

(modern)

# Geographic Thought

## \* Inequality with in state:-

Q. What is inequality & what is welfare?

- The inequality within a state is defined as the unequal distribution of resources & facilities b/w the cities/districts/provinces in a state.

- we can find inequality in a state on the basis of social welfare i.e., health facilities, Education, Transportation etc.

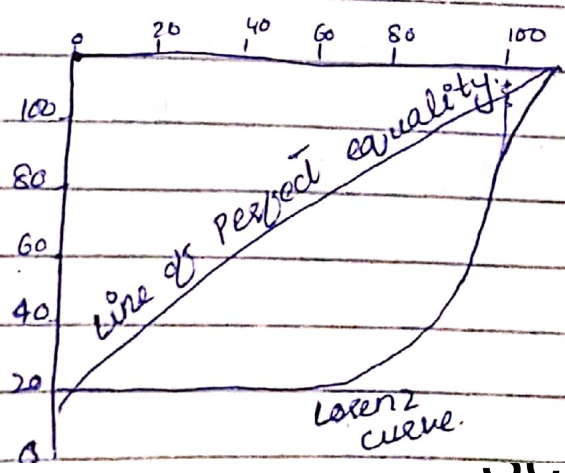
### - Measures of inequality:-

- The most common & useful measures of inequality is the Lorenz Curve.

- This is the graphic representation of the distribution of any measure of welfare (eg. income)

- If it is perfectly straight, the distribution is perfect.

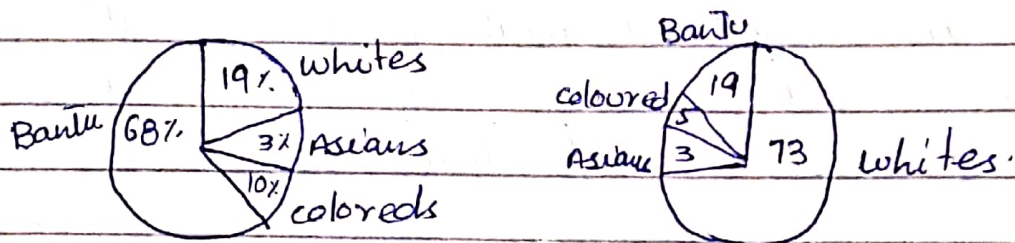
- The more a Lorenz curve is the more unequal the proxy for welfare is distributed.



- The difference between an actual Lorenz curve & a straight line is called "Inequality gap"

→ Example:-

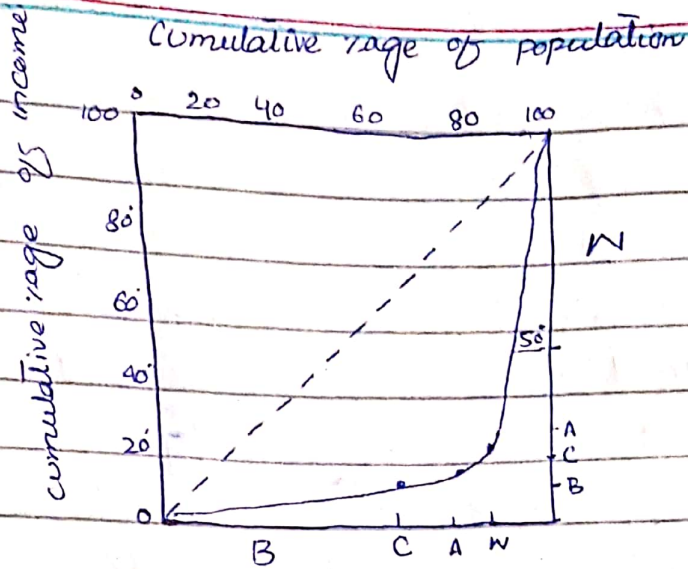
- If we divide up the South African population into major ethnic groups, there are strong contrasts in income per capita.



Population.

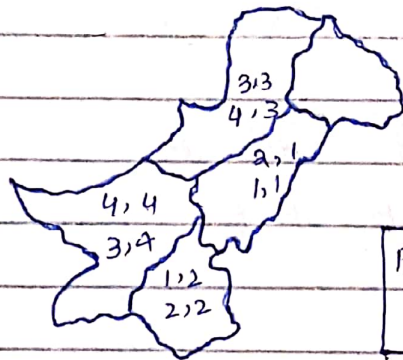
Income.

- The Bantu people make up about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the population & receive about  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the income.
- 3-7 million white S. African make up about  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the country population but control nearly 3 quarters of its national income.
- Asian constitute the 3% of the population and get the 3% of income.
- Coloured make up about 10% of the population and get the 5% of national income.



### \* Alternative indicators of welfare:

- The social welfare indicators are:
  - I- Per-capita income
  - II- Higher education
  - III- Average unemployment rates
  - IV- Average job participation rates for males.



Per capita income	Higher Education
%age unemployment rate	% Job Participation rates for male

- Punjab province ranks first in higher education Sindh ranks two, K.P.K & Baluchistan rank 3 and 4 respectively.
- Punjab also ranks first in %age unemployment rate and %age Job participation rates for males.

- Sindh ranks two in higher education, %age unemployment rates, and %age Job participation rates for males.
  - K.P.K ranks third in per-capita income, higher education, % Job participation for male, while it ranks only in %age unemployment rate at 4th number.
  - Baluchistan ranks at the 4th number in per-capita income, higher education, %age unemployment rate.
- Punjab province leads them in social welfare.

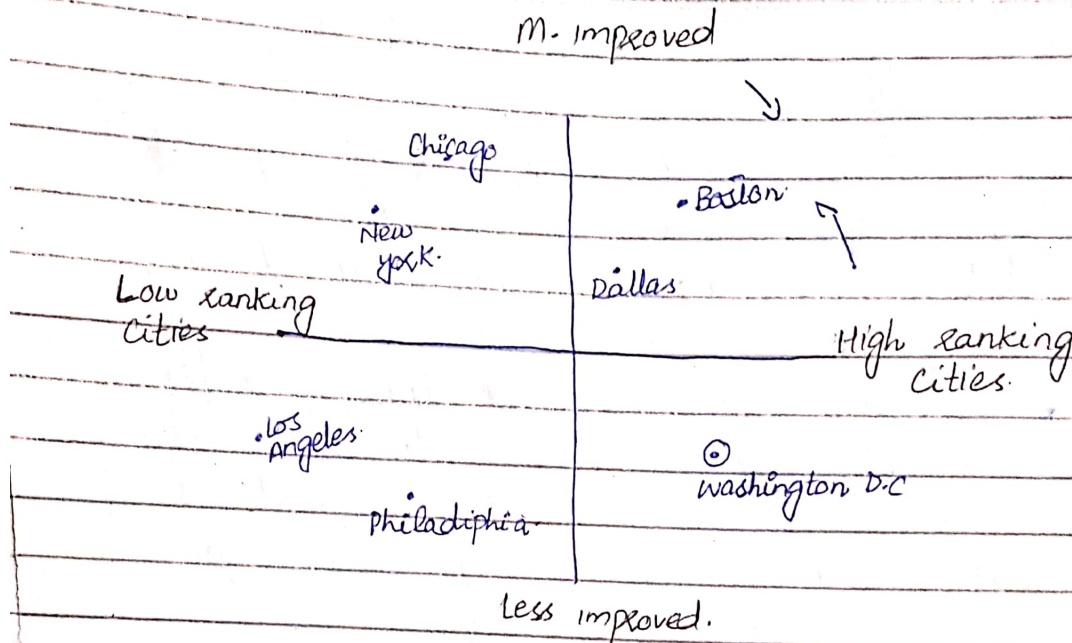
This is the inequality in Pakistan. There are many other social welfare indicators besides these and we can find the inequality on the basis of them.

e.g:-

- I. Status of individual
- II. Racial equality
- III. Education
- IV. Agriculture
- V. Industrialization
- VI. Living conditions
- VII. Health and welfare
- VIII. Transportation
- IX. Economic growth
- X. Technology.

## \* Intercity welfare: Comparison of social

- We can do the intercity comparison of social welfare.



- Washington D.C. is the high ranking city but least improved.
- New York is the low ranking city but most improved.
- Boston are both the high ranking and most improved city.
- Philadelphia is the low ranking and least improved city as well.
- Los-Angeles is the low ranking and least improved city.

## \* Special Aspects of Social Justice:

- Let us assume that we have agreed on a proper measure of welfare and that we

have found marked inequalities between provinces, states, metropolitan areas, or other regions. What then?

- What kind of claims can the people of any disadvantaged region make on the larger national community?
- From the welter of conflicting suggestions, three major ideas stand out.

① - They can make claims based on need.

- We can argue that all have a basic right to a certain standard of education or medical care, regardless of spatial differences in the cost of providing these services.

- Postal costs in remote rural areas in most countries are well above the national but postal charges are usually common all across the country.

② - They may make claims based on their contribution to common goods.

- Areas which contribute greatly to the good of the whole nation might be expected to receive a greater-than-average payment.

③ - The people of a region may make claims on the larger community on the basis of merit.

- There are 4 situations in the spatial justice.

## I- Non-intervention strategy:-

• In the first the government policy is a "laissez faire" one of the non intervention, with no revenue sharing.

## II- Spatial Area strategy:-

- The problem areas (the two poorest areas) are designated as needing spatial help.
- This kind of approach having a spatial strategy for special areas.

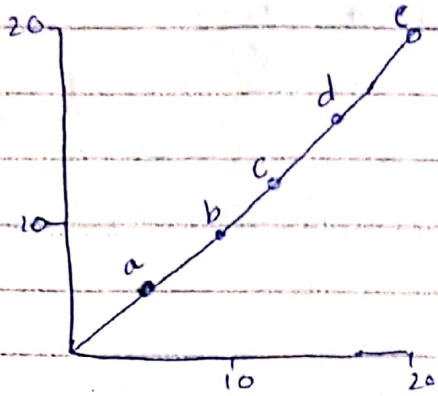
## III- Sliding-scale strategy:-

- There is a sliding scale approach to regional needs. This is rather like the negative income-tax approach, in which rich areas subsidize poor areas on the basis of need.

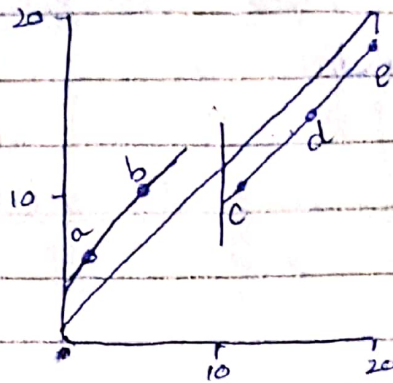
## IV- Complete - Equalization strategy:-

- A complete equalization approach is taken and taxes are adjusted so that all areas are brought to the same income level.

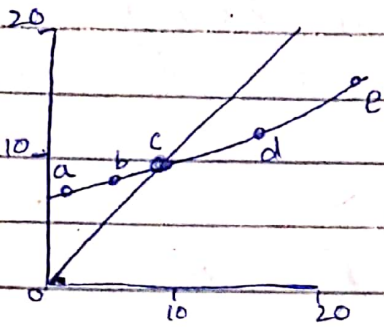
• In each case, a different interpretation of social justice leads to a different spatial pattern of level of welfare.



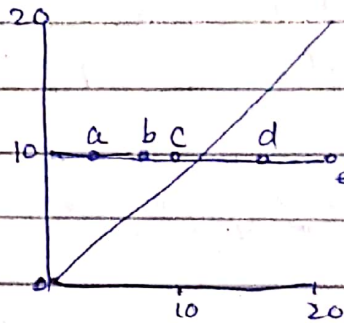
Non-intervention strategy



Special Area strategy



sliding scale



complete Educational

• Revenue for each region before revenue sharing:

