

xx

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

*Always mention
scheme name and no. of
person in your answer
* Add more analysis
to your answer*

- 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.

95
250

1. Invigilator's Signature _____
2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name RAVI KUMAR
Mobile No. _____
Date _____
Signature Ravi

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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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.

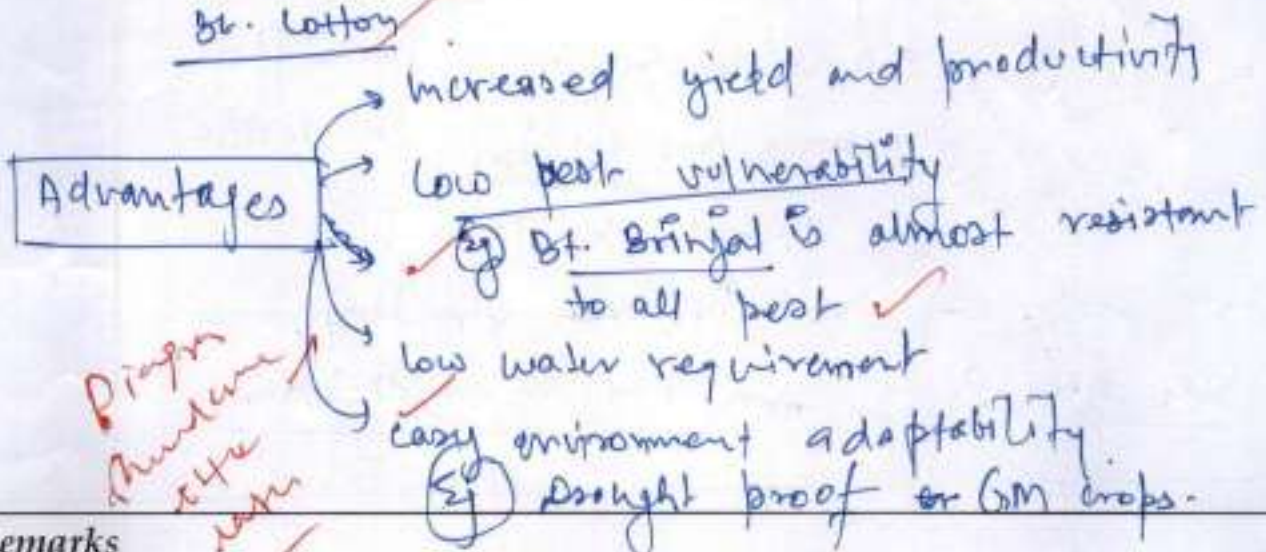
(e) Write a short note on GM crops.

③ Genetically modified crops are ones

in which desirable genes of one organisms are introduced into crops.

④ Bacterium genes in cotton produces

Bt. Cotton



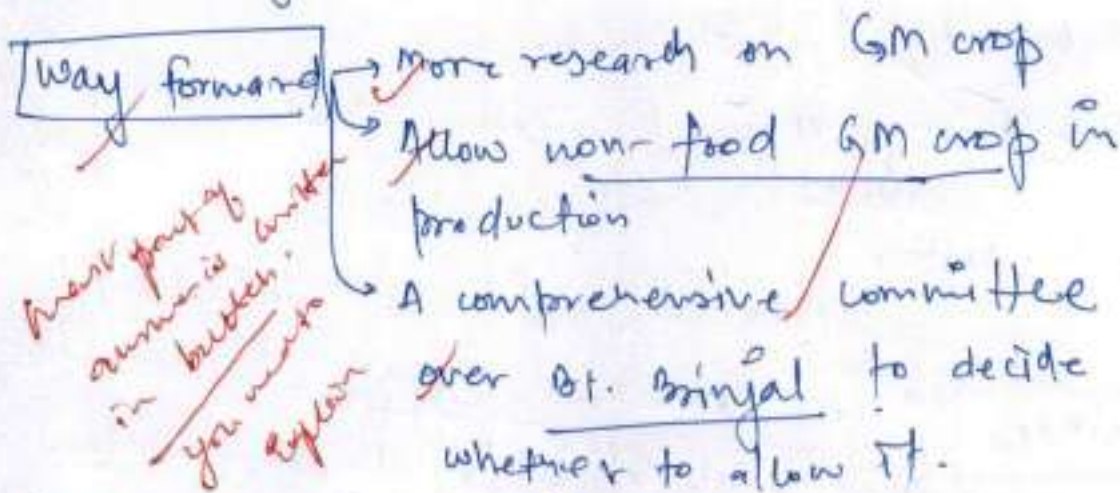
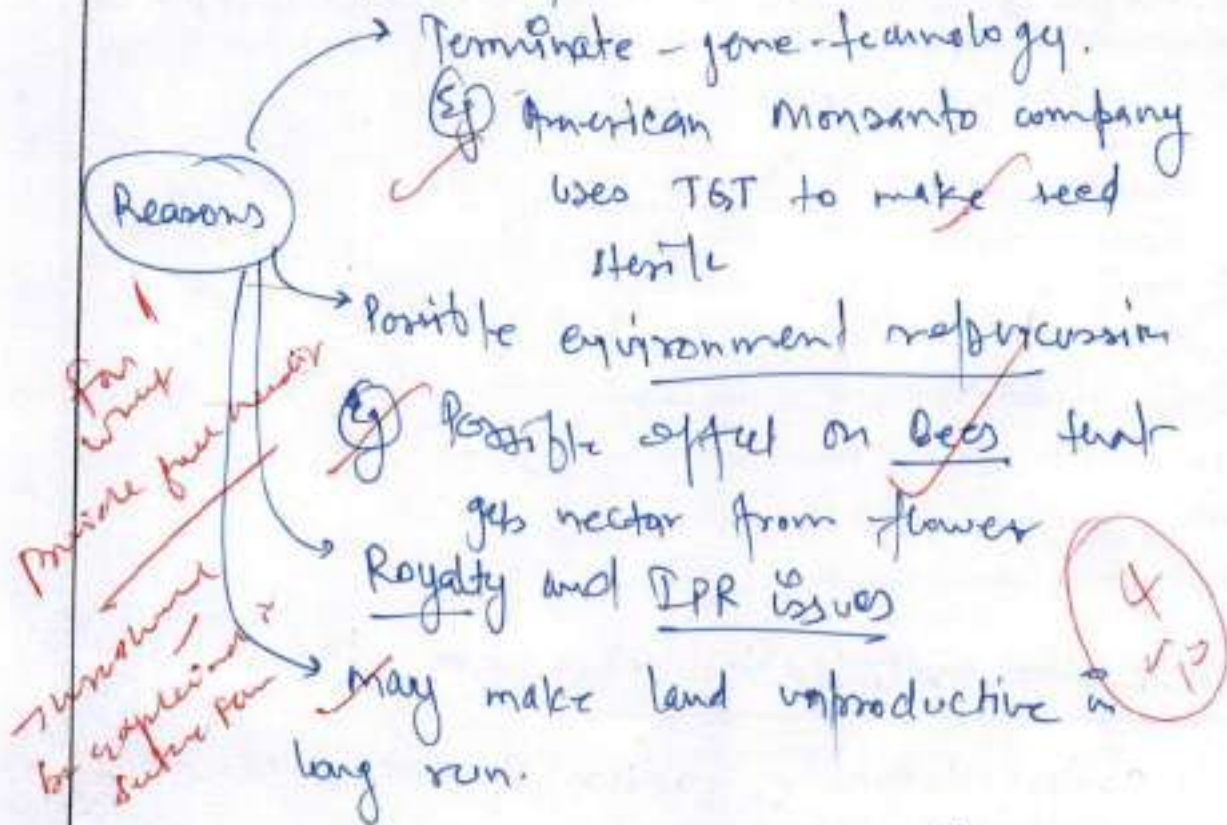
Measles
rubella
prophylax

Genetically
modified GM
crops

Progen
thunder
site
water

Remarks

However Indian government have only accepted GM BE Cotton and is apprehensive about other crops.



GM crop can help in checking SDG goal of hunger eradication

② Rural, landscape has gone drastic transformative over past 60 years.

of land

60 years ago

you should have prepared the answer

heads should be covered

① Large agricultural dependence with subsistence type agriculture

② No planning regarding topography suitability.

③ Largely kachha roads and houses

④ Social segregation in settlement driven by caste rigidity.

⑤ low level of mechanization and heavier agri-labour dependence

The amount head to be written is four

Now

five heads

① Intensive Agriculture with HYV seeds and fertilizers and pesticides. (eg Punjab)

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

③ Large scale infrastructure like schools, hospitals

④ Agricultural diversification with mixed farming

form analysis
is only
feature of
has not
form analysis

⑤ Most of North Indian farmers rearing buffaloes for alternative source.

⑥ Social segregation has diminished.

form

⑦ Muslims-Hindus working in same field.

⑧ Scientific planning using agri-climatic regionalisation, soil health and vocational training.

to
train
diagram

⑨ More adults and adolescent working in factories reducing disguised unemployment.

compare
analysis

5/10

Hence the Green Revolution has changed not just agriculture but all other sectors of rural landscape.

correct
form
correct

⑩ Inner Line Permit → This is administratively demarcated to a line, to separate tribal regions from outside world.

→ special permit ILP is need to cross inner line for fixed time.

for
need
to
cross
inner
line
for
fixed
time
applicable
to
India

Remarks

Why needed

the main
reasons
is binding
to support

- To preserve cultural identity
- To imbibe sense of security
- To avoid tribal conflict with foreigners
- Newari's Pancheval yojans of respecting ethnic and cultural trait
- To avoid external exploitation

3
10

→ ILP helped in development of tribal language, preservation of local culture and regional prosperity.

Plantation
are
is very
activity
it

→ ILP also saved sacred grooves and trees

(5) North Eastern India have several grooves that were preserved from plantation construction activity damage.

→ ILP is also a bonding agent and now the tribal regions are integrating with mainland India.

Can change you
parting

→ 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 downslope in ~~at~~ winters and moves upslope in summers in search of new pasture.

Planning and Development - *full heading*

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

Beknimals are protected by against inter. border crossing and usually

migrate J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Migrants children are also provided school administr. admission as per Right to Education Act 2005.

✓
1/2

*Be formant
to catch
them
in the
mountain
parts
→
disappear
in the
governor*

Remarks

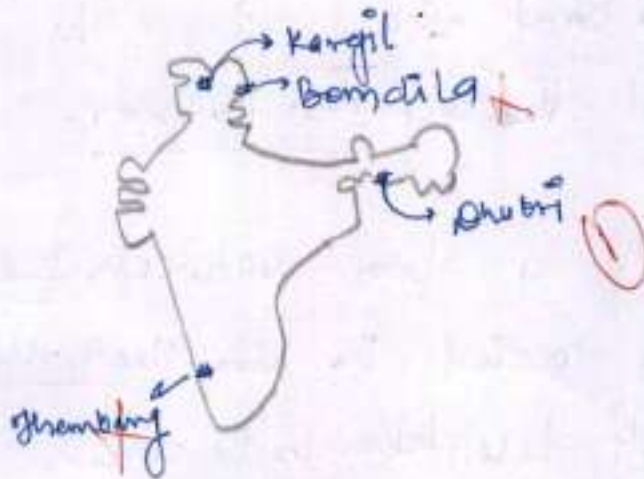
→ Incentives of sex education and reproductive hygiene are started for adolescents.

→ Nomads produce are also promoted through

- ① Export to Europe - USA
- ② Public procurement
- ③ local tourism (ecotourism)

focus on to provide a dignified and better life to the nomads in the region

⑨



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

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

③ Poor vegetation.

more information

④ Shubri is at India-Bangladesh border where Brahmaputra takes north-south turn and goes into Bangladesh. It is also a nodal

Point of National Waterways-II and lies in Siberian region. It is protected through BOLD-DIT safety net.

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

④ Som ch'lg 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.

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

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

f

Remarks

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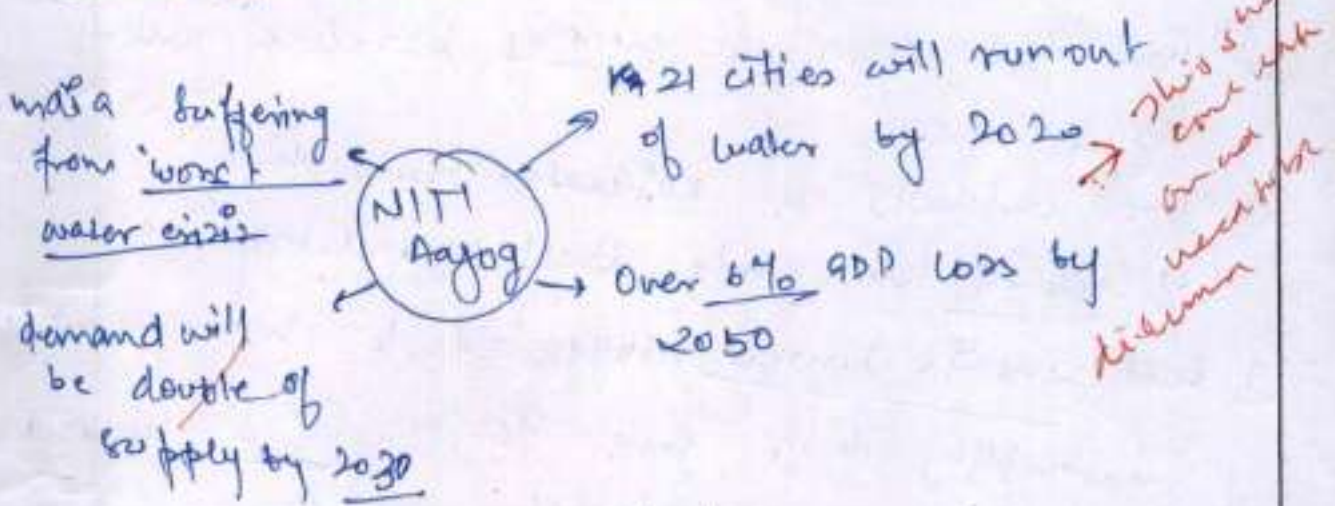
Remarks

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)

Q According to World Bank, India is a "water stress" country and is facing severe water ~~the~~ crisis.

*Marine water
desalination*



Innovative policies and correct strategy are required to overcome such crisis.

① We can collaborate with Israel over marine water desalination.

② 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 H₂O target should be included along with Carbon target.
- ④ Massive water conservation plan required for local water resource.
- ⑤ Maintain lake was restored using corrective actions by administration.
- ⑥ More focus on Cyclic economy to reduce water requirement.
- ⑦ More emphasis on Rainwater Harvesting.
- ⑧ Chennai has made RWH mandatory.
- ⑨ Economic survey suggested to bring agricultural consumption down from 90 to 68% by 2050.
- ⑩ Inter-river linking project like Ganga linking as envisioned by NTI Aayog.

*you need to
break down
in sub
category
to maintain
your
flow
chain*

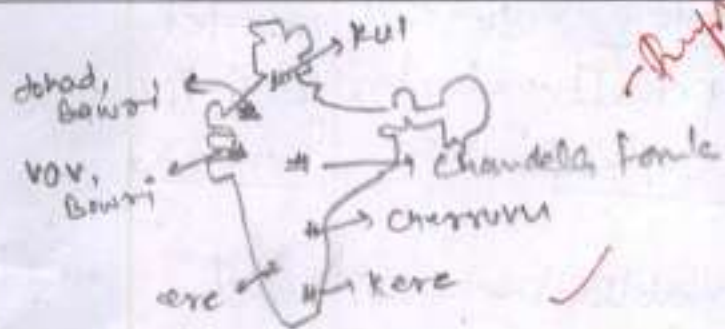
*make link
for water
expansion*

Human Participation is Needed

- ① More emphasis on traditional water conserving technology.
- ② Tankas in Barmer

*flow is the
main
thing
you need to
flow along with
it*

Remarks



Traditional rainwater Harvesting.

② Move work by Civil Society
 (Eg) Rajendra Kumar (Water man) revived Bawris and s rivers in Alwar region.

8/10

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

Practically answer in my point

④ Changing agricultural practices
 (Eg) Replacing sugarcane with coarse crops like Jowar, Bajra in plateau interior and Rajasthan.

Now you need to answer in your part

⑤ Community tanks, wells and sustainable management.
 (Eg) Ralegan Siddhi village under Amis Alzame became water sufficient.

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

⑥ Recently NITI Aayog reported the reducing of agricultural productivity due to shifting cultivation or Jhumming

Subsidies is not given

Shumming Impact

- ① Destablising soil and nutrient balance
- ② Large scale deforestation. (Eg) Burn + slash agriculture
- ③ long term desertification with fallowing
- ④ social poverty and backwardness

Subsidies should be given in form of in the form of soil

Always new year dig up rate

must explain this

Managing shifting cultivation

→ Prevent fallowing of land by increasing cropping intensity so that new covers do not get destroyed.

Provide incentives example to

reliable government

→ Using fertiliser and pesticide to avoid the loss of ash for fertility.

→ Restricting movement of agriculture to develop subregional economy through proper agri-climatic regionalization.

Remarks

Effect on Agricultural Development due to managing humming

- ① Organic Hub in NE India with liverstock rearing.
 - ② Sikkim became 100% organic state in 2015
 - ③ Promotion of regional varieties.
 - ④ Mandarin Oranges in Assam
 - ⑤ Organic Honey in Arunachal Pradesh
- ③ Increase productivity due to crop specialization and allied activities due to setting up one place -
 - ④ Increasing food share from 8.3% to 15% as compared to mainland in India.
 - ⑤ Great promises of jute cultivation in Brahmaputra valley.

Answer is written as follows but you need to provide analysis

make diagram for better presentation of your answer

Inductive development due to managing humming

- ① Raising of cottage industry along with agriculture.
 - ② Basket making from minor forest produce

Remarks

② Increasing Role of women

② women in orchard and wines

6/15

③ Poor gets more land share as envisaged in 2006 forest rights Act

Women should be encouraged to work in orchards

④ Increasing Instances of insurance penetration and banking facilities.

④ After stopping shunning, tribes in Assam and Odisha are getting more credit from banks.

Convergence of tribes

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

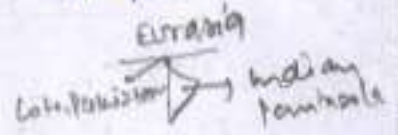
③ Himalayas are Young folded Alpine tertiary mountain series that runs roughly for 2400 km.



map is not showing the real structure

Origin

① Roughly 77 my years ago, the Indian peninsula after detaching from Gondwanan strikes Eurasian Plate at Late, Pakistan



② During Eocene times, the greater Himalayas 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 age.

④.1 The fluvial origin deposit of shivalik are contrast to mountainous deposit of Greater Himalayas.

④.2 The Himalayan uprising is still continued as evident by geological activity of earthquake in Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Nepal.

Handwritten notes in red ink:
 Arunachal Pradesh is below
 deodar forest
 capture of gorges
 Arunachal Pradesh
 physiography
 distinct
 mountain
 have slopes
 to 45 degrees
 better

Remarks

Physiographic Features

① ~~So~~ eastern Himalayas have steep slope and more vegetation as compared to western slope.

② Different kinds of deposit are found including metamorphic, 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 Synclinal 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 from 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)

Q Indian Space Research ^{organization} (ISRO) is Indian space ~~arm~~ responsible for space missions for satellite or orbiter and now even rover.

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

ISRO's triumph as pioneer

① Beginning from Gandhara 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

Make your answer to part (c)

write your answer part (c)

write your answer more better bond

③ ISRO is bringing unprecedented achievement.

② C-43 launched 104 satellites into space, the most by any.

④ Currently, ISRO is working on Solid Ducted Fuel Ramjet and Scramjet to reduce further cost and bring efficiency.

you can add more important stuff

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

⑥ ISRO also developed heavy Geosynchronous launch vehicle like GSLV Mk III at indigenous level using cryogenic technique.

⑦ GSAT-29 for 4K and 4K and NRE multi linking and GSAT-11 for high throughput internet shows ISRO's feat.

ISRO's upcoming mission

① ISRO planning to have 1st manned mission Gaganyaan by 2022 as announced by PM Modi.

PM Modi
Amir name

Remarks

→ ISRO collaborating with Russia to send 3 men 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 ~~orbit~~ rover and lander Vikram lost contact ^{at} 100 km altitude from sun.

→ Yet NASA praised ISRO intentions 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 Arm sold launch slot to foreigner companies.

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

Remarks

Answer must be balanced in all aspect

More better content
Be factual with emotional ingenuity
as Academic writing

⑥ Unorganized sector refers to those sectors which are not covered under any Act like Companies Act 2013 or Societies Act 1960.

Over 90% of jobs are met with unorganized sector

Produces over 75% of Indian GDP

Acts as suction pump to migrated labour

Small industries / factories help local economy.

⑧ Secondary scrap plant gives livelihood to rookier villages

Women form the bulk of labour force and hence help in women upliftment

⑨ Women in construction sector in Kerala

Unorganized sector are avenues of trade unions and NGOs working for upliftment.

⑩ Agricultural labour union in Andhra Pradesh

More background information needed

Important

This is not a proper way of writing answer. Your answer should be more formal written in sentence form.

Remarks

Challenges

- ① low job security due to informal employment.
- ② Poor remuneration.
 - ④ North-East employees in Bangalore get less than ₹ 1000 per month. *you receive your annual in 12 months*
- ③ Highly inefficient due to lack of agglomeration.
- ④ Heavy pollution
 - ④ Poor compliance with CPCB rules and policies of National Action Plan. *you should improve your air quality*
- ⑤ Poor Human development of employees and their children.
 - ④ Slums in Delhi is highly vulnerable to disease and to poorly educated. *you should address this*

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

(8) Labour reforms. to revise Minimum wages Act and Labour Laws.

(8) Rajasthan became 1st state to consolidate various labour laws.

you should discuss near by taken by govt. into mkt. then

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

(5) Technological intervention.

(2) Electrostatic precipitator and incineration plant.

(6) Social development of workers of unorganized sector (2) RTE Act 2005 gives education right.

Indian economy should formalize and

(4) organise unorganised sector to reach the potential of \$5 trillion economy and

'Sabka Saath - Sabka Vikaas'

Prepare govt. work by mkt. extra work

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

↓ know your type of job

Remarks

Intensity and level in Rural India

① Heritage villages are tourist hotspot.

(Eg) Sanchi and Pataliputra villages.

② GI tag owning village is also rich in tourism

(Eg) villages of Bhil and Kond tribe are known for Kadaknath cock chicken

③ Indian mythology villages are usual magnet.

governments
diagram
map to
simple
govern

Intensity and level in Urban India

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

② Bangalore as electric & silicon valley is popular

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

(Eg) Indians seeing Jand Kashmir valley is largest revenue source of Kashmir valley

America
attempts
with
railway
but - disrup
cash
punish
infra

Key Reasons for (Tourism) Trips
Domestic

① India's rich topographical features provides huge opportunities.

(Eg) Backwaters in Kerala, Kashmir valley;

② Rising middle class and recreational activities.
 ↳ increasing savings gives leisure.

③ PM Modi urging Indian to undertake atleast
 1 domestic trip by 2022.

④ Increasing connectivity through Bharatmala

⑤ Improving tourist places through thematic
upgradation via Swadesh Darshan

⑥ Rising Eco-tourism and public incentive

6/15

Domestic tourism patterns shows—

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 connections

→ Physical amusement

→ village culture.

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

'Ek Bharat Samskrita Bharat'

Remarks

Must mention name instead you should write name by the font.

You need to write electronic you are writing now change

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.

⑥ Earthquakes refers to tremors and shaking of earth/ground.

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

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

→ Recent Latur earthquake, Bhuj earthquake shows India vulnerability.

Prone to seismic activity

Zone I, II, III, IV for building purpose
2001
Main reason

Remarks

→ Earthquake associated Natural disasters are ^{yes} also grave in India as per NITI Aayog reports

yearly new of the report on disaster risk Reduction, Southern Himalayan slopes is vulnerable to landslide and avalanche due to earthquake.

→ Earthquake generated Tsunami in 2004 Caused havoc in Coast and Oriass.

→ Huge destruction of public transport and life during Shuj earthquake. Pool

→ 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.

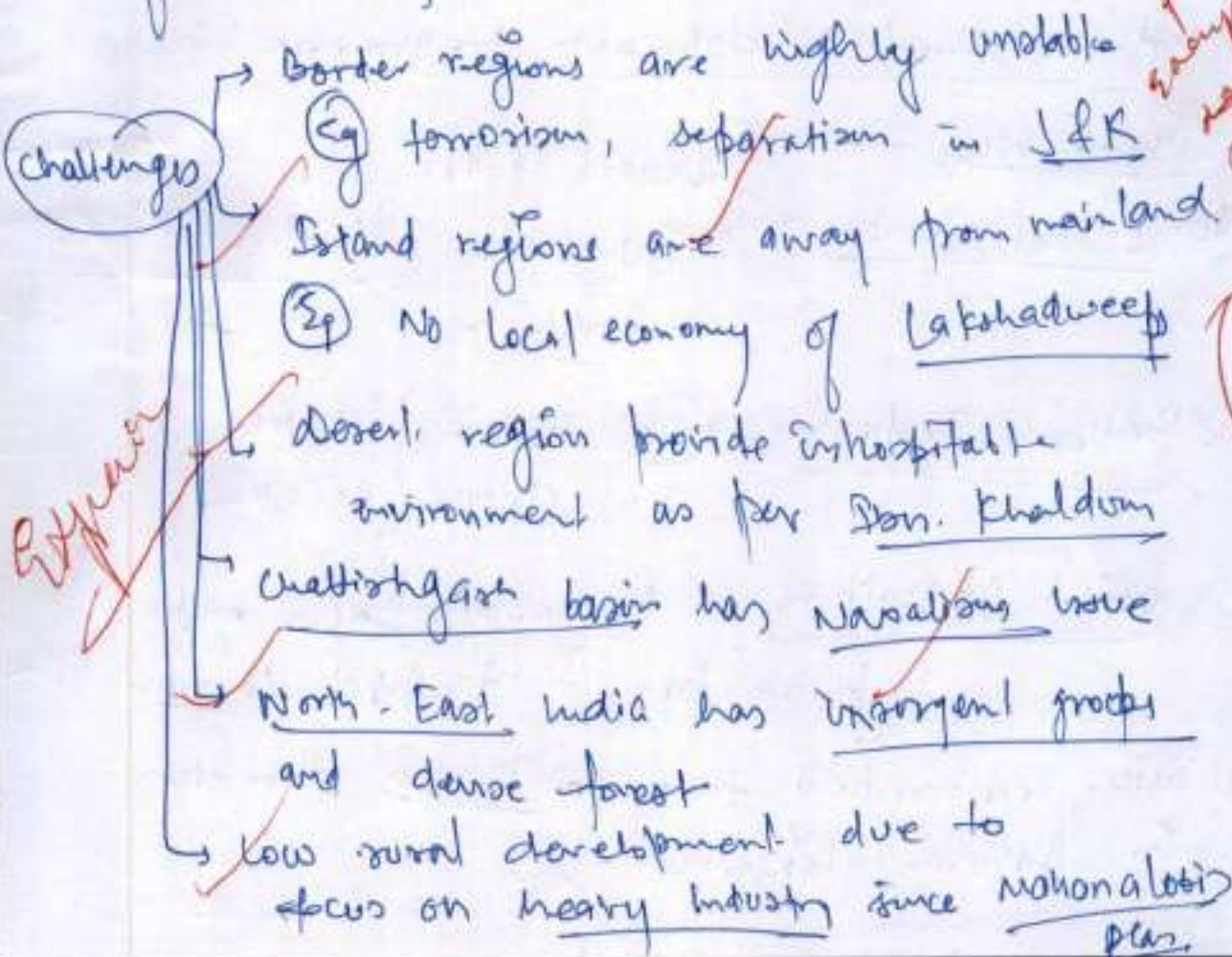
→ (C) Measures taken for Regional planning

(D) Desert Development Programme to promote desert tourism and footloose industry.

Remarks

- ① SARDP-NE for road connectivity in NE India
- ② Damodar Valley Project
- ③ Border Integrated Tribal Area Development Programme under P.P-5th
- ④ Border Area Development Plan
- ⑤ Integrated Island Development Program
- ⑥ Integrated Rural Development Programme for non agricultural development in village

The answer is factory may be sick, however it should be supported by Govt. while supporting it again



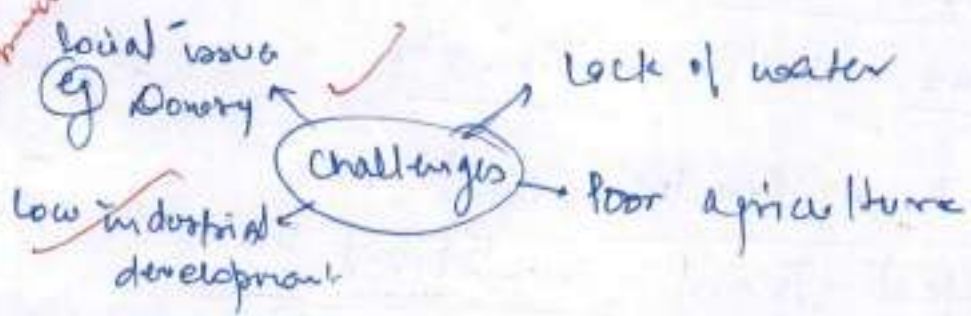
Chettiyar

①/②

④ Desert Development: Planning

India has Thar desert at North west frontier -
with arid or semi arid border along Aravali

Be specific in your answer



Government has initiated Desert Development Programs which is now merged with Watershed Development Programme

It should be clear

Major steps -

- ① Desert Tourism → Desert Safari
Fairs like Jaisalmer mela, Pushkar.
- ② Footloose Industry → (eg) Uranil 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

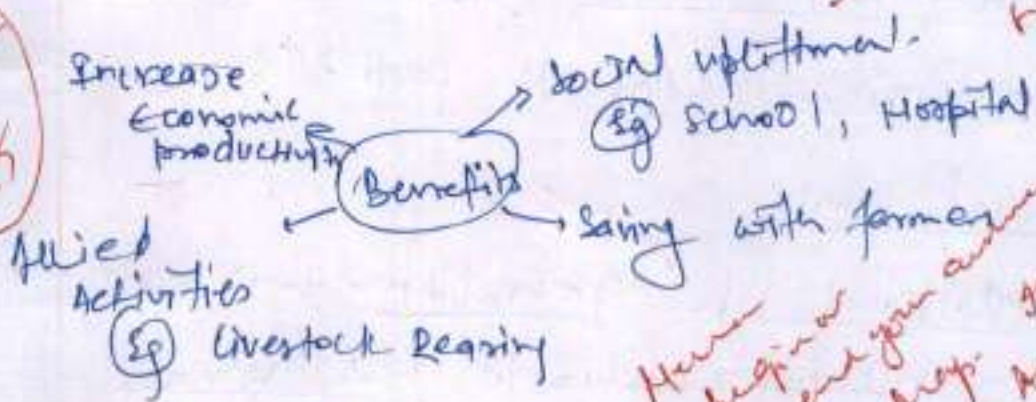
Answer should mention this

② Eco-tourism with Cottage Industry

① Coconut rope in Jaisalmer is promoted in tourist fair for tribal economy,

② more expansion of Indira Gandhi Command Area for a irrigation

④
⑤

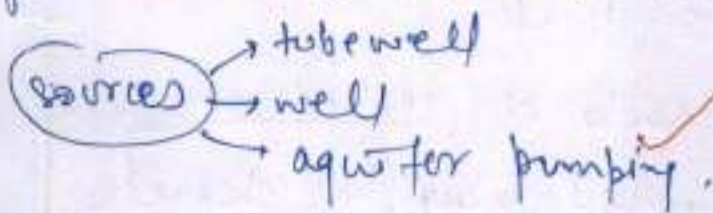


• Merits of plan - be benefit

Have a budget and your answer with diagram
map. Always can refer to it should

③ ~~Major resource~~

In India, over 750 billion metric tonnes of groundwater is utilised annually.



Give proper introduction to your answer

It was caused to groundwater contamination

→ Uranium of over 30 µg/L in Rajasthan, Gujarat.

→ NAPL in Maharashtra groundwater

↓ New information

Sources

① mining → villages near Jamshedpur faced high arsenic contamination due to mining.

② fertilizers and resultant pesticidal -

②g Kazergoot village faced Endosulfan contaminant due to pesticide

③ Industrial waste

③g Kodaikanal lake groundwater saw mercury contamination due to HV industry

④ Landfill and open caste garbage

cause leaching of Bisphenol-A that contaminates groundwater.



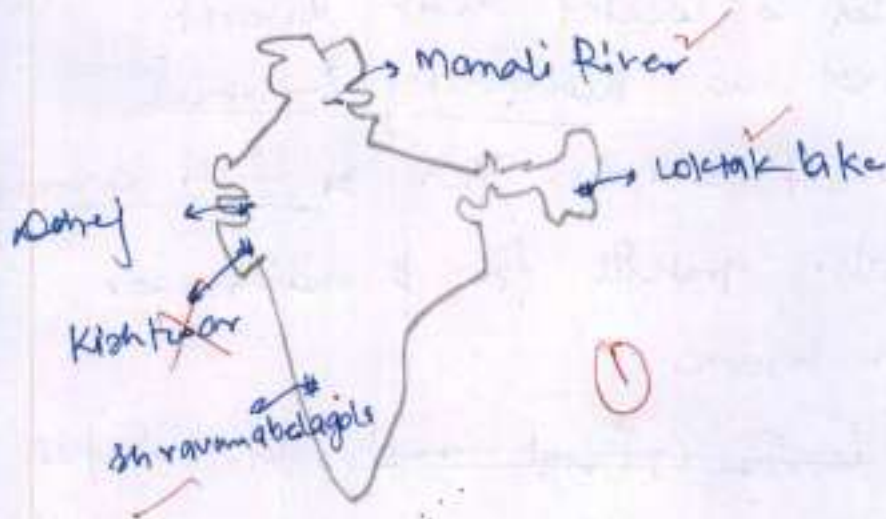
⑤ Natural source → rocks of radioactive material underground might degrade groundwater.

Groundwater is important for Indian

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

Remarks

9



① 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-culture economy.

② Shrivarnabagols is situated near ^{major state} Western Ghats and has largely peaty/ laterite soils. It has good flora-fauna and receives rain through S-W monsoon.

③ Manali River is in Himachal Pradesh and ~~produces~~ responsible for irrigation in its basin. It get water through glacier melt and also rainfall. *Be specific to your answer*

Remarks

(d) Dahaj sea is located near Gujarat coast and has moderating influence

of sea. It ~~sea~~ has rich fish revenue and is also strategic for ~~petroleum~~ petroleum reserve.

(e) Kashwar is ~~in Gujarat and~~ gets rainfall during South-west monsoon and has good agriculture. It is increasing improving at the infrastructure front.

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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)

(a) According to World Population Prospect,
India have 1.37 billion in 2021.

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

→ According to census 2011

Age group	% of people
0-14	25%
15-65	65%
65+	5%

You need to analyse the future in government

Answer must be limited

Section for

→ Population Burden

→ Indian Population explosion from 1950-1982 cause of rapid feeding mouths.

Problems Arised

- ① Low food grain (only 50 mnt food grain in 1951)
- ② Low employment

Remarks

③ Unhealthy population due to poor health intervention

Examples

④ Pressure on existing infrastructure.

⑤ Reduced ranking in global indicators

eg) Hunger Index, Poverty Index.

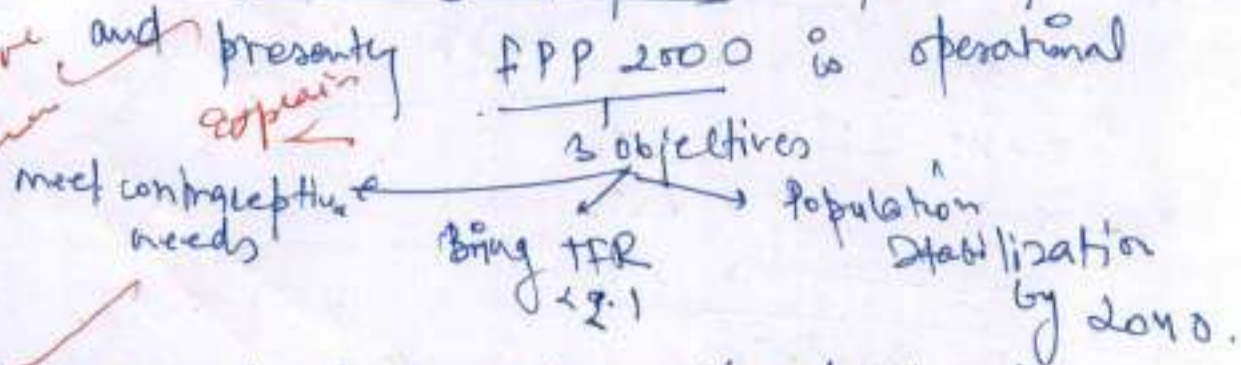
→ low Human development and low woman resource coupled with lack of social capital and social well being.

figure in your own pen

Transformation

① A family planning programme began by 1952

Explain diagram



② Increased skill and vocational training.

eg) Skill India Programme

eg) collaboration with Germany in training.

Detail my help

③ New rise of Entrepreneurship and small scale industries.

④ MUDRA loan, Stand up india, Startup india promoted new business class.

④ Increased food security.

④ Net exporter in rice and wheat.

④ food grain production is around $250-270$ mt

Divide your answer for better explanation

⑤ Utilization of second Demographic Dividend for saving and investment.

⑥ Bringing poor farmers and people into mainstream through government programmes

④ PM-KISAN giving ₹ 6000/annum to small marginal farmers.

you need to explain how it is related to demog. in more of points

④ Post 1991 - Huge investment on health to have productive and healthy demographic dividend.

④ Recently, NHIS-4 report hinted TFR around 2.1 which is a positive sign as TFR lower brings population stability as seen in Kerala.

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

(B) Punjab youths are more available to job.

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).

Recurring floods

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

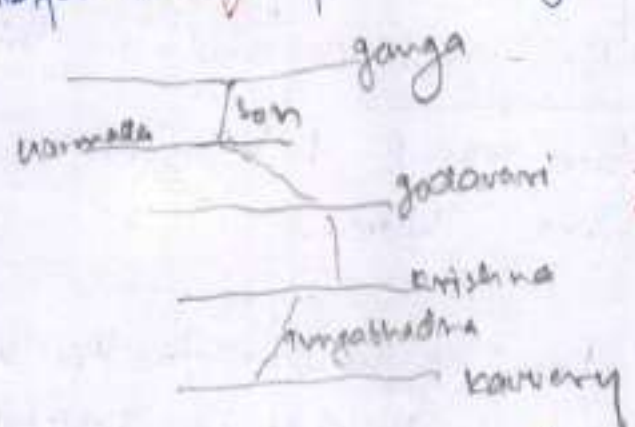
Remarks

Recurring Droughts

- ① Inner Plateau region of Marathwada and Vijaywada ~~has~~ faces annual drought.
- ② Bombay and Kadapa region have rainfall variability over 40%.
- ③ Rainshadow regions in Western Ghats *more analysis need to be put in you are*
- ④ Recent drought in Chennai due to illegal encroachment by humans. 4/15

Interlinking river a solution

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



→ diagram is not meaningful anyway
→ not meaningful
→ not meaningful
→ not meaningful

- ② A shifting excess water from Bihar in East to Rajasthan in West.

③ Also ~~the~~ Sundekhand can be ~~for~~ saved since it location at interjunction of N-S and E-W interlinking project.

④ Flooded area — equilibrium drought prone area

can bring prosperity in both region.

→ loss crop damage

→ low suicide

→ low poverty

⑤ Other solutions are either • economically unsustainable or ecologically costly.

⑥ Marine 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.

⑦ ~~Recent~~ Organic farming refers to the use of organic manure and organic pesticides in with 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 better title

① Due to growing food demand, more is needed from same land. Hence intensive agriculture is needed

② organic farming is good for substance type of farming, where all produce is for consumption

③ Reduced use of HYV
 → reduces crop yield
 → reduces crop shelf life
 (eg) Potato / Tomato
 → Reduces return.

provide diagram for better explanation

④ More land is needed to produce same amount of output.

⑤ A study proved, HYV with 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 ~~organ~~ More attention to dry land areas where irrigation is not available for HYV seeds.

② Regions in 50-75° rainfall is responsible for bulk of cereal, coarse grain and pulses due to prevalent organic farming.

③ Small farmers can not afford well (tubewell) for irrigation + HV seeds whereas organic crops require minimum water and infrastructure

④ Regions like Marathwada and Jalgaon can be largely profited economically.

⑤ Bajra, Raji, Jowar ^{can be} largely produced profitably.

⑥ Mixing organic farming with ZBNF ^{Full form} can be hugely beneficial.

low training and awareness

Problem persists → Exhausting land due to years of intensive cropping
 → low need replacement ^{repair}
 → low credit availability

Assam has turned all organic in 2015 and has seen rise in agri-productivity. This model can be used in Jalgaon and Barnan as well as plateau interior.

Remarks

6/15
 answer
 given
 receipt