

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

RAVI KUMAR

RANK - 84

GEOGRAPHY MOCK - 1
TEST - 7



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GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

Please work on the structure of your answer. It should not come in the beginning.

- 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 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 Question-Cum-Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

03
25/2
[Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name RAVI KUMAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature *Ravi*

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)
- Discuss the role of the climate in overall human health and comfort.
 - Write a short note on 'Development of Palimpsest Landscapes'.
 - Examine the economic significance of the continental shelf of the Indian Ocean.
 - Discuss the various causes of the earthquakes induced by anthropogenic activity.
 - Discuss the various stages of formation of river valleys. Also discuss the major activities involved in their development.

Q1 climate refers to the long average temperature and precipitation prevailing over a region

Climate Affect on Health

1 Polar climate affects the skin/epidermal cells which adapt to climate.

2 New Newfoundland, with foggy climate, human eyes face issues like iritation

3 Sahara climate / dry climate has made stronger built.

3.1 stone beds due to physical strong negritos

Q2 According to Ellen Semple, mountain people have larger lungs due to less oxygen.

Answer needs more proper introduction
+ why to start your answer with proper climate

3/5

now this happens mostly with work

Remarks

Climate Affect on Comfort

① According to Aron-Khadun, tropical region is inhabitable due to poor comfort.

Your comment is not precise specific info is needed in paper

② Mediterranean climate provides good comfort

(a) Relative humidity $> 60\%$
 Temperature $\approx 21-25^{\circ}C$

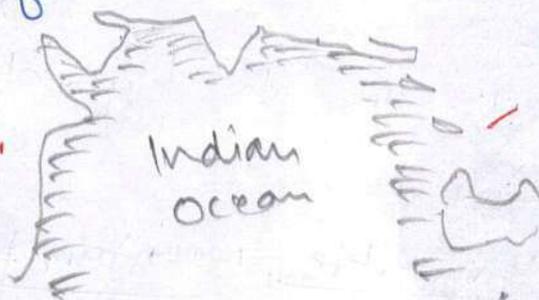
It is best developed in during 15th - 19th century.

③ Human efficiency increases in temperate region as compared to tropical region.

Conclusion you are missing

④ Economic significance of continental shelves of Indian ocean.

You need have in hand but



Map is not clear. It should come up somehow

Shaded -> Continental Shelf

Never start your answer with maps/diagram

① The oman shelf, and Arabian shelf is rich in minerals.

①.1 Oil and gas reserve in Red sea region.

①.2 Bassien and Bombay high have ~~very~~ good petroleum reserve.

Maps and diagrams must come after the answer

② Fishing in ~~continental~~ shallow shelf

Eg Tuna, Crab, oyster off African coast.

③ uranium and monazite off malabar coast (3/10)

④ ~~Hydel power~~ Jidal power potential offshore.

eg PMR Ministry of New & Renewable Energy established IMW TPP offshore.

Mineral points extra

Alia bel
⑤ Terrigenous deposit off southeast Asia have rich minerals and rare earth material

Indian Ocean is the heretofore of resources which should be judiciously utilized.

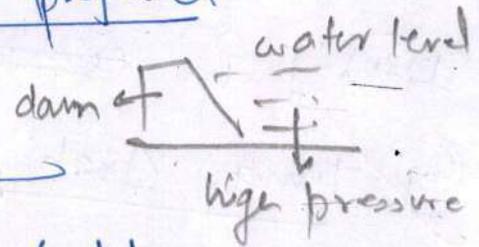
Remarks

④ Earthquake refers to tremors or shaking of earth surface. *Need to provide better insulation for earthquake*

Anthropogenic causes

① Building of Hydropower projects.

~~(1.1)~~ Koyna Earthquake 1987



was due to excess lydd pressure.

the Anthropogenic part is done

② Mining and Dynamite Blasting

here need to be taken care with fuel

(2.1) Many tremors in rhine valley during Industrial Revolution due to

Coal extraction.

③ Excess Ground water ab extraction

(3.1) Semi Arid and Arid regions and

Rajasthan is vulnerable to such earthquakes. *expand with more diagrams*

④ Failure of Big projects like dam,

buildings. (eg) Three Gorges Dam have earthquake potential.

Remarks

you need to write your answer more analytical rather than just factual

⑤ Triggering of landslides and avalanche due to human activities → deforestation, striking, snow clearing

3/10

⑥ Nuclear testing

eg Mother of all bombs shook the land surface in Afghanistan.

the point is good

Human ~~is~~ should avoid earthquake prone activities to maintain stability.

points could be you answer

⑦ River valleys are erosional features by fluvial action over a long period of time.

reference feature

Stages → ① Rills → due to splash of rainwater or slow and narrow streams

② Gullies → rills ~~is~~ widens due to excessive erosion.

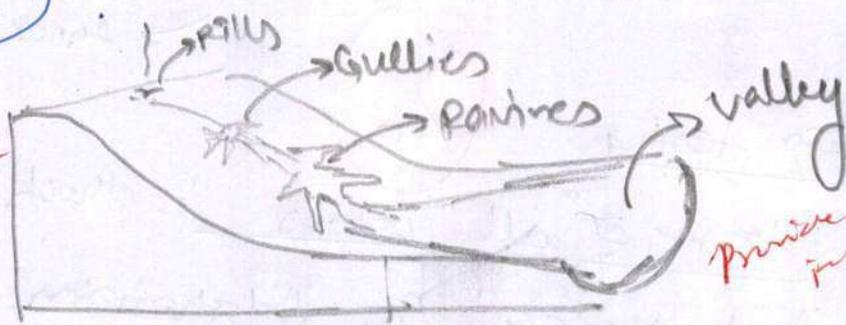
3/10

Large finger like depressions are formed.

③ Parines when gullies widens due to sideways erosion, parines are formed.

4) Due to excessive erodability and fluvial action, ravines deepens into

Valleys



the diagram needs to be more specific

provide details in depth

Eg) Punjab have excessive chaos of gullies and ravines.

Eg) Chambal badland topography is due to large ravines.

the examples given are correct need to be clear

Major Activities Involved

1) vertical erosion to deepen soil → gully ↓ valley ← ravine

2) lateral erosion to widen the above process.

3) Sometimes headward erosion also happens.

conclude your answer more clearly

Remarks

⑤ Palaemfsest Landscape refers to a landscape where the landforms of different geological time are formed.

Here \downarrow may be a single geomorphic agent or multiple geomorphic agent may work at different times forming various landscape.

⑥ ~~off~~ River flows through a region cutting valleys and forming \downarrow flood

*Prime
structure
plan.*

*examples
of disjunct
topography*

later river dried and region become arid

*Armenia too
short
needs
elaborate*

more sunlight and wind influence

might lead to arid landscape.

This shows same region with different landforms formed during different times.

*conclude
formation
topography*

3/10

The first part of the question is about the structure of the atom. It asks for the number of protons, neutrons and electrons in an atom of an element. The second part is about the structure of the molecule. It asks for the number of atoms of each element in a molecule of a compound.

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Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) River delta is a typical example of a landform which reveals that most landforms in reality are formed because of multiple geomorphic processes. Elaborate.
(250 Words) (20)
- (b) What is Polar Vortex? How far global warming is responsible for recent anomalies in polar vortex?
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the impact of deforestation on climate change. Also discuss its effects on humans and animals.
(200 Words) (15)

Q) River delta is the depositional feature at the mouth of river meeting sea or ocean and characterized by fine sediments along coast. eg Sundarben Delta

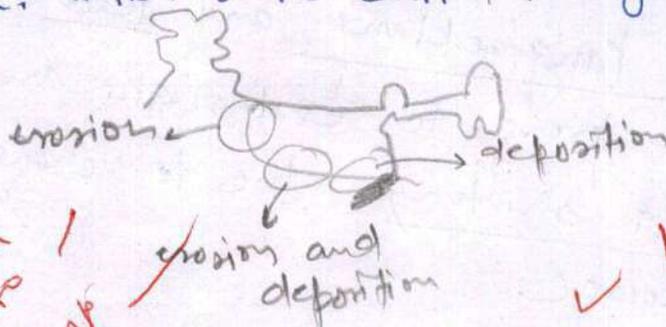
Handwritten notes:
 Needs Revision into

River Delta as landforms due to multiple geomorphic process

① River Delta as result of fluvial action

Handwritten note:
 navigation hardly better

→ The lower water basin of river sees depositional character where fine sediments gets settled down, which were carried through mainland.



Handwritten notes:
 Propit not clear
 Needs to provide better work

Handwritten notes:
 not significant

Ganga river system

1
20

Remarks

② River Delta as Wave Action

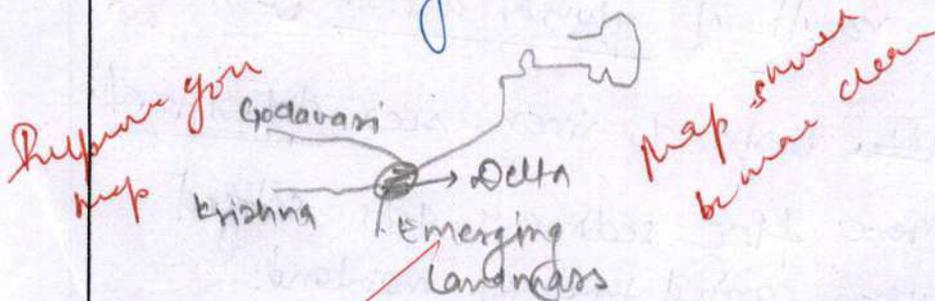
→ The backwash effect of wave causes
 ✓ deposition of eroded sea cliff rock
 causing ~~to~~ delta formations

③ River Delta as Emergence and Subsidence

→ The emergence of landmass reveals
 ✓ continental shelf which now becomes
coast and forming delta.

The above case to explain the process involved

④ Eg) The emergence of Eastern Ghats affected
 ✓ lower basin of Krishna and Godavari
 causing combined delta ✓



④ The Delta of Yangtze and Yellow
 ✓ River is highly prone to earthquake and
 ✓ resulted delta shifting due to change
 in channel course.

Remarks

⑤ The Tibetan River ~~before~~ pre-tertiary times were said to be forming deltas. Now, with upliftment of Himalayas the river changed course and now Ganga-Brahmaputra delta is prominent.

⑥ Excessive denudation ⁱⁿ upper course causes excessive siltation and affects delta formation.

⑦ Land stability is also important for delta formation and consequently mangroves.

Other landforms are also resulted due to multiple geomorphic processes.

① The desert topography is affected by wind erosion and torrential rain and monsoonal river/stream in South Asia.

② The Hill top is also affected by rain, wind and solar insolation.

③ Rocks get eroded due to climatic condition including rainwater solution, partial thawing and freezing simultaneously.

The answer given here is correct and complete.

Now we should need to further elaborate.

Then we should give you.

she

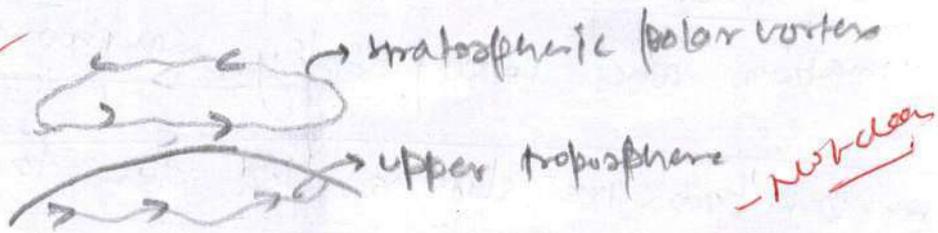
Remarks

the conclusion of the common must answer the key question raised

Hence No feature in present times is formed due to single geomorphic process and is a result of intricately knitted multiple processes.

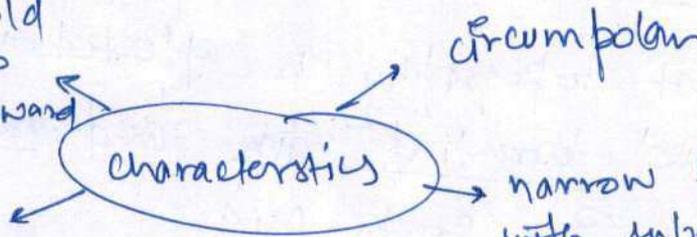
⑥ Polar vortex are fast moving winds or (~~jetstreams~~) in upper troposphere and stratosphere circling around the poles.

Diagram need to be improved



contains cold polar air to come equatorward

Moves from west to south



circumpolar

narrow belt with sub-zero temperature

appear red

In the recent times, the polar vortex

in upper troposphere near Canada region

~~break~~ and shows distortions, moved upward

and splitted stratospheric vortex into

2 two vortexes.

Figure need to improve your answer further

Remarks

The polar vortex migrated south to USA, causing freezing temperature.

This anomaly is largely attributed to global warming.

you can also talk about Arctic oscillation

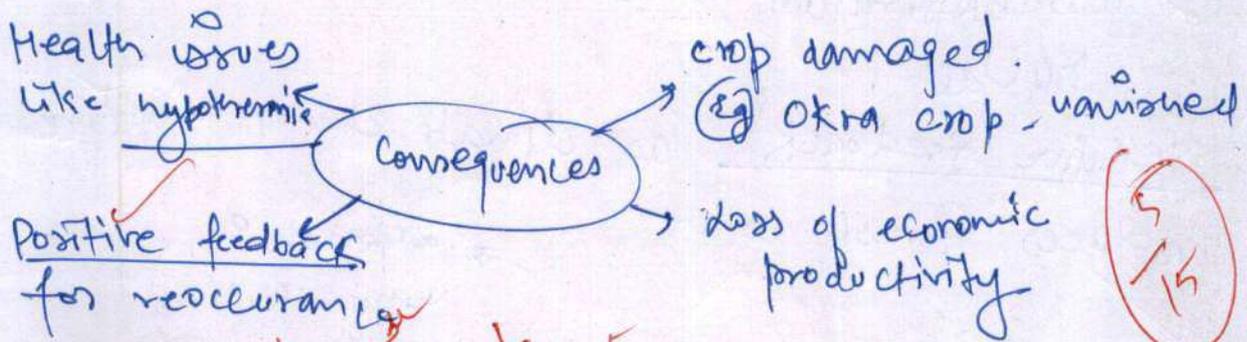
① Global warming has increased the overall temperature at polar region

② This resulted into reducing temperature contrast between polar and temperate region.

③ As a result the polar vortex weakens and hence starts migrating southwards.

④ If the temperature contrast between polar and temperate region is not restored, it can reoccur with devastating consequences.

Report like this in exam



5/15

Remarks

*you should mention positive feedback loop
explain the risk*

③ Deforestation refers to massive downscale falling of forest covers for economic benefits

The definition is not clear.

Why only economic benefits, there may be and

Impact on Climate change

① Reduced ~~to~~ Carbon dioxide sink raising temperature due to global warming

② Inability to counter regional changes, causes global consequence.

Need to explain problems involved

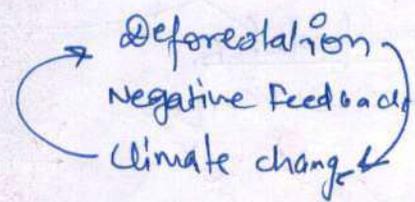
③ ~~Recent~~ forest cover reduced to 85% in Indonesia due to palm oil causing high temperature in South-east Asia.

④ Reducing precipitation due to loss of evapotranspiration.

⑤ In desert, low plant cover means low evaporation which means low rainfall.

⑥ Negative feedback as climate change further reduces forest cover.

5/15



Remarks

Effect on humans

- ① loss of timber and non-timber produce
- ② Amazon trees are facing existential crisis. *Needs explicit effort or remaining me clear*
- ③ low supply of hardwood for furniture, bats
- ④ Reducing agricultural productivity due to reduced organic manure *→ Promission natural park to stop your answer*
- ⑤ Health issues due to non-absorption of pollutant. *Be focused on the central themes asked in the question*
- ⑥ Increasing incidents of Lung damage, kidney damage

Effect on Animals

- ① Existential issues since species like lim-tailed macao need forest and Panda eats bamboo
- ② Animal-Human conflict due to receding forest cover. ③ Tigris arvi causing 3 human life.
- ④ increasing fusion among species for limited supply. ⑤ Recently found clashes between same pride members of lion in gir forest

Hence to maintain sustainability, deforestation should be curbed as envisaged in Article 48-A of Indian Constitution.

Remarks

formal

7

Explain the following

1. Why is the atmosphere important for life on Earth?

2. What is the greenhouse effect?

3. How does the greenhouse effect contribute to global warming?

4. What are the causes of global warming?

5. What are the effects of global warming?

6. How can we reduce global warming?

7. What is the ozone layer?

8. Why is the ozone layer important?

9. What is causing the ozone layer to thin?

10. What are the effects of a thinning ozone layer?

11. How can we protect the ozone layer?

12. What is acid rain?

13. How is acid rain formed?

14. What are the effects of acid rain?

15. How can we reduce acid rain?

16. What is smog?

17. How is smog formed?

18. What are the effects of smog?

19. How can we reduce smog?

20. What is air pollution?

21. How is air pollution caused?

22. What are the effects of air pollution?

23. How can we reduce air pollution?

24. What is water pollution?

25. How is water pollution caused?

26. What are the effects of water pollution?

27. How can we reduce water pollution?

28. What is soil pollution?

29. How is soil pollution caused?

30. What are the effects of soil pollution?

31. How can we reduce soil pollution?

32. What is noise pollution?

33. How is noise pollution caused?

34. What are the effects of noise pollution?

35. How can we reduce noise pollution?

36. What is light pollution?

37. How is light pollution caused?

38. What are the effects of light pollution?

39. How can we reduce light pollution?

40. What is thermal pollution?

41. How is thermal pollution caused?

42. What are the effects of thermal pollution?

43. How can we reduce thermal pollution?

44. What is radioactive pollution?

45. How is radioactive pollution caused?

46. What are the effects of radioactive pollution?

47. How can we reduce radioactive pollution?

48. What is nuclear energy?

49. How is nuclear energy produced?

50. What are the advantages of nuclear energy?

51. What are the disadvantages of nuclear energy?

52. How can we use nuclear energy safely?

53. What is solar energy?

54. How is solar energy produced?

55. What are the advantages of solar energy?

56. What are the disadvantages of solar energy?

57. How can we use solar energy?

58. What is wind energy?

59. How is wind energy produced?

60. What are the advantages of wind energy?

61. What are the disadvantages of wind energy?

62. How can we use wind energy?

63. What is hydro energy?

64. How is hydro energy produced?

65. What are the advantages of hydro energy?

66. What are the disadvantages of hydro energy?

67. How can we use hydro energy?

68. What is geothermal energy?

69. How is geothermal energy produced?

70. What are the advantages of geothermal energy?

71. What are the disadvantages of geothermal energy?

72. How can we use geothermal energy?

73. What is biomass energy?

74. How is biomass energy produced?

75. What are the advantages of biomass energy?

76. What are the disadvantages of biomass energy?

77. How can we use biomass energy?

78. What is tidal energy?

79. How is tidal energy produced?

80. What are the advantages of tidal energy?

81. What are the disadvantages of tidal energy?

82. How can we use tidal energy?

83. What is wave energy?

84. How is wave energy produced?

85. What are the advantages of wave energy?

86. What are the disadvantages of wave energy?

87. How can we use wave energy?

88. What is ocean thermal energy?

89. How is ocean thermal energy produced?

90. What are the advantages of ocean thermal energy?

91. What are the disadvantages of ocean thermal energy?

92. How can we use ocean thermal energy?

93. What is hydrogen energy?

94. How is hydrogen energy produced?

95. What are the advantages of hydrogen energy?

96. What are the disadvantages of hydrogen energy?

97. How can we use hydrogen energy?

98. What is fusion energy?

99. How is fusion energy produced?

100. What are the advantages of fusion energy?

101. What are the disadvantages of fusion energy?

102. How can we use fusion energy?

Remarks

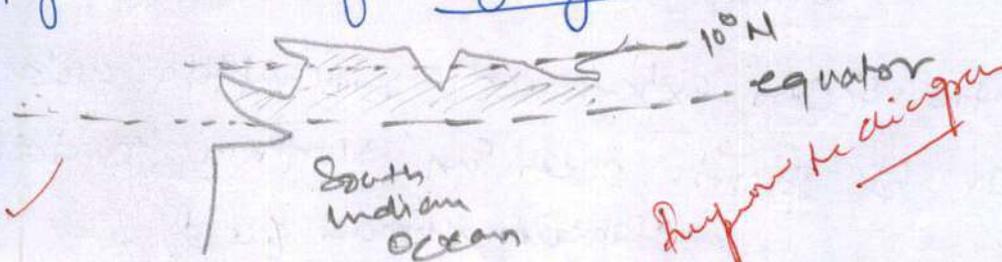
3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The Indian Ocean is half an ocean, hence the behavior of the North Indian Ocean Currents is different from that of the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean Currents. (Discuss.) (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Scrutinize the causes of El-Nino event and its impact on India's low rainfall in majority of the states. Also, discuss the problems faced by IMD in predicting the monsoon in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) 'Drought affects all types of life forms in the biospheric ecosystem'. Discuss this by taking various examples world over. (200 Words) (15)

① Indian Ocean is third largest ocean which is roughly triangular shaped and ~~contains~~ contains ridges, marginal seas and continental shelves.
North Indian Ocean contains ridges

Indian Ocean is Half ocean

- ① Large portion in Northern Hemisphere is landmass of Eurasian plate and Indian plate
- ② Region south of roughly 10° N begins sea.



8/20

- ③ Other counterparts in Atlantic and Pacific ocean have complete extension from north to south

Remarks

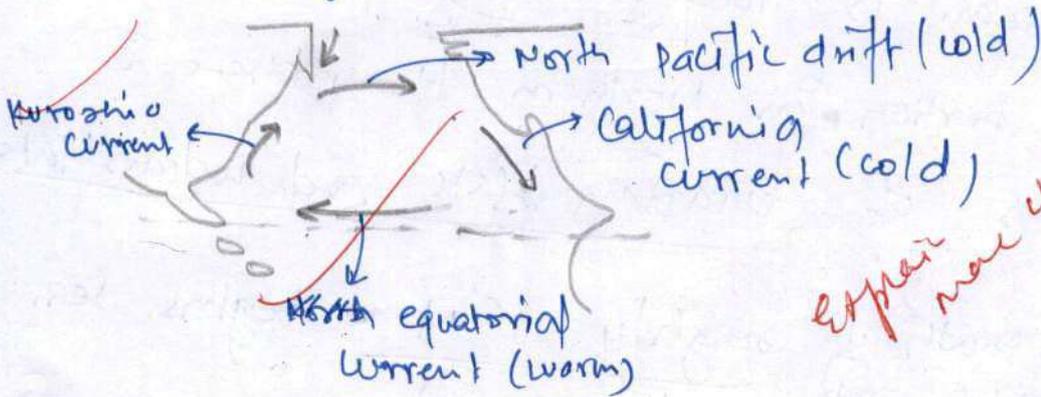
B.11



propulsion
 not an immediate
 eye heads
 some - down
 as over
 top

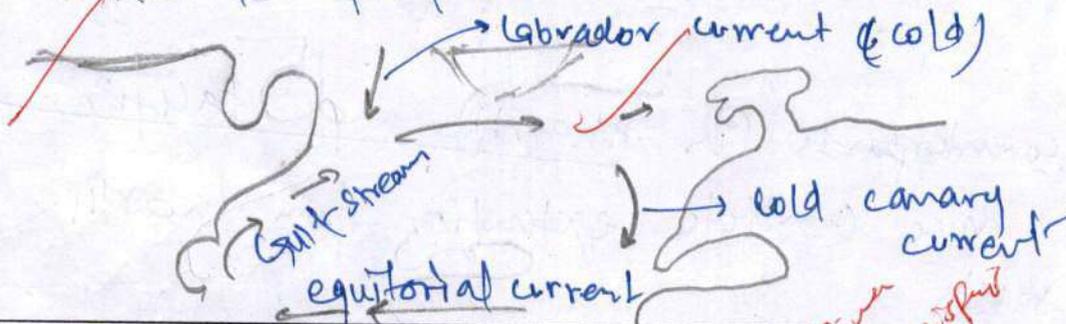
Difference in North Hemisphere currents

① In Pacific, due to extensive northern ocean, currents are able to complete their cycle in ~~anti~~ clockwise direction



appear more clearly

② Atlantic Ocean experience ~~an~~ complete cycle similar to Pacific ocean in Northern Hemisphere



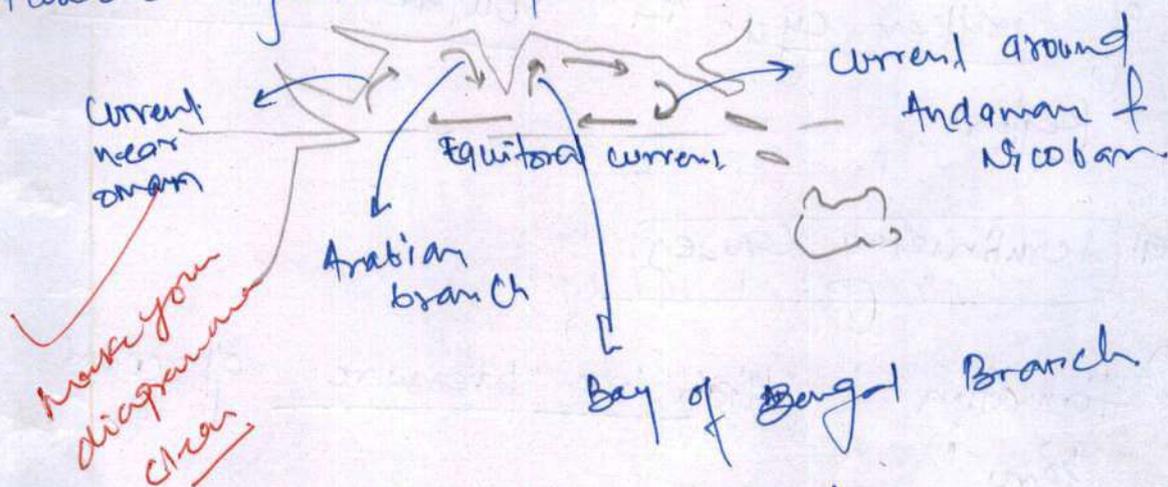
map to
 diagram for
 is not satisfied
 Jyprong

Remarks

③ Due to irregular and extensive landmass Indian ocean does not develop proper cycle in Northern Hemisphere.

3.1 It is largely determined by the Monsoonal type reversal winds in South Asia.

However general flow can be seen as -



Due to this behaviour is distinct.

→ seasonal winds with reversal in South Asia

→ near Atlantic and Pacific similar current flow and direction through out year.

→ fishing is also affected due to this factor. (eg) Newfoundland is rich in fishing

The Gambia has been attempted from Gambia
Meruto program analysis

Remarks

Hence the effect of landform and coastal topography determines the Indian ocean current more than that of Atlantic and Pacific.

Compare your answer

(5) El-Nino is a weather phenomenon occurring every 4-7 year due to reversal of weather cycle in southern Pacific Region.

Needs definition properly

Causes

(1) formation of high low pressure off coast Peru

(1.1) Either due to extensive heating with subsequent rising air

(1.2) Disruption in subsurface current which moves usually from south to north i.e. from Peru towards equator.

The primary El-Nino formation

and its impact on global monsoon system
due to warm water

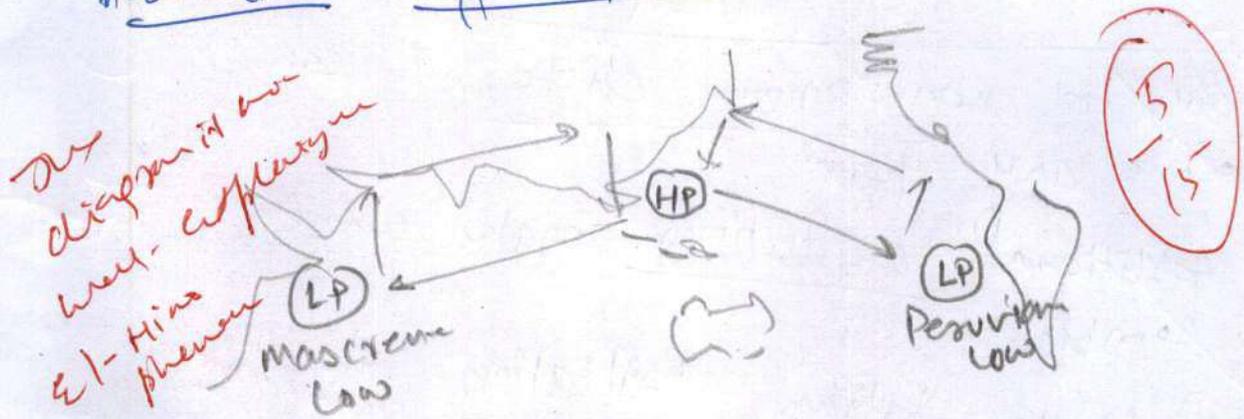
Remarks

② formation of ~~low~~ ^{high} pressure over Indonesia - Australia region.

(i) regional subsiding air due to stable land mass. maybe due to anticyclonic activities.

(ii) Reduced temperature (cooler environment)

③ Consequently, formation of low pressure over Somalia also strengthens. • Indonesian - Australian high pressure



Impact on Indian Rainfall

① weakens South-west monsoon ✓ now appears

(i) instead of moving to mainland India,

• Somalia stream moves towards Central Pacific weakening Indian low

② South-west Monsoon winds gets diverted and loses intensity.

③ Less moisture laden weak air / sea wind reaches Indian peninsula.

The monsoon breaks the air but it is not so strong

④ More drought in marathwada and vidharbha and Rajasthan region

⑤ Poor crop yield, farmer suicide and distress sale

Problems in predicting by IMD

① Due to non-uniform cycle, it can come any year.

② Additional oscillations make work complex.

③ Madden-Julian oscillation also affects. *also not known*

④ varying characteristic due to varying intensity of different phenomenon.

⑤ 2017 was El Niño year still good rain due to MJO low in India.

Remarks

④ Lack of collaboration with Paris and Third World Laboratory.

⑤ Incapable satellite that capture Indian monsoon related information.

⑥ Low funding in R&D of weather phenomenon is not catching up with climate change.

El Niño is a natural phenomenon which cannot be avoided yet can be prepared for.

Provide specific details to show what does you mean

⑦ Drought refers to the prolonged condition of low water availability.

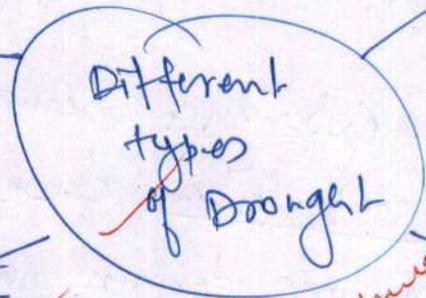
Provide more examples about drought such as below flooding

Social Drought (poverty)

Metacological drought (low rainfall)

Agricultural drought (less water for irrigation)

Hydrological drought (low surface / subsurface drought)



Drought should be near and clear

6/15

Remarks

Drought affects all lifeform →

① In ~~Savannah~~ sahara region, during hot summers, small streams become diminishing.

you need to focus on the central theme of drought

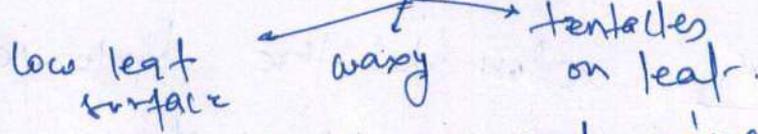
①.1 Beak, baboon and gazelle have to take danger to drink crocodile hidden stream.

①.2 Due to prolong drought, hyppopotamus and crocodile do not get moisture and die due to excessive heat.

② The trees in desert area have leaves to be

minimum should be limited to maximum

resistant and because Cactus like, with



③ organisms also excrete concentrated urine in drought season.

④ Human is affected in all domain → social (poverty), economic, sustainability

④.1 marathwada region experience frequent rain failure

conclude your own

and result into crop failure cause maximum suicide count (eg) 3000 farmers suicided in 2016.

⑤ increasing tension among organisms and human results into conflict over water.

Remarks (eg) Caunery water dispute.

(eg) Nigers coming out of Reserve into habitation.

Drought is a biodiversity nightmare and must be preserved.

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The oceans influence the weather on local to global scales, while changes in the climate can fundamentally alter many properties of the oceans. Elaborate.
(250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the various approaches to the study of slope development. Also discuss their areas of criticism.
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Based on the specific physical conditions prevailing and the physical, chemical or biological activities involved, discuss some of the processes involved in soil formation.
(200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

†

Remarks

Remarks

7

Remarks

†

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Edward Soja's concept of 'Thirdspace' with suitable examples
- Urban Spheres of Influence on Population
- Religion and settlement have long been closely interconnected
- Welfare Approach in Geography
- Concept of social capillarity

⑥ With increasing mobility due to new modes of transportation, the urban sphere of influence has gotten wider.

more details
background
needed

→ It refers to the extent (territorial) to which people are affected by urban areas.

→ Different types of influence spheres →

① Economic sphere → causing formation of sub-urbs, conurbation and metropolitan cities.
 (eg) National Capital Region

4
10

② Cultural Sphere → It extends to nearby villages where the urban culture and traits are transferred.

elaborate your answer
with suitable examples

→ It can be delimited by Qualitative Analysis through survey and question bank.

Remarks

③ Social sphere → The man and women migrating

have social impacts.

→ Negative impact → social exclusion, tension

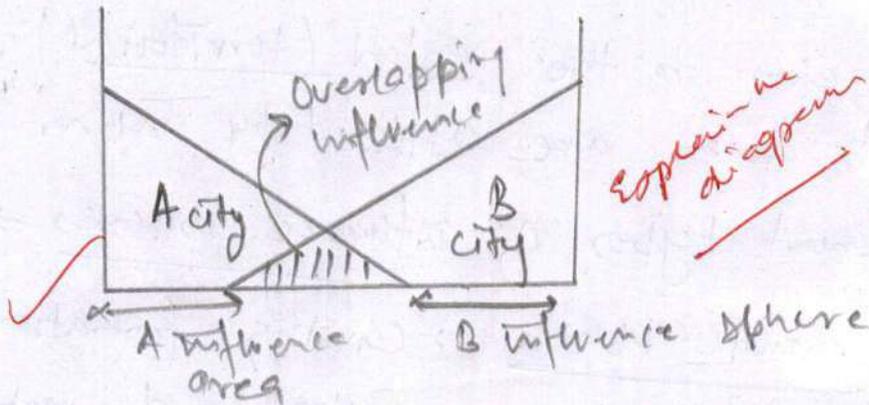
(Eg) North easterns faced in Bengaluru

→ Positive impact → Broad mind, social fabric

The impact of migration is for diversity need to be more inclusive

R.L. Singh delineated Varanasi influence sphere using quantitative data of newspapers, school, vendors etc..

Usually



Influence spheres are hardly circular or concentric due to complex nature of man

conclude you can more precisely

④ Religion and Settlement are heavily interconnected since ages.

→ In Roman Times →

more inclusion is needed

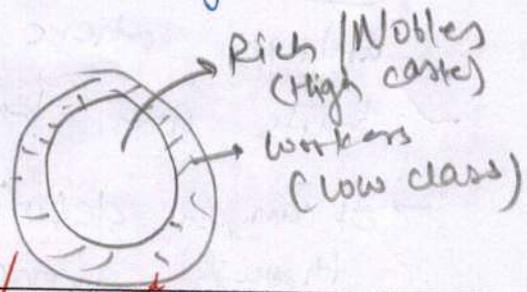


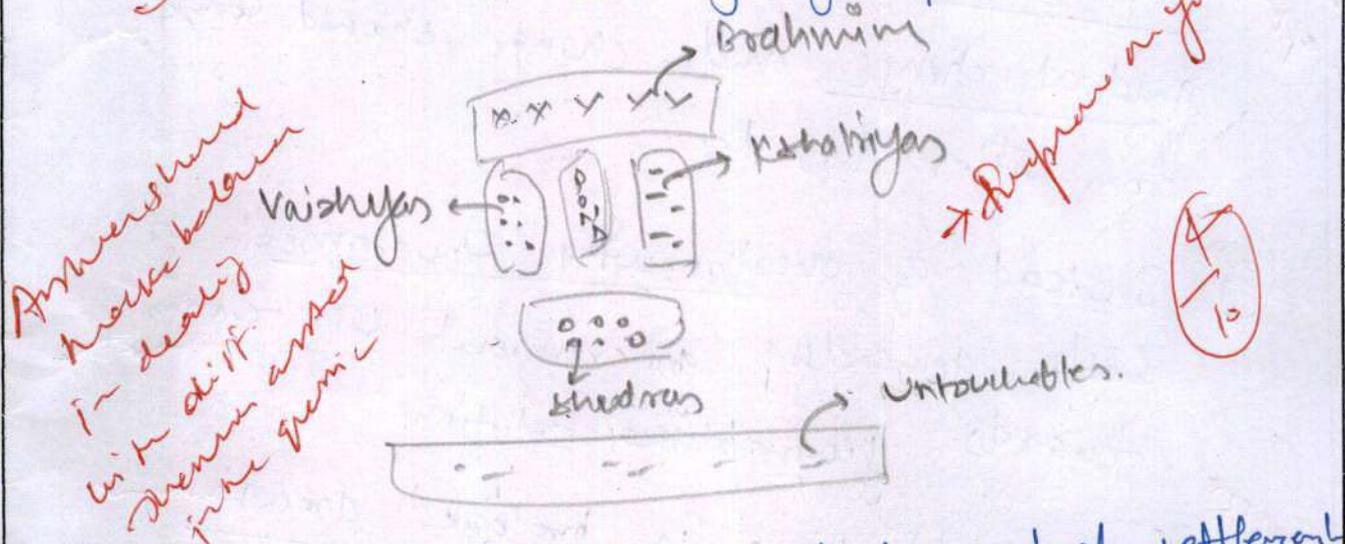
diagram should come later

Remarks

In India →

→ usually, the upper caste brahmins had fertile land and lower caste vaishya or shudras get sterile land.

→ by a general segregation was maintained to maintain caste rigidity.



→ usually, lower class people had compact settlement for security whereas upper class people had semi-compact / nucleated settlement due to living proper space and amenities.

→ In some regions, antecedent settlement has caused caste differentiation.

(eg) In Africa, people living near fertile pastures became upper caste than Saharan people.

Remarks

④ Well-fare Approach in Geography

wrong way of speaking from answer
need to provide some background of the approach

→ Here the geographical intervention to solve social problems like mutual tension, drought, plague was emphasized.

Am Davis was of the view to have gradual change and change should come from within inside.

⑤ Instead of overthrowing government via Coop, demanding government to reforms towards geographical solution.

the examples given here can be replaced in better way to improve in marking

like if there is prolonged drought due to rice cultivation, instead of overthrowing government, demand government to adopt drought-resistant crop like millet and jowar for social upliftment.

This geography places welfare of the people at centre/core and includes the man-environment element at equilibrium.

Remarks

However, geographers like folke opposed it and emphasized on violent means to solve social problem on line of Marxist view.

Welfare Geography finds use in today's world in form of liberal geography where right to express to solve problem is permitted.

The information on the answer should be more detailed

(e) social capillarity is a human concept of raising people's status or aspiration against their current condition by providing incentives / attracting the top social level.

→ It is a positive concept which can be fulfilled by various ~~types~~ programs and

→ In India; Nai Roshini, Nai Soch are initiated to make people socially capable.

→ This ensures equitable distribution of resources among masses and rise in general standard of living.

The concept is central to development

Remarks

7

Remarks

Remarks

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Many poor nations have higher rates of population density, thereby putting more pressure on resources like land and water. Analyse the statement in light of the present trends in world population. How far will these trends be impediments for achieving sustainable goals? (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Write a short note on General System Theory in geography. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss Weber's theory of Industrial location and its contemporary relevance. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

7

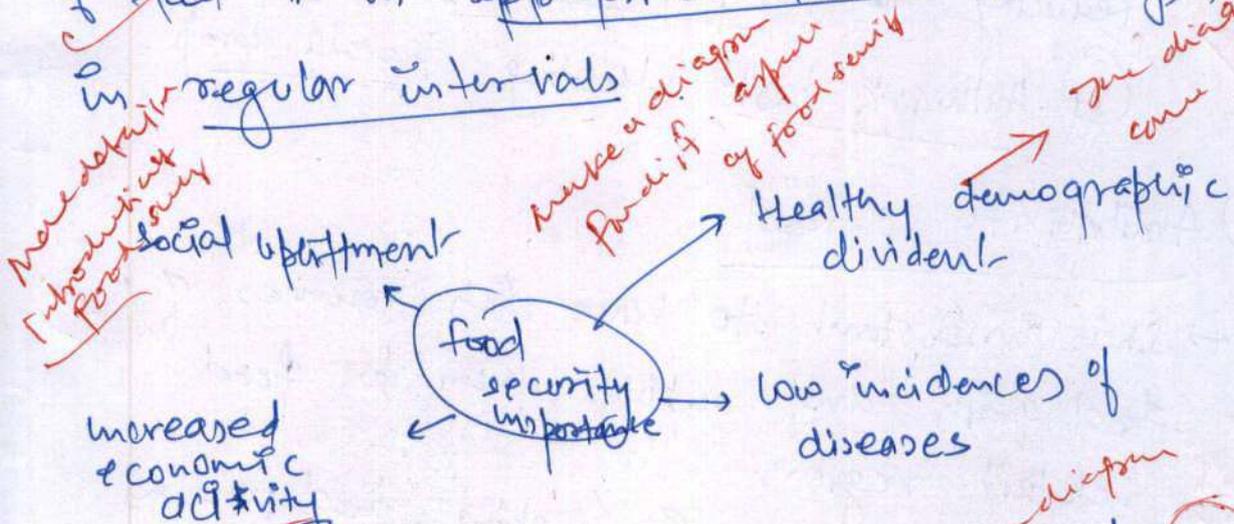
Remarks

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Food security is a multi-dimensional concept and extends much beyond the production, availability and demand for food. Elucidate. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Religious groups do not simply exist in space; they also imagine and construct space in terms related to their faith. Illustrate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Malthus and Marx had both common ground and fundamental differences in their theoretical formulations. Explain. (200 Words) (15)

Food security refers to the availability of food to an appropriate amount (dietary), in regular intervals



Food security is multi dimensional concept and extends beyond production, availability and demand for food.

9
1
20

(Different Dimensions)

① Demand for food → in countries like Nigeria and Kenya, tremendous food requirement. food stress increases

What do you mean

Remarks

② Production of food

→ Improving of crop yield.

(Eg) Green Revolution in Mexico and Indonesia helped in increasing wheat and rice productive respectively

The factors given under diff. are heading is not correct

Why not mention India also

→ Reducing crop failure incidences.

(Eg) Bulwark pest affecting Kerala crop.

explain

③ Availability of food

→ It is important to have such reserves of food grain and supply them to food deficit region.

(Eg) FEI in India is making food grains available to States in need of food

Reserve stocks from surplus

more accurate word

④ Accessibility of food and Affordability

→ Various countries provide cost compensation for food to poor people.

(Eg) Ration card in India

(Eg) Bangladesh and Myanmar have subsidized food supply.

Remarks

⑤ Timely Availability

→ many times food reach when the damage is done. *Repair your source. It is not clear*

⑧ After Hutu-Tutsi clash and crop destruction, international aid arrived when most of children lost their life.

⑥ Proper education about dietary plan.

⑨ In India, over 1.5 million people are suffering from obesity due to ill-nutrition.

⑦ Forward and Backward linkages need to be strengthened.

⑩ Shanta Kumar Committee over PDS suggested strong reinforcement to food supply through digital intervention. *expand program income*

⑪ International food security where neighboring food deficit country gets food grain from other food surplus country in vicinity.

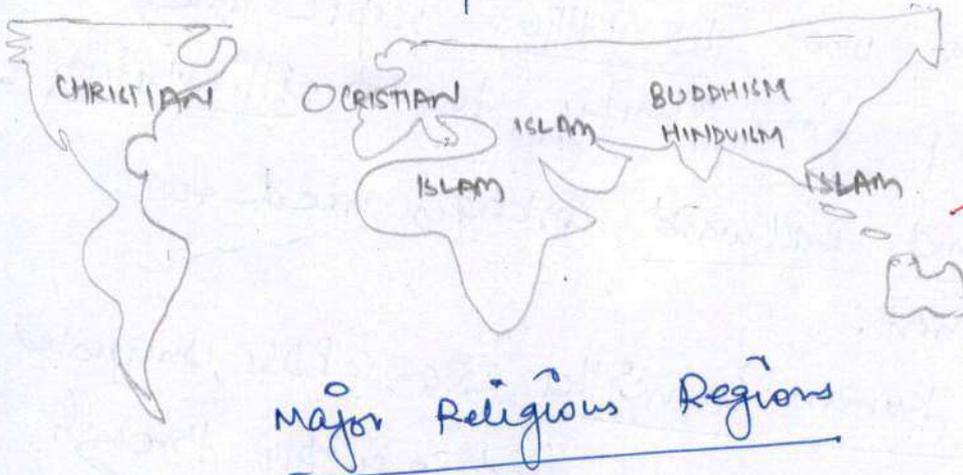
⑫ USA usually provides food to Mexico in times of disaster. *Need to mention example*

Remarks

Food security is an important aspect to realize SDG goal 2 of removing hunger and hence geographical intervention should be utilized properly.

⑥ Religious groups refers to agglomeration of people who believe in same faith and believe and practise common rituals.

Group



- Need better map

Religious groups existing in space

① In the sacred land of Tibet and central Asia, Buddhism is prevalent as it travelled from mainland India to north of Himalayas

explain how it is related to central Asia of present

② Islam is a prominent religion in Middle East and Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, as well as South-East economies.

Remarks

① The Mediterranean and Anglo-American region has Christianity at core due to influence of Jesus Christ and expansion of Christianity.

② Indian Peninsula is known for Hinduism and is also birth place of Sikh, Jain and Buddhism

Religious groups imagining and constructing space in terms of their faiths

6
15

① The Indian mainland is believed to be sacred due to role out of entire Mahabharata and Ramayana

→ People living in northern plains affiliated themselves as son of Lord Ram and hence India became synonymous to Hinduism in world with peaceful coexistence of Muslims.

Not clear about your work to copy in person
@ refer your journal

② The imagination of purity of Mecca-Madina constructs a mental map and religious group affiliates to Muslim majority.

The analysis in the answer should be ~~about~~ he cannot be given a mark should also be mentioned when you write your answer

Remarks

③ Religious groups have also constructed the Global West as Christian space where faith is largely guided by Bible.

④ In Middle East, followers of Sharia law, want to establish caliphate rule in Arab peninsula as they construct this region to be sacred and show be conserved from outer world.

This point need to be explained

(Eg) ISIS and Aliban in Afghanistan, Syria

Hence, the faith constructs space and imagine about religious affiliation.

⑤ Malthus and Marx gave population theory and tried to find out the issues of poverty and how to eradicate it.

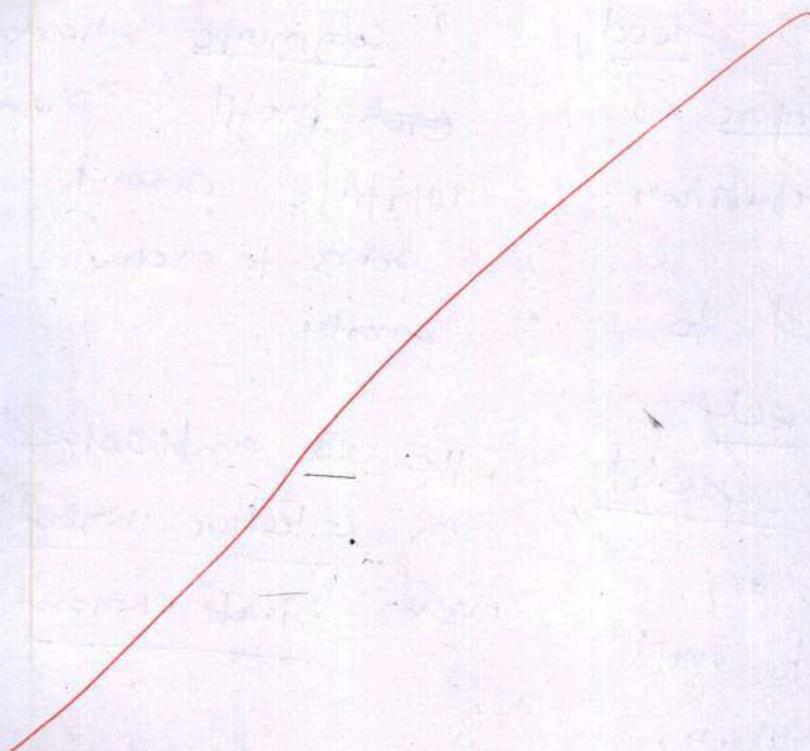
Check your feet.

Common Ground

① Increasing poverty and declining standard of life and lifestyle.

Need to improve on your I modulus

②



Theoretical Difference.

Malthus

- He believed, poor is poor due to his sexual instinct.
- Poor reproduce like animals and hence cannot be looked after equitably.

Marx

- He asserted Capitalism as main cause of poverty.
- The Bourgeoisie class exploit workers and try to earn maximum profit.

Remarks

→ He suggested positive checks such as flood, drought, plague as countering population.

→ He also advised to negative checks such as homosexuality, sexual restraint, contraception to avoid population explosion.

→ He was against poor law and said that if poor are provided good facility, they will sexually reproduce and further engraving condition.

Malthus was a pessimist philosopher and blamed poor for poverty whereas Marx was an optimist who emphasized on poor - upliftment

→ He gave concept of commune where ~~each~~ profit is shared equitable among poors to remove poverty.

→ He also emphasized on collective ownership over private ownership

→ He was pro-poor law and saw social intervention necessary to bring standard of living high among poors

18

Access to
work as
the
common
ground
for
poor
is
as
work
is
essential

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) "We need a new social contract where we seek to preserve the orality and textual nature of languages in India". In light of the above statement, discuss the trend of extinction of languages in the world and steps that must be taken to preserve the same. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Write a short note on the Cumulative causation theory. Also discuss the various reasons for these regional imbalances. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Evaluate the concept of growth pole and explain its relevance with respect to India. (200 Words) (15)

(a)

Remarks

Remarks

†

Remarks

7

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

7

Remarks

Remarks