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22 NOV 2016

GEOGRAPHY (TEST CODE : 779)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	14075
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	22/11/2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2(a)	15	
(b)	20	
(c)	15	
3 (a)	15	
(b)	20	
(c)	15	
4 (a)	25	
(b)	15	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	15	
(b)	20	
(c)	15	
7(a)	15	
(b)	20	
(c)	15	
8(a)	25	
(b)	15	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a) On the outline map of India provided to you, mark the location of all of the following. Write in your QCA Booklet the significance of these locations, whether physical/commercial/economic/ecological/environmental/cultural, is not more than 30 words for each entry. 2×5=10

i. Eastern dedicated freight corridor

- Also called the Delhi - Kolkata Industrial Corridor. It runs from Ludhiana to Dhankuni in Bengal. It is being developed partly by Government of India and partly ~~supp~~ with foreign help. It aims to link the industrial and agrarian regions of PB, UP, Bihar to ports of West Bengal.

ii. Hunza river

- Flows in the trans Himalayan ranges.
- It flows in the Gulgit Baltistan Region of India also known as PoK or Azad Kashmir.
- It results from the merging of 2 small rivulets one of them being Karekoram nallah.
- freezes in the winter.

iii. Semi arid steppe region in peninsular India

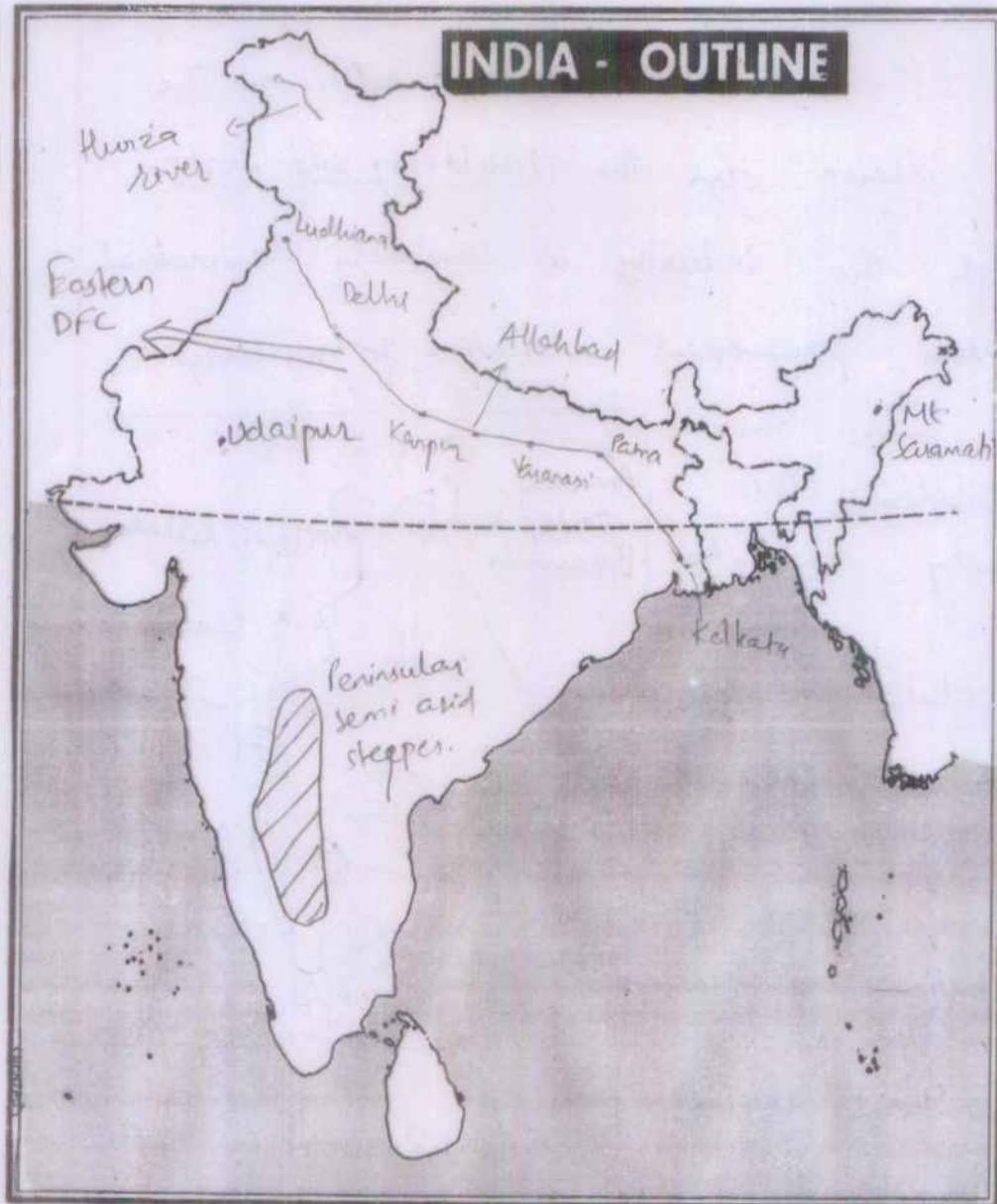
- As per Koeppen's climatic distribution it is the rainshadow region of Western Ghats.
- Receives less than 75 cm of rainfall.
- includes parts of Marthwade, Malabar and Madras. Drought prone region cultivates cotton, cane, ragi and oilseeds.

iv. Mount Saramati

- In ~~the~~ Nagaland
- Highest peak (1840 m) in Naga hills.
- close to the Patkai Bums ranges.
- Has small snow cover
- Abode of hornbill, leopards, Falcons and variety of deer.

v. Udaipur

- Named after Rana Uda Singh. It is a strategic location surrounded by lakes.
- Major city of Rajastan with deposits of Lead, Silver and Zinc. Zawar mines are Silver mining area.
- Has floating market in a lake and is a major tourist centre.



1. (b) Discuss the status of Silk Industry in different parts of the country. 10

Silk industry relies on the silk drawn from the mulberry silk worms. Though the industry is completely rawmaterial oriented, commercial cultivation of mulberry across India has distributed this industry regionally.

1) Guwahati:- It produces Eri, Muga, Tassar silk as well. But there exists a problem of marketing and branding.

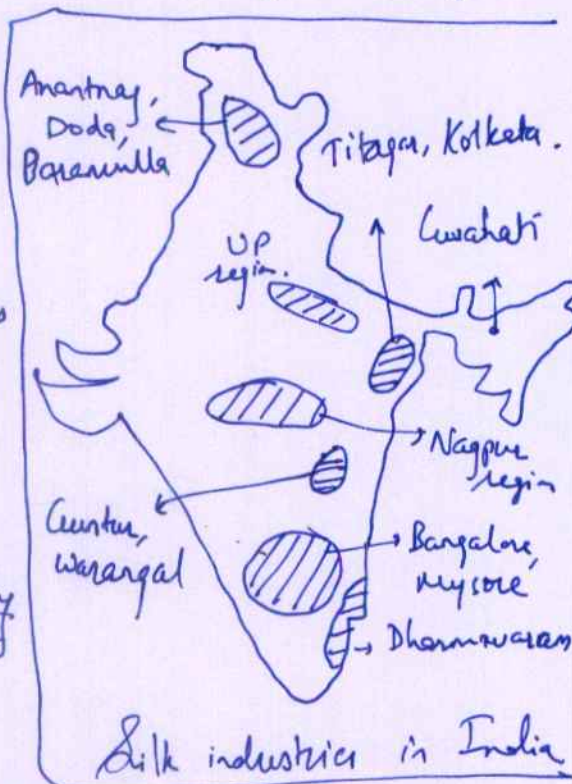
2) Karnataka region

→ Silk brand of India

in Karnataka has led to rapid growth.

Hassan, Mandya, Bengaluru are famous centres.

3) Diverse centres like J&K, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, TN etc are thriving due



to domestic demand and exportable products.

Odisha - Ikkat	Andhra Pradesh - Pochampalli
TN - Kanchipuram	Karnataka - Mysore silk.
Maharashtra - Paithani	Guwahati - Muga silk.
Madhya Pradesh - Chanderi	
West Bengal - Baluchari	

Famous Sarees across India

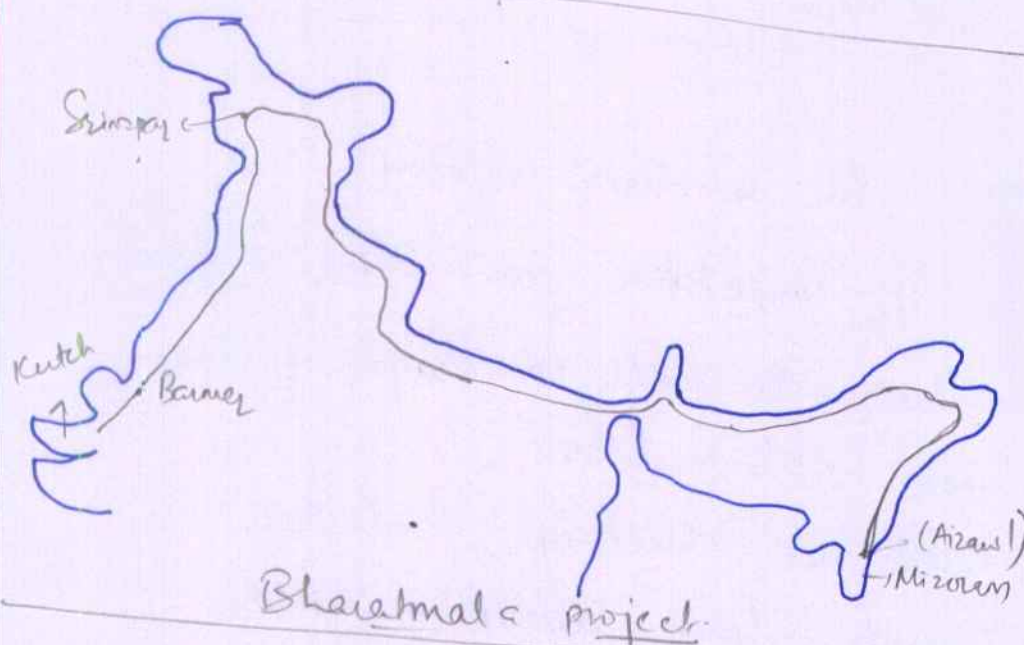
However, the industry is facing

- ✓ Stiff competition from China in foreign markets as well as cheapening of cheap Chinese silk in India.
- ✓ Forest fires threatening production.
- ✓ Climate change disrupting yields
- ✓ Changing tastes of the population towards synthetic fibres causing stagnation.

1. (c) Examine the role of Bharatmala Project.

10

Bharatmala project aims to connect all the border states of India through all-weather motorable road way. Its role can be summed up as :-



- 1) Enhanced border patrolling.
- 2) Easy connectivity to border areas.
- 3) Enhancing security as forces can be easily moved from one area to another.

- 4) Act as a tool for regional development
 → rejuvenate local industries along the way
 → Create connections for diffusion of goods and services.
- 5) It enhances the tourism potential in border states.
 J&K → Adventure tourism
 North East → Nature tourism
 U.P., B.I. → Religious and Cultural tourism
- 6) Leads to infrastructure development and employment generation in Border areas.
- 7) Address the regional backwardness of the border states and bridge the regional disparity across India.

1. (d) Suggest some measures to improve agricultural productivity.

10

Agricultural productivity is crudely measured as yield/area.
Other measures can be yield/input,
~~or~~ profit/output ~~yield/profit~~ etc.

Some measures to improve it are :

(A) Farm level

- ✓ Provide irrigation facilities (55% is dryland area)
- ✓ Rainwater harvesting to increase soil moisture.
- ✓ Mixed farming cropping to avoid exhaustion
- ✓ Leay farming, relay farming, strip cropping
- ✓ Soil mulching
- ✓ Mixed farming - to include livestock and its benefits to the ~~soil~~ crop yield.
- ✓ Selective mechanization to provide crop loss.
- ✓ Use of organic fertilizers, pesticides etc to prevent crop loss.

③ Non-farm level.

- ✓ Extension services for farmers
- ✓ Providing credit
- ✓ Quick maturing variety of seeds.
- ✓ RnD on agri-best practices.
- ✓ Promoting afforestation to improve yield in the long run.
- ✓ Hybrid cattle, artificial insemination, fish seeds of high quality, veterinary services to increase livestock yield.
- ✓ Preventing climate change.
- ✓ Providing pheromone based pest traps
- ✓ Field quarantine to prevent loss due to animals.

1. (e) Write a short note on the prospects of nuclear energy resources. 10

Nuclear energy resources

in India are :-

Uranium :-

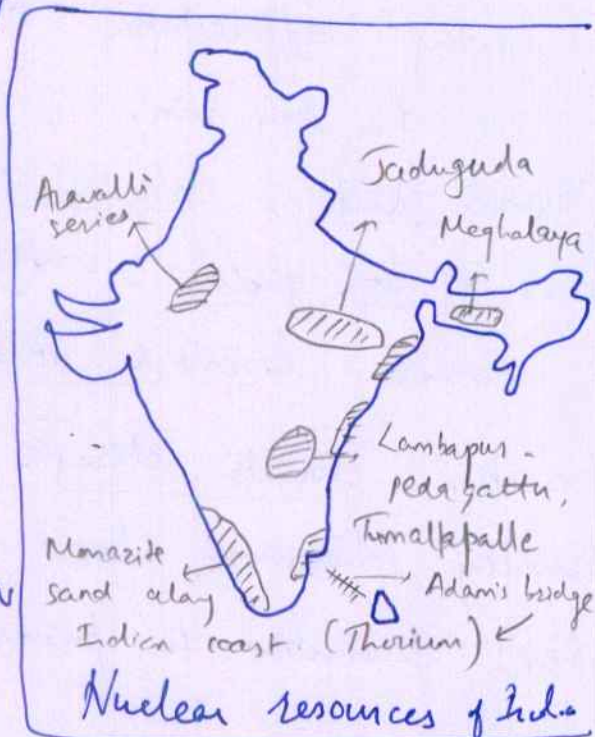
RJ, AP, JH, MG.

Thorium :-

Monazite Sand

The locational distribution is shown in the map.

The prospects of nuclear energy seemed high when India discovered huge reserves of thorium along its coasts - Kerala, Odisha, WB, TN and beneath Rama Setu.



Yet India's fourth generation (phase) of nuclear power relies on thorium as a fuel. The Uranium resources are limited and have externalities.

Ex:- Radiological leakage,
Genetic deformity near mines.

The technology for thorium is quite expensive
which decreases ~~its~~ its utility.

As a result India is
looking towards other sources like the
renewable energy for meeting energy needs.

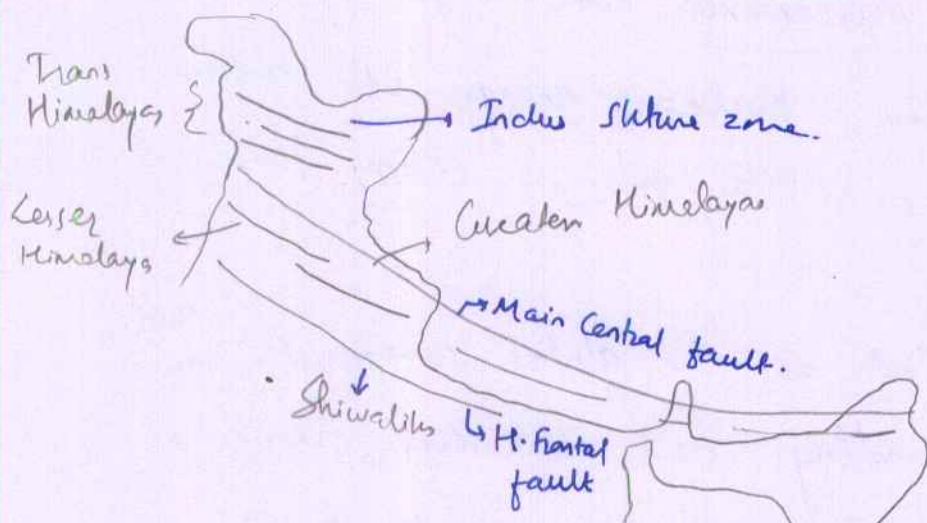
Yet with newer ~~and~~ fuel
supply agreements and import of nuclear
technology, nuclear energy will continue
to play a vital role in energy basket of
India.

And as the global cooperation on ^{nuclear}
waste handling and technology transfer [&]
increases, India can see growth in the
projects of nuclear fuel resources of
India.

2. (a) Analyse the Geothermal and Ocean thermal energy utilization and potential of the country. 15

Of the many promising ~~geoth~~ renewable energy, geothermal and ocean thermal energy constitute a promising yet underutilized component.

India is having an active tectonic boundary along the Himalayas.



Tectonically active areas along Himalayas

These regions become the natural source of geothermal energy which can be accessed

- Ex:- 1) Manikaran, Kullu, Manali
2) Hot water springs, geysers in
Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J&K.

The various faults along the Indian
peninsula - Koyna, Kudwadi, Great boundary
fault etc also portray huge potential
↑ geothermal energy.

The ocean
(OTEC)
thermal energy is accessed
through the use of
differential temperatures
prevailing at the surface
layer and the lower layers
of the ocean water.



The temperature gradient causes
continuous flow of water which rotates the
turbine. Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea have
high sea surface temperature and colder layers

beneath, making them best suited for OTEC. However, the utilization is minimal because, the heat content is not enough to boil the water enough to drive the turbines. Also, the electricity generation potential is very low. These modes have adverse ecological impacts as well. Given the high cost to benefit ratio, India is not ~~looking~~^{perceiving} at these sources as promising.

2. (b) Examine the relation between annual rainfall distribution and variability on one hand and natural vegetation and agriculture on the other. 20

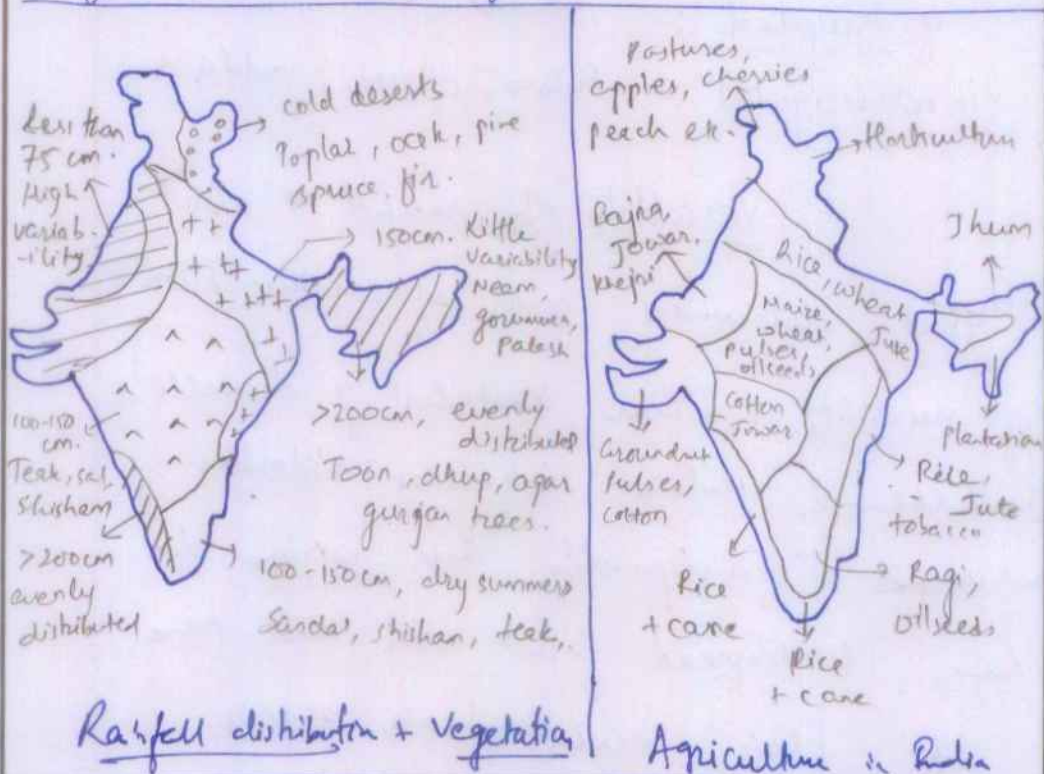
There exists a symbiotic relationship between vegetation and rainfall as proposed by De Candolle & Koeppen who ~~based~~^{based} climatic distribution on vegetation.

The relation ~~between~~ is

<u>Annual rainfall</u>	<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>
1) Evenly distributed rainfall	Tropical evergreen Moist monsoonal forests	Plantation crops
2) <u>Dry winters</u>	Dry or moist deciduous	→ Rice, cane → wheat, Mustard

3) ~~dry~~ Dry summersShrubs
Thorny vegetationCoarse grain,
oilseeds,
Bajra, Jowar4) Only few months
of rain deficitMostly
deciduousCotton, Rice,
wheat, tobacco
etc.

The rainfall distribution and
agricultural map of India are given below



It is clear from the above map that the areas which have evenly distributed rain engage in cultivating water intensive crops like rice, sugarcane, jute etc.

The vegetation is monsoonal hardwood
like ebony, Mahogany, Rosewood etc

The areas of concentrated
precipitation in few months have dry deciduous
forests - Babul, Neem, Sisam, Palas, teak
and if irrigated :- wheat, rice, Mustard, maize
if not irrigated :- Pulses, oilseeds, fodder crops.

Variability of rainfall is also
a great determining factor of agriculture.
High variability :- Then, West East of Aravalli,
Bundelkhand, Malwa, Kathiawar, Vidarbha
~~low rainfall~~ Consequently these regions do
not have widespread forest cover and have
trees like khair, kendu, shrubs, acacia,
teak.

Agriculture :- dry, hardy crops like pulses, Tur,
urad, moong, Rajma, bajra, jowar and oilseeds.

Regions with low variability
include Malabar, Konkan, North East, Odisha and

Andhra coasts. These have mangrove vegetation with hardwood or moist deciduous forests.

Agriculture, Examples :- Rice in combination with cereals, jute or oilseeds and tobacco. Also they have :-

Plantation crops

- 1) Coffee, Rubber
- 2) Spice
- 3) Coconut, arecanut

Horticulture crops

- 1) Cabbage, potato
- 2) Pineapple and tropical fruits
- 3) Flowers.

2. (c) What role do post-harvest technologies play in improving the overall status of agriculture. 15

For the success of any industry robust forward and backward linkages are essential.

Post harvest technologies act as forward linkages and ensure that farm level goods reach the markets with intact form and quality.

The role played by these

are :-

- 1) Irradiation Reduces rotting ÷ Irradiation of tubular crops like onion, potato with low intensity rays.
- 2) Reduces wastage of crops ÷ post harvest cleaning, packaging and drying to remove moisture.
- 3) Efficient marketable packaging
 E.g. ÷ Canning of fishes.
 Packages of cashews, almonds
- 4) Cold chains, freezer vans etc ensure the controlled microbial activity.
- 5)

Primary Processing centre

Collection centre

↑

→

Central Processing centre

Network of processing

centres not only add to food processing but also create employment and agricultural

infrastructure.

6) It enhances the exportable products from India.

Ex:- 1) Orchids from HP

2) Apples from J&K

3) Alphonso from MH

4) Vegetables from North East

7) The status of agri.

- culture changes from

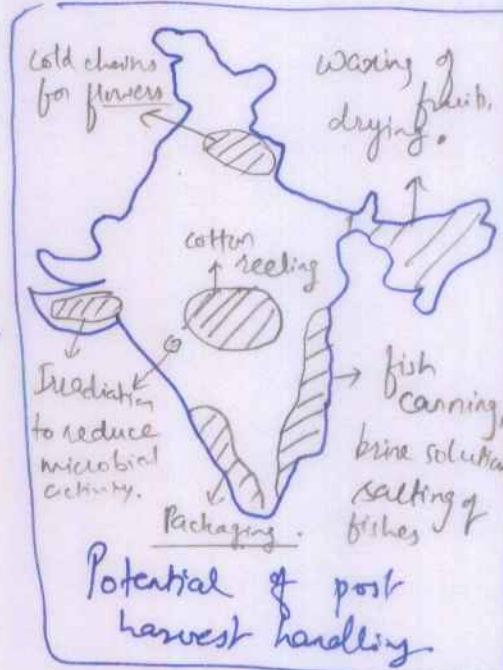
being subsistence to

commercial with more focus on post harvest

- handling.

8) It improves the status of farmers with more profit retention and surplus out of agriculture.

CIPHET is the central institute researching on post harvest handling in Nagpur. It must ~~be~~ be focused to improve the overall agrarian scenario.



3. (a) National livestock mission objectives can take us a long way in balancing the needs of the farmers, specifically the small and marginal farmers. Discuss. 15

3. (b) More Crop per drop is the need of the hour as far as challenges of irrigation sector are concerned. Critically analyse this statement. 20

3. (c) Differentiate between the physiography of Eastern and western parts of Himalayas in India. 15

4. (a) Overall industrial growth requires a consolidated effort involving the infrastructure sector also, for sustained national growth. Examine this statement.

25

4. (b) Elaborate the drainage of India's west flowing rivers, with special emphasis on the rivers south of Tapi, and their importance for the western coastal regions.

15

4. (c) Enumerate the major wildlife resource protection measures taken in India and their impact. 10

5. Attempt the following in about 150 words each (5 x10):

(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: 2x5=10

i. Major coral regions of India

- include East of Andaman, Nikobar islands, Lakshadweep group, Gulf of Mannar and Gulf of Kutch, Khambat. Threatened by silting, diseases and acidification. Popular tourist destinations.

ii. NH 7

- Longest national highway running from Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu. Passes through Kanha - Panch reserve
- Extended as NH 47 from Salem to Kochi.

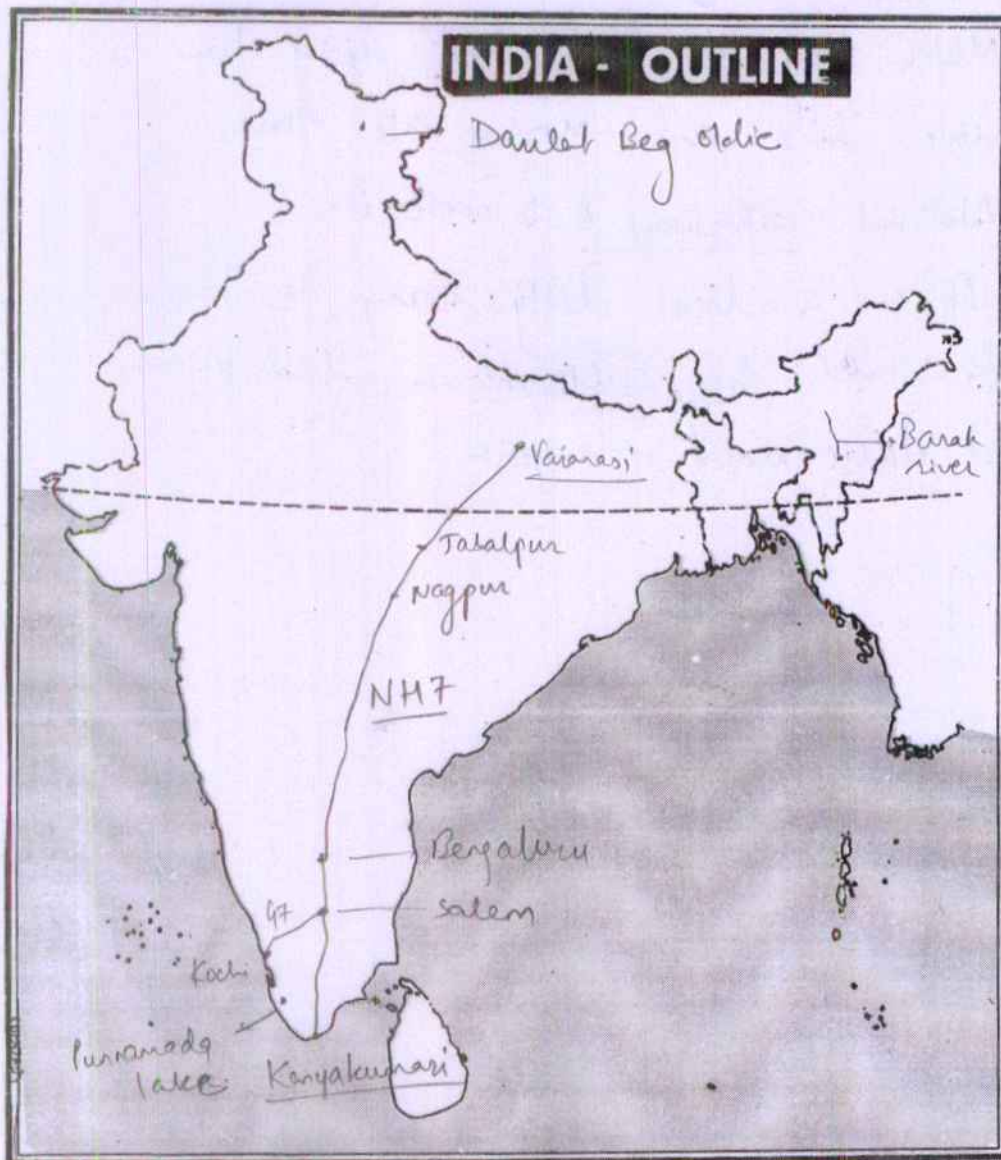
iii. Barak river

- Major river is North East rising from the Manipur hills and moving into Assam.
- National waterway 6 is over it.
- It is a local deity among the tribals
- facilitates rice cultivation in flood plains and multi-modal transport

iv. Punnamada lake

v. Daulet Beg Oldi

- Located along the Line of Actual Control in the ~~state~~ Ladakh region of India.
- Depsang plains are adjacent to this site which was a centre of standoff between Indo-Chinese militaries in 2013.
- Mobility is limited as region is covered with snow.



5. (b) Elaborate the geographical spread of the pastoral tribes of India and discuss their status. 10

The pastoral tribes men reek cattle, sheep, goats, camels and are in search of lush green pastures.

- 1) J&K = Gaddis, Bakarwals
- 2) MP = Bhodiyas, Gujjars
- 3) Madhyan of Aiz
- 4) Rastogis, Bakarwals of Kutch
- 5) Todas of Nilgiri
- 6) Kadar, Puliyans.
- 7) Camel pastoralists of RJ.



Along with these, the grasslands of Eastern India are also used by tribes like Bhuiyans, Ams etc.

(B) Status

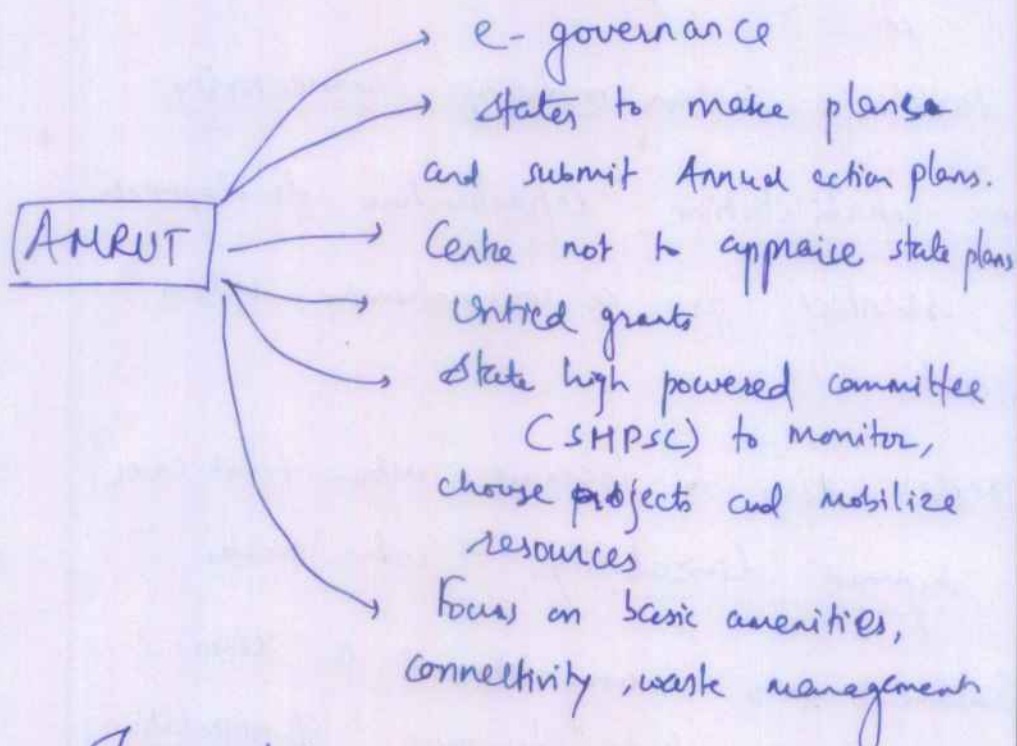
- 1) Well off tribes = Gaddis, Bakarwals, Bhodiyas, Madhyan.
- 2) The rest of the pastoralists are facing poor

HDI → Inc, more is high, longevity is low.

- 3) All the pastoral groups are facing the problem of shrinking pastures.
- 4) Encroachment of pastures for agriculture, housing threatens their way of life.
- 5) Climate change and uncertainties of monsoon are changing the season of transhumance and bringing in widespread ecological changes.
Ex: Various sheep died due to lack of grass this summer.
- 6) Problems of exploitation, acculturation, women, child trafficking exist among the tribes of southern India.
- 7) Displacement for projects, deforestation are other major concerns.

5. (c) Discuss the usefulness of 'AMRUT CITIES' program in urban development. 10

AMRUT program will be applicable on 500 class 1 cities of India.



The usefulness of AMRUT would be:-

- 1) It facilitates centre state cooperation through co-operative federalism.
- 2) The chances of success and fructification of efforts are high
- 3) Urban development would be monitored

- by local agencies — participatory democracy.
- 4) Focus on waste management, sanitation and basic amenities would solve the pressing urban problems.
- 5) Tackling urban mobility, connectivity slum rehabilitation, infrastructure development etc is essential for a comprehensive urban growth.
- 6) AMRUT aims to increase urban forest cover and improve liveability of urban areas.
- 7) Combined with housing schemes it aims at reducing the pressure of population in-migrating in the cities.
- Ex: Nagpur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Adilabad, Pune, etc.

5. (d) How successful has been the Indira Gandhi Canal project in development of the region. 10

The Indira Gandhi Canal (IGC) was a part of the Command area development program.

(A) Success:

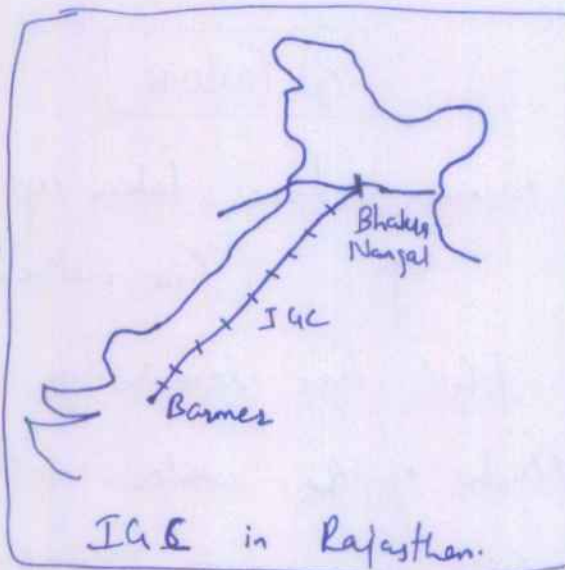
1) facilitates the cultivation of rice in Sri Ganganagar region

2) Has provided water for irrigation and helped in

drought-proofing the areas of high rainfall variability.

3) Increase agricultural productivity of the region

Ex: Assure crops of Bajra, oilseeds, pulses.



- 4) Has increased farm incomes.
- 5) Ecology has thrived along the canal with afforestation under MANRE Act
- 6) Helped in creation of several cottage and agro-processing industry in the region of Jaisimer, Bikaner, Barmer, Ganganagar etc.

B) Failure

- ✓ Farmers have taken up non-agro-ecological crops. (Rice instead of Bajra)
- ✓ ILC has lead to soil salinization
- ✓ Much of the water gets percolated
- ✓ Soil around the canal ~~is~~ gets affected by calcareous efflorescence - called Reh, Kallar and Usar
- ✓ Last mile water availability is poor.

5. (e) Analyse how interlinking of river can further change the dynamics of interstate issues.

10

The National River inter linking project (NRILP) aims to integrate many rivers through its Himalayan (H) and Periinsular components (P)

The interstate water disputes have been sticky in India due to shortage of water and politicization of the issue.

With NRILP, the problems can get intensified.



- 1) Many projects involve transfer along large regions & Ex: 1) Yamuna - Rajasthan
2) Ganga - Assam
3) SMTG linkage.

- 2) Multiple states will get involved in

the river basin management

3) Interstate trade may get a boost due to navigable channels.

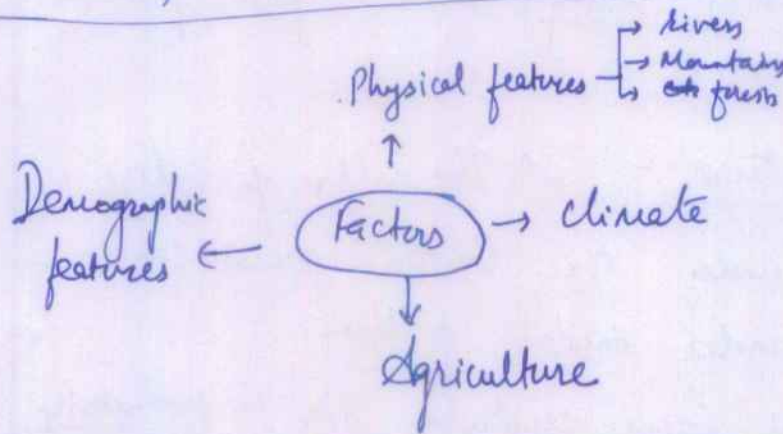
4) However, the threat of upending conflicts and multiple litigations is high as states would demand higher shares for themselves.

Given the uncertain monsoon and changing climate, NRILP would contribute to greater interstate conflicts

6. (a) Bring forward the geographical factors that have historically led to unifying the Indian society. 15

Indian society has been a crucible of diversity which remains united even under severe strain.

The geographical factors contributing to this unification are :



① Physical features

✓ The subcontinent has been separated by a chain of mountains. Himalayas, North eastern hills and Western Mountains have prevented the diffusion and acted as a centripetal force integrating the people lying with India.

Ex:- Vedic Civilization.

India under Mauryas.

✓ Rivers have acted as geographical agent of unification.

Ganga is revered across India

Narmada - Shipra - Mahakuntha.

✓ The ~~area~~ plain of India provided for high density living and emergence of common identity.

② Agriculture :- ✓ The culture of indigo cultivation under the British forced the Indian under similar problems.

✓ ~~Ex~~ Post Green revolution rise in productivity

✓ The culture of mixed subsistence farming has integrated people of different caste and religion.

③ Climate :- ✓ The nation experiences the monsoonal climate and responds to its variations in one breath.

✓ ~~Ex~~ per environmental determinists, regions of same climate have same human response which

facilitated its integration

⑥ Demographic attributes :- Though different

languages and cultures existed, the demography shares common problems of high population, low literacy, low sex ratio, high IMR etc.

Migration has acted as an adhesive

binding varied cultures.

Geography thus, has been a glue for Indian society.

6. (b) 'Despite of population stabilization seemingly in sight in the next few decades, food and nutritional security are still elusive goals'. Examine this statement and suggest measures to improve the situation. 20

India's current population

is 1.3 bil and will peak by 2045

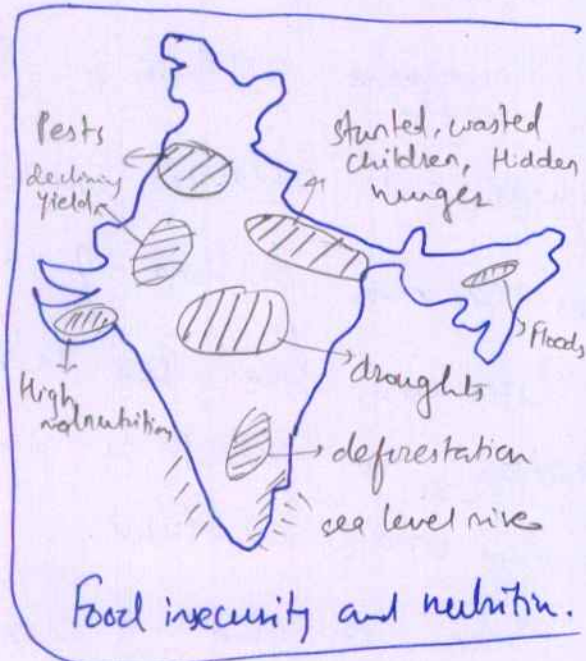
to 1.6 bil thanks to the population

control measures.

Despite this, the concerns of food and nutritional scarcity hover around because of the following reasons:-

(A) Farm level challenges

- 1) Declining yield.
- 2) Soil exhaustion
- 3) Ground water depletion.
- 4) Water pollution



- 5) Frequent floods and droughts.
 - 6) Wild animal attack: Monkeys, elephants etc.
 - 7) Frequent pest attacks
 - 8) Soil degradation, degeneration and salinization causing a threat of desertification.
- These ~~measures~~ factors together lead to crop loss and food insecurity.

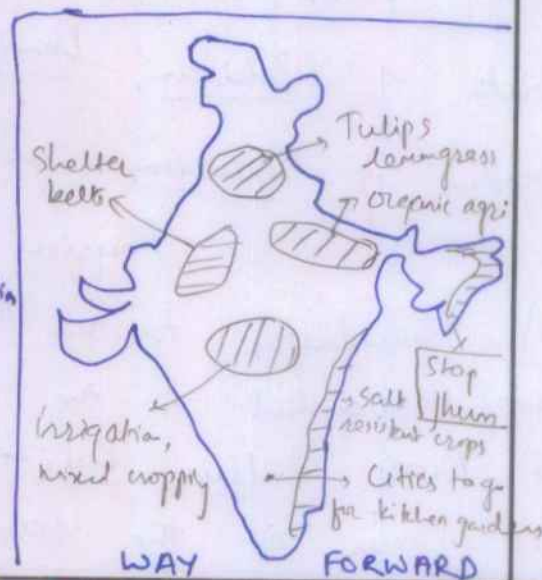
(B) Non-farm level challenges

- 1) Poor credit, mechanization and irrigation in India

- 2) Climate change and monsoonal uncertainties
- 3) Poor post harvest handling and leakages in supply chain.
- 4) Practices like open defecation - wasted children.
- 5) Overexpansion on cereals - ^{causes} hidden hunger
- 6) Sealevel rise might inundate fertile coastal areas.
- 7) food security is linked to affordability and abject poverty (87% poor) in India would restrict food security.

② Measures

- ✓ Poverty alleviation, employment generation and economic diversification
- ✓ Expand irrigation network
- ✓ More crop per drop practice



- ✓ Agro-climatic crop choice ; Mixed farming
- ✓ Afforestation for drought, flood proofing.
- ✓ Shelter belts to prevent desertification
- ✓ Research on salt, flood resistant crops
- ✓ Hydroponics, kitchen gardening, dryland farming
- ✓ Biofortification for essential nutrients
Ex: Golden rice - Vit A.
- and ✓ Watershed development with people's participation

6. (c) 'Terrorism percolates from beyond physical national borders'. Critically analyze this statement from Indian perspective. 15

The Indian national borders or boundaries are superimposed ones cutting across similar cultures. The communal bite of Pakistan, Bangladesh creates the problem of terrorism for India.

Physical national borders are:

- 1) Himalayas to the North
- 2) Purvanchal to the North East
- 3) River Indus, Kali - ~~Indus~~ Pak & Nepal respectively
- 4) Ocean at the South.

1) The passes along the western mountains have been used to infiltrate terrorists.

Ex: Illegal occupation of Kashmir - in 1948
to recent Chit attack



2) The porous ~~the~~ Hills & Nags, Manipur etc are used by NSCN (IM), ULFA and other extremist groups to launch attack from Myanmar soil.

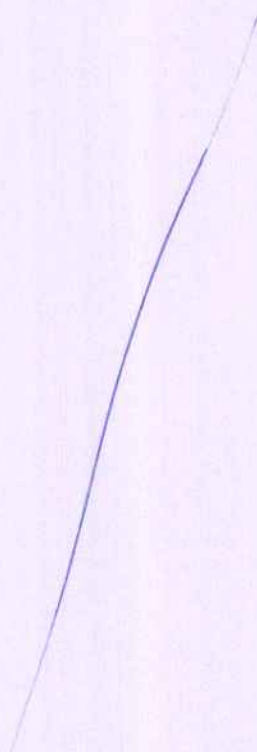
3) The ^{maritime} ~~water~~ boundaries are impregnable as well as Mumbai attack 2008.

4) Counterfeit, terror funding, arms and explosive are routed through porous borders of Nepal, Bangladesh etc

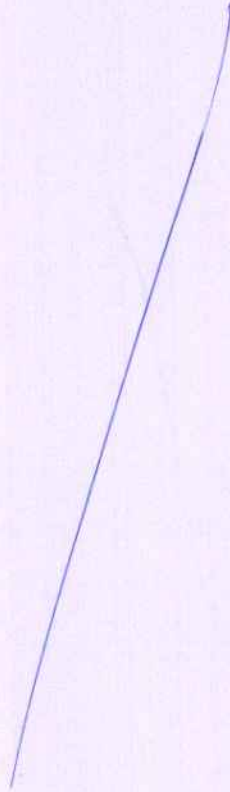
However, the statement
is not true in the following context:

- 1) Rise of internal insurgencies and terror activities & IM from Bhaktal, Karnataka
LWE from Naxalbari
- 2) Social media facilitates radicalization beyond borders.
- 3) Round tripping of e-money can cause terror activities without crossing the border.
- 4) There is a good amount of terrorism generated within the boundaries of India.

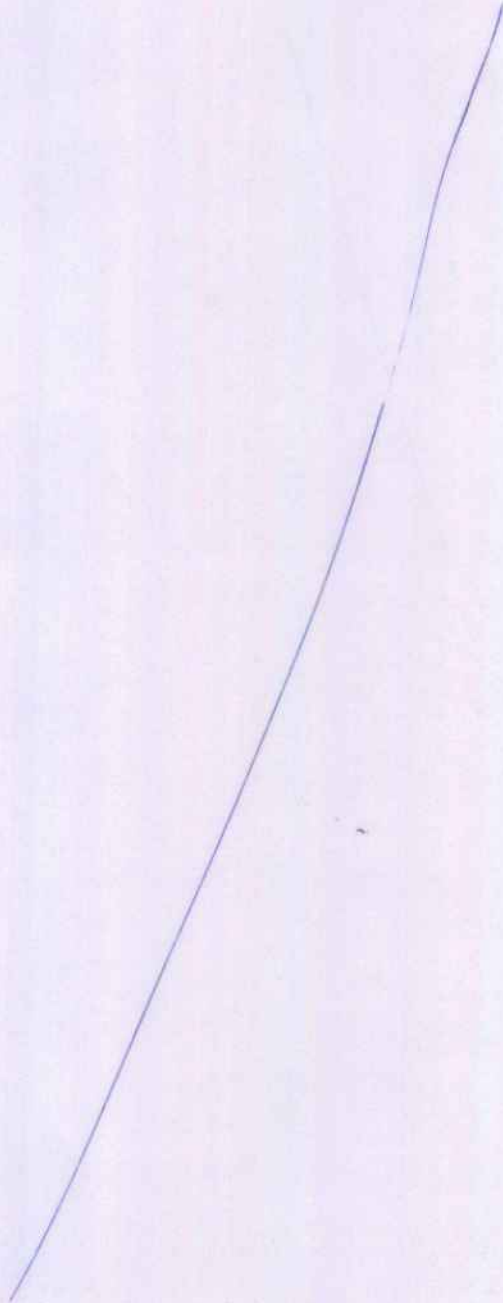
7. (a) 'Geographical complexity along with historical background are some of the most potent reasons for boundary issues between nations, which applies even in India's case'. Analyse the statement from indian perspective. 15



7. (b) Discuss the major factors which have lead to negative impact on the corals and their colonies along the Indian coastal regions. 20



7. (c) Discuss how CBRN disaster management preparedness differs from that of natura disasters. 15

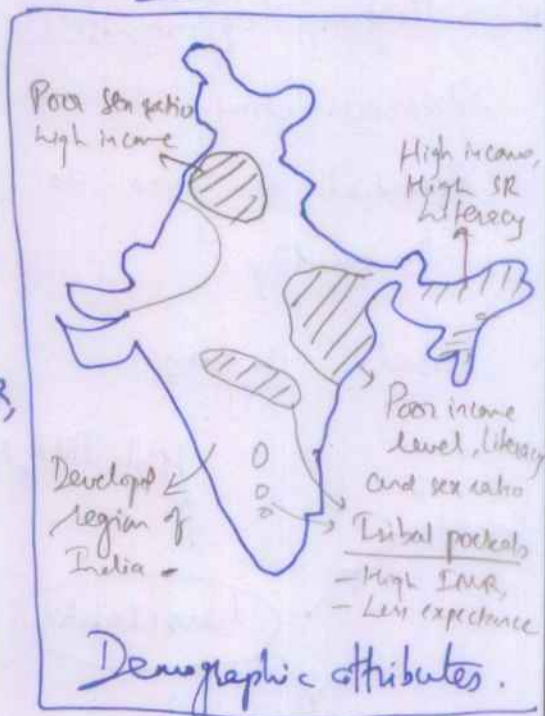


8. (a) Demographic attributes are reflective as well as indicative of a region's development status and potential. Examine this statement in light of demographic attributes of different parts of the country. 25

The Indian demography as forwarded by Trenwath and Chung is a mixed bag of opportunities and challenges.

Ⓐ Southern region comprising of Kerala, TN, MH, Karnataka and AP.

- ✓ The literacy rates are high
- ✓ Institutional deliveries are high causing reduction in IMR, MMR,
- ✓ Migration is under control.
- ✓ Population structure is a mix of old and young people.
- ✓ Sex ratio is best in Kerala and not so poor in rest of the states.

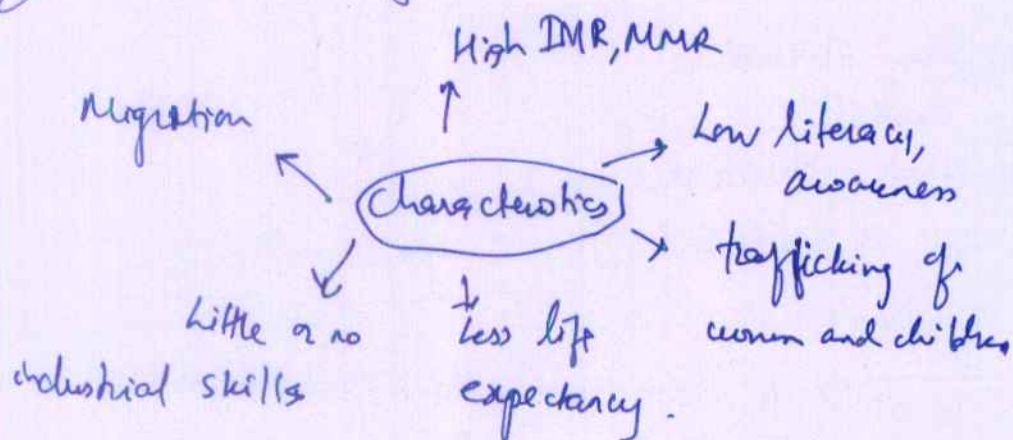


Because of such demographic attributes the status of the

region is developed in India. And its potential is noted by :-

- ✓ Highly employable skilled labour
- ✓ Good growth prospects for industries
- ✓ Better living.
- ✓ Controlled migration
- ✓ Higher opportunities for women, Less Discrimination.
- ✓ Potential to grow as growth engine for the country

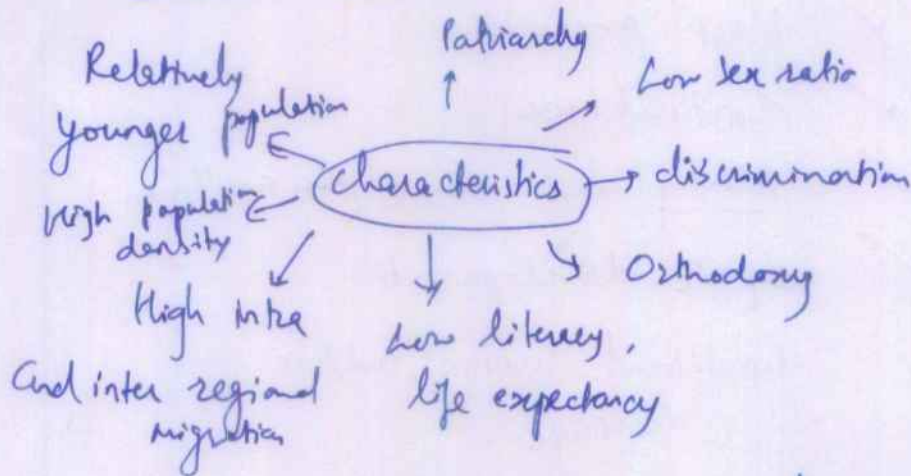
2) Tribal regions



These characteristics give it a status of less developed region

where challenges are more than potential

③ Northern alluvial belt



The potential in this area

- 5 of 5 ✓ Skill development
 ✓ Family planning
 ✓ Labour intensive industries.
 ✓ Agro-processing
 ✓ Education, moral enhancement.
 ✓ Women empowerment

④ North East - Characteristics are.

- 1) Better literacy levels
- 2) High income
- 3) low Dark, Misk.
- 4) Low population density
- 5) Higher longevity.

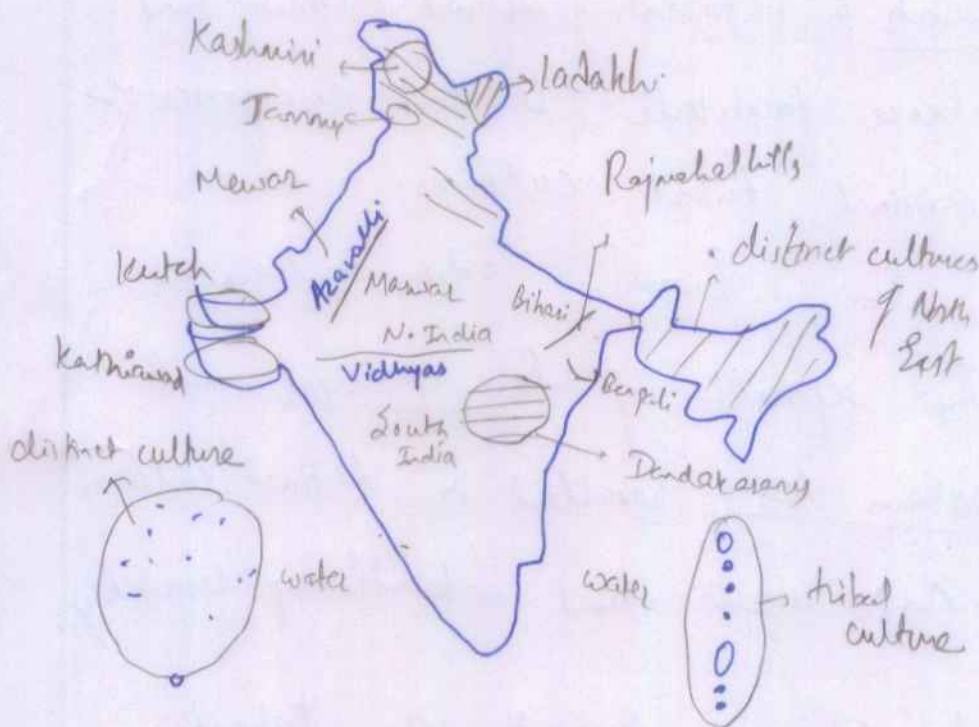
These regions show a potential

- ✓ Eco-tourism
- ✓ Meat processing
- ✓ Horticulture
- ✓ Mining and other ~~para~~ activities
- ✓ Sports development
- ✓ Traditional cuisine, culture and heritage.

This shows that each region of the country has its potential and challenges linked to the quantitative and the qualitative parameters of its demography.

8. (b) Examine the role of physical barriers in creating different cultural regions within the country. 15

Physical barriers like mountains, rivers, forest etc create varied cultural diversity of India.



- 1) Aravalli - separating Mewari culture from Marwari
- 2) Vindhyas - acting as a divide between Hindi North India cultures and South India.

- 3) Rajmahal hills + separating Bihari culture from Bengali.
- 4) Teesta river = boundary between mainland and Northeast's cultural diversity
- 5) Forests + Forest restrict mobility and hence facilitate isolated emergence of distinct tribal cultures.
Ex: Garo, Jaintia, Santals etc
- 6) The separation of Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea resulted in distinct cultures of Andaman islands and Lakshadweep respectively.
- 7) Shivaliks = Separating the Pahari culture from the Hindu culture of Gangetic plains.
- 8) Ladakh, Kashmir and Jammu region all have distinct cultures thanks to geographical

barriers.

- 9) The Gulf of Kutch separates the Tribal Kutchi culture from the Kathiawari culture of Gujarat.
- 10) The people of coastal areas have distinct culture than ~~area~~ ^{that} of interiors.

8. (c) Analyse the success of national measures taken to overcome the challenges of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) as a signatory of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

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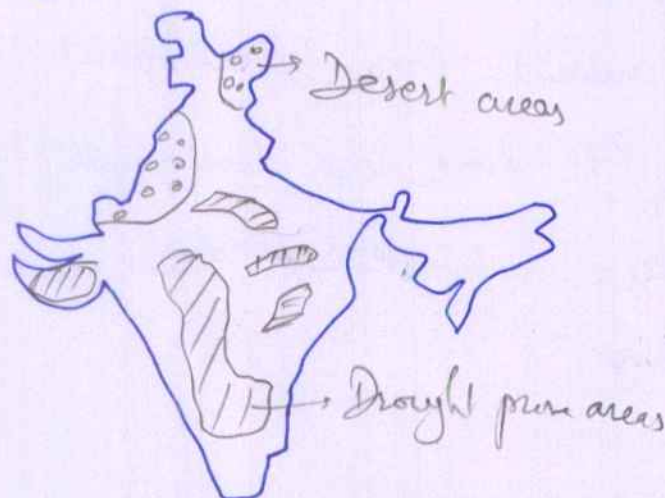
The measures taken to conserve land after ^{signing} UNCCD are:

- Desert development programs
 - Command area development program
 - Drought prone areas development program
- and later, Watershed development programs.

Limited success

These initiatives have
seen limited success in form of

- 1) Generating awareness
- 2) Mainstreaming ecological concerns in
policy making
- 3) Afforestation (23% in India)
- 4) Generating employment opportunities for
youth and restricting desertification to
some extent
- 5) Drought mitigation.



Challenges and failure.

- 1) Crop choices have not changed
- 2) Desertification is a pressing problem
- 3) Tree cover is being cut down.
- 4) Large scale rural - urban migration
- 5) Non judicious use of water, interstate water disputes
- 6) Declining yield, salinization and high erosion are all indicative of failures of the approaches.



