

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

## **IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

### **RAVI KUMAR**

**RANK - 84**

**GEOGRAPHY MOCK - 1**  
**TEST - 8**



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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.

Always review  
your answer  
before handing over  
the paper to the invigilator  
and  
Put more weight  
to your answer



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

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

Name RAVI KUMAR

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Ravi

**REMARKS****GS SCORE**

940514  
10/10/07

## 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.

(e) Genetically modified crops are ones

*Recent  
Topics* In which desirable genes of one organism are introduced into crops.

Eg Bacterium genes in cotton produces Bt. Cotton

*for improved  
disease GM  
crop*

Bt. Cotton

Increased yield and productivity

Advantages

Low pest vulnerability

Eg Bt. Brinjal is almost resistant to all pest ✓

Low water requirement

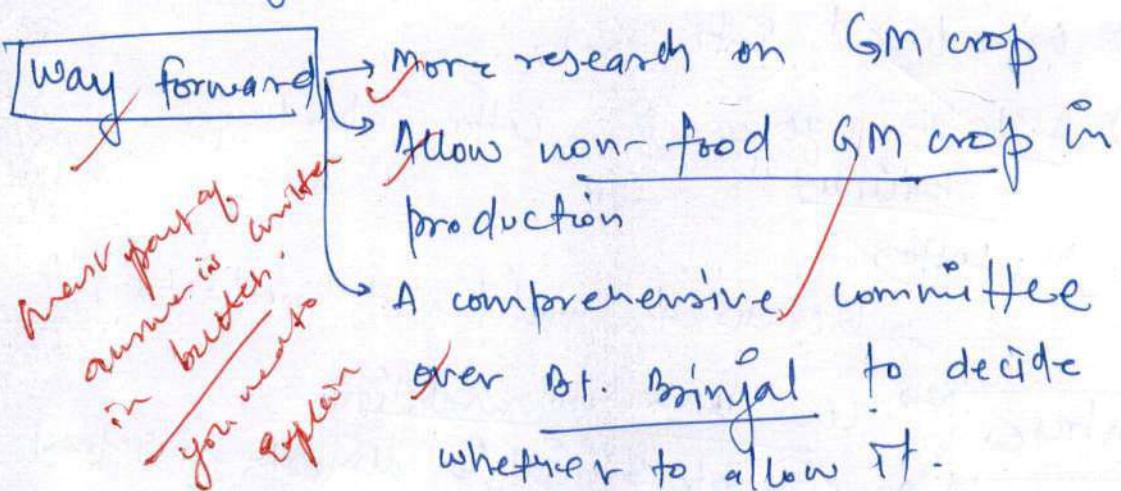
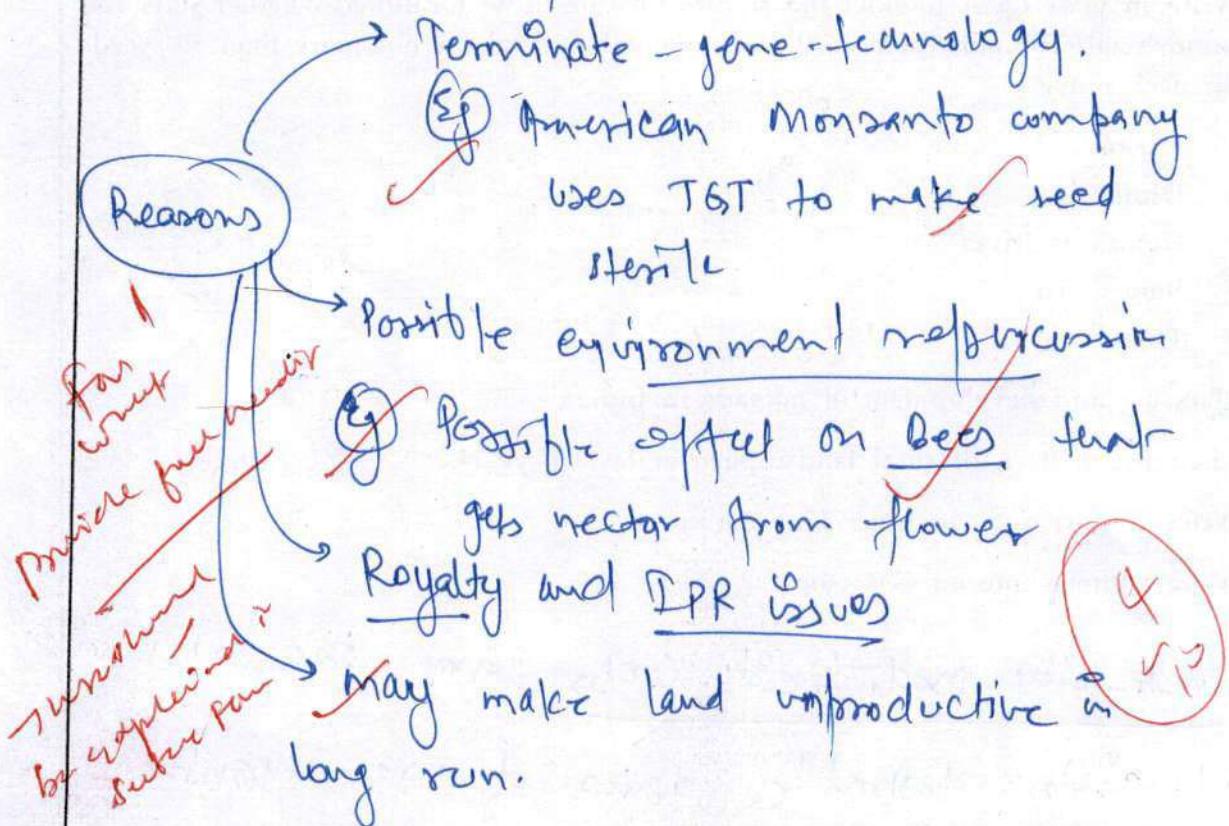
Easy environment adaptability

Eg drought proof or GM crops.

Remarks

*Drought  
resistant  
crops*

However Indian government have only accepted GM-Bt. cotton and is apprehensive about other crops.



GM crop can help in ~~in~~ checking SDG goal of ~~in~~ hunger eradication

Remarks

(C) Rural landscape has gone through infrastructural transformation over past 60 years.

60 years Ago → *you must have paper or pen or*

① Large agricultural dependence with ~~subsistence type agriculture~~

*needi should be*  
*proper*

② No planning regarding topography suitability.

③ Largely Kachha roads and houses

④ Social segregation in settlements driven by caste rigidity.

⑤ Low level of mechanisation and heavier agri-labour dependence

Now

*get heavy*

*The annual  
rainfall is low  
winter is very  
severe*

① Intensive Agriculture with HIV seeds and fertilisers and pesticides. (e.g. Punjab)

② More machines like tractors, happy seeds especially in North Western India

③ Large scale infrastructure like schools, hospitals.

- ~~1) Agricultural diversification with mixed farming~~

~~2) Most of North Indian farmers are rearing buffaloes for alternative source.~~

~~3) Social segregation has diminished.~~

~~4) Muslims-Hindus working in same field.~~

~~5) Scientific planning using Agri-climatic regionalisation, Soil Health and vocational training.~~

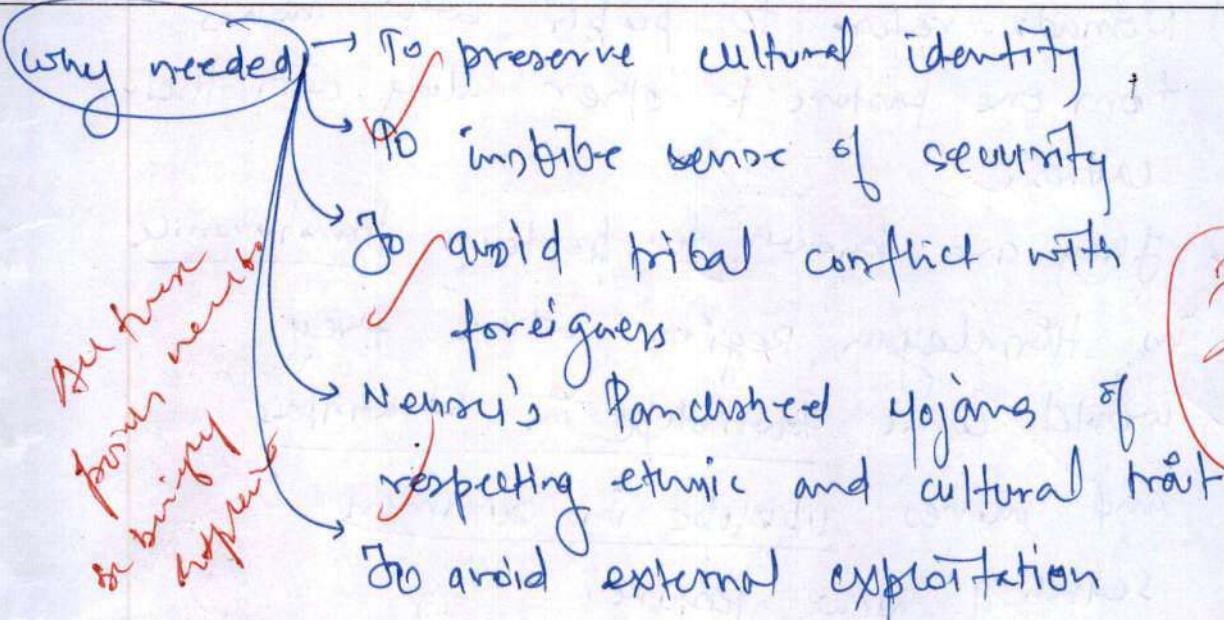
~~6) More adults and adolescent working in factories reducing disguised unemployment.~~

Hence the Green Revolution has changed not just agriculture but all other sectors of rural landscape. / *for our country*

- (d) Inner Line Permit → This is administratively demarcated to a line, to ~~permit~~ separate tribal regions from outside world.

→ Special permits ILP is need to cross ~~over~~ inner line for fixed time. ~~for movement~~

### *Remarks*



- ILP helped in development of tribal language, preservational of local culture and ~~the~~ regional prosperity.
- ILP also saved sacred grooves, and trees
- (Q) North Eastern India have several groves that were preserved from plantation construction activity damage.
- ILP is also a bonding agent and now the tribal regions are integrating with mainland India.
- The Supreme Court has recently asserted the importance of ILP in saving Tribes and ecological system.

Remarks

(b) Nomads refers to people who moves from one pasture to other along with their cattle.

→ They are known to perform transhumance in himalayan region where they would come down slope in winters and moves up slope in summers in search of new pasture.

X  
110

Planning and Development - free hand

→ The Gaddis are provided special incentive with reference to their shawl production which are highly demanded in USA.

Bakarwals are protected by against inter-border crossing and usually

migrate J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Migrant children are also provided school administration as per Right to Education Act 2009.

Be forward  
be clear  
short answer  
use simple

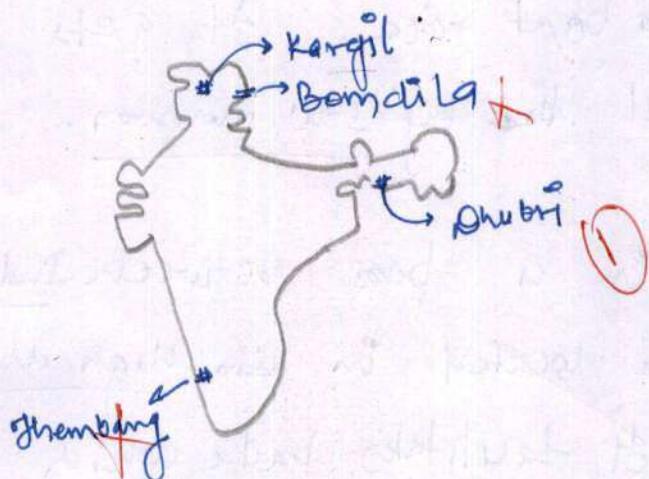
Principle  
not part  
diagram  
anywhere  
your own

Remarks

→ Incentives of sex education and reproductive hygiene are being started for adolescents.

- Nomads produce are also promoted through
- (1) Export to Europe - USA
  - (2) Public procurement
  - (3) Local tourism (ecotourism)
- Journal to provide information & support against  
and meet their requirements*

(9)



① Kangil → It is in Dress sector, and is known as highest battlefield in the world.

② It has rough alpine temperature with low oxygen availability and frequent snow fall.  
Poor vegetation.

② Dhubri is at India-Bangladesh border where Brahmaputra takes north-south form and goes into Bangladesh. It is also a nodal

Remarks

Point of National Waterways-II lies in ~~trans~~ Persian region. It is protected through BOLD-OIT safety net.

③ Ghembang is estuary / backwater in western ghats which is close to Vembanad Lake. It is rich in fisheries and organizes annual boat race. It gets good rainfall by S-W monsoon.

④ Bomdila is a pass between India - China and is located in high alpine Himalayas. It facilitates trade which is basic source of income.

⑤ Hemavati River provides water to nearby basin and is responsible to irrigate and agri-economy of its drained area.

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)

**Remarks**

### *Remarks*

*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

### *Remarks*

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*Remarks*

**GS SCORE**

*Remarks*

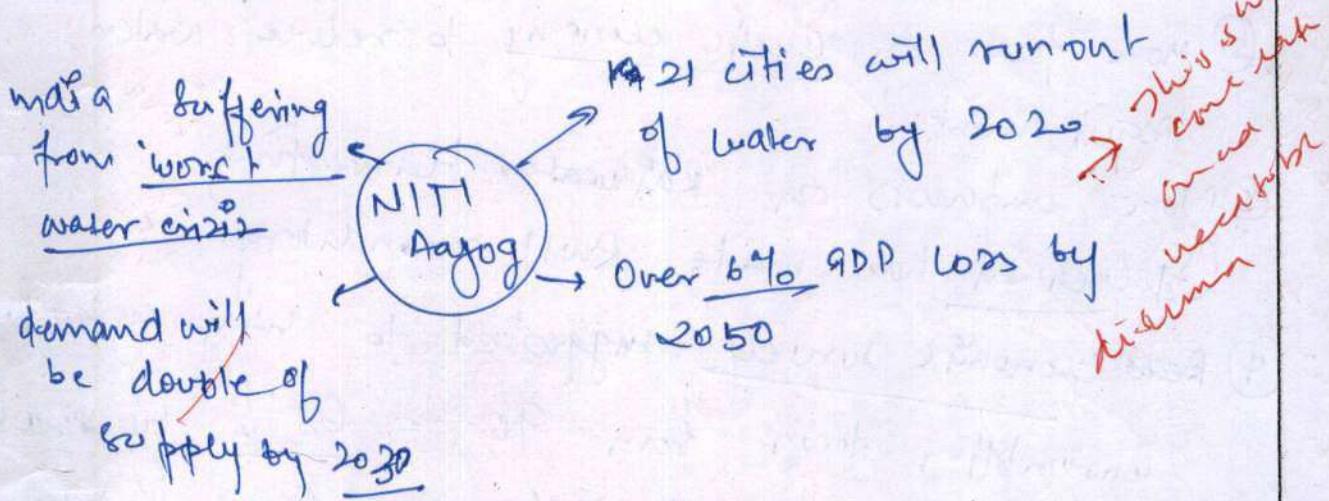
**3. Answer the following questions:**

- (a) The current water crisis that India is facing would need innovative policies and correct strategy along with predominant human participation. Critically analyse. (250 Words) (20)

(b) Managing transformations in shifting cultivation areas is fundamental to agricultural development in the uplands of North-Eastern (NE) India and an important element of inclusive development of the region. Discuss. (200 Words) (15)

(c) Discuss the origin and the physiographic features of the Himalayas. (200 Words) (15)

(a) According to World Bank, India is a "water stress" country and is facing severe water crisis.



Innovative policies and correct strategy  
such crisis. —

① We can collaborate with Israel over marine water desalination.

~~(e) Israel is agricultural rich in middle of desert.~~

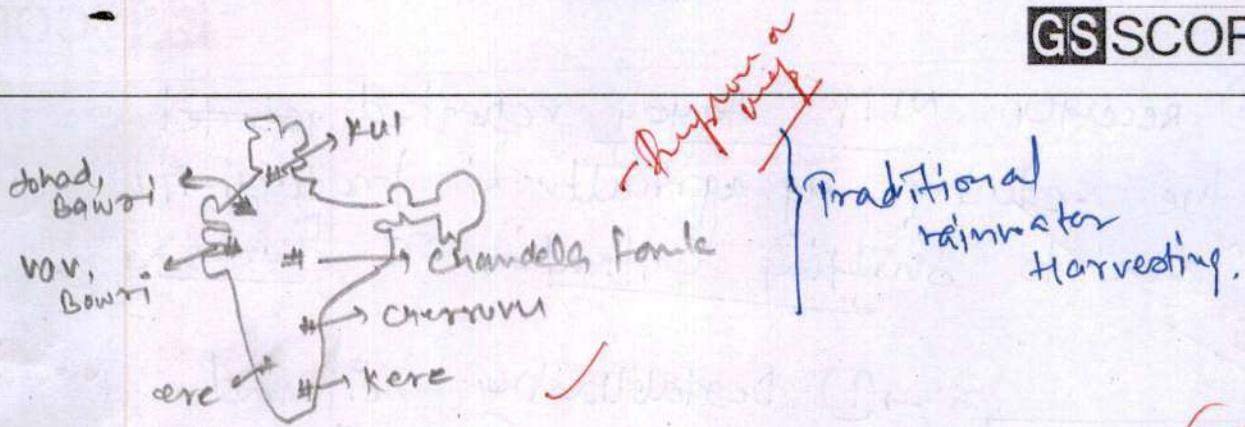
### **Remarks**

- ② Raising fund through Blue Bond for Municipal corporation works of community well.
- ③ Limiting industrial demand and H<sub>2</sub>O target should be included along with carbon target.
- ④ Massive water conservation plan required for local water resource.
- (Eg) Nainital lake was restored using corrective actions by administration*
- ⑤ More focus on cyclic economy to reduce water requirement.
- ⑥ More emphasis on Rainwater Harvesting. *water for better environment*
- (Eg) Chennai has made RWH mandatory*
- ⑦ ~~Economic Survey~~ suggested to bring agricultural consumption down from 90 to 68% by 2050
- ⑧ ~~Increase~~ River linking project like Ganga Kissing as envisioned by NITI Aayog.
- Human Participation is Needed**

- ① More emphasis on traditional conserving technology.
- (Eg) Tankas in Barmer*

Remarks

*flow is more  
annual  
water  
you need four or  
five wells as per  
pink*



② More work by civil society.

① Rajendra Kumar (water man) revived Bawali and 3 rivers in Alwar region.

③ Community watershed development via Paani foundation in Marathwada region in collaboration with Satyamev Jayate.

④ Changing agricultural practices.

⑤ Replacing sugarcane with coarse crops like Jowar, Bajra in flatland interior and Rajasthan.

⑥ Community tanks, wells and sustainable management.

⑦ Palegaon Siddhi village under Amravati became water ~~self~~ sufficient.

Water crisis with correct strategy and people's participation can change India from water-stressed to water-surplus region.

Remarks

(b) Recently NITI Aayog reported the reducing ag agricultural productivity due to shifting cultivation or Jhumming -

*Jhumming is not good*

### Jhumming Impact

*Always make  
your decision  
with  
social  
poverty  
in mind*

- ① Destabilizing soil and nutrient balance
- ② Large scale deforestation.
- ③ Burn + slash agriculture
- ④ long term desertification with following social poverty and backwardness

*Jhumming is not good  
problem of  
soil &  
water  
erosion  
in some  
area*

### Managing shifting cultivation

- Prevent fallowing of land by increasing cropping intensity so that new covers do not get destroyed.
- Using fertiliser and pesticide to avoid the use of ash for fertility.
- Restricting movement of agriculture to develop subregional economy through proper agri-climatic regionalisation.

Remarks

~~Q1~~ Effect on Agricultural Development due to managing Thumming

- ① Organic Hub in NE India with livestock rearing.  
 Eg Sikkim became 100% organic state in 2015
  - ② Promotion of regional varieties.  
 Eg Mandarin Oranges in Assam
  - ③ Increase productivity due to Crop Specialisation and allied activities due to setting at one place -  
 Eg Increasing food share from 8.3% to 15% as compared to mainland in India.
  - ④ Great promises of jute cultivation in Brahmaputra valley.
- Inclusive development due to managing Thumming
- ① Raising of cottage industry along with agriculture.  
 Eg Basket making from Minor forest produce

Remarks

② Increasing Role of women

Eg. Women in orchard and vines

(6)

(15)

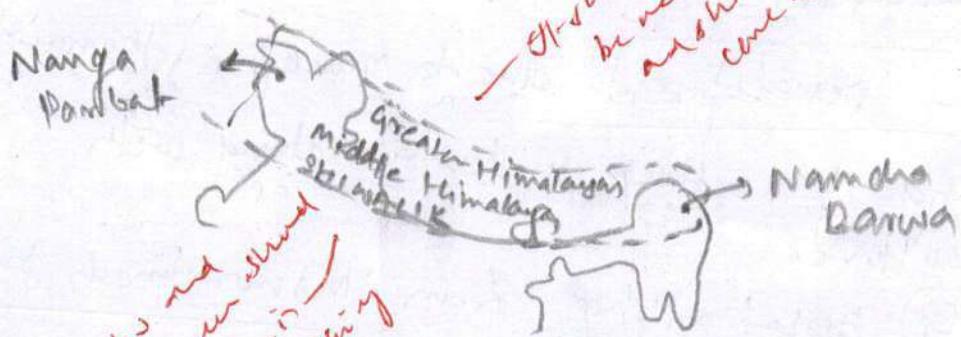
② Poor gets more land share as envisaged  
in 2006 forest rights Act

④ Increasing Instances of insurance penetration and banking facilities.

Eg. After stopping chumming, tribes in Arunachal Pradesh are getting more credit from bank.

Hence North East India have great potential of upsurging economy and can be vital in India's vision of \$ 5 trillion Economy.

③ Himalayas are young folded Alpine tertiary mountain series that runs roughly for 2400 km.

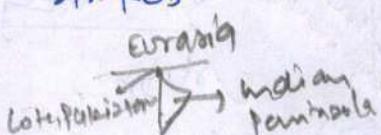


Remarks

map is not true  
diagram not true  
not reflecting

Steady  
but  
not  
reflecting

Origin

- ① Roughly 77 mn years ago, the Indian peninsula after detaching from Gondwanaland strikes Eurasian Plate at Lata, Pakistan. 
- ② During Eocene times, the greater himalayan were formed by the continental- continental margin.
- ③ Oligocene times saw strongest compression.
  - 3.1 Middle Himalayas were formed with complex features.
  - 3.2 Due to discontinuous compression, parallel series formed.
- ④ In Miocene times, final upliftment occurred in form of Shivalik which was also prevalent in Pleistocene ages.
  - 4.1 The fluvial origin deposit of Shivalik are contrast to mamutifluic deposit of Greater Himalaya.
- ⑤ The himalayan uprising is still continued as evident by geological activity of earthquake in Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Nepal.

Remarks

## Physiographic Features

① Eastern Himalayas have steep slope and more vegetation as compared to western slope.

② Different kinds of deposit are found including metamorphism, marine fluvial and volcanic.

③ The Central Crystalline Axis comprises largely of Granite-gneiss rock systems.

④ Largely devoid of soil due to slopes and river action.

⑤ Provides perennial flowing rivers like Indus, Brahmaputra, Ganga.

⑥ Syntaxis bend at either side as Namcha Barwa (East) and Nanga Parbat (West).

Himalayas are important as they are the reserves of minerals, prevent cold air mass from ~~Asia~~ entering India and block monsoon to escape to China.

Remarks

4. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Emphasize the triumph of ISRO as a pioneer in space technology? Also, discuss the upcoming mission of ISRO such as Gaganyaan along with the milestone mission such as Chandrayaan 2. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the importance of unorganized sector in the Indian economy. Examine the measures taken by the government to overcome the challenges faced by the unorganized sector in the country. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) What is the intensity and level of domestic tourism in rural and urban India? What are the key reasons for domestic tourism trips? What can we understand from domestic tourism patterns in India? Examine. (200 Words) (15)

① Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

Indian space ~~arm~~ responsible for space missions for satellite or orbiter and now even rover.

ISRO command \$7 bn space economy which is roughly 2% of world space economy.

ISRO's triumph as pioneer

① Beginning from Gauhati laboratory to now Vikram Sarabhai Space centre and Sriharikota Space centre, ISRO has done great job.

② ISRO is taunted as most efficient space organization.

③ Mangalyaan-1 was successful in a budget less than Hollywood "Gravity" movie.

Remarks

*Name your fault*

(3) ISRO is bringing unprecedented achievement.

~~(4)~~ C-4B launched 104 satellites into space, the most by any.

(4) Currently ISRO is working on Solid Ducted Fuel Project and Supersonic to reduce further cost and bring efficiency.

(5) ISRO's successful Mangalyaan placing was 1st ever successful endeavour in 1st trip.

(6) ISRO also developed heavy Geosynchronous launch vehicle like GLV MKIII at indigenous level using cryogenic technique.

(7) GSAT-29 for JFK and NE India linking and GSAT-11 for high throughput internet services shows ISRO's feat.

ISRO's upcoming mission

(8) ISRO planning to have 1st manned mission Gaganyaan by 2022 as announced by

PM Modi

Remarks

Point noted

→ ISRO collaborating with Russia to send 3 man into space.

→ Gaganyaan will do experiment on micro-waves and some bit fauna will be put to test.

② Chandrayaan 2 → It ~~was~~ recently reached Moon and placed orbiter into place.

→ However the ~~orbiter~~ rover and lander Vikram lost contact ~~at~~ 1 km altitude from sun. <sup>22</sup>

→ Yet NASA praised ISRO mission to reach South Pole with rovers.

③ Aditya-L1 will be placed in L-1 point

and study magnetic property of photosphere.

④ ISRO is also testing reusable launch vehicle to reduce cost.

⑤ Recently ISRO-ANTRIX and ~~the~~ new space <sup>your answer</sup> arm sold launch slot to foreign companies <sup>or ANTRIX</sup>.

ISRO is a dedicated team lead by Srinivasan and is known for Indian ethics and culture as well as scientific temperament.

Remarks

~~Answer sheet  
will be uploaded  
in all upsc~~

~~more  
sites added  
be factual not  
emotional in your  
answering  
as well~~

⑥ Unorganized sector refers to those sectors which are not covered under any Act like Companies Act 2013 or Societies Act 1860.

*Note: Unorganized sector need not be covered under any Act.*

- Over 90% of job are met with unorganized sector
  - Produces over 75% of Indian GDP
  - Acts as suction pump to migrated labour
  - Small industries / factories help local economy.
  - ⑦ Secondary scrap plant gives livelihood to Roorkee villages.  
Women form the bulk of labour force and hence help in women upliftment.
  - ⑦ Women in construction sector in Kerala
  - Unorganized sector are avenues of trade unions and NGOs working for upliftment.
  - ⑦ Agricultural labour union in Andhra Pradesh
- This is not a proper way of writing. Please write in a better manner.*

Remarks

Challenges

- ① low job security due to informal employment.
- ② Poor remuneration.
- ③ North-East employees in Bangalore get less than ₹ 1000 per month.
- ④ Highly inefficient due to lack of agglomeration.
- ⑤ Heavy pollution.
- ⑥ Poor compliance with CPCB rules and policies of National Action Plan.
- ⑦ Poor Human development of employees and their children.
- ⑧ Slums in Delhi is highly vulnerable to disease and is poorly educated.

Steps taken by government.

- ① Budget 2018 made short term Contract employment open to all sector for providing secure job.
- ② Maternal Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017 provide women relief during and after pregnancy.

Remarks

(B) labour reforms. to revise minimum wages Act and labour laws.

(2) Rajasthan became 1<sup>st</sup> state to consolidate various labour laws.

(3) Incentivization towards Agglomeration and Collective waste treatment plant.

(4) Technological intervention.

(5) Electrostatic precipitator and incineration plant

(6) Social development of workers of unorganised sector (2) RTE Act 2009 gives education right.

(7) Indian economy should formalize and organise unorganised sector to reach the potential of \$ 5 trillion economy and Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikas

(8) Domestic tourism refers to Indian residents going to unvisited places in India for recreational purpose.

Remarks

*I know your topic*

### Intensity and level in Rural India

① Heritage villages are tourist hotspot.

(Eg) Sanchi and Doda bawali villages.

goes well  
P diagram  
help to  
improve  
your answer

② GI tag owning village is also rich in tourism.

(Eg) villages of Buij and kond tribe are known for Kadaknath cock chicken.

are known

③ Indian mythological villages are usual magnet.

### Intensity and level in Urban India

① Chandigarh is known for architect marvel and is very popular.

Answe is  
attempts  
well

② Bangalore as electric silicon valley is popular.

building  
but - discuss  
but - discuss

③ many places have become urban due to domestic tourist visit.

(Eg) Indians seeing J and Kashmir valley as largest revenue source of Kashmir valley

or tourism  
can't  
improve

### Key Reasons for Tourism Trips

Domestic

① India's rich tectonographical features provides huge opportunities.

(Eg) Backwaters in Kerala, Kashmir valley,

Remarks

- ② Rising middle class and recreational activities.  
 ③ Increasing savings gives leisure.

④ PM Modi urging Indian to undertake atleast 2 domestic trip by 2022.

⑤ Increasing connectivity through Bharatmala

⑥ Improving tourist places through thematic Upgradation via Swadesh Darshan

⑦ Rising Eco-tourism and public incentive

Domestic tourism patterns shows—

(6) 15

① Huge potential of wealth sharing between middle class and local people.

② High national integrity pattern.

③ Large untapped potential of North-East India.

④ Domestic tourism is more centred towards  
 → Mythological connection  
 → Physical amusement  
 → Village culture.

Domestic tourism map should be at the core to making New India@2022 so that we can feel

'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'

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.

(b) Earthquakes refers to tremors and shaking of earth ground.

→ Indian plate subducting under Eurasian plate cause geomorphic & activity in Himalayan resulting into frequent earthquakes.

→ India is divided in 4 earthquake zones for building purpose from I, II, III, IV.

→ Recent Latur earthquake, Beni earthquake shows India vulnerability.

Remarks

→ Earthquake associated Natural disasters are yes  
 also grave in India as per NITI Aayog report

~~According to ministry of Home Affairs' report  
 name of disaster risk reduction, southern Himalayan  
 pre-report~~  
slopes is vulnerable to landslide and  
 avalanche due to earthquake.

→ Earthquake generated Tsunami in 2004  
 caused havoc in Coromandel and Orissa

~~Coast~~.

→ Huge destruction of public transport and  
~~for sea to  
improve  
your own  
with  
minerals  
ways~~ life during Bhuj Earthquake 2001

→ sometimes forest fire due to earthquake  
~~is also recorded as chimney of house~~  
~~might ignite the woods.~~

Earthquake readiness should be online with  
Sendai framework.

③ Measures taken for Regional planning

① Desert Development Programme to promote  
desert tourism and footwear industry.

Remarks

② SARDP - NE for road connectivity in NE India

③ Damodar Valley Project

④ Fifth Integrated Tribal Area Development programme under 5th F.P.P.

⑤ Border Area Development Plan

⑥ Integrated Island Development Program

⑦ Integrated Rural Development Programme for non agricultural development in village

challenges

→ Border regions are highly unstable

eg terrorism, separation in J&K

Island regions are away from mainland

⑧ No local economy of Lakshadweep

Desert region provide inhospitable environment as per Ibn Khaldun

Chhattisgarh basin has Naxalite wave

North-East India has insurgent groups and dense forest

low rural development due to focus on heavy industry since nationalization plan

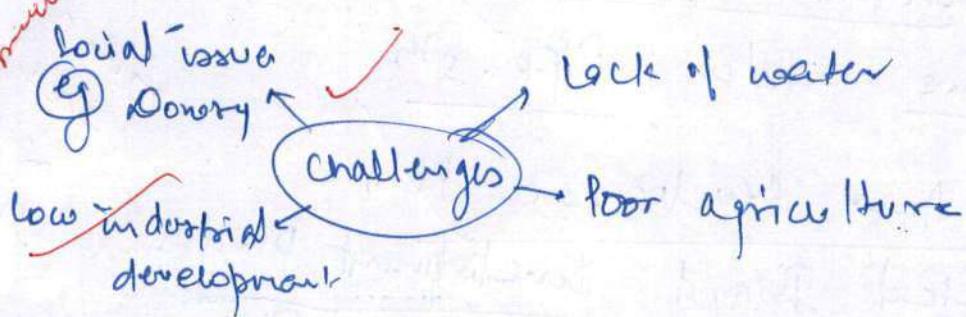
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X

Remarks

## (d) Desert Development Planning

India has Thar desert at North west frontier -

~~with~~ arid or semi arid border along Aravali



Government has initiated desert development

Programs which is now merged with

~~the~~ Watershed Development Programme

Major steps —

- ① Desert Tourism → Desert Safari  
Fairs like Jaisalmer mela,  
Pushkar.
- ② Footwear Industry (eg) Utsav industry in  
Churu (Rajasthan)
- ③ Desert Agriculture → Promoting Bajra and  
Jowar in semi-arid Barmer
- ④ Water conservation through Tankas formation  
in Barmer, Jaisalmer.

Remarks

*Answer  
short  
notes  
given*

- new
- ② Eco-tourism with cottage industry  
 (i) Coconut juice in Jharkhand is promoted in tourist fair for tribal economy.
- ③ More expansion of Indira Gandhi command area for a irrigation
- ~~(iv)~~ ✓ Increase economic productivity  
 Allied activities  
 (i) Livestock Rearing
- Benefits → Social upliftment.  
 e.g. school, hospital
- Saving with farmers
- Have better or equal answer  
 map always with answer
- New plan re benefit

- ④ Major disease
- In India, over 450 billion metric tonnes of groundwater is utilised annually.
- Sources → tube well  
 well  
 aquifer pumping.
- give proper introduction  
 to your answer

It was caused to groundwater contamination

- Uranium of over 30 mg/L in Rajasthan, Gujarat.
- DNAPL in Maharashtra groundwater

new improved

Remarks

Sources of pollution

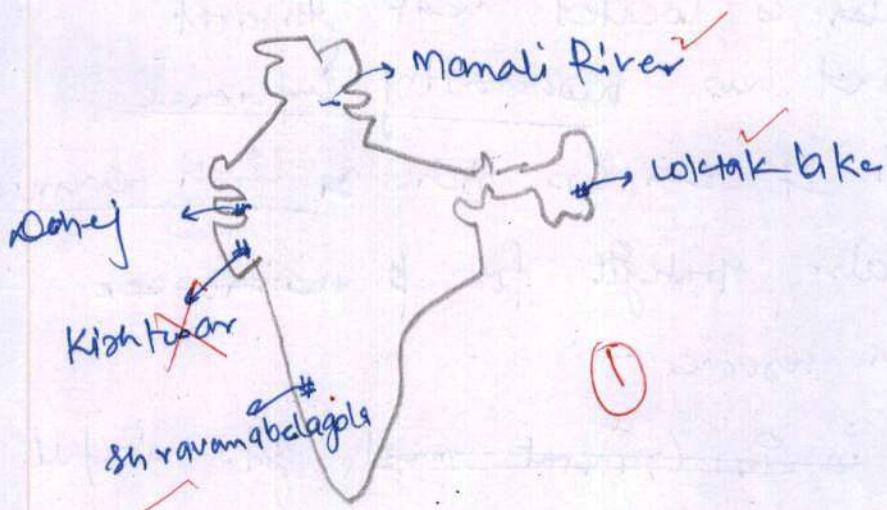
- ① Mining → Villages near flooded mine faced high arsenic contamination due to mining.
- ② Fertilizer and resultant percolation.  
 ↗ Kazargod village faced endosulfan <sup>water</sup> contamination due to pesticide
- ③ Industrial waste <sup>water</sup>  
 ↗ Kodaikanal lake groundwater saw mercury contamination due to HU industry
- ④ Landfill and open caste garbage  
 ↗ cause leaching of Bisphenol-A that contaminates groundwater.
- ⑤ Natural source → Rocks of radioactive naturial underground waste degrade groundwater.

Groundwater is important for Indian

economy and must be conserved at all cost to maintain healthy aquifer.

Remarks

(a)



(1)

- (a) Loktak lake is known to local beauty and is in manipur. It has floating gardens and basket like topography. It gets abundant water from s-w monsoon and is tourist and agri-central economy.

(1)

- (b) Shravangabelagola is situated near ~~near~~<sup>near</sup> Western Ghats and has largely Peaty / laterite soils. It has good flora-fauna and receives rain through s-w monsoon.

- (c) Manali river is in Himachal Pradesh and ~~is~~ responsible for irrigation in its basin. It gets water through glacier melt and also rainfall.

Be specific  
your answer

Remarks

- (d) Dahab is located near Injaroat coast and has moderating influence on fish revenue. It has rich fish revenue and is also strategic for marine ~~petroleum~~ petroleum reserve.

- ⑥ Kutchwar is in Gujarat and gets rainfall during south-west monsoon and has good agriculture. It is increasing improving at ~~an~~ infrastructure front.

### *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)

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The second demographic dividend will continue in most Asian countries even after the first demographic dividend has ended. In light of the above statement, discuss the potential and challenges of reaping the benefits of the second demographic dividend in India. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Agroforestry has immense potential in contributing to sustainable development and increasing farm income. Yet, it has failed to take off in a big way in India. In this context, discuss the problems and challenges of agroforestry in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) The cultural theories on fertility tend to explain fertility in terms of our psychological attitude which is determined by the prevailing culture. In light of the above statement, discuss some of the important cultural theories on population. (200 Words) (15)

**Remarks**

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**Remarks**

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

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*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)

① According to World Population Prospect,

~~India have 1.27 billion in 2015.~~

→ Demographic dividend refers to potential of ~~the population when the working age population exceeds non working age population.~~

→ According to census 2011

Age group	% of people
0-14	35%
15-65	65%
65+	5%

*You need to  
create at power  
base ~ government*

*Better now or wait  
for future /*

→ Population Burden

→ Indian population explosion from 1950 - 1982

→ ~~Indian population caused rapid feeding mouth.~~

~~Problems raised~~

① Low food grain (only 50 mnt foodgrain in 1951)

② low employment

Remarks

③ unhealthy population due to poor health intervention

~~Example~~

④ pressure on existing infrastructure.

⑤ Reduced ranking in global indicators

(e.g.) Hunger Index, poverty index.

→ low Human development and low human

resource coupled with lack of social

Capital and social well-being.

### Transformation

① Family Planning programme began by 1952

Expensive and presently operating FPP 2000 is operational

meet contraceptive needs

3 objectives

Bring TFR

< 2.1

Population

Stabilization

by 2040.

② increased skill and vocational training.

③ Skill India programme, P

④ collaboration with Germany in training.

Detail may not

Remarks

- ③ New rise of Entrepreneurship and small scale industries.
- ④ MUDRA loan, Stand up India, Startup India promoted new business class.
- ⑤ Increased food security.
- ① Net exporter in rice and wheat.
  - ② food grain production is around 250-270 mn t
- ⑥ Utilisation of Second Demographic Dividend for saving and investment.
- ⑦ Bringing poor farmers and people into mainstream through government programmes
- ⑧ PM-KISAN giving ₹ 6000 / annum to small marginal farmers.
- ⑨ Post 1991 - Huge investment on health to have productive and healthy demographic dividend.
- ⑩ Recently, NFHS-4 report limited TFR around 2.18 which is a positive sight as TFR lowers brings population stability as seen in Kerala.

Remarks

(a) Demographic nightmare is well turned into demographic dividend by checking illegal drugs, smuggling etc...

~~You need to~~ (e.g.) Punjab youths are more available to jobs now.

Hence a careful intervention by government has broadened the concept of New India towards demographic dividend.

(b) According to Sir Arthur Cotton, river linking project can very efficiently transfer water from water surplus region (North India) ~~to water deficit region (Plateau)~~ <sup>whose major</sup>

### Recurring floods

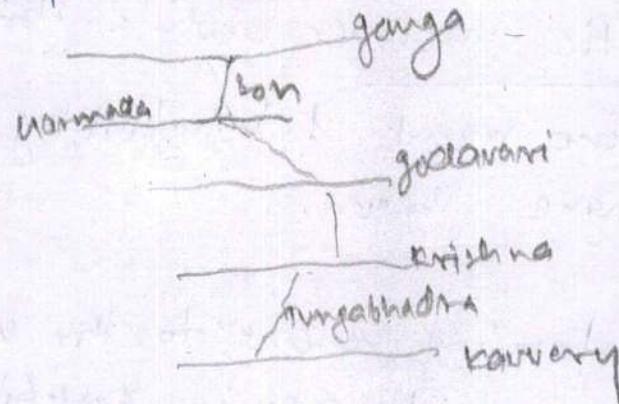
- ① Recently Kerala was flooded in wayand due to excessive rainfall.
- ② Assam valley is flooded annually due to heavy brahma putra flow in narrow valley.
- ③ Large scale flood in Kosi basin in Bihar and Bengal.
- ④ Urban floods in Mumbai and Delhi.

Remarks

### Precipitation & Drought.

- ① Inner Plateau region of Vijaya wada faces annual drought.
  - ② Barmer and Ladakh region have rainfall variability over 40%.
  - ③ Rain shadow regions in Western Ghats.
  - ④ Recent drought in Chennai due to illegal encroachment by humans.
- (A) ✓ (B)

### Interlinking River & Solution

- ① K.L. Rao Scheme of linking Ganga with Kaveri can transfer water from Ganga to Kaveri.
 

→ difficult if not雨季  
meant for  
Tributary  
digging
- ② Shifting excess water from Bihar in East to Rajasthan in West.

Remarks

- (2) Also ~~the~~ groundwater can be ~~be~~ saved since it location at intersection of N-S and E-W interlinking project.
- (4) flooded area → equilibrium drought prone area can bring prosperity in both region.
- Add  
drought  
to prone  
area*
- loss crop damage
  - low suicide
  - low poverty
- (5) Other solutions are either → economically ~~sustainable~~ or ecologically costly.
- You need to  
be specific  
in your steps*
- (9) Maine desalination for drought region will be highly costly.  
 Hence interlinking project can help in mitigating climatic menace while bringing prosperity. Therefore recent interlinking of Mechi river have begun.
- (c) Recently organic farming refers to the use of organic manure and organic pest biocides in natural farming methods for agricultural purpose.

Remarks

Recently, Maharashtra government took back pilot project in organic farming due to poor yield.

Organic farming inefficient

*more yield*

- ① Due to growing food demand, more is needed from same land. Hence intensive agriculture is needed
- ② Organic farming is good for subsistence type of farming, where all produce is for consumption
- ③ Reduced use of HYV
  - Reduces crop yield
  - Reduces crop shelf life
  - Ex) Potato / Tomato
  - Reduces return.
- ④ More land is needed to produce same amount of output.
- ⑤ A study proved, HYV. with  $\frac{1}{2}$  fertilizer can produce 2.7 times more crop of rice in optimal condition than in organic farming
- ⑥ China and USA have also reverted back to non-organic farming after failure of crop yield

Organic farming can solve hunger and is viable

- ① ~~organise~~ More attention to Dry land areas where irrigation is not available for HYV seeds.

Remarks

- ① Regions in 50-75 cm rainfall is responsible for bulk of wheat, coarse grain and pulses due to prevalent organic farming.
- ② Small farmers can not afford well / tubewell for irrigation HCV seeds whereas organic crops require minimum water and infrastructure
- ③ Regions like Marathwada and Fayal Seeng can be largely profitably profited economically.
- ④ Bajra, Ragi, Jowar <sup>can be</sup> ~~is~~ largely produced profitably.
- ⑤ Mixing organic farming with ZBNF <sup>full form</sup> ~~can be~~ can be hugely beneficial.
- ~~Problem persists~~ → low training and awareness  
 → exhausting land due to years of intensive cropping  
 → low seed replacement  
 → low credit availability

~~write your answer~~  
Assam has turned all organic in 2015 and there has been rise in agri-productivity. Thus model can be used in Jaisalmer and Barnar as well as plateau interior.

Remarks