



**An Institute for Civil Services**

# **IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY**

**RISHENDRA SINGH**

**AIR 113**

**CSE 2023**

**GEOGRAPHY**



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**GS SCORE**

Geography Test Series 2023

TEST - 06

**GEOGRAPHY**

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

**Instructions to Candidate**

- There are FIVE questions. All Questions are compulsory.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

97

Name RISHENDRA SINGH

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Rishendra

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_





Dear Rishendra,

→ your content and Understanding  
is fine however need to  
work on diagram making  
skill / Map Making.

⇒ Don't write beyond Margins  
it will lead to penalty  
Marking.

⇒ Try to include Case Studies.  
All the Best!  
Keep it up!



## GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

1. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words:

- (a) Explain the significance of dry farming in water-scarce regions and its potential for sustainable agriculture. (10 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the concept of agricultural intensity and its implications for sustainable agriculture. (10 Marks)
- (c) How does the combination of different crops impact agricultural productivity in different regions of India? (10 Marks)
- (d) Analyse the patterns and trends of migration in India. (10 Marks)
- (e) Explain the concept of demographic dividend and its potential for economic growth and development in India. (10 Marks)

2. Attempt all the questions:

- (a) Explain the concept of cropping pattern and its relationship with agricultural productivity and land capability. (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the concept and significance of agro and social forestry in the context of sustainable agricultural practices. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the institutional factors such as land holdings, land tenure, and land reforms and their influence on agricultural practices. (20 Marks)

3. Attempt all the questions:

- (a) Analyse the socioeconomic and ecological implications of the Green Revolution in India. (15 Marks)
- (b) Explore the major tribes in India, their geographical distribution, and the problems faced by tribal communities. (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the phenomenon of urban sprawl in India and its implications for land use, infrastructure, and environmental sustainability. (20 Marks)

4. Write short notes on the following in about 150 words:

- (a) Discuss the relationship between population growth and environmental sustainability in India. (10 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the challenges associated with slums in Indian cities and the problems faced by slum dwellers. (10 Marks)
- (c) Explore the concept of inclusive cities and the importance of social inclusion in urban development. (10 Marks)



## PDF Eraser Free

(d) Discuss the future prospects and challenges of urbanisation in India. (10 Marks)

(e) Explain the remedies and strategies to address the problems of urbanisation in India. (10 Marks)

5. Attempt all the questions:

(a) Analyse the concept of cultural regions in India and explain how they contribute to the diversity and unity of the country. (15 Marks)

(b) Discuss the concept of conurbations and metropolitan regions in India and their significance in regional development. (15 Marks)

(c) Explain the morphology of rural settlements in India and how it reflects the social and cultural aspects of the community. (20 Marks)

T P Doriaadis

\*\*\*\*\*



1. (a) Explain the significance of dry farming in water-scarce regions and its potential for sustainable agriculture. (150 Words) (10)

Dry farming is the technique for irrigation practices in area with less than 75 cm of rainfall creating opportunities for farmers

### Significance of Dry farming

1. Insure adequate agricultural intensity and yield.

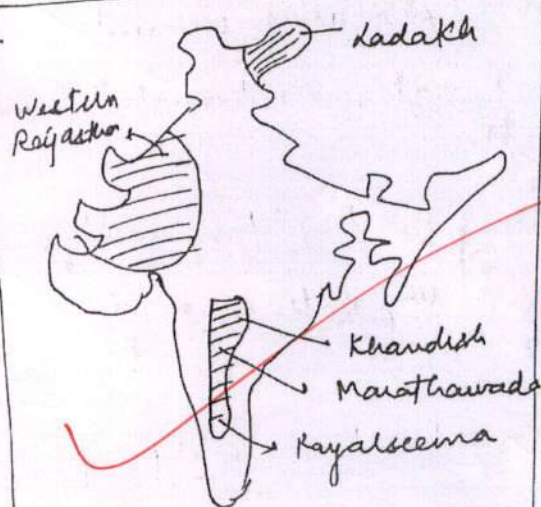
2. Climate specific crops  
(a) Towar, Bayra in Rajasthan

3. ecologically fertile and non-threatening.

- (a) shift from wheat Rice Monoculture from Punjab

4. Engage Rain water harvesting and Integrated watershed development.

- (a) Ralegaon Siddhi (Case study of Maharashtra)



Dry farming needy areas  
(water scarce)

Remarks



## Potential for sustainable agriculture

1. Low Input cost
  - Low water requirement
  - Climate resilient cropping  
(Hardy crops)
  - Better extension services
2. Forgotten cropping techniques promote water sustainability.
  - ⑨ Govt. supported
  - ⑨ Root zone watering of Hyderabad
3. Agroforestry crop diversification etc great employment scenarios in largely infertile area - (⑨ 10 lakh ha of Southern zone area in India)
4. Food security of region gets enhanced
5. ensures nutritional outcome
  - ⑨ Soy farming crops → low glycemic index
6. ensures community participation
  - ⑨ Paani Panchayat (Odisha)

However efficient capital investment and drip irrigation & micro irrigation techniques needs to be integrated with integrated water shed development for doubling farmers income and curb suicides.

Remarks

4.5

Avoid



1. (b) Discuss the concept of agricultural intensity and its implications for sustainable agriculture. (150 Words) (10)

Agricultural Intensity is the ratio of the Gross cropped area in a parcel of land to the Net cropped Area.

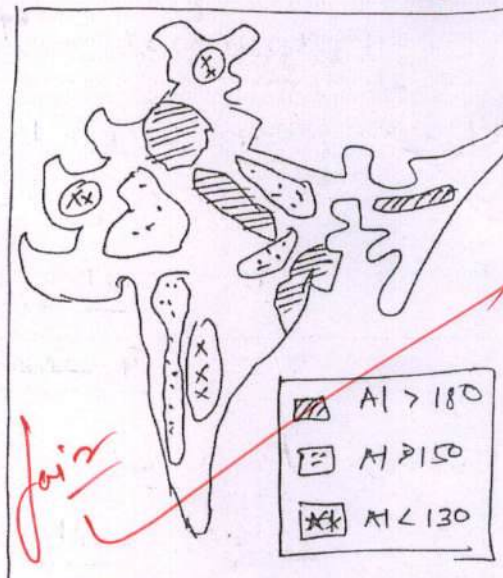
Currently Agricultural Intensity (AI) of the nation is at 139.67%.

### Concept of Agricultural Intensity

1. Determines the cropping pattern of region

(i) 3 cycles of rice in East India

Aus      Amam      Bow



Agricultural Intensity

2. Water use efficiency is also highlighted. (ii) Low in overall comparison to developed India.
3. Tells about cropping techniques adopted. (ii) Punjab & Haryana  $\Rightarrow$  Monoculture (Repeated).

Remarks



## Implications on sustainable agriculture

### 1. Areas with high agricultural intensity

- 1.1 Low soil fertility (depletion of nutrients)
- 1.2 Eutrophication is a common phenomenon
- 1.3 Excessive use of additives -  
(a) Fertilisers & pesticides

### 2. Areas with moderate AI:

- 2.1 Support local crop grown  
(a) Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand
- 2.2 Better utilisation of inputs  
(a) South India.

### 3. Areas with low A.I.

- 3.1 Lack water in such regions
- 3.2 Full exploitation & use of potential missing

Thus Agricultural intensity is an important characteristic to categorise Agricultural situation in the nation.

Remarks

3



1. (c) How does the combination of different crops impact agricultural productivity in different regions of India? (150 Words) (10)

India, having large latitudinal extent, possess numerous cropping zones which creates potential for different crops grown in a particular region. These crop combination regions impact differently in different regions.

1. Northern Crop Combination Region:

1.1. Agricultural productivity depends upon wheat - rice monoculture in Punjab & Haryana.

1.2. Maize, wheat & Jowar grown in Eastern Rajasthan has better agricultural productivity.

1.3. Rice grown in Northern valley of Kashmir is also important in northern region.

2. Southern Crop Combination Region:

2.1. High agricultural productivity due to

Remarks



Cotton & Rice grown in these regions

2.2. Specialised regions develop which improve productivity

(4) Kuttanad Rice (Kerala)

(4) Black Soil Cotton of TN

3. Eastern India:

3.1. Single crop of Rice is grown thrice in a season ( Aus, Aman, Boro )

3.2. Low agricultural productivity due to large area and low yield

4. Western India

4.1. Agricultural productivity is extremely low due to arid nature.

Impact

→ Agricultural productivity varies according to the crop combination figo.

→ Greater variation found in North & South India

→ Productivity determines the remuneration of farmer.

Remarks

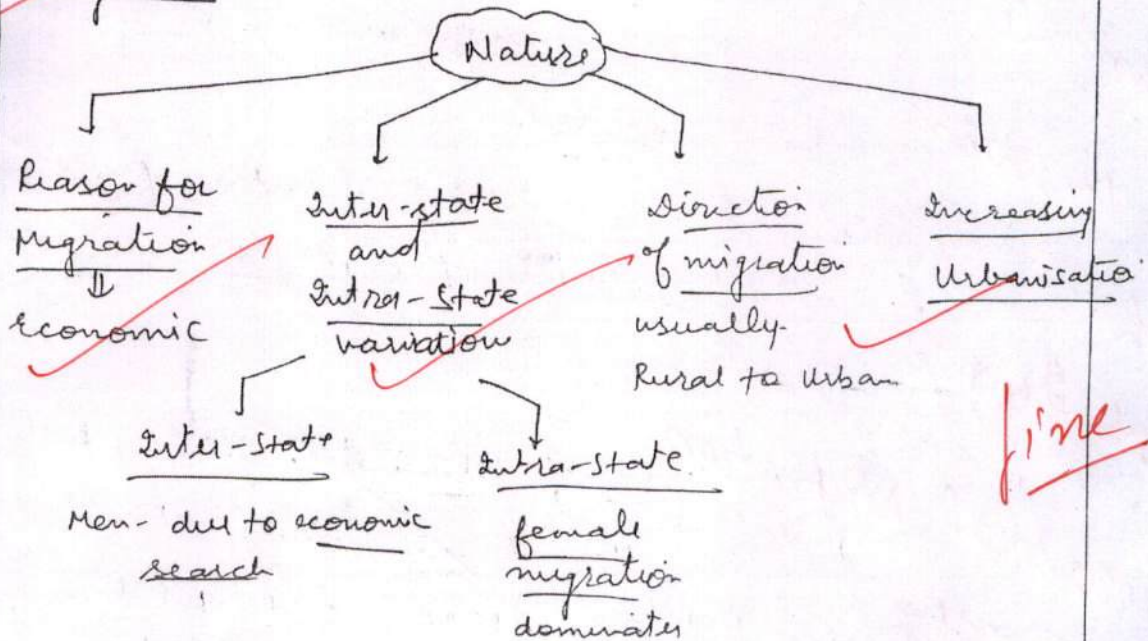
3.5



1. (d) Analyse the patterns and trends of migration in India.

(150 Words) (10)

Migration in India is a common phenomenon which generally follows Lorenstein's law of migration



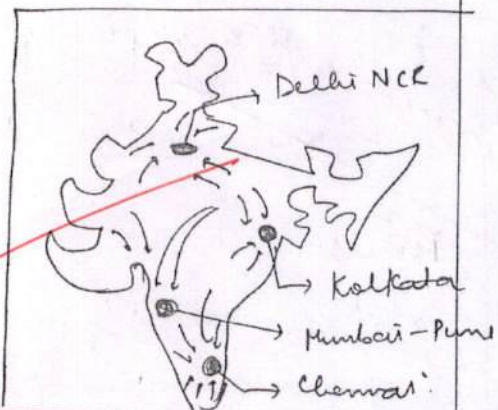
### Patterns of Migration :

In general, there exists 4-streams of migration in India

#### 1. Rural to Urban migration

① Mostly men migrate in search of work

② migrant labour & educational migration



Remarks

Migration direction & Hotspots



## ② Rural - Rural Migration:

④ Mostly women due to marriage propositions

## ③ Rural Urban to Rural:

⑦ Situational composition due to COVID-19 and other emergencies

## ④ Urban to Urban:

⑧ Mostly due switching nature of job and transfers of employed individual

### Trends of migration

1. Currently 16% of Urbanisation exists which would become 40% by 2030 due to rural migrational distress (UNFPA - World Population prospect)

2. 400 mn migrants constitute the population of India which tends to change the demographic composition

② Age-sex bracket  
③ worker composition

3. Crime in cities ↑

Models such as Stouffer's Intervening opportunity and Lee's model detail the migration causes which needs to be adequately studied to fulfil SDG-11 = Sustainable cities

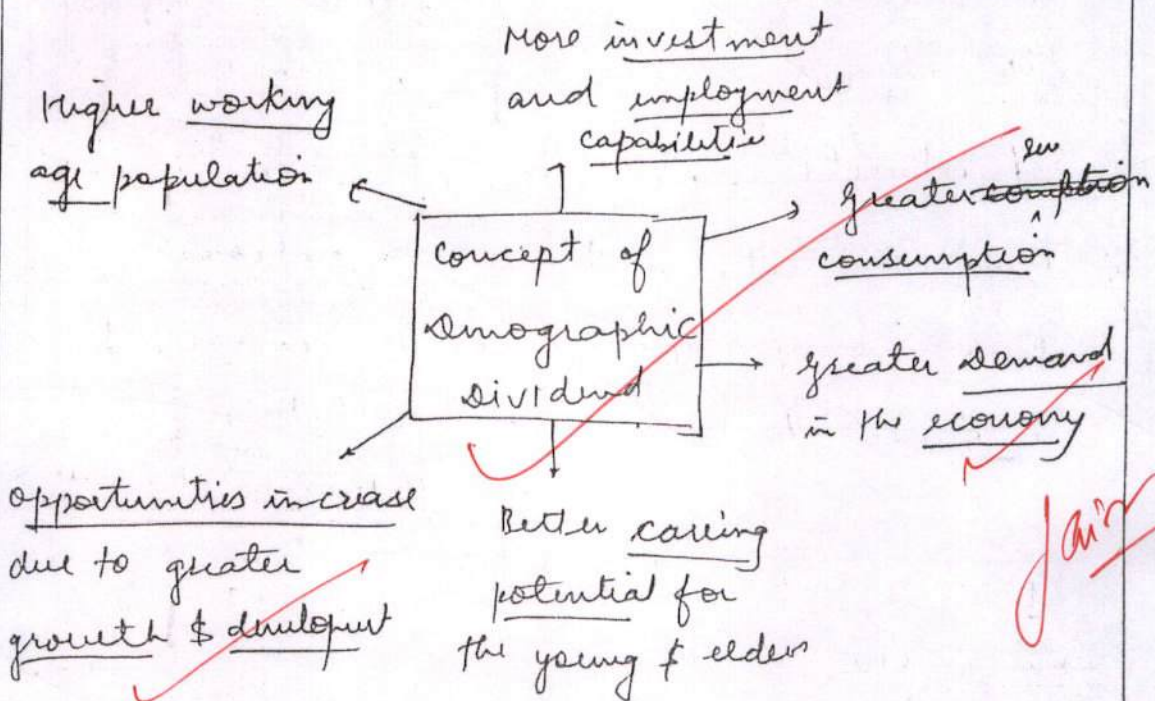
Remarks

3.5



1. (e) Explain the concept of demographic dividend and its potential for economic growth and development in India. (150 Words) (10)

Demographic dividend is the potential of youth in a nation (i.e. age 15-<sup>59</sup>), showcasing a low dependency ratio, having phenomenal impact on employment and development criteria of a nation.



Potential for economic growth

1. Youth kick start the cycle of economy.

Consumption → Demand → Supply → Production → Growth

Remarks

Divide into

+ Health  
+ Education  
+ Income



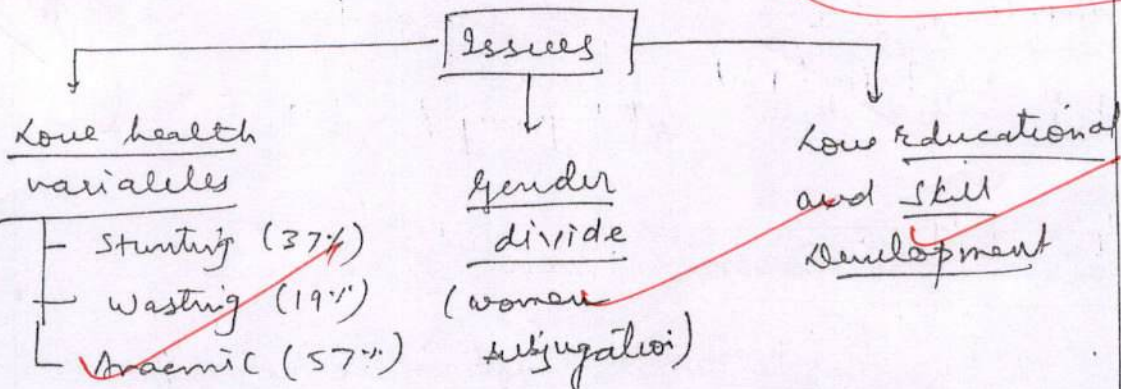
2. Increased Worker-Population Ratio
3. Better employment opportunities
4. Boost GDP of a nation due to technological advancement brought by them.

### Potential for development

1. Skills enhancement as a result of high dividend

Case Study: China in 1990's  
 due to high population of youth, its economy skyrocketed creating huge economic boost

2. Infrastructural push to cater high demand
3. Higher educational & Health outcomes
4. High sense of happiness due to economic & environmental stability (pointed by Gross Happiness Index - UNSDSN)



Thus it is imperative on India to convert demographic

Remarks potential into demographic dividend.

3

Avoid writing beyond Margin



2. (a) Explain the concept of cropping pattern and its relationship with agricultural productivity and land capability. (200 Words) (15)

Cropping Pattern is the use of various alignments and techniques to grow crops in a sustainable or remunerative fashion on a field. (Sequence)

### Concept of Cropping Pattern

1. Monoculture (Monocropping)  $\Rightarrow$  one crop grown in repetition over time on the field
2. Relay cropping  $\Rightarrow$  second crop grown just before harvesting first.
3. Inter cropping  $\Rightarrow$  Two crops of different characteristics grown simultaneously
4. Mixed cropping  $\Rightarrow$  seeds mixed and sown together

Basis of these techniques:

- 1) Use of low fertilizer growing crop after high using crop
- 2) Low water guzzling crop after high one
- 3) Nutrient repletion through pulses in different cycle

Remarks



## Cropping Pattern and agricultural productivity

1. Techniques such as Inter-cropping, Cover-cropping and Mixed cropping increases soil fertility
2. Agricultural fertility is enhanced
3. Yield increases due to scientific techniques
4. greater Nutrient exchange is given through Nitrogen fixing crops - (9) Pulses.
5. Better use of inputs - sustainable and judicious - reduces input cost - increases remuneration.

However certain techniques decreases Agricultural productivity inputs of higher acreage:

(Monocropping)

Soil depletion and degradation due to repetitive pattern of cropping

Greater use of input's required for such technique

bolstered by govt. policies (4) MSP and open-ended Procurement

Remarks

Show Cropping patterns based regions and include distribution Map



### Cropping Pattern & Land Capability

1. land degradation is sustained if monocropping prevails
2. fallow  $\Rightarrow$  enhance regeneration capacity of land.
3. greater requirement of water (pulled from ground) for monocropping technique
4. Soil Acidification, Alkalisation & Salinisation is common (water logging).

### Mod of the hour

To increase Agricultural capability and land productivity, the following measures must be followed:

1. Natural farming techniques
2. Sushash Parekar's Zero Budgeted Natural farming

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
Achhadana Waphasa Teeravunt Bijamut (MIDH Scheme)

PM - Krishi  
Sinchai Yojana

PM - Kisan  
Fasal Bima  
Yojana

Shift towards  
Horticulture

MEASURES

Remarks

Conclusion  
Can't be  
skipped

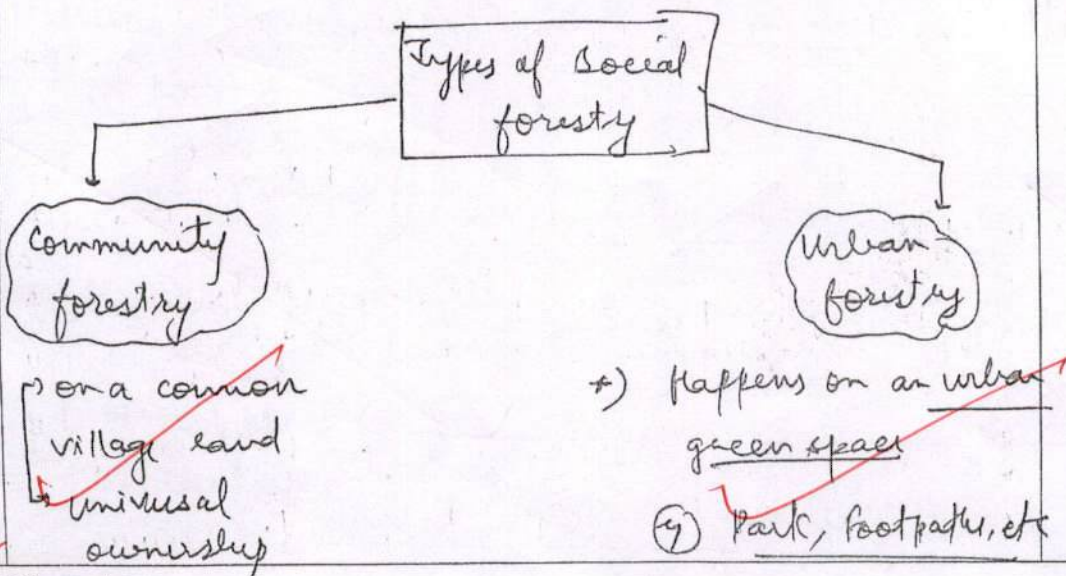
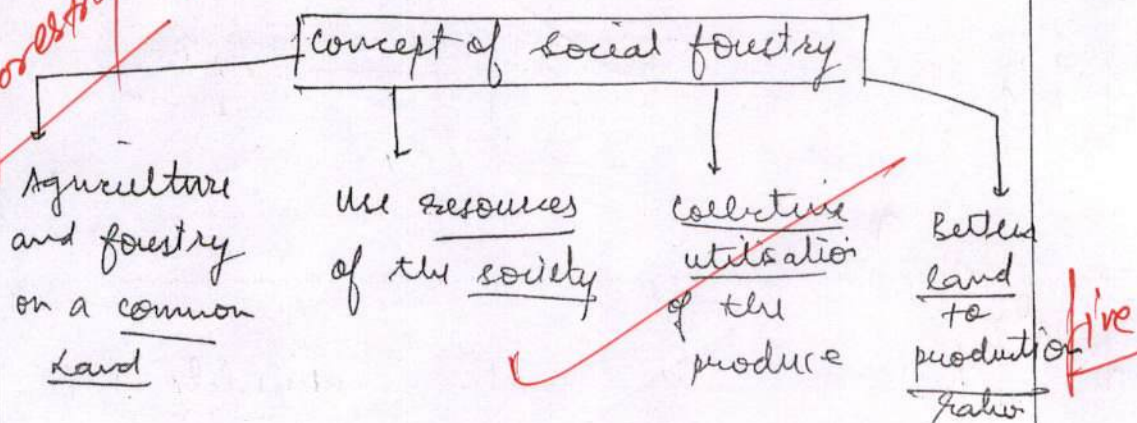
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2. (b) Discuss the concept and significance of agro and social forestry in the context of sustainable agricultural practices. (200 Words) (15)

*Discuss both Concept of Agroforestry & Social forestry*

Social forestry is a technique of engaging the society in a remunerative and sustainable fashion in order to have a better outcome of agricultural input on a common land.

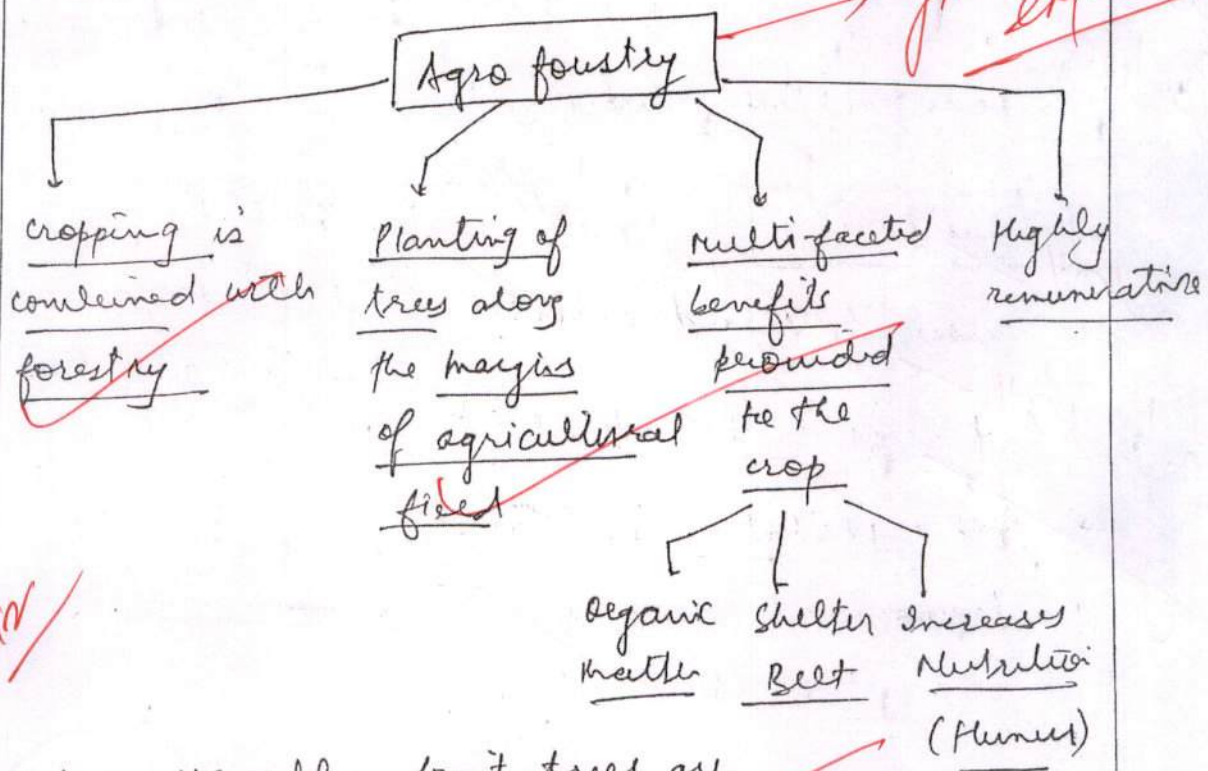


Remarks

next



- Greater use efficiency of the inputs used.
- Decreases political pressure of provisioning welfare through subsidy
- Eases economic burden.
- Social cohesion & Capital gets insured
- Technological trickle down.
- enhances the possibility of social capital

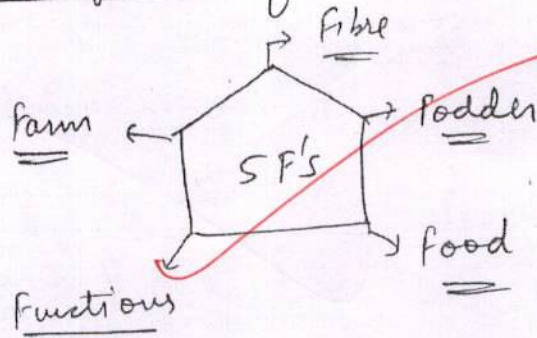


Note: usually fruit trees are avoided to insure livestock & animal threats to the crops.

Remarks



- ensures greater remuneration
- prevents soil erosion & crop sustainability is ensured
- Better management of techniques:



points are relevant

Thus these two techniques significantly ensure multifaceted development.

Significance:

1. ensures community forest activities:
  - Livestock
  - Forestry
  - Soil Regeneration
  - Horticulture
2. Improves soil sustainability
3. Less exploitation in nature.
4. focuses on increasing farm remuneration and social security.

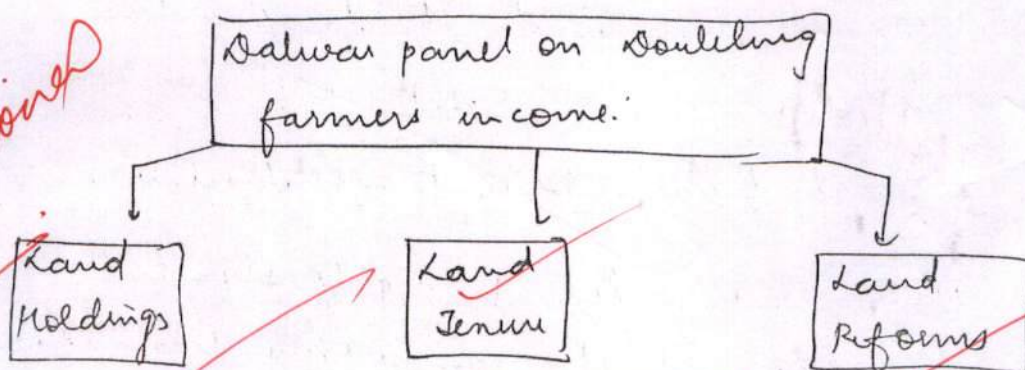
Remarks

6



2. (c) Discuss the institutional factors such as land holdings, land tenure, and land reforms and their influence on agricultural practices. (250 Words) (20)

Agriculture, according to Salwai panel (2016) is largely dependent on 3 basic institutional factors in India which largely determine the kind of agricultural outcome desired by the nation.



### ① Land Holdings in India:

\* 11<sup>th</sup> Agricultural Census highlights that different composition occurs:

86% of farmers (Small & Marginal) hold land of less than 2 ha

14% of farmers (Medium & Large) hold land greater than 2 ha

Remarks



Influence on agricultural practices :

1. Low possibility of commercialisation in India.
2. Sustenance based agriculture dominates.
3. High land fragmentation - disallows the reap economies of scale.
4. Leads to increased dependency on local money lenders for credit due to low level of documentation & collateral size.  
Non-remunerative & highly stymied
- ④ Rice-wheat monoculture dominates.

② Land Tenure : is the unwritten agreement between the land holder and agricultural labour working on it.

④ Patta, Batai, sharecropping, etc.

11 The agricultural Census highlights due to greater amount of landless labourers in the

Remarks



agricultural population and land tenures are increasing

### Impact on agriculture

- 1. Increased dispute related to land cases
- 2. Agricultural labour exploitation
- 3. Faulty contracts and sharecropping deals rarely understood by less educated farmers
- 4. Land Tenures ⇒ used for remunerative farming for rice and wheat in India

③ Land Reforms : The process of declining the misery of rural landholders and landless labours, started in 1950's is called land reforms :

constituents of land reforms :

Remarks

Include cases of UP, Bk, MH etc



1. Abolition of Intermediaries { ryotwari  
malikdars  
zamindars
2. Land Consolidation
3. Land Ceiling acts (9) Kerala & West Bengal  
(successful)
4. Land Redistribution
- (9) Shodan & Gramdan  
movement (Vijaya Bhaskar)
5. Agricultural productivity (green revolution)
6. Forest Rights to the villagers & Scheduled Tribes (9) Forest Rights Act - 1980 & 2006

Impact :

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
1. <u>Increased food productivity</u>	1. <u>Increased bogus cooperatives</u> to deter land reforms
2. India <u>food importer</u> (PL-480) → <u>food exporter</u> (Basmati)	2. <u>ecological deterioration</u> due to <u>fully green revolution</u>
3. <u>Land rights</u> to all	3. <u>Inequality</u> among <u>large</u> & <u>small farmers</u>
4. <u>Land</u> to the <u>landless</u>	

Thus these reforms significantly altered the trajectory of Indian agricultural ecosystem.

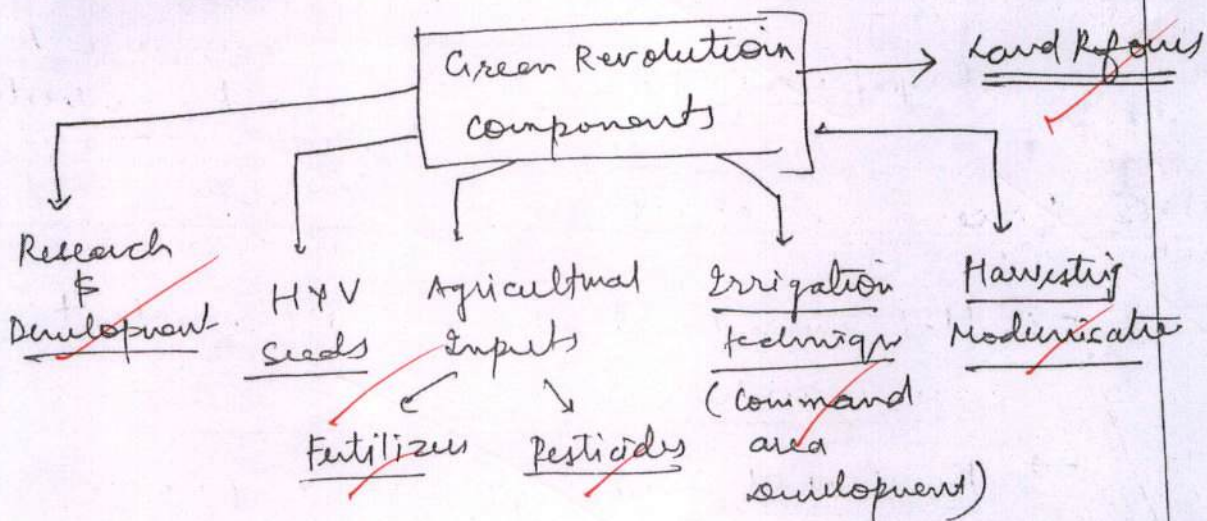
Remarks

8.5



3. (a) Analyse the socioeconomic and ecological implications of the Green Revolution in India. (200 Words) (15)

*Time Spent*  
India reeling under the pressure of food insecurity due to import of PL-480 needed adequate intervention which was provided by Norman Borlaug's High Yielding Varieties of seeds & M.S. Swaminathan's India specific Green Revolution implementation.



*Valid*  
These components acted simultaneously and made India from food deficit to a food surplus nation, but with numerous socio-economic and ecological challenges.

Remarks



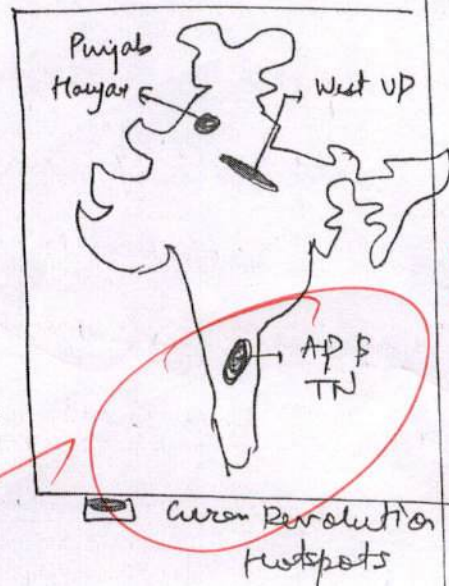
## ① Social Challenges :

- Intra-regional disparity
- Small & large farmer disparity  
aggravated
- exploitation of cheap labour
- Nutritional deficiency

(④) Rice & wheat grown

Caste hierarchy aggravated :

Large farmers → higher caste → accumulated land (consolidation)



Work on Map Making skills

## ② Economic challenges :

- MSP introduced aggravated Rice-wheat monoculture
- K-shaped inequality rose among farmers
- (④) Large farmers benefitted  
Small farmers lost both Land  
Remuneration
- Disparity in adoption - high input cost negated the possibility
- Sanitary & phytosanitary measures in WTO

Remarks



### Ecological challenges :

- Soil degradation
  - Depletion of Nutrients
  - Soil Salinisation
  - Soil flooding → acidification
- Excessive use of fertilisers → Eutrophication & algal bloom
- Air pollution due to left over - paddy burnt → SMOG & urban accidents on roads
- Groundwater depletion (push button irrigation)
- Contamination of food → Cancerous potential in human
- Impacted micro-climate - less rainfall due to clearing of forests for agri fields

Relevant

Green Revolution also exacerbated Inter-regional intercrop disparity in which Rice, wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize got front hand in place of local crops.

Thus M.C Swaminathan rightly said:

"The Next green revolution should be Evergreen Revolution"

Remarks

mid

6



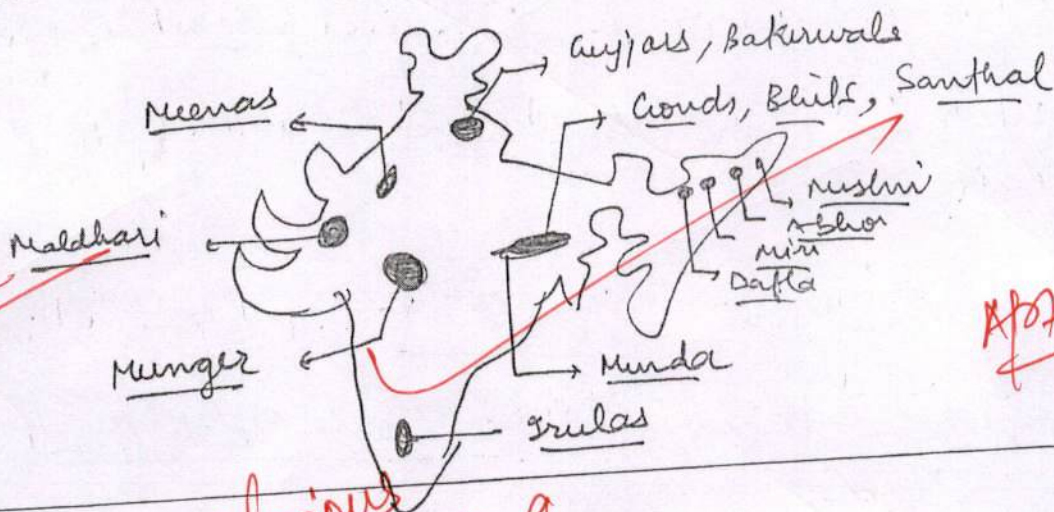
3. (b) Explore the major tribes in India, their geographical distribution, and the problems faced by tribal communities. (200 Words) (15)

Census 2011 calculates there ~~exists~~ 10 mn tribal population constituting 8.6% of the total population in India.

Lokur committee characterised Tribes as:

1. Low technological intervention
2. Poor agricultural techniques (i) mostly subsistence
3. culturally vivid & varied
4. Human nature - shy
5. Segregated from common population

### Major Tribes of India

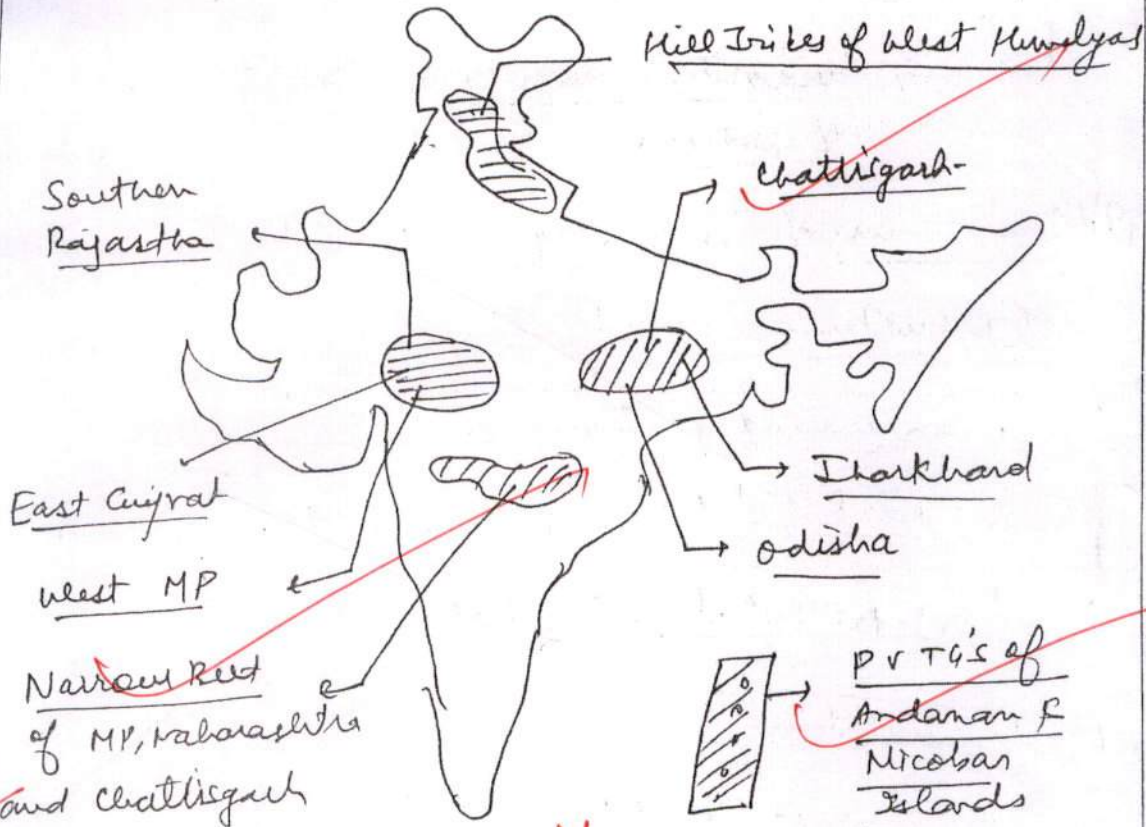


Remarks

Discuss various tribes and their specific region.



## Geographical Distribution



## Problems faced

1. Low visibility due to political exclusion. (19) Andaman PVTG's

2. Low social indicators:

2.1. Poor health dynamics

2.2. Poor educational criteria

- Jarawas
- Onges
- Shompens
- Sentinels
- Nicobarese

→ Stunting (50%)  
→ Wasting (30%)  
→ Anaemic (82%)

NFHS-50

Remarks

(4) Only Meenas are the most educationally forward tribe.

Avoid



2-3 Poor integration with local economy

3. Development Induced Displacement

④ Vedanta's mining in Udaygiri hills of Odisha

4. Low use of modern agriculture techniques

④ Sustenance, and Thum

5. Violence and prominence of Left wing Extremism in tribal hotspots. ④ Bastar & Dantewara (Chhatt.)

6. Low representation in higher levels of govt.

Govt Initiatives

→ Kalyan Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

→ Tribal President

→ Connectivity in North East ④

Separate Department of Development of North East

→ Tribal Area Development Programme

→ PM-PVTG Scheme (Budget - 23/24)

Thus amalgamation of Tribals would ensure the true essence of "SABKA SAATH SABKA VIKAS".

Remarks

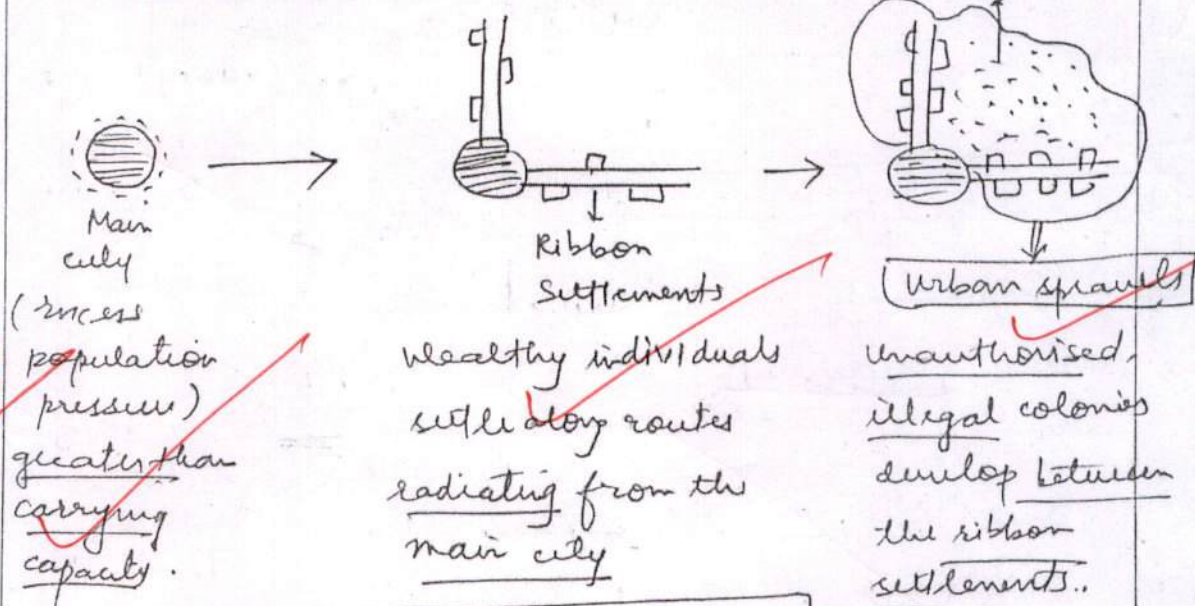
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3. (c) Analyse the phenomenon of urban sprawl in India and its implications for land use, infrastructure, and environmental sustainability. (250 Words) (20)

Urban Sprawl are the extended population growing between the ribbon settlements and also includes the infills which are contiguous to the main city which is overburdened.

### Formation of Urban Sprawl



### Characteristics :

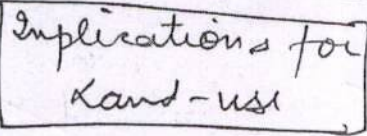
1. Low Basic minimum amenities
2. Illegal electricity connections
3. House the overspill population of cities

The collective population is termed as Urban sprawl

Remarks



- could be written in brief



- Include  
examples

Remarks

Remarks
e.g. Dharam



### Implications for infrastructure :

1. Infrastructural lag occurs at such places
2. Dilapidated conditions of homes which are in poor conditions
3. Usually one-~~house~~ roofed house and rarely 2 storeys present
4. Basic amenities such as roads, schools and hospitals are initially devoid
5. Lack of water availability (Poor supply creating "sanitation hijack" by diseases).

Case Study  
Add  
Janjaly  
Colony  
Delhi

### Implications for Environment :

1. Created by deforestation along the ribbon settlements.
2. Open drains collude and mix with the main city channels.
3. Creation of unhygienic smelly terrain.

fair

Remarks



4. Poor planning leads to clumsy and closed dwellings ✓

5. Unsustainable construction → leading to noise, air & water pollution ✓

Way forward :

1. Adopt A Howards model of 'Garden City' to sustain the overspill population

2. Administrative jurisdiction must be clearly spelt

3. Criminal activities must be stopped in such areas

4. Satellite Towns must be merged with it to act as a 'subordinate growth pole' ✓ fair

5. Infrastructural amenities must be provided

Such Urban sprawls spreading around major cities such as Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi & Kolkata must be adequately tackled to ensure

Remarks

SDG-11

8

Avoid



4. (a) Discuss the relationship between population growth and environmental sustainability in India. (150 Words) (10)

Population growth and environment sustainability does possess a clear cause and effect relationship in India which is propelled by unplanned & fast pace of growth rate.

Negative Relationship :

1. Population growth → pressure on limited resources
2. Population growth
  - ↓
  - high levels of unemployed
  - ↓
  - Rural-Urban → unplanned urbanisation → environmental degradation
3. Pollution - due to increased consumption & excess pollution in atmosphere.
4. leading to pressure on agriculture & leads to intensive cultivation using multiple fertilisers → overpopulation & global bloom

Remarks



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However to sustain this cause and effect relationship, following measures needs to be taken :

1. Family planning measures.
2. Better targeting of social security schemes
3. women empowerment  $\rightarrow$  1% increase in investment leads to 15% increase in GDP
4. Sustained utilisation of modern technology

Thus, as Zimmerman said, Resources is

a function of Technology, Technological advancement

must proceed before curtailing population

stabilisation measures.

Refer Discussion

3

Remarks

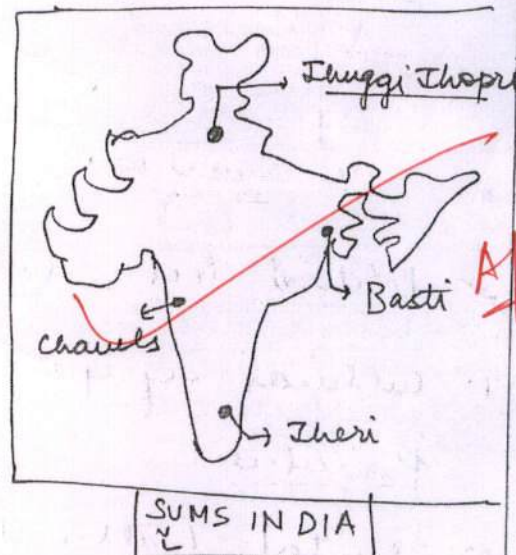


4. (b) Discuss the challenges associated with slums in Indian cities and the problems faced by slum dwellers.  
(150 Words) (10)

A result of unplanned urbanisation in the Indian urban morphological setting leads to the creation of SLUMS. Indian census 2011 reports 22% of Indian population in urban areas reside in SLUMS.

### Challenges associated

1. Crime Rate in cities increase due to social isolation of slums
2. Administrative challenge need for housing and sanitation



3. Unplanned extensions in the urban areas  
④ Urban sprawls (Infills, squatters, shettor)
4. Rehabilitation & Relocation challenge ⑤ Sharan slum, Mumbai  
Integration of dwellers and countering migration

Remarks



## Problems faced by slum dwellers

1. Social Challenges
  - ↓
  - Regional challenges
    - ↓
    - economic employment
  - Education (Functional Numeracy is absent)
    - ↓
    - Health constraint
      - ↓
      - Stunted    Wasted    Anaemic
  - Neglect & Isolation
2. Sanitation and Drainage provisions - leads to increase in prevalence of diseases
  - ④ Diarrhoea, cholera, COVID-19 threat
3. Political tool - vote bank politics & later neglect
4. Cultural segregation - lack of respect for themselves
5. Mental health challenges ④ Suicides, Crime

Slums pose a serious challenge to the Indian urban ecology as well which leads to a

'Blot on Urban sphere' steps like legalising slums via Indian Slums Act is the way forward.

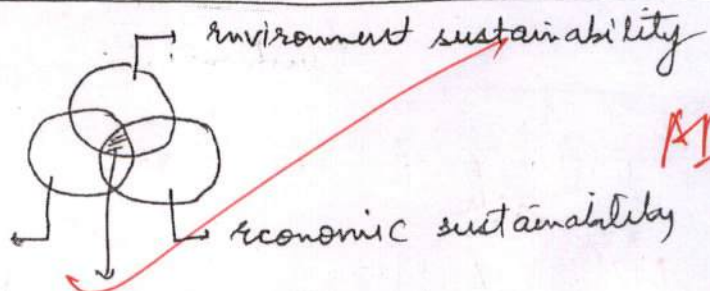
Remarks

3.5



4. (c) Explore the concept of inclusive cities and the importance of social inclusion in urban development. (150 Words) (10)

With rising population and expectation of 40% urbanisation by 2030 (UNFPA), the concept of inclusive cities needs to be built upon



### INCLUSIVE CITIES

1. Social inclusion - (19) leveraging potential of urban old age population (Longevity dividend)  
 ↓  
 Equal rights for LGBTQ and socially marginalised people  
 (19) Creating gender equal society for better urban involvement
2. Sustainable infrastructure - (17) Blue-green infra (Ruhia Shah committee)
3. Creation of modern means of agricultural sustainability in city ⇒ (7) Hydroponics & Aeroponics

Valid (14) Better provisioning of health care & education to needy.

Remarks



- c. Cities mandatory having green urban spaces for environmental sustainability.

Global Best practices  $\Rightarrow$

must be followed

UN's Model of Inclusive cities

Arkadeq

(Turkmenistan)

Vicoria

Copenhagen

(Importance of Social Inclusion in Urban Development)

1. Fulfilling the criticisms of UN declaration on Human rights

2. more inclusive & collective growth

3. creating capability of an individual for making him a part of urban development

(Amartya Sen's Capability approach)

4. Preventing discrimination & social exclusion of weaker section

5. Better employment opportunities for all

An urban sphere must be socially inclusive  
to be holistically targeting the SDG goal  
11 of sustainable cities in India

Remarks

3.5



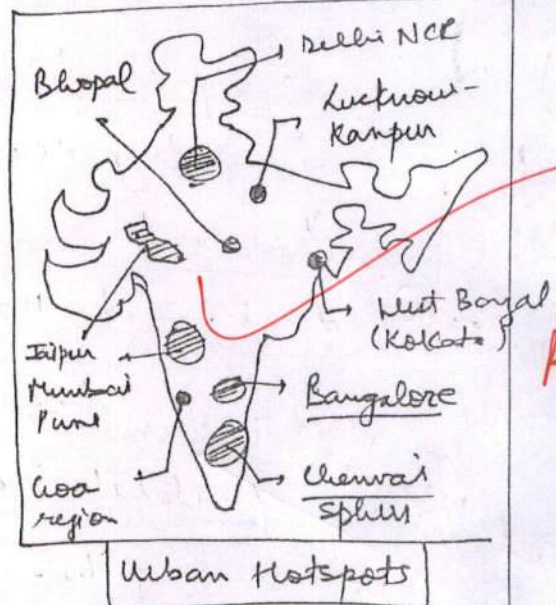
4. (d) Discuss the future prospects and challenges of urbanisation in India.

(150 Words) (10)

With increasing global population and Indian demographic shift, urbanisation seems not at a virid distance where the nation reaches the 50% mark by 2050.

### Future prospects of urbanisation

1. Shift in demography
  - Rising urban youth
  - Declining youth & old population increase in rural sphere
  - Gender discrimination prospects in cities



2. Infrastructural shortage for achieving growth potential
3. 40% rise in slums, squatters and ghettos
4. Rising regionalism and marginalisation of religious sphere in urban sphere

Remarks

Could add

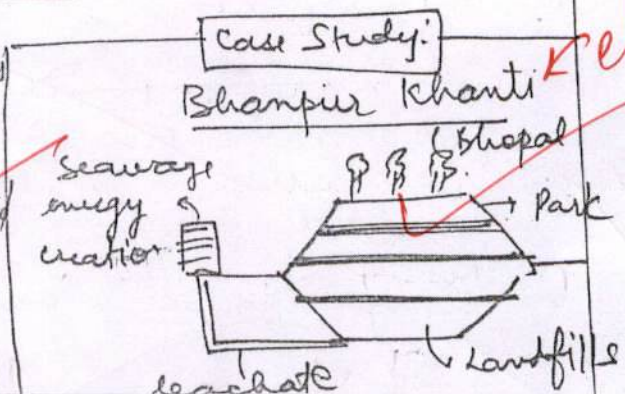
+ Growth & Innovation  
+ Enhanced Quality of life etc



## Challenges posed by Urbanisation

1. Administrative challenges - of inclusive development, better services;
2. Take over of rural-urban fringe by urban land use
3. Rising environmental threats.  
(e.g.) - Urban floods, Heat islands, etc
4. Increasing concretisation and heat waves
5. Acomodating diverse population with vivid background
6. Industrial & manufacturing neglect
7. Increased intolerance and class divide
8. Poor facilitation of drainage & disease risk due to congestion & traffic.

Best practices which includes amalgamation of sustainable studies needs to be incorporated of like Bhampur Khanti for planned urbanisation.



Remarks

4



4. (e) Explain the remedies and strategies to address the problems of urbanisation in India. (150 Words) (10)

Urbanisation portrays numerous challenges in Indian sphere whose remedies & strategies needs to be quickly devised for better targeting of sustainable development model as proposed by "Nobel prize winner" - Paul Romer ..

### Problems

- Infrastructural lag
- Social ostracisation
- Poor health & educational outcomes
- Large out- of pocket expenses in Urban area
- Pollution & disaster of urban areas  
(SMOG) (URBAN FLOOD)
- Sustainable sewage treatment and waste disposal system

The challenges needs to be solved using adequate remedies and strategies in India

Remarks



1. for waste disposal  $\Rightarrow$  Bhopal's Dhampur Khanti strategy needs to be adopted
  2. Rehabilitation & Relocation strategies  $\Rightarrow$  (eg) PM - AWAS Yojana
  3. Pollution management  $\Rightarrow$  Use of electric vehicles and public transport should be encouraged  
(eg) (Neo-metro & Mini-metros) - Netherlands
  4. waste segregation at source - 4R model  
Resident  $\rightarrow$  Reuse  $\rightarrow$  Reduce  $\rightarrow$  Recycle
  5. employment generation via modern means  
(eg) Urban employment guarantee Act (UEGA) or lines of MGNREGS
  6. better health & skill development (eg) PM - Kaushal Vikas Yojana
  7. Research & Development expenditure needs to be enhanced from 0.6% of GERP to 2% (global avg)
- Thus, following strategies need to be mandatorily accumulated in the Master plan of Urban areas to fulfil the idea of "ADHUNIK BHARAT-2047".

Remarks

4.5



5. (a) Analyse the concept of cultural regions in India and explain how they contribute to the diversity and unity of the country. (200 Words) (15)

Cultural regions of India are vast settlements

of varying religion and language speakers  
in India, consisting different social outlook  
and harmonise functional integration.

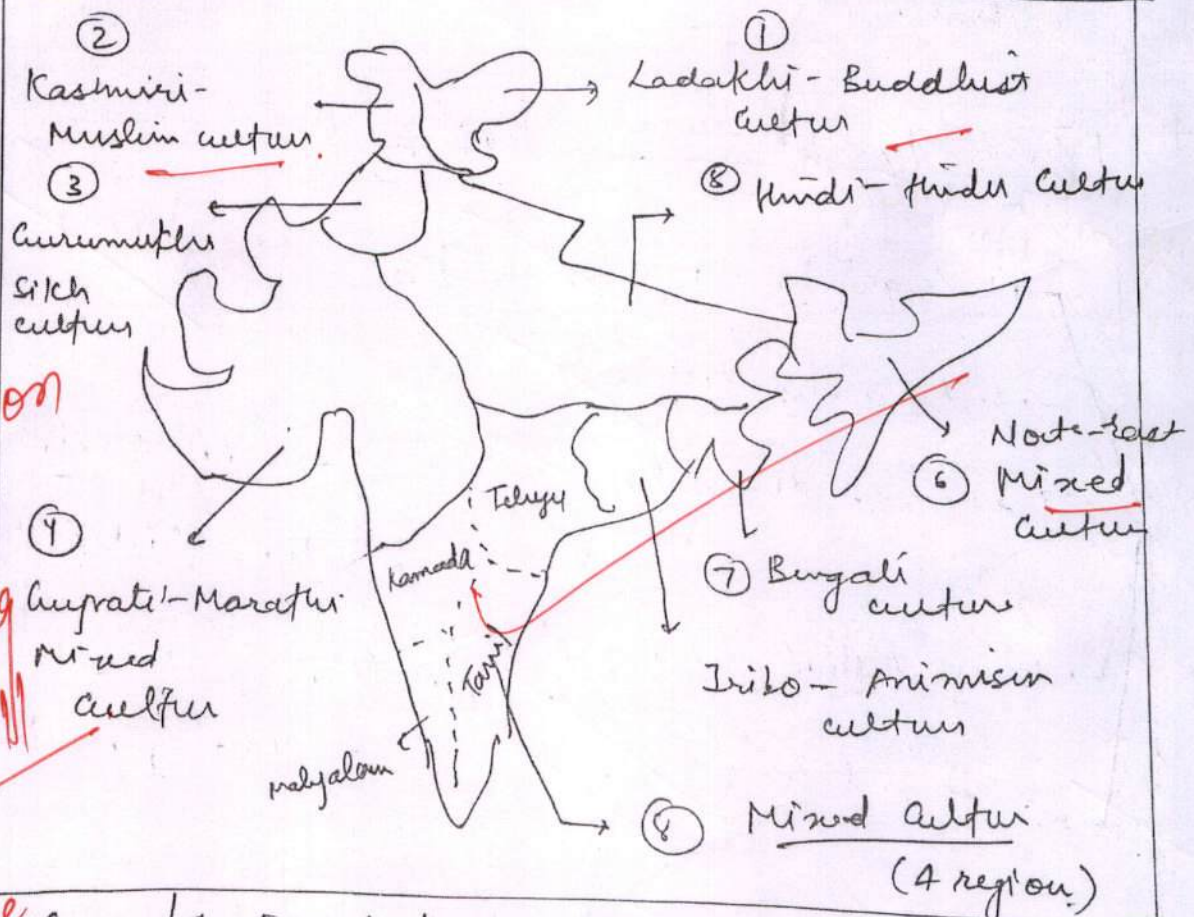


Fig-1. [Cultural Regions of India]

Remarks



## Concept of Cultural Regions :

1. Mix of varied societal formulations
2. Different language & religious group
3. Create different social linkages and bondages  
Varying dress, food and agricultural practices

## Diversity & Cultural Regions

→ Linguistic diversity (fig 1.)

→ 2. Religious diversity

→ 3. Dress diversity

① South India - Shawl  
② North India - Shirt-Pant

→ 4. Food diversity

→ 5. Social Bonds

agricultural patterns  
depends upon agricultural  
bondages

Industrial & labour  
rules are also created

Remarks



Unity & Cultural Regions

- unite the vivid population of a sphere.
- Create social bonds of linkages
- Cultural diffusion
- Salad Bowl of culture is created
- Meeting pot of different social backgrounds
- Employment creates new bondages
- collective unity in diversity
- Mitigates regional difficulties

Include  
- Social  
Cohesion  
&  
- Economic  
Significance.

Thus Regional distinctions must be leveraged  
by utilising the cultural regions and the  
unity in diversity model that they possess.

fair

5.5

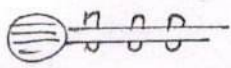
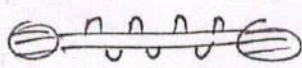
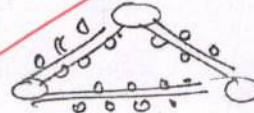


5. (b) Discuss the concept of conurbations and metropolitan regions in India and their significance in regional development. (200 Words) (15)

Conurbations meaning - "continuous + urbanisation"

is the extension of a populous city region along the major-inter-city routes leading to creation of Ribbon settlements and outflow

of high - worth individuals.

Types		
Uninuclear	Bi-nuclear	Polynuclear
		
(eg) Ludhiana	(eg) Mumbai - Pune	(eg) Delhi

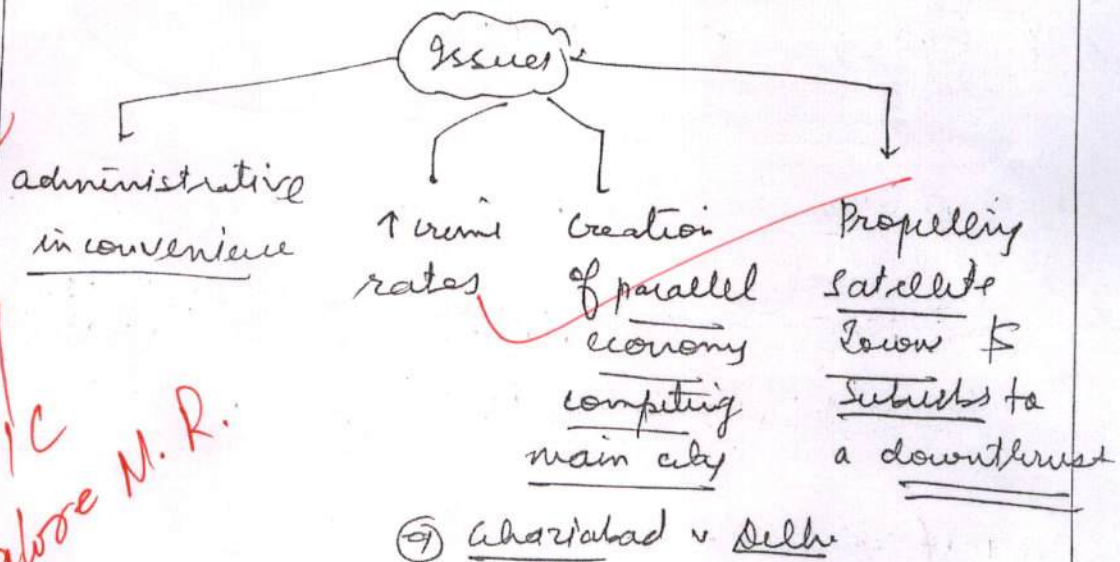
Significance in regional development:

1. Economic employment increases.
2. Creation of better interconnectivity
3. Reduction of logistics cost increasing manufacturing potential.

Remarks



4. Leaving off the overpopulated city.  
 (7) excess carrying capacity.
5. Creation of new hubs. (9) Noida
6. Influx of modern light industries which are footloose. (9) IT sector and electronics



Metropolitan Region : is a large area created due to coalescing of suburbs, integration of economic functions and better socio-economic indicators. However in Indian case, Social Indicators are largely lagged and crippled due

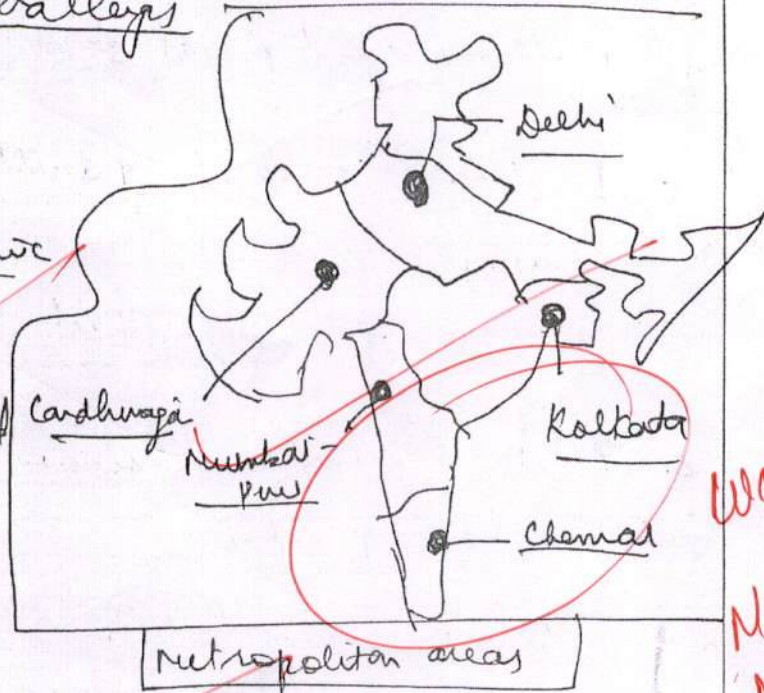
Remarks



to numerous challenges

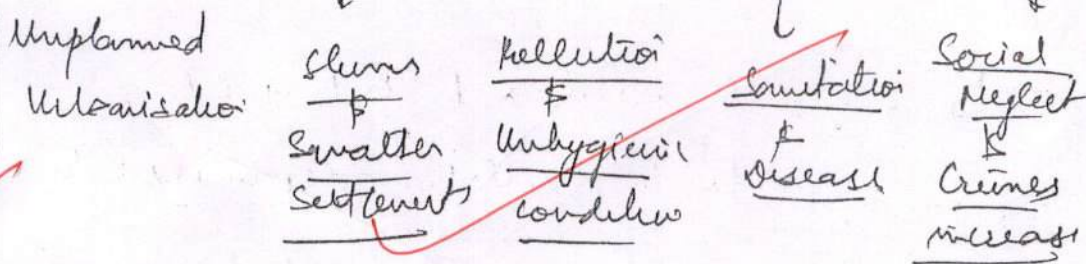
Significance

1. Increase economic activity
2. Create a unified ecosystem
3. Center employment
4. Better global & local integration
5. Risk of new sphere of industrial boom.



Work on Map Making fresh.

Issues in both



Thus adequate social focus must be a process to ensure sustainable development of cities into Conurbations (④ Boston-New York) & Metropolitan.

Remarks

(London)



## Significance in Regional Development

1. Creation of links of agriculture and industrial linkage.

④ Food Processing Industries

2. Create employment scenarios for locally skilled population

④ Diamond shaping in Gujarat

④ Panna area - (MP)

3. Regional Integration by creating a growth focus which spreads along the peripheral industries

Thus Both conurbation & Metropolitan region needs to be developed adequately which creates potential for a developed India by 2047

Remarks

6.0



5. (c) Explain the morphology of rural settlements in India and how it reflects the social and cultural aspects of the community. (250 Words) (20)

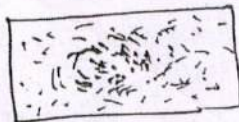
*fine* Rural settlements in India are highly varied and multi-organised into vivid distinctions.

### Morphology of Rural Settlements :

- ① Types of Rural Settlements : On the basis of Nearest Neighbour Model in India :

1.1. Compact settlements - low inter dwelling space between houses and a common wall

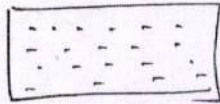
(Security) →  
(Agriculture) →



#### ② Plains of Ganga

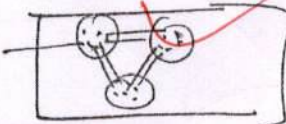
1.2. Semi-compact settlements - Transition phase to Hamleted or Compact settlement

④ Middle Ganga Plains



1.3. Hamleted settlements - free house of similar caste coalesce and create an interconnected hamlet

Hamlets

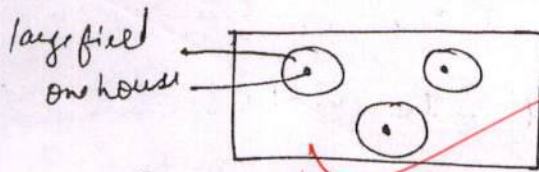


#### ⑤ Deccan plateau villages

Remarks



1.4. Dispersed Settlements - few houses in

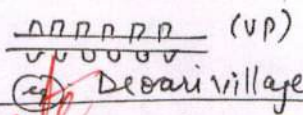


a small place with high variability surrounded by large field

④ Hilly Iran.  
(UK, HP)

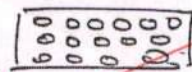
Patterns of Rural Settlements :

1. Linear

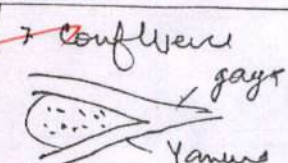


② Debari village

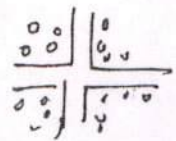
2. Rectangular :



④ Katori village



3. Stellate

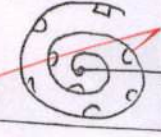


5. Circular / Semi-circular  
Temple / Pond



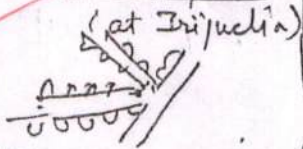
② Oasis of Rajasthan

6. Galaxy / Spiral  
Shaped



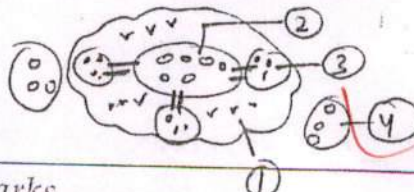
village head or temple or mosque

7. K-shaped



Reflection of Social - Cultural aspects

1. Sorradis's 4 step classification of a village



- ① - Homogenous field
- ② - High caste (Sorradis)  
village center.

Remarks



③ Connection Route : between higher caste & service caste

④ Outcastes . ⑤ Outside village premises

⑥ Jola's

② R.N. Singh's model's for explaining the Socio-Cultural aspects of a village:

2.1 - Religio-ritual Model

1. Caste based distinctions creating settlement patterns.
2. Diversifying factor.
3. No inter-mixing of land-use
4. Clear demarcation of settlements

Higher caste  
village center  
(compact)

Service Caste  
Periphery and fields  
(Semi-compact)

Outcastes  
outside the village

(guided by notion of purity & pollution)

Remarks



2-2

Secular dominant model1. Secular class created due tofunctional integrationSocial segregation(No social intermingling)

- ① Higher caste needs  
 lower caste & service  
 castes to provide labour  
 & service and lower  
 caste works on fields for  
 employment

2. Unifying Tendency

However present content is quite diffused

Globalisation → eroding boundariesSocial capillarity due to class based destructionGovernment support through reservation &  
 other schemes for integration & upliftSeparate shift: Caste based → Class basedThus current socio-cultural model is motivatedsomewhere by a mix of Religio-Ritual & Secular  
Dominance creating new dimensions.

Remarks

9