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NEXT IAS

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Manish

Roll No. : MT24GEORA007 Contact No.

e-mail: Date of Examination : 14/07/24

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Online ☑

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES-2024

Test-02	GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL
Dated : 07-07-2024	PAPER - I (SECTIONAL)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

*There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **Two sections** and printed in **ENGLISH**.*

*Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.*

***Question No. 1 and** 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **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 a medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of question shall be counted in sequential 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 (QCA) booklet must be clearly struck off.

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	20			
2. (b)	18	15			
2. (c)	21	15			
3. (a)	24	20			
3. (b)	28	15			
3. (c)	31	15			
4. (a)	34	20			
4. (b)	38	15			
4. (c)	41	15			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	20			
6. (b)	58	15			
6. (c)	61	15			
7. (a)	64	20			
7. (b)	68	15			
7. (c)	71	15			
8. (a)	74	20			
8. (b)	78	15			
8. (c)	81	15			
Grand Total					

Remarks

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Observations:

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SECTION-A

Write notes on the following in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

Q.1 (a) Eco-tourism is the solution to over-tourism. Comment.

Overtourism is the excessive inflow of tourists in a region that breaches the carrying capacity of that ecosystem.

- Problems due to overtourism
  - Pollution & wastes eg Himalayan ecosystem
  - Geomorphic instability eg Joshimath sinking
  - Interferes with local inhabitants lives & cultures
  - Threat to wildlife & biodiversity eg Tourists orginated wildfires

Ecotourism is based on the concept of ecological sustainability & aims to adress the challenges of overtourism.

(1) Reduced influx of tourists (Quantitative eco tourism) will reduce resource pressure on the tourism place

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(2) Ecotourism focuses on services like home stays in place of large Hotels → thus ↓ pressure on land & boosting local economy.

(3) Thus, ecotourism upholds the community participation principle of Regional development & Planning

(4) Ecotourism respects local values & the integrity of wildlife habitat. Thus reducing

- biodiversity loss
- clashes with locals
- wildfires

(5) Ecotourism → less pressure on resources → cleaner & more serene Envt → more boost to tourist economy

It can be used to ensure Hill & Tribal area development in India

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Q.1 (b) Write explanatory note on cultural ecology.

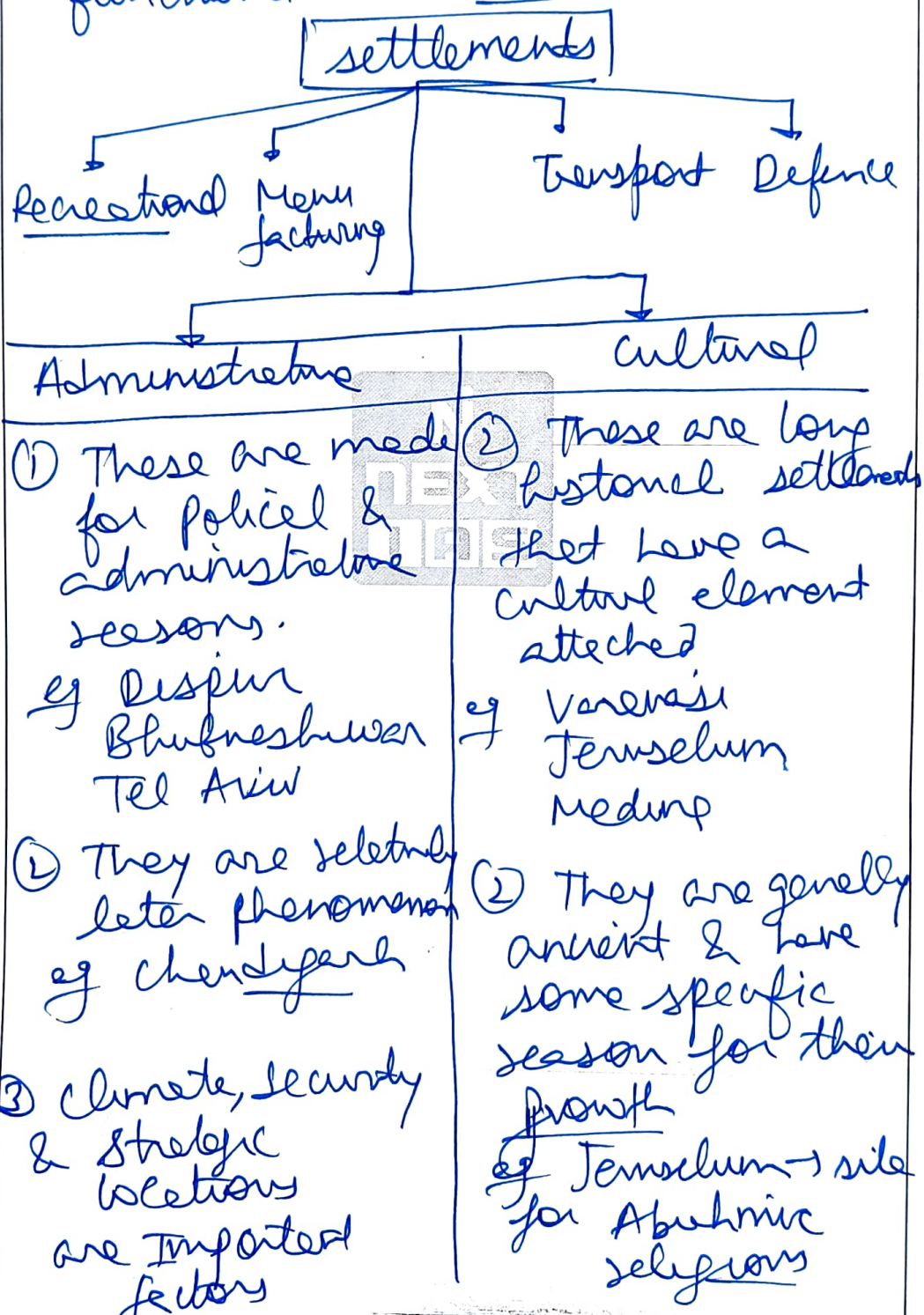
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Q.1 (c) Distinguish between Administrative and cultural settlements.

Settlements According to Aurosseau classification can be divided on functional basis into 6 categories



Administrative

(1) These are made for political & administrative reasons.
eg Dispur Bhubneshwar Tel Aviv

(2) They are selectively later phenomenon
eg Chandigarh

(3) Climate, security & strategic locations are important factors

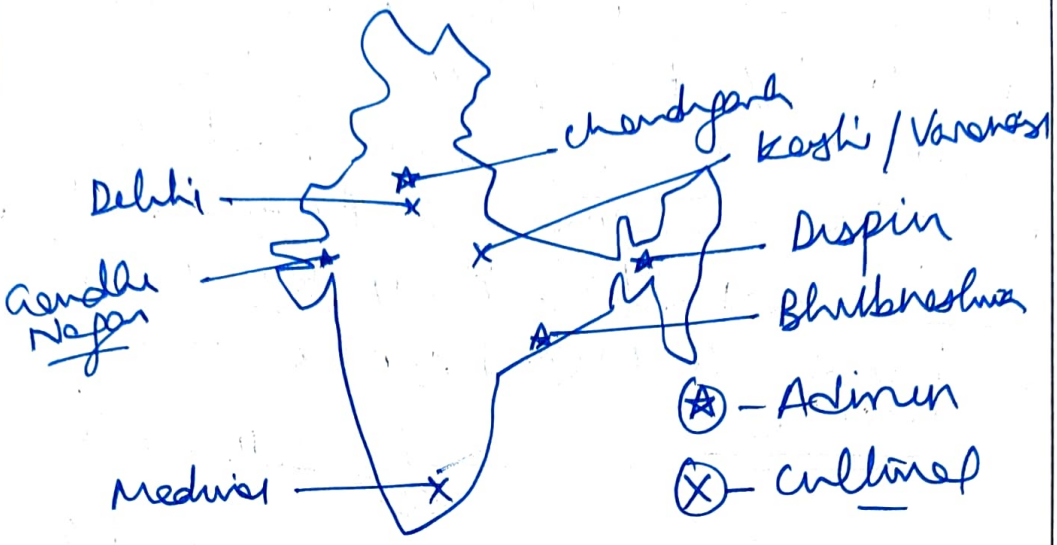
Cultural

(1) These are long historical settlements that have a cultural element attached
eg Varanasi Jerusalem Medina

(2) They are generally ancient & have some specific reason for their growth
eg Jerusalem - site for Abrahmic religions

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However, this watertight division is not very practical as most of the towns are multi-functional. According to ~~the~~ Amrit Lal, All Indian towns are multi functional

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Q.1 (d) "Rural – Urban Fringe" is ecologically the most fragile region". Comment.

Rural Urban fringe concept was given by RJ Pryor & is defined as an area that is on the margins of land characterised by R-urban land use & mixed economic activities



Ecologically Most fragile

(1) High Resource Pressure due to rapid development of Infra-structure

(2) characterised by development of conurbations leading to cutting of trees, wetland encroachment.

(3) Industries catering to cities come up (Industrial suburbs as per

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Multiple Nuclei Model leading to → High AQI
↳ Water & Air Pollution

(4) Intensive Agriculture due to growth of Horticulture & city Catering Crops

These issues can be adressed by

(1) Resource based Planning
(2) Planning by formalising them into urban areas
(3)

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Q.1 (e) Write short note on population as social capital.

NEXT IAS

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Q.4 (a) Discuss the Quantitative Revolution as a radical transformation of the spirit and purpose of geography and also outline its merit and demerits. 20

Quantitative Revolution in Geography has its genesis in Harshrove-Schaefer Debate of 1930s where Schaefer in "Exceptionalism in geography" challenged the "academically disastrous chorological approach advocated by Richard Hartshrone (Nature of Geography, 1939)

[QR as Radical transformation]

(1) QR was a major improvement over earlier approach of description ('Geography'), as it tried to actually make geography practically useful.

(2) Purpose of geography became nomothetic. Fred. Schaefer described the purpose to be of making Pattern laws.
eg Central Place Theory by walter christaller of Washington School.

(3) QR boosted the confidence of then

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geographers who considered geography to be inferior to other sciences. Therefore, it attracted the more scholars from the field of stats agriculture, physics & Maths.

(4) Radical shift was observed as Positivism was brought back in Geography. Schaefer advocated logical Positivism as opposed to August comte & Humboldt's Empirical Positivism

Merits of QT

(1) lead to crossfilteration of ideas amongst physics, Methematics & other Sciences
eg Reilly's law of Retail trade gravitation had explicit use of Maths.

(2) Geography became Relevant in Planning eg study by Bennetts & chorley in Urban areas using 'System's approach'

(3) Newer Schools of thought emerged as a result.

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eg Lund School → Hagerstrand's diffusion School.
Princeton School → Q. Stewarts' work
Iowa School, Wisconsin School.

④ Newer methodologies were developed

- Locational Analysis by Peter Haget
- Location Theories
- Systems Approach by BJL Berry & Richard Chorley

Demerits

① Reductionism, as man was reduced as a point on surface, mere machine with cultural elements ignored.

② According to Burton, laws made were obsolete & vaguely reflected in reality
eg CPT Patterns were not reflected.

③ Making laws became a fashion more than a necessity.

④ D Stamp said that it actually stultified growth rather than aiding it, as elements that were not quantified were ignored.

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(5) OR could not adress the problems of women (Mazy & Lee)

(6) According to Marxist historians, ideas like locational Analysis promoted capitalism.

(7) According to OHK Spate, since geographers were not trained in mathematics & positivist Methods, this yielded severe errors.

(8) Research was mainly centred around methodology & no revolutionary breakthrough was achieved in subject Matter.

(9) Herbert Simon & Julian wolpert refuted the OR advocated idea of men as Rational Economic; & termed men as satisficer

With these limitations, the Euphoria around OR declined during 1960s with focus brought back on men under Behavioural Revolution. This has eventually led to rise of Social Relevance Revolution (Harvey, Bunge & Koperson) & culture turn.

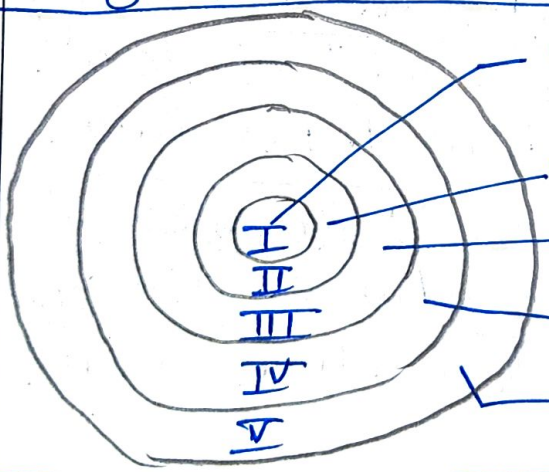
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Q.4 (b) Discuss The Concentric Zone Model by Ernest Burgess on Urban Morphology. 15

Concentric Zonation Model was given by Ernest Burgess in 1924 (Growth of a city) to describe the Urban arrangements in the city. It was a work of Chicago School of Thought.

The Model

1. According to Burgess the growth of city takes place from within.
2. It was an ecological Model based on Darwinian idea of survival & Replacement. It was based on study of Chicago
3. Burgess divided the city in concentric zones & made a functional description of the zone



CBD (Central Business District)
zone of transition
zone of labour
zone of Residence
high class Residence

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CBD → based on Chicago's 'The loop'
→ Purely commercial area with vertical spread due to land rents
↳ goes dead after office hours

zone of transition → incursion of labour & manufacturing in this area reduces land rents. Some residential activities by lower classes

zone of labour → lower labour class who can not afford travel
↳ lower land rents & high population density

zone of residence → middle class dwellings & residence.

high class residence → prefer to live outside as they can afford travel. Extensive land uses, large houses are a feature.

Analysis of the model

(1) The model is based on Chicago, & involves element of class segregation which is empirically validated.

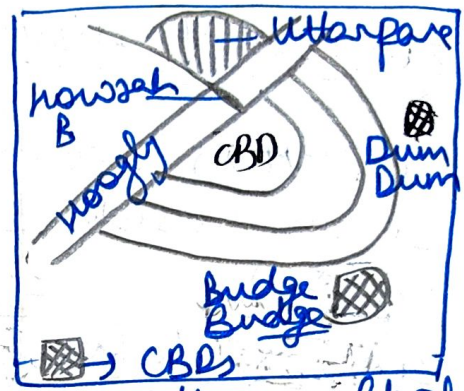
(2) The crowding & low class dwellings around CBD has been witnessed

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in both developed & developing countries. However

③ Based on chicago, this model presents European, Ethnocentric view

④ Single CBD's idea was challenged by Multiple Nuclei model (Harris & Ulman) & Exploded city Model (Watson)



Calcutta - multiple CBDs

⑤ explicit use of concepts of ecology like survival & replacement

⑥ ignores role of topography, Resources etc which plays important role in land value (as per Yeats)

⑦ CBD in developing country is not purely commercial & doesn't go dead after office hours eg Chandni chowk in Delhi

⑧ CBD is not always circular eg Time square / Oxford street

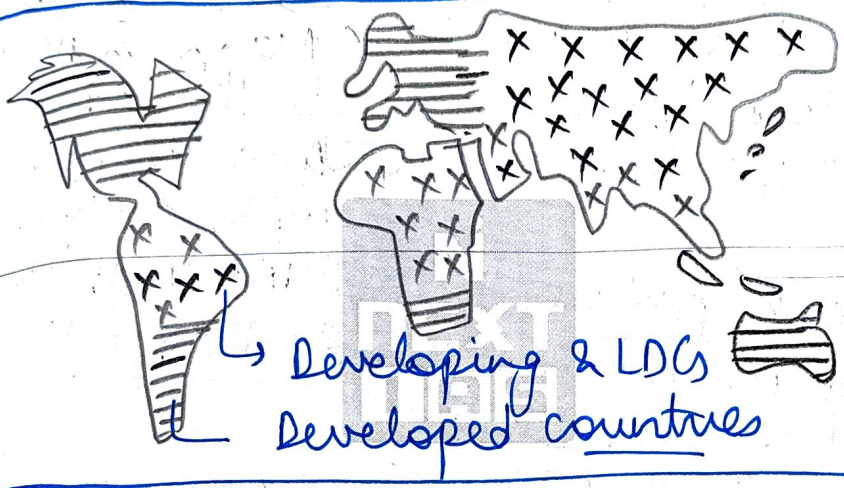
Therefore, other models like Hoyt & Dieks Sectoral model, Port Model etc are required to support this to explain city morphology

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Throw light on Demographic Characteristics of developing and developed countries. 15

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Developing & developed countries have different demographic attributes owing to difference in - social profiles, culture, development, education & Urbanisation.



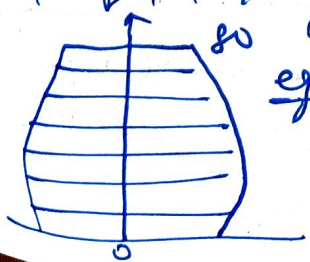
Developing & LDCs
Developed countries

Demography of Developed vs Demography of Developing countries

① Age Structure

Developed

- Old age dominated (>20%)
  eg Italy @ 22%
- 4th DTT stage



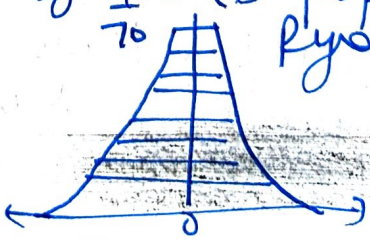
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eg Japan

Developing

- Demographic Dividend or High Child Population
- 1st / 2nd / 3rd stage

eg India's population pyramid



70

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(2) Fertility Rates - < 2:1 in developed (even < 1.5 in Europe) & more than 2:1 (even 3.0 + in Nigeria)

[Reasons]

Developed

(1) Urbanisation & complexities (Spencer's Theory)

(2) State Policies eg Singpore

(3) work profile → Most in Developed countries in services & Research Sector (Age of Mass Consumption of Roston's Model). Primary Acts dominate in developing countries eg India = 60%.

(4) Sex Ratio → Relatively lower in Developing countries due to son Male preference. However, cultural differences also impact this

(5) Material Mortality & Infant Mortality < 20 per thousand in developed (IMR) & More than 30 (even >50 in western Sahara).

Developing

(1) agrarian & Hence Child as asset (Marx & Boserup's theory)

(3) low Health infra & High Imr. eg SP in Banking Jaso

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This due to → hunger & malnutrition (+ve checks of Malthus)
↳ low healthcare penetration
↳ lower age of marriage & no family Planning

Demographic characteristics have economic consequences

① For developing countries, high adult population gives significant opportunity (Demographic dividend) idea of David bloom). But, this requires skill development & infrastructure

② Developed countries
↳ labour force shortages
↳ dependency ratio increasing
eg 4 per 10 workers in Germany
↳ challenges with migration Policy management.

The consequences need to be adressed by global cooperation & multilateral institutions for equitable growth spread from cores to peripheries (world systems theory)

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SECTION-B

Q.5 (a) **Write notes on the following in about 150 words each:** (10 × 5 = 50)

'Radical Geography is the symbol of social transformation'. Explain.

Radicalism in Geography began with the establishment of 'Antipode' journal & Society for Human Explorations by William Bunge (1960)

Symbol of Social Transformation

(1) It grew owing to the calls for social transformation during 1970s These include

- Environmental movements
- Anti Vietnam war campaigns
- Civil Rights movements
- Feminist issues
- Poverty after Post war boom

(2) The social transformation under Radicalism aimed to adress the above issues. David Harvey identified the Role of Radical geography to be that of "Prophet, diagnostician & Architect'

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Architect → Planning of Social Transformation / Revolution

③ Thus the aim of these issues was sought to be adressed by Marxist Methods as the cause laid in historical Materialism. Radicalists advocated change in ownership of means of production using communist Revolution & end of Market discipline.

④ To an extent, Radicalism also succeeded in achieving social transformation, by
↳ Making geography more inclined towards planing for development
↳ Adressing female issues (works of Susan Hanson, Mercy Lee etc

However, neglect of cultural aspects & inability of keeping pace with time led to decrease of its popularity with more emphasis on culture after 1980s (works of Yi-Fu-Tuan, Relph etc)

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Q.5 (b) Criticism of Weber's Industrial location theory.

Alfred weber Presented his theory of Industrial location based on concepts like isotrophic surface with resource advantage, least cost Principle, Rational Economic Man etc

[weberian concepts]

- least cost Principle
- weight Triangle
- Material index
- Isotims & Isodapane
- agglomerations & localised labour

The theory has been fairly successful in explaining traditional industries like (1) Bakery industry in BENELUX (2) NE US industries (works of walter Isard)

[criticisms]

(1) Based on Rational Economic Man, an idea which is no practical & is refuted by works of Julian wolpert & Herbert Simon (Man as Satisficer)

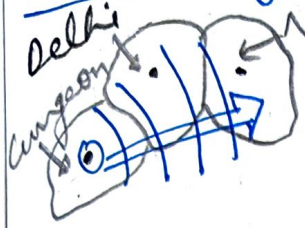
(2) doesn't recognise mobility of skilled labour eg offshoring & branch

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② ignores the role of government policies

Case study: Haryana: Increased labour cost due to HR's 75% Reservation law has moved the least labour cost (labour is departing) to Noida from Gurgaon



④ Becomes tricky in case of large number of Raw Materials.

⑤ Isotropic surface, single mode of transformation doesn't exist in real life. Hence such mathematical models, as per Burton are vaguely reflected in reality

⑥ recognised only single marked idea challenged by emergence of multiple Nuclei / CBD (by Harris & Ulman)

⑦ doesn't take into account Industry 4.0, 3d printing etc.

Hence, other theories like Loschian/ Revenue Maximisation theories explain Modern Industries better.

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Q.5 (c) Throw light on Areal Differentiation school of thought in Geography.

Areal Differentiation forms the core theme in Geography tracing its ~~context~~ origin of Hecateans Herodotus & Strabo which distinguished one region from another.

AD deals with the diversity in regional segments of earth & this to use idiographic approach (works of A- Hettner) to make description of the Region. In the pre classical phase, E. Kent's chorological approach was the dominent word which led to furthering the idea of AD [Geography being Exceptional to Physical Sciences)

Bernhard Verenius, Special Geography also sought this by describing the regions & variations in their attributes like location, functions etc.

Most prominent advocates of AD was Richard Hartshorne (1930s) who described the purpose of geography

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to be ~~Hettner~~ "to provide a rational & exact description of variable character of earth's surface" (Perspective on Geography). He rejected the idea of geography being study of patterns on the face of earth & use of nomothetic approach.

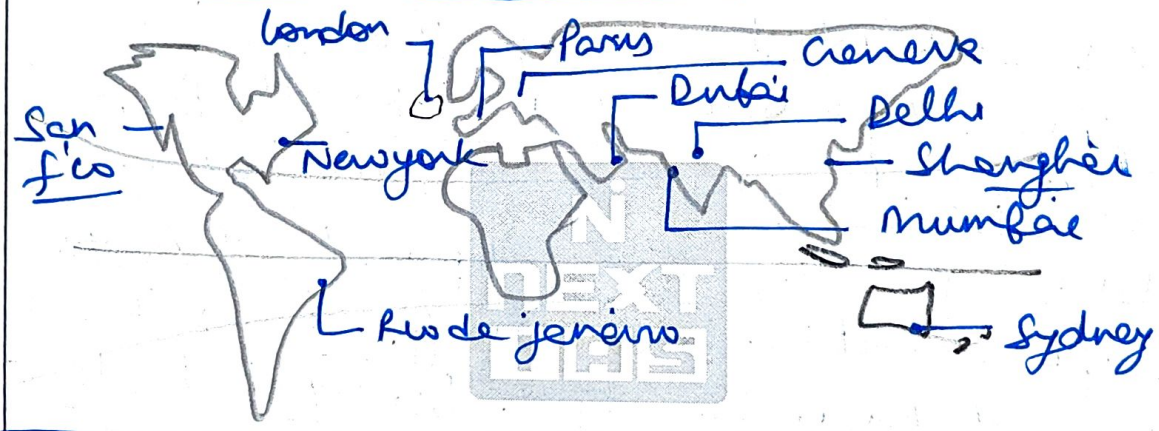
AD subsided during the Special Science Approach of Fred. K. Schafer (2nd Paradigm) & Behaviouralism. But of late, the approach of Areal differentiation has resurfaced as the role of man has been brought back under humanistic Geography & Post culture Turn geography.

Areal differentiation has led to study of man Environment relationships collectively as man is also responsible for differentiating areas due to his needs, skills & traditions. Major works in these directions included those of Retzel, Vidal la blache & Derwent whittlesey.

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Q.5 (d) The global cities act as the command and control centres of the world system. Elaborate.

The emergence of locational hierarchies is one of the most distinguished feature of post fordist economy with few cities acting as Gateway cities serving the functions of command & control



Major Gateway cities of the world.

Command & control centres

① These cities act as major communication centres (Idea by Geddes) controlling dominant industries thus acting as fulcrum of supply chains

eg Semiconductor industries in Shanghai

② Additionally these are major techno poles controlling most of digital

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economy & governance (data control centres)

③ Cultural Role - These cities control & decide main cultural & ideological trends (diffusion of innovation & ideas) due to their prominence in cultural sphere
eg Bollywood in Mumbai & its impact world over.

④ Global cities → Mainly administrative centres → command & control centres

eg Geneva as centre of ICT
New York as UN's Headquarters
Delhi as India's capital

⑤ These cities additionally attracts the best talents, capital & innovation creating regional & sub-regional Primacy (idea of Jefferson) & thus acting as command centres.

Most of the cities mentioned are threatened by growing xenophobia (eg Paris) amidst desecularisation, Climate Threats (eg Mumbai) & thus need serious urban governance Reform

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Q.5 (e) Economic landscape is not a static but dynamic element. Comment.

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Q.6 (a) Examine the causes of migrations and the socio-economic and political problems generated by them. 20

According to UNDESA, About 300 million people Across the world are migrants.



Major Migration Patterns Across the World

Major Sources	Major destinations
1. India	1. US
2. Mexico	2. Europe
3. China	3. Australia

Reasons for Migrations

1. According to Ravenstein's law, Economic Reasons are most prominent. These include jobs etc eg 1970s wave of Sojourners from India to Middle east post oil boom

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(2) According to lee's theory Social Reasons also Play important Part eg 50% Migrations in India due to Social (Marriage) reasons

(3) Push & Pull conditions of the Source Regions (lee's theory)

eg Push Reasons → Poverty
Pull Reasons → Educational Institutions

(4) Environmental Reasons due to climate change & disaster
eg Migrations from Sahel region due to desertification induced Poverty

(5) Cultural Reasons - Ethnic & religious clashes due to growing decolonization
eg Rohingya Migration to Bashar char Island
Kashmiri Pandits Migration

Migrations bring Prosperity by bringing new labour, Skills & ideas for source regions & remittances for destinations

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But they lead to many problems

(1) Resource Pressure on destinations
   (1) High Population density
   eg 11,297 / sq km in Delhi
   (2) Traffic congestion etc.

(2) overcrowding → unsustainable use of resources → Pollution
   eg water Pollution in Kanpur

(3) Migrations lead to social tension & anonymity in new areas hence, often increase in crime rates.

(4) Ethnic clashes due to insecurities of original inhabitants
   eg India → Anti Bihari Protest in Mumbai
   World → Anti Immigrant clashes in Paris.

(5) Political Minority → No voting rights in the destination region
   Violation of civil Rights ←

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(6) Migrants are often Unskilled leading to Sub-Minimum wage jobs.

Low wages + High cost of living

Housing Shortages ← Proliferation of Slums

Therefore these issues need to be adressed by:

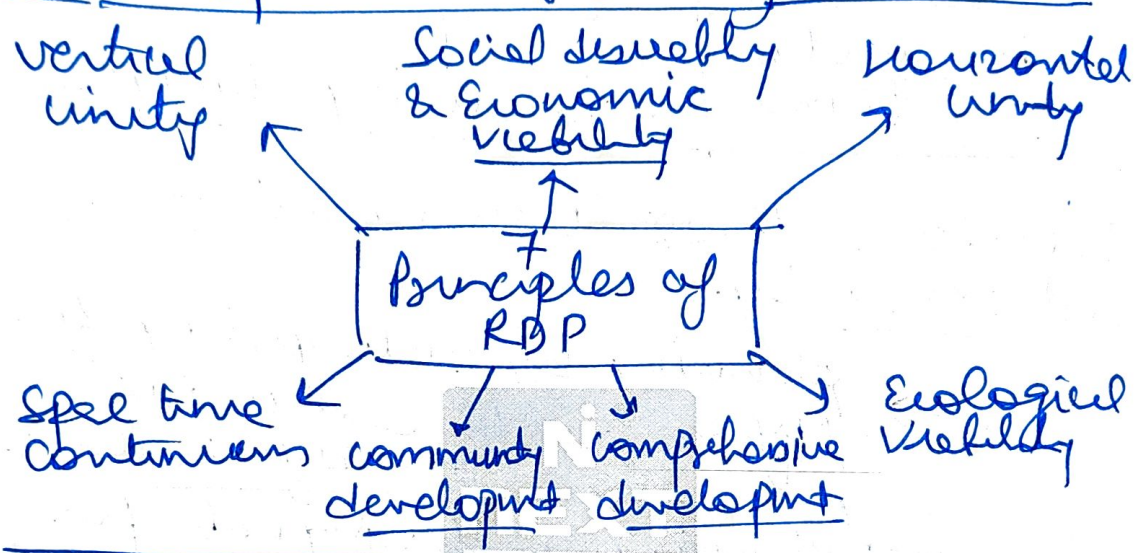
Solutions:
- planning by anticipating for migrants eg land in NW chandigarh reserved
- Planning counter magnets for intervening opportunities (strategies low.)
- Functional towns for better absorption & skill training of migrants
- Affordable Rental Housing complexes

India's Policies like One Nation one Ration Card, PDS Reforms also aims at emancipation of migrant Population

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Q.6 (b) The environmental issues are not adequately addressed in Regional planning. Comment. 15

Principle of Ecological Development Forms the core principle of Regional Development & Planning



Environmental issues persisted in Regional Planning

1. **Urban Planning**
   - i) Environmental Pollution
     eg alarming levels of AQI in Delhi
   - ii) concretisation & encroachment of wetlands
     Eg ↓ lakes in Banglore from 350 to ~70

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(2) Rural Planning

i) Agricultural Residue Management
eg stubble burning

ii) Salinisation of soil due to

- excessive GW withdrawal & capillary Action
  eg Indira Gandhi Canal Area
- overuse of fertilisers
  eg Punjab

(3) Valley based planning

- Forest destruction
- Reservoir seismicity.
  eg Zipingpu dam earthquake in China
- unsustainable sand mining

(4) Hill based Planning

- Slope destabilisation due to deforestation (erosion & Vegetation as per Strahler)
- Overtourism
  eg Joshimath subsidence

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Future Recomendations

1. Strict Environmental & Social Impact Assesment of Plans
2. community Participation in decision Making

   Case study :- Sustainable Sydney 2030 drawing inputs from citizens.
3. Empowerment & capacity building of Institutions

   eg Financial empowerment of ULBs for sewage management
4. Inter state coordination for river water based Planning.

   eg Ruhr Valley Planning

Development as per Schumpeter is not secular or ubiquitous, hence it is imperative to have good Plans for equitable development.

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Q.6 (c) Examine Hartshorne genetic classification of boundaries. 15

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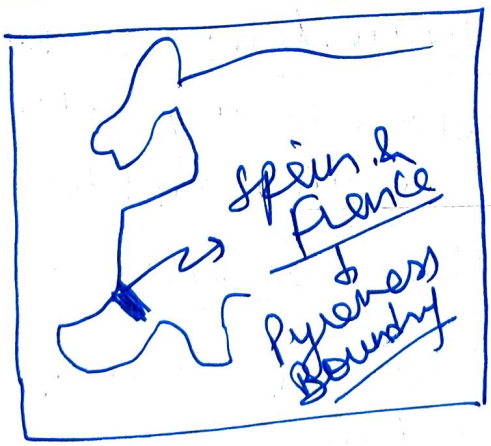
Richard Hartshrone Presented a Genetic classification of boundry along with SB Jones & Derwent whittlesey

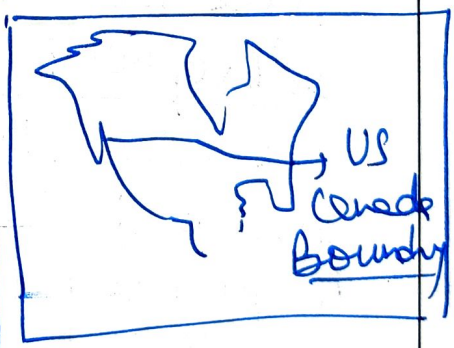
Hartshrones Classfication

① Consequent & Antecedent Boundries :-

- These are boundries which has developed over history & over old frontiers & people of the area here historically believed that these boundries here always been there.
- These are stable boundries are here no conflicts or issues

Eg



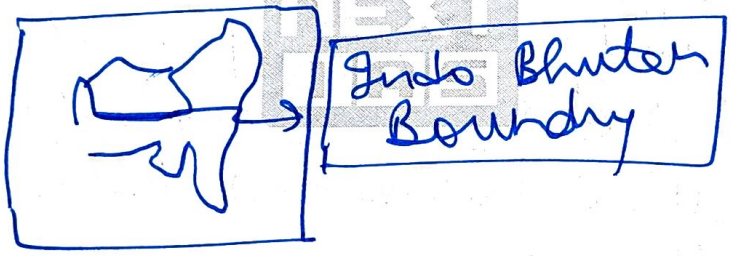


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① Subsequent Boundries

These develop long after people have settled & their cultural attributes & Genre de Vie have been differentiated. These are drawn by men giving regard to - cultural and physiographic attributes of the region

eg Partition boundry in Sylhet with Bangladesh



② Super imposed boundries

These boundries are similar to subsequent boundries as they are also drawn giving utter disregard to existing cultural & physiographic subdivisions

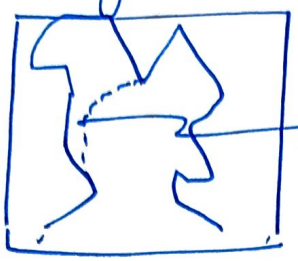
These boundries are always a zone of contestation & conflicts

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and Hence dynamic as a result

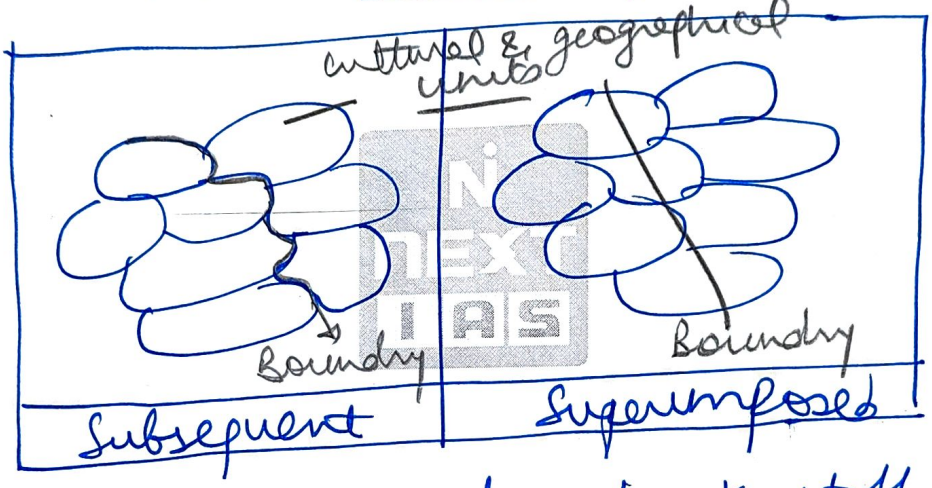
eg line of control Boundary



similar cultures & geography on both sides

North & South Korea.

Boundries in Afuca



Boundries according to Kristoff

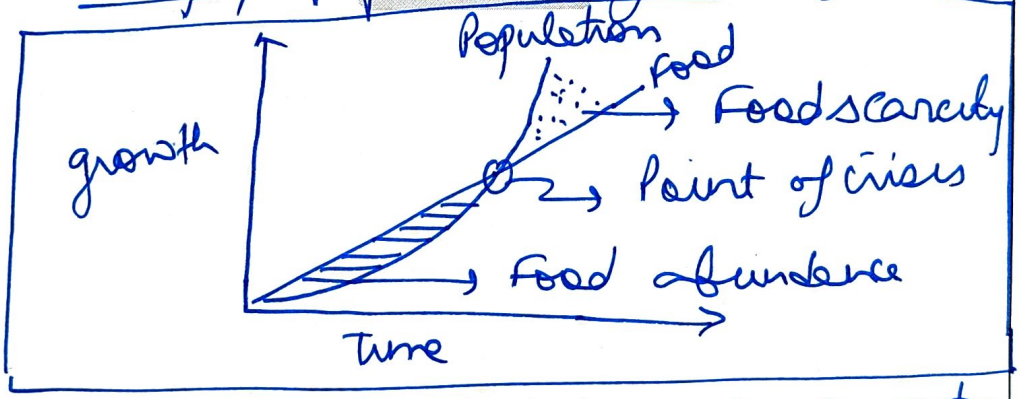
Leds serve various political, Social & Economic functions & are important component of modern concept of Nation States

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Q.8 (a) Discuss the views of Thomas Malthus on theory of population growth with its limitations. 20

Robert Thomas Malthus in 'Essay on Principles of Population" (1797) Presented his views & asserted that the propensity of increase in Population is far more than natures ability to provide for subsistence. It was biological & natural Theory.

(1) According to Malthus, while food can only grow arithmetically, Population grows geometrically



(2) Growth of Population & poverty-hunger are antagonistic. Population rate is in case of Poverty & hence he advised giving labour rights to Nevends to control their Population

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(3) For the affluent class, he suggested contraceptives, celibacy etc to control their population. He called these Negative checks.

(4) In the absence of Poverty & hunger, ~~food~~ & denial of labour rights, there will be severe crisis, food shortage eventually (due to population explosion) Malthus called these Positive checks

(5) According to Malthus, since negative checks are ~~xx~~ less likely & population will double in every 25 years due to (1) biological drive to have sex (2) survival instinct; Positive checks are inevitable.

Malthus' Theory was presented in the wake of Industrialisation & associated Population explosion. It has been challenged & criticised on the following grounds

(1) Growth Patterns of both developed & developing countries refute the

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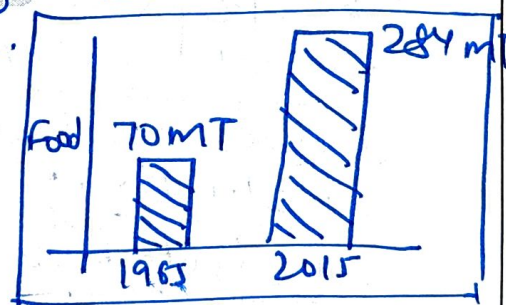
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the idea of Population doubling every 25 years

(2) data & its veracity has been challenged.

(3) denial of labour rights to have not have been criticised by Marx. He blamed two evils of capitalism i.e. Private Property & class divide responsible for population growth (Hands to work concept)

(4) ignored the creative power of Man (Comte Buffon's idea) which has led to Scientific developments & Food Abundance. Hence criticised by cornucopians (eg)



Food Production in India Post GR

(5) Poverity & Hunger impact population but not in the way malthus suggested but by limiting access to Health, contraceptives & Education. This has been verified using Stalnitz & Notestein Demographic Transition Theory

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(6) ~~Sad~~ Thomas Sadler criticised the idea of Positive & Negative checks.

(7) According to Malthus Population can be controlled by limiting food checks. But ~~Boserup's~~ Doubleday's theory suggest direct correlation between Population growth rate & Food intake

(8) Malthus' theory is very deterministic & ~~gives~~ tells about inevitability of Positive checks

The ideas reflected in Malthus' works have resurfaced as 'Neo-Malthusianism' - work by Club of Rome & Brundtland Report. All aspects of human growth as limited by Natural resources, & not just Population (limits to growth.

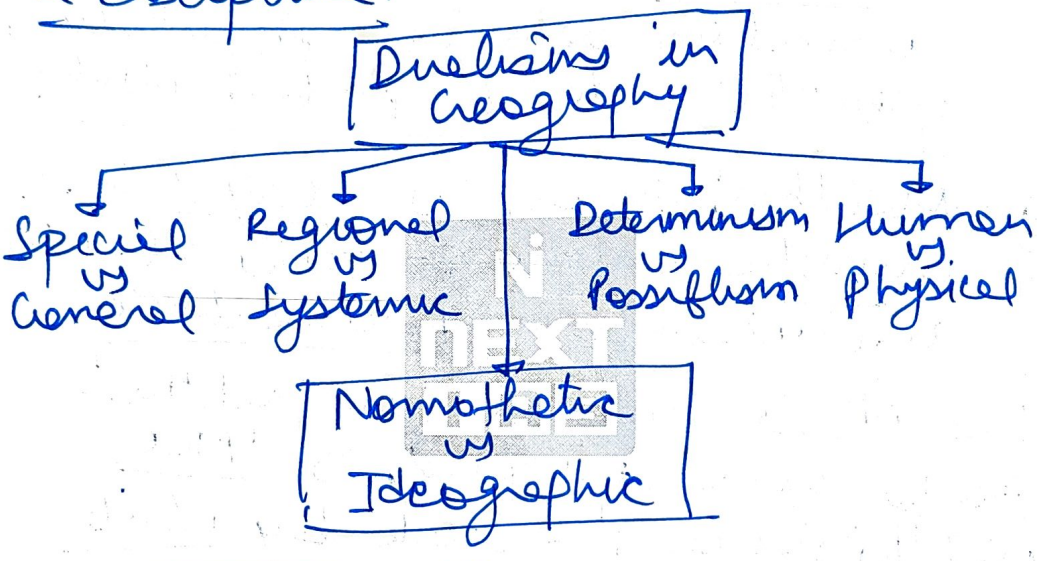
The focus should be on sustainable development as accdg to WB, "ghost of Malthus is not dead yet"

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Q.8 (b) Critically examine ideographic versus nomothetic dualism in Geography. 15

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According to W L Jeong Geography is nothing but a contestation of ideas. These ideas over time has led to debates & dualisms which eventualy enriched geography as a discipline.



The Approach

The Nomothetic approach in geography aims a creating coherent laws & concepts that can explain the occurences. It seeks to create generalisations & metanarratives & define the purpose of ~~society~~ geography to be that.

Idiographic approach on the other

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Hend rejects this & define the purpose of geography to be of descriptive nature & describe the events, phenomenon as they are.

History of Dualism

(1) It can be traced to B. Varenius Geographia Generalis where he divided geography into

General geography | Special Geography

Focus on existing laws & generalisations | Focus of Regional descriptions

He favoured generalisation (nomothetic) approach more as he said that, events & descriptions could have no use to geography if they are not related to coherent body of concepts (laws)"

(2) E. Kants chorological approach had water tight compartmentalisation with geography as chorology being exceptional & only ideographic approach was suitable

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(3) other proponents

Nomothetic	Ideographic
(1) Carl Sauer	(1) Alfred Hettner
(2) Christaller	(2) Carl Ritter

(4) Geog. during Hartshorne became completely ideographic as he advocated chorology.
This was challenged by Schaefer in 1953's 'Exceptionalism in Geog' who advocated ~~Ideographic~~ Nomothetic Approach
He wanted to develop geography as study of Pattern laws.

(5) During Behaviourism, Behavioural geography sought to describe human behaviour & ignored law Making

(6) Marxist Geography → Nomothetic
welfare Approach → ideographic
culture Turn in Geo → Ideographic

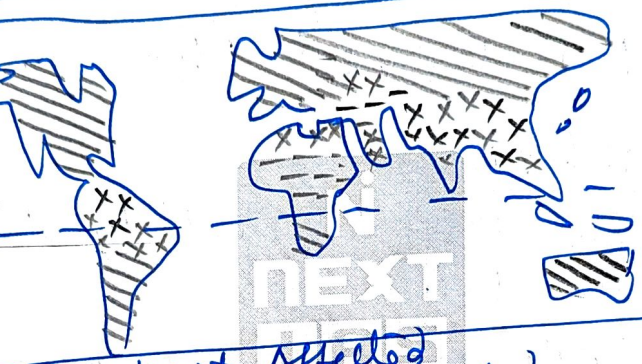
According to Hartshorne, having law making as end purpose is confusing means with the ends. Ends should rather be to enrich the discipline & extending frontier of knowledge

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Q.8 (c) Analyze the multifaceted challenges contributing to food and nutritional problems in world. Suggest comprehensive strategies to ensure food security and achieve nutritional well-being for all citizens. 15

According to FAO, 30% of the world's population faces severe threat of Food & Nutrition, most affected being the least developed countries



→ least Affected
→ moderately Affected
→ most Affected

Multifaceted challenge

- Multiple issues
  - Qualitative
    - Iodine deficiency
    - Vitamin A deficiency
    - etc
  - Quantitative
    - i) Shortage
    - ii) Wastage
- Multiple dimensional causes
  - (1) Social
  - (2) Political
  - (3) Economic
  - (4) Ecological

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(1) Reasons for food & Nutrition Problem

(1) Availability issues
  (1) High food wastages (~30% Post harvest loss in India)
  (2) High Population Pressure (Malthusian idea)
  (3) Inefficiency of Programs
    eg Leakages in PDS

(2) Accessebility issues
  (1) Last Mile connectivity issues for Tribals
  (2) Affordability concerns due to Poverty.

(3) Other reasons
  i) Wars & conflicts
    eg South Sudan & Yemen.
  ii) Ecological causes
    → Desertification & Low Yields
  iii) Crimes & Poverty
  iv) Nutritional issues due to

→ dominance of foodgrains in diet
no micronutrients
Hence protein deficiency

→ Genetic issues
eg Tribals have high chances of Iron deficiency

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Strategies for Mitigation

(1) Reduce post harvest losses by
   i) Food Processing industry
   ii) Improving storage systems

(2) Improve Agricultural Productivity
   i) Using Tech like HYV seeds
      Case Study :- Food Security in India
   ii) Agro climatic Regionalisation & Diversification of Crops
      eg include millets for fibre & micronutrients

(3) Cooperation among states & International organisation
   eg Success of World Food Program in Sub Saharan Africa

(4) Reforms in Public distribution system

(5) Food fortifications to tackle Qualitative issues
   eg β-Keratin in Rice.
   Milk fortification etc

The above strategies are required to counter existing Malnutrition & ensure Social well being of every individual