

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

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AIR 113

CSE 2023

GEOGRAPHY



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125

Geography

Mock - 2 Paper - II

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are EIGHT questions divided into TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- The candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted by choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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 a medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, the attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Name RISHENDRA SINGH

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Rishendra

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____



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SCORE



GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

SECTION - A

1. Comment on the following into 150 words:

- (a) On the outline map of India provided to you, mark the location of all of the following. Write in your QCA booklet the significance of these locations, whether physical /commercial /economic /ecological /environmental /cultural, in not more than 30 words for each entry. (20 Marks)

- (i) Tawang (HP)
- (ii) Spiti Valley (HP)
- (iii) Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (Maha)
- (iv) Agatti Island (Laksh)
- (v) Dzukou Valley (N) - (firs) - N - Mani
- (vi) Sandakphu
- (vii) Agumbe (Kumbhghat) - Karnataka
- (viii) Kalapathar
- (ix) Mawlynnong - Meghalaya
- (x) Munsiyari

- (b) Investigate the impact of the energy crisis on India's economy and enumerate the strategies adopted to address energy shortages. (10 Marks)

- (c) Trace the evolution of industries in India and their contribution to the country's economic development. (10 Marks)

- (d) Discuss the significance of dry farming in water-scarce regions and its potential to enhance food security. (10 Marks)

2. (a) Assess the availability and utilisation of land, surface water, and ground water resources in India, and discuss the challenges of sustainable management. (15 Marks)

- (b) Describe the spatial relationship of India with its neighbouring countries and how it influences regional interactions and geopolitics. (15 Marks)

- (c) Discuss the formation and characteristics of different physiographic regions in India, and their significance in terms of natural resources and land use patterns. (20 Marks)

3. (a) Discuss the importance of forest and wildlife resources in maintaining ecological balance and the measures taken for their conservation. (15 Marks)

- (b) Discuss the growing importance of ports in enhancing both national and foreign trade and their impact on India's economic growth. (15 Marks)

- (c) Analyse the role of irrigation infrastructure in increasing agricultural productivity and the challenges in its implementation in different regions of India. (20 Marks)
4. (a) Discuss the environmental pollution challenges in India, such as air pollution, water pollution, and solid waste management, and the strategies to mitigate them. (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the concept of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and their role in attracting foreign investment and promoting export-oriented industries. (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the complementary roles of road, railway, waterway, airway, and pipeline networks in fostering regional development in India. (20 Marks)

SECTION - B

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

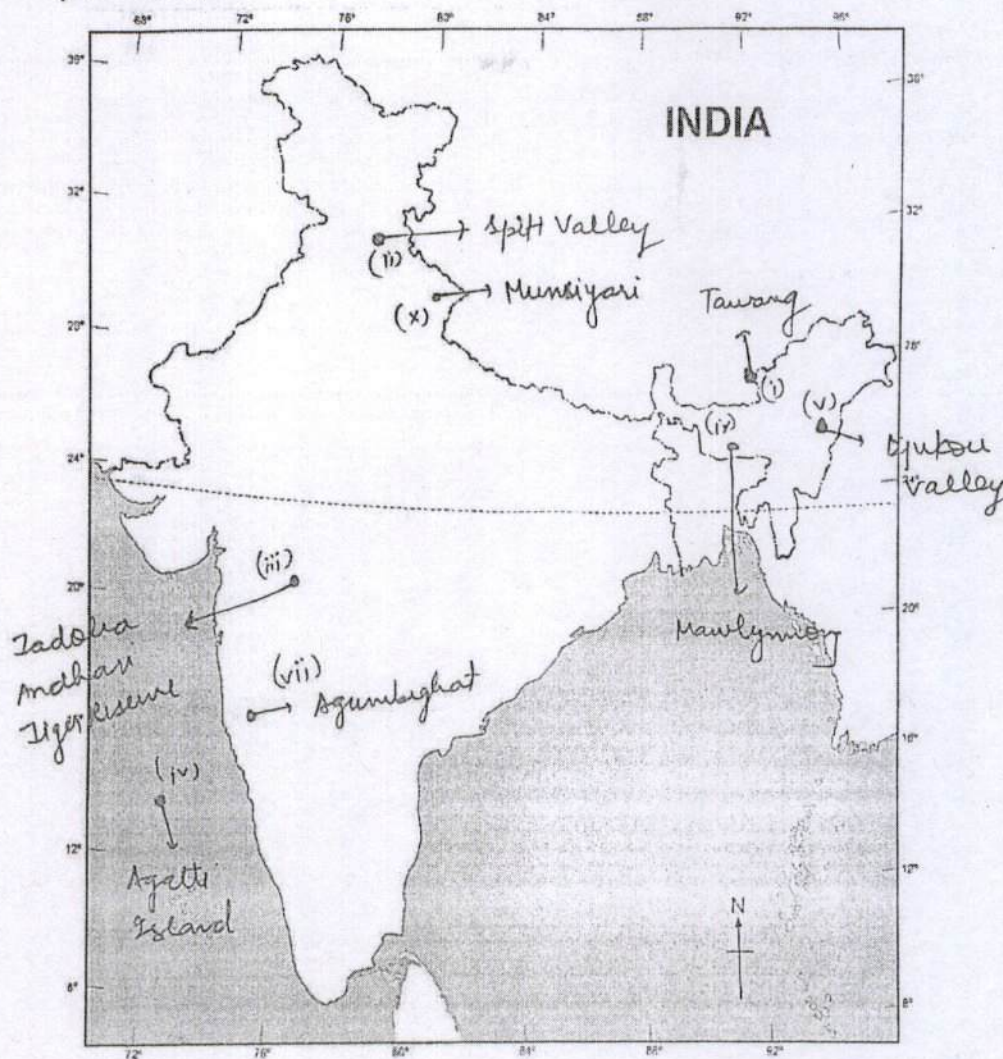
- (a) Analyse the role of the Indian space programme in various sectors, such as communication, weather forecasting, and national security. (10 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate the concept of cultural regions in India and how they are defined based on various cultural elements. (10 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the growth, distribution, and density of the Indian population and the factors contributing to regional variations. (10 Marks)
- (d) Discuss the importance of sustainable urban development in addressing the problems of urbanisation in India. (10 Marks)
- (e) Analyse the concept of Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) and its role in addressing rural poverty and backwardness. (10 Marks)
6. (a) Analyse the challenges faced by religious minorities in India and the measures taken for their protection and integration. (15 Marks)
- (b) Evaluate the experience of regional planning in India, highlighting its successes, challenges, and lessons for future development initiatives. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss how advancements in information technology have facilitated the growth of various industries in India, such as IT and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). (20 Marks)
7. (a) Assess the effectiveness of Command Area Development and Watershed Management programs in enhancing agricultural productivity and water resource management in India. (15 Marks)
- (b) Analyse the historical context and consequences of state reorganisation in India and the emergence of new states. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the demographic attributes in India, such as sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, workforce, dependency ratio, and longevity, and their implications for the country's development. (20 Marks)
8. (a) Analyse the principles and importance of environmental impact assessment and environmental management in sustainable development projects. (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the factors contributing to regional consciousness and inter-state issues in India and their impact on national unity and integration. (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the ecological issues faced by India, including landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, droughts, and epidemics, and the measures taken for disaster management. (20 Marks)



Section - A

1. (a) Locate these map entries on the map and write about 30 words: (20 Marks)

- (i) Tawang
- (ii) Spiti Valley
- (iii) Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
- (iv) Agatti Island
- (v) Dzukou Valley
- (vi) Sandakphu
- (vii) Agumbe
- (viii) Kalapathar
- (ix) Mawlynnong
- (x) Munsiyari



Remarks

Remarks

- (i) Tawang → westernmost district of Arunachal Pradesh
 → A world famous Buddhist Monastery is here
 1½ * Regular Chinese incursion occurs here

- (ii) Spiti valley → Strategic location in Himachal Pradesh
 → Connected to Manali by Rohitang Pass
 1½ → A popular Tourist destination
 → Or route → Rohitang Pass connecting to Ladakh

- (iii) Jorolia Andhari TR → famous TR of Maharashtra
 1½ → Rich Biodiversity
 → Constituting 12 tigers (Recent estimation)
 → Also a zone of elephant corridors

- (iv) Agatti Island → Eastern island of Lakshadweep group.
 ② → Majority Moplah Muslims present
 → Coconut monoculture occurs
 → Desalination plant (OTEC energy) is also here providing fresh water

Remarks

(v) Dzukou Valley → At border of Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh

① → Recent fire incident continued for several months

→ Rich Biodiversity → Amur falcon transmigration route

(vi) Sandakphu -

(vii) Azumla → (i) situated on western ghats in Maharashtra

① (i) famous pass - Azumla situated here

(ii) connects Ratnagiri to Satara -

(iii) Tourist destination -

(viii) Kalapathar -

(ix) Mawlynnong - situated in Khasi district of Meghalaya.

① 1/2 → popular tourist destination

→ situated east of Nokrek Biosphere Reserve

(x) Munsiyari - Uttarakhand

9

Remarks

1. (b) Investigate the impact of the energy crisis on India's economy and enumerate the strategies adopted to address energy shortages. (150 Words) (10)

Start by addressing impact
 India's energy demands largely exceeds the supply produced from local resources requiring 70% coal and 30% oil imports to curb the shortage.

Impact on Indian economy

1. Strain on the foreign exchange reserves (FOREX) - 60% of India's imports constitute energy fulfilment *→ investigate further*
2. Geo-economic constraints and strategic challenges - (a) curb region = 60% of oil & 75% of gas imports
3. Significantly impacts the GVA of the manufacturing sector (i.e. just 15% of all) *→ Justify*
4. Impacts the multi-modal connectivity \Rightarrow results in increase in logistics cost (14% of GDP)
5. Hinders capital expenditure and promotes import

Remarks

based on findings.

Strategies adopted to address shortage

→ shift towards Non Renewables

Solar
energy

(70% of all

Renewable

energy producer)

Wind
energy

(15%)

Hydroelectric
power projects

(15%)

club
macro
heading

→ Capital Investment in new resources

⑦ ₹ 19,000 crore investment in National Hydrogen
Policy

→ shift towards electric vehicles - reducing
energy consumption by oils (petrol & diesel)

→ UDAY Scheme (Ujwal Discom Assurance Scheme)

to ensure adequate functioning of the distribution
sector

Other schemes such as PM-KUSUM & FAME

are also used to ensure energy security. Timely
concept of building technology to increase resource
utilisation should be the way forward.

Valid

Remarks

1. (c) Trace the evolution of industries in India and their contribution to the country's economic development. (150 Words) (10)

Indian industries, slow to start due to British "Unilateral free trade" & deindustrialisation created numerous lacunae in India's growth but eventually post-independence the industrial sector has emerged from the ashes.

Focussed intro

Good Start

Evolution of Industries:

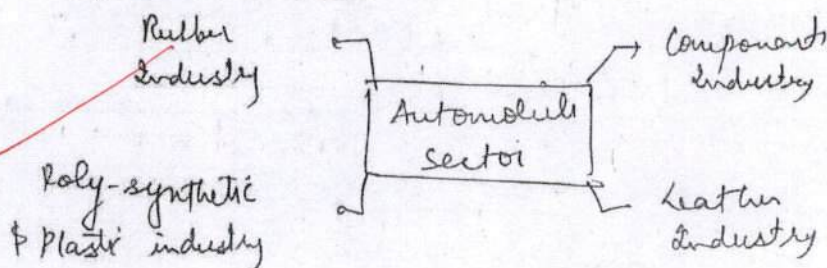
1. from 'importing capital goods' to 'manufacturing capital goods' (1) 'Make in India Scheme'
2. Labour Intensive to sustained mechanisation (1) Cotton based industries (Handloom → Powerloom)
3. Raw-material based to assembly, testing and manufacturing (1) Indian automobile sector
4. Market dependent (1) from raw material (Source) dependent (1) oil refineries in India
5. Fact based industries → (1) IT sector, Diamond (Khatola)

See through Geography of India's Mts, coast, climate, Soil, Rocks

Remarks

Contribution to Nation's Economic Development

1. Gross value added (GVA) - 17% of the GDP
2. Employment at large scale - (eg) Automobile sector, Coal Mining & Power generation & Manufacturing of leather (Kangru).
3. Creation of ancillary industries acting as propulsive industries. (eg. Perroux's model of growth Pol.)



4. Increase consumption & better the per capita consumption of the nation.

Thus these industries play an increasingly important role. Jobless growth experienced in 1990's needs to be tackled by investing in the manufacturing sector. Schemes such as PLI and Make in India are a good step forward for India's "SONALI ADHYAY".

Remarks

1. (d) Discuss the significance of dry farming in water-scarce regions and its potential to enhance food security. (150 Words) (10)

In Intro establish a relationship b/w dry farming & water scarce region
 Dry farming is the process of irrigation / cultivation in the areas receiving Rainfall < 75 cm and experience extreme weather events causing unsustainable

OR
List

weather related cropping disaster
features of water scarce region

Significance of Dry farming
in water scarce region

1. Sustainable cropping pattern

⑨ Hardy crops - millets would get a boost

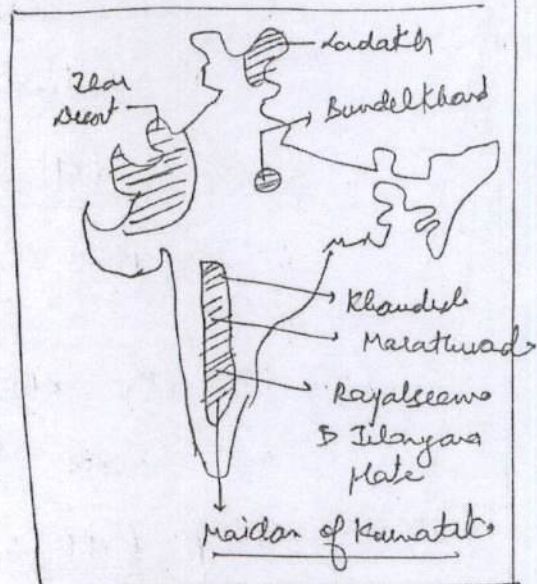
2. Sustainable use of existing water use

⑨ Local techniques

Tobads, Khads, Tanks, etc

fig 1

Dry farming probability Region



3. Livestock dependence & nutritional source would rise for people of such areas.

4. Will unwarranted migration due to nature's vagaries

5. Create social bond & feeling of love for nature

⑨ Bishnoi Tribe & love for khejri trees

Remarks

Potential to enhance food security

1. Increase production of locally sustainable crops. (Jowar, Bajra, Maize)
2. Ensure nutritional security of the people
3. Better fodder availability for livestock
(Ensure cattle productivity - extra food & nutrition (Poultry, dairy))
4. Prevent distress migration. (Transhumance in Ladakh - Gijjar & Bakarwals)
5. Promote storage techniques of local Plains.
6. Reap full benefits of fertile regions in such water scarce areas
(Rohi Plains (Sirahi & Pali dist. (Kaj))

Such technique must be holistically clubbed with Integrated Watershed Development & Madhar Matri Kisan Sinchai Yojana - to ensure 'Har Khet Ke Pani' & adequate extension services to prevent agri-distress

Remarks

in water scarce region

Little discussion required
Discussion means telling why/how
your opinion

(5)
Well attempted

2. (a) Assess the availability and utilisation of land, surface water, and ground water resources in India, and discuss the challenges of sustainable management. (200 Words) (15)

A+ Least write

50 - 100 words

Answer

Remarks

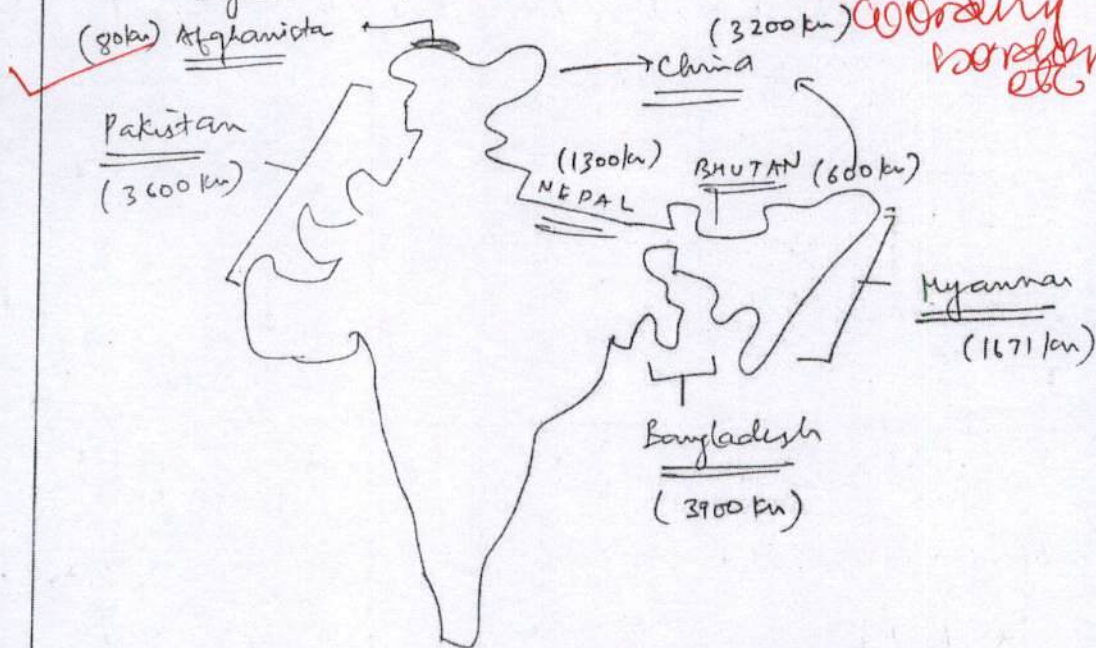
Remarks

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Remarks

2. (b) Describe the spatial relationship of India with its neighbouring countries and how it influences regional interactions and geopolitics. (200 Words) (15)

India has border length of 15200 km which is shared with 8 nations having different spatial relationship of with India & influence on region & geopolitics *which is conflict confronting according border etc*



India's Borders

Spatial Relationship

1. > Zone of Uncertainty - along Western & Eastern borders with China. (i) Infiltration, Attacks and armed incursions - (Doklam, Achulgarh, Tawang)

Remarks

2. Zone of Insecurity: with Pakistan in western border

(1) Smuggling of arms & weapon

(2) Drug Trafficking (Golden Crescent)

(3) Infiltration of Terrorists and radicalisation of people

Both China & Pakistan constitute majority of Border related challenges with India.

China

[Golwa (Aksai Chin)
Arunachal]

Pakistan

[Kashmir (PoK)
Sir Creek
Siachen Glacier]

3. Zone of ethnic disputes along Myanmar

due to infiltration of Chin refugees facilitated by Kuki's. - ⊕ armed insurgency & local instability in Myanmar (Military rule)

4. Zone of cooperation along Nepal & Bhutan

Hydroelectric potential & environment protection

Threat of human trafficking (Nadheshis) persists

Also refer
role of
Geography
of
India

Remarks

5) Tone of Smuggling - Cattle, Trade & Textiles
 along Bangladesh borders
 However recent cooperation due to exchange of
enclaves (100th Constitution Act), Kushiyas agreement
-2015
 & mutual Nuclear cooperation (plant) @ Kopur
 has elevated the ties

6) Tone of Dominance of India - along the
maritime boundary. due to various
initiatives in the region. this is logical

- Vaccine Maitri (Maldives)
- Handholding (SLA) - due to economic break
- SAGAR initiative
- Regional Cooperation - IORA, IONS

Thus India's borders are hotly contested and
 have regional importance for a better future of
South Asia. Associations such as SARC &
DIMSTEC should be effectively utilised.

Remarks

2. (c) Discuss the formation and characteristics of different physiographic regions in India, and their significance in terms of natural resources and land use patterns.

(250 Words) (20)

India has been blessed with plethora of ^{do not waste if can justify} physiographic divisions possessing various socio-economic and geographical significances.

According to E.C. Baurard: (Physiographic divisions)

- ① - Himalayas
- ② - Peninsular Plateau
- ③ - Island groups
- ④ - Coastal plains
- ⑤ - Northern plains

I Himalayas

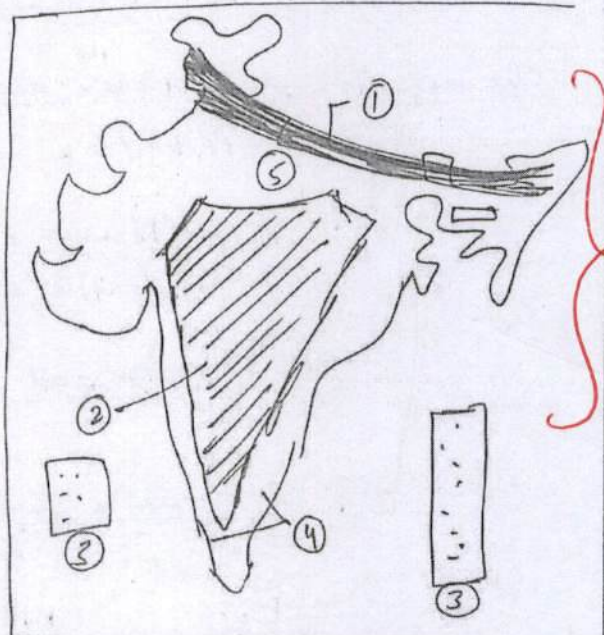
formation:

Various theories such as

geosynclinal Theory & Plate Tectonic Theory used to explained it but (PTT) most useful & detailed

1) geosyncline (Iethip) situated on plates

2) Northward movement of Indian plate led to



Physiographic divisions

You can discuss even Timeline wise.

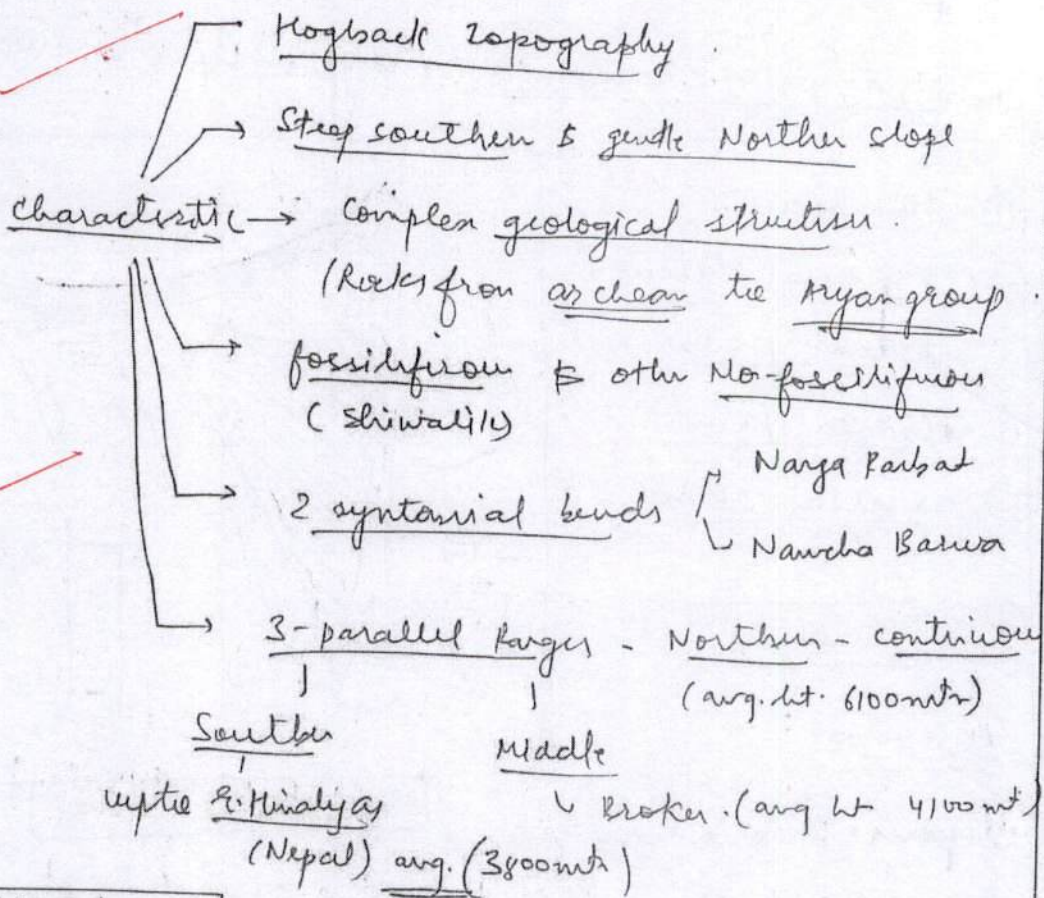
PP > HMTS > GP

Remarks

subduction of it beneath the Eurasian plate

- 3) Simultaneous rise of 3 parallel ranges in Eocene, Miocene & Pliocene period i.e. Himachal (o. Himalayas), Himadri (M. Himalayas) & Shiwalik (o. Himalayas)

Discussion Required from Geographical Perspective



Significance

Natural Resources	Land use patterns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abundant flora & fauna coal & Lignite reserve (Riasi) Kalpokot Salal-Haridwar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly left barren Intense cultivation Forest cover (73%) of Himalayas
<p>Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solar & geo-thermal energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transhumance is practiced.

② Plains :

formation: aggradational characteristic + largest
tract in the world with such fertility

→ R. Suess's - foredeep theory (crustal wave blocked)

→ Burrard's - Rift valley hypothesis.

But most acceptable is (PTT).

when northward movement of Indian plate
led to upwarping of Himalayas & simultaneously
corollary of downwarping ⇒ Resultant Indo-Gangetic
plain.

Later this plain filled by sediments from Rivers.

Characteristics

- aggradational
 - from Indus delta to Ganga delta
 - Highly fertile
 - Numerous characteristics
 - ⊙ Bhabar Belt
 - ⊙ Terai Belt
 - ⊙ Khadar
 - ⊙ Bhangar
 - ⊙ Chos
 - ⊙ Delta
- has high population density

Ecological Significance

<u>Natural Resources</u>	<u>Land use Patterns</u>
⊙ <u>Lack mineral</u> & <u>energy</u> <u>resources</u>	⊙ <u>Land cleared</u> <u>for agriculture</u>
⊙ <u>Rich in</u> <u>fertility (soil)</u>	⊙ <u>Crop rotation</u> <u>of 7 year cycle</u>
⊙ <u>High potential</u> <u>for being the</u> <u>granary of the</u> <u>world</u>	⊙ <u>Monoculture</u> <u>(Rice-Wheat)</u>
	⊙ <u>Sugarcane</u> <u>cropping</u>

Remarks

Peninsular Plateau

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formation: oldest landmass of India created due to Deccan Basalt flow & lava exposure. Various features formed due to northward shift of Indian plate

Characteristics

- ① Covered by Lava
- ① Various features such as plains, plateau, hills & ranges form its part
- ① Flows from W → E
- ① River flowing on it = graded

IV

Coastal Plains

formation: due to rivers flowing on either side

East coast

Created due to delta of East flowing rivers

West coast

Subduction due to Great Normal fault

Characteristics:

West coast

- ① Narrow
- ① No Delta
- ① Sandwiched between Ocean & Western Ghats
- ① Numerous spurs present

East coast

- ① Wide
- ① Delta
- ① Broken hills are present due to rivers
- ① Numerous feeding sides present

(Suitable for port)

V

Island Territories:

formation:

ASTN

Volcanic origin. due to extension of Akanyongu MTS

Skshdruy

coral origin is prominent (Atolls)

Characteristics:

- ① Coral islands
- ① Rich environment
- ① Lowest distinction
- ① Strategic location
- ① Primitive tribes inhabit
- ⑦ - Orni, Sentinelis, Tarawa and Maplans.

Remarks

Well structured
Keep it up
little
Analysis
required

Section - B

5. (a) Analyse the role of the Indian space programme in various sectors, such as communication, weather forecasting, and national security. (150 Words) (10)

Recently rolled out National Space Policy, 2023 has vividly increased R & D role of ISRO and boost private participation in space sector to ensure multi-sectoral benefits to the nation through space services.

Role in communication

- 1. Develop IRNSS - inter connected satellite system for regular connectivity
- 2. security & civil services (eg) GAGAN satellite system (conglomeration of 7 satellites).
- 3. disaster communication when tower connection does not work (satellite based communication)
 - ⑦ ARTEL's one will
- 4. create GPS data to ensure border surveillance & quick C-DRF & army communication & ensure counter-operations (eg) Balakot Air Strike

Make it
Geographic
Answer
+
Use
Geographic
Principles
+
Geography
of
India

Remarks

Role in weather forecasting

- Timely forecast of anomalies in weather pattern. (9) Earth observation satellites
- Alert regarding disasters / potential hazards
 - (9) Cyclone Biparjoy - 0 fatalities due to early warning capability
- Ensure extension services to farmers for better yield & informed decisions
 - (9) Kisan Call Centre

Role in National Security

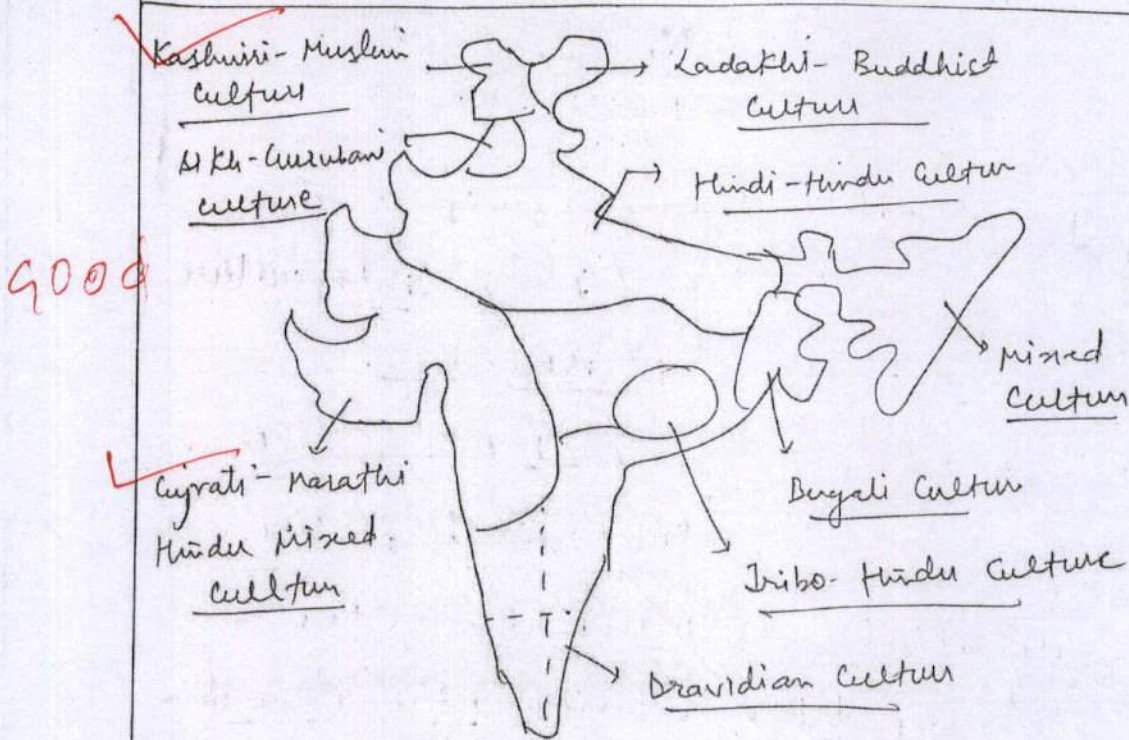
- Ensure cross-border surveillance & check on infiltration. (9) Operation SUNKISE with Myanmar based on satellite data
- Ensure full proof information system.
 - (9) GSOMIA with USA
- Create hazard mapping & hotspot surveillance
 - (9) Kashmir, Poonch & Baramulla data

Thus India's space sector's crucial improvement & increased operational capabilities ensures multi-functional role in growth of India as a VISHWAQUKU.

Remarks

5. (b) Evaluate the concept of cultural regions in India and how they are defined based on various cultural elements. (150 Words) (10)

Cultural regions of India according to J.S. Mill denotes the similar social-linguistic characteristics possessed by a region which separates it from a region and imparts a unique identity.



Cultural Regions of India (J.S. Mill)

Concept of Cultural Regions:

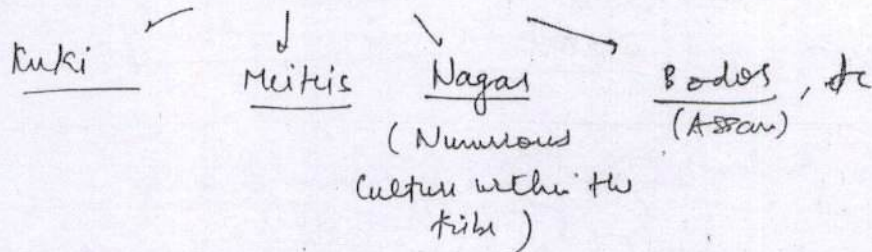
1. Unique Identity (Homogeneous population)
in Heterogeneous spatial sphere.

Remarks

2. Separate language - linguistic multiplicity
 & role in creation of bonding social capital
 (K.S. Putnam's concept)
 (1) Bengali Realm.

3. Ethnic identity - creates strong homogenous bond

(2) 200 ethnic identities in North-east



4. Geographical contiguous region - creates separate cultural identity (3) Tibetan culture in Ladakh region & Sikkim region.

5. Contact with local foods & dress customs create new multi-functional identity.

6. Globalisation ⇒ Metropolitan culture is being imparted with culture adhering modern techniques (Delhi & Mumbai).

Thus cultural regions in India are classified on the basis of above mentioned concepts. Rising globalisation - leading avalgamation of materialisation of Spiritualism of East

Remarks

(1)

5. (c) Analyse the growth, distribution, and density of the Indian population and the factors contributing to regional variations. (150 Words) (10)

Growth of Indian population →

- Reason {
- slowed in comparison to previous 2 census results (1991 & 2001)
 - Result of family planning measures adopted by the nation
 - empowerment of women & better outcomes (Health & contraception)
 - Right to bodily autonomy (K.S. Puttaswamy judgement - 2017)
 - Improved educational outcomes leading to reduced Birth rates.

Distribution of Indian population:

- 60% Indian population situated in 30% of area (UP, Bihar & MP)
 - Geographically isolated & tough terrain less population distribution
 - Patches exist with high distribution
 - Reason {
 - Climate
 - Soil (adaptation)
 - Cultural factors
- (eg) Kashmir valley, Northern Plain area, Bengal, Kerala.

Exactly what is required

Analyse mean sea level and consequences

Remarks

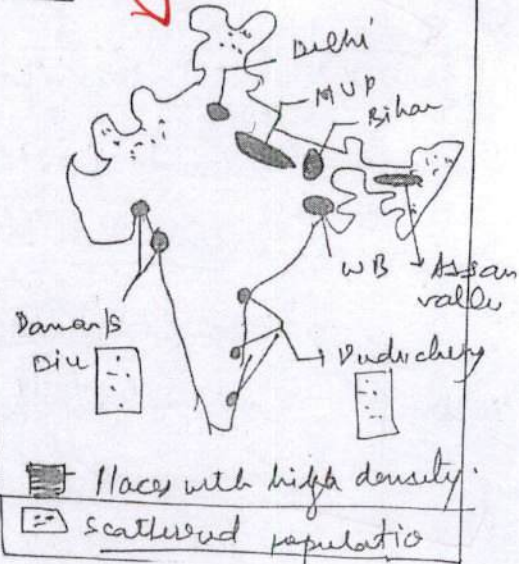
Impressive

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Density of Indian population

1. Highly developed areas are having low density
⑨ Kerala, South India
2. India's population density

Delhi	- 1100 p/sq km
UP	- 860 p/sq km
WB	- 920 p/sq km



3. Metropolitan cities have high density due to vast national migration (Pull factors) - employment scenarios

Factor contributing to regional variation

5.5

- Geographical isolation: ⑨ Ladakh & Sikkim (low density)
- Cultural bonds: ⑨ Ethnic & linguistic ties
- Regional developmental imbalances: ⑨ Bihar, UP & West Bengal
- National centres - employment hubs: ⑨ Delhi & Mumbai
- Segment occupation of white & black: ⑨ Varanasi in UP create regional variation
- 'Topophilia' of Yu-fu-luan: ⑨ Son of Soil theory

Remarks

Conclusion is important always

5. (d) Discuss the importance of sustainable urban development in addressing the problems of urbanisation in India. (150 Words) (10)

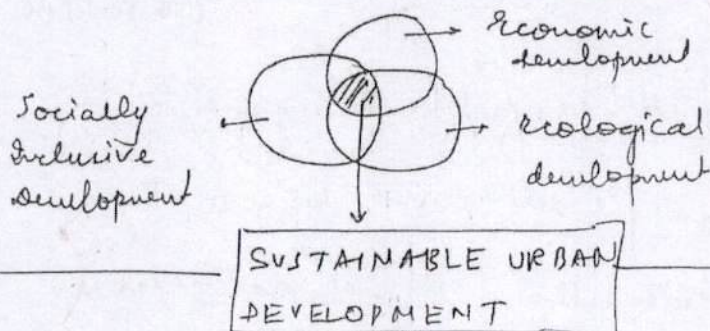
India has adhered to fulfil the goal of SDG-11.2 of sustainable cities by 2030 by creating sustainable urban cities & cater the problems of urbanisation in India

talk about importance

Problems of Urbanisation

1. Urban floods, Heat Island Effect, (7) Debris (Unplanned development)
2. Air pollution & Noise pollution (7) Smog and construction noise
3. Unsustainable Migration → Slums, ghettos and Squatter settlements (Dharavi, Maharashtra)
4. Rise of crimes against marginalised section (7) Children, Women
5. Governance and administration challenges (7) Roads (potholes), city planning (Maps of houses)
6. Sanitation, Hygiene & po diseases spreading in urban areas.

Remarks



addressing urbanisation problems

1. Planning & Stakeholder discussion led master plan . (Delhi Master Plan-2045) ⑦ Mkadag (Tanzania)
(Ideal city)
2. Creation of separate drains for sewage & storm water drain . (⑦ Netherlands Model)
3. Reclamation of green spaces (Garden city concept)
4. Following Burgess Model of city growth where 4th layer is green layer adjusting green space .
5. Inclusion city development
 - ↓
 - Pedestrian friendly Disabled friendly Safe for women Recreational activity for children

Thus adequate consultation with global stakeholders is must to ensure the India specific model to achieve 'Sustainable Urban Development'.

Remarks

5. (e) Analyse the concept of Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP) and its role in addressing rural poverty and backwardness. (150 Words) (10)

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was planned in 1950's for holistic development of the then 80% rural India.

Analysis of
Concept of IRDP & its utility

- ① Inclusive development - ensuring growth of all stakeholders
- ② Creating agricultural friendly infrastructure
- ③ ensuring social security through creation of education rules.
- ④ Promoting 3-tier model of Health system with lowest sphere catering large population
- ✓ bank. ⑦ PHC & CHC model
- ⑤ create growth hub by introducing food processing industries in the rural areas.
- ⑥ Better targeting of needy population for the

Remarks

welfare schemes

- ⑦ PM - NFSA - 2018 (Right to food)
- ⑧ PM - MGNREGA - 2005 (Right to work)
- ⑨ RTE Act - 2009

IRDP addressing Rural poverty

- remunerative agriculture
- ensuring price realisation & adequate provision for distress sale prevention
- create alternative source of income
- promote ecologically sensitive methods
 - ④ Agroforestry & social forestry
- increase livestock farming & horticulture

IRDP tackling backwardness

1. Social inclusion
2. Education & caste discrimination elimination
3. Eradicating the untouchability of Untouchables

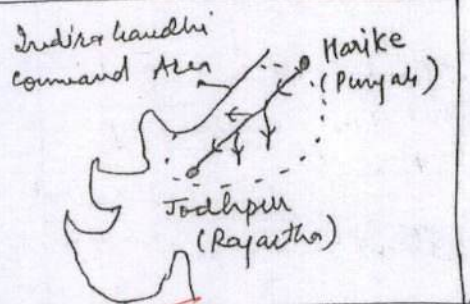
Thus IRDP holistically tried to fulfil the Gandhian ideal of 'GRAMSWARAJ' through amelioration & capacity building steps

Remarks

7. (a) Assess the effectiveness of Command Area Development and Watershed Management programs in enhancing agricultural productivity and water resource management in India. (200 Words) (15)

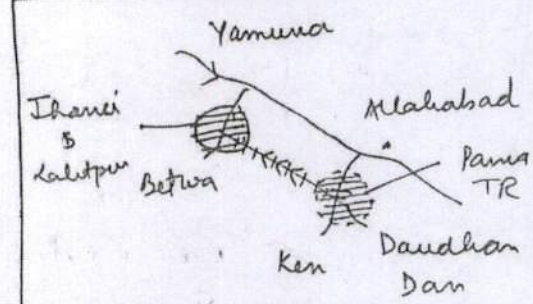
Command Area is the zone watered by the canal irrigation and its subsidiaries channels across the river stream. Development of CA started in 1960's to ensure food security and reap the benefits of green revolution.

Case Study: watering THAR



①

watering BUNDELKHAND



Ken-Betwa Command area

②

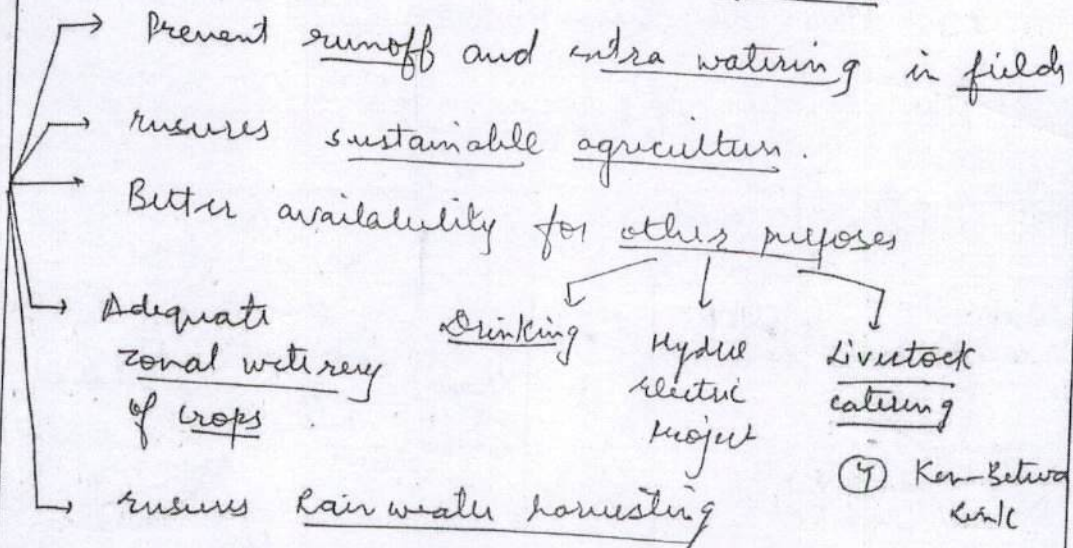
Effectiveness in agricultural productivity

1. Create input management streams in lean seasons. (eg) Indira Gandhi Canal in Thar
2. Provide 24x7 water availability
3. Increase agricultural intensity and crop productivity (eg) Rice & wheat in Punjab.

Remarks

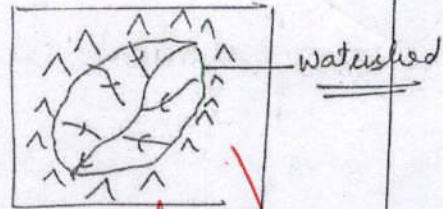
4. Timely irrigation - ensures better yield and security
5. Prevents from extreme weather conditions
 (eg) Ravinated areas of Pothankot
 (watered by Indira Gandhi)

Effectiveness Water Resource Management



(7) Tahads of UP and Phad of Maharashtra

Watershed Management is the holistic conservation and net area from where the main stream derives its regime. Conservation of such area based management and putting it to adequate use is called Watershed Management



Remarks

Well placed diagram

Case study of Management

① Anna Hazare ⇒ Ralegaon Siddhi and regeneration of trees & farming in drought prone area

Root zone watering of Hyderabad
- Pani Panchayat (Odisha)

Effectiveness in agricultural productivity

- Ensures effective utilisation of Rainwater and stream discharge
- Creates sustainable irrigation source for agricultural use - (a) Traditional Sources (Tahad & Khad)
- Groundwater recharge and Rainwater harvesting

② TN's Black Soil Cotton and Cotton of Malwa plains (Punjab)

Water resource Management

- Availability of Drinking water is insured
- Flora & Fauna around the managed area gets boosted. (b) Hariki Wetland and Sukhna Lake (Punjab)

Thus Command Area Development & Watershed Management impart greater agricultural productivity & effectiveness.

Remarks

7. (b) Analyse the historical context and consequences of state reorganisation in India and the emergence of new states. (200 Words) (15)

Since Independence, reorganisation of state is a hotly debated topic which happens in surges of ebbs and flows for greater regional demand with respect to different topics

Historical Context

→ Demand of linguistic provinces in Motilal Nehru's 1928 'Nehru Plan' & Home Rule propaganda of Tilak in 1916.

→ Post Independent Demands → based on linguistic reorganisation of the states

DO NOT
require

- *) Shah Commission - Rejected demands
- *) JVP Commission - Rejected too
- *) Potti Sreeramulu's hunger strike & death
- *) Andhra - new state based on language
- *) Fazl Ali Commission - accepted language for reorganisation
- *) State Reorganisation Act - 1956 and 7th Constitutional Act.

Remarks

*) Demands of separate states based on language granted - (16 states & 4 UT's)

Consequences of Reorganisation

1. Increased demand from the states having different linguistic population.

*) Maharashtra & Gujarat

*) Punjab, Haryana & Uttaranchal

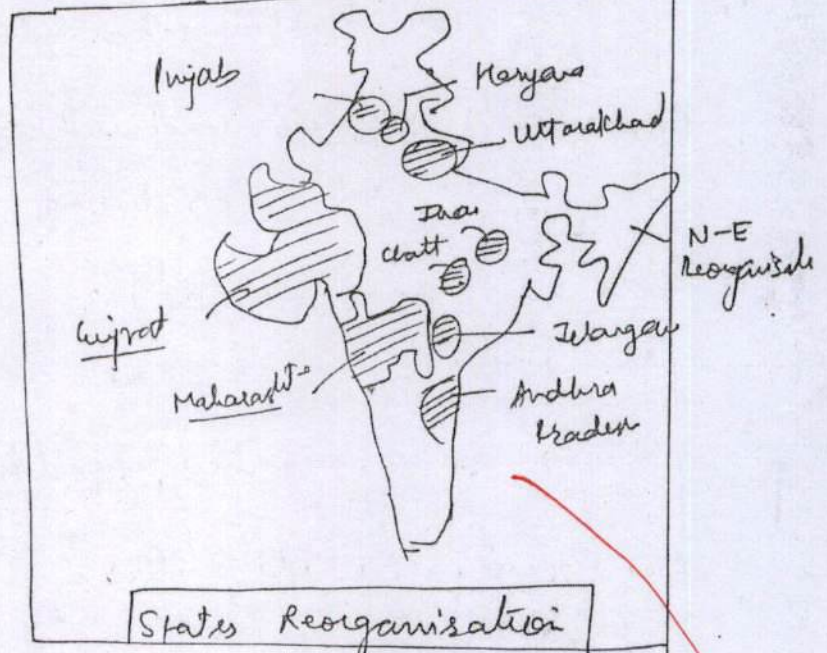
2. Greater realisation of economic & regional backwardness and separation demand

(*) Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

(*) Chattisgarh & Jharkhand

3. Greater regional identity imposing concepts of "Son of soil" & "Insider-outsider hypothesis"

(*) North-east in TN

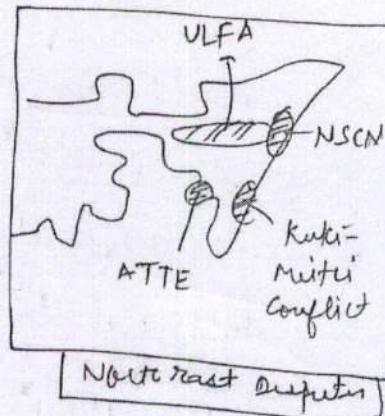


Remarks

4. Greater ethnic discontinuity in North east demanding more autonomy

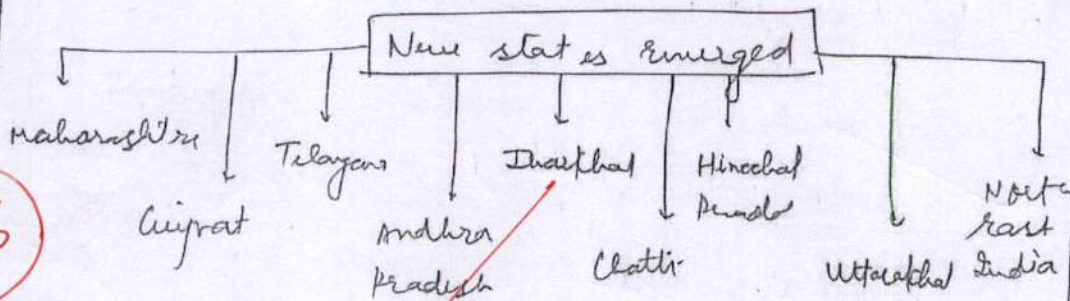
(e) Balkanisation of North-east India

5. Still violence and infiltration occurs in North east India due to various reorganisation demands



6. Increasing negative regionalism among the population.

(f) Maryana - reservation of seats for localities in private jobs



Thus - in order to forge unity in diverse background, India must forge integrative elements of schemes, soft power of each state and cultural identity to put forth the idea of "UNITY IN DIVERSITY"

Remarks

7. (c) Discuss the demographic attributes in India, such as sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, workforce, dependency ratio, and longevity, and their implications for the country's development. (250 Words) (20)

Recently released United Nation Population Funds World Population Prospect and Indian lately release of NFHS-5.0 survey have vividly highlighted various demographic attributes in India

(UNFPA) - Scenario in comparison

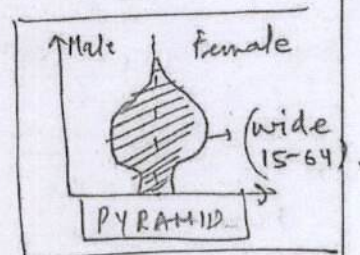
	Population	15-64 age group	764	TFR
India	14.2 bn	68%	7%	2.0
China	141.8 bn	67%	14%	1.2
Global avg	8 bn	60%	15%	1.4

① Age-structure and Sex Ratio of India:

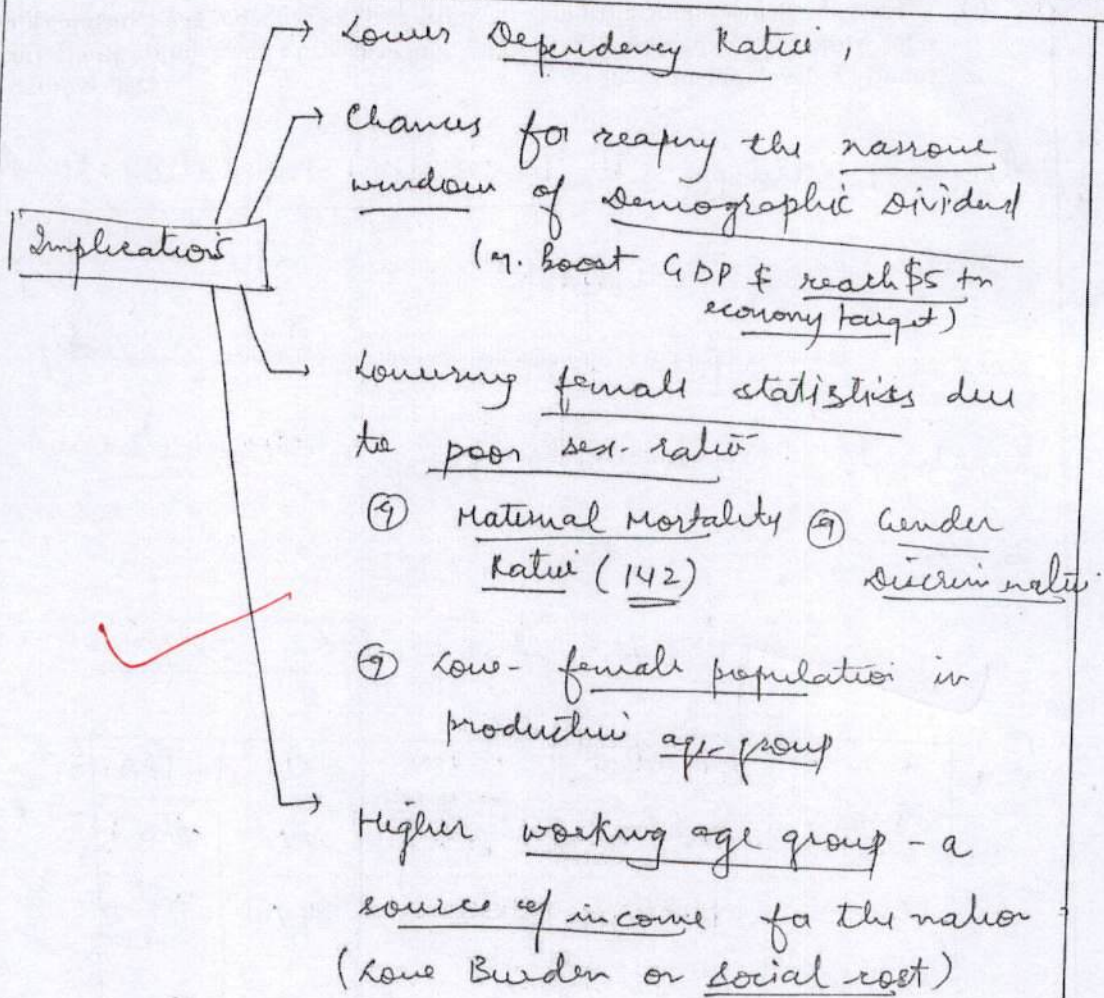
⇒ Increasing population of working age group (15-64)

⇒ Sex-Ratio - 940 to 1000
(Census-2011)

⇒ 7% of old age population (60% of which = female)



Remarks



However other statistics :

- ① Literacy Rate : The amount of population above 7 years of age who can read & write basic numeracy & language
- India = 73%
 - Male = 82%
 - Female = 59%

Implications :

Remarks

- High disparity - Rural - Urban literacy rate
- Burden on state resources. (9) Currently only 3% of spending (Kothari recommendations - 6%)
- Poor educational outcomes - (9) Chances of Jobless growth again (as happened in 1990's)
- gender divide - low female education

✓ WEF \Rightarrow 1% increase in education of females
leads to 12% increase in GDP.
(Trickle down effect)

Workforce: The amount of people in age group 15-64 years (workers) who are willing to work, looking for work or employed.

Currently \Rightarrow Labour force participation rate = 42% (PLFS)

✓ Female labour force participation = 21% (PLFS)

Implications

- Burden on employed individuals to boost growth
- Create wage gap and political challenges
- Poor quality of job. (9) (90% informal jobs in India)

Remarks

→ Higher dependency on agriculture (53% of population)
(43% of workforce)

Dependency Ratio: The ratio of population

$$\Rightarrow DR = \frac{(\text{pop} < 15 \text{ yrs} + \text{pop} > 64 \text{ yrs})}{\text{Total population}}$$

Currently India's Dependency Ratio = 0.3 %

Implication

- High demand for work
- In social security
- Burden on our economy bound to increase after 2043.
- Greater chances of GDP and \$5tn economy

Longevity - The net life expectancy in India is 69.2 yrs

- Male = 67.3 yrs
- Female = 72.1 yrs

12.5

- Higher health standards
- Greater reach to hospitals & accessibility
- However affordability is low (out of pocket expenditure) = 48%

These attributes of Indian population are highly promising & increase chances of AADHUNIK BHARAT

Remarks

Keep one paragraph on Conclusion always —

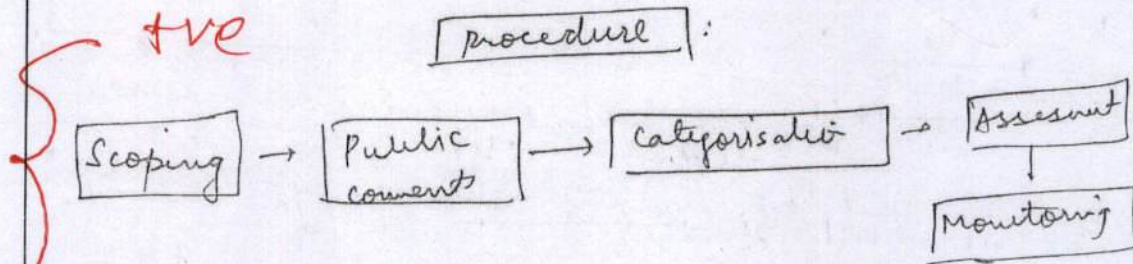
8. (a) Analyse the principles and importance of environmental impact assessment and environmental management in sustainable development projects.

(200 Words) (15)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the process of assessing the viability of project planned in the country along with its threats and challenges.

Environment Act-1986 provide statutory basis for the EIA to occur in a mandatory fashion for a category of products.

Procedure:



Categories of project:

Category A: mandatory EIA (Central EIA process)

Category B:
 B1 - under mandatory EIA
 B2 - exclusion from EIA
 State EIA process

Importance of EIA:

1. Adequate foreign & relevant clearances for

Remarks

1. a potentially environmentally deliberious project
2. Ensure rehabilitation & reinsurance of the local critierias & inhalitants
3. Prevent local flora & fauna from deliberious
4. Create relevant community engagement for better adherence.
5. Improve democratic decentralisation for local resource management.
6. Sustainable use of resources gets insured.

Case study :-

Odisha's Niyangiri hills were illegally put to bauxite mining by Vedanta company. This illegal contract was put to EIA through lobbying by local tribals which led to cancellation of deliberious mining of Niyangiri hills.

Principles followed for EIA :-

- 1) 'Sui generis' (unique) nature of environment

Remarks

should be catered first (NGT)

2) Concept of 'loco parentis' - People as the parent figure of the environment. (eg Sukma Lake - Pulga)

3) Environment as a living entity - (eg Ganga River)

4) Local destruction of habitat should be as less as possible.

5) strategic clearances for strategic projects

(eg Forest rights act - 1980 - (amended in 2023))

No EIA for projects within 100 km of borders.

6) Concept of utilitarianism to be followed: greater good to large population.

8

However certain issues persist

→ consultation of people & NGOs (After clearance)

→ Strategic projects - get away

→ Vacancy in committees & specialisation of posts in the committee -

Thus, tackling these issues along with adequately

following EIA norms would ensure sustainable development.

Remarks

8. (b) Discuss the factors contributing to regional consciousness and inter-state issues in India and their impact on national unity and integration. (200 Words) (15)

Regionalism in India has been an age-long characteristic due to diverse amalgamation of the Salad-Bowl model which boosts charged feelings of individuals towards a particular region (eg - Yu-Fi-Tuan's Topophilia).

Factors contributing to regional consciousness

1. Geographical diversity:

1.1 → N.E India ⇒ Ridge & valley topography leads to numerous tribes

1.2 → Greater division ⇒ North & South India

1.3 → association & attachment to a geography

eg Tribal - "Tal, Tump, Jameen" Odisha etc

2. Linguistic diversity:

around 200 languages & 600 dialects spoken which creates regionalism (4 language groups)

3. Caste distinction & diversity:

people form caste class which exerts dominance over region. eg Chujari in Karnataka and

Remarks

Khasi Parhayats, Vokkaligas of South India

4. ethnic diversity:

North east have more than 250 ethnicities having separate demands for regional aspirations

④ - Greater Nagalim - (NSCN)

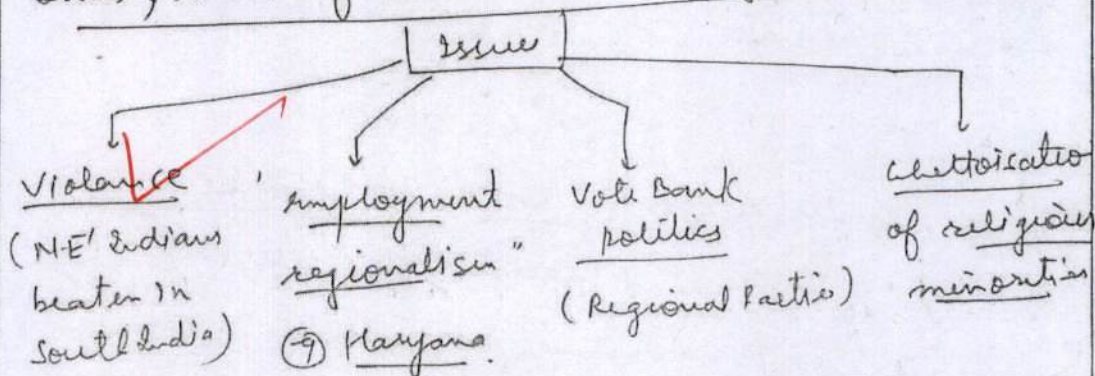
④ - Bodoland - (Bodos of Assam)

5. employment, & educational diversity:

North-South divide → leading to migration from one state to other.

④ UP & Bihar migrants discriminated in Maharashtra.

Thus, these factors enhance regional aspirations

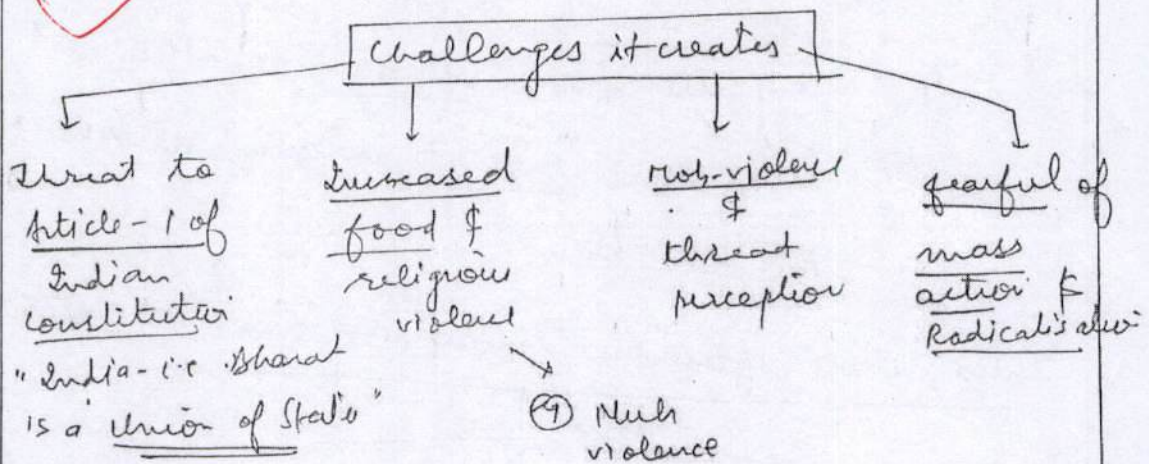


Inter-state issues in India:

1. > Inter-state River water disputes ④ Mekadatu

Remarks

- of (Kerala & TN) and Mullaperiyar water sharing.
- 2> Migrant issues - boosting so-called theory
 (29) Jamiat Nadeem's recent case of threat of
violence on Biharis.
- 3> Resource sharing - (29) - land assets & building
 between Andhra & Telangana.
- 4> Federal disputes - regarding central's overarching
control via power.

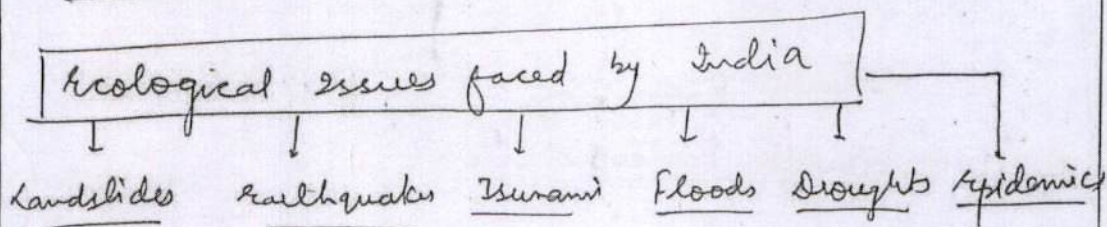


Thus, India must adhere to the "melting pot model" of a united landmarks ensuring the sovereignty & integrity of nation & mosaic model of multiculturalism.

Remarks

8. (c) Analyse the ecological issues faced by India, including landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, droughts, and epidemics, and the measures taken for disaster management. (250 Words) (20)

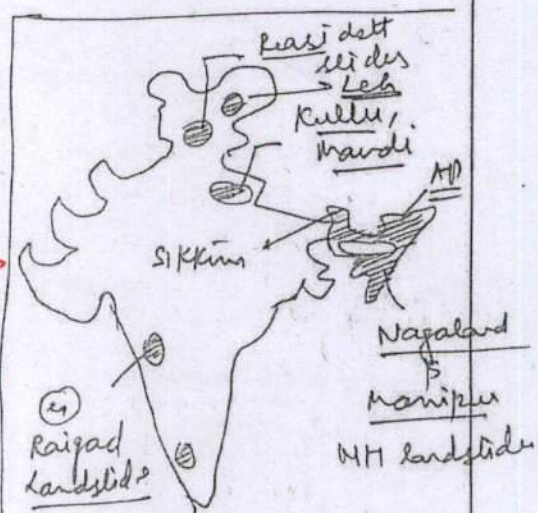
India is a unique nation situated in a multi-diverse landmass and unique advantages with respect to climate, topography and edaphic factor. However, these uniqueness possesses severe challenge to the nation at times of a disaster.



1. Landslides

Ecological issues

- Soil Erosion
- Deforestation induced by soil creep & soil talus
- Floral diversity threatened
- Faunal displacement
- Threat to traditional livelihood.



Recent Landslides hotspots.

Remarks

⑦ Gujjar & Bakarwal shifted due to Kashmir slides

2. Earthquake & Tsunami

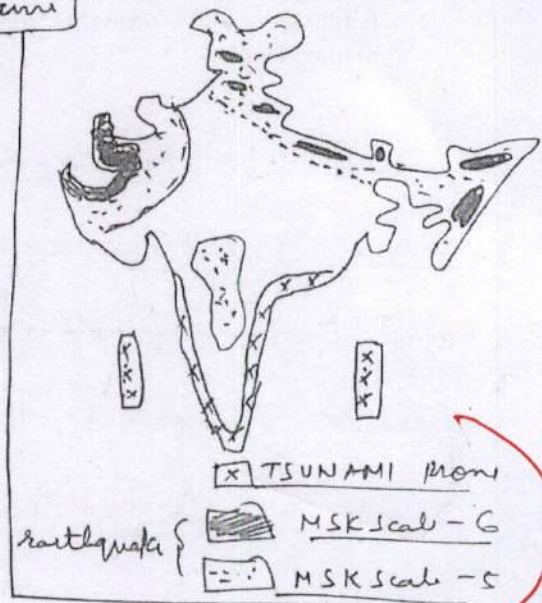
TSUNAMI

- Loss of marine life & livelihood
- Coastal erosion
- Poor threat { locals, Mayraun

Ecological Threat

EARTHQUAKE

- Lives & livelihood threat
- Landslides & erosion
- faunal & floral threat
- Poor management - changing River course
- floods & devastation

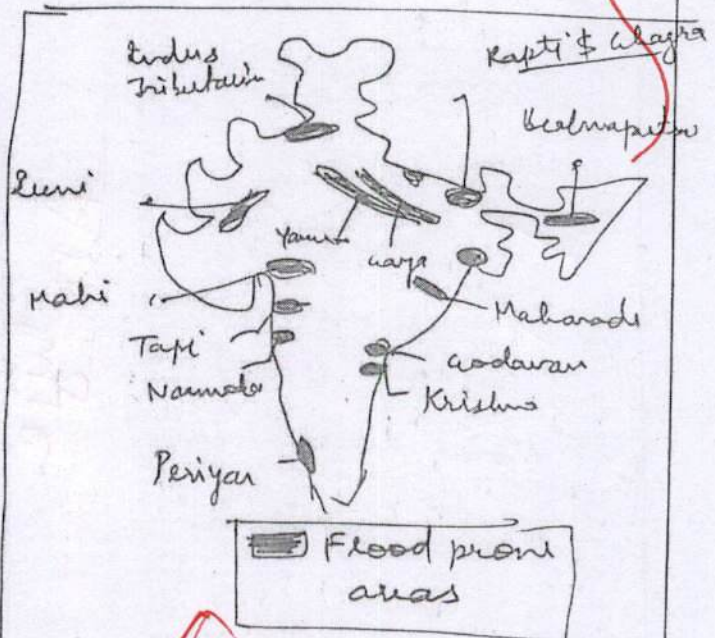


Good one

3. Floods

Ecological Threat

- Coastal erosion
- Sand erosion at basins
- Deforestation
- Need for dredging
- water-borne epidemics, etc.

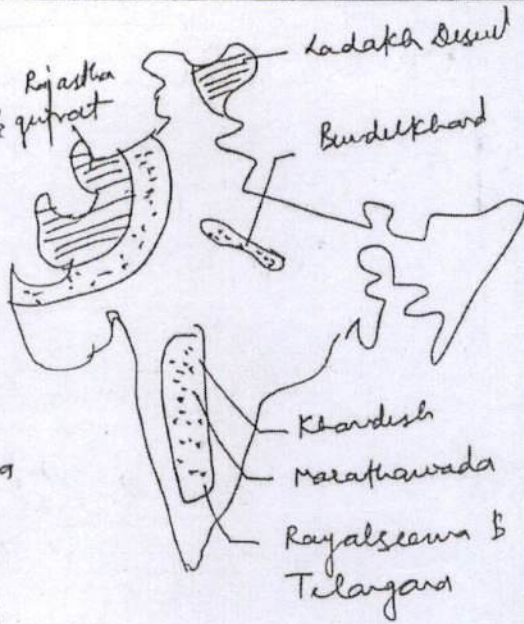


Remarks

Draw more of that is your strength

4. Droughts & Epidemics

- Agricultural denudation
- Increase in diseases animals - Lumpy Skin - Foot & Mouth
- Threat human - cholera, diarrhoea
- Poor acceptability of monsoon
- Increased incidence of failures.



Deforestation & Ravined land (Chambal)

- Increased instances of zoonosis (1) African swine flu
- Greater animal-human conflict

Ecological Threat from Epidemics

Bats - reservoirs get in touch with human

worst form of epidemics spread

(1) Nigerian swine flu

lockdowns & impact on ecology

closure of Rivers & water.

Remarks

Measures taken for Disaster Management:

① Following NDMA guidelines

② NDMA Act-2005

③ Early warning system & Communication

→ Earthquake → (Indiaquake)

→ Drought → Bihar's "Refikr App"

④ Vulnerability analysis & Risk Assessment

⑤ Identification of prone areas

⑥ Characterisation & information dissemination

⑦ Response during the disaster (ecological threat)

↓
Mitigation

↓
Rescue

↓
Search & rescue operation

↓
Rehabilitation & rescue operation

⑧ Maintaining Sanitation & Hygiene

⑨ Floods, Droughts & Landslides

⑩ Promote connectivity (alternatives):

Thus such ecological threats needs to be managed & tackled through mitigation ⇒ response & preparedness following the Sendai framework.

Remarks