

G|SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

PRIYANKA BHARGAV

**AIR - 212
(CSE 2022)**

GEOGRAPHY



8448496262



iasscore.in

ECONOMIC AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY + CURRENT AFFAIRS

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

92Name Priyanka

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Durgadevi

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Section - A

- Q1. "The soul of India lives in its villages." This quote by Mahatma Gandhi could soon become a misnomer as the latest United Nations (UN) report on population suggests that India's urban population will take over the rural population by the end of 2050. Discuss the reason for rural migration in the context of the report and suggest alternatives to rural migration. (10 Marks)

As per census 2011, about 32% of India's population resides in urban areas while 68% population lives in rural areas. As per the estimate of United Nation population report the Urban and rural populations share in India will be ~~52%~~ about 53% and 47% respectively.

Factor for rural migration

<u>Push factor</u>	<u>Migration</u>	<u>Pull factors</u>
These factors drives people away from a place	Economic factors	These factors attract people to a new location
<u>(A) Push factors:</u> • Unemployment • low wages • Poverty & hunger • Stagnation in Agriculture and small landholdings • Caste discrimination • High population growth • Lack of social security	(B) Migration	<u>(B) Pull factors</u> • High labour demand & • High wages in cities • High consumption in cities • manufacturing & Trade • Less discrimination on the basis of caste in urban areas • Social Security • Aging and stable population
Remarks		good But add example and data

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misgovernance Conflicts, near Terrorism Oppression of Minorities 	Political factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection for human and labour rights Better service delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water shortage in arid and semi-arid regions Desertification Natural disasters like flood, earthquakes etc. 	Ecological factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better natural resources Better natural policies

Alternative for rural migration

- (1) Amenities in Rural areas like providing drinking water, toilets, roads etc. through PURA strategy
- (2) Development of modern industries in rural areas specially Food processing and agriculture linked plants to develop rural entrepreneurship
- (3) Development of rural-urban fringe of cities so people move to these areas. Like development of Noida & Gurugram in periphery of Delhi.
- (4) Providing basic health facilities like public Primary health centre under Ayushman Bharat.
- (5) Education facilities specially higher education at block level, so youth migrate less.

Adoption of Counter-Urbanization strategy with development of rural areas all need of our to sustain the world's second largest population

• Remarks

- Q2. Density of the population is the crude measure of human and land relationships. Illustrate with spatial examples. Also, explain the regional variation of population density of India. (10 Marks)

Population density means number of people living in per unit area. It is generally shown as the number of people living in 1 km². According to Census 2011 the average ~~dense~~ population density is 382 people/km².

The population distribution is depend on the economic opportunities and ~~live supporting quality~~ of land as illustrated below:-

- i) Agricultural supporting capacity of land: The gangetic plains support variety of crops due to availability of good quality alluvial soils and irrigation facilities.
- ii) Living possibilities / life supporting land: Land like hilly and harsh terrain make ~~to~~ life very difficult. For example population density in ~~Tan~~ desert and Arunachal Pradesh is very low due to harsh terrain.
- iii) Availability of ~~water~~ groundwater: The cold desert of Ladakh, desert of ~~Tan~~, Saurashtra etc. are drought prone due to unavailability of groundwater fit for human use, is a reason for low density.

good

Remarks -

Introduction
→ include the context of human and land relationship

specifically focus on human

+ land variation explain with example

→ Also discuss bandhu pattern

good
 8) Availability of minerals like coal, iron in Deccan plateau, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal is reason behind high density.

9) Accessibility to Trade and Transport - the coastal areas with ports are highly densified due to trade opportunities through ports and availability of hinterland.

Regional Variation in population density of India

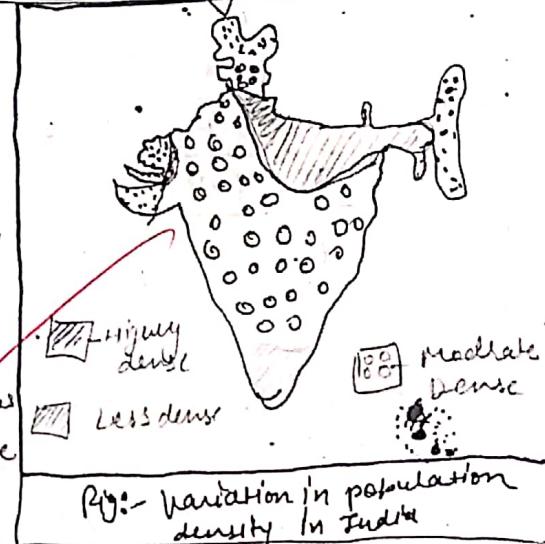
India accounts for less than 2.5% of world's total land but supports about 17% of world's total population but this population density is highly skewed across various regions:-

(i) Highly Dense: These areas include Delhi, Mumbai, and UTs having density above the national average of 382/km². Like Delhi (>10,000), West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, parts of Kerala & Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Moderately Dense: Includes areas of Eastern Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Maharashtra, Central India density nearly the national average.

(iii) Less dense: below the average density states include Arunachal Pradesh (13), Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, part of western Rajasthan, Meghalaya and Sikkim.

Largely population density is a combination of Natural, Land related and environmental related factors-



Remarks

Q3. Discuss the spatial regional variation in literacy in India. Explain how India can achieve inclusiveness and excellence in education at the regional level. (10 Marks)

~~Literacy is one of the basic pillars for human development which bring socio-economic and political prosperity for the nation. In India the 2011 census has 74% literacy rate.~~

However there is high variation in spatial regional distribution of literacy rate where Kerala tops the list with 94% & Bihar at the bottom with 63% literacy rate.

① Highly educated ($\geq 90\%$) - Kerala, Mizoram and Lakshadweep

② High literacy ($80-90\%$) - Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc.

③ Moderate literacy ($70-80\%$) - States includes Karnataka, Assam, Central Indian states, Gujarat etc.

④ Below national average ($60-70\%$) includes UT of Ladakh, J&K, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana and Arunachal Pradesh etc.

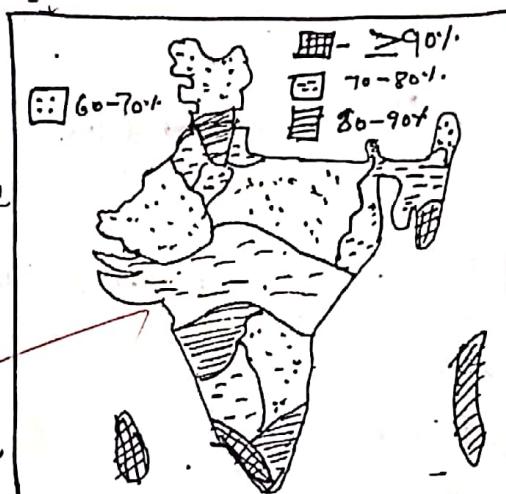
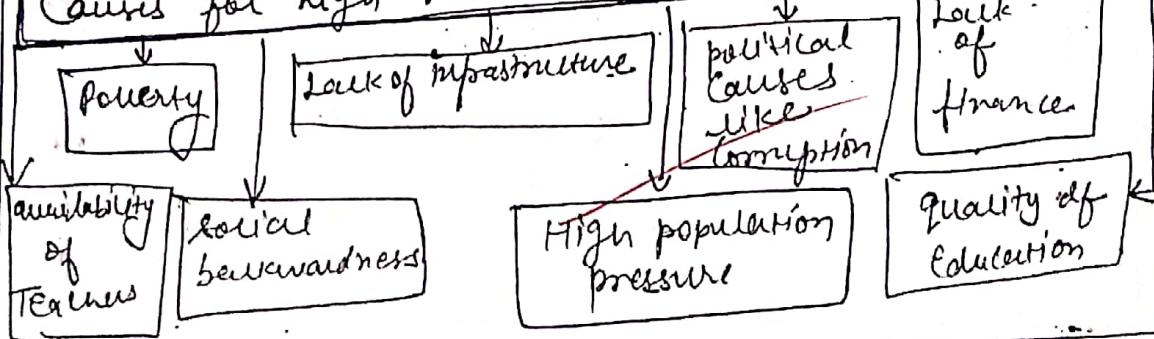


Fig :- Regional variation in literacy rates.

good

good

Causes for high variations of literacy rates among states



Remarks

Ways to achieve inclusiveness at regional level

- ④ Quality education infrastructure in rural areas fitted with modern equipments like computers, smart classes etc.
- ⑤ Education in Vanacular languages specially in tribal areas of Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, parts of North-East etc.
- ⑥ Making ~~social~~ literacy awareness as a social campaign like Padega India to Bdega India

U.S

- ⑦ To enhance female literacy specially in areas of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan schemes like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padao' should be promoted.
- ⑧ Strengthen Right to Education Act which provide schools on a specific distance for in the rural areas

Ways to achieve excellence in education :-

- ⑨ Promotion of Vocational Education for skill development in students starting from 9th class, so they may able to choose course of their choice.
- ⑩ Promotional of discussion based education system where student instead of rote learning, learn why and how things happens.
- ⑪ Ethical and environmental studies for development of basic human and environmental ethic right from upper primary level.
- ⑫ Technical education for so employability of youth ensure after education life.
Education with inclusiveness and understanding
make one's life and national growth better.

good

Remarks

Q4. Discuss the evolution of towns in India. How has the New Urban Policy and the emergence of new towns played a key role in the growth of urban population? Explain.

~~India has a long history of having well developed
Urban towns dated back to time of Indus
Valley civilization that have well planned cities
like Mohenjodaro, Harrapa, Rakhigarhi, Lothal etc.
Today India is home of world's some biggest
cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai etc.~~

good

Evolution of Towns in India

Ist Phase

Ancient Towns

Developed around
religious & cultural
centres

Ex - Varanasi

Vrindavan
Pushkar

→ Dated back 2000
years ago

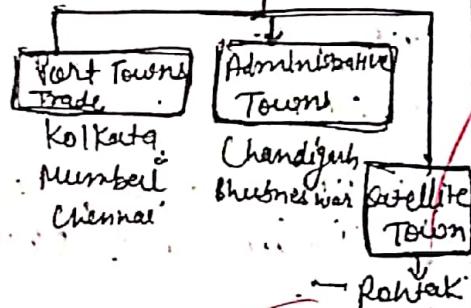
IInd Phase Medieval Towns

Most of the cities
developed around
Headquarters of
Kingdom

= Having influence
of Islamic culture
Ex - Delhi, Jaipur
- Hyderabad, Agra
- Lucknow, Nagpur

IIIrd Phase Modern Towns

Having influence of
British & European
culture



→ Rohak
→ Noida
→ Gurgaon
→ Pimpri etc.

good

Role of town in growth of urban population

① Provide better basic amenities like sanitation, housing, roads, electricity make the living standard of urban people high.

② Better opportunities for education and health due to availability of social infrastructure.

Remarks

(1) Employment opportunities as cities are hub for the trade, commerce and manufacturing due to better connectivity of roads and industries, high employment with fairly wage rate available in cities.

Add draft PPT

Role of new urban policy in the growth of urban population

(2) Providing basic amenities to through development of streets, sewage, providing portable drinking water specially through AMRUT scheme.

(3) Development of satellite towns like navi gurgaon, Rohtak, Noida for better opportunities and de-congest Delhi, similarly pune, navi mumbai for decongest Mumbai.

(4) Basic social infrastructure like school, colleges hospital

(5) Smart city mission for making cities more inclusive and sustainable in terms of economy, politically, and environmentally.

As India facing rapid urbanization after 1991 Urbanisation posing several challenges like development of slums, traffic on roads, pollution, etc. so counter urbanization through developing rural-urban fringe, satellite towns, etc. are becoming need of hour and requires speedy execution of urban policies & planning.

Remarks

Q5. Discuss the growth of agriculture output and technology in India. Discuss the major reforms in agriculture that will make Indian agriculture to fly. (10 Marks)

Indian Agriculture accounts for 18% of India's Gross Domestic Product [GDP] and provides employment to more than 50% population of the country. Today India is one of the largest producer of Rice, wheat, Tea, Jute, Sugarcane, pulses etc.

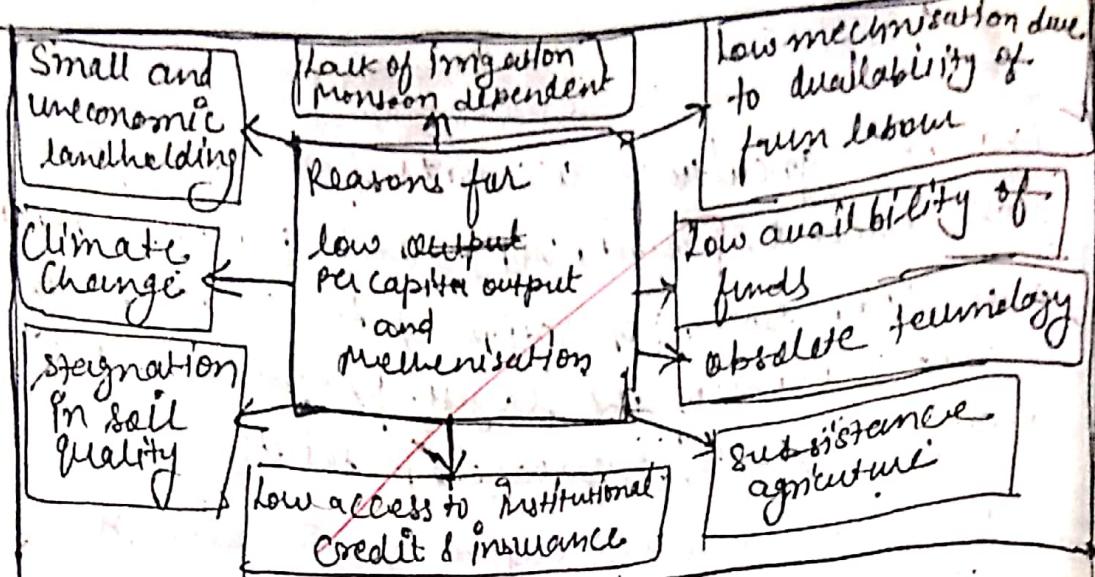
Growth of Agriculture output and Technology in India

- ① Green Revolution introduced during mid 1960s had a path breaking impact on Indian Agriculture with introduction of High yield varieties (HYV) seeds, Canal irrigation, Diesel pumps etc. the production increased manifold.
- ② Today India is world's largest producer of Baitors in the world which is extensively used in Agriculture.

- ③ Introduction of Happy Seeder machine, solar driven water pumps and availability of electricity has increased output and farm mechanisation.
- ④ Output growth :- 2nd largest producer of fishes, 2nd largest producer of wheat, Largest producer of rice, mango etc.

However in the recent decades the agricultural output has decline as a % of GDP from more than 50% during 1950s to 18% (2018-19) and farm mechanisation is still less than 3 times of China.

Remarks



(u.b)

~~good
Aid
scheme~~~~good~~Reforms for Indian Agriculture

- ~~1) Impetus to food processing industries (FPI) as suggested by Economic survey it has potential for becoming a~~ ~~sunrise industry as only 2% of total food produced~~ ~~processed in India is processed~~
- ~~2) Application of Model APMC Act & Model Contract Farming Act for direct dealing / selling of farm produce to Contractor without involvement of third party~~
- ~~3) e-NAM (National Agricultural Market) for creation of an integrated market as "one nation one market"~~
- ~~4) Bringing agriculture in concurrent list by amending the Constitution as today, Agriculture is in the state list cause different rules for different state~~

The backbone of Nation i.e. Agriculture need to be strengthened through promotion of FDI and private investment with socio-political reforms in agriculture.

Remarks

Q6. The quality and quantity of water resources in the country is deteriorating. Discuss the reasons for this and suggest a comprehensive plan for sustainable use of water.

According to Ministry of Urban development, 80% 10 Marks

~~of India's surface water is polluted and according to World Bank, India is a water stressed country with 100 cubic meter per person annually.~~ good

Causes for deteriorating water quality in India:

- ① Excess use of fertilizer in agriculture cause salination of water at surface as well as groundwater. good
- ② Untreated waste discharged in rivers. For example the Yamuna one of the most polluted river of India due to discharge of untreated household & Industrial waste from Delhi, Uttar Pradesh.
- ③ Dumping of solid waste in haphazard manner on land cause deterioration in quality of groundwater as the harmful chemical percolates in groundwater. good
- ④ Social and religious practices like Idol immersion, dumping of dead bodies, ashes of dead, flowers etc.

Ex: Idol immersion during Ganesh Chaturthi, and Navratri cause chemical pollution in rivers & ponds.

Causes of deteriorating quantity of water

- ⑤ Increasing population: The availability of water in India was 3000-4000 cubic liters during 1951 but

Remarks

now it is about 1700 liters cubic per person as a result of increasing demand of water due to population.

- (*) Agricultural practices: Use of groundwater for irrigation, growing high water intensive crops due to high MSP declared by government.
Ex: Sugarcane production in western UP, Haryana and Punjab causing depletion of ground water.

- (*) Inadequate regulations for use of water
- (*) Less awareness among people for water use efficiency.

Solutions for sustainable use of water resources

- (*) Social awareness through campaigns like "Jal h to kar", "Jal hi man h" on the line of Swachh Bharat Mission as a peoples movement.
- (*) Role of local self government: Panchayats and municipalities should be entrusted needed resources for proper management of watershed development.
- (*) Beneficiary pay principle (BPP) instead of polluter pay principle so communities encourage to conserve the water use efficiency.
- (*) Crop based on agro-climatic regions should be promoted, other techniques like rice intensification and direct seed plantation should be encouraged. These techniques require less irrigation.

Water is a scare resource with basis for human life so it need to conserve with the participation of each and every member of the society.

-Remarks

4

good

out focus
on
sustainable
use of
water
resources

Q7. Mining in India needs a human and scientific approach. Discuss the challenges of mining in the tribal forest area. Elaborate with the spatial examples. (10 Marks)

According to estimates about 80% of India's Coal resources lies in forest areas, mainly inhabited by the tribes; similarly other minerals like iron, Bauxite, aluminium, vanadium, found in the Central India, North East region mainly habited by the Tribes, causes conflict.

Need for human approach

- Solving challenge during mining like health, sanitation
- Proper Rehabilitation
- Providing Right to livelihood
- Protection of human rights of tribal people

Need for scientific approach

- Proper environment survey by So minimize adverse impact on environment and biodiversity.
- Social Impact assessment on the community.
- Efficient use of resources and regeneration of environment

good

Challenges of Mining in Tribal and forest areas

- 1) Unscientific mining: Specifically the ~~rat hole~~ mining in the state of Meghalaya despite it has been banned by NIT. Ex- Karsan Coal mine incident where many people left life due to rat hole mining.
- 2) Arbitrary allocation of mining areas without the concurrence of local self government

good

Remarks

to dissatisfaction in local tribal groups.

~~Ex- Banring of Vedanta group in Niyamgiri hills of Odisha due to protest by local tribes~~

~~2) Violation of rights of tribes specially in the areas of Central India including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand etc. led to Naxalism, hostility areas with outsiders.~~

~~3) Problem of rehabilitation due to replacement from forestland. For example - Violation of Forest Rights Act 2006.~~

~~live example~~

Step need to tackle the challenges

- ~~① Proper Rehabilitation policy bound by a time frame for tribal areas.~~
- ~~② Use of modern technology for mining.~~
- ~~③ Provide job opportunities to tribal people in the mining areas itself.~~
- ~~④ Proper use of District Mineral Fund for development of education, health in tribal areas.~~
- ~~⑤ Proper implementation of Prakarang Kreda Kalyan Yojna for skill development of tribes.~~
- ~~⑥ Concurrence of Panchayat/Tribal advisory council before allocation of mines.~~

Tribals are already vulnerable people so we require to protect their rights through proper planning for rehabilitation and also require to implement Xatra Committee report.

Remarks

Q8. Discuss the different types of coal formation in India. Explain the causes of rising coal imports in India. Suggest alternative strategies for improving the situation. (10 Marks)

~~India is third largest producer as well as importer of coal in the world. Coal is used for energy production, cooking purpose etc. and called as Black Gold.~~

~~Types of coal formation in India~~

~~Gondwana Coal Deposits~~

- Formed 200 mn years ago
- Generally Bituminous
- Moderate to high ash content
- Total coal reserves account 97% of India's total coal production

- ~~Areas~~
- Damodar, Mahanadi, Godavari, Narmada Coal fields
 - Raniganj Formation
 - Bokaro formation

~~Distribution of coal~~



~~Tertiary Coal Deposits~~

- formed 50 mn years ago
- Lignite coal predominates
- contributes around 1-2% of total coal production of India.

- ~~Areas~~
- Upper Assam
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Jammu & Kashmir
 - Meghalaya → Cherrapunji
 - Tamil Nadu etc.

~~Causes of high Imports of Coal~~

(1) High ash content in Indian coal as Bituminous Coal dominates India's reserve which have less Carbon content, having less commercial values.

(2) High demand of power due to increasing urbanization, Mechanization, In India around 58% Electricity generated by thermal power plants.

(3) High cost of extraction in Country due to obsolete technology, specially the open Cast mining.

Remarks

good

good

is inefficient; less attention paid to deep mining.

① Dominance of Coal India Ltd. and ~~new~~ commercial mining was not allowed till 2019. Now commercial mining is allowed.

② 90% of India's proven coal resources lies in the forested land inhabited by Tribals impedes the mining process due to delay in project approval based on environmental concern, land acquisition etc.

Alternate way to Coal Imports in India

③ Promotion to private company for the extraction of Coal for commercial purpose with integrated licence for associated minerals.

④ Coal gasification: Coal gasification of Bituminous coal helps in reducing pollution caused by Bituminous coal and also enhance its efficiency.

⑤ E-auction for coal mines to bring more transparency for coal block auctions.

⑥ Creation/promotion of renewable energy like Solar energy, wind & tidal energy; exploration of through Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) and use hybrid energy like Wind + Solar, thermal tidal to create undistrupt supply with less use of coal based energy.

The recent move to allowed FDI in mining sector is a welcome step of government but the gradual shift from thermal to renewable energy need proper policy executive on the ground not on paper.

Remarks

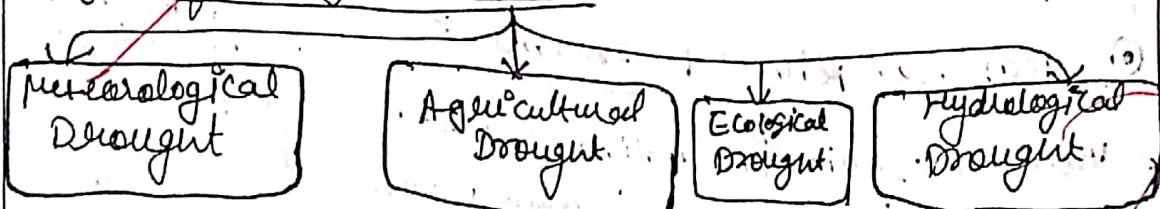
- Q9. Discuss the various types of droughts in India. Discuss the spatial reasons for more droughts in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. (10 Marks)

first
write
proper
introduction

The Indian Meteorological Department [IMD]

has defined drought as a situation occurring in any area when the mean annual rainfall is less than 75% of the normal rainfall.

Types of drought in India



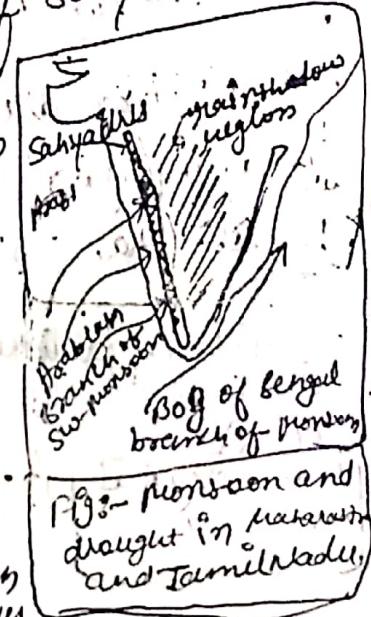
- ① Meteorological Drought: It is the general lack of ~~good~~ moisture in the weather such as lack of precipitation and the play of weather conditions such as dry winds, high temperatures and so on.
- ② Agricultural drought: When atmospheric moisture is reduced to the extent that soil moisture is affected.
- ③ Hydrological drought: When there is deficiency in the surface and groundwater supply in the region.
- ④ Ecological Drought: when the productivity of a natural ecosystem falls due to shortage of water with ecological distress and damage.

Remarks

This
also applicable
to Tamil Nadu

Drought in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu:

- ① Rainshadow areas:- During south-west monsoon the areas on the leeward side of Sahyadri hills in Maharashtra receive less rain.
- ② Parallel Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon in Tamilnadu led to very little rainfall during the monsoon season.
- ③ Seasonal Rivers & streams in southern India including Maharashtra and Tamilnadu cause drought when these river don't get enough water during the monsoon.



- ④ Soil and Topography:- Maharashtra and Tamilnadu are part of peninsular plateau and dominated with the black soil which resist water percolation deep into soil.

- ⑤ Defeating groundwater due to high urbanization that demand high water supply. (Also discuss about water consuming cities)

- ⑥ Concretization: led to low percolation, and which cause low ground water recharge.

Climate change is a reality, so to tackle the water crisis there is need to tapping rainwater, efficient water use and watershed management is need of hour.

Remarks

- Q10. Discuss the reasons for land degradation in India. Elaborate along with suitable examples. Also, examine the importance of the UN Meet on Land Degradation in India. (10 Marks)

According to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), land degradation is the "Reduction or loss of biological or economic productivity, resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes, including human activities".

Reasons for land degradation in India

- (A) Natural Causes:
- ① like low rainfall due to Climate Change Causes drought in Maharashtra specially in the regions of Konkan & Vidarbha.
 - ② Landslide in hilly regions of western Himalaya. for Ex - landslide in Sikkim
 - ③ Excess rain in NE region specially in Meghalaya cause soil erosion.
 - ④ Forest fires in Chattisgarh, Central India degrade the quality of land.
 - ⑤ Leaching in areas of Karnataka, southern Karnataka degrade the top soil.

Also add causes of waste with land specific example
Add

(B) Human Causes

- ⑥ Excessive use of fertilizers in the area of Punjab and Haryana caused soil salination.

Remarks

- ~~good~~
- ① Unscientific mining in the Central Ghats specifically in Chhattisgarh, Chota Nagpur plateau.
 - ② Formation of Hard salt-pans due to excessive irrigation in the Gangetic plains.
 - ③ Forestland diversion & cutting in the parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu causing damage to land.
 - ④ Unscientific waste management :- dumping hazardous waste without proper disposal in the area nearby. the basket of Delhi.
 - ⑤ Unscientific cropping like sugarcane in western UP is proved exhaustive for soil & land.

3

India and meeting of UNCCD :- India hosted COP-14

of UNCCD and it have importance for India :-

① Geopolitical importance :- India become the one of the selected country to hold COP of UNCCD, UNEP and UNFCCC and India also taken presidency from China for next 2 year of UNCCD.

② As India's almost ~~29 mn hectare~~ 28 mn land is degraded. COP-14 became a platform for knowledge sharing.

③ India took pledge to restore 2.6 mn hectare (earlier 21 mn hectare) degraded land by 2030.

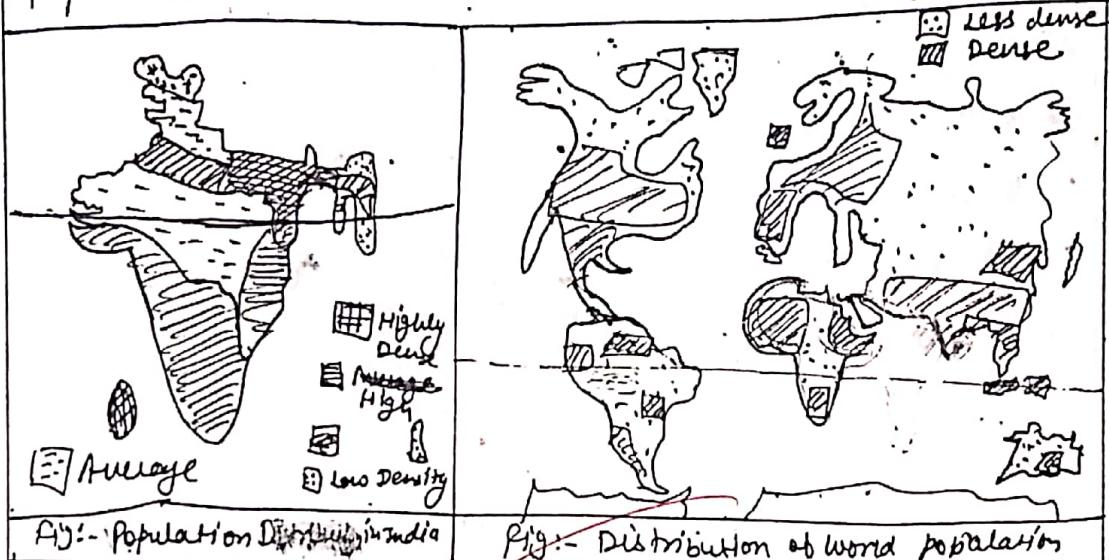
Land is a limited resource, and years require to restore it, so keeping Climate Change in mind we should protect land resources, so we can sustain in future.

• Remarks

Section - B

Q11. What are the socio-economic factors of the distribution of the population? Does the current wave of urbanization offer a sustainable trend? Examine. (15 Marks)

~~Population in the world as well as in India is not evenly distributed. There are many factors like terrain, climate, soil quality, availability of water, industries decided the density of population all over the world.~~



Socio-Economic Factors of distribution of the population

① Agriculture: Availability of agricultural land for growing food determine the density / distribution of population. For Example - The Indo-Ganga-Brahmaputra plains are one of the highly populated regions of the world.

② Ports and Transport: Regions having transport connectivity for trade and movement of people have concentrated population. For Example - Singapore, California, South Africa having good opportunities for trade and commerce.

Remarks

- good
-) Cultural regions of world like Paryagraj, Mecca-Medina, Kathmandu, Jerusalem etc. have population concentration.
 -) Distribution of minerals affects population concentration like people concentration in the Jharkhand Bihar, West Bengal etc.
 -) Industrial development in a region like California and New York in USA, Germany, Delhi-Mumbai act as a magnet for migrants.
 -) Political factors like terrorism, xenophobia, in a region. For example high unrest in Afghanistan and West Asian countries etc. such as Syria, Iraq, etc. host less population.

Current issue of Urbanisation and its challenges

-) Environmental pollution: High urbanization in some cities of world like Delhi, Beijing, ~~New York~~ posses high ecological footprints. India has the ~~largest number of cities~~ 14 most polluted cities of world.
-) Rising Terrorism in cities like lone-wolf attack in Germany, Easter attack in Sri Lanka, Mumbai attack, 9/11 attack on World Trade Centre.

Remarks

You have not addressed the demand of Question

Does the current wage of urbanisation offer "In sustainable trend or not?? Give your Argument

- ~~e) Stress of socio-economic infrastructure in urban areas due to high migration towards cities.~~
- ~~o) High crime rates specially against women. For example - Delhi is one of the most unsafe city for women in the world.~~
- ~~o) Vulnerability due to climate change like "high rainfall, flash floods, Cyclones etc. affects a large population in cities.~~

Opportunities available due to urbanization

- ~~o) Better standard of living to people if health basic civic amenities like parks, electricity, sewage, drainage, housing etc. are provided in a planned way.~~
- ~~o) Human development due to better opportunities for Health, education and skill development.~~
- ~~o) Development of Industries due to availability of cheaper labour driven by urbanisation.~~
- ~~o) Rise in consumption base and tax base for urban local bodies.~~

Urban areas are said engine to growth but to sustain urbanisation we have diffuse growth in various regions through development of satellite Town, development of semi-urban fringe so we can achieve the sustainable Development goal - 11 & Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient & sustainable

3.5

Read Question Carefully

Remarks

Q12. People are generally attached to their place of birth, yet millions of people leave the places of birth and residence. Explain the causal factors that work behind migration. What changes does it make in society? (15 Marks)

~~Migration means movement of people from one place to other or from country to another country. Migration may be temporary or permanent. As a human being a social animal generally have affection to his birth place, but migration but migrate from one place to other in search of better opportunity in life.~~

good



Fig:- Nation migration

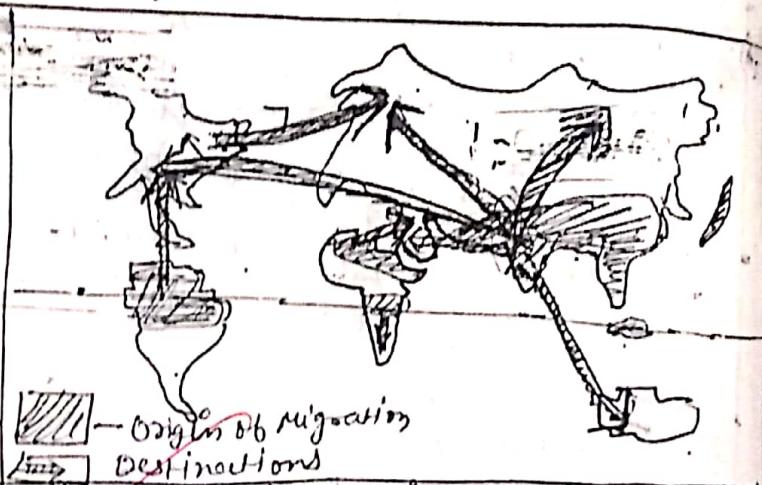


Fig:- Migration at international level

~~# Casual factors of migration~~

- ① Economic factor: These are basically related to Unihood like search of Job, wages as there is limited source of Unihood at a particular place.
- ② Social factors like racism, cast discrimination, homicide, terrorism, safety needs etc.
- Ex - Rohingyas are the largest migrants in the world

Remarks

due to homicide in Myanmar (Rakhine state).

① Environmental factors like flood, drought, cyclone, heat waves, sea-level rise etc.

Ex- Bangladeshi people migrate in India on large scale due to sea-level rise, cyclone etc.

② Due to drought in Thar desert people migrated towards Maharashtra, Gujarat.

③ Political factors, like immigration laws, availability of visas, misgovernance, war etc.

Ex- Kerlatites migrate in west Asia due to preference given by countries like UAE, Saudi Arabia etc.

employment
factor or
political
factor ??

④ Personal factors: like ambition for better career opportunities, better living standards, skill development etc.

Ex- ① Highly qualified engineers from India migrate to USA, Germany, United Kingdom for the advancement of carrier opportunities.

⑤ Demographic factors: like high population growth, discrimination against gender, congested areas, small families etc.

Changes in society due to migration

Changes in the place of origin of migrants

① Societal changes in the place of origin of migrants

② Demographic changes: high number of old age people and female left behind in the places of origin of migrants as seen generally the youth migrate in search of opportunities.

good
Add example

Remarks:

- ~~Support your argument with data or survey~~
- (6)
-) Development of ghost towns in areas where resources has been exhausted and people have migrated.
 -) Brain drain from the areas of migration which are source for migration.
 -) Rise in income due to remittances sent by the migrants to their families.
 - ③) Social change at the destination of Migration
 - ④) Brain gain due to ~~quality of~~ highly qualified peoples. Ex - USA become hub for brain gain if developed its economy manifold.
 - ⑤) Demographic changes: High proportion of youth in the demographic structure.
 - ⑥) Cultural enrichment as people from different places bring their cultural & linguistic tradition with them.
 - ⑦) Conflicts in the residents and migrants due differences in cultural habits and way of life.
 - ⑧) Class division & exploitation of migrants by the local people by paying low wages, discrimination based on race, religion, region etc.

Migration poses serious challenges to local bodies, resources to the destination, so we require a robust migration policy where people would not need to migrate from their places if provided opportunities at their nearby area and people all over nation enjoy a better standard of living with dignity.

Remarks

Q13. In India, development is a mixed bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivations. What role do HDI and multi-dimensional poverty index play in this context? (15 Marks)

Development is all ~~process~~ about enlarging people's choice in order to lead long healthy lives with dignity. The chief objective of development is to create conditions in which people can live meaningful lives. Development is a positive change of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components.

Development in India is a mixed bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivation: In today's world

The development is linked to modernization, comfort, high income, etc. High class infrastructure, education, industries are symbol of development in the 21st century.

→ In India we have world class cities like Cyber City Gurugram, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata blessed with world class health, education infrastructure, big modern industries but on the other hand we have small villages struggling for portable drinking water only 18% ~~villages~~ households in rural area have portable water.

→ The economic development is not equitable.

Remarks

distributed as top 10% population holds 90% of country's wealth and vice versa. India is home to world's largest poor population.

- Your argument must be supported by relevant facts*
- Development of Urban areas led to class divide of have and have not where people denied to access to resources like basic need of housing food etc for example - India has world's Asia's largest slum Dharavi in Mumbai.
 - Degradation of Environment :- Being the sixth largest economy of world India also the world Capital of air pollution hosting 14 most polluted cities out of 20.
 - The situation is more alarming where the development opportunities denied to SC, ST, landless labour, poor farmers, slum dwellers etc. are most marginalized and vulnerable.

Role of HDI: The basic indicator of HDI is

- (i) Longevity of life
- (ii) Knowledge base
- (iii) Standard of living

This Index goes beyond the economic growth and establish that merely economic growth is not the development which fit for India as being a 8th largest economy in terms of GDP we stand at 130th / 129 position on HDI Index.

Remarks

Role of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) :-

This index consider the multiple factor of deprivation like hunger, empowerment, education, health, malnutrition etc. This index also provide information about incidence of poverty at national level as well as individual level.

The information related to incidence of poverty and type of deprivation provide a broad database for formation of policies going beyond merely health, education, poverty etc.

focus more
on
significance
of
this
index

55

As India has an ambitious goal of being self-reliant [Atmanirbhar Bharat] first we have to develop our human resource which will peak in forms of demographic dividend having highest working age population (15-59 years) about 65% of total population in 2036. Demographic dividend can prove a 'Card of Ace' if developed and nurtured through better opportunities in an equitable way.

Remarks

Role of Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) :-

This index consider ~~the~~ multiple factor of deprivation like hunger, empowerment, education, health, malnutrition etc. This index also provide information about incidence of poverty at national level as well as individual level.

The information related to incidence of poverty and type of deprivation provide a broad database for formation of policies going beyond merely health, education, poverty etc.

focus more on significance of this index

55

As India has an ambitious goal being self-reliant [Atmanirbhar Bharat] first we have to develop our human resource which will peak in forms of demographic dividend having highest working age population (15-59 years) about 65% of total population in 2036. Demographic dividend can prove a Card of Ace if developed and nurtured through better opportunities in an 'equitable' way.

marks

Q14. With reference to land use planning, explain the benefits of dryland farming. Can this help in boosting farmer's income? (15 Marks)

Land-use planning means assigning land to various socio-economic activities based on some parameters that helps in increasing overall efficiency of the area. To improve land use efficiency Dryland Farming is a vital tool in the contemporary scenario.

Dryland Farming

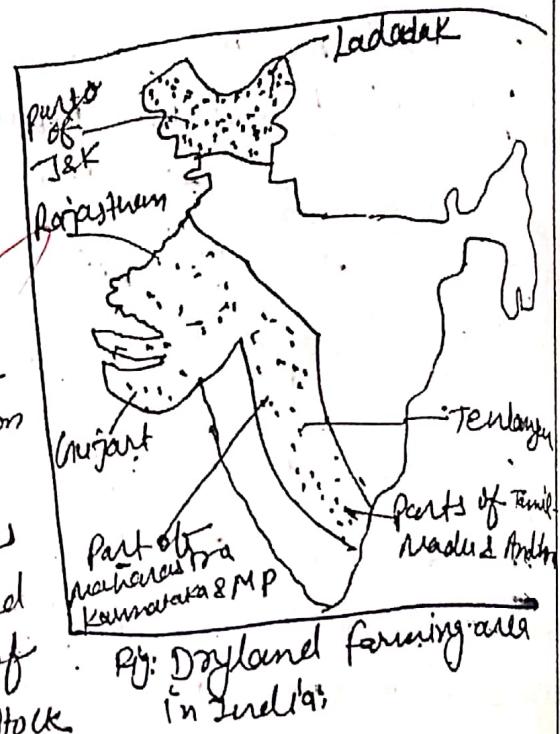
It is a special case of farming practiced in the arid & semi-arid regions

in which annual precipitation is $< 75 \text{ cm}$.

Dryland farming occupies 68% of India's cultivated area and supports 40% of human and 15% of livestock population.

Benefit of Dryland Farming

① Food security: due to climate change it is estimated that the yield of major staple crops like wheat, rice, paddy etc. will decline, so dryland farming provide insurance for food security to growing population.



Remarks

Bring more clarity

good

① Drought resistant food crops: As crops which are suitable for drylands are grown in arid & semi-arid areas they have capacity to survive in drought like situations.

② Low requirement of fertilizers: as these areas hardly consume 25% of total fertilizers consumption of country it helps in sustaining the environment.

③ Integrated development of farm & livestock culture: areas support about 60% of total livestock population of the country.

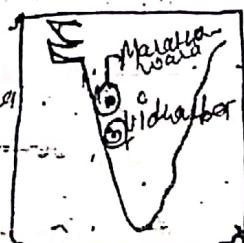
→ Dryland farming boosts farmer's income

④ Low cost of inputs: as it requires minimum irrigation, low fertilizers it decrease the cost of inputs, save the expenses of farmers and they require low debts.

⑤ Crop diversification to commercial crops: Dry regions are suitable for floriculture for example Rajasthan is one of the largest producer of roses in India. Similarly plants like Aloevera, Keekar etc. which has huge demand further supplement farmers income.

⑥ Livestock and food processing: Integrated development of livestock, food processing and solar energy harnessing in dry regions may further boost the income of farmers. Ex- PM-KUSUM scheme provide support to farmers for solar energy harnessing.

⑦ Ex- In Vindhya and Marathwada: which are drought-prone farmers



How it
is related
to
dry
farming

But
specific
to
dryland
farming

Remarks

Income is augmented with the Dairying and Livestock rearing.

Dryland farming in the arid & semi-arid area require more attention and programmes like Dry & Drought Area Development programme etc.

Some other initiatives like -

- Crop planning and diversification
- Rainwater Harvesting and management
- Watershed Management etc.

(H.B.)

Be clear at
the concept of
Dryland farming

Remarks -

Q15. Pulses are an important ingredient of vegetarian food as these are rich sources of proteins. Explain the other benefits of this crop and its production expanse in India.

Pulses are an inseparable part of Vegetarian food in India. As per Food and Agriculture Organisation (15 Marks)

FAO - India is largest producer (25% of global production), largest consumer (27% of world), importer (14% of world) of pulses

Benefits of pulses production

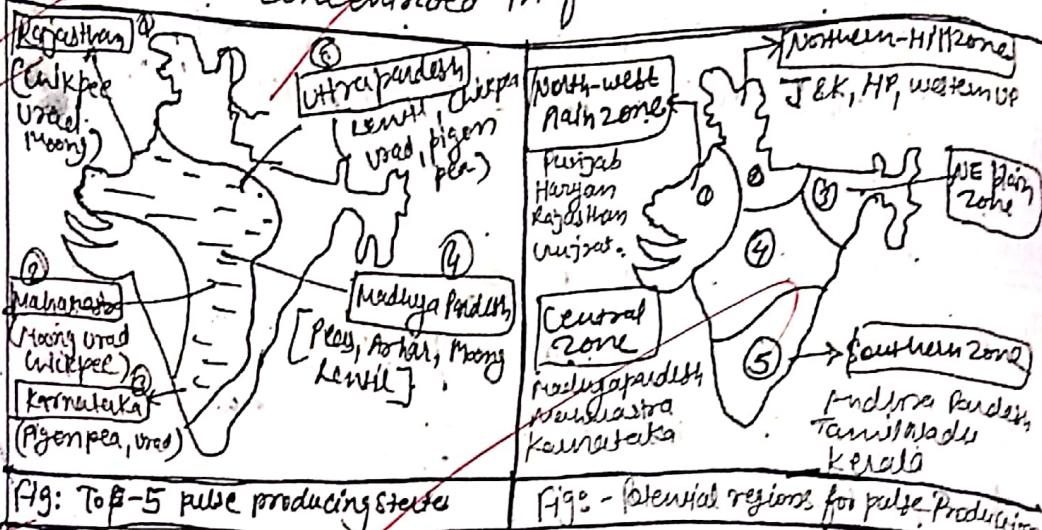
- ① Nitrogen fixation: Pulses helps in fixation of N_2 and some are also able to fix soil bound phosphates good
- ② Need for less fertilizers: Promote Organic farming as pulses ~~like examples~~ requires less fertilizer as compare to other crops. It promote organic farming
- ③ Dryland farming: pulses requires less irrigation and they can sustain dry regions having annual rainfall $< 75 \text{ cm}$.
- ④ Climate resilient: as pulses have capabilities to survive in variety of climate like hot, humid, wet spells etc.
- ⑤ Augment the income of farmers: due to large consumption base ~~with~~ as well as good prices of pulses in market, pulse production can be prove a boost for Doubling the farmers Income!

Remarks:

This part need to be elaborated

Expanse of pulses production in India

The total production of pulses has only grown from 8.41 mn tonnes (1950-51) to 94 mn tonnes (2018) and this is too concentrated in few states.



Potential for pulse production

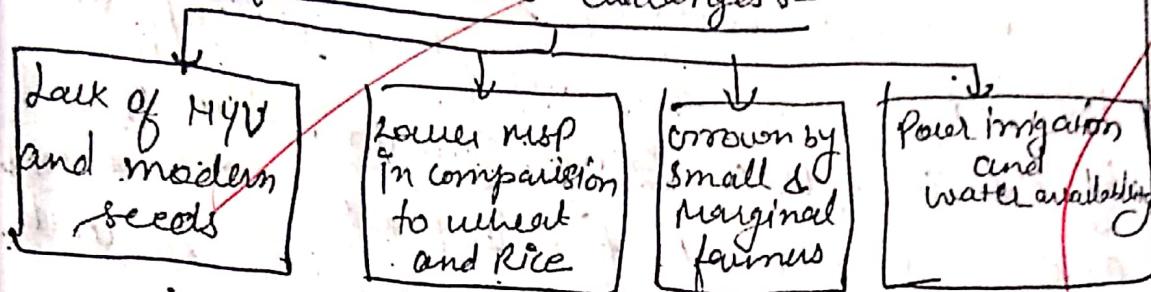
- ① 15 Agro Climate zone in India has a huge potential for pulse production.
- ② Most pulses crops are of short duration, which facilitates growing of second crop on the same land in a year.
- ③ Huge domestic demand for ~~crop~~ pulses due to increasing population.
- ④ Pulses have less CO₂ emission and water requirement make them ideally suited for ~~total~~ water stressed region. E.g. 1 kg meat production requires ~~50~~ ^{5 times more} water than that of pulses.
- ⑤ Marginal & small landholding farmers ~~only~~ grow pulses on their land as in compare to rice and wheat the per unit production

Remarks

Ques
Ans

of pulses are more.

However despite having huge potential pulse production faces various challenges :-



Stick to
the
demand
of
question

Though the government have taken some steps like like MSP PM-KISAN there is need for proper planning considering agro-climate conditions to fulfil the demand for pulses within country without remain dependent for imports while having huge potential in the country itself.



Remarks

Q16. "The idea of Human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment." Explain different types of approaches that are applicable to achieve the given parameters for better Human Development.

~~Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of Equity, Sustainability, Productivity and Empowerment, for improve the conditions of human, living standards, standards of Health, Education and skills.~~

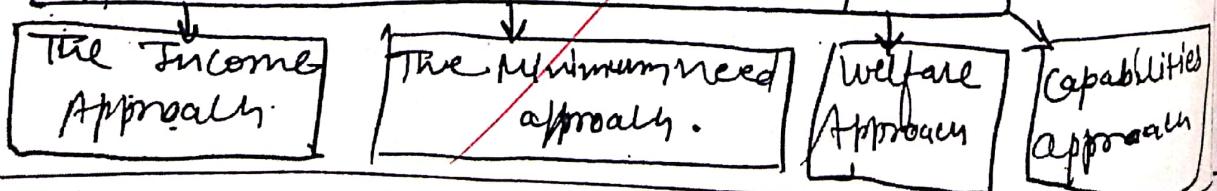
I. Equity: means making equal access to opportunities available to everybody irrespective of their gender, race, income, caste, religion etc.

II. Sustainability: It means continuity in the availability of opportunities. This means that each generation must have the same opportunities.

III. Productivity: means human labour productivity. It must be enriched by building capability in people.

IV. Empowerment: refers to have power to choose and such power comes from increasing freedom and capacity.

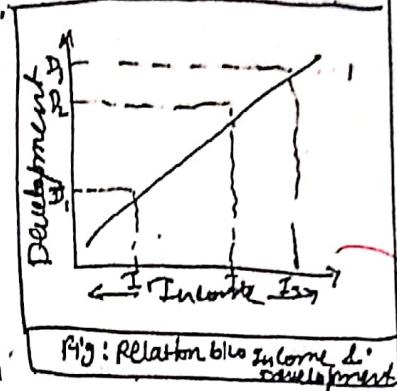
Approaches to Human Development



Remarks

[1] Income Approach: This approach is linked the development with level of income.

The idea is that as the level of income gives the freedom of individual also rise. In other words 'Higher the Income, higher the development' is the Human development.



Also explain the significance of these approaches.

[2] Minimum Need Approach: This was proposed by International labour organisation [ILO]. Six basic

needs: (i) Health (ii) Education (iii) Food (iv) water supply (v) Housing (vi) Sanitation

were identified and question of human choice was ignored.

[3] Welfare Approach: It looks the human being as a beneficiary of all development activities. This approach argues for higher government expenditure on socio-economic infrastructure like health education, sewage, sanitation etc. This approach consider the people as passive receivers not as participants. Only the government is responsible for Human development as per this approach.

[4] Capabilities approach: This approach put

Remarks : . . .

forward by Prof. Amartya Sen. According to this approach, building capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key for human development.

As per Human Development Index (HDI)

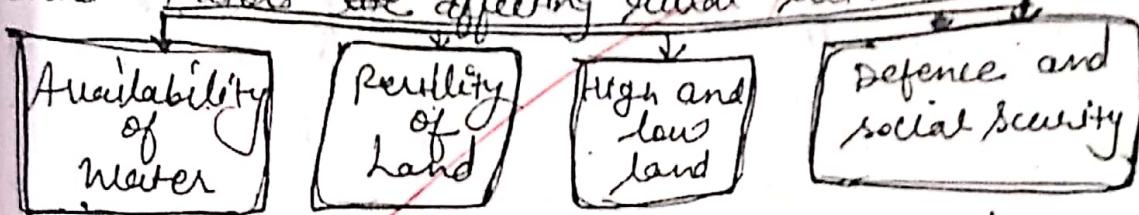
~~good~~ - India stands at 130th position among 189 countries implies the poor state of its Human development. India must improve the health, education sector with ensuring of equitable distribution of resources. This will help India to achieve the sustainable goals by 2030 specially SDG-3: Good Health & well Being and, SDG-4 & quality education for its citizens.

Remarks

Q17. "The pattern of the rural settlement is the result of a series of adjustments to the environment and local resources". Analyze it with reference to the development of the linear and circular settlement. (15 Marks)

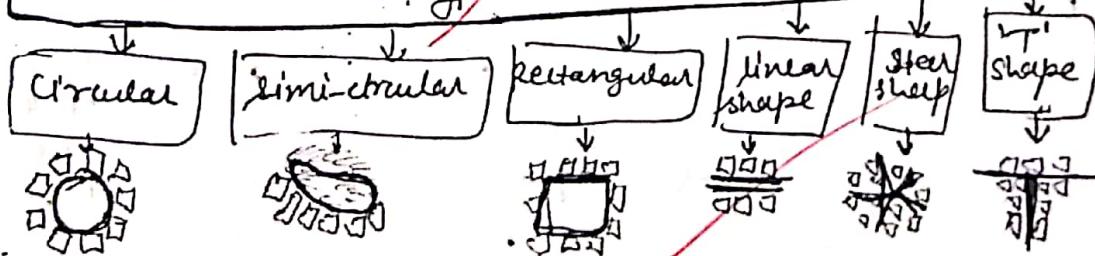
A human settlement is defined as a place inhabited more or less permanently. The settlement in any particular region reflects human relationship with the environment. There may be settlements which are temporary and are occupied for short periods may be seasonal.

The rural settlements are highly influenced by environment, most closely and directly related to land. Factors affecting rural settlements



One of the best example of human adjustment to environment is the settlement of Gujjar-Battawal community who migrate to lower and upper himalayas according to change in season.

On the basis of shape of rural settlement are various types



Remarks

linear settlement? In such settlements houses are located along a road, railway line, river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee

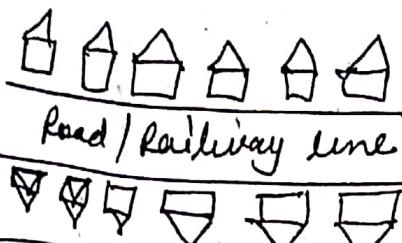


Fig:- linear settlement along Road / Rail line



Fig:- linear settlement along River

Relate with environment and local resources

Linear settlements are common in middle Himalayas, Rockies, Siwalik, and along the Ganges mountains along the river valleys whereas the linear settlement along roads and rail lines in the Indo-Gangetic and Yamuna plains such as in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Bihar etc.

Benefits of linear settlement

① Settlement along river and canal enjoy easy availability of water.

② Settlement along roads & railway line have better connectivity, opportunities of trade activities.

Adverse impact of linear settlements

① Settlement along river banks are prone to floods

② Settlement along rivers cause pollution in river due to discharge of sewage and industrial waste.

Remarks

(3) Circular settlement

around lakes, tanks & ponds sometimes the villages are planned in such a way that the central part remains open and used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.

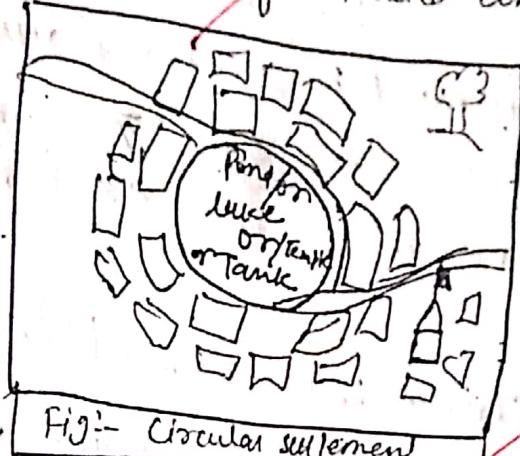


Fig:- Circular settlement

These type of settlement found in Rajasthan, parts of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, parts of Uttar Pradesh & Bihar. In Haryana these type of settlements

found near 'Johads' (catchment area of Villages). etc.

Benefit of circular settlement

- ① Easy availability of water in village.
- ② Protection of animals from the wild animals
- ③ Hobbies for people such as fishing in ponds, lakes

Adverse Impact

- ④ High pollution in lakes & ponds.
Ex- Degradation of 'Sambhar' lake of Jaipur.
- ⑤ High congested settlement led to conflict over land, water, etc.

garn
its
reborn
abuse
to
environment
and
land
resources

Discuss
with
example

5

Settlement development: It is a combination of

various factors both natural factor like terrain, water, rainfall, agricultural land and also socio-economic factors like security & safety of community, opportunity of livelihood, etc. Human settles where he found optimum combination of these factors.

Remarks

Q18. "As per United Nations report, India is expected to surpass China as the world's most populous countries in the next eight years". How has India failed to control its population growth? Explain. Also, discuss population growth strategies by China and their implementation in democratic countries like India. (15 Marks)

Currently India accounts for 17.5% of world's total population with less than 2.5% of total land resources. As estimated by United Nations report India will suepass China by 2027 with working population's share more than the non-working population.

~~India and China both started their population control policies with a gap of 3 years i.e. India in 1976 and China in 1979. And China has successfully controlled its population growth.~~

#Reason for India's failure to control population

① Early Marriage and universal marriage system:

~~universal
marriage
system
with
girls~~ Though the legal age of marriageable age is 18 for girls and 21 years for boys, early marriages in parts of Rajasthan, Bihar, UP etc. still prevail and universal marriage system where marriage is obligation and women get married in reproductive age.

② Son preference in India's society put pressure on couples to have son despite having 2-3 girls child in family.

elaborate

Remarks

④ Illegal migration from Nepal & Bangladesh in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam
 leads to a large number of people. For example about 15 lakhs migrants now declare D-voters in Assam.

Support your argument with facts

Bring more clarity in thought process

⑤ Democratic countries: contrary to China India is not a democratic country where authorities can impose decision on people. Reproduction rights can never be violated.

⑥ Poverty and illiteracy: children are considered the gift of God due to superstitions belief and unavailability of contraceptives due to lack of literacy and poverty. Regardless the situation.

⑦ Subordination of women to men in matters of family planning.

China's population policy: China introduced One child policy in 1979 where a couple can have only one child but later in 1980s it allowed its citizens to have second child if first child being a girl.

→ Provinces in China empowered to impose fine for violation of rules, and can allow abortion of child.

stick to the context

→ But now China became a most population skewed country and it prompted the government to abolish 'one child policy' in 2015.

Remarks

Implementation of China's policy in India: The 'One Child' policy; of China is not suitable for India because

- (i) Democratic ethos and polity will not allow India to take harsh measure as taken by China being a communist regime.
- (ii) Sit pocket syndrome faced by China where parents of mother, parents of father and parent of child itself incur expenditure on one child; it had led China to be a highly population skewed nation.
- (iii) Declining Total fertility in India which has already being nearly the replacement rate of 2.1 can cause ageing in population. Some states like West Bengal, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh have already reached below TFR of 2.1.

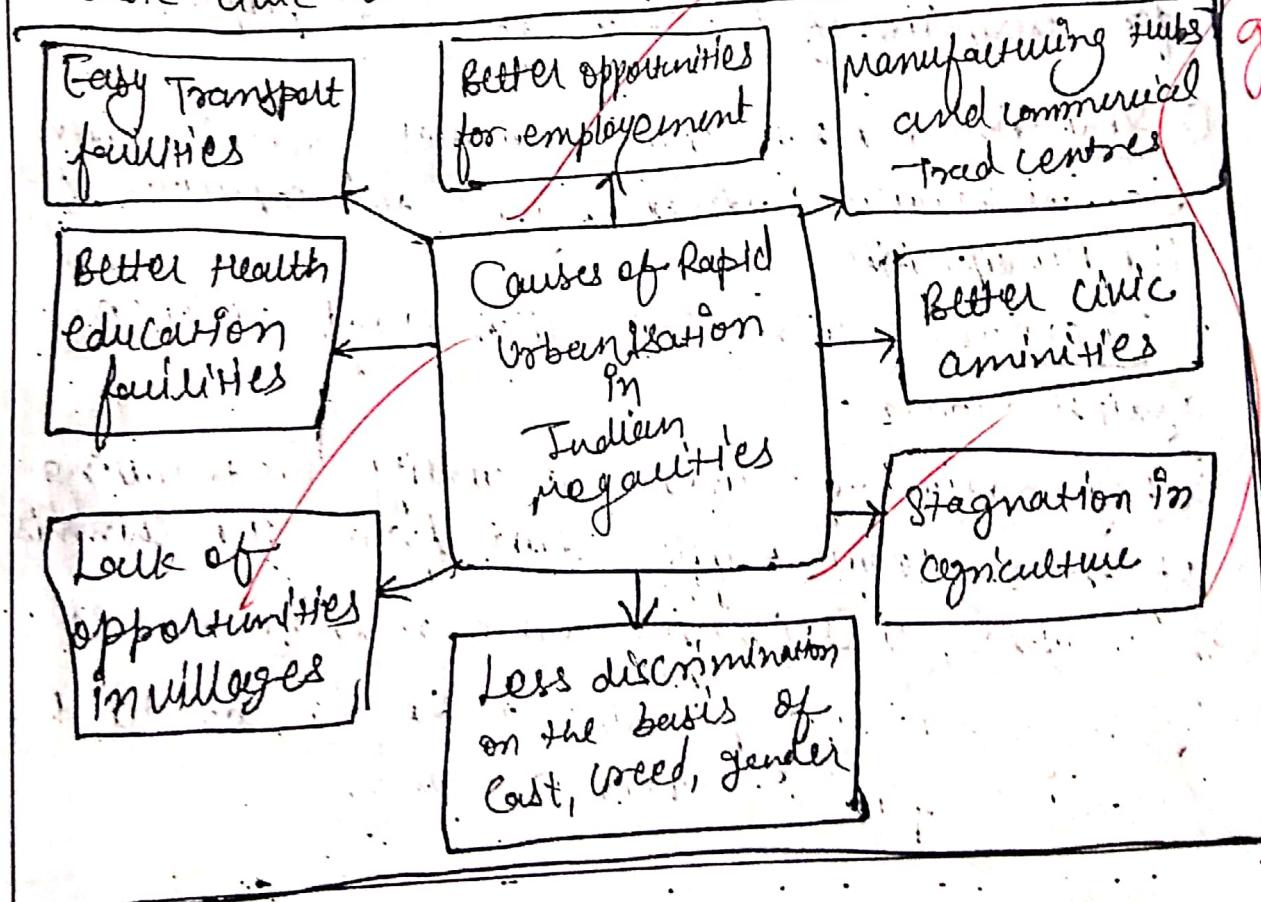
good
Discard
China's
model is
not
suitable
model

Though Chinese measures cannot be applied in India but the population in India have to be checked otherwise it will pose serious threat on national and socio-economic resources so we require steps such as awareness among general public about small family, empowering women to take decision about reproduction by declaring right to reproduction as a fundamental right under Article-21 of Constitution and most importantly changing society's views toward gender sensitivity.

Remarks

Q19. "The National Capital Region has faced unplanned and rapid expansion in the last few decades which has caused congestion and problems related to basic civic amenities". Critically analyze rapid urbanization in Indian megacities and the government's initiative to tackle it. (15 Marks)

The National Capital Region have population more than 10mn and according to United Nations report (2018) - Delhi could be the world's most populous city by 2028 with 37.2 mn people. As per the Census 2011, Delhi had the highest population density ~~with 11320 / km²~~ making it highly congested against the nation's population density 382 people/km² in 2011. Such a huge population with unplanned urbanization creates problem of basic civic amenities.



Remarks

Challenges of Rapid urbanization :-

(1) Housing needs: Lack of proper housing for the rapid migrating population in cities lead to the congestion in cities.

Specifically
focus on
unplanned
urbanization

Ex- Mumbai has the Asia's largest slum - Dharavi

(2) Traffic and congestion in cities due to high in and out migration on permanent & temporary basis. Ex- Delhi-Noida & Delhi-Greater Noida faces high traffic. On ~~border~~ Delhi & Mumbai also witness traffic on highways.

Rapid urbanization

(3) Unemployment for local people and they see the migrants as their job seekers. Such emotions led to rise of regionalism. Ex Andhra Pradesh passed law for reservation of 75% jobs for local people.

Your
argument
must
be
substantiated

(4) Sanitation and basic civic amenities, portable water etc. are heavily burdened beyond the capacities of the municipalities.

(5) Increasing crime rate like theft, violence against women.

(6) Degradation of Environment quality due to cutting of trees, heavy traffic, dust from the chimneys of industries, unscientific waste management etc.

Ex- The unscientific planning in Kerala led to the devastating flood in Kerala in 2018.

Remarks

Step taken by Government(*) SMART City programme

In 2015 ~~for~~ launched by Union government cities through planning to sustain cities economically, socially and environmentally.

(*) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

~~Mission (AMRUT)~~: Under this mission of Govt of India, it will provide basic civic amenities in the urban areas.

(*) Swachh Bharat Mission - urban [SBM-U]

for the basic sanitation like toilet building, sanitization of streets, etc. and solid waste management.

(*) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna - urban [PMAY-U]

mission 'housing to all' by 2022.

(*) Metro development in major cities like Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Jaipur, Noida for traffic Management.

It is estimated that by 2050 about 60% of country's population will live in cities (current 32%) so we require proper planning for urban areas like land use planning, expanding civic amenities, employment so the cities become more inclusive with achievement of sustainable development goal-11 by 2030.

Remarks:

Q20. "Life expectancy in India has gone up by five years, from 62.3 years for males and 63.3 years for females in 2001-2005 to 67.3 years and 69.6 years respectively in 2011 but retirement age remained at 60 years". Critically analyze suggestions given by the Economic Survey of India to raise the retirement age in India by a few more years, is it sustainable in a country like India with a high demographic dividend and high unemployment rate? (15 Marks)

~~India's life expectancy increased from 48 years in 1971 to 68 years in 2016 but the retirement age of the public offices remained at 60 years. Due to increasing healthcare and medical services the life expectancy is estimated to increase which will also increase the share of elderly population in India from 8.6% in 2011 to 16% by 2021.~~

~~The Economic Survey of India suggested to increase the retirement age from 60 years to 65.~~

- ~~① It is forecasted that the population growth will be less than 1% during 2021-31 and under 0.5% during 2031-41.~~
- ~~② The current 'Total fertility rate' (TFR) is 2.1 in India which will further fall 1.5-1.6 (below replacement level) by 2021 in some states.~~
- ~~③ Many southern states, as well as West Bengal, Haryana, Punjab already have equal to TFR rate at replacement / below replacement level.~~

Remarks :

- ① Doubling of elderly population from 8.6% in 2011 to 16% by 2024.

#Positive impact of increasing the retirement age of public officials

- ① Expertise and experience of age can be used in governance of the nation.
- ② Self-dependence of elderly people will reduce the liability of society and government towards them related to healthcare & social care expenses.
- ③ Reduce the burden of pension funding: many countries like USA, Germany have already raised the retirement age to reduce the burden of pension funding.
- ④ Require less training in the working of day-to-day life and public office works.

Explain with examples and data

#Negative impact of increasing Retirement Age

- ① Prevent new blood and talent in the field of governance according to change in the society.
- ② High unemployment rate: India facing a high unemployment about 6.1%, which is

Remarks:

highest in last 45 years.

① Advent of new technology like Big data Analysis, Quantum Computing, artificial intelligence requires technological knowledge more than experience. Elderly people lack the knowledge of these technologies.

② Low energy to do work and health issues faced by senior citizens impedes their efficiency beyond the age of 60 years.

In the era of emerging technologies, new administrative challenges and increasing unemployment, for now it is not viable to raise the retirement age to let India grow according to need of 21st century.

Remarks