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QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

- There are FIVE questions ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
- Candidates has to attempt **ALL** Questions in all.
- 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 Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Date of Attempt:- 03/11/2021

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TEST No. Modular - 1

GEOGRAPHY (OPT.) TEST SERIES (OCT, 2021)

SYLLABUS:

Perspective in Human Geography, Population, Settlement,
Economic Geography and Regional Planning

MODULAR TEST- I

ANSWER BOOKLET

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QUESTION NUMBER		MARKS
1	1a	4
	1b	3
	1c	4.5
	1d	4.5
	1e	4
	Total	20
2	2a	4
	2b	4.5
	2c	5
	2d	0
	2e	4.5
	Total	18
3	3a	9
	3b	7.5
	3c	5
	Total	21.5
4	4a	9
	4b	6
	4c	7
	Total	22
5	5a	10
	5b	5
	5c	7
	Total	22
Total Marks		
	103.5	

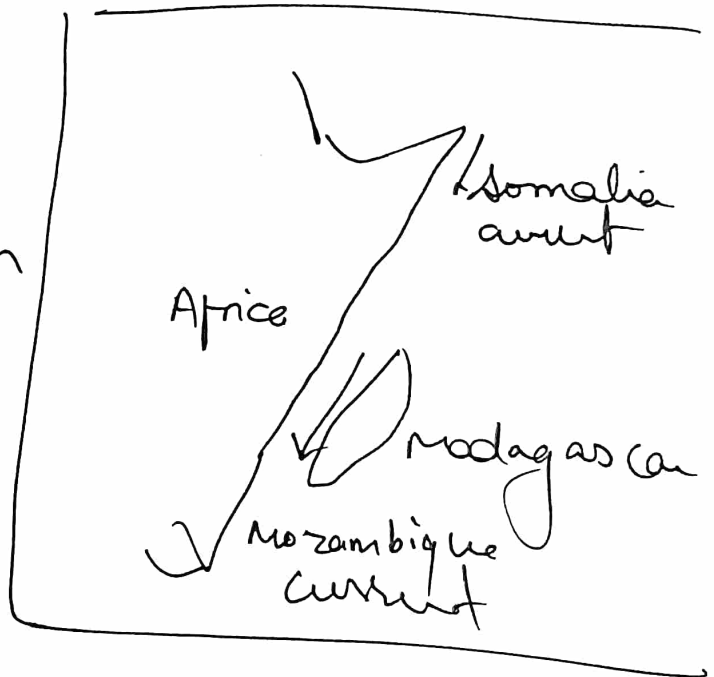


1. Write on the following in about 150 words: (10 Marks Each)

(a) Madagascar severe drought could spur world's first climate change famine. Comment.

Ans) Madagascar witnessed climate changed severe drought in 2020 due to high temperature and lack of rainfall

① Climate change led to disruption in monsoon winds near Madagascar



② Mozambique current witnessed changes
 ↓
 low precipitation

③ Indian Ocean dipole near Madagascar was neutral to negative
 ↓↓
 low rainfall

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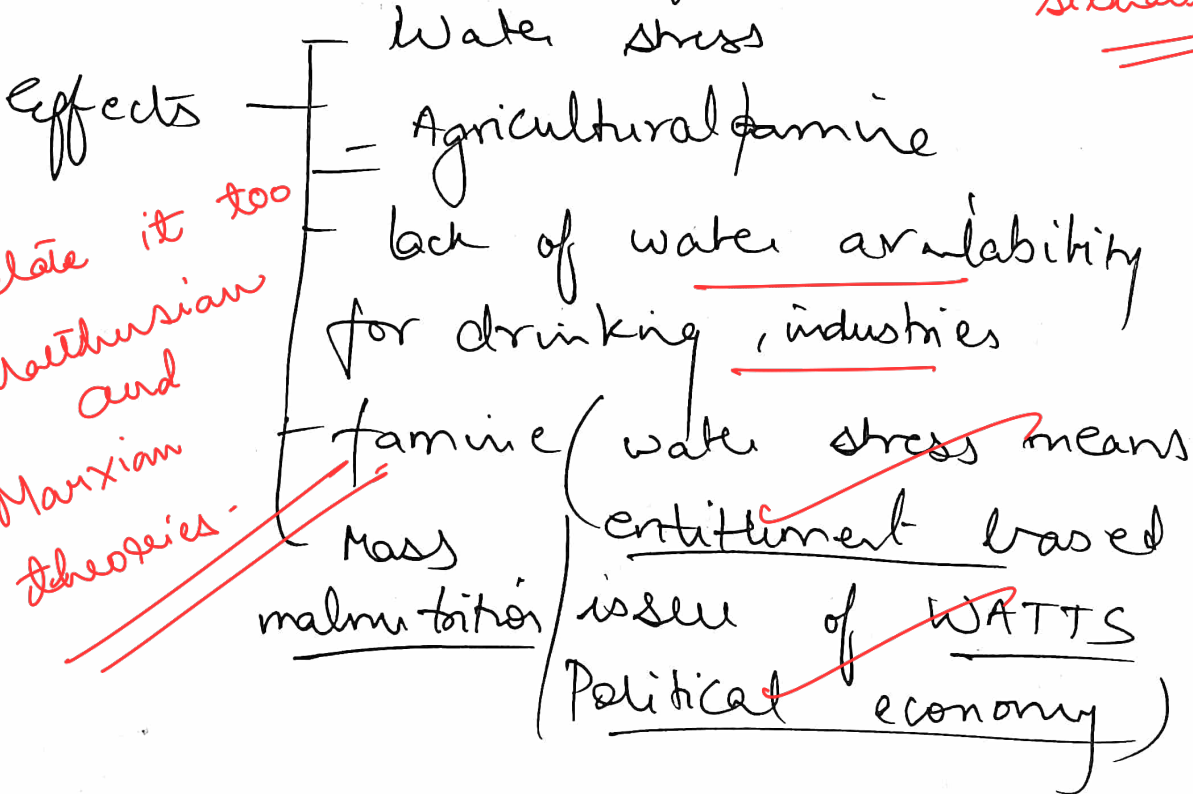


④ Mild El Niño conditions prevailed
 due to climate change

Also mention abt
 TROMENT (Red wind)

↓
 exacerbated the
situation.

④ delaying ~~the~~ rainfall



Relate it too
 Malthusian
 and
 Marxian
 theories.

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Such famine caused by climate change
 would be recurring with increasing
 frequency, hence need global concerted
 effort through Paris & Glasgow summit

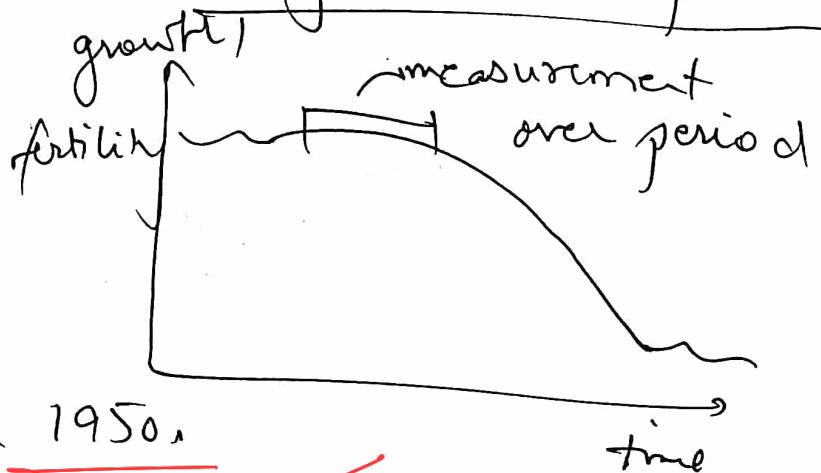


(b) Distinguish between 'period' and 'cohort' measures of fertility with examples.

Ans) Fertility is an important determinant of demographic transition

Period measure of fertility

- Fertility is measured over a long period or interval of time to understand its changes & development



eg measuring fertility of India from 1950s to 1970s to understand changes

Refer model answer

(CHRONOLOGICAL APPROACH)

Cohort measure of fertility

- Several countries or different region are combined to study the regional variation

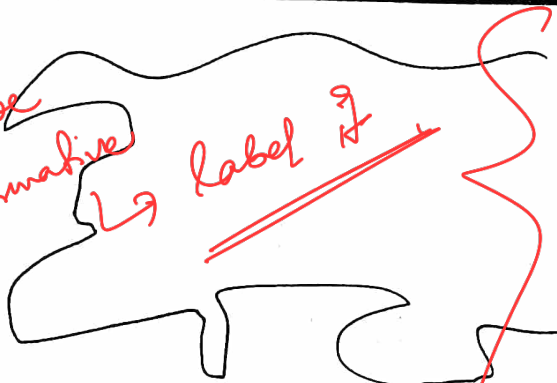
Period includes
 - Crude Birth Rate
 - General fertility rate.

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eg.
Study of
West & East
Europe together

maps
shd be
informative



Europe fertility
Cohort

Cohort
↓
Group of
people who
have similar
experience at
the same time.

Study of interrelationship, spatial
correlation and horizontal &
vertical with studies

Components

TFR
NRR
GRR

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CHOROGRAPHICAL & Regional
Synthesis

3



(c) Environmental determinism served to legitimise European colonial ambition.
 Comment.

Ans) Environmental determinism is the most ancient form in geographical studies, starting from ancient, medieval to classical phase. However, pre-modern & modern environmental determinism tried to legitimise colonialism.

You can define
 → here

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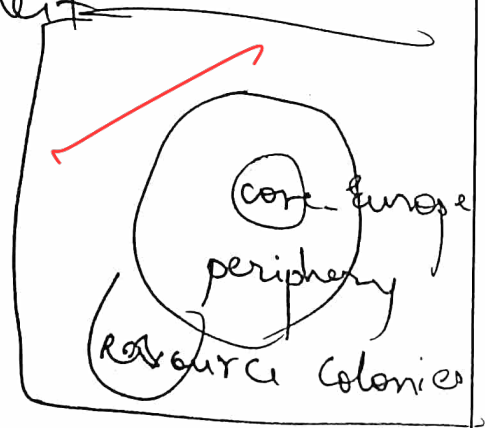
① Europeans have right to exploit nature

↓
 Resource exploitation by the Europeans in colonies for industrial development

Mention Ratzel theory → Anthropogenic

Heberhausen → inspired the ideas of Colonialism etc

② Europeans are racially advanced as compared to people living in tropical regions





eg Lepay gave environmental determinism concept that maritime Europeans are stronger than tropical

you can mention case study of PANAMA canal.

eg Huntington - Pulse of Asia - Asian people are lazy ⇒ FLEURE

③ Therefore, it is Europeans responsibility to develop technology and rule over colonies

Such works were also visible in SEMPLÉ concept of environmental determinism where tropical labourers are laborious ⇒ use them in plantation

4.5

However, European eurocentricity was also visible in possibilism, probablistic, cultural determinism & economic determinism which tried to justify colonialism

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Good!



(d) Knowledge has emerged as the source of comparative advantage and has rendered a shift in the organization of economic activity for both the spatial and enterprise levels. Elaborate.

Ans) Knowledge has led to growth of technology, innovation etc that has resulted in increased growth of services sector and diminishing & deindustrializing manufacturing sector

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Comparative advantage

① Knowledge ⇒ Innovation ⇒ Entrepreneurship
(Arrow, Solow & Schumpeter) Service sector grow
Age of High Mass Consumption ↓↓
↳ Innovation

② Developing countries have low knowledge level ↳ Rostow model
↓ ↓
low services, high manufacturing ↳ drive to maturity

Also explain how localised → helps in transmission of knowledge → Because of Geographical Proximity

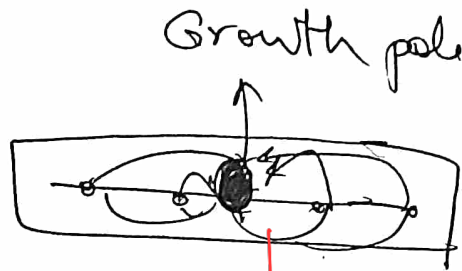


Reorganisation

① Spatial level

① Growth pole

act as knowledge
 Centre \Rightarrow reorganization
 of activity to centre



Backwash effects

\rightarrow attract human resource \rightarrow act as innovators \rightarrow diffusion of

② Comparative advantage, resource perishable
 A cumulative causation \rightarrow same as growth pole

③ Haggustrand Model

Time space compression

and easy flow knowledge

leads to comparative advantage

eg Google, Apple in USA (enterprises)



diffusion of information

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④ Rostow model

China acting as reorganisation of enterprises in space due to innovation in China

Developed countries have taken advantage of knowledge to remain ahead.

4.5



(e) Examine the concept of take-off especially with reference to politico-economic changes in the society.

Ans) Rostow economic growth model as a 'Non Communist Manifesto' developed stages of development

Concept of Take off *make dig* 

① Political development:

— masses develop intelligentsia

↓
democratic models are strengthened through protests for liberty

↓
arrangement of democratic, bureaucratic structure

eg India in 1950s witnessed Constitutional framework

France in 1800A — Liberty Fraternity & Equality

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② Economic changes

②.1 Industrialisation

↓
Core industrial manufacturing rises
Import substitution, small scale
consumer industries

Add what is the status of

- Agriculture

- Urbanization

- Environment

②.2 Investment

- local & foreign investments grow

↓
Used in industries & service sector

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②.3 Trade

Starts to degrade

- Increasing exports of raw materials & semi-finished goods

- imports of finished product, machine

4

Good!

②.4 Transport

- Railways, roadways, ship well developed, airways emerged

Although, all countries don't experience same stage of growth, most of them transition

from take off ⁽¹⁰⁾ to Drive towards maturity



2. Write on the following in about 150 words: (10 Marks Each)

(a) Quantitative accounts are not 'views from nowhere', but rather they present a partial and situated form of knowledge that must be understood in its context of its production. Discuss.

Ans) Quantitative Revolution in 1950s led to growth of development of locational analysis, spatial system analysis & model building

It was argued, that quantitative methods have appeared from nowhere, however, contemporary conditions led to its growth

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Advent of QR led to shift focus from



local analysis

Schaefer-Hartshorne debate

World was II - geography can't help Howard dept closed

inequity, slow development of little use



Partial & Situated

- ① Developed from Behavioral nomothetic principles of economic determinism
- ② Took & adopted models from other disciplines
eg Central Place theory
Von Thunen, Urban Morphology,
Max Weber Industrial location
- ③ Developed methods of regional synthesis & areal differentiation 4

Therefore, based on contemporary situation of geography, quantification was performed which is crucial in even present times

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(b) Emerging water crisis will pose the biggest threat to sustainable development. Explain with suitable examples.

Ans Global water availability is fast declining with some regions facing acute water shortage.

GOOD!

UN → Expected that 70% of population would live in severe water scarcity of less than 1000 m³/person/year.

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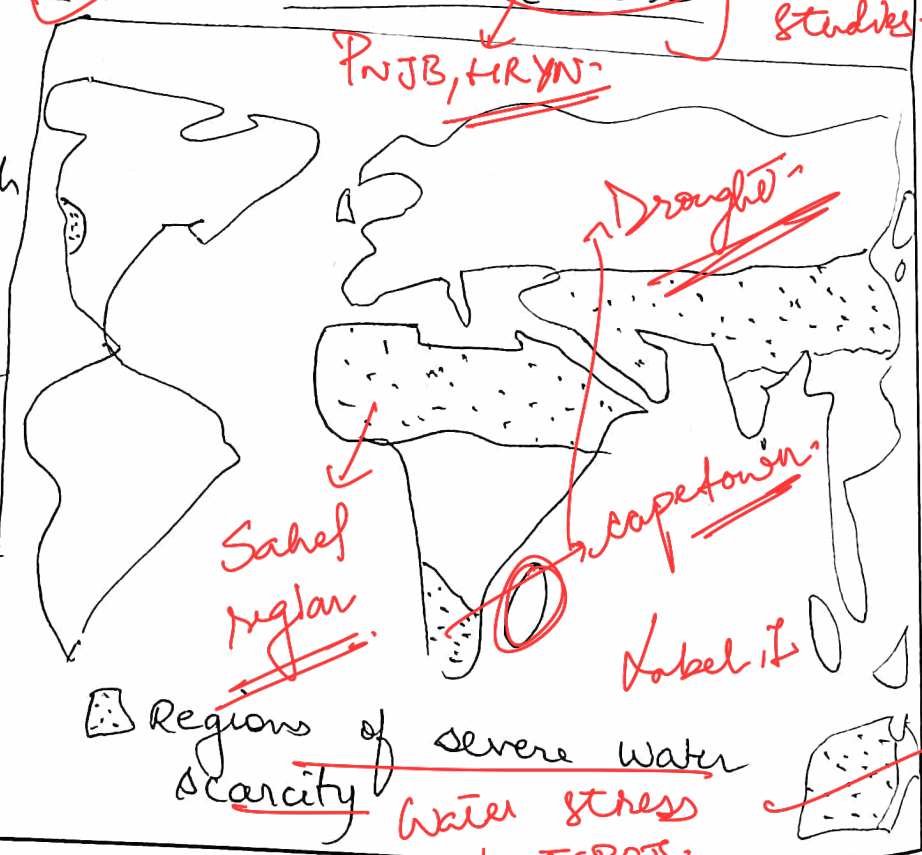
Emerging water crisis:

① Large region facing water shortage due to population growth → Malthusian checks

② Immense use of water for agriculture and domestic use *examples/Case studies*

③ Wastage of water through pollution, contamination etc. *example*

④ Climate change ↓ Disruption in rainfall, heats





USE STUDY of California water crisis :

① High usage of water by farmers → grow rice & alfalfa → water guzzling



② Highest domestic consumption per capita in all of USA

③ River Colorado → drying. Glaciers in Rockies are supplying low water

Threat to Sustainable development :

① Environmental crisis - Biodiversity loss, change in forest landscape

↳ (eg) Central India - water crisis leading to change of tropical moist to dry forest

② Economic crisis - agricultural unavailability of water, industries susceptible

(eg) Water unavailable to Thermal, textile plants in China

③ Social inequity - water inequity, crisis, law & order challenges. eg water wars in Cape Town, Delhi, Bengaluru etc.

Need to ensure better water management, global cooperation and apply principle of Reuse, recycle, recover

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4.5

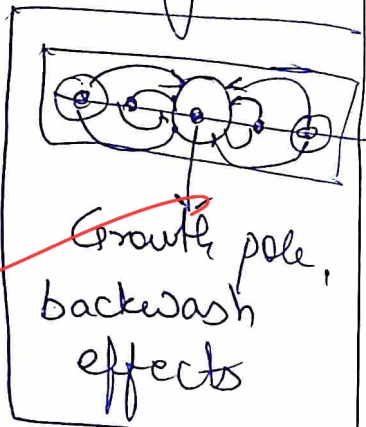
(c) Emergence of slums and squatter settlements are outcome imbalanced regional development. Examine using examples from India.

Ans) In several cities of India like Mumbai, Hyderabad, over 30% of urban population live in slums. *use the data from 2011 Census*

Imbalanced regional development leading to slums formation:

① Growth pole theory & cumulative causation theory: Some regions have advantageous locations ⇒ Grow at the expense of

other regions ⇒ Magnets to immigrants from under developed regions ⇒ Overpopulation & slums formation



② Core-periphery model: Some cities attract resources (human & physical) from peripheral regions

eg Mumbai, Bengaluru, Delhi attract migrants from high population UP, Bihar et



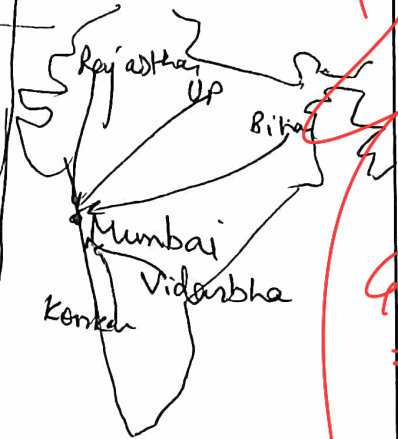
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example Eastern India
 ↓
Despite Industries in Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar
 ↓
states like Odisha, Bihar
 ↓
high out migration



CASE STUDY of MUMBAI

- 40% of population live in slums
- Lack of space to develop houses
- Immigration of low skilled workers from North, Konkan, etc to industrial regions



Good!
5

③ Other squatter settlements also develop around large cities

eg Ghitorni squatter settlement near Gurgaon



lack of amenities, poor governance, Gurgaon unplanned settlement (Wreford squatter settlement)

④ Ravenstein model: stepped migration is not followed

Metropolisation of cities



eg Tier I cities like Surat, Ahmedabad, Pune witnessed tremendous growth, low in Tier II

We need to plan satellite towns, proper housing, amenities & Tier II cities as counter magnets to relieve slums in large cities

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(d) The idea of Rimland has lost its significance with the end of cold war rivalry. Comment

Ans)

Favours → after disintegration of USSR
lost relevance.

Against → still relevant because
of issues - South China
Sea, Middle east
IOR etc

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(e) Malthusian population-principle is guided by humanism. Comment.

Ans Malthusian provided his natural law on population growth based on empirical studies of Europe in his 'Principles of Population' in late 18th CE.

Malthusian as a humanist principle:

Malthusian principles

- Population grow in geometric growth, resource
- ↳ Arithmetic progression population
- Positive & preventive checks apply.

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Relate to the concept of Philanthropic Humanism!

① Malthus put human at the centre of his studies

Human has natural instinct of reproduction & grow in geometric progression

② Doesn't include technocentric views in his principles

Discarded development in technology would increase resource base

③ Malthus population theory are an

example of methodological & topical
humanism

(4) Worked to develop natural law based on human phenomena and his perception towards environment

Criticism to humanistic viewpoint of Malthus:

However, Malthus agreed that nature and environment would exert positive checks in the form of wars, famine, pandemics etc that would reduce human population

↓
environmental controls (Inorganic) organic responses (fabel)

Therefore, Malthus population theories along with Neo-malthusian and Marxist population principles were primarily humanistic

Still relevant today
↳ ex-: Resource crisis → water
Global Warming → food

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4.5



3. Answer the following:

- (a) To what extent the regional patterns of economic development and human development in the world correspond with each other? Explain the situations of departure, in particular. (20 Marks)

Ans) Since renaissance period, the idea of development of Δ has grown. Initially it means mostly economic development however with time human development paradigm grew Dominant

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earliest 1950s - GDP, per capita income
1960-70 - Physical quality of life
 life Mahbub Al Haq

quality of life, Well Being

1980s - HDI concept

late 1990 - newer developments like

Inequality linked HDI

present - Multidimensional poverty
planetary HDI, happiness index

Good!
 but could have presented in a better manner.

Similarities in economic development & human development :



① In developed world of the west:
 economic development & human
 development are both high

CASE STUDY of USA

- HDI levels of more than 0.85
- GDP - \$18 trn, GDP/capita - very high
- high national income, life expectancy is high etc
- literacy level - 99%, IMR < 8/1000 births
- MMR - < 50/100,000. Death rate < 6/1000.

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eg Europe also experience convergence
 in two ex-: Scandinavian Countries

eg Australia - high HDI & GDP/capita

eg Japan - high HDI & GDP/capita.

② Developing world:

China - Medium HDI - 0.8

Medium GDP/capita.

High literacy, IMR, fertility low

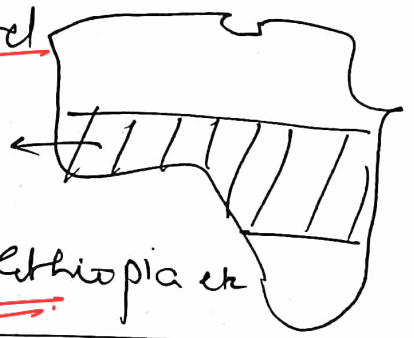


- India - HDI between 0.75 - 0.8
 Per capita Income - low - medium
 literacy - ~80% IMR - ~30/1000 etc

- South East Asia & Southern Africa
 also show convergence

③ Least developed countries: Sub-Saharan Africa → low HDI level and low GDP and per capital income eg. Chad, Congo, Ethiopia etc

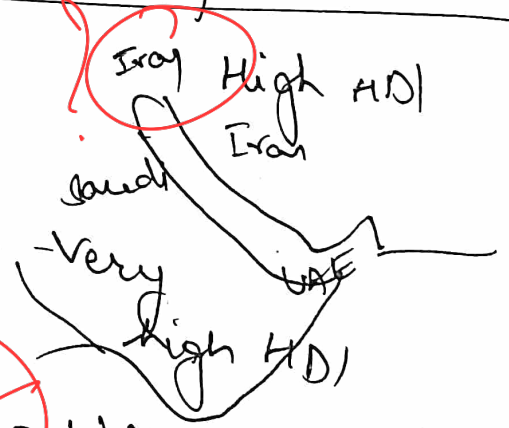
*even middle east
 SRIA IPR*



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Divergence & dichotomy in economic & human development

① Middle East: High GDP/capita due to exports of crude oil



↳ Saudi Arabia, UAE = USA, Europe

*Only
 Sudan
 Saudi
 UAE
 Qatar
 Bahrain*

However, human development parameters are poor - low literacy levels - ~80% women empowerment in the

↳ Lack of women rights, ↓ Press freedom

educational and economy missing

- social inequity is high

- Health standards - IMR - $< 10/1000$
 but fertility is high > 2 .

demographic transition \Rightarrow Stage III

② CUBA: socialistic country

\rightarrow High focus on education and health

- However, economic GDP is low Good!

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③ Brazil: In Latin America - high inequity \rightarrow low human development but high economic development

④ South Africa - Inequality

⑤ China - Atrocities on minorities \Rightarrow low human development, poor freedom

Need is to modify the definition of development in environmentalism to ensure environment hazards are also included into HDI

9
 You could have drawn a world map & shown few convergence & divergence



(b) Assess the major environmental issues associated with multi-purpose river projects.

(15 Marks)

Ans) Multipurpose river projects are river projects that cater to the requirement of electricity & power generation, irrigation, domestic & industrial water supply, flood control but at the same time ↓

Major Environmental issues with multi purpose river projects

① Due to technocentric development model of economic growth, large HEPs are constructed leading to submergence of surrounding area.

Eg Narmada HEP, Tehri dam submerges large areas → Sardar Sarovar Dam.

Fragmentation of habitat

Deforestation → biodiversity loss

Eg Hilsa can't migrate in Ganga

② T. ECTONIC Challenges: Heavy impoundment & storage of reservoirs led

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to cracks in fault basins

eg Kayna earthquake due to resonance

③ RIVER challenges - downstream drying
 of river

⇓
 reduction in ecological capacity of flow

⇓
 loss of fishes migration ex: Solomon fish

④ RIVER may also shift courses
 as it become alternately dry and full

⑤ HYDROLOGICAL impact of the region

↳ Evapotranspiration would change

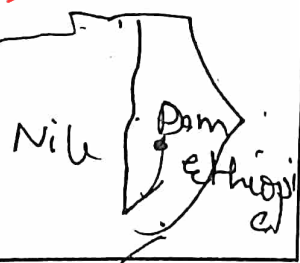
↳ Precipitation would vary

↳ Runoff & infiltration would be affected

CASE STUDY of ASWAN DAM on NILE

- Aswan dam built without much planning

- large scale deforestation



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- mass exodus of locals
 - flooding in the region
 - lack of water availability downstream
 - Mosquito breeding & malaria
- Impact on human health.*

⑥ Flooding when gates of reservoir are opened.

eg - Idukki dam causes widespread downstream flooding

⑦ River capture, river drying, morphological changes

↳ eg Hoven dam, 3 gorges dam (China) disrupting morphology

Multipurpose river project also cause geopolitical tensions (eg India - China), economic losses to the regions and displacement of communities. (Narmada)

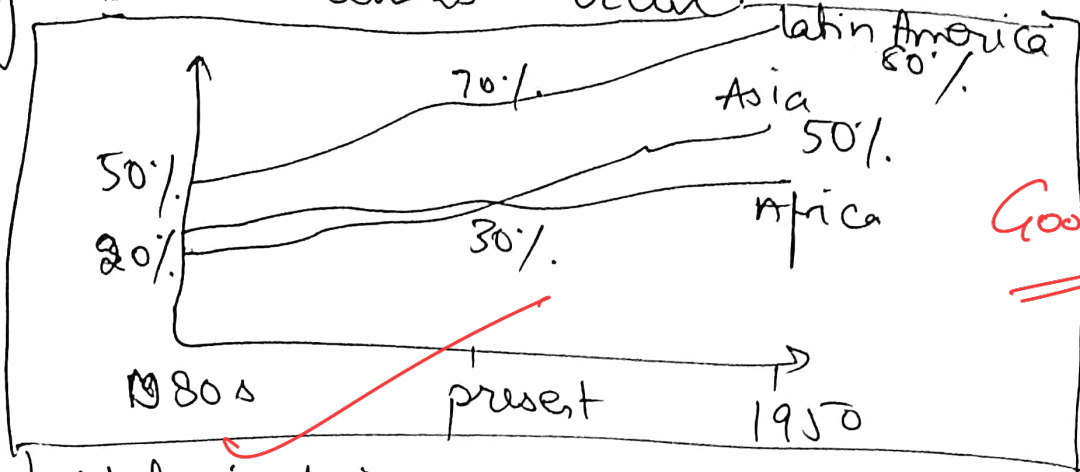
Therefore, need is proper planning before construction and focus on small hydro projects

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(c) Examine the regional variations in urban structures and forms in the developing countries. (15 Marks)

Ans) Level of urbanisation in developing countries is fast growing, however regional variations occur.



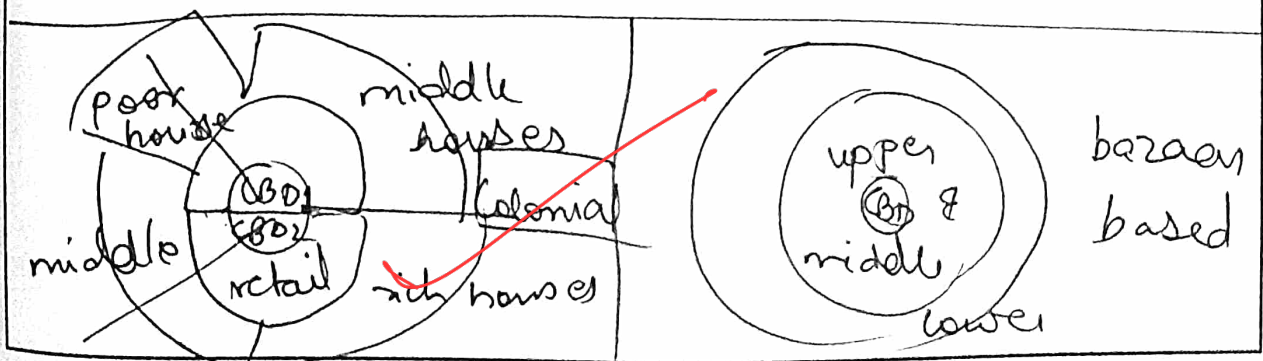
Urbanisation levels in developing world

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① Regional Variations in urban structure and forms

①.1 Morphology of urban areas

- Metropolitan cities show colonial based model, while smaller cities witness baraan based growth.

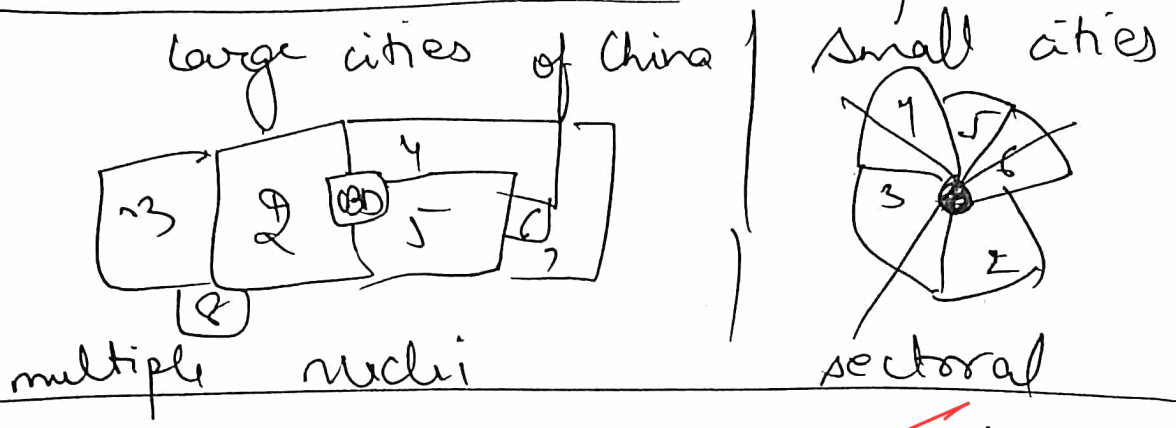




Eg Morphology of Mumbai is different from Jaipur (no colonial development) and Madurai

② In some developing countries, the burgers and nuclei model of urban morphology is visible while others have sectoral development

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①.2 Vertical growth vs Horizontal growth
 Eg. Mumbai, Shanghai Eg. Delhi, Tier 2 cities

①.3 Development of suburbs & satellite towns
 ↳ Metro cities → many suburbs
 Tier I small, tier II cities - few suburbs



1.4 Deindustrialisation
 ↳ large cities - Service sector dominant, industries in periphery
 ↳ smaller cities - small scale manufacturing

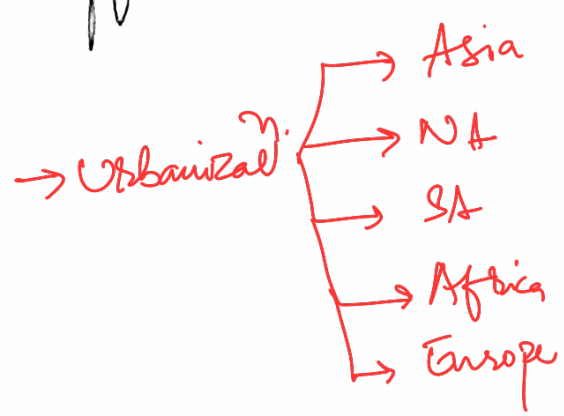
1.5 Functional differentiation
 large cities - higher order functions,
 smaller cities - lower order functions

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Therefore, from urban morphology to urban development, migration, economy, etc varies across cities. Therefore, planning should be done considering requirements of different cities in mind.

Refer Model Answers

Better approach & structure



Examine & explain with reasons

Why, what, where



4. Answer the following:

(a) Write a Loschian critique of Christaller's Central Place Theory and examine the relevance of both the views in the present day context. (20 Marks)

Ans) Both Christaller & Losch Central Place Theories are economic determinist theory developed during Quantitative Revolution

Loschian critique of ^{Christaller} Central Place Theories

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① Loschian was based on Revenue ~~maximisation~~

approach as opposed to Cost ~~minimisation~~ of Christaller

② Losch considered that some central places

Christaller Central Place theory -

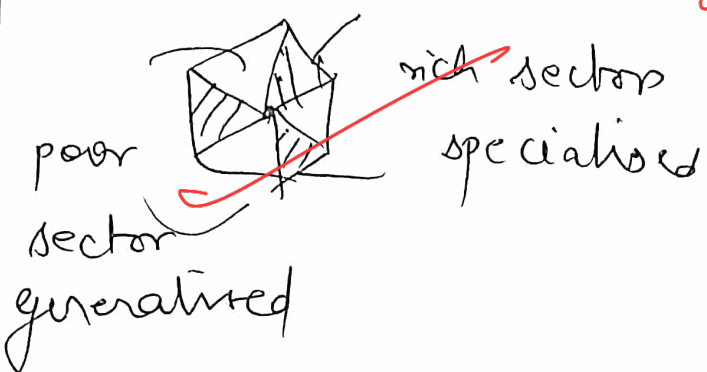
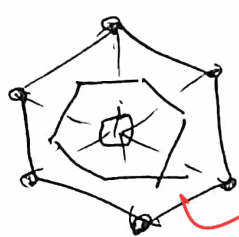
- Based on hierarchy & nesting
- Concept of range of goods & services, threshold population, complementary area etc
- Cost ~~minimization~~ approach
- Upper order ~~settlements~~ perform all functions
- 3 different types of functions explained

Christaller takes into acct demand both supply but looks primarily Demand focused.

can perform specialised function while others can perform all generalised functions
 ↳ against Christaller generalised

③ Losch was critical of limited number of economic functions considered by Christaller
 Marketing Transport Administrative
 as against 150+ goods & services of Losch

④ Losch was critical of strict complementary areas of sphere of influence of Christaller



GOOD!

⑤ Christaller has limited validity and more applicable on agrarian economies while Losch has higher applicability in industrial regions

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Relevance in present day context :

① limited relevance, however could be used applications of administration

Case Study of India's administrative setup

- lower applicability in state where every state has on average 22 district as against 7.

- However, distance between district headquarter and next order city is $\sqrt{7} = 1.7$ time

Good! \Rightarrow matches with Christaller



- Also, every block has more number of panchayats than required

can be used to correct imbalance

② Economic purposes - Industries can use concept of zone of dominance, influence city region etc to identify location of industries in lower order hierarchy
 eg higher order - automobile industry
 lower order - textile & agriculture

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③ Urban planning - Hierarchy of settlements can be used in urban governance

eg JNNURM, smart city project based on hierarchy => RP Mitra model

mostly applicable to Developing Countries

Christaller's relevance

Dasgupta's relevance

Developed Countries

④ Migration can be controlled Try to divide

⇓
Identifying higher & lower order settlements => relocalisation of migrants to satellite & 2° towns

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⑤ Transport arteries : Based on $K=4$ of Christaller => transport arteries can be developed

eg Bharatmala Pariyojana connecting metro with state headquarters

9

⑥ Regional planning : Planning in a area eg sectoral Model of Dasgupta to

identify rich & poor sectors => development to reduce imbalance

CPTn can be used with changes to ensure holistic regional development combined with other theories of development



(b) Biophilic urbanism will enhance the urban resilience. Justify.

(15 Marks)

Ans) Biophilic urbanism is derived from Biotic + philic (attraction) which means urbanisation process would ensure that biodiversity and humans are attracted towards the urban Sustainable urbanism

Urban resilience through biophilic urbanism

① Making urban centres biodiversity magnet

Eg Miyawaki forest & Nagar Van scheme in Hyderabad Good!

② Ensure sustainable living of biodiversity within the urban limits

↓
Benefits like hydrological balance, heat balance, ecological provisions, aesthetics

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eg Sanjay Gandhi National Park (NP) - Mumbai
 Guindy - Chennai etc

changing
focus on
Educational, Behavioural Attitudes Practices & Lifestyle

③ Participation of humans in resilience of these biodiversity would result



hence flood & disasters are mitigated through infiltration

- pollution is reduced in Northern plains

- Reduce heat island effect
 ↓
 water availability

- Wetlands can act as water reservoir & disaster protection

- Certain biodiversity show high level of urban resilience, pollination benefits

Connect it to Urban Structures
Green space
Green Buildings
Vertical Gardens.
Rooftop Greening

6
 Refer model Answer

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(c) Discuss the role of World Trade Organization (WTO) in determining the world trade.

Ans) Global organisation like World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the apex body to ensure convergence and ensure ~~conver~~ cooperation and resolve disputes in world trade related matters established in 1995 (successor of GATT in Uruguay round)

(15 Marks)

Role of WTO in determining world trade

① Limitations in trade of certain commodities through government subsidies

→ eg Agriculture

developed world can provide upto 5% of total GVA of agriculture

Limits trade of agricultural commodities

← developing world
↓
10% of agri GVA

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② Negotiations in the form of FTA
 Most favoured Nation (MFN), bounded

*Administrative
 Trade agreements*

rates etc



FTA - higher trade among nations

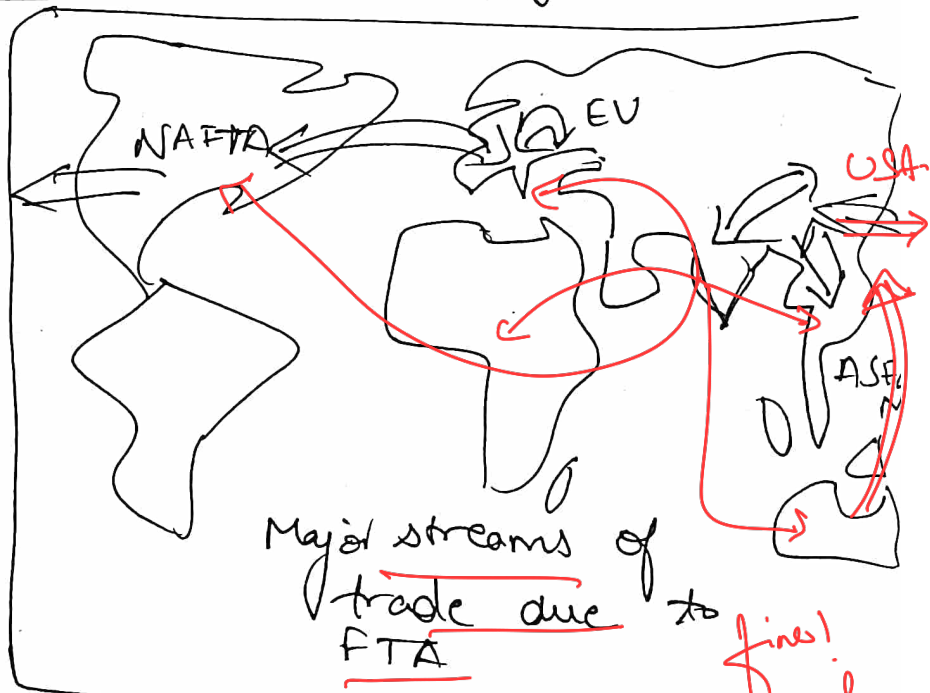
eg ASEAN FTA → high trade integration

eg EU-Vietnam FTA - High trade

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③ WTO also intervenes in reducing tariffs among countries

⇓
 Increasing trade



↳ HO Model says that countries should leverage abundance of resource to export that resources

eg Australia export coal
 India, Bangladesh - cotton



- ④ Boxes like Green Box, Amber Box, Blue box - restrict agri-trade
- ⑤ WTO - ~~dispute resolution~~ mechanisms
 ↓
 Increased globalisation *examples!!*
 ↓
 Comparative Advantage model (Ricardo)

⑥ Takes measures to improve supply chain = among developing countries

Challenges with WTO:
 → *Rising Protectionism, Regional Trading Blocs ACEP, NAFTA etc*

- ① Favours ~~developed~~ nations
 eg Huge subsidy by West in Agricultural exports
- ② 10% agri-amber box limit is inadequate
- ③ West has high voting rights, low say of ~~developing world~~
 Veg Doha round pending since 2015

Appointments to Dispute Resolution Body in limbo

WTO needs reforms as called by India since long to make it development friendly and ensure multilateralism.

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5. Answer the following:

(a) Examine the concept and pattern of suburbanisation in the world. (20 Marks)

Ans) Suburbanisation refers to the process of outward migration of city residents to city's periphery to suburbs. Suburbanisation process began with the growth of satellite towns when people were relocated to garden cities in Europe.

- Cause
 - Consequences

Temporal

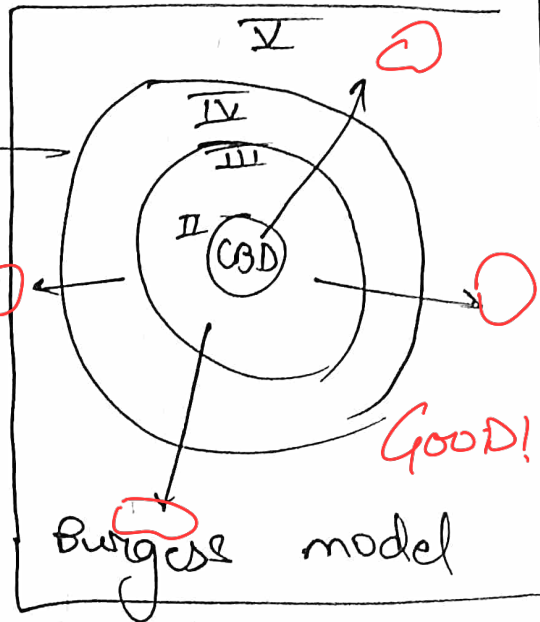
Spatal

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Concept of Suburbanisation Satellite towns

① Expansion of cities to outer tiers or zones of cities

eg In modern & post modern cities of Los Angeles



GOOD!

concept of Edge cities and suburbs growing where people shift to newly developed regions

SUB URBAN²
 ↓
 results in URBAN SPRAWL

② Reasons of such shift:

- Growth of transportation arteries allows easy movement of rich section from suburbs to city center.

ex: Delhi Metro
 Gurugram Noida
 Connectivity

- Reducing significance of CBD due to deindustrialisation & deconcentration

- Development of multiple nuclei

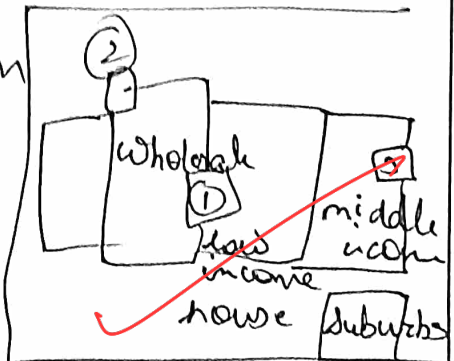
- Space-time compression

⇓

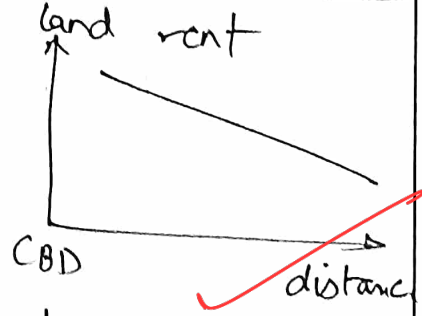
Growth of technology

GOOD!

eg COVID-19 induced work from anywhere



Multiple nuclei



- land rent is rising in the city centre

- Pollution in the city centre

- Privatopia, privatisation in gated communities in the suburbs

overcrowded. so people move

- Huge migration in metro cities \Rightarrow suburbs

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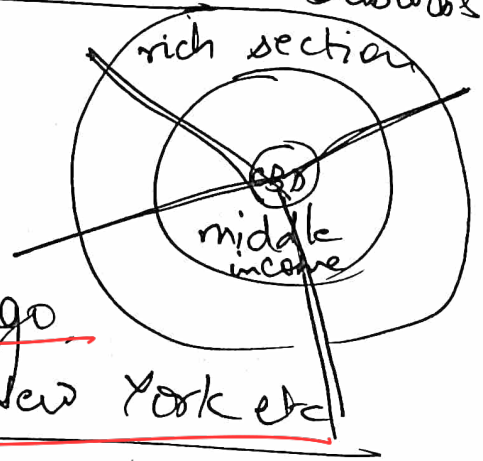
Pattern of suburbanisation

Started in, 1970-Joe

① Suburbanisation in the developed world

High level of suburbanisation

Horizontal sprawl of rich income houses in cities like Chicago, Los Angeles, London, New York etc



Gated Communities

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spacious flats, houses, minorities live together.

② Suburbanisation in developing world

New Phenomena

Due to high immigration in large cities ⇒ suburban sprawl

Started in 21st Century

low income housing, unplanned settlements, low availability of amenities, industries in suburbs.





many of these suburbs grow in rural urban fringe

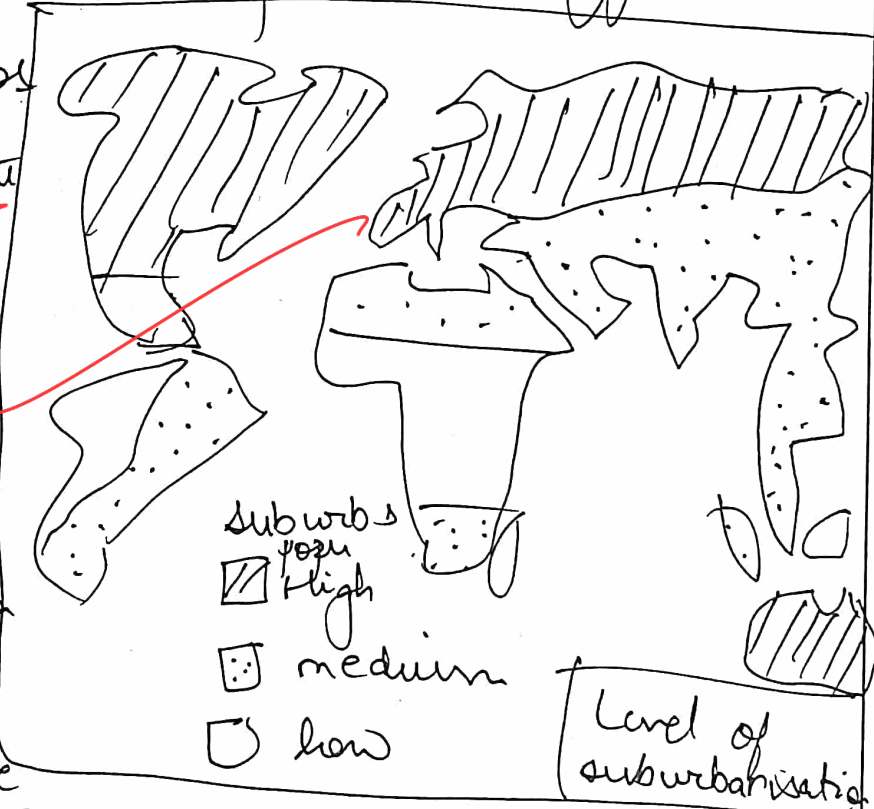
Eg suburbs of Mumbai - Vasai, Virar, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Panvel etc

10

GOOD ANSWERS!!

These suburbs start acting as satellite towns and slowly merge with the main city forming urban agglomeration

These suburbs forms private land and often occupied by capitalist for speculation (Marxist) hence some



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GOOD!

planned cities might also develop.

Suburbs are regions of poverty, high crimes, poor amenities, pollution, hence focus should be on integrated development

Sustainable Urbanism

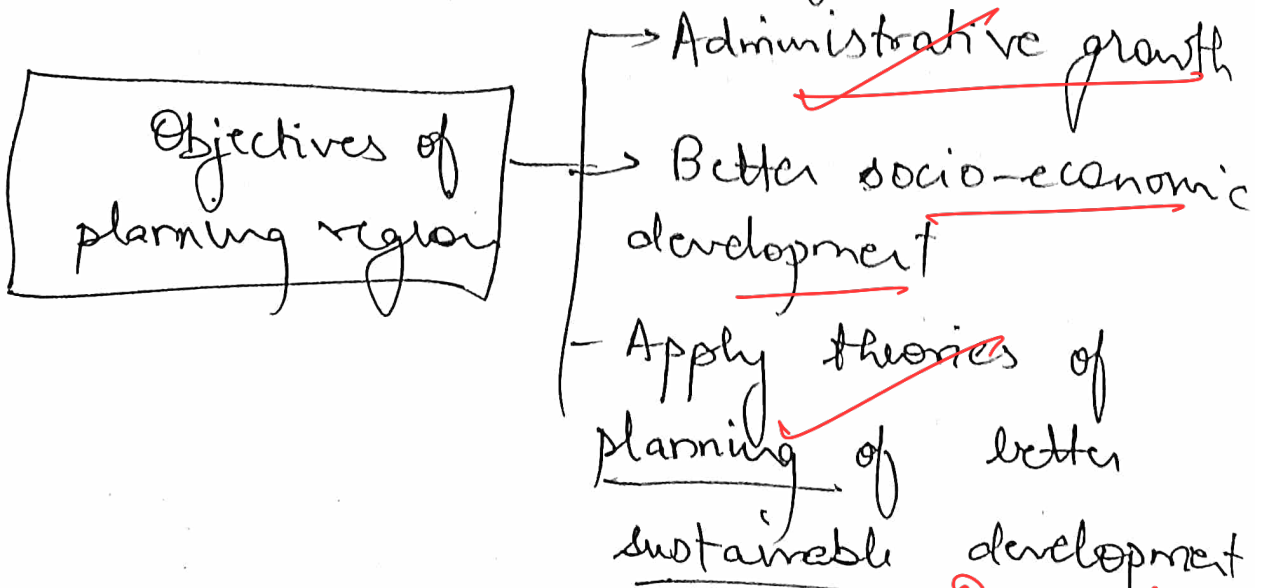
Mention ON habitat



(b) Discuss the methods of delineation of planning regions.

(15 Marks)

Ans) Planning regions are regions which combine formal, functional and administrative criteria to delineate regions.



Methods of delineation :

→ Qualitative
 → Quantitative

① Various scholars like Klaassen have provided criteria for delineating planning regions

(a) Region should be large enough for administration

(b) Should be able to attract investment

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(c) ensure human capital interrelationship & movement

(d) ensure physiographic similarities

(2) Indian geographers like Pallak & Kurdu have developed criteria like

(a) should act as economic focal point

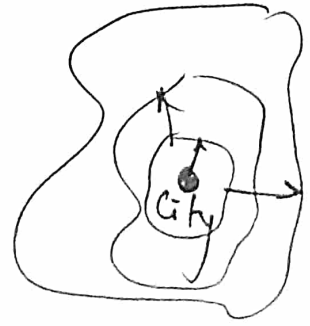
(b) Contain at least one growth point

(c) Connected through transportation arteries

(d) Convergence of socio-cultural similarities in such regions

(3) According various methods were devised to demarkate planning region

(a) RL Singh flow method of Varanasi can be used to demarcate on the basis of functional criteria



(b) Matrix approach of functional regions

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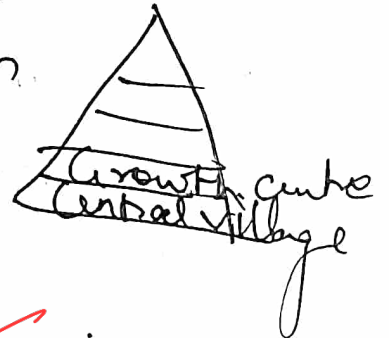
- (c) Quantitative approach like :-
 - Gravitational method of social Physics School, Zipt, Reilly, Stewart
 - Huff stochastic model

- (d) Formal demarcation through
 Fixed index Variabli index Cluster approach

- (e) Christaller & Losch Central Place theory can be used to demarcate administrative planning regions
 eg $k=7$. administrative



- (f) Used in RP Misra Growth Foci approach \Rightarrow Planning in India - Panchayat, Blocks, district, state, centre



Planning regions being synthetic region of formal & functional, all different approaches can be used to demarcate

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Refer model Answer.

(c) Explain with examples the changing pattern of longevity in the world. (15 Marks)

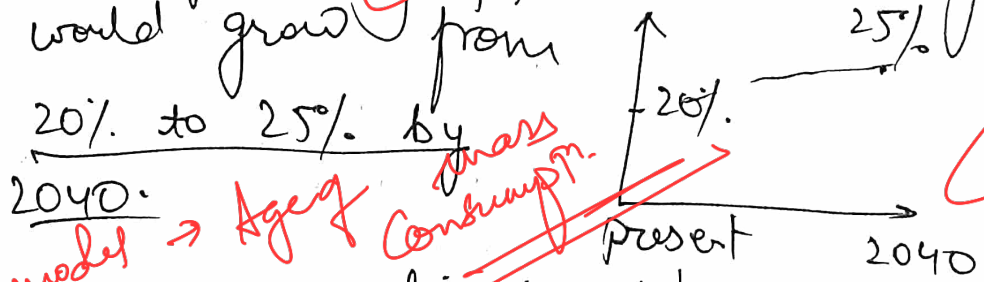
Ans) Longevity refers to increasing life expectancy and ageing. As the world progresses in the demographic transition and reaches stage IV, longevity tends to increase. *make a graph*

Changing pattern of longevity:

① Developed world:

a) North America: life expectancy is rising and is currently at ~75 years

- % of elderly population over 60 years would grow from 20% to 25% by 2040.



Dependency ratio is rising

Eg USA - life expectancy of 75 years, IV stage of demographic transition

But except \rightarrow COVID, ↑ Non-Comm. diseases

avg longevity of world. 1800

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on simply relate it to Rostov's model

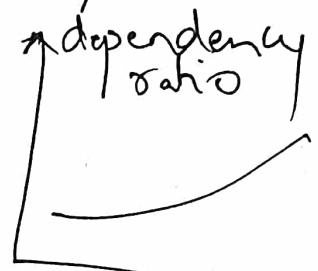
cite 1-2 reason Better standard of living + health facilities

⑥ Europe :

- Reached IV stage by 1930s.
- Life expectancy current - 78 years reach 80 years by 2040!

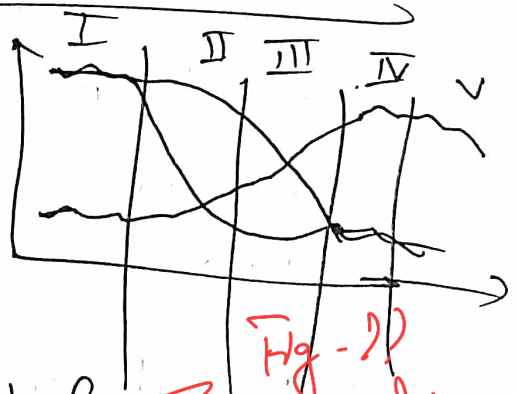
- % elderly population ~ 25%
 eg Germany - 30% Italy 28%

- dependency ratio would rise rapidly



However, countries like present 2040 Russia experiencing IV stage of demographic transition

Population declining due to increasing mortality in elderly due to delayed lifestyle diseases



eg population falling of age in east Europe & Russia

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① ~~Asia~~ Japan - most aged - 33% elderly
↑
increasing

② Developing world ..

- South America - Approaching IV stage

①

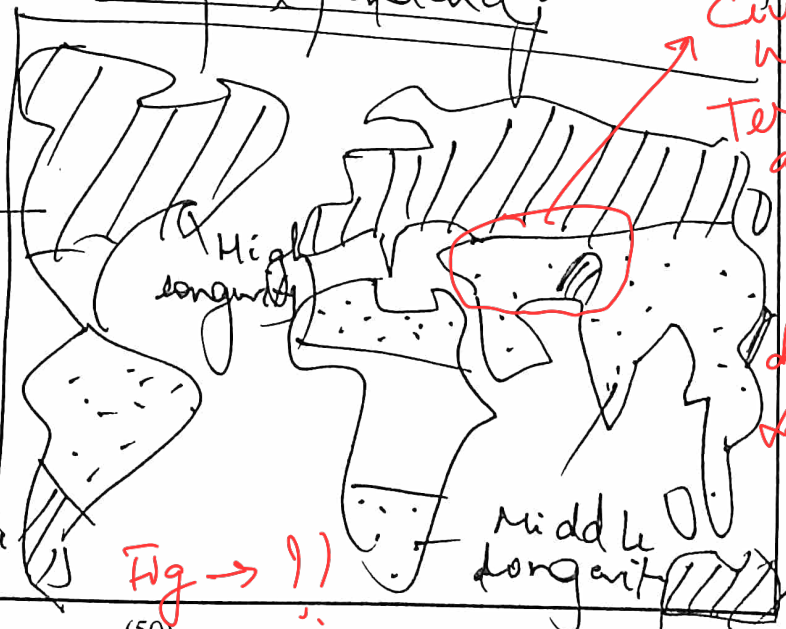
↑
increasing longevity - current 70yrs to 75 years by 2050.

% elderly population - 15% present
↓
20% - 2040

- Asia - China - rapidly rising elderly
↓
life expectancy - 75yrs
12% present
↑
25% 2040

- India - 10% above 60yrs present
69 years life expectancy - 74 years by 2040.
↑
rising dependency

Way forward:
Madrid Action Plan 2002:
develop elderly economy and strengthen elderly for 2nd demographic dividend



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EVALUATOR'S REMARKS

(STUDENTS ARE ADVISED NOT TO WRITE ANYTHING IN THIS PAGE)

- Content quality is good in most of the questions except few
- Maps & diagrams needs to be improved. → make it more informative
- Good use of examples & case studies. But still you can improve

You are doing good

Keep writing and improving

All the best!!!

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