

GSSCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

RAVI KUMAR

RANK - 84

GEOGRAPHY TEST- 6



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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.

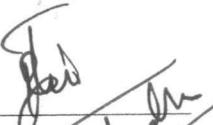
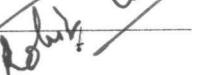
Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

- 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.

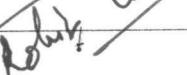
7
* improve or
introduce in
your answer
as per current
fads
should be
maintained
in your
answer

124
250

1. Invigilator's Signature

2. Invigilator's Signature



Name Without Name.

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature _____

REMARKS**GS SCORE**

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- (a) Locate these map entries on the map and write about 50 words

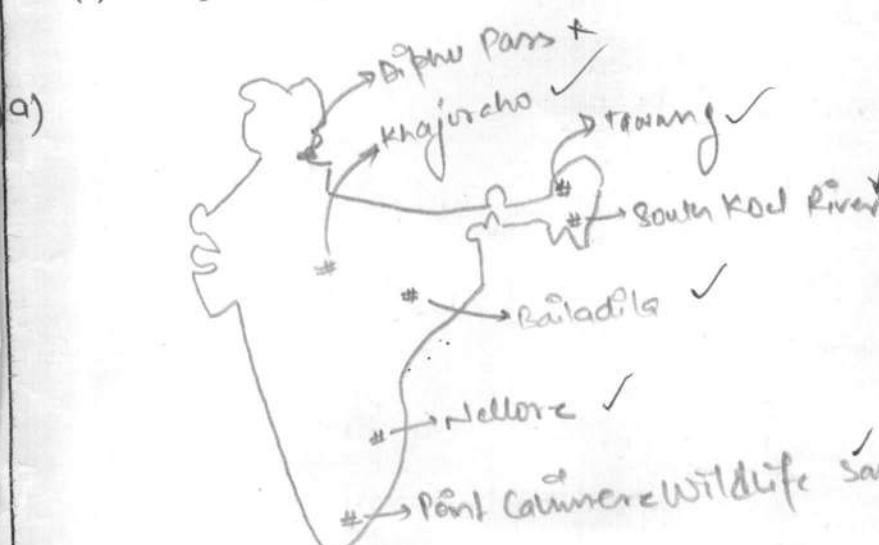
1. Tawang
2. Khajuraho
3. Bailadila
4. Grey and Brown soil of India
5. Dodabetta
6. South Koel River
7. Diphu pass
8. Calimere Wild Life Sanctuary
9. Nathpa Jhakri
10. Nellore

- (b) Role of physiography on cross border terrorism.

- (c) Role of Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area in the development of Rajasthan's agriculture

- (d) What do you understand by Environmental Impact Assessment? What are its limitations in India?

- (e) "Impact of globalization has not been uniform in India". Do you agree?



3
10

Provide more
specific location

Remarks

- ① Tawang → It is situated in the highlands of Arunachal Pradesh around 12 km from Bhutan. Still it is not connected with Bhutan. It is famous for oranges and lake.
- (4)
TP
- ② Khajuraho → It is the cultural attraction of Madhya Pradesh where great Khajuraho style architecture is proponented by Saka Chandela Kings. It has many erotic images over wall. It lies in Vindhya Range.
- ③ Bailadila is in Chhattisgarh famous for iron ore mining. It has largest mechanized iron-ore mining in Asia and has other minerals like coal, Kyanite etc..
- ④ Wellore → It is southern province in Andhra Pradesh which has rich copper deposit. It has prominent Cuddapah type of rock. It is located in Krishna Basin and has moderate temperature and good agricultural productivity.
- ⑤ Glimerc Wild Life Sanctuary is rich in biodiversity like Langur, Nilgiri Tahr, Lion-Tailed Macaque. It has shown upturn in fauna fauna count in past 2 decades.

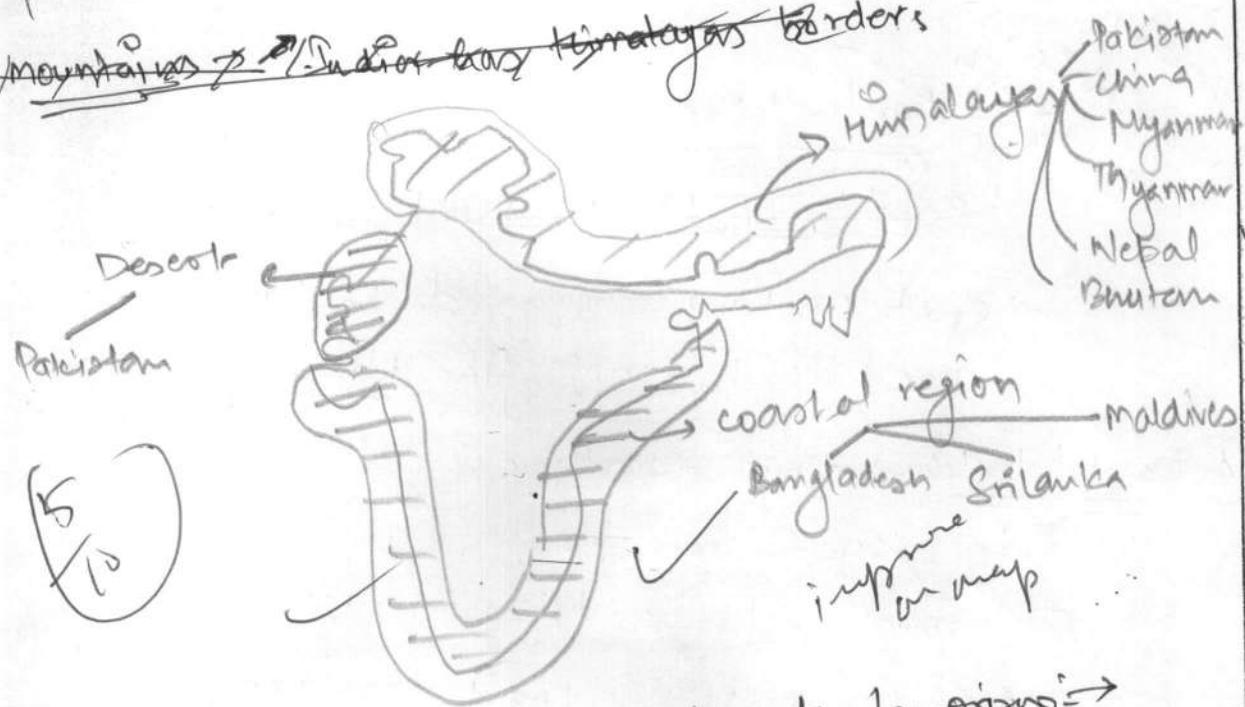
Remarks

+

Diphu Pass → It lies in Himalayas and allow passage to Tibet plateau in China. It was a known passage for robbery however in recent times it has become less prominent due to opening of many other passes and climate change.

- b) India has a varied physiography in border regions due to continental drift of Gondwana land towards eurasia plate and climatic ~~influence~~ since collision.

① MOUNTAINS → India has Himalayan borders



- ② Role of physiography in cross border terrorism →
 ① North East India → Rocky undulating Purvanchals hinders patrolling and give safe haven to insurgent groups like NSIM(K), Bodo group.

Remarks

② North-West → Pakistan has many frontiers with India
 ✓ → India → Glaciers make patrolling tough.
 e.g.: Siachen glacier.
 → Passes in Karakoram allow easy entry to terrorist.
desert property → large Desert (Jain) do poses inefficient threat. of insufficient patrolling.

③ North → China had dispute regarding
 ✓ → Aksai Chin
 → Arunchal Pradesh.

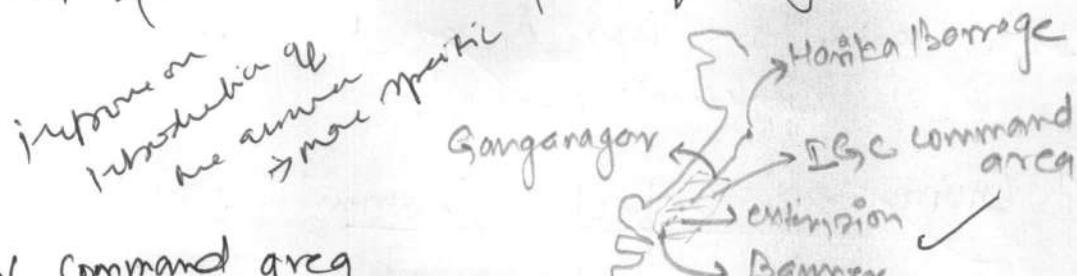
Province → Greater Himalayas Middle Shivalik
 you never → impedes Indo Tibetan
 you never → in south Border Police (ITBP)'s management
 in south → pose threat.
 → Road construct' hampered so passes used by terrorist like Nawaz Haq.

④ Coastal India → large coastline of 7516 km is not easy to monitor.

→ Terrorist activities like smuggling in ETCs, maritime boundaries are hard to catch.

⑤ Recently Sir Creek is also under to control your curver property

- ① Indira Gandhi Canal fetches water from Hanumakondla dam built over Satluj river and provides water to western & north western part of Rajasthan.



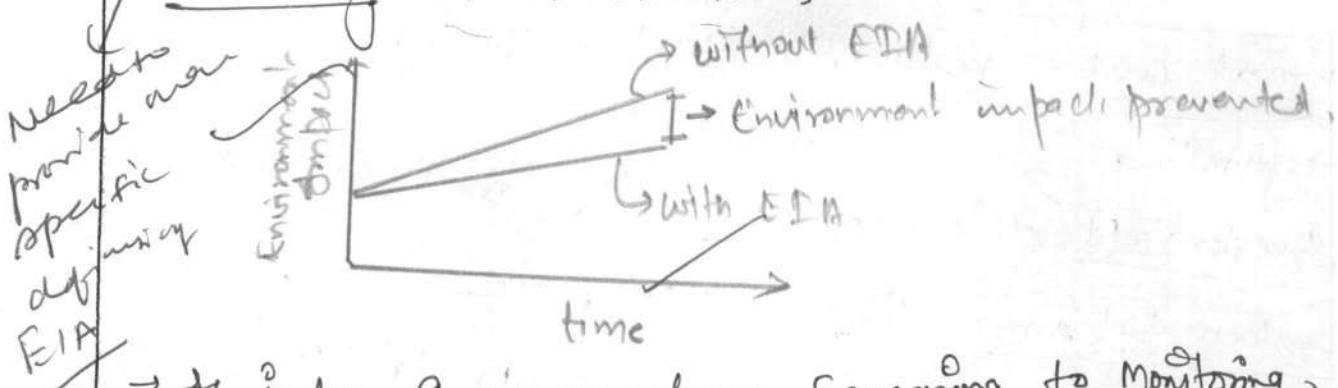
Role of IGCC command area
in development of Rajasthan's
Agriculture

- ① irrigation facility to dry regions allow ground water recharge which helps in self-rejuvenating.
- ② Greater yield of coarser grains in Jaisalmer and western Bikaner like Jowar, Bajra.
- ③ Crop diversification can be done as oil seeds like mustard, cotton, etc. are more prominent.
- ④ Agricultural efficiency has increased as more output per capita and output per labour is recorded.
- ⑤ Stabilized Agriculture income by preventing extreme condition. No fresh flood in Barmer post 2006 and reduced frequency of drought.

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- (6) Silt from river also increase quality of soil.
- (7) Mixed farming such as Camel rearing in Damer with agriculture has increased income.
Conclude poosur

(8) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is a procedure of analysing the environment impact of a project, giving guideline and monitoring the instructions.



- It has 9 stages from Screening to Monitoring.
- Projects are also classified into
 - Group A
 - Group B
 - B1
 - B2
- give clearance to moves as per their scale and impact.
- Groups of category A and B1 are mandatorily EIA.

Limitations in finding

- The compensation mechanism serves as 'pay and pollute'

- ② Most of the projects are not even screened.
- ③ ~~lack~~ between monitoring agency and company eases the restriction.
- ④ Poor EIAs in Indian Himalayan Region and backward regions of Chhattisgarh basin
- ⑤ Recent cases like Aerodrome project in Bhitar Kanika (Odisha) mangrove show lacuna in laws
- ⑥ tribal / native people are rarely concerned.
Eg:- Chennai - Salem highway, SC remarked tribal rights and environment protection is ~~current~~ ~~poor~~
- ⑦ Supra state.
- ⑧ Globalization refers to ~~free~~ free flow of ideas, products and services across the international borders with no or minimum restriction. → be more specific in referring to India Globalization ~~came~~ began effectively from post 1991 reforms
Impact of globalization has not been uniform
- ⑨ more importance is given to service sector, hence Mumbai (Maharashtra), Delhi and other regions grew but not agricultural regions like Bihar, UP.

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- ① Agricultural disparity can be seen among Punjab vs Bihar farmers.
- (2.1) Export oriented agri products promoted.
- (2.2) Government policy oriented towards rich farmer and irrigated lands of Punjab, Haryana.
- ③ Growth in Industrial sector has been suboptimal as India still have only 17-18% GDP contribution of manufacturing.
- ④ More profit / benefit to Gujarat as automobile hub, exporting hub due to Kandla Port.
- ⑤ Regions with Port grew exponentially -
 E.g.: - JLN port, Mumbai port → Mumbai
 Chennai Port, Ennore Port → Chennai
 Kandla Port and Visag Port.
- ⑥ More prosperity to already prosper regions -
 E.g. Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand still backward.
- ⑦ Rich vs Poor gap widened. and Crony Capitalism increased

Eg: Gini Coefficient of India is 0.85
 :- About 73% wealth concentrated with top 10% of people.

5
TP

Remarks

2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Despite several shortcomings, Planning Commission has helped in the empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in India. Evaluate. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Geographical divisions have led to federalism in India by helping people create a distinct language and culture. Illustrate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Write an explanatory note on current land use pattern in India. Even after bringing various policies, why land under forest in India has not increased much since last four decades? Also examine why majority of landholdings in India are small? (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks +

GS SCORE*Remarks*

GS SCORE

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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11
GS SCORE

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Remarks

GS SCORE

REDACTED

Remarks

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands: India's Eastern Anchor in a Changing Indo-Pacific. Discuss. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) The policies adopted by the government during Green Revolution have led to the increasing farmers unrest in recent times. Elaborate. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Identify the landslide and avalanche prone regions of India and suggest strategy for their management. (200 Words) (15)

a) India has an archipelago

on south eastern part

which is an extension of

Purnachal series towards south.

Andaman
Barren Island

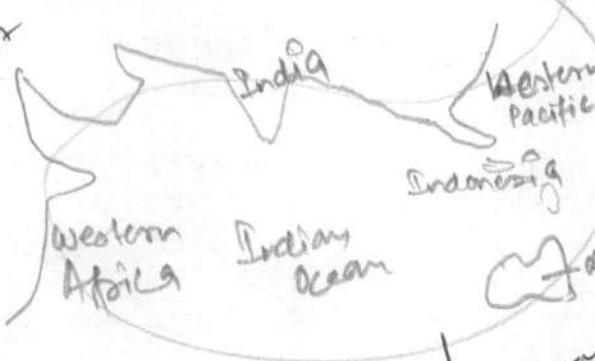
Nicobar

~~India~~ Indo-Pacific Region is a recent term

replacing Asia-Pacific Region.

IOR → Indian Ocean
IOR → Western Pacific

Give main
feature IEP



Indo-Pacific
Region

Importance of IOR

- ① Strategic Importance → Lies between south eastern growing economies and Europe and middle east.
East and Asia.
- ② Rich Resources → Polymetallic nodules, shale gas reserves, Tropical rainforest.

Remarks

+

- (3) Economic Potential → High untapped & trade possibilities. Groups like ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC are utilising the opportunities.
- (4) Cultural Bond : → Hindu influential region sharing ancient mythological stories. e.g., Ramayana in Indonesia. diff. posns need more explain
- (5) Andaman and Nicobar Island can be truly termed as India's Eastern Anchor in a changing Indo-Pacific.

Reasons

- (1) Strategic Location :— Very crucial in opposing Chinese Belt and Road Initiative
 :- Proximity with important straits
 ① Malacca Strait → give more details
 ② Strait of Kra. → analysis
- (2) Untapped Resources → fisheries and tourism can be explored with many places
 2.1 Mount Harriet National Park
 2.2 Narcondam and Barren Island.
 2.3 Chhatmala, Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve
 2.4 Cellular Jail.

* Remarks

③ Socio-cultural ties → If N can become anchor for social and cultural dissemination.

(3.1) Buddhism to Cambodia and Thailand

(3.2) Hinduism to Sumatra and Bali of Indonesia

④ Military Dominance → Confronting Chinese presence in SCS, Indian navy is constructing naval ports and airstrip dedicated to defense.

Challenges → Poor agriculture due to poor soil.
Low connectivity with mainland
Disaster prone Eg: 2004 Tsunami
Suboptimal tourism development

10
/ 20

Answer is
good but not
adequate but need for
introduction

⑤ Green Revolution in India from 1967-68 onwards was due to Norman Borlaug. It was implicated after success in Mexico & Philippines

Positive Impact → Increased food grain yield
Self sufficiency
Reduced Hunger
Reduced Poverty

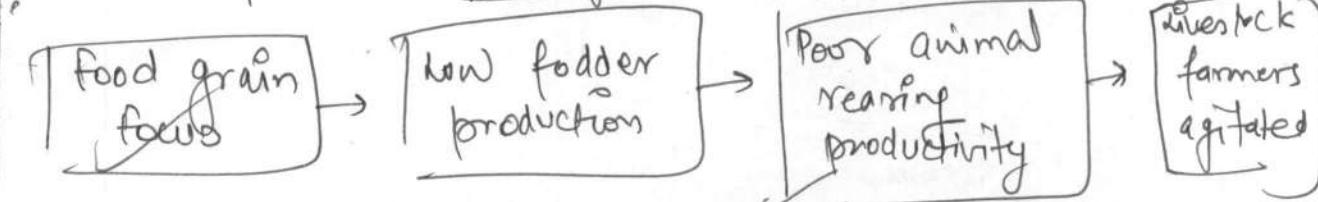
However it has created disparities
Inter-regional
Inter-farmer
Inter-crops.

If increasing farmer's unrest in recent times can be attributed to government policies of Green Revolution:

~~Reasons~~ —

- (1) More focus on Punjab, Haryana and western UP than on Southern India or Bihar and Chhattisgarh

- (2) ~~More focus on food grains has impacted~~



- (3) Even within Punjab and Haryana, rich farmers were benefitted —

- (3.1) Poor farmers did not have credit to purchase HYV, seeds, fertiliser —

- (3.2) Poor farmers means ~~poor mechanisation~~

- (4) Low efforts in Dry regions of Rajasthan, internal plateau region like Marathwada and Vidarbha

- (5) Recent march of Maharashtra farmers to New Delhi have shown growing agitation in agriculture distress.

- (5.1) In 2017, along Marathwada and Vidarbha show 3,700 farmers suicides.

Remarks

mention date & source of suicide

- ⑥ The elimination of native/traditional seeds have impacted both economy and ecology.
 Eg: Coarse seeds (traditional) → More drought resistant.
 → More wind and pest resistant.
 → Need minimum input.

Q
15

Hyp → more cost-
 fertilizer & Insecticide
 → More irrigation.

maintain
two in your
answer

- ⑦ Farmers dependent on fisheries like moniculture,
aquaculture has been impacted as well.

- 7.1 No serious steps towards Meena Kumari Committee.

Green India needs to kickstart Green Revolution

to achieve targets of doubling farmers income
 by 2022, double agricultural export and achieve
 \$ 5 billion economy target.

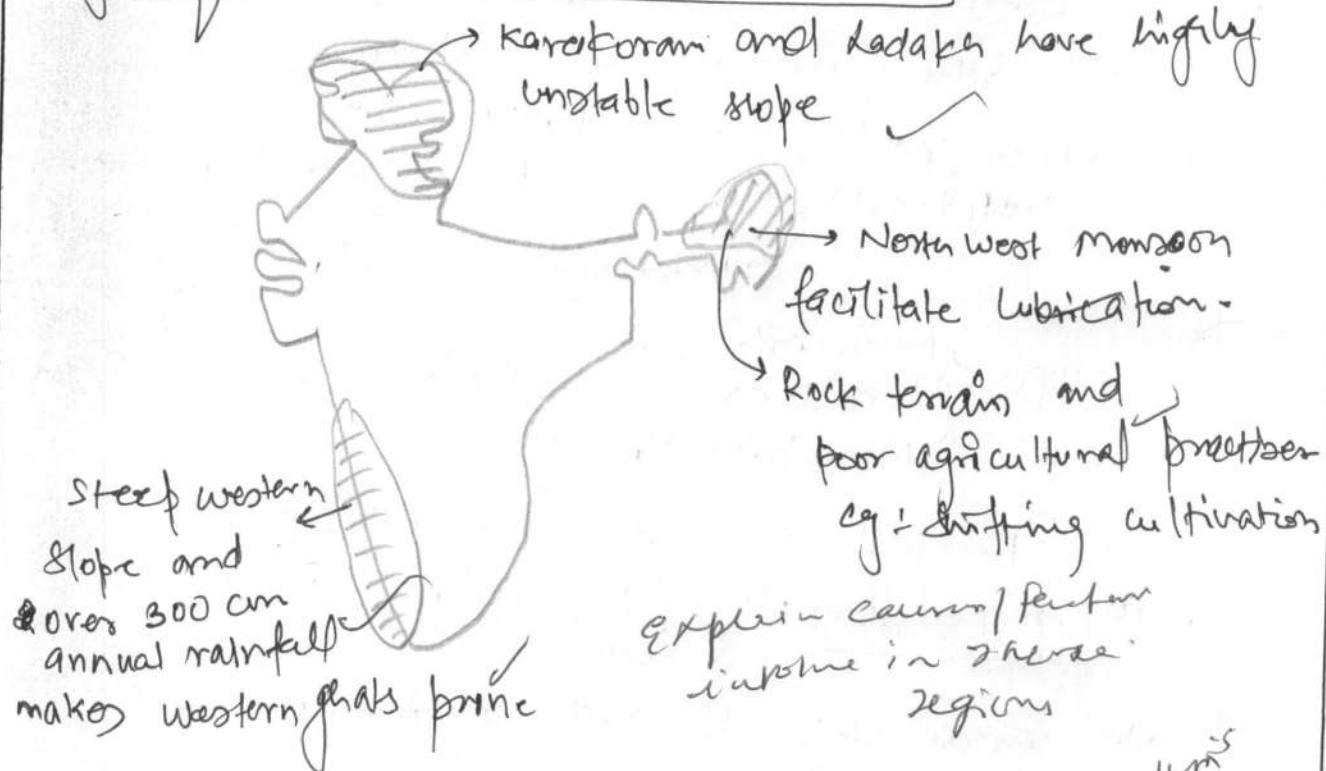
- ⑧ According to World Disaster Report, India is 2nd
 most prone country next to Bangladesh in terms of disasters.

Reasons for
 avalanche
 and landslides
 in India

- Unplanned settlement
- Indian physiography → Himalayas, unstable slope
- Encroachment by agriculture
- Climatic reasons eg: Heavy rainfall in NE India.

Remarks

Region of Landslide and Avalanche prone :-



Strategy for management

- (1) ~~Scientific Agricultural Practices~~ Add analysis and the figure
- (2)
 - (1.1) terrace and contour farming
 - ↓
 - ↓
 - ploughing along contour
 - (1.2) Stop jhumming in N.E India and promote stable agriculture
 - (1.3) Agro-forestry and Green Belt can bind the slope soil.
 - (1.4) Promote Juniper and alpine grassland to provide instability.

Remarks

- ② Disaster Mapping → To identify the prone region
 ③ Prevent Unplanned settlement in Indian Himalayan Region.

3.1 They make slope unstable ✓

ground cuttings

④ Structural measures / engineering methods

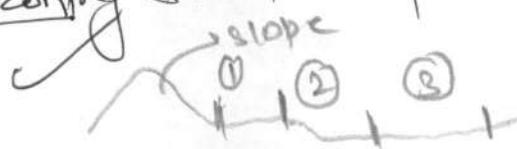
4.1 Retaining wall. ↗ slope ↗ wall

4.2 wire mat / mesh ↗ net / mesh ↗

10
TS

⑤ following NDMA guidelines and PM's 10 point agenda will go hand in hand.

⑥ Regional Zoning should be promoted. In Administration -



- ① → No residence / economic activity → explain green belt
- ② → parking / ground ✓
- ③ → Residence / office building

⑦ Kaushik Committee report ~~states~~ regulates activity in western Ghats and hence should be adhered to. ? conclude your answer

All possible steps should be taken by government, grassroot level organization and community to prevent landslide loss such as life, property etc..

Remarks

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Handwritten notes and sketches:

- Top left: "3000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Top center: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Middle left: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Middle right: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Bottom left: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Bottom right: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Center: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Bottom center: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.
- Bottom right corner: "1000 ft" and "500 ft" with a vertical line between them.

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) New strides in the economic development and various strategies for inclusive growth has helped little in reducing poverty and inequality in India. Discuss in the light of tribal population of India. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Give the historical account of regional planning in India. Why regional planning in India could not succeed? Also suggest some solutions. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The joining of the China's OBOR initiative should be conditioned by resolving CPEC issue. Examine. Also suggest some way forward for CPEC initiative. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

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GS SCORE

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words: (10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Write a short note on the causes and consequences of the eruption of global superbugs in India's poultry sector.
- (b) How has non geographical factors overshadowed geographical factors in location of industries?
- (c) Write a short note on reasons behind Niti Ayog replacing Planning commission.
- (d) The extensive geographical spread of the country is conducive to the growth of regional diversities in social milieu. Explain.
- (e) What are the barriers to adoption of a Watershed Management Framework?

a) Superbugs are bugs / unwanted insects which are ~~resistant~~ to drugs / pesticides to a greater extent than normal bugs. ✓ *inform or your answer*

Causes of Global superbug's in India's poultry sector)

- ① Poor maintenance of shelter breeds superbug.
① Chickens and buffaloes are kept in ^{inform} ~~suboptimal~~ ^{or your answer} sanitized environment.
Eg. Delhi ~~etc~~ Slaughter house
- ② International import of poultry animals and eggs for Indian meat requirement.
- ③ High use of unprescribed dose of drug to ^{inform} ~~bad~~ ^{or your answer} increase productivity.
Eg:- diclofenac is used to make ~~muscles~~ muscles & fat.
maintain flow in your answer

Remarks

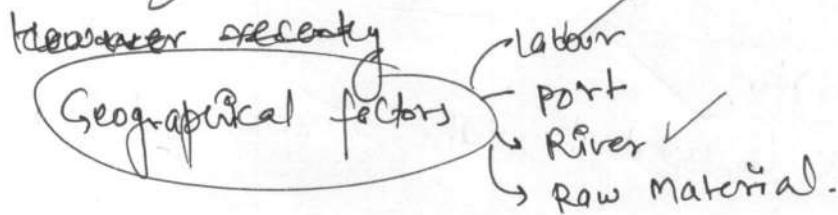
(+) Unregulated fodder to poultry and free flow of meat transborder increases super bug cases.

Consequences

- ① Bugs in food chain gets & affects human health.
- ② (i) Increased cases of obesity, liver malfunction, kidney failure.
- ③ Lower productivity of poultry farm
↓
low income to farmer / rearing
- ④ Secondary consequences
 - Poverty (low income)
 - Hunger (low meat production)
 - Social issues.
- ⑤ Affects India's Pink Revolution in poultry.
- ⑥ Impact on export of eggs
 - (i) USA is very suspicious about psychoactive substances in Indian meat export.

comes to you

- ⑦ According to Weber's locational triangle theory, Raw materials are important factor for industry.



+ Need to tell about detail of the Theory

Remarks

However non-geographical factors have become more important than geographical factors -

① Increasing 2nd steel plant and scrap metal plant has reduced iron-ore region concentration

Eg:- Steel plants in Saharanpur even if there is no iron-ore belt

② Political stability → Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand is a hot place now due to Maoist influence hence decentralization of 2nd steel and thermal power plant to stable places :-

Eg: Kota, Bhadravati, Madurai

③ Government policies → Eg: Oil refinery in Mathura even if there is no oil reserve.

3.1 It is also an attempt to regional balance and planning development & expansion

④ Increasing Transportation has affected labour

dependence -

iii) Satellite towns like Noida, Meerut and Aligarh became places of industrial growth due to road linkages with Delhi

concrete
urban
poor

(c) Planning Commission (PC) was a extra constitutional body for national planning

- Features
 - top-down planning
 - Nehruvian philosophy → introduce new topics discuss and plan for short
 - Centralization
 - one ~~plan~~ size fit all strategy.

Niti Aayog ~~was~~ replace PC in 2015 due to following reasons —

- ① Regional Aspirations are not met by a single National Plan. → Bring aspiration
- ② ~~Burns~~ was against middle down concept and favoured bottom up approach ~~examples~~
- ③ Need to activate the grassroots level.
Eg:- SMGs and Panchayat now have ~~all~~ powers for annual development plan.
- ④ Decentralization have seen tremendous growth in contemporary world. Eg: Britain, USA.
- ⑤ Dynamic Aspect of current world cannot be addressed by archaic principles.
 - (5.1) changing geo-political scenario
 - (5.2) increasing disparity ← inter regional (Punjab vs Bihar)
intra regional (rich vs poor farmer).

Remarks

Hence Government decided to constitute a think tank

NITI Ayog

NITI Ayog's work

Aspirational District Programme

SDG India index

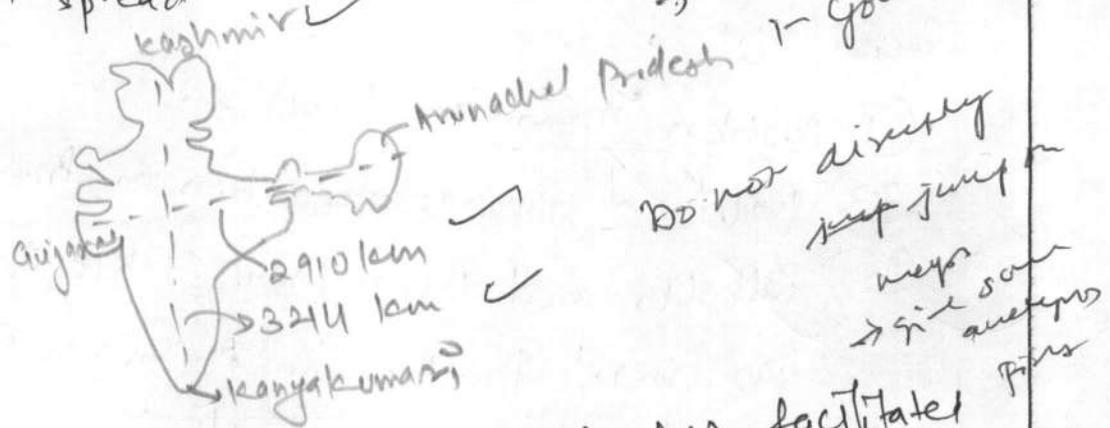
Hackathon

Policy insight



concrete
you and
propose

- ① India is 7th largest country by area and has large spread.



→ add brief notes
→ you answer
→ do not directly
say just in
notes so
→ give always
points

Such a large area of 32.8 million km² has facilitated growth of regional diversities —

- ② The Indian Himalayan Region has remained distinct in terms of

- Agriculture (Saffron in Zanskar)

- Culture (Naga tribe, Garo tribe, Bodo tribe, Gaddia, Bakarwals, etc.)

- Economy (Pashmina shawl of Kashmir).

these facts will
be explained
properly

Remarks

- (2) ~~the~~ Chinkoo's neck of Sikkim has somehow impeded North East & India connectivity with mainland.
- (2.1) It had promoted regional diversity too
Eg:- Mandarin orange orange in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (3) The dry regions of Rajasthan and ~~interior~~ inner plateau like Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer has increased the growth of diverse culture and social life →
- (3.1) Pushkar mela in Rajasthan
 - (3.2) Traditional tanks formation in Barmer.
 - (3.3) Kishan and Bani thani style of painting has social practise in Jodhpur
 - (3.4) Social evils such as Sati, Pardah are common Dowry in Rajasthan especially in Raypt
- (4) Watershed management refers to scientific planning of a watershed to maintain harmony between ecology, economy, society
- It includes
- Rainwater harvesting, Bunds, check dams
 - Scientific agriculture
 - Grassroot level participation.

Remarks

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Barriers to Adoption

① to Indian physiography has been challenging

- 1.1 Rocky, undulating terrain of peninsular India
- 1.2 coastal regions like Odisha are prone to -
 - Marine intrusion
 - tropical cyclone & ~~rainfall~~ rainfall
 - ~~cost~~ Emergence.

② low government intervention

- 2.1 Bundelkhand had poor water resource management still no growth of watershed management.

1
is

③ low people's awareness

- 3.1 Even after attempts of Satyamev Jayate's Paani foundation support, less development in Vidarbha and Maharashtra.

- 3.2 Anand Hazare's effort are rarely seen in region out of Ralegan Siddhi.

- 4 Non maintenance and construction cost are high in already resource stressed India.

*It is good to have number 3-1, 3-2
but for improving you have to a b c
be ready*

* Remarks

⑤ Public Resistance :-

Movements like Narmada Bachao and against
Sardar Sarovar Dam hampers development
process.
concluded properly

Remarks

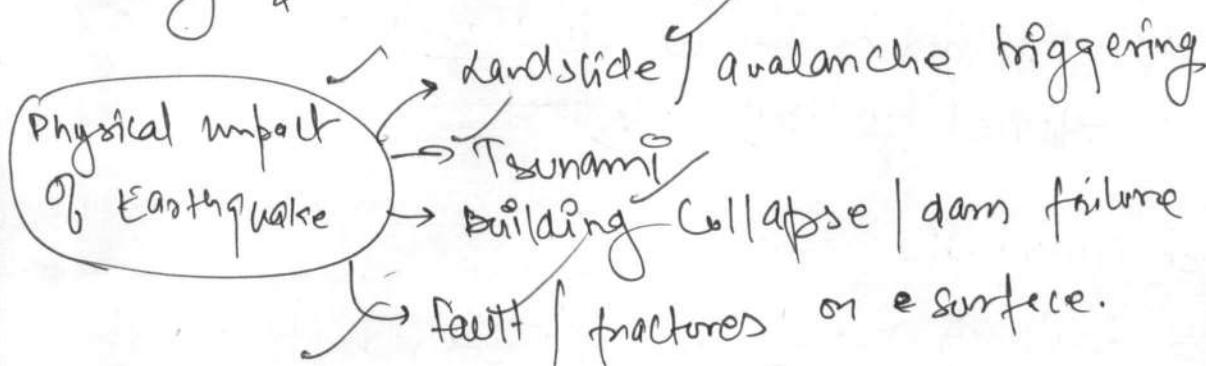
6. Answer the following questions:

(a) The earthquake itself is not the killer, but it is the unpreparedness among the society, in terms of inadequate infrastructure, which kills thousands. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)

(b) The concept of backwardness in India has undergone significant change. Elucidate. Also write a short note on efforts taken by India for addressing backwardness. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Suggest some of the innovative practices that can be adopted for waste management in various important Indian cities. (200 Words) (15)

a) Earthquake refers to shaking of earth due to tectonic activity of plates diverging Converging slipping past provide bump break about ground
World Disaster report 2018 has mentioned India as a crucially vulnerable country to Earthquake.



However these impact need not to be killer.

Reasons for wide spread killings during Earthquake

- ① Unplanned ~~settlement~~ settlement
- ② Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) has high degree of illegal establishment along unstable slope

Remarks

(1) Coastal establishments are not as per coastal regulation zone recommendation.

Eg:- Odisha and Andhra Pradesh have

(2) Intrusion in unstable side of western Ghats

(3) Non compliance with Building Code.

(3.1) No adherence to Earthquake Zoning recommendations

(3.2) Low scale retrofitting

(3.3) Multistorey building with out proper reinforcement

(4) Non adherence to traditional adaptation technique

Eg:- light houses in Himachal Pradesh are replaced by High concrete buildings

(5) Poor Earthquake mapping

(5.1) Avalanche and Landslide zones are neglected

(5.2) Tsunami shelters in Tsunami prone regions are highly neglected.

(6) Unpreparedness among society

(6.1) ~~Social~~ Self Help Groups, Local farmers, civil society are not trained to tackle earthquake.

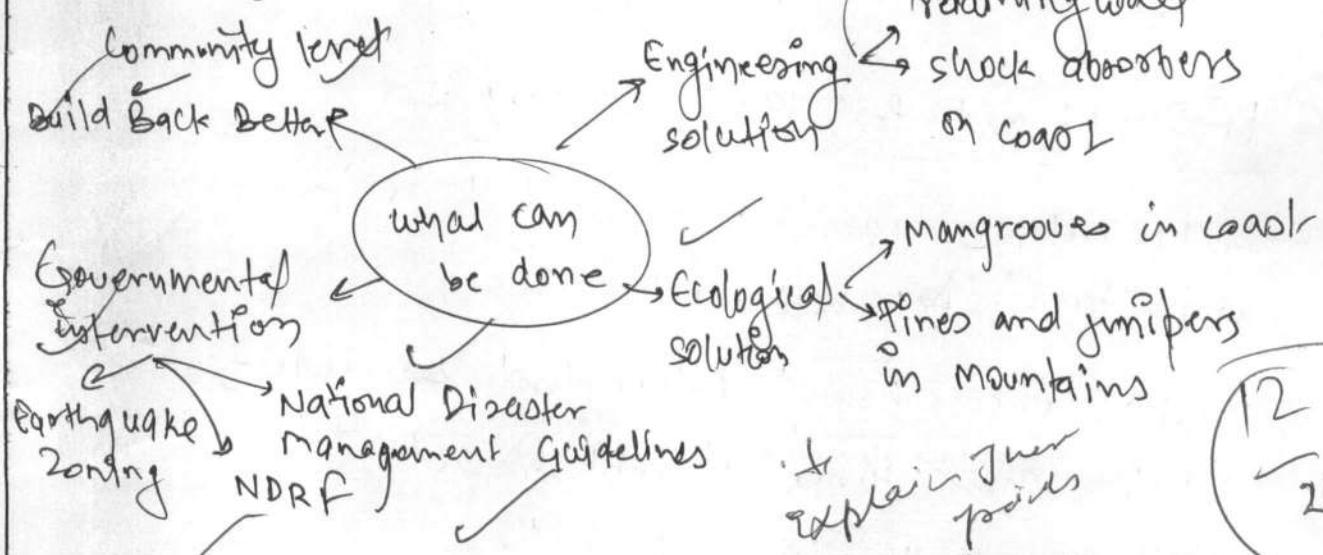
*facts are good
but areas need to be explained.*

Remarks

+

~~Exemplary Examples of~~ Minimum Destruction even after Earthquake show ~~it is~~ it can be reduced —

- ① Japan ~~has~~ experience over 1000 earthquakes every year.
- ② Japan uses electromagnetic wave to detect surface wave arrival.
- ③ Indian Ocean Region and Eastern Asia has seen various engineering marvel to withstand Sumatra Earthquake 2004.



To make habitat more safe and sound, we should learn from past experiences like Bhuj earthquake, Koyan Dam Earthquake (1967) and make SDG 14 life on earth and SDG 15 life in water peaceful.

Conclude your answer

(12)
25

⑥ Backwardness is an outcome based concept which have seen various aspect of agricultural, industrial and Demographic.

Backwardness reflects disparity, discrimination.

The concept of backwardness in India has undergone significant change in India —

① Pre 1947 and Post 1947 till 1991 →

- Backwardness was largely denoted in terms of agricultural backwardness
- States like UP and Bihar had tremendous growth and ~~Tamilnadu~~ Pradesha and Jharkhand are agriculturally backward.

Post 1960s Green Revolution

- The North Western Region grew at the cost of Bihar, UP and Chattisgarh.

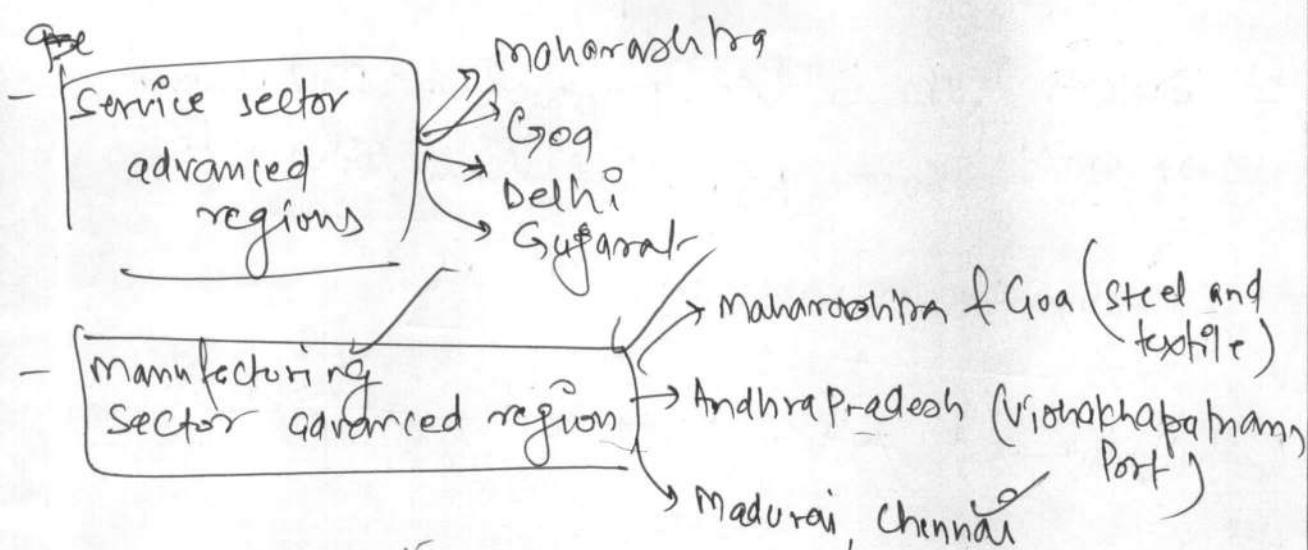
- Punjab and Haryana saw tremendous growth in rice and wheat.
- Now India became agriculturally advanced.

Remarks

t

② Post 1991 reform

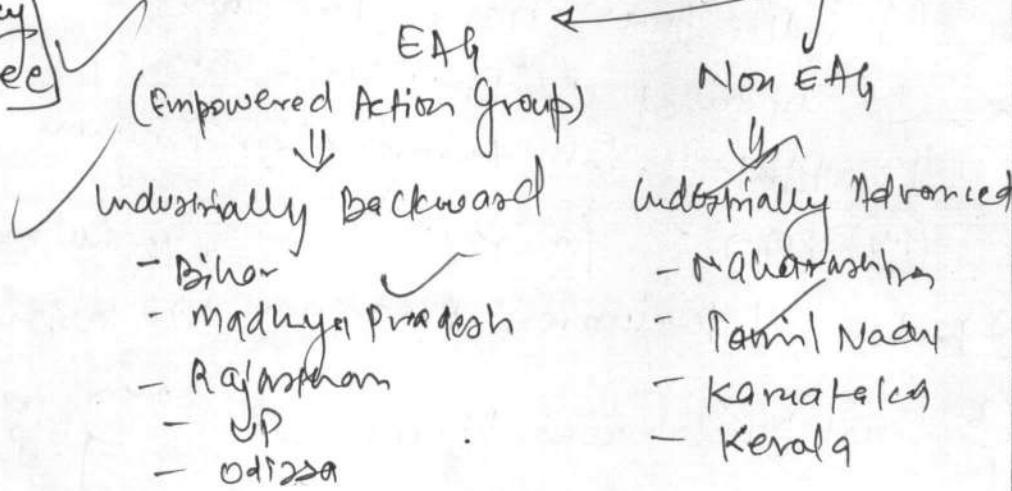
- Agriculture did not remain productive anymore
- Service sector and Manufacturing sector dominated



③ However ^{above what}

→ N. J. Kurien also distinguished regions into ^{in 2 groups}

and Pandey
committee



③ Now Backwardness is a Multidimensional Concept:-

- ③.1 North East India → Poor Connectivity
→ Poor agriculture
→ Poor industry

Remarks

Aus is full of facts but they need to be explained
↳ Proprietary to provide

(3-2) Bahelkhand, Nija Marathwada, Vidarbha, Barmer, Jharkhand are poor due to
 - drought
 - agricultural inefficiency

(3-3) Eastern India is Demographically Backward as well since migration from Bihar to Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab

A multi-pronged policy approach is need to

Steps/Efforts taken

Q
15

① Integrated Rural Development Programme

1.1 Indira Awas Yojana (for House)

1.2 Integrated Drinking Water Mission

1.3 Electrification Augmentation Program

1.4 Paryavriksh (for road)

② Border Hill development programmes → Horticulture in IHR, Eco tourism, Mountain lake

③ Desert Development Programme → Desert tourism
 + explain e.g. Pushkar fair

+ explain Footwear industry

e.g. Churu's utensil industry

④ Island Development programme for Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep.

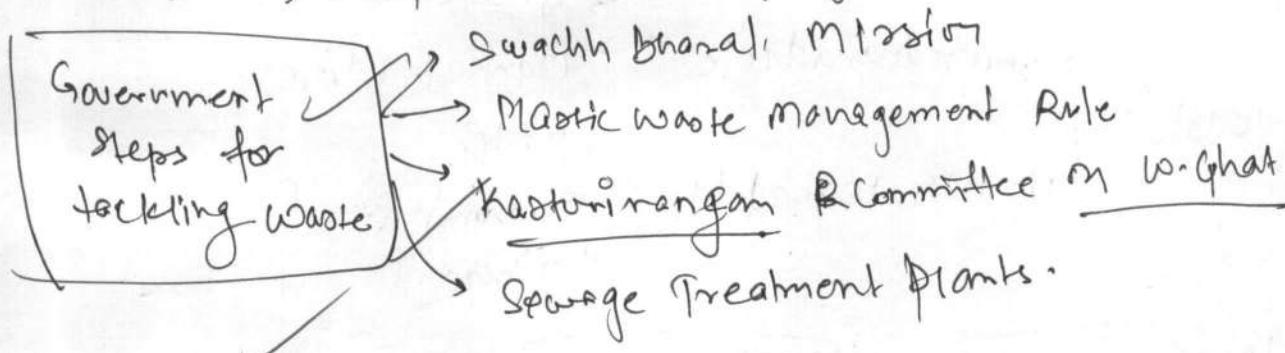
Remarks

Conclude
Report

give more detailed answer

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- ① Waste Generation and management has become an ~~facting~~ important aspect of governance.



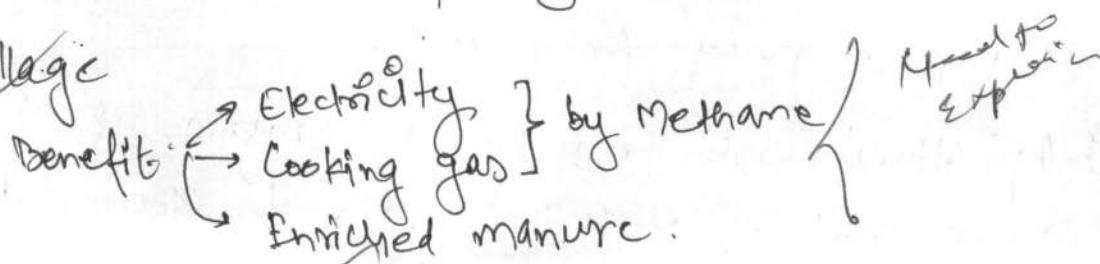
Innovative Practices

- ① Use of Bio-toilets
- (1) Two-pit toilets and sanitation tanks
 - Benefits → economic cost \rightarrow green organic manure

Government should reduce GST from Bio-toilet.

- ② According to NITI Aayog, urban and rural green waste has huge compost potential.

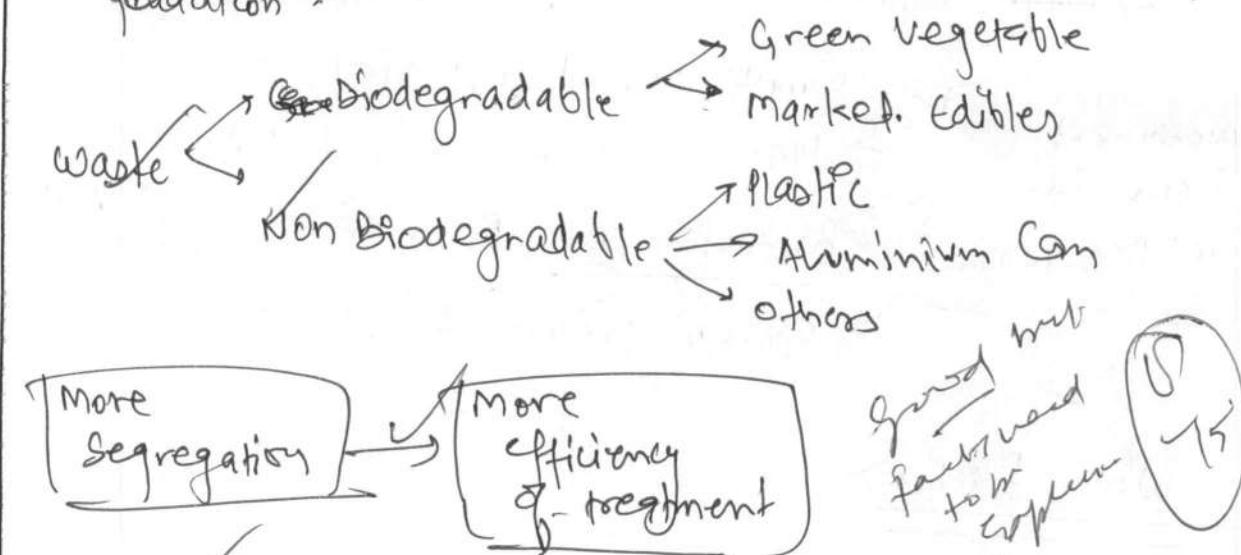
- 2.1 Establish a Bio composting unit in each village



- 2.2 A village in Dhatinda has free electricity from Bio composting

Remarks

- ③ Segregation at source collection. and further degradation.



- ④ Extended producer Responsibility can be imposed on Gujarat and Maharashtra Automobile industries.

- ⑤ Environment waste can be made responsibility of miners in Chattisgarh and Jharkhand.

- ⑥ Heavy toxic metal industries like Mercury industries in Kodaikanal eczone should be made responsible for generation → segregation → Treatment → disposal at a place away from lake.

- ⑦ Agricultural waste from Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar can be sent to Northeast India for biocomposting and employment as well as electricity generation. According to Mahatma Gandhi, waste is waste until it is seen as waste - so scientific and rational approach is needed.

Remarks

+

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Geopolitical significance of Indian Ocean gets influenced by various factors. Analyze in the context of current geopolitics and its impact over India. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Citing the importance of decentralization, India has taken lot of steps since independence, however in reality, the reverse has taken place. Critically examine. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Economic disparity in India is one of the largest in the world. What might be the causes behind this apathy? Discuss the impact of this disparity on Indian society. (200 Words) (15)

① According to Gini coefficient of India which is 0.85 in 2018, top 10% of Indians hold more than 70% of total wealth in country.

Causes Behind Economic Disparity

① Inter-sector disparity

①.1 Agriculture is less prosper than manufacturing and service

①.2 ~~Dual Economy theory~~ → Agriculture has less propensity to grow.

② Poor planning

②.1 Construction development of Bokaro, and Durg has minimal or no impact on tribal regions of Chhattisgarh region.

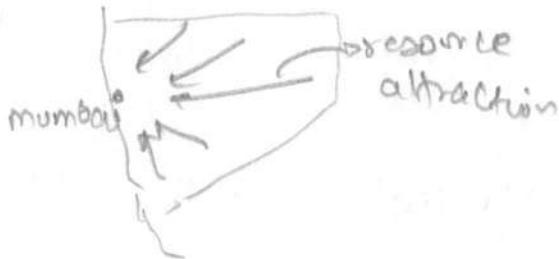
→ Answer given in sentence form are generally considered good
→ facts and

Remarks

③ Dependency Theory by ~~Friedmann~~ Immanuel

3.1 Some regions grow at the exploitation
of other regions

3.2



core-periphery
model of Friedmann
also shows the
same

④ Government Neglect

4.1 North East India

4.2 Jammu & Kashmir

5 Political turmoil

5.1 J&K → Terrorism

Nagaland → Insurgency

Jharkhand / Chhattisgarh → Maoism.

Q
Ans

just give parts
do not
compute your
answer detail
provide details
in sentence

Impact of this abetery

① Poverty struck

1.1 Bihar has high BPL families

② Poor Human Resource development

Q.1 Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh provide high level
of unskilled labour force.

Remarks

(2) Hunger and

(3) Low schools and Hospital Penetration

(4) Feeling of disparity → Insurgency or Political unrest → Democracy in danger

(5) Great divide between North and South States

Poor development
industrially and demographically developed

explain just pr-

The government should work towards regional balance and 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas' philosophy by engaging local people

(6) Indian Ocean is 3rd largest ocean

Middle East

Eastern Africa

Indian Ocean

South East Asia + Australia

extra business

port should be given away after recovery

Geographical location of Indian Ocean.

→ Four note on analysis of your answer

Remarks

Factors Affecting Geopolitical significance of Indian Ocean —

- ① Shifting global economic centre towards Eastern world.

 (i) Growing China, India and Russia economies
 afflicting Western domination

- ② Increasing cooperation among member

 (a) ASEAN, BIMSTEC, Indian Ocean Region

 (b) Free Trade Agreement in Africa continent

 (c) All 56 countries participating

- ③ Mega projects

 (i) Belt and Road Initiative of China

 (ii) Chabahar Port in Iran by Indian Aid

 (iii) String of Pearls Initiative

- ④ US involvement in Indo-Pacific region to

counter China's increasing significance.

- ⑤ Climatic phenomena such as tropical cyclones

 cyclones in Bay of Bengal

 South China Sea

 Sumatra Tsunami 2004

- ⑥ Physiographic Event

 Japan Earthquake 2011

- ⑦ Untapped resources — Polymetallic Nodules and fishes

Remarks

Impact over India

① India is an active member of groups such as -
 ①.1 SAARC, RCEP, Indo-Pacific zone

② High economic potential

②.1 Trade with ASEAN, RCEP and African countries hold great significance

②.2 Soft vote politics in UN to get permanent membership in UNSC.

③ India's growing influence

③.1 US taking India seriously to counter China

③.1.1 QUAD group

US
Japan
Australia
India

Reconsider
numbering
your points
and your
main
conclusion
more
convincingly

④ BRICS group.

④ Free trade agreement with ASEAN and RCEP

introduces huge market for Indian labour
Indian products
agriculture manufactured

⑤ Disaster management

⑤.1 Early warning system for earthquake and Tsunami

⑤.2 Drill practice for cyclones and cyclone shelter

Remarks

Answer should be nice & brief
be nice & sentence it
flow away at
facts & figures
new research

① More open opportunities -

(G-1) Service sector migration

(G-2) Increasing FDI in agri-industry

(G-3) Startup coalition

give details of
give sum points

④ Environment conservation

(H-1) ~~IOR~~ IOR has huge environmental stake

- Evergreen forest

- fishes

- Biodiversity hotspot

exist
gives
points

- Andaman Archipelago

(H-2) India can become pioneer in serving to these cause.

Indian Ocean is a Pardon Box for India's growth and should be capitalized carefully to achieve \$ 5 trillion economy and 7-8% growth rate

converge our aim
propose
Concur or
serve right to
serve its current
very positive
and sustainable

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Remarks

Remarks

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The tribal areas present a considerable degree of environmental bio-diversity and, therefore, their development needs and problems are of differing order and character and call for micro-level focus and planning. Elaborate. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) "Non disputed border improves movement of goods and people while disputed border leads to too much of instability in the border areas". Discuss India's border dispute in the context of above statement. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the positive impact of the World War-II on the evolution of Indian manufacturing industry. Also discuss the state of Indian industries in post War-II era before commencement of the planning period. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

1

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Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks