

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL**

Name Of Candidate	DHUV MITAL		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	12/07/18

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.</li> <li>Questions no. 1 and 4 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.</li> <li>The number of marks carried by a question /part is indicated against it.</li> <li>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 a medium other than the authorized one.</li> <li>Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches/maps and diagrams, wherever considered necessary. These shall be drawn in the space provided for answering the question itself.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	
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2				
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<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			<b>Start Time </b>	<b>End Time </b>
			<b>Mode Of Examination :</b>	<b>Online</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Offline</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>Evaluation Date:</b>

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<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

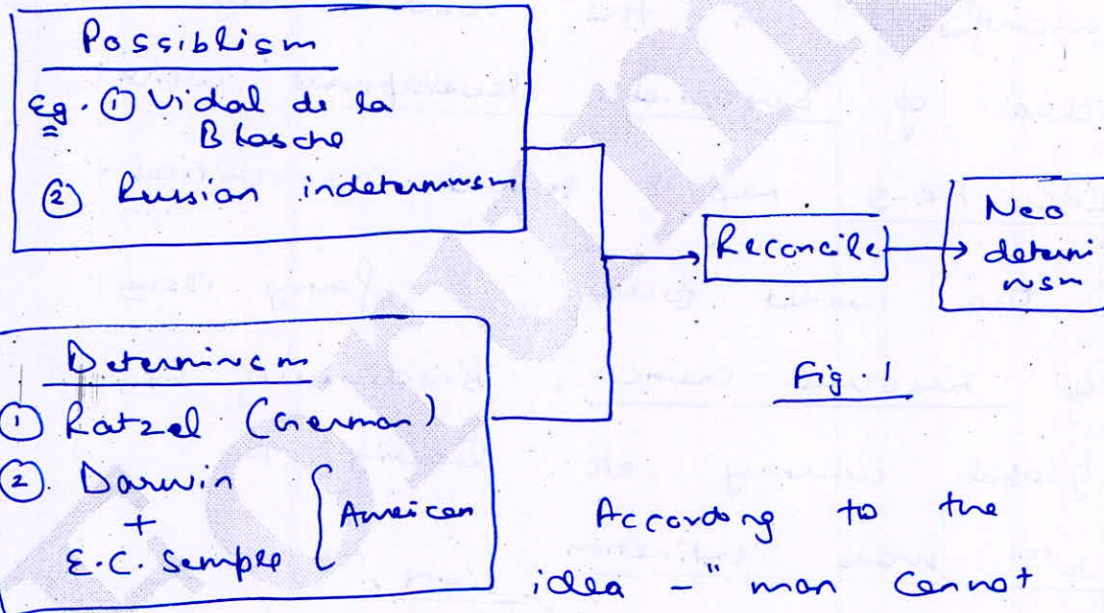


## Section - A

1. a) What is neo-determinism? Check relevancy of neo-determinism in the age of global warming. (15 Marks)

Neodeterminism or stop and go determinism was an idea propounded by Australian geographer 'Griffiths Taylor'

The idea seeks to balance the dualism between extreme possibilism and determinism (Fig.1)



According to the idea - "man cannot take fertilizers to barren lands". It means that while man has some choices to make, these choices are provided by nature itself.

Just like a traffic controller can regulate traffic and not stop it, man can only regulate nature to some extent and not alter its plan

Importance :-

① The importance of this idea is manifested in the modern day idea of 'Sustainable development' which IPCC AR-5 report termed as critical

② The world today is facing issues of resource crunch, Biodiversity loss, global warming etc. leading to 6th mass extinction

Eg: As per Global <sup>Living,</sup> planet Index report, almost 52% of biodiversity has been lost since 1750's

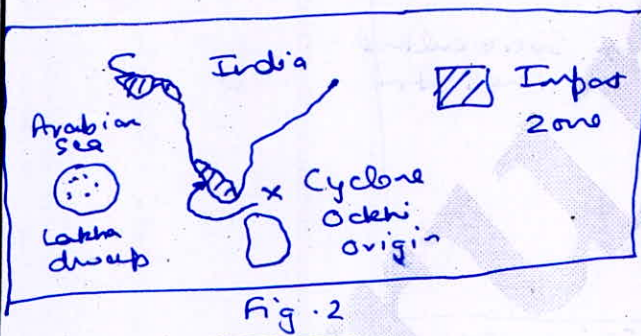
③ Pollution due to unbridled exploitation of resources is on a high.

Eg: India has 14/20 most polluted cities as per WHO

④ Developing countries need special attention as they are the resource poor and technology poor regions as per Ackerman's classification. ~~All these conditions~~

⑤ Frequency of disasters has been increasing which can be the response of nature's nature to exploitation.

### Case study (Fig:2)



Cyclone ockhi was first cyclone in 40 years to travel over 2000 km and intensified very quickly than normal due to high sea temperature.

Hence the time is ripe for humans to check unwarranted activities, and focus on sustainable development.

#### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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b) "Morphology of rural settlement depends on lay-out and plan". Elaborate the statement with suitable examples. (20 Marks)

Morphology refers to the internal layout and pattern of streets, roads, houses, social segregation etc. within a village.

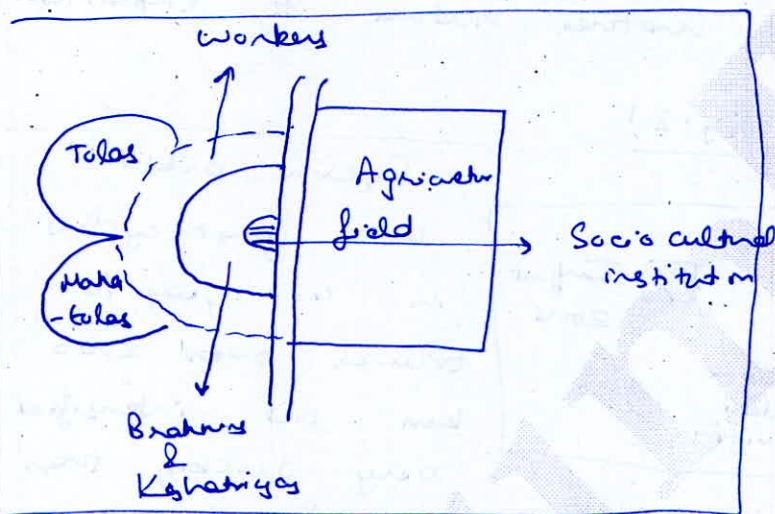


Fig. 1 Typical morphology of Indian rural settlement

Morphology depends on layout and plan as -

- ① Presence of a central institution like administrative, socio cultural (temple) etc. determine the morphology as seen in Fig. 1

Generally higher castes live around institutions where as low castes on the margins

② Indus valley civilization provided immense planning of streets leading to Iron-grid pattern and morphology

③ Normally, metalled roads are present between main institutions and high caste dwellings where as roads are narrow and unmetalled in region of lower castes.

④ Various natural features determine the pattern of rural settlements

Eg. ① Presence of agricultural field in between makes the settlement irregular rectangular hollow (Fig. 2)

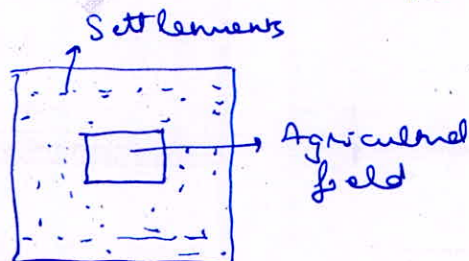


Fig. 2

② In deab region, pattern tends to be triangular on deltas. (Fig. 3)

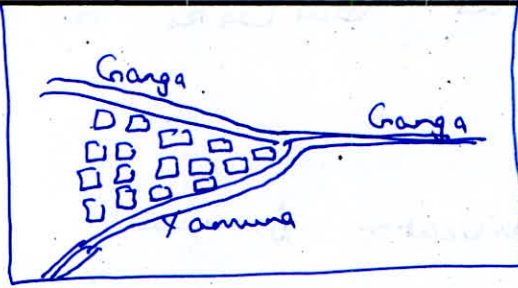


Fig. 3



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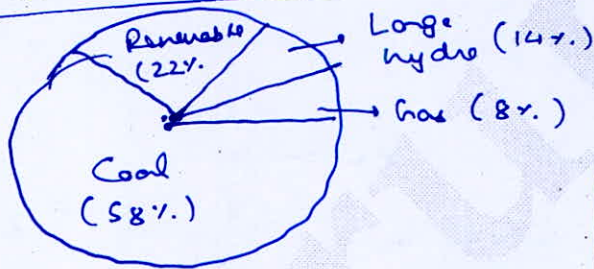


c) Why we should conserve conventional source of energy? Suggest measure to conserve exhaustible resources. (15 Marks)

Conventional sources of energy include those who are non-renewable and takes long period of time (1000s of years) to regenerate

### Reasons to Conserve

① Renewable energy sources are yet to be developed to be used in cost effective and sustainable manner



India's energy mix

Fig. 1

projected by Global Energy outlook that over 50% of dependence will continue on conventional sources by 2050

② Dependence on conventional sources is still high  
Eg: India (Fig. 2)  
It is also

③ Integration of conventional sources to power grid and their transmission is easy

④ Conventional sources have high output compared to non conventional ones.

⑤ On the other hand, renewable sources have their own demerits -

- (i) Wind, solar power are intermittent
- (ii) Nuclear energy have high risks  
Eg. Fukushima disaster (Japan)

⑥ Demand of burgeoning population <sup>is</sup> rising can be fulfilled by conserving conventional sources

Measures :-

① Developing alternate conventional sources like Underground Coal gasification (to exploit deeper coal seams), Coal bed methane etc.

② Improving efficiency of energy output through better use of technology. Eg. In India, about 30% of the thermal plants use

Obsolete technology.

③ Simultaneous development of renewable sources. Eg. India's INDC is to get 40% of energy from non-fossil fuel based sources

④ Rationalization of tariffs of conventional sources of energy and transparency in ~~the~~ mining allocation.

⑤ Expanding research of new energy resource basins. Eg. Recently new ~~gas~~ gas reserves were found in Arabian sea basin by ONGC

While conventional sources must be conserved, focus should also be on cleaner sources to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions & preventing global warming.

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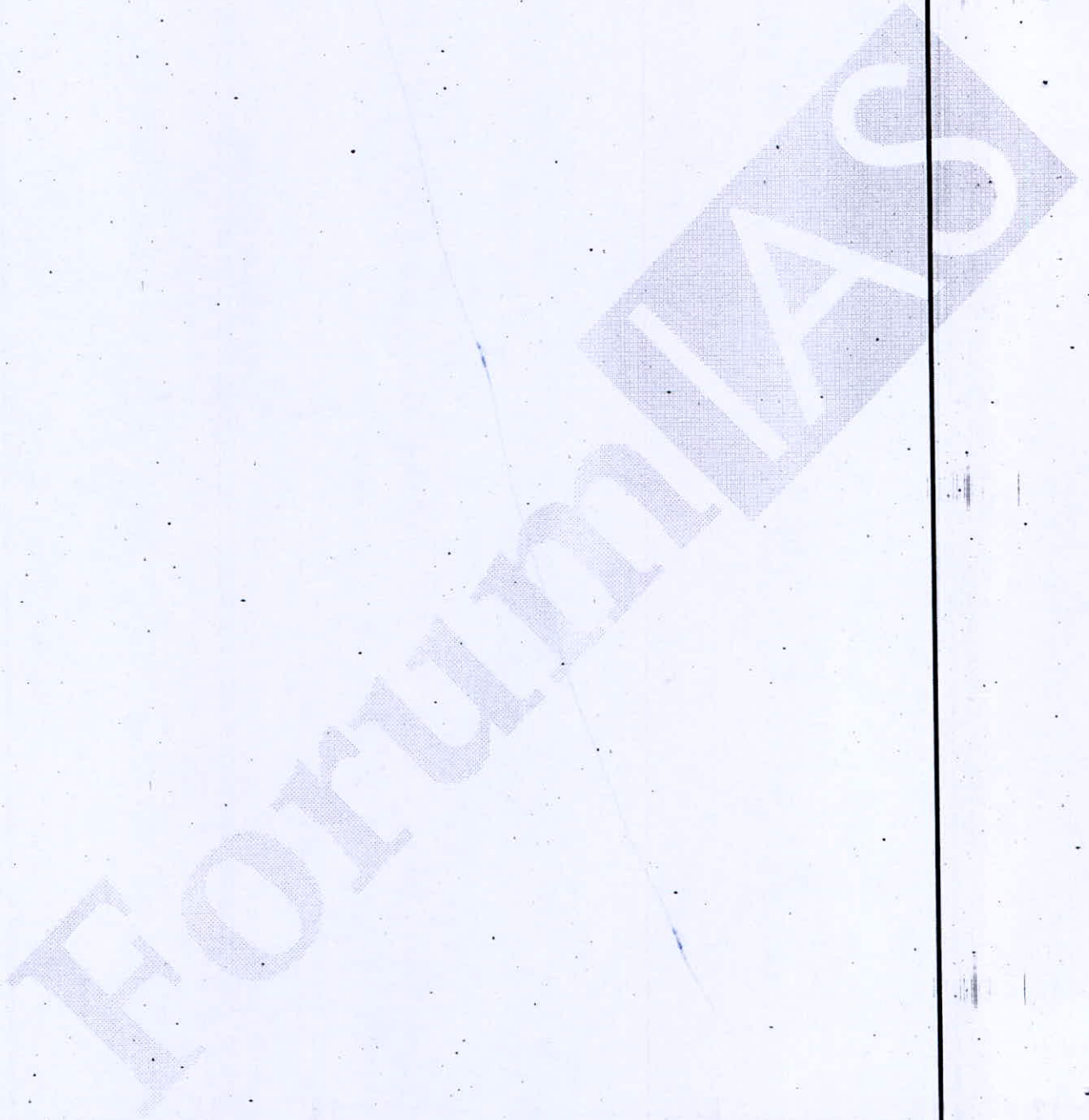
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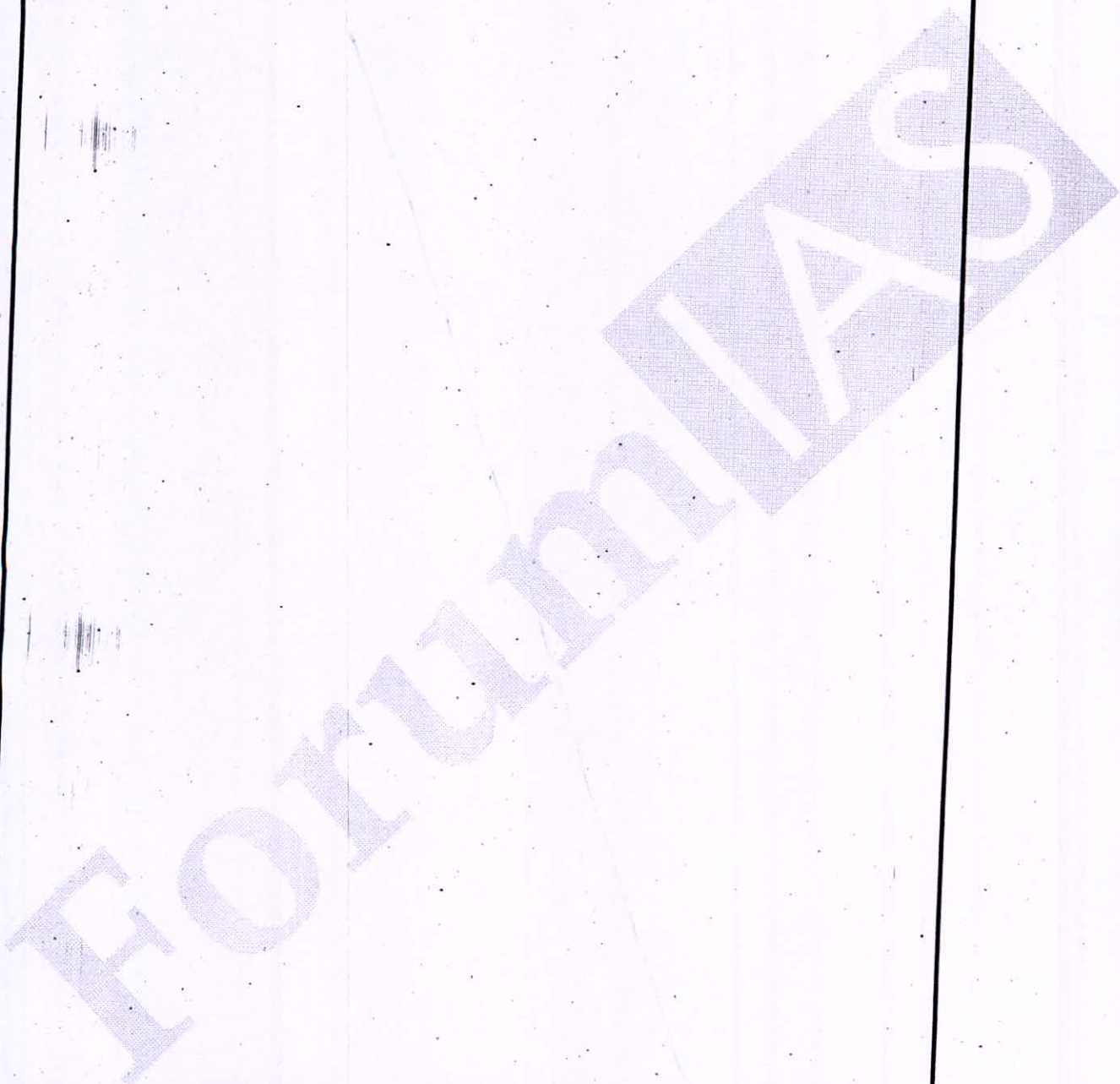


2. a) Discuss linguistic domain of India.

(15 Marks)

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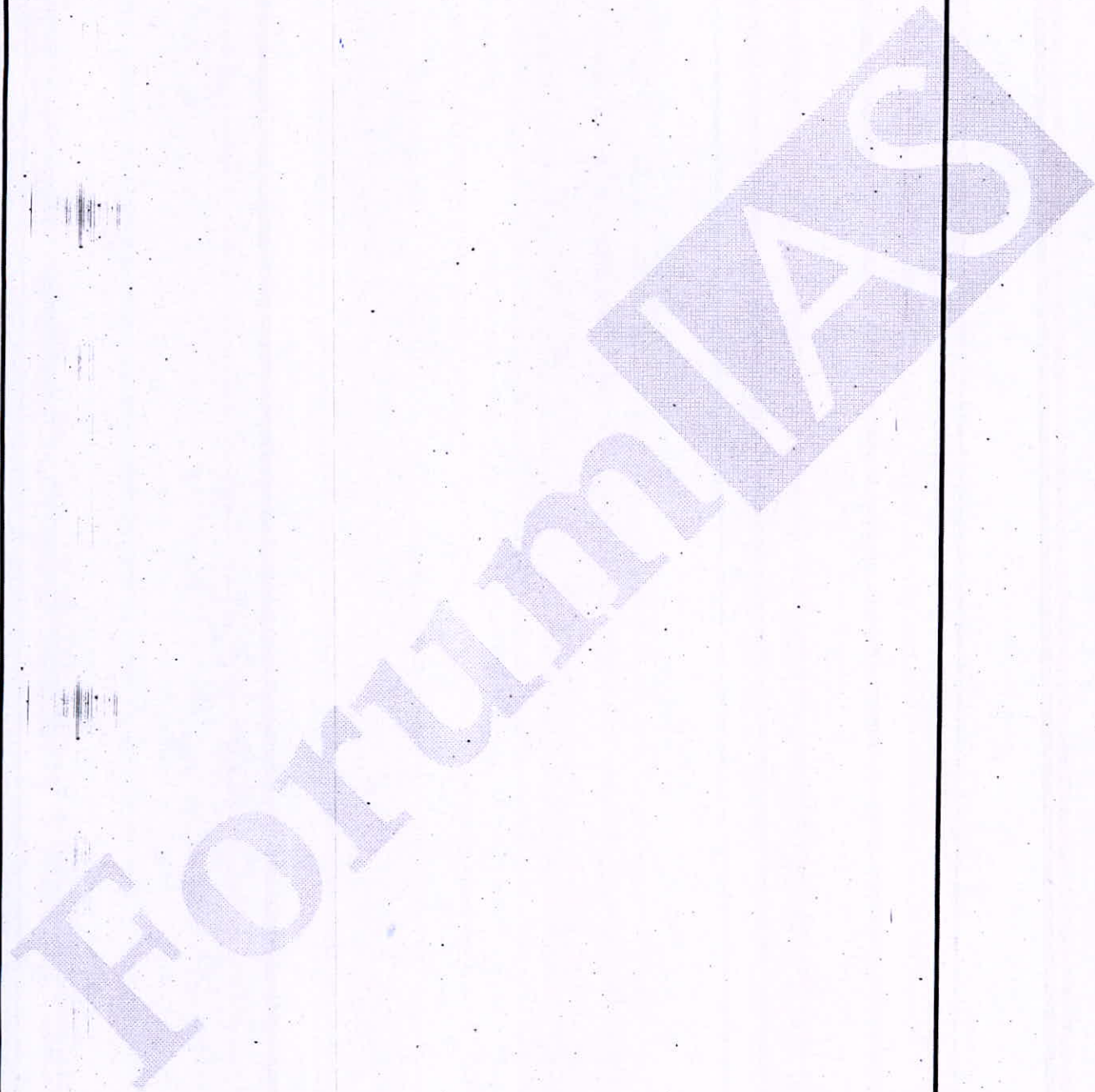
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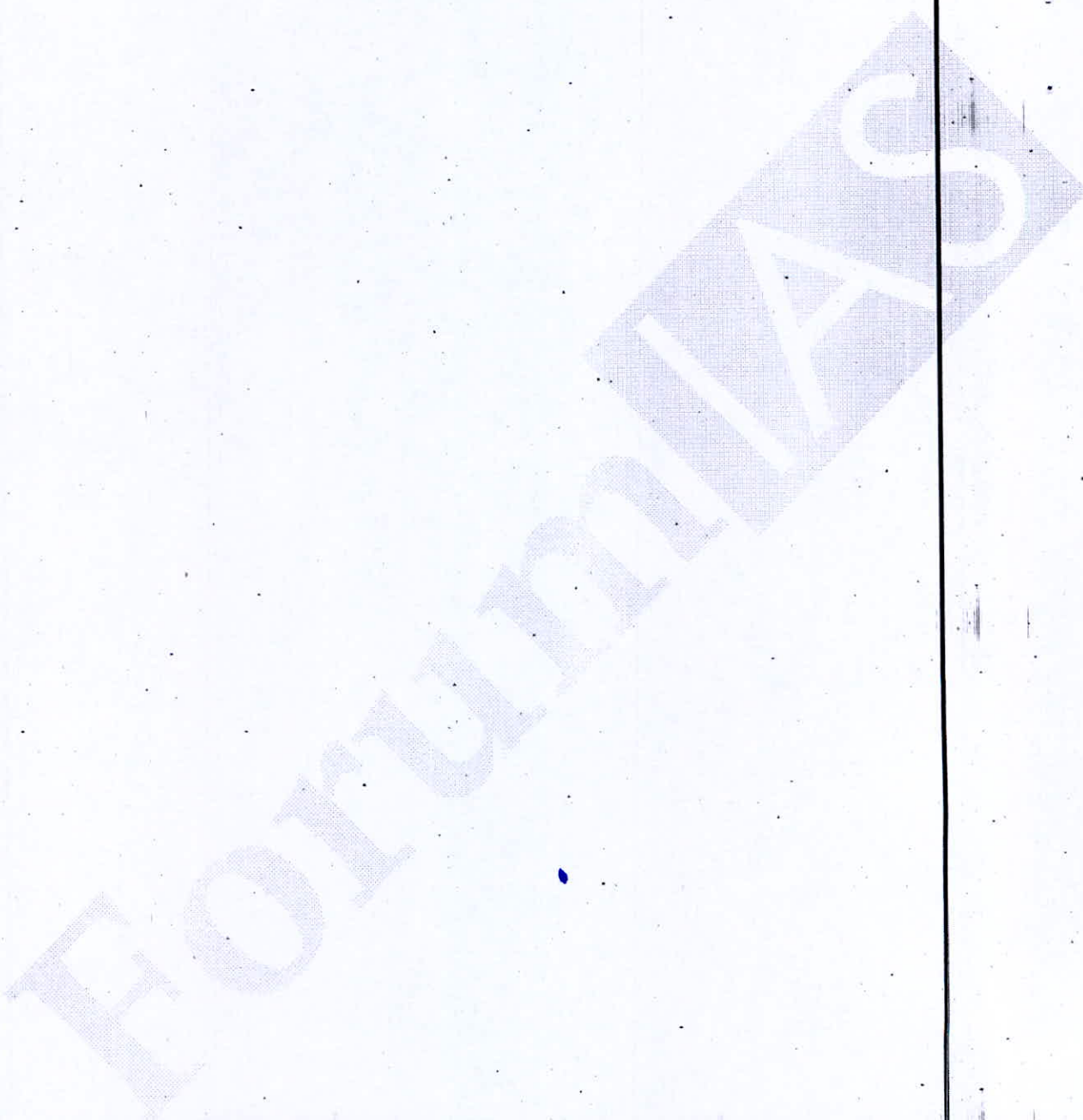


b) Give an account of the development of nuclear power resource in India.

(15 Marks)







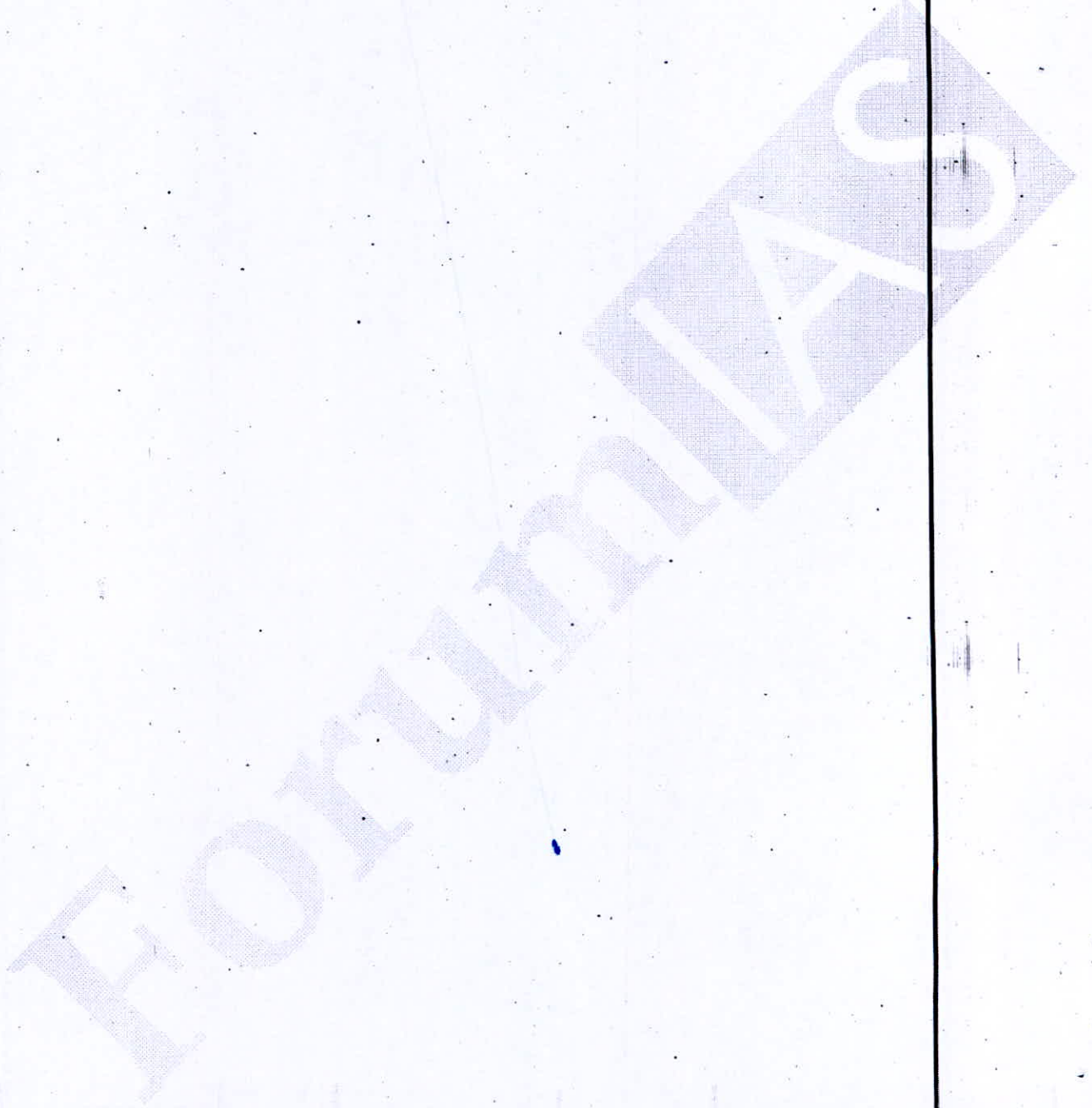
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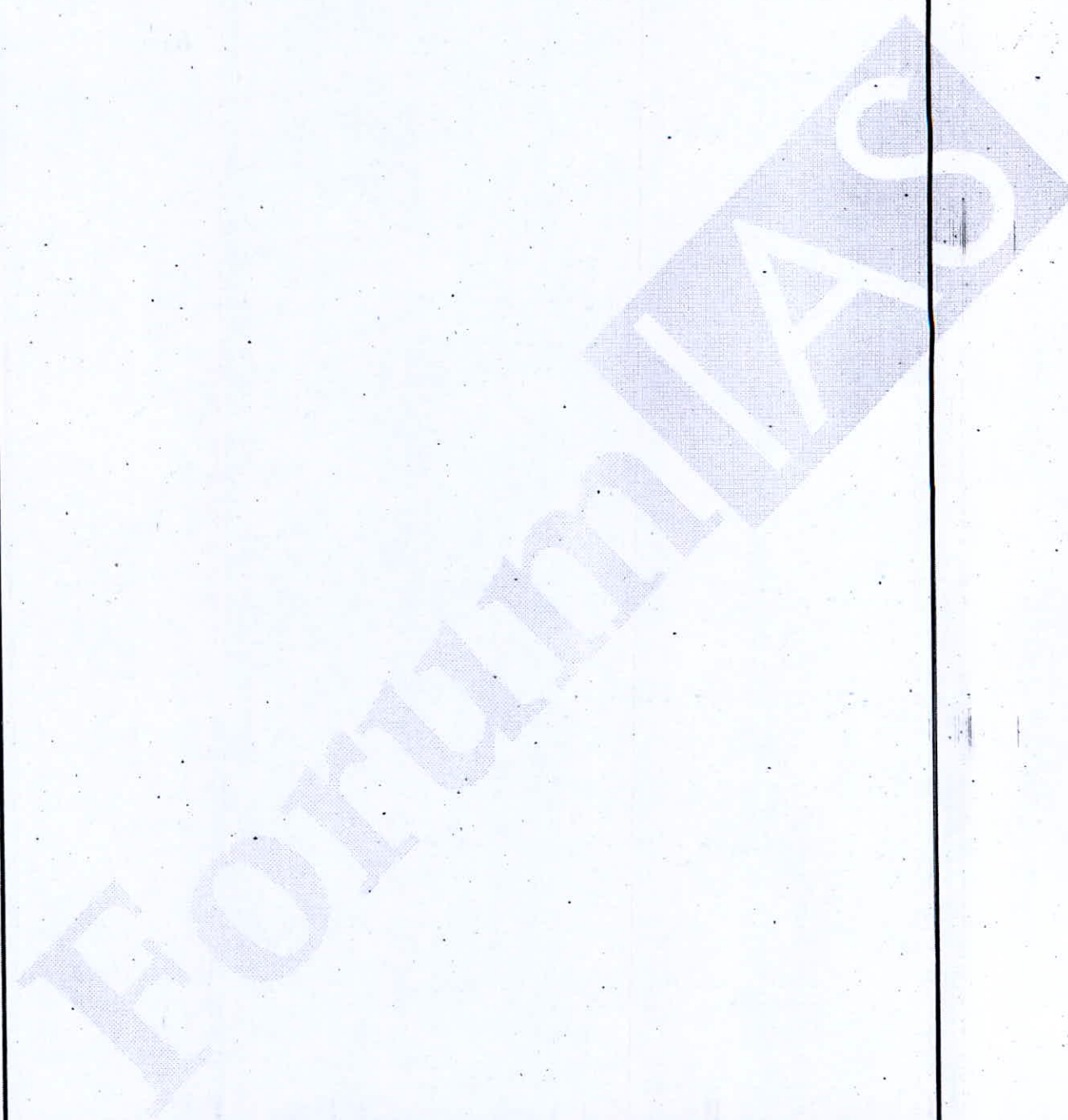


c) Distinguish between Occidental and Indian Cultural realm.

(20 Marks)



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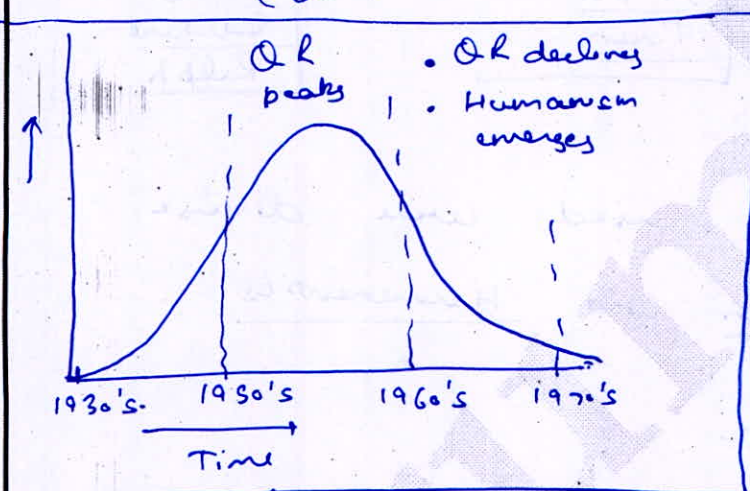
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3. a) Delineate the basis of emergence of Humanistic approach in geography. Is humanistic approach relevant in study of geography? (15 Marks)

Humanistic approach in geography emerged around 1960's and 1970's as a part of Critical revolution which came as backlash to Quantitative revolution (Fig.1)  
(OR)



Behavioural geography, since also focussed on law making, was rejected by

Fig.1 (Phases of QR)

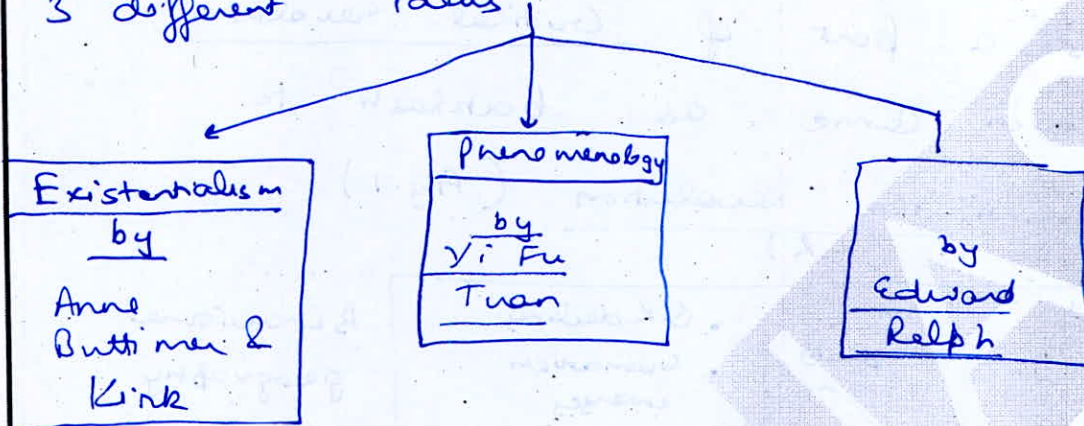
Humanistic geographers as giving back door entry to Quantitative revolution

Humanistic geographers focussed on 'Humans' and his immense capacity and diversity. According to them human agency is so diverse that law making should not

be a domain of Geography.

It manifested in

3 different ideas



The techniques used were diverse

like Verstehen and Hermeneutics

Its relevance :-

- ① Humans are critical for the study of geography as man-environment relationship
- ② A number of approaches provided by human geographers like debates, group discussions etc. still remain relevant.
- ③ Geography have moved to newer post-modernism domains like



'Religions', 'feminism' etc - which essentially are human in nature

④ Modern day environmentalism as propounded by O' Riordan is also considered as an offshoot of humanistic approach

⑤ Humanistic approach is crucial for understanding newer themes like personal geography, territory and place, livelihood and economics etc.

⑥ The approach makes geography interdisciplinary with a touch of philosophy and psychology

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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b) The world is facing energy crisis which is affecting India also. Why does world energy crisis influence India? What should India take step forward to reduce dependency over other countries? (15 Marks)

Energy crisis is a situation where there is shortage of energy resources leading to increasing prices sharp

Influence India

① India depends on imports of oil and natural gas (about 80% of total demand) on Gulf countries and USA

② High imports lead to high current account deficit due to rising prices

Eg. CAD rose to about 3% of GDP during Oil crisis of 1991

③ Oil crisis occur largely due to the geopolitics in the 'Rimland'

and India itself is a country lying in Rimland. (Fig. 1)

Hence any crisis in Rimland is bound to impact India geopolitically.

Eg: USA sanctions on Iran impacts India's various energy projects and infrastructure projects like Chabahar.

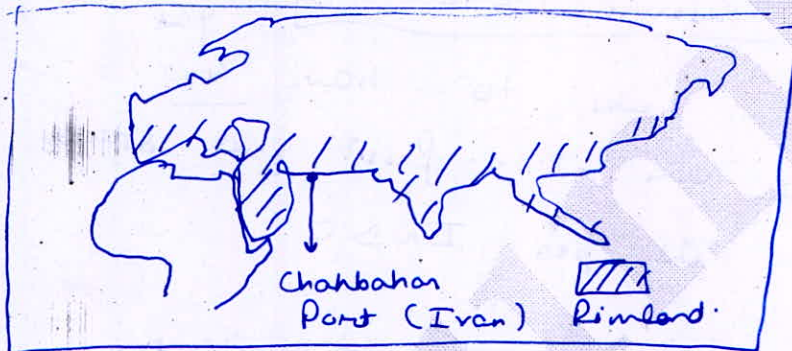


Fig. 1

## Steps to reduce dependency

- ① Stepping up domestic exploration and extraction of energy resources like Oil and gas. Eg: ONGC recently found gas resources in Arabian sea.
  - (ii) HELP policy for mineral exploration
- ② Creating strategic buffer reserves (Fig. 2)

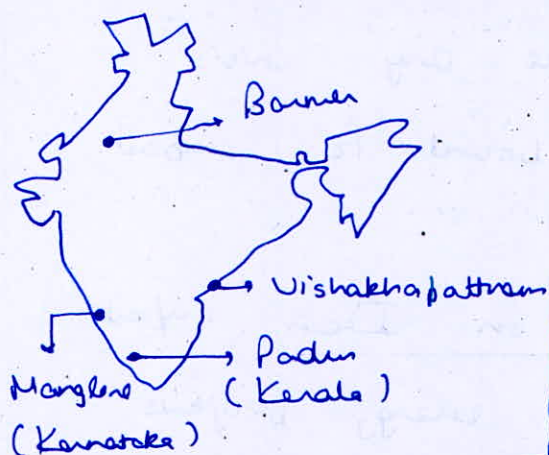


Fig. 2 India's strategic oil reserves ( $\approx 12$  MMT)

③ Upgrading and creating renewable sources of energy like solar, wind etc. to reduce dependence on

imported oil and gas.

Eg. India seeks to have 40% of energy via non-fossil fuel sources by 2030 as per INDC

④ Global Co-operation and diversification of source regions of energy to reduce dependence on geopolitically unstable Gulf region  
 Eg. TAPI pipeline from Turkmenistan for gas

⑤ Other sources like Biogas, waste to energy, nuclear power etc. must be explored.

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c) What is primate city? Does primate city exist in India? Write answer with illustrations. (20 Marks)

The concept of primate city was propounded by Mark Jefferson in 1939.

According to him, primate city is

one which is →

- (i) Outstripping other cities in terms of population
- (ii) Expressive of economic capacities and national feelings

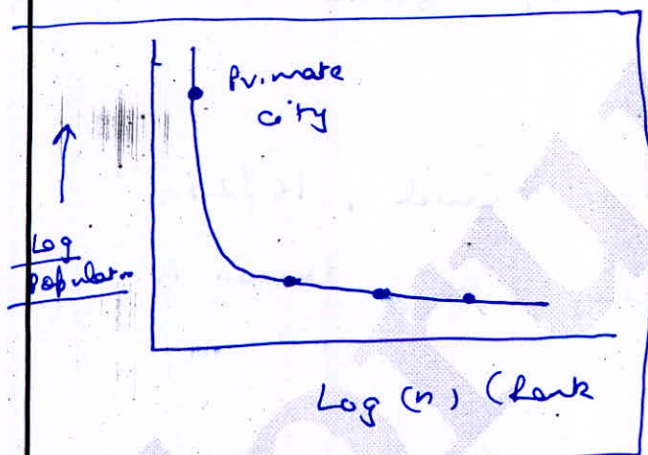


Fig. 1

Primary index

$$= \frac{P_1}{P_2} \geq 2$$

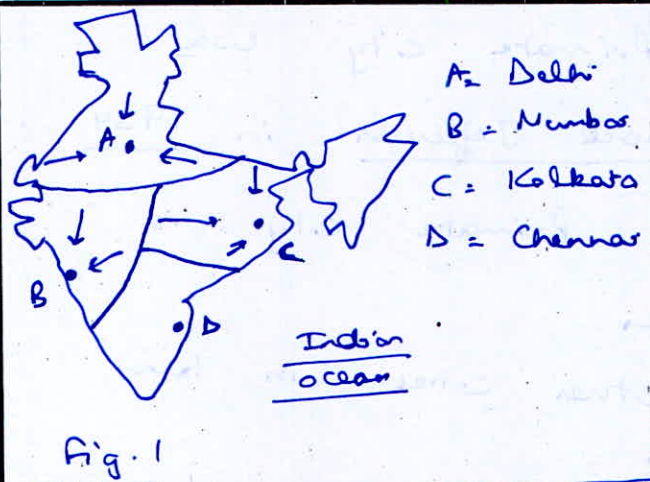
$P_1$  = Population of most populated

$P_2$  = 2<sup>nd</sup> Population

[ Fig. 1 ]

Indian scenario :-

- ① At national level there is no primate city in India with 4 metropolitan cities having almost equal population

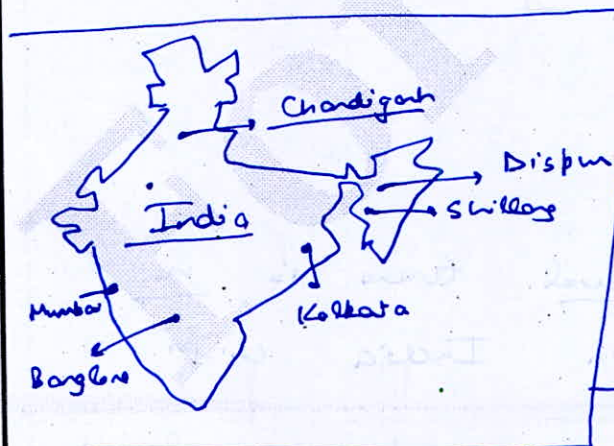


### Reasons :-

- ① Large geographical extent
- ② Diverse culture
- ③ Colonial model of port based development etc.

③ 4 metropolitan cities attain regional primacy as shown in Fig. 1

④ However at state level, 16/29 states have primacy as shown in Fig. 2



Some Primat cities at state level (Fig. 2)

⑤ States like M.P. and Rajasthan have no primacy due to large size and historical factors like a number of princely states

North eastern states except Nagaland have primary due to small size (A. Linsky Factor) and low per capita income along with high population growth. Eg. Fig. 3

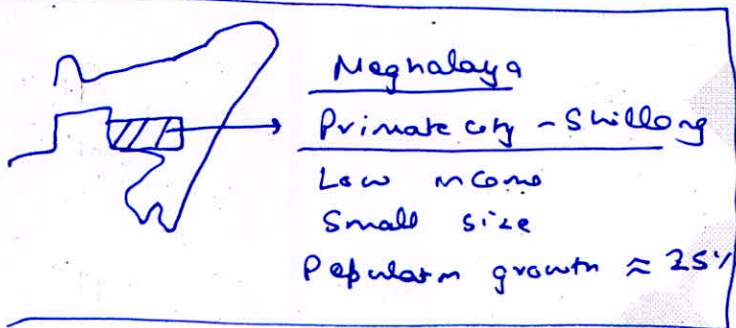


Fig. 3

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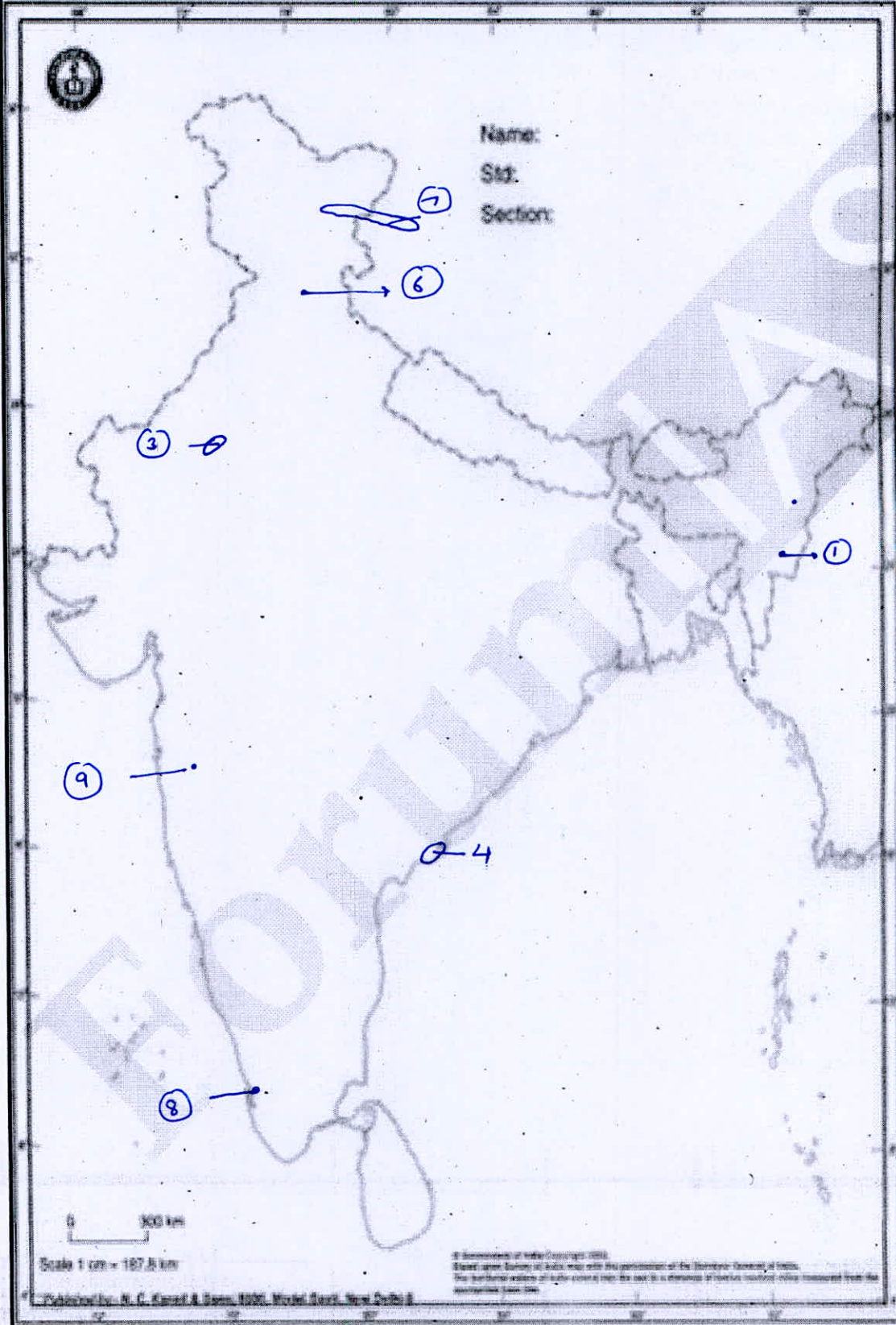


## Section - B

4. a) On the outline map of India provided to you, mark the locations of all the following. 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 : 2×10=20 Marks

1. Loktak Lake
2. Anna sagar lake
3. Lake Didwana
4. Lake Kolleru
5. Badkal Lake
6. Chandra Taal
7. Pangong Tso
8. Ashthamudi Lake
9. Lonar Lake
10. Hussain Sagar Lake

## INDIA OUTLINE



① Loktak lake :- It is the largest lake of Manipur state  
 ↓  
natural  
 (i) It is abode of 'Sangai' deer which is endangered in IUCN list and also is location of only floating national Park i.e. Keibul Lamjao Park

③ Lake didwana is the biggest salt lake of Rajasthan and is formed out of ephemeral streams of desert region.  
 (ii) It is of immense economic ~~of~~ significance as it is a source of Common salt

④ Lake Kolleru :- It is the largest Lake of India along the coast of Andhra Pradesh.  
 A salt water lake, it is naturally a 'Lagoon' formed due to enclosing of sea water

by a spit (natural lake)

It is also a major tourist destination.

⑥ Chandra taal :- It is present in the state of Himachal Pradesh and is a source of River Chandra which combines with Bhaga to form river Chenab

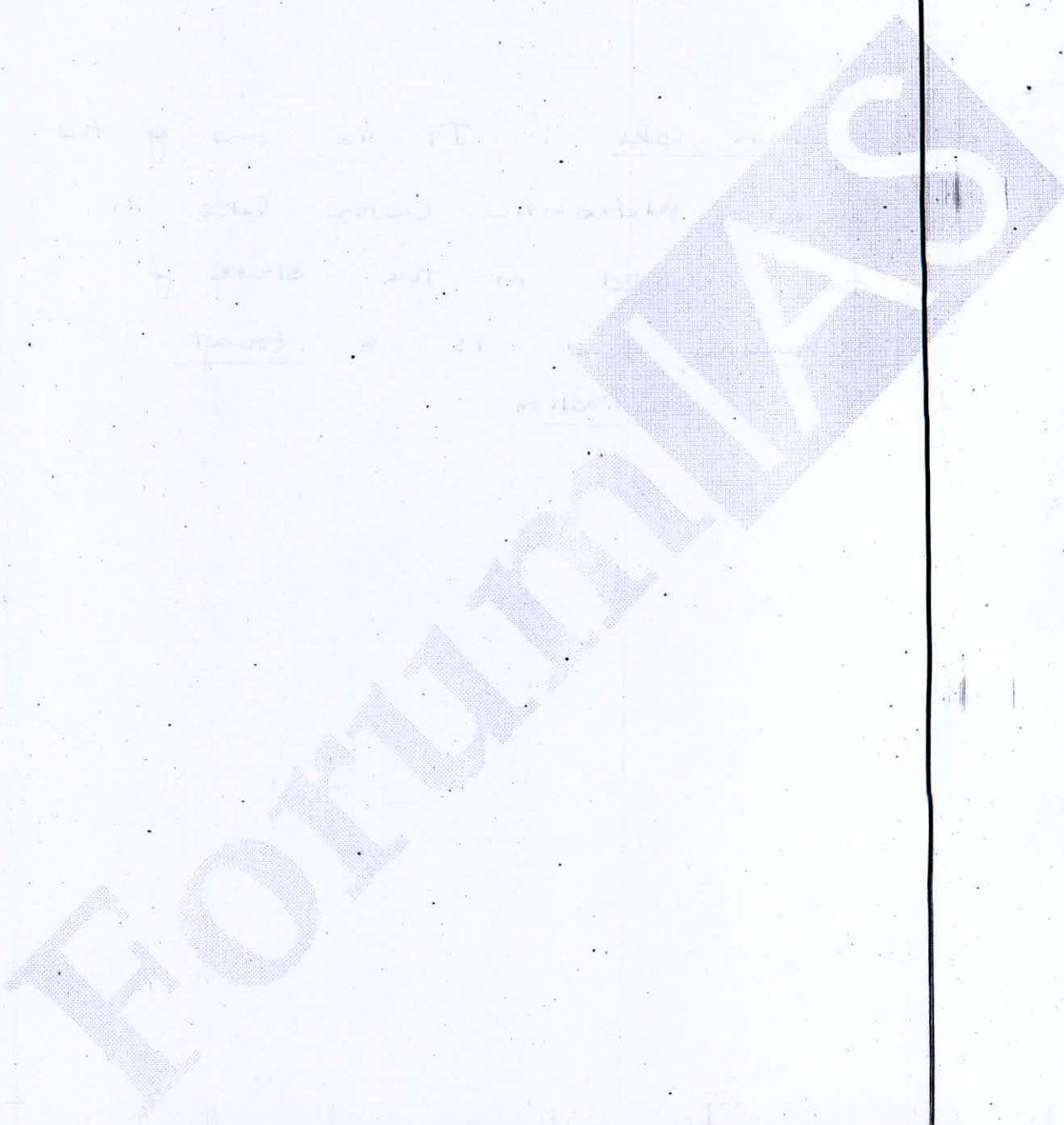
⑦ Pangong Tso :- It is an international lake in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Its 1/3<sup>rd</sup> portion lies in India and rest in China

Naturally it is a glacial lake and is currently disputed between India and China

⑧ Ashtamudi :- It is a type of backwaters / Kayals in the state

of Kerala and is a famous  
tourist destination due to annual  
snake boat racing

(9) Lunar lake :- It is one of the  
largest Meteoritic crater lake in  
the world in the state of  
Maharashtra and is a tourist  
destination



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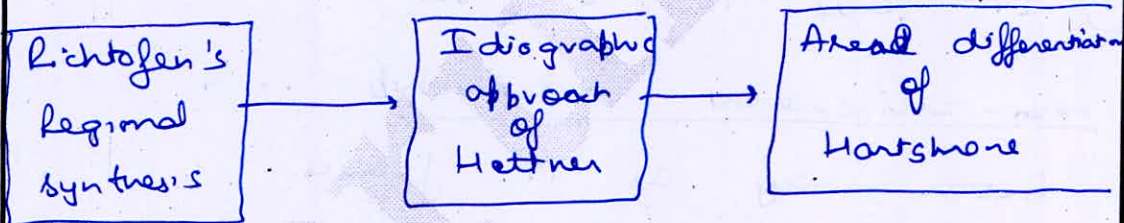
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b) What is regional synthesis? How regional synthesis is significant in studying geography? (15 Marks)

Regional synthesis is an approach first seen in the works of German geographer Richtofen.

According to this regional synthesis, geography shouldn't merely provide a description of various phenomenon over space rather should also provide causal mechanism for interlinkages between these phenomena.



Timeline of development of idea of regional synthesis

Significance :-

- ① It makes regional geography more scientific rather than merely descriptive as noted by Hettner.

② Phenomenons in a region are never isolated but are interlinked and hence the approach assumes significance

③ Regional synthesis can be seen as a reconciliation between hardcore regional geography and spatial science approach

④ It tends to bring out the man-environment relationship in a better way as it focuses upon interlinkages between animate and inanimate objects



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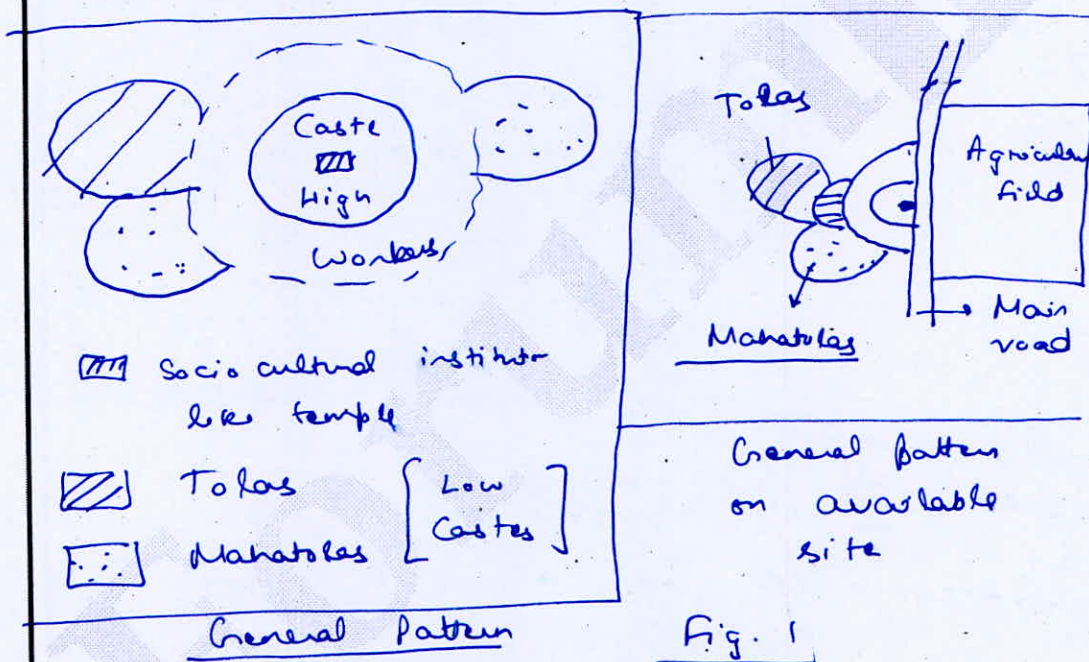
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c) What are cultural and social conditions in determining pattern of rural settlement in India. (15 Marks)

Pattern of rural settlements involve a number of domains like morphology as well as shape of rural settlements

① Caste played a crucial role in determining morphology of rural settlements in India (Fig. 1)



② Historical factor also played a crucial role.

Eg. Generally older communities tend to be averaged in

Compact / nucleated patterns like  
Rectangular pattern due to social

Cohesion.

(ii) Defence also had its role:

Eg. Naga Community used to reside  
on hill top for defence.

(3) Rural house types were also  
determined by socio-cultural factors

Eg. Courtyard → (i) Closed courtyard  
in some North  
west region for women  
Privacy (Double courtyard too  
ie open and closed)

(4) Social factors like Poverty determined  
the size as well as the  
material used for the house

(5) Occupation also had a crucial  
role in determining settlement  
pattern

Eg. Dependence on agriculture makes

settlement linear along river [Fig. 3]

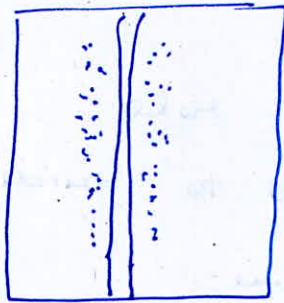


Fig. 3

 Settlements

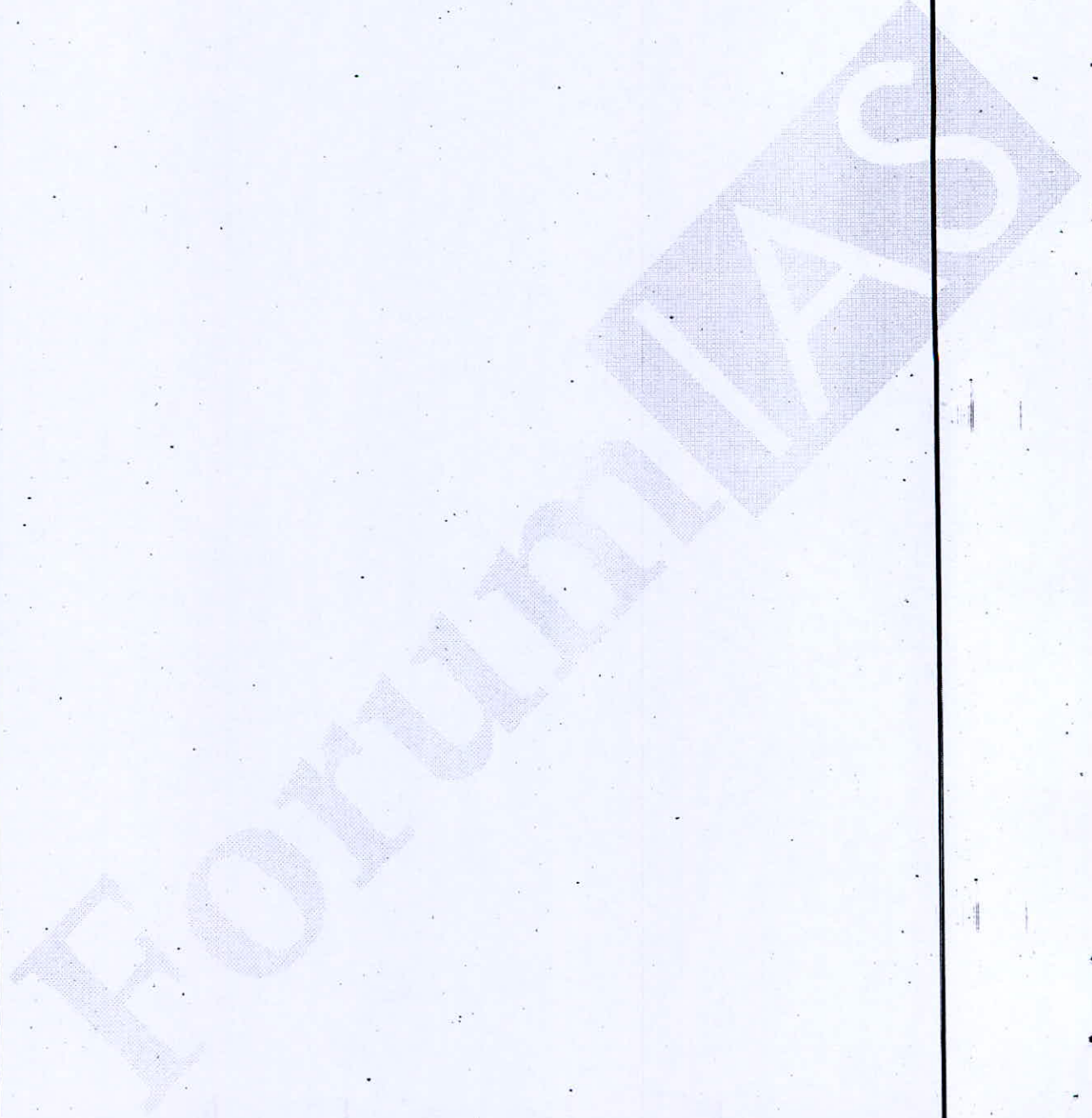
|| River

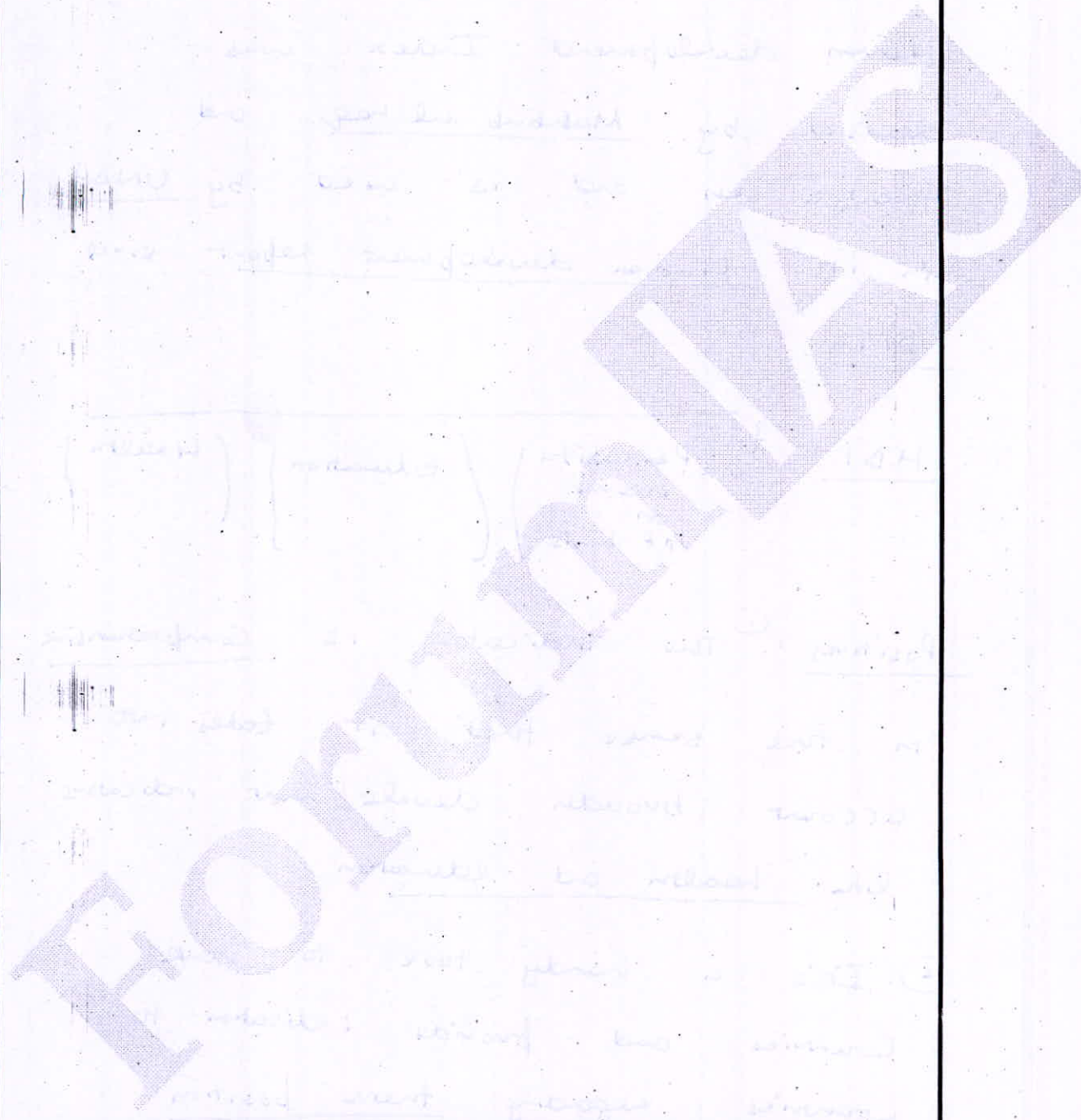
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5. a) Examine the approaches to study of regions as devised by Fochler-Hauke with regard to Land Schaftkunde. (15 Marks)





Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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b) Critically evaluate Human Development Index.

(15 Marks)

Human development Index was devised by Mahbub ul haq and Ananya sen and is used by UNDP in its Human development report since 1996

$$\text{HDI} = \sqrt[3]{\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Per capita} \\ \text{income} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{PPP basis} \end{array} \right) \left( \text{Education} \right) \left( \text{Health} \right)}$$

Positives :- ① The indicator is Comprehensive

in the sense that it takes into account broader development indicators like health and education

② It's a handy tool to rank countries and provide indication to countries regarding their position.

Issues :- ① It doesn't take into account inequalities within the country, especially gender inequalities



② It neglects the environmental aspects and hence is criticized by environmental geographers and is not in tandem with current environmentalism paradigm

③ It uses quantitative techniques and hence gets criticized by humanistic geographers for neglecting human diversity

④ It doesn't take into account other important aspects of development like freedom and hence puts democracies and autocracy in same brackets

⑤ Marxist geographers term HDI as a tool of capitalist economies to promote capitalism

Hence while HDI provides better idea than

merely Per capita income, it is yet not most comprehensive and should be revamped on lines with Social Progress Index

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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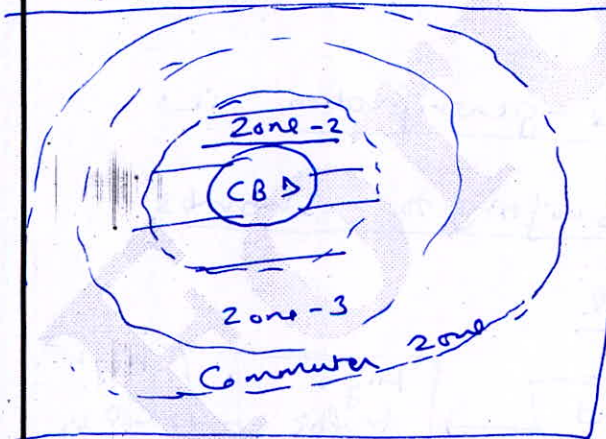



c) "Urban slums are point of convergence of many problems". (20 Marks)

Slums simply refer to those settlements which are characterized by poor infrastructure and unknown legal status, making them vulnerable to socio-economic and natural challenges

### Problems :-

① According to Burgess, slums are a feature of Zone 2 of city and is characterized by high density of traffic, people and social problems

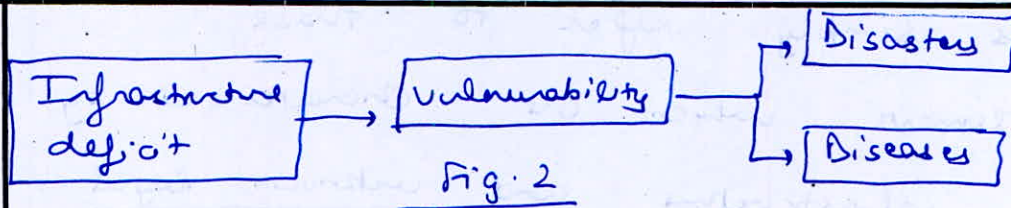


 Zone-2 / transition zone

Burgess model

Fig. 1

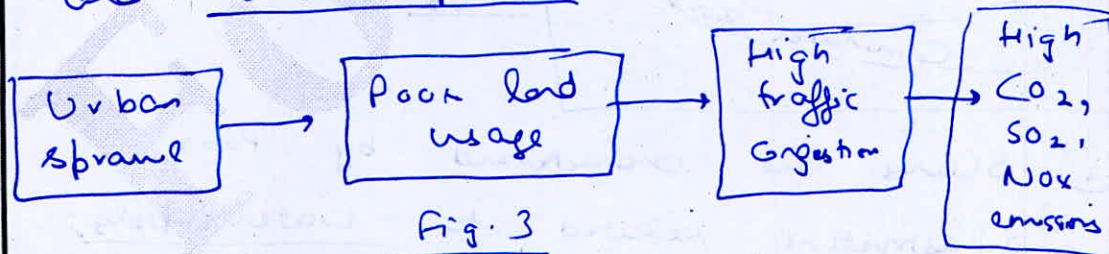
② Slums are characterized by poor infrastructure related to water supply, sanitation, housing etc.



③ Lack of employment and poverty also breeds issues of crimes especially sexual violence, drug trafficking etc

④ Shums, since close to CBD, leads to city centre becoming less attractive to investment causing decline in city economy

⑤ It leads to de-gentrification i.e. rich population shifting to suburbs and urban sprawl

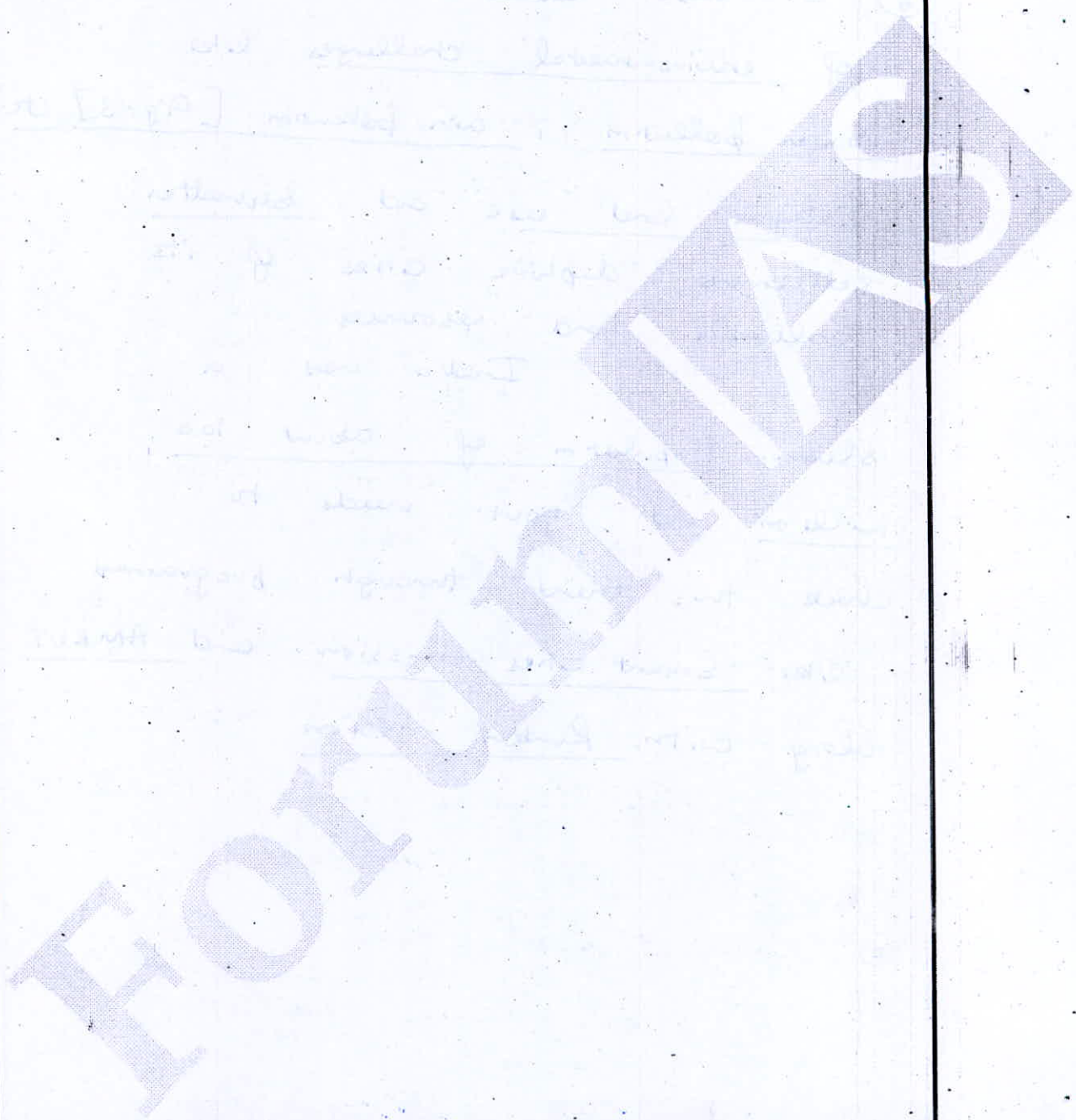


Case study :- According to satellite data, in India, 12 largest metropolitan cities have

builtup area outside political boundary, more than its official area

⑥ It also leads to a number of environmental challenges like water pollution, air pollution [Fig. 3] etc.

⑦ Illegal land use and squatter settlements deprive cities of its valuable land resources. India has a skewed population of about 100 million and govt. needs to check this trend through programmes like Smart cities mission and AMRUT along with Rurban mission



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6. a) "Urban planning should be well structured". What should be basis of urban planning in the age of over population. (12.5 Marks)

Urban planning is crucial for the world to achieve sustainable development goals

## Basis of urban Planning

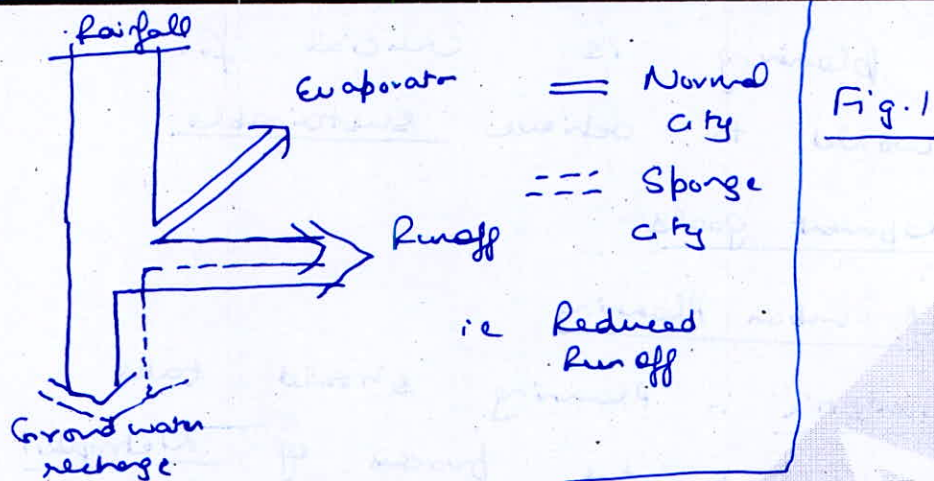
① Futuristic :- Planning should take into regard the process of Metropolist -urbanisation and rising population due to migration. [Lee's Pull factor]

Eg: India's urban population will rise by 300 million by 2050

② Applied geomorphology principles should be used to make city resilient.

Eg: ① Lod fill site should be away from major aquifers

② Developing 'sponge cities' as done in China in which, absorbs rainwater and roads reduce run off (Fig.1)



③ Disaster management should be critical part of planning which must include

- (i) Disaster zoning
- (ii) Early warning systems
- (iii) Training of people and awareness
- (iv) Structural planning Eg. Cologne

(Germany) has concept of mobile walls along river to prevent flooding.

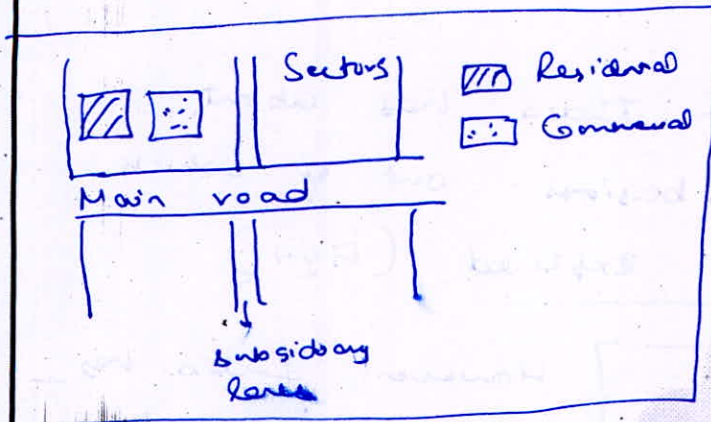
④ Cities should be smart and use of technology must be done in various spheres like waste management, traffic management etc. to reduce pollution

Eg. Pimpri Chinchwad uses ICT to track waste management.



5) Food security should be provided by promoting Periurban agriculture.

6) Infrastructure need to be revamped in line with Transit oriented development (Fig. 2)



Other basic infrastructure like water supply, sanitation, housing should be available to all

7) Energy security must be enhanced using renewable sources like waste to Energy



8) Finally political empowerment of Local bodies should be critical for sustainable planning.

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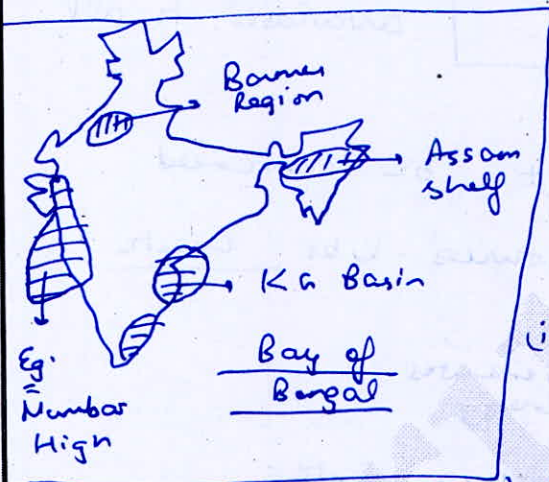


b) Evaluate the position of India in respect of energy resources. (12.5 Marks)

India has diverse sources of energy resources available

(i) Conventional :-

(i) Oil resources :- India has about 26 sedimentary basins out of which few are being explored (Fig. 1)



India's oil (Fig. 1) resources

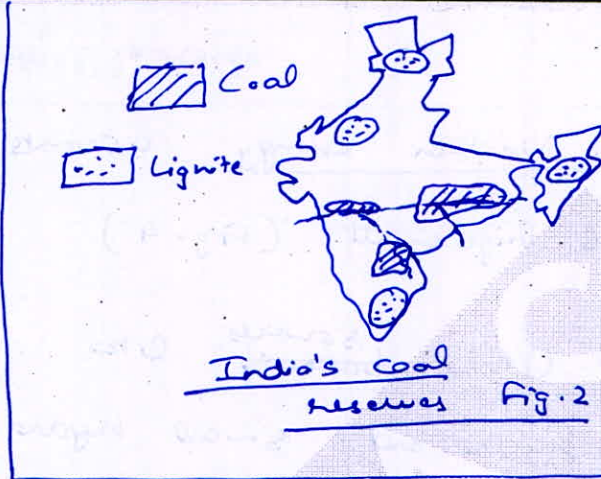
However India has to meet 80% of its demand via imports.

(ii) Similarly Gas resources are also found in similar regions.

New gas resources have been found in Arabian sea by ONGC

(iii) Coal :- India has most (98%) of its coal as hardware coal and it's found in regions of hardware rifting

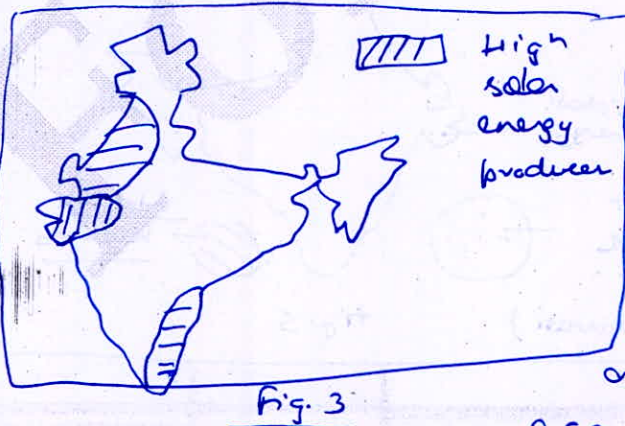
Most of the coal has high ash content and low sulphur content and is not of metallurgical quality



(1) Other energy resources associated with coal like Coal bed Methane are still being explored.

## (2) Non conventional

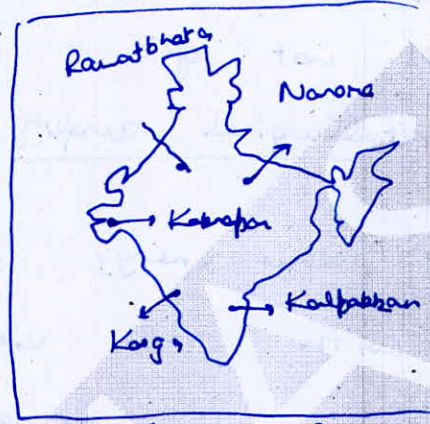
(1) Solar :- India has almost 900 GW total potential for solar energy due to its tropical location and currently total capacity is about 12 GW (Fig 3)



(2) Wind energy capacity is about 100 GW at 80 m. height and currently accounts for 32 GW energy

② Nuclear energy accounts for about 6 Giga watt. (Fig. 4)

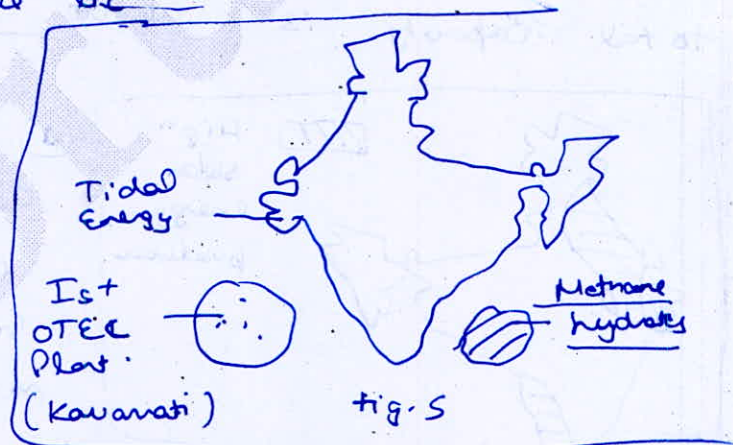
④ Other sources like hydro and small hydro are also being developed.  
Eg. Hydro accounts for about 30 G.W.



Some nuclear reactors (Fig. 4)

⑤ Newer energy resources are also being explored like Tidal energy (~~Kavarati~~ <sup>Kutch</sup>), OTEC (<sup>plant in</sup> Kavarati), wave energy, Methane hydrates, H<sub>2</sub> fuel cell etc.

Fig. 5



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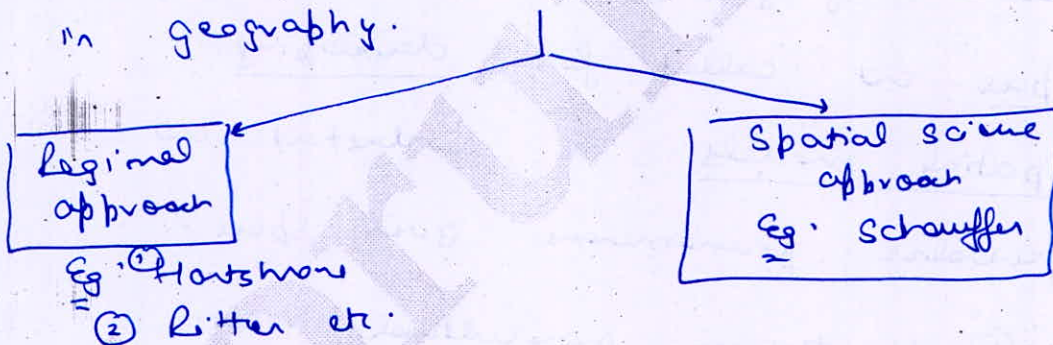
c) Geography can be analysed in temporal and spatial perspectives. Illustrate.

(12.5 Marks)

Various approaches have been devised over time to analyse and study geography.

① Spatial perspective :- Geography can be said to be the study of space and human interaction with environment over it.

Different spatial approaches showing dualism exist in geography.



While regional geography focussed on a particular region and studying diverse geographical phenomena within regions. This

can be seen in various approaches.

Eg: ① Vidal chose 'pays' as

the region of his study of  
'Gemeinde de vie'

(ii) Schulten devised the term  
'Landschaft' which was later used  
by American geographer Carl Sauer  
to define 'Kultural Landschaft'

On the other  
hand spatial science geographers  
viewed geography as science of  
space and called for developing  
spatial models to understand and  
generalize phenomena over space.

- Eg: (1) Von Thunen agricultural location theory  
(2) Weber Industrial location model.

Time geography :- The aspect  
of time was later added by  
'Hagerstrand' who said that  
human activities are constrained by  
time in various ways

- ① Capability → Humans need to sleep  
Constraint for some time.
  - ② One can not be at the 2 different places at same time.
  - ③ All humans have limited life time.
  - ④ All tasks and interaction need time.
- Hence over time,  
geography has broadened its scope  
and has become more analytical  
due to synthesis of time and  
spatial geographies

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d) In recent decades, it has been observed that villages are facing migration and non-practicing of agricultural activities. Highlight the reasons for such situations emerging in villages of India. (12.5 Marks)

Migration from villages can be explained in the light of push-pull

factors of Lee

India's urban population is rapidly increasing due to rural migration and is expected to rise by 200 million by 2050

Reasons :-

① Cities act as Core whereas villages act as periphery and hence cities tend to extract the best of talents and people from rural areas (Fig. 1)

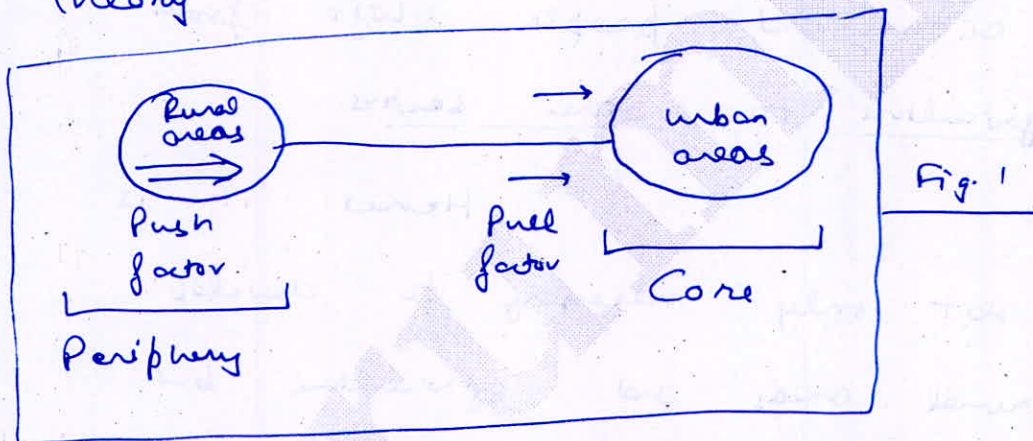
② Lack of jobs & infrastructure, Conflicts as well as Caste system in rural areas act as push factors too



③ Better availability of education, healthcare and jobs in cities acts as pull factor

④ Rural urban migration is a natural process which a country faces in its 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of demographic transition as per the demographic - migration

theory



World bank noted that by 2050, population of India engaged in agriculture will decline to only 25.7%.

Reasons :- ① Govt. policies like Make in India, Skill India etc. to promote non-farm jobs

② Scarcity of agricultural land and stagnating productivity especially due to climate change

③ Disguised unemployment in agriculture.

④ According to Duncan, as society progresses, structural changes also occur and people shift from agriculture to other sectors

Hence it is not only necessary to develop rural areas and agriculture but also to plan for rising urban population and creation of jobs.

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