UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

GEOGRAPHY   **CODE: 80**

UNIT :7 Cultural, SoCial and POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

SYLLABUS:

Sub Unit – 1: Cultural Geography

Sl No.	TOPIC
1	**7.1.2 Concept of culture – Areas and cultural Regions**
2	**7.1.3 Theory of Tribal Groups**
3	**7.1.4 Dwelling places as cultural Expressions**

Sub Unit – 2: Social Geography

Sl No.	TOPIC
4	**7.2.1 Social Structure and Social Process**
5	**7.2.2 Concept of Social Well-Being**
6	**7.2.3 Distributions of Racial Groups or Eathnic Groups**

Sub Unit – 3: Political Geography

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7	**7.3.1 definihtion and Scope of Geography**
8	**7.3.2 Global Strategic Views**
9	**7.3.3 Boundaries and Frontiers**
10	**7.3.4 Gegraplhy and Federalism**
11	**7.3.5 Electoral Reforms to Tackle Booth Capturing**
12	**7.3.6 Geopolitics**

Section – 1: Unit at a Glance

Sub Unit – 1: Cultural Geography

Nature and Scope of Cultural Geography:
Cultural Geography is a systematic branch of geography which deals with the charaacteristics and identity of communities and societies like language, religion, observing similar manner and customs at local, regional and national level with a central emphasis on people-environment relationships. In other words, the same as similar cultural traits within a particular geographical field or region may be said to form cultural geography.

Concept of Culture-Areas and Cultural Regions:
A cultural area is a geographical region. Cultural traaits maintain homogeneity. These cultural traits are supposed to be the product of regional geographical circumstances like speaking same kind of languages, practising the same religion, observing similar types of work and living in similar types of community groups. In other words, the same or similar cultural traits may be said to form a cultural group. This group forms a cultural region or cultural realm.

Theories of Tribal Groups:
Human Races: Race can be defined as "a bilogocal grouping within the human species distinguished or classified according to genetically transmitted differences".

Thus, race is a large group of people who share a common ancestry and have certain physical characteristics (e.g. skin colour, hair colour etc.). Races can be scientifically classified on the basis of certain fixed, inherited and identifiable traits auch as head shape, facial features, nose shape, eye shape, colour, skin colour, stature etc. these traits represents morphological, biological and genetical aspects. With the inclusion of more traits, the number of combination increases and the analysis becomes more complex.

Dwelling Places as Cultural Expressions:
The tribal people constitute about 4% of the world's population. These tribal people differ in their stature, shape of head, blood type, sskin colour, hair, eye fold etc. Some of the chief tribes of the world with their food, dress and living ways are as follows:
The Pygmies: They live in tropical Africa. They are further classified into three groups:
   i)   Eastern Pygmies of Africa are called Mbuti living in forests of Zaire.
   ii)   The Central Pygmies live in the Congo Republic.
   iii)   The Western POygmies live in Gibon and called Bongo.

Sub Unit – 2: Social Geography

Social Structure and Social Process:
The pattern of the ways in which different age and sex groups within any population relate to one another. The differentiations normally recognized are sub communities (the presence of in-marrying groups) and strata (which are based on differing shares of resources such as income, education and power). Caste system in the Indian society studies the complexities associated with these in great detail.

Distributions of Racial Groups or Ethnic Groups:
Indians have been divided into six racial groups-these racial divisions are identified on the basis of colour of skin, stature and build of the body, the fform of head and the face, noce, lips, hair etc.

Sub Unit – 3: Political Geography

Definition and Scope of Political Geography:
Political geography is the geography of political phenomenon, including states and frontiers, their variations and inter-relationships and their form and impact on the Earth's surface.

It is also concerned with the inter play between nations, insofar as geography influences it, and with the evaluation of areas of dispute or so called trouble zones.

Global Strategic Views: Heartland Theory
Heartland theory was given by Sir Halford Mackinder, a British Geographer. He presented the concept of heartland under the title of 'The Geographical pivot of History' before the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1904. This theory regards political struggle between land and sea powers with the ultimate victory going to the continental power.

Boundaries and Frontiers:
Boundaries: A boundary is a line demarcating the recognised limit of an established political unit, administrative region or geographical region, e.g., a state, country or district council.

Geography and Federalism:
In a unitary state there is only one government which exercise its power over all parts of the state. On the other hand, in a federal state, the central or federal government exercises its power on central subjects such defence, foreign affairs, currency, communication etc., while the governments of component units enjoy, the freedom to manage the internal affairs such as education, revenue, justice, law and order etc.

<u>Section – 2</u>: Key Statements

<u>Basic Key Statements</u>:
Cultural Areas (7.1.2), Cultural Regions (7.1.2), Social Structure (7.2.1), Political Geography (7.3.1),

<u>Standard Key Statements:</u>
Tribal groups (7.1.3), Cast and Religion (7.1.4), Dialect (7.2.3), Pivot Area (7.3.2), Federalism (7.3.4), Regional Organisation (7.3.7)

<u>Advance Key Statements:</u>
Cultural Expressions (7.1.4), Social Well-Being (7.2.2), Racial Group (7.2.3), Ethnic Groups (7.2.3), Global Strategic views (7.3.2), Heartland Theory (7.3.2), Rimland theory (7.3.2), Boundary and frontier (7.3.3), International Boundary (7.3.2), Geopolitics (7.3.6), Electoral Reforms (7.3.5)

[N.B.- Values in parenthesis are the reference number]
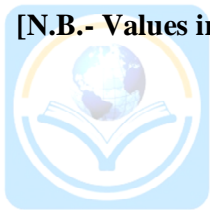
Section – 3: Key Facts and Figures

Sub Unit - 1.

Cultural Geography

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Nature and Scope of Cultural Geography:

Cultural Geography is a systematic branch of geography which deals with the charaacteristics and identity of communities and societies like language, religion, observing similar manner and customs at local, regional and national level with a central emphasis on people-environment relationships. In other words, the same as similar cultural traits within a particular geographical field or region may be said to form cultural geography.

The Cultural Geography is isynonymous with much narrower geographical traditions concerned wwith cultural differences. In U.K., it is associated with descripted regional geography. While in North America it is equated with the human geography.

Cultural geography depends entirely on the direct field observations on the people environment relationship and has its origins in the work of Carl Sauer, who emphasized upon the ways in which the differential impact and succession of culture groups was imprinted in the exploitation, form and personality of the landscape.

The cultural geography also emphasised on a variety of themes, including the domestication of plants and animals, agricultural practices, people's impact on ecology, the origin and spread of cculture settlement feature like-house types, building materials, language, religion, observing customs and manner etc.

7.1.2. Concept of Culture-Areas and Cultural Regions:

A cultural area is a geographical region. Cultural traaits maintain homogeneity. These cultural traits are supposed to be the product of regional geographical circumstances like speaking same kind of languages, practising the same religion, observing similar types of work and living in similar types of community groups. In other words, the same or similar cultural traits may be said to form a cultural group. This group forms a cultural region or cultural realm.

The characteristics of cultural realms fall into two categories:

a) A unique combination of cultural features should generally pervade the area to be organized as a cultural entity.

b) The cultural features must be different from the neighbouring area for recognition and demarcation of the boundary.

Various cultural realms have been identified on the basis of cultural types which includes variations in economic activities, social customs, traditional values, dietary habits, dress patterns, language and physical characteristics.

The major cultural realms are:

1. **The Occidental Realm:** It is mainly the culture of European society, influenced mainly by Christianity. It has great regional variation according to the levels of industrialization, political and economic thought, colonisation, commercialisation, urbanisation, and development of transport system, social, political and economic institutions. The occidental realm is further sub-divided into six sub-regions:

    i) **West European:** It is the most urbanised, industrialised and developed cultural realm.

    ii) **Continental European:** it is influenced by different political and economic thoughts. It is influenced mainly by Christianity.

    iii) **Mediterranean European Culture:** This region is also Christian dominated and includes countries lying South of the Alps. The limited economic development in these countries is due to deep rooted traditional social system.

    iv) **The Anglo American Realm:** The region is endowed with natural resources, hence industrialisation and urbanisation is very high. British influence is quite significant in this region.

    v) **Australian Cultural Realm:** It is an off-shoot of European cultural realm. The region has struck a balance between agriculture and industry. The people of this region are well educated, energenetic and progressive with a high living standard.

    vi) **Latin American Cultural Realm:** Only culture which lies in occidental realm but still backward. The colonial language of Spanish and Portuguese have become state language. Hence, Spanish and Portuguese influence is quite prevalent in this realm.

2. **The Islamic Cultural Realm:** The prominent religious faith in this realm is Islam. This realm lies between the traditional Indian cultural in the east and the modernised European culture in the west. This culture is very orthodox and based on traditional beliefs. The level of modernisation is very low here.

3. **The Indian Cultural Realm:** It is also known as sub-continental realm or paddy culture. It is spread between Himalayas in the north to Indian Ocean in the South, Hindukush Mountain in the east to Bay of Bengal in the east. This realm has some typical features like joint-family, caste-system, semi-feudal land relations, subsistence agriculture, paddy farming etc.

4. **The East Asian Cultural Realm:** It is basically a Buddhist Culture with regional modification. The level of industrialisation, modernisation and urbanisation in this realm is high, Japan, South Korea and other countries are part of this realm.

5. **The South East Asian Realm:** It is generally a traditional culture lying in a region where different culture get intermingled.
For Example: Dominance of Buddhism can be seen in Myanmar, Thiland and Vietnam, dominance of Christianity in Philippines, impact of Indian culture in Indonesian islands while impact of Islamic culture in Malaysia and Indonesian islands can be seen.

6. **The Negro African Realm:** It is a widely scattered cultural realm characterized by marginalised and relatively isolated communities. It mainly includes tropical African region.

7.1.3. Theories of Tribal Groups:

Human Races: Race can be defined as "a bilogocal grouping within the human species distinguished or classified according to genetically transmitted differences".

Thus, race is a large group of people who share a common ancestry and have certain physical characteristics (e.g. skin colour, hair colour etc.). Races can be scientifically classified on the basis of certain fixed, inherited and identifiable traits auch as head shape, facial features, nose shape, eye shape, colour, skin colour, stature etc. these traits represents morphological, biological and genetical aspects. With the inclusion of more traits, the number of combination increases and the analysis becomes more complex.

There are difference among the scholar about the origin of different races. Some arhue that the racial differences existed from the very beginning while others argue that different races developed from one single ancestral species. Similarly, there are a lot of differences among scholars on the number of racial groups but seven chief groups have been accepted in the world. These are:

1. **Negroids:** are the people with dark black skin, black wooly hair, dark eyes, broad and flat nose, thick and averted lips, long head, prognathous jaw and stocky body build. Theey are inhabitants of Africa and Oceania and thus consists of two branches:

   a) **The African Branch:** It includes the subgroups:
      i)   Forest or True Negro in West Africa.
      ii)   Sudanese in Central Africa.
      iii) Nilotic in East Africa.
      iv)   The Bantu in South Africa.
      v)   The Bushmen-Hottentot in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa.
      vi)   The African Pygmies.

   b) The oceanic Negroids are commonly called Melanesian of Papuan and are found chiefly in Borneo, New Guinea, the Island the Hebrides and Fiji Islands.

2. **Magoloids:** They are people with light yellow to brown skil colour, brown eyes, straight and coarse black hair, flat face and nose, broad head, epicanthic eye-fold, high cheek-bones and short but stocky build ir stature. The Mongoloids are usually divided into following subgroups:

   i)   The Tungus group
   ii)   The palaeo-Asiatic
   iii) The sinic group
   iv)   The South Mongoloid group
   v)   The Oceanic Mongols

3. **Caucasoids:** They are people with fair skin and eyes, light and wavy hair, prominent and narrow nose, thin lips and abundant body hair, medium to tall stature, long to broad-short and medium or high head form. They are further sub-divided into following subgroups.

   i)   The Nordic or North-West European Group.
   ii)   The Alpine or Central European Group.
   iii)   The Mediterranean of S.W. European Group.
   iv)   The Baltic or N.E. European Group.
   v)   The Dinaric or S.E. European.
   vi)   Armenoid in Western Asia Minor and North Central Asia.
   vii)   The Turanian or Turki Group.
   viii) Indo-Afghans, Dravidians and Pre-Dravidians.
   ix)   Nesiot and Polynesian Groups.
   x)   The Arabic, Hamitic and Berber groups in North Africa.

These three were the major earliest racial groups. But later, other racial groups were also identified. These are:

4. **Negritoids:** They have yellow to brown skin, black spiral hair, short stature and varying blood groups. Such people are known as Negrillo in Congo Basin and upper Nile region and as Negrito in Andaman Islands, parts of Malaysia and New Guinea. The two display different blood groups.

5. **Bushmanoids:** They have skin and hair like Negritoids but have flat face, epicanthic eye folds etc. Such groups are found in Southern Africa.

6. **Australoids:** They have dark skin and eyes, dark wavy hair, broad nose, full lips, long head and A and O blood types. B type is not found among them. Such people include Australian aborigines, Ainu of Hokkaido (Japan), Vedda of Srilanka and Bhil, Kurumba, Gonda of Deccan Plateau (India).

7. **Papuan-Melanesians:** They are much like Australoids but have more frizzly hair. Such racial group is found in New Guinea (Papuans) and Melanesia (Salomons).

7.1.4. Dwelling Places as Cultural Expressions:

The tribal people constitute about 4% of the world's population. These tribal people differ in their stature, shape of head, blood type, sskin colour, hair, eye fold etc. Some of the chief tribes of the world with their food, dress and living ways are as follows:

The Pygmies: They live in tropical Africa. They are further classified into three groups:

iv) Eastern Pygmies of Africa are called Mbuti living in forests of Zaire.
v) The Central Pygmies live in the Congo Republic.
vi) The Western POygmies live in Gibon and called Bongo.

They vary from 1.33 m to 1.50 m in height. The colour of sskin varies from yellowish or reddish brown to dark brown. They hav broad flat nose, large eyes and dark woolly hair. They are gatherer and hunter who hunt with bow and poisoned arrow. Their main food items are obtained from trees, plants, nuts, birds and insects. The warm humid and damp climate of the Congo-basin pygmies to live in a state of complete nakedness.

The Bedouins: They are most numerous tribes of S.W. Asia and North Africa. Usally they are more than 5 feet in height and have a long, narrow face with prominent nose, dark eyes and hair and a pale complexion. They are seasonal migrants. Their main food item is camel milk along with barley, dates and mutton.

The Eskimos: They are found in the Arctic and Antarctic Tundra regions. They are still in the primitive stage of development leading a semi-nomadic life. Hunting, fishing and gathering are their main occupations. They are short in stature, have flat and narrow face, small snub noses, yellow brown skin colour and coarse straight black hair. Their clothes are made up of reindeer

and furs. They wear a sack like coat of reindeer which hide them up to knees with long sleeves and tail is attached with it.

The Eskimos construct igloos or snow houses for living. It is made up of snow blocks. They belong to Mongoloid race. They are mainly confined in the regions which include Aleution Islands, Alaska, Northern Canada, Victoria, and Baffin, Northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and Finland etc.

The Khirgiz: They are located in central Asia, Southern Tien Shan and Pamirs. They are well known for courage, vigilance, wariness, sense of locality and keen powers of observation etc. During winter, they migrate to the valleys with their herds. Barley, Millet, Wheat, and fodder are their agricultural products. Hunting is their occupation also. They wear long, woolpadded clothes to protect themselves from winter.

The Bushmen: They are also called sun. They live in the Kalahari Desert (Naminia) of Africa. They are short in stature and look like Negritos. They eat small animals like Ants, Lizards, Frogs, Beer and locusts. They are basicallyhunters. The women collect the roots, berries, grubs, insects, Tortoises, Lizards. They wear scanty clothes. Men wear a triangular loin cloth, while women wear cloak.

The Aborigines: The original inhabitants of Australia are known as Aborigines or Aborginals. The term aborigines literally applies to earliest known inhabitants of a land or those found in possession of the land by early colonists. The term may be aaplies to human inhabitants, animals and plants. They belong to the indigenous Australoid race. Their physical features is like Negroid with the difference that their hair are wavy and necer wooly. Their stature varies from short to medium ranging between 1.6 m to 1.75 m. they have broad and narrow face and colour of eyes varying from brown to brown black. They indulge in worst evils like cannibalism, human sacrifice, slavery and witchcraft. In some cases, the relatives of a deceased person eat portions of his body or the oldmen of tribal are killed often at their own request and eaten by their children, relations and friends, who think that it is better to keep their parents in the warmth of their bellies than in the lovely hor or cold of the earth.

The Masai: They belong to East Africa and have a pastoral society. They are well known as cattle-herdders of East Africa. They are dark in colour, tall, slim, with long, small limb bones, narrow feet and hands and long fingers. They have thin faces, nose and lips being thinner than those of Negroid people. The older men and girls shave their hair closely to the head.

Livestock in the main source of their food. Ox blood is favourite and important ingredient in the diet. Sheep act as source of milk, blood and meat. The staple food are millets and maize. Root crops and banana are eaten by women and children.

The clothes or Masai are simply made of skin. Women and worrior wear elaborate ornaments. The warrior wear claf's skin garment. Women wear goat skin aprons.

They are mainly concentrated in the interior plateau of the Northern parts of East Africa in Kenya, Northern Tanzania and Eastern Uganda.

Language, Caste and Religion:

Indian's cultural landscape can be likened to a kaleidoscope revealing the interplay of several religion, sects, creeds, language, races, and ethnic groups. The diversity and complexity of these culture groups remains virtually unmatched by any other major country. Cultural impact from a variety of sources: Hindu, Buddhist, Greek, Persian, Islamic-and British have left their distinctive imprints and transformed the cultural landscape.

Spatial Patterns of Religions:

Of the diverse cultural forces affecting the cultural and political life of most Indians, religions is unquestionably the most dominant. It permeate virtually all aspects of their daily personal and family life.

Geographically, the religious distributions may be studied in several spatial contexts. At the level of the village, religion is a pervasive force.

The Indian constitution provides a federal system of government with clear division of powers between the centre and the states. It grants significant power to the states in legislative, administrative and financial matters.some political scientists and experts view Indian polity as "quasi-federal" as they argue that the system may be federal in form but unitary in substance unitary features include single citizenship, a common judicial system with the supreme court at the top, common comptrollers and Auditor General, Election Commission etc. the evolution of Indian federalism in its present form owes something to geographical factors as well as historical changes.

There are geographical bases for Indian federalism. These bases are provided by its vast size, physical contrasts, cultural (religious, linguistic, racial) diversities, regional disparities, demographic variations and historical factors.

Thus a 'geographically intelligible isolate' India is parcelled by nature into a number of somewhat self-contained units which, before the coming of modern communication had for centuries developed in relative isolation and thus had come to possess their own distinctive, physical, cultural and linguistic complexes. Throughout history these nuclear areas had maintained some kind of separate historical identity though some of them were divided into a number of rival principalities. There were continued attempts to held the diverse regions together into a single body policy, and some measure of success was achieved in the different

periods of history; but through the ages under India's concept of samrajya (or paramountcy) the regional units, which recognizing the paramountcy of the central power, had retained their regional autonomy.

Despite an overall sense of belonging together, each of the regional unit has an identity of its own. The Vindhyas act as formidable barrier between the northern plain and the southern plateau. Thus the Aryan north is culturally different from the Dravidian South. But this change from north to south is not sudden. Instead there exists a transition area cinsisting of the forest-covered tracts of central India inhabited by the tribal groups whose cultures differ from either two. The north and south are further divided into several smaller linguistic cultural subdivisions by certain topographical lineaments of the landscape.

The India valley region is separated from the Ganga-plain by the wide expanse of the Rajasthan desert, and is connected with the latter only by a narrow corridor to the north of Delhi. But from here to the far-east there is no geographical divide in the Ganga plain. This has led to the development of a homogeneous cultural complex from west to east till the northward projected horn of the plateau in the Chhotanagpur region is reached.

Bengal, beyond the bottleneck between Chhotanagpur and the Himalayas, though culturally one with the rest of the plains, have developed its own language (though derived from Sanskrit like north Indian languages). Separated from Bengali speaking areas by the Shillong plateau is the Brahmaputra valley of Assam with its own linguistic cultural complex. South of the Indus-Ganga plain are, from west to east, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa-each of them (except Madhya Pradesh), though still Indo-Aryan in their linguistic cultural complex, have developed their own language and script.

Previous Year Question
January- 17

1. Which one of the followings is the largest entity in areal location?
   (1) Cultural Region
   (2) Cultural Landscape
   (3) Cultural Realm
   (4) Cultural Point

2. Match **List – I** with **List – II** and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I (Scholar)	List – II (Definition)
I. O.H.K. Spate	A. Role of relief features in the horizontal expansion and segregation of cultures.
II. Terre and Peterson	B. Late stone age must be associated with people much like the modern tribal groups in more remote regions.
III. Richards and Subbarao	C. Values of the mountain wall are determined by as much as what lies beyond as by its own topography.
IV. Allchin	D. Direct relationship between the climatic changes and the rise of early human cultures.

Codes:

	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(1)	C	D	A	B
(2)	C	B	A	D
(3)	B	D	C	A
(4)	D	A	C	B

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	33	3	7.1.2
2.	34	1	7.1.2

December- 15

1. The concept of 'Cultural Hearth' was given by:
(1) C.C. Colby
(2) C.O Sauer
(3) R.J. Pryor
(4) F.W. Notestien

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	32	2	7.1.3, 7.1.4

June- 15

1. Which one of the following authors has defined the phrase "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, elief, art, morals, law, customs acquired by a man as member of Society"?
   (1) E.B. Taylor
   (2) R.H. Lowie
   (3) Kroeber
   (4) Goldenweiser

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	34	1	7.1.3

June- 14

1. Which one of the following culture realms is characterised by
   (i) heritage of ancient civilization and traditions of classical culture
   (ii) rise of ancient citystates; and
   (iii) importance of agriculture and horticulture including viticulture?

   (1) East European
   (2) Indian
   (3) Mediterranean
   (4) Chines

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	33	1	7.1.2

June- 14

1. The 'Cultural Turn' in geography has been responsible for:
   (1) Bringing social and cultural geography closer to each other
   (2) Social geography taking over cultural geography.
   (3) Creating void between social and cultural geography.
   (4) Reducing the significance of Social geography.

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	74	1	7.1.2

Sub Unit – 2:

Social Geography

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7.2.1. Social Structure and Social Process:

The pattern of the ways in which different age and sex groups within any population relate to one another. The differentiations normally recognized are sub communities (the presence of in-marrying groups) and strata (which are based on differing shares of resources such as income, education and power). Caste system in the Indian society studies the complexities associated with these in great detail.

Risley has defined caste as four groups of families bearing a common name, claiming a common descent from a mythical ancestor, human or divine, professing to follow the same hereditary calling and regarded by those who are competent to give an opinion as forming a single homogeneous community. He also said that caste is generally associated with a specific occupation and that caste is almost invariably endogamous. The caste system, have evolved from the four-fold varnas of the Vedic Aryans. Since then, it has vastly changed itself and divided society into a number of strata, caste/sub-castes etc., which are inter-related to each other in many ways.

The Brahmanas occupies the first rank in the four fold varnas or 'colours into which Rigvedic Society was divided. The other three were Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra respectively.

The caste as a social group has two characteristics:

i)   Membership is confined to those who are born of members and includes all person so born.

ii)   The members are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group. The caste system has cast its shadow even on religions other than the Hindu religion. In its origin, the caste system was merely a division of society into major occupational groups and had not the exploitative character which it developed afterwards. Later, it came to be identified with ethnic variations and hierarchical groupings. These led to some castes and occupations being considered superior to others. Gradually landless labourers and occupations of the lowest kind were placed beyond the caste system and such persons were treated as untouchables or out castes.

The dominat caste consciousness among the peoples is a very important problem. The hierarchical caste system increased in rigidity and encouraged the higher castes

to exploit the toiling peasantry, artisans etc. it became parasitical in natire and accentuated the economic and social inequalities in the society. The higher castes were generally non-cultivating land owners, admnistrators, traders and money-lenders. The lower castes were cultivating tenants and artisans. The scheduled castes were landless toilers, agricultural labourers or engaged in "pollutinmh or dirty" services.

When agricultural land reforms were introduced after independence, a number of non-cultivating owners and bulk of cultivating tenants became cultivating owners. One effect or resumption of cultivation by non-cultivating owners was to squeeze out the scheduled castes from the land to "polluting" occupations leather tanning.

The regional structure of castes imposes restriction on intra-caste relationships, particularly marriage, between persons of the same caste belonging to different regions.

The highest concentration of scheduled castes is found in the states of U.P. and Bihar, Punjab, Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat, Maharshtra, Orissa and West Bengal have a medium level of concentration while the others have a low level of scheduled caste concentration.

7.2.2. Concept of Social Well-Being:

The concept of social well-being is given by David M. Smith. the concept of social well-being and the quality of life seems to be synonymous. But 'the quality of life' implies a rather personalized concept, whereas the concept of social well-being addresses the welfare of some social group.

The research conducted by Bradburn and Caplouitz in 1965 an happiness has indicated possibilities for the analysis of levels of psychological well-being or self-esteem. Stagner in 1970 proposed a set of 'psychological urban indicators' that would focus on the frequency and intensity of satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the aspects of urban life perceived as important by the inhabitants of the city. The use of Massive surveys to find out what the people themselves think of the quality of life and the criteria or conditions impinging on it may be the only way to avoid introducing the baised values of the academicians and government officials concerned professionally wwith social indicators.

The concept of social well-beingeventually related to human happiness or the capacity of individuals to realize their perception of the good life, because this is the ultimate criterion for determining whether a society well-beingconsiders a society in which people will have incomes adequate for their basic needs of food, shelter and a living standard. The status and dignity of the people individual should be respectable and socially and economically mobile. Good quality education and health services should be available to all and their use should be able to perform their scocietal roles in a satisfactory manner. People should live in a decent house,

neighbourhoods and should enjoy a good quality of physical environment. They should have access to recreational facilities, including culture and arts and adequate leisure time to enjoy it. Society should show low degree of disorganisation, with few personal social pathologies, little deviant behaviour, low crime-incidence and high public safety and order.

Individuals should be able to participate in social, economic and political life and should not be alienated as the basis of race, religion, ethinic origin, or any other cause.

However, all the conditions mentioned above for social well-beingrequires classification or reservation.

For Example: a case of establishing scientifically what constitutes an income for basic human needs or what constitutes decent housing. The standard of living cannot be fixed for all the places, people and individuals. It varies from place to place and individuals to individuals, but it is true to a great extent that the concept of social well-beingis generally concerned with inequalities existing in society.

7.2.3. Distributions of Racial Groups or Ethnic Groups:

Indians have been divided into six racial groups-these racial divisions are identified on the basis of colour of skin, stature and build of the body, the fform of head and the face, noce, lips, hair etc.

1. **Negritos (Negroits):** These are the earliest migrants who settled in India. They had wooly hair, broad flat noses, thick lips, dark skin and short stature etc. At present these are mainly present in the Andaman, Peninsular hills and some tribes in the Rajmahal hills. These tribes live by hunting and food gathering.
2. **The Proto-Australoids:** They came after the Negritos. They had wavy hair, long heads, and low foreheads. They are believed to be the builders of the Harappa civilization. Some of the tribes of central and southern India like Santhals, Mundas, Bhils and Kols can be traced back to this race.
3. **The Manogoloids:** They came to India from Tibet through the Himalayan passed. They are mainly concentrated in the Himalayan borderland, particularly in Laddakh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and other parts of N.E. India. Their original homeland was China. They are divided into two types:
    i) **Palaeo Mangoloids:** they are further sub-classified into broad-headed and long headed Mongoloids. They live mostly along the fringes of Himalaya, Assam and Manipur border area.
    ii) **Tibeto Mangoloids:** they were of yellow complexion, with oblique eyes, sparse hair and medium height. They live in Bhutan, Sikkim, N.W. Himalaya and Himalayan regions.

4. **The Mediterraneans:** this racial group has come from S.W. Asia. They have three distinct types:
   i)   Palaeo-Mediterranean
   ii) Mediterraneans (True)
   iii) Oriental Mediterraneans
        They all are long-headed people who were believed to be the bearers of the earliest form of Hinduism into India.

5. **Brachycephals or broad-headed people:** This group is sub-divided into three groups:
   a) **Alpinoids:** This group is represented by Gujrati-Banias, Kathis of Kathiawar and Kayasthas of Bengal.
   b) **Dinaric:** Is represented by people of Bengal, Orissa and Coorg.
   c) **Armenoids:** Is represented by Paris, Bengalis Vaidyas and Kayasthas.

6. **The Nordics or Indo- Aryans:** they were the last to migrate into India. They were long headed and fair complexioned with well developed noses and strongly built bodies. The main concentration of these people are in the N.W. part of the country mainly in the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan and N.W. Frontiers province of Pakistan.

Tribe:

There are around 13.82 crores tribal communities all over India. According to 2001 census, the population of scheduled Tribes in the country stands 14.48% of the total Indian population. They are spread in almost all the states except Punjab and Haryana and in all the Union Territories except Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. More than 90% tribal people have rural base. More than 50% of the total tribal population lives in the four states namely, Madhya Pradeshs, Chhattisgarh (23%) followed by Maharashtra (10%), Orissa (10%), and Jharkhand (9%).

Most of the tribal groups belong to the Negrito, Australoid and Mangoloid racial stock. Some of the important tribal groups are:

Abhors (Arunachal Pradesh), Badagas (Nilgiri T.N), Bhils (Rajasthan, M.P. Maharashtra etc), Bhat (H.P), Chakma (Tripura), Garos (Meghalaya), Gounds (M.P., A.P., Jharkhand and Orissa). Gujjars (H.P), Kol (M.Ps, Chhattisgarh) etc.

The tribal population possess some of the following characteristics:

1. Their roots in the soil date back to a very early period.
2. They live in relatively isolated hills and forests.
3. Their level of techno-economic development is very low.
4. They are much different from other sections of society in terms of language, institutions, beliefs and customs.

Dialect and Language:

A high degree of diversity has been found in India in the field of dialect and language. These diversities are due to a long process of peopling are due to a long process of peopling of the subcontinent by heterogeneous ethnic groups drawn from neighbouring regions situated in western, central or Eastern Asia. Also the languages and dialect which developed in the different regions of the country plays a significant role in defining the elements of regional identity of the people.

According to 2001 census there were 1652 languages spoken in different parts of country of these, 23 languages are spoken by 97% of the total population of the country. While 94 languages are spoken by less than 10,000 people each. Out of 33, 22 languages besides English have been specified in the eighth schedule of the Constitution of India.

Classification of Languages:

The languages spoken by the people of India belong to the following four families:

1. **Indo-European or Aryan languages:** it is the biggest language group in India and accounts for nearly 74% of India's populations. It is divided into two main branches:
   a) **Dardic group:** it includes Dardi, Shina, Koshistani and Kashmiri.
   b) **The Indo-**Aryan group is further divided into the: North-Western, Southern, Eastern, East-Central and Northern groups.

The Northern-Western group include L. Hande, Kachchi and Sindhi. The Southern group has Marathi and Konkani. The Eastern group includes Oriya, Bengali, Bihari, and Assamese.

Bihari has three dialects namely Maithili, Bhojpuri and Magadhi. The East central group consists of Avadhi, Baghli and Chhattisgarhi. The central group consists of Khari Boli, Punjabi, Rajasthani and Gujarati. The Rajasthani consist of three dialects namely Marwari, Mewati and Mewari. In the Northern group, Pahari speeches such as Eastern Pahari, Central Pahari has Gorkhali, Central Pahari has Kumauni and Garhwali while Western Pahari has Kului dialect.

2. **Dravidian Languages:** These language are spoken by nearly 20% of the population. It is divided into three groups:
   a) **South Dravidian:** Includes major languages of South-India such as Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada.
   b) **The Central Dravidian group:** Consist of Telugu and Gondi.
   c) The Northern Dravidian group consist of Kurukh (Oraon) and Malto.

3. **Sino-Tibetan:** It is also known as Kirata group. These languages are spoken by a small proportion of the population, only 1%. The speakers of the Sino-Tibetan family in India belong to the three main branches.
   a) **Tibeto-Himalayan branch consist of-**
      i) **Bhutia Group:** It includes Tibetan, Belti, Ladakhi, Lahuli, Sherpa etc.
      ii) **The Himalayan group:** Consist of Chamba, Kanauri and Lepcha.
   b) North-Assam branch includes six communities-Aka, Dafla, Abor, Miri, Mishmi, Mishing.
   c) The Assam mayanmari (Burmese) includes five communities.
      i) Boda
      ii) Naga
      iii) Kachin
      iv) Kukichin
      v) Mayanmar group
4. **Austric:** the proportionate share of this group is only 1.40%. this family has been further divided into two groups:
   a) **The Monkhmer group consist of two group:** Khasi and Nicobars.
   b) **The Munda Branch:** it is the largest group of Austric. It consist of fourteen dialects. The largest group is of Santhali speakers.

Caste:

It is a class system in Hindu society based on the hereditary principle. It is an important feature of Indian society and is the basis of its division. Within each caste the members are socially equal and united by their religion. Often the members of the same caste follow the same trade. Each caste has little social contact with other castes.

The caste system in India is based on the Chatur Varna. The four fold division of the society which came to recognised on the basis of occupation. The caste system became extremely hierarchical and rigid encouraging high castes to exploit toiling peasantry, artisans and like who were mainly drawn from the middle or lower rungs of the caste system. But inspite of the efforts from all quarters, the condition of lower caste people are yet to be termed satisfactory.

The lower castes mainly consists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The chamars of U.P., the balais of Bengal, the Megha of Gujarat, the Maharas of Maharashtra, The malls of Andhra Pradesh, Adi-Dravidas of Tamil Nadu are all scheduled castes.

The spatial distribution of the scheduled castes and its economic correlates deserve particular attention because it helps us to understand one of the important facts of the regional dimension of rural poverty. About 90% of sscheduled castes people live in rural areas and work as agricultural labourer. The chief occupation of these people are:

i) Landless agricultural labourers.
ii) Cultivators with small holdings.
iii) Services particularly 'polluting' or 'dirty' services.
iv) Leather tanning, shoe-making etc.
v) Artisons work.

Religions:

Religion may be defined as a man's belief in supernatural or in what arouses a feeling of awe or piety in hm, or in what he considers sacred. It produces a distinct attitude towards life and this orientation affects the further development of the society.

The religions of the world may be grouped into three main categories:

1. **Leading Religions:** Include Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism etc.
2. **Lesser Religions:** Include Jainism and Sikhism in India, Judaism in Palestine, Shintoism of Japan, Taoism of China, Zoroastrianism of Persia and Confuciasm of Combodia.
3. **Primitive Religions:** These religions counts by thousands. They are all very small communities. They are principally found among the aboriginal tribes of Australia, American, Indian, S.E. Asia, Indonesia and Africa.

Although India is constitutionally a secular state, religion is one of the dominating influences in the social life of its people. India shows multiplicity of religious faith. But Hinduism is the largest religion of India outrunning other religions. It originated in the Indus Valley Civilisation and got modified in the Vedic period towards the middle of second millennium B.C. India has also witnessed the successive penetration by other religious people say Islam, Christianity, Judaism etc.

Hindus: Hinduism is the largest religion and the most ancient of all. It accounts for 82% of the total population of India. It spread throughout India except the peripheral areas of the cooutry. Hinduism has a well-defined doctrine but unlike other major religious systems, does not have any single temple as a central authority. Hinduism has a hierarchy of Gods and Goddesses with

various incarnation of Vishnu and Shiva gaining overall importance. Places of Hindu pilgrimage and worship are located throughout India from Vaishno Devi and Badrinath in the Himalayas to Kanyakumari and Rameshwaram in the South.

Religionwise Population Distribution in India:

Religious community	Percentage
Hindu	80.44
Muslim	13.43
Christian	2.33
Sikh	1.84
Budha	0.68
Jain	0.38
Others	0.65
Total	100%

Muslims: The Muslim account for 13.42% of the total Indian population. The major areas of their concentration are in Kashmir valley, West Bengal, parts of U.P., Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala etc.

Chirstians: Like Muslims, Christians in India are mostly converts. According to 2001 census, the Christianss constitute around 2.33% of the total Indian population. The Christians are mainly concentrated in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa and some North-Eastern states. The Christians form majority in Nagaland and Meghalaya. Christians are dispersed throughout the country but the wwhole belt of North-Western India has very less Christian population.

Sikhs: Sikhs constitute about 2% of the total Indian population. The Sikh religion like Buddhism and Jainism has its origin in Hinduism. Although Sikhs have settled in many parts of India, Punjab is their homeland, where their holiest shrine, the Golden Temple is situated at Amritsar. Out of 20 million Sikh in India, one fifth live outside the Punjab mostly in Haryana, Rajasthan, U.P. and the Delhi.

Buddhism: It originated in India in the late 6th century B.C. it account for 0.68% of the Indian population. About 80% of the Buddhist population live in Maharashtra alone. These are mainly Neo-Buddhist who embraced this religion after large scale conversion mainly from the lower classes (scheduled caste). They are also found in Ladakh, H.P., and Sikkim etc.

Although it originated in India, it has more adherents outside India, mainly in China, Japan etc., where Buddhism in the state religion.

Jainism: It account for 0.38% of the total population of India of which 29% of Jain population live in Maharshtra alone. Rajasthan has 17% and Gujarat has 15% of the total Jain population.

Paris: Mainly concentrated in Western India in Maharashtra and Gujarat. They are the smallest religious group in India.

7.2.4 Environment and Human Health

Health of a person is the result of interaction of genetic Influences, behavioural influences and environmental influences.

- **Genetic Influences** Genes determine the physical and physiological characteristics of an organism. The inherited abnormalities manifest as hereditary diseases which are passed on from parents to offspring.
- **Behavioural Influences** Alcoholism, smoking, use of drugs, tobacco chewing or irregular food habits cause various kinds of health problems.
- **Environmental Influences** Various components of the environment exert their influence on our health. Various human activities have caused damage to land, air, water and organisms that inhabit them. The degraded environment in turn poses a serious threat to human health and social well-being.

Water Pollution and Human Health

At least $1/5^{th}$ of world population lacks access to safe drinking water. In developing countries, 80to 90% of untreated sewage in discharged directly into rivers and streams which provide water for drinking, washing and bathing. Lack of sewage treatment allows pathogenic organisms to spread water-borne diseases. The growing pollution of water bodies is a big threat to public health as it can lead to gastro intestinal problems, liver infection, cancer etc. Large number of children die due to diarrhoea.

A large number of diseases are transmitted in different ways by water.

(i) **Bacterial Disease**
- Typhoid caused by *Salmonella typhi*
- Cholera caused by *Vibrio cholerae*
- Bacterial diarrhoea by Shigella
- Leptospirosis caused by Leptospira

(ii) **Viral Diseases**
- Infective Hepatitis caused by Hepatitis virus

(iii) **Protozoan Diseases**
- Amoebic dysentery caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*
- Diarrhoea caused by *Giardia intestinalis*

(iv) **Helminth Diseases**
- Bilharzia caused by Schistosoma
- Guinea worm caused by *Dracunculus medinensis*.

(v) **Vector-borne Diseases**

Air Pollution and Human Health
Atmospheric pollution in an ever increasing threat to health throughout the world. Air pollution reduces the quality of air that we breathe. Polluted air carries substances which are harmful to lungs. Air pollution cause irritation to eyes, burning sensation in eyes, blocking of nose, sneezing and headache.

Environmental Carcinogens and Human Health
Cancer coursing agents present in the environment are called environmental carcinogens. These include tobacco, UV, ionizing radiation etc.

Toxic Metals and Human Health
Toxic metals are dispersed in the environment through metal smelting industrial emissions, burning of organic wastes, automobiles and coal based power generation. Heavy metals may endanger public health after being incorporated in food chain. Heavy metals cannot be destroyed by biological degradation. The heavy metals encountered in the environment include lead, mercury, arsenic and cadmium which cause toxic effect in living organisms.
(i) **Lead** Exposure to Lead leads to irreversible behavioural disturbances, neurological damage and other developmental problems in young children and babies. It is a carcinogen of lungs and kidneys.
(ii) **Mercury** Chronic exposure to mercury leads to Minamata disease.
(iii) **Arsenic** Chronic arsenic poisoning leads to loss of appetite, weight, diarrhoea, gastrointestinal disturbances and skin cancer.
(iv) **Cadmium** Cadmium contamination may cause hypertension, liver cirrhosis, brittle bones, kidney damage and itai-itai disease.

7.2.5 Diseases Ecology
Disease ecology is a sub-discipline of ecology concerned with the mechanisms, patterns and effects of host-pathogen interactions, especially of infectious diseases, within the influence of environmental factors. It is a rapidly developing sub discipline of ecology concerned with how species interactions and abiotic components of the environment affect patterns and processes of disease.

Malaria
Infective larvae of the Plasmodium parasite are injected into the bloodstream when an infected anopheline mosquito takes a bloodmeal. Only female mosquitoes take blood meals. Temperature, humidity and availability of clear water bodies (standing or slow moving) are key to mosquito bionomics. They determine the spatial and temporal (seasonal) limits of the disease.

Japanese Encephalitis

It is transmitted by a limited number of culicine species. The most important ones, *Culex tritaeniorrhychus* and *Culex gelidus*, breed specifically in irrigated rice agro-ecosystems. Pigs are the main amplifying host of the virus and migratory birds are suspected to play a role in the distribution of the virus over large distances.

The mosquitoes prefer to take blood meals from animals (a characteristic called *zoophily*). The disease outbreaks are usually triggered by climatic conditions that favour rapid build-up of vector population densities to the level where a critical threshold is passed and increased human blood meals facilitate the infection to spill over into the human population.

Lymphatic Filariasis

It is caused by parasitic worms, *Wuchereria bancrofti*, transmitted by either culicine or anopheline mosquitoes or *Brugia malayi*, transmitted by mosquitoes of the genus *Mansonia*.

The association with the irrigated environment only exists where anophelines are the vectors i.e. in Central Africa and where Mansonia mosquito larvae can develop attached to the roots of aquatic weeds, in South and East Asia.

7.2.6 Nutrition

Nutrition is the sum of the processes by which an organism takes in, metabolises and utilises food substance for its various biochemical activities like growth, metabolism and repair. Nutritional stages are ingestion, digestion, absorption, transport, assimilation and excretion.

Nutrients are the organic or inorganic substances which help in our survival and in maintaining proper health. A nutrient supplies energy to the body, builds and repairs body tissues and regulates the body metabolism.

Classification of Nutrition

On the basis of quantity required by the body, nutrients are classified into two categories Macronutrients and Micronutrients.

Macronutrients

Nutrients required in a large amount are called *macronutrients*. These include carbohydrates, fats, proteins and water contained in food.

Micronutrients

Nutrients required in small amount are called *micronutrients*. These include vitamins and minerals.

Etiological Conditions

Etiological condition are concerned with the causes and origins of diseases. Disease is a impairment in the normal functioning of the body.

Diseases Due To Undernutrition

The diseases which occur due to deficiency of one or more nutrients (proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals) in our diet are called *deficiency diseases*. The condition resulting from lack of nutrients in the diet is called *undernutrition*. The *deficiency diseases are of three types*

(i) Protein Energy Malnutrition (PEM)
(ii) Mineral deficiency diseases
(iii) Vitamin deficiency diseases

Protein Energy malnutrition

Protein Energy malnutrition (PEM) is a form of malnutrition arising from lack of dietary protein and/or energy (calories) in varying proportions. The condition has mild, moderate and server degrees. *It includes*

- Kwashiorkor (protein malnutrition predominant)
- Marasmus (deficiency in calorie intake)
- Marasmic kwashiorkor (marked protein deficiency and marked calorie insufficiency sings present, sometimes referred to as the most severe form of malnutrition).

7.2.7 Spatial Distribution in India

In India, each state is practically equivalent to a country with its specific socio-economic level, different ethnic groups, food habits, health infrastructures and communication facilities. Thus, the nutritional status of the population shows significant variation between states since it results from a varying combination of factors.

NFHS-4 (2015-16) shows that at all India level, 38% of children under age five years are stunted (too short hight for their age) which is an improvement from 48% in 2005-06. It is higher among children in rural areas (41%) than that of urban areas (31%). The prevalence of stunting in children under age five is the highest in Bihar (48%), Uttar Pradesh (46%), Jharkhand (45%) and Meghalaya (44%) and lowest in Kerala and Goa (20% each).

A per NFHS-4, 21% of children under age five years are wasted (too thin for their height), which signify acute under nutrition. The prevalence of wasting has remained the same since 2005-06 to 2015-16. Jharkhand has the highest levels of wasting (29%) among the states during the period 2015-16. The lowest levels of wasting are observed in Mizoram (6.1%) and Manipur (6.8%).

NFHS-4 results reveal that, 36% of children under age five years are underweight. Jharkhand has the highest levels of underweight (48%). The lowest level of underweight is observed in Mizoram (12%) and Manipur (14%).

At all India level, 28% of children had mild anemia, 29% had moderate anemia and 2% had server anemia in 2015-16. The prevalence of anemia among children age 6-59 months is highest among children in Haryana (72%), followed by Jharkhand (70%) and Madhya Pradesh (69%). Several Union Territories have even higher prevalence of anemia (Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Chandigarh). The states with the lowest prevalence of anemia among children are Mizoram (19%), Manipur (24%) and Nagaland (26%).

Overall urban child malnutrition rates are lower than that of rural India. The districts ranked in the bottom according to child malnutrition rates includes some of the more urbanised districts of the country such as Udaipur in Rajasthan, Aurangabad in Maharashtra, Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, Patna in Bihar and Ranchi in Jharkhand.

The undesirable impacts of malnutrition are significant in adults too. e.g. Body Mass Index (BMI or the ratio of weight for height) of a sizeable proportion of women (23%) and men (20%) in the age group 15-49 is found to be falling below the norm. BMI below normal is most evident in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh while its status is better in Sikkim.

Anaemia is most prevalent in Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Bihar and Meghalaya. It is lowest in Manipur and Mizoram. Punjab, Kerala and Delhi face the highest rate of overweight and obese individual.

Seasonal Distribution in India

There is a seasonal distribution pattern of nutrition in India due to co-existence of high yielding modern agriculture and rain-fed subsistence farming. In large parts of India during the rainy months on one hand there is high demand of cultivation, de-weeding, ploughing etc. and on the other hand there are dwindling food stocks at home and rising market prices.

Also there is high prevalence of water born diseases. This goes on aggravating till late October or even November. These are the months of rural indebtedness and compulsive market involvement of the landless and the small/marginal cultivators. When the first kharif harvest arrives, the situation is no better with widespread distress sales by the small/marginal farmers. All these mark nutrition a casualty during this period. Seasonality of employment in subsistence agriculture affects nutrition through the double jeopardy of high energy demand of peak work seasons and fluctuation in household level food availability which tend to

exacerbate differential food intake among men, women and children. As a result, in very poor households women and children may actually fall below the survival line during lean periods.

7.2.8 Healthcare Planning and Policies in India

India's Ministry of Health was established with independence from Britain in 1947. The government has made health a priority in its series of Five Year Plans, each of which determines state spending priorities for the coming five years. The National Health policy was endorsed by Parliament in 1983. The policy aimed at universal health care coverage by 2000 and the program was updated in 2002 and then in 2017.

Constitutional Provisions
- Health care delivery is in State List.
- Fundamental right (Article 21-right to life) and Directive Principles of State Police have provisions related to healthcare.
- Panchayats and Municipalities also have some provisions related to health. These include drinking water, health and sanitation, family welfare, women and child development, social welfare etc.

Health Care Policy In India

The government has formulated the national Health policy, 2017 which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being.

The policy emphasises on preventive and promotive health care orientation and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship.

The highlights of the Policy are as follows
- The Policy advocates progressively incremental assurance based approach with focus on preventive and promotive healthcare.
- The Policy recommends linking the health card to primary care facility for a defined package of services anywhere in the country.
- The Policy recommends the setting up of a separate, empowered medical tribunal for speedy resolution to address disputes/complaints regarding standards of care, prices of services, negligence and unfair practices, standard regulatory framework for laboratories and imaging centers, specialised emerging services etc.
- There is a focus on reducing micronutrient malnourishment and systematic approach to address heterogeneity in micronutrient adequacy across regions.
- Public hospitals and facilities would undergo periodic measurement and certification of level of quality. Focus on standard regulatory framework to eliminate risks of inappropriate care by maintaining adequate standards of diagnosis and treatment.
- The policy advocates the need to incentivise local manufacturing to provide customised indigenous products for Indian population in the long run.

- The Policy advocates extensive deployment of digital tools for improving the efficiency and outcome of the healthcare system and aims at an integrated health information system which serves the needs of all stake holders and improves efficiency, transparency, and citizen experience.
- Private sector engagement for strategic purchase for critical gap filling and for achievement of health goals.

7.2.9 Medical Tourism

Medical Tourism (also called *medical travel, health tourism or global healthcare*) is a term used to describe the rapidly growing practice of travelling across international borders to obtain health care.

The NITI Aayog has identified Medical Value Travel (MVT) as a major source of foreign exchange earnings. India currently has around 18% of the global medical tourism market. It has been estimated that by 2020, India's medical tourism industry could be worth $9 billion and account for 20% of the global market share.

Why India is Preferred as a Destination for Medical Care?

A care combination of advanced facilities, skilled doctors and low cost of treatment have India a popular hub of medical tourism, attracting a large number of foreign patients every year. Besides India, there are several Asian destinations like Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand that are offering medical care facilities and promoting medical tourism. *India excels among them for the following reasons*

- State of the Art Medical facilities.
- Reduced costs and a growing compliance on international quality standards.
- Reputed health care professionals
- .Quality nursing facilities.
- No waiting time for availing the medical services.
- India's traditional healthcare therapies like Ayurveda and Yoga combined with allopathic treatment provide holistic wellness.

Initiatives to Boost Medical Tourism

The medical tourism activity is mainly driven by the private sector. The ministry of Tourism has only the role of a facilitator in terms of marketing this concept and promoting this in the sky markets. The Ministry of Tourism has taken several steps to promote India as a medical and health tourism destination, *which are as follows*

- Brochure, CDs and other publicity material to promote medical and health tourism have been produced by the Ministry of Tourism and have been widely distributed and circulated for publicity in target markets.
- Medical and health tourism have been specifically promoted at various international platforms such as World Travel Mart, London, ITB, Berlin, Arabian Travel Mart etc.

- 'Medical Visa' has been introduced which can be given for specific purpose to foreign travellers coming to India for medical treatment. 'E-Medical Visa' has also been introduced for 163 countries.
- Ministry supports the Chambers of Commerce for organising exhibitions and seminars on medical tourism. These include International Health Tourism Conference, Bangalore 2017, Advantage Healthcare India, Bangalore 2017, Medica Pharma 2017, Delhi.
- Constitution of National Medical and Wellness Tourism Board. The Board will work as umbrella organisation that governs and promotes this segment of tourism in an organised manner. The Board has set up three sub-committees to look into the issues relating to visa, accreditation and allied services and marketing and promotion of medical and wellness tourism.

Previous Year Question
January- 17

1. The paradoxical situation of co-existence of the patrilineal society and the dominating
position of women characterize:
(1) Tharu Tribe
(2) Khasi Tribe
(3) Gond Tribe
(4) Bhil Tribe

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	53	1	7.2.3

July- 17

1. Match the **List - I** with **List - II** and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List – I	List – II
(Country)	**(Official Language)**
(a) Luxembourg	(i) Arabic
(b) Algeria	(ii) Russian
(c) Chile	(iii) French
(d) Kazakistan	(iv) Spanish

Code:

	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(1)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)	(iv)
(2)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(3)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(4)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)

2. In India, how many are the officially recognised languages?
(1) 20
(2) 21
(3) 22
(4) 23

3. Which of the following characteristic features are possessed by the nordic race of India?
(1) Long stature and round face
(2) Medium stature and round face
(3) Medium stature and long face
(4) Long stature and long face

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	66	3	7.2.3
2.	68	3	7.2.3
3.	70	4	7.2.3

November - 17

1. Cephalic index, used to classify human races is calculated as:
   (1) Ratio between the length and breadth of the nose
   (2) Ratio between the flatness and length of the head
   (3) Ratio between breadth and length of the head
   (4) Ratio between the length of the head and weight of the human body

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	33	3	7.2.3

July- 16

1. Dolichocephalic human race has a cephalic index value of
   (1) Less than 75
   (2) Less than 80
   (3) Less than 85
   (4) Less than 90

2. Match **List – I** with **List – II** and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Indian Tribes)	List – II (States)
I. Baiga	A. Assam
II. Bhotias	B. Sikkim
III. Karbi	C. Uttrakhand
IV. Rangpa	D. Madhya Pradesh

Codes: (I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(1) C	D	B	A
(2) D	C	A	B
(3) D	B	A	C
(4) C	A	B	D

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	47	3	7.2.3
2.	65	2	7.2.3

July- 16

1. How many major human races were identified by Griffith Taylor?
   (1) 3
   (2) 4
   (3) 5
   (4) 6

2. The Red Indians or the American Indian belongs to
   (1) Caucasoid Race
   (2) Mongoloid Race
   (3) Austraoloid Race
   (4) Negrito Race

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	32	1	7.2.3
2.	34	2	7.2.3

December- 15

1. Match List - I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	List – II
(Tribes)	**(Shelters)**
(a) Lapps	(i) Read-Hut
(b) Badwins	(ii) Kstau
(c) Paitu	(iii) Khaima
(d) Kirghiz	(iv) Sijda

Codes:	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(ii)
(2)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(iii)
(3)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(4)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

2. Match **List – I** with **List – II** and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List – I	List – II
(Tribes)	**(States)**
(a) Jarawas	(i) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Kukkis	(ii) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Tharus	(iii) Manipur
(d) Gonds	(iv) Andaman and Nicobar

Codes:	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(i)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)
(2)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(3)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(4)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)

Answer with Reference

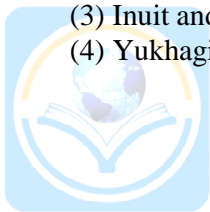| SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	31	2	7.2.3
2.	34	2	7.2.3

December- 15

1. Match the **List-I** with **List –II** and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
(Human Races)	**(Majority of persons from)**
(a) Mongoloid	(i) Sri Lanka
(b) Caucasoid	(ii) South Korea
(c) Australoid	(iii) Ethiopia
(d) Negroid	(iv) Germany

Codes:	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)
(2)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(3)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(4)	(ii)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)

2. Which of the following is not correct matched?
   (1) Batwa Tribe and Congo Basin
   (2) Ruwala tribe and Central Iran
   (3) Inuit and Canada
   (4) Yukhagir and Siberia

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	46	3	7.2.3
2.	50	4	7.2.3

June- 15

1. Match **List- I** with **List – II** and select the correct answer from codes given below:

List –I	**List- II**
(Risely's classification of India Race)	**(Representattives of the respective races)**
(a) Indo-Aryans	(i) The Bhils of Rajasthan
(b) Dravidians	(ii) The Brahmins of Odisha
(c) Mongoloids	(iii) The jats of Odisha
(d) Mongolo-Dravidians	(iv) The Bhutias of Utarakhand

Codes: (A) (B) (C) (D)
(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(2) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(3) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
(4) (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)

2. Match **list –I** with **List –II** and select correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	**List-II**
(State)	**(Tribes)**
(a) Gujarat	(i) The gonds
(b) Madhya Pradesh	(ii) The Mikirs
(c) Assam	(iii) The Khonds
(d) Odisha	(iv) The Bhils

Codes: (A) (B) (C) (D)
(1) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(2) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(3) (iv) (i) (ii) (iii)
(4) (ii) (iii) (iv) (i)

3. Which of the following statement statements is the base of the concept of caste region?
   (1) Numberical strength of a caste
   (2) Social ranking of a caste in a region
   (3) Proportion of a cast in population
   (4) Share of a caste in land ownership

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	47	2	7.2.3
2.	49	3	7.2.3
3.	51	2	7.2.3

June- 15

1. Which one of the following authors has classified Indian Races?
    (1) R.L. Singh
    (2) Sir Herbert Risley
    (3) Huntigton
    (4) Trewarth

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	31	2	7.2.3

June- 14

1. The paradoxical situation of co-existence of the patrilineal society and the dominating position of women characterise.
(1) Khasi Tribe
(2) Bhil Tribe
(3) Gond Tribe
(4) Tharu Tribe

2. Which one of the following languages belong to the Semito- Hamitic linguistic family?
(1) Gondi
(2) Hebrew
(3) Spanish
(4) Dutch

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	34	1	7.2.3
2.	36	2	7.2.3

June- 14

1. Which of the following countries is known as a Unique assemblage of human races in the world?
   (1) Union of South Africa
   (2) U.S.A.
   (3) Indonesia
   (4) India

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	69	4	7.2.3

December – 14

1. The Tribal Welfare Committee (1952) classified Indian tribes into how many categories?
   (1) 5
   (2) 4
   (3) 3
   (4) 2

2. The Hottentots are the
   (1) Negritos of Sri Lanka having brown colour
   (2) Yellow skin colour people of South-West Africa
   (3) Negritos of East Africa
   (4) Pigmies of Cango basin

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	48	2	7.2.3
2.	49	2	7.2.3

December- 14

1. The following question, consist of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as a Reason (R). Examine the two statements and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

   Assertion (A): There is hardly any pure race even in the remotest and isolated areas of the world.

   Reason (R): All human being comprise a single species, they manifest differences in certain physical traits, and being from one species, all members are mutually fertile.

   Codes:

   (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
   (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

2. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the list:

List – I	List – II
a. Caucasoid	i. European
b. Negroid	ii. African
c. Mongoloid	iii. Oriental
d. Indic	iv. Hindu

Codes:	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	i	ii	iii	iv
(2)	iv	iii	ii	i
(3)	iii	ii	iv	i
(4)	i	iv	iii	ii

3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other labelled as **Reason (R).** Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

   Assertion (A): Central Asia has a number of groups such as Mongols, Kazakhs, Uzbeks and Kirghiz.

   Reason (R): Most of these people are herders and great horsemen.

   Codes:

   (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
   (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	48	1	7.2.3
2.	49	1	7.2.3
3.	50	2	7.2.3

Sub Unit – 3:

Political Geography

……………………………………………………………………

7.3.1. Definition and Scope of Political Geography:

Political geography is the geography of political phenomenon, including states and frontiers, their variations and inter-relationships and their form and impact on the Earth's surface.

It is also concerned with the inter play between nations, insofar as geography influenses it, and with the evaluation of areas of dispute or so called trouble zones.

Political Geography as the study of relationships: The ancient Greeks conceived political geography as the study of relationship of state to physical conditions. Walter Fitzerland defined political geography as the study off the extent to which the nature of states together with their organizations and interrelations is influenced by and adjusted to conditions of geography.

According to Weiger the aim of political geography is to determine how political organizations are influenced by and adjusted to physiographical conditions and how these factors affect international relations.

Thus we can say that political geography thries to analyse the relationship between the state and physical environment, and external relationship between one state and the other state. Since these relationships are subjected to continuous change, political geography is the study of the changing relationship between the political man and the physical earth.

Political Geography as the study of political area: Political geography is the science of political areas or the geographical study of the state in terms of its various geographical elements such as location, size, shape, climate, resources, population etc.

Political Geography as the study of a real differentiation: according to Hartshorne (1960), Political geography is the study of variation of political phenomena from place in inter connection with variations in other features.

According to Jackson, Political geography is the study of the political phenomena in their areal context.

Scope: There is no agreement among the political geographer on the nature and scope of the subject. However Hartshorne described the contents of political geography of a single atate area under three heads and six sub heads. These are:

1) **Descriptive Analysis of the state:**
   a) Description and analysis as a whole.
   b) Analysis of the internal structure.

2) **Interpretation of the present area:**
   a) Relation to Kernal areas and major uniting areas.
   b) Direction and character of territorial change.

3) **Appraisal of the present territorial area and its problems:**
   a) Degree of conforming with natural or cultural landscape areas or with population areas.
   b) Harmonic and disharmonic forms.

7.3.2. Global Strategic Views: Heartland Theory

Heartland theory was given by Sir Halford Mackinder, a British Geographer. He presented the concept of heartland under the title of 'The Geographical pivot of History' before the Royal Geographical Society of London in 1904. This theory regards political struggle between land and sea powers with the ultimate victory going to the continental power.

1) **His basic concepts about the world:** Mackinder divided his world into three main divisions-

   i) **Pivot area or the natural fortress of earth:** Mackinder regarded the core of Eurasian Continent as the Pivot area. The area was also considered as natural fortress convering an area of 9 million sq. miles. The drainage pattern of this area is either internal or towards the frozen polar sea. Thus it is in accessible to ships. According to Mackinder this area is a natural fortress on the surface of the earth because of-
      a) **Large area**
      b) **Central Location**
      c) **Resource Potentialities**

   ii) **Inner or Marginal Crescent:** It surrounds the pivot area from three sides and includes West Europe, South Asia, and West Asia. The drainage is not internal but the river terminate in the three oceans namely Atlantic, Mediterranean and Indian Oceans. The power of this region is both land and sea power.

   iii) **Outer or Insular Crescent:** This area includes North America, South America, South Africa and Australia. The countries lying in this region are considered as sea power.

2) **His Philosophy:**

i) "History as a struggle between the land power and the sea power".

Mackinder established the supremacy of land power over sea power on the basis that it is totally impenetrable by water ways from the ocean.

ii) "Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland who rules the Heartland commands the world Island who rules the world Island commands the world".

Mackinder believed that the pivot area or Heartland has all the necessary qualities required by any force for world dominance and Germany has that potential force for world dominance. If Germany can conquer East Europe, it will surely command over the Heartland which is centrally located and very resourceful. And with the fall of inner crescent, the fall of outer crescent will be inevitable.
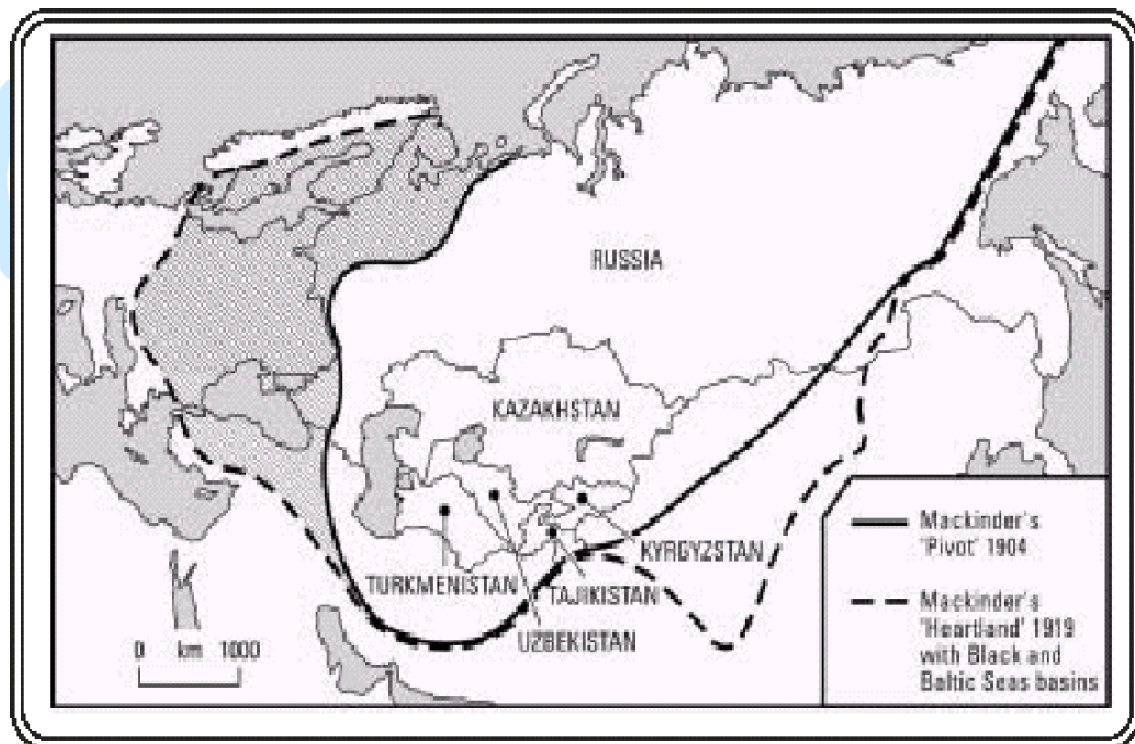
3) **His Theory:** Mackinder changed his theory from time to time according to changing circumsrances of the world. His theory was published thrice:

Fig: Mackinders Heartland 1919

a) **The Geographical pivot of History (1904):** It was based upon the borad framework of a confrontation between the "settled societies of the Eurasian Continental margins (sea power) and the mobile and enthusiastic backward inhabits of the interior (Land Power).

According to Mackinder with the improvement off transportation facilities the power of pivot area will increase beyond much.

He offered a political advice and warned of an alliance between Germany and Russia which would enable Germany to use the Vast Continental Resources.

Further, if the Russian Empire is conquered by second possibility i.e.e by China, the Chinese "might constitue the yellow peril to the world's freedom just because they would add or oceanic frontage to the resources of the great continent, and advantages as yet denied to the Russian tenant of the pivot area".

b) **Democratic Ideals and realities (1919):** Mackinder now termed the pivot area as the Heartland its boundaries extended to include the Baltic and Black Sea, Asia Minor, Armenia, Persia, Tibet, Mangolia. During the First World War in 1917 the Germans advanced through the steppe corridor of South-West Russia. He reemphasized the strategic importance of 'East European gate of entry'. He therefore, urged the peachmakers to introduce a cordon of independent states to separate the German and Heartland.

c) **Round World and Wining of the peace (1943):** It was guided by the events of the war in 1943. Mackinder recognised West Europe and the United States as physical complements to each other as they are the balancing halves of a single community. He termed this area consisting of North Atlantic ocean, the East United States and Western Europe as the 'Midland Basin' and the part of Soviet Union East of the Yenisie River as 'Lenaland', with the defeat of Germany in the second world war, the Soviet Union emerged as the greatest land power. The shattering defeat of Germany had turned the Heartland region from a power vacuum to a power centre. Now the two great centres of power in the world, viz, Midland Basin and the Heartland were separated by the German realm of East Central Europe.

Demerit of the theory:

1) He overestimated the ability of sea power.

2) He underestimated the might of USA as a world power and consistently neglected the effectiveness of the air power.

3) His world map drawn on Mercator's projection which generates a number of misconceptions.

   For example- the frozen Arctic Ocean is enlarged many a time which gives a wrong impressions.

4) It undermined the developments of 20th century.

Validity of theory in Modern Context: After the Second World War, the Soviet Union emerged as the strongest power in Eurasia and succeeded in controlling the whole of East European countries viz, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Poland.

Hence the first line of the theory, "who rules East Heartland" seemed to be true because thee Soviet Union is the heartland state, who ruled over East Europe by installing communist govt. Besides this, China also opted to stay with the communist.

With the emergence of the United States as a great power the supremacy of the Soviet Union was challenged. Recently, the political situations of Europe has entirely changed. The unification of East and West Germany as a super state in Europe, disintegration of the Soviet Union and other internal problems have further weakened the position of Soviet Union. Although Soviet Union has lost its political grip over East Europe, but still, she controls the heartland. Hence, the validity of the first line of the theory is no more in the nineties.

Rimland Theory:

This theory was given by Spykman in 1930s. he gave a different interpretation of the relative importance of the Heartland and surrounding tier, the inner or marginal crescent partly continental and partly oceanic- he named it Rimland.

According to him, the national power is the final determinant of the security of a state. But lasting peace can be assured by a collective security arrangement of either an armed league of nations or an international balance of power arrangement. He was critical of Mackinder's Heartland concept on the following ground:

1) There has never been a simple land power-seapower, struggle but instead a contest between Heartland and Island Empire of England and Japan where Rimland acted as the buffer.

2) The Heartland is not as resourceful as it is made out to be, the region from Poland to Yenisei is mainly Wasteland.

Spykman criticised Mackinder for over emphasising the heartland as:

a) Of immense strategic importance due to its vast size.

b) Due to its central geographical location.

c) A powerful and transport as against sea transport, and

d) Transformation from an area of low economic potential to one of highly economically developed area.

Spykman was of firm view that the real potential lay in the Rimland, which comprised most of Europe, Asia Minor, Arabia, Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan, the Indian subcontinent, Far-East, most China and Siberia.

According to Spykman, Heartland appears to be less important than the Rimland.

His prediction was-

"Who controls the Rimland rules Eurasia, who rules Eurasia contents the destinies of the world".

During the World War II, Nazi Germany and Japanese empire were able to control a major part of the Rimland. But their control lasted for only three or four years. Rimland or Inner Crescent contains most of thye world's people as well as large share of the world resources. Strategically 'Rimland' is more important that 'Heartland' because this region is in between the Heartland and the Marginal seas. All the countries of Rimland lie in the Buffer zone i.e., between sea-power and land power. These countries of the RImland termed as 'Amphibian States' because of their proximityto the narrow water ways and marginal seas, surrounding the Eurasian Continent.

USA is surrounded by Eurasia and Africa Spykman saw Japan and England as centres of military and economic power and separated by the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans. He was of the view that in case of a war, the strategy of USA should be to avoid unification of the old world powers against it. He saw the former Soviet Union as the strongest land power and a unified Rimland as a menace to both Russia and USA. In order to preserve world peace, spykman advocated the idea of alliance of Soviet Union, USA and Britain.

Its Applicability: Spykman gave this theory at a time when the World War II was going on in 1944. Therefore he advocated that the allied powers should base their future policy in such a manner that the consolidation of the Rimland by the enemies is prevented as far as possible. With the defeat of Germany and emergence of USSR as the sole master of the Heartland. Spykman's theory become the basis of American policy of containment of communist influence outside the Soviet Union.

Present Situation: In this region there are a number of independence, variety of races and cultures. Due to this, these nations have never united nor under control of one power. The United States has consistently tried to build a tier of defence against the Soviet Union by military alliances and treaties with the Rimland states of Europe and Asia.

Criticism:

i)   His theory is self-fulfilling prophecy.

ii)   He did not mention the use of modern missiles with nuclear war heads.

iii)   In all out global war, Rimland is of least importance.

7.3.3. Boundaries and Frontiers:

Boundaries: A boundary is a line demarcating the recognised limit of an established political unit, administrative region or geographical region, e.g., a state, country or district council.

Existence of boundaries show that a political community has reached a relative degree of matuarity, orderliness and low obedience. Frontiers and boundaries are products of socio-political and are, thus, subjective and objective.

Geometrical Boundaries: There are four principle types of geometrical boundaries.

1) **Longitudinal, that is, lines due North or South along meridians:** The bset known longitudinal boundary in North America is the line 141^0 west of Greenwich between Alaska and the Canadian Yukon territory. The United States-Canadian boundary from the North-West corner of the Lake of the Woods runs North-South to 49^0 parallel. In South America a section of Guatemala'ss boundaries with British Honduras and Mexico is-longitudinal and the line $60^0 36^. 38$" west divides-Tierradel Fuego between Chile and Argentina.

2) **Latitudinal:** That is, lines due East or West along parallels. The best example of latitudinal boundaries is the 49^0 parallel between Canada and the United States between a points south of the Lake of the Woods to the pacific coast.

3) **The shortest connection between two points not the same meridian or parallel:** Examples of this type of geometric boundary can be found in South America and Africa. They are most numerous, in Near East where many boundaries of the Arab States are of this type.

4) **Boundaries equidistant from a river or coast:** This type of boundaries are rare. Gambia is the classic example of boundaries equidistant from a river, its borderlines are located ten km from the Gambia River.

   Lakes: It has a double function in political geography, both unite and separate. As unifying forces they become centres of states and as separating elements they provide excellent international boundaries. Examples: Lake Geneva, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Lugano and Lake Constance in Switzerland.

   The most famous lake boundaries are found in North America. The United States: Canada boundary through the Great Lake is an uninterrupted line of 1000 miles, if short intermediate river sections of St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit and Niagra are include. This boundary area is one of the world's greatest inland water ways, but iss also server excellently in separating the two national territories.

   Rivers: As international boundaries rivers have two advantages or functions. They separate and consequently protect and at the same time offer a definite base for a base for a boundary demarcation.

Frontiers: A frontier is political geographical area, lying beyond defined broders of a political unit into which expansion could take place. It is a physical and moral concept which implied looking outwards and moving outwards. Frontiers can be differentiated from boundaries as follows:

1) Frontier represents a zone situated on the periphery of a state and most often depopulated because of harsh and unfavourable physical conditions, at a later stage a boundary line was drawn through such a zone to separate one side from the other.

2) A frotier is region or zone having width as well as length but boundary is a line which may be defined from point to point distance.

3) Frontier shows the presence of centrifugal forces while the boundary shows the presence of centripetal forces.

4) Frontier is an 'integrating factor' while boundary is a 'separating factor' since it does not allow the free movement of people/

5) Frontier is 'outer-oriented', because life and interest of frontiers men differ from those of the corearea of the state, while the boundary is 'inner oriented', as it is created and maintained by the state.

6) Frontiers are natural while the boundaries are man made, created and demarcated and hence artificial in nature.

7) Frontiers are geographical features and Boundaries are political features.

8) Frontiers are immovable as it remains where it was even if character and function altered. But boundaries are movable.

For example: German-Polish Boundary, which was shifted westward to confirm to the order Neisse line after the Second World War.

Examples of Frontier and Boundaries: The mountainous area, lying between British India and Afganishtan-functioned as a frontier until 1893 when the boundary known as the Durand line, was demarcated.

Types of International Boundaries
International boundaries can be classified on basis of Genetic classification and Functional classification.

Genetic Classification
On the basis of genetic classification, boundaries are classified as antecedent, subsequent, superimposed and relic boundaries.

(i) **Antecedent Boundary** International boundary demarcated before economic, social and political development of nation-state is called antecedent boundary. These political boundaries are associated with new world like Australia, North America and South America. International boundary between US and Canada is an example of antecedent boundary.

(ii) **Subsequent Boundary** International boundary demarcated after social, economic and political evolution and development of concerned nation-state with its mutual consent is describe as subsequent boundary.

Border between India and Myanmar is subsequent boundary. Another subsequent boundary is border between France and Germany.

(iii) **Superimposed Boundary** These are a type of subsequent boundary. International boundary demarcated or imposed ion an area by an outside or conquering power is called superimposed boundary. This boundary ignores the cultural organisations on this landscape. Boundary between North Korea and South Korea is an example of superimposed boundary.

(iv) **Relic or Residual Boundary** International boundary that have been removed or eliminated due to integration of concerned nation-state is defined as relic boundary.

Berlin wall and border between North Vietnam and South Vietnam are examples of relic boundary.

Functional Classification

On the basis of functional classification, boundaries are classified as geometric, natural and anthropogenic boundary.

(i) **Geometric Boundary** When boundaries are drawn using grid system such as latitude and longitude or township and range, political geographers refer to these boundaries as geometric boundaries. 49° parallel between USA and Canada is an example of geometric boundary.

(ii) **Natural Boundary or Natural Political Boundary** Natural boundaries are visible on the landscape as physical geographic features. Physical political (also called natural political) boundaries are boundaries that follow an agreed upon feature in the natural landscape, such as the centre point of a river or the crest of a mountain range. The Rio Grande is an important physical political boundary between the United States and Mexico. Another physical political boundary follows the crest lines of the Pyrenees separating Spain and France.

(iii) **Anthropogenic Boundary** International boundary demarcated on basis of human factors like religion, language and race is called anthropogenic boundary. Boundary between France and Germany is an example of language boundary. Boundary between India and Pakistan is an example of religious boundary.

7.3.4. Geography and Federalism:

In a unitary state there is only one government which exercise its power over all parts of the state. On the other hand, in a federal state, the central or federal government exercises its power on central subjects such defence, foreign affairs, currency, communication etc., while the governments of component units enjoy, the freedom to manage the internal affairs such as education, revenue, justice, law and order etc.

The term federalism is derived from the word, 'federal' which means "of a state in which several states form a unity (union) but remain independent in internal affairs". Thus, federalism is a two tiered political administration system in which central government divides some of authority among its regions. It is used by all the larger countries of the world because it allows rationalisation of planning and administration over the large areas. It is also used to maintain the outward unity of a country wwhile allowing a degree of autonomy to the constituent states, a useful device in countries with strong regionalism.

According to N.J.S. Pounds (1963) it is a government device where by outward unity is maintained while allowing a degree of autonomy in some fields of government to the constituent regions of the states.

It is clear that the essential elemnt of federalism is a division of powers between the federal government and the governments of the components states. For example: In India there is a clear cut division of powers between the union government and states governments has been provided in the Constitution of the country.

There are a number of forms of federal states in India. It ranges from one tending towards the unitary form (India) to truly federal form (like USA). Some federal states came into existence since there was not any alternative to this form of an agreement. But some have originated as a result of an agreement. But some originated as a result of an agreement signed by the federating units, which had the right to leave the federation, if they so desired.

For Example: Former Soviet Union served as an example of this category.

According to Robinson, a federation is based on the existence of regional differences and recognizes claims of the component areas to perpetuate their individual characters….federation does not create unity out of diversing, rather it enables the two to coexists.

The geographical factors that favours the establishment of federal states, are-

    i)   Vast area
    ii)   Spatially grouped diverse population
    iii)   Odd shape
    iv)   Presence of several core areas

7.3.5 Electoral Reforms to Tackle Booth Capturing

In 1989, a provision was made for adjournment of poll or countermanding of elections in case of booth capturing.

Electoral Reforms to tackle Criminalisation of Politics

- In 1989, a provision was made to facilitate the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in election. The EVMs were used for the first time in the general election (entire state) to the Assembly of Goa in 1999.
- In 2003, Election Commission issued an order directing every candidate seeking election to the Parliament or a state Legislature to furnish on his nomination paper the information of his assets, criminal antecedents etc.
- Election Commission made provision for None of the above (NOTA) option so that the voters are able to exercise their right not to vote for any candidate.
- Use of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) attached with EVMs so that voters can verify that their votes are cast as intended.
- In Lily Thomas verdict, 2013 Supreme Court held that legislators will incur immediate disqualification on conviction. It struck down a provision protecting their membership if the field an appeal against their conviction within 90 days.
- In Public Foundation Case, 2014, Supreme Court ruled that criminal trials especially dealing with corruption and heinous offences involving elected representatives should be completed in a year thus putting deadline on trial process.
- In 2017, Supreme Court ruled that centre should frame a scheme to set up special criminal courts across country to exclusively try criminal cases involving 'political persons' on line of fast track courts.

Electoral reforms to tackle Multiplicity of Parties and Candidates

- Increase in security deposits.
- Increase in number of proposers.

7.3.6 Geopolitics

Geopolitics is the concept which advocates the idea that politics, especially international relations is influenced by geographies of the state. Geopolitics, thus, can be said to be an interplay of geography, power, politics and international relations. While political science and international relations focuses on governmental institutions, systems and interactions, geography focuses on spatial considerations, territorial ideas, natural resources and environment. Hence, geopolitics helps us to better understand how the international relations are being shaped by spatial power arrangement.

The term Geopolitics was first time given by Rudolf Kjellen in 1899. However, the period from the late 19th century till mid 20th century, characterised by worldwide political competition over the ability to organise, occupy and administer space and development of imperialist organisations, is described as the golden period of geopolitics. This is because during this period, several theories related to impact of geography on state and foreign policy were formulated by various geopolitical thinkers.

Definitions of Geopolitics

With time different ideas have been put forth to describe geopolitics.

Rudolf Kjellen asserted that "geopolitics is a theory of the state as a geographical organism or phenomenon in space."

Haushofer proclaimed that "geopolitics is a doctrine on the spatial determinism of all political processes based on the broad foundations of geography especially of political geography."

Hagan expressed that "geopolitics is a contemporary rationalisation of power politics."

According to **Encyclopedia Britannica** "Geopolitics is the analysis of the geographic influences on power relationship in international relations."

Kearns emphasised that "geopolitics is a discourse that describes, explains and promotes particular ways of seeing how territorial powers are formed and experienced."

Geopolitics of World Resources

Natural resources are becoming the new powerful factors for defining geopolitics and securing economic and strategic interests. The contemporary period is characterised by shift from traditional military rivalries to economic expansion and prosperity which depends on control of a nation over major natural resources of the world.

Factors Governing Geopolitics of World Resources

The following factors influence international relation and international resource politics

(i) Growing population pressure on resources.

(ii) Rise of new economic powers such as China, India and brazil.

(iii) Increasing strategic concerns due to high commodity prices and supply shortage.

(iv) Formulation of new raw material strategies and resource manipulation by Germany, EU, USA and

    other to secure national, economic and security interests, increase concern over access and supply of

    resources.

    For example US sanctions on import of oil from Iran in influencing India's geopolitical relations as

    India's oil needs are dependent on imports from West Asia.

(v) Need of increasing amount of energy and materials for industrialisation and boosting economic growth

(vi) Increasing cost of gaining access to new energy resources due to

- Control of prices by resource surplus regions.
- Need of advanced technology to extract high quality resources.
- Need of military expenditure to secure access to the resources e.g. establishment of a military strategic command centre Africom; US under the influence of carter Doctrine (US would use military force if necessary to defend its national interest in Persian Gulf).

Geopolitics in Contemporary Scenario

The resource wars have been fought since ages but today the competition is entering a new phase. The world wars were fought to gain control over iron reserves in Lorraine and oil fields in Caucasus. The process of colonialism and imperialism was also influenced by securing access to natural resources.

The cold war too had resource dimension like gaining access to oil reserves of Persian Gulf and to strategic minerals such as chromium of Soviet Union and South Africa.

Presently, the struggle for control of resources like hydrocarbons, uranium, rare Earth minerals etc. is re-aligning political power balances throughout the world.

The following natural resources govern the geopolitics of world resources

Oil and Petroleum

OPEC members own 81.89% of the world's proven oil reserves. Out of this, middle East account for 65.36% of the reserves.

Till the middle of the 20th century, the US was the largest producer of oil in the world and hence, controlled oil prices. With the discovery of oil in Persia in 1908 and Saudi Arabia in 1930s, the supply and demand of oil rose significantly.

The events like Vietnam war and economic boom period of 1950s and 1960s on one hand favoured Arab countries and OPEC countries to influence oil prices and on the other made America an importer of oil.

The spatial concentration of oil resources in middle East region and lack of viable economic alternatives in energy industry influenced pricing power of OPEC. Hence, when there is a glut of oil in the world, OPEC reduces its production quotas. When there is reduced demand e.g. during Asian economic crisis, OPEC maintains constant rate of oil production.

So, any geopolitical tension in OPEC countries has the potential of disturbing oil supplies which has a net effect on the oil importing countries.

Natural Gas

Largest natural gas reserves in the world are found in Russia. Also, gas production increased in Iran, Canada and Australia. After a small decline, US gas production grew again and the country became a net exporter. Italy and Germany are the largest importers of Russian gas. Currently, natural gas reserves do not play a major role in influencing geopolitics. However, as an alternative to coal and petroleum, it may play a major role in geopolitics because of its easy transport and low cost in extraction.

Coal

Coal is one of the largest source of energy due to its abundance, affordability and wide distribution across the world. China is the chief coal producer. Other major coal producers include US, India and Australia. Due to its relative even distribution in the world, coal does not shape international relations.

Nuclear

The development of nuclear power is presently concentrated in a relatively small group of countries. China, Korea, India and Russia account for 40 of the 65 reactors which are under construction. US is both an exporter of nuclear technology and knowledge. Certain countries like South Korea are trying to become a major exporter of nuclear reactor and reactor materials.

Russia too has the potential to control nuclear power market because of its vast natural resources, its significant role in UN and its cooperative stance towards Iran's nuclear power ambitions.

With increasing demand of energy, the international relations are being shaped by the country's potential in harnessing nuclear fuel, nuclear technology and nuclear reactor.

So, to gain access and control of resources and precious minerals to meet aspirations of their groing population, to boost their economic growth and improve their standard of living, countries are engaging in bilateral disputes, experiencing civil wars and making efforts to explore new resource rich region like deep oceans and arctic region.

Challenges in Optimal Extraction of Resources

Following challenges are involved in optimal extraction of resources

- High cost involved in resource extraction
- Widespread destruction of environment
- Loss of social structure
- Displacement of people
- Disruption of local life and economy Exploitation of human capital

- Violation of human rights and freedom
- Illicit trade of resources
- Regional and global conflicts

Geopolitics of Climate Change

Man and climate relationship is governed by both determinism and /possibilism perspective. According to these, on one hand climate shape human societies and on the other human activities influence global climate. The understanding of man climate relationship is not a new phenomenon and dates back to 18th and 19th century. Climate change, or the effects of climate change (such as drought, sea level rise, floods etc.), affects social and political affairs, including security interactions. The geopolitics of climate change discusses about the decisions that are made about energy system and how climate change ibs being addressed.

It deals with the measures to control the rising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, acceptance of responsibilities for the changes in the climate and shaping of international institution to deal with the consequences of climate change.

Historical Developments

The first attempt to reconcile environment and development was done by World Commission on Environment and Development in its report 'Our Common Future' published in 1987. The report drew attention to the dangers of climate change as a long term problem. It also warned that resource scarcities would cause serious conflicts if economic problems were not addressed by development. The sustainable development agenda laid out in 'Our Common Future' resulted into both the formulation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which produced its first comprehensive report on Global Climate Change in 1990 and the planning for Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992 (officially, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) to address global environmental issues. The conference launched both the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biodiversity, overarching international agreements that significantly shaped subsequent environmental diplomacy.

By the late 1980s, a series of agreements had also been negotiated. Among these the notable agreement is Montreal Protocol introduced in 1987 to tackle the depletion of stratospheric ozone. Montreal Protocol was amended by the Kigali agreement, in 2016, to phase out hydro chlorofluorocarbons.

Apart from these, there was an emergence of Kyoto Protocol which took effect in February 2005, under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It divided the countries included all the industrialised and wealthy states in the system that had historically produced larger amounts of greenhouse gases and had high consumption rates;

Annex 2 comprised the developing states. Using 1990 as a baseline, the Kyoto Protocol required modest reductions in emissions. Some states met their targets, including Russia, which effectively met the requirements because of the collapse of the Soviet era economy in the early 1990s. Some like Canada did not meet their targets.

These early climate negotiations led to the formations of loose coalitions of states having common policy priorities. Most obviously, the alliance of small island states formed a negotiating block whose members advocated that rising sea levels and increased storm severity and frequency present an immediate existential threat to their survival. Other blocks also gradually emerged and it the process the geopolitical division of the Annex categories was eroded. The BASIC group (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) was complemented by other groupings, such as the Climate Vulnerable Forum and the Durban Alliance.

Negotiations with China

The rapid increase in carbon dioxide emission in China also changed the international dynamics. As China emerged as a huge contributor to greenhouse gases, 'The United States' pre-eminent importance in any comprehensive agreement was partially eclipsed. This increased the importance of Chinese and American cooperation. After USA's assertion of considering climate as a security priority, at the Brandenburg Gate in 2013, China in 2014 agreed to move to cap its emissions relatively quickly. This change in Chinese policy reflected its new status as a major emitter and its gradual shift from being a developing country to a relatively mature economy was key to laying the groundwork for the Paris Agreement 2015.

Paris Agreement

Under the Paris Agreement, wherein states make nationally determined contributions, states have aspired to limit the global average temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius and further to 1.5 degree Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement is not an international legally binding arrangement; nor is there a compliance mechanism. The arrangement requires that states live up to their commitments to a series of increasingly stringent nationally determined greenhouse gas emissions targets.

The aims and vision of Paris Agreement are being carried forward with the formation of International Solar Alliance. International Solar Alliance (ISA) is conceived as a coalition of 122 solar resource rich countries to address their special energy needs and will provide a platform to collaborate on addressing the identified gaps through a common, agreed approach. It will not replicate the efforts that others like International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), International Energy Agency (IEA), Renewable Energy policy Network for the 21st century (REN21), United Nations bodies, bilateral organisations etc. are currently engaged in, but

will establish networks and develop synergies with them and supplement their efforts in a sustainable and focused manner.

As the world entered the second decade of the 21st century and climate change continued, there was a growing recognition that time was getting short if the rapid accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere was to be constrained. There is an urgent need to diminish the use of fossil fuels, reduce deforestation, limit methane production and undertake other measures rapidly enough to prevent dangerous climate change.

Evolving Scenarios in a Changing Climate
Earlier forms of geopolitics anticipated the elimination of states by direct conquest by stringer powers. However, now the elimination of states is a matter of indirect geographical forces. The greenhouse gases produced by industrial states indirectly cause the elimination of low-lying territories. When states face imminent inundation, migrants will have to move to other territories or die surviving.

Low-lying coastal states are more vulnerable to climate change than those without coastline. For example, the atoll states of Indian and Pacific oceans might be removed from map altogether due to climate change. States that depend on [petroleum or coal exports will face different challenges than those without such infrastructure; if climate change agreements constrain the use of fossil fuels, their economies will be very directly affected. Developing states are challenged to build new energy system that are not dependent on fossil fuels, at least, if they take climate change seriously.

No longer is environment a matter of a given set of physical parameters within which humanity operates. Pollution is responsible for ecological damage, but the larger issues of climate change and the wholescale eradication of many species in the process of ecological conversion requires a serious discussion on the policies to be adopted by the planet. Nothing less is now involved in thinking about environmental geopolitics.

Geopolitics of Indian Ocean
The Indian Ocean which has 36 littoral and 11 hinterland countries, has become one of the most important zones of geopolitical activity after the Second World War. The vital global shipping routes and choke points of Indian Ocean includes Strait of Hormuz, Strait of Malacca, Bab-el-Mandeb, Sunda and Lombok straits, Mozambique Channel and Ten Degree channel.

Factors Affecting Geopolitics of The Indian Ocean
The desire of the USA in collaboration with Britain to control the sea lanes of the world has led to super power rivalry in the Indian ocean. The USA and UK and several other countries

have many bases in the Indian ocean which are in fact meant to control trade in the region and foe subjugating the resource rich areas of Afro-Asia.

The Indian ocean's strategic significance attracted the attention of the great powers with the discovery of oil wealth of the Persian Gulf region. This ocean is termed as 'oil line of the West' as most of their oil requirements depend on the native states of the Indian ocean.

Indian ocean has a great importance because it is the vital sea rout between the West and the East. Many unexploited lands lie on this route. Probability of exploitation of sea-bed resources which has become feasible after the recent international sea-bed treaty is another factor.

The native states and countries of the Indian ocean are varied in their international political ideology and behaviour. To balance the power, grouping of the countries is a common phenomenon which has led to militarisation of the Indian ocean. Unstable political conditions and deteriorating relations amongst the countries of the Indian subcontinent has led to the presence of the US and its allies in the region.

Economic Significance of Indian Ocean
The continental shelf of the Indian ocean is rich in sea food, fisheries, especially in shrimps and tuna fish which have great regional and international demand for domestic consumption and export. Fishing fleets from Japan, Russia, South Korea, exploit the Indian ocean, mainly for shrimp and tuna.

The Indian ocean is quite rich in mineral wealth. Oil and Natural Gas are the most valuable minerals extracted from the continental shelf of the Indian ocean. The offshore production of oil and natural gas is from the continental shelf of Indonesia, Malaysia, Australia, India and Myanmar. Huge gas deposits are also found in the Persian Gulf along the coasts of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Iran, Iraq, Bombay High, Indonesia, Malaysia and Australia.

The Indian ocean is rich in beach sand. The sand is rich in heavy minerals and offshore placer deposits. The littoral countries of the Indian ocean are rich in some of the important mineral like gold, copper, antimony, nickel, bauxite, mica and iron ore. In addition to these minerals, there are enormous deposits of placers, polymetallic nodules, manganese nodules and metalliferous nodules.

Also, there is a great scope for harnessing the non-conventional sources of energy in the various parts of the Indian ocean.

The Indian ocean provides major sea routes connecting the Middle East, Africa and East Asia with Europe and Americas. It carries particularly heavy traffic of petroleum and petroleum products from the oil fields of the Persian Gulf and Indonesia.

The sea beaches of the Indian ocean are the attractions for the European, American, Australian and Japanese tourists.

Present Status of Geopolitics In Indian Ocean
The current geopolitical position in the Indian ocean is changing considerably. The recent years have been witnessing an increased Chinese presence in the region, with China making a surprising shift from the Western Pacific and North sea to the Indian ocean.

It is in the process of creating a quasi-naval base covering the whole of Northern Indian ocean on the lands of the countries like Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Horn of Africa. This is known as 'String of Pearls'. Its objective is to protect its trade in the Suez Canal and the Strait of Malacca.

It is developing a maritime silk trade route and is also conducting research on the polymetallic nodules that are found in the sea-bed of the Indian ocean. It has also extracted gold from this sea-bed recently.

It has stared developing the Gwadar port in Pakistan, Kyaukphyu in Myanmar and Chittagong in Bangladesh so that oil transports to china go unhindered.

A presence in the Indian Ocean is also helping China to engage more with the African countries. China aims to help these countries in development activities, so that it can get African support in pushing forward its One China Policy for getting control over Taiwan and to counter the human rights claims that are brought against it to the United Nations.

Challenges in India Ocean Region
Indian ocean region facts the challenges of maritime terrorism, piracy armed robbery, smuggling, human trafficking, environmental degradation and overexploitation of oceanic resources.

Neopolitics of World Natural Resources
The post cold war shift in international security from a security concept based on ideological differences to one that involves securing access to and control over energy resources is called *neopolitics* or new order politics or new energy geopolitics.

Factors Responsible for Emergence of Neopolitics

Neopolitics of world natural resources is governed by following factors

- Rise of new regional and global powers.
- Gap between global level energy demand and supply.
- Spread of industrial capitalism into China and India which trigger the demand for resources.
- Energy efficiency, environmental concerns and economic efficiency of the energy mix.
- Geopolitical spatiality of fossil fuels. e.g. concentration of non-renewable stocks of oil and gas in greater middle East and presence of world's largest natural gas reserves in Russia.
- Effect of renewable energy resources on development and food security.

Characteristics of New Energy Order Politics

Transition to new energy order politics is characterised by following features

- Hegemonic stability is absent.
- Euro-Atlantic interests are challenged by the newly emerging global actors such as China and India.
- Security paradigms change with rise of new regional actors such as Iran and Turkey.
- Environment emerge as a new geopolitical factor.
- Many state and non-state actors are becoming more effective in geopolitics of energy.
- Increased demand of energy mix composed of natural gas, oil, coal, renewable sources and nuclear.
- The significance of oil and gas in spatial geopolitics continues to persist which affect the positions and strategies of resource rich nations.

Contemporary Scenario of New Energy order Politics

World resources today are one of the important generators of spatial geopolitics. Earlier the power was concentrated in single nation i.e. USA. Gradually, two superpowers emerged USA and USSR. In the early 1980s, 'resource war' became popular in US because of perceived Soviet threat to American access to Middle Eastern oil and gas. Later these one or two super powers were replaced by multiple factors influencing upcoming age of energy.

As global energy consumption continues to rise, there is more competition over access to resources and there is more emphasis on protecting energy supply routes. The current global energy dynamics are dominated by five major factors such as the United States, the European Union, the developing world including China and India, energy producers and anti-status quo and regulative non-state actors like international and national oil corporations. This new energy order politics marked by increasing role of East is a consequence of post cold war political and economic power shift Eastward, strong demand stemming from growth in China and India, the rise of resource nationalism and interference of national and international oil corporation.

In the new energy geopolitics or new energy order, India and China have grown into two of biggest consumers of energy resources, thus becoming major competitors to EU and US. China saw most substantial increase in energy demand which grew by 3.5%, highest since 2012. India saw primary energy demand increased by 4% which accounts for 11% of global demand growth.

Also, Russia and Iran rise as energy superpower and their power play with Europe and US have caused serious concerns about future of global balance of power. Under the influence of new energy geopolitics, routes of pipelines have become subject of geopolitical competition for power, influence and for economic advantage. It is also being influenced by geographical factors, which play an important role in neopolitics of world resources. Geographical factors like choke points for tankers, ships etc. have become a coveted target for energeopolitical competition. These choke points include Hormuz, Turkish straits and the Suez and Panama canals.

7.3.7 Regional Organisations of Cooperation

SAARC
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organisation and geopolitical union of nations in South Asia.

It was established by seven states with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8th December, 1985. In 2005, Afghanistan began negotiating their accession to SAARC and formally applied for membership in the same year. Currently, SAARC comprises of eight member states Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu, Nepal on 17th January, 1987.

Objectives of SAARC
The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are
- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life.
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realise their full potentials.
- To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia.
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems.
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields.
- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries.

- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests.
- To cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

ASEAN

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional intergovernmental organisation comprising ten countries in South-East Asia, which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational and socio-cultural integration of the region. The ASEAN Community is comprised of three pillars, the Political-Security Community, Economic Community and Socio-Cultural Community.

ASEAN was preceded by an organisation formed in 31st July, 1961 *called the Association of South-East Asia* (ASA), a group consisting of the Philippines, The Federation of Malaya and Thailand. ASEAN was formed in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand to promote political and economic cooperation and regional stability. Brunei joined in 1984, shortly after its independence from the United Kingdom and Vietnam joined ASEAN as its seventh member in 1995. Laos and Burma were admitted into full membership in July 1997 as ASEAN celebrated its 30th anniversary. Cambodia became ASEAN's tenth member in 1999.

Objectives of ASEAN

The objectives of ASEAN are

- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region.
- To promote regional peace, collaboration and mutual assistance on matters common interest.
- To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities.
- To collaborate for better utilisation of agriculture and industry to raise the living standards of the people.
- To promote South-East Asian studies and to maintain close, beneficial cooperation with existing international organisations with similar aims and purposes.

OPEC

The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an intergovernmental organisation of 14 nations, founded in 1960 in Baghdad. The founding members of the organisation are Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. It is headquarters since 1965 in Vienna, Austria. The Chief Executive Officer of OPEC is its Secretary General. As of March 2019, the position is held by Mohammed Sanusi Barkindo of Nigeria.

The current OPEC members are the following Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, the Republic of the Congo, Saudi Arabia (the de

facto leader), United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. Ecuador suspended its membership in December 1992, but rejoined OPEC in October 2007.

European Union, EU

The European Union (EU) is a group of 28 countries that operates as a cohesive economic and political block. The EU was formed as a single European political entity to end the centuries of warfare among European countries that culminated with World War second and decimated much of the continent.

The EU's members are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The capital Of EU is located in Brussels, Belgium. Within Schengen Area of EU, passport controls have been abolished.

The formation of European Union is a culmination of years of efforts. Ijt traces ijts origin to the European Coal and Steel Community, which was established by the 1951 Treaty of Paris and had six members which are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

It became the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957 under the Treaty of Rome and subsequently, became the European Community (EC). The EC expanded in 1973 when Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdome, Greece and Spain became members. A directly elected European Parliament was formed in 1979. In 1968, the Single European Act strengthened the principles of foreign policy cooperation and formalised the idea of a single European market. The Maastricht Treaty took effect on 1st November, 1993 and the European Union replaced the EC. The treaty created the euro, which is intended to be the single currency for the EU. A Monetary Union was established in 1999 and came into full force in 2002 and is composed of 19 EU member states which use the euro currency.

Previous Year Question
January- 17

1. Whose portrayals epitomized the relationship of political Geography to foreign policy?
   (1) Adolf Hitler
   (2) Winston Churchill
   (3) Karl Haushofer
   (4) Isaiah Bowman

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
3.	43	C	7.3.1, 7.3.6

July- 17

1. In which one of the following book/works did Mackinder in 1919 renamed his theory of 'pivot area' as 'Heartland'?
(1) World War and Geography
(2) The Democratic ideals and Reality
(3) The Round world and The winning of the peace
(4) Foreign Affairs

2. The Organic Theory of state was propounded by:

(1) Ratzel
(2) Mackinder
(3) Isaiah Bowman
(4) Haushoffer

3. The book 'Geography of peace' is authored written by:

(1) Mahan
(2) Spykman
(3) Haushoffer
(4) Ratzel

4. Which of the following catagories does Chile belong to according to its physical shape?

(1) Compact and elongated
(2) Elongated
(3) Fragmented and elongated
(4) Fragmented

5. Whose works epitomized the relationship or political geography with foreign policy?

(1) Adolf Hitler
(2) Friedrich Ratzel
(3) Mackinder
(4) Karl Haushofer

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	61	B	7.3.2
2.	62	A	7.3.1, 7.3.6
3.	63	B	7.3.2
4.	64	C	7.3.3
5.	65	D	7.3.1

November – 17

1. The concept of Lebensraum became popular in the discipline of Political Geography after the publication of:
   (1) Political Geography : World Economy, Nation - State and Locality
   (2) Politische Geographic
   (3) Geographical Pivot of History
   (4) Making Political Geography

2. Who propounded the 'Theory of Heartland' in Political Geography?
   (1) Smith
   (2) Spykman
   (3) Mackinder
   (4) Haushoffer

3. Which of the following statements is not true about a state?
   (1) It always has a social or cultural base
   (2) It has a territorial base
   (3) It claims internal sovereignty
   (4) It claims sovereignty in external relations

4. Who coined the term Geopolitics?
   (1) Mackinder
   (2) Haushoffer
   (3) Kjellen
   (4) Spykman

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	31	B	7.3.1
2.	32	C	7.3.2
3.	34	A	7.3.1
4.	35	C	7.3.6

November – 17

1. Who among the following political scholars appealed in 1949 for "a more geographical political geography"?
   (1) Hartshorne
   (2) G.E. Pearcy
   (3) R.H. Fifield
   (4) George T. Renner

2. Who wrote the book known as the 'World Political Geography'?
   (1) G.E. Pearcy
   (2) Stephen B. Jones
   (3) J.K. Wright
   (4) Hartshorne

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	49	A	7.3.1
2.	50	A	7.3.1

July- 16

1. Throughout the 19th century, Russia was interested in acquiring Turkey mainly because Russia wanted to
   (1) Maintain peace in the Middle East
   (2) Access to the Mediterranean Sea
   (3) Establish the Byzantine Empire
   (4) Both (1) and (3)

2. The book Polar Geopolitics is written by whom of the following?

   (1) Richard Powell
   (2) R.D. Dixit
   (3) Vladimir Kolossov
   (4) Taylor, P.J. and Jonston, R.J.

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	48	D	
2.	51	A	7.3.6

July- 16

1. Who among the following gave the concept of Rimland Theory?

(1) Ratzel
(2) Spykman
(3) Griffith Taylor
(4) Mackinder

2. In which year Mackinder again demarcated the world island including Africa?

(1) 1922
(2) 1925
(3) 1919
(4) 1917

3. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Scholars)	List – II (Global strategic views)
I. Seversky, A.N.P.	A. Sea power
II. Mackinder	B. Rimland theory
III. Spykman, N.J.	C. Air power
IV. Mahan, A.T.	D. Land power

Codes :	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(1)	A	B	C	D
(2)	C	D	B	A
(3)	B	A	D	C
(4)	D	C	A	B

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	31	D	7.3.2
2.	33	C	7.3.2
3.	49	B	7.3.2

December- 15

1. who proposed the concept of 'geo-politics' based on ocean power?

   (1) A.T. Mahan
   (2) C. Ritter
   (3) Spykeman
   (4) Mackinder

2. Which one of the following is not a Landlocked state?

   (1) Latvia
   (2) Bolivia
   (3) Chad
   (4) Mecedonia

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	30	A	7.3.2
2.	33	A	7.3.3

December- 15

1. Which of the following water ways has more politico-nomic significance?

    (1) Palk Strait
    (2) Malacca Strait
    (3) Suez Canal
    (4) Panama Canal

2. H.J. Mackinder was the professor of which subject at London University?

    (1) Political Science
    (2) Economics
    (3) Geography
    (4) Social Anthropology

<u>Answer with Reference</u>

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	47	C	7.3.2, 7.3.6
2.	48	C	7.3.2

June- 15

1. Given below two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason(R), select your answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A) Indian Ocean has become the military bases by many super- powers.

Reason (R) There strong geo-political benefits in Indian ocean and adjacent countries.

Codes. (1) Both (A) and are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(3) (A) is true, but (R) is flase.

(4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

2. Match **List – I** with **list –II** and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
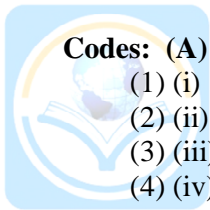
List List-I (Countries)	List-II (Party System Government)
(a) U.S.A.	(i) One party
(b) China	(ii) Two party
(c) India	(iii) Three party
(d) U.K.	(iv) Multi party

Codes:	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
(1)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(2)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(3)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)
(4)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	48	A	7.3.2, 7.3.6
2.	50	B	7.3.4, 7.3.5

June- 15

1. Heart land theory is postulated by:

   (1) P.E. James
   (2) H.J. Mackinder
   (3) G.G. Chisholm
   (4) H.R. Mill

2. Given below are two statement, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). select your answer from the codes given below:
  Assertion (A): Cuba and U.S.A. are nearer to each other in geographical space, but they are not friendly neighbours.
  Reason (R): There is strong differences in political philosophy.

  Codes: (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

        (2) Both (A and (R are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
        (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
        (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

3. Indian people elect representatives to house of People by:

   (1) Single preference ballot
   (2) People's choice in Gram Sabha
   (3) Nomination by a panel of experts
   (4) Election through state legislature

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	32	B	7.3.2
2.	33	B	7.3.4
3.	35	A	7.3.5

June- 14

1. The statement that "Who rules East Europe, commands the Heartland who rules the Heartland, commands the world   Island….." was made by
   (1) Mackinder
   (2) Spykman
   (3) Alfred Mahan
   (4) Whittlesey

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	37	A	7.3.2

June- 14

1. Which one of the following characteristic features of Indian federalism does not have a geographical base?
   (1) Vast area size
   (2) Physical and cultural diversities
   (3) Regional inequalities in socioeconomic development
   (4) Division of powers and functions between Union and states

2. 'Geostrategic model', dividing the world into ten regions, was propounded by:

   (1) P. J. Taylor
   (2) John Short
   (3) John Agnew
   (4) Saul Cohen

3. Match items in_List – I with items in List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List – I (Name of Administrative Unit)	List – II (Name of the country)
a. District	1. France
b. Department	2. India
c. Country	3. Germany
d. Kreise	4. Great Britain

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	1	2	3	4
(B)	4	2	3	1
(C)	2	1	4	3
(D)	3	2	1	4

4. For measuring the success of changes in electroral boundaries, we use the concept of:

   (1) Representation
   (2) Mal apportionment
   (3) Legitimate participation
   (4) Non-legitimate participation

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	68	D	7.3.4
2.	70	D	7.3.1, 7.3.2
3.	71	C	7.3.5
4.	72	B	7.3.4

December- 14

1. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as **Reason (R).** Select your answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Panchayati Raj Act empowered local bodies participation in planning process.

Reason (R): Panchayati Raj institutions are having three tier systems in planning and executing development projects within their jurisdiction.

Codes:
(1) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
(2) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.
(3) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
(4) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

2. Who propounded the Heartland Theory used in political geography?
(1) Alfred Mackinder
(2) O.H.K. Spate
(3) Arthur Geddes
(4) J.A. Steers

3. What do you mean by 'Lebensraum' in political geography?
(1) Dead space
(2) Living space
(3) Administrative unit
(4) Religious organisation

4. Which one of the following factors affecting more at present to the voting behaviour in India?
(1) Development
(2) Caste system
(3) Religion base
(4) Old base of political parties

5. Which one of the following number of states is correct for 'Empowered Action-Group-States' of India?
(1) 5
(2) 12
(3) 8
(4) 16

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	31	C	7.3.4
2.	32	A	7.3.2
3.	33	B	7.3.1, 7.3.6
4.	34	A	7.3.5
5.	44	C	7.3.2, 7.3.6

December- 14

1. Which of the following significantly weaken the strength of Mackinder's geopolitical heartland theory?
(1) Ascendance of the Untied States' international influence after World War II.
(2) Existence of a pivot area.
(3) Growth of Soviet power in Eastern Europe.
(4) Rise of Nazi Germany

2. The relationship among power structures, the environment and economic inequalities is termed as
(1) Political ecology
(2) Gerrymandering
(3) Ecoterrorism
(4) Cultural diffusion

3. A primary differentiation between a state and a nation is that a State is a
(1) Political abstract, whereas a nation is a human group.
(2) Mutable concept, whereas a nation is permanent.
(3) Fixed geographical item, whereas a nation is not linked to a territory.
(4) Product of history, whereas a nation is a product of people.

4. Who coined the term GEOPOLITICS?
(1) Spykman
(2) Mackinder
(3) Kjellen
(4) Haushoffer

Answer with Reference

SL. NO.	QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1.	45	A	7.3.2
2.	46	A	7.3.5
3.	47	A	7.3.4
4.	49	C	7.3.6