

time - 2:16



TEST- 6
GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL
PAPER - I

[Time allowed: 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks: 250]

Name of the Candidate

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Q.No.	Marks Obtained	Max. Marks
1.a		10
1.b		10
1.c		10
1.d		10
1.e		10
2.a		15
2.b		15
2.c		20
3.a		15
3.b		15
3.c		20
4.a		15
4.b		15
4.c		20
5.a		10
5.b		10
5.c		10
5.d		10

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION

- 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.

Q.No.	Marks Obtained	Max. Marks
5.e		10
6.a		15
6.b		15
6.c		20
7.a		15
7.b		15
7.c		20
8.a		15
8.b		15
8.c		20

Examiner Signature

EVALUATION CRITERIA

	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
Structure					
Presentation					
Content					
Analysis					
Comprehension					
Language					
Handwriting					

COMMENTS:

5. Answer the Following:

- (a) What are cultural regions? How are they different from regions of Otto Schluter? (10 Marks)

Culture is the way of life (genre-de-vie), cultural region or ländereifte Kurde (given by Jean Bothe and Carl-O-Sauer (1925)) is sum total of

- (i) the natural region with its physiographic attributes
- (ii) social / anthropological attributes of the region
 - ① tribe / ethnicity
 - ② language
 - ③ dance
- (iii) political culture and institution
- (iv) Economic system —
 - Philosophy
 - Technique
 - Settlement / Transport

and lastly the element of 'historical'
Ecological process i.e. TIME
and idea of change 'evolution'
is the cultural region

According to (a) Tom Baioch (b) Richard Marri

in the world

region

region

However Otto Schüller the concept of region is different from cultural region in following effect

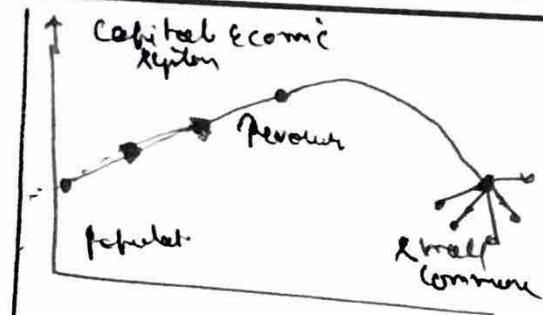
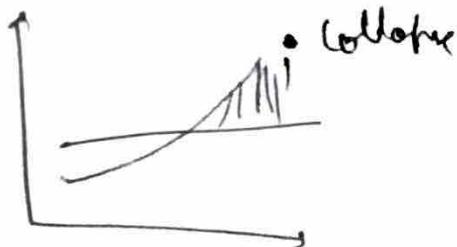
- (i) Does not account the bio-cultural human effect that there impact on the Landscape (How it is affected)
- (ii) no element of TIME
- (iii) does not study phenomenon

With new Region geography the cultural region studies at micro level (Effect of globalisation on tribes in Africa).

- (b) Give a comparative analysis on Marxian idea & Malthusian idea on population growth (10 Marks)

Both Malthus (1790s) and Marx (1830s) analysed population but from different point of view

Malthus	Marx
i) <u>Philosophical Background</u>	
① Capitalist, Physio Cratic (Adam Smith)	② Communist, Humanist (influence of Hegel, Engels)
ii) negative view of the population	③ negative view about how the utilised if form a commune (world revolution)
iii) <u>Population Growth trajectory</u>	
④ inevitable collapse due to geometric growth of population	⑤ no collapse but preservation of resources with lead to more hard work
b/c of Boxal (Animal) infection	



① called it Yankee
check

7 min

(c) What is the concept of region? Discuss the types of region. (10 Marks)

Concept of region is most fundamental in geography when it is

i) an organising entity to study

④ - recent word afterword
various pattern

ii) an entity in itself to be studied

④ planning area

it is described variously by different

scholar:-

Middle

Hortense

K Young

○ Association of
similar
being

○ totality of
physical and
human factor
in shape

are unified
culturally
○ Economically
● later politically.

Different types of region

Based on Whittley committee

① formal (uniform) region

(ii) functional (node region)

(3) contagé -

(9) natural region Herbertson - Synthetic
 united - analytical

(g) cultural region — Carl O'Donnell-Time
geography

(b) New regional geography from structuralist
sense of place.

(2) Regional vision - practical vision

~~-51Xm~~

(d) Food security and global warming are inter-related. Comment (10 Marks)

Agricultural crop and region have adapted to specific climate (rainfall, temp) over million of year (gene pools)

~~But~~ According to FAO the food requirement will be up by 70% till 2050.

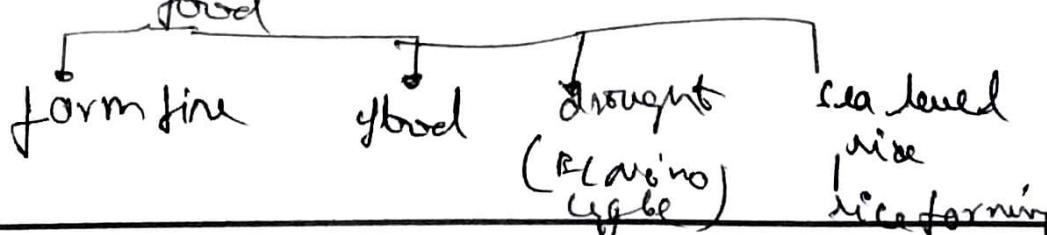
However global warming is affecting the food security in following way:-

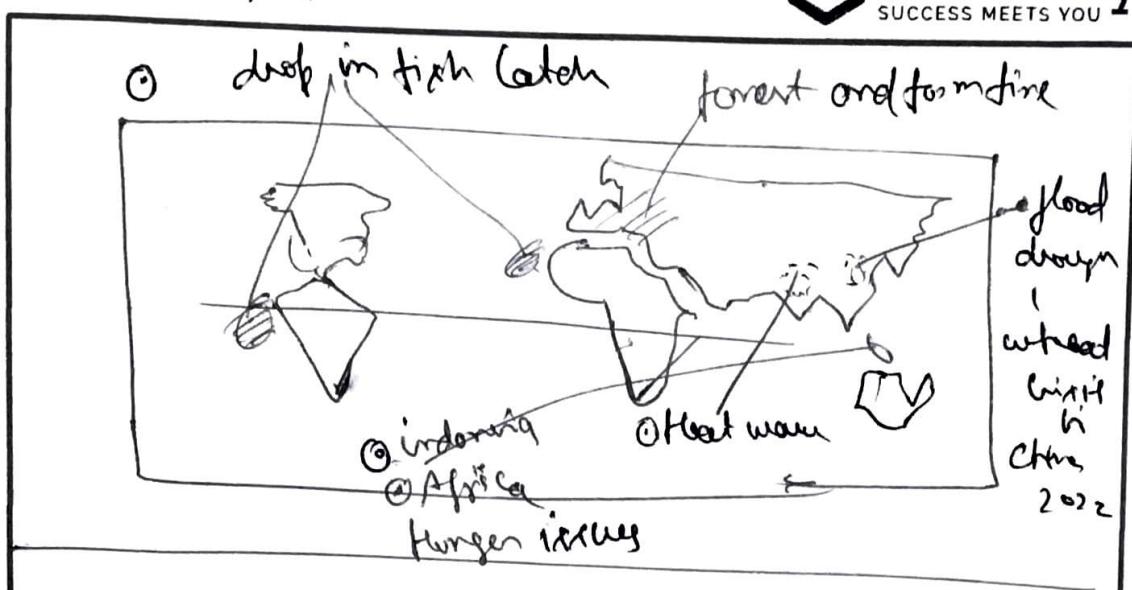
i) Loss of productivity

Due to shortened ripening period of certain crop.

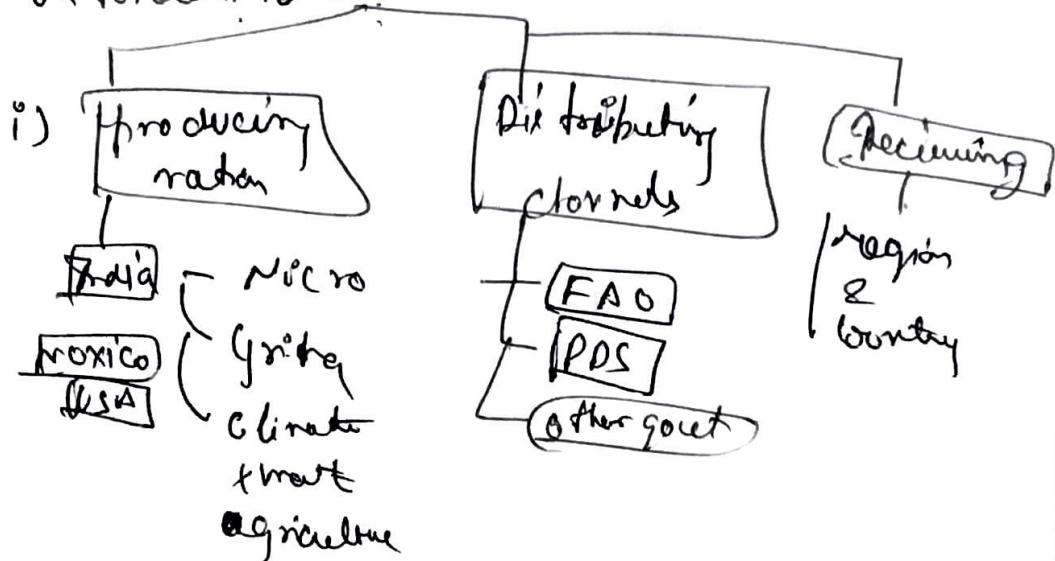
(eg) Deficit in India due to Heat wave (200 day)
Leading to ban on Export

ii) Extreme event and issue of availability and affordability of food





These inter national agency should work
Tandem
on tandem with



To ensure
product.

To ensure food security for all (SDG-2)

→ 9 min

(e) Rivers as boundaries are a source of conflict. Comment. (10 Marks)

Rivers have been morphological
natural boundaries b/w two
units [political, social]

e.g. Rio de la Plata Argentina, Uruguay

→ Berubé b/w - & Country in Europe

- River Kali - India + Nepal

Fensa - India - Bangladesh

also b/w Ganges - mostly in India's care
and states too. (e.g. Bihar)

However they are also source of
conflict because:-

i) change in the course of river
leading to change in Treaty principle

e.g. River Kali b/w India and Nepal
shifted in International causing
conflict

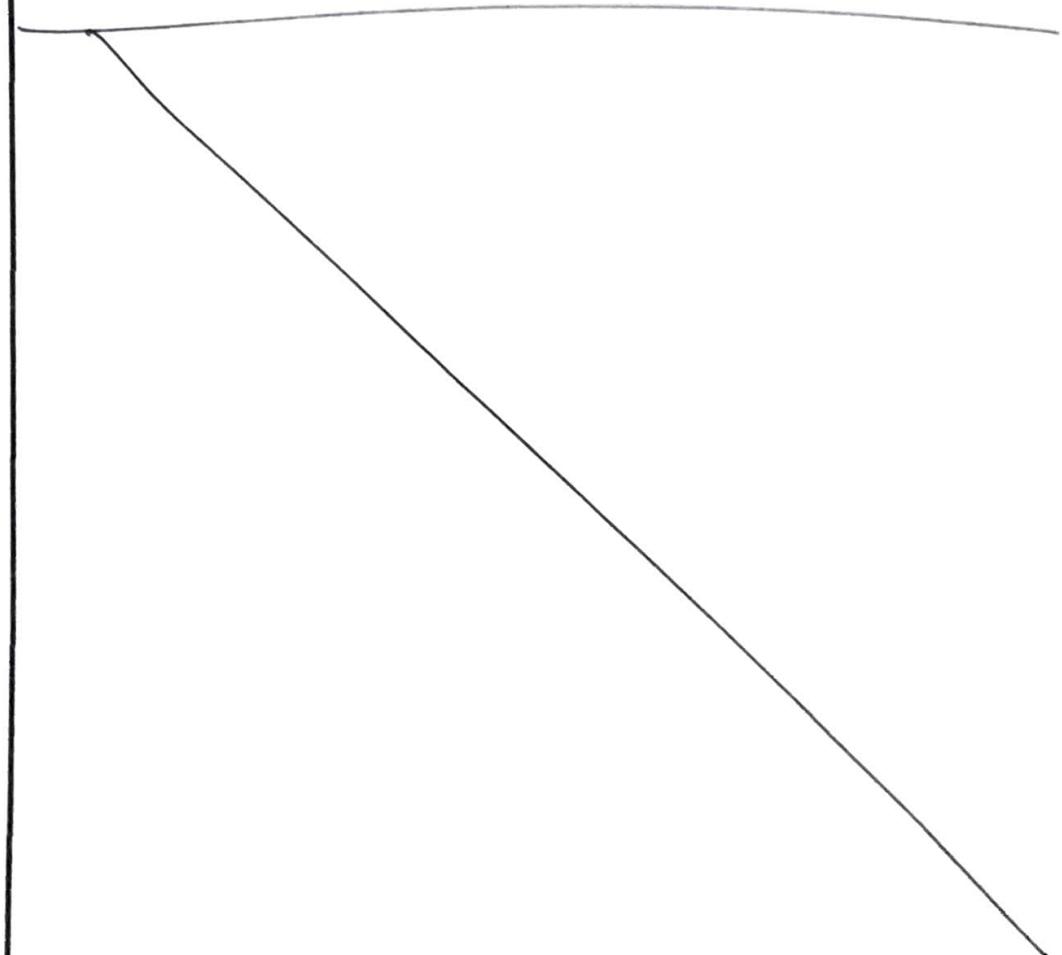


② difficulty to maintain the boundary
→ ~~water~~ over the border or
→ as the changing  Yangtze at Maka

③ Cultural assimilation along river leading to conflict b/w two communities for River Resource.

However, they are natural and most distinct, A ~~whether~~ all acceptable river boundary agreement should solve the perceptual issue.

7 min



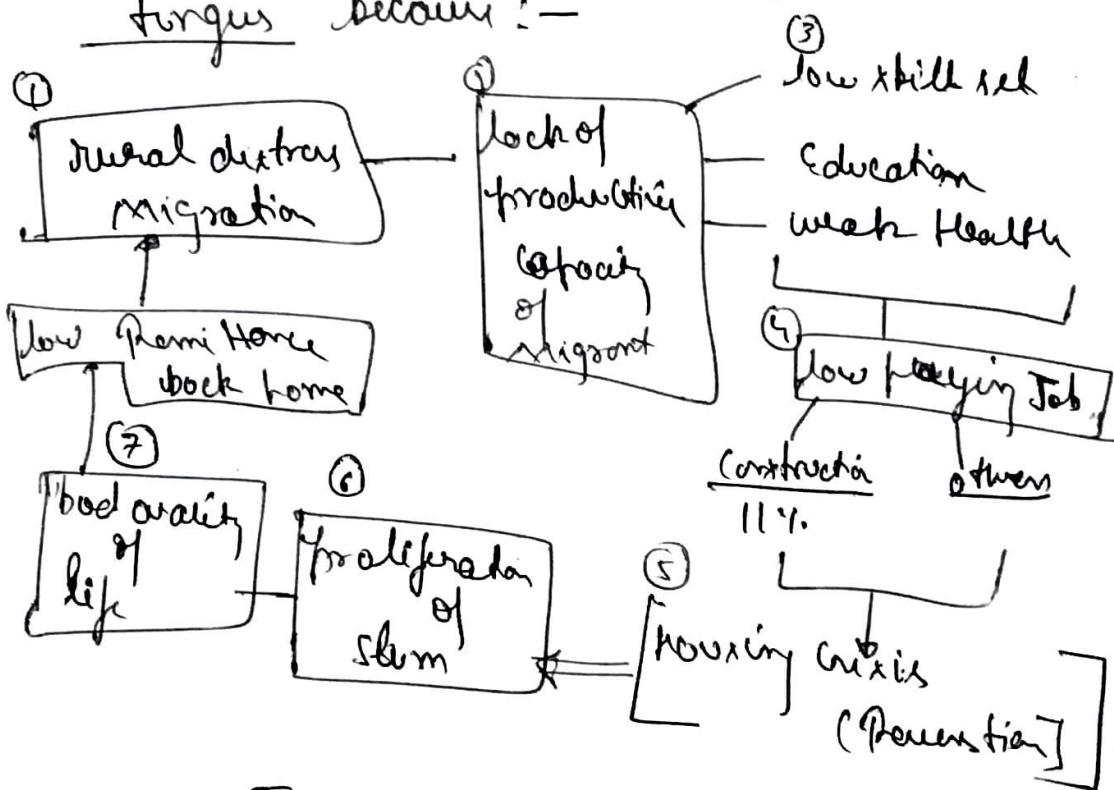
6. Answer the Following:

- (a) "Slums can't be just seen as 'spreading fungus' but there is a need to recognise their transitional role in urban development.". Discuss.

(15 Marks)

According to the report by
Nehru (based on SSSC data) about
3-5% of people in India live in slum.

Slums were considered as spreading
fungus because :-



[Vicious cycle of spreading of]
"Slums"

• according to R.P Singh stages of development
of rural - urban fringe

However, slums won the seen as
fugues but also the transitional
role in urban development because :-

- ① They provide immediate housing
solution to poor migrants
- ② later they won migrant to other
dwelling (self or govt) provided PM UAY)
- ③ provides the necessary work force
for the economy

Construction sector

Boom was
fueled by
low wage workers

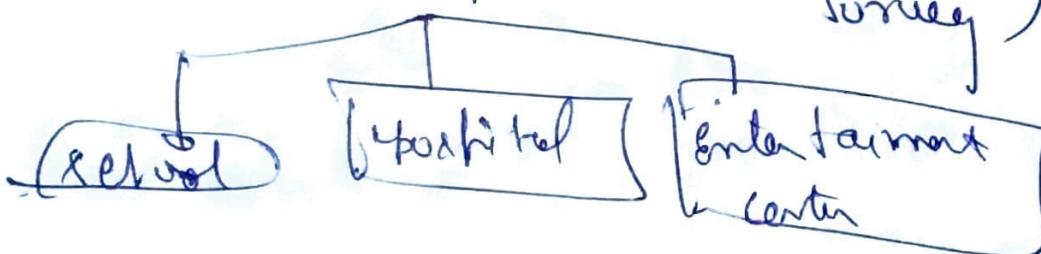
↓
low skilled job
with both urban
center and the
unskilled worker
[83% of labour])

However the need of the hour is
develop the slum into a
proper dwelling by

- ① providing the fatter to the
old settler - eg - Govt of Delhi
and MCD (Housing ministry)

③ Basic facilities in the slum.

(Basic necessity index by Economic Survey)



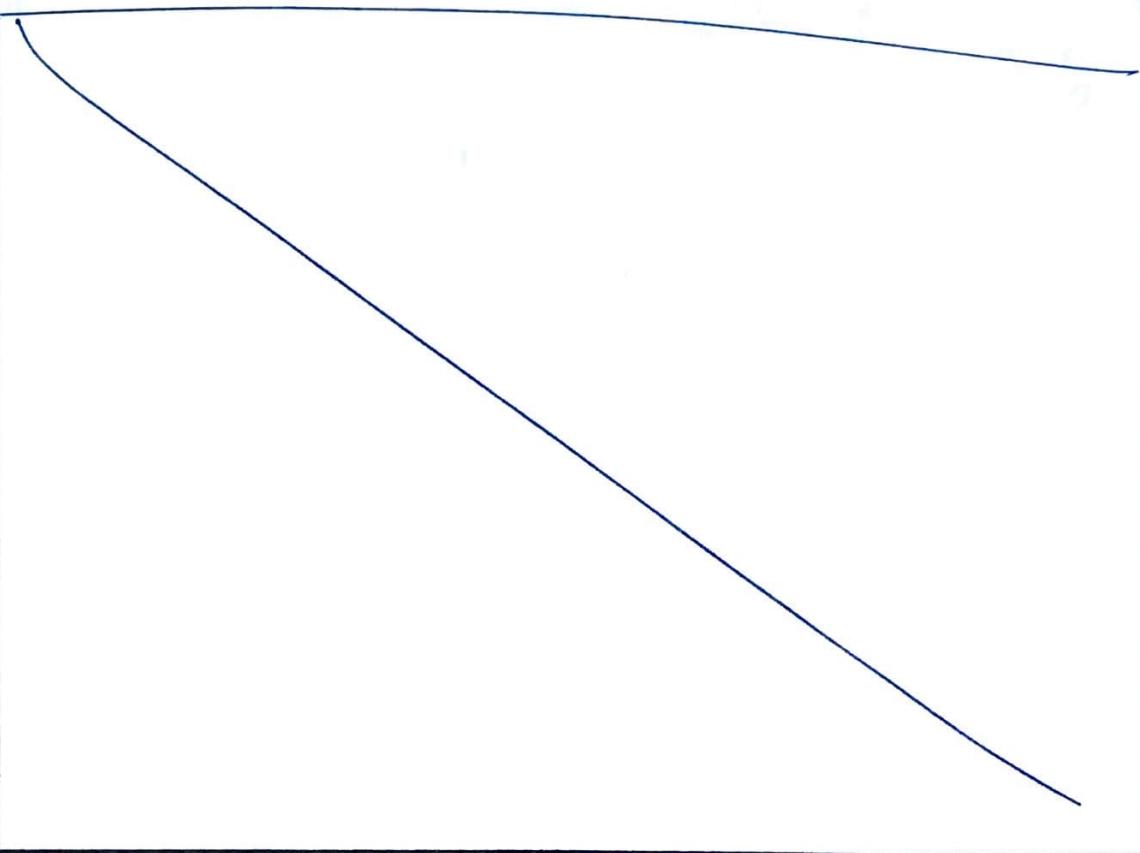
③ low cost housing solution

④ increase the floor & space area

⑤ touring update about Migrant

there a Bill profile (R&A from York)

11 min



(b) Define quality of life and explain its parameters with adequate examples.
(15 Marks)

Quality of life pertains to the social, economic & political, aesthetic and comfort, that every individual in society enjoys.

① It is all about the ability to enjoy.

Quality of life is a barometer to judge human life initiated with the philosophical ideal of humanism first mentioned was Utopia. In geography it was established by

welfare geographers such as

D. M Smith " who gets what "

where and how"

Following are the parameters of Quality of life:-

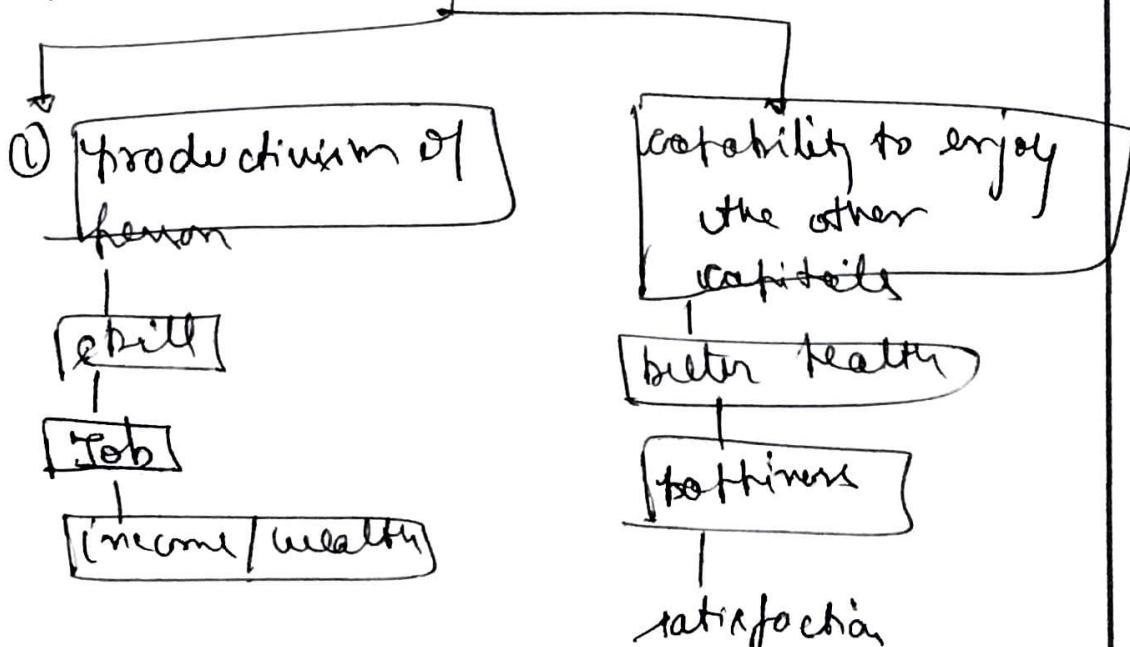
① Material wealth in term of availability

of income and wealth

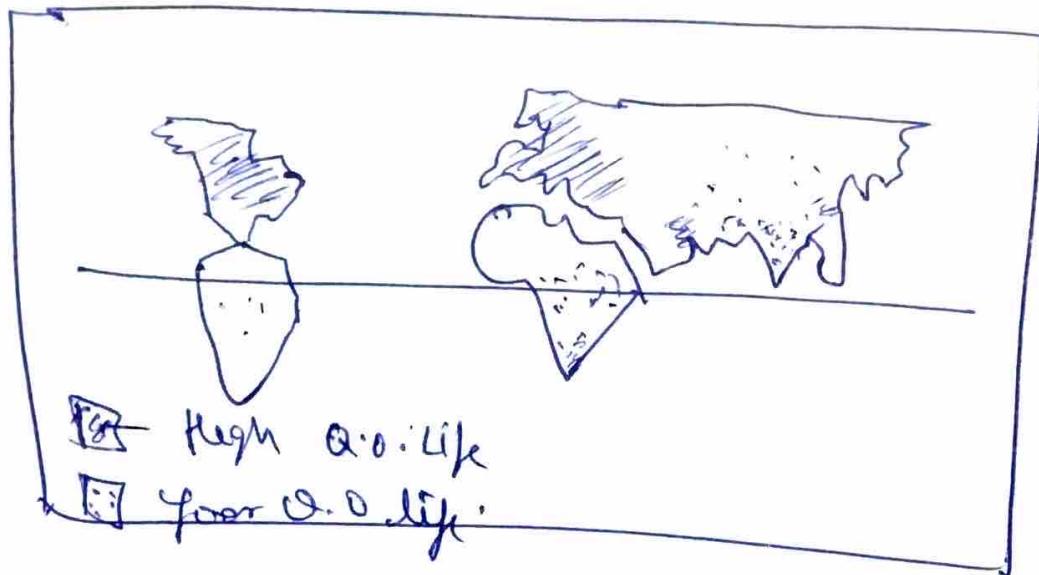
fixed in Human development Index
by amortya sen
offer reality income as a
component

(eg) India it is about - 90000 \$

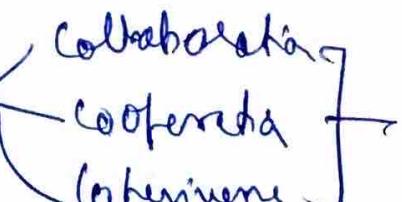
② Human Capital and quality of life
it the health and educational
sector that enhances



(eg) In India - according to UNISON's
fertility index is low [1.]



(3) Social Capital

it is the degree of  Social Capital

How the members of society which
alters the peace and prosperity
thus quality of life

G.O.T and Ministry of Housing and
Urban Affairs release the QoL or
Living Index to capture the
quality of life based on 4
parameters and 10 indicators.

11 min

- (c) 'Rise of Geography was inescapable tied with the imperialist/expansionist needs of colonizing European powers.' Comment. (20 Marks)

geography was a subject was initiated in writing and philosophy of — Greece, Romans, Arab and Indians, however, it was conceptualized by enlightenment philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724).

But the conceptual, methodological and practical applicability was and rise of geography was tied inseparably with the imperialist expansionist view of the colonizing powers in following ways:-

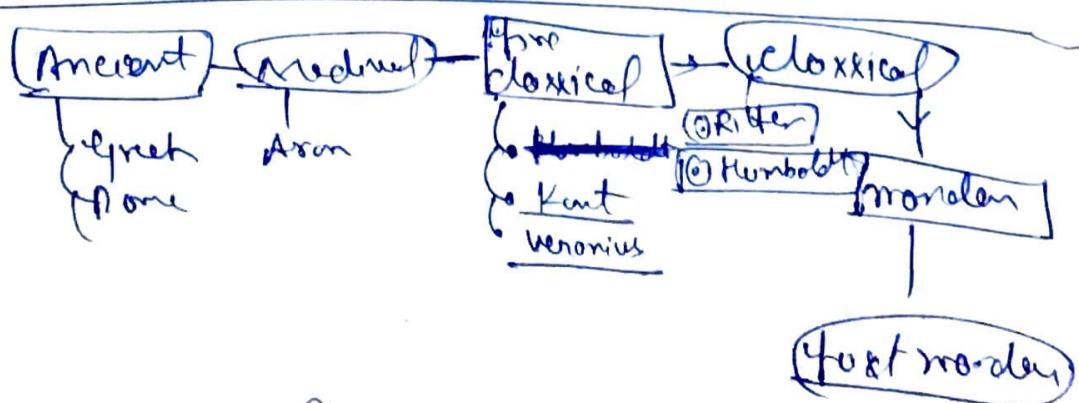


fig. Rise of Geography

link with colonial need

① Physical geography

①.1 oceanography

→ The expedition undertaken by Portuguese, Spanish facilitated the map of world.

→ Expedition by Captain Cook ~~had~~ paved way for scientific study of ocean (Aeobatic / Hydrographic study)

①.2 climate

② To study the weather pattern of new place and expansion of suitable territory

③ Jet stream discovery in world war and its use.

①.3 Photography used in Mineralogy & geology with details

④ Health work on China, Japan, from Thailand

Help the Colonial Power.

Human geography

① Study of anthropogeography by
Patzel said in the study of cultural
aspect to aid colonization
(book on the major culture)

↓
Later used by imperialist world in
the Lebensraum proto-garde.

② The work Huntington - study of
Asia said impact of the climate
on culture.

Similarly :— Quantitative and
scientific revolution in the

Geography was funded for the
military need of USA in WW 2

However : first modern theory of
geography develops on the

study of → local culture
→ post structural view
→ New regional geography
respect the Native's
decolonial thought.

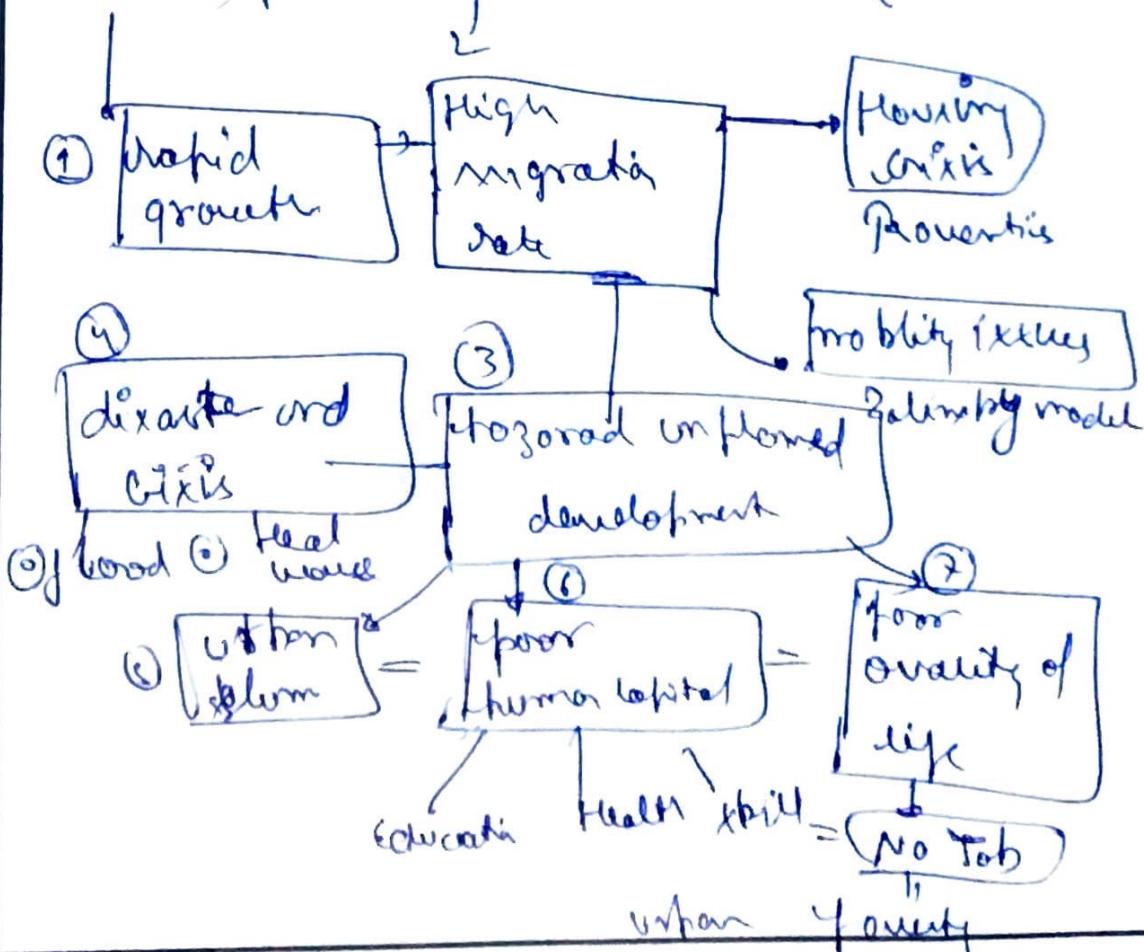
7. Answer the Following:

- (a) Planning for sustainable development, should be an integral part, of urban development in India. Justify. (15 Marks)

According to census 2011 about 33% of people live in urban area at the same time world population projected to be 9-10 billion by 2050 of which urban will be 20%.

Year	Population (Billion)
1991	~6.5
2001	~7.0
2011	~7.5
2050	~9.5

however urban area faces following issues in India



thus planning for the sustainable development should be integrated part of urban development

"Nitkaryog paper on Urban Planning"

July 2022

① which can attained in three following way

① generating 2020 statistical data

① Demography ② work force ③ location detail mapping place

② climates or climate etc.

③ creating urban infrastructure

① morphology of city

① Better EBD connectivity

② better colony

③

② Disaster resilient infrastructure

• CDDI

• critical infra

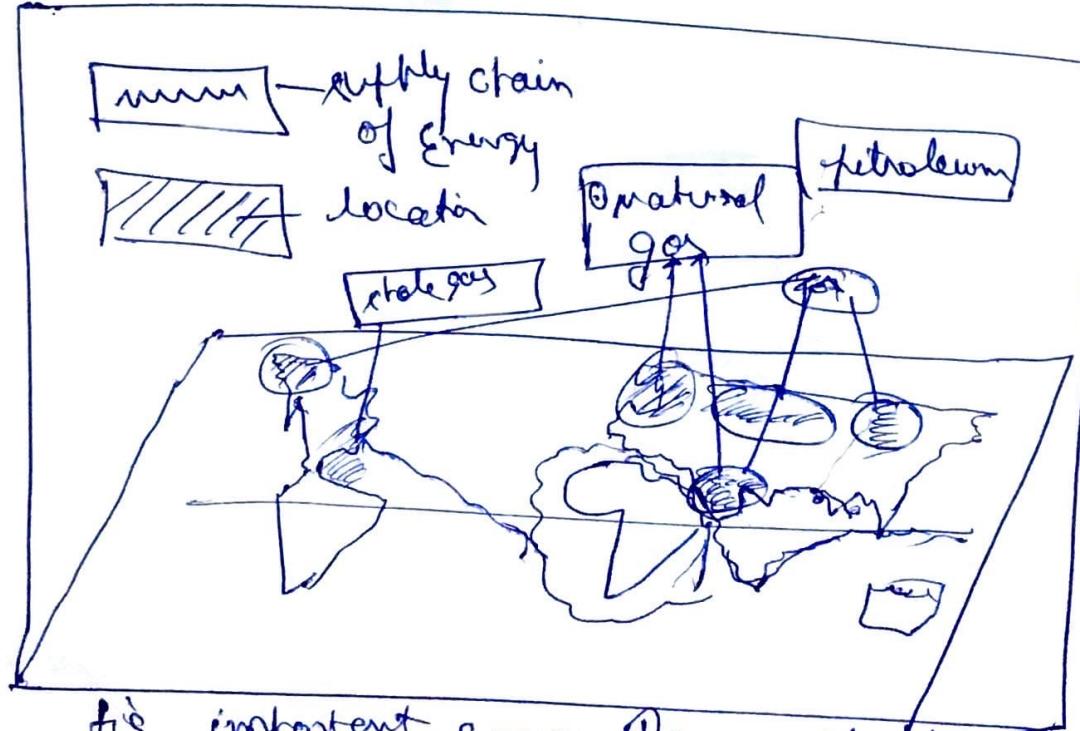
Thus after P.M 10 agenda along with
implementation of "lets get what we need
how in public service delivery"
and idea of New Urbanism and
Habitat II of UN should be used
to ~~create~~ sustainably Cities.

~~create~~

(b) Assess the impact of geopolitical conflicts on the global energy crisis. (15 Marks)

Energy is the primary input in all human and industrial activity.

However, the regional variation in global distribution of energy resource lead to energy sustainability to "global shock" (military) (diplomatic)

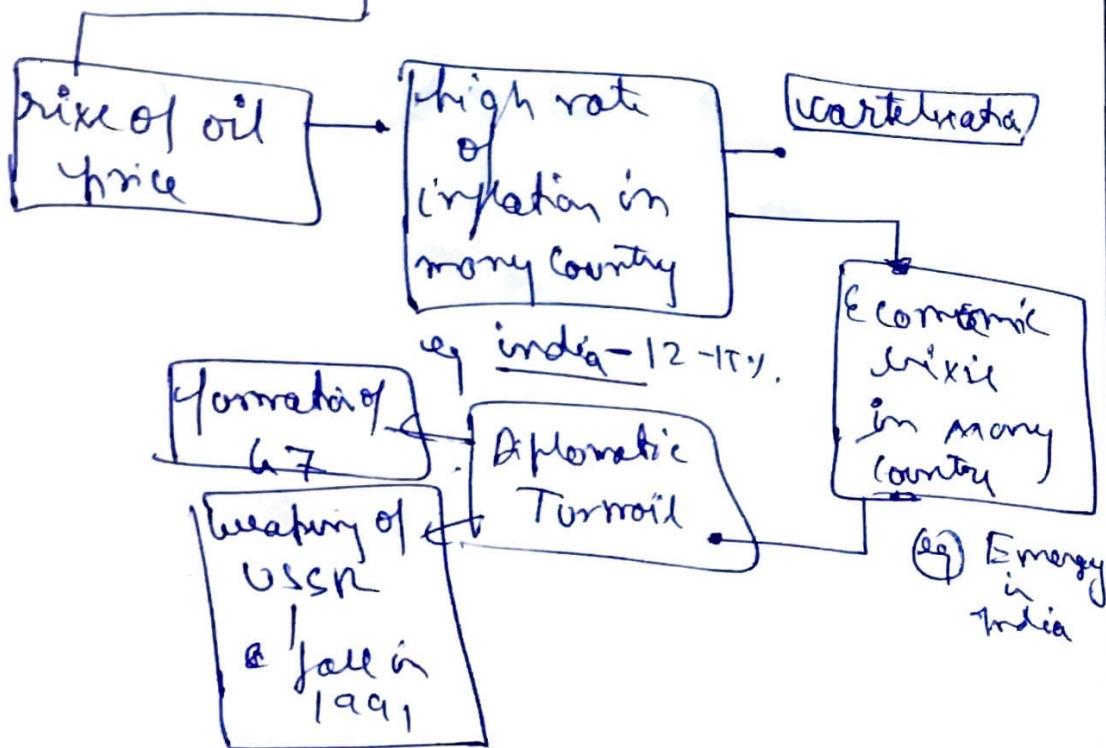


~~fig~~ important Energy Resource of the
~~the~~ world

Impact of geopolitical conflict on the energy crisis

① oil crisis of 1970's due to Gulf war - lead to deliberate stopping of oil from Egypt, Saudi

lead to :-



② present war in Ukraine between Russia and Ukraine

- has led to rise of price of energy leading to 'imported' inflation
 - ↳ loss industrial output
 - ↳ agricultural food shortage

ug → Sri Lanka

ug) → import in India @ 7% CPT

navin

India has high dependence on the imported energy to attain its energy security (80% of oil)

(58% of gas)
thus we need diversified export

word low price (B.A.M.S. Jaiswal)

12 min

- (c) What are the challenges faced by urban regions due to unsustainable development? Discuss strategies for sustainable development of urban regions to address challenges arising out of unsustainable development.
(20 Marks)

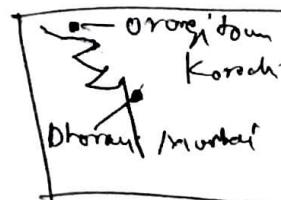
urban region are characterised by high density population performing non agricultural activity and has higher degree of productivity of 4 factor of production

Labour
Capital
Land
Entrepreneurship

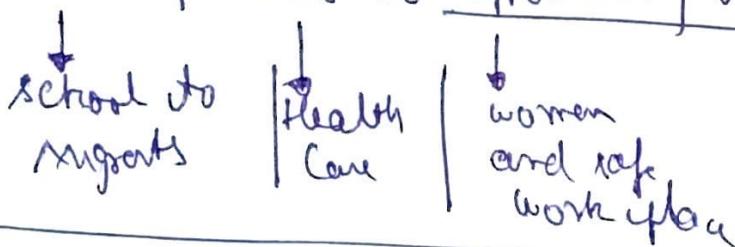
other unstain-
able development lead to following challenges

① Social challenges

- ↳ Poverty
 - because of overtraces/heavy migration from rural areas (Zelinsky 2nd stage)
 - lead to unskilled labour force
 - affetto and slum formation
- Case Study → Dharavi Mumbai
 - Area - 1.1 km²
 - Population > 1,5,00,000



(2) Lack of access to opportunity in cities



(2) Economic challenges of unsustainable development

→ Lack of job opportunity for all

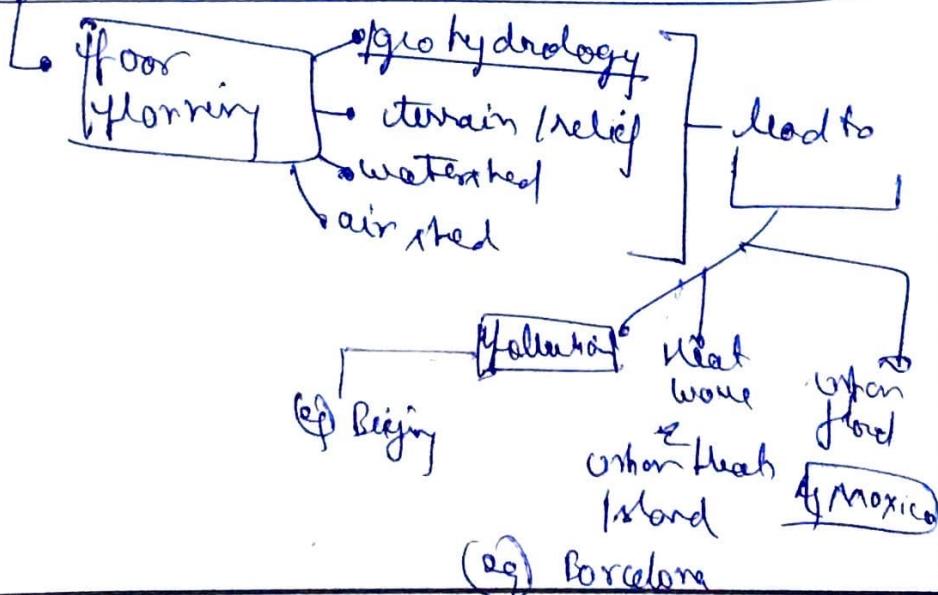
→ Lack of productivity of people due to
time poverty

① b/c of busy road / traffic congestion

② lack workplace and residential

Planning (morphology of the city)

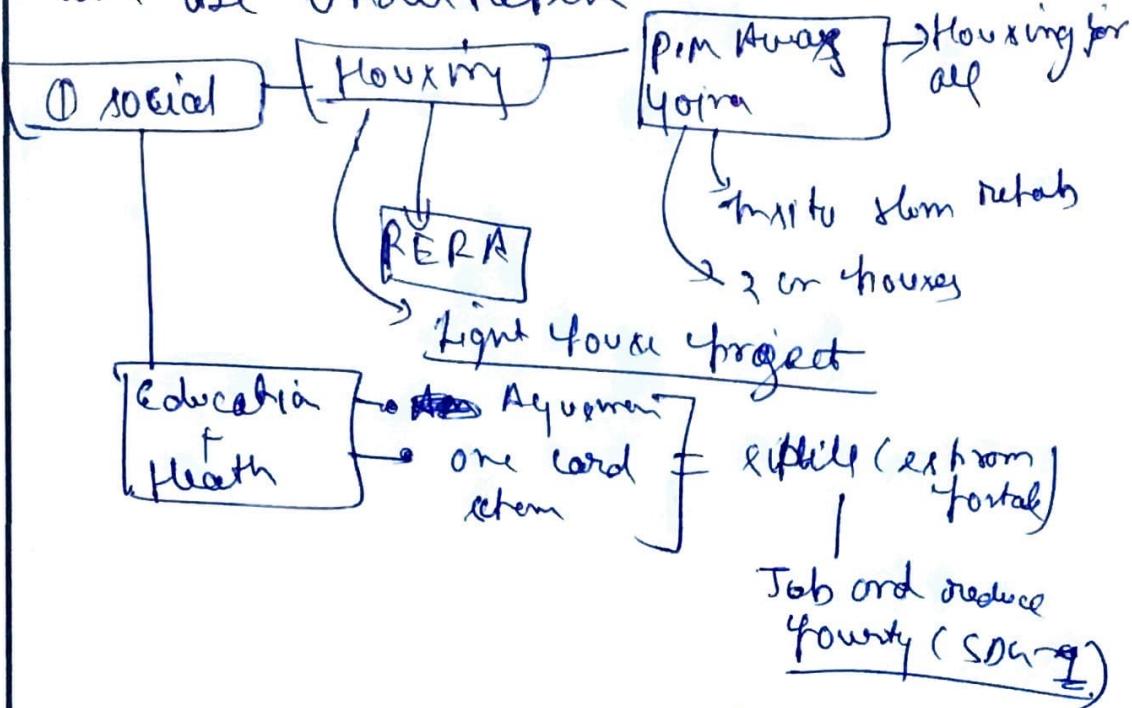
(3) Ecological challenge of unsustainable development



thus following strategies to attain

SDG - 11 (sustainable cities) in
concorance with UN Habitat III

can be undertaken

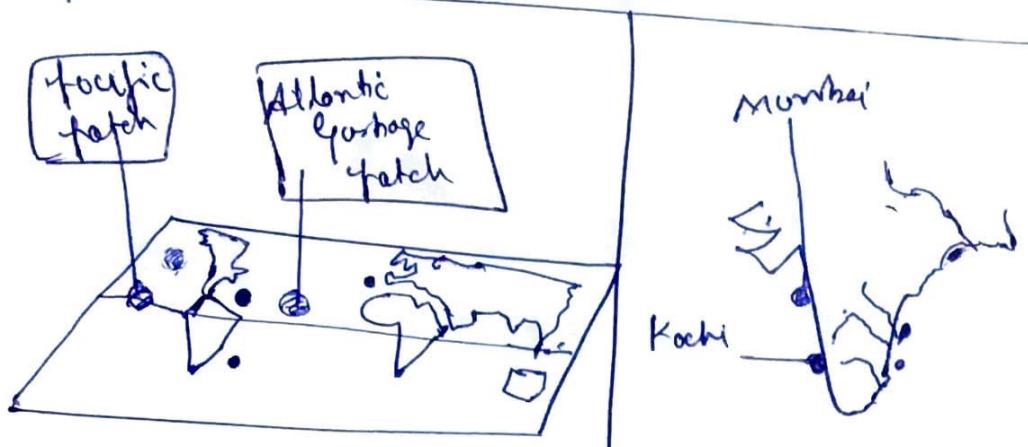


Eco logical

13:45-

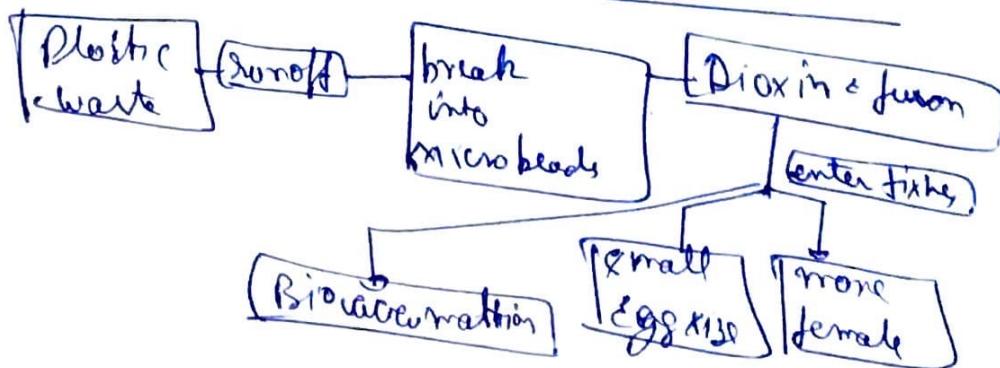
- (b) Discuss the impacts of plastic pollution on marine biodiversity in India.
Suggest remedial measures for addressing the environmental challenge.
(15 Marks)

According to UN report there will more plastic in the ocean than fishes by 2050.



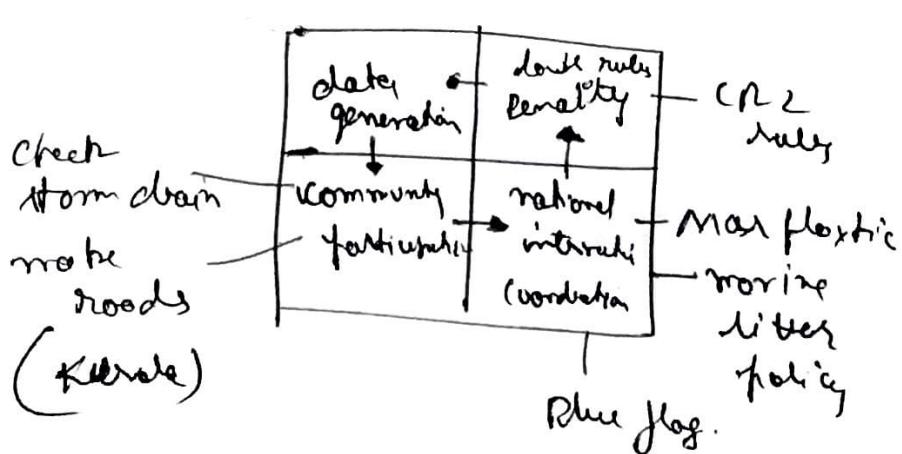
Impact of plastic pollution on marine biodiversity in India:-

- i) Impact on the health of fishes



→ Thus enter the food chain
impact at the availability of fish
and food security of 20% people of India

- ② impact on the coral ecosystem
which are sensitive to density &
salinity can lead to coral
bleaching
- ③ impact on mangrove and the
productive capacity to block the
Preferential (breeding)
ability to fight with coastal disasters. (system)
- ④ coastal ocean deepening → Tourism
↓
local economy.
- Thus following step from the order
taken :-



~~Ques~~
Recent work by Govt. of the
single use plastic is there a
well known step to attain SDG14
"Life under water".

(c) Soil degradation is essentially a problem created by man and also faced by man himself. Discuss (20 Marks)

soil is the top unconsolidated layer of crust formed by the interplay of process & factor.

process → glycation, weatherization, soil formation, calcification.

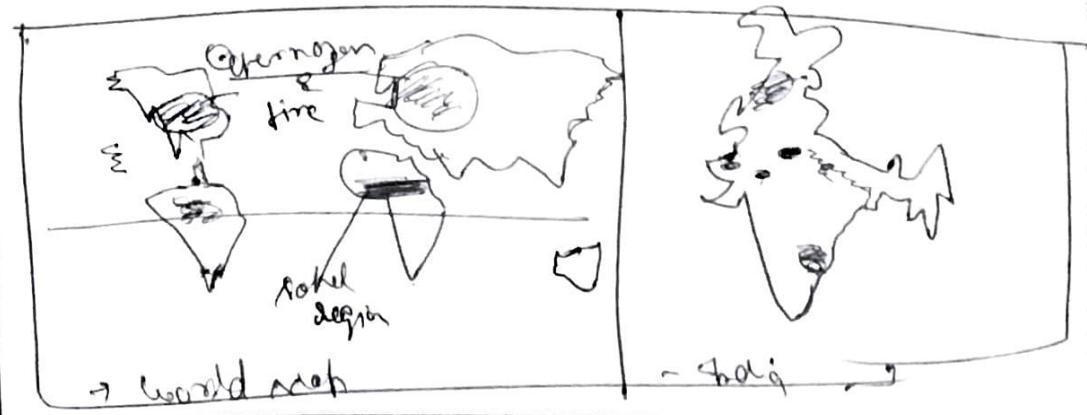
factor → Climate, Rock, time.

resulting in physical, chemical & Biological property

soil degradation affect their quality leading to loss of productive ecological ability of soil.

This is a problem created by man:-

According to global risk Report it one of 10 major risk for human being.



① Over exploitation of soil resource

a) By application of fertiliser has led to imbalance in the macro nutrient

b) NPK ideal - 4:2:1 in Punjab whereas for drift it was found to be 17:14:3.

② soil pollution

① due to dumping of heavy inorganic chemical (lead, cadmium)

② urban waste eg landfills in Delhi

③ Deforestation leading to desertification

→ in many part of Amazon, tropics etc

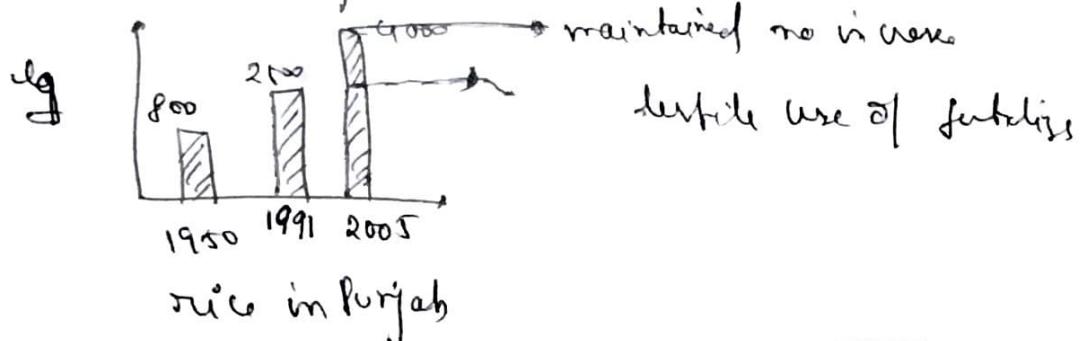
in order to undertake agriculture land

④ other reason → overgrazing by cattle
→ gully and sheet erosion
→ salinization in Punjab

division of soil
⑤ sand mining and its impact
local ecosystem

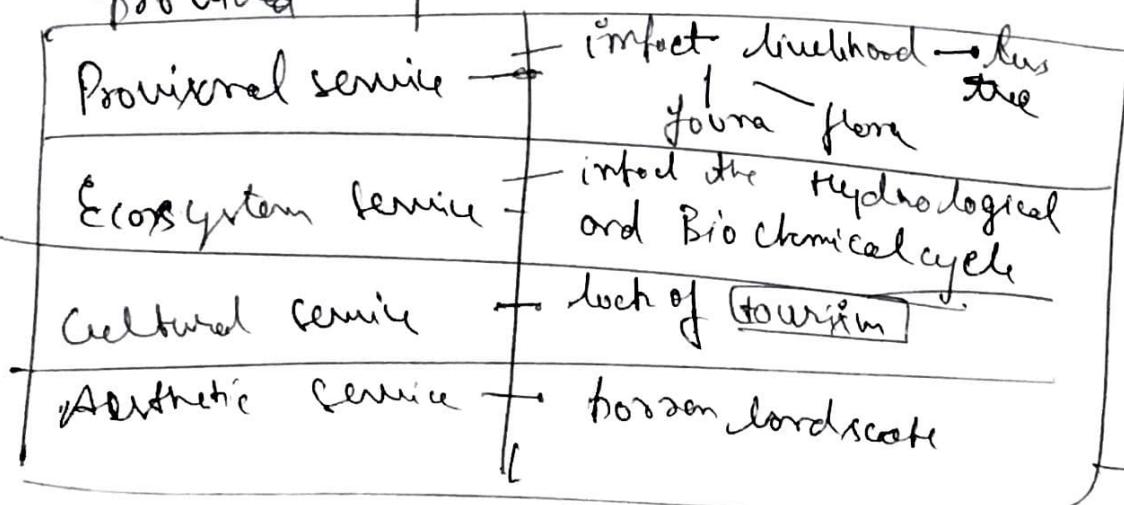
At the same its impact is felt by
Mom himself

i) Loss of agricultural productivity



2) lead to loss of food security

3) impact on the service provided by
provided by soil



14/xxiii
idiot

④ According to FAO - the biological
status of 56.70 m Hect of land is critical

loss of soil organic content → more CO₂, CH₄ in
atmosphere → will create positive
feedback loop

Thus we need

- (1) institutional mechanism → **UNCCD**
Land degradation neutrality
& Bonn challenge
- (2) policy based on target → Delhi declaration (67 in the)
restoring
overall from the by 2030
- (3) community effort → eg → Miti Bacho
Andolan in MP
Compete sa
compete in Cuba.

Mixed - Pachiyappa Taluk case study.