



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

KUNAL SHOTE

RANK - 640

GEOGRAPHY MOCK - 1
TEST - 8



www.iasscore.in

71

GS SCORE

Full Mock - 1 Paper - II
TEST - 08

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT question divided in Two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all
- Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, three are to be attempted 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 Card and 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 Question-Cum-Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Please give answer in section from as provides facts / figures maps to support your ans

1. Invigilator's Signature

2. Invigilator's Signature

Name

Mobile No.

Date

Signature

Kunal Shote

120
250

[Signature]
[Signature]

REMARKS

GS SCORE

Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

(a) On the outline map of India provided to you, mark all the following locations. 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:

- Kargil
- Dhubri
- Hemavati River
- Bom di La
- Thembang

(b) Planning and development of nomads in India

(c) Changing pattern of rural landscape over last 60 years.

(d) Write a short note on Inner Line Permit.

(e) Write a short note on GM crops.

(b) Nomads are community of people with no permanent residence. *Give proper illustration*

They migrate from region to region depending upon climate, vegetation, topographic condition.

eg: Bakhawals of Jammu and Kashmir, and

Remarks

other Himalayan states migrate upwards up the mountain and descend during winter. similar are Gujjars etc ✓

Banjara of MP have been practising shifting cultivation ✓

→ Their way of life should be protected

Planning/Development

Sustainable.

Such practise should not stop

Vaccination camps

and drive to prevent against modern disease.

→ Traditional Knowledge like pasture selection and replanting trees should be conserved good effort

Like Tribal panchasheel,

perhaps India should opt for Namad Panchasheel to protect and preserve culture.

Remarks

(c) Rural landscape has undergone
 drastic change due to various growth ^{→ Give proper inner}
poles set up by government during
the planning stage

Temple based model ✓

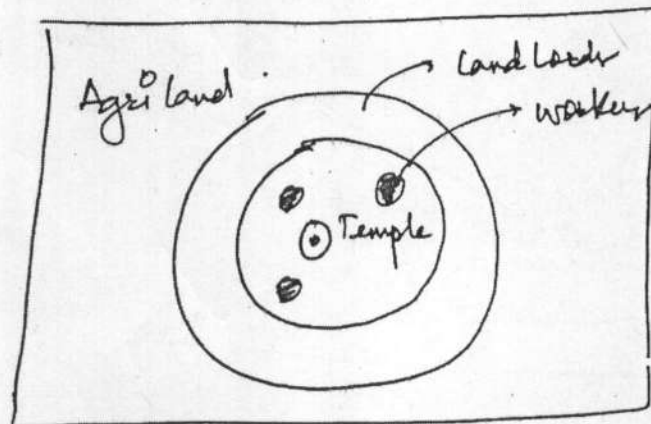


Fig: Temple as CBD

Stage I of Demographic Transition
 (Religion given significance)

Remarks

Market / Railway station based

only figure is mark
explanations
will not do

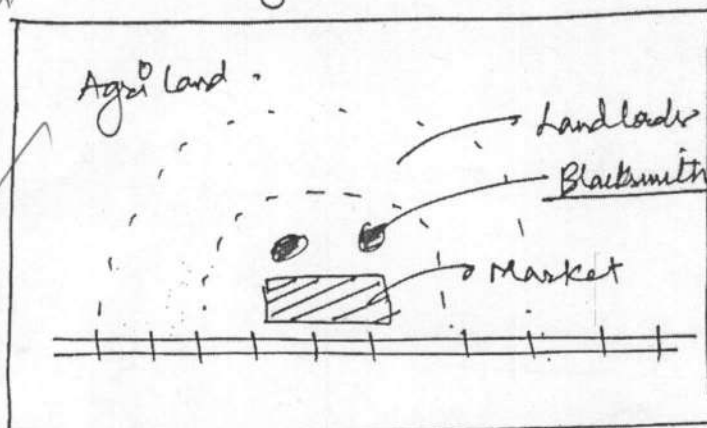
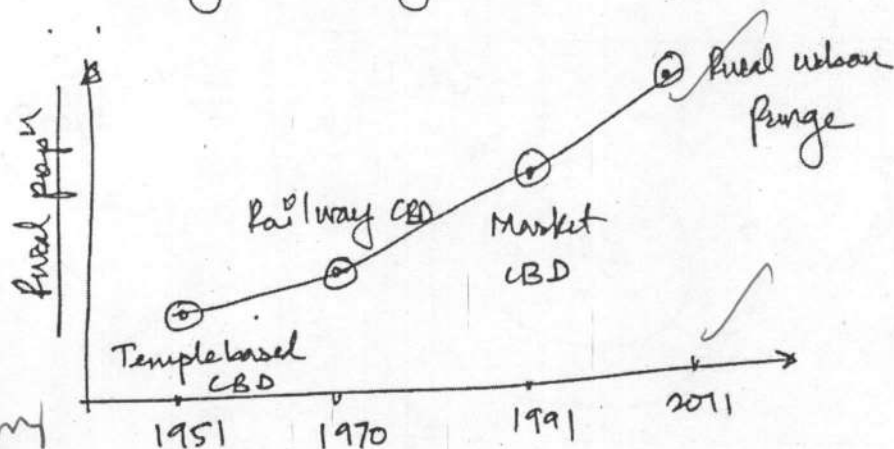


Fig: Railway station based land use
(stage II / stage III of DTN)



Analysis
is rising

known property

Therefore with increasing population and rising income, land use pattern has undergone a drastic change.

Remarks

(d)

Inner line permit [ILP]Line paper
inner

is the travel document provided by
government to Indian citizen to go for
inward movement into protected area.

Explain the
known and
unknown
figure

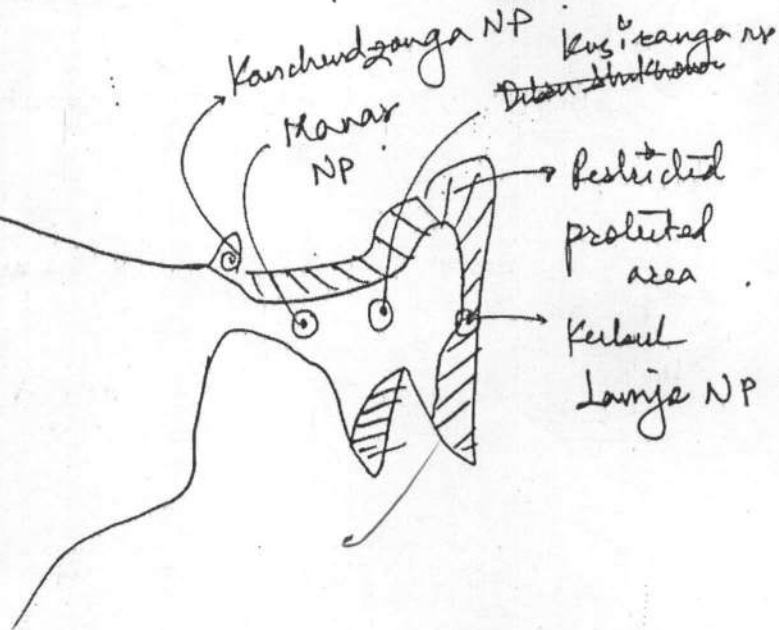


Fig: ILP in NER India

Reason :

- To protect the keystone species of
National park eg: Rhino of Kaziranga

Need
detailed
analysis with
facts

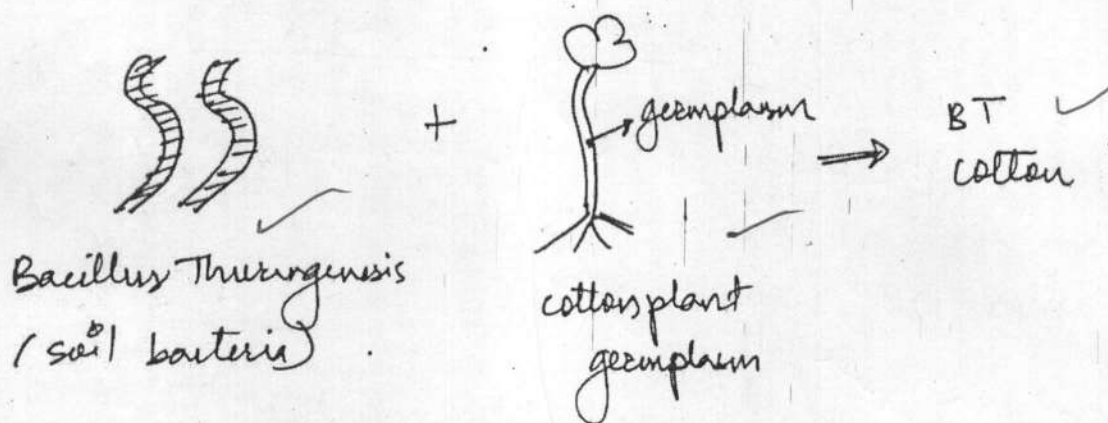
✓ To protect the endangered tribes
and identity eg: Naga of Nagaland

(X) ✓ - To prevent smuggling of Narcotics
and Arms eg: Indo-Myanmar border.

Therefore, ILP protect the
landscape and culturally endangered species
from undue outside influences

Remarks

② GM crops are genetically modified species of plants optimised to produce certain traits eg: BT cotton made immune to pest attack. *proper immune*



Give more detail about this

GM crops in India are

approved by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee [GEAC] and environmental

protection Act, 1986.

India has approved only BT cotton and approval of BT Brinjal and DHM Mustard is matter of debate.

India ranks 4th in world after

USA, Brazil, Canada, Germany in area under GM crops.

Mean to be specific in government GM crops hold potential to solve the food security crisis of the world.

However, its ethical, environmental concerns need to be addressed.

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) 'Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribals and small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rainfed regions of India'. Substantiate; also discuss some strategies to realize the potential of this sector?

(250 Words) (20)

- (b) How paramount is India-Myanmar relationship in contemporary times and how is it important for maintaining stability and security at Indian border? Also, discuss about the Rohingya crisis which India is currently facing.

(200 Words) (15)

- (c) No major country has managed to reduce poverty or sustain economic growth without a robust manufacturing sector. Analyse the statement in context of India's growth trajectory since 1990s. What are the major challenges to industrial growth in India?

(200 Words) (15)

have structural
improvement
needed

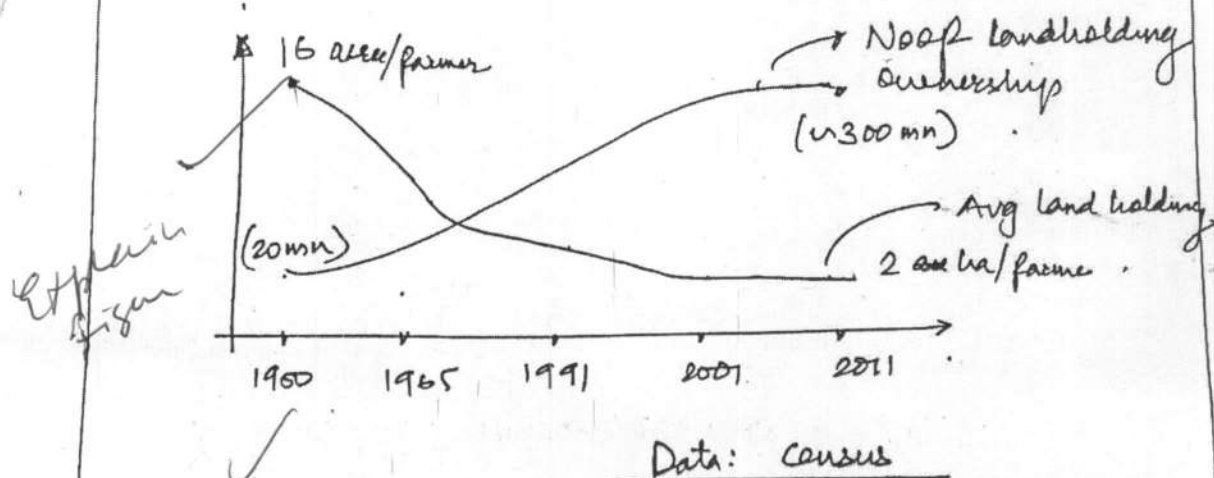
Animal rearing includes Livestock
rearing, cow sheds - goat and sheep, pig
rearing for meat, eggs, milk and
Manure [prop Jasbir Singh]

Importance:

- Since independence average land holding has significantly reduced.

Be specific
and have
detail at
analysis
needed

Remarks



- 2
- Most productivity of farmland has significantly reduced and mechanisation on small farms is not possible
 - Milk animals like Deoni, Sindhi, Sahiwal provide Dairy farming opportunities [eg: India 1st in milk production]
 - Draught animals like Khillari, Nagori, Malwi

Remarks

provides agri^l labours replacing
machines.

Tribals and livestock

main part of
in you as we

% of tribal : MP > CH > OD > MH

- Livestock is the important source of
meat
~~meat~~ for livestock

explain how

eg: Mutton from goat, sheep

chicken from hen, duck.

Beef from buffalo.

- Cows also act as medium of
exchange specially in Khasis and
Nepali^l tribals

Remarks

Strategy :

- Livestock cooperatives like Dairy
cooperatives to be set up.
- Gen-Banks to provide high quality
genetic material.
- Breeding centre to boost indigenous
variety of breeds.
- Karnadhenri centre to protect cow and
enhance milk production.

11/20
facts should
be mentioned to
answer to
question

Krishna Vikas Kendra,

Livestock cooperation play a very important
role in promoting livestock as an income
source.

conclude
you are
proper

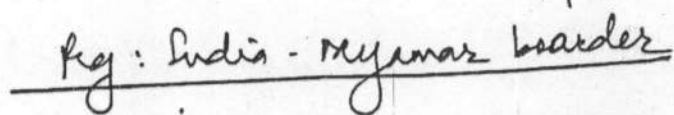
Remarks

⑥ India shares third largest
land boundary with Myanmar after
Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Indo-Myanmar relation exist since
 pre independence and evolved & after India
 recognised Myanmar civilian leadership
and new constitution ✓.

Topography :

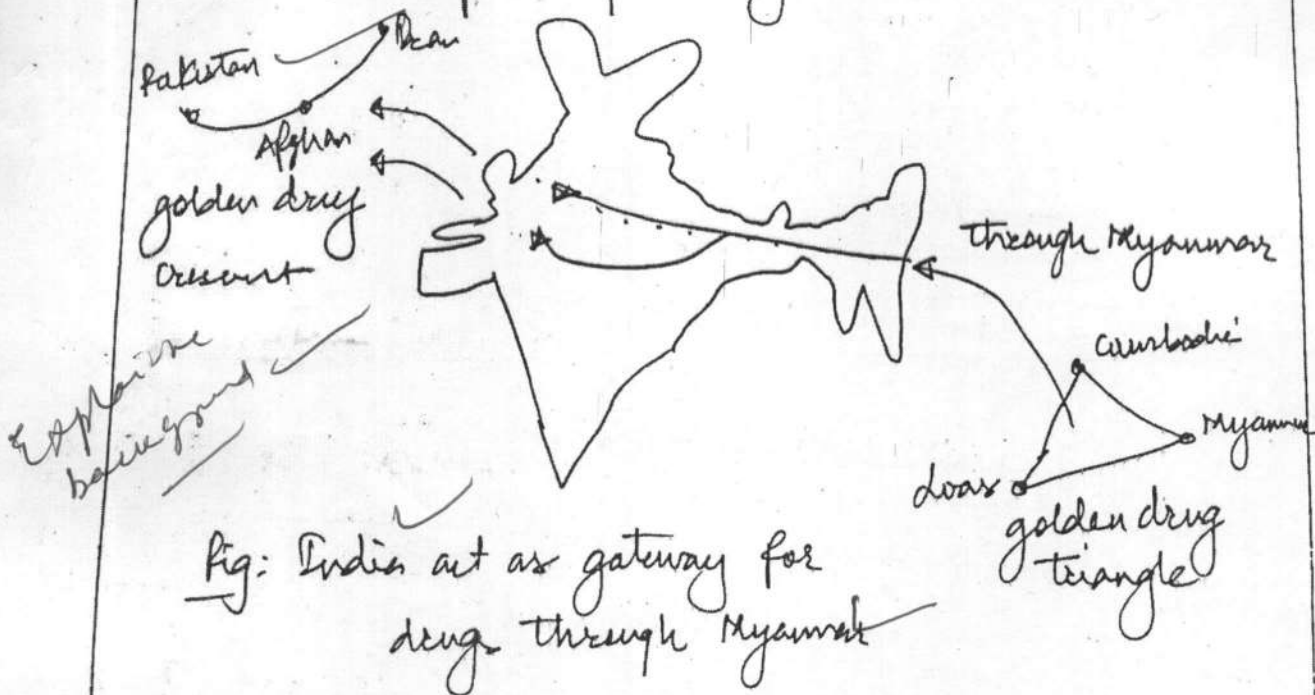
more specific - Boundary is full of dense forest
 and hills ✓.



- changing ^Ariver courses of Bacaki and Bangladesh cause problems ^Ain border management. ✓
- Assam riffler guard the Indo Myanmar border ✓ 2 way news
- Infiltration of ~~Regu~~ Refugee causes

Instability ✓ example

- Transport of drugs and arms ✓



Kohungya Axis :

- India has 10000 Kohungyas stationed in India particularly in Jammu and Kashmir and NER. [Home ministry]

✓ - ~~as~~ They pose a security threat ✓

Muslims from Rohingyas
have settled in

and plans for deportation to
Myanmar and resettlement in Bangladesh
are on the way ✓

Conclude paper

Therefore, maintaining promote
international relationship with Myanmar
is of paramount importance ✓

Myanmar is
not answer
all the aspect
should i
question

very
poor
introduction

© The natural trajectory of
economic growth according to stage
of growth by Rostov is as follows.

Need to explain background and then provide figures / diagram

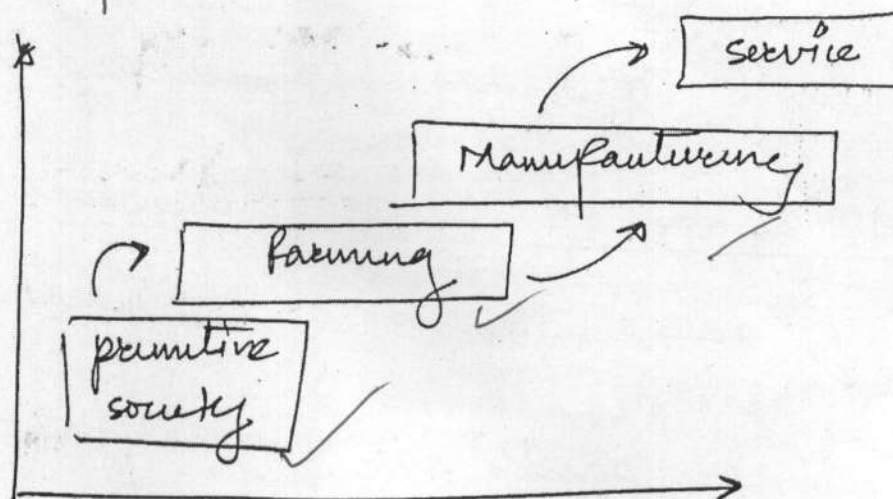
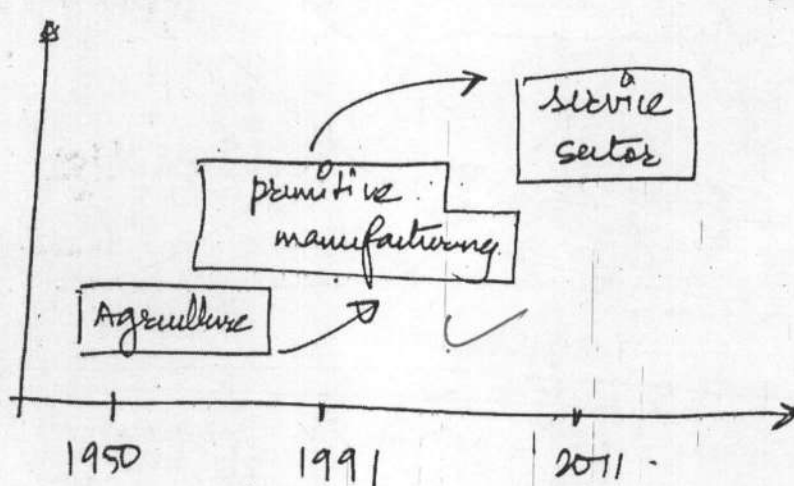


fig: Foster stages of growth

However, India shows a unique pattern of growth.



— Annamachari
begin in
full center

fig: stages of growth in India

Remarks

India after 1991. LPH reforms entered

IIIrd stage of demographic transition

Expensive
process and
its relevance

due to advancement in service sector.

This was possible due large skilled English speaking workforce and lack of capital

requirement in service sector.

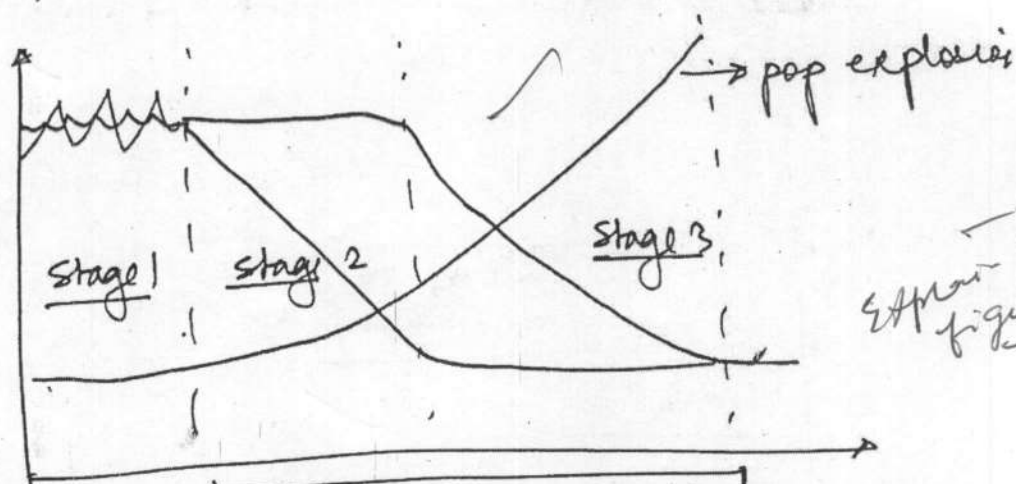
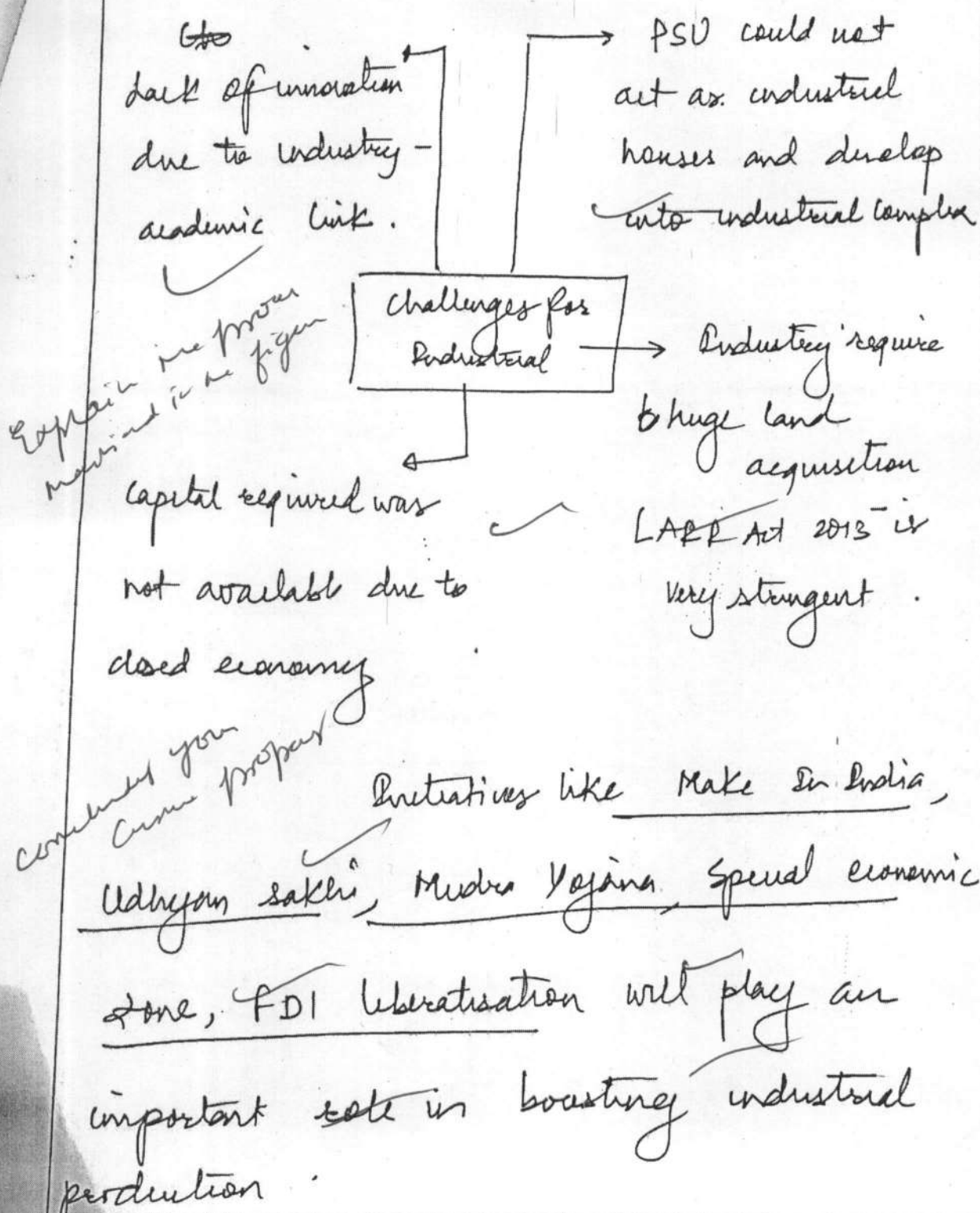


Fig: DTN of Thomson and Noletstine

Remarks



Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) On the outline map of India provided to you, mark all the following locations. 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:

- Loktak Lake
- Shravanabelagola
- Manali River
- Kishtwar
- Dahej

- (b) Earthquakes and associated natural disasters in India

- (c) Enumerate the measures taken and challenges faced in regional planning in different parts of the country.

- (d) Elaborate on desert development planning in India

- (e) Major sources of groundwater pollution in the country.

⑥

$$\text{Natural Disaster} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{vulnerability}}{\text{capability}}$$

Not correct
ways to start
the answer

It should come
up a few
supplements

A hazards can be prevented to get converted

into disaster by reducing vulnerability

and improving capability.

Remarks

Earthquake:

▨ - most vulnerable

▤ - to moderate vulnerable

□ → relatively stable

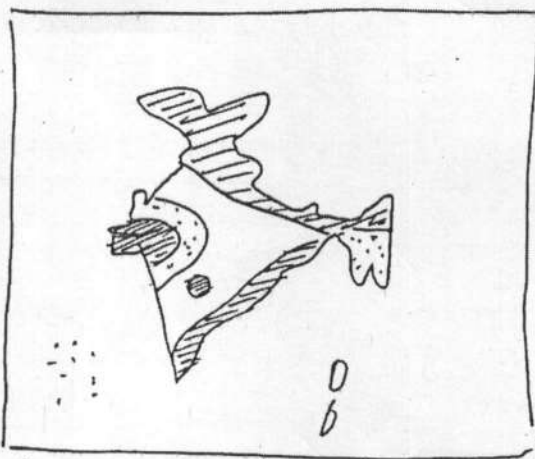


Fig: EQ map of India

Explain moon

EQ is relative movement of rocks in

Lithosphere [Hamblin]

Associated Disaster

↓

- Landslide eg.
- Breaking of Dam
- Destruction of power plant / cities / infra.

Explain moon

Answer properly

To improve the capability to cope with EQ prediction ISRO is about to launch EQ prediction system

Remarks

③

Regional planning approach

stems from Areal Differentiation ofKarlshorn

NITI AYDH
to ~~see~~ regional
planning commission

to incorporate

Measures
taken

Setting up growth
pole (Perrenx) in
terms of PSU to
boost trickle down
effect

Bottom up
planning approach

Initiative like

Citizen plan, SMART
CITIES etc.

73rd and 74th CAA
enabled decentralised
planning

(Ashok Mehta committee
recommendation)

Democratic decentralisation

Remarks

States / District
planning council
reports are
hardly accepted

challenges

Spill over effect
of PSU have
failed to develop
surrounding region

Division of region
on physical and
cultural basis is
difficult

Not significant
devolution of funds,
functionaries and functionary
under 73rd and 74th const.

concern
from
union
to
figure

5
70
According to Perroux, if
given free economic hand, industries try
to regionalism and promote regional inequality
therefore adequate govt intervention is
paramount for regional planning

needs
link this
with
question.

Remarks

① Desert Development in

India got boost after United Nations
convention against Desertification (UNCCD)
in Rio Earth Summit (1992)

Again
definitely
in the
region

Need to give
about 500 lines
about the map and then
appear

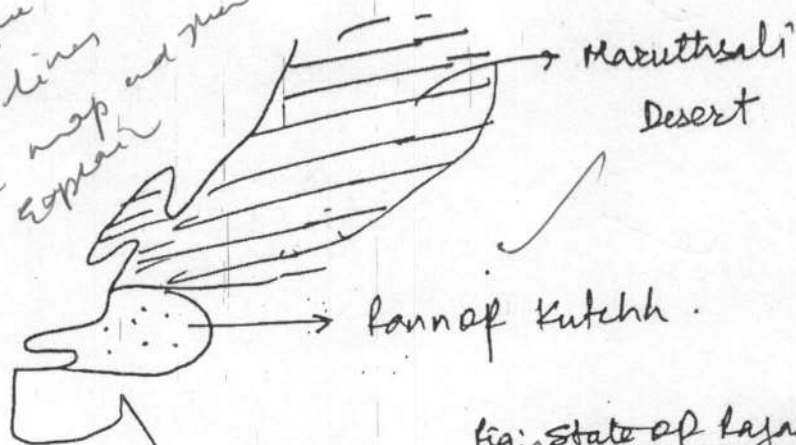


fig: state of Rajasthan

Arrows show
beginning
surface

planning

community based participat
eg: Bakharwals of Rajasthan

small scale resource exploitation
eg: ~~the~~ Small Uranium reserves

Remarks

Answer requires no carry

(4/10)

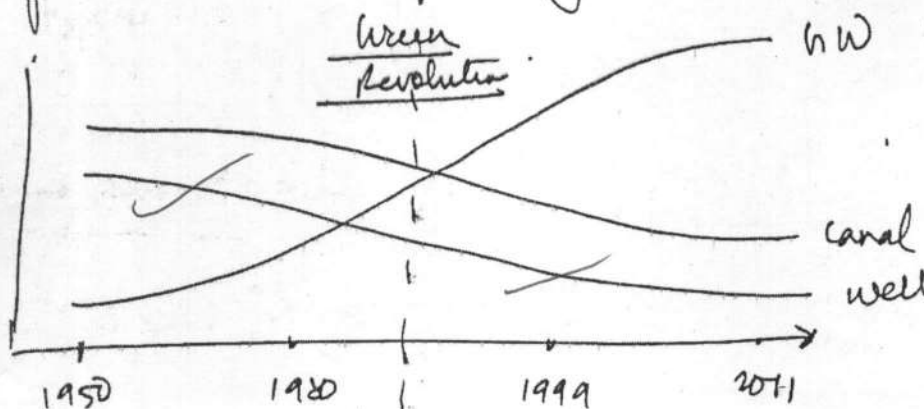
Initiatives of dry farming
(post Indira Gandhi canal)

Therefore, to avoid further desertification
Strategy Adopted by Mongolia to restore
Taken Measures should be replicated in
India

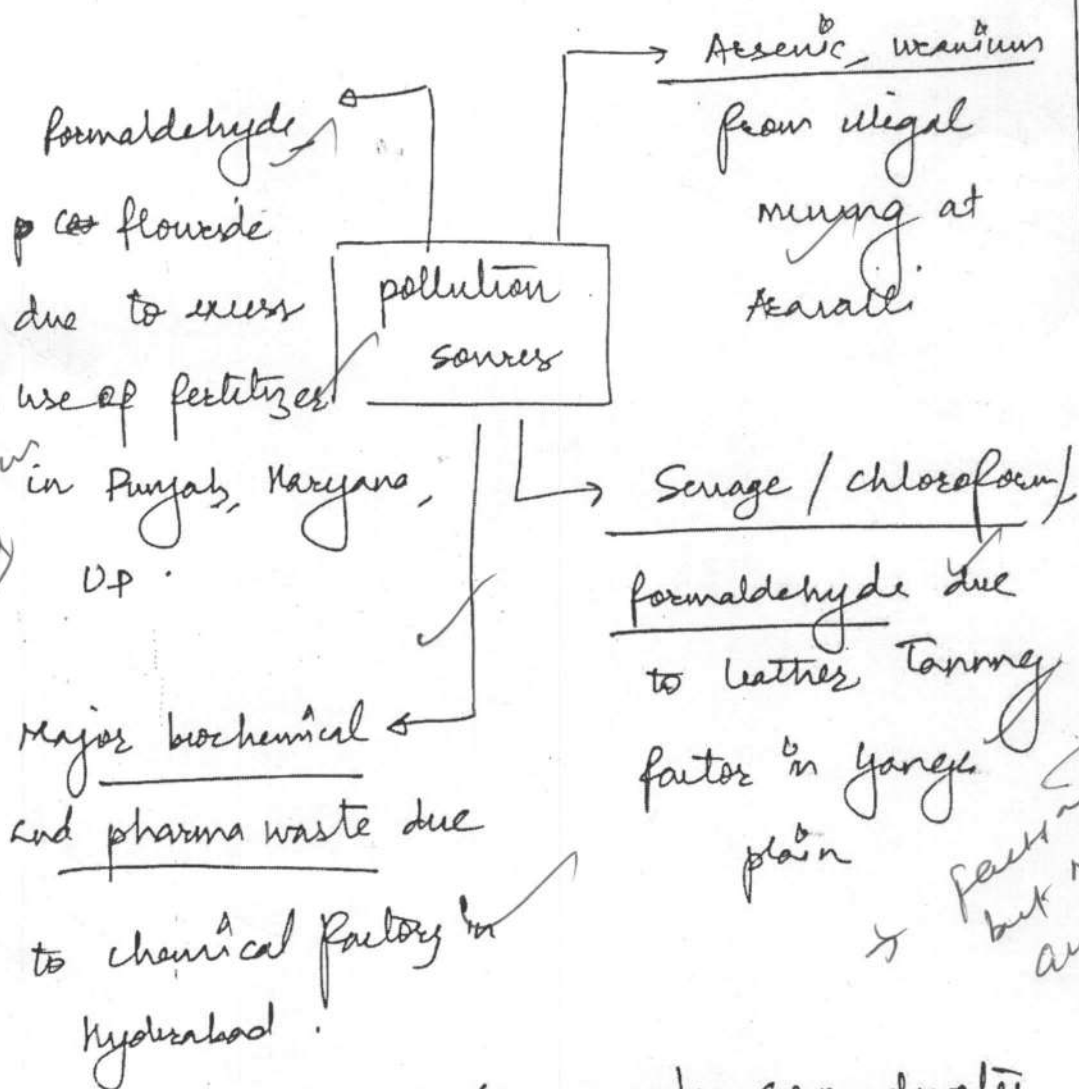
Need to have proper irrigation

(e) Groundwater has emerged as
important source of irrigation

Need to give
backwater
are answer
dealt with
the main problem
needed.



Remarks



Explain the problem involved

fact is good but need to analyse in process

Community groundwater management plan and Atal Bujal Yojana are steps in right direction to manage and clean groundwater

conclude your answer properly

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Examine the role of digital technology in transforming rural India with suitable examples. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Elaborate on the factors that determine the settlement patterns? Also discuss the features of the various types of rural settlements in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Give an analytical overview of inter-state migration in India. Critically analyze how far migration has affected the women in Indian society. (200 Words) (15)

① Needs give proper and detailed info

Digital technology refers to
 pure development of mobile, computer and
internet technology

Role in rural society

few lines here:

Agriculture

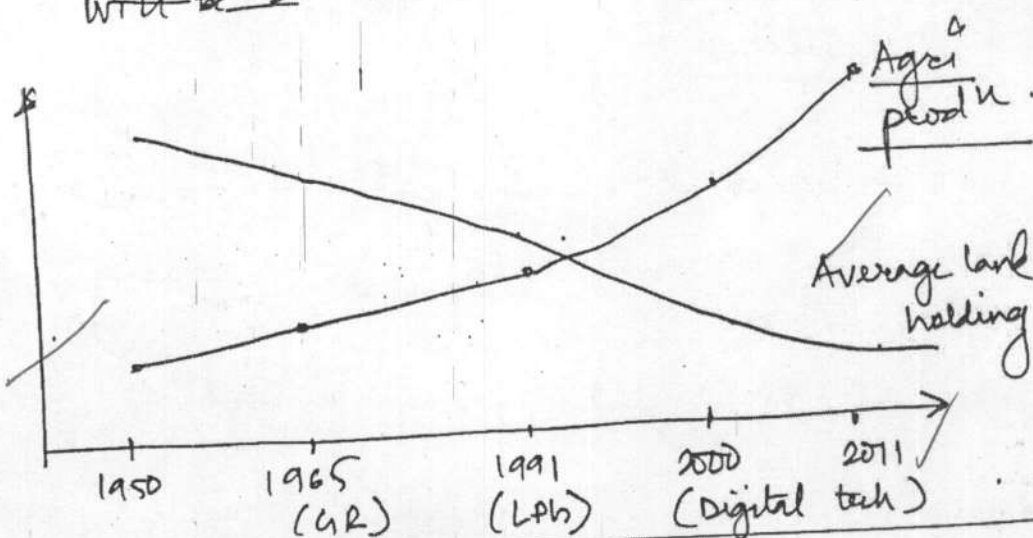
- India has 48 Agroclimatic
 region with different cropping
 and irrigation requirements

Remarks

- ISRO'S RESOURCESAT satellite compounded with Pratyush and PARAM-8000 super computers

adequate cropping pattern can be designed.

- compounded with digital soil health card, e-NAM, agri productivity ~~will be~~ has been boosted.



Remarks

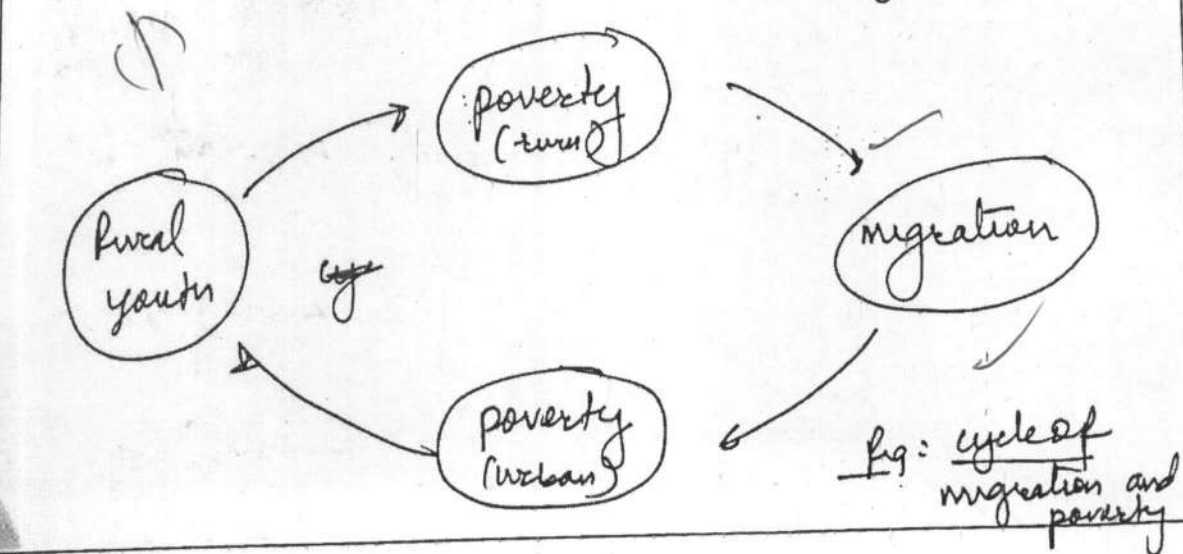
Industry

→ Age of internet can provide an alternative source of employment for rural youth ✓

Complete
sentence for
not understood

→ According to theory of intervening opportunities by Sir S. Stouffer,

employment opportunity in rural area reduced L-V migration



Remarks

Infrastructure

approx

↳ BHARAT NET project,
Krishi Vikas Kendra, e-NAM,
Model ~~gram~~ Gram Panchayat

→ ~~e-com~~ common service center
(e-csc), RURBAN mission

Effort like Digital Sashaktikaran

Yojan, Krishi Vikas Kendra, provide opportunity

for training rural youth and mass and

boost ~~in~~ rural digital technology

penetration

Remarks

⑥

proper introduction
is needed

factors determining settlement patterns

Economic factor: Agri enterprise tend to

form clustered settlement

few lines in
the diagram

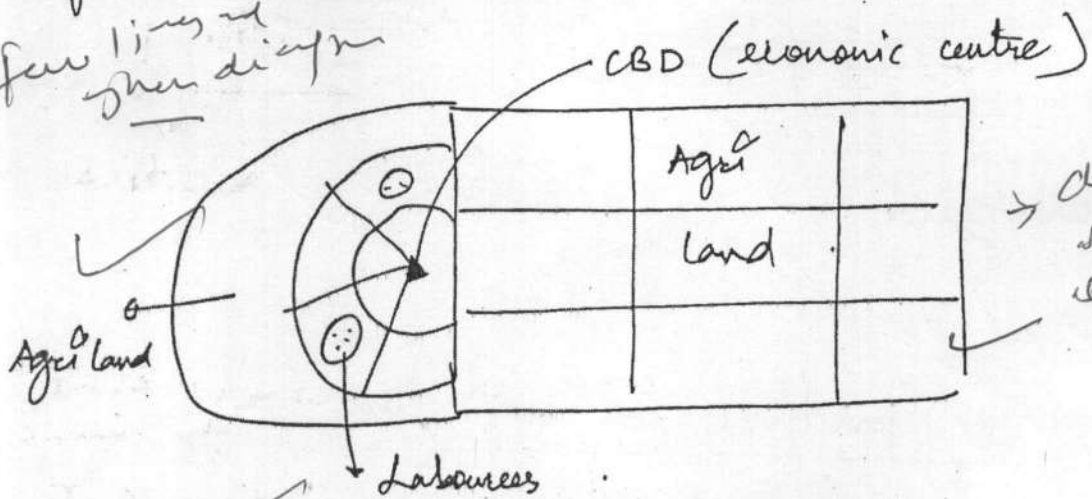


Fig: CBD based on economic factor

- cultural factor

explain the process of the
factors

caste factor

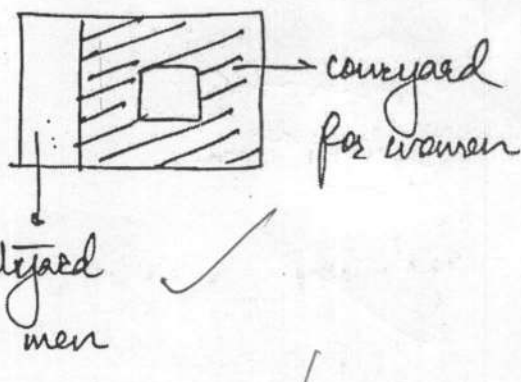
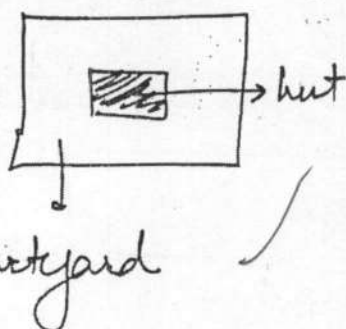
hierarchical segregation
in society

role of women

- recent trend of
feminisation leads to
female led household

features of rural settlement

Temperature : high temperature → courtyard



Answer should
be given
in outline
form
you are
losing marks
diagram

Building material and roof type

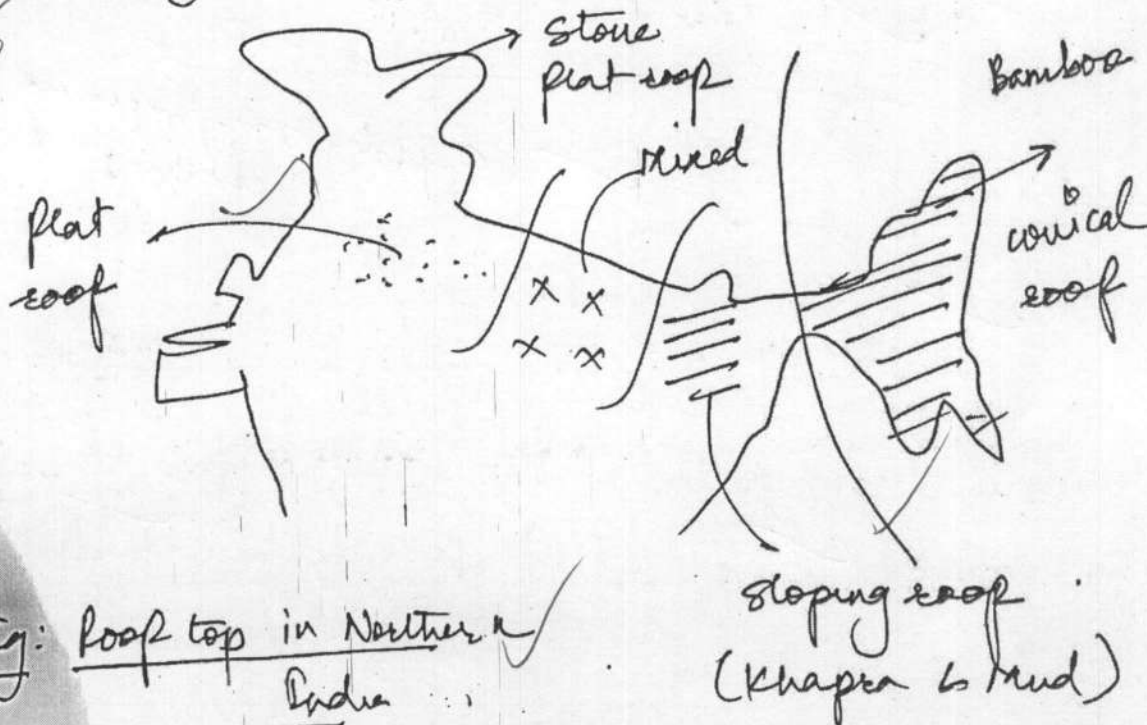
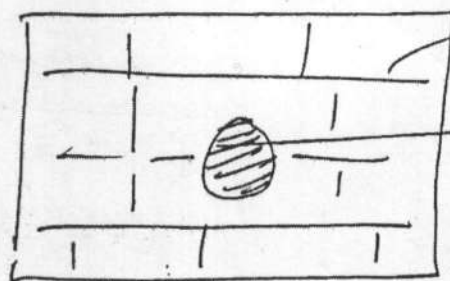


Fig: Roof top in Northern India

Remarks

Human aspect

→ According to ~~map~~ Wolpert :- farmer has satisfying behaviour therefore build house in centre of his land



Agricultural land

farmer family settlement

Conclusion
→

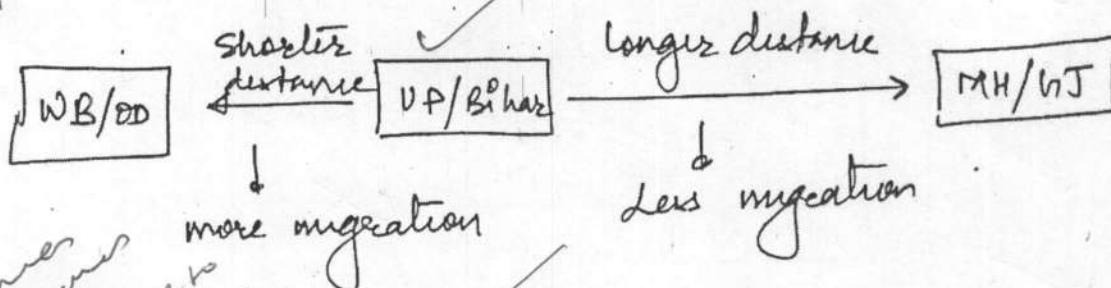
Rural settlement in India has undergone drastic change due to

increasing economic status, shift away
from agriculture and migration

Remarks

② Migration is India based on following laws: before migration, introduction

Distance Decay theory of Lepp



It is suggested that answer should be

Before migration and figures should be given to support

Push pull theory of Lee

Push factors

- Rural poverty
- No opportunity in agriculture
- Lack of education & healthcare

pull factors

- Urban mode of life
- Agri opportunity in other states
- eg: Labour from UP/Bihar in Punjab/Haryana.

Remarks

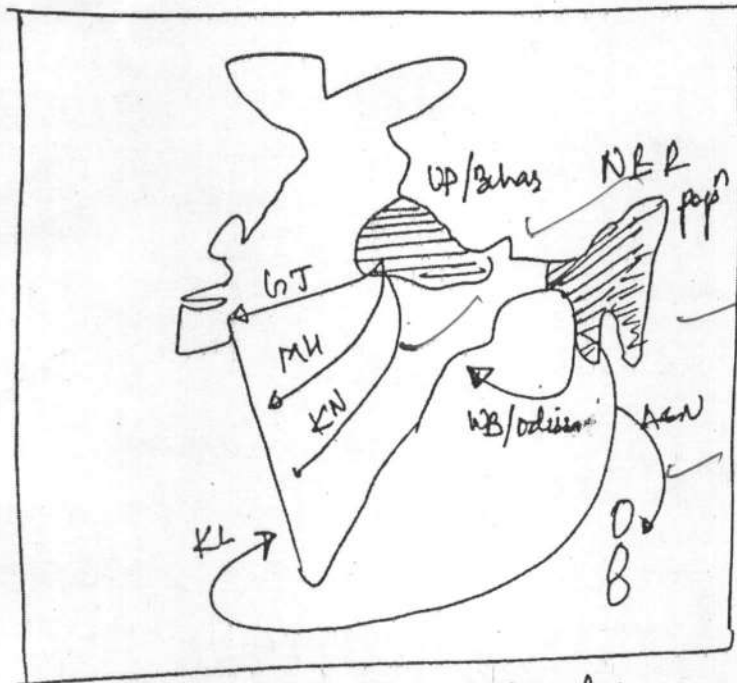


Fig: Interstate migration based on Ravenstein's model of migration

Women: Effect of migration

According to Ravenstein's theory of migration
hypothesis women migrate to shorter
distance than men and also migrate
~~to~~ for smaller time.

Remarks

Five

- Women
- Women are getting property / landholding rights as men migrate out
 - Decision making power of women in female led household has increased.
 - Women shifted from marginal activities like threshing to main agricultural activity

Five

- Double burden on women (Household + farming)
- Improper remittance supply affect

conclude your answer
supremacy only

income security
Scheme like Mahila-e-hat,

Kishu Vikas Kendra, Mahila Vikas Kendra are

important to tackle negative effect of feminisation of agriculture

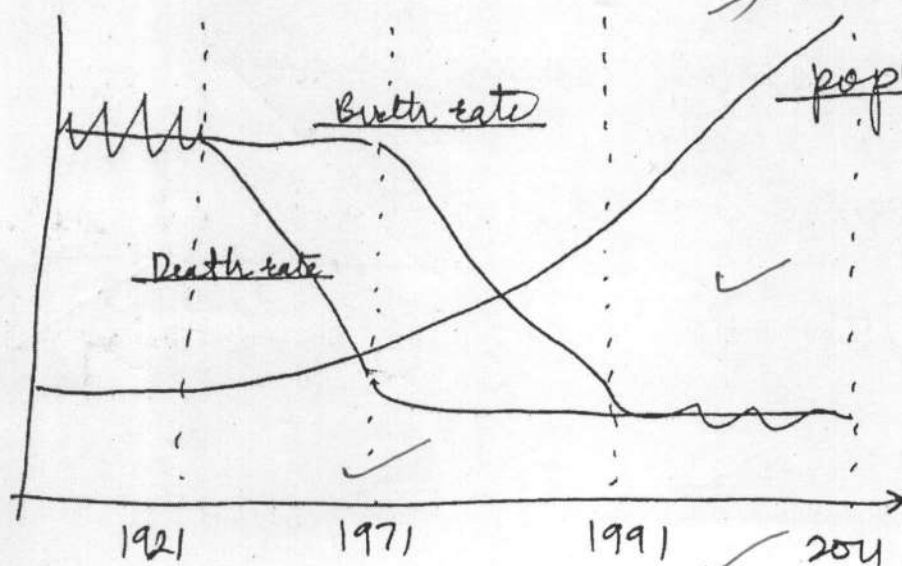
Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) India's 'population burden' has transformed into 'demographic dividend'. Comment. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) "Interlinking of rivers is an inescapable solution to India's flood and drought problems". Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critics argue that organic farming is inefficient and requires more land than conventional agriculture to yield the same amount of food. Do you agree? Critically analyse the potential of organic farming in solving the hunger problem and its economic viability for farmers. (200 Words) (15)

⑨ → Provide detailed intro
census year of 1921 was a

watershed in Indian population trend as
post ~~199~~ 1921 population of India experienced
explosion.



→ good figure
sketch for this
ans. but
need to
explain

fig. Demographic transition in India's case.

Remarks

population structure of India
changed to post 1971

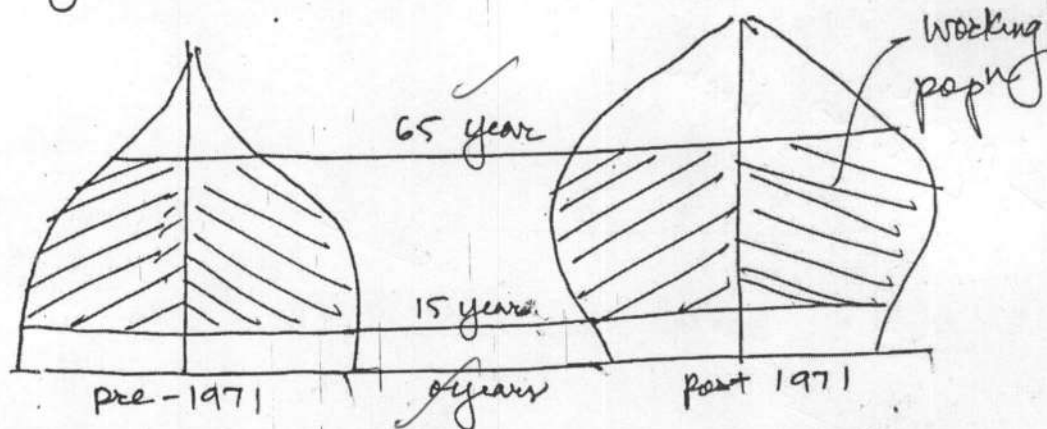


Fig: population structure [% of working

population exploded [15-65 year] ↑

Conclusion your answer

Analysis?

me
 given it
 work
 it should
 improve

This explosion of working population
 reduced the dependency ratio and became
 the potential for Demographic dividend

Remarks

This demographic dividend ~~transp~~
transformed India from Stage 2: preconditions
to take off to Stage 3: Take off

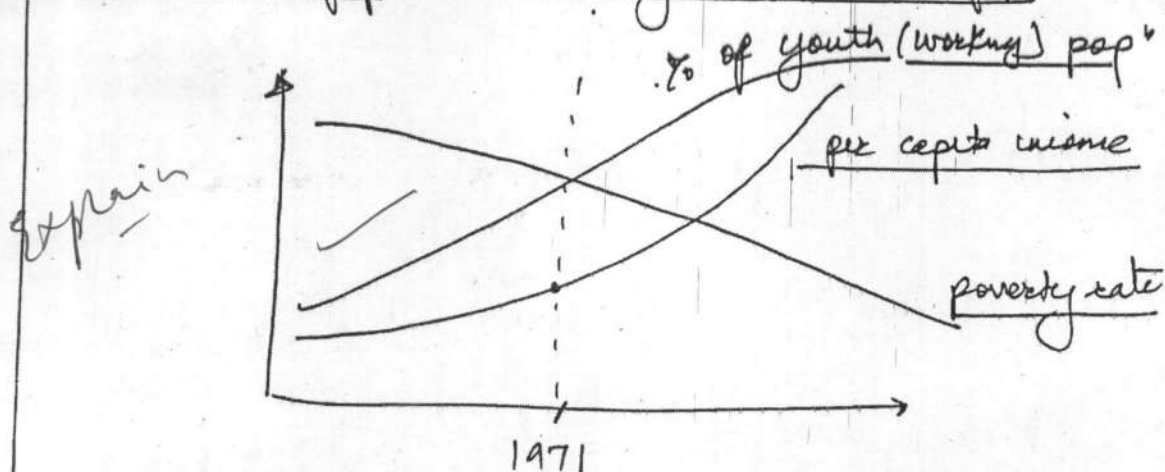


Fig: Demographic dividend of
working population

- India became a service oriented economy due to availability of
English speaking work force and luck

of industrial capital

- Service sector being a footloose industry and labour ~~was~~ intensive

more example
(b)

industry transformed population burden into demographic dividend.

- Now India has a potential for second demographic dividend [40-55 year]

which can propel capital intensive investment

Therefore a National

population and Investment policy is long overdue to take advantage of first and second demographic dividend.

Remarks

Conclusion
Proper

(b)

Interlinking of rivers
 refers to idea of connecting perennial
rivers of Himalayan region with → give proper
seasonal peninsular regions. irrigation

However, Interlinking also
 refers to connecting flooded river channels
 with season drought prone
 river.

Analysis
 with
 answer
 is
 poor

River ~~interlinking~~ interlinking idea
 was proposed by Planning Commission
 during late 1970's being inspired by

Remarks

huge linking project in soviet Union

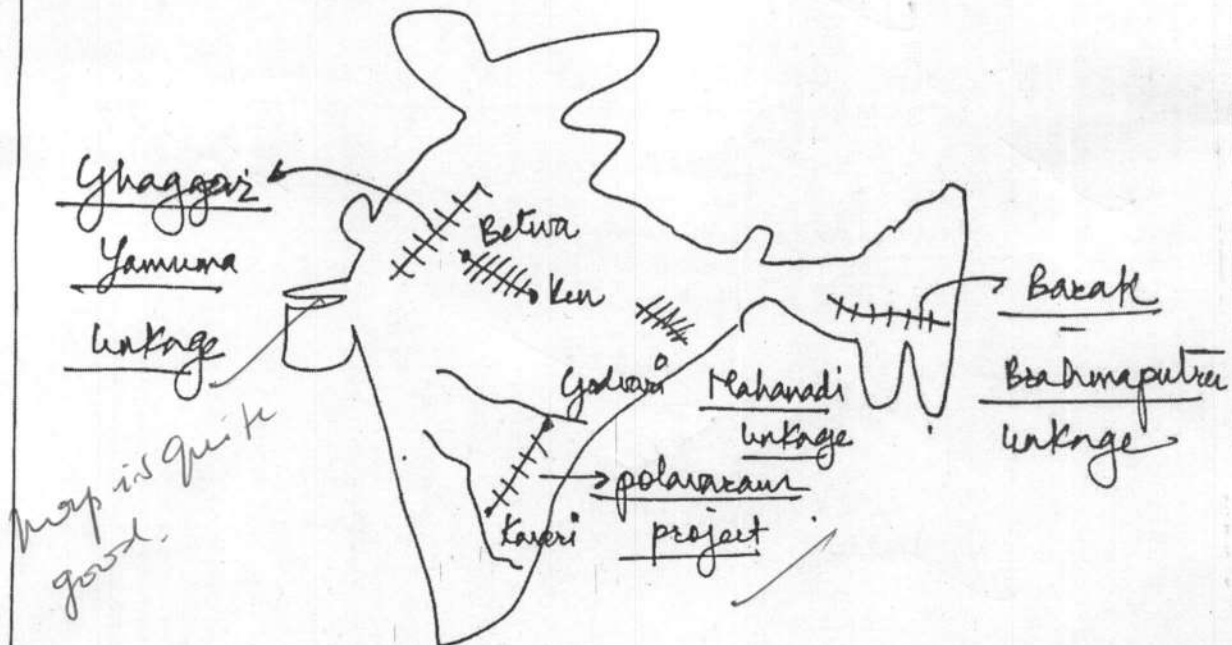


Fig: Proposed River Linkage project

Advantages:

- Need to open border
- River water can be diverted to water deficient area boosting irrigation facilities

Eg: Godavari - Krishna provide irrigation

Remarks

to Vidharba, and Telangana region.

- Polavaram project ~~prods~~ provide irrigation to ~~Rajyalasa~~ Rajalseema region of Andhra Pradesh.

- Floods of river can be managed.

eg: Kosi (source of Bihar) can be

used to irrigate Chhattisgarh, ~~to~~ Odisha etc.

Good

However, Russian experience of drying of Ural Lake shows the negatives of

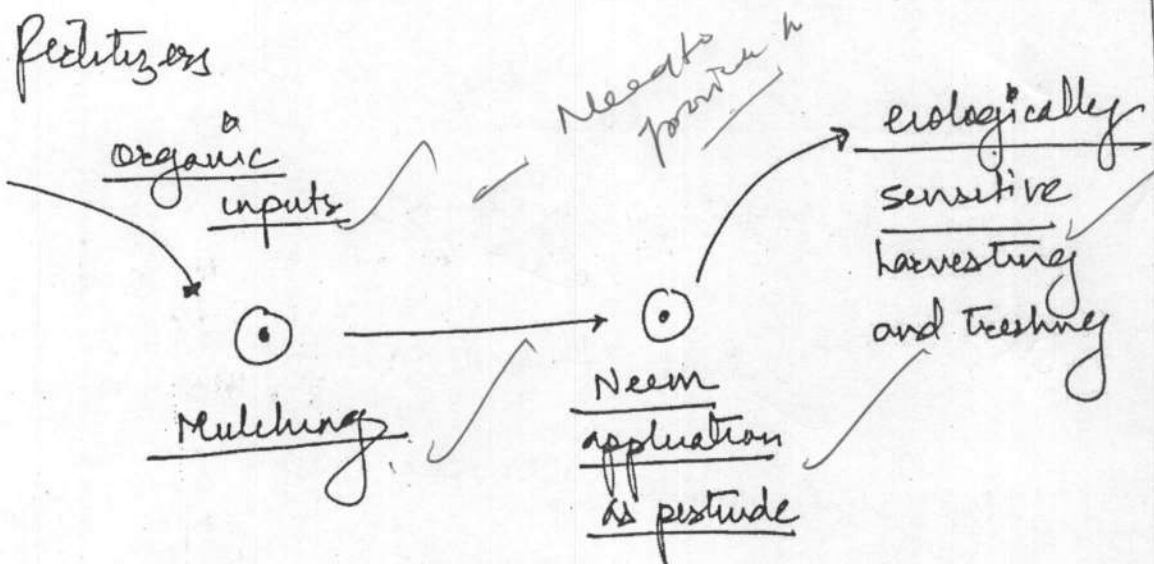
^{river} linking projects. Therefore ecological,

^{Agriculture} Land submergence issue has to be debate

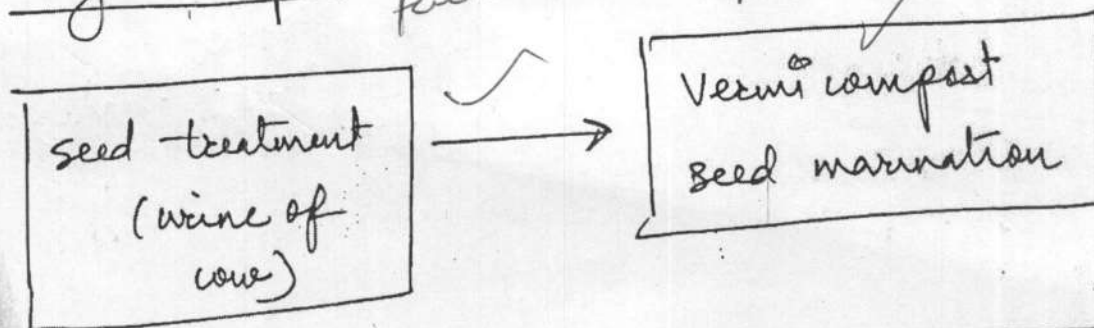
and addressed before proceeding with ^{river} linkage project.

Remarks

② *Introduce the question*
organic farming refers to the using of organic inputs like manure, vermi compost, neem as pesticide as opposed to chemical pesticide and



organic input for lines for explaining



Remarks

Advantages Organic farming is inefficient

↳ If improper combination of inputs are used → yield decrease significantly

↳ GHG are emitted due to manure production and vermi compost : *explanation given*

↳ more land is required to maintain yield and produce feed stock for animals ✓

However, according to Subhash Palekar and M S Swaminathan with proper techniques & productivity of organic

✓ farms can be drastically improved.

- produce of organic farm sell at higher price therefore boosting farmer income.

- Sikkim (first organic state) is an example of improved productivity of organic farm.

0
15
- ~~India~~ with Andhra having huge livestock and small farmer holding organic farming is viable option.

Conclude you ^{andhra Pradesh} ~~andhra Pradesh~~ Therefore, active govt support
is given by Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
and educating farmers can ~~improve~~ drastically
improve yield of organic farmer