

Test Code: 13205

FIAS – 2018 – GO5

ForumIAS

ACADEMY

GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL

Name Of Candidate	Dheer Mittal		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	[REDACTED]
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	29/07/18

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The candidate has to attempt SIX questions in all. 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. 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 a medium other than the authorized one. 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. 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.
1			
2			
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 11:00 AM
			End Time 14:00 PM
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:
			Evaluation Date:

ForumIAS Offline Centre, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, #19, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi – 110005

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Innovation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

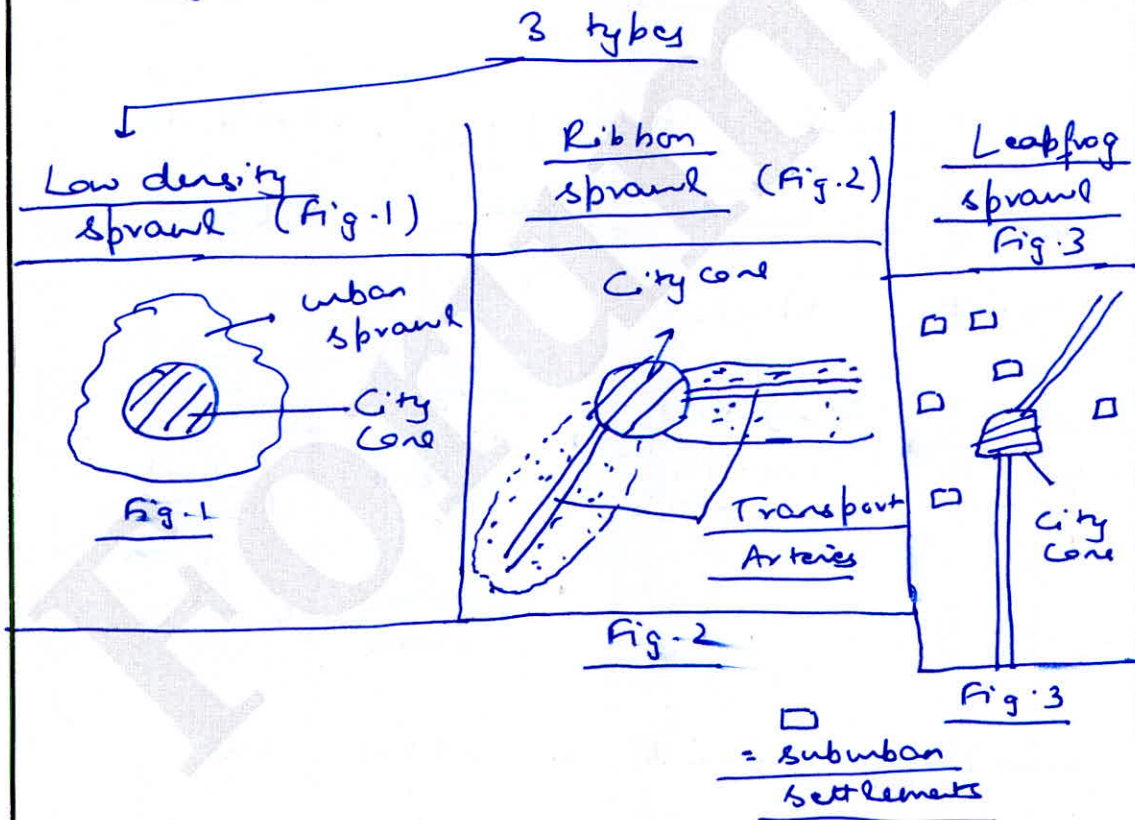
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Section - A

1. a) What is urban sprawl? Is urban sprawl changing rural settlement pattern in India? (15 Marks)

Urban sprawl basically refers to low density, unplanned ^{physical} growth of cities, both horizontally and vertically mainly due to rich urban population shifting to suburban areas as per Burgers theory.

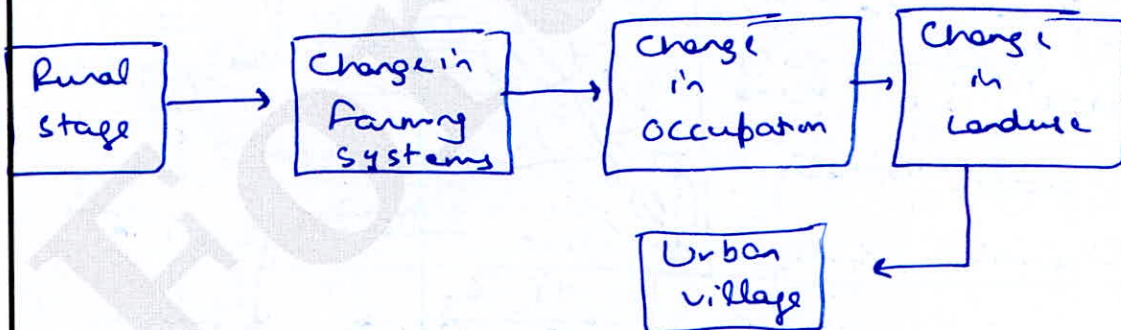


Yes urban sprawl leads to major changes in pattern of rural settlements

① Rural areas are becoming more and more urban characters and land use shifts from subsistence farming to commercial farming or low manufacturing activities

② Better roads penetrate into rural areas and they act as hinterland to city as central place

③ As rural urban fringe begins to develop, rural areas undergo definite stages



Example :- Sprawl of Delhi has led to creation of Gurgaon as

Edge city → Fig. 31

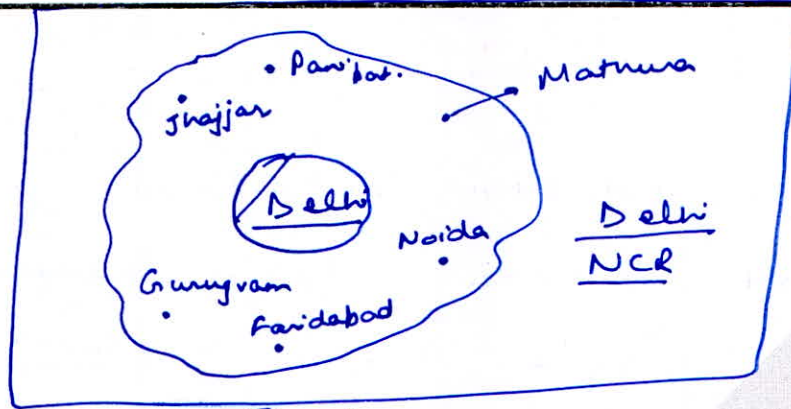


Fig. 4

④ Ribbon type of sprawl along transport routes (Fig. 2) has also led to creation of linear rural settlements along them

Urban Sprawl is an unplanned phenomenon leads to creation of a no. of environmental issues like (i) Poor land use (ii) High GHG emission (iii) Encroachment over natural ecosystems etc. and should be checked via proper planning

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



b) Increasing old age population is a serious concern in India. Discuss the problems of aged population and impact of urbanization and globalization on them. (20 Marks)

Old age population in India is expected to rise from current 6% to 20% by 2050, of total population as India marches ahead in its Demographic transition (Fig. 1)

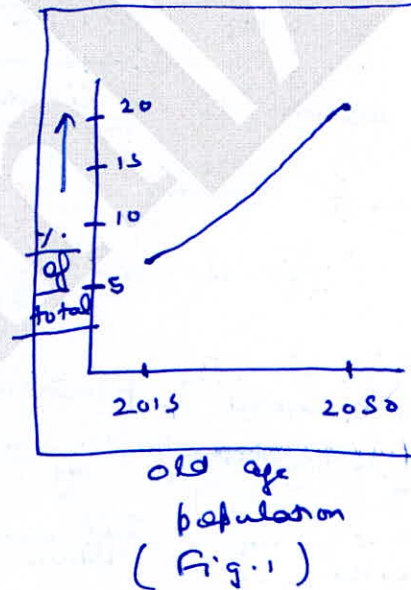
Problems :-

① Lack of social protection systems :-

Recent ILO report noted that Indian old age population lack social protection systems

Eg. Only about 5% have some insurance protection

② Loneliness :- As rural to urban migration increases, especially among youth with demographic transition (as per Zelinsky's model), old age population suffers from loneliness.



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mental depression etc.

③ Feminization :- While overall sex ratio stands at 940/1000 as per 2011 census, old age sex ratio is over 1000 which leaves women vulnerable to violence.

④ Lack of grass root organisations like NGOs, old age homes etc. for old age population

⑤ Regional divide :- States like Kerala, Tamilnadu etc. have higher old age population compared to Bihar, U.P due to different stages of demographic transition, which makes policy making difficult.

⑥ Poor education, healthcare and lack of diffusion of innovation (of digital technology) among old age

Impact of urbanisation and globalization

Positive :-

- ① Greater access to better healthcare facilities in urban areas
- ② Breakdown of social barriers because of diffusion of new democratic ideas with globalization
- ③ Social media platforms have helped in raising issues of elderlies better
- ④ Better access to Civil society, NGOs and oldage homes etc.

Negatives :- ① Issues of loneliness

- as noted earlier due to rising diffusion of nuclear family norms
- ② Changing lifestyle ^{and pollution} has led to rise of Non Communicable diseases
 - ③ Breakdown of traditional cultural structure of society has psychological impacts

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Hence globalization and urbanisation has been a double edged sword. Steps must be taken to increase access to basic facilities via programmes like Accessible India Campaign, PM Vaya Vardana yojana etc.

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Structure	
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c) "Britishers were real architect of Indian urbanization". Illustrate. (15 Marks)

Urbanisation in India is an age old phenomenon since Indus Valley Civilization. However, it was colonial period, which brought real features of modern urbanisation to India

① Changes in morphology :- Britishers brought new models of urban morphology to India.

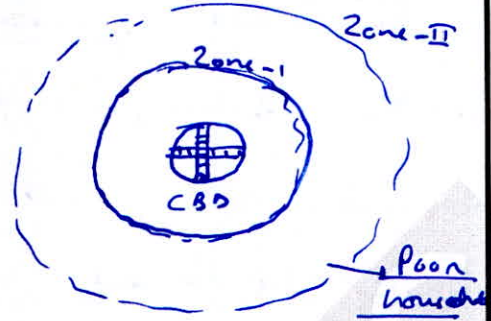
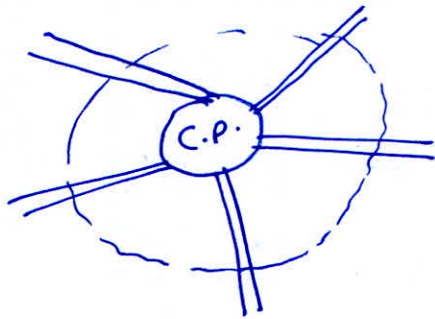
Eg. (i) Burgers based model :- While older CBDs, based on Bazaar based model had issues of poor infrastructure and congestion, Britishers brought modern CBDs to India

Eg. Connaught Place (C.P.) in Delhi

Features :- (i) Commercial Place

(ii) Better infrastructure

(iii) Radial pattern of roads



Bazaar based

New CBD (European type)

→ Commercial functions

→ Better roads etc.

Eg. Connaught Place.

Eg. Chandni Chowk (Delhi)

CBD - Both Commercial and Residential functions
 • High class dwellings

② Functional :- Cities function diversified diversification

under Britishers. Eg. Earlier cities

mainly served as market or manufacturing centres but now cities

acquired Administrative, services,

manufacturing, defence, Finance etc.

functions. Eg. Mumbai, Kolkata as Administrative as well as trade centres

③ Improved infrastructure especially roads, water supply, electricity etc.

④ Improved connectivity helped in cities strengthening their role as central place and gradually expanding their hinterland area (unland) which was earlier lacking

⑤ Overall urban population also increased from 25 million to over 60 million between 1900's and 1950

hence Britishers brought new features to urbanisation in India. the impact of which is visible even today.

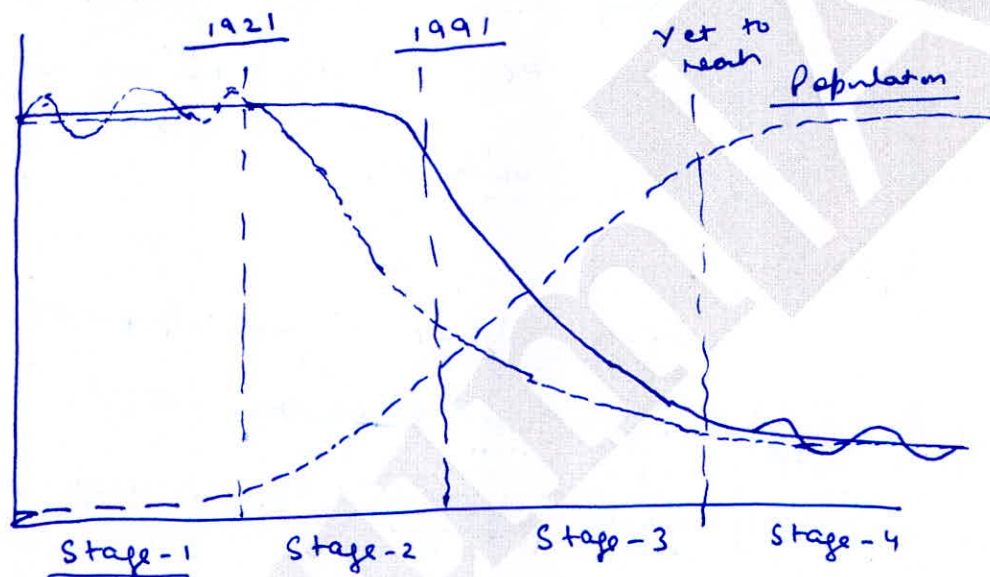
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2. a) Discuss Demographic Transition Model in Indian context. (15 Marks)

Demographic transition model depicts changes in demographic characteristics of a nation with changing socio-economic characteristics (Fig. 1)



 Birth rate  death rate.

Fig. 1

India was in the first stage of demographic transition upto 1921 (Great demographic divide) as death rates were high and fluctuating (due to wars, famine) and birth rates too.

After 1921, population gradually increased due to advancement in medical facilities upto 1951

After 1951, due to improvement in health infrastructure, death rate came down sharply but birth rate was high (12/1000 ad 36/1000) which led to population explosion

Since 1981, growth rate of population has steadily come down signalling falling birth rates and almost constant death rates (at low of 7.1/1000)

Year	Growth rate	2011 saw first time less population added compared to earlier decades
<u>1981-91</u>	24%	
1991-2001	21%	
2001-2011	17.64%	

signalling entry into 3rd stage

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India is also witnessing a phase where by its young population is high which may lead to demographic dividend

< 15 yrs - 27%
15 - 65 yrs - 66%
+ 65 yrs - 6%

• Dependency ratio
 ≈ 0.48
• Median age ≈ 28

Some Issues :- ① DTT has been unable to explain why India is taking so long to make transition from one stage to other as in 2nd world countries, transition was rapid

② Inability to explain demographic divide Eg. Southern states have almost reached the final stage where as states like U.P., Bihar are still in 2nd stage

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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b) What is rural - urban fringe? What are characteristics of rural - urban fringe? Give examples from Indian conditions. (15 Marks)

Rural urban fringe as defined by

Gruha in Indian scenario is basically an area between limits of rural land use in urban areas and urban land use in rural areas (Fig. 1)

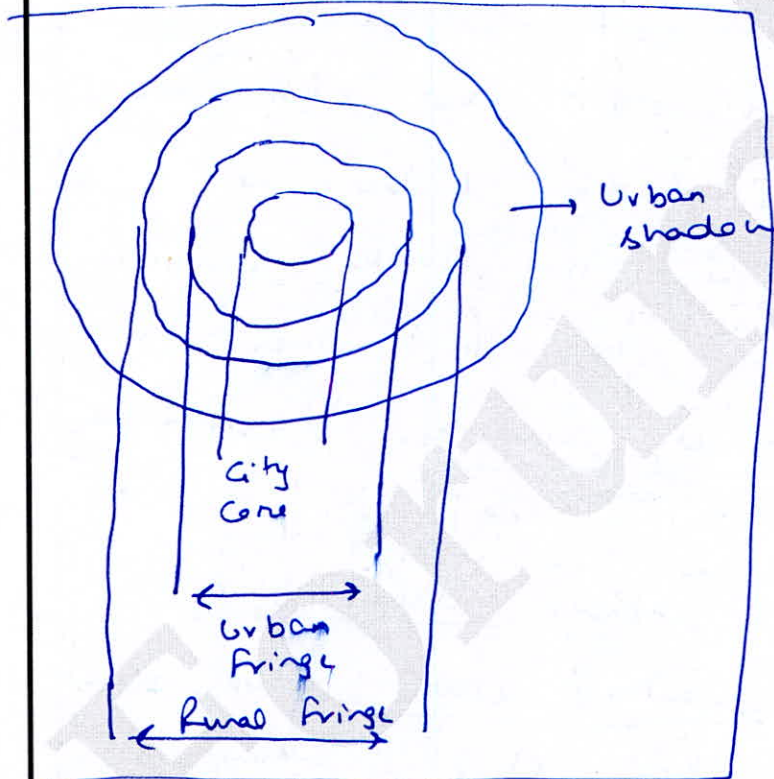


Fig. 1 Rural urban fringe.

Characteristics :- The rural urban fringe characteristics based on

Study of Delhi and Bangalore were described as

- (i) Population density of 400 persons/sq. km
- (ii) Sex ratio - < 800
- (iii) Over 75% population engaged in non farm activities
- (iv) High to and fro daily commutation

Other features

- ① Rising land prices due to rising demand of such population for land here
- ② Issues of governance as jurisdiction is not clear
- ③ Lack of basic amenities for population
- ④ It is also known as Greenfield site for new projects

Overall in rural urban fringe, characteristics change

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in 5 stages

- (i) Rural village :- Population mainly engaged in agriculture
- (ii) Change in cropping pattern from subsistence to commercial, mainly of perishable goods
- (iii) Occupational shift from farming to low manufacturing and migration towards cities increases
- (iv) Landuse changes from rural towards urban i.e. towards industrial use
- (v) Finally the village is converted into urban village which may become a Dormitory town or Edge City Eg- Gurgaon Noida etc.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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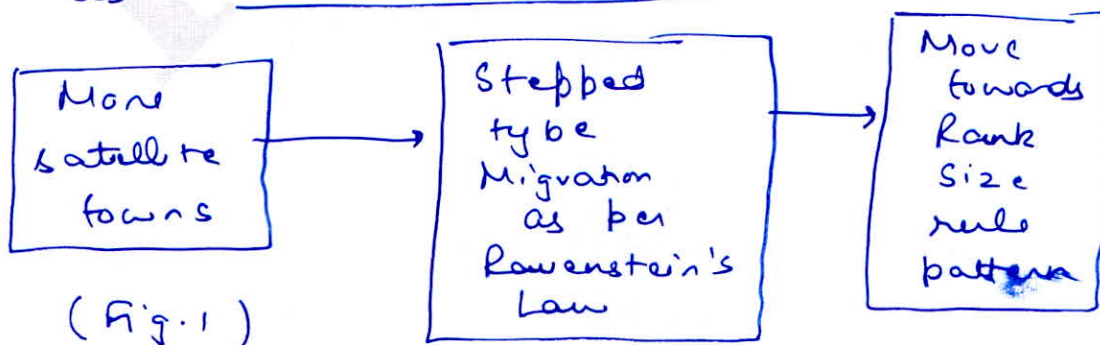


c) Sustainable cities in long achieving objectives of Govt. Does smart cities mission would be achieving the objective of sustainable cities? (20 Marks)

Smart cities Mission is one of the flagship programmes of govt. of India to make 100 cities sustainable

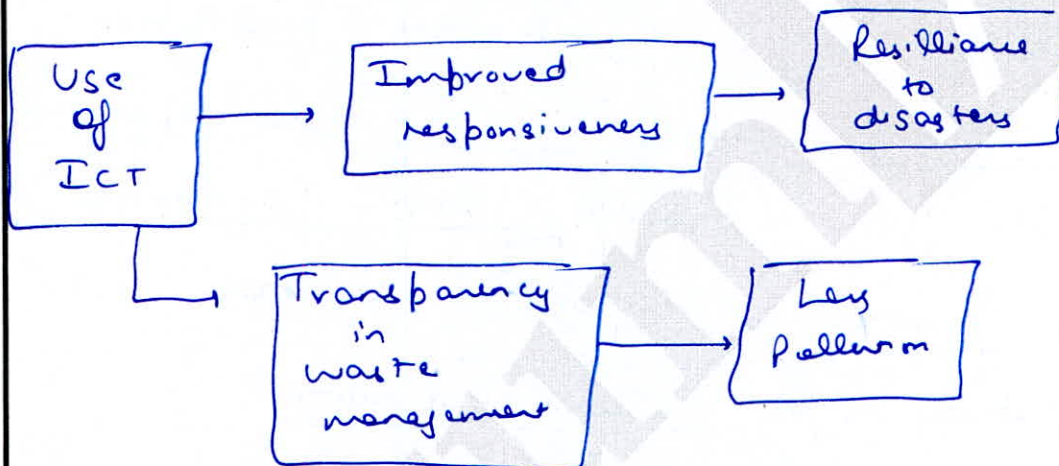
Benefits : ① The mission aims to revamp city infrastructure through retrofitting and plan area development which will improve basic amenities like water, electricity, sanitation etc. especially for slum population

② Improved infrastructure in 100 cities will reduce pressure on Metropolitan cities and will act as "satellite towns". (Fig. 1)



③ ICT is critical component of smart cities and hence this will lead to -

- (i) Smart Wastemanagement
- (ii) Greater responsiveness to urban disasters
- (iii) Smart electricity grid



Eg. Pimpri Chinchwad municipality has been using ICT for tracking waste management.

④ It will create greater no of jobs for rural migrants

⑤ Overall smart cities will create investment opportunities and will help Indian cities ~~become~~ achieving

Higher Centrality and ultimately emerging as global cities.

Eg: GIFT city in Gujarat envisaged as global financial centre

Issues :- (1) Based on SPV model

, the mission is said to weaken the authority of local bodies due to greater influence of state govt. and private sector

(2) Lack of proper roadmaps and issues of funding.

(3) Many believe that it will create divides within cities

— Technology advanced smart cities on one side and slums on others

(4) Wastemanagement infrastructure is still poor as only about 25% of waste is treated in Delhi and Mumbai

Nevertheless, the mission is a step in right direction and should be integrated with other programmes like Rurban Mission, Solid waste management Rules 2018 etc.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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3. a) What is Rang Size Rule? How Indian cities can be ranked on the basis of it?

(15 Marks)

Rank size rule is a theory in urban hierarchy based on population and was given by J.K. Zipf in 1949

As per the theory, if all the cities are arranged in the descending order of the population then population of n^{th} ranked city will be equal to — (Fig-1)

$$P_n = \frac{P_1}{n}$$

P_n = Population of n^{th} rank

n = Rank

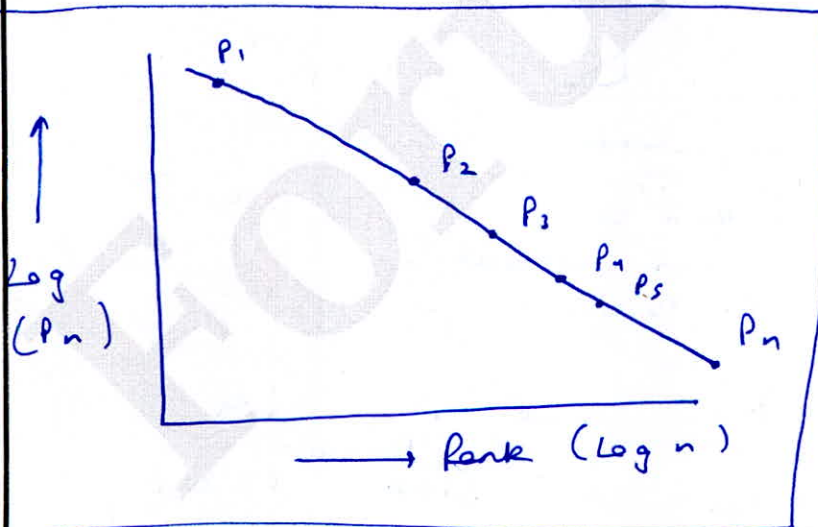


Fig-1

Indian cities don't completely follow the rank size rule rather there is more of a stepped (Fig. 2) type of urban hierarchy due to

- (i) Its large size
- (ii) Cultural diversity
- (iii) Historical factors like Port based model of Britishers etc.

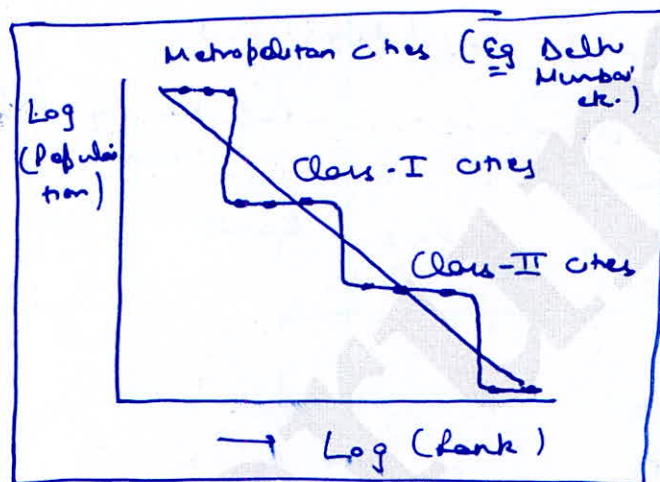


Fig. 2 : Pattern of urban hierarchy in India.

Even at state level, as per some studies, no state except Haryana & Rajasthan have correlation with rank size rule. Even in

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Haryana and Rajasthan, Correlation is weak.

Ranksize rule is more of an ideal situation for balanced urban growth in advanced countries and India should strive towards that by programmes like Smart Cities creation and creation of satellite towns to check skewed pattern of migration towards Class-I cities.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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b) "The fast growing cities are influencing hinterlands and creating several environmental problems". Elaborate the statement. (20 Marks)

Indian cities, following Burgers theory i.e. (Rich population shifting to suburban areas) is undergoing rapid sprawl which is unplanned creating numerous issues

① Rich car owning population commutes via personal vehicles to city centres from commuter zones which creates heavy GHG emission as well as congestion

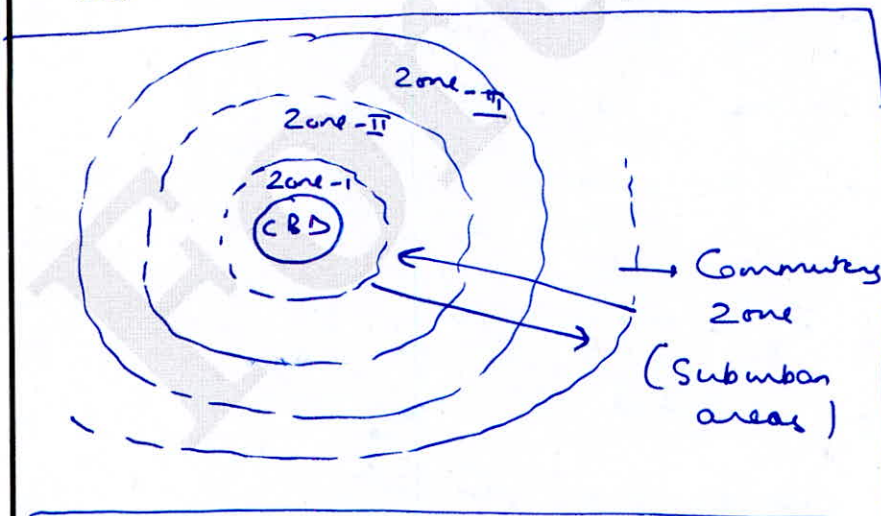
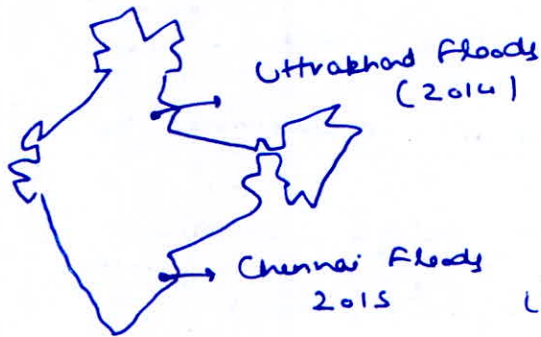


Fig. 1  Direction of vehicle movement

- (2) Encroachment over natural ecosystems due to unplanned land use leads to ecosystem imbalance and increased threats of manmade disasters (Fig. 2)



(i) Uttarakhand → due to settlements over flood plains of Mandakini River

(ii) Chennai → due to encroachment over Adyar basin.

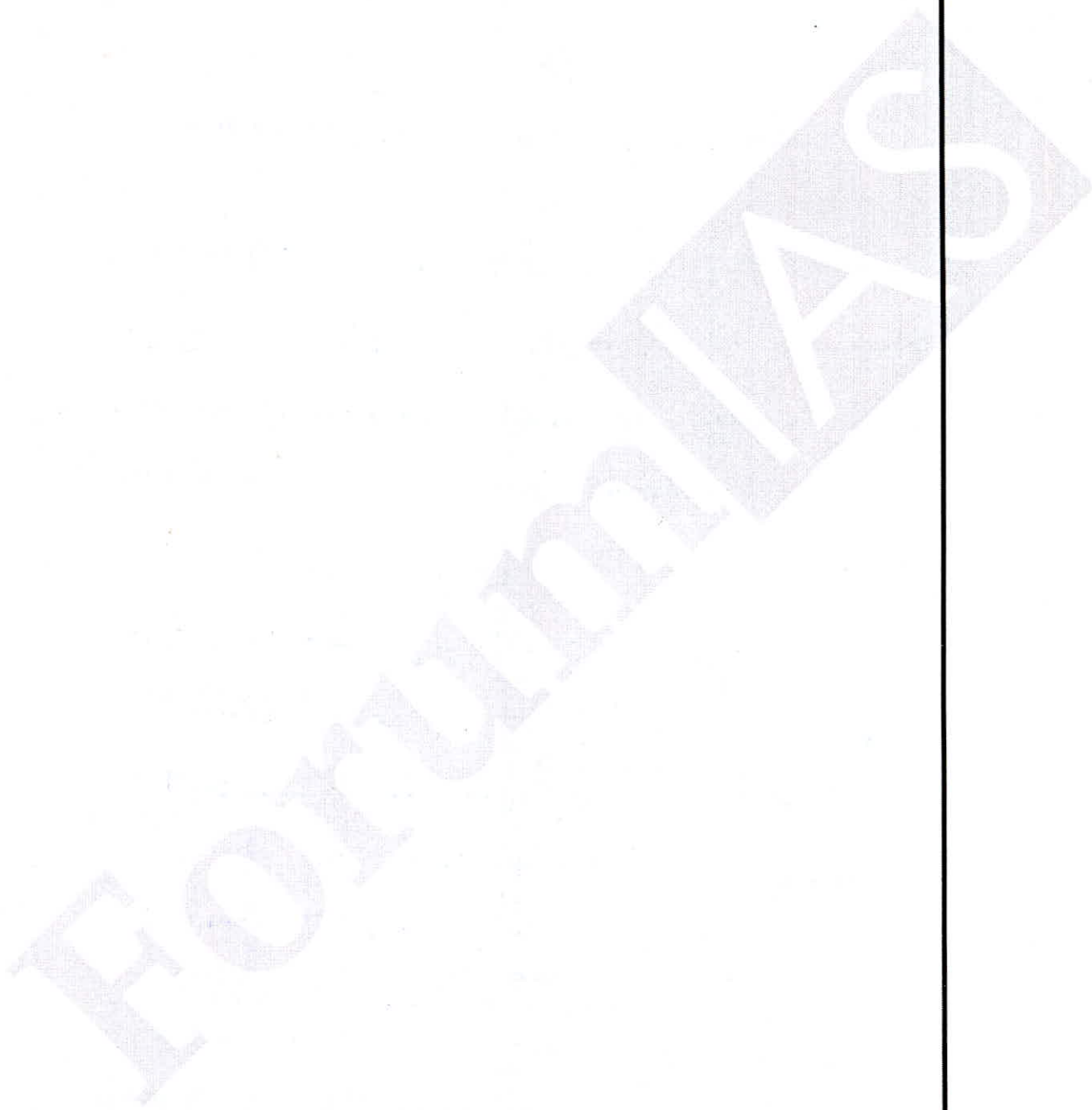
Case study on Man made disasters
Fig. 2

- (3) Deforestation of green belts for housing of rich class also creates issues of GHG emission
- (4) Lack of infrastructure in urban areas especially related to waste management creates issues of exceeding of carrying capacity of areas to waste internalization

④ Eg. Pollution of rivers like River Ganga in U.P. due to waste from industries

⑤ Rural land use also undergoes a shift from agriculture and forestry towards urban industrial use due to Rural urban fringe creation which also creates environmental degradation.

Overall these issues creates challenges on human health, loss of social capital etc. Even though it creates economic opportunities for rural areas, the unplanned nature of phenomenon should be checked.



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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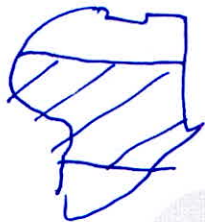
c) In recent years there has been redistribution of world population. What factors are responsible for this changes. (15 Marks)

Population is impacted by 3 major factors i.e. (i) Birth rate
(ii) death rates and (iii) Migration


(1) As per UN population statistics,

Africa is still in its early 2nd stage of demographic transition

and is rapidly increasing population (Fig. 1)



Africa


TFR > 5

- Current Population
- 1.1 billion

- By 2050 - 4.2 billion

(2) Asia still accounts for about 60% of global population whereas share of Europe and America is on a decline

Even Asia will see population stabilized by 2050

Hence it is clear that based on Demographic transition theory, centre of global population is rapidly shifting towards Africa

② Migration

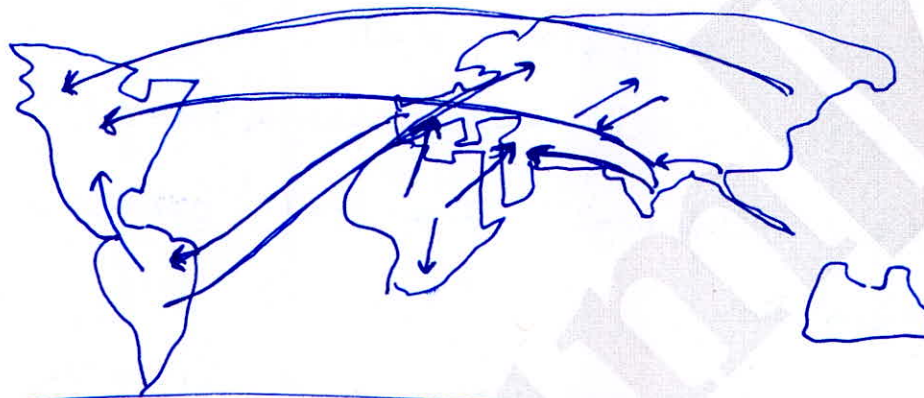


Fig. 2 Migration Pattern

Migration plays a crucial role in global distribution of population

Causes of migration

- (i) Globalization
- (ii) Political conflicts
- (iii) Climate change etc.

Eg. USA hosts the largest no. of global diaspora (about 45 million) and over 244 million (3% of total) population is migrant today

as per U.N. migration report.

This leads to redistribution of global population.

Eg. India has the largest diaspora (15 million) distributed in Gulf (>50%), USA, Germany etc

(ii) Similarly political conflicts like Syrian crisis (> 6 million refugees) are also creating unwanted population redistribution.

(iii) In future, as per IMO estimate, climate change will create over 200 million refugees by 2050

Hence while global population redistribution is natural and even healthy, it shouldn't be a forced process

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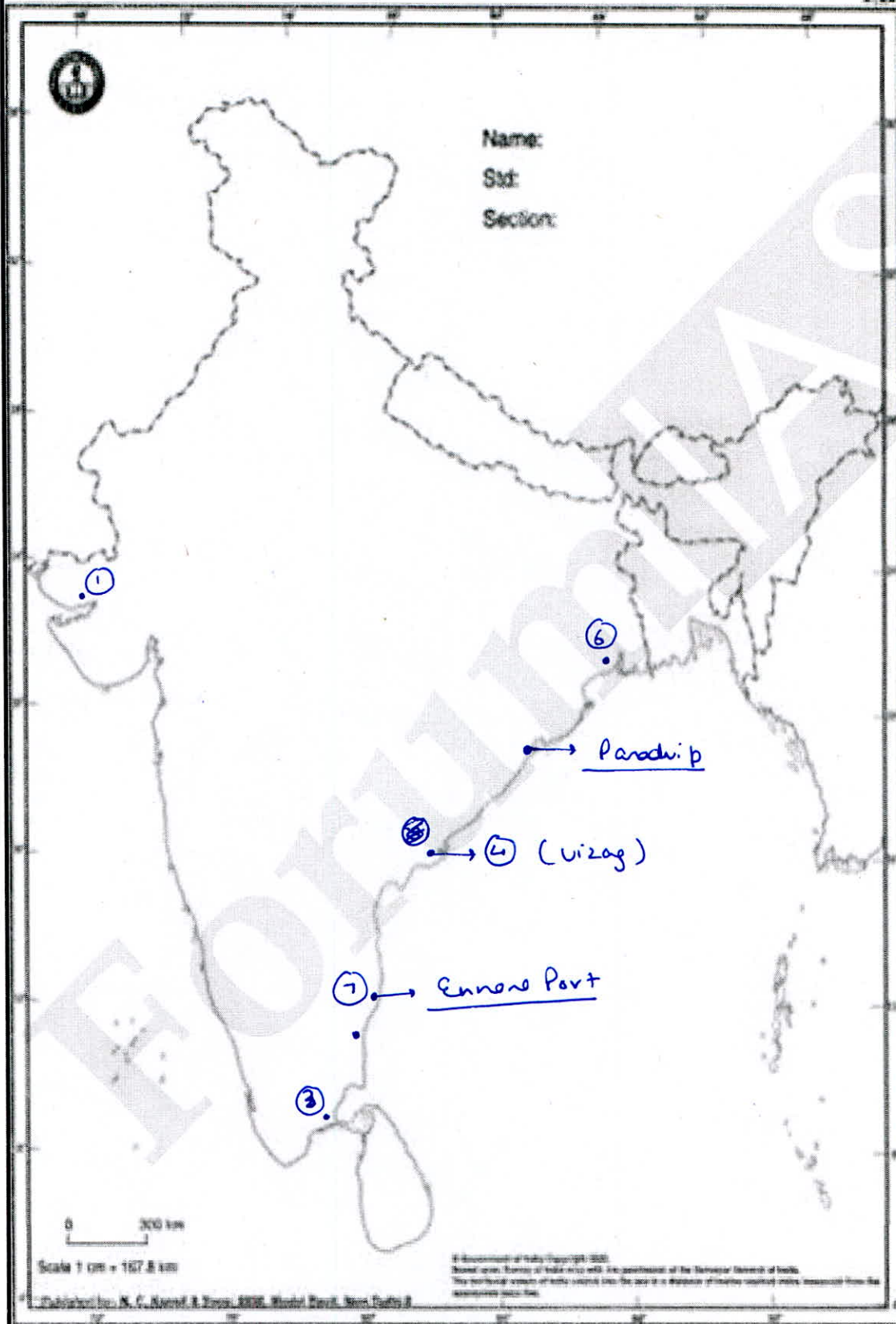


Section - B

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. Kandla Port
2. Panambur Port
3. Tuticorin port
4. Vizag Port
5. Paradip Port
6. Haldia Port
7. Ennore Port
8. Okha Port
9. Mundra Port
10. Panvel Port

INDIA OUTLINE



① Kandla port :- (i) In Gujarat

(ii) Tidal port.

(iii) Largest Container ship handling port.

(iv) Natural port.

(v) Major Geopolitical significance due to nearness to Chabahar port.

(vi) Submergent Coast

② Paradip → (Natural port in Odisha)

- Around deltaic region of Mahanadi
- Major ~~link~~ link to National Waterway - 3
- Exports Iron and steel to Japan

③ Ennore Port :- Ist ever Corporatized port

④ Artificial port.

(iii) One of the oldest ports of India.

④ Vizag :- (i) It acts as the major exporter of Iron and steel to Japan.

(ii) Deepest Port of the Country

⑥ Haldia Port :- (i) Natural port

(ii) Created to reduce burden on
Kolkata Port.

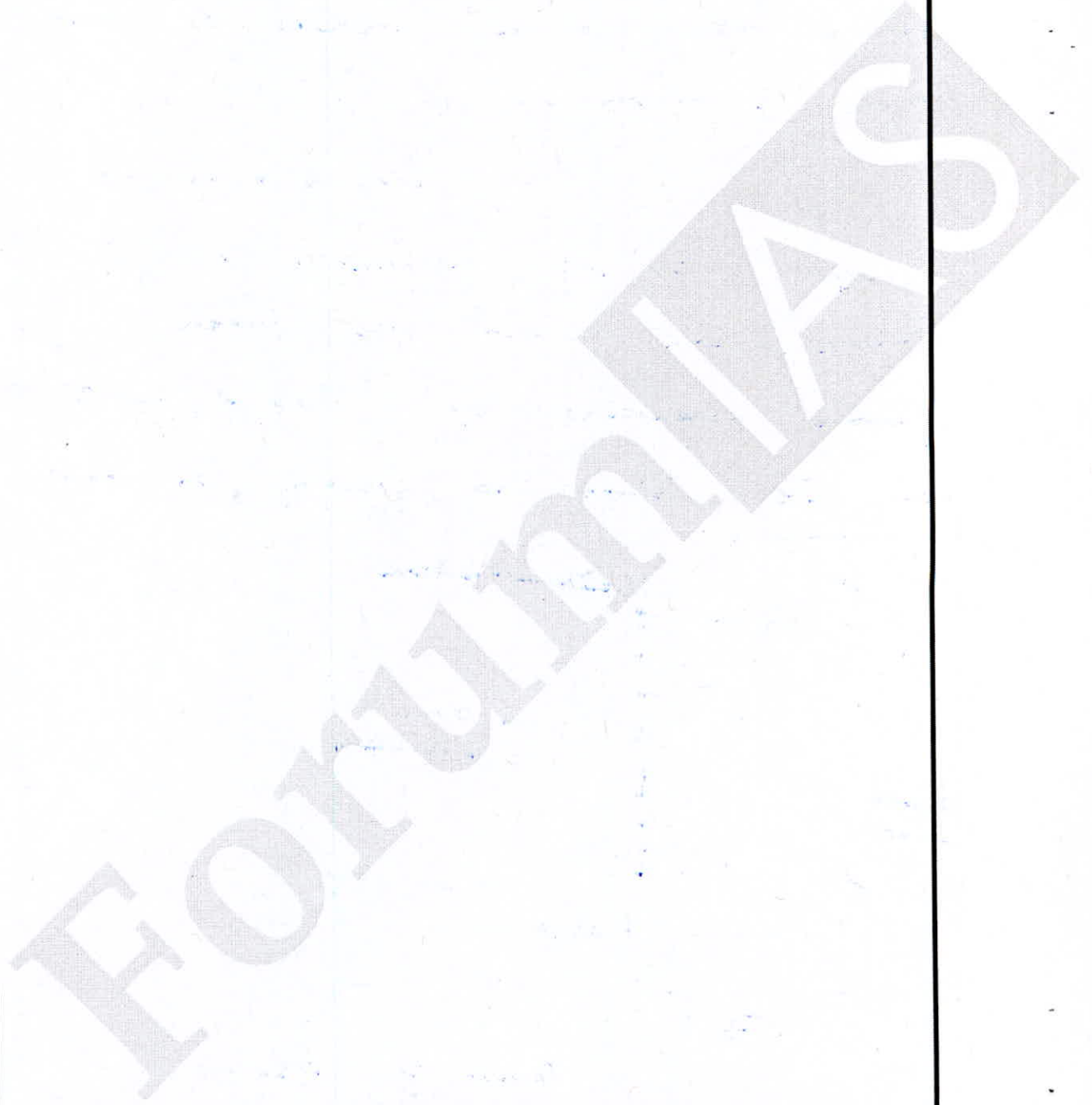
(iii) Influenced by tidal fluctuations

(iv) Issues of siltation

(v) Export of major raw materials
like Tute, agro-products, Pharma
-centrals

③ Tuticorin Port

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b) "Population is overcoming the available resources". Comment. (15 Marks)

World population has exceeded 7.5 billion and is expected to reach over 9 billion by 2050.

The scenario has brought back the Malthusian idea of overpopulation which was later further elaborated by Club of Rome in its Limits to growth in 1972.

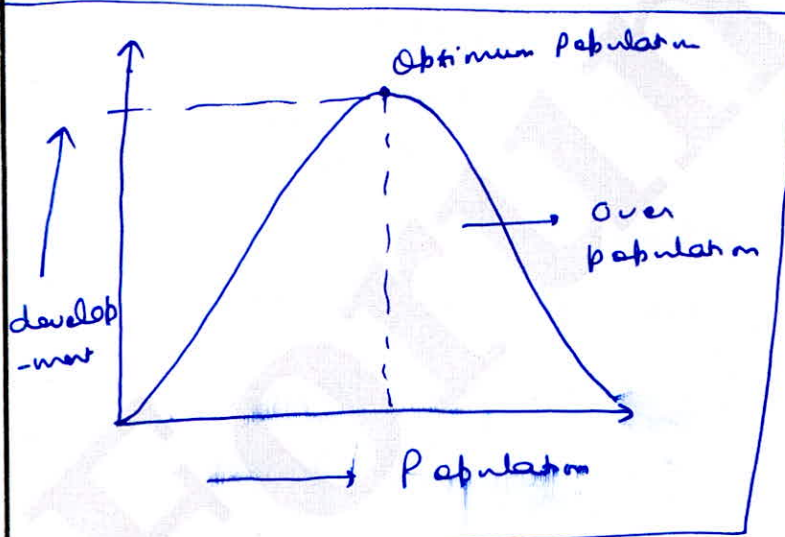


Fig. 1

A no. of instances could be sight in this regard.

(i) As per WWF report, population is already about 1.5 times

global carrying capacity and this year Earth's overshoot day arrived at 2nd August

(2) Overpopulation and resource crunch is especially a challenge for Egyptian type of region in Ackerman's classification. Eg/ India, who are facing issues like

- (i) Poverty
- (ii) High population growth
- (iii) High mortality etc.

(3) All these have led to high environmental degradation, Global warming, hunger issues etc.
Eg. Around 800 million people hungry all over the world

(4) Scarcity of resources can be seen in recent events like water crisis in Shimla, Latur etc. and global oil crisis
(Fig. 2)

However as Marxan geographers noted, major issue is not lack of resources but their improper redistribution.



Fig. 2

(ii) Moreover advancement in technologies can overcome the resource crunch as Zimmerman noted that resources are dynamic (Fig. 3)

Nevertheless, we need to save our finite precious resources in consonance with Paris summit principles as well as invest in new technology to avoid Malthusian idea of doomsday

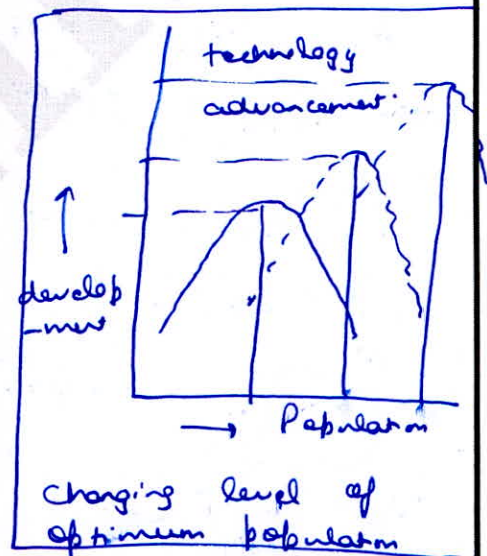


Fig. 3

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c) Give census classification of Indian cities. Discuss characteristics of each classification with suitable examples. (15 Marks)

Census towns are those towns which have following features

- (i) Population > 5000
- (ii) Density $> 400 / \text{sq km}$
- (iii) More than 75% of male population engaged in non farm activity.

Census towns

on the basis of population density cities in various categories

- (i) Metropolitan - > 1 million population
- (ii) Class - I - > 1 lakh
- (iii) Class - II - 50000 - 99999
- (iv) Class - III - 19999 - 50000
- (v) Class - IV - 10000 - 19999
- (vi) Class - V - 5000 - 9999

Characteristics :- ① Metropolitan (> 63 cities)

- (i) Rapid rise of population
- (ii) High in-migration
- (iii) Cosmopolitan cities
- (iv) Acts as Regional Primate cities

Eg. Delhi (i) National level hinterland

(ii) Class - I cities :-

(i) High in migration

(ii) Tier - II cities

(iii) Hinterland generally extends to state level

(iv) Rapidly expanding leading to urban sprawl.

(v) Cosmopolitan with low sex ratio

(vi) Primacy at district level.

Rest :- Rest of the classes of cities

are mainly seeing out migration

and have more rural

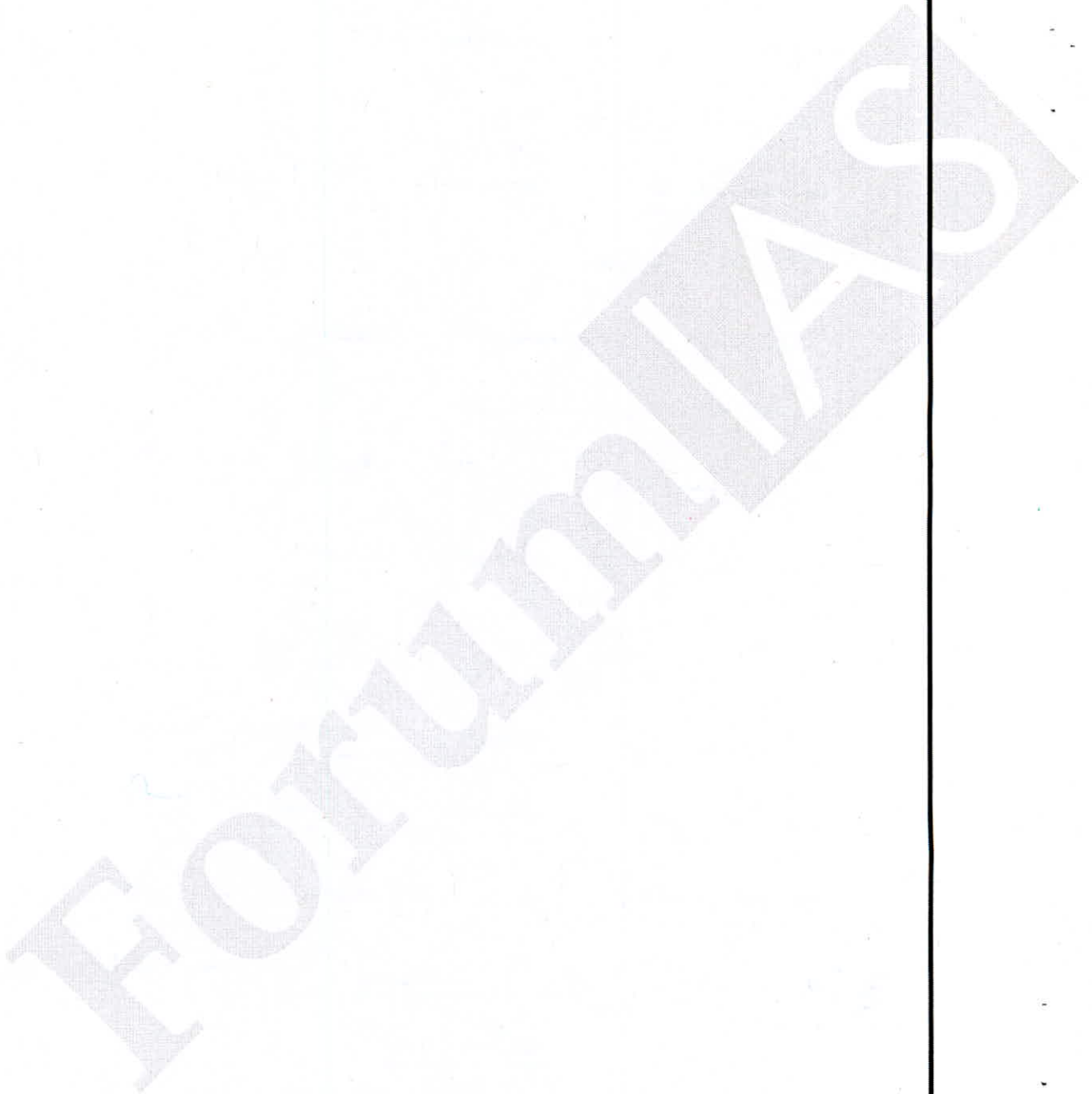
characteristics (Outmigration as per

2nd stage of Zelinsky's mobility transition)

(ii) Poor infrastructure

(iii) More male out migration

(iv) Low centrality and hinterland



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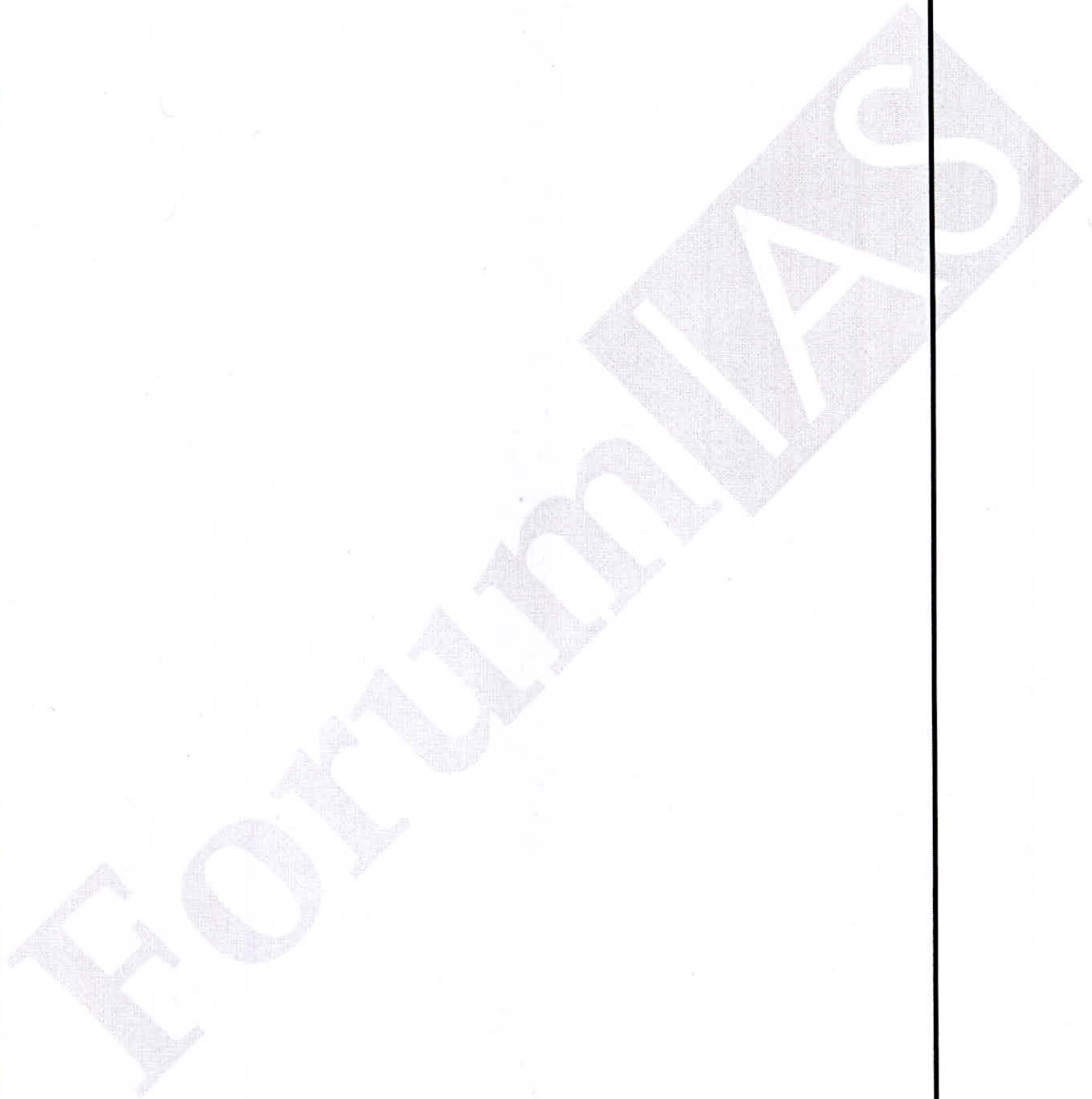
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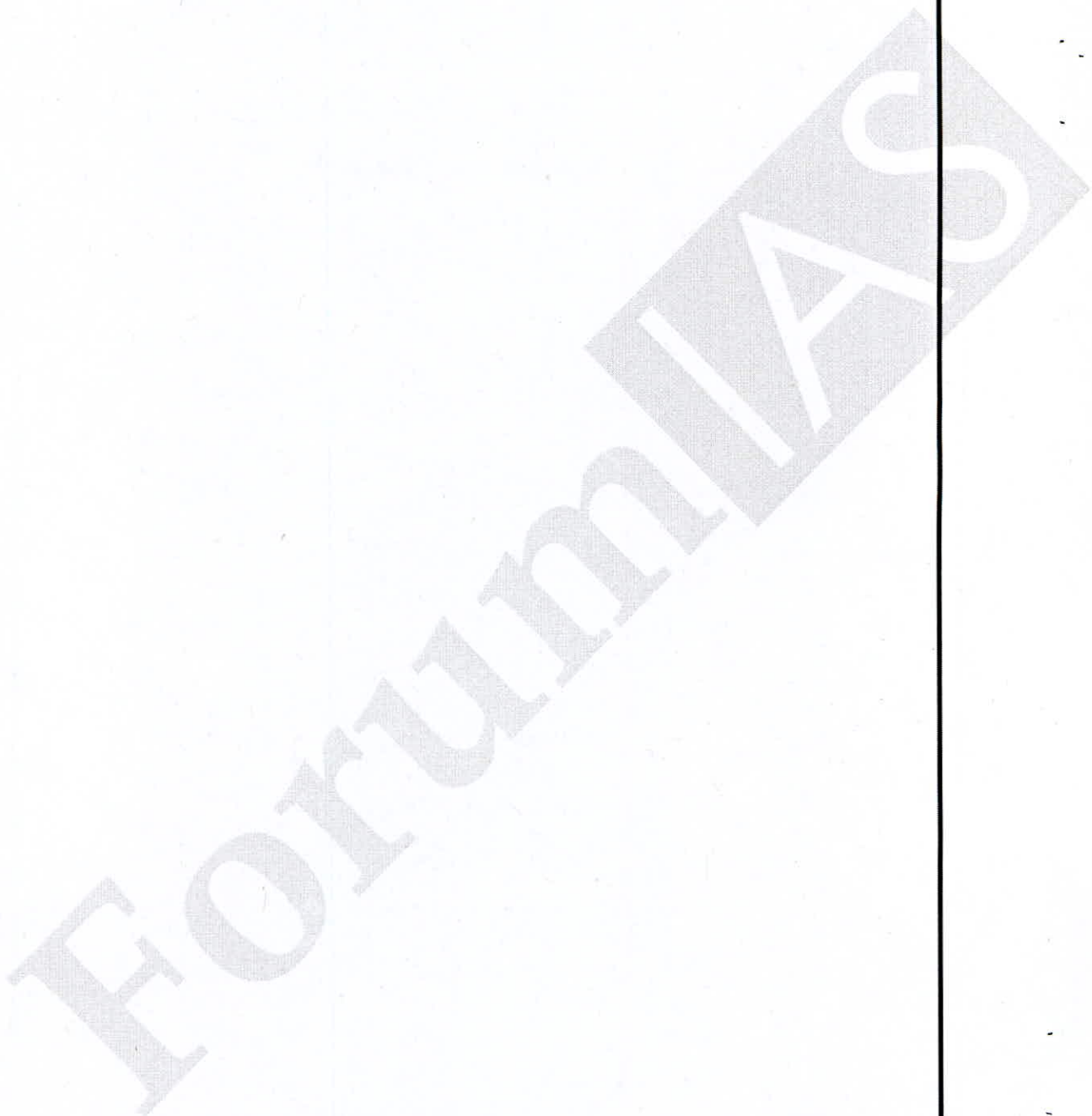


5. a) Give an account on function, classification and hierarchy of urban settlements. (20 Marks)

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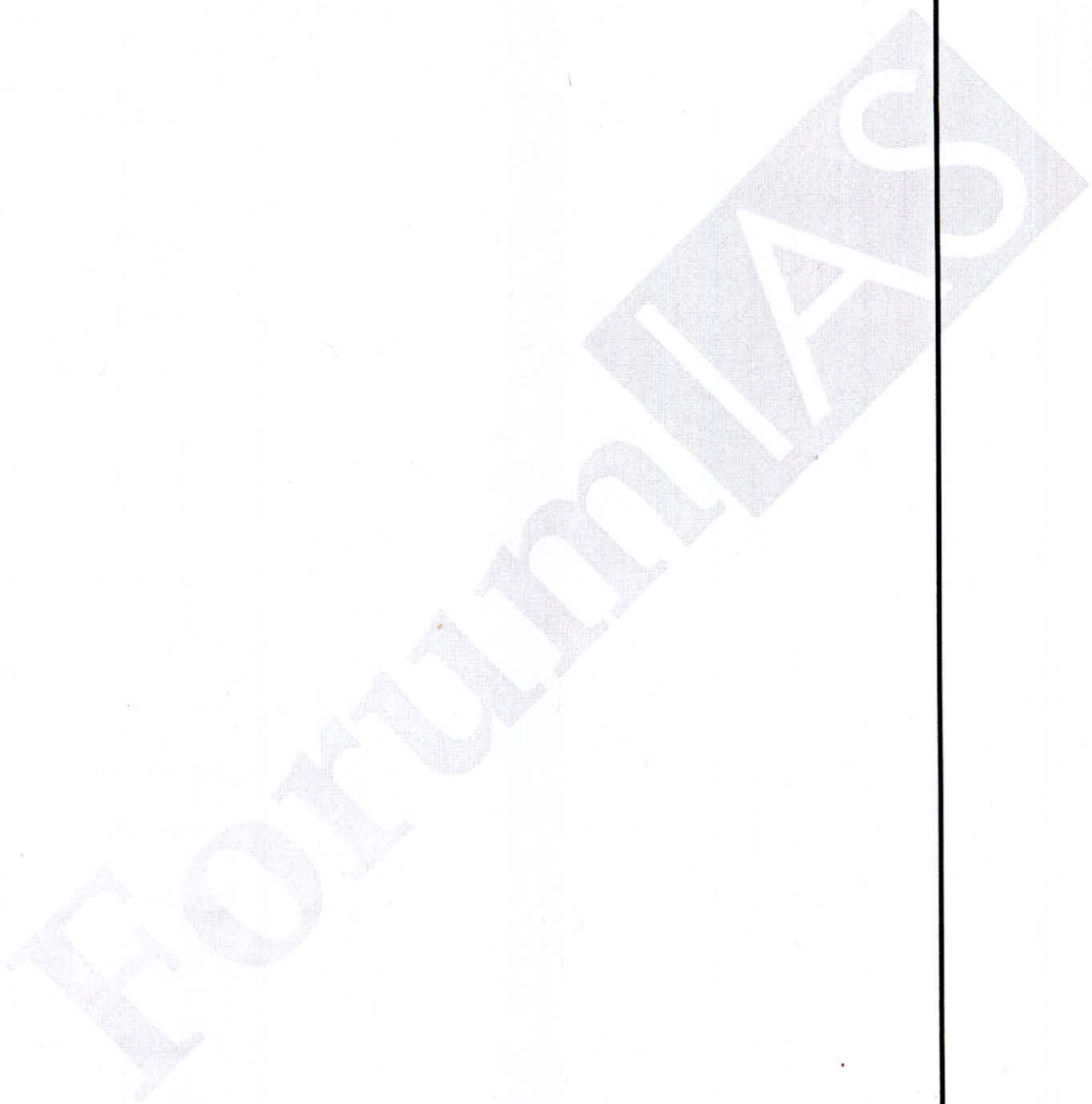
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b) What are pattern and problems of border area settlements in India?
(15 Marks)

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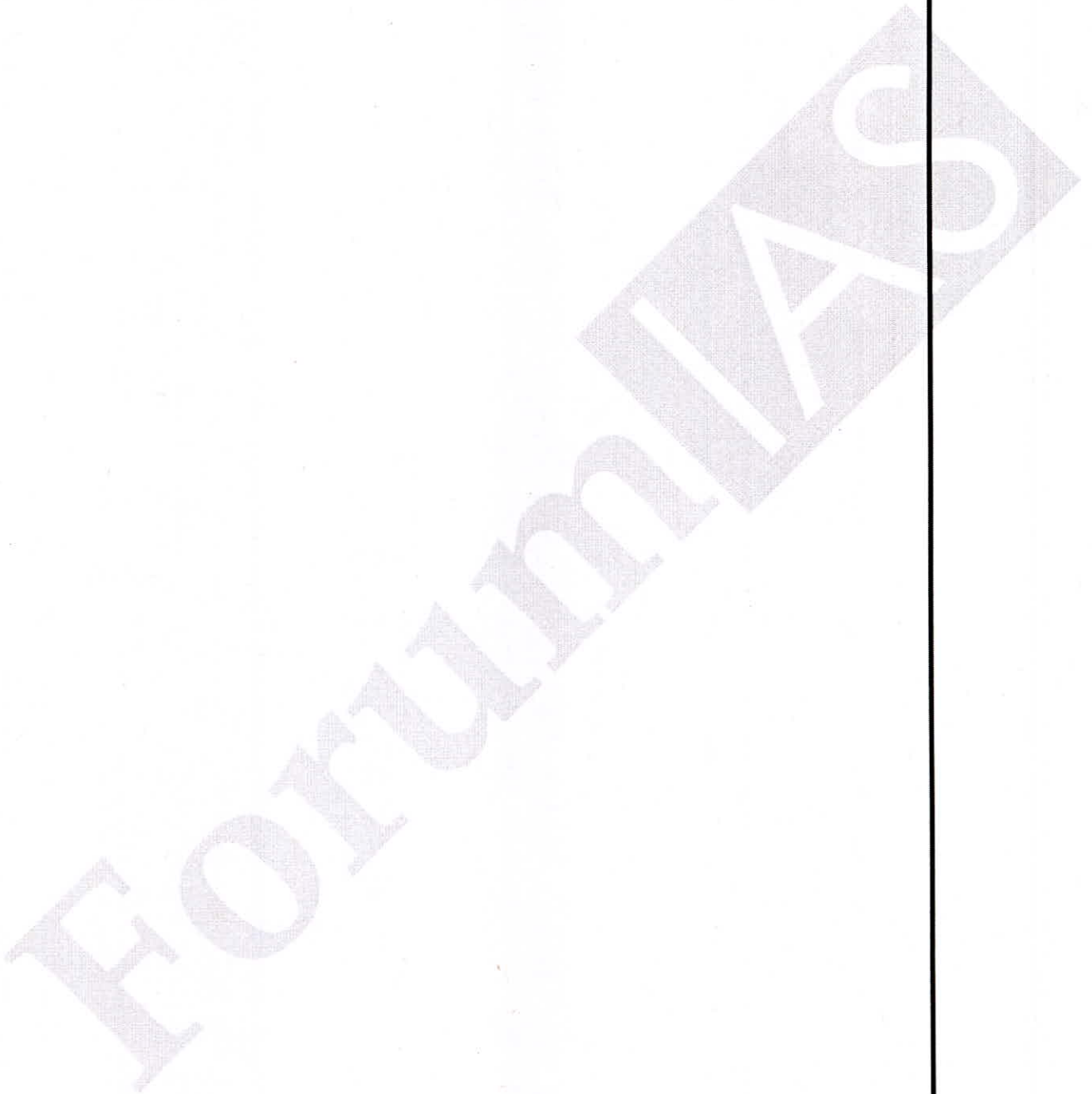


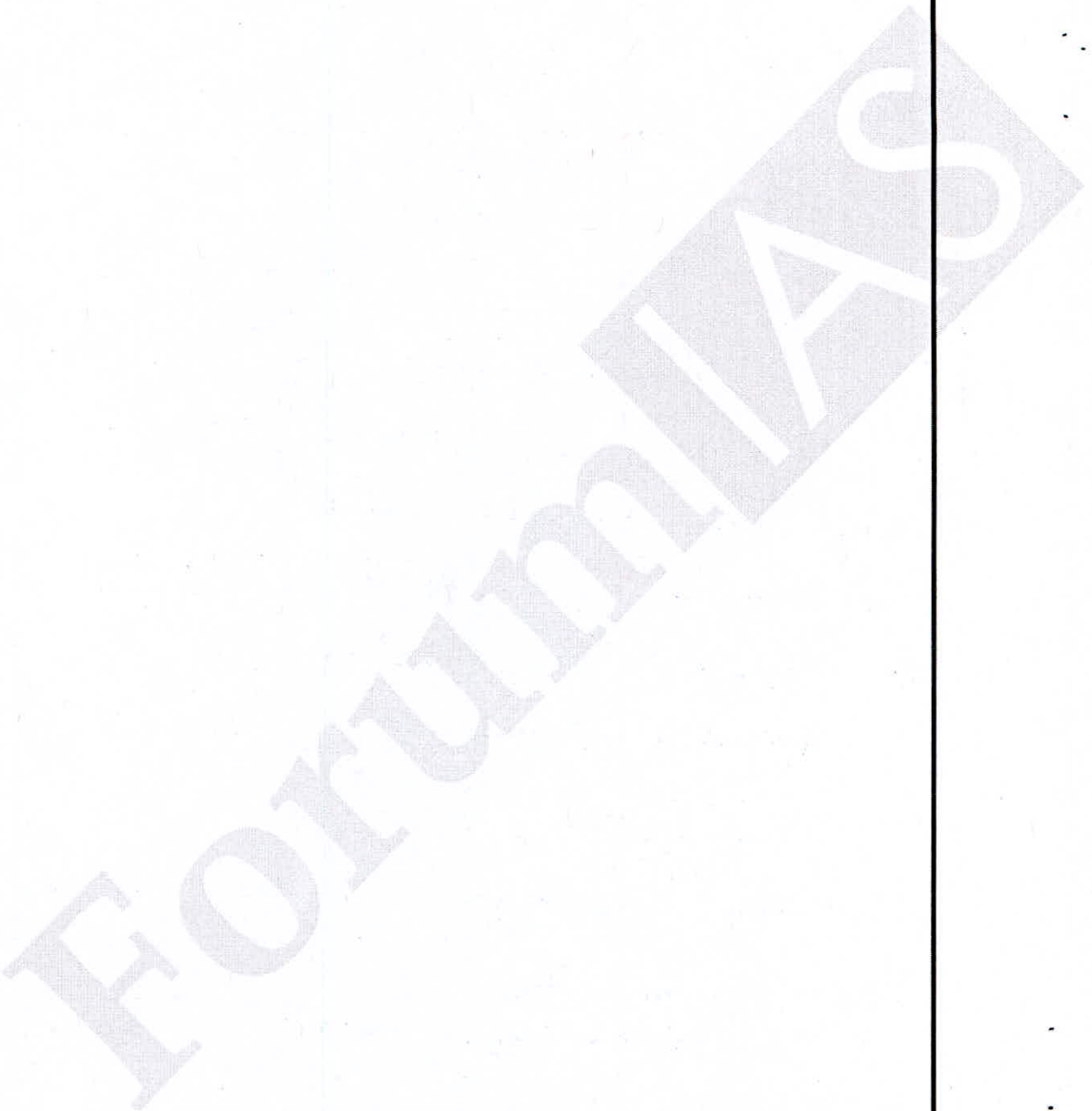
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c) What ecological problems is India facing? Suggest measures to overcome them. (15 Marks)





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6. a) Govt. has become concerned about rural population. What initiatives govt. has taken for rural development. (12.5 Marks)

About 70% of Indian population is rural population which is largely agriculture dependent, which is key productive

Steps taken

① Economic development :-

A no. of programmes

have been initiated like

i) National rural livelihood mission

ii) PM Kushi Sinehai yojana for agriculture development

② Infrastructure

i) Bharat net Project → for digitization

ii) PM Gram Sadak yojana for road development.

iii) SPM Rural mission

Development of

proper infrastructure is critical for

enhanced "diffusion of innovation"

③ Political empowerment has been done by strengthening of Local bodies like Panchayats and embarking towards Multilevel planning.

④ Social empowerment

(i) Focus on education especially women education via Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao

(ii) Healthcare improvement via creation of Health and wellness centres proposed in Budget 2018-19

(iii) Electricity to all by Saubhagya scheme.

(iv) Ujjawala scheme for providing LPG connections

⑤ Environmental issues :-

(i) Focus on agroforestry via National

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(Don't Write anything in this Area)

agro forestry policy 2014

(6) Measures to improve Agriculture

(i) PM Kushi Sinehas yojana

(ii) GraAMS → for agro-marketing reforms

(iii) PM Fasal Bima yojana.

Other issues govt. has adopted To deal with integrated

approach for rural transformation

under Antyodaya Yojana to make
over Sooch Panchayats poverty free

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Question Interpretation	
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b) "Environmental problems in India is generated by rapid economic development and population growth". Comment. (12.5 Marks)

India is facing a no. of environmental problems mainly due to rapid rise in population and industrialization

(i) Rapid Economic development

(i) Industrialization :- It has created issues of air pollution and water pollution due to poor waste management infrastructure

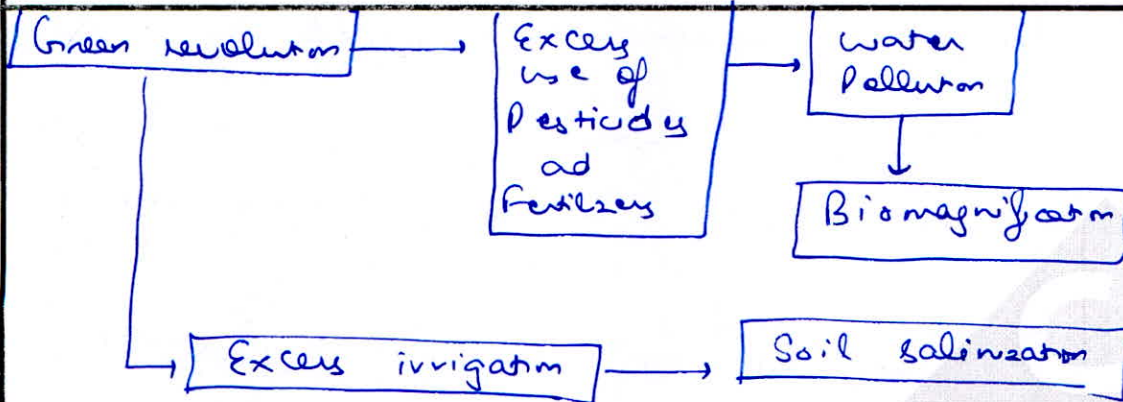
Example :- (i) Bellandur lake in Bangalore

Catches fire due to industrial waste emitting Methane in it...

(ii) Green Revolution is an example of ~~industrial~~ environmental degradation due to agricultural development. (Fig. 1)



Fig. 1
Rapid salinization due to excess irrigation



(iii) High industrial emissions also lead to heavy GHG Concentration and PM 2.5 and PM 10 Concentration.

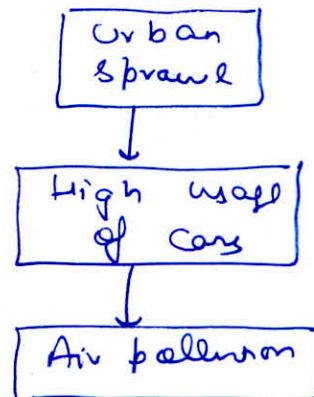
Eg. India has 14/20 top polluted cities in the world as per WHO

(iv) Economic development

Population Growth

(i) Issues of urban sprawl and related environmental degradation

Eg. Chennai floods 2015 caused due to urban encroachment over Adyar basin



② High population as noted by Malthus and Club of Rome will lead to heavy resource crunch

Eg. Water crisis as highlighted by NITI Aayog report

• Cities will lose ground water by 2020

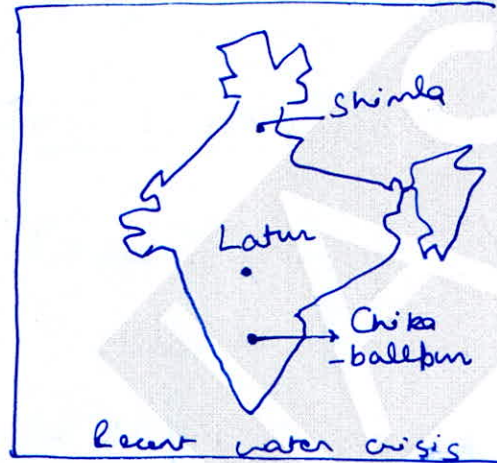


Fig. 2

However, the major challenge is not economic development or population but proper waste management and equitable distribution of resources

(Marxian ideas). India should strive towards revamping its waste management infrastructure and improving renewable energy sources

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c) Give a comparative account of rural settlement in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. (12.5 Marks)

U.P and Rajasthan have completely different rural settlements due to their diverse geography (climate, soils, human resource etc.)

① Rural settlements in U.P. are more nucleated due to high population density around Ganga valley where as they are more dispersed in Rajasthan due to harsh climate and desert topography

② Settlement pattern is linear and triangular surrounding Ganga valley in U.P. (Fig. 1) where as the same is horse shoe shape around Aravals as well as amorphous due to dispersed nature.

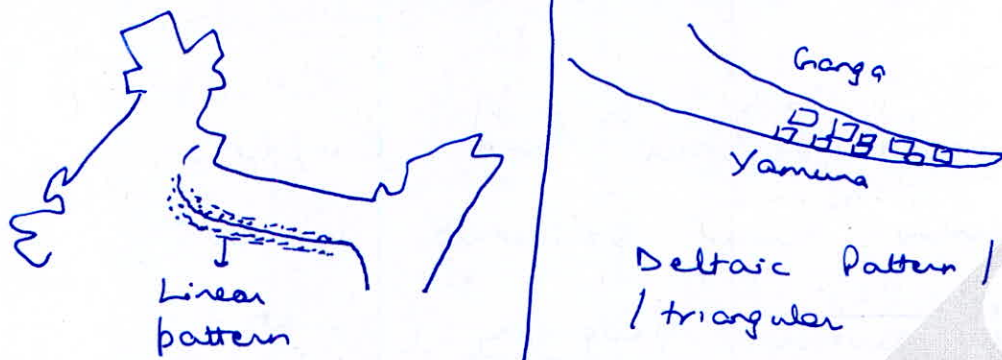


Fig. 1

③ Material used :- More use of ~~wood~~ and Bricks in U.P. due to availability of material where as in Desert regions of Rajasthan is more Mud, husks and hay

④ Environmental challenges :- While U.P. faces air pollution and water pollution due to excess population and usage of fertilizers and pesticides.
Eg. Pollution of river Yamuna.
Rajasthan on the other hand has issues of desertification, encroachment of sand dunes, flash floods etc

Similarities

- ① Agriculture is the predominant activity
- ② Courtyard is enclosed in both regions due to poor status of women social
- ③ Even in Rajasthan, nucleated settlements are emerging due to expansion of irrigation (Fig. 2)

④ Demographic challenges like

Low sex ratio,

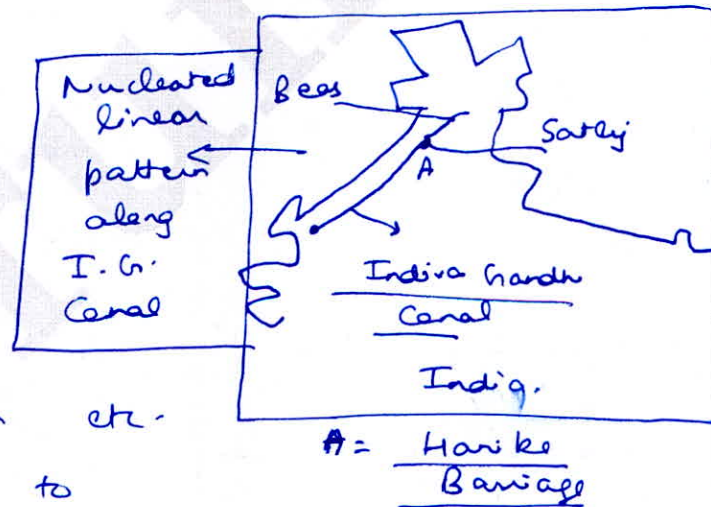
High IMR,

MMR, low

female education etc.

are common to

both rural settlements



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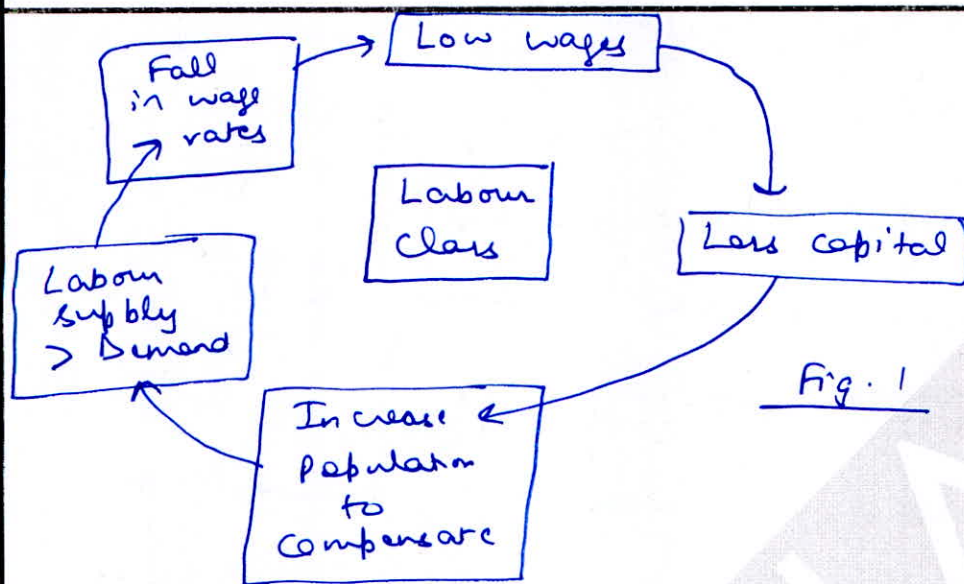
d) Give a sketch on view of Marx on population growth.

(12.5 Marks)

Marx, in his counter to population theory of Malthus, said that there cannot be any universal law on population.

Overpopulation as a problem was unique to capitalist economy. In such systems with skewed ownership rights, capitalist class garners all the capital whereas labour class is left with no capital.

Due to that, labour class is forced to raise numbers to 'get more hands' which further leads to reduction in wage rates and continuation of vicious cycle (Fig. 1)



In fact Marx and Engels were considered that in a system where there is equitable distribution, population may actually act as resource unlike what stated by Malthus and hence Marx was seen as having positive views about population.

While he was able to highlight the problems of capitalism and growing inequalities, his views are criticized.

(i) His main agenda was to

Counter Capitalism rather than having scientific views on population

② Europe has shown that population can be curbed even with capitalist systems

③ Population explosion is related to socio-economic factors like access to healthcare rather than inequality in wage rates

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