

To be filled by the Candidate

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Date of the Exam : 17/8/22

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## GEOGRAPHY

Time allowed : Three Hours

Paper - II ( Topic 6 - 10 )

Maximum Marks : 250

TEST - 7

### General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains **74+map** pages. Immediately on receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA Booklet. Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in the space prescribed under each question in the Booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Illustrate your answer with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.

*Question paper in detachable form is available at the end of the Question - Cum-Answer Booklet (QCA) and can be removed and taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.*

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in two **SECTIONS**

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Questions no. **1 and 5** are **compulsory** and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Name

SHIVANG SRIVASTAVA

Topic Test - 7 Paper - II (Topic 6 - 10)

Examination Date

14/08/2022

Candidate Signature

shivang.

DIR.-GEO-AUGUST.(II)-2022

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Que. 1.

COMMENTS / REMARKS

Marks Given

Question  
1 - 8 Overall Marks

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As always! your  
question comprehension  
is good but  
you need to  
work on  
content elaboration  
to suit demands  
of question



Write Short notes, within 150 words each, on the following ;

10x5=50

Que.1.(a)

What are the Causes of existing inequalities in India?

10marks

Inequality refers to relative deprivation resulting in disparity between levels/standards of living. Various types of inequality includes :-

Economic  
Inequality

↓  
based on  
income &  
living stand-  
-dard.

Social  
Inequality

↓  
Based on  
Caste, Gender,  
Religion,  
Race.

Regional  
inequality

↓  
eg between  
Punjab &  
Bihar.

→ Causes of existing Inequalities

① Geographical factors - Hilly areas, poor soil fertility, undulating topography may restrict economic development of an area leading to backwardness & regional inequality eg → Bundelkhand region.

② Social factors → discrimination on the basis of caste → poor

Candidate should not write anything in the margin

Status of Dalits.

• Entrenched Patriarchy → Gender based inequality. eg. low level female literacy.

③ Policy factors → focus of Green revolution in Punjab, Haryana & West UP while ignoring Eastern UP & Bihar → Regional inequality.

④ Economic factor → Poverty, lack of access to capital, poor affordability of education → reinforces existing inequalities.

Thus there is need of region specific, decentralised development through mobilization of grassroots population, along with socially progressive mindset to counter inequality.



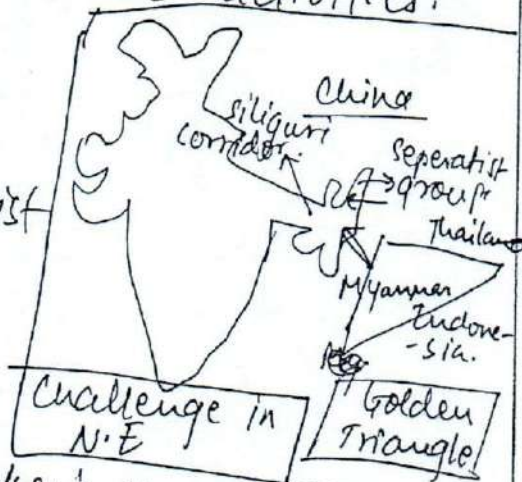
Que. II(b) Examine the geopolitical challenges in North East India.

10marks

North East India is significant for India's overall economic development along with fulfillment of Act East & Neighbourhood First policy.

→ Geopolitical challenges in N.E

- ① Vicinity to Golden triangle → that leads to drug trafficking along with organized crime activities.
- ② Vicinity to China that fuels covert support to separatist groups in NE
- ③ 100km narrow Siliguri corridor also called Chicken's Neck to China-India-Ahuben is close to China-India-Ahuben trijunction → vulnerable to blockade by China in a potential conflict.
- ④ Open borders with myanmar which makes it easy for



militant groups to hide.

→ Way Forward

- Mainstreaming development of NE with rest of India
- creation of border infrastructure to ease security forces.
- cooperate with myanmar to address cross border drug trafficking & separatist militants.

These geopolitical vulnerabilities, if addressed could make 'N.E' as a gateway to ASEAN & East Asia.

11/08

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Que. 11(a)



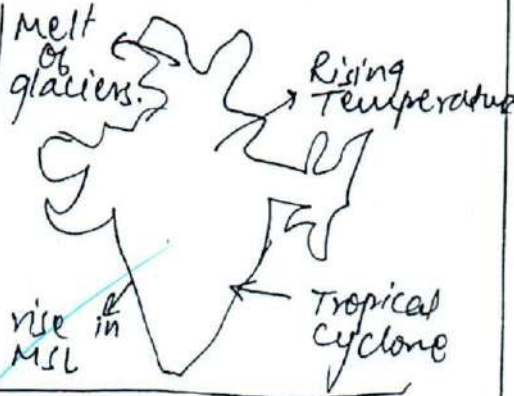
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Que. 1(c) Write note on climate change vulnerabilities in Indian context.?

10 marks

Climate change is a global reality and India is not aloof from its impact

→ Vulnerability of India to Climate Change



① Global warming has led to increased Heat waves in northern India, along with temperature even in Srinagar going upto 35°C in summer season.

② Changing patterns of rainfall Impacting ground water, river regime along with uncertainty in agriculture.

③ Melt of glaciers in Himalayas due to Global warming → resulting in floods, hot spots along with decrease river regime in long term.

④ Rising frequency of Tropical

Cyclones in both Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal.

⑤ Rise in mean sea level → with potential to inundate islands & coastal areas → due to melt of ice sheets and thermal expansion of ocean waters

⑥ Rising frequency of tropical diseases, pest attacks due to higher temperature → negatively impact health & food security.

Therefore India must undertake mitigation and adaptation measures & fulfill its commitments to ~~red~~ under Paris Agreement to reduce impact of climate change.

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Que



Ques. 1(c)

"Water challenges in India is multiplying". Explain

10marks

India is 13th among 17 countries dealing with water stress. This has generated concerns related to water security.

→ Multiple water challenges

- ① Declining Ground water due to over exploitation & low recharge
- ② Decline in quality of surface water + due to surface runoff from agriculture & Industries
- ③ Increasing concentration of toxic content in groundwater e.g. → uranium & fluoride through leaching from rocks.
- ④ Lack of rural water connectivity even from drinking purposes.
- ⑤ Inter state disputes in water sharing e.g. Sutlej Yamuna canal dispute.

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Candidate should not write anything in the margin

⑥ Concerns associated with develop-  
ment of big dams and River  
interlinking → ecological degradation

→ Way Forward

- Integrated Watershed manage-  
-ment
- Participatory Irrigation manage-  
-ment → to reduce over  
exploitation
- Cleaning of Rivers
- Awareness → Reduce, Reuse &  
Recycle waste water

Jalshakti Abhiyan by  
government focuses to address  
water challenges, particularly  
in water stressed states.

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10. 2. (a)



Que. 3.(a) Briefly discuss India's role in world affairs.

20 marks

India's stature at global platform has been increasing because of its economic development, Geo strategic location, political importance, peaceful values & favourable image at a responsible power.

With this rising stature, India has oriented its foreign policy, not just to pursue interests of its people, but also to play a role of stabilizing factor in geopolitics.

→ Role of India in World Affairs

- ① Promotion of Multipolar world order → India has always stood against narrow minded 'bloc politics' and favoured multipolarity eg → NAM, founding member of UN, Good relations with almost all world powers except China.

write anything in the margin

2/25

Write  
CandidateCandidate should not  
write anything in the margin

② Promotion of Peace + India has been  
advocate of peace through proposing  
peaceful resolution of Disputes eg →  
Panchsheel principles, Role as mediator  
in Korean war = Advocacy of  
dialogue in present Russia-Ukraine  
war.

③ To uphold rule based international  
order through subscribing to  
International agreements & regula-  
tions like → UNO, UNCTAD, WTO  
etc.

④ Returns of Multilateral institu-  
tions like UN, WHO, WTO → to  
enhance representation of  
developing world along with  
promotion of transparency of  
decision making.

⑤ Upheld interest of Global South  
eg → Negotiations in WTO → for  
Public stockholding for food  
security.



- (6) stand against terrorism & evolve global consensus on the issue  
eg → Proposed CCIT
- (7) Promotion of Indian thought values and culture in global space. eg → International Yoga Day
- (8) Promote issue based coalition  
eg → International Solar Alliance  
CARI.

All the above roles of India has established it as a reputable power ready to take leadership on multiple fronts. However, there does exist concerns associated with resistance of old order & internal & external security concerns and political will & capacity that need to be addressed to play more meaningful role in world affairs.

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(ic. 3.(b))

"75"

"Island territories are evolved in the geopolitical context". Discuss in Indian context.

15marks

The recent security agreement between China and Solomon Island (an small Pacific Island) has raised concerns of countries like Australia, U.S, France. This shows importance of Island territories in geopolitics.

→ Evolution of Importance of Island

- ① Early political scholars like Mackinder & Spykman gave more importance to Heartland and Rimland while ignored Island territories.
- ② However, utility of Island was reinforced during IInd W.W & conflicts afterward because of their role to provide military bases and help naval blockade of choke points eg. Diego Garcia in Indian ocean (UK & USA), Reunion Island (France).

Write answer  
Candidate

Ques. 1. (b)

Candidate should not  
write anything in the margin



→ Importance of Island in Indian Context

→ Geopolitical Importance → Andaman & Nicobar's vicinity to strait of Malacca provides strategic importance to the Island.  
 Andaman & Nicobar → act as an offshore base for Indian Navy

→ Economic importance

• Relations with Island states like Maldives helps to secure sea lanes of communication to secure trade routes.

• Islands provide Exclusive economic zones → that help naval patrolling along with potential mineral & energy resources.

• Islands are also key to India's Act East policy and are gateway to ASEAN.

Islands also provide → better  
manoeuvrability, enhanced logistics  
ease, refuelling stations thus  
multiply both economic & political  
potentials.

Today India is seeking  
geopolitically enhanced relations  
with southern Indian ocean  
states like mauritius, seychells,  
to be able to counter strategic  
encirclement of India by china,  
through military bases.

Details  
to be improved

Candidate should not  
write anything in the margin

Write answer  
Candidate



Write notes, within 150 words each, on the following :

10x5=50

Que. 5 (a)

Write note on the health sector challenges faced in India.

The recent COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerabilities of Indian health sector.

→ Challenges faced by Health Sector

- ① High out of pocket expenditure and low expenditure as a share of GDP (less than 2% of GDP until 2019)
- ② Lack of Infrastructure in PHCs like → beds, oxygen cylinder, Ventilators, ICUs
- ③ Shortage of Medical Human resources → Doctors, Nurses & Para-medics → India's Doctor to population ratio is 1:1615 (WHO → 1:1000)
- ④ Focus more on cure and less on prevention.

Write anything in the margin

Candidate  
write in...Candidate should not  
write anything in the margin

- (5) Lack of & poor affordability of Tertiary Health Services
- (6) low penetration of Health Insurance particularly in mid-income section

→ Measures taken

- Ayushman Bharat Yojna.
- Rise in H&T Health expenditure upto 2.5% of GDP since 2020.
- Rise in Medical Educational Institutions.
- National Digital Health Mission.



Que. 5. (b) Explain the approach of Smart Cities programme.

10 marks

Smart cities program is an area base approach to develop urban areas. The initiative started in 2015, undertook development of 100 smart cities.

### → Approach of SCM

- Focus on infrastructural development → Road, Rapid Transport.
- Provision of urban amenities → Drinking water, electricity, fuel supply
- Improvement of urban governance → through focus on ULBs
- I/T/L at core of all the initiatives undertaken under the mission eg → Smart traffic management, smart meters etc

Establishment of Integrated  
Coordination & Control Centre  
(ICCC) in each smart city  
for integrated solution &  
grievance redressal.

SCM seek to create  
future ready cities considering  
immense challenge of pressurised  
urbanization in India.



Approach  
Component  
Aspects

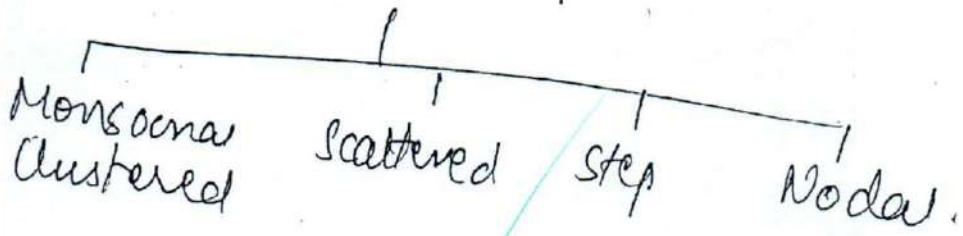


Que. 5. (d) Write note on Rural Settlement Pattern

10marks

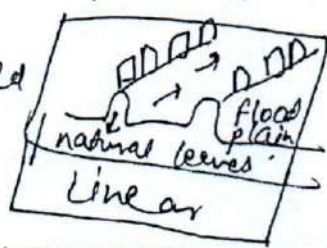
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In general India is known for Monsoonal clustered pattern of rural settlements. However, in light of diversity of Physiography, climate, soil etc. diverse settlement patterns are seen at larger scale. These include :-



① Monsoonal clustered → ~~is~~ observed in Indian plains. Sub varieties include :-

- Northern Indian Plain → Linear → along flood plains
- Rajasthan Bagar → Clustered cum hamlets
- Coastal Plain → nodal → along lake eg Kolleru lake

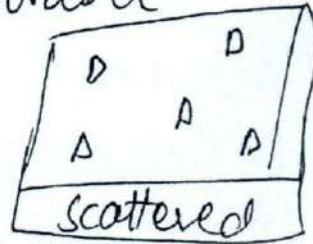


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Write Concise

② Scattered settlements → in Plateau regions due to unfavourable physio graphy.

Sub category

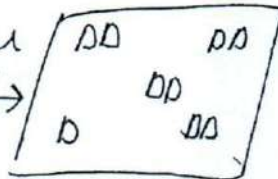


Black soil region

More fertility

scattered cum

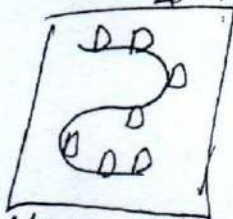
Hamletted



Red soil region

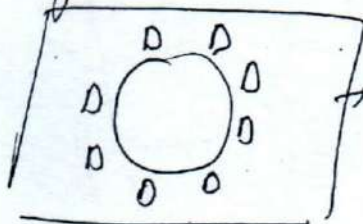
True scattered

③ Step settlements → in Mountainous areas & in North & south



step settlements

④ Nodal settlement → around lake & ponds, around atoll Islands, along Islands in marshy areas.



Nodal settlements.



Que. 5. (e) On the outline map of India provided to you, mark the location of all the following. Write in your QCA Booklet.

(i) Habbi

(ii) Radhanagar

(iii) Bharuch → Coastal city in Gujrat  
 • Known for its importance as a port, trade facilitation since historic times.

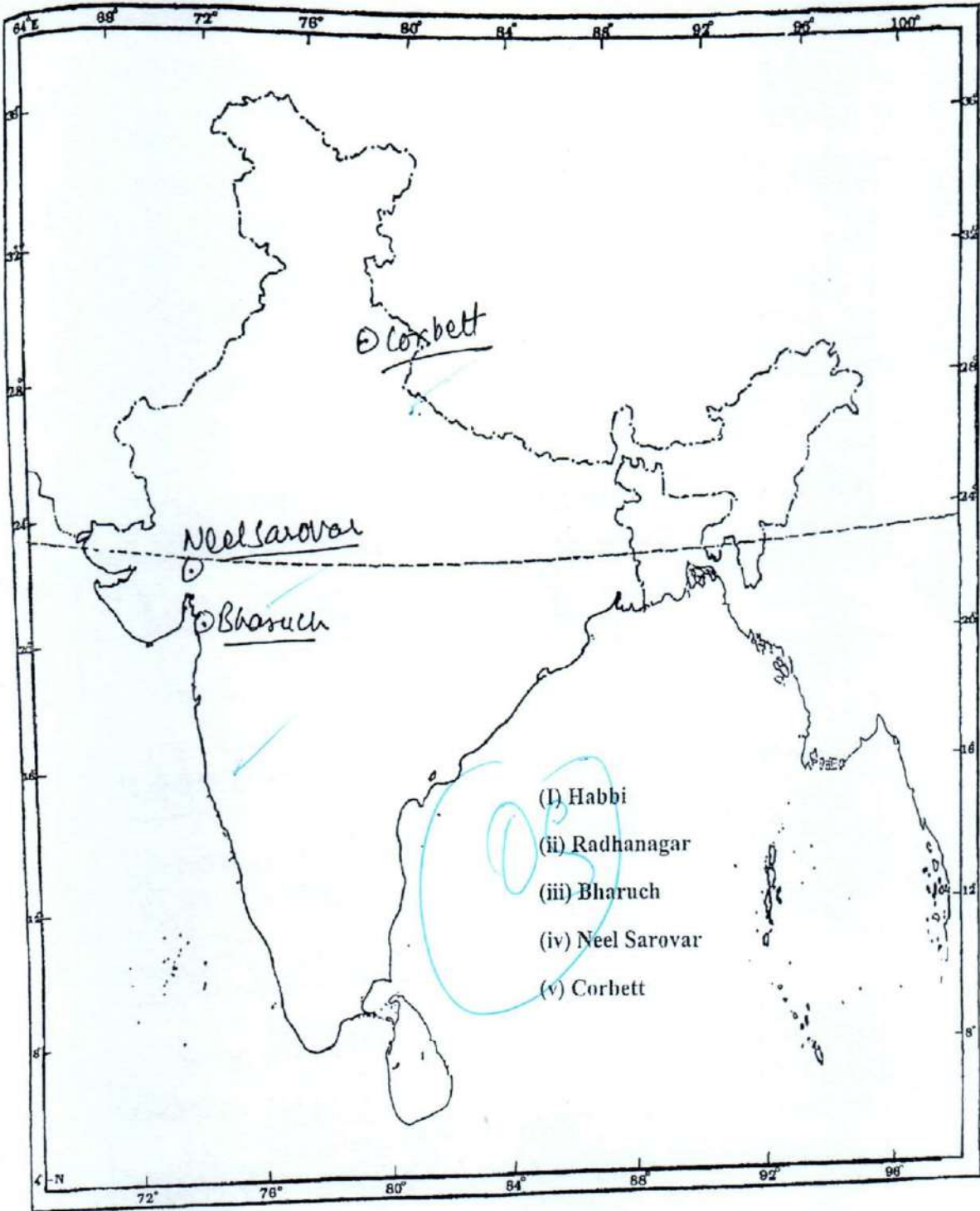
(iv) Neel Sarovar → located near Ahmedabad in Gujrat.  
 • It is a Bird sanctuary  
 • Stationing ground for birds on Central Asian flyway

(v) Corbett → is in state of uttarakhand  
 • It is India's oldest national park with prominence of wildlife like Tiger, Elephant, Chital etc.

Candidate should not write anything in the margin

Write Candidate

# INDIA





Avail an account of urban problems faced in India.

20marks

As per Census 2011, 34% of India's population lives in urban areas. This figure is expected to reach upto 50% by 2040. This has been supplemented by drastic rise in no. of census towns in India.

This rising trend of Urbanization has not been without its own share of problems.

→ Problems faced by urban areas

- ① Ecological Problems →
- Rising levels of pollution due to Industries & vehicles eg → Delhi, Kanpur.
  - Encroachment of wetland → affecting recycling and flood water absorption. eg → Chennai & Bengaluru.
  - Climate change impact → rising frequency of Tropical Cyclones, Urban Floods & urban Heat Islands.

## ② Economic Problems

- Lack of Employment → dissatisfaction in youth
- Infrastructural issues → poor road connectivity, poor drainage systems.

## ③ Social Problems

- ~~Rising~~ Rising crime → impacting safety of women & children
- Rising levels of inequality → highlighted by slum and squatter settlements. eg → Dharavi, Mumbai & Administrative

## ④ Political Problems

- Poor urban governance
- Rising communalization of urban politics. eg → 2020 → Riots in NE Delhi.

- ## ⑤ Other issues → Urban fires outbreaks, encroachment of flood plains, lack of green spaces, traffic management.



→ Measures to address the problems

① Focus on strengthening ULBs → through capacity development & enhance ability for fund mobi-  
lization.

② Decentralized planning at city level for various sectors → Economic planning, Infrastructural Planning, Disaster management planning.

③ Restoration of ecological spaces like wetlands, parks → through initiatives like Nagar Van Scheme.

④ Slum redevelopment under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Urban)

⑤ Provision of basic amenities in all house holds → water, electricity, gas etc in an integrated manner.

All above concerns need to be addressed in an integrated manner through schemes like Smart City Mission.

Que. 7. (b) Outline the causes of unemployment in rural youth.

15 marks

India's 65% of population lives in rural areas, a huge share of which is rural youth. It has a significant role to play in India's demographic dividend.

However, a significant problem, facing Indian youth is persistent & rising unemployment.

→ Causes of Unemployment of Rural Youth

① Lack of Education and skills that restricts their employability. This is because of comparatively poor quality of education than urban areas.

② Lack of economic mobilization within rural centres, apart from single minded focus on primary activities.




- ③ Disguised employment of rural youth in agricultural activities.
- ④ low level of Rural Entrepreneurship due to lack of information and technical & financial support.
- ⑤ Persistent focus on re-urban migration for economic & social mobility → prevents development of rural areas.

→ Measures to address above concerns

- ① Focus on rural skill development through vocational training setting up of ITIs. Eg- P.M. Kaushal Vikas Yojna → focus on skill development of Rural Youth.
- ② Promote Rural entrepreneurship under various heads → Startup India, Dalit entrepreneurship, Mudra Yojna.

- ③ focus on mobilization of Primary activity linked secondary economic activities eg → Food processing Industries.
- ④ Promote Digital Infrastructure & Connectivity to enhance flow of information to rural youth.

Rural development through skilling & capacity building of Rural youth is single most important strategy to alleviate disparity between rural & urban areas.





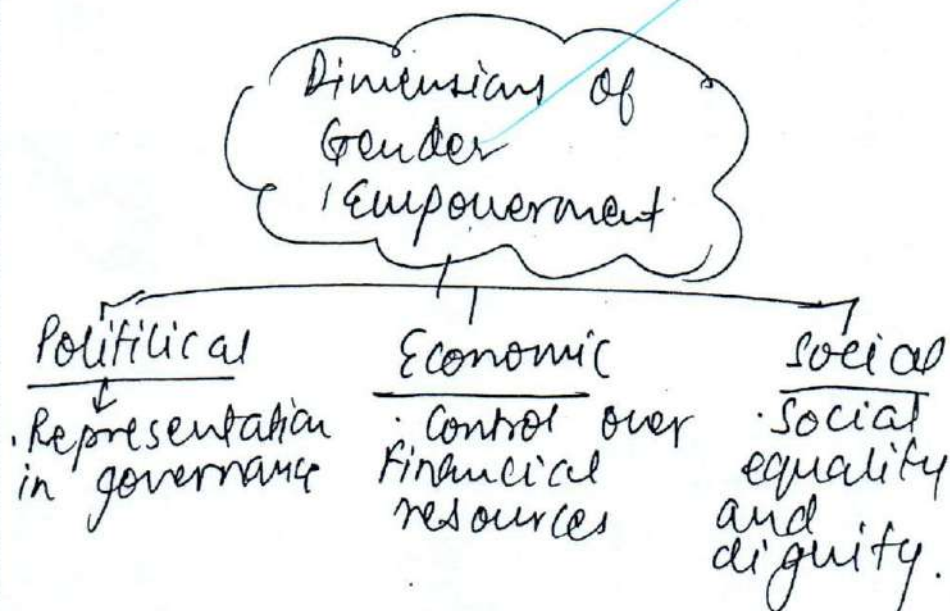
'Gender empowerment and parity is key to inclusive development'. Comment, in Indian context

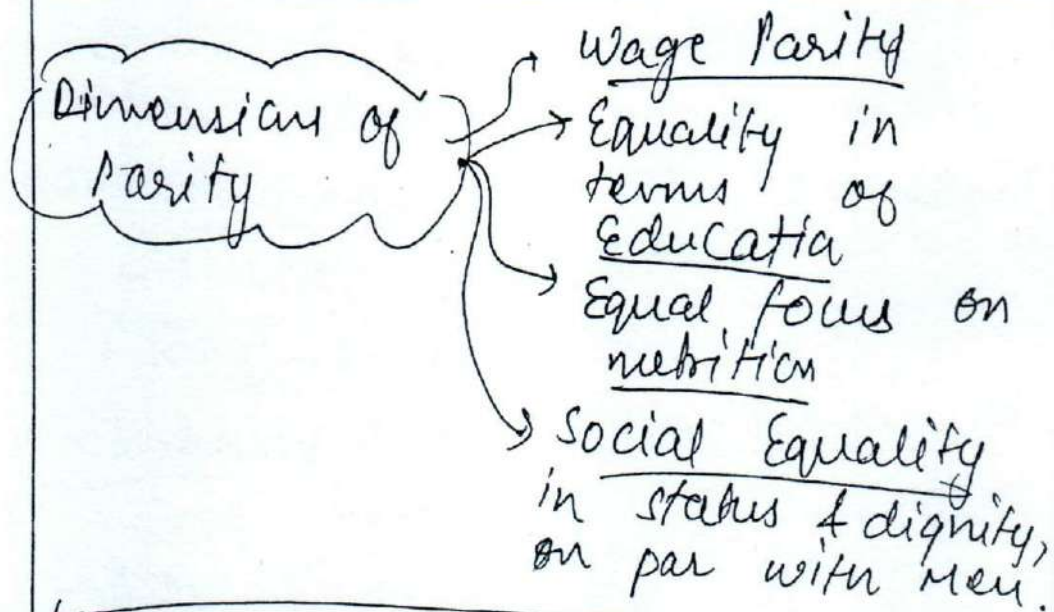
15marks

Inclusive development is a form of development which recognises the developmental needs of all sections of population, ~~but~~ with particular emphasis on marginalized and vulnerable sections of population.

The marginalized section in Indian context includes → lower caste, women, children, old age, minorities, transgender etc.

→ Gender Empowerment & parity





→ Role of Gender Empowerment & Parity in Inclusive development

- ① Gender empowerment helps in achievement of sustainable development goals. → SDG-4 (Gender Equality)
- ② Enables poverty alleviation (SDG-1) particularly in rural areas, through mobilization of women under SHG (eg. DAY-NRLM)
- ③ Political participation → enables women to focus on social sectors like health, education better.



④ focus on women education & nutrition enables better reproductive & overall health → which in turn impacts health of children

⑤ women are at centre of various other issues like → water security, energy / fuel security, food security etc. → women empowerment helps to deal with such issues better.

→ Measures taken for Gender empowerment in India.

- Beti Bacho Beti Padhao
- DAY-NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission)
- 1/3rd seats in PRT → reserved for women.
- laws → Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Prevention of Sexual harassment at workplace Act 2013.
- Preference to women entrepreneurs under Mudra loans

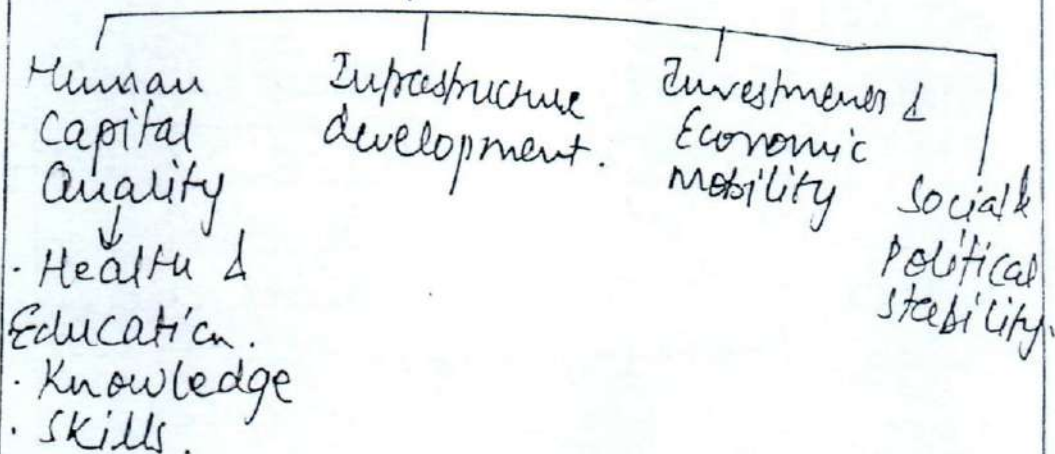
Que. 8.(a) What are the Demographic dividend? Also discuss its relation to Literacy pattern

20marks

Demographic dividend refers to benefits accrued to economic development of a country, due to favourable demographic structure.

Presently, India has 65% of its population in working population age group i.e. between 15-59 years age. This provides India to potential Demographic dividend.

Factors Impacting  
demographic  
dividend





## → Literacy & demographic dividend

- Higher literacy → enables better Human Capital development → more knowledge, skills, capacity, entrepreneurship, awareness, sense of citizen responsibility → Better demographic patterns.
- Low literacy → limited knowledge & skills, poor sense of citizenship, lack employability, poor entrepreneurial ability → demographic disaster.
- India's literacy on an average is around 75% at national levels.
- But, there are multiple variations in literacy rate :-
- Male literacy rate is around 82% while female literacy is as low as 65%.
- High literacy states → better than National average → includes Southern states Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Chandigarh, Delhi → Higher demographic dividend.

low literacy states → much below National Average → Bihar (64%), Arunachal Pradesh (66%), Rajasthan

→ show poor demographic potential

Rest of country has moderate literacy → hovering around National average of 75%.

→ Thus there is need to focus on literacy enhancement in low literacy states along with greater capacity development in other ~~the~~ states. This can be done through measures → Adult Education, Gender parity in Education, Holistic education, enhance enrolment level at elementary education levels.

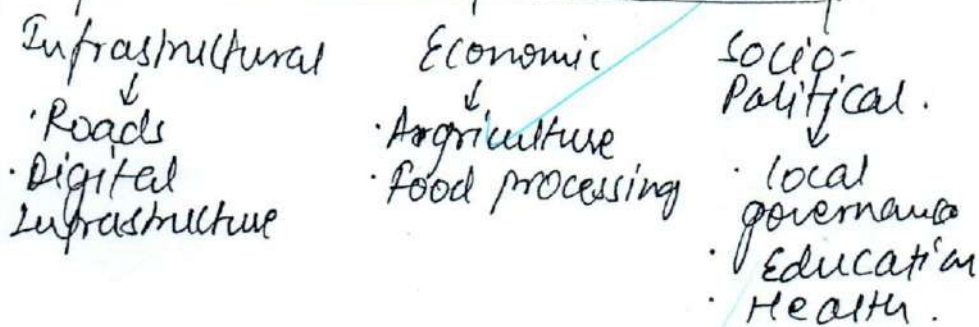


Q. (b) Explain the term rural development. Also outline its strategies and programs in India.

15 marks

Rural Development refers to holistic growth & development of rural areas in order to alleviate deprivation and maximize their economic potential.

### Dimensions of Rural Development



### → Strategies of rural Development

various strategies for rural development in Indian context includes ÷

- ① Poverty alleviation programs
- ② Provision of basic amenities → drinking water, electricity, cooking fuel etc.

- ③ Development of Human Capital
- ④ Infrastructural Development
- ⑤ Provide urban amenities in rural areas.
- ⑥ Employment Generation

→ Programs for Rural development

### ① Employment

- MGNREGS → Guaranteed 100 day employment to one member of each household
- DAY - National Rural Livelihood Mission → mobilize rural women under - SHGs.

### ② Infrastructure

- PM. Awas Yojna → Rural Housing Program.
- PM Sadak Yojna → Rural connectivity through roads.
- Bharatnet Pariyojna → Digital Infrastructure.



### ③ Human Capital Development

- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna → Rural skill development
- Education → Beti Bacho Beti Padhao, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

### ④ Basic Amenities

- Jal Jeevan Yojna → functional tap <sup>water</sup> ~~house~~ connectivity (FTWC) in all rural household by 2024
- PM Saubhagya Yojna → rural electrification.
- PM Ujjwala Yojna → provision of LPG cylinders in rural household.

### ⑤ Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) → initiated in 1975 → to look at rural areas in integrated manner and address re-urban disparity.

These strategies ~~are~~ need to be supplemented with grass-root mobilization to ensure decentralized development & growth of rural areas.

Que. 8.(c) What are the issues of maritime security? Also outline role of Indian Navy in its mitigation. 15marks

India has long coastline of around 7516 km adjoining Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea & Indian Ocean. This makes India vulnerable to various security threats emanating from maritime domain:

→ Issues of Maritime security

- ① Security concerns for sea lanes of connectivity → which are important for trade. (90% India's trade happen through maritime routes)
- ② Issue of Terrorism and Piracy in Western Indian Ocean. eg 26/11 terror attack.
- ③ Belligerence of China in Indian Ocean through strategic encirclement of India → threatens Net security provider role of India in Indian Ocean.



(4) Various non traditional security threats → Oil spills, Rise in mean sea level due to climate change, Natural disasters like Tsunami, Tropical cyclones etc.

Regional Cooperation of IORA, BIMSTEC etc. → Various initiatives to mitigate these threats → SAGAR policy for maritime security → 3 tier security of Indian Ocean → National Maritime Security Coordinator.

### → Role of Indian Navy

- (1) Conducts various security operations against maritime piracy in Indian ocean.
- (2) Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief (HADR) operations of Indian Navy eg. 2004 Tsunami, COVID-19 crisis, oil spill along Sri Lankan coast.

- ③ Maritime exercises by Navy in Indo Pacific, with like minded countries. eg → Malabar exercise with Japan, Australia, USA, CORPAT exercise with Indonesia & Thailand.
- ④ Indian Navy forms the outer most line of defence in 3 tier defence mechanism in maritime domain.
- ⑤ Naval maritime coordination centre → estb. under Indian Navy to coordinate commercial & military vessels in Indian Ocean.
- ⑥ Regional cooperation with other navies under Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.

Thus Indian Navy has a central position in securing India's interests & security in maritime domain.