

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.

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

76
Rohit
Rohit Ladhya

Name Kunal Shete

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Kishore

REMARKS

GS SCORE

--

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

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

(10 × 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?

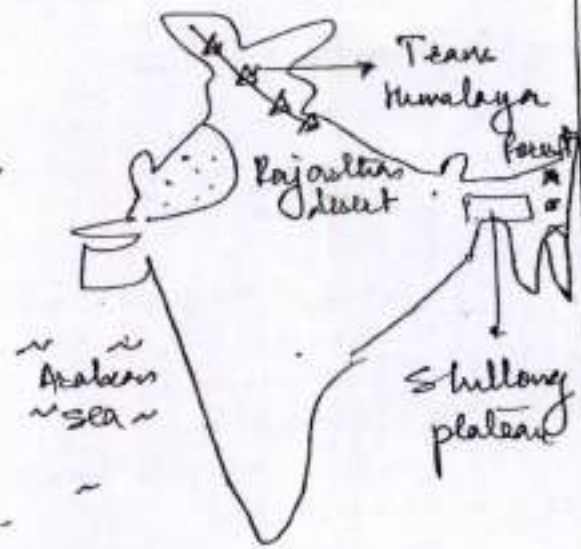
(b) Role of physiography

physiography as defined by ~~Heratus~~ ^{Heratus} (Father of history) is the absolute (locational, climatic, economic, social) and relative (cultural) p & aspect

Bring the context cross border terrorism

Remarks

of landform.
Role in terrorism



Elaborate this part
 Discuss how Pakistan uses Rivers, Mountains & forest area to join and help Nawabs in India
 Push terrorism

- Pakistan infiltrates into India through treacherous mountains -

(steeper on Indian side) ; Desert of Rajasthan and Arabian sea (Sir creek dispute)

Bangladeshi Immigrants through Malda Gap

and help Nawabs in India

- Due to dense forest in NEI and changing course of Brahmaputra river provide perfect hideout for terrorist from Myanmar.

Remarks

3

Therefore, physiography (mountains, forest, desert, sea) has tremendous role to play in the cross border terrorism.

(b) Indira Gandhi canal spreads through northwestern state of Rajasthan and provide boost to both extensive and dry land farming.

Discuss its significance

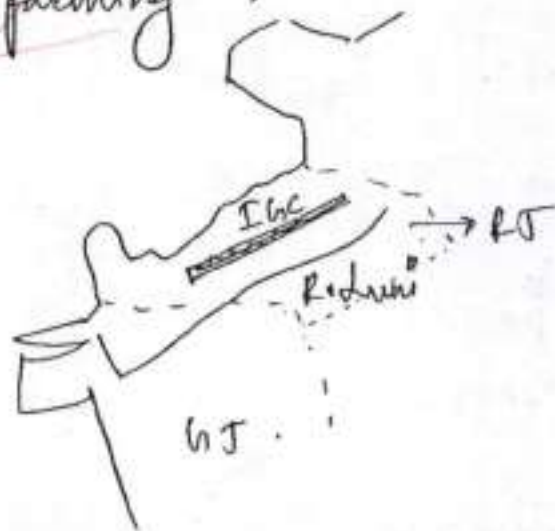


Fig: States of Rajasthan and Gujarat

Remarks

provide water to National parks like Santhambore tiger reserve

provide irrigation facilities to sandy soil

Role of ILC

Provide drinking

Rural upliftment of Rajasthan

water to dry cities like Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udaipur

Certain Negatives

Spread of Malaria, Nipah mosquito (canal - breeding ground)

Silting of canal

over exploitation of water and decrease of water table

35

like every other infrastructure project

ILC has boosted agri^o productive, yield

Main drawback
how this canal increased production and as well how it increased flora & fauna in region
→ Give examples canal like along the canal

Remarks

Farmer income of Rajasthan farmers . ?

(d) EIA is the process of assessing, prospecting and appraising the impact of any development project on infrastructure

EIA is done under Environment

protection Act, 1986 .

Limitation:-

- Major and Small projects with potential to harm env are omitted .

Eg:- Artificial lake construction in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra .

Discuss its important components

concept clarity is lacking

good

Remarks

- EIA effectivity is under scrutiny

eg: Kochi airport diversity diverting

Periyar river was given a go
ahead despite impact on
ecology

good.

Also discuss
Areas
where it
is not
applicable

- Public hearing is done at appraisal

phase instead of prospecting phase

eg: Kudankulam Nuclear power
project in Tamil Nadu.

Despite all the criticism,

3.

EIA has been important to stop many

You have not
explained the
concept properly

Remarks

harmful project like Bauxite mining
plant of Vedanti group in Udyagiri
Hills of Odisha .

(e) Impact of globalization is not
uniform due to following reason .

- According to Perrone, if given economic

free hand, industries get set up at
 only certain location. This creates

regional imbalance . Eg: ~~of~~ Benefits
 of projects at Rourkela, Bhilai,

Durgapur has not benefitted local people

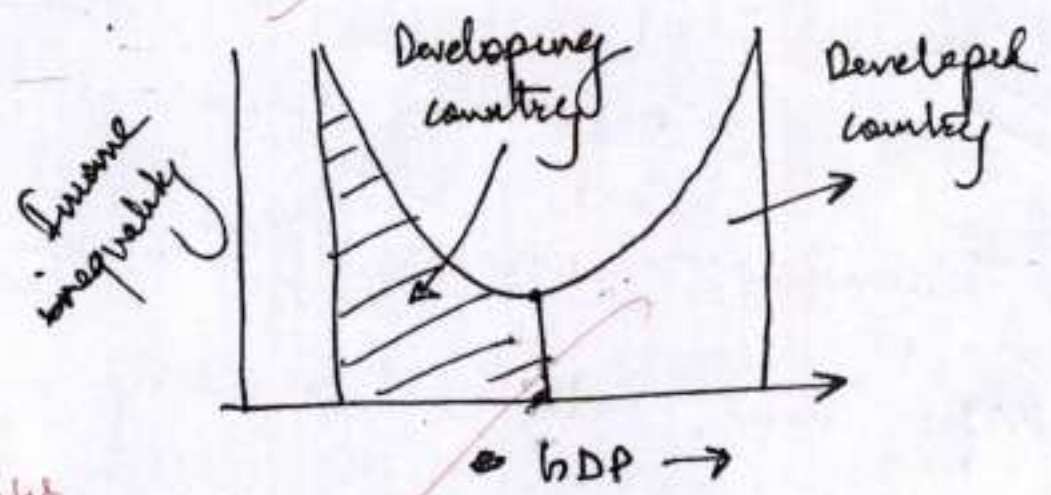
First write
 proper
 introduction

You need
 to analyse
 with
 examples
 and
 Reason
 why
 not
 uniform

Remarks

- According to Williamson convergence theory, income inequality of developing country ~~over~~ of developing country increase with income

You need explain reasons



2 1/2
You have not addressed the demand of Question

~~Therefore, According to Oxfam Report Inequality in income is rising [1% own 22% wealth]. Therefore impact of globalisation has not been uniform.~~

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)

Q. (a) The strategic location of Andaman and Nicobar is to tremendous geopolitical importance. *write its importance*

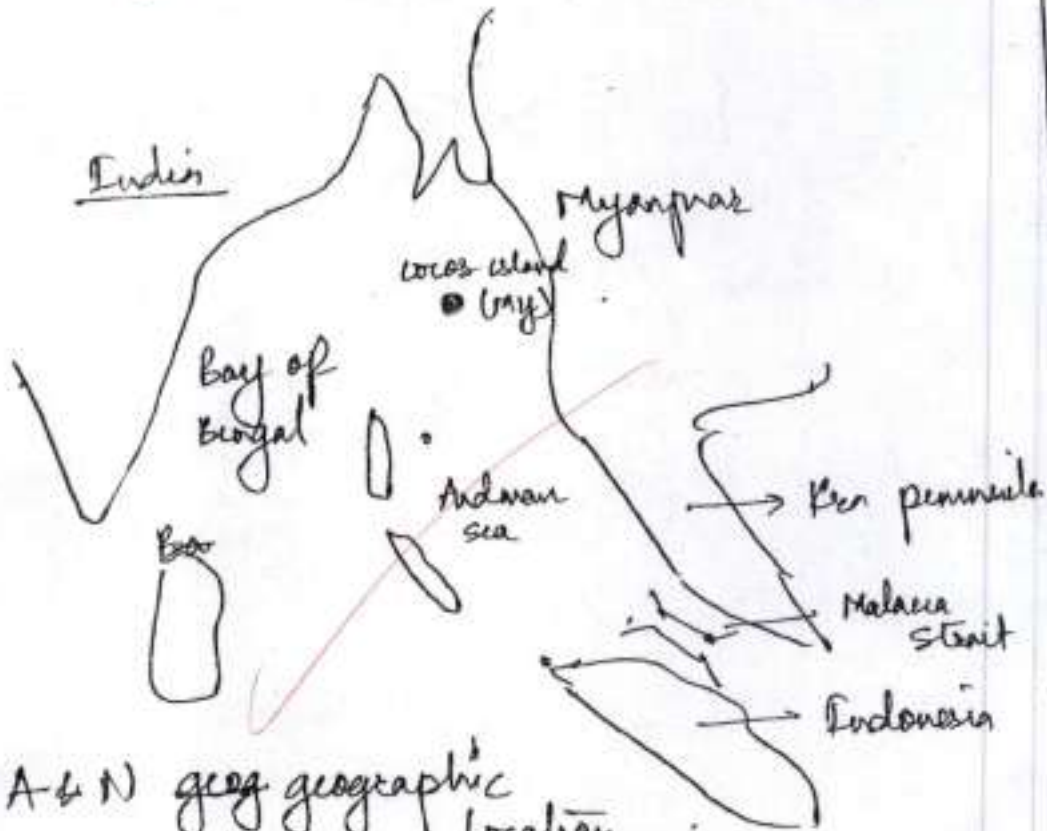


Fig: A & N geo geographic location

Remarks

- Andaman and Nicobar provides oppor^{ts}
 opportunity for surveillance of

Activity in Andaman sea. & This

sea opens into Malacca strait [connecting

Indian and pacific ocean] .

Also discuss its importance A&N in the scenario of increasing importance of western Pacific

- 65% of world's petroleum and

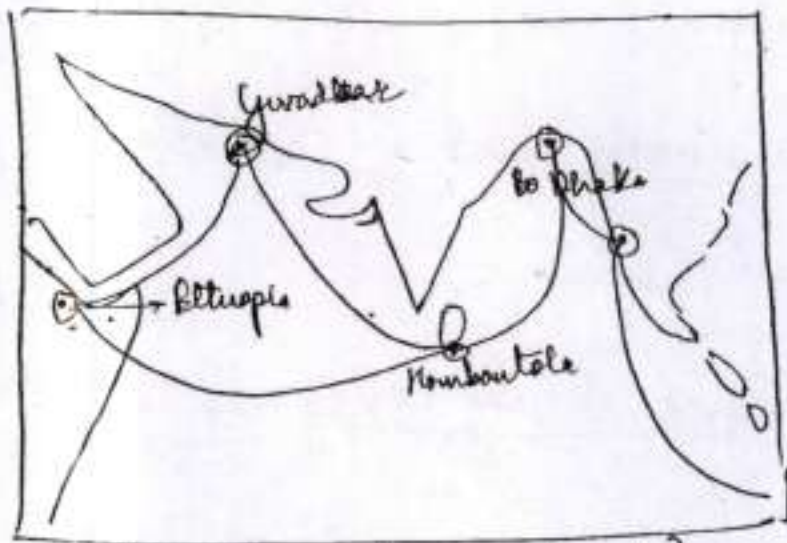
86% of trade by value passes

through Malacca strait

A & N key role in countering

OBOR strategy and string of

pearls theory of China



big string of pearls (China)

- Andaman and Nicobar play important role in India - US relationship. Along with US territory of Diego Garcia in Indian ocean.
- Trilateral command of India at port Blair provide perfect opportunity to

Mainly Trade
 → Geopolitical importance
 → Geo strategic importance in the changing Indo-Pacific

Remarks

Keep China's influence in control

eg:- Deep water port of China at Kypykuai in

Man. Myanmar.

- Digging channel across Ica peninsula.

Initiatives

- Island development Authority at A & N for development
- Sagar Mala Initiative - post Blair very important port
- Restricted Area permit for foreigners

Therefore, Indian ocean is the

new Heartland [Theory by Mackinder] and

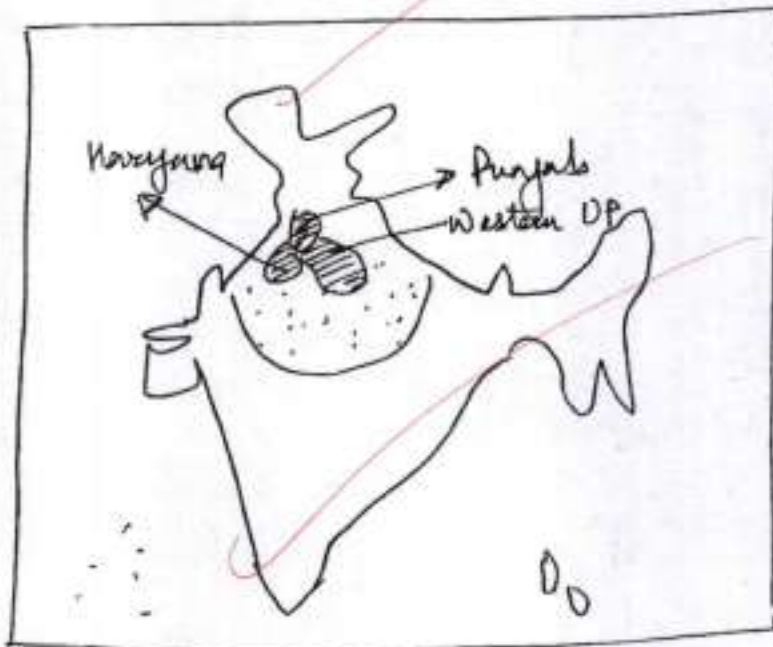
Andaman & Nicobar plays important role

Remarks

in maintaining India's dominance in Indo-Pacific region.

(b) Green Revolution began in 1960s as a policy intervention to boost India's food security by providing High Yielding Varieties of seed.

Discuss significance of Green Revolution in India.



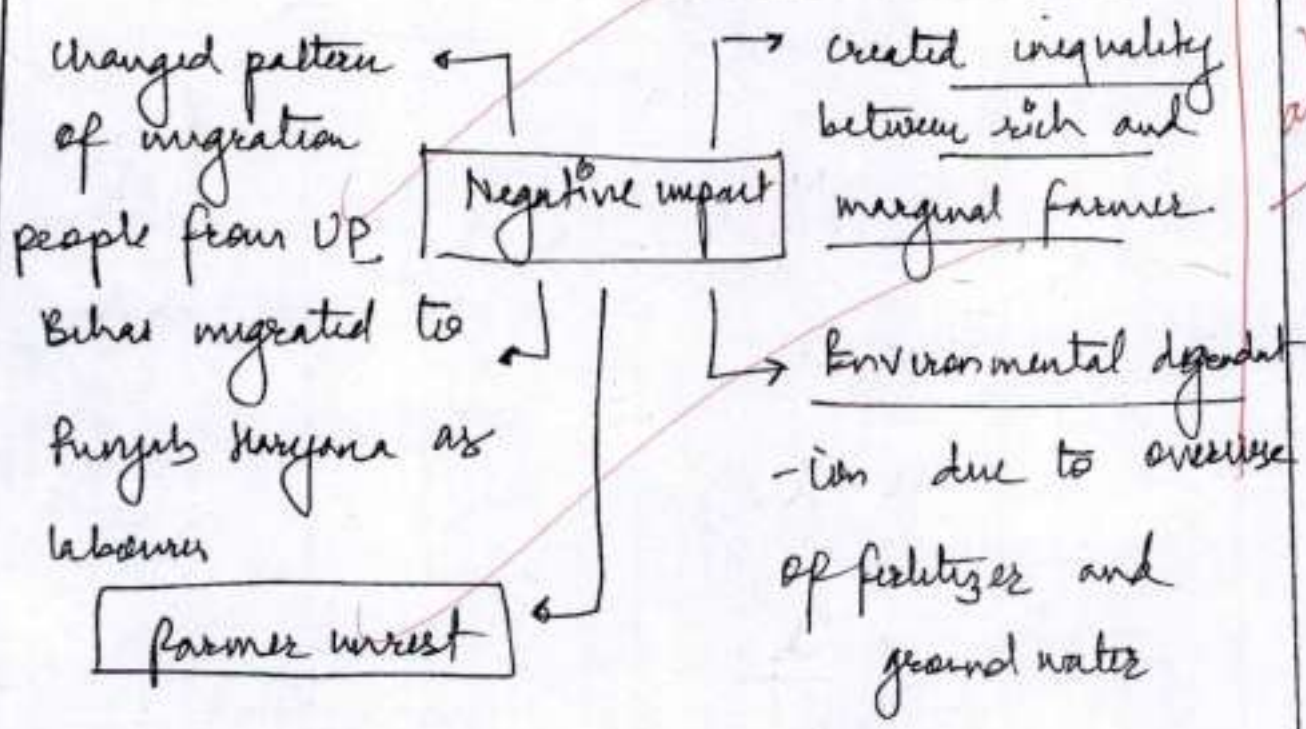
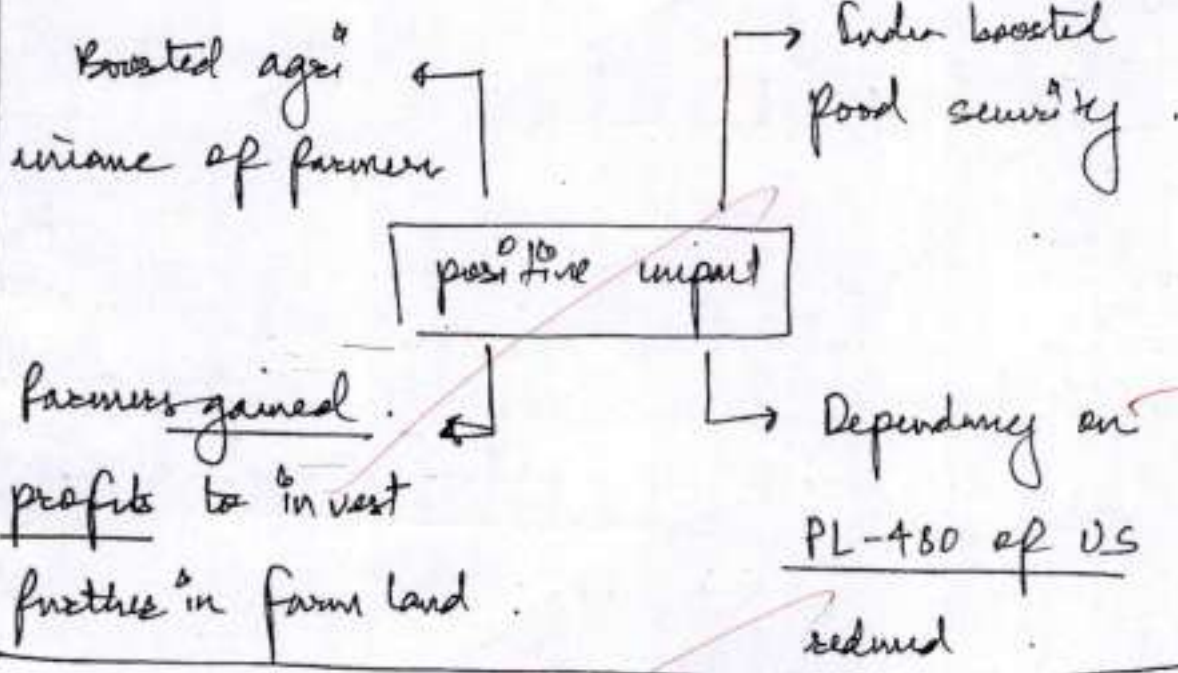
▨ - Area of green revolution

⋯ - spread to peripheral areas

High spread of Early Green Revolution

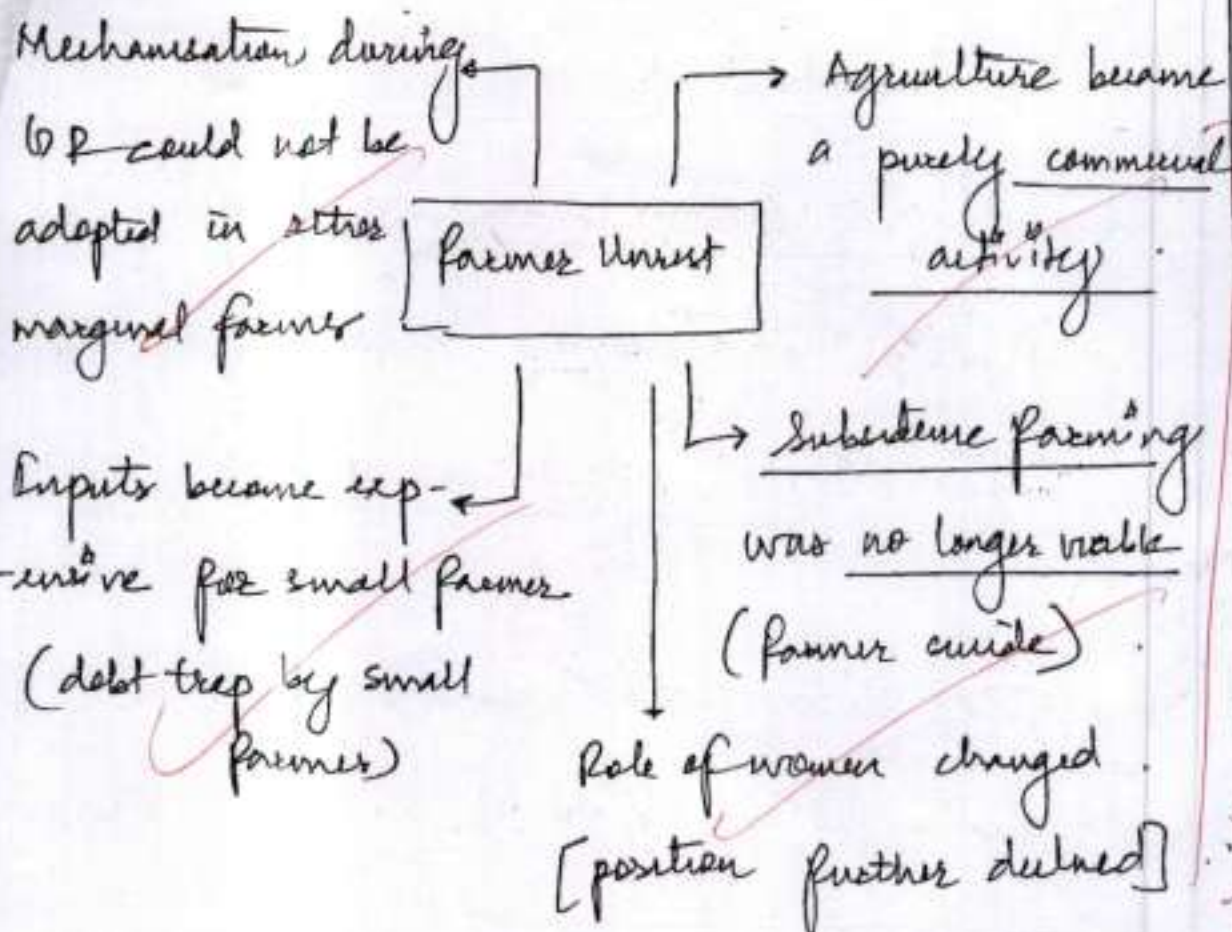
Remarks

Impact of policies adopted :-



Positive and negative impact are not asked

Remarks



This part should be the main focus of your answer
Explain elaborately how Green Revolution caused unrest

As suggested by M.S Swaminathan

India needs Green Revolution 2.0 extending to other parts of country and with more ecofriendly approach and diversity of crops to solve the problem of farmer unrest.

4

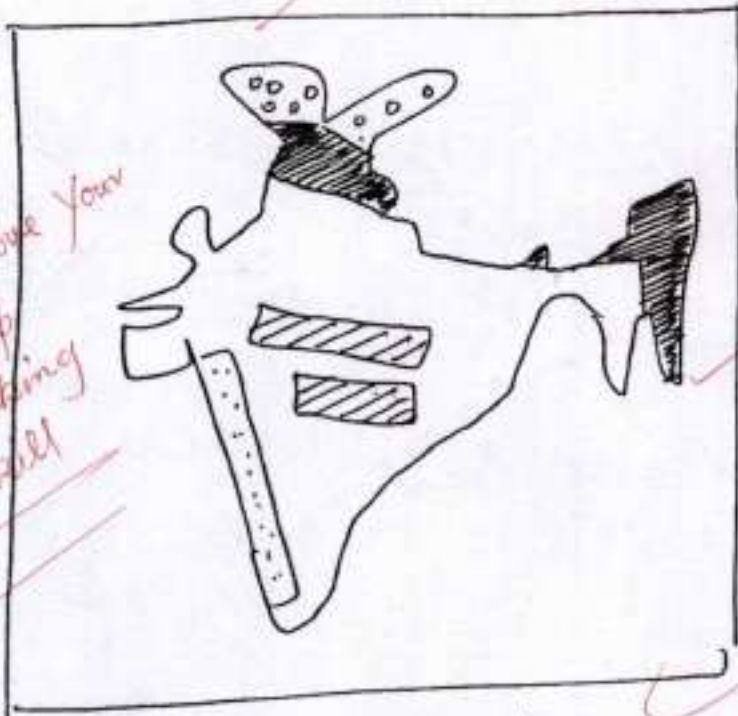
Remarks

⑥

Landslides and Avalanches are

rapid and mass mountain movement of rocks along the mountain slope either under effect of gravity or precipitation

Bureau of Indian standards [BIS] has divided India followingly :-



- BS-V: [Solid black box] (extremely vulnerable)
- BS-IV: [Small circles box] (danger prone)
- BS-III: [Diagonal lines box] (occasional moderate)
- BS-II: [Horizontal lines box] (safe/occasional)

Improve your map making skill

Fig: Division of country by BIS.

Remarks

BS V

Regions of North East
and Uttarakhand experience
landslides every season.
Shipki la, Boudi la pass
get blocked.

BS II

Includes western
ghat ghat region.
Tal, Bhor, pal
ghat experience
landslides during
monsoon season.

Landslide and
Avalanche
Zones

BS IV

Trans Himalayan region
of Ladakh. Khardungla
Khardungla pass experience
landslides due to precipitation

BS III

Medhyan and
Satpura mountain
experience occasionally
due to Anthropogenic
activity and also
during monsoon.

Write
this
in
paragraph

Do
proper
analysis
and
give
specific
reasons
for
landslide

Remarks

Behavioural approach

Engineering approach

Good

- stopping illegal encroachment of mountains

- bio friendly road construction by BEO

- creating effective mountain saving mechanism

strategy for management

- creating earoff area along mountain road

- putting up safety nets to catch rocks

- policy intervention for quick dispersal of disaster force and funds

- pre warning system

6.5

with increasing tourism and pilgrimage activity, avalanches and landslides has will have a major impact. A synthesis of behavioural and engineering approach is required

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 antibiotic

resistance bacteria bugs which ~~are~~ require

extreme treatment like Class-III antibiotics

to treat.

improved proliferation
of illegal vet

medicines are used

to keep animals
alive.

Causes

Use to antibiotics to
improve the meat
production

pesticide infested water
used as drinking water
in poultry.

Bring the
content of
India's
Poultry
sector

Elaborate
the
causes

Remarks

Agriculture household
specially women
get infected due
to direct
~~contact~~ contact

consequences

These antibiotics
entire food chain
causing resistance
in humans

It also affects the
vegetarian people
due to entry of
superbugs in plants.

Affecting demographic
dividend of country
[As population get ill].

Also discuss
its
long term
impact

3.5

Emergence of ~~antibiotic~~ superbugs
and menace of anti^o microbial resistance is
growing menace. Intervention at farm level,
community level and national level is required.

Remarks

(b) Industrial location of theory of Weber is losing its importance due to emergence of non geographical factors.

Improved govt intervention

some state govt provide incentives that overcome locational advantage

not relevant content in class

eg: SEZ policy.

Non geographic factors

Foot loose industry

- low material for this industry is everywhere

eg: IT sector (BPO etc)

You are not discussing important points

Discuss Govt Policy creation of artificial credits

Improved communication

Due to advent of internet and improved communication, effect of agglomeration has reduced.

Emergence of automation

- increased automation has decreased the impact of labour.
eg: food processing

21/22

Therefore, due to advent of globalisation and improved banking services, ~~non~~ non geographical factors overshadow geographical factors

(c) NITI Aayog replaced planning commission in 2014-15 and ended the

era of planning

After 1990-91

LPH reforms

plans of planning

commission become

very open ended.

Eg: Eight FYP

Reasons

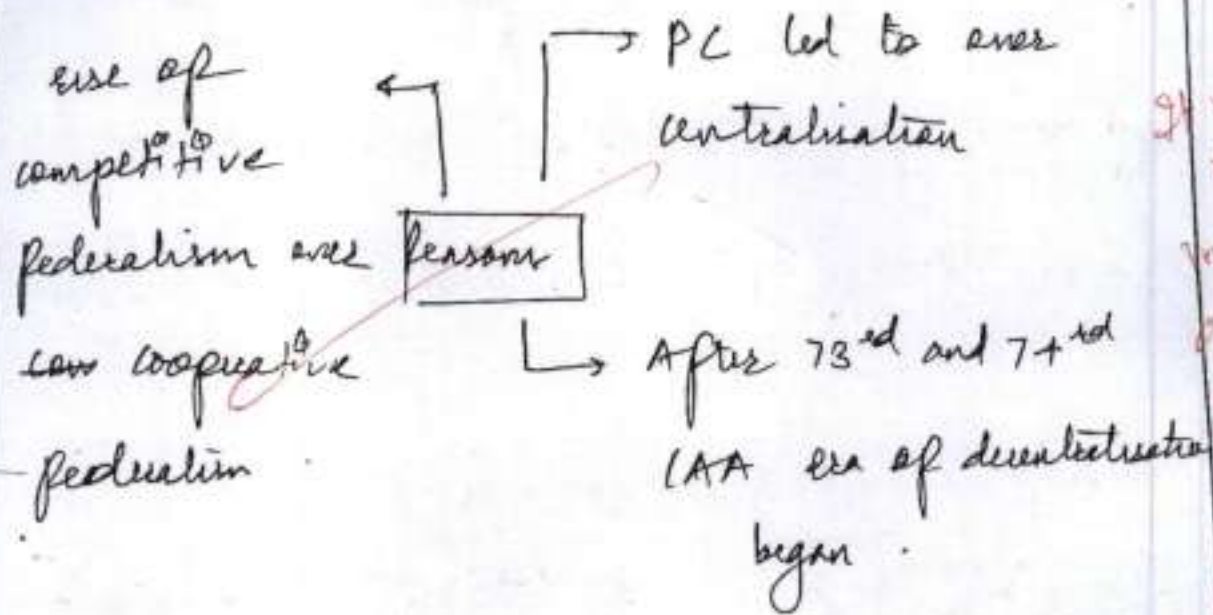
→ Planning commission has become obsolete in modern era of free market

→ P.C outlived its utility as it achieved post independent goals.

write proper introduction

Also discuss need of time change in govt

Remarks



3

NITI AYUK promotes state interest along with national interest. It is a more participatory, democratic and inclusive approach for NEW INDIA, therefore it replaced planning commission.

Remarks

(A) (d)

Geographical factors led to the

rise of regional tendencies as explained by

Hartshorne in concept of areal differentiation

- Deep valleys of Himalayas has led to

isolation of Kashmir valley regionalisation

- Treachous forest of North east India

has led division of land into various

tribes and led to different social

development as explained by B-S Guha

- Deserts of Rajasthan has led to

development of a unique culture along with

royal heritage.

Remarks

- Tribes of Chhota Nagpur plateau
developed regional social setup due to
Mesas and Butte topography

Elaborate
this
point

- Famines of Chambal river led to emergence
of criminals, robbers and lawlessness.

Avoid
this
point

- Dravidian culture developed independently
of North Indian Nordic Aryan due to
geographical barrier of Malaya and
Satpura.

3.5

Therefore as explained by
Prof. Huntington, geographical spread led to
formation of different social milieu.

Remarks

⑤ Watershed is described as the area or region served by or separating a river (drainage system) - prof. Hamblin.

Elaborately explain
Basins
Also discuss
lack of political will

21/29

Incomplete

Rivers water management is political issue

eg. Law very river water sharing

Per se

seasonal nature of peninsular rivers

makes watershed management difficult.

K.C. Wheare :- quasi-federal structure of polity

Barriers

K. Kasturirajan: infra-structure project ~~excess~~ affect ~~ecos~~ ecology.

Therefore, effective center-state management is the key to watershed management.

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)

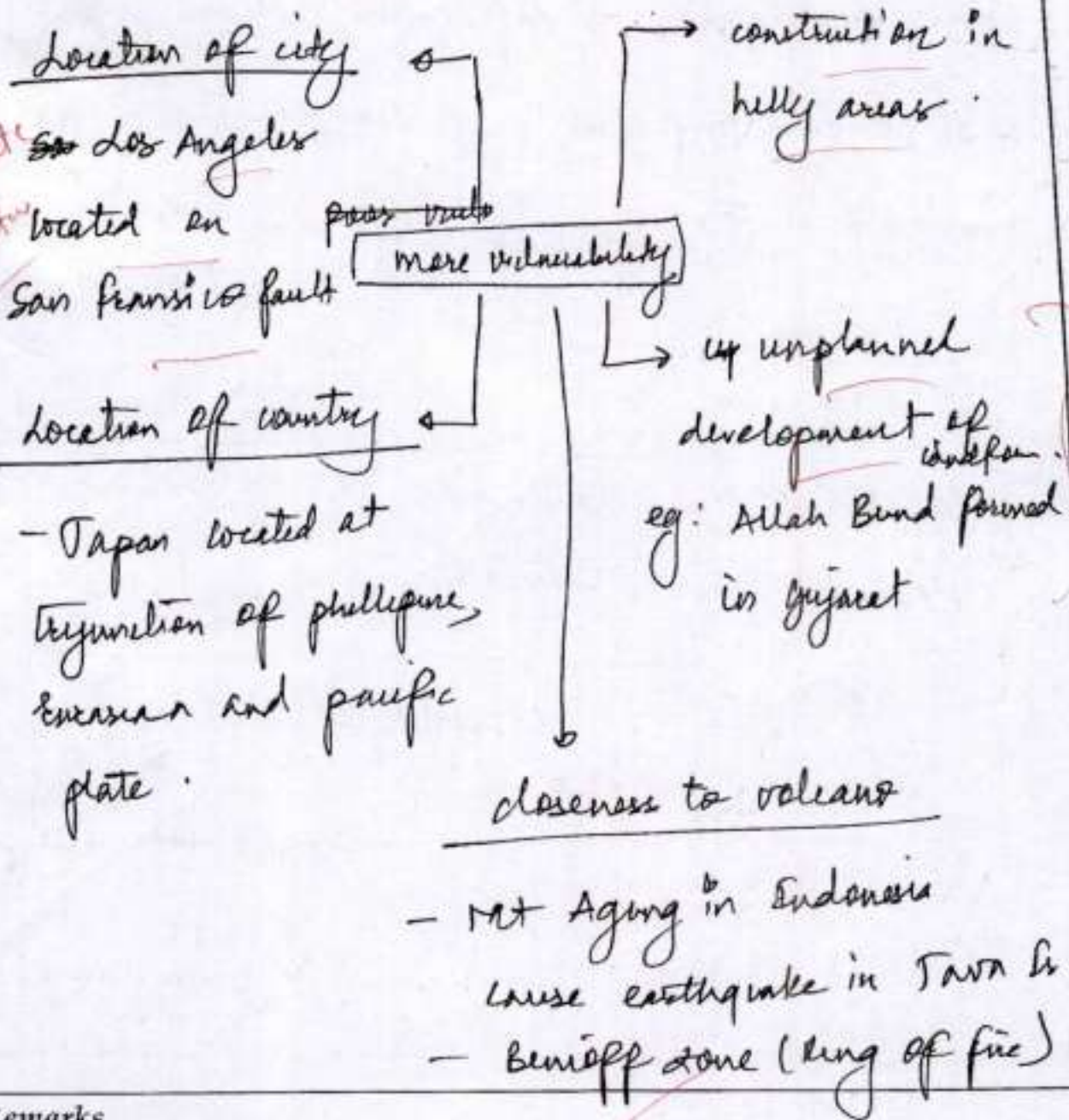
(a) Earthquake is defined as intense shaking of earth crust due to the seismic activity taking place inside the mantle.

Also bring the context of inadequate infrastructure

$$\text{Earthquake Hazard} = \frac{\text{Earthquake Intensity} \times \text{vulnerability of population}}{\text{capability of govt agencies}}$$

Remarks

The above equation signifies that, vulnerability of people has a direct impact on earthquake becoming a hazard.



Discuss appropriate infrastructure

Example is not appropriate

Remarks

Inadequate infrastructure:

- lack of regional planning
- Improper information dissemination and warning system
- Careless approach by people towards a hazard.

vulnerability

unpreparedness

- & geographers still cannot predict EO with 100% surety
- lack of planning of govt agencies for quick relief
- Improper dispersal of plans and funds to make infra-structure earthquake proof

Discusses long term and short term preparedness
 Explain with example

8

Therefore by improving the government capability and reducing the vulnerability of population EO hazard can be avoided.

Remarks

(b) Backwardness as a phenomenon ~~has~~ has different meaning for different regions in India. eg: Backwardness in city like Mumbai can be seen as progression in rural hinterland of Marathe region.

eg: flowing drinking water is available in Mumbai but can be seen as luxury in Maratha region.

Dimensions of Backwardness

- Economic

- Lack of employment opportunity has undergone a change

- people without a job was considered

Remarks

backward. In recent times lack of formal job is considered backward.

SOCIAL SPAIR

↳ people with high social capita (social) are considered backward compared to arrogant and selfish people of city.

POLITICAL SPAIR

↳ Extremism is governance (rise of right wing extremism) is considered backward compared to liberal and politically moderate ideologies

You need to explain how the concept of Backwardness changed over time

Elaborate the efforts taken by India

Remarks

ENVIRONMENT

↳ Traditional way of limited use of resource is ~~considered~~ backward compared to modern age of mass consumption. This leads to environment degradation.

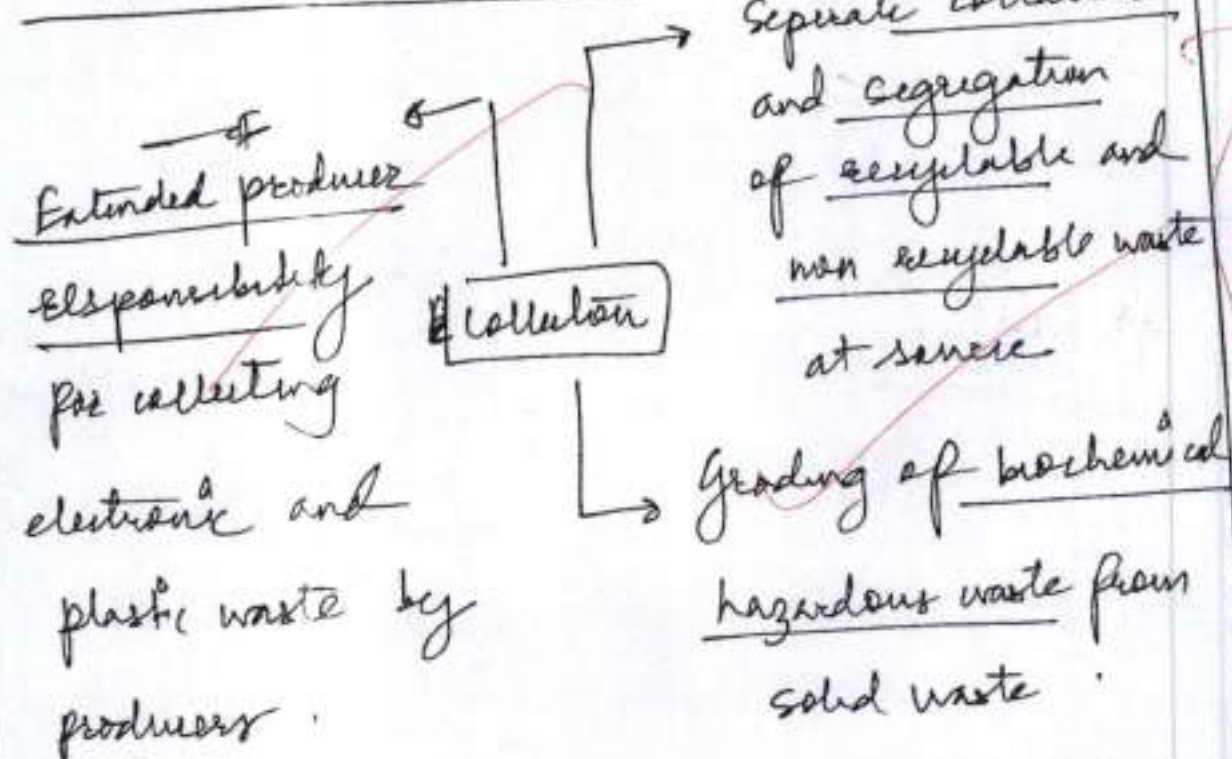
3
You have not addressed the demand of Christian

Therefore, in the wake of moving away from backwardness & India should move away from westernisation imposed in the garb of modernisation.

Remarks

(c) Indian cities generate about 60 million tonnes of solid waste. out of which is only 60% is collected and processed while rest is freely polluting rivers and environment [Down to Earth]

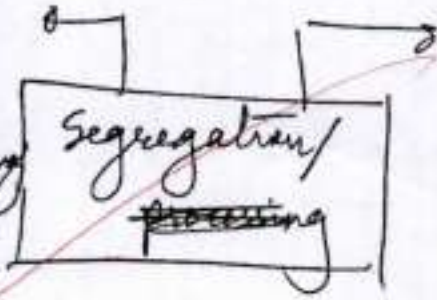
Innovative methods



good

Remarks

use of IT
to spread
awareness regarding
segregation

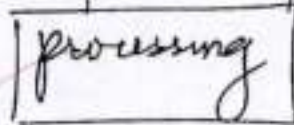


formalization
of waste segregation
is compared to
informal
workers

Inviting
private players
in identification
of scrap zoning

setting up waste
segregation zone (WSZ)
like Slat

waste to
energy
plants



Adopting
sanitary landfills
according to
bye laws

In conversion of
biochemical waste
to avoid problems
of superbug
Nelabos lake in Hyderabad

conversion of
landfills as
opposed to cover
and phulk method

good

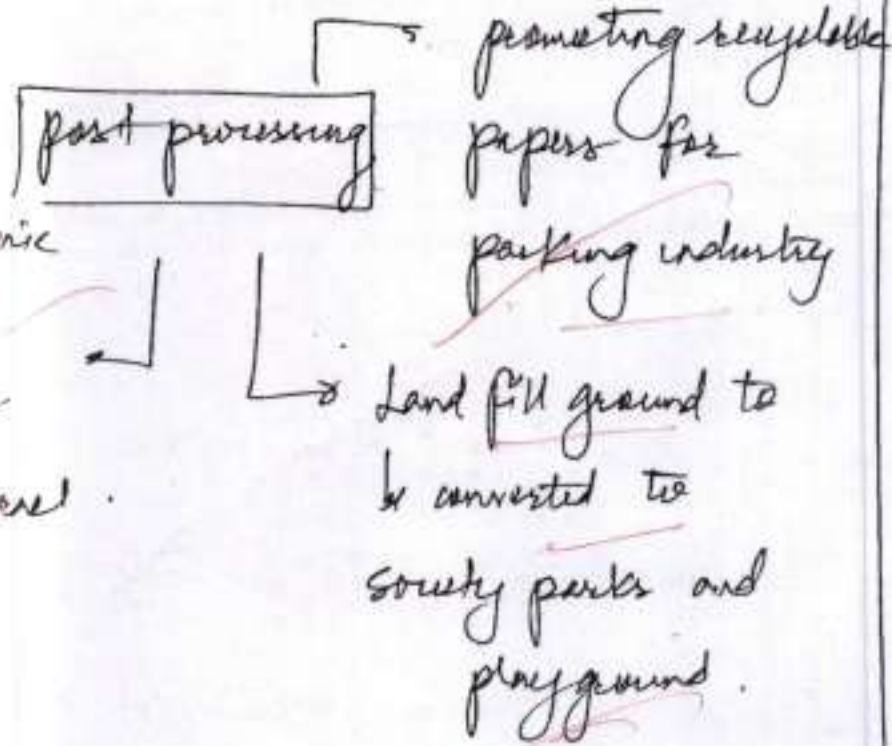
Discuss
Zero
waste
concept

Give
specific
example
like
Japan

Discuss
alternative

Remarks

Elaborate the technological aspect



creation of fertilizer and energy.

Therefore by adopting proper pre ; post processing and segregation of waste at same, the problem of urban waste can be managed.

6.5

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)

Bring the context of geopolitics

Indian ocean is the third largest

ocean in the world. 70% of India's trade by value and 98% of by volume is done through

Indian ocean. ~~It is said~~

Indian ocean lies in land of

land theory by Spykman

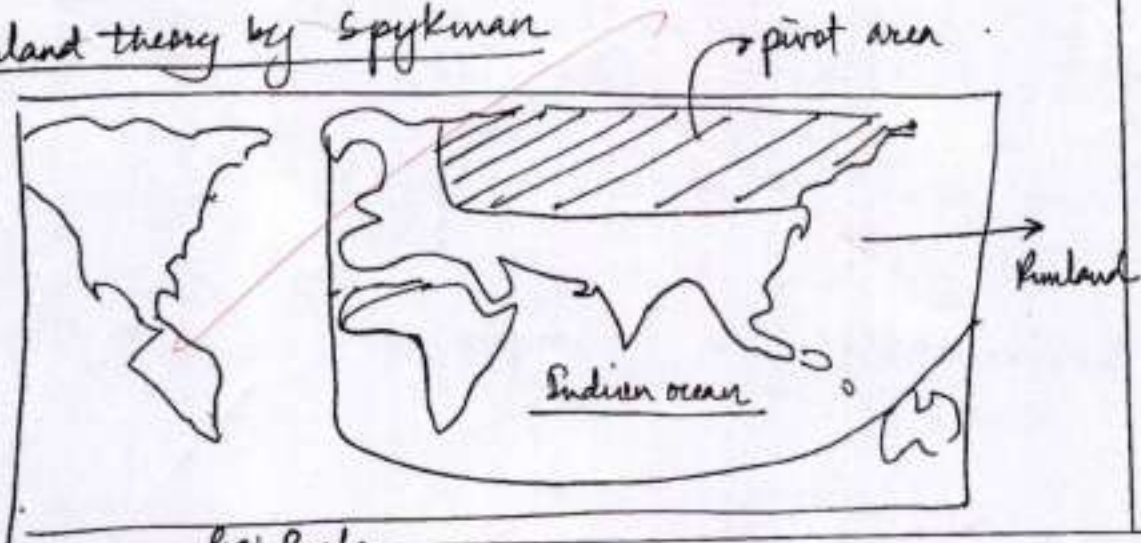


Fig: land

Fig: land theory of Spykman

Remarks

According to Spytkman, The one who
rules seiland controls the world. Therefore,
 Indian ocean is geopolitical very important
 ∞ for India.

include
 this
 point in
 introduction

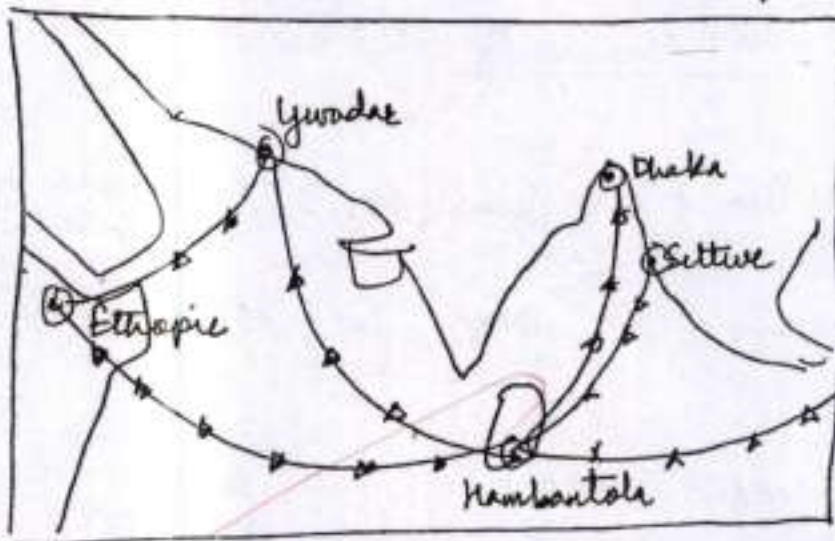


fig: chinese string of pearls theory

— china's plan to surround India with
 string of pearls theory will affect
 Indian interest in Indian ocean.

good

Remarks

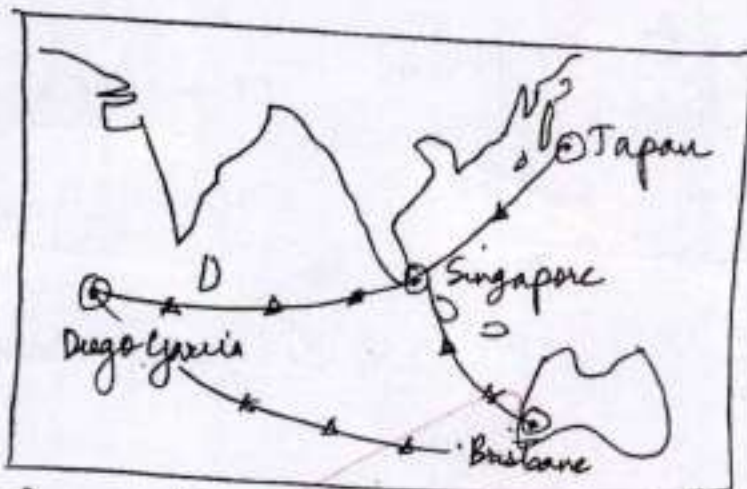


Fig: continental exclusion of USA
(USA: Asia Pacific plan)

- India is recognised as a third pole by USA in its plan for Asia Pacific.

Also discuss Geo-economics and Geo-politics related to Indian Ocean

- India maintaining dominant position in Indian ocean is key requirement. *good*

- Malabar cruise ~~out~~, QUAD by USA are efforts in this direction.

Remarks

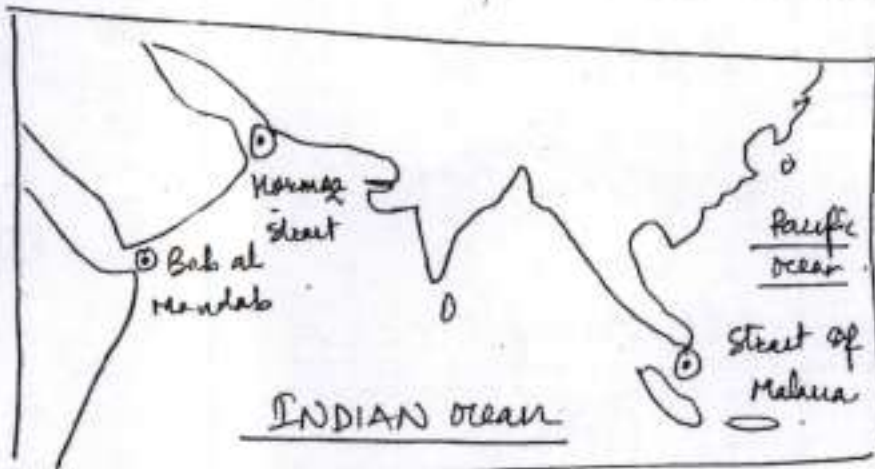


Fig. Chokepoints surrounding Indian ocean

- 98% of world's oil trade pass through above mentioned chokepoint.
- Maintaining dominance in I.O is important for India's Energy security.

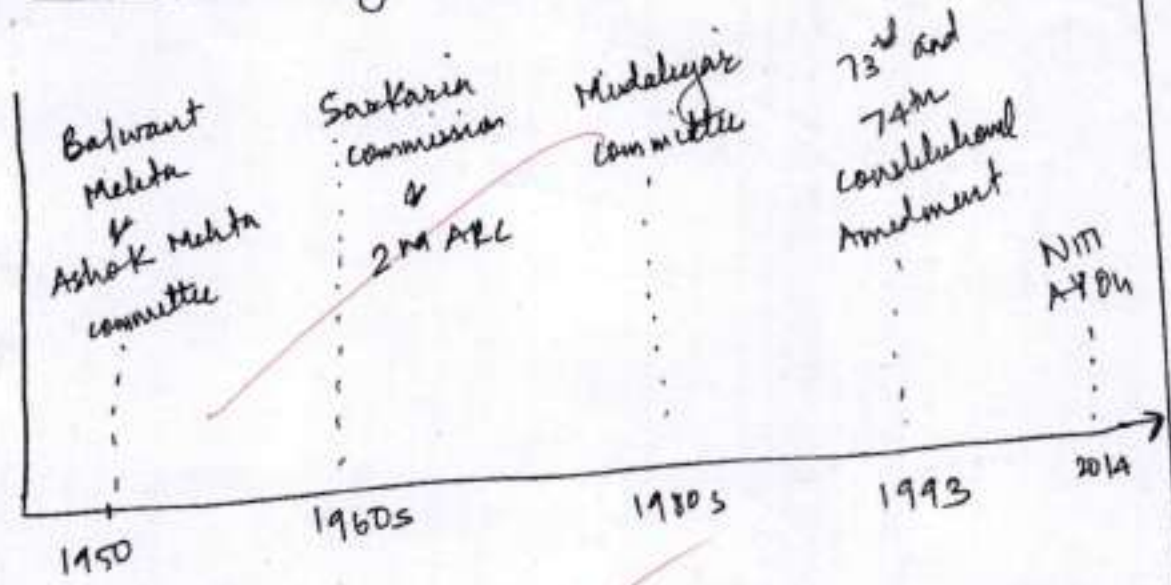
Therefore, Indian ocean being the third Heartland according to Mackinder. Maintaining dominance over I.O is of paramount importance to India in present geopolitical context.

good
You have not explained impact on India

5

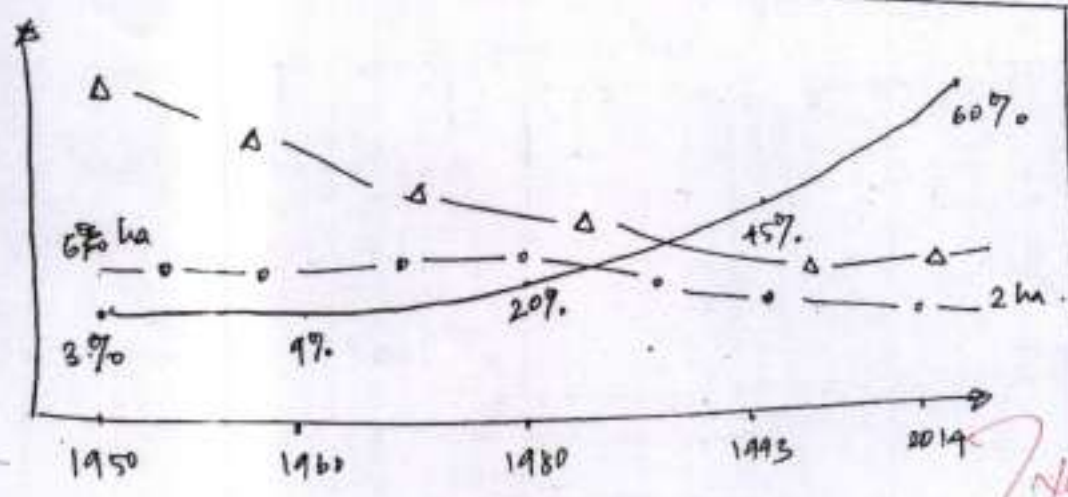
(b) Decentralization is form of bottom up approach in governance promoting inclusivity participation and principle of democratic polity.

Steps taken by India:



The above steps ~~had~~ have promoted decentralisation. However reverse has taken place:-

Remarks



— : Signifies rise in income inequality of top 20% [OX farm report]

—●— : Signifies decline in average land holdings

—Δ— : Signifies average forest land held by tribals

However, there has been certain positive of decentralisation

You need to relate it to context of Question

→ Poor analysis

→ Discuss how union that and Concurrent list increase

→ Panchayats still empowered

Remarks

Literacy rate of ST & SC population has drastically improved.

power of gram panchayat increased in management of local resources.

positive impact

women's political empowerment has improved.

Rise of regional parties to national level shows impact of political participation.

[17^m LS had over 14% women]

Decentralisation has mixed result in India - However to make decentralisation more effective "capability approach" of Amartya Sen to be adopted.

Positive impact are not directly asked in Ques

41

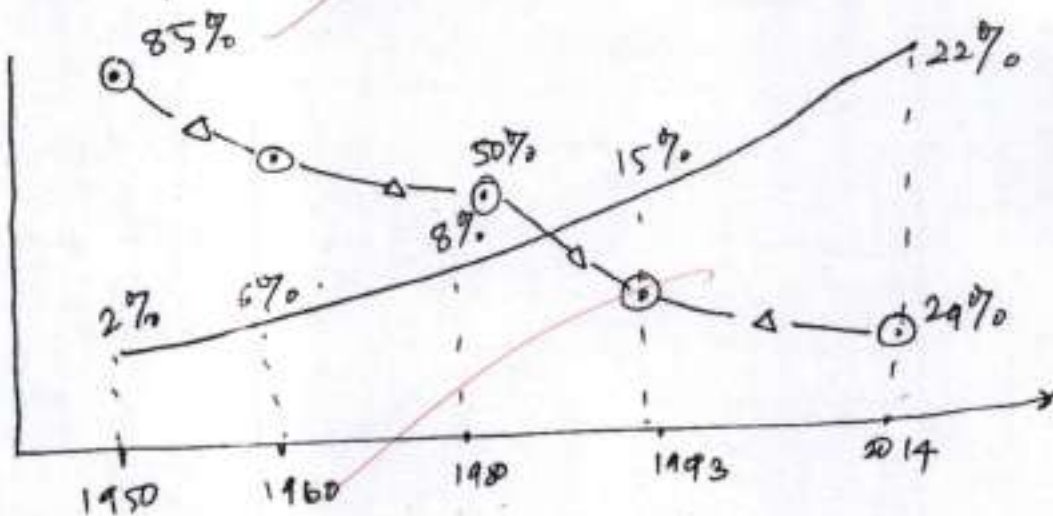
Remarks

(C)

Economic disparity is defined as the difference in opportunity and economic capability between the top 1% and bottom 10% of population. [Economic survey 2016-17]

~~of~~
Biscum
its
negative
impact
briefly

According to Ox farm report, India's top 1% of population control 22% of wealth.



- [—] → income inequality (Ox farm report)
- [—Δ—] → poverty rate (Tendulkar committee)

Remarks

Disparity in income seasons



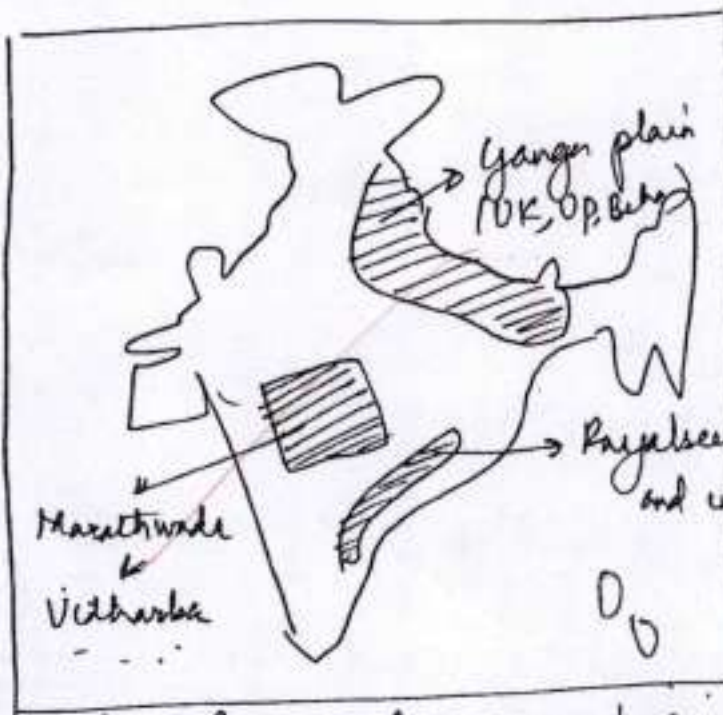
Increased land fragmentation has reduced agricultural income

Increased informal work force (92%, NITIAYOH)

Rising disparity between skilled and unskilled population (Industry moving away from labour intensive to capital intensive)

Also discuss
Poor governance
lack of transparency
corruption
Schemes are not reaching people

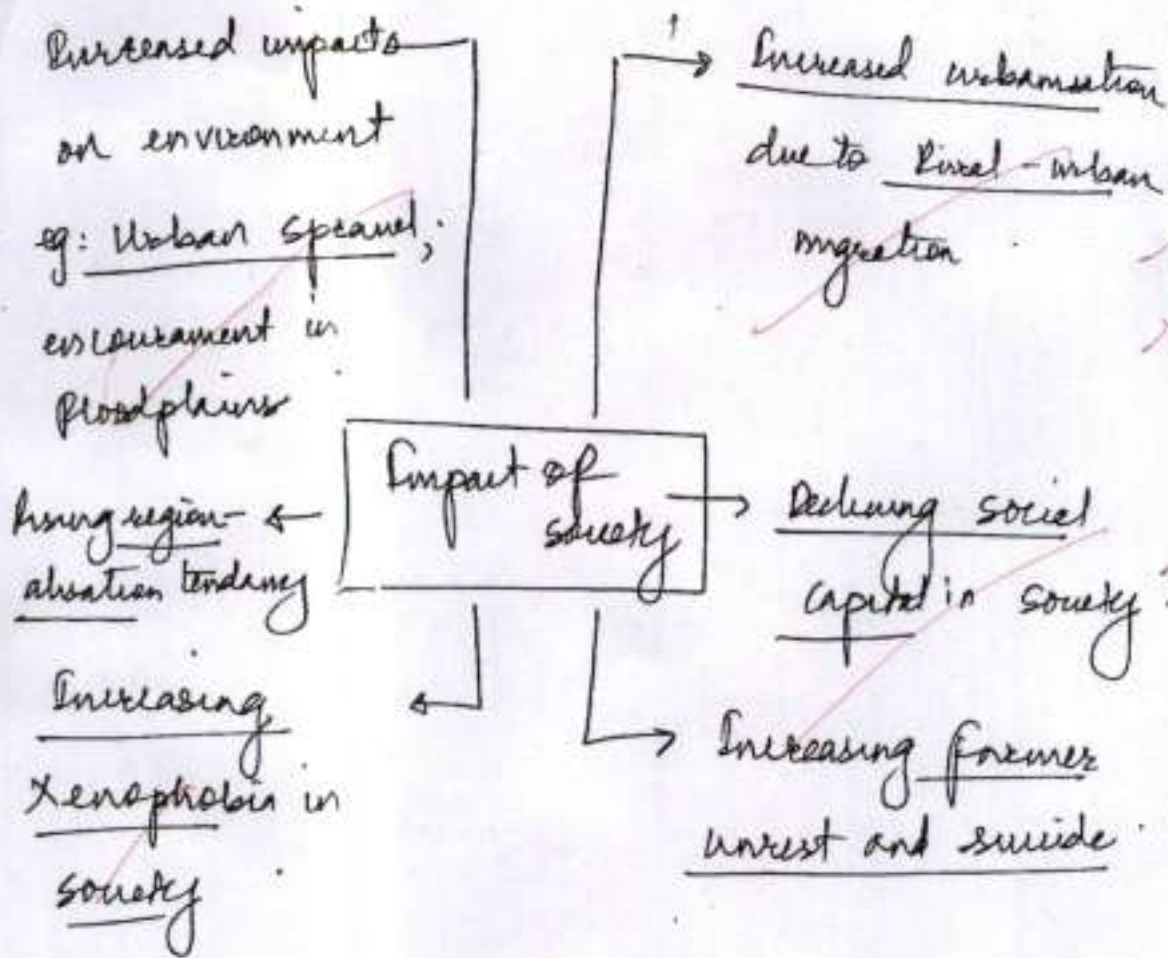
[85% farmer less than 2ha]



Regions of high income disparity

fig: Regions of income disparity

Remarks



Also discuss library
 → have have not
 → have have not
 → multibook
 → Elaborate the impact on society

According to Williamson convergence hypothesis, positive government intervention in terms of social security etc is required in developing country like India to reduce economic disparity

5.5

Remarks