

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are Eight questions divided in two Sections.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining. THREE are to be attempted 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.
- Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in 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 answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Yasharth Shekhar

Mobile No. _____

Date 17-12-2021Signature [Signature]

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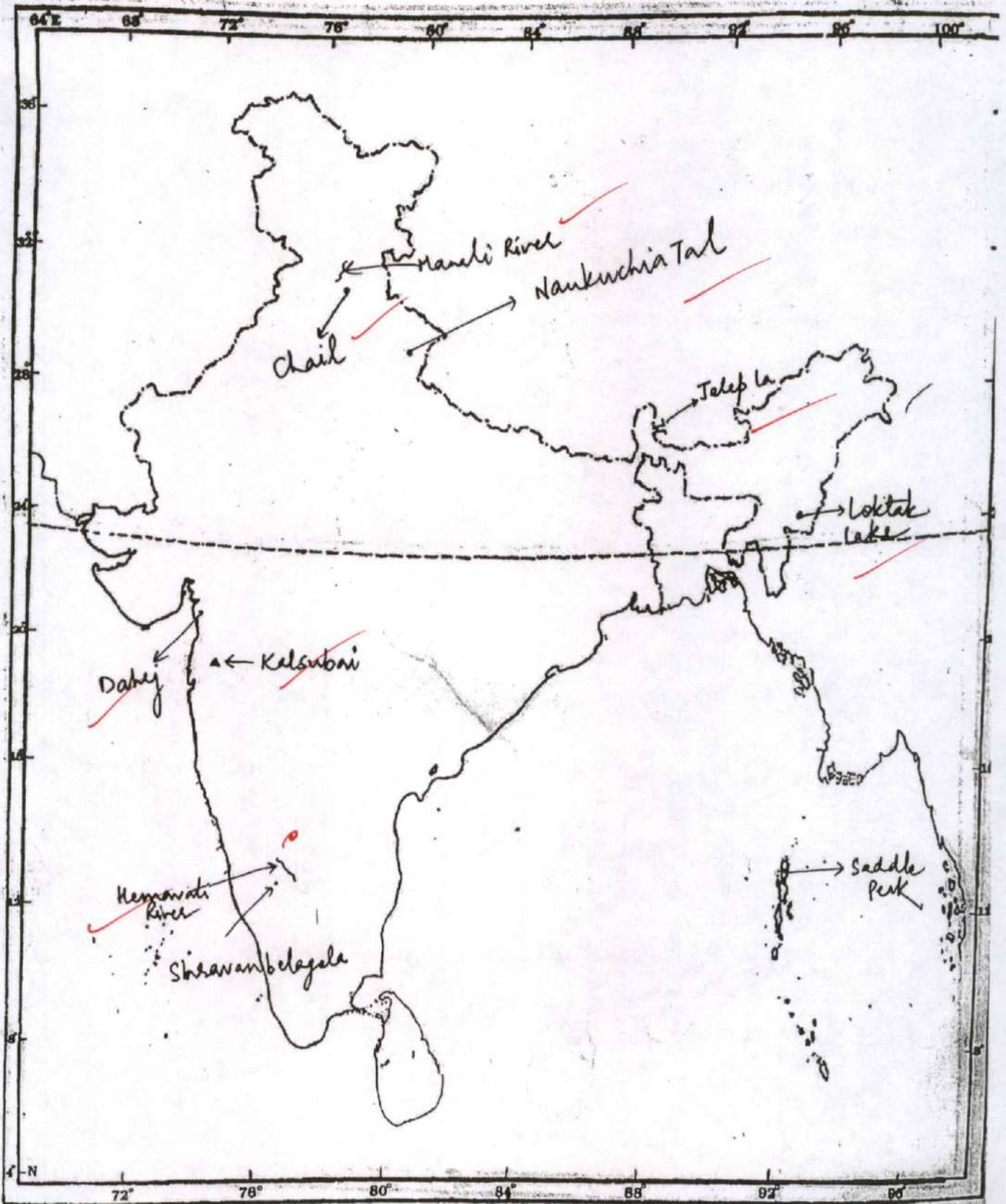
- Try to use sub-headings
- Use more case-study

INDIA

Topic.....

Class Practice

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL, MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA



SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each: (12.5 × 4 = 50)

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

- i) Chail.
- ii) Naukuchiatal
- iii) Saddle Peak
- iv) Shraavanabelagola
- v) Dahej
- vi) Manali River
- vii) Loktak Lake
- viii) Hemavati River
- ix) Jelep la
- x) Kalsubai

(b) What are the barriers to adoption of a Watershed Management Framework?

(c) Socio-spatial consequences of recent COVID-19 in India.

(d) Write short note on Conurbation

(i) Chail → Hill station in Himachal Pradesh.
Chail Wildlife Sanctuary on it. Tourist spot
also. Many types of bird species found on it.

(ii) Naukuchia Tal → a lake in Uttarakhand +
near to Nainital and Bhimtal in Nainital
District. Tourist spot along with boating
and bird watching is done.

good

Remarks

(iii) Saddle Peak → Highest Peak of Andaman and Nicobar Island, located on North Andaman Island. It is associated with Saddle Peak National Park.

(iv) Shravanabelagola → holy place for Jains in Karnataka + Statue of Gomateshwara (Bahubali) here + festival of Mahamestakabhisheka celebrated every 12 years. Tourist spot also.

(v) Dahij → a port city on Arabian Sea + used for importing Natural gas + LNT Terminal is also here.

(vi) Manali River → located in Himachal Pradesh + tributary of Beas river + used for rafting, river sport and other water sport. City of Manali on it.

(vii) Loktak Lake → located in the state of Manipur + Keibul Lamjao National Park on it +

Chandragiri & Vindhyagiri hills

Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat

It flows in Kerala. Pechi Dam, Pechi-Vazhani WLS

EN Sangai deer on it + floating Island found on it called Phumdis. Tourist spot.

(viii) Narmada River → a tributary of Kaveri passing through city of Tumakuru and important source of freshwater for the region. *It rises in Western Ghats*

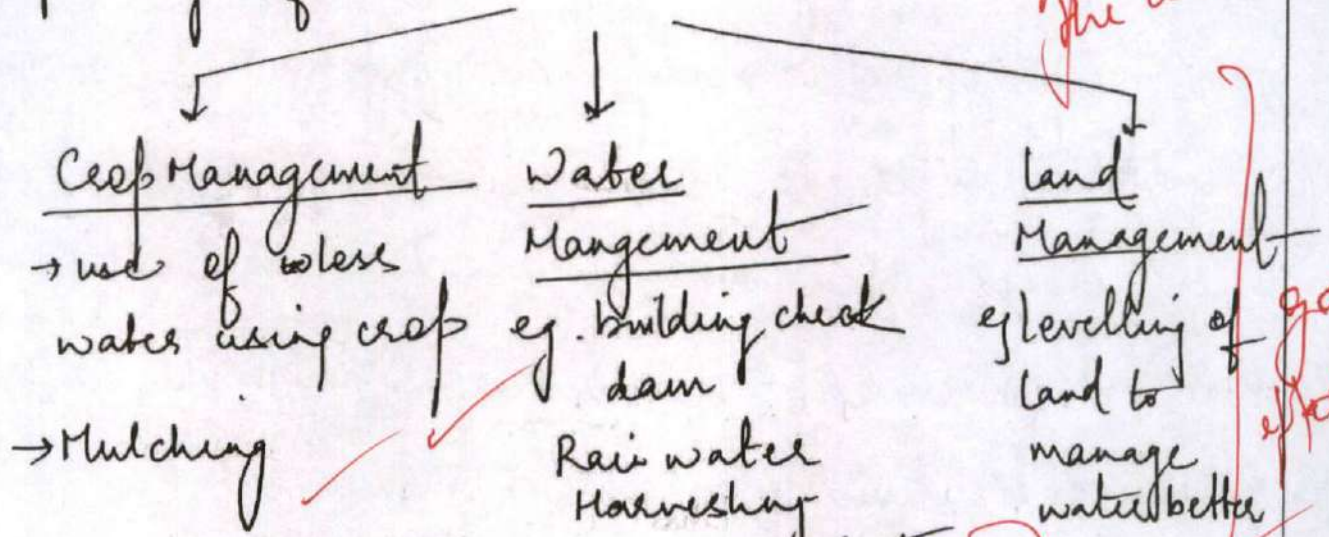
(ix) Telep La → Pass located in Sikkim + connect to Doklam Plateau of Bhutan + used for travelling to Kailash religious journey (Kailash Mansarovar Yatra). located in Greater Himalayas. *Good points*

(x) Kalsubai → Peak on Western Ghats + Highest peak of Harishchandragarh Range. North East of Mumbai. Hillstation of Igatpuri on it.

8.5

(b) Watershed Management is used for the wholesome development of watershed by way of

for sustainable distribution of resources of the watershed



good effort

Ralegaon Siddhi is a case study of success of Watershed management.

discuss briefly

Barrier

- ① Lack of awareness of what constitute watershed management.
- ② Lack of proper funding especially after programme like PMKSY, or Har Khet Ko Pani.
- ③ & shift of emphasis from watershed management to canal development, force power based pumps etc.

Fragmentation of geographical structure, hydrologic alteration etc.

GS SCORE

(4) Lack of proper human resource to effectively tackle hesitancy eg. as was done by Anna Hazare in Ahmadnagar (R. Siddhi) ✓

(5) Poor upkeep of already built infra. ✓

(6) Climate change is creating issues of how to shift/change plan according to change in climate. ✓

(7) Poor empowerment of Panchayati Raj institutions ✓

(8) Bureaucratisation of process as Kamunant Rao Committee pointed out. ✓

However in view of COP 26 and "Panchamrit", it is time, we take it seriously to manage falling per capita water level from 1800 l to 1544 litre per person. ✓

(d) COVID 19 is caused by Novel Coronavirus. It emerged from Wuhan, China in 2019. ✓

Social Consequences

(1) ↑ in poverty level as people just below above ~~poor~~ poverty fall right back below because of

Start with socio-spatial impacts of the pandemic in brief

Remarks

health expenditure

- (2) increase in death rate especially in states like Kerala. Good point
- (3) ↓ in birth rate as Kerala has also registered lowest birth rate in decade.
- (4) ~~part~~ it caused reverse rural to urban migration which was minor component of internal migration earlier.
- (5) It hurt the education level as recent ASER Report 2021 reflected. Inequality in access to digital medium affected learnings.

Spatial Consequences

(-ve)

- (1) Creating spatial inequality as states like Maharashtra/Kerala suffered while Himachal and Rajasthan etc did not much. Extent of spatial inequity ↑
- (2) Even within the state spatial inequity ↑.
e.g. Malappuram vs Thiruvananthapuram.

Remarks

③ spatial distribution of population affected
 due to ~~rural~~ Urban - to Rural Migration

④ change of spatial demand and supply
pattern.

It had a debilitating effect
 killing more than 4 lakh people till now.

(e) Conurbation ⇒ Continuous + Urbanisation

Termed by Patrick Geddes to indicate a
 continuous urban area formed by coalescence
 of several originally separate urban area
 when cities/urban area grow along modes of
 transportation so that the entire rural
 space between is urbanised eq.

Unicellular

When one city
 expands along
 transport line

Binuclear

When 2 cities expand
 towards each other
 along lines of
 transport

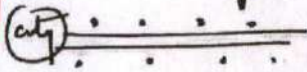
Polynuclear

When more
 than 2 cities
 expand toward
 each other

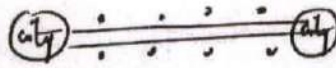
conclude it
 comprehensively

Hiice
 beginning
 with the
 concept

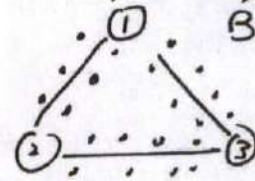
eg. Mumbai
expanding



eg. Hyderabad -
Secunderabad



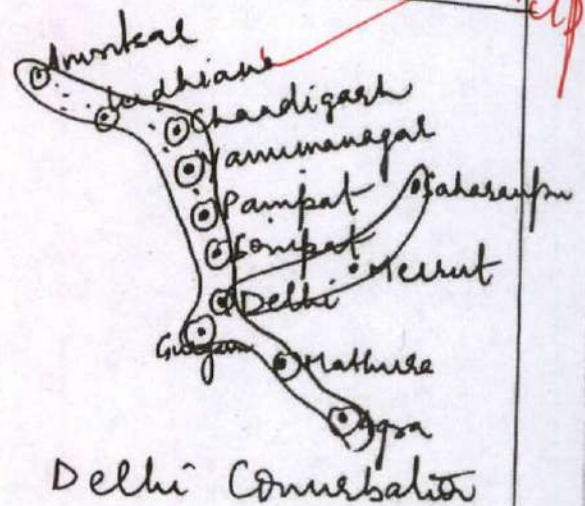
eg. Delhi, Noida, Gurgaon
Barghat



Good,
Keep it
up.

Problems associated
with Conurbation :

- ① Overcrowding as seen
in Kolkata - Hoora
Conurbation
- ② Institutional lack of
governance due to confusion over unplanned
spaces like Urban sprawl eg. Narela in Delhi.
- ③ Poor or overburdened physical ^{infra} causing floods,
Urban heat island effect eg. Chennai Urban
floods
- ④ Poor access to social infra like Health,
schools eg. during Pandemic
- ⑤ Overpopulation + lack of job + poor housing
→ unemployment → urban crimes + slum eg.
JJ colony in Delhi.



Remarks

7.5

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Socio-economic growth in India has witnessed great spatio-temporal disparities. Explain the cause for the same. Discuss possible redressal mechanisms. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the reverse migration in our country during recent COVID-19 lockdown. Do you think that it will help in achieving 4% growth rate in agriculture sector? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Critically evaluate the achievements and failures of Panchayati Raj System in India. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Socio-Economic growth in India started from post independent era in 1947 and slowed before crisis of 1991. Post reforms it peaked between 2004-07 to eventually fizzle out due to global financial crisis to again regain momentum in 2015-17 before covid lead to its collapse.

A nice beginning with data and timeline

Spatial-^{Temporal} disparities: CAUSES

① Physical factor → Difficult physiography, climate and soil limited the reach of growth to many area eg. Arunachal Pradesh, ~~Bihar~~, Ladakh, etc

Social factors - Poor health and education parameters coupled with poor skill level limited scope of development of Bihar. Recently recently Multi-Dimensional Poverty report by NITI Aayog says MPI poverty is 51% for Bihar. ~~This was~~

③ Cultural factor → This was once what constitutes "development". It was opposed in Tribal area as tribes thought development would obliterate their ways of living of Chhatisgarh.

④ Political → either political uncertainties of North East or lack of effective policies of crisis years of 2011-14 or corruption and scam limited the reach of growth of 24, Coal scam etc.

⑤ Institution → lack of governance created security threats like Naxals who created

hurdles in the development of Central-East Peninsular States of Chhatisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand etc.

⑥ Personnel issue in terms of lack of domain competency of civil servants to tackle complex issue or corruption at bureaucratic level e.g. NRHM scam of UP. (Role of ~~Pradeep~~ Kumar Singh)

⑦ Economic → Socialistic structure coupled with ~~and~~ hysteria of private sector reduced scope for industrialisation which could have contributed to development.

Measures

① At the political level, measure ~~to~~ needed for reforms like labour, capital ~~to~~ and agri-reform e.g. labour codes are in right direction

② At the physical level, massive infra spending like Bharatmala, NIP, NMP, etc to create space for employment for future growth

- ③ Strengthened institution manned by domain competent Civil servants reducing dilly-dallying or red tapism in decision and facilitating growth (Mission Karmayogi).
- ④ Improving health (Ayushman Bharat) and Education through effective implementation of NEP are need to create meaningful industrialisation
- ⑤ Economic growth needs to be promoted by bottom up approach coupled with AI schemes and increasing FDI among other to create EODB environment

Suggest regional developmental planning

17.5

(b) Covid 19 induced lockdown on 23rd March 2020 led to a massive reverse migratory wave from urban to rural area because of many reasons:

Remarks

① lack of employment avenues at state level

② No access to food/water or other embodiment of worthwhile living

③ Attractiveness of rural areas as families of migrant resided there + access to food + job availability in family seen agriculture

④ Availability of enrollment into MNREGA to earn a living wage was another reason.

All this led to a massive wave of migrant heading from Delhi, Mumbai to states like UP, Bihar etc.

It may or may not help in achieving agricultural growth rate in ~~of~~ 4%.

Maybe :

① It will add cheap labour + ↓ cost of petrol/diesel in machines

② If the additional labour moves to allied

good points
discussed

activities like Beekeeping, fisheries on field → it may help.

③ By ↓ extraneous demand for agri-produce in urban area, inflation will ↓ and real growth ($g - \pi$) will increase.

④ Farming of MNREGA may be invested in agriculture
MAY NOT :

① It Already agriculture in India has the problem of under-employment where more people are employed than necessary.

② ↓ the marketable surplus of an agri-farmer reducing earning → ↓ investment → ↓ growth in agri sector.

③ per capita income of farmer will ↓ further.

④ ↓ demand of agri-produce due to falling income level on account of covid-induced lockdown.

(c) Panchayati Raj system was given a constitutional status by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1993. It has since then has many achievement and future:

Remarks

Finish with concluding summary
7.5
Briefly define Panchayati Raj and its need

- ① Political strengthening of opinion formation about regional development ✓
- ② ↑ awareness of social/political/economic schemes of govt which are implemented through PRA eg. Swamitva Scheme, MNREGA ✓
- ③ ↑ participation of women (33%) eg. of Sampatiya like and her ^{exemplary} work in Gram Panchayat of Tikarwara, Mandla, MP won her medal from APJ Abdul Kalam ✓
- ④ ~~Efforts~~ made the democracy more representative by creating a 'BOTTOM-UP' approach eg through Panchayat Development Plans - ✓
- ⑤ Social Audit (eg in Meghalaya) enabled accountability and transparency at local level. ✓
- ⑥ Act as a weapon to ↓ social evil like alcoholism, induced domestic violence, ~~q~~ introducing prohibition, etc ✓
- ⑦ It gave people, a sense of ownership in their development. ✓

Good use of examples

Discussed relevant points

Challenges / Failure / Issues

- ① Issue of "Panchayat Pati" as flagged by PM Modi where though a woman is elected as a Panchayat, she is only a namesake → control is with husband
- ② Lack of effective power as argued in term of functions, functionaries as it depends upon the will of State legislature
- ③ Poor finances → dependence on State Govt → ↓ Independence
- ④ Elections are not held of Jammu-Kashmir or Maharashtra.
- ⑤ Bureaucratisation has led to grass without roots (ARC quoting ^{GVK} ~~Hammond~~ Rao Committee)
- ⑥ Para-Statal bodies like SPV often overtake their functions.

The need of the hour is to strengthen PRI to emerge them as new governance architecture.

Nice conclusion

Remarks

8.5

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Overall sex ratio in India has increased from 933 to 940 in 2011 census but the Child Sex Ratio has declined. Discuss the reasons behind this contradiction. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Discuss the role of Command Area Development Programmes in improving farmers socio-economic conditions. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) How globalisation has affected Indian tribes? Discuss the issue with suitable examples. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

4. 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) "Eradication of the slum problem will require comprehensive regional planning". Comment. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Give an account of the planning regions of India as proposed by Ashok mitra. (200 Words) (15)

Remarks

Remarks:

GS SCORE

remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Comment on the following into 150 words:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Write short note on Urban sprawl
- (b) Suggest suitable planning strategies for tribal areas development in India.
- (c) Write a short note on morphological typology of Indian cities.
- (d) Write a short note on reasons behind Niti Ayog replacing Planning commission.
- (e) The extensive geographical spread of the country is conducive to the growth of regional diversities in social milieu. Explain.

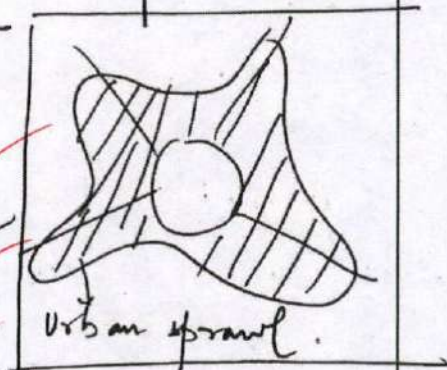
(a) Urban sprawl is the name given to unplanned, haphazard low density expansion on the periphery of major cities eg. Whitefield outside Bangalore, Narela outside Delhi or Bahadurgarh outside Delhi.

Good intro. with suitable examples

Causes

① Push factor operating in the city

- ① High property value in city
- ② High pollution of Delhi
- ③ High traffic jam of Bangalore
- ④ Increasing crimes of Delhi
- ⑤ Congested + poor quality of living



Remarks

Pull factors operating on the periphery

- ① cheap land prices ✓
- ② large area for houses + low rent ✓
- ③ clean air + open space e.g. low density accommodation in Narela. ✓
- ④ clean air + clean water + No pollution ✓

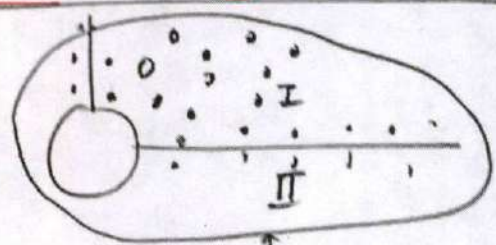
good points under headings

apart from these, development in ancillary industries in the periphery + school/hospital and temporary places in the periphery encourages people to move. e.g. Buddha International Circuit on periphery of Noida. ✓

Problems:

- ① Institutional lack of governance e.g. there exist issue over who govern it
- ② Haphazard growth create issue of overcrowding, water pollution etc
- ③ Poor quality of housing
- ④ Area becomes hub for criminals outside city police

slummy



Urban sprawl

1st along transport route called Ribbon settle (I)
and → then infil (II)

Remarks

Conclude as well with solutions like satellite cities, sustainable urban planning etc.

jurisdictions

5) Poor physical infra in term of energy, roads etc

(b) Tribal area development programme in India consist of Tribal Sub Plan, MADA, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Cluster etc

all these plan to develop tribal areas like Nilgiris, Chota Nagpur Plateau by :

you may show India's main tribal regions on map

1) Promoting value addition to tribal minor forest produce eg. MSP for MFP

2) Education through Eklavya Model Residential School.

3) Health through enrollment under AB-HIM scheme

4) Schemes like ~~Jan~~ Jan Dhan Yojana and use of SHG as medium of development is another strategy.

5) Infra development through building roads under Bharatmala like and PM Gram

Sadak Yojana.

(6) Protection to promote tribal way of living in Planning Strategies through 5th and 6th ~~that~~ schedule.

(7) Forest right Act 2006 to promote forest based development → recognition of

(8) Right to upto 4 ha of land

(8) Consent of Gram Sabha mandated to promote industrialisation of Nimgiri episode of POCSO..

(9) Strict implementation of SC/ST Act of 1989 to ensure no violation in planning Role.

(10) Role of Tribes Advisory Council and Autonomous District Council need to be accommodated.

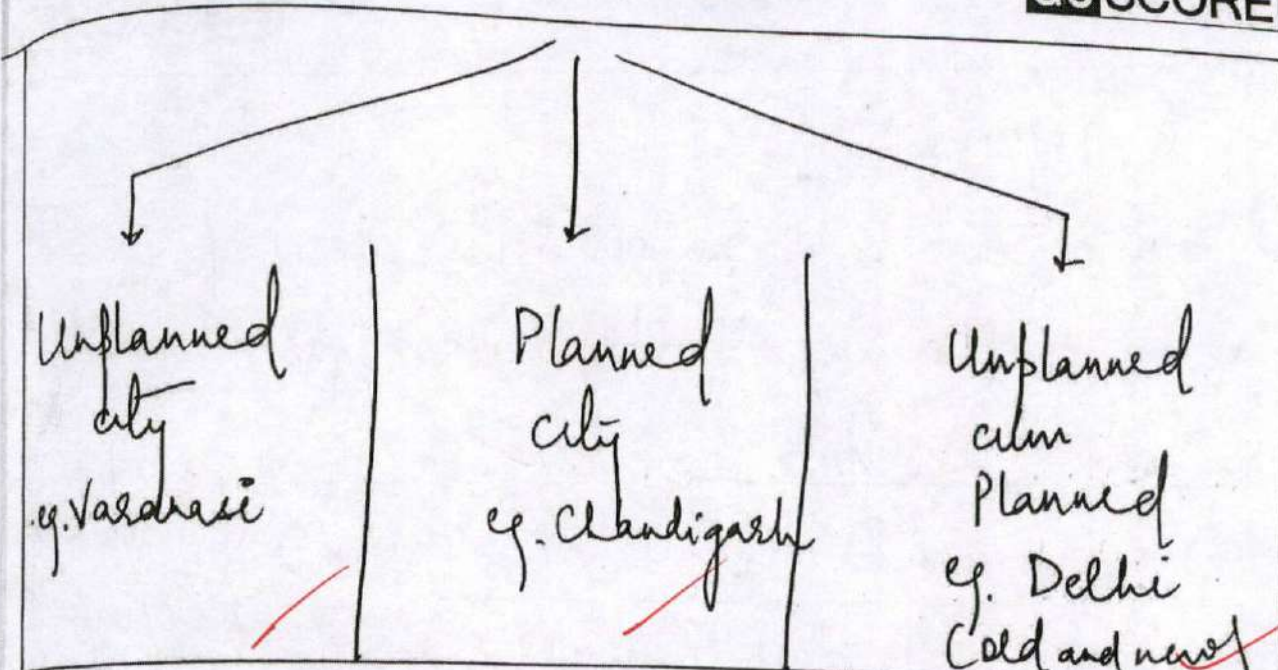
(c) Morphology of India differ depending of type of city :

Briefly define urban morphology

Good points to discuss

5'S

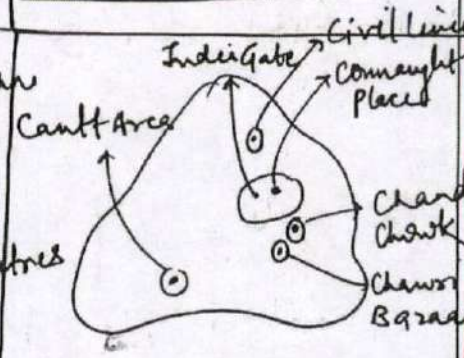
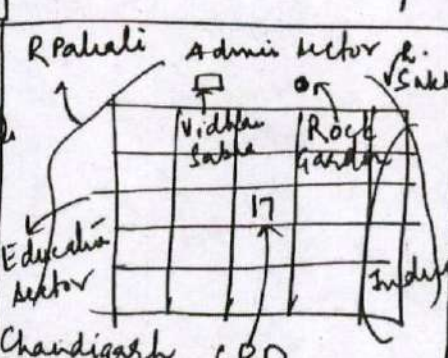
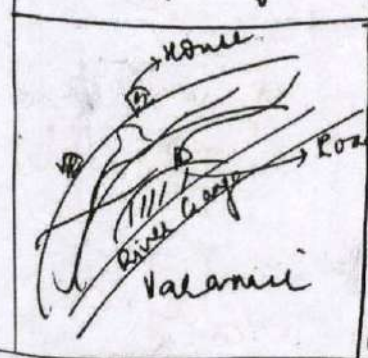
Remarks



Characteristics

<p>① congested CBD ② CBD → both residential and commercial purpose ③ population density ↓ from CBD ④ Haphazard road causing congestion</p>	<p>① CBD → only used for commercial purpose ② sectoral division of city by road cross crossing each other 90° ③ clear division of space for administrative, commercial, residential space, educational space</p>	<p>① has all qualities of both planned and unplanned city along with British additions like <u>Civil lines</u>, <u>Grantia</u>, <u>Chak</u>, <u>Railway colony</u>, <u>Cantonment Area</u> etc</p>
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A mix of traditional and modern structures
Commentable way of presentation



Remarks

6.5

(d) Niti Aayog was created in January of 2015 to replace Planning Commission because of many reasons

① Niti Aayog is more representative than Planning Commission as it includes reps of states as well in Council

② Niti Aayog supports Co-operative Federalism while Planning Commission represented top-down approach which is not suitable.

③ Planning Commission, being an executive body hijacked functions of Finance Commission a constitutional body, in terms of fiscal dispensation. Removing Planning Commission ended this injustice. Niti Aayog in that regard is just an advisory body.

④ Niti Aayog also helped in limiting the role of National Development Council associated with Planning Council. NDC was rather a

Remarks

good points

Also discuss points like policy & prog. framework
Designing & evaluation
Monitoring & evaluation
A Think-tank & Innovation Hub

very large body to function effectively.

Niti Aayog has worked exceedingly providing input to the govt on aspects like Artificial intelligence, Farm Reforms (Dalwai

Committee, and creating ^{indexes} reports like Composite Water Management Index, SDG Index etc

5.5

(c) India is a country of gigantic proportions. It is most diverse in all dimension particularly social aspect. These

A fair start

(d) exhibit in terms of culture:

1) Diversity of tribal culture from Northern (Janjua, Tharu, etc) to North Eastern like Lepcha, Dafla to Central India like Santhal to Southern like Kadore of Kochi

2) Diversity of language from Dafla, Mizo, Abor language to Dravidian language like

Tamil, Telugu, Kannada etc. Anyar Language also exist in these ~~giant~~ land like Hindi, Bengali etc

3) Racial variation from ~~any~~ Nordic in the North like Punjab, Haryana to Mongoloid in NE like Mishmie, Nagas, to Australoid like Santhals are all found owing to wide ranging size of India.

4) Variation in spaces have created different social customs like Matrilinal system of Meghalaya to Male dominated culture in rest of India.

5) Religious aspect also different: Particularly in the context tribal religion of Sanamahi (for eg) in North East to mainstream festivals like Dussehra, etc are all found in India.

6)

~~All these All the~~

All these have created diversity in India.

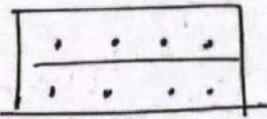
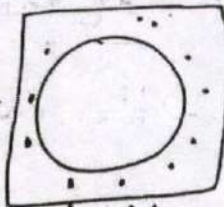
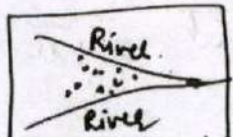
you may also discuss other aspects also like agri. festivals, clothing, by various names

Remarks

4.5

6. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Elaborate on the factors that determine the settlement patterns? Also discuss the features of the various types of rural settlements in India. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Explain the major problems faced in the development of desert areas. Discuss the Desert Development Programme and suggest strategies for desert development. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Enumerate the measures taken and challenges faced in regional planning in different parts of the country. (200 Words) (15)

(a) Settlement pattern refers to the shape of rural settlement on smaller scale analysis of linear , Nodal , or V-shaped . Many factors affect them:

Well-introduced with concept

① Physiography especially in states like Himanchal, Uttarakhand etc.

② Security → if there is a security threat then houses are usually located close to each other.

③ Resource like water, often induces settlement & development around them.

④ Cultural dictates like caste system often

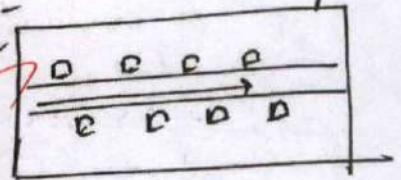
Link with examples of related settlement patterns

Remarks

influence settlement pattern and type location of Hamletted settlement is often a result of Nagla

(5) Economic activity induces settlements close to the road to better access transport route eg. UP, Maharashtra etc.

(4) Historical factors like growth of a settlement around temple, mesque has often been a nodal settlement, often takes time - eg. old Delhi, or



Various types of rural settlement are

(1) Compact settlement

(i) Home located close to each

(ii) Even common sharing wall

(iii) Often done either due to security (the settlement) or to maximise utilisation of agri-land.

or to maximise utilisation of agri-land.

→ found in Northwestern plains of UP, Bihar, and coastal area of Odisha, and

Hill tops where all houses are built at top



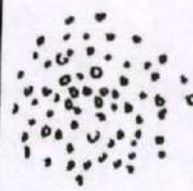
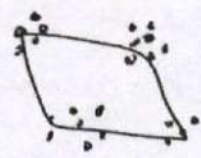
Remarks

② Dispersed settlement → when individual settlements are built far and wide. eg in Thar desert (eg Jaisalmer). Areas of low population density eg. Ladakh Plateau.

③ Semi-compact → it is when settlements are close but not compact. Found in relatively high population areas eg. Rohilkhand Plain, Mysur Region, Karnataka etc

④ Hamletted settlement → when clumps of settlements are connected to each other by road. known as Naglas, in many parts of India. May found in low population areas or display caste factor eg. UP.

Good,
Keep it up.

compact	Dispersed	Semi compact	Hamletted
			

Remarks

11.5

may show on map also

(b) Desert areas in India include Thar, and Ram of Kutch, **Ladakh (cold desert)**

Problems they face include

- ① low rainfall
- ② Infertile soil
- ③ Poor farming potential + possibility of drought
- ④ Poor health of animal rearing
- ⑤ High ~~is~~ problem of soil erosion
- ⑥ Water scarcity
- ⑦ Lack of credit availability on account of poor creditworthiness of farmers.
- ⑧ Small size of farmer.
- ⑨ Emerging issue of climate change
- ⑩ lack of availability of HYV seeds, fertilizers etc
- ⑪ Poor infra in terms of storage etc

sodic & saline land,

good points

all these create problem of planning development in desert areas

keeping in mind, Desert Development Programme was launched in 5th PYP to create developmental possibilities in desert areas. It aims to develop desert areas through many strategies like:

① Land management (i) by levelling land to collect water

(ii) Agro and Farm forestry eg. Jaisalmer.

(iii) creating check dam to collect water of seasonal lines like Ghagghar or Luni.

② Crop Management (i) finding drought resistant seed & crops like Bajra.

③ Water Management

(i) By promoting water harvesting structures

(ii) creating canal eg. Indira Gandhi Canal

(iii) use of efficient irrigation like Drip/Sprinkler.

good discussion

(4) Alternative employment avenue like
Renewable plant of solar plant in Thar or
wind mill in Jaisalmer.

(5) Promoting Animal rearing and beekeeping
etc. to add to income.

(6) Providing cheap credit guaranteed by govt
(NABARD'S role)

(7) Industrialisation to absorb excess labour

(8) Promoting the role of NGO, to complement
the process of development.

all these will go a long way
to enriching development of desert area.

(c) Regional Planning refers to planning
the development of regions which
are distinct from other of Mewar
Rajwade etc.

Dairy farming

controlling desertification

soil rejuvenation

75

like hill area, desert,

tribal region planning

Remarks

Challenges faced

- ① Lack of political will of North Eastern State.
- ② Poor social parameters like ~~too~~ stunting, wasting and poor skill level creating a shortage of skilled manpower in development. NPEIS-I only proves this point.
- ③ Poor investment quality especially Central Indian States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand etc reduce scope for employment and development.
- ④ General corruption level reflected in scam whether 2G or Vijayam is another issue.
- ⑤ Threats like Naxalism or Insurgent groups in North East like NSCN(IM) deter development opportunities.
- ⑥ Lack of availability of land records and the resultant issue of land acquisition deter investment climate. Also complicated by the

poor
monitoring
evaluation

Lack of quality planner like Le Corbusier etc

(1) Political dilly-dallying of. Tapan Mohan Reddy
gort cancelled contract for development of
Amravati signed by previous gort.

(2) Physiography and Climate in North East,
Hemanchal further delay development.

Discussed
it slightly

Measures taken

(1) Empowerment of Panchayati Raj to create
bottoms up approach.

(2) Giving the responsibility of planning in North
East to Autonomous district Council.

Nice

(3) Conducting EIA as per new EIA notification

(4) Developing coastal area as per CRZ₁ of 2020

Rules

(5) Creating Island Territory Development
for Island Development.

all these measures have
ensured that development is abound.

Remarks

GS

Answer the following questions:

- (a) Analyse the potential for development of Hilly Areas in India. Suggest suitable planning measures to develop these areas. (250 Words) (20)
- (b) Give an account of morphology of rural settlement in the middle Ganga Plain of India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) 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)

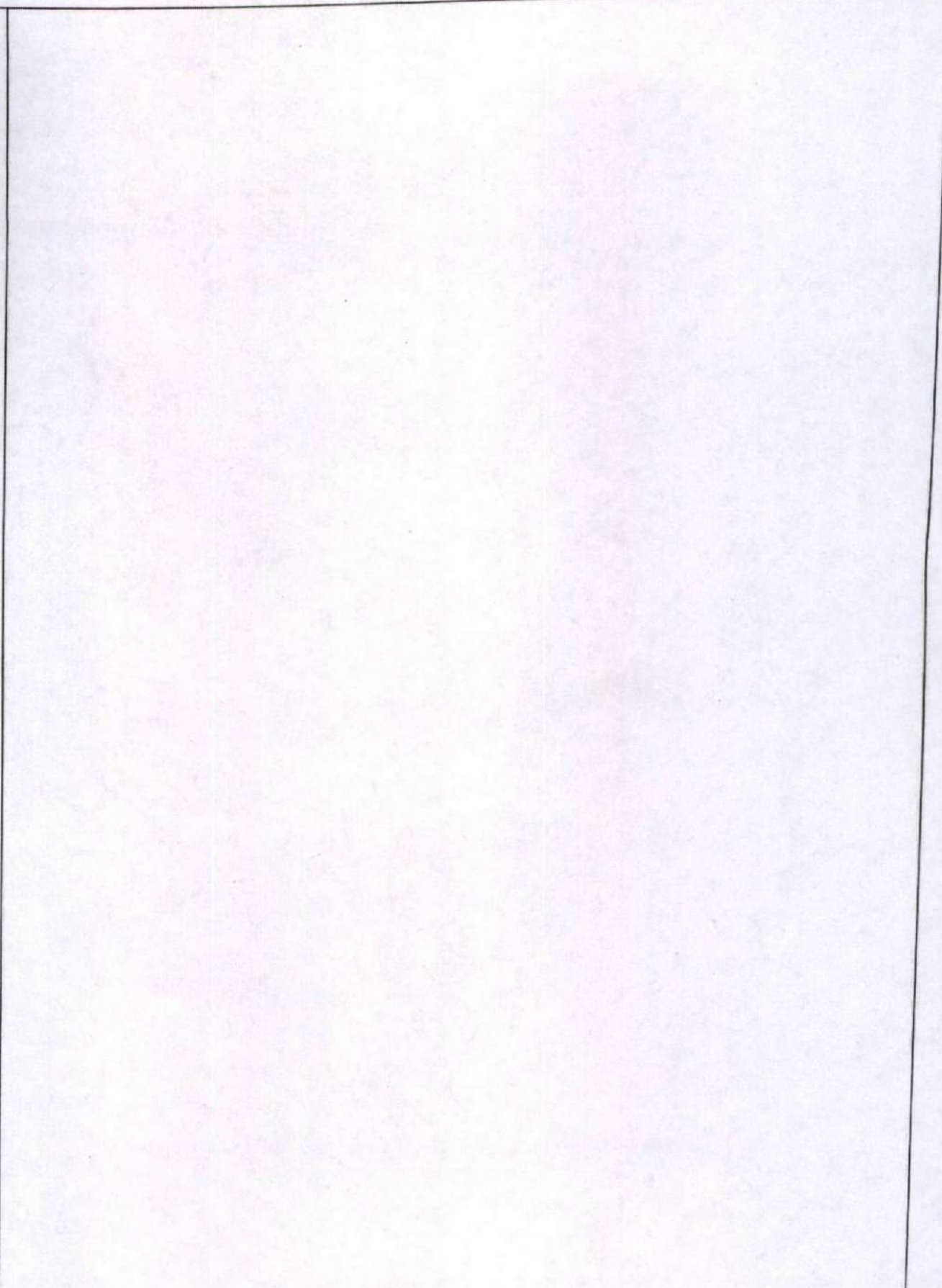
Remarks

Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks



Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

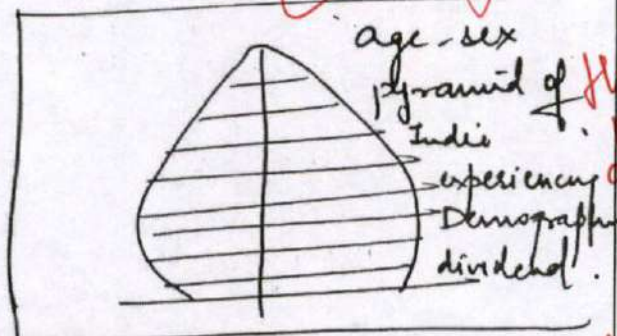
8. Answer the following questions:

- (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) Discuss the Regional Planning strategies for Island Territories in India. (200 Words) (15)
- (c) 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)

(a) Demographic dividend refers to growth potential that emerges from shift in population age structure when the dependency ratio decrease i.e. no. of people in age group 15-59 are less than in 0-15 or >59 age bracket

A fair start

Potential arises from Demographic dividend:



- ① ↓ dependency ~~ratio~~ leads to increase in saving and investment causing growth.
- ② More population in 15-59 → more demand ⇒ more growth.
- ③ More labour force available → possibility of high growth

Define the second demographic dividend particularly

Remarks

- ④ Good policies like 4 labour code and capital market reform create possibilities of growth ✓
- ⑤ It must be accompanied with EoDB ✓
- ⑥ Gender equality will ensure equal participation of women, thus adding to growth momentum ✓
- ⑦ Role of Institutions like Niti Aayog and Ministry of Education wot implementing NEP becomes important ✓
- ⑧ Scope has been expanded with TFR falling to 2.0 (NFHS-V) ✓

Challenges

① Poor health and education levels as depicted in NFHS-5 and ASER Report of

2021. 35.5% are ~~und~~ stunted, 19% wasted and 32% are underweight in 0-5 age group. 57% women are anemic. poor workforce

good use of data

(2) Falling growth rate even before Pandemic

(3) Role of Covid 19 in creating a more deprived growth \Rightarrow \downarrow utilisation of demographic dividend

(4) Poor Manufacturing base thus lack of availability of job. CMIE indicated high unemployment rates of 8-9%

(5) Gender norm preventing women from being an equal part of growth, hurting growth as World Bank argued

Skill India mission, Apprenticeship programming etc.

Many steps have been taken to create growth momentum. National Infrastructure Pipeline and ~~to~~ and heightened capital expenditure by

Remarks

8

11.5

Central govt.

(b) Home Ministry Created Island Development Agency for development of Island areas:

Strategies

- ① Decision of strengthened institutional planning mechanism in NITI Aayog for Islands
- ② Development of blue economy in line with Blue Revolution goal.
- ③ Developing Tourism potential like that of Ross Island or Bangaram is one way forward.
- ④ Utilisation of island for enhancing EEZ utilisation and exploring Polymetallic nodules is another development strategies.

Start with island territories of India and rationale for regional planning there

Remarks

- (5) Enhancing Connectivity by laying submarine cable b/w Chennai and Port Blair ✓
- (6) Infra development through development of Aerodrome on Agatti and airstrips in Dighlipur ✓
- (7) Recently launched NMOP scheme for development of oil palm ✓
- (8) Forest based tribal product development of PM ~~Tan~~ Van Dhan Yojana ✓
- (9) Development of "Smart Island" as per Indo-Japan Agreement ✓
- (10) Security paradigm based development of harbours to keep jetties, to fackle china and to guard Indian Ocean For this tri-service ✓

Potential
Ecotourism
and
protection
of
PVTGs
of
And
Islands

Remarks

command also exist.

Challenges pertain to handling the

- ① Environmental concern
- ② Pollution in the Island territory
- ③ Concern of Tribes about encroachment in their areas & Q
- ④ Climate change related vulnerability

all these issue needs to be
looked into before developing Island
Territories

- (1) Backwardness post independence was influenced by western nations of absence of primary infra like roads,

Dying Bleaching of corals in Lakshadweep

6.5

bridges → industries etc that facilitated Industrial Revolution of West.

However, we realised that it was not the best model for us, not only because it did not suit us but it

met the sensibilities of timber and eventually contributed to climate change.

~~This~~ Our planning approach could be referred to as Oriental one. While the western one was Occidental.

Now backwardness is seen in context of social parameters like health indicators, education indicator, cultural progressiveness without ignoring infra structural development.

Efforts taken to reduce backwardness :

① Establishing democratic setup at Panchayat level to broadbase development.

Remarks

Nice insight

- ② Creating institutions like RBI, banks to credit the growth, ISRO, CDRI, etc ✓
- ③ Schemes like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, Ayushman Bharat, NEP, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana to tackle poor health, education and skill set and to reduce gender disparities ✓
- ④ Infra dev. by NHAI, Bharatmala, NIP etc to reduce space for underdevelopment as infra dev. create ~~space~~ ^{space} for future growth. *Reducing intra-regional and inter-regional disparities*
- ⑤ Economic reforms of 1991 led to rapid & double digit growth in 2004-07. ✓
- ⑥ GST reforms, IBC reform to unlock value in enterprises in India ✓
- ⑦ Total development through TRIFED, NSE, etc and ~~schemes~~ and schemes like MSP for MRP etc ✓

Remarks

7.5 ✓

conclude as well