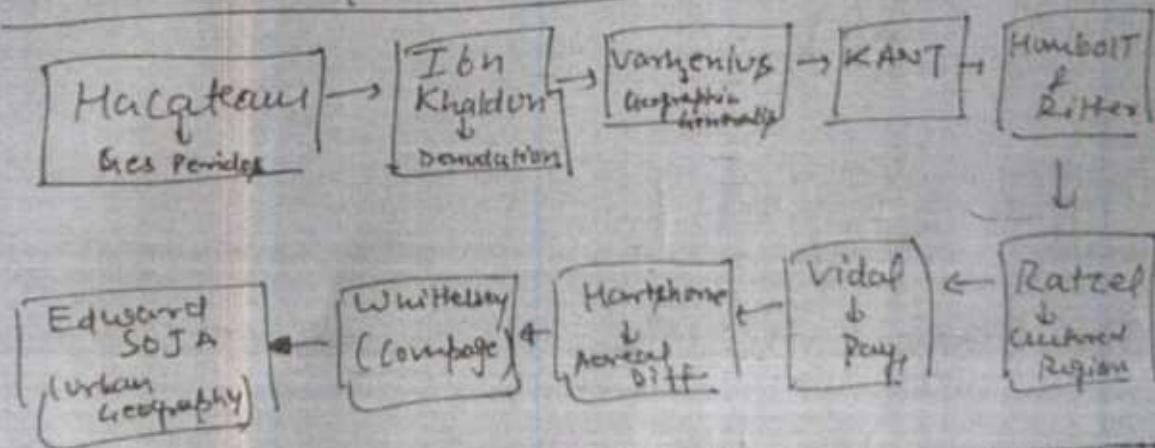
The technocrat capitalist use the idea to increase nature exploitation. Effort like UNFCCC, COP, UNCCD met to be put up by nation (fulfilling NDCs)

Remarks

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

A region is an ^{area} place with similar physical and cultural characteristics! — ~~Vidal de Lablache~~

Region is an area distinctive from the surrounding. Various geographers talked about it



→ good chronology of concept of Idea of region.

Evolution of Geography - REGION

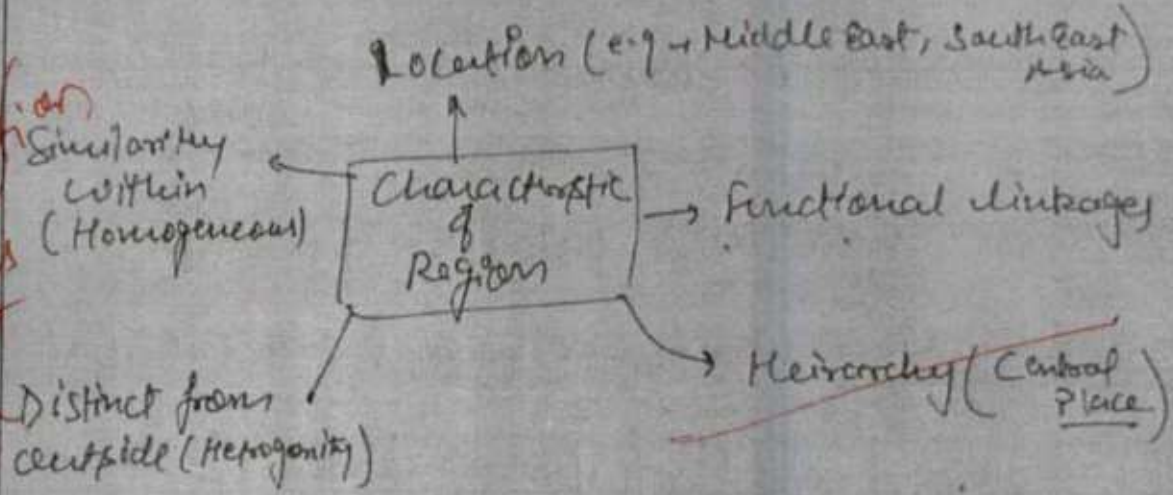
Region has been central theme of geographical study from beginning (Greeks). Cultural dimension to region was later added by Carl O Sauer in Morphology of Landscape. Thus region is an

Remarks

* concept of region - also add use of Arabo, views of Ratzel, Carl Sauer, Ackermann, Gottman & Herbertson etc...

Important device of area generalization in Geography

Good presentation of characteristics fill, but try to elaborate these with examples



Types of Region

①. Formal regions

-> These have Homogeneity in the area

e.g.: Monsoon region, wheat growing region.

Element of Homogeneity

NATURAL

CULTURAL

e.g. -> Himalayan Region
↳ Mediterranean region etc.

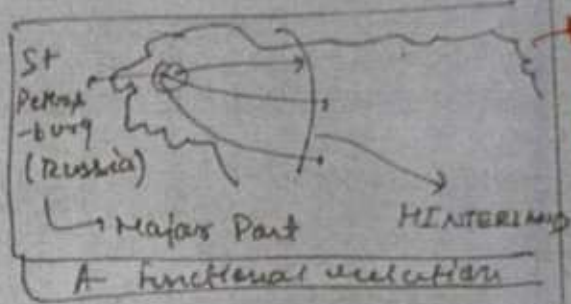
e.g. -> Tribal
↳ linguistic
↳ Population etc.

Remarks

12

② - Functional Region

→ These have a central node and the regions are connected by functional linkages



→ good presentation

→ For region to exist the functional relation must be strong.

③ - Natural region → Based on natural physical elements

① Herbertson on basis of (Soil, vegetation, climate)

② Instead also added Population to criteria to make more comprehensive

It can be classified under formal regions only.

④ - Planning Regions → A more modern concept

e.g. - Delhi-NCR

① Need to have a growth pole and good functional linkage

Remarks

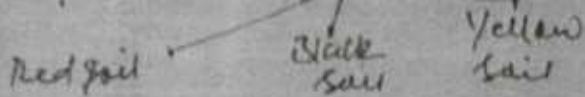
Method of Regionalization

FORMAL

FUNCTIONAL

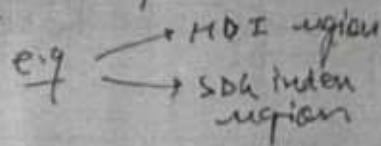
① Single variable method

e.g. colour of soil as variable



② Multivariable method

→ variables are assigned relative weights

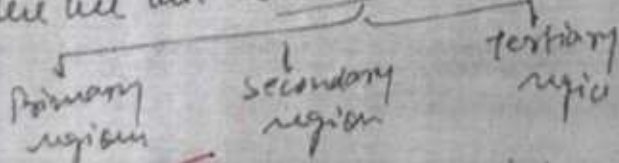


③ Cluster Method

→ when variable comparison not possible

e.g. comparing irrigation and wheat produce region

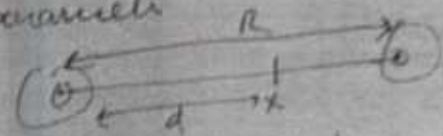
Here we will rather have



Both wheat and fish are important to it

① Unavitalational Analysis

→ Based on relative weights of parameters

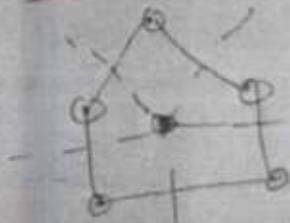


$x = \text{Sphere of influence}(a)$

$$d = \frac{P_a \times P_b}{R^2}$$

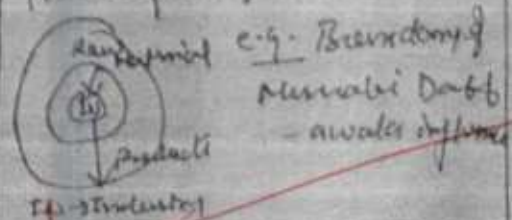
② Thrust Polygon method

→ Geometrical method to construct a polygon and find area of influence



③ Flow Analysis

Finding out area to which flow of a region happens



Remarks

Used by R. L. Singh in demarcation of Varanasi city.

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

Regional Planning refers to idea of Judiciously allocating social, economical resources in the region to have balanced regional development as propagated by R.F. Harrod.

Remote sensing Technology → Transformed regional Planning

- ①. Better knowledge of load on natural resources like
 - Land
 - water
 - Forest etc.
- ②. Information on demand to make instantaneous changes in plan
e.g. → Direction of cyclone

Remarks

* mention various remote sensing technologies i.e. GIS, GPS & other navigating & sensing technologies.

③ Use of AI, ML to predict Geohydrological events e.g. Monitoring of glaciers.

④ Finding of mineral resource regions - em

⑤ Urban traffic management

Hyperspectral Imaging rockets, Resource SAT I.

Inculcation in India

① Wasteland Atlas by ISRO to identify

them for major initiative like PM-KUSUM (Solar energy from waste - lands)



② Finding of mineral resource region like

Bauxite, Lithium (MANDA) etc.
 Karnataka

③ Application like C-Flows by Dehvashtia to provide real time updates for Urban flooding

Remarks

• mention how it helps in urban planning i.e. urban sprawl, rural-urban fringe etc.

→ Also how it helps in agriculture i.e. tracking pest attack, estimating crop loss due to disasters etc.

④ Disaster Preparedness in coastal regions by monitoring cyclones e.g. ~~Amphan~~ ~~evacuation~~

⑤ Better management of Natural resource → forest fires
→ water stress
→ land degradation

⑥ Monitoring of glacial lakes to prevent disaster like Chorabari GLOF (Kedarnath)

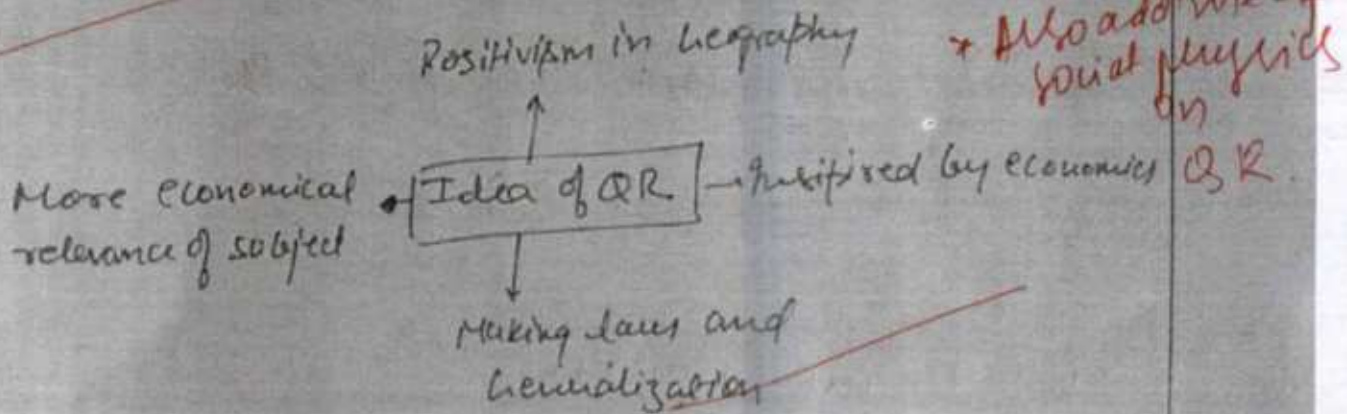
Thus remote sensing is of extensive use in Regional planning and development. India needs to further deploy the techniques for its border security in difficult terrain like Galwan (Ladakh)

Remarks

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

7.5

Quantitative revolution was the second (QR) paradigm phase in Geography that started in the 1960s post Marshall - Schaefer debate.



Merits of QR

(1) It tried to make Geography more relevant to be a discipline of economic significance rather than theoretical analysis
 e.g. Weber Industrial location theory

Remarks

* write some assumptions & Influences which inspired QR.
 * write also why QR came into existence in geography.

Explaining textile industry in Manchester

② Made the subject interdisciplinary and ~~breaked~~ geographical isolation as unintended due to 'Encapsulation'

③ Idea of locational analysis, systemic approach, gravity model found use in both social and economic geography

NOT Universal laws

④ It tried to have man as 'economic' being ~~taking~~ decisions motivated by 'profit' alone

However idea of 'Julian Wolfart' and Herbert

Simon with more work in Agricultural field

and disaster response posued that

man has bounded rationality

good counter arguments.

Remarks

② QR did not take into account human emotions, ability to use the information available etc.

③ These made the Theoretical model not good for real life applications like failure of CPT etc.

④ It was accused to be motivated by capitalist class for spreading regional disparity and Inequality.

⑤ Later Humanist and Radical revolution brought focus back to Human Agency and Creativity dulling QR further.

QR was a great paradigm that made geography an interdisciplinary and application oriented subject

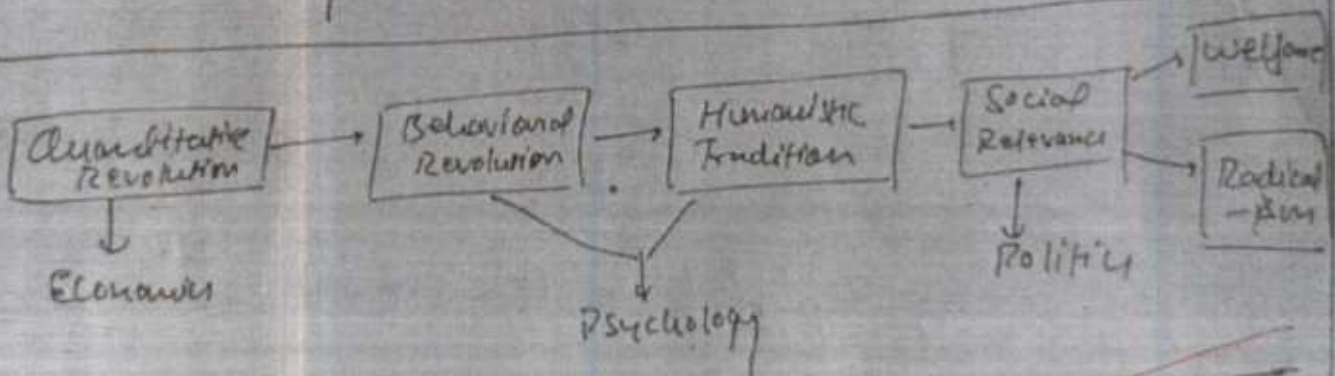
+ Also mention how there isn't availability

Remarks

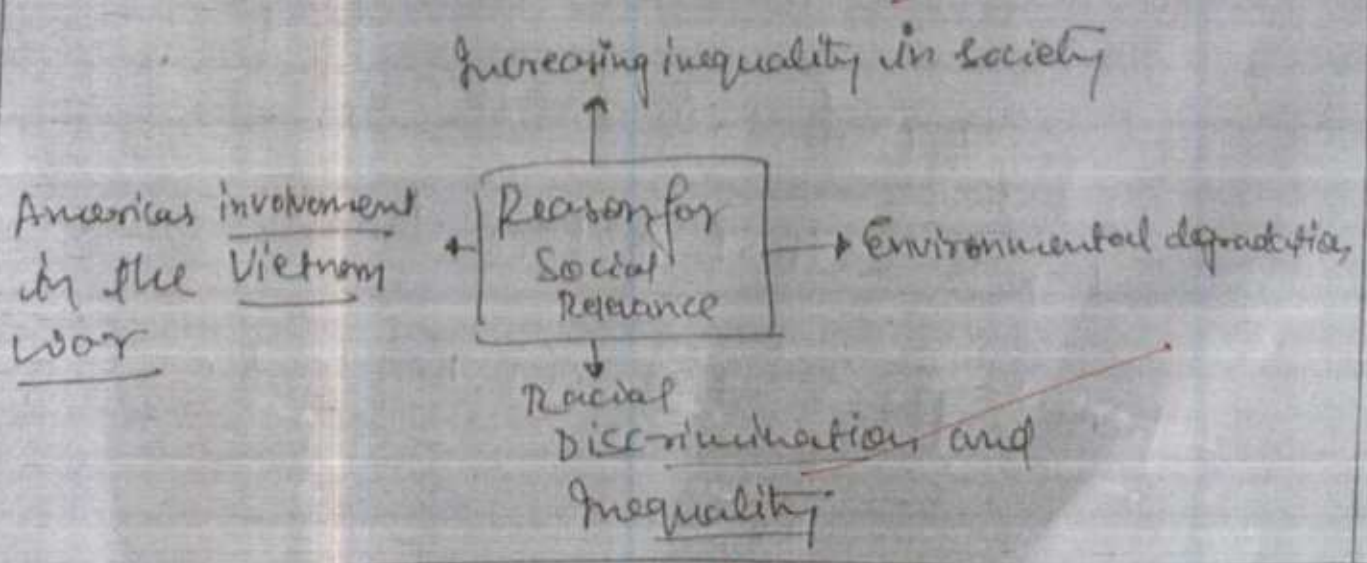
of Isotropic surface, there isn't no men who are economically rational men, with Infinite knowledge of surroundings.

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

Social relevance movement was a criticism of humanistic approach that tried to make geography a more socially relevant discipline instead of just focusing on human actions and creativity.



Evolution of Social Relevance



Remarks: Use Kuhn-Popper diagram to show change in paradigm & various paradigm post QR.

you could have also added radicalism & humanists view in the social

Different Branches

relevance movement
Welfare Geography

① It had 2 major streams

Radical Geography

② Welfare Geography

→ They realized inequality and suggested reforms in the government policies

like better taxation to improve.

→ D.M Smith in his book Social Justice and Social Justice ^{GEOGRAPHY} ~~Social Justice~~ and the City! talk about 'Who

get what, when and how!

→ They believed in the government institutions and hoped that better policies and their implementation is needed.

Briefly elaborate these in present contents

Remarks

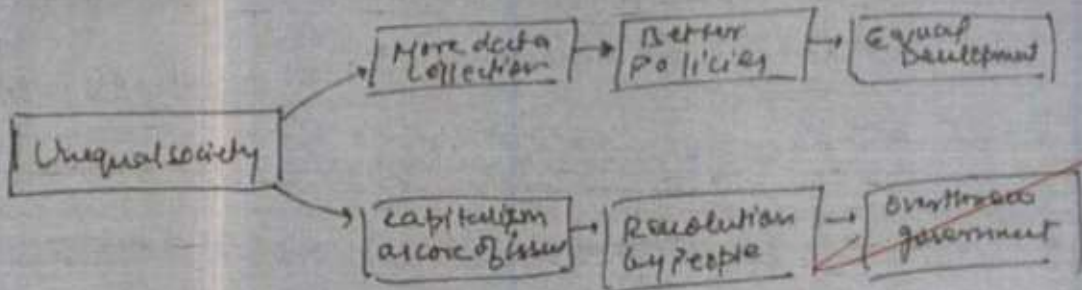


Fig 2 - Different Approaches of two streams

- Different major geographers
 - D.M. Smith
 - P.L. Knox and his work in better data collection

Radical geographers

- * Capitalist system that owns the means of production \implies Inequality in Society.
- William Zaretsky talks about 'Planning with the people rather than planning for the people'
- David Harvey, a welfare turned radical

Remarks

→ Also add various shortcomings of these i.e. Radicalism

believed that, there was need to change the entire structure of society (Marxist idea)

(3) Richard Peet in his journal ^{Antipode} ~~Folk~~ talks about need to have radical changes to reduce inequality in society.

(4) They criticised welfare geographers to be pseudo problem solvers and having a capitalist agenda.

The social science movement later gave birth to Post modern geography

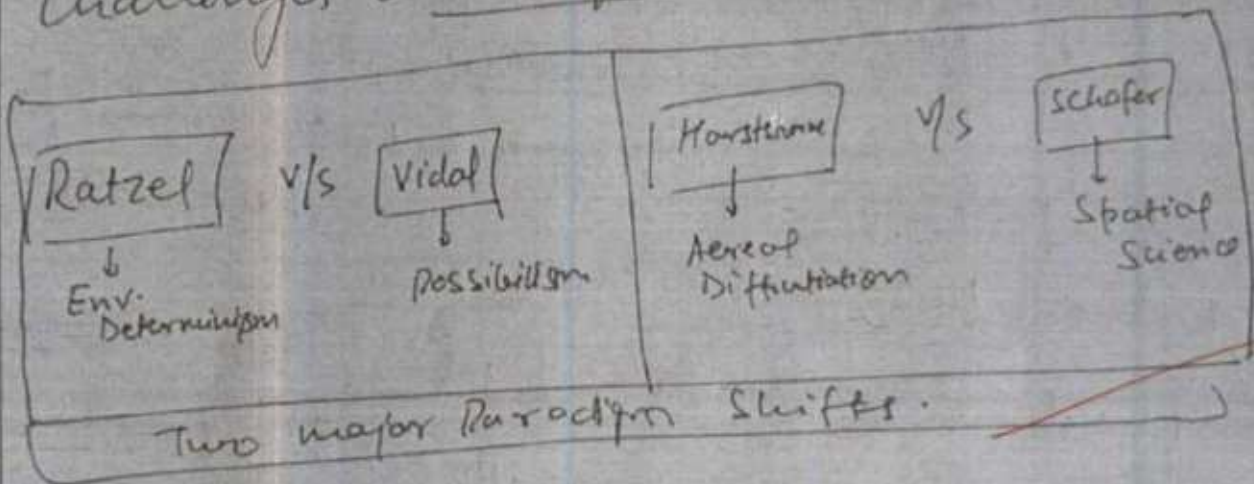
with ideas of Environmentalism, Feminism etc.

→ Also add various other trends i.e. feminism, New regional geography, Cultural turn & structuralists etc.

Remarks

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

The concept of paradigm was given by Kuhn as a metatheory wherein a dominant perspective exists for ~~some time~~ until a new perspective challenges and replaces it.



Major Paradigm Shifts

① The death of Humboldt and Ritter in 1859 and coming of Darwin's 'origin of species' brought the idea of Environment Determinism. It made that Environment is a deterministic

Remarks

Causal factors in Man-Environment relation

② ~~Ratzel in his Anthropogeographie - I also supported Environmental determinism (ED) and said that humans are bound by nature's plan.~~

③

Anglo American School

Ellen Churchill Semple in her work 'Influence of Geographic Environment' categorically said 'MAN is a product of Earth Surface' (Determinism)

Ellsworth Huntington in 'Civilizational Climate'

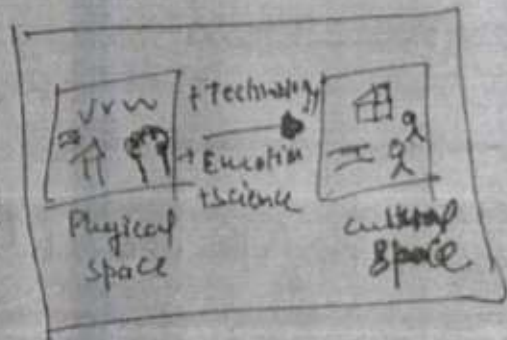
~~idea of 'Pulse of Asia' talks about how human invasions are shaped by climate~~

④ However, Vidal countered the idea as he

~~said that Man is not a passive being and makes substantial changes to his~~

Environment. He gave idea of Cultural Landscape

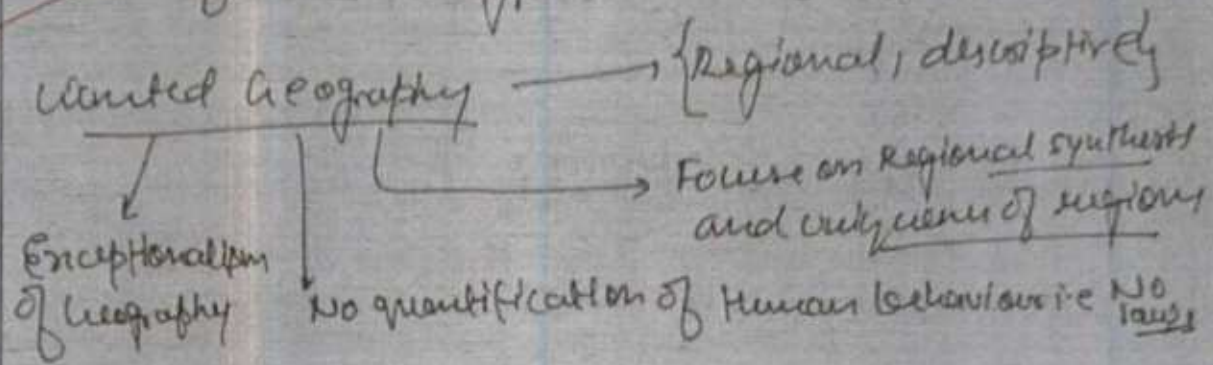
~~that was later supported by Carl O. Sauer~~



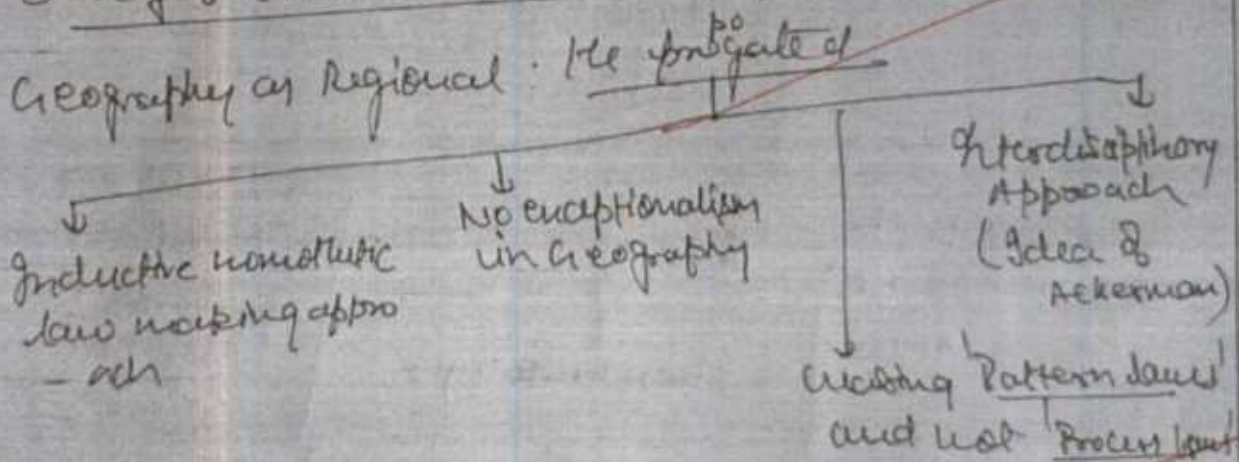
Remarks

⑤ Lucien Febvre said 'There are no necessities but only possibilities'

In the second modern paradigm we had idea of Aerial differentiation of Hartshorn. He



Schaefer on the other hand opposed idea of



Different paradigm enriched content matter of subject and helped in its evolution

→ You have solely concentrated on determinism & possibilism, also try to add more dimension on spatial relevancy movement of various paradigms here

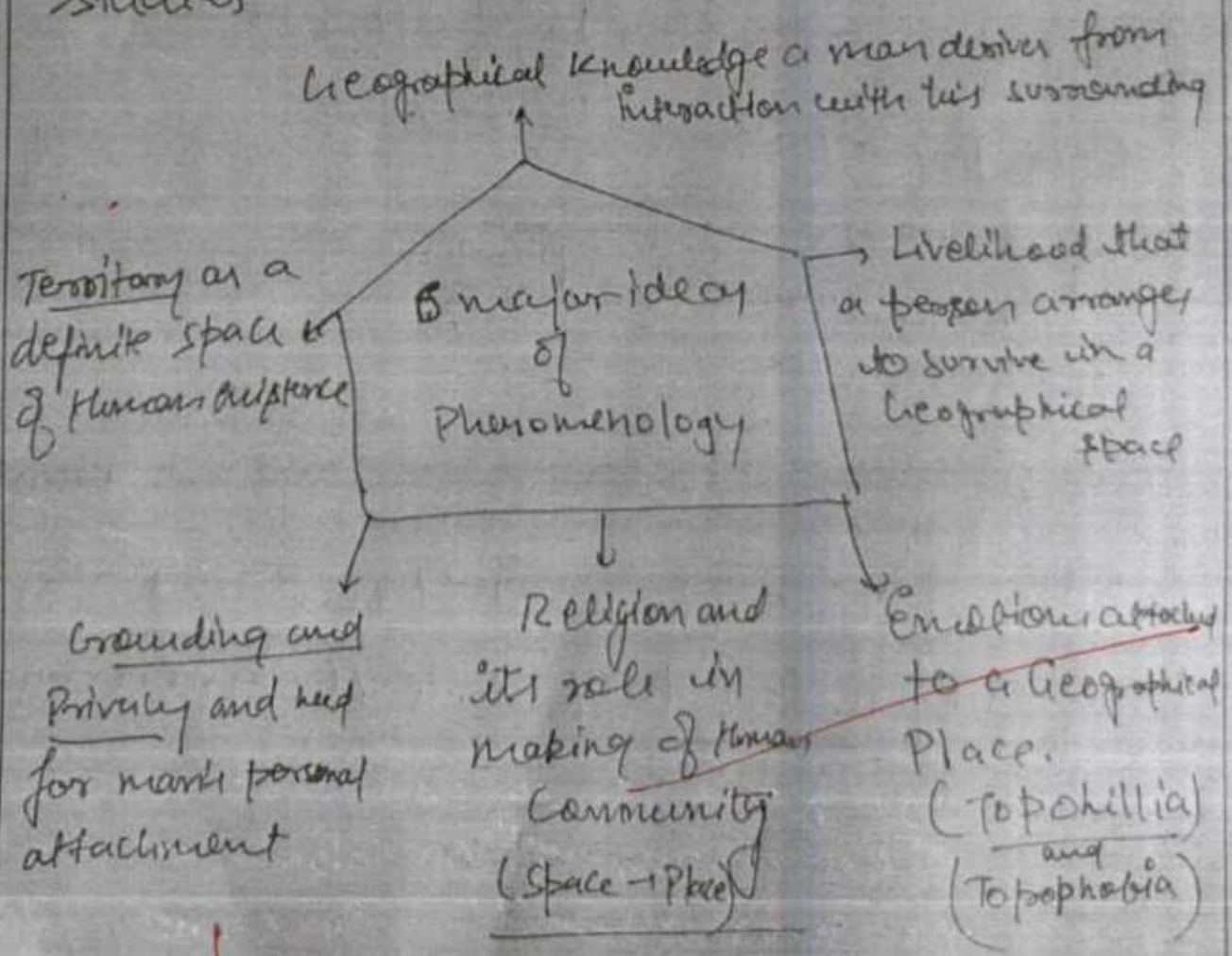
Remarks

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

(200 Words) (15)

7

Phenomenological approach in human geography was given by Yi-fu Tuan that made human activity, agency, consciousness and creativity a central theme of geographical studies.



Remarks

The above mentioned description is of various themes of humanism as propounded by Yi-fu-tuan & not Ideas of phenomenology.

Criticism

(1) It made excessive indulgence to personal aspect of person. These things can never be quantified and hence a researcher was never sure of his ~~researcher's~~ out-
-come

(2) It created dualisms between Physical and Human Geography that put a stain on image of Geography as synthetic discipline studying what nature has analogue - ated itself in totality

(3) It could not evolve as an independent paradigm in geography and remained for much of its way, as a criticism

Remarks

to the spatial science and behaviouralist approach.

Positives → Made human centre of geographical study as an emotional being and not rational economic man

→ It established that value was important than fact

→ Made study of places an emotional & engaging work rather than mechanical investigation

Thus phenomenology brought human closer to subjects of geographical study.

→ you could have also added some of the shortcomings of the phenomenological approach.

Remarks

Section - B

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

(150 Words) (10)

Geography of gender evolved as an offshoot of Post modern cultural theory in geography.

The famous work of Kate Miller named Sexual Politics

made a breaking pathway for Gender Studies.

Themes of Study

* Also add role of woman's environment as one of the theme.

(1) Economic disparity in women's role at the theme.

Workplace

(2) Reproductive autonomy to women

(3) Mobility of women in both physical and cultural space

(4) Patriarchal social, cultural and political institutions

Gender geography tried to put 50% of the population (Human) in the study of a field

Remarks

> mention contribution of welfare etc, radicals in bringing the issue of gender in geography.

55 of Humans i.e. Human Geography

* It tried to merge geography. Interdisciplinary

(Ackerman's idea) It had three recurrent

Themes i.e.
→ Reproduction
→ Representation
→ Sexual division of labour

↳ The main aim

was to have parity and autonomy for women

as idea of 'Her space, Her place'

Gender Geography has helped in social mobility of women as increased focus on gender studies

with indices like Gender Gap Index (WEP)

highlighting their problems

5. (b) Positivism in Geography.

(150 Words) (10)

Positivism in geography was brought by Augustus Comte in 18th century. The idea calls for objective and rational assessment of things in the post Renaissance era deeply influenced by art and culture.

Positivism focuses on:-

- ① Making laws and generalizations as part of geographical study.
- ② Following Idiographic Nomothetic approach
- ③ Doesn't take into account human emotion, behaviour, choices as they can't be quantified
- ④ Both anti-art and anti-culture.

Remarks

- a mention some general characteristics of positivism i.e.) universal in character
b) no room for normative question.

→ Post 1950 → The emergence of quantitative revolution said emergence of positivist thought in the works of

- ① Locational Analysis (Peter Haggett)
- ② Systemic Approach (Berry & Chorley)
- ③ ~~Social Physics (Gravitational Theories)~~
- ④ Washington School (Central Place Theory).

→ Post ww-2 the thrust for economic recovery

by Marshall Plan → Economic dominance → ~~CR in~~ Geography (positivist method).

fair comment } Positivism helped to make Geography
a problem solving, industrially relevant
discipline

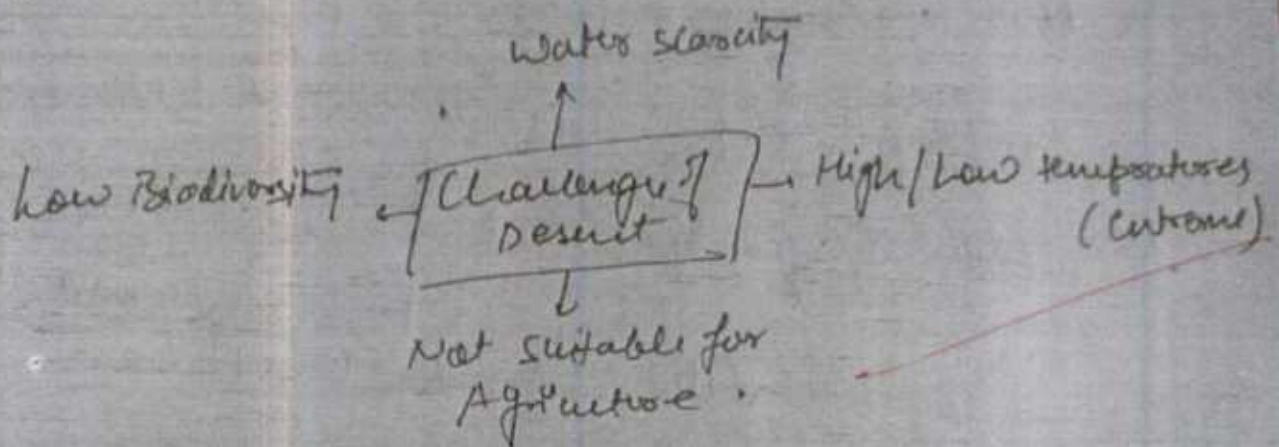
→ mention some of benefits & shortcomings

of CR.

Remarks

5. (c) Write some developmental strategies for the desert regions. (150 Words) (10)

Desert regions have deterministic environmental
constraint that hinders their development



Developmental Strategies

① Renewable Energy (Solar/Wind) since these
have huge undisturbed land area. e.g. → Thar
↳ Mojave

e.g. PM-KUSUM scheme of GOI. } good example

② Desert Tourism could be arranged that
can give fillip to economy. Desert Landforms

like → Bajada, Sand dunes, Mushroom rocks
(Thar) (USA)

Remarks

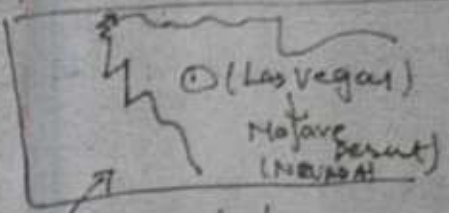
→ know various deserts & regions of the world
d-in diagram.

posside great tourist potential.

③ Some desert region in proximity to oasis can have Agriculture development by having

fair examples

DM crops (Drought resistant) and better irrigation (fertilization)



④ Some countries like USA (Las Vegas) have made big cities in desert that are major source of foreign visitors every to country

⑤ Creation of shelter belts, Green walls (Sahara) for limited Agriculture prospects.



Scientific and technological solutions can help in balanced regional development of desert areas

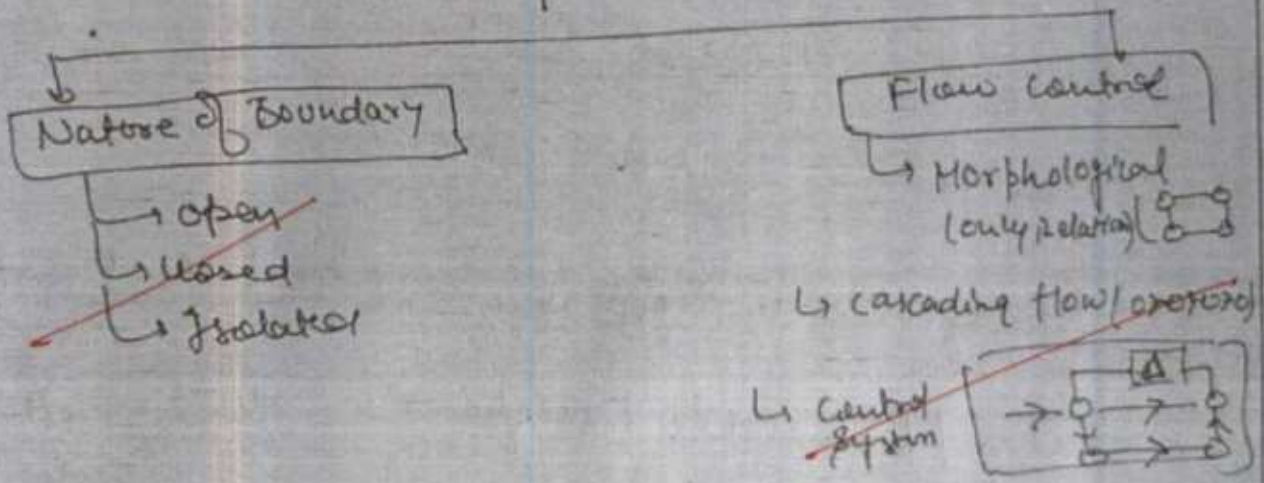
or programmes
+ Add some schemes which are helpful in meeting / addressing desertification i.e. UNCCD, UNCCD etc.

5. (d) Write a short note on General System Theory in geography. (150 Words) (10)

System approach was brought to Geography by B. J. L Berry and Richard Chorley. It is an idea wherein a system is understood by working of its components.

S.S

Types of Systems



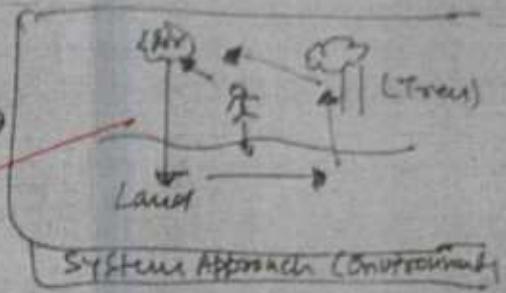
The system approach is used by multiple geographers

- ① Chorley studied
 - Davies model (closed)
 - Pearck model (open)

Remarks

(2) Hydrological cycle on Earth as different components of biosphere interacting.

(3) Bio-geochemical cycle as a system of study



(4) Locational analysis a derivative of systems approach is used for planning e.g. Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor

(5) Make the analysis of complex process easier and appreciate complex integration of nature. It helps in better social investment (schools, hospitals etc)

System approach is an example of quantitative instance in Geography and has been criticized for not taking human behaviour into account

fair conclusion.

→ mention some of the advantages of application of systems in geography & also some of its shortcomings.

Remarks

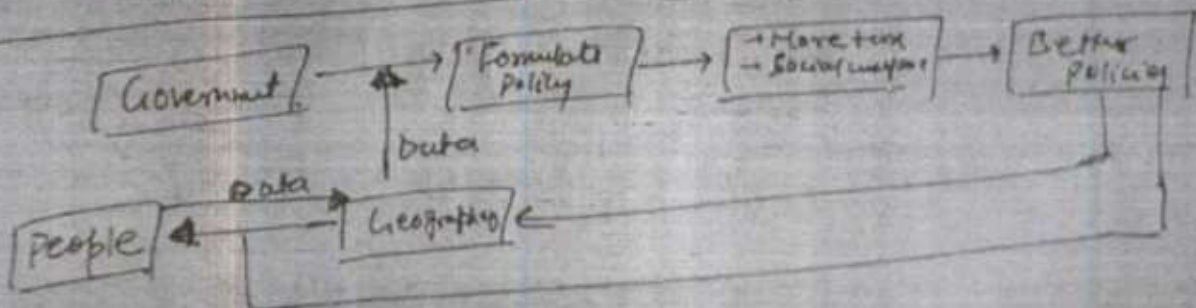
5. (e) Welfare Approach in Geography

(150 Words) (10)

Welfare Approach in geography is an extension of social science movement that made an attempt to use geographical knowledge for reduction of inequality and Justice in society.

Idea of welfare Approach

① The proponents believe in liberal ideology and government institution.



Idea of Welfare Geography

② It attempts to make geographers as problem solvers with active role in socio-political

Remarks

→ mention various approaches followed i.e. process-oriented & descriptive approach of welfare approach.

5

Dimension than just mechanical investigations

Could have written the relevancy of this in Indian context.

② DM Smith talks about 'Who gets what, where and how' in his work 'Social Justice and the Justice City'. The idea is to have a more equitable distribution of resources.

③ PL Knox, Cox are other geographers who believed in welfare approach as a solution to social problems.

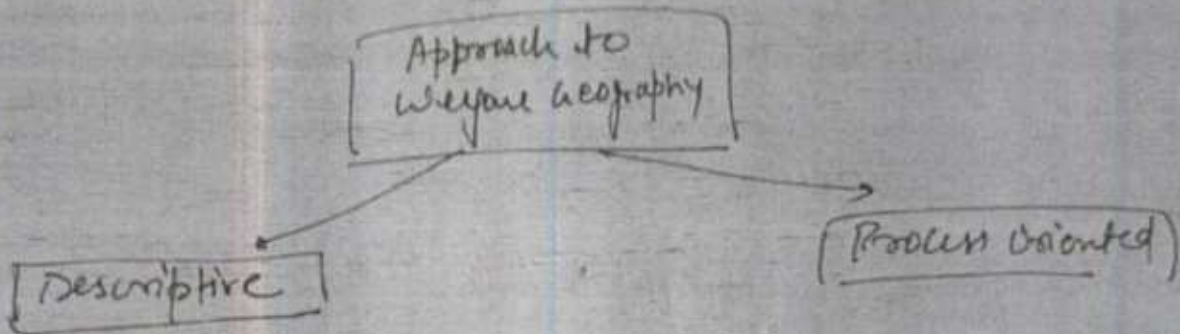
However the welfare geography was criticized as pro capitalist by Marxist radicals who propagated entire change in structure.

* mention some of relevancy of the welfare approach in India & world.

Remarks

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

welfare geography deals with issues of inequality and injustice. It goes against quantitative and locational analysis.



① Descriptive Approach

→ Identify injustice, discrimination in a particular section of population. Basic idea -

Who	What	Where	How
→ sub group of population who will be given preferential treatment e.g. - slum dwellers etc.	→ kind of social good. → It can be → Housing → Food items → clothing → Education & Health etc.	→ Identify the region of beneficiary population e.g. House for Dharavi Slum Dwellers	→ method of distribution Top Down / Bottom Up → cost for a particular service. e.g. cost to get Ashes etc.

Good reference of the Idea & Presentation

Remarks

Process Oriented)

11

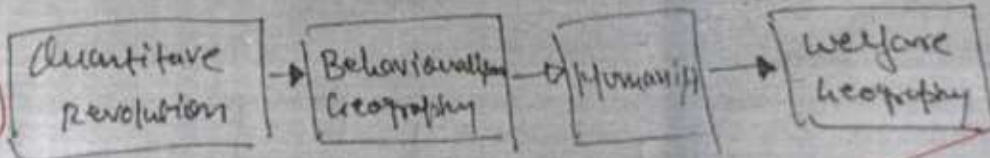
① It is more academic dealing with How social and economic injustice existed

e.g. Not allowed to travel in public buses etc.

② Here main aim is the causation of inequality and not much focus on Action.

Development of Welfare Approach

*fair
Interlinking
concept*



① Developed in early 1970s as a reaction to earlier quantitative approaches that had led to inequality and territorial injustice

② The idea was first given by D.M. Smith in his book 'Geography of Social Well-being'

Remarks

(3) Smith's ideas were strengthened by Pareto optimality concept which called for reduction of inequality by proportionate increase in income as GDP grows.

(4) P.L. Knox contributed by bringing injustice in Urban areas and called for territorial justice. In his book Conflict, Power and Politics of City.

(5) The aim of welfare geographers was to have better policies for reducing inequality by working with the government (Liberal ideology).

Good linkage of concept
(6) Amartya Sen applied welfare approach to Asia when he identified Parody as a social issue. He called for improving capacity of population to have better.

Remarks

Human Development Parameters.

Wayne geography made geography a true
interdisciplinary subject integrating thoughts

of Economy, Society, politics and making

wellfare of people as core theme of geo

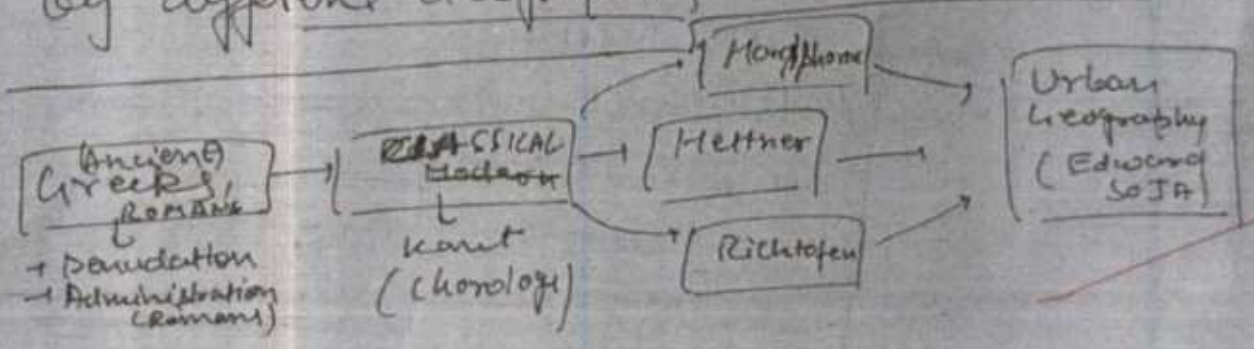
- apical study.

→ Also how it lead to some of concepts of
HDI, sustainable development & others.

8. (b) Explain the concept of geography as chorological science. (200 Words) (15)

Geography as part of social science deals with spatial study of phenomena on surface of the Earth. 'Chorological' idea to geography was first given by 'Emmanuel Kant' and later by different geographers.

fair introduction.



Development of Geography as chorology (Fig. 1)

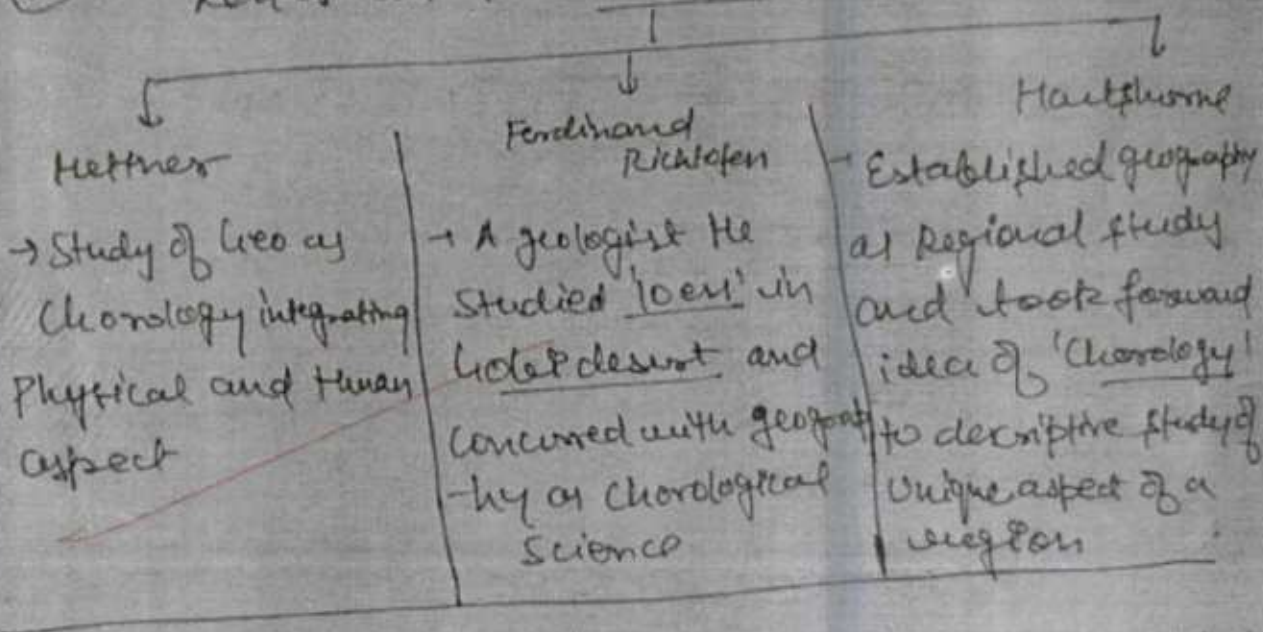
It was idea of Kant initially who made subject matter of geography to study spatial variation of distinct phenomena over Earth surface and also in a particular

Remarks: mention some of the contribution of Strabo, & modern contribution of other geographers.

region. This gave exceptional status to geography as integrating discipline of study.

② Humboldt and Ritter also believed in Zusammenhang and studied Geography as chorology.

③ Later in the works of



④ In modern times Urban Geography and related theories like Central place, CBD model see geography as chorological science.

However from start Geography as chorology was defunct since 'Time' and 'space' can

Remarks

fair
interesting
age-old
concept

never be separated in geographical study

① ~~Oster~~ Otto Schultes in his idea of 'Landschaft' argued that time can't be neglected

② Schayer later said that chronology as sole basis of geographical study was wrong since time has profound impact on geographical

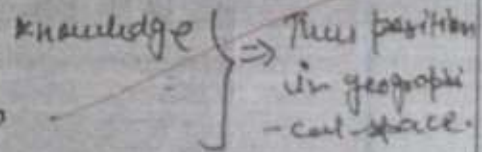
surface

e.g. Study of a landscape, the erosional surfaces as palimpsest topography are a result of chronological aspect studies as Chronological science (geography)

good example

③ Hagerstrand in his idea of Time Geography

said that time determines



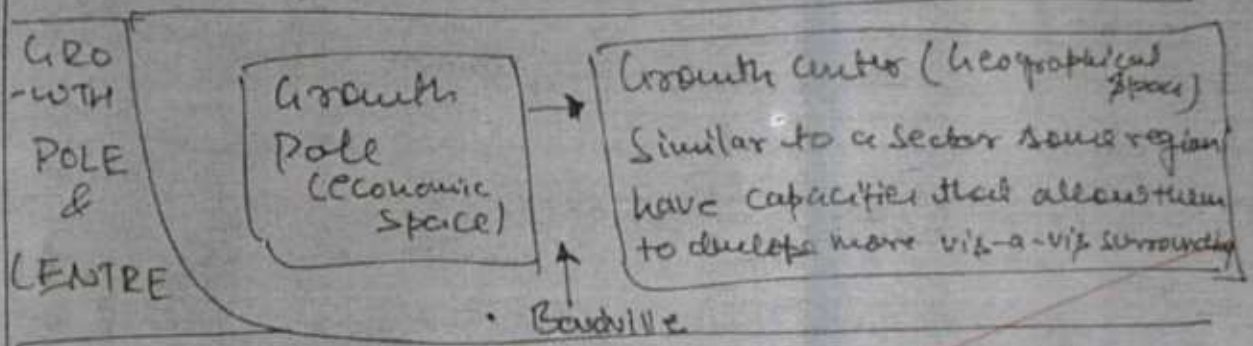
Thus though chronology remains dominant to subject matter of geography chronology can't be ignored all together

Remarks

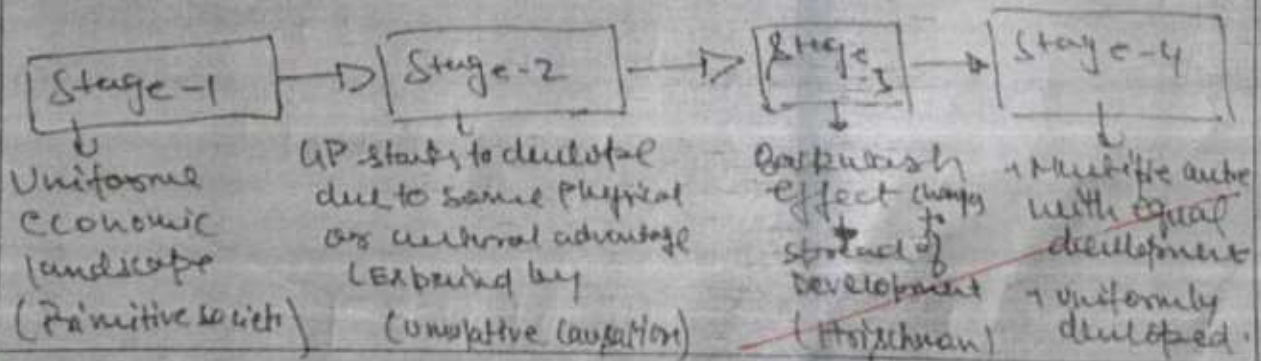
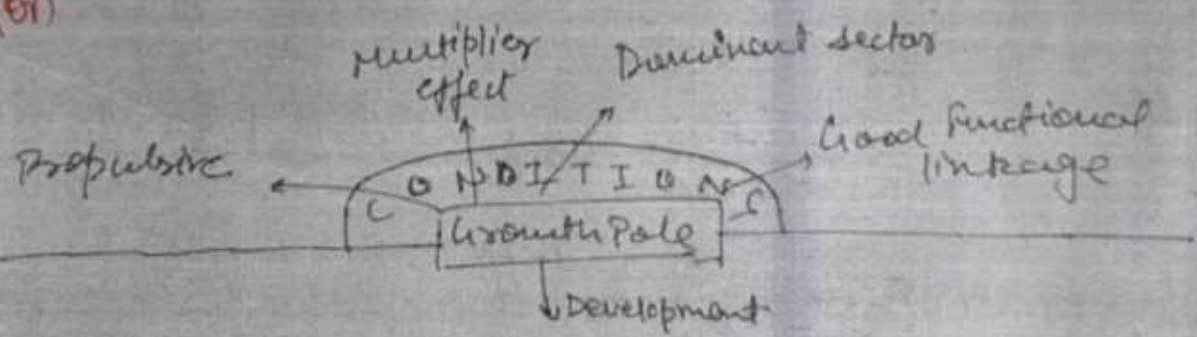
→ mention some of the achievements of chronology in development of regional geography.

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

Idea of Growth pole was given by Perroux (L.P.) as a part of his study in France (Paris). It refers to a sector, from that has some distinct advantage that allows it to grow.



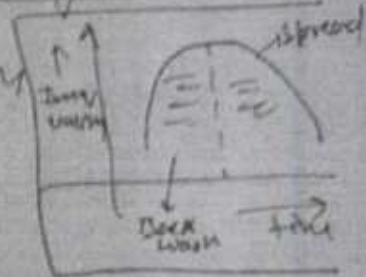
Good presentation of idea



Remarks

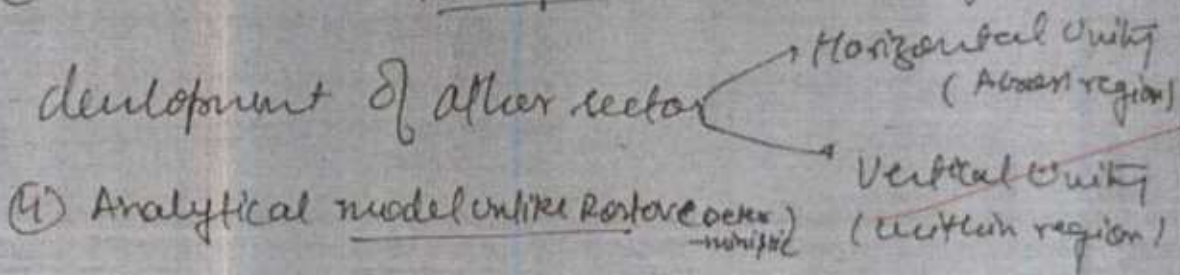
Growth Pole - Advantage

① Help in propulsive economic growth and later distribution of growth



② Used by countries with scarcity of resources e.g. India during 2nd five year plan.

③ Well established functional linkage ensure development of other sector



④ Analytical model unlike Rostow's model

Criticism

① It has led to inequality, Regional disparity across different regions.

e.g. → India → Bhilai Steel Plant
(An island of desert)

↓
PARIS AND THE DESERT

Remarks

② The idea was for economic landscape of Paris and not globally valid.

③ Identification of sectors is an issue and being pro-capitalist it ignores agriculture as an effective growth pole.

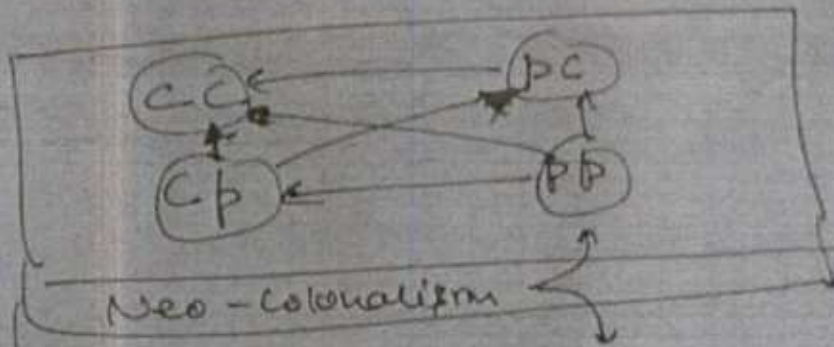
④ Lack of functional linkage (both forward and backward)

● However the issues are less with idea and more with its implementation since public investment lacks in development of functional linkage, leading to loss of spread effect.

Growth pole model in present day explains the new forces of global capitalism as poor countries act as periphery to

Remarks x mention some of the shortcomings of these theories, which was overcome by R.P. Mishra's Growth pole theory.

provide natural resources to developed



CC → core of the core (USA, Germany etc)

PC → periphery of core (China, Saudi)

Cp → core of periphery (India, Sri Lanka)

Pp → Periphery of periphery (African nation, Cambodia)

Growth pole provides catalyst of regional
disparity

Remarks

