

## GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.
- There are EIGHT questions divided into TWO SECTIONS and printed in ENGLISH.
- The 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 by 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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- 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, the 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. Invigilator's Signature

2. Invigilator's Signature

Name Chandrakant

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

- Read Question carefully and understand the demand of question.
- Avoid writing general points. Instead use examples of regional level to justify your arguments.
- Important maps need to be included while writing answer..

## GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

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### SECTION - A

1. Comment on the following into 150 words:

- (a) Locate these map entries on the map and write about 50 words: (20 Marks)
- Mirzapur
  - Naukuchiatal
  - Nayachar
  - Duncan Passage
  - Dahej
  - Sarju river
  - mikir range
  - Kopili River
  - Shipki La
  - Mt Kamet
- (b) Highlight the importance of "Holistic development of islands" Programme in India's island development. (10 Marks)
- (c) To what extent 'tribal autonomous councils' have fulfilled the aspiration of tribals of north-east regions. Discuss. (10 Marks)
- (d) Write a short note on Conurbation (10 Marks)

2. (a) With the development of Smart Cities there will occur a greater migration from urban and rural areas to these Smart Cities. Discuss various urban and peri-urban issues resulting from the prospective spate of migration to these futuristic cities. Suggest measures to be taken for facing these challenges. (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the role of Command Area Development Programmes in improving farmers socio-economic conditions. (15 Marks)
- (c) 'Hilly area development programmes can't ignore the geological characteristics and related vulnerability of the region'. Elucidate. (15 Marks)
3. (a) "The emphasis laid by UN-Habitat III on planning for urban centers coupled with its adjoining peri-urban and rural areas in an integrated manner has provided a solution to India's rapidly expanding cities" Elucidate. (20 Marks)
- (b) Critically evaluate the achievements and failures of Panchayati Raj System in India. (15 Marks)
- (c) Give an account of the planning regions of India as proposed by Ashok mitra. (15 Marks)

4. (a) Incentives from the government in form of cash and paid leaves coupled with expansion of primary health care across the country have resulted in reduced maternal and infant mortality rate in India. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) "Eradication of the slum problem will require comprehensive regional planning". Comment. (15 Marks)
- (c) Explain the major problems faced in the development of desert areas. Discuss the Desert Development Programme and suggest strategies for desert development. (15 Marks)

### SECTION - B

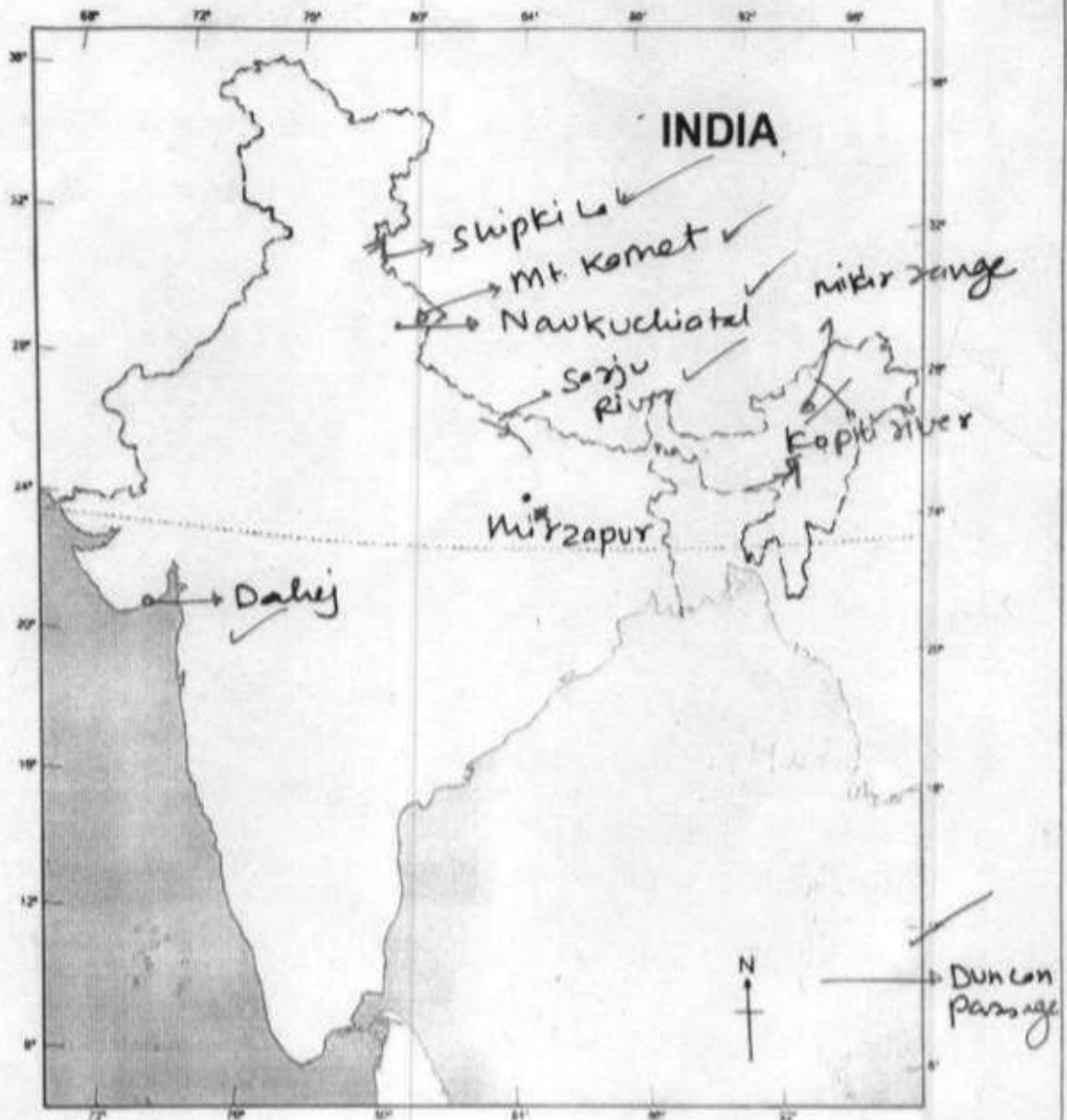
5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:
- (a) 'Bazar based model of cities' properly explains most of Indian cities morphology, critically analyse. (10 Marks)
- (b) Cultural diversity of a place is the manifestation of the demographic pattern of that region. Elucidate. (10 Marks)
- (c) Connectivity is the solution to address regional inequalities in India. Critically Examine. (10 Marks)
- (d) Write a short note on reasons behind Niti Ayog replacing Planning commission. (10 Marks)
- (e) The extensive geographical spread of the country is conducive to the growth of regional diversities in social milieu. Explain. (10 Marks)
6. (a) India currently holds the largest demographic dividend of the world which provides opportunity to export services to the ageing developed nations and enhance its economic growth. Analyze. (20 Marks)
- (b) Give an account of morphology of rural settlement in the middle Ganga Plain of India. (15 Marks)
- (c) Enumerate the measures taken and challenges faced in regional planning in different parts of the country. (15 Marks)
7. (a) Development of satellite towns is the important remedy for tackling the issue of haphazard urban development. How far do you agree with this statement? Illustrate. (20 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the Regional Planning strategies for Island Territories in India. (15 Marks)
- (c) Analyse the potential for development of Hilly Areas in India. Suggest suitable planning measures to develop these areas. (15 Marks)
8. (a) Socio-economic growth in India has witnessed great spatio-temporal disparities. Explain the cause for the same. Also Discuss the various governmental initiatives for addressing this. (20 Marks)
- (b) Elaborate on the factors that determine the settlement patterns? Also discuss the features of the various types of rural settlements in India. (15 Marks)
- (c) The concept of backwardness in India has undergone significant change. Elucidate. Also write a short note on efforts taken by India for addressing backwardness. (15 Marks)



## Section - A

1. (a) Locate these map entries on the map and write about 50 words: (20 Marks)

- i) Mirzapur
- ii) Naukuchiatal
- iii) Nayachar
- iv) Duncan Passage
- v) Dahej
- vi) Sarju river
- vii) mikir range
- viii) Kopili River
- ix) Shipki La
- x) Mt Kamet



Remarks

### 1) Mirzapur -

relate  
with  
Indian  
standards  
Hence

It is a district <sup>&</sup> town located in Bundelkhand region of <sup>South-eastern</sup> Uttar Pradesh.

It is famous for various minerals like limestone, carpets + brassware industry.

It shares border with Madhya Pradesh.

Earlier it was Naxal affected area.

### II) Nainital ⇒ It is a nine cornered lake in Uttarakhand

Part of Nainital district in Uttarakhand.

It is famous tourist destination.

Falls in Shiwolik range.

Lake formed due to Plate Tectonics.

### (IV). Duncan Passage

It is water body separating South Middle Andaman from Little Andaman.

Duncan Passage is quite a narrow channel of water, nearby equator.

(V) Dahej

Bharuch district

- It is a town in Gujarat.
- Recently a roll-on, roll-off ferry services was started in between Ahmedabad to Dahej, First of its kind in India.

good

(VI). Saryu River

Also discuss from where it originates

- It is a river along the bank of which Ayodhya is situated.

Also relate with later it finally meets in Ganga river. recently Saryu canal National project was launched

(VII). Mikir range

- It is a hill range in Assam

Assam

→ part of Karbi-Plateau inhabited by Mikir tribe

various other ranges nearby it are Rengma, Mishmi and Nisi hills.

- It is nearby Jawong district of Assam

(VIII) Kopili river. It flows in

← Meghalaya + Assam

it is south bank tributary of Brahmaputra

It was in news due to illegal mining being done over it.

↳ Ret-hole mining is prevalent in Kopili river.

Avoid writing similar points

(IX) Shipki La

• It is a pass in Himachal Pradesh

• It is a strategic pass between India and Tibet.

good

• Setlaj river enters into India through it

11 1/2

(X) Mt. Kamet lies in Chamoli district

write more → on climate & Biodiversity

• It is the mountain in Greater Himalaya range

→ location: Falls in the state of Uttarakhand

→ specific importance: Famous for Kamet glacier → it feeds Dhauliganga river  
picturesque beauty around it



Q1(b)

In India Islands are mainly categorised into 3 groups.

first write proper introduction

a): Islands of Andaman & Nicobar

- Consists of more than 500 group of island.

- Divided into Andaman group and Nicobar group,

↳ Separated by 10° line

↳ Lakshadweep group of

island → coral island.

↳ in number.

Riverine island → Sagar island,

New moores island, Estuarine island nearby Narmada



Fig:- islands in India

relate with the context of question

in Holistic development program in island

Importance of Holistic development of Island program

a):- Will promote the horticulture

development.

Discuss proposal for greenfield free trade zones

by Coconut and Palm oil Plantation

Establishment of minor industries

e.g. small cottage based industries

mainly focus on of this programme

d) Promotion of Tourism

→ Beach tourism - Bangorom beach

↳ Coastal tourism in Lakshadweep good

e) Promotion of Vertical farming

b) Promotion of traditional drink like Meera

Also discuss challenges briefly

Case Study → Approach of development in Andaman & Nicobar

↳ Caran Neutral  
↳ Aves island  
↳ Smith island  
↳ Promotion of Eco-tourism

Holistic development program

addresses all aspects

4/2  
You have discussed general points

Model for the "Blue Economy"

be holistic development programme for islands

OTCC

Tribal autonomous councils are Constitutional bodies  $\rightarrow$  Tribal advisory councils are formed under 5th Schedule of Constitution and Autonomous Tribal districts are formed under 6th schedule of Constitution.

also relate with aspiration of tribals

Role of Tribal autonomous council

a): Executive power  $\rightarrow$  they can manage Schools and address the local grievances.

b):- Legislative powers  $\rightarrow$  they can make their own laws

c): Judicial powers - In cases related to tribals they can hear them.

Add map showing these tribal autonomous Councils.

You need to relate with the context of the aspiration of tribes of India

Issues in functioning of Tribal autonomous council

1):- Governor has to approve any

proposal of legislation sent by autonomous councils. Governor, may keep it pending indefinitely. This limits their utility.

points are good but you need to relate with context of question

b): Inefficiency in autonomous councils on ground of Nepotism. Other issues is serious concern.

c): Taxation power of autonomous council is limited.

d) State government has supervisory powers.

that is - To what extent these have fulfilled the aspirations of tribal communities

In the <sup>achievement</sup> of Mizoram, Tripura and Assam, tribal autonomous council under 6th Schedule have fared satisfactorily.

(HDI has significantly improved, but overall indicators are still low). Arunachal Pradesh also recently has demanded Schedule 6 status.

1/2

Q1(d)

Conurbation was a term coined by "Patrick Geddes". It refers to continuous urbanisation

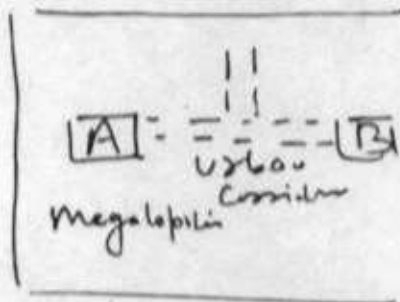
good

It was first highlighted in context to BOWASH (Boston-Washington) region in USA.

Characteristics of Conurbation

- a) It connects two metropolis or megapolis
- b) It has no distinct identity of its own.

It can be more than two



Ex: In India along Hyderabad and in Japan Tokyo-Yokohama are one of the largest conurbations.

d): - They have the characteristics of urban area, which grow along an urban corridor.

Explain  
ex:-  
5.5

Conurbation finally submerges into mega city:

You can also discuss issues related to Conurbation

Conurbation refers to one of the highest form of urban development. However, development along it occurs through leapfrogging and hyperurbanisation.

Q 2(a)

Smart cities are planned by special purpose vehicle assigned for that particular purpose. However, development of smart cities will lead to rise in migration due to better facilities.

You could have written impressive introduction

also relate with use of digital and ICT-based solutions

Government's Plan of establishing 100 smart cities, will promote better living facilities in cities, as urban population is constantly increasing.

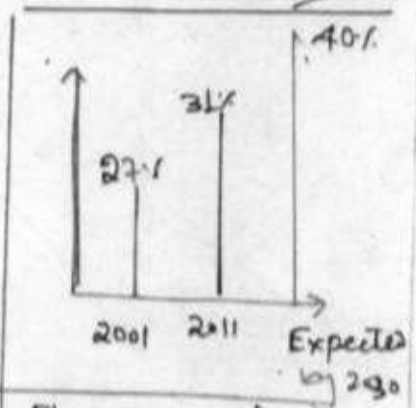


Fig: Level of Urbanisation

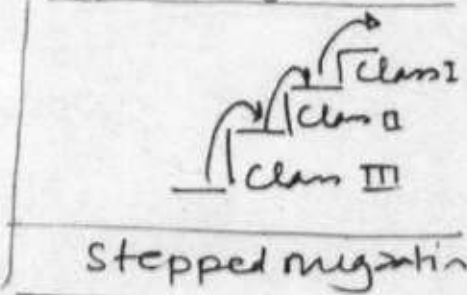
Smart cities will cause greater migration from Urban & Rural areas

a) E S Lee's pull factor of migration

State that better living facilities, educational & medical facilities are the pull factors of migration

You can add spatial examples

b) It will also promote stepped migration from class II or class III cities.



c): Migration from rural areas in search of better jobs and living conditions.

Urban and Post-Urban issues resulting

• Urban issues

- Shelter - Development of Slums may occur.
- Haphazard living condition.
- High population density → Threat of infectious disease like Covid

Explain these points



General points  
are written

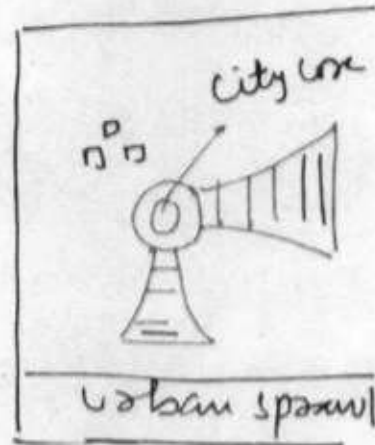
- Lack of sanitation and sewerage facilities for huge population.
- Rise of crimes may occur.
- Lack of health and education facilities.

You can  
examples of  
such  
city

Post-urban issues

- Haphazard urbanisation in surrounding areas

e.g. Formation of urban  
spawl.



- Slum formation may occur.
- Illegal land encroachment of government.
- Lack of other sanitation & health facilities.

Explain

Measures to be taken

a): Sustainable Urban Planning =  
All cities must have master  
plans.

But  
how to  
do it  
suggest practical  
solution

b): - Morphological Planning

- Lane to Lane
- Lane to House
- House to house planning

c): promotion of Vertical growth, as suggested by dos Angeles Model } good  
 of urban planning ⇒ will also promote Transit oriented development.

d): New Urban Agenda highlights the Climate resilient planning, which needs to be implemented.

e): Special purpose vehicle for urban planning should have availability of funds eg. green municipal bonds on the lines of India & Globalised can be issued. } good

Sustainable planning <sup>based</sup> on the principles of UNHABITAT and New Urban Agenda will also promote inclusive growth.

12-11

Q2(b)

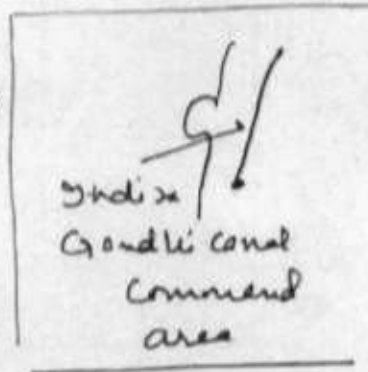
Command area development prog. aims at utilising the irrigation potential created.

CADP was started with 5th five year plan. It was for development across command areas e.g. Indira Gandhi Canal Command area

Briefly elaborate about this programme

Role of CADP

a): Bringing prosperity for the farmers through increasing agricultural production.



You can add proper map of Indira Canal region

b): It increased agricultural production in Indira Gandhi Canal Command area, this caused a desert region turning

Good

into a green revolution belt,  
especially in Jangannagar district  
of Rajasthan.

c): - yield of crops also increased } Explain

d) Cropping intensity increased

e): Cropping pattern tilted more  
in favour of commercial crops  
due to sufficient water  
availability.

f): Social and economic parameters  
improved

eg) Per capita income improved  
in CADP ~~in~~ command areas.

• Better quality social  
infrastructure (health and  
education facilities)

Add  
spatial  
example  
to  
this

g) However certain issues also  
occurred eg) child sex-ratio

in Green-revolution belt decreased.

### Issues with CAOP

a): Excessive water evaporation in canals.

b): waterlogging conditions created } explain

c): soil pollution increased.

N:P:K ratio disturbed from ideal 4:2:1.

d): Due to more prosperity in the region, crimes also increased.

This is more due to other reasons

e): It caused regional disparity between urban and rural areas } give example of regional disparity  
green revolution belt vs others.

8  
Command area development program has contributed for regional growth and improved socio-economic parameters but certain issues remained, which may be addressed through Green Revolution 2.0.

Q 2(c)

general introduction  
Hill area development program is an area based approach of regional development.

HADP and vulnerabilities of regions

a): Himalaya →

✓ Geological Characteristics

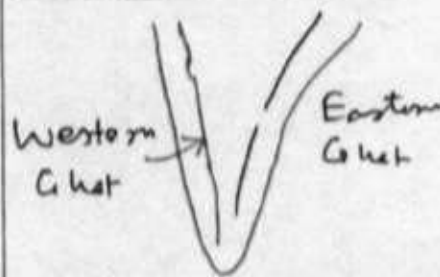
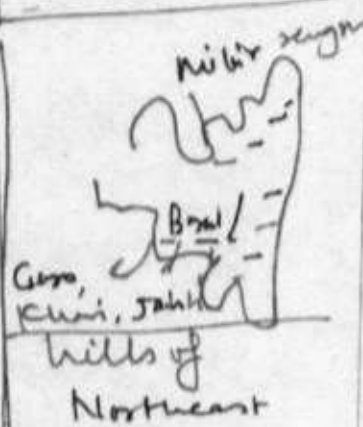
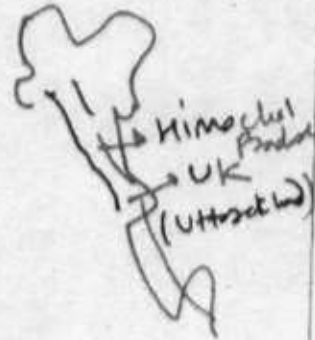
↳ sedimentary rocks and plate tectonics is active.

relate with examples recent landslides, flash floods in Himalayan region

↳ Land slide and earthquake are prevalent

↳ Flash floods & cloudburst

↳ mountaneous soil ⇒ so low fertility, thus promotion of horticulture.



- Low connectivity due to difficult terrain → Transport Subsidy Scheme

e.g. provide subsidy for the purchase of vehicles [on Uttarakhand Vir Chandra Singh Goswami Scheme]

(b) Hills of North East India

- ✓ physical characteristics in form of difficult topography ⇒ promotion of bridges. (Diphu Bridge in Arunachal Pradesh), roads and waterways
- ✓ low productivity of soil ⇒ shifting agriculture is regulated
- ✓ Tribal autonomy is ensured considering their proficiency in local manners & topography. Suitable to them.

relate these points with the context of question

explain why Hill area development programme should not ignore the geological characteristics

(c) Hills of southern India

- ✓ landslide and Earthquake → In western Ghat landslides are more due to heavy rainfall

✓ promotion of plantation agriculture

✓ promotion of Tribes in local decision making & conservation

e.g. Todas in Nilgiri

④. Hills of central India

✓ Drought prone region ⇒ focus on watershed management and Dryland agriculture

✓ promotion of food for work  
IRI kind of program.

✓ Afforestation measures are promoted.

✓ Hill areas of Andaman & Nicobar

✓ promotion of eco-tourism

✓ promotion of rice-fish farming system (to reduce green-house gas emission)

✓ promotion of coconut and plantation agriculture

Thus, HAOP can't ignore the geological characteristics & sea related vulnerabilities.

You need to relate these points

Context of Question

Read question carefully

6.5





Q5(a)

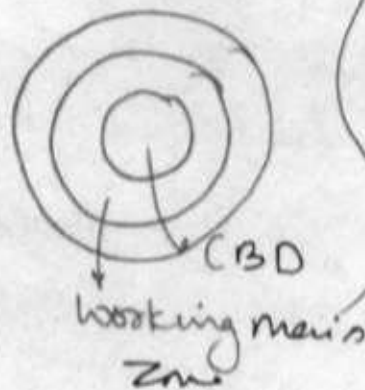
Bazar based model is loosely based on "concentric zone model of Burgess".

In India most of the cities are developed around commercial centres and expanded outwards.

e.g. old CBD of new Delhi is in Chandni Chowk, which is highly congested area.

good

However, in modern times new model are being followed, which can correctly explain



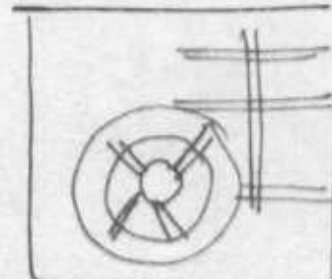
improve diagram of Bazar based model of cities

morphology of Indian cities (e.g.)

Add example of Varanasi (Banaras)

Multiple Nuclei model in Mumbai, Delhi and other metro cities.

Mixed planning with sectoral model, and radio-concentric zone pattern is new feature



Mixed models

Explain this point

In Delhi Connaught place is new CBD, Charokypuri is developed as sectoral model similarly Chandigarh region's sectoral model of planning.

Discuss different sectors of Delhi city like whole sale market. → slums

Thus, there are different methods of planning and in most of Indian cities multiple nuclei is applicable, where there are both old and new CBDs.

4/2

Q5(b)

'Cultural diversity' also tells a pattern of change in demography of certain region.

Avoid repeating question itself

For example, cultural diversity of India gradually changed with coming of different people and assimilation of their culture.

Cultural diversity refers to →

- Ethnic diversity
- Racial Diversity - According to Guha, Indian races are divided into 6 major groups.
- Linguistic diversity ⇒ 4 major language groups (Indo-European, Dravidian, Tibeto-mongoloid etc)

relate with the context of question

Case Study → In case of Northern Plain

the settlement of various people from different part of country

generic points are written  
to be specific demand of  
Question

manifestation of demographic pattern (eg) Population of different religions and people speaking different languages.

You can relate regional & cultural diversity + demographic patterns

Thus with change in cultural diversity, demographic change also occurs (eg) in Assam, people have concerns due to legitimising the people from Bangladesh under CAA,

which may hamper the indigenous cultural diversity and may bring demographic change. or settlement in Kashmir after removal of Article 370 (Suspension)

4

[SCC]

Connectivity plays an important role in bridging regional divide

first write impressive introduction by including context holistically

[Importance of Connectivity]

a) Connectivity promotes the Corridor model of development.

b):- More employment opportunities to local people.

c):- With improvement in connectivity more industries in backward area can setup

d): Connectivity improves socio-economic indicators (eg. Better health facilities can be availed.

↳ IMR and MMR can be reduced ⇒ Thus socio-economic prosperity

e) It will lead to increase in

relate these points with regional inequalities like spatial regional exemplify

Discuss infrastructural Connectivity  
→ Road Connectivity  
→ Railway Connectivity

infrastructure investment

(e.g.) Agglomeration effect will occur

(D) → connectivity will help in  
establishing logistics parks,

(1/2) which will further promote  
growth.

Bring more  
conceptual  
clarity

Thus connectivity has multi-  
pronged benefits

S(d)

NITI aayog is a body to bring decentralised planning in policy making along with the objectives of Cooperative and Competitive federalism

good

Reasons for replacing of Planning Commission

a): Top down approach of planning by NITI aayog.

relate with spatial approach was missing

b): No mechanism for integration of Panchayat, Block and district level plans

c): Failure of planning to bring down poverty below sustainable level.

Explain clearly

d): low participation of states in

decision making.

e) Adhoc nature of working. explain

f) NITI aayog has expert members from outside to promote policy efficiency.

focus more on reasons for replacing Planning Committee

NITI Aayog CEO - term on the lines of private sector, to infuse professionalism

NITI aayog has Term Judicial club and innovation club.

Also discuss Planning Commission's failure in regional approach

NITI aayog has been unsuccessful through SDG Index formulation, Aspirational district program Composite water management

Index, in promoting Sustainable development, along with promotion of circular economy and clean fuel (hydrogen energy)

5



Q 5(e)

Extensive growth of India geographically is cause of regional diversities

Avoid repeating question itself

Geographical spread & Regional diversity

a) Climatic diversity - Tropical to temperate zone

b) Relief diversity - Plateau, mountain, plain and coastal region

c) Soil diversity - different soils set different fertility pattern

Explain these points clearly with examples

Also relate with geographical spread of resources

Diversity in terms of precipitation

Arid, semi-arid region

This is also cause of regionalism (e.g.) centrifugal

Add maps related to it

forces as mentioned by Livingstone.

These forces must be checked

11/3 By the strong centripetal  
forces to maintain the federation

However, regionalism until in  
aggressive form, is also part of  
sub-nationalism, it must be  
promoted in sustainable manner.

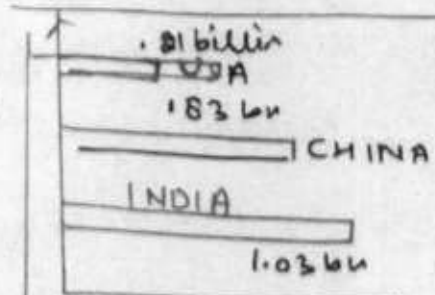
Q6(a)

India currently has world's largest demographic dividend in form of huge working age population.

Opportunity to Export services to aging Nation

✓ Developed world countries are having high share of elderly, this will continuously increase. India can supplement labour force there.

Add specific examples related to this eg European countries



good use of data

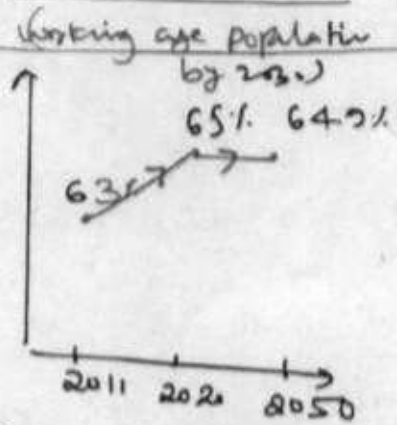


Fig - Demographic Dividend (Working age population (15-64 years))

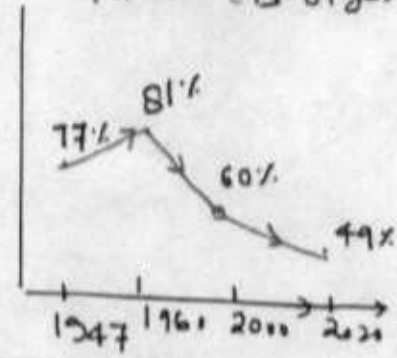
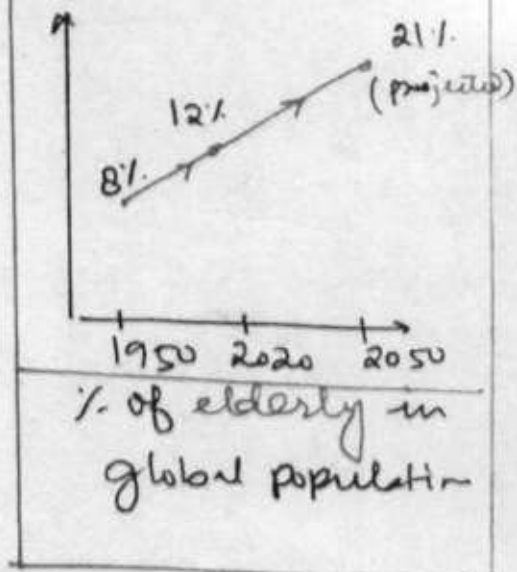


Fig - Dependency Ratio (Childrent Elderly/working age pop)

✓ Various Geriatric

care services in developed world can be provided by developing world countries or India.

good  
Discusses  
technology  
driven in  
by India



According to International Organisation for Migration 2021 report, India has world's largest diaspora.

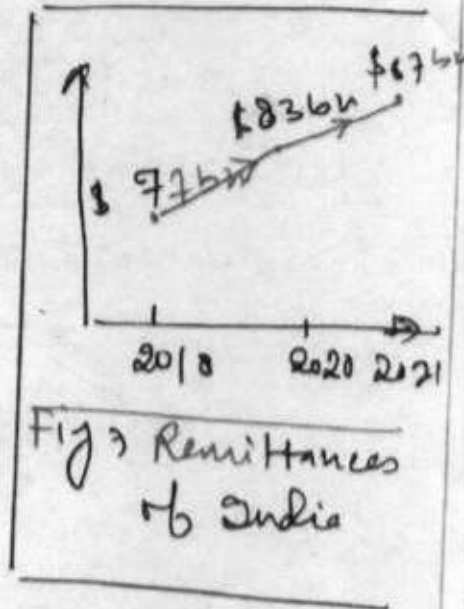
↳ Thus globally, Indians are at service.

Economic growth of destination country and India

- o Skilled migration will promote growth of both domestic country and destination.
- o In case of Economic remittances

of India (\$87 billion) are on par with demographic potential (highest in world)

Along with growth migration also improves the labour productivity



Also discuss fourth industrial revolution + demand IT solution

in destination country. Indian doctors, Nurses are contributing to medical sector in aging nations, through contributing to economy.

Way Forward

11 → To reap the demographic dividend well, we must ensure good education, skilling to our population.

→ India should have a suitable  
migration policy as recommended  
by NITI Aayog.

good

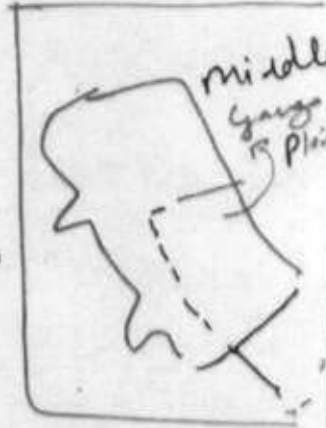
International migration cell,  
on the lines of USA, Veterans  
administration will help in  
framing better policies  
along with ensuring inclusive  
growth.

[6(b)]

Middle Ganga Plain has one of the largest population density in world

Add context of Rural settlement in middle Ganga plain

It is also the fertile stretch of Northern plain, though ridden by many disasters, like frequent floods.



improve your mapping skills

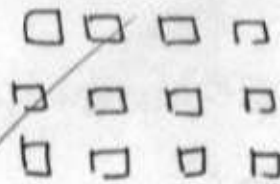
[Morphology]

a): physical morphology :- Various house types and patterns are found.

1- Nucleated Settlement →

• Rectangular Settlement = Rectangular


arrangement of houses in regions having high fertility.



In middle Ganga plain where it is common ??

• Hollow Rectangular

When settlement patterns are developed across the pond or temple

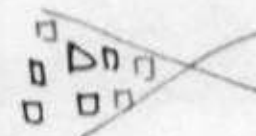


• Square Shaped - A variation of rectangular shape

Hollow square

Triangular - Arrangement of houses in triangular form.

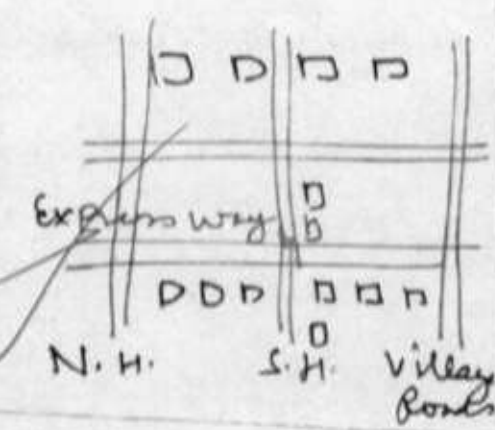
when transportation



line cross each other

Linear - Along transportation line.

Ring form = when multiple transportation line criss-cross each other.



You are just explaining types of settlements.

You need to explain types of settlement specifically found in middle villages.

Hamlet type settlement

Semichamber type settlement  
Quite circular shape  
middle village

Along NH-7.

Circular shape  
middle village



2. Semi-nucleated Settlement

• Chequerboard pattern in areas having low productivity of land.

3. Dispersed type- no clear pattern

Explain

Social Morphology

In villages arrangement based on

Caste hierarchy.

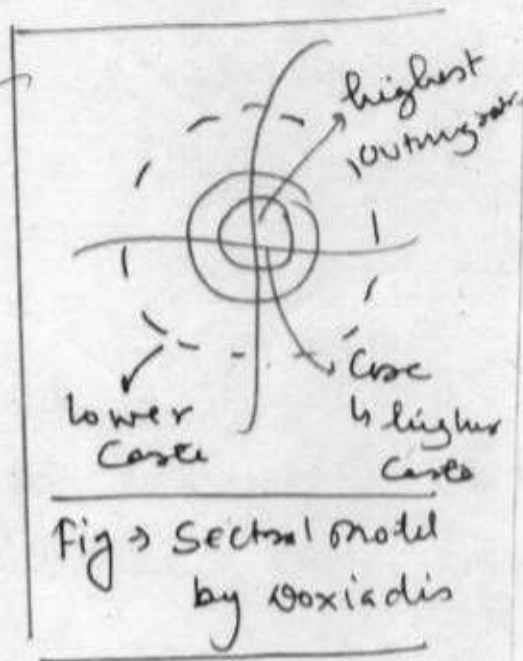
• central sector

dominated by higher caste people and

markets or day to day use articles are available in

second circle.

good



6.5

Read question carefully

Thus middle Ganga Plain's

Morphology is determined by both

physical and social features, as

Richtshofen has put, "it is an assemblage of people united by descent."

Q 6 (C)

write proper introduction

Regional planning in India has seen mixed results.

Measures taken

a) Damodar Valley Corporation → Construction of dam on the lines of Tennessee river valley to prevent Damodar as "Sorrow of Bengal".

good

Performance → Successful, since it has checked the problem of floods in the region and also addressed the water shortage issue. [e.g. Maithon dam, etc.]

(b). Sandkeranya Plateau → regional planning effort were not successful. The current haze menace is also direct manifestation of it.

(c)

Bundelkhand region → Planning

efforts were not successful to larger extent.

(d). NCR planning → creation of counter-magnets and to decongest the capital region. Various centres in form of Moradabad, Bareilly and other adjoining areas like Alwar focussed for decongestion.

→ Partial Success → NCR with an urbanisation rate of 62%.

(e). Planning in Western Ghat - It is ecological hot spot. To conserve floral and faunal diversity and provide employment.

Challenges

- Lack of proper planning authority
- Issues in monitoring and implementation of Plan. gap between policy and performance.

Also  
Discuss Hill area development programme  
→ Desert area development programme  
→ Tribal area development programme  
Give regional examples in this context

- Protests from locals and rehabilitation of Tribal population

Explain these points

- Lack of decentralised planning.

- multi-level planning was lacking

- Realist plan formulation was lacking

### 6.5 Way forward

- Need to promote the concept of sustainable planning

- Regional development should be the focal point of planning.

- Master Plan for cities as suggested by NITI Aayog.

Q.8(a)

India has ~~is~~ seen wide scale regional disparities both inter-state (Northern state and Southern state) and intra-state (between Marathwada and others).

good

Spatio-temporal disparities & Causes

a): physical factors (e.g. mountains, plateau regions are less developed compared to plain areas).

b): Suitable climatic conditions = in desert areas & arid areas power poor agriculture limits the socio-economic growth.

c): Core-periphery model of Friedman states that core develop at the cost of periphery, which

good points as per demand of the question

causes regional disparity

e.g. Best of the human, Capital resource migrated to Vidharbha region, leaving it underdeveloped.

good

d): Dual Economy model  $\Rightarrow$  Areas having agricultural as prime activity are less developed.

e.g. Odisha and Eastern UP.

e): Corridor based development - Areas where transportation system is well-developed, are more better developed.

Give spatial example of this

b): Temporal disparities - Demographic

Transition model states that socio-economic condition cause transition in demography and vice-versa. In southern states, they are in advanced stages of demographic transition e.g. high

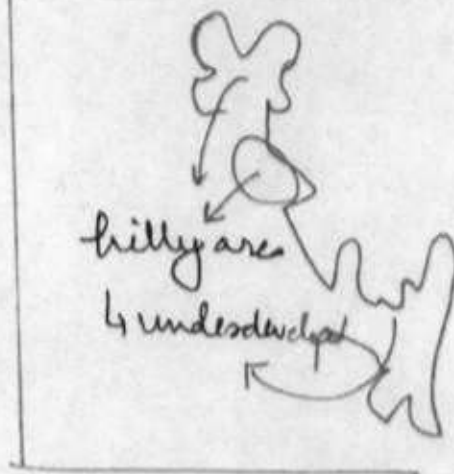
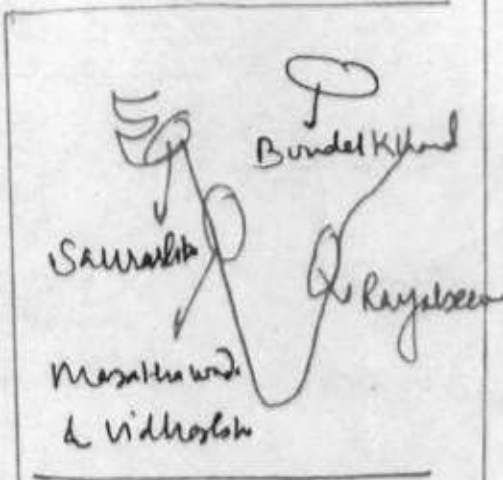
good

growth and better education and health facilities.

Government initiatives

a) Target based Approach

- Analyse their success also
- Command Area development
  - Tribal area development
  - Integrated rural development program
  - Backward Area development program



b) Area based Approach

- Drought prone Area prog.
- Island area development program
- Hill area development program

Explain

c) Income based Approach :->

- Backward Region Grant fund
- Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA, 1996)

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Above programs have limited success in checking regional disparities. Not more efforts are required to promote infrastructure development and human resource development.



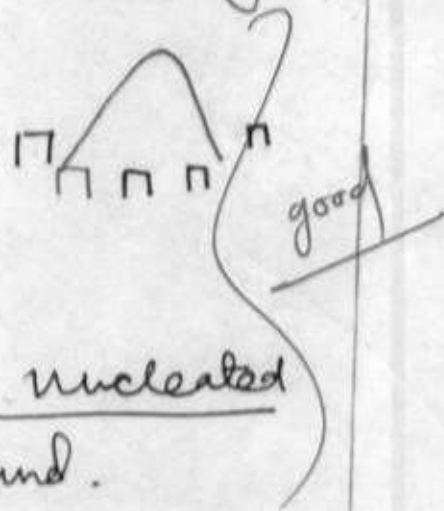
Q. 8(b)

Factors affecting settlement are categorised into physical, Socio-economic factors

write impressive introduction

Physical factors

a): physiography → In hilly areas the horse shoe type settlement pattern may be found



↳ In plain areas more nucleated settlements are found.

b): climate:-

✓ To protect from snowfall curved roofs are constructed.

✓ Courtyard with in houses in windy places

c): High land fertility and high

good

land capability promotes nuclated type of pattern.

### Socio-economic factors

◦ In areas with high per capita income more planned patterns are found.

good  
Also discuss security factors with example

House of zamindars or big landlords in earlier times and higher caste in semi-nuclated format.

### Features of various types of rural settlement

#### a) Nuclated type

1. High fertility of land and high land capability
2. High population density explain
3. More social cohesion.

(b) Semi-nucleated pattern to ensure better defense (e.g) Nagy village

features → low land productivity good  
Houses are sparsely located in groups.

↳ Also found in Ganga flood plains

(c) Dispersed types → found in desert area where productivity of soil is very low.

(8/2) ↳ Salt pan based settlements.

Thus there are multitudes of factors which affect rural settlement pattern type in India.

Q 8CC)

Backwardness is a subjective term. It has taken various contexts from time to time.

Add Context of Backwardness in India

Concept of Backwardness

a): - Backward in terms of Industrial development  $\Rightarrow$  Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela established as growth poles.

b): Agriculture backwardness - } explain  
green revolution was introduced

c): Backward area development program  $\rightarrow$  low level of socio-economic indicators and low agriculture development. } give spatial example

d) Integrated rural development prog

aimed at addressing rural poverty through employment in small scale industries and development of agriculture

e): Swarna Jayanti Gram Suroojan Yojana aimed to address backwardness through self employment approach

f): currently backwardness is seen in terms of low per capita income and poor infrastructure development

### Government Efforts

a): Area specific Approach → Backward Area Development prog, drought prone area prog, desert development prog.

b):- Integrated rural development prog. Explain  
↳ to address all major issues

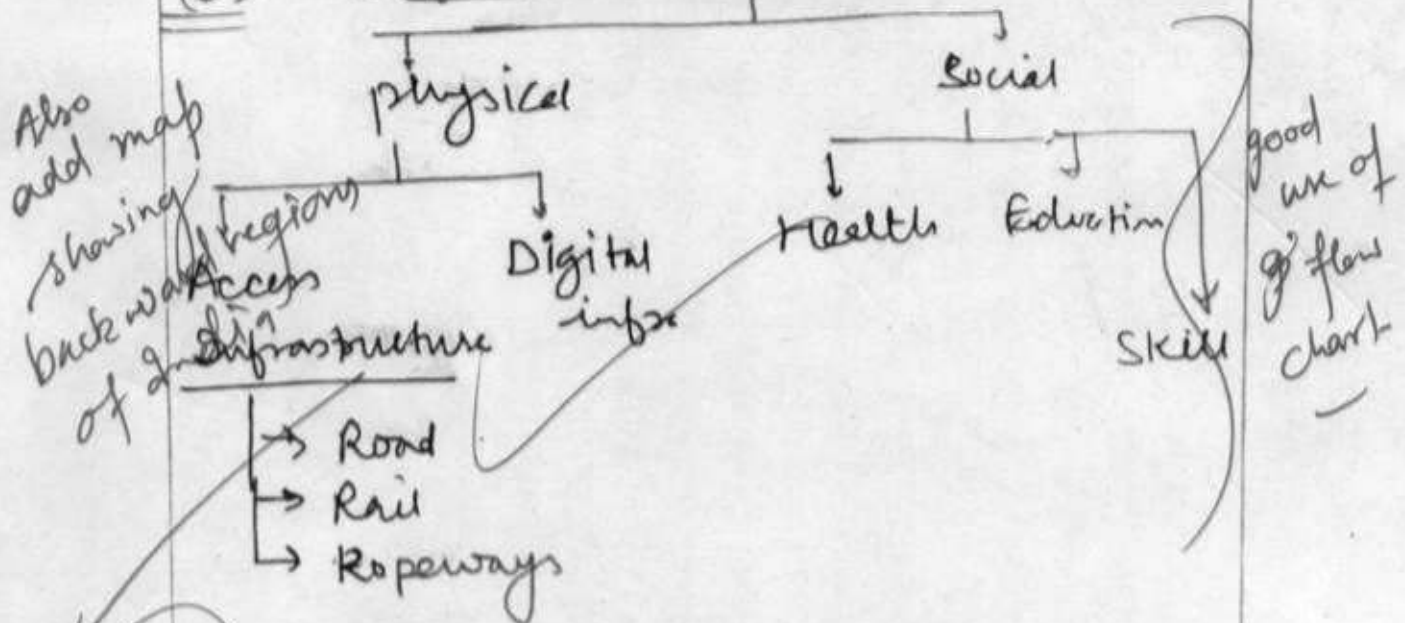
c): Empowerment and entitlement based approaches e.g. MSP for agriculture. Direct Benefit

good points

god  
Transfer, Subsidy, MGNREGA  
work and secondary upadhyaya  
National Rural livelihood mission

(d). Application of Growth pole model

(e) Infrastructure development



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Thus, government has taken multi-pronged approach and currently also through PLI in food processing, and other Atmanirbhar Bharat package push to rural areas is given.