27/10/12

MIGRATION

- refugee
- IDPs.

V.P.GAUTHAM

Permanent change in residence of ppl from one place to another between 2 points in time.

Push factor

1. Unemployment
2. Poverty.
3. Religious intolerance
4. Civil war
5. Ethnic rivalry
6. Climate change.

Marriage → esp. women (guard - gurl)

Seasonal migration → agri. labourers

Unequal distribution of resources

Regional disparity.

Pull factor :

1. Better edu. opportunities
2. Better std. of living → recreation, ent.,
3. western ways of living.
4. Central govt. services (Admin HQ, High Courts).

Rules of migration:

1. DISTANCE - DECAY RULE

As the distance increases, the no. of ppl migrating b/w two places decreases.

Ramnad → Chennai (large no. of ppl)
Ramnad → Mumbai (low no. of ppl)
Ramnad → New York (very less).

2. STEP MIGRATION.

Migration is usually a step by step process.

village → town
town → metro
metro → cosmo:
eg:- Odaipatti → Oddanchatram → Chennai

3. SEX SELECTIVE

Mostly, the no. of migrating ppl is more among men than women.

So, ~~areas~~ of outmigration have high sex ratio
eg:- Kerala (1084/1000 males)

Areas of immigration have low sex ratio. eg:- Delhi (866/1000)

(since, our population is de-facto, not de jure)
↓ residence ↓ NOT native belonging.

4. Migration is always inwards leading urban centres.

- if a person decides to emigrate from India, he ~~emigrates~~ immigrates into New York, NOT Phoenix.

5) Evolution

1) Rural to rural (traditional society :- for agri. emp) (women after marriage → patrilocal residence)

↓

Rural to urban (with industrial societies urbanisation)

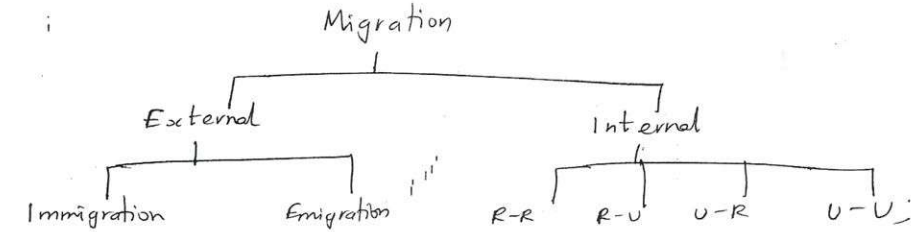
↓

Urban to urban (post modern societies or post-industrial societies).

Counter Migration

6) In all areas of emmigration, the intensity of counter migration (immigration) is comparatively very low.

for eg:- Immigration into Ramnad is very less compared to emigration.

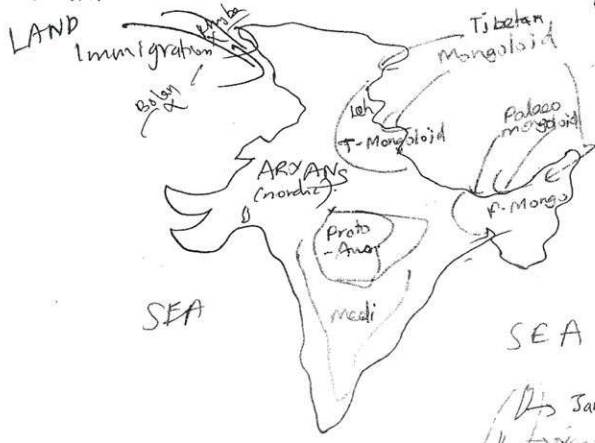


HISTORICAL STUDY

Traditionally, India is a immigration country

India has experienced waves of migration. Most of the migration was through Khyber & Bolan passes in the North West.

During each wave of migration the existent ppl were pushed further south or east to unoccupied areas.



Negrotoid ⇒ Jarawa, Aremini Negro ... (Andaman NE.);

Proto-Australoid → Bhils, Badaga, Chenchu, Munda, Kurava, Malabarese (Central India)
(IVC)

Mongoloids.

Paleo (N.E.) · Tibetan (Ladakh)

Mediterraneans → Dravidians ⇒ Peninsular India.
(later stage of IVC) → farming group.

Brachycephalic ⇒ narrow, long head (coastal areas)
↳ Malabar coast

Nordics ⇒ Aryans (N. India);

- Usually, the lower classes from an area (here Central Asia) first. So, it is believed the earlier migrants (Negrotoid, Proto-Aus) were lower classes pushed out from C. Europe. When the Nordics came to know about the wealthy life of the migrated classes in India, they came & occupied India (settled here ⇒ Aryans).

Thus, Bolan & Khyber pass in Himalayas which allowed waves of migration ⇒ is the reason for vast ethnic diversity of India.

Migration in medieval period.

→ Land route
→ Political interest
→ Persians, W. Asia, Turks, Afghans

first foreign religion into India
↑
Muslim
↓
architecture
Islamization

Migration in modern period.

→ Sea route
Commercial interests.
→ ~~Political~~ interests.
→ Portuguese, Dutch, British, French, Danish.

Christianity
↓
Westernization
Modernization

Post-independence

- Partition (from Pak & B'desh)
- Nepal (political & diplomatic relation ⇒ roti - beti relation (food, daughter (marital)))
- 1960s → Tamil refugees from SL (repatriation pact of Shastri & Sirimavo)
- 1971 → B'desh liberation refugees into WB.
- Iran-Iraq war, Idi Amin ⇒ 1970s ⇒ remigration of Indians from Africa.
- Illegal migrants from Myanmar & B'desh.

Post-liberalisation

- Govt. policies ⇒ students from Africa into India.
- Attracting NRI population to India.
- Opening up the economy → FDI → foreign investors

EMMIGRATION

Ancient, ~~Medieval period~~:-

- No emigration, since it was considered SIN to cross the sea. (Religious matt. had a great control)

. Occasional invasions to SL, East Asia, China. → Abhaya.
Coop. S. Indian kings → Cholas

~~Modern~~ Colonial

- Indentured labourers → Indonesia, S. Africa, Caribbean, (sugarcane, coffee plantations). N. America, Fiji.

Post-independance

. Semi-skilled labour → driver, construction worker, cook, wireman.
↓
to West Asia (coop. due to oil boom).

Post-liberalisation

. Skilled labour → Aus, Europe, N. America.
(Nurses) professors, scientists, economists
software employees

. for higher education → M.S. (USA, Canada),
MS in automobile, mechanical (Europe);
MBA (England)

. frequent movement. → well dvpd. air transport,
fast connectivity;
liberalized visa regm

. Protectionism → middle east (Mideast)
- US (H1-B visa fee hike)
- UK → admission to foreign students on London uni.

Internal Migration

Traditional

- Mode of transport, ~~i~~ foot;
- Only - intra-regional ~~dom~~ migration (max. 100 km)
  - Chola region to ~~Pa~~ Chera region.
  - Kongu manddam to Pandya region.

British rule

- Roads & railways.
- Rural to ~~Urb~~ Chennai, Mumbai (admin. centres, Bengal to British, industrial centre).

Post-Independence

1950s
- S. India → N. Indian urban centres.
- Mainly doctors, engineers → skilled labour;

1960s, 70s
- Continental → coastal
  Vidharbha to Mumbai.
- dryland to Coastal.
- Hinterland to coastal.

1990s, 2000
- Skilled labour → south India to N India.
- Semi skilled → north to south India.

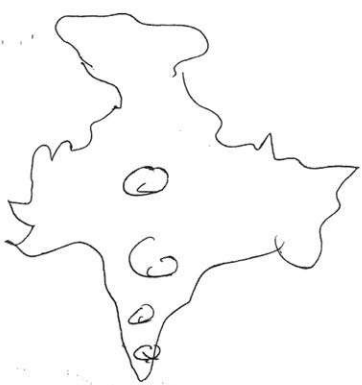
. In India, internal migration is due to PUSH FACTORS.
↓
for Urban Employment
(NOT for Urban Environment)-

∴ PURA (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas)
↓ Abdul Kalam
→ To arrest migration
→ Prevent regional disparity.
→ ..

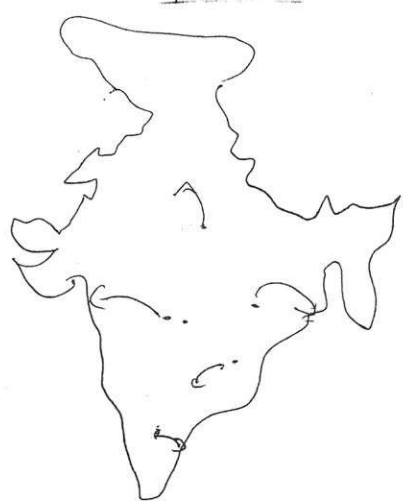
Other factors - Internal migration in India → trends

→

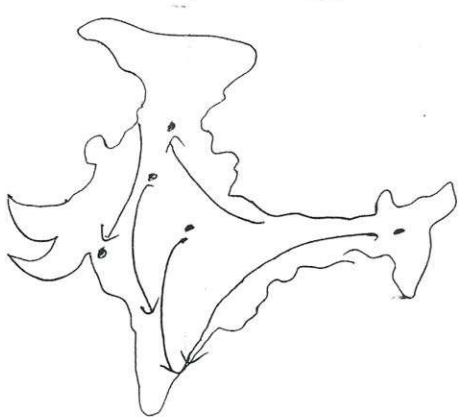
Traditional



1960, 70:



Post 1990s



World migration

i) Ethnic violence.

1994 → Hutus vs. Tutsi ⇒ DR Congo to Rwanda;

SL refugees;

Tibetan refugees to India;

Myanmar to B'desh;

~~Nepal~~

ii) War

WW I, II;

Iran-Iraq war; Syrian war → Syria to ~~Jordan~~ Turkey

Palestine war → to Jordan, Lebanon

Mali → civil war.

Afghan → civil war. Sudan vs S.Sudan → civil war.

iii) Employment:

India, China to Europe, N. America.

iv) Education

1940s - SLs → to England (esp. Lawyers). eg:- JL Nehru, MK Gandhi

Now

Mech → Europe

~~Silicon~~ M.S. → U.S.

Medicine → Aus, Russia

Economics → UK, US

v) Religious (religious revivalism & fundamentalism is on the rise)

Arab-Israeli conflict;

Thailand ⇒ Mirando ~~Muslim~~ ⇒ ~~Muslim~~ Moro Muslim vs. Catholics

Nigeria → Christians vs. Muslims

Egypt → Coptic Christians vs. Muslims

vi) Racial

- Jewish prosecution (Germany).

vii) Climatic refugees.

- Small island states
- Increase in sea level
- Drought, floods

viii) Slave trade:

Africa to N. America
Africa to Caribbean

ix) Gold rush

- Discovery of sea route

Europe → N. America
Aus

x) Liberalisation

- Easing of visa procedure
- Schengen zone in EU

WTO

Mode 1
Mode 2
Mode 3 } opening up markets (to companies)
Mode 4

} opening up of border for professions (to individuals)

xi) Better std of living

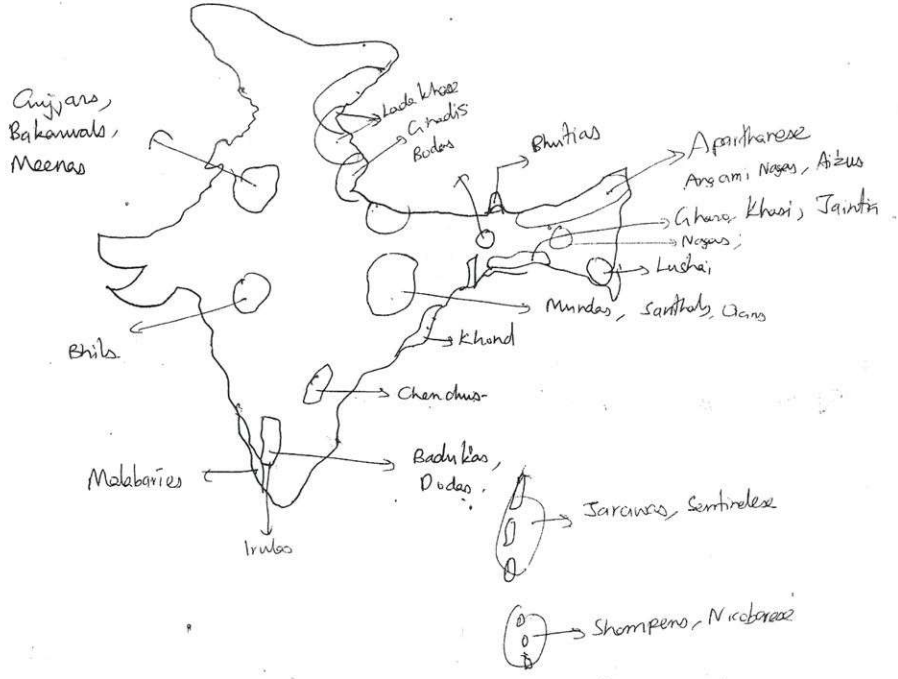
from Developing countries to America
- The American dream

28/10/12

TRIBAL POPULATION

Tribe

A tribe is a group of ppl living in relative isolation, having their unique culture and way of life.



. In India, Tribes form 8% of total population.

390 absolute tribes (distinct tribes) in India.

Tribal areas compose 59% of the total forest cover of India, though the total tribal area is just abt 3%.

Problems of tribes

1. Geographical Isolation
2. Illiteracy (just 40% literacy ; women → 20% literacy)
3. Epidemics (no vaccination facilities)
4. Land alienation - (Alienation from original habitat due to industry)
5. Market exploitation (no benefit for their forest produce)

6. Sexual exploitation of tribal women (Sex tourism).

7. Commoditisation of tribes (Tribe tourism in Jarawas)

8. Conflict between modern laws & traditional customs. (banning of sacrifices)

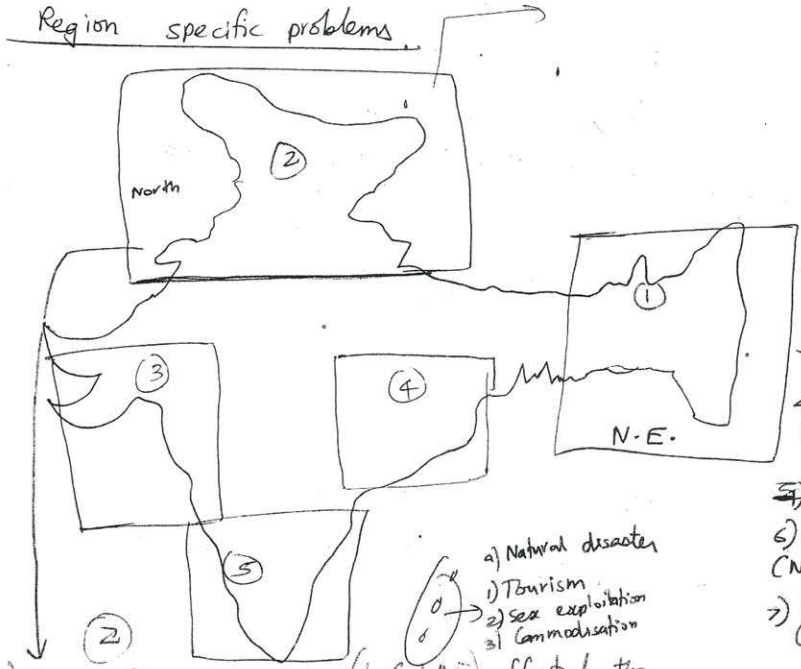
9. Cultural erosion → loss of identity.

10. Vulnerable to terrorist insurgency groups (eg:- LWE)

11. Declaring their habitats as reserved forests affects their livelihood.

12. Poor health indicators / ~~low~~ high MMR ~~low~~ high IMR

Region specific problems.



(3)

1. Submergence of huge amount of tribal land, due to dams (Narmada)
2. Urbanisation & extent of urbanship into tribal habitats.
3. Desertification.
4. Drying of water sources inside the forest

(4)

1. Mining → has removed land elevation.
2. Heavy deforestation → loss of livelihood.
3. Frequent forest fire. (dry deciduous forests).
4. Left Wing Extremism.
5. Almost NO market for tribal produce.

(5)

1. Modernisation & Urbanisation.
2. Tourism (esp. in Kerala) has exploited tribal women very heavily.
3. Industrialisation & urbanisation in Andhra, Kerala forced the tribes to move to urban slums.

Govt. measures

- Constitutional provisions
  - Art. 15, 16 → 8% reservation for STs.
  - Art. ~~24~~ 23 → Protection from exploitation.
  - Art. 29, 30 → Protection of culture & script.
- Separate National Comm. Council for STs. (1999).
- ~~National Comm~~ Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
- Schedule V → STs
- Schedule VI → STs in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram.
- Tribes

- Separate Min. for Tribal Affairs.
- Separate Tribal Sub-plan in every dist. plans.
- BIOSPHERE RESERVES ⇒ including tribals in the forest conservation.
(Man is a part of the ecosystem)

-PESA → Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas ⇒ local participation.
i) Ownership of non-timber forest resource ii) supervision of money exchange iii) Protection of customs & traditions
iv) Customary courts → nyay Panchayats;

" Tribes belong to the fourth world. Though these people belong to the land, the land does NOT belong to the people "

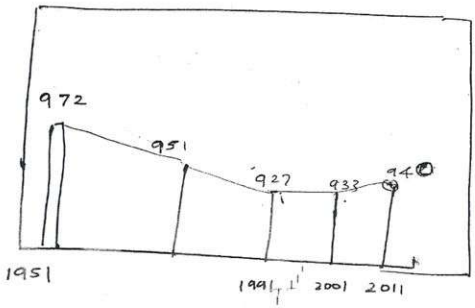
Demographic attributes.

Sex Ratio → an important social indicator, denotes the equality of women in a society.

No. of females per 1000 males.

Temporal

- Post-liberalisation → increase in sex-ratio. (due to emp. opp. for women).



Though sex ratio is on the rise, child sex ratio is at an all time low (914/1000)

Reasons for low sex ratio in India:

1) Preference for male child (in the Patriarchial society)
   - Female infanticide
   - Female foeticide

2) Low MMR
   - Lack of institutional health care
   - Early marriage
   - Frequent childbirth
   - Religion promoted more children & discouraged contraception.

3) Domestic violence

4) Dowry → main reasons for preference of male child.

5) Malnutrition
   ↓
   Discrimination - Better feeding of boy & inadequate feeding of girl child, in poor families.

6) Poor literacy among women.

7) Lack of economic activity; 8) lack of financial education.

7) Rise in crime against women
Rape, molestation.

Spatial distribution

Why High Sex ratio in Kerala.

1. Matriarchial society
2. High literacy
3. Christian missionaries.
4. High outmigration of men (to Gulf, other states)

Low sex ratio in TN, Karnataka, Andhra?

1) Dowry problem.

But, post-liberalisation, the sex ratio in these regions is increasing due to better employment opportunities for women, esp. in the service sector

Why very ~~low~~ high sex ratio in Chattisgarh?

1) No dowry problem.
2) Heavy outmigration of men.
3) Tribal society → no means of pre-natal sex determination.

Why very low sex ratio in Punjab, Haryana?

1) Masculine nature of work (military, drivers). So, male child is preferred.
2) High dowry (Highest dowry regions ⇒ Nagercoil, Andhra, Punjab)
3) Patriarchal & Patrilineal society
   - Khap panchayat politicisation of caste
   - They do NOT want the property to go to unrelated persons/husbands of their daughters

Impact of low sex ratio.

1) Increase in Crime against women.
2) Increase in unmarried women.
3) Collapse in family institution → social unrest.
4) Women are traditional labourers in agri & cottage industry. Decline in sex ratio causes huge labour shortage in these industries & agri.
5) Decrease in sex ratio ⇒ Decrease in no. of women ↓ Decrease in birth ↓ Decline in birth rate (-ve demography)
6) High skew in sex ratio may lead to UNNATURAL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. eg:- Gay, homosexual.

Social

- → Breakdown of family nett
- → Unmarried men — crime against women
- → Unnatural sexual intercourse eg. Gay, Homosexual

Economic

- → Shortage of agri. labour, labour for cottage industry.
- → Low sex ratio ⇒ indicator of lack of equality & participation of women ⇒ low HDI / No participation in economic activity ⇒ Low GDP.

Demographic

- → -ve demographic dividend
- → More unmarried males.

~~Temporal~~

Govt. measures

1) Incentives for families with girl children.

2) Ban on pre-natal diagnostics ⇒ to prevent female foeticide.

3) Gender sensitive budgeting.

4) Spl. laws for protection of women in work places against sea exploitation.
Min. of women & child dept.

5) Dowry prohibition Act / 1961.

6) Improving health care facilities to women.

7) Janani Suraksha Yojna ⇒ institutional delivery.
decrease IMR & MMR

8) Sabla → empowerment of adolescent girls ; Sakshat ⇒ teaching adolescent boys on empowerment of women; to respect the other gender.

9) Ujjawala → rehabilitation of trafficked women

10) Dhanalakshmi scheme ⇒ to having girl child

11) Swadhar Greh rehabilitation of destitute women

SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	POLITICAL
- Dowry prohibition - women importance awareness pgm - Kasturba balika education	- reservation in public employment - MNREGA - Indira Awaas Yojna - Dhanalakshmi scheme	- 33% reservation in PRI

Constitutional.

1) Article 15(3) ⇒ Spl provisions to women

2) Article 23 ⇒ Protection from exploitation

3) Art - 39 ~~(d)~~ (d) ⇒ Equal pay ; equal work.

4) 23rd & 24th Amend ⇒ 33% reservation in local self bodies for women

GDI, GII indices

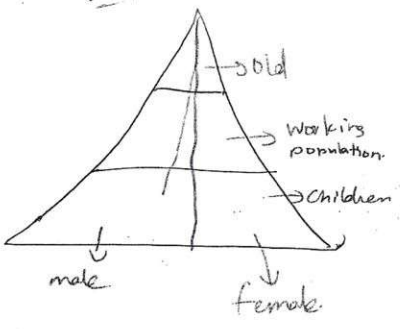
- Reproductive health — Adolescent fertility, MMR
- ~~Education~~ empowerment → Labour
- participation — education, MP, MLA

In spite of the govt. efforts, there should be a change in the perception of society towards women. However, post-liberalisation, the social, economic & political freedom of women has increased. Still, there is woman's mind is not without fear.

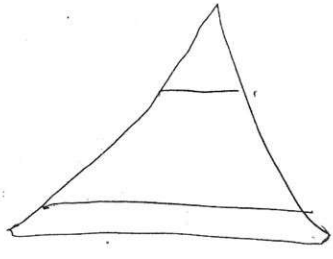
Only when a woman walks with her head held high and her mind free from fear, our country will be fully developed.

AGE STRUCTURE

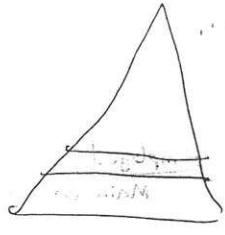
India → now



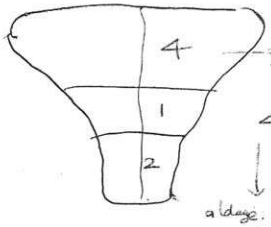
India → by 2025



India after 2050



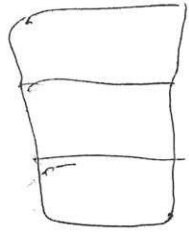
Developed countries (esp. Europe)



4 : 2 : 1
working
children
old age.

In China, due to one-child policy

US, Swiss



India

Older ⇒ above 60 yrs → 8%

Children ⇒ 0 - 16 yrs → 39.1 %

} Dependent population

Adult ⇒ 16 - 60 yrs (labour force) → 52.9%

Men

Women → only 30% of women are involved in commercial economic activity

↓ dependent population.

39 % → Working ; 61% → Dependent

1 : 2 ratio

1 person has to feed 2 persons.

Life expectancy :→ 65

→ With the increasing longevity, & decreasing fertility rate the proportion of old age people will surely increase in the future.

→ So, in order to feed this increasing dependent population, we need to educate & train the young population (6-14 yrs) and the women population

Employed

Main worker → Anyone who works for more than 183 days in a year. more than half the year.

Marginal worker → A person who works for less than 183 days in a year.

Longevity

Life expectancy @ birth.

↓

The avg. no. of years a person is expected to live, at the time of his birth, in a given society.

source: Census of India; Registral-General

	Longevity	Workforce	Literacy	Dependency ratio
1991 to 2001 ~~2001 to 2011~~		37.5% to 39.1%		734 to 596
Male-female		52%; 26%		
States (high, avg, low)			→ Kerala, Mizoram → Bihar, Jharkhand	
OBC, SC, ST				
Rural-urban				
Religious groups				

~~*~~ Prepare this table; (for India) ⇒

→ Discuss the geographical basis of federalism.

→ Discuss the

FEDERALISM

Association of more than two sub-units under a central unit with shared objectives-

Shared objectives → defence, Communication.

Unitary features

1) Single Constitution
2) Single Citizenship
3) Indestructible union with destructible states.
4) Residuary powers with the Centre.
5) Universal applicability of FR & DPSP leads to uniformity of law.
6) Appointment of Governor by the Centre.
7) Higher powers to Centre in concurrent list.
8) Integrated judiciary.
9) Emergency provisions.
10) CAG → Audits & Accounts the states.
11) Removal of President.

Federal features

1) Rajya Sabha → state council.
2) Supremacy of Constitution.
3) Election of President.
4) Zonal councils.
5) Inter-state councils.
6) Independent judiciary.
7) Panchayati Raj.
8) Rigid amendment procedure for items regarding federalism.

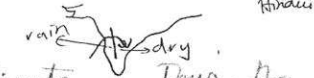
Geographical perspective of federalism

Why Unitary spirit?

1) A geographical structure with Himalayas in the north, and sea on all other sides, gives rise to a separate subcontinent ⇒ Indian subcontinent.

2) Absence of physical barriers within the India has allowed easy movement of ppl and with them the culture & tradition. Thus, a unitary set of values (mostly Vedic culture) Hinduism.

3) A single climate → Monsoon climate. Thus, the fate of Assam ppl depends on winds originating near Andaman.



4) British administration united India through modern transport — Roads & railways — allowed inter-linkings of ppl.

5) A unitary representation of sporting teams (Indian Cricket team, Hockey team) consolidated the unitary form of govt.

6) Spread of English language & Hindi (in north).

7) To deal with centrifugal forces (separatism) (like east-west separation), a strong centre was envisaged. (Art [redacted], 355, [redacted], 365)

8) Huge variation in rainfall may cause social unrest in certain areas in particular areas. (Art [redacted])

. ~~Why federal structure?~~

9) Huge disparity because of varied rainfall & resources.
To remove the disparities, finance commission & Planning Commission to distribute these resources.

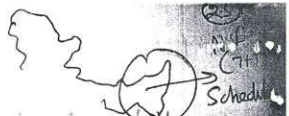
10) Inter rivers united the states lying on the basin of the river, due to huge interdependencies.

Indira Gandhi Canal → Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana.
Kaveri → Kerala, Karnataka, TN.

11) To consolidate the unity of admin as read by these geographical factors, ~~the~~ Election Commission, All India Services & Integrated judiciary were formed

12) Unique, united geography → evolved history → evolved Constitution
(a single, united, strong freedom struggle)
INC
No need for an agreement
∴ 'Union of states', NOT 'United states'.

Federal structure – why?

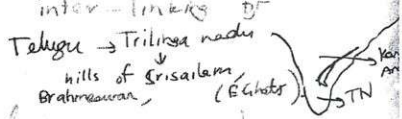


1) Undulating terrain in NE has placed the tribes (Nagas, Angami Nagas, Apothanese) in relative geographic isolation. So, a separate Schedule VI.

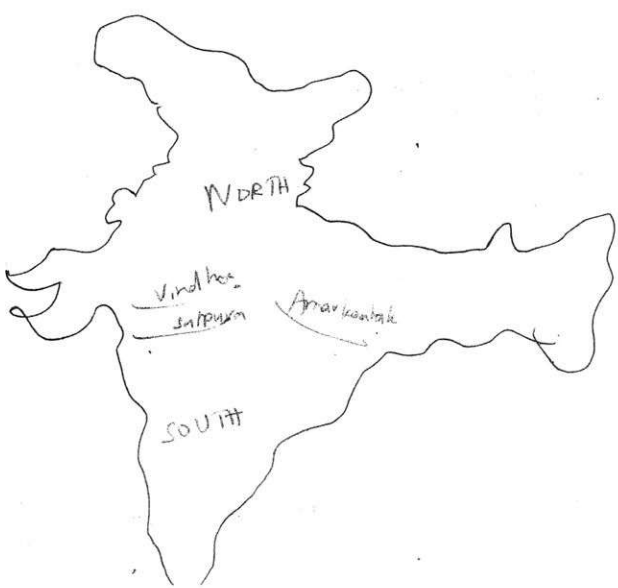
2) Vindhya & Satpura & Amarkantak has relatively restricted the easy movement from North India to South India, resulting in distinct North & South culture.

3) Western Ghats has resulted in evolution of new states & languages (Malayalam, Konkani)

4) ~~Eastern~~ Ghats has prevented inter-linking of TN with Karnataka & Andhra.

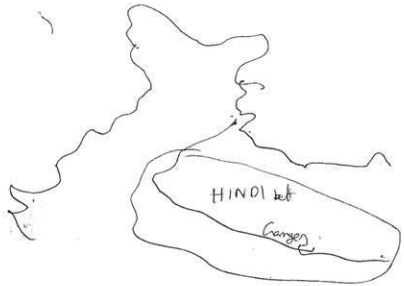


5) Undulating terrain of ~~Telangana~~ & Rayalaseema has separated Andhra from Karnataka.

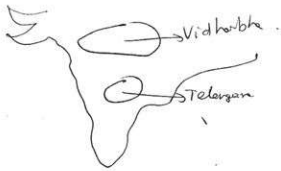


6) Thick forest cover in M.P, east maharashtra, Chattisgarh, North Andhra, Jharkhand → ethnic tribes

→ Largest river → Northern Plain → easy navigation → intermingling → spread of Hindi.



8) Low rainfall has resulted in social unrest & evolution of distinct culture in those dry areas.
eg: Vidharbha, Telangana.



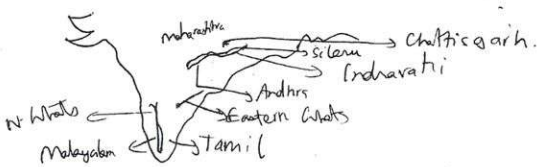
9) Presence of Khyber pass & Bolan pass allowed the waves of migration into India.
This has resulted in cultural, racial, ethnic, religious mosaic.
Art - 29, 30 → to protect cultural identity.

10) Religious diversity due to migrations in diff. points in time.

Ancient → Hinduism (Aryans (Vedics))
Medieval → Islam (Turks, Persians, Afghans)
Modern → Christianity (British)
Indigenous → Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism.

Articles 25 - 28 → Protection to religion;
Secularism → Preamble.

11) Diff. languages ⇒ due to geographical factors.



Thus, linguistic reorganisation of states is primarily based on geographical divisions.

12) Diff. regions → diff. agro-climatic conditions.

So, region-specific planning.
(Agriculture → a state subject.
Land → state subject.

13) Avoid friction b/w states.

Zonal council, Inter-state council.

Thus, Constitution is a re-orientation & reflection of geography of India.

14) Huge area. To prevent centrifugal forces, diff. states,

Diversity → Religions diversity

1) Presence of Khyber & Bolan pass.

2) Location → at the junction of diff. races (a cultural hotspot → birthplace of civilizations)

3) Geographical isolation → separate subcontinent

↓

poverty

↓

social unrest

↓

evolution of religions (Buddhism, Jainism)

Linguistic diversity

RAINFALL

Topography

Cultural regions

Culture ⇒ an accepted way of life (behaviours) that has evolved over a period of time.

Problems of Urbanisation.

1) Very dense, congested settlements.
2) High cost of living.
3) High ~~population~~ pollution: (traffic, industry → air & noise).
4) Lack of personal relationship. → bad Air & Water quality.
5) Traffic congestion.
6) Water pollution (lack of proper drainage fac
7) Scarcity of water ⇒ lack of percolation
8) High crime rate, juvenile deliquency
   slums ↓ ↓ increased exposure
9) Urban Heat island ⇒ emissions, tar roads.

10) Low sex ratio → close to high migration.
→ Low Attention to marginalized ppl.
→ lack of sanitable dupt.

11) Waste disposal sites = improper garbage disposal...
→ Flawed land policy

12) Spread of communicable epidemics quite rapid
Eg:- Malaria, Dengue, TB
↳ super spreading
(due to congestion)

13) Urban expansion has led to heavy encroachments.
→ Lack of social housing.

14) Regional disparity (rural-urban divide)
↓
Induced migration → urban explosion

15) Cultural. erosion... → increased exposure

16) Huge rich-poor divide in cities is highest.

17) Urban lifestyle diseases → obesity, diabetes, hypertension
25% of adolescents in Chennai are obese → high stress risk of Type 2 diabetes.

18) Disintegration of joint family system....
Anomie → lack of norms & social regulation

19) Increase in accidents.

20) Huge loss of property & life in time of natural disasters earthquake, tsunami

21) Inability to provide basic amenities due to urban explosion.

[illegible] enclose sanitary pads

xii) Generation of e wastes, bio wastes, medical&sanitary wastes

[illegible] in water table (lack of percolation).

Positives of urbanisation

1. Hold of caste system is weakened.

2. An opportunity for cultural amalgamation.

3. Acts [illegible] growth [illegible].

4. Accumulation of capital → further industrial pr.

5. Enhancement of opportunities for employment.

6. Increased standard of living.

7. Better health facilities & edu. facilities.

8. Social mobility

9. cosmopolitan interaction b/w cultures

Despite these positives, an unplanned urbanisation is a bane for India.

Major geographic points:

Problems of urbanisation

- Environ
- Demogra
  - Sex ratio
  - Dependency ratio
- Social
- Economic
- Political
- Administrative

· To write in a geographical manner →

take specific case-studies ⟹ UN-Habitat ⟹ Prosperous cities
Mumbai ⟹ 54th rank
Delhi → 58th rank.

India

Chennai → pollution (Conum)
Kolkata → political
Mumbai → slums
Bangalore → traffic congestion
Delhi → crime (Noida/Gurgaon)
→ destroying agri-regions;
→ SPM (suspended particle matter)
→ Pollution (Yamuna river);

World

Sao Paulo
Mexico city → drug crimes ;
Dhaka
Bangkok

Delhi ⟹ worst environmental index (0.442/1) of 19 cities studied by UN-Hab

Delhi → lower equity than Dhaka.
↳ ranks below Sao Paulo, Seoul, Shanghai, Ankara, Jakarta.

~~Same~~ Similar answers for
i) Problems of urban slums.
ii) Problems of Rural-urban fringe.

→ Search i) Demographic probs. in ~~Del~~ Mumbai ii) pollution problems in Delhi.

→ Compare the problems of urbanization in India & Brazil.

→ Compare the urbanization problems of Delhi & Kolkata

Urbanization problems in
i) New York ii) London iii) Tokyo iv) Rotterdam v) Bangkok vi) Paris vii) Sao Paulo
...) Dh... ix) Beijing x) Barcelona xi) Addis Ababa ...

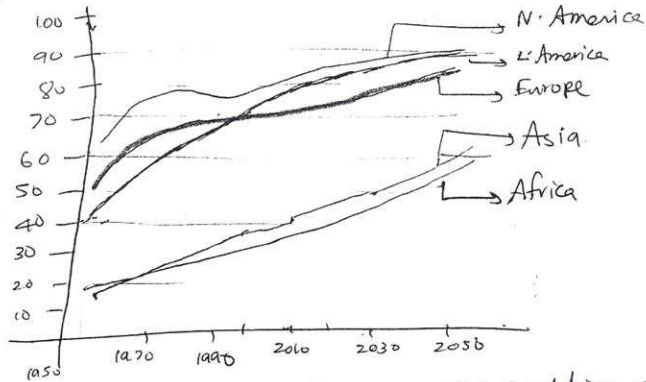
	Population	Decadal Population growth	Sex Ratio	Child sex ratio (13% of total pop.)	MMR (MDG → 109)	Literacy rate (above 7 yrs old)	Longevity	Workforce	Dependency Ratio
~~1991~~ 2001	1.02 b	21.54%	933	927	301	64%	62.6%	39.1%	63
~~2001~~ 2011	1.21 b	17.6%	940	914	212	74%	63.4%		54
Male	624 m (51.5%)	17.19%	—	—	—	82%	62.6%	51.7%	
Female	586 m (48.5%)	18.12%				65%	64.2%	25.6%	
Leading states (highest)	U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar, WB (> 90 m)	Meghalaya, Bihar, Arunachal, J&K (> 23%)	Kerala, TN, Andhra, Manipur (above 990)	N.E (>960), East (>950), South (>940)	Assam, EAG states (>260)	Kerala, Mizoram, Tripura, HP (above 85%)	Kerala, TN, Punjab	Mizoram, HP, Andhra [illegible] Chattisgarh (>47%)	Bihar, UP, Rajasthan, Meghalaya (> 880)
Trailing states (lowest figures)	Sikkim, Goa, all N.E. except Assam (<4 m)	Kerala, Andhra, Goa, HP (<12%)	Haryana, J&K, Punjab, Sikkim (below 890)	Haryana Punjab, J&K, Maharashtra, Gujarat (<880)	Kerala, TN, Maharashtra (<109)	Bihar, Arunachal, Rajasthan, Andhra, J&K (below 68%)	M.P, Assam, UP	Bihar, Assam, UP (<32%)	TN, Kerala, Andhra, Karnataka (<650)
Rural	833m (69%)	12.18%	947	919		68%	<	41%	
Urban	377m (31%)	~~30~~ 31.80% due to migration	926 sex-selective migration	902 sex determination; male family		85%		32%	
SC	166 m (16%)					66%			
ST	84m (8%)					47%			
OBC									
Hindu									
Muslim									

Indicator	2001	2011	Leading
IMR	58/1000	44/1000	

Urbanization

Percentage of population residing in urban areas

Trends



Source :- UN Population division.-

Problems with urbanisation in Brazil ⇒ (Rio - Sao Paulo growth centre)

Brazil → a large & populous developing country that is widely considered to have completed an early urban transition.

" Brazil has over the last 4 decades become a fully urbanized country. Cities have become the core of economic activity. (90% of GDP) " ⇒ World Bank 2006.

Brazil → 82% urban population.-

Major Problems

1. Historically rooted and enduring structure of social inequality -

Inequality came with the highly-stratified social system of the Portuguese (white city, black city). It was then fortified by huge land grants. That spurred a feudal landholding system & adoption of slavery.

2 - lack of proper definition of 'URBAN'.

Sao Paulo → urbanism stretching out into rural areas to such an extent that rural-urban dichotomy has meaningless → leading to conurbation, metropolization & expansion of non-agri. activities in rural areas.

Relegation of rural world to an insignificant status - society's identification of rurality with backwardness & regulation.

3) Slave labour & immigrant labour.

Internal & intl. migrant laborers to the coffee plantations of Sao Paulo.

. Intense migration → housing shortages, public sanitation problems

4) Sex Ratio

. MASCULANIZATION of rural areas (declined sex ratio in rural areas)

. due to heavy female out-migration from rural to urban areas.

5) Declined fertility rate

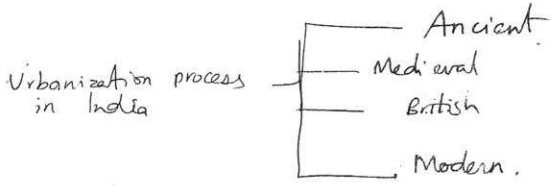
TFR dropping to 1.8 (below replacement rate) in urban areas

24/11/12

Urbanization process in India.

Urbanization

Increasing ~~popn~~ proportion of a country's population living in urban areas.



Ancient

India is known for urbanization right from the ancient times eg: Harappa, Mohenjadaro, Chanhu daro, Lothal in IVC (3000 - 1500 BC).

It still stands a testimony to scientific methods of urbanization with well laid roads, drainages.

In the ~~Mau~~ Maurya period (300 - 200 BC) and Gupta period (300 AD - 500 AD), urbanization peaked in India.
eg: Pataliputra.

Post Maurya (Sangam) S. India
eg: Madurai (admin. town), Puhar (port town), Kanchi (admin. town).

After the Gupta period, urbanization declined in N. India, whereas urbanization continued to grow in S. India.

Medieval

With the arrival of Mughals, Delhi Sultanates, Delhi became a major urban centre.

eg: ~~Del~~ Delhi, Fatehpur Sikri (Akbar), Agra (I. Lodi, Shah Jahan), Jaunpur, Allahabad

Delhi → Feroz Shah Tughlaq ~~Feroz Shah~~

Hyderabad → Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizamate

In this period, urbanization was linked with the seat of power (capital)

British period

With the arrival of British, the urbanization process took a massive turn.

But, the urbanization percentage remained constant at 10% from 1800 to 1900. This period is considered as a ~~BLACK~~ DARK AGE in Indian urbanization.

This was due to i) decline of native industries ii) Unemployment iii) Destruction of rural economy & growth iv) destruction of native kingdoms

But the nature and character of urbanization changed

Most of the urbanization was in the 3 port towns

1. Bombay 2. Kolkata 3 Chennai.

→ A new pattern of transport towns emerged in the country

Railway towns → Warangal, Mugalsarai, Jolarpet.

→ Urbanization creeped into the hill station for the first time

eg: Shimla, Ooty, Mussourie, Dharamshala

Modern

1901–1941 ⇒ Low growth in urbanization;

1901–21 → Influenza

1921–31 → Great economic depression

1931–41 → WW II

→

1941–51 → increased rate of urbanisation due to refugee towns (partition) in urban centres.

1951–81 → Increasing rate of growth of urbanization

1981–2001 → Decreasing rate of growth of urbanization.

General characteristics of urbanization in India

1. Ancient & Medieval ⇒ Urbanization associated with Kingdoms & capitals.

2. British ⇒ Urbanization associated with Port towns, cantonment (military) towns, railway towns.

3. Post - independence → Rapid, uneven, unplanned urbanization.

4. Modern — Post 1981

→ (~~percentage of~~ ppl in urbs areas / total ppl × 100%)

2001 → 27% urbanisation
2011 → 31% urbanisation
} but rate of growth of urbanisation is declined.

↓

51 million plus towns.

5. Indian urbanization is due to urban employment, NOT urban environment.

eg: UN Habitat report

Mumbai, Delhi → 53rd & 58th ~~rank~~ in prosperity (most prosperous cities)

6. Indian urbanization is multi nodal urbanization

↓

Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai

↓

Multiple places of attraction.

7. Emergence of secondary metropolitan cities & Tier-II cities.

Due to state reorganisation & emergence of regional parties in power, there is a rapid urbanisation of state capitals.

eg:- Bangalore, Bhubaneshwar, Allahabad.

8. Southern states are more urbanized than northern states

eg:- TN, Goa (more than 50% urbanisation).

9. Indian urbanisation is characterised by slums & squatter settlements.

10. Indian cities are characterised by congested roads and increased pollution, resulting in haphazard growth.

Thus, Indian urbanisation, unless handled carefully, poses a great threat to the administration.

Metropolitan cities ⇒ ~~>10~~ >5 million population.

2001 census ⇒ 6 metro cities in India ⇒ ~~Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata~~ Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai

Town planning

1. ~~Segre~~ Relocation of industries
   Segregation of industrial & residential segments.

2. Creation of satellite towns to meet the increasing needs of growing population.
   eg:- Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida, Gurgaon
   ↓
   satellite towns of Delhi.

3. Rehabilitation of slum dwellers.
   MDG 7 :- Rehabilitate 200m urban slum dwellers by 2020.

4. Urban Renewal → since it is impossible to rebuild the city.
   eg:- building parking, transport systems
   JNNURM.

5. Building outer Ring roads → to bypass the traffic and avoid congestion in the city.

6. From-bc MRTS → (metros, car pooling) Mass Rapid Transit system
   Disincentives to private transport.

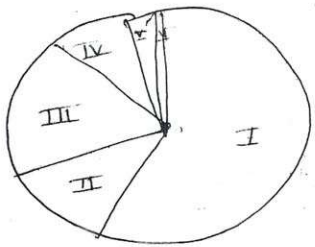
7. Creation of townships

8. Urbanization management is NOT complete without effective development of rural areas.
   eg:- PURA → Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas.

9. Promotion of green buildings, to ensure sustainability.
   ↓
   low power consumption,
   less waste production

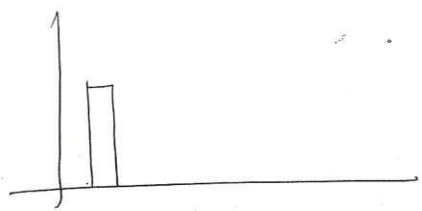
10. Creation of green belts around urban centres -
    - To prevent urban sprawl
    - To compensate for emissions of cities (trees in green belt sequestrate the carbon).

Distribution of urban population in India.



Population size	% of total urban population
I → cities with more than 1 lakh population	61%
II → 50,000 - 1 lakh	12%
III → 20k - 50k	15%
IV → 10k - 20k	8%
V → 5k - 10k	2%
VI → < 5k	0.3%

Statewise ~~distribution of~~ urbanisation % in India



FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

Admin. towns → Delhi, Chandigarh, Srinagar, Chennai

Transport → Kandla, Kochi, Vizag, Kozhikode, Agra, Mughal Sarai

Industrial → Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Hugli, Coimbatore, Salem

Commercial → Kolkata, Sahranpur

Mining → Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Alwar

Garrison Cantonment → Mhow, Ambala, Jalandhar

Canberra, Washington, Islamabad, London, ~~Plymouth, Portsmouth~~ Liverpool, Detroit, Manchester, ~~Plymouth, Portsmouth~~ New York, Pittsburg, Johannesberg, Plymouth, Portsmouth,

Urban sprawl (or) Rural-urban fringe (or) Limitations in the application of functional classification of towns.

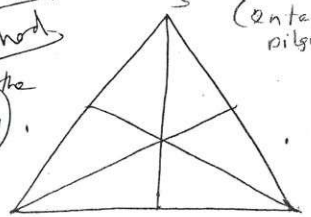
(or) Sphere of Urban influence

Functional classification → how to do?

→ How is Chennai influencing its neighbouring areas?

Triangulation method

(To identify the type of city).



3° Tertiary (entertainment, culture, pilgrimage, services, education)

1° primary (agri, mining)

2° (secondary) industrial, transport

How to identify if a town has primary, secondary or tertiary; How to identify if an area is rural or urban or a rural-urban fringe

Methods.

- Quantitative.
  - (No. of ppl engaged in a sector;
  - Income generated from a sector;
  - Literacy level;
  - Density of population;
  - Transport system;
  - Modern recreation;
  - Communication facilities;
  - Hospitals & schools
- Qualitative
  - Dressing pattern;
  - food habit;
  - Type of recreation;
  - Spending nature;
  - Health-seeking behaviour;

Limitations of functional classification.

1. In modern ~~cities~~, times, most cities have multiple functions.

2. The functions of a city are very dynamic (rapidly changing).

3. In cities with huge population, collecting data (for quantitative classification) consumes a lot of men, material & time.

4. Lack of skilled personnel to analyse the data collected. (So, only basic classification & analysis is available; critical & syble analysis necessary for research & planning is NOT available).

5. The functions of smaller towns are subsumed by the neighbouring larger cities, esp. in post liberalisation era

World urbanization pattern

No. of ppl in urban areas / Total population

- → High urbanisation. (75% - 100%)
- → moderate urbanisation (30% - 75%)
- → low urbanisation (0 - 30%)

Highest urbanisation (>90%) → Qatar 99%, Kuwait 98%, Belgium, Argentina, Venezuela 94, Uruguay, Israel 92, Japan, Aus, Chile.

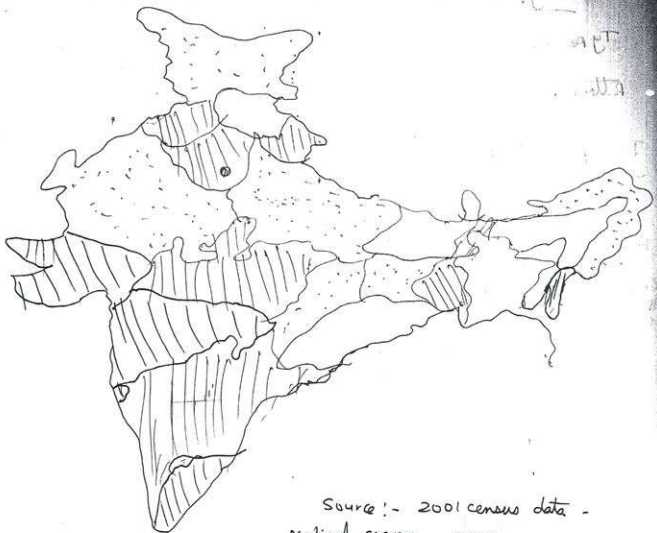
Lowest urbanization (<30%) → Burundi 10%, Sri Lanka 15%, Uganda, Ethiopia, Nepal, B'desh → 28%, India → (31.3%)

Continent wise

Continent	% of world urban population
S. America	→ 22%
Europe	→ 19%
N. America	→ 19%
Oceania	→ 18%
Asia	→ 12%
Africa	→ 10%

Source :- UNFPA report, 2010

India - Urbanization



Source :- 2001 census data -
National average → 28%.

→ High urbanization (>35%.)

→ moderate high urbanization (25-35%.)

→ moderately low (15-25%.)

→ very low urbanization (<15%.)

Highest urbanization → TN, MH, GJ, Mizoram

Lowest urbanization → Orissa, Bihar, Assam, ~~Uttaranchal~~ Himachal.

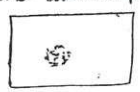
Types & Patterns of rural settlements

Type → refers to origin & development

Pattern → spatial arrangement of settlement.

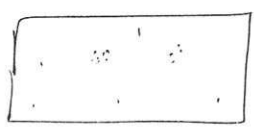
Types ~~Patterns~~ of rural settlement

1. Compact → eg:- Muzaffarnagar, U.P.
→ intensive cultivation
highly productive alluvial plains; primitive man → co-op to fight nature → compact settlements.
(Ganga plains, Haryana Hts, Nile plains)

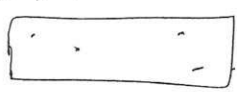


hunting & fishing communities → along Ganga & Brahmaputra
Red Indians, USA;
. Nagas → to protect against invading head hunters

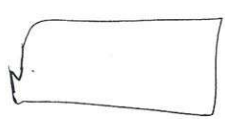
2. Semi dispersed → eg:- Khadar village, Haridwar, Uttaranchal
. transitional stage in the growth of a compact settlement.
. Semi-arid areas.
Aravallis, hills of M.P., Shiwaliks;



3. Dispersed → eg:- Barmer & Jodhpur districts, Rajasthan.
extreme climate, hills, thick forests, poor agri. land, extensive farming
(Jack)
along khadar (new alluvium)
prairies of N. America,
pampas of Argentina
steppes of Russia
veldo of S. Africa
Downs of Aus.



4. Hamlet



· Hamlet → [illegible]
Very small no. of households

Why compact settlement ?

1. Security & protection. => in ancient days, compact settlement to defend from animals, thieves, enemies

~~2 Concentrated & scarce resources~~

2 - Rich, concentrated resource. → around an Oasis

3. hunting & fishing communities

4. Intensive farming

5. Hill top (Naga) settlements → protect & defend against invaders.

Why dispersed settlement ?

1. Rich & ~~dest~~ large resource → extensive cultivation.

eg:- Great Plains of N. America.

2. Poor, infertile land → large land area reqd. for sustenance.

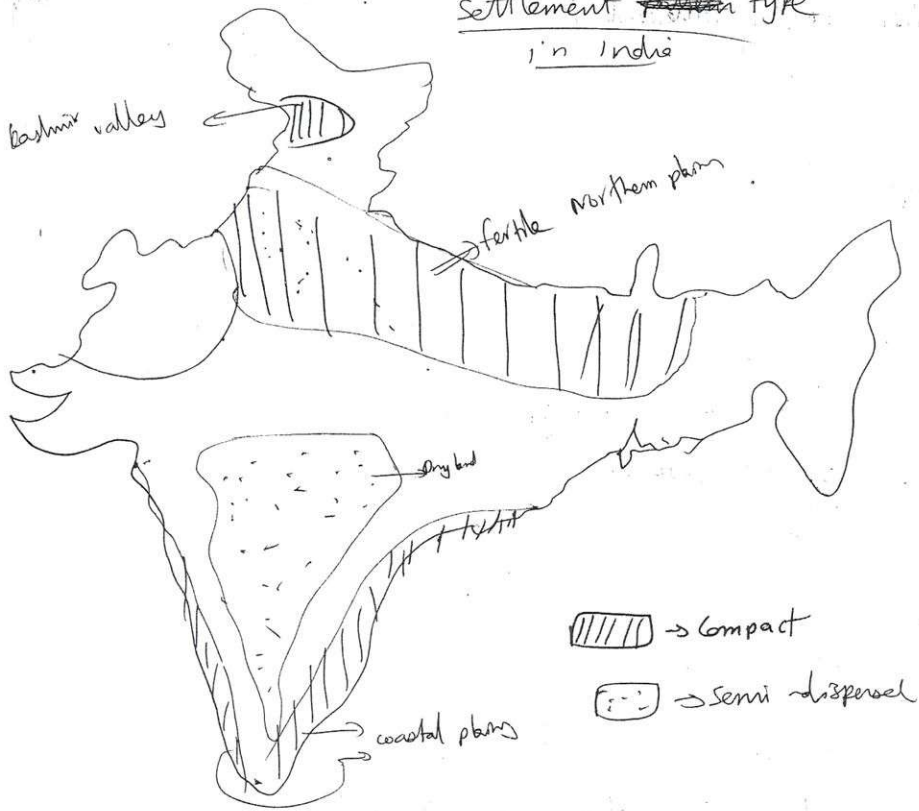
3. Rugged topographies

4. Extreme climate

Geographical factors determining settlement pattern

1. Rainfall
2. Terrain.
3. Nature of agri-activity
4. Landholding size.
5. Stage of economic dvpt
6. Soil fertility
7. Socio-economic conditions

Settlement ~~pattern~~ type in India

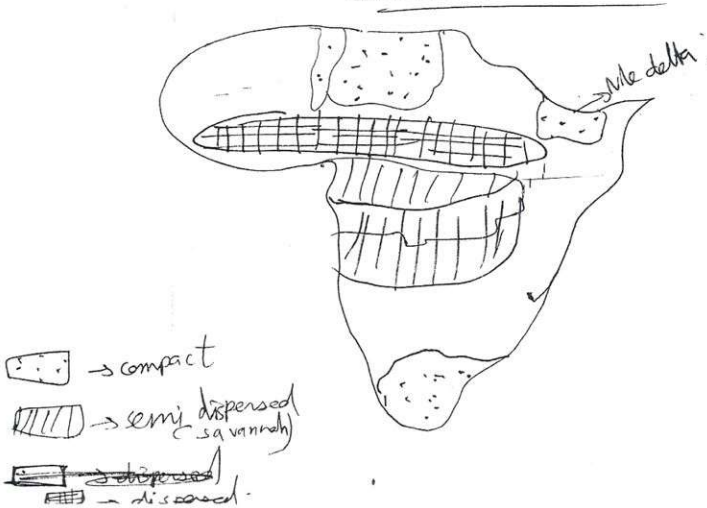


. N. plains → compact

↓

fertile plains → heavy in migration

Settlement pattern in Africa



Settlement ~~pattern~~ type of the world

~~Distr~~ Pattern of settlement

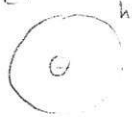
1. △ → at confluence of rivers,
eg: Allahabad.

2. C → lakes, oases

3. □ } agricultural plains
4. ⊔ } (plain topography ; no impediment to settlement ; alluvial plains so a uniform settlement)
eg:- well planned settlements of Germany, Russia, Israel, Sutlej-Ganga plains

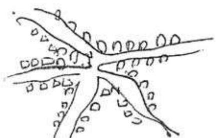
5.  → not practical (due to geographical impediments) → planned (Crystaller's k values)

6. horse shoe  → foothill towns
eg:- Salem ; Tiruvannamalai.

7. circle with a hollow  shallow → village around a lake
eg: Mylapore

8. Linear pattern → along roadways, rail, river, canal, edge of valleys.
eg: Kerala
eg:- Alps, Rockies, Andes, Pyrenees, Shiwaliks, Ganga-Yamuna-doab

9: T, star, L } eg:- N.W. Europe, Punjab province of Pak, Yamuna-Sutlej plains
junction of roads
or junction of rails.

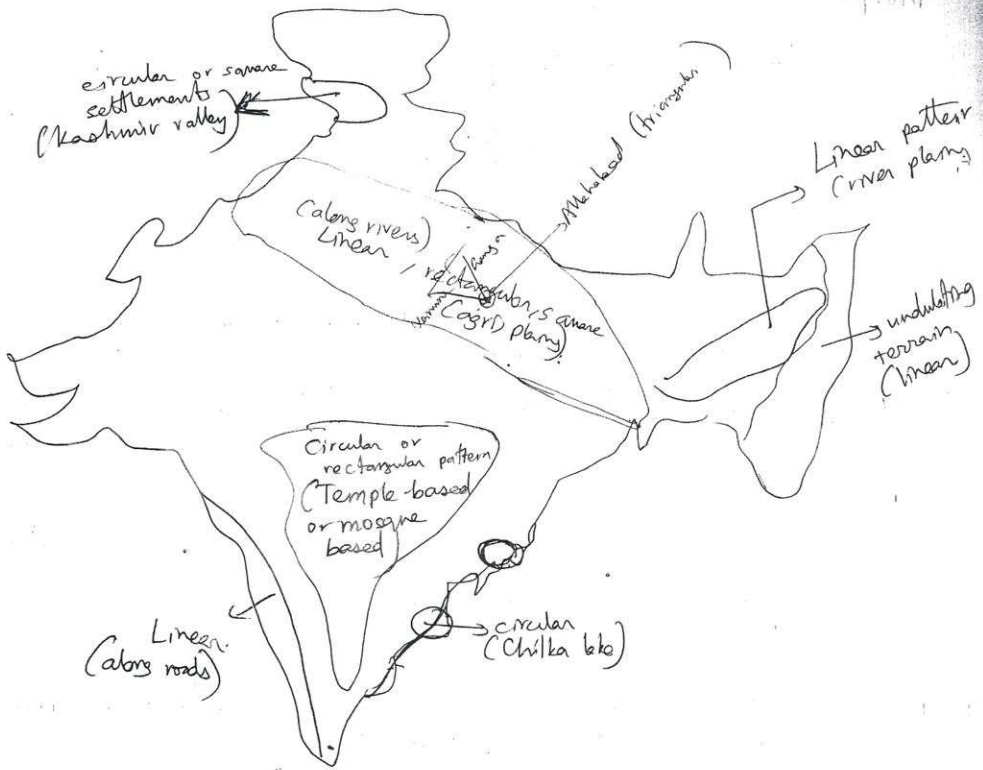


10. Semi-circular → around a bay

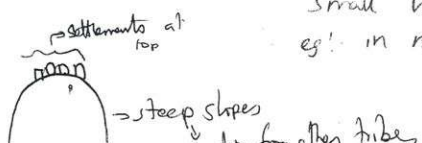
eg:- Kalinga bay

along the meander of Hindon river in UP

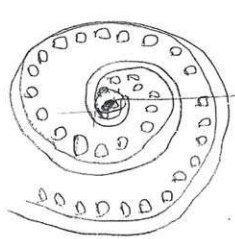
Pattern of rural settlement in India.



11. Hilltop settlement -> a hamlet on the top of a small hillock
eg: in north east



12) Nebular pattern => Arrangement of roads is circular which ends at the central location or the nucleus of the settlement.
main landlord's house, temple, mosque or church.



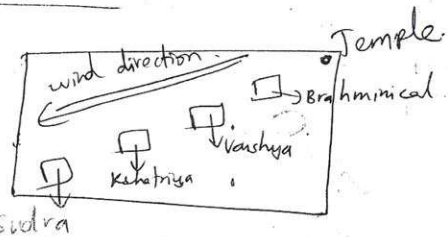
Morphology of settlement

Internal structure & arrangement of any settlement.

Morphology of Indian rural settlements

- Religio ritual model
- Socio-economic model

Religio-ritual model:-



↳ Sudra settlements mostly on periphery of the village.

Varna system declining weakening

↓

more closeness among various settlements ⇒ distance b/w settlement decreases

↓

more compact

Population in Sudra community increases.

↓

Sudra settlement extending towards village interior.

⇒ The mosque or temple or church is the centre of attraction, around which the settlement develops.

Problems of rural settlement

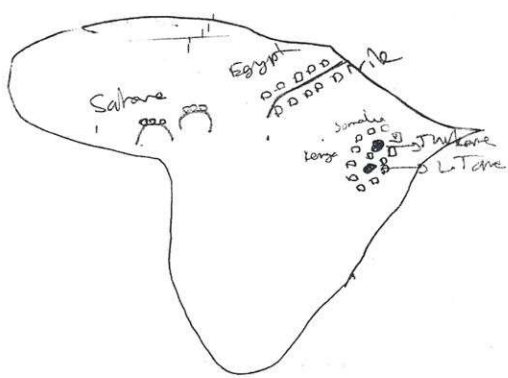
1. Poor intra & connectivity.
2. Open defecation -> lack of toilets
3. Poor housing -> affected by rainfall
4. Animals & human in same settlement -> interchange of diseases.
5. Long distance to fetch drinking water
6. Water borne diseases -> cholera, malaria
7. Prone to flood & drought
8. Lack of economic security -> rainfed agri.

Africa

Linear & compact settlement -> Nile in Egypt

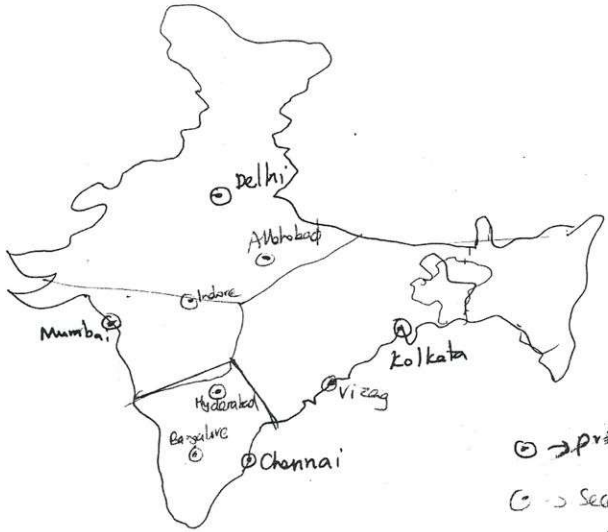
Circular -> around, Tana, Turkana.

Hilltop settlements -> on inselbergs in deserts.



Metropolitan regions

- population > 5 million → 6 cities
- 51 cities with population > 1 million.



⊙ → primary metropolitan

⊙ → Secondary (upcoming) metropolitan

Conurbation

Two physically isolated cities grow and merge with each other.

eg: Mumbai Pune
Hyderabad & surrounding
Bangalore - Hosur
Lucknow — Kanpur

} Why conurbation in these places?

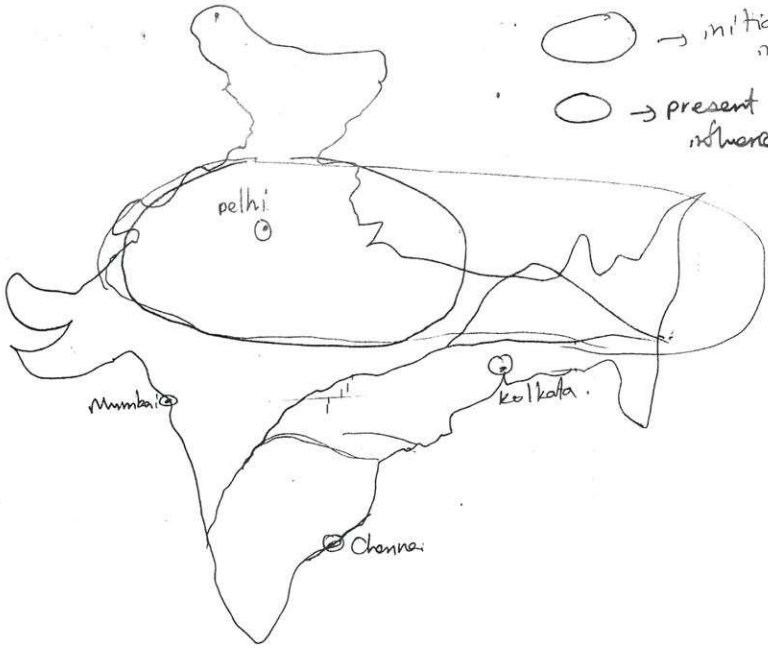
Problems of conurbation : Management → same as for urbanization management

1) Task of urban management becomes more voluminous.

Sphere of influence

Range of a central place → The amount of distance a person is willing to travel, to migrate to that city.
(The distance which an average migrant covers to reach this city)

Spheres of influence



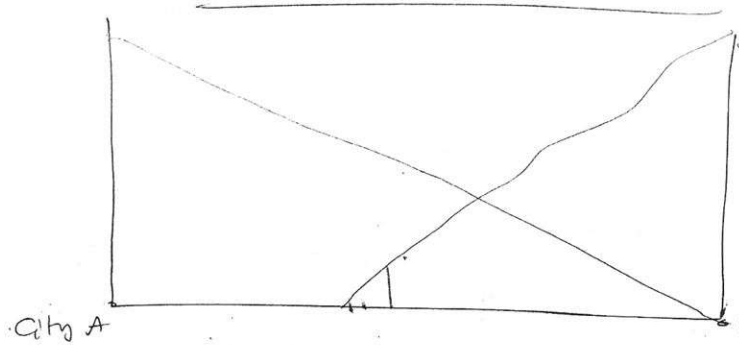
Quantitative

1. How much distance an institution of a city is known?
2. How many ppl migrate?
3. How frequent it migrates?
4. Permanent (or) one time settlement?
5. Range of goods & services
6. P

Qualitative

1. Purpose of migration.
2. Culture & Lifestyle of ppl. after migration

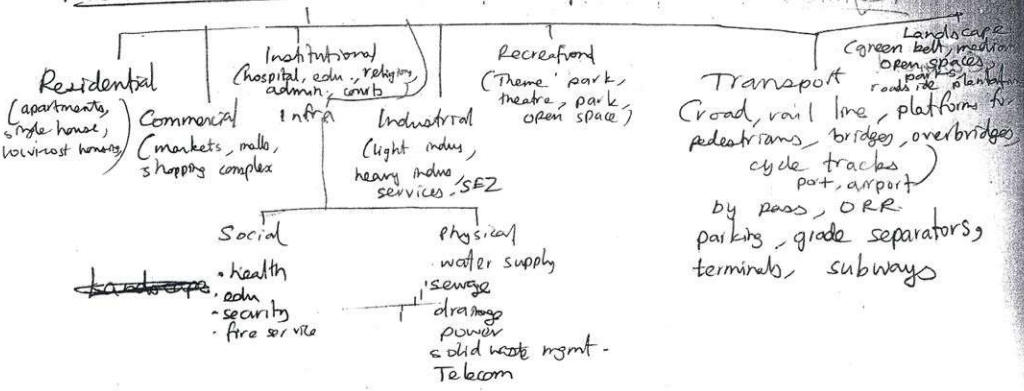
Sphere of influences of A & B



Trend Analysis of sphere of influence :-

1. Before 1911 ⇒ Kolkata had greater sphere of influence.
2. 1911 - 1960 ⇒ Delhi's sphere of influence grows;
   Kolkata's sphere of influence decreased.
3. 1991 - 2011 ⇒ ~~da~~ Sphere of influence of northern cities decreasing
   " " southern " increasing
   " " Tier-II " increasing

Ideal land use in a city



BASIS FOR SELECTING LAND FOR A PLANNED URBANISATION:

1. Proximity to linkage → distance from transport corridors
2. Proximity to existing settlements →
3. Ground water availability → to support the new population
4. Soil type & bearing capacity → infiltration rate, fertility, geology
   - infiltration rate → for drainage of rainwater
   - fertility → intensive land must not be used for settlement
   - bearing capacity → to withstand the skyscrapers
5. Drainage pattern → channels - slope, rivers, surface water bodies
6. Proximity to ecologically sensitive areas → any nearby forest or protected area.

25/11/12

Regional Development & Planning

Command Area Development Pgm:

Agri. Land available ⇒ 140 m hectares

Potential created for irrigation ⇒ 110m hectares.

Actual area used for irrigation ⇒ 98m hectares

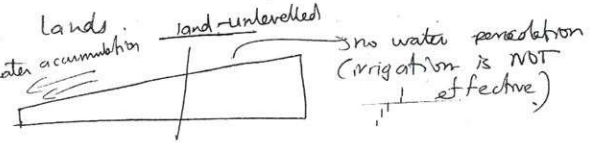
} Why this gap in usage of available facilities?

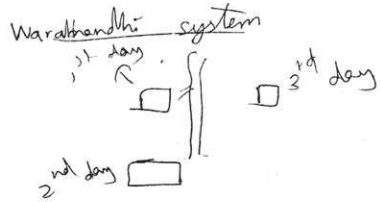
1. Debris blockage of canals
2. Leakage & seepage losses in canals.
3. Grassed waterways

Command area dwpt. pgm. is started to plug the gap b/w potential created (110m hectares) and actual utilisation (98m hectares)

Concerns in utilisation

1. Ineffective water delivery system.
2. Seepage, percolation & evaporation losses.
3. Absence of rotational (warabhandi) irrigation system.
4. Irregular lands.





Measures Taken

1- Cemented water delivery system.
2 - Loans for land levelling.
3. Intro. of Warabhandi system.

→ Discuss the CAD pgm in Cauvery delta.

→ What are the drawbacks of CAD pgm in Indira Gandhi canal.

→ Measures for Command Area devpt - in Narmada's command area - or Damodar Valley

Identify the problems, govt. measures & your suggestions for dvpt. of Backward Area development

→ N.E.
→ Malwa.

Desert

→ Rajasthan

Drought

→ Vidharbha → Telangana.
→ dry areas of North T.N.

Hill Area

→ U.P; → H.P; → Jalpaiguri region;
→

Tribal Area

→ Jharkhand
→ Chattisgarh

Dvpt. of command area
Indira Gandhi canal region

Indira

(NOT canal improvement pgm; overall dvpt pgm -

CAD pgm in Indira Gandhi canal → 1974

Why CAD pgm important here?

i) Conveyance loss of water high in sandy (Rajasthan) soils.

ii) It is a newly settled area, devoid of basic amenities.

iii) Wind erosion & desertification cause siltation in canals.

iv)

Problems

Irrigation

→ Evaporation loss.

→ Siltation.

→ Salination of soil.

Industry

→ No investment.

Transport

→ Sand ⇒ difficult to build roads

Disaster

→ Drought

Salient features

1) On farm dvpt. → surveying, land levelling, land reclamation

2) Afforestation & pasture dvpt, sand-dune stabilisation.

3) Providing communication & civic amenities, markets and drinking water.

4) Modern Agri inputs → HYV seeds, fertilizers, extension

5) Water efficiency → sprinkler, drip.

6) prevent conveyance loss → cemented waterways

Ill-effects

i) Water logging and soil salinity;

ii) Rapid decline in coarse cereal production

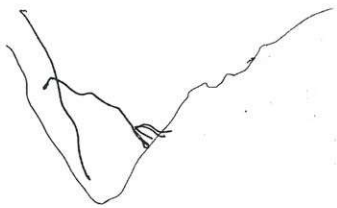
Advan

i) Increases in productivity.

ii) All season cultivation → no seasonal unemp.

iii) New crops → wheat, cotton, mustard, groundnut.

Command area dvpt.
of Cauvery region



Aspects to be looked into before implementing CADP.

1) Topography & soils
2) Existing land use
3) Cropping practice
4) Present source of irrigation
5) Groundwater resources
6) population & major occupations
7) Land holding size
8) Land tenure
9) Household income
10) Availability of agri. labour
11) Trasport available

Problems

Agriculture

- Monocropping → rice, rice
- seepage & percolation loss in lower command area.
- Seasonal nature of river.

Resource

5th FYP (1974-80)

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF ANY COMMAND AREA DVPT. PGM.

1) Reclamation of waterlogged areas.
2) Construction of Field Irrigation Channels (FIC)
3) Construction of field drains
4) On-farm dvpt (OFD)
5) Adaptation of WARABANDI system for distibution of water.
6) Adaptation & enforcement of suitable cropping pattern.
7) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water.
8) Extension, demonstration & training pgms.
9) Implementing Participatory Irrigation mgmt.
10) Overall dvpt. of agri.
11) Road linkage to farms
12) Credit

→ ~~Command area dept~~

Dept. of Ladakh region

→ subsidence of air mass ⇒ cold desert ⇒ no agri. land

→ Inadequate transport ⇒ due to highly undulating

→ slow industry growth ⇒ lack of investment.

→ Regional dispute → India - China

→ Disasters → landslide, avalanche

→ Low population indust

→ Low productivity → cold climate

→ Secessionism

→ Lack of employment to youth

-> Bench terracing -> apple, plum.

-> Resource
  -> walnut, chinar
    ↓
  Kashmiri handicraft -> cottage industry

-> Industry

  Tourism -> Leh;
  Cottage -> handicraft -> Buddhist goods -> Market in India, Nepal, China.
    ↓ -> Pashmina shawl
  Incentives for investment in Ladakh

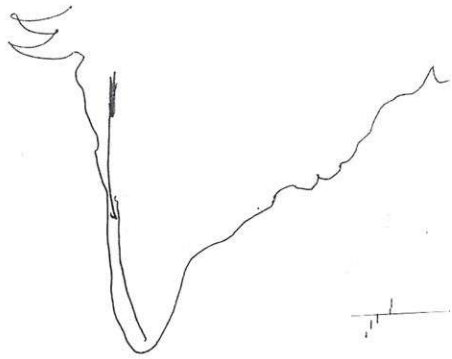
-> Transport

  -> only one road -> BRO's Leh to Kargil.
  -> Tunnels -> Zoji-la, Namik tunnel
  -> Integration with mainstream

-> Employment

  -> Universities
  -> Self-employ

Regional dvpt of W Ghats



Problems

1. Expanding urbanisation on Maharashtra side.
2. Konkan railways → disturbed
3. Poaching of animals → Resources.
4. Disaster → Landslide
5. Fertilization of tea estates → eutrophication → algal bloom in lakes.
6. Forest fire in summer → deciduous forest; isocyanate gas
7. Deforestation → for timber
8. Tourism ⇒ pollution
9. Leaching → laterite soil (due to so
10. Mining
11. Undulating terrain ⇒ lack of agri.

Solution

1. Eco tourism.
2. Promote road & connectivity communication (wireless phone)
3. Bench terracing, ~~to~~ checkdams

ESAs ⇒ Ecologically Significant Areas

All dvpt. activities will be regulated under EPA, 1986.

declaration as UNESCO heritage site → to protect ongoing significant biological ecological processes
→ save its natural habitat for in-situ conserva

- W Ghats → birthplace of all peninsular rivers

Strategy for agro-based industry dvpt. in N Bihar

1. Lichi
2. Jute
3. Pear
4. Sugarcane
5. Mango.

→ fruit juices, collaboration with MNCs strategy.
→ Paper industry → molasses of sugarcane
→ Jute → jute bags

* Key words for regional dvpt.
Problem & suggestions for
① Agri. ② Resource ③ Transport ④ Industry ⑤ Disaster

Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP 1978):-

Integrated dvpt. pgm. ⇒ a holistic development for all particular village areas in India.

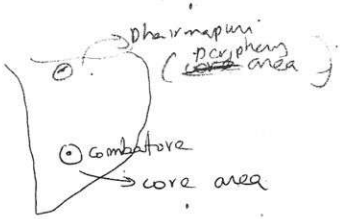
providing credit; irrigation; infra; transport; communication; education; health; employment.

Regional dvpt. ⇒ diff. & specific pgm. for specific region / area.

Balanced growth → To concentrate uniformly on the dvpt. of all areas (all sectors, all sections, all regions) simultaneously by allocating equal funds & equal no. of projects.

Unbalanced growth → To select a particular place and make it a growth pole, expecting it to bring trickle down growth to other areas through forward & backward linkage.

Core periphery model



By developing a periphery area, it acts as an effective supplement to core area by BACKWASHING.

Growth pole & growth centre

Section-wise planning (To conc. on a specific section of ppl.

- Women → Sabla, Swadhar Greh, IGSY
- Child → ICDS, JSSY
- OBC → 27% reservation
- Muslims → Sachar Committee
- SC/ST →

Sector-wise planning (To select a key sector and conc. on its growth

Specific dvpt. strategies for

→ Agri. sector
→ ITES (BPO) sector
→ IT sector
→ Manufacturing sector
→

By adopting these various strategies of planning, India it is expected to become

→ Study growth pole theory.

India's experience in regional planning

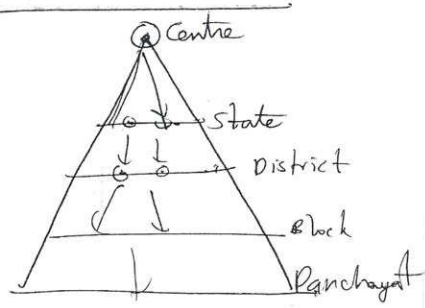
Criticism of Growth pole & growth centre theory.

1. Lack of trickle down.
2. ~~Red~~ Red tapism.
3. Corruption.
4. Urban explosion.
5.

MULTI-LEVEL PLANNING

Planning at various levels of government (Central planning, state planning, district, block, panchayat planning).

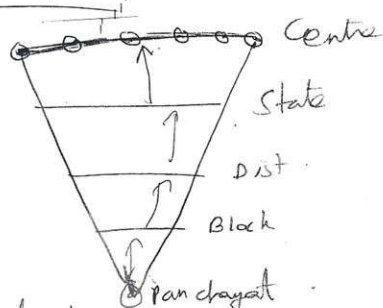
Top-down approach



Centralised planning.

- To bring about uniform dvpt.
- Needs to the scheme. Till 1970's

Bottom-up approach



- Decentralised planning.
- Region-specific (grass-root) level planning.
- Need based, resource based strategy.
- Promotes people participation in planning.
- Takes huge time lag for implementation of plans.
- Decentralised planning → corruption has penetrated to lower levels.
- Lack of trained, responsible Panchayat leaders
- Benami leadership → male relatives of the actual woman panchayat leaders are running the Panchayat.
- Lack of self-sustaining village economy.

* Read Lakshikanth

Geopolitics vs. Geo-strategy:

Geopolitics ⇓
Political alliance (or) adversaries by virtue of geographical reasons

eg:- Indo-Pak ⇒ Kashmir issue, Sir Creek.
Indo-SL ⇒ Gulf of mannar fishermen problem.
Indo-Bhutan - friendship;
India's Look East policy

Geo-strategy ↓
Strategic advantage or disad-due to geographic (or) locational factors

eg:- Rim land (Indian Ocean Rim)
Himalayas ⇒ isochinal ⇒ steep slope on Indian side ↓ strategic disadvantage.
Siachen glacier → upland ⇓ strategic ad.

ECOLOGICAL ISSUES

Environmental hazards

1. Landslides 2. Earthquake 3. Tsunami 4. Floods 5. Drought
6. Epidemics

- Diseases
  - Epidemic → spreads rapidly throughout an area in a small time.
  - Endemic → localized to a particular area and has been associated with that area for a long period in history.
  - Pandemic → prevalent throughout the world.

~~Contemporary~~

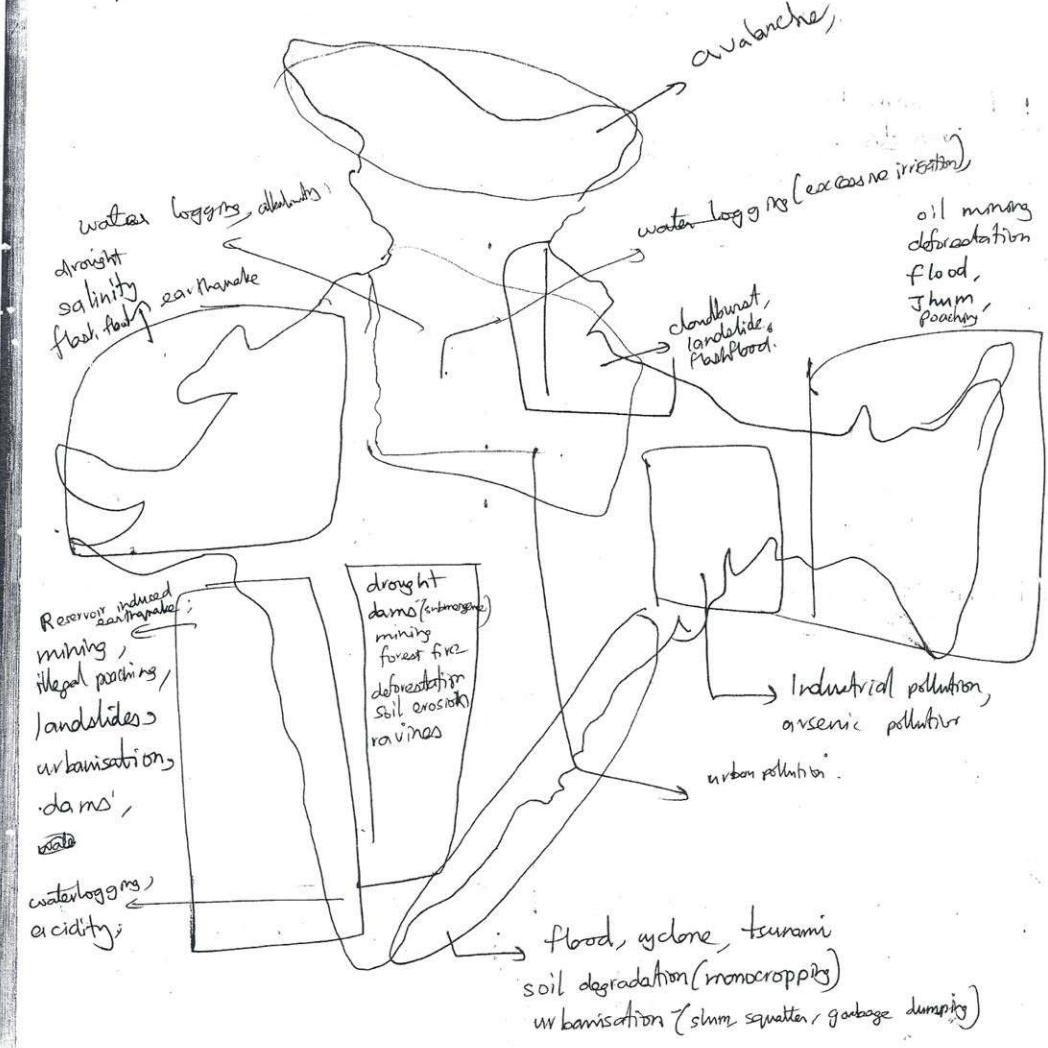
→ Discuss the epidemiological map, geographical reasons for the spread, measures to check Dengue (or) avian flu (or) Conjuctivitis (or) Chickungunya

Disaster management
- pre-disaster mgmt (awareness)
- during
- post-disaster (rehabilitation / resettlement)

Disaster → sudden & intensive impact
earthquake, tsunami, flood, drought

Hazard → slow & gradual impact;
arsenic pollution, deforestation, air pollution

Disasters also create hazards.
Bhopal gas disaster creates envt hazards.
(polluted water).



Island regions → deforestation, unsustainable tourism,
rising sea level (saline intrusion), coral bleeding, tsunami.
~~tropical~~ & equatorial epidemics (malaria) ⇒ since closer to equator.

Endemic diseases

Kala azar disease → N. Bihar → leishmania donovali → Sandfly

→

Bird flu → N.E.

Dengue → J. N.

~~Hilly~~ Iodine deficiency (goitre, hypothyroidism) → hilly areas (Himachal, J&K, Uttarakhand)

PEM (Protein Energy Malnutrition) → Central India → lack of proteins

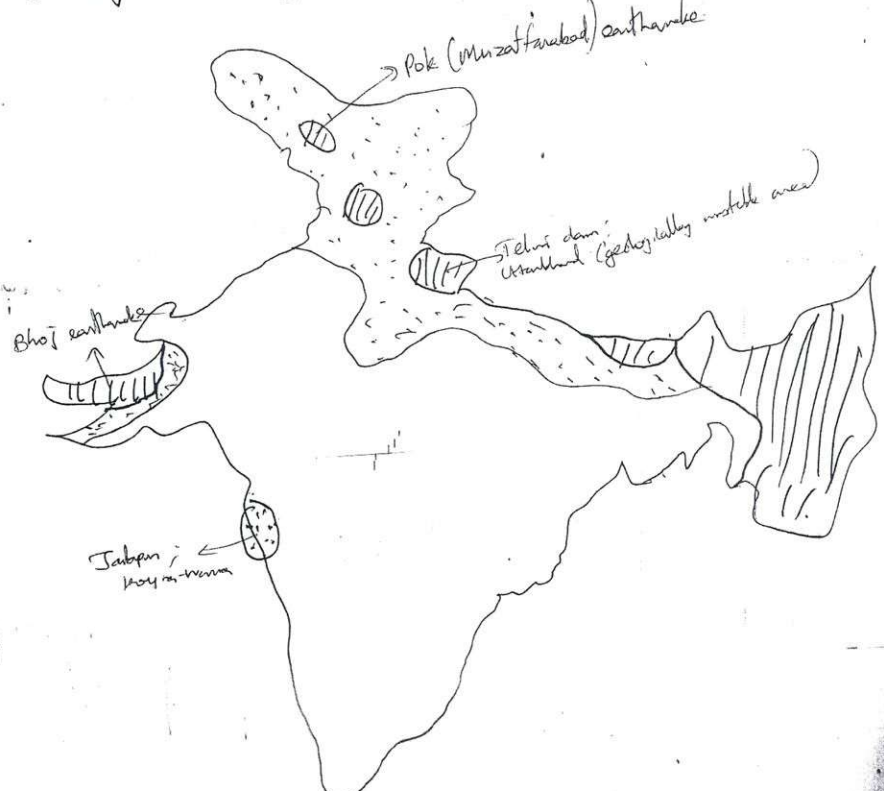
Kwashiorkar, Marasmus

Japanese encephalitis → S. India & E. India

Earthquakes

- Convergent
- Diversent
- conservative (shearing)

Convergent boundary → b/w Indo-Asia plate & Eurasian plate

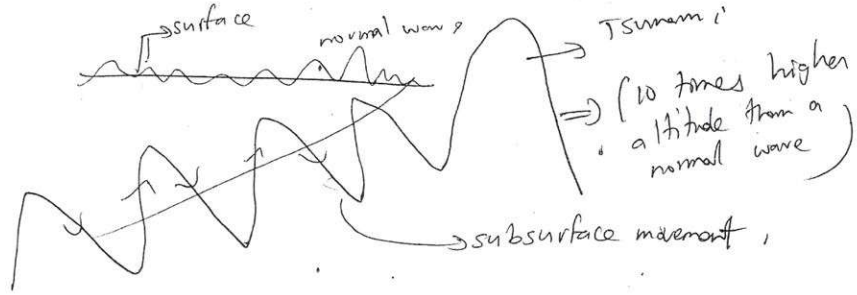


Anthropogenic activities ⇒ Koyna Warna
RIS → Reservoir induced seismicity
Tehri dam → accelerated the impact of earthquake.

Tsunami → harbour wave

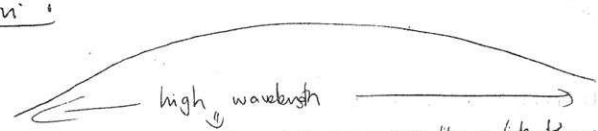
subsurface wave movement.

not felt in mid-ocean, but only in the shore.



Reasons for Tsunami:

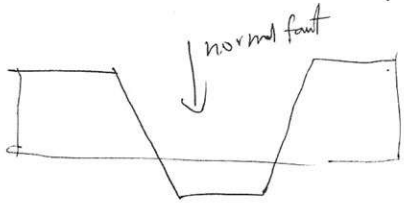
Under-ocean
1. Earthquake

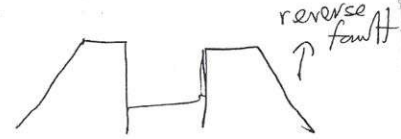


Tsunami has a very high wavelength, that it appears more like a tide than a wave

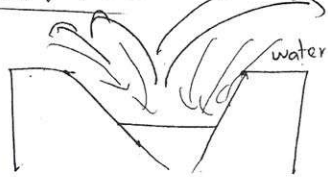
Not all oceanic earthquakes create Tsunami.

Tsunami is caused only in dip slip movement earthquakes
(normal or reverse fault)
due to divergent earthquake.





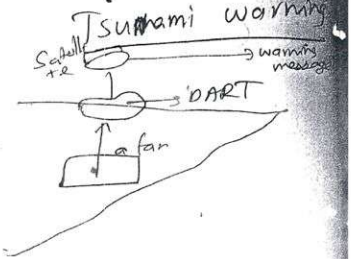
Tsunami. mechanism



2. Volcanic eruption in ocean.

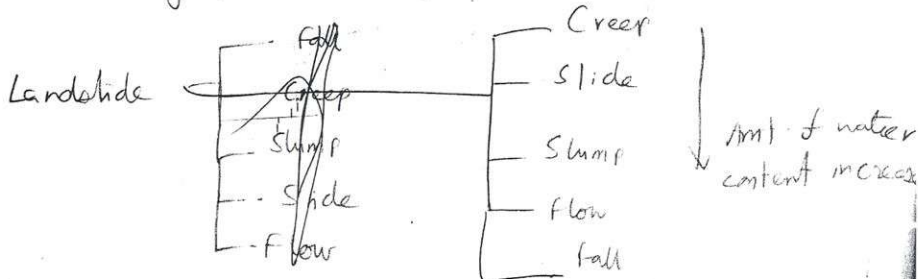
3. Landslide in coast.

4. Meteoritic fall in ocean.



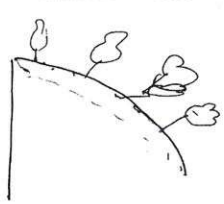
LANDSLIDE

- Fall of large pieces of rocks, esp. due to action of gravitational force (Mass wasting).

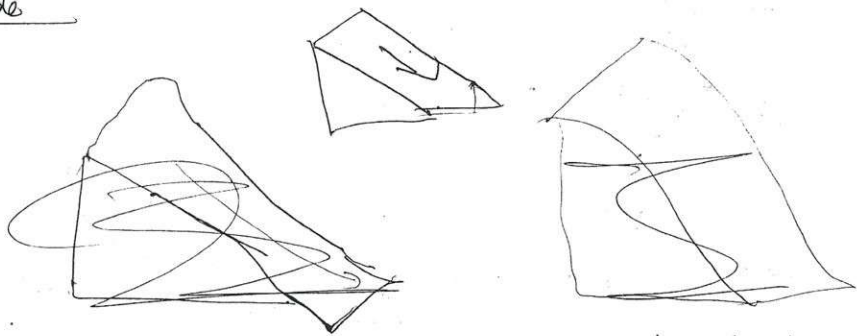


Creep

Slow movement of surface earthen material
(soil, debris, vegetation).

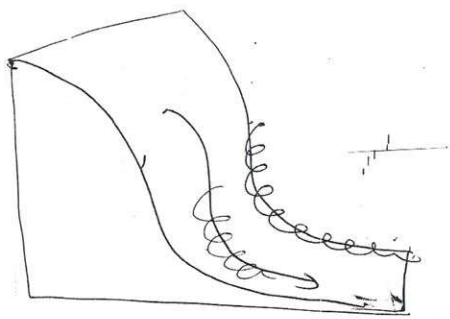


Slide



Slippage of rock or earthern material without backward rotation.

Slump



With backward rotation

Flow

Movement of surface earthern material, in a slurry form (due to presence of large amount of water).

eg:- Uttarkhand floods & the accompanying slurry

Fall

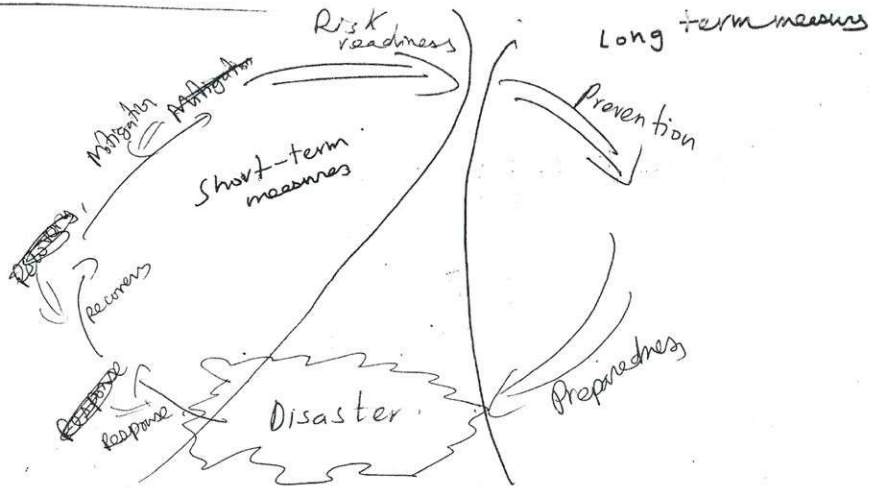
free fall of a broken or unfragmented rock.

↓
under gravity

Avalanche

Sudden, large, quick movement of huge mass of earthern material or glacial materials

Disaster management



Pre

- Mock drill
- Awareness
- Training
- Dessimination of information } preparedness

During

- prone areas (vulnerability mapping)
  forecasting - dessimination of info. } preparedness
- NGOs, doctors, fire personnel, donors, students for.
- Make an emergency no. available (eg: bicycle initiative during Uttarakhand floods)

Post disaster

- Rescue operations
- Providing food / medicine → Response
- Airlifting of supplies
- Temporary camps

POST

Recovery

- Remove debris
- Est. essential infra → schools, hospitals, ration shops, dwellings

Mitigation (sociologically, psychologically, economically)

- Counselling (community facility)
- Celebries ⇒ cultural)
- Alternative employment ← (compensation (relief fund))

f+

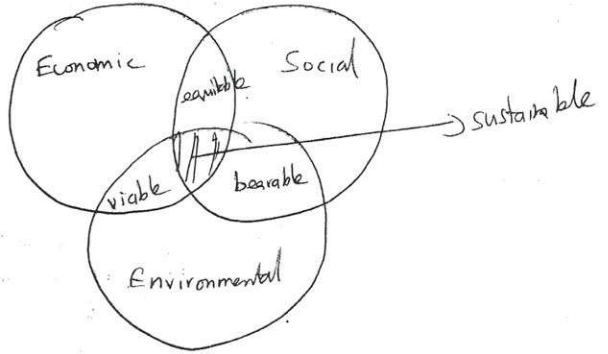
Response, recovery, mitigation ⇒ similar for all disasters;

prevention, preparedness → varies from disaster to disaster

Sustainable development

Meeting the needs & aspiration of the present generation without compromising the needs & aspirations of future generation.

Sustainable development ⇒ coined by Bruntland (former Norway President)



Limits to sustainable dvpt

1. Lack of Resource (fossil fuels, land,
2. Lack of technology (prohibitive cost, patented by dvpt countries eg - HFCs → Montreal protocol; fridge gas controversy
3. Lack of infra
4. Pollution → coal, diesel fumes
5. Lack of awareness ⇒ about imp. of environment
6. High population ⇒ increasing food demands
7. Regional disparity [inter-regional, intra-regional]

→ Bring out a strategy for the sustainable dvpt. of India.

Strategy

Macro

1. Resource analysis to end;
2. New & renewable resources (R&D);
3. Binding policies (integ. into mainstream policy)
4. Awareness of importance of sustainable dvpt.;
5. Efficient use of available resources.
6. Conservation of resources
7. Better technologies (firewood → LPG)

Micro

- Land based
- Water based.
- Air based.
- Vegetation based

Land-based

- Organic manure → Allowing land to remain fallow for some time. Organic manures - vermicompost.
- Land reclamation ⇒ ravines, . prevent soil erosion → strip cropping, mulching, terracing.
- Evergreen farming (IPM, INM) rather than green revolution.
- ~~Ecto~~ Do NOT dump ~~Anon~~ non biodegradable wastes.
- Crop rotation
- Social forestry → 5 F's;
  - ESAs → wildlife → no dams, mining
  - Regulated dvpt in geologically vulnerable areas → Himalayas (HP, Uttar/L...
  - Regulated tourism in buffer areas.

Water based

- Rain water harvesting; watersheds
- Prevent water pollution.
- Increase percolation & prevent run-off through checkdams.
- Aquifer recharge.
- Desalination through reverse osmosis.
- Desiltation.
- Effluent treatment, before letting off into rivers.
- Bioremediation of water → using oil zapper bacteria to treat oil slicks
- Prevent over-fishing.

wetland under threat;
- Montreaux record → Chilka lake
- Prevent ocean acidification;
- Prevent eutrophication;

Air Based

- Reduce fossil fuel -
- More carbon-sinks ⇒ forests, oceans.
- Carbon sequestration.
- More non-conventional fuel.
- Reduce demand - mass transport;
- Intl. binding protocols → Kyoto, Montreal
- Electrostatic precipitators in chimneys.

Vegetation based

- selection of suitable crops - coarse cereals for drylands.
- Crop rotation
- Native varieties → to preserve gene pool, conserve biodiversity
- Agro-forestry.
- Natural vegetation conservation → no monoculture
- REDD, REDD+.
- Public trusteeship → Nagoya → ABS clause.

Brahmaputra

Source :- Mansarovar lake, Tibet

In China (Tibet), it is called Yarlung Tsangpo.

Brahmaputra ⇒ called Dihang (in Arunachal), Brahmaputra (Assam), Jamuna (Bdesh), Padma (after joining with Ganga), Meghna (near delta)

Left hand tributaries ⇒ Debang, Lohit, Disang.

Right hand " ⇒ Subansri, Manas, Teesta, Sun kosi, Am (IASMA)

Indus river system

Indus
Jhelam
Chenab
Ravi
Beas
Sutlej

N to S

⇒ source

Only Indus & Satluj originate outside India (in China)

Power projects across Indus:-

- Nartha Jhakri ⇒ across Sutlej in H.P.
  proposed ↓ largest HEP
- Pulpul navigation project
- Kishanganga

09/02/12

Morphology of Urban settlements

Internal structure & arrangement of an urban area.

Morphology of Indian urban settlements

1) Hindu town → developed through TEMPLE or FORT ;
eg:- Madurai, Patna

2) Islamic → Allahabad, Agra

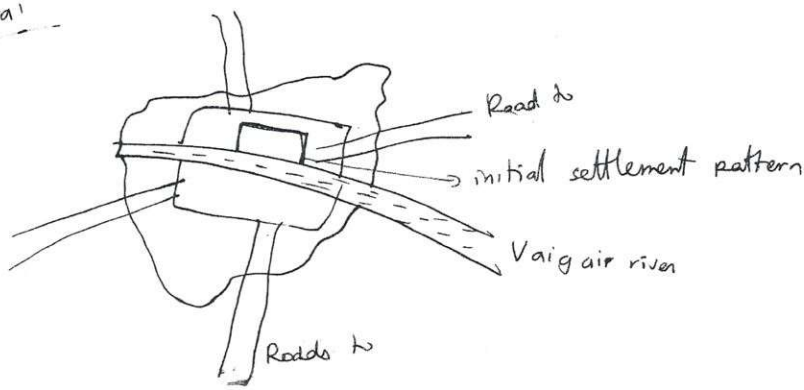
3) British → Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai

4) Modern planned town: → Chandigarh, Noida, Jaipur.

Hindu Town

- Devp d. through temple or fort.
- Wooden structures → eg: patna
- Bazaar based. ⇒ (but there is segregation of bazaar & residential areas)
- Clear cut settlement division based on Varna system.
- Disturbed by new development. Mixing of industrial & residential areas.

Madurai



Islamic town

- Develops with either palace or fort as the centre.
- There is no segregation of Bazaar & residential areas.
- The entire town is fortified ⇒ (enclosed by big walls).
- Modern dvpt. takes place outside the fort in an ill planned manner.
  eg:- Golconda fort & Hyderabad;

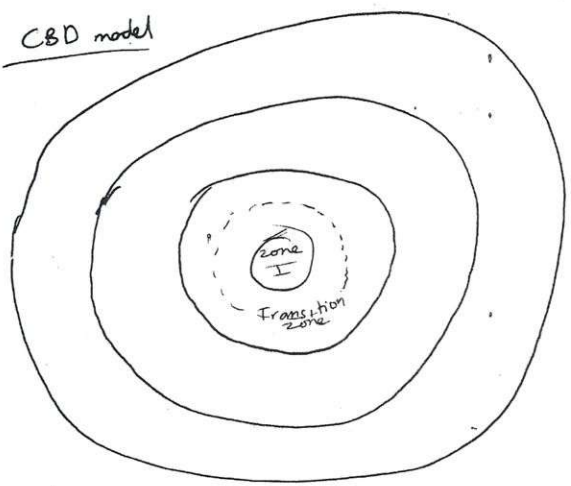
British towns

based on concentric or Zonal theory given by E.W. Burgess in Chicago;

started in

It is called a CBD (Central Business District) model.

CBD model



Zone I

- Central Business district.
- Very busy in day-time, but nobody in night-time.
- Heavy congestion in day-time;
- Centre for all business activities.

Zone II (Transition zone)

- Low class working ppl. → blue collar jobs.
- They reside here, very close to CBD, to reduce transport cost.
- called China town → smuggling, underworld, rumours, illicit, drug

Zone III (Working men's zone)

- Clerks, white collar employees.
- So, in Chennai, Brahmins who assisted British in white collar jobs, developed a 'working men's zone.

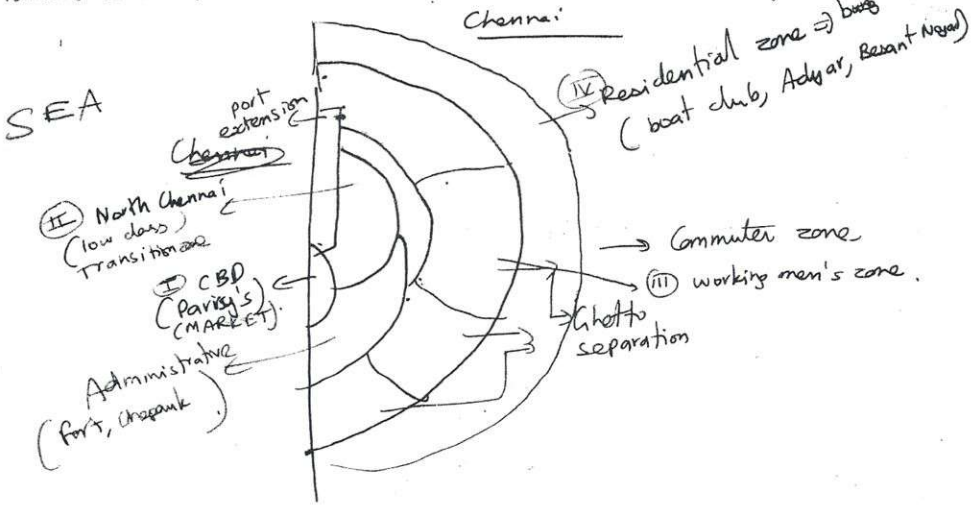
eg:- Triplicane, Mylapore.

- Second-generation migrants

Earlier, they were in zone II, but now have outmigrated to zone III.

Transition

- Zone I → Zone II → Zone III → Zone IV
- CBD enlarges and expands.
- ppl in zone II are pushed towards zone III, ppl in zone III are pushed towards zone IV, zone IV are shifted along roadways.



Ghetto → a settlement consisting of a similar class of people.

eg:- Sowcarpet → Jain ghetto.

Zone IV

- Residential zone ⇒ high class
  ⇓
  Large, individual houses.
- Very far from CBD, but these rich ppl
- Single family dwellings.

Drawbacks of CBD model

- No space for roads.
- No spl. zone for heavy industry (Only market & CBD & light industry)

Applicability

- Chennai, Kolkata Mumbai.
- Chicago CBD model is completely replicated in all European & US cities.

Relevance

- One concentrated market ⇒ 1 CBD → In Europe, ppl do bulk purchase. And, they can also reach the CBD in a short time.
- India ⇒ no bulk purchase
  High congestion ⇒ very long time to reach CBD

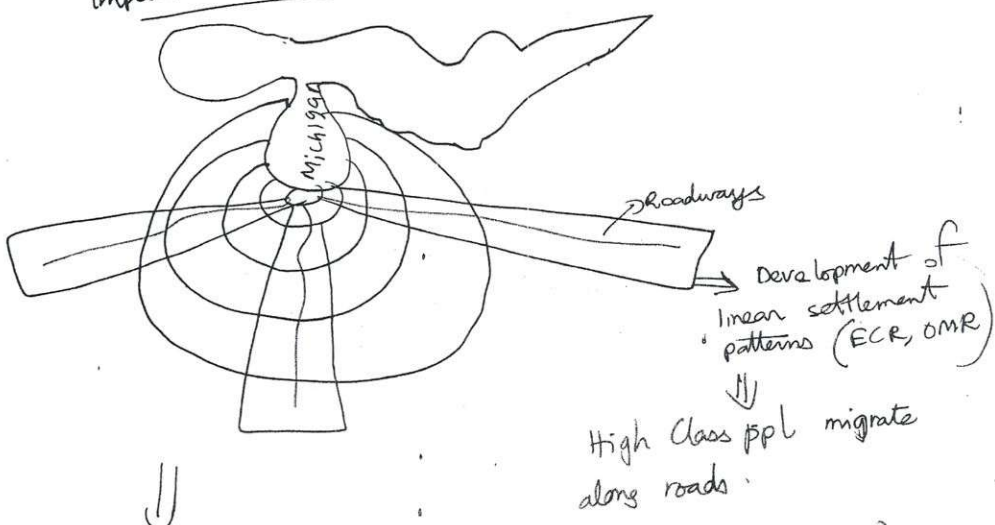
∴ So, CBD is dispersed in India ⇒ more than CBD's in a single city.

CBD 1 → Parry's
CBD 2 → T. Nagar
CBD 3 → Velachery

Bike Culture in Indian urban areas
⇓
due to absence of proper MRTS;

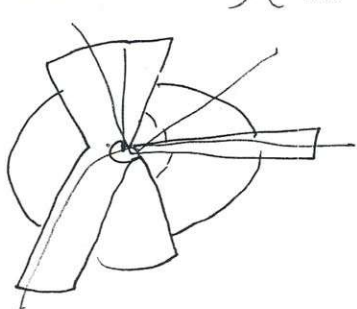
Modifications of CBD → Sector theory

Impact of roadways



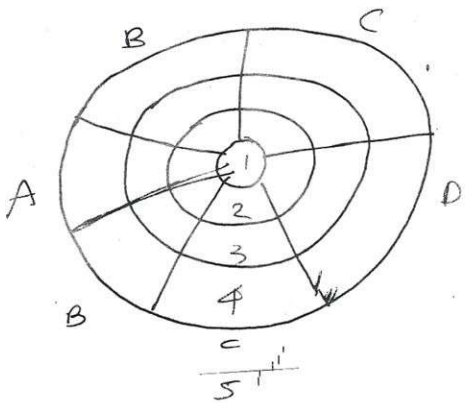
⇓

Sector theory ⇒ (new evolution of CBD)



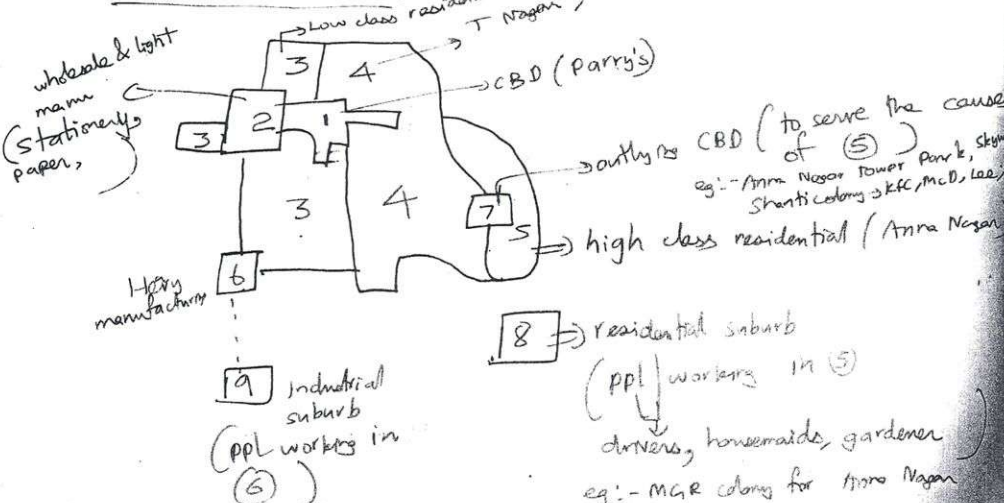
Peteimann model

(modification of CBD; hypothetical; NOT applicable anywhere).



Multiple nuclei theory.

→ Multiple CBD (here ① & ⑦ are CBDs).



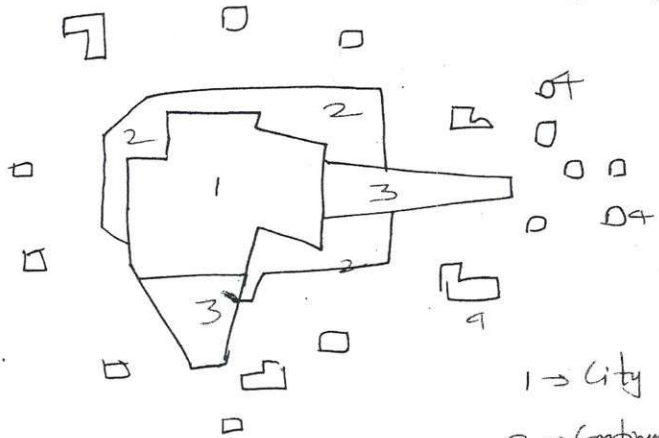
(6 → Ambattur indus. estate
9 → ppl working in Ambattur).

Explosion city model (a speculation model)

⇓

The real-estate speculation

(an ORR to come, a college to come up here)



1 → City core

2 → Continuous sprawl

3 → Ribbon dispt - sprawl

4 → Leap frog or checkerboard sprawl

Applicability of various models

CBD → Chicago → UK

Sector → UK

India

Initially CBD (concentric or zonal model) (before independance)

⇓

Sector ~~theory~~ model (post-independence)

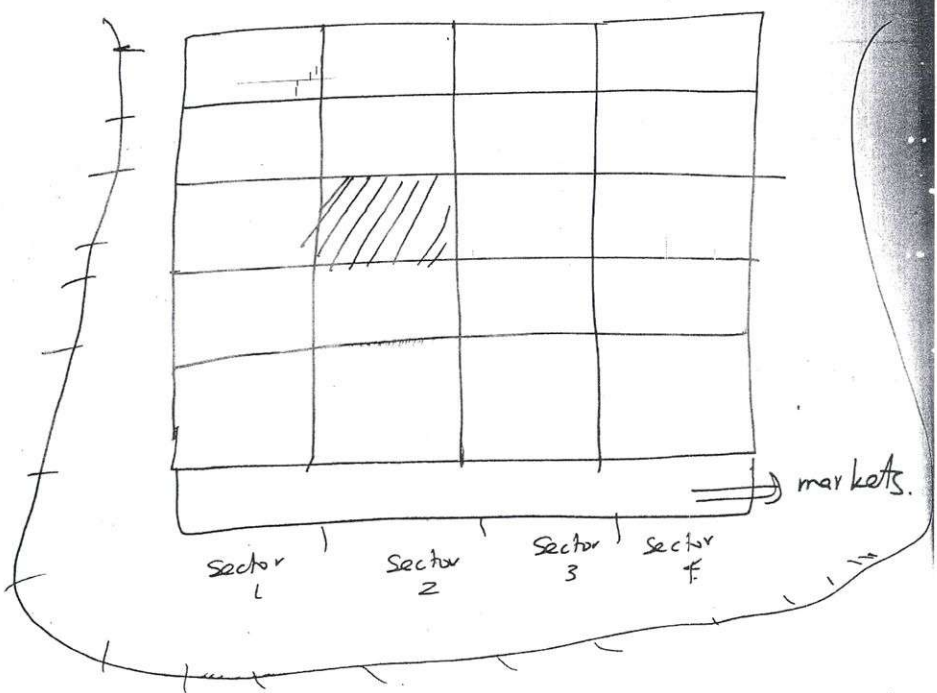
⇓

multiple nuclei (1980s - 2000)

⇓

Explosion city model (real estate boom) (After 2000s)

Grid pattern (eg:- Chandigarh)



- Sector-wise division

Relevance of grid (Chandigarh model has been modified & adopted successfully in NOIDA, JAIPUR)

- **Disad:- of Chandigarh (Le Corbusier):-**

1. Markets in one corner (not in centre)
   - ↓↓
   - takes huge time to reach
   - day to day purchase of Indians

2. Widely spaced houses (no shadow of one building another), so, high heat felt, in roads.

~~Relevance~~

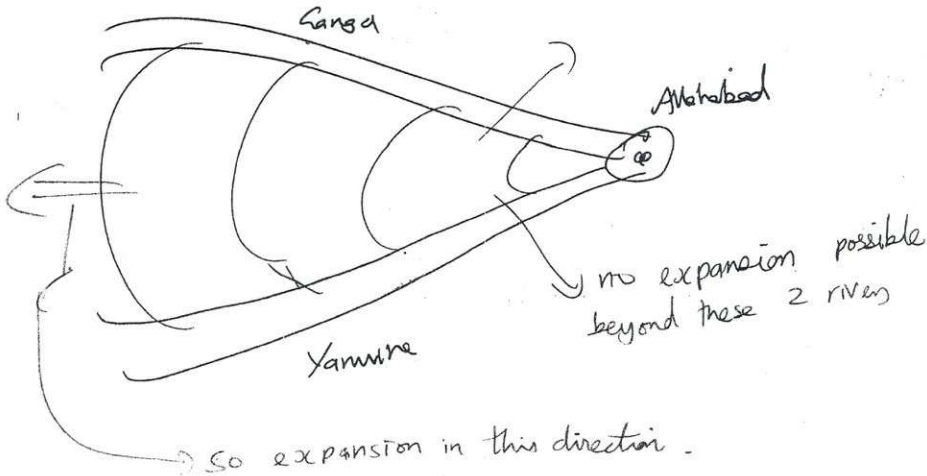
3. House in east-west direction
   - ↳ (sunrays enter @ 6 am; heating up).

Study These models (search in net)

CBD

Allahabad
Jaipur, Noida
Delhi
Patna, Bhubaneshwar, Mumbai, Kolkata

Allahabad – a collapsed model.



→ Compare the Indian urban morphological pattern with ~~Indian~~ European morphological pattern.

→ How has the grid pattern of Chandigarh modified & successfully adopted in Noida?

→ Explain how Howrah ~~bridge~~ bridge has modified the urban morphology of Kolkata?

03/12/12

Evergreen questions (both in GS)
1. Food security
2. Sustainable dvpt
3. Energy crisis
4. Regional disparity

Food Security ⇒ MDG

To eradicate extreme poverty & hunger.

A A A
Availability ↓ ↓ Accessibility
Affordability ↓

AAA of food with sufficient nutrition.

Availability → to increase the production of grains:-

- Green revolution.
- Fertilizer subsidy. → non-plan revenue expenditure;
  = Minimum Support Price.

Accessibility

- PDS.
- Mid-day meal scheme.

Affordability (to increase the purchasing power; → to give away food grains at cheap price)

- Antodaya Anna Yojna. ⇒ TPDS.
- Employment generation → MNREGA (earlier Food for work scheme.

MSSRF → food insecurity map.

Schemes

1975 → ICDS ⇒ nutritional supplement

Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna.

PDS

Direct cash transfer for ration.

FSA (Food Security Act)

Food coupons (WIC scheme of U.S.)
Women Infant children

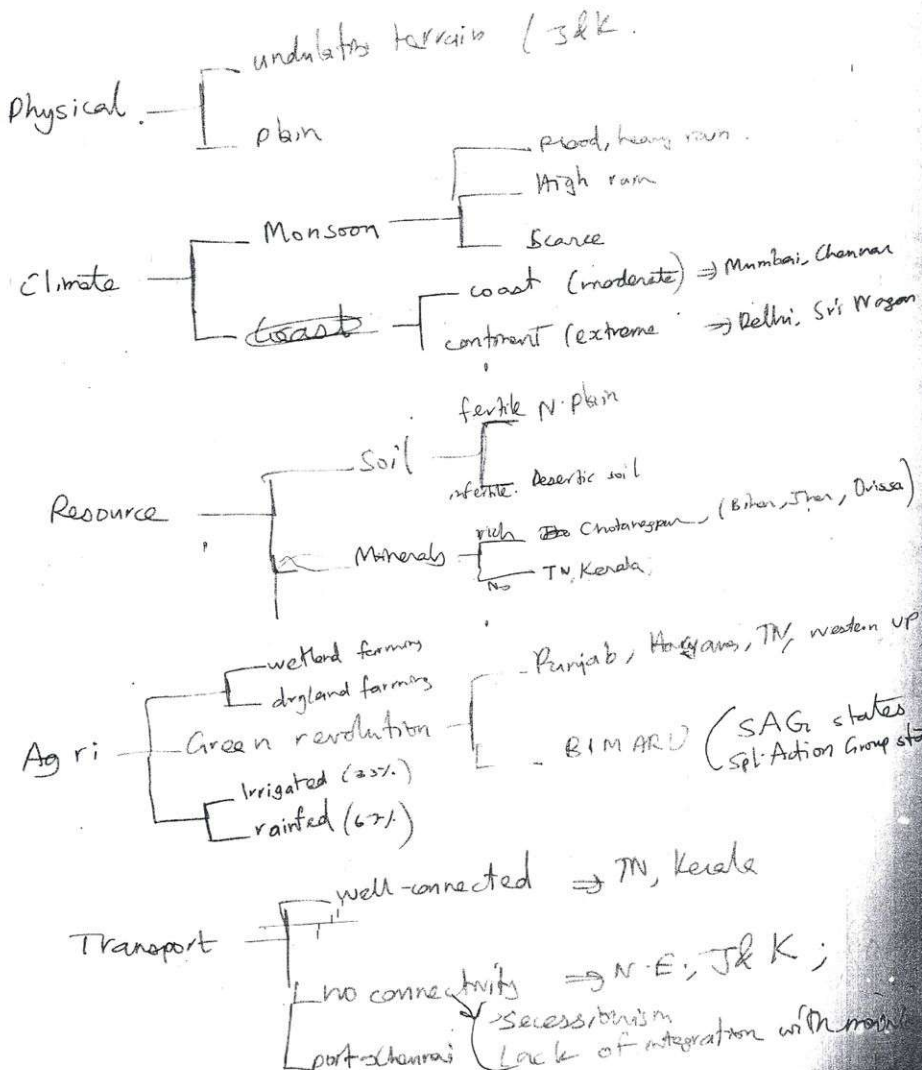
Regional disparity in India

(Touch all the chapters in paper II)

1. Physical 2) Climate 3) Resource

4) Agri 5) Industry 6) Transport 7) Disaster

8) Socio-economic indicators. 9) Cultural setting.



Cultural setting
- tribe → low dvpt
- urban (31%)
- rural (69%) → lack of amenities
- SC, ST, minorities → slow dvpt

Socio-economic indicators
- MMR, IMR
- literacy rate (human resource)
  - High ⇒ Kerala, Mizoram
  - low ⇒ Bihar, Jharkhand, J&K

Disaster
- Flood ⇒ Bihar
- Drought → Vidharbha, Telangana, Rajasthan
- Landslide, cloudburst, avalanche → Uttarkhand.
- Cyclones →

Industry
- IT ⇒ TN ⇒ high growth, emp.
- No IT ⇒ Kerala (low dvpt.)
  - no employment.

How to remove regional disparity.

1) PURA
2) Literacy
3) Growth pole, growth centre, core-periphery model, section wise, sector-wise
4) Robust growth → inclusive growth.

EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment)

Process of Anticipating or predicting the social, economic environmental impact of a project, even before its implementation.

Basic principles (8 guiding principles)

1. Participation → local community participation in every stage of the project, right from initiation.
An appropriate & timely access to the process for all interested parties.

2. Transparency → info & awareness about investment, procedure, consequence & their basis
All assessment decisions must be open & accessible.

3. Certainty → certainty about deadline & completion of project, to prevent cost over-run.
Process & timing of assessment should be agreed in advance & followed by all participants.

4. Accountability → responsibility on the stakeholder for any collateral dam
at all stages (initiation, running, post-completion) e.g.:- mines
The decision makers are accountable for their actions & decisions to all the parties.

5. Credibility → trustworthiness of the EIA report
Assessment undertaken with professionalism & objectivity.

6. Cost effectiveness → profitability
To assure environmental protection at minimum cost to the society.

7. Flexibility → to be able to adapt to future dynamic developments
Assessment process must be able to adapt to deal with any situation.

8. Practicality → feasibility of a project in the given area.
Info. & decisions provided by assessment processes should be readily usable in real-time decision making & planning.

Participation

local community to be consulted for traditional knowledge, to know the psychological & social orientation

Operating principles

Project screening → Determines the necessity for EIA requirement.

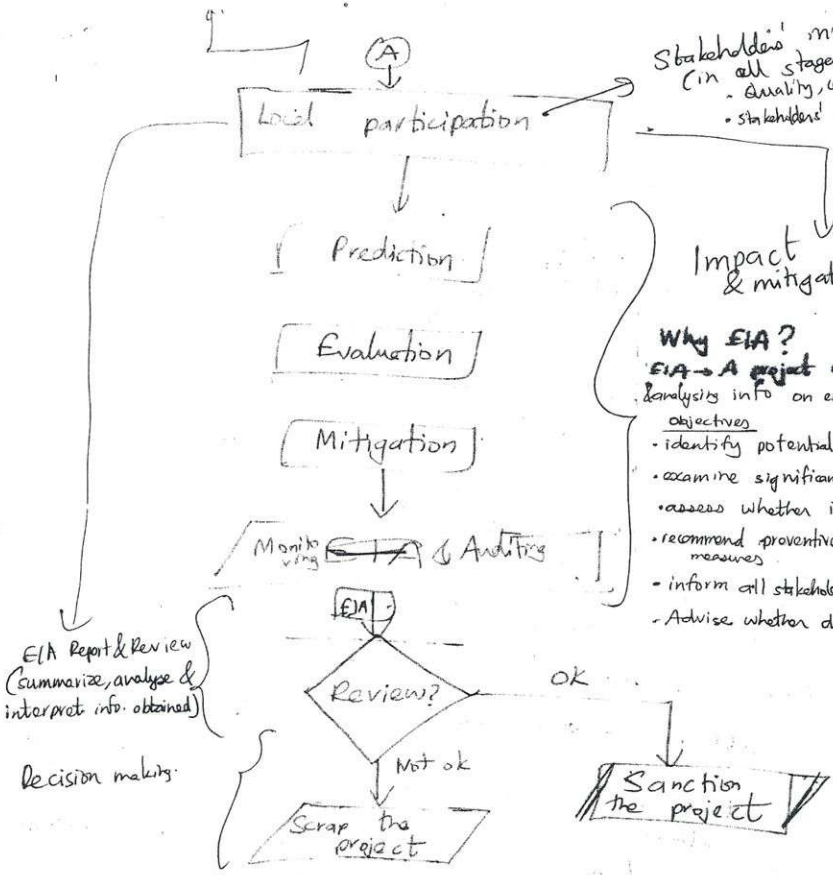
Scoping

Identifying alternatives

(A)

Information gathering stage.

See UNESCAP



Scoping -

- provides project.
- Identifies project's potential impact.
- Provides project alternatives.
- Provide basis for developing TOR.

Identifying alternative

- Evolving multiple alternatives
  - Location
  - scale of projects
  - process
  - Layout
  - operating conditions

Public participation

- Public hearing → to garner opinion

~~And~~ Public are NOT technocrats in this fast individualistic world

- The minds of pp ~~are~~ is changing in nature.

Prediction of impact
↓
prediction of impacts (quantitative impacts) (measurable)
→ magnitude → extent (area) → duration
of an impact.

Evaluation of impact
Significance & importance of a particular impact will be analysed.

Mitigation of
How to reduce the impact?
- To design systems/processes to avoid reduce & minimize adverse impacts
- To enhance beneficial outcomes.

Monitoring & Auditing
- Identifying impacts that require i) monitoring, ii) auditing.

EIA
- NOT technical report
  - summary
  - methodologies used
  - results
  - interpretations
  - conclusions
- Put in the public domain (eg:- WCEEP report in MoEF website)
- Easy for anyone to understand.

Review
- Assesses adequacy of issues addressed.
- Facilitate decision making process.

LOOPS → a loop given to the first stage, at every stage, to review & propose alternatives
- In every stage, a loop is given to the previous stages (to analyse the alternatives right from the first stage).

EIA in India.

very few organisations in India are equipped to create EIA:
NEERI → National Envt. Engg Research Instt.
TISS → Tata Instt. of Social Sciences.

. A separate govt. body should be estd. to prepare EIA report. Today, pvt. cos. are entrusted with this job.

⇒ The power to review EIA should be given to an independent body, rather than MoEF.
(since MoEF does NOT have sufficient technical expertise)

→ Plagiarism in preparing EIA, due to ICT
eg:- Lavasa.

How to improve EIA

- More education & training for preparation of EIA.
- An independent EIA authority for govt.
- More awareness among ppl from the importance to involve in EIA.
- Improving credibility of EIA reports (by addressing the issue of Plagiarism)

Agrarian & industrial unrest

Post-liberalisation, communism has declined; since all problems of labour are addressed by the welfare state; collaborative capitalism.
industrial unrest scarce (eg:- Manesar plant).
SPORADIC protests.

Agrarian unrest is more in India rather than industrial unrest. (since, many of the land reforms have NOT been implemented properly)
(Sardar Sarovar dam, Jan Satyagraha, landless labourers)

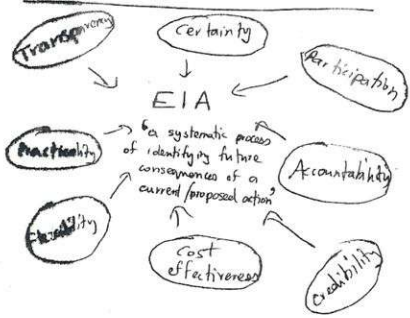
Agrarian unrest
- Small farmers (kisan) ⇒ disparity b/w small & rich farmers widened due to the resource-intensive Green Revolution.
- Landless Peasants (Mazdoor) ⇒ land reforms have NOT been implemented properly.
  - eg:- Naxalbari movement; (violent)
  - Bhoodhan movement (non-violent).

World economic dvpt.

Various stages of economic dvpt.

1. Primitive Africa
2. Pre-condition to take off India
3. Take off China, Brazil
4. Drive to Maturity US
5. Age of Mass consumption Europe

EIA → GUIDING PRINCIPLES



World agri

British market gardening, fruits, vegetables		
Orchards	wheat, maize, corn, soya	Monsoon (rice)
		Monsoon rice

EIA - Benefits & Flaws

Benefits

1. Provides systematic methods for impact assess.
2. Estimates cost/benefit trade-off of alternative actions
3. Facilitates public participation.
4. Provides an effective mechanism for 1) coordination 2) environ. integration 3) negotiation 4) feedback
5. Provides an INSTITUTIONALIZED APPROACH.
6. Achieve a balance b/w dvpt. & environ. protection.
7. Integrates conservation as a part of the project

Flaws

The methods are time-consuming.
Sometimes, alternative actions are too costly.
Little public participation, in actual implementation

Too scientific ⇒ uncomprehensible, bulky report
Lack of reliable data; plagiarism.
EIA's spirit & recommendations are seldom followed, once project taken off
More education & training on it is necessary; it is still found wanting

Famine

famine exist only in Africa. → (Senegal, central mali, Niger, Chad, central sudan, Eritrea).

↓

SAHEL region → part of Sub-Saharan Africa.

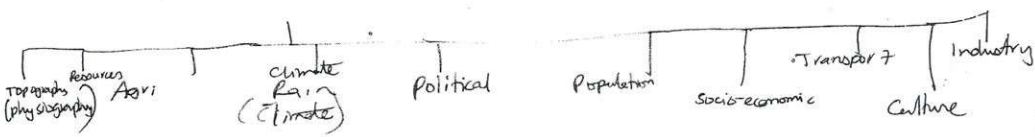
↓

transition region blw Sahara & Savanna

→ Causes, impact & measures to tackle famine in Africa.

→ Impact of climate change on food production.

→ Regional disparity in the world.



To remove

---

first choice

Paper I

3 questions from first 5 chapters

Models & theories

Population → basics (concepts) (growth, migration, distribution

Last choice (sphere of urban influence, urban sprawl

Paper II

Map

3 questions from first 5 chapters

Contemporary issues

→ Population as social capital.

Social capital

" What we cannot do alone, we can together."

Creating a 'we' feeling among the people to synergise their energy and achieve common aspirations & goals.

eg:- Successful stories of social capital

1) AMUL → co-operative → White revolution.
2) Apico, Chipko.
3) Self Help Groups
4) Grameen Bank (MFI) in B'desh.
5) Sugarcane & wine co-op in Maharashtra.
6) NGOs
7) IAC (India Against Corruption)
8) Arab Spring
9) Community forestry.

Similarities b/w primitive & mo.

Primitive	Modern
1. No savings	Consumerism → no savings
2. no rigid work time	no rigid work time
3. Naked; half naked	reduced dress
4. No institution of marriage.	Living together concept.
5. Community life.	Social upheaval (Arab Spring, IAC)

Self help group

- A small group of women save small amount of money ⇒ start a bank account.
- Bank gives cheap credit to the SHG to develop an enterprise.
- Enterprise → women empowerment, rural dvpt.
- Accountability → since the entire group is accountable to the bank, no one women can stop payback.

Disad.

Instead of starting an enterprise, SHGs have became moneylenders. Though this is undesirable, it has also helped rural ppl to find ~~to~~ credit at a lesser rate than moneylenders

REGIONS

Region

A region is an area having ~~some~~ ~~homogenit~~ homogeneity w.r.t. either culture, geographical.

Geographical

Indo-Gangetic region

Peninsular

Prairies

Religious

W. Asia → Islamic

West → Christian

India → Hindu

SE Asia → Buddhist

Economic dvpt-

First world → ~~West &~~ N. America & Europe
Second world → Communist
Third world → Developing countries.

Caste-wise regions

Kongu-kelt (TN)
Lingayat (Karnataka)
Patel kelt (Saurashtra)

Cultural regions

Saurashtra
Tulu

Industrial regions

Detroit
Chotanagpur
Shanghai - Beijing.
Japan
Ural

Depending on the nature & objective of study, any one of the above classification can be adopted.

For any classification, qualitative & quantitative parameters can be considered.

Methodology

Qualitative

Dress pattern

Agri → nature of agri
commercial or subsistence
mixed or
fi

Quantitative

Distance
No. of ppl.

Agri → Productivity
Intensity.

Culture
- eating habit
- Food habit
- Dress
- lifestyle

Culture
- Language
- Religion

Climate
- ~~rainfall~~ seasonal variation
- ~~Temp~~ pleasant/extreme.

Climate
- rainfall
- ~~seasonal~~ variation
- temp

Economy
- well off
- poor
- boom/recession

Economy
- per capita income
- sector involved
- GDP.

tomorrow's topic
- Vittel's classification
- Principles of regionalization.

General studies (25 m) (10)

Polity

→ The fathers of Constitution wished the UPSC to be an independent body immune from the changing political dynamics in India. How did they ensure this in the Constitution? What are the additional functions & advisory role of UPSC, NOT mentioned in Art-320?

→ Do you think that PRI (Panchayati Raj Institutions) will provide a decentralised planning process, able to address 2 major issues of rural dvpt. in India — (i) increasing rich-poor divide & (ii) ecological disasters?

→ What do you mean by identity politics in Indian context? Briefly explain the impact of identity politics on gender equality.

→ History

→ As per some critics, the real father of Pakistan was NOT Jinnah or Rahimathullah, but Lord Minto. Analyse the statement.

Current Affairs

→ As a food surplus and grain exporting nation, India can and must address malnutrition, which is caused by structural neglect and systematic failure, with resolute govt. and alternative interventions @. Do you agree with this - What are the major observations by Hungama Report

12 m

→ Key findings of Annual Health Survey.

→ Briefly explain the 'National Map Policy' of India, with a spl. mention on defence series map & open series map. Which map projection is employed in the preparation of Indian physical map?

→ Citizen's right to grievances redressal bill, 2011

→ 36th Intl. Geological Congress

25 m

Polity

→ Who are the citizens of India and explain the concept of biological citizenship, in the context of Aadhar initiative of GoI?

→ Explain the effects & implication of coalition govt. and the political scenario in India. Do you agree with the statement most of the coalitions are engaged in conflictual behaviour, rather than co-operative behaviour. Justify your answers.

→ It is true that Article 17 does NOT create any spl. privilege for anyone. But, it is a great FR. a charter of delivery to 1/6th of the Indian population from perpetual subjugation & despair, from perpetual humiliation & disgrace. Critically analyse the statement.

→ Elaborate the statement "Constitution is what judges say it is". Do you think this idea holds true in the case of Indian Constitution?

→ Briefly explain sex ratio problem indicated by 2011 census of India. Do you think that the sick culture of preferring sons is the main factor attributed to this observation?

→ Discuss the roles of public private partnership in India and briefly comment on the draft National PPP policy 2012?

→ Recently, WHO formally issued their recommendations asking for ban on junk foods. In this context, what does a junk food refer to and what are the current issues associated with junk food in India. Write a note on junk food market and its regulations in India.

10m

→ Criminal law amendbill bill, 2012

→ 6th economic census of India.

→ Chemical weapons convention amend. bill 2012.

(12 m)

→ Key findings of Annual Health Survey.

→ Citizens' Right to Grievances Redress. Bill, 2017.

→ 32nd Intl. Geological Congress.

25 m

→ Who is a bureaucrat? ("A bureaucrat's aim is to emphasise results rather than procedures, teamwork rather than hierarchian status, flexibility & decentralisation rather than control & authority"). Analyse the statement considering yourself as an Indian bureaucrat.

→ What are pressure groups in Indian politics? The role of pressure groups in India is marked by a number of remarkable features distinct to Indian political systems.

↳ If the PM wants to use Planning Commission as the pivot of economic planning & dvpt., it will acquire a lot of importance. If he does NOT want to use it, the Commission becomes useless. Critically evaluate the statement with a focus on structure, & functions of Planning Commission

↳

→ Analyse the concept, purposes, functioning and prospects of the notions of judicial review & judicial activism in India

02/12/12

SOILS ⇒ disintegrated (weathered) parent rock material (111)

→ Pedology → Study of soil

Soil genesis

Weathering | Transformation

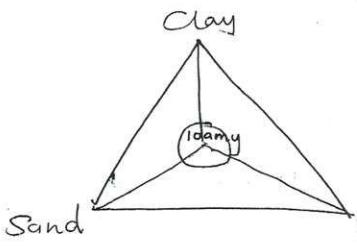
Soil composition

Sand (0.02-2 mm) | Silt (0.002-0.02 mm) | Clay (< 0.002 mm)

Clay → no percolation

Sand → high percolation

Soil triangulation (soil texture classes):



Loamy → most suited for cultivation

Soil (texture) → shape & size of individual grains & their inter-relationship.

→ relative size of the individual particles (sand, silt, clay) of the soil. Texture determines the water-retention.

soil structure → Aggregation of the individual particles (lumps, peds)

to form various structures. The aggregation is due to cementing action of ions in the soil.

soil structure → Structure of aggregation

Crumb → good tilth (arable). best for seed germination. most suited for cultivation.

(Horizontal layers) Platy

(columnar) Prismatic

Blocky (clay):

Crumb (humus):

Texture $\xrightarrow{\text{depends on}}$ composition of various particles (sand, silt, clay) in the soil.

Texture can NOT be changed.

Structure → Structure of the soil can NOT be changed by i) Wetting or ii) Drying.
raking; forking (in gardens); ploughing, harrowing (in farms)

Soil colour

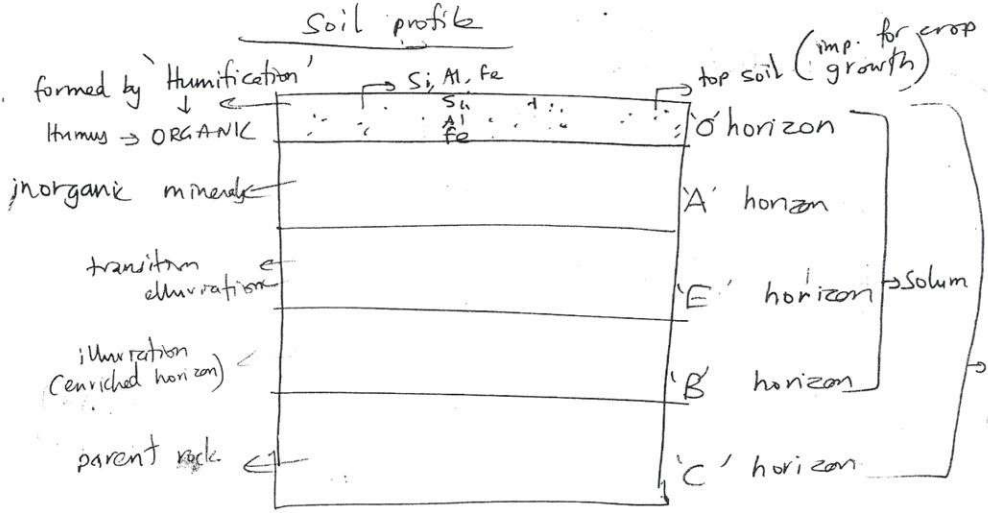
MUNSELL chart → to identify the type of nutrients in a soil, just by observing the colour of the soil.

black → humus; brown or grey → less humus; Red → Fe^{3+} (Fe_2O_3, $Fe(OH)_3$); Blue or grey ⇒ reduced iron Fe^{2+} ($Fe(OH)_2$) (poorly drained);
↓ cool-humid; ↓ arid, semi-arid; ↓ well-drained

Soil Profile

The vertical (or analysis) arrangement of soil horizons (horizontal layers) is called soil profile.

Soil profile

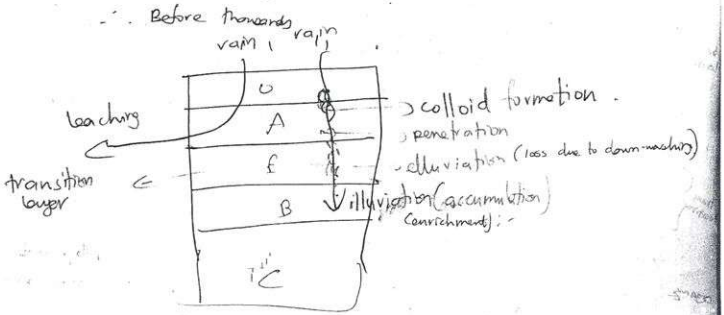


O horizon.
↓
organic → humification → humus.

On heavy rain, the organic matter in 'O' horizon is either leached and washed away or the organic matter in 'O' & inorganic matter in 'A' form a colloid and reaches B layer.
'E' ~~layer~~ horizon is a transition layer b/w 'A' & 'B' horizons.

E horizon (eluviated)
B horizon (illuviated)
↓accumulation from A

C horizon → parent material.
↓
Before thousands



Weathering → Disintegration (detachment) of parent rock material into unconsolidated matter.

Weathering
- Physical → freezing, ~~melting~~ thawing, expansion, contraction, Thawing, plucking
- Chemical → ~~oxidation~~, hydrolysis, carbonation, solution.
- Biological → plant root, earthworms, rodent burrows

Transformation → Creation of the various layers of the soil.
~~Translocation~~
Due to rainfall, humification, illuviation, elluviation, the unconsolidated weathered parent material arrange into diff. layers, to form a soil profile. This is called soil transformation.

(~~Translocation~~)
Transformation
- Decalcification
- Elluviation
- Illuviation
- ~~Translocation~~
- Laterisation
- Podzolisation
- Calcification (translocation)
- Salination
- Gleying
- nitrification

trans location
1. Elluviation
2. Illuviation
3. Laterisation
4. Podzolisation
5. Calcification
6. Salination
7. Gleying

organic
8. Nitrification
9. Decalcification

1. Translocation ⇒ main agent → water:-

humid ⇒ downward movement of water.

Leaching → downward movement of material in solution or colloidal suspension.

Elluviation ⇒ physical downward washing of clay and finer particles.

Illuviation ⇒ Redeposition of elluviated particles in the lower zones of soil profile

Arid ⇒ upward movement of water (capillary action)
Potential EvapoTranspiration (PET) > Precipitation (PE)
- ineffective leaching
- ~~Podzolisation~~
- Salinisation / alkonisation
- Calcification

Laterisation (basilication) → humid soils

Top soil → Si; Al, Fe

Sesqui-oxides

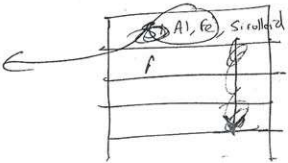
Laterisation → In high rainfall areas (equator, W. Ghats), silica is washed (leached) out but sesquioxides (Al, Fe) are left behind in the top layer.

laterite soil → low organic content in humid, warm tropics

Podzolization (or Cheluviation) → in acidic soils eg: - polar regions (coniferous areas)

chelating agents ⇒ organic compounds, capable of leaching

In coniferous areas, there is daily leaf fall (litter rate; semi acidic due to decomposition) & humification. So, Si forms a colloid with Al & fe. So, on rainfall, the sesquioxides are washed away, but the colloids of Si are left behind. ↓ ash-grey colour, quartz-like sands



Calcification

- Occurs in arid & semi-arid areas. (evapotranspiration > leaching)
- In dry seasons, due to capillary action (upward) of water, the water moving up the layers (horizons) of the soil, it evaporates and dissolved salts (Sodium & Calcium) are accumulated in the 'A' layer. (since the soils become dry, water from underground rises to the surface) (due to inefficient leaching)
In grasslands (savannah, steppes) fibrous rooted grass absorbs Ca and when it dies Calcium is deposited on the soil. This is called calcification.

Salinisation/alkalisation

In desertic regions, there is NO grass (vegetation). So, Ca & Na in 'B' layer is left behind due to soil aggregation in 'B' and it forms a sub-surface salt pan.
eg:- due to over-irrigation in Punjab, Haryana

This salt pan prevents percolation of water and this results in flash floods in deserts.

Rann of Kutch → Long time acc. of Na & Ca in sub-surface. Over a period of time, the salt pan appears on the surface.

Eluviation

~~Accumulation~~ Down washing of salts resulting
Removal of minerals, by downwashing.

Illuviation

Accumulation of minerals.

Gleying

waterlogging => anaerobic condition

bacteria

Fe^{3+} ⟶ (reduction) Fe^{2+}

↓

bluish

results in grey colour (bleached look).

Nitrification

The transformation of an nitrogen compound (e.g. nitrates — absorbable by plant) to another absorbable nitrogen comp (e.g. nitrites — absorbable by plant) is called nitrification.

With transformation involving all these processes the soil gets transformed into distinct horizons - O, A, E, B, C - each with a diff. colour & nutrient composition.

It is necessary to preserve the soil and use it sustainably without over-exploitation,

Soil profile

→ Defn:-
→ How formed ⇒ 2 to 3 lines
→ Diff. layers
~~→ How form~~
→ Brief explanation of layers.

~~Need for s~~ → Need for soil profiling

1) Crop selection
2) Application of fertilizer
3) Soil classification
4) Soil drainage
5) Method of irrigation
6) Disaster mgmt. (eg:- flash flood prediction)
7) Agro-climatic classification.
8) To predict the future of that soil in a region, depending on its profile & processes.

Soil genesis

→ Soil → defn.
→ Types of soil particles → ~~gravel~~ sand, silt, clay
→ soil texture; structure
→ weathering (→ unconsolidated matter), transformation (→ profile) → translocation → eluviation, illuviation, calcification, salinisation.

Need for soil profiling

1) Fertilizer application.

. The excess of fertilizers (P & K) forms a complex with the soil. These complexes, if leached, result in eutropication & algal bloom.

2) Crop selection

Types of soil classification

- Marbut's (based on origin → genetic classification)
- USDA (US Dept. of Agri.) (based on soil properties)

Marbut's system of soil classification

- Zonal
  - well dvpt soil profiles (O, A, E, B, C)
  - O / A / E / B
- Azonal
  - only O layer & C layer (soil above parent rock)
  - eg: Beach
  - O / C
- Intrazonal: soil dominated by local factors

Soils in India

Podzol → Spodosols

- ~~Tundra~~ Coniferous → acidic → humic (organic) acids ⇒ chelating agents
- Podzolization dominates ↓ chelation (or) podzolisation.
- ash grey (Si colloids) ↓ form colloids with 'Si'.
- bleached E ; humus-enriched B ;

Brown earth → Inceptisols ⇒ Britain

- Deciduous forests ⇒ less acidic than podzols
- No downward leaching of sesquioxides ⇒ sesquioxide distributed on upper surface ↓ brown colour :-

Tundra → Histosols

- cold climate → slow rate of decomposition → peaty layer (bog) :- ↓ humus.

→ mollisols

Chernozem, chestnut & prairies (STEPPES)

varients of chernozem.

Chernozem ↓ steppe

chestnut ↓ low grass steppe

~~- Similar to black soil, material.~~

- Dark colour → due to mineral rich matter.
- Light rainfall → incomplete leaching ⇒ calcification (in B profile).
- Less humus content → < 10%.
- Crumby structure → chernozem
- Parent :- Loess

chestnut → blw chernozem & sierozem → arid side of Chernozem. ↓ illuviated carbonated layer is closer to surface.

Prairies → transition blw chernozem & brown earth.

eg :- N. America (prairies), Russia (steppes)

Grumosol → vertisols (more close to black soil) (SAVANNAH)

- Dark clayey soil.
- Warm climate with wet & dry season = Savannah or grass lands.
- Solum (O, A, E, B) rich in base minerals ⇒ black colour.
- Calcification in 'B'.
- Dry-season cracks (self-ploughing).

Sierozems → aridisols (extreme form of chestnut) (DESERT)

Desertic & semi desertic.

- 'Ca' comes more upward (upper than 'B' layer) due to capillary action. → Salinisation - Alkalisation
  Lime ($CaCO_3$) Gypsum ($CaSO_4$)
- No vegetation → no humification → no organic matter.
- High base mineral (minerals are NOT used, since no vegetation)
  ↓
  on irrigation, it may become very fertile.

Ferral sols → oxisols (Lateritic soil)

rich in Fe_2O_3; ↳ Red, yellow soil ⇒ colour due to sesquioxides (Fe, Al)

- Top soil washed away → low humus → low fertility (& low bases).
- No 'O' horizon; Top layer is A horizon (made of Fe, Al)
  Mg^{2+}, Ca^{2+} leached away.

Intrazonal → Local factors.

Calcimorphic (terra rossa)

- Calcareous (Ca) parent material ⇒ Karst topography (Yugoslavia)
  - Terra rossa → mineral soil · Mediterranean region
  - Rendzinas → organic rich chalk soil · Britain.

HYDROMORPHIC ⇒ waterlogged wetlands → marshes, swamps, poorly drained upland

↓

GLEYINGS
- ground-water glaying.
- surface-water glaying.

Halomorphic (saline) soil · → deserts

halide ⇒ Na

- Deserts

3 types

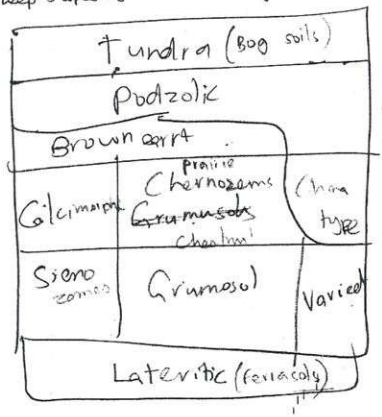
Solanchak	Solonetz	Solodic
↓	↓	⇓
white alkali soil (white salt crusts)	(black alkali soil)	Leaching in
	Na_2CO_3	Local factor: Presence of excess Na-
	due to intense alkalinisation	bleached, alluviated ashy layer, similar to podzols

AZONAL (azonal soils)

- No soil profile due to
  - lack of time for dust
  - Active flood plains → sedimentation ⇒ burial of old soil
    eg:- Alluvial soil of Neiburn plains.
- Regosols → dry & loose sand dunes or LOESS.
- Lithosols → steep slopes ⇒ erosion rate high ⇒ erosion removes soil as soon as it is formed.

↓

imperfectly weathered rock fragments



Basis of soil classification

Quantitative	Qualitative
Soil productivity	Soil colour
Mineral content	Water retention
Nature of parent material	Organism
Soil profile	Time
Soil texture	Soil fertility
Soil structure	
~~Water retention~~	

$$Soil \Rightarrow f(Cl, O, R, P, T)$$

(Chlorpt)

Cl → Climate, O → Organic, R → Relief, P → Parent, T → Time

Indian soil

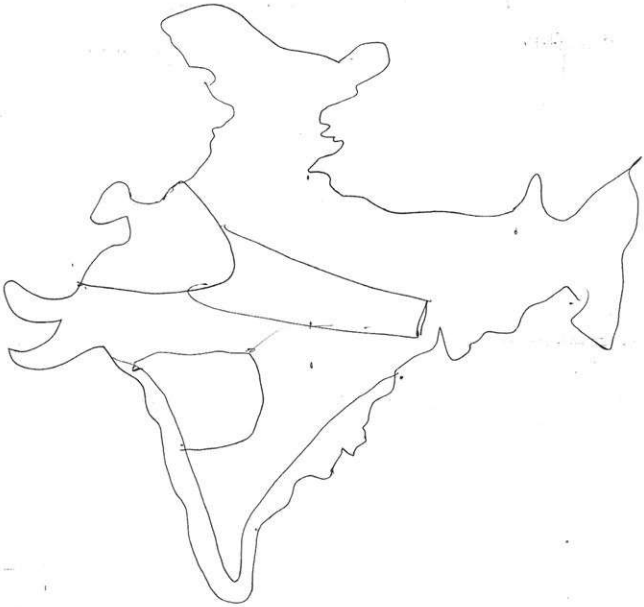
Azonal → Rajasthan (aridsols) — capillary action, salinisation, alkalisation; Northern Great plains — sedimentary burial; Mountainous (W Ghats) (lithosols) — erosion faster than soil formation (steep slopes)

Intrazonal → Kerala, Sundarbans — hydromorphic (surface water gleying)

Zonal → Peninsular India ⇒ black soil (grumsol), red, laterite, yellow (ferrasols)

↓

same parent, but diff. climate diff. soil



Soil degradation

Water erosion

sheet, gully, ravine, rill,

Wind erosion

How to conserve soil?

mulching, shelter belt, sand dune stabilisation.

Major gene pool centres

Potato → birth place of potato is S. America
↓
Andes

Groundnut

Citrus → China

Sugarcane → India (Saccarum officinarum native)

Rubber → Brazile (Hevea brasiliensis)

Mango → India (Mangifera indica)

Gene pool ⇒ a place abundant ~~with~~ in a particular species

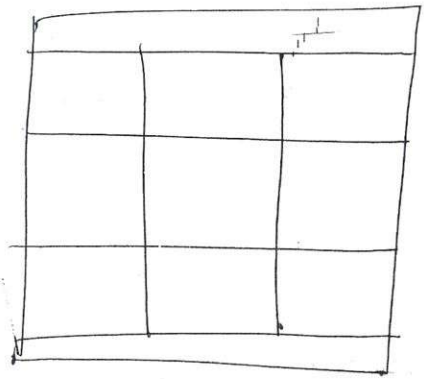
Gene pool
- Primary ⇒ first birth place
- Secondary →

→ Mention the gene pool centres of the world & examine the need for gene pool conservation. What can be the steps in this regard?

Environmental geography

~~Ecology~~
Environment's influence on man.

Human ecological adaptation } (A spatial concept)



Environment dictates

1) Occupation
2) Food habit
3) Culture
4) Festival
5) Dress

Take the extreme climatic conditions & explain.

eg Desert, equator, Tundra:

Man's influence on ecology,

↳ Temporal phenomenon.

Hunting - gathering
↓
Fishing
} Determinism

↓

Shifting cultivation
↓
Settled agri.
↓
~~Lod~~ Trade
↓
Industrialisation
} Possibilism.

Complex food web ⇒ primitive man (fish, millet, ragi, chick pea, ~~goo~~ mutton,

↓

Simplified food web ( ) modern man
rice, rice, rice) ⇒ India
world ⇒ Rice, wheat & potato

⇓

If these 3 crops are destroyed, humans beings will be adversely affected.

Man's influence on ecology → 1. Land 2. Air 3. water 4. Vegetation

~~*~~ While explaining pollution as man's influence on ecology, discuss with specific case studies (Great Lake region; Allahabad - Delhi region;

Great Lake Region.

Principles of ecology

3 types of ecological pyramid -

1. Number pyramid 2. Biomass pyramid 3. Energy pyramid.

Energy pyramid can NOT be inverted...

↓

as, there is loss in energy @ every stage (respiration, ...

. Primary consumers are also called secondary producers.

. All herbivores are primary consumers. But, NOT all primary consumers are herbivores.

eg :- A herbivore is a primary consumer.

Principles

1. Any ecosystem can be studied by subdividing it into several sub-systems. Indian ecosystem → lake ecosystem, coastal & marine ecos

2. Uniformitarianism → All physical & biological processes that operated today have operated in the past and will operate in the future, but with varying intensity & direction. Ecosystem follows uniformitarianism

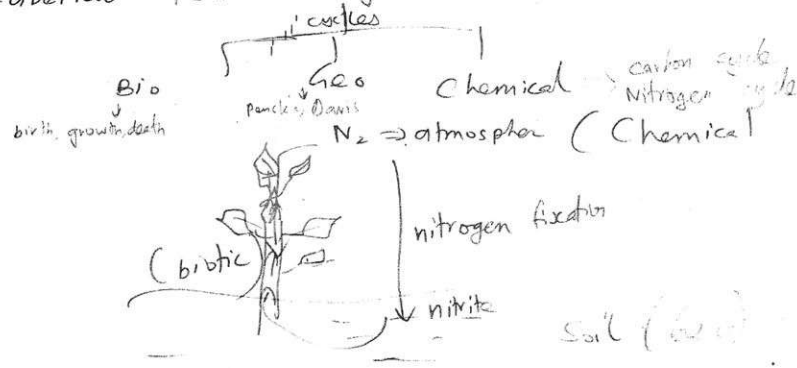
3. All things in the ecosystem — whether (biotic) living or (abiotic) non-living — are mutually interactive in nature.

Before 1960s, the biotic & abiotic components were considered as separate entities and the influence

of abiotic components on man was NOT realised (1.5)

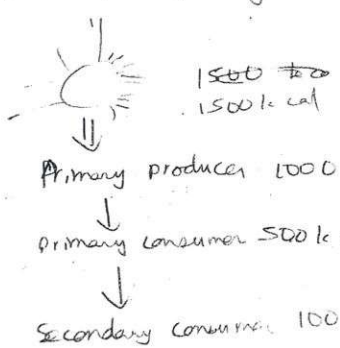
4. Ecosystem functions through the input of solar energy. This energy is unidirectional in nature.
∴ Energy pyramid can NEVER be inverted.

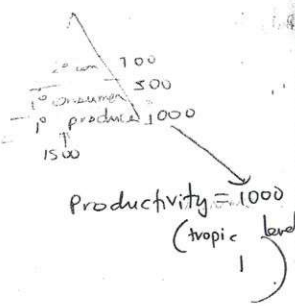
5. Material flow is cyclic in nature.



6. Ecological productivity

This productivity refers to production made by autotrophs at the primary level.





Productivity = 1000 ✓ (only primary producer to be considered.)
Productivity = 1000 + 500 + 100 = 1600 ✗

Productivity → Rate of growth of organic matter per unit time per unit area by autotrophs at tropic level 1, through photosynthesis.

Ecological productivity →

High → equator

Low → Desert, poles, ~~mid~~ deep ocean.

Higher the sunlight, higher the ecological productivity

eg:- deep ocean, pole → low productivity

7. Ecosystem has an inbuilt regulatory system. It is in a state of Homeostatis.
↓
constant internal equilibrium.

But, if any external factor affects the system, it is difficult for the system to regulate.

eg:- a stable ecosystem can recover, over a period of time, after a devastating flood.

But, if man (external) destroys (cuts down) a tropical rainforest, it can NOT recover easily.

8. The ecosystem continues to evolve through

1. Natural selection
↓
survival of the fittest

2. Mutation.
↓
sudden, inheritable change.

When ecosystem evolves, more no. of species are added to the ecosystem.

NUMERS

Nu — Nudate → eg:- in a previously uninhabited ecosystem, a plant grows :-

M — Migrate → plant growth invites other organisms

E — Echisis → a species set its own ecosystem. (adaptation with environment)

C — Competition

R — Reaction → reaction of one species to the intro. of another species

S — Stabilisation → a stabilised ecosystem, where all species learn to adapt with each other and with environment.

Climax

Evolution reaches a Climax.

Monoclimactic evolution

- Man is the climax of all evolution.
- Man is the peak species. There is no evolution after man.

Polyclimactic climax

- There are diff. climactic species for each ecosystem.

climactic sp.	Ecosystem
Tiger	Steppe
Lion	Savannah
Man	urban ecosystem

A climactic

There is NO climactic SP.

↓

~~No~~ Evolution never stops

↓

Even, man will evolve.

9. Man is an integral part of the environment and is a potential threat to the environment.

Quantitative revolution

Introduction of stastical, methodological research into geography. eg:- Koppen's ⇒ amt. of rain, temp

Objectives of quantitative revolution:

1. To change the descriptive character of geography and make it a scientific discipline.

2. To explain & interpret spacial pattern of geographical phenomena in a rational & objective manner.

Use of mathematical language, rather than literary language, to universalise geo. in all languages

eg: Af climate -> equatorial.

Ew climate -> desert

eg:- Webber's Industrial location theory, Jefferson's primate city, Zipf's rank size rule, etc.

Assumptions

Man is a rational person, always tryng to optimise the profit.

Man has infinite knowledge of his space

Space is an isotropic surface.

There is NO space for normative questions.
(norm - value)

eg:- Von Thunen's, Crystaller, Weber's Industrial location.

Drawbacks

1. There is NO isotropic surface.

2. Normative questions (social) play an important role.
↳ (human psychology, his values, norms)

Hunger → less efficiency.

materialistic → more efficiency.

spiritualism

Even man's economic behaviour is sometimes determined by the social values & customs.

3. Man is NOT an optimiser, he is a maximiser.

4. Man does NOT have infinite knowledge of space.

5. Use of geometric & econometric language makes it difficult for MAN to understand.

6. Development of models & theories has made man a passive player (inhibited his lateral, creative thinking and individual decision making).

? Development is universally applicable model
has promoted capitalism.
eg: K+C, Nalwa.

08/12/12

India – Map marking

Longitudinal Bifurcation of India ⇒ Delhi, Bhopal, Aranthangi, Bangalore, Kanyakumari

Horizontal ⇒ ~~Bangalore,~~ Mangalore, Hassan, Bangalore, Kolar, Chittor, Tiruvallur, Chennai.

Horizontal ⇒ DIU, Jalgaon, Amararati, Nagpur, Durg, Raipur, Sambalpur, Balasthwar.

Horizontal (Around Tropic of Cancer) ⇒ Gulf of Kutch, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Ujjain, Bhopal, Jabalpur, Shahdol, Ambikapur, Ranchi, Durgapur, Agartala, Aizawl.

Horizontal ⇒ Rajasthan Gujarat border; Udaipur
Palanpur, Udaipur, Guna, Panna, Rewa, Dumka

. Use ⊙ for places – so that the outer circle gives a chance of coincidence.

. Use ▲ for peaks

▼ trench

IC → pass
↳ but use the passes in the same direction as given in map
The pass should be parallel to the railway.

⇒ Bolan pass

⇒ Jelep La

direction.
⇒ Diphu pass

GIVE LEGENDS

⊙ → places
▲ → peak
▼ → trench (deep)
IC → pass

- ——— ⇒ Roadways;

⇓

While drawing roadways, mark the important places located on the roadway.

- Cauvery river

⇓

Show some critical bends

- In case of basin,

- ⇒ Grasslands (eg:- Sonamarg, Gulmarg)

⇒ desert

⇒ plateau.

river ~~water~~ waterfall

Dam ⇒ perpendicular to river flow.

⇒ Range (Ajanta, Harishchandra,

For Lakes, draw the approximate shape

eg:- Pongong Tso

Sambhar ⇒

Chilika ⇒

MAP

Places ⇒ strategic importance ; recent news ; major city ;
Peak
Lake
Mountain
Ranges
Desert
Plateau
Biosphere reserves, N.P., sanctuaries.

passes
Waterfalls
Dams

- Only 'Places' are Dynamic.
  Mark from every day's paper. (without reference to map ; Trial & error)
- ~~Make~~ Make a spiral binding of these maps.

How to write points for places?

PLACE

1. Industry associated with that place ;
2. Functional classification ⇒ admin town, pilgrimage,
3. Is it a million-plus city ⇒ (51) million plus cities in India
   (identify)

↓ spl. points of that place.

LAKE

- Geology (old stage)
- Wetland (Ramsar Convention)
- Bird sanctuary
- Fishery
- Tourism

DAMS

- HEP
- Irrigation
- Siltation
- On which river?

MOUNTAIN

Geology ⇒ fold or block or residual or volcanic

based on slope ⇒ isocline, monocline, ...

Vegetation, →

Biosphere reserve →

Glacier ⇒

Deforestation ; source of river ;
Mining ; Disaster - landslide

Passes

- Strategic imp.
- Connectivity
- Economic importance -

Waterfall

- Geology ⇒ youth stage of river
- HEP
- Tourism

River

- Source
- Mouth ⇒ delta or estuary?
- Pattern ⇒ mostly dendritic
- Irrigation
- Navigability
- Pollution
- landforms → rapid, waterfall, meanders, [illegible] delta, estuary

Desert   Geology ⇒ basaltic ; peninsular plateau ⇒ wind erosion

landforms - Loess, Barchans

- Issues - aridity, shifting sand dunes ; desertification
- Climate ⇒ subsidence ⇒ aridity
  - Winter ⇒ drought ;

Plateau

- Hinterland
- Dry or wet ?
  ↓
  erosion; bisection of land
- Landforms → Canyons, Mesas, buttes.
- Minerals ?

Islands

- Strategic
- Tourism
- Biosphere reserve
- Climate

Place	Dehradun	Kanpur
Write syllabus		
Geomorphology	Dun ⇒ longi valley (b/w Himachal & Shivalik)	plains
Climate	Disaster ⇒ landslide	winter - cold wave; 100 cm - 200 cm; Disaster → cold wave, loo
Resource	H.R. training; IMA, Forest Res. Instt.	
Agri	×	Rice, wheat
Industry	×	HAL, ordnance factory
Transport	connectivity to Mussoorie	
[illegible] Population	Mongoloid; High IMR High MMR	Density high ⇒ high ogr; Manchester of North India; Twin town of U.P.

	Ongole	Jalpaiguri
Physiography	near mean sea level	600 m above msl Hill station Tropical forest
Climate	N.E. monsoon summer dry winter rain; DISASTER → tropical cyclone	200 cm rain Disaster:- Flood Tital
Resource	Ong.	Jhumming rivers
Agri	Ongole cattle breed	Tea cu
Industry		
Transport	NHS	Inaccessible Chicken neck
Culture		Mixed

Suppose you get an unknown place

eg:- Haflong

↓

from name, deduce

↓

- it may be in North East
- Tribal ppl.
- mongoloid race;
- 200 cm rain
- Bamboo, rhododendron

↓

handicraft

- Emerging terrorist site

Common points for North East

Dal lake

- On Jhelum river ; high altitude
- Winter freezing ; Summer thawing
- Pollution → application of fertilizer to apple plantation
  ↓
  biomagnification
  ↓
  eutrophication -
- Tourist spot -

Chilka lake

- Mahanadi delta -
- Tiger prawn, catla, rogh are caught here ;
- Brackish water -

Population density

Major Tier I metros ⇒ >10,000 ppl / sq. km ;

For tier II cities ⇒ ppl density ≃ 2 x ppl. density of that state

Aravali -

- residual mountain
  ↓
  erosion due to wind;

- S.W. to N.E
  ↓ ↓
  Udaipur Delhi

- Southern ⇒ granite
  Northern ⇒ copper
  } mining ⇒ deforestation;

- Tourism ⇒ Guru Shikhar, Dhilwara

- Parallelism with S.W. monsoon.

Mizo HILLS -

- Part of Eastern (Purvanchal) himalayas;
- Intense compression ⇒ fold mountains.
- Earthquake prone zone ⇒ landslides;
- Mizo tribes ⇒ hunting, gathering;
- Lower foothills ⇒ tropical forests ⇒ Jhum cultivation
  Middle ⇒ coniferous
  Upper ⇒ alpine
- Reforest

Narmada

sources W Ghats

- ~~Nar~~ Vindhya - Satpura rift valley
- NOT ~~much~~ many tributaries.
- Sardar Sarovar project ⇒ proposed for irrigation.
  ↓ opposed due to
- Estu

Shyok

- Right hand tributary of Indus.
- Source: snow fed from glaciers in Transhimalaya.
- Sou... ... the flow.
- ... ⇒ glacial flow
  cirque, arete, hanging waterfall

BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Identify the major species of a region.

N.E. ⇒ one horned rhino, elephant, red panda, tiger

S. India (W. Ghats) ⇒ Nilgiri Tahr, Lion tailed Macaque, tiger.
elephant

Gujarat ⇒ Asiatic lion (Gir), wild Ass, Great Indian bustard.

Identify the climate & natural vegetation

N.E. ⇒ >200 cm rain > tropical evergreen forest.

W. ghats ⇒ 200 cm rain ⇒ Shola forest
tropical semi-evergreen

Kanha (M.P.) ⇒ 100-200 cm rain ⇒

There may always be SURPRISE ELEMENTS. Do not panic!

Tough places ⇒ don't panic

They may ask

instead of places, regions (rainfall, soil, crop, natural regime)
(time zones)

NO LATITUDE & LONGITUDE will be given.

08/12/12

Environmental determinism vs. possibilism.

environmentalists ↓
- Strabo
- Ratzel
- Ritter
- Semple ⇒ woman geographer

environmentalists
- La Blache
- Fiburn

Determinism

- Determinists considered that man is a passive agent, on whom physical factors are constantly acting and determining his attitude and decision making process.

Man is a product of earth's surface. This does NOT only mean he is child of the earth, or out of the dust, but earth has also molded him, set him his tasks, directed his thought, etc.

MAN is Reacts, NOT acts.

eg:-

(1) Pol. in steppes are good horsemen.

Dried made his search for pastures, this not only shaped his physical (good body strength), but also mental (perseverins) character

(2) Masai tribes

(3) Those in cold climate are [illegible]
fat → to [illegible] from heat;
fat → to [illegible] water
for [illegible].

(4) Fishermen (in coastal climate) have
strong Arms → due to rowing;

(5) Pygmies in Congo
∴ Big eyes → reduced sunlight (due to dense tropical evergreen forests).

Possibilism

Man is an active agent in the environment. The true and only geographical problem is the utilisation of possibilities. There are no necessities, but everywhere possibilities.

Man has immense potential to modify the environment to suit his needs. He constantly modifies & exploit the environment, and controls the environment.

eg:- Gujjars transcended the desert to higher grassland → possibilism (Transhumance)
Meenas settled in desert itself → determinism

— Criticism

Possibilism gave man the [illegible] to damage the environment. Man [illegible] an explosive exploitative revolution. Environment gave a silent evolutionary reply in the form of increased diseases & disasters and decreased productivity & predictability

Neo determinism (stop-and-go determinism)
↳ by Griffith & Taylor.

In short - taken, ppl may dictate the environ. In the long term, nature's plan ~~evolves~~ but it prevails over humans and over a period of time, makes sure that ~~humans~~ it ~~evolved~~ at a compromise out of its human occupants.

"Man may win the battle; but, nature will win the war."

There is no limitless environ possibilities. For every choice, price has to be paid. Man has to choose within the choices given by the environment, NOT beyond it.

A wise men has to understand that he is a traffic controller in a large city, who can alter the rate but NOT the direction of the progress

Radicalism.

↓

emerged after quantitative revolution & Vietnam war. (after 1970)

- As counter-point to quantitative revolution, condemning the treatment of humans as mere production agent.

Sources

i) Vietnam war ⇒ Antipode

ii) Discrimination of black race in U.S.A.

Major concepts of radicalists

1) Vociferously opposed inequality, capitalism, discrimination, environment degradation.

2) Wanted to bring out a cultural revolution to eradicate sexism and inequality of females.

3) Opposed political centralisation & power concentration

4) Opposed superiority of white.

5) Opposed regional disparities.

Theory

White domination over black

↓

a persistent social discrimination

↓

deprivation of opportunities