NEXT IAS

T-4 (24)

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : VIKASH YADAV

Roll No. : MT22GERA001

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 28-07-2022

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Online ☐

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2022

Test-04	GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL PAPER-II (GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA)

Time Allowed : Three Hours | **Maximum Marks :** 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

*There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **Two sections** and printed in **ENGLISH**.*

*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 authorized medium. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential 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.

(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1.(a)	5	10			
1.(b)	5	10			
1.(c)	5	10			
1.(d)	5	10			
1.(e)	5	10			
2.(a)	15	20			
2.(b)	19	15			
2.(c)	22	15			
3.(a)	25	20			
3.(b)	29	15			
3.(c)	32	15			
4.(a)	35	20			
4.(b)	39	15			
4.(c)	42	15			
5.(a)	45	10			
5.(b)	45	10			
5.(c)	45	10			
5.(d)	45	10			
5.(e)	45	10			
6.(a)	55	20			
6.(b)	59	15			
6.(c)	62	15			
7.(a)	65	20			
7.(b)	69	15			
7.(c)	72	15			
8.(a)	75	20			
8.(b)	79	15			
8.(c)	82	15			
Grand Total					

EVALUATION INDICATORS		Remarks			
		Excellent	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Content	Relevance				
	Economy of words				
	Examples/Current Linkages				
Presentation	Language				
	Structure				
	Sequencing				
	Novelty				

Observations:

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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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 question, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential 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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

SECTION 'A'

Q.1 **Answer the following in about 150 words each:** **[10 × 5 = 50 Marks]**

(a) Give an account on occupational structure of India's population.

(b) Analyse the feasibility of smart village development in India.

(c) Why Himalayas are evolving as node of natural hazards?

(d) Comment on the basis of state reorganisation in India.

(e) Describe the evolution and development of human races.

1(a) Occupational structure of a country deals with the employment status of the population.

India's occupational structure –

(i) most people work in informal sector as Indian economy has

- 8% formal employment
- 92% informal employment.

(ii) most population is engaged in agriculture as per Census 2011 i.e.

Sector		Employed people (%)
Agriculture	—	≈ 50%
manufacturing	—	≈ 17%
Services	—	≈ 30%

shows lack of utilisation of demographic dividend by manufacturing sector.

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(iii) female work force participation rate (FLFR) is very less compared to men's rate.

(iv) rural women's work more than urban women due to poverty, livelihood etc.

India's occupational structure is unable to utilise our rich demographic dividend, so government need to work on skilling/upskilling/re-skilling, creating growth poles/centres in backward area, increasing formalisation of economy to ensure development of country.

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2(b) A P J Abdul Kalam, former President of India talked about concept of smart villages to ensure Smart India, as 69% of Indian population lives in rural areas also favours this.

Feasibility of Smart Village –

(i) India is a fertile land, different crops, a lot of diversity shows that our villages can become smart

(ii) most demographic dividend is living in rural areas shows the potential to come forward & take charge of village.

What to do now to make it smart :

Sector	Steps to be taken
Agriculture	promote agriculture – allied activities like sericulture, apiculture, fishing etc., climate resilient agriculture to be promoted
Industry	cottage industry, small-scale industries to be promoted, potential of food-processing to be utilised as per regions.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sector	Steps to be taken
Education	skill education, vocational training in clusters (one centre per 10 villages), school infrastructure & skilled manpower to help rural student excel
Health	upgrading Primary Health care (PHCs), every district to have tier-II and tier-III hospital, regular awareness on diets, institutional deliveries etc.
Digitisation	of land records, digital skills to be imparted, digital literacy etc.

All this will help in ensuring Smart village which will ensure balanced regional development, issue of migrants will be addressed will make smart cities as well.

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1(c) Himalayas are tectonically active zones due to plate movements, issues like mudslides, landslides happens there makes it a node of natural hazards.

Node of natural hazards –

(a) since it is part of Trans-Eurasian tectonically active region resulting in earthquakes due to plate movements i.e. Eurasian Plate with Indo-Austral Plate.

(b) the folding, faulting going on in the Himalyas makes it prone to issues like landslides etc.

(c) excessive rainfall results in loss of grip between rocks and eventually results in landslides, mudslides in the areas of Assam etc.

(d) deforestation happening due development activities often induces development-induced disasters like reservoir based earthquakes in Tehri dam region.

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(e) excessive accumulation of snow and its consequent weight getting down due to force of gravity results in snow avalanches.

(f) the increasing global warming & climate change resulted in increased glacial melting thereby inducing Glacial Lake outburst flow (GLOF) in plain areas.

(g) increased melting of ice changes river regime patterns affecting water availability issues.

We need to address anthropogenic factors like deforestation, global warming to address the increasing natural hazards.

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1(d) Indian states were mainly re-organised on linguistic lines through the passage of State Reorganisation act of 1956 initially, later they are also organised on lines of development.

State reorganisation —

(i) to address linguistic demand of states, Fazl Ali commission was established which favoured it, resulting in linguistic division of states.

(ii) to address issue of tribal people in North-East India, reorganisation started on lines of tribal satisfaction i.e. Nagaland in 1963 & so on.

(iii) development also become a major factor subsequently & states like Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand formed to ensure their development, as these regions are neglected when

Candidates must not write on this margin

Part of larger states. (around year 2000).

Now the reorganisation of Indian states was done in political, cultural, developmental things in mind.

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1(e) Human races evolution and development takes place due to climate, migration etc.

Evolution & development –

(i) climate of a place influences the types of races i.e. Negritos in Africa (mainly black people due to a lot of sunlight).

(ii) different regions of world have different races –

Negritos – Africa (mainly blacks, tall, good stamina)

Mongoloids – in Eastern Asia (small eyes, less height, fair in colour)

Mediterraneans – in Mediterranean region (long nose, fair in colour, round eyes)

Central Asians – in Uzbekistan and nearby countries (long nose, tall etc.)

Their development happens due to the migration, inter-mixing of people

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with each other like –

(i) Proto-Australoids are found mainly in tribal people of India.

(ii) Central Asians, Mediterraneans are found in North India due to influx of migrants in this area.

(iii) Indo-Aryans came to India from Central Asia

So, the mixing of cultures, people, their habits evolved the human races and led to their development.

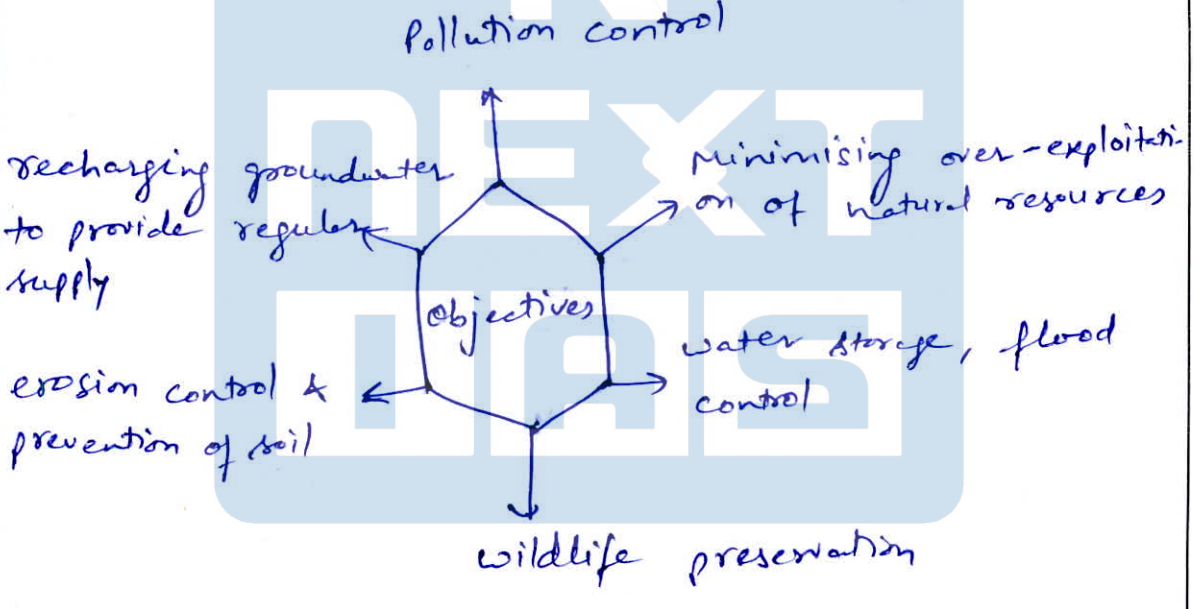
Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.2 (a) Watershed management is key for sustainable and inclusive growth. Comment.

[20 Marks]

Watershed management is the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of water and other natural resources within it.

Objectives of watershed management –



The major components included in it are – soil and water conservation, plantation, agronomical practices, livestock management etc. to achieve its objectives of sustainable and inclusive growth.

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Sustainable & inclusive growth –

- it look at the system in totality
- tries to cover all aspects of environment
- adopts practical grassroot based solutions to adopt it
- takes different sectors and stakeholders by aligning with it.

Ways to achieve it –

(i) promoting soil conservation methods mulching, inter-cropping, mixed-cropping which reduces soil erosion

(ii) using the livestock products as manure i.e. cow dung etc. to promote sustainable organic farming as well as reducing chemicals in soil & water

(iii) promoting agro-forestry, community forestry, social forestry for promoting plantation which will help in ensuring proper atmospheric & hydrological cycle.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) creating flood plain zones, rainwater harvesting to be made mandatory to ensure utilisation of rainwater in judicious manner

(v) using core-buffer model of Project Tiger to preserve biodiversity and wildlife.

(vi) reducing concretisation to allow seepage of water inside the soil to recharge groundwater

(vii) promoting dryland agriculture, less-water intensive crops to ensure that we do not overstress our resources of groundwater

(viii) developing institutions to support it in form of 'watershed management organisation' (WMO) on lines of FPOs to promote it in their respective regions.

watershed management holds the key to sustainable & inclusive growth, we need to promote it by forming 'watershed Mitras', government promoting through

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Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP), part of Krishi sinchai Yojana, Atal Bhujal yojana etc. will help in achieving this.

NEXT IAS

(b) Describe major problems associated with tribes in India. Give practical suggestions for their upliftment. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

As per census 2011, around 8.6% of India's population is tribal residing across length and breadth of the country.

Major problems of tribes –

lack of implementation of Forest Rights act, 2006, displacement due to activities like mining, dam-building etc.

Central India (Birhor, Ho, Munda, Bhils, Gond, Khond etc.)

several PVTGs are here

Rajasthan & Gujarat has Meenas, Meldharis etc

North-East region

- Major tribes – Kuki, Naga, Abor, Mishmi, Nishi, Bodos etc.

Problems – exploitation by tea plantation contractors, demand of separate states/identities, conflicts between tribes, educationally and health parameters are below national average, increasing use of drugs.

South India

Major tribes are – Chenchus, Kurumbas, Irulas, Toda, Koya etc.

Map of India

extreme isolation, lack of school education, medical facilities, primitive living

Candidates must not write on this margin

There are nearly 75 tribes which are classified as highly primitive i.e. PVTGs, found in Andaman & Nicobar (Andamanese, Sentinelese etc.), some groups in south and Central India as well.

Suggestions for upliftment –

(i) opening up Eklavya model of schools throughout tribal areas all across the country with education in their mother tongue & then imparting skills in them as per modern standards.

(ii) opening up 'Tribal clinics' in each tribe basti so that they can be given treatment instantly.

(iii) understanding that their culture is unique and we must respect it by promoting it on TV channels, radio's etc.

(iv) implementing forest rights act, 2006 in letter & spirit so that they will get their due share of land to earn livelihood.

(v) their voices of dissent must be learnt

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patiently and solutions to their problems must be found out in amicable manner with everystakeholder taking part i.e. Naga issue, Bru - Reang issue etc.

Government has launched various initiatives for their upliftment like -

- Van Dhan scheme, promoting Minor forest produce through MSP for them.
- TRIFED agency to do marketing of their products
- SCs & STs prevention of atrocities act of 1989 to tackle discrimination and crimes against them

All this will help in mainstreaming to the development of country and eventually will lead to their sustainable development.

(c) Throw light on geo-political problems of South Asia. [15 Marks]

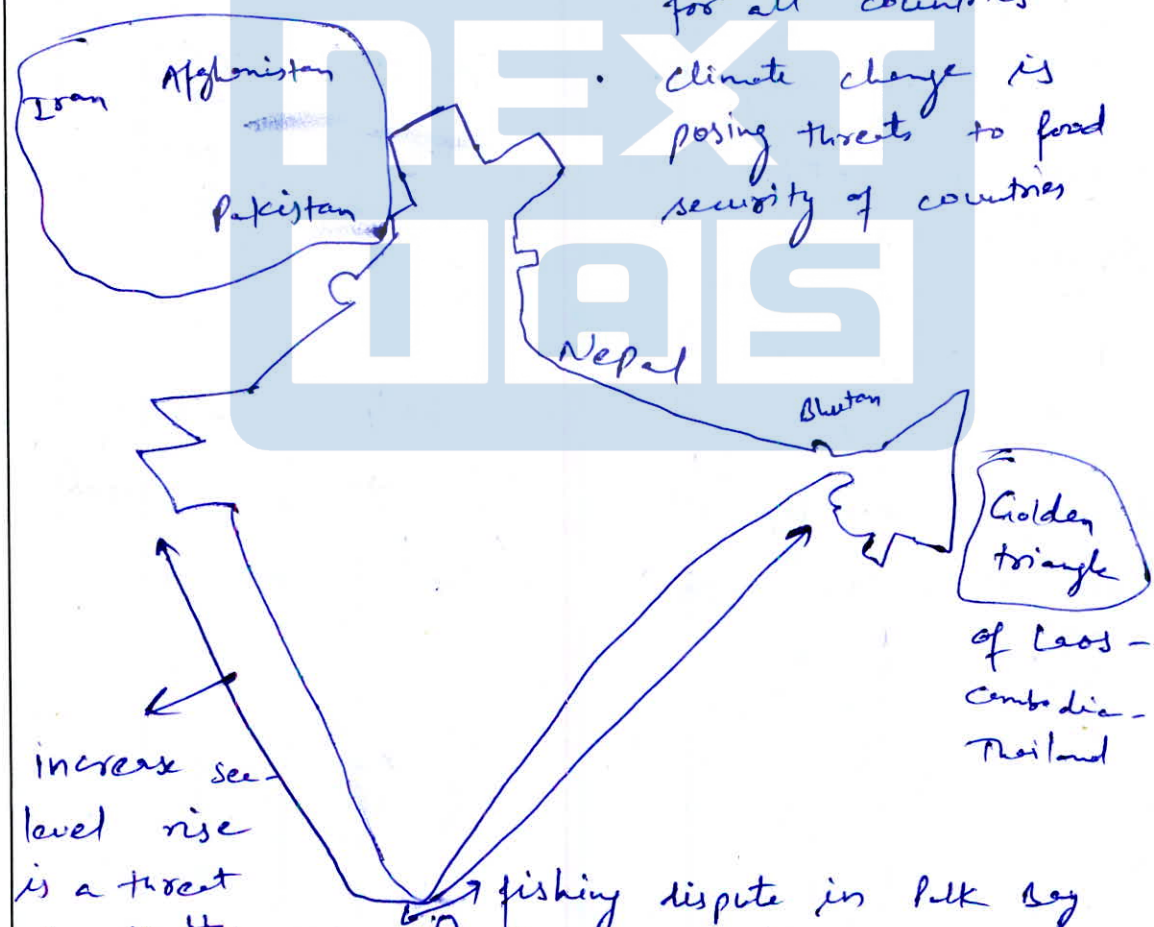
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South-Asia, called a sub-continent due to being part of Indo-Austral plate, sharing commonalities & uniformities is facing several issues of terrorism, drug issue, water-disputes etc.

Geo-political problems of South Asia -

Golden crescent

- problem of disasters for all countries
- climate change is posing threats to food security of countries



Map of India

Candidates must not write on this margin

(i) With Pakistan supporting activities of terrorism in India creating instability in the region resulted in stopping of SAARC summits.

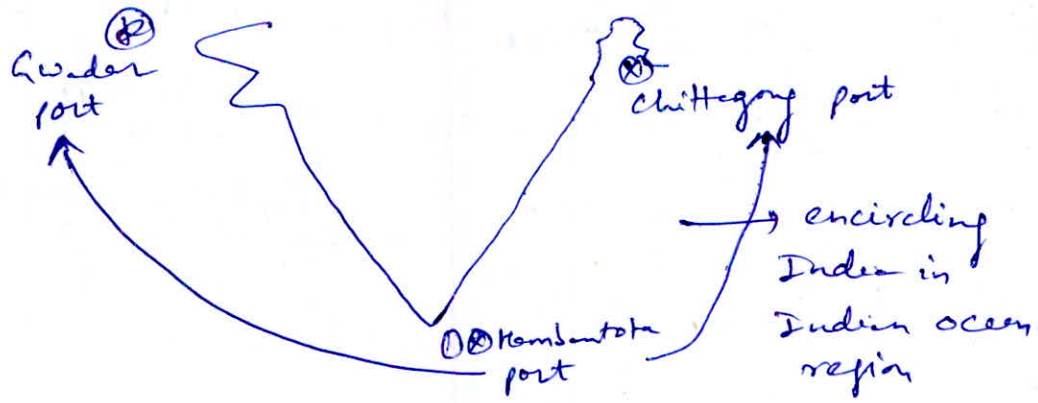
(ii) the menace of drugs is increasing due to its geographical proximity to Golden crescent and Golden triangle, further aid by tough geographical terrain which allows its infiltration in India as well as other countries.

(iii) the border disputes with countries like Pakistan on Line of Control (LoC), map dispute of 2020 with Nepal, riverine border issue with Bangladesh

(iv) the issue of water-sharing with many countries like Bangladesh (on Teesta water-sharing), Pakistan (Indus water treaty) etc.

(v) the strings of pearls theory and increasing presence of china in south Asia is hindering smooth relations of India's neighbour with India.

Candidates must not write on this margin



(vi) poverty, illiteracy, fundamentalism etc. existing in most countries resulting in loss to demographic dividend, stunting, wasting etc.

All south Asian countries need to revive SAARC with immediate effect, form a 'South Asia Dispute Resolution forum' to address issues in totality, implementing South Asia Free Trade agreement (SAFTA), focusing on skills to make the demographic dividend contribute to the sub-continent's development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.3 (a) Constitutionalisation of panchayati Raj paved the way for grass root empowerment in India. In this regard discuss the salient features of the 73rd constitutional amendment Act, 1992. **[20 Marks]**



Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Critically exmine the challanges and prospects of India's changing fertility rate.

[15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin



Candidates must not write on this margin



(c) "Flash Droughts are the next big climate threat". Comment [15 Marks]

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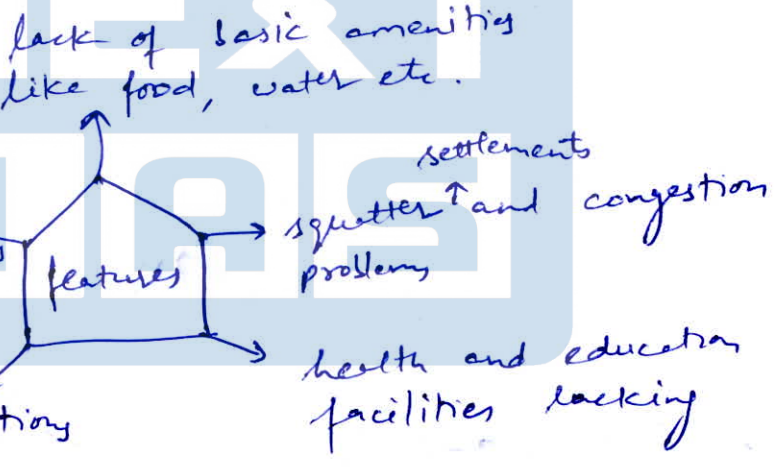
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Q.4 (a) The vision of slum-free Indian cities needs to be viewed through the lens of inclusive development. Analyse. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Around 31% of Indian population lives in city regions and many among these lives in slums which defeats our purpose of sustainable Indian cities.

Slums due to — increasing urbanisation in an unplanned manner, increasing population with less space etc. The major features of slums are —

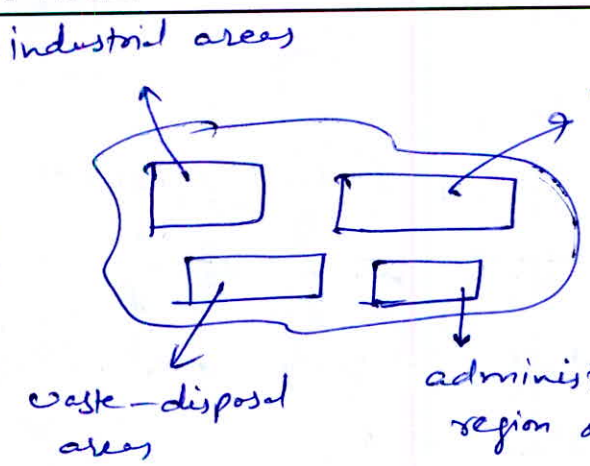


Example — Dharavi in Mumbai, outskirts of Delhi etc.

Slum-free Indian cities :-

(i) there needs to proper planning of every city in terms of demarcation of residential, industrial, waste-disposal areas by doing geomorphological studies of the city

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(ii) any development of sub-urbs, fringe like Rural-urban fringe (RUF) needs to be taken care of by authorities & ensure that it develops as per plan.

(iii) creating a migration portal on which incoming migrants must register to know-how of exact population of city in order to ensure the optimum utilisation of resources

Along with all this the concept of smart villages, balanced regional development are key to development of sustainable cities which will be slum-free in nature, so the government need to invest in —

(a) promoting growth poles, growth centres in Rural India by utilising the potential

Candidates must not write on this margin

of local resources like food processing industry etc.

(b) promoting industries to establish in/near small cities, or in rural areas so that the migration to cities can be curbed

(c) health and educational facilities of cities must be made available to rural areas to ensure that people get facilities wherever they are, opening Tier-III hospitals in every district of the country.

(d) promoting agriculture & its allied activities like apiculture, sericulture, fishing etc. to increase income of people & this livelihood will curb migration.

(e) promoting cottage industries, small-scale industries in the rural areas will help in promoting entrepreneurial skills, will generate employment opportunities and income for people.

Government has launched RURBAN mission, Smart cities programme, AMRUT,

Candidates must not write on this margin

etc. to make Indian cities sustainable, now the government must notice it SMART VILLAGE Development to ensure the inclusiveness & holistic development.

NEXT IAS

(b) Population explosion as a threat to food security in India. Discuss. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, world population reports talked about India becoming most populous country by 2023 by surpassing china, which will put burden on our resources including the food security.

Population explosion — Although India's total fertility rate (TFR) reached to near replacement levels, yet the high population in biologically fertile age, wider-base of population pyramid, child marriage / marriage of girls at young age shows that absolute growth of population is still going to be high.

Threat to food security —

(a) increasing population will result in more demand of foodgrains thereby resulting in demand-supply gap of food resources

(b) this will lead to over-exploitation of resources in fishing areas, excessive use of land for foodgrain production will make it

Candidates must not write on this margin

infertile eventually leading to unsustainable development.

(c) the ongoing climate change and global warming is already resulting in erratic nature of rainfall / weather patterns, pest attacks, droughts etc. pose a threat to our agriculture sector by reducing production & productivity levels of agriculture fields.

(d) climatic disasters like flood, flash floods, cyclonic storms are destroying crops, reducing their production.

(e) increasing deforestation is resulting in increased erosion thereby reducing the fertility of the soils.

(f) increased use of chemical fertilisers is resulting in salinisation and alkanisation of soil, making it semi-arid in nature (reducing fertility)

All this coupled with increasing population will make it even more worse for the country's ability to produce sufficient food grains.

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Solution –

(i) immediate steps to reduce population in long-run, promoting 'Mission Parivar Vikas', delayed age of marriage etc. will reduce India's population after sometime

(ii) promoting research in pest-resistant, flood-resistant, drought-resistant high yielding varieties to increase production so that the demand of increased foodgrain can be met.

(iii) addressing climate change to keep production and productivity levels intact.

Population puts pressure over our definite resources, particularly foodgrains, so we need to achieve optimum population to maintain our resource-population ratio.

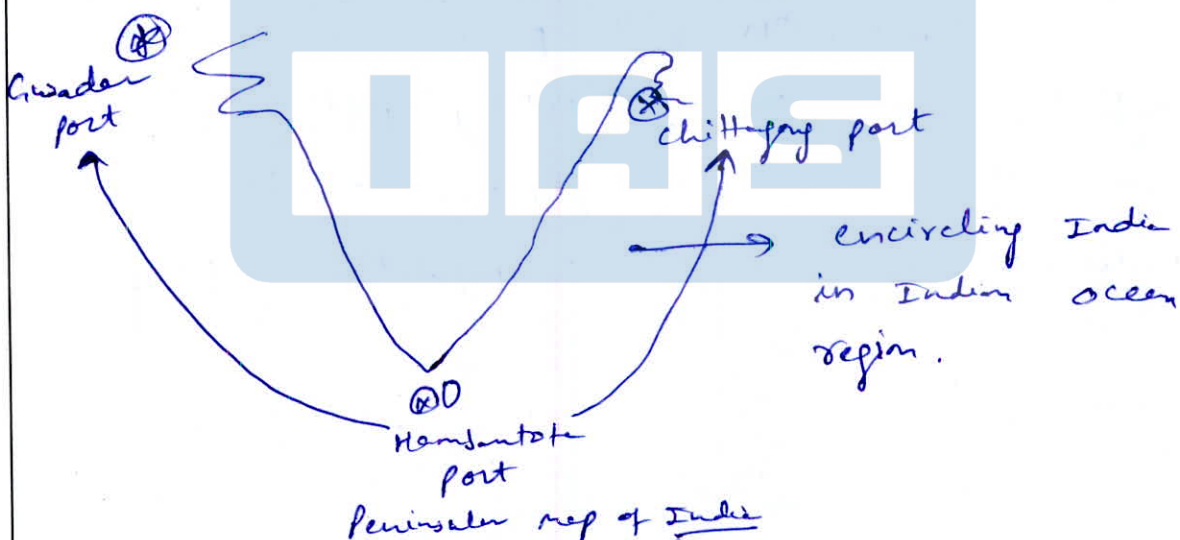
(c) Avail a detailed account of India's maritime security concerns. [15 Marks]

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India has nearly 7517 km of coastline which helps it in utilising the potential of oceanic resources, but also poses some maritime security challenges.

Maritime security concerns –

(a) increasing chinese presence in the Indian ocean region through underwater submarines, 'strings of pearls theory' of encircling India in Indian ocean region.



(b) use of maritime routes by the terrorist groups, as happened during Mumbai Taj attack of 2008.

(c) disputes in the Palk Bay with the

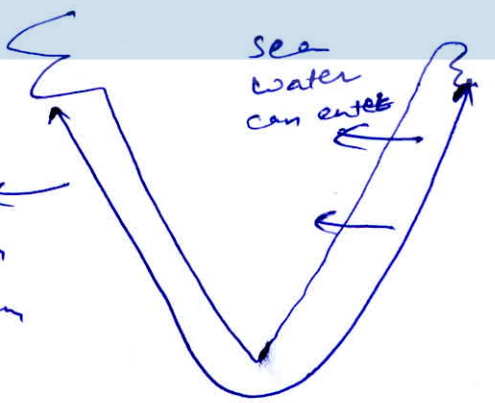
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Sri Lankan fishermens over fishing rights.

(d) smuggling of drugs, weapons through the oceanic routes is a major concern

(e) the issues of piracy, oceanic-terrorism in the Horn of Africa, Gulf region etc. as India's 68% trade by value and 95% trade by volume passes through oceanic routes.

(f) the increasing sea-levels due to climate change and global warming has the potential to pose challenges to the internal security of the country.



Map of India

The Indian government has launched various initiatives & part of international

Candidates must not write on this margin

groups to address all this —

- SAGAR (security and growth for all) in the Indian ocean region.
- part of QUAD to uphold international rules, world-order, open & free Indo-Pacific
- military exercises regular with other countries like Malabar exercise (U.S.-India-Japan), Sampriti (Bangladesh) etc.

Maritime security is key to maintaining our oceanic resources along with the security of country's sovereignty and other interests.

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SECTION 'B'

Q.5 **Answer the following in about 150 words each:** **[10×5 = 50 Marks]**

(a) Breifly explain the importance of inter- linking of rivers in India.

(b) Explain the role of "Hill Area Development Programmme" in reducing regional imbalance in India.

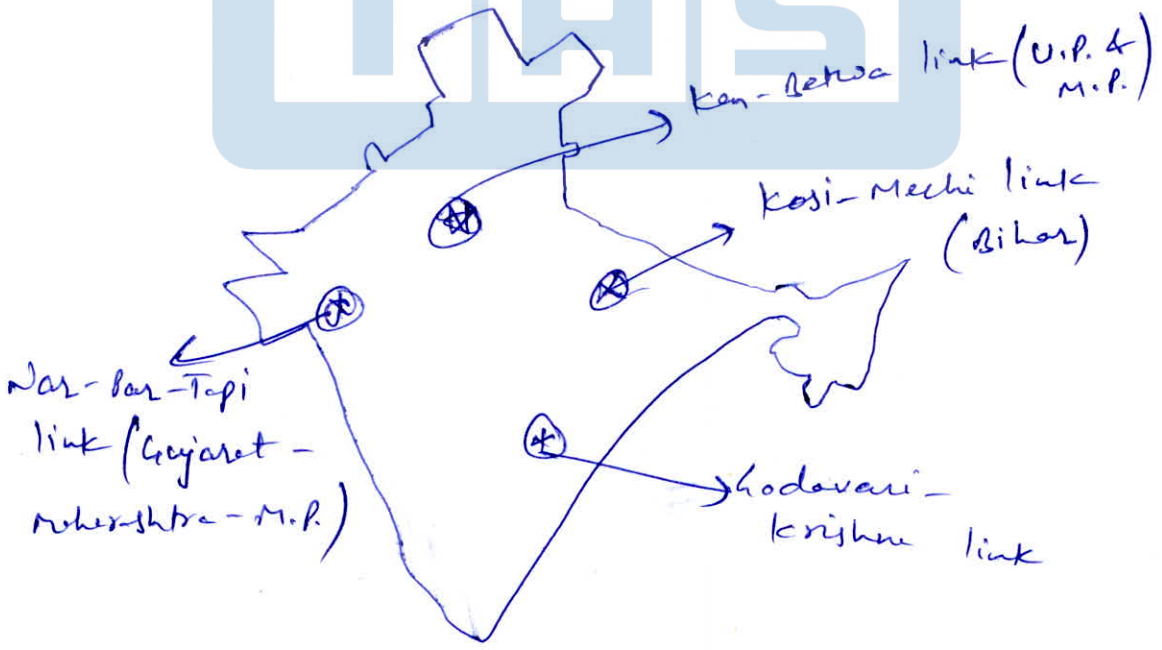
(c) Describe the salient features of National Health Mission.

(d) How can environmental education be made value oriented?

(e) Write short note on Integrated Rural Development Programmes.

5(a) Inter-linking of rivers in India :-

Recently, centre government talked about linking of rivers Nar-Par-Tapi in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh regin.



Map of India

Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of it –

(a) to ensure addressal of simultaneous floods & droughts in the country

(b) to maintain a regular uniform river regimes of major rivers in the country.

(c) help in developing agriculture throughout the country with availability of irrigation water.

(d) will help in meeting the drinking water needs of the country's population.

(e) can develop sustainable navigational ways for transport

(f) will promote agri.-allied activities like fishing, aqua aquaculture etc.

Inter-linking of rivers must be given careful look to ensure that the project is economically viable, cost-benefit analysis should favour it in order to implement it.

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5(b) Hill area development programme (HADP) was launched by government to develop the hill areas of the country.

Features of it -

(i) to create infrastructure in terms of connectivity in these regions by building roads etc.

(ii) providing financial assistance in implementing central government schemes i.e. 90:10 ratio (90% by central government).

(iii) incentivising industries to locate themselves in these regions in form of tax rebate, concessions etc.

(iv) improving agriculture practices and stopping slash & burn agriculture (shifting cultivation) etc.

This has helped in development of far-flung areas of the country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

mainstreaming them in development of the country.

Achievements of programme –

- Chardham project in Uttarakhand
- Creating logistics hub in Guwahati (Assam)
- Connecting North-East with Rail connectivity

helping in reducing regional imbalances.

Government must aggressively push for the industrialisation of these regions, particularly tourism industry, tea industry etc. for the all-round development of these areas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5(c) National health mission was launched by government keeping in mind the requirement of people.

National Health mission
- National Urban Health mission (NUHM) - for urban areas
- National Rural Health mission (NRHM) - for rural areas.

National Health mission -

(a) to provide support to primary health cares for 1st - aid to rural people in quick time.

(b) promoting institutional deliveries, pre-natal to post-natal care to women to improve their health

(c) providing health services to people to reduce stunting, wasting etc.

(d) reducing Infant mortality rate (IMR), Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in the country.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(e) providing measures & awareness about family planning measures.

(f) increasing public investments in the healthcare sector of the country.

So, the government's vision has helped us in lowering IMR/MMR, increasing institutional deliveries & overall health of people.

Candidates must not write on this margin

5(d) Environment education is about the education which is eco-friendly, promotes environmental values etc.

To be made value-oriented :-

(i) imparting Green skills - to ensure that people works in sync with the environment.

(ii) imparting environment education through school curriculum and promoting experential learning as well i.e. Paudhagiri programme of Haryana government for promoting plantation by school childrens.

(iii) making it participative, as involvement of more & more people will help in inculcating life-long learning process.

(iv) awareness about the benefits of biodiversity & its benefits, resources available to us etc. will help in their optimum utilisation.

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(v) teaching to reduce wastage & this wastage can be treated to make something better.

Realising people the resources we get from nature, following the ideas of Tbilisi conference (1977) regarding environmental education will help us in imparting value oriented environmental education to the people.

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5(e) Integrated Rural Development programme, is a programme launched by government to ensure all-round development of rural areas.

Programme talked about —

(i) promoting agriculture in dry areas by promoting irrigation means/channels

(ii) promoting agri-allied activities to increase income of rural people (like sericulture, fishing etc.)

(iii) promoting development of backward areas by giving Backward Region Grant funds (BRGF)

(iv) creating sustainable health and educational facilities to the people in rural areas.

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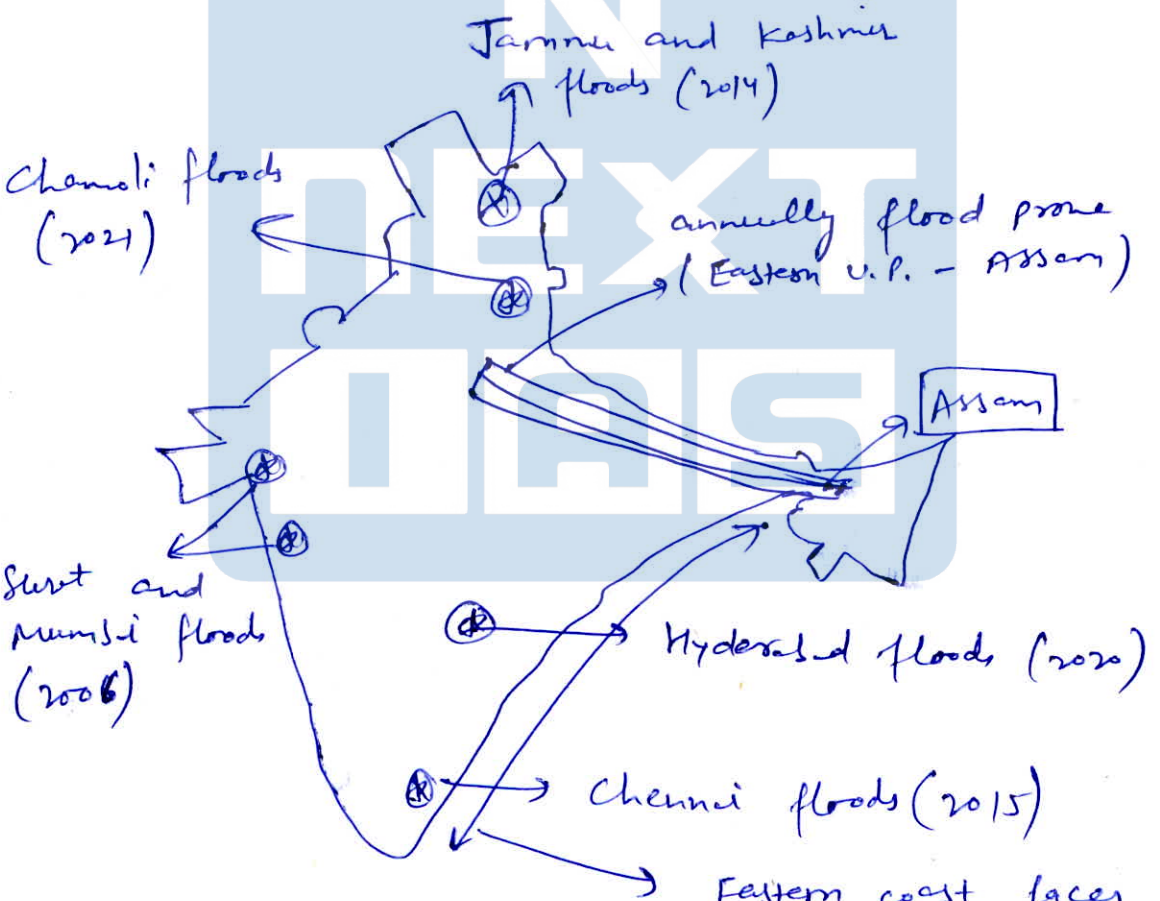
(v) increasing connectivity with the rural areas ~~by~~ through building all-weather roads.

This helped in the development of the rural India, helped in increasing the income of people, ensured better connectivity subsequently.

Q.6 (a) Floods are the most commonly occurring natural disaster in India. What are the reasons for frequent floods in India? Suggest steps that need to be taken for proper flood management. [20 Marks]

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Nearly $\frac{1}{8}$th part of the country is flood-prone annually due to extreme rainfall, lack of watershed management etc. making it one of most commonly occurring disasters in the country.

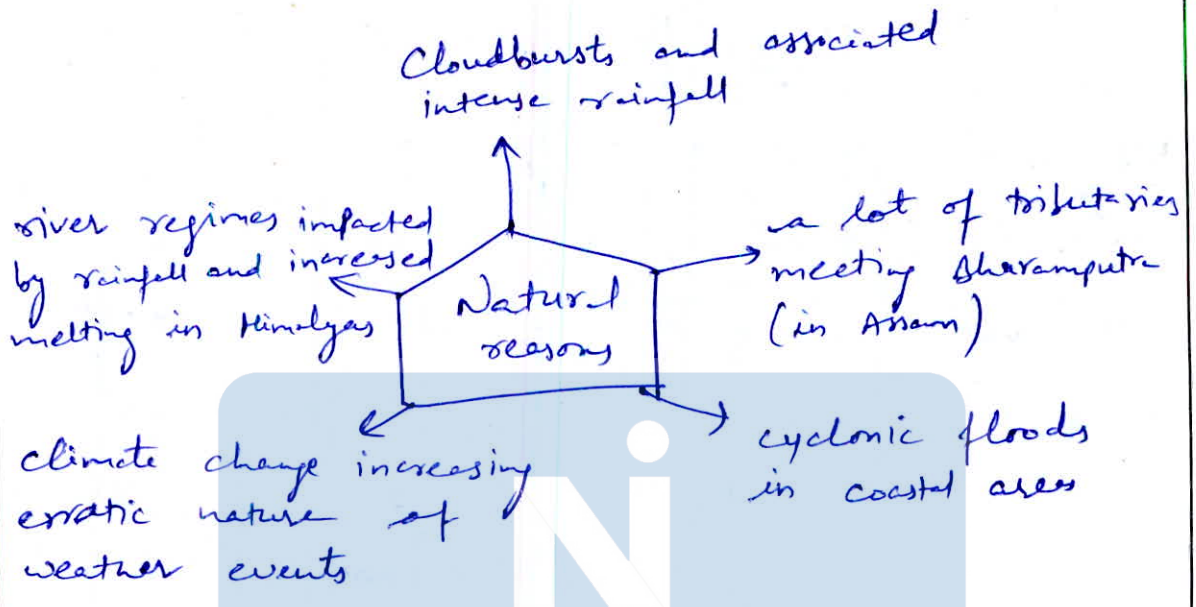


Map of India

Sedimentation of river channels – particularly Brahmputra causes annual floods in Assam, as well as in other parts of country by other rivers.

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Reasons for frequent floods —



Along with these anthropological reasons also exacebrates the issue of flooding in the country —

- lack of flood plain zones/zonation
- lack of cleaning of urban sewage systems
- deforestation increasing run-off speed of water without any hindrance
- more concretisation resulting in lack of water seepage in soil / ground

Due to all these reasons, we lost lives annually, loss of livestock, crops, connectivity etc.

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Steps to address this -

(a) flood plain zones must be demarcated with immediate effect

(b) rainwater harvesting must be made mandatory for judicious utilisation of rainwater

(c) giving careful look to river inter-linking to address the issue of simultaneous floods & droughts in the country.

(d) afforestation must be done at massive level to address the issue of water run-off as well as climate change.

(e) utilising the potential of watershed management which will help in holistic and inclusive development.

(f) for urban areas, we need to clean sewage before monsoon, ready to be prepared for the worst will help us in tackling urban floods.

Government has launched I-FLOWS (Integrated FLOWS), tracking real-time water

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movement, implementing Paris agreement will help us in addressing the issue of floods in the country.

NEXT IAS

(b) Discuss the concept of climate resilient city in the context of planning for sustainable development. [15 Marks]

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Climate resilient city can be defined as a city which adapts itself to the climate change and the global warming i.e. increased temperatures, increased erratic weather events etc.

Need of climate resilient city due to -

- due to urban heat dome and urban heat island effects
- due to increasing temperatures (more concrete structures reducing albedo)
- deforestation & reduction of carbon sponge
- encroachment of natural water bodies that acts as carbon reservoir i.e. wetland, lakes pollution & encroachment.
- increasing flash floods / urban floods in the city regions

All these issues resulted in demand of climate resilient city and it should include -

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(i) adopting renewable sources of energy like solar energy to reduce Carbon emission of the city

(ii) promoting afforestation in the city to ensure that the city do not emits more than it absorbs i.e. ensuring carbon neutrality of the city

(iii) there must be no encroachment of natural waterbodies like wetlands, lakes etc.

(iv) cleaning sewage lines before every monsoon to address the issue of floods in the cities.

Along with making cities climate resilient, we need to focus on the climate resilience of rural areas to ensure addressal of issue of migrants, taking care of push factors of migration from rural areas.

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The need is to use hollow bricks in urban areas, climate appropriate housing, use of technology to monitor things in real-time i.e. carbon emissions, water flow etc. so that our cities can become climate resilient in nature.

Involving multiple-stakeholders, urban local bodies, local participation is key to achieving this concept in totality.

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(c) Elaborate the recent trends of migration of population in India. Also discuss various challenges that migrant population faces. **[15 Marks]**

Migration of population is a consequence of various push & pull factors on it in form of getting better opportunities to live life.

Recent trends of migration :-

(i) youth is getting migrated to urban areas in lieu of better educational facilities as well as employment opportunities.

(ii) at times, development-induced / forced migration takes place i.e. people living in and around sardar sarovar Dam region, Jewar airport region.

(iii) bulk of the migration is happening in the metro cities / major cities of the country like Delhi, mumbai, Hyderabad, chennai etc.

(iv) climate change induced migration, particularly in the semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, Central India towards better-off areas.

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Problems faced by them –

(i) most work in informal sector faces the problem of social security.

(ii) the issue of housing, high rents results in squattered and congested slum settlements

(iii) they live in unhygienic areas, lack of basic amenities like housing, clothing, food etc. faced by them.

(iv) at times women are sexually-abused and exploited at their place of work.

(v) they tend to create Urban fringe, Rural-Urban fringe of unplanned nature

Steps taken by government to address the issues :–

(i) launched one nation, one ration card to ensure the availability of foodgrains throughout the country i.e. portability of ration cards

(ii) Ayushmann Bharat, providing cashless treatment upto Rs. 5 lakh / family is

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portable across the country.

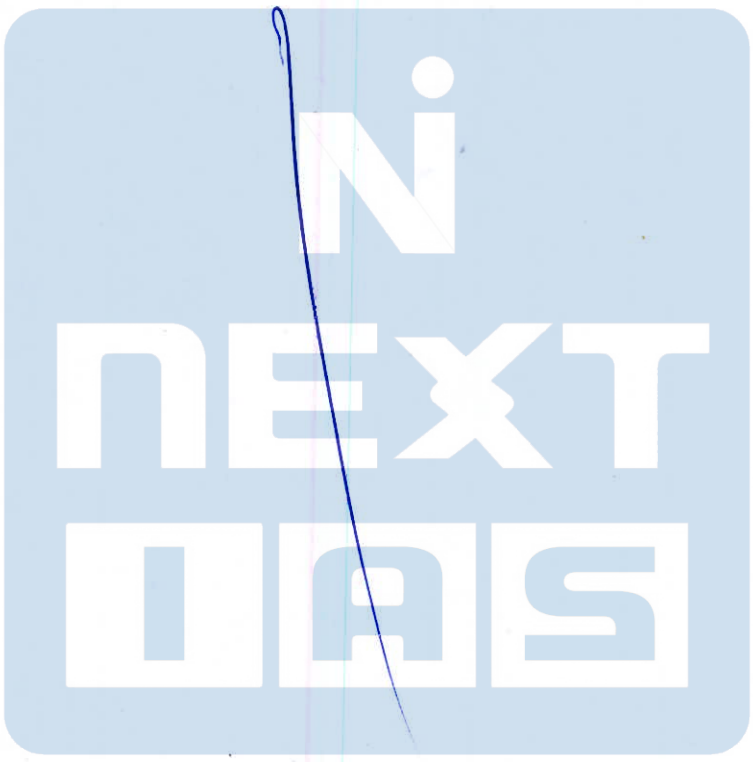
(iii) Delhi government opening mohalla clinics for providing basic health facilities to everyone, including migrants.

The government must create a migrant portal for registering their numbers in each city to ensure proper development of city as well as the migrant people.

Q.7 (a) How can age-structure pyramids serve as useful tools for predicting population growth trends of a nation? Explain with examples. **[20 Marks]**

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(b) Define conurbation. Outline problems associated with conurbation and also suggest solutions. **[15 Marks]**

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(c) Examine how ethnicity cause challenges to national integration. [15 Marks]

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Q.8 (a) Identify the sustainability challenges of peri-urban regions of India. Give practical suggestions for the sustainability of peri-urban regions. **[20 Marks]**

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(b) The Indian ocean is now at the heart of global geopolitics. Comment [15 Marks]

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(c) India's demographic divident can turn in to liability? Critically analyse. **[15 Marks]**

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

