

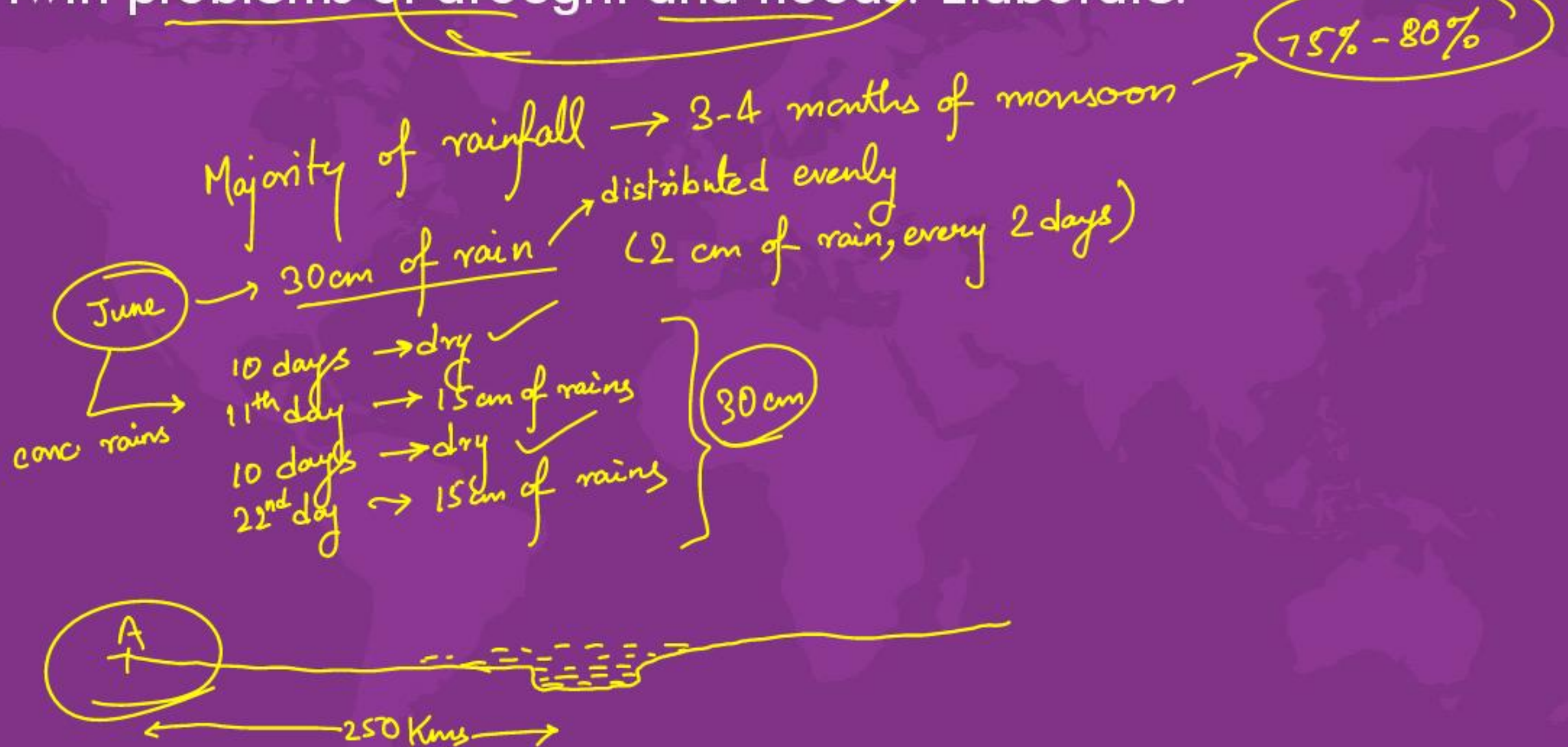
TARGET MAINS 2022

# CSE MAINS QUESTIONS DISCUSSION

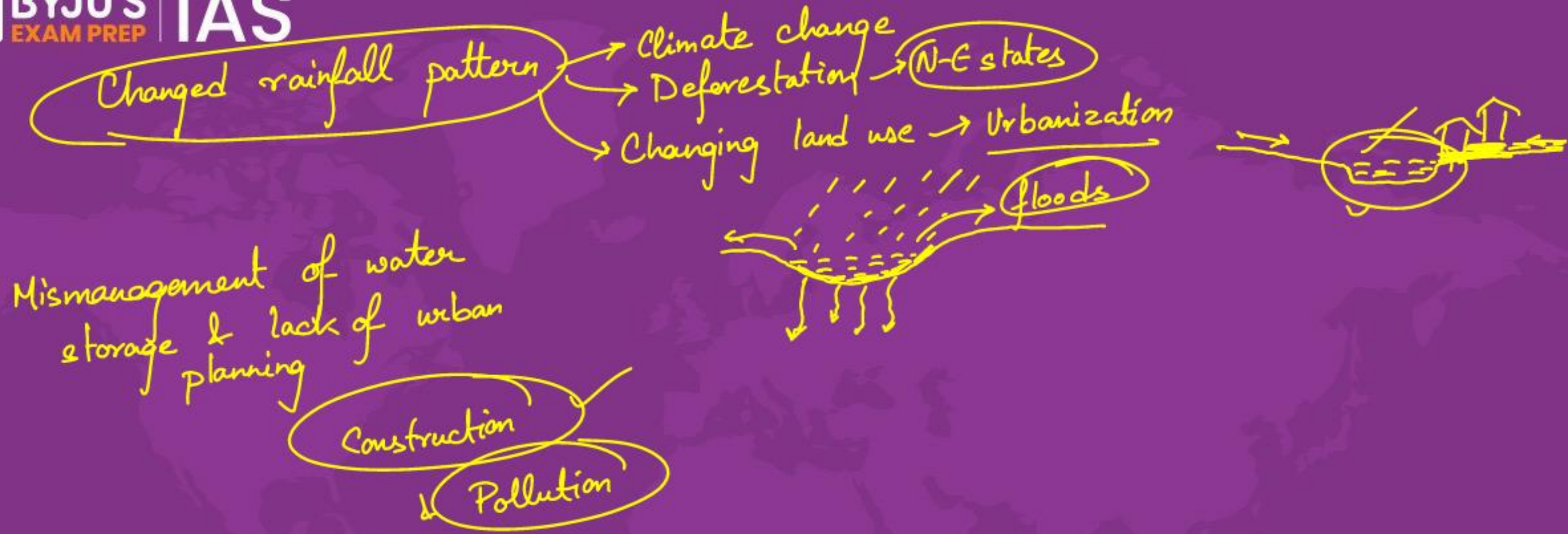
## GEOGRAPHY-3

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Q. Despite receiving significant amount of rainfall, India suffers from the twin problems of drought and floods. Elaborate.







Rainwater Harvesting;  
Diversion of excess water in rivers into storm drains/canal  
Restoration of natural aquifers  
↳ lakes & wetlands  
Detailed mapping of local topography



## Introduction :

India receives maximum amount of rainfall in a concentrated duration of three to four months.

## Body:

The annual rainfall even though is high, is very concentrated which does not allow adequate amount of storage.

Lack of penetration of water means that most of the water simply drains away as run off.

Factors such as stream bank erosion, due to lack of vegetation can lead to instant floods.

A general degradation of natural aquifers like lakes and wetlands means a swing between overflow and dry conditions.

Alteration of natural terrain leads to a distortion in flow.

Due to this the water in the river channel is also on the lower side.

Climate change is leading to disturbed pattern of rainfall leading to concentrated rainfall.

### Conclusion:

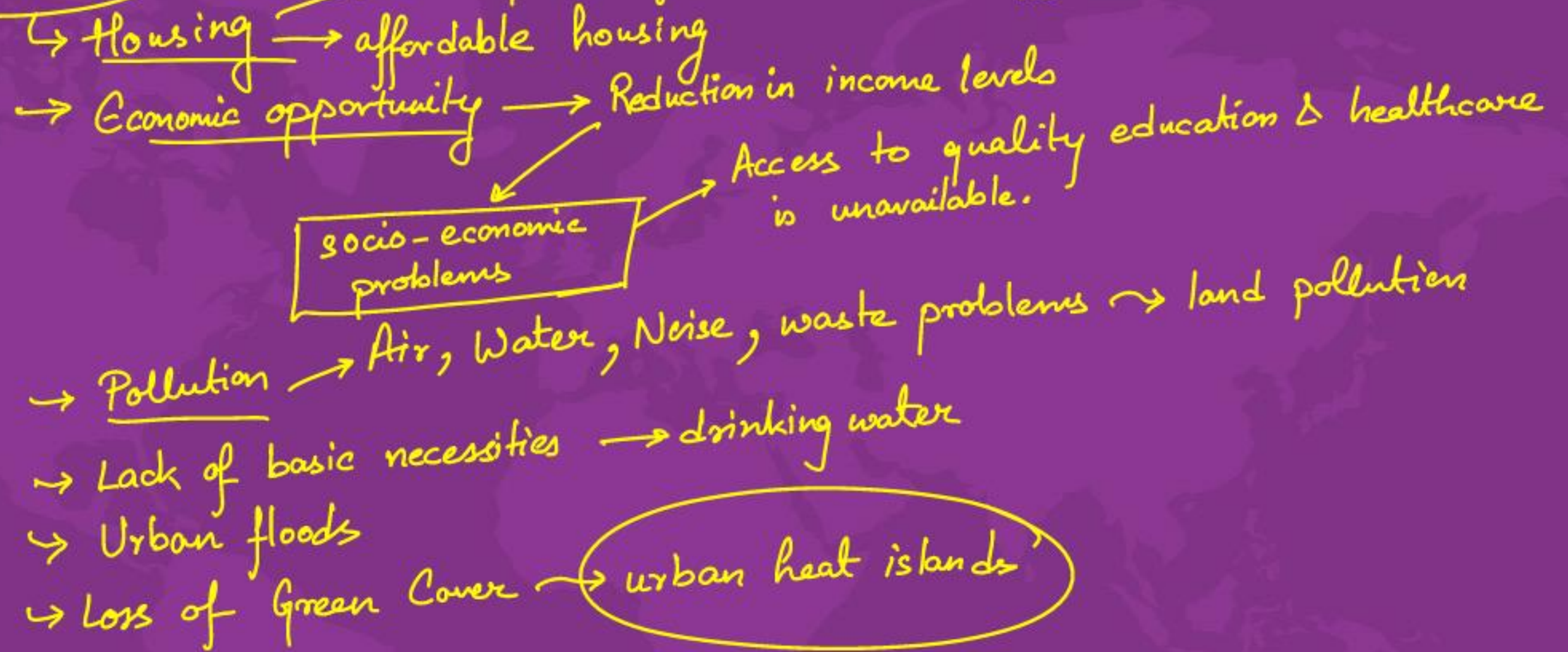
One needs to go for sustainable rainwater harvesting during the monsoons and aim should be to utilize the last drop of water without any wastage.



Q. What are the issues of development inherent in the urban landscape of the country. Discuss the remedial measures which can be undertaken to prevent the same.

density > 400 persons/km<sup>2</sup>  
Urban settlement → More than 75% of population involved in secondary & tertiary activities

## Issues





## Introduction :

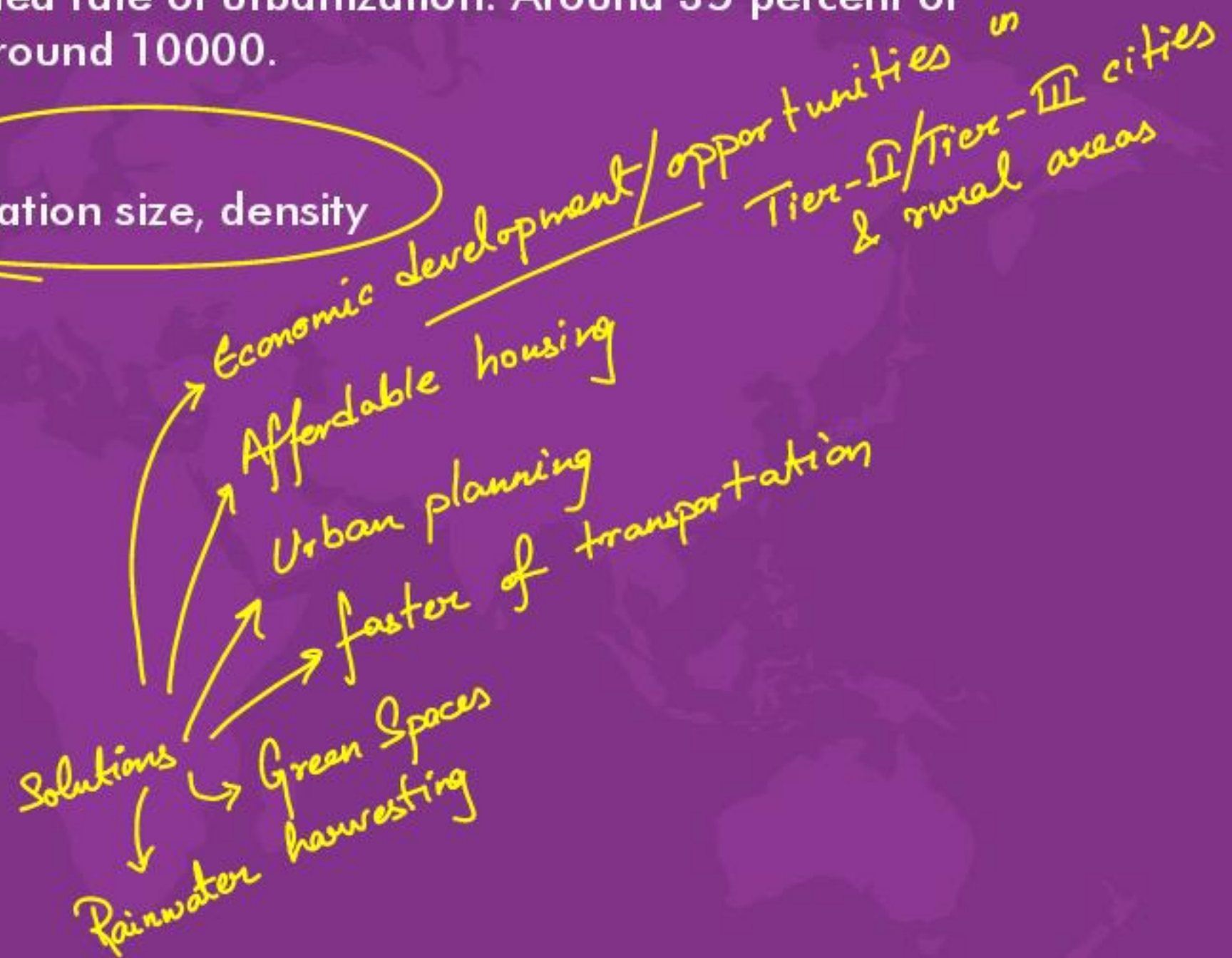
India is a country which is experiencing an unparalleled rate of urbanization. Around 35 percent of the country resides in urban centres which number around 10000.

## Body :

A brief about definition of urban area in India: Population size, density

## Issues faced:

- Housing ✓
- Economic ✓
- Hygiene ✓
- Pollution ✓
- Lack of basic necessities ✓
- Floods ✓
- Education } socio-economic
- Health }
- Lack of Green Spaces ✓



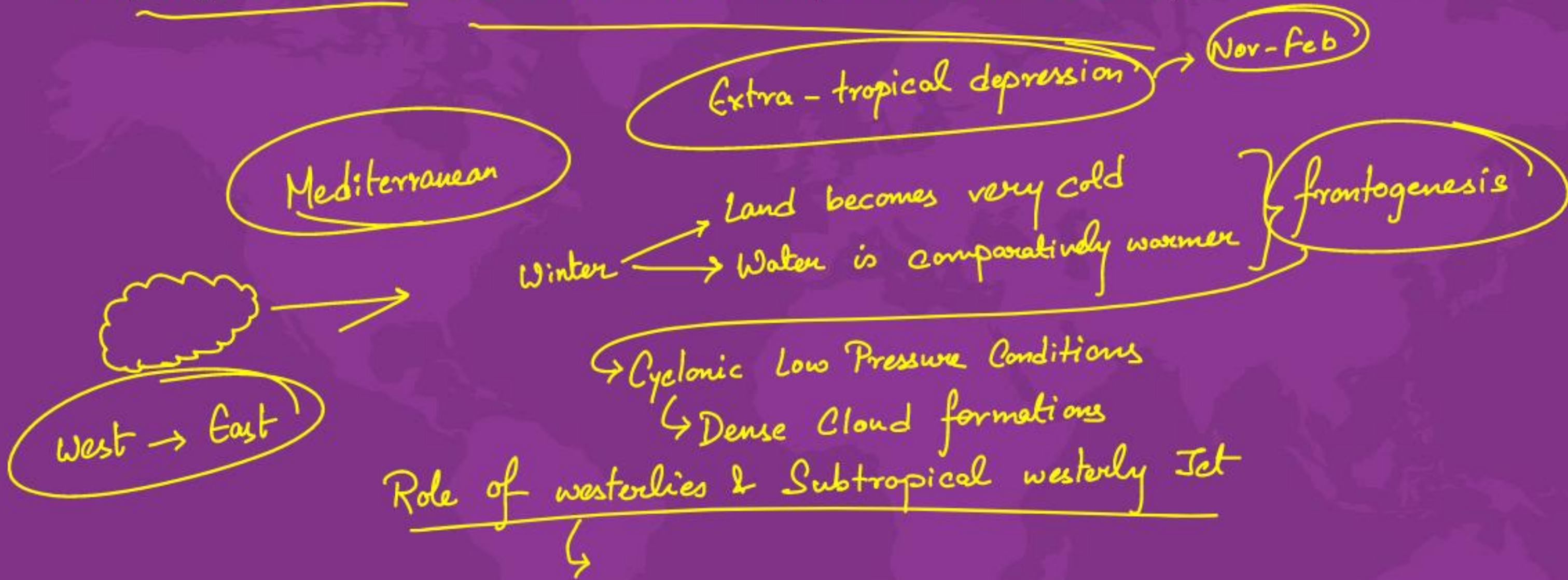


## Conclusion :

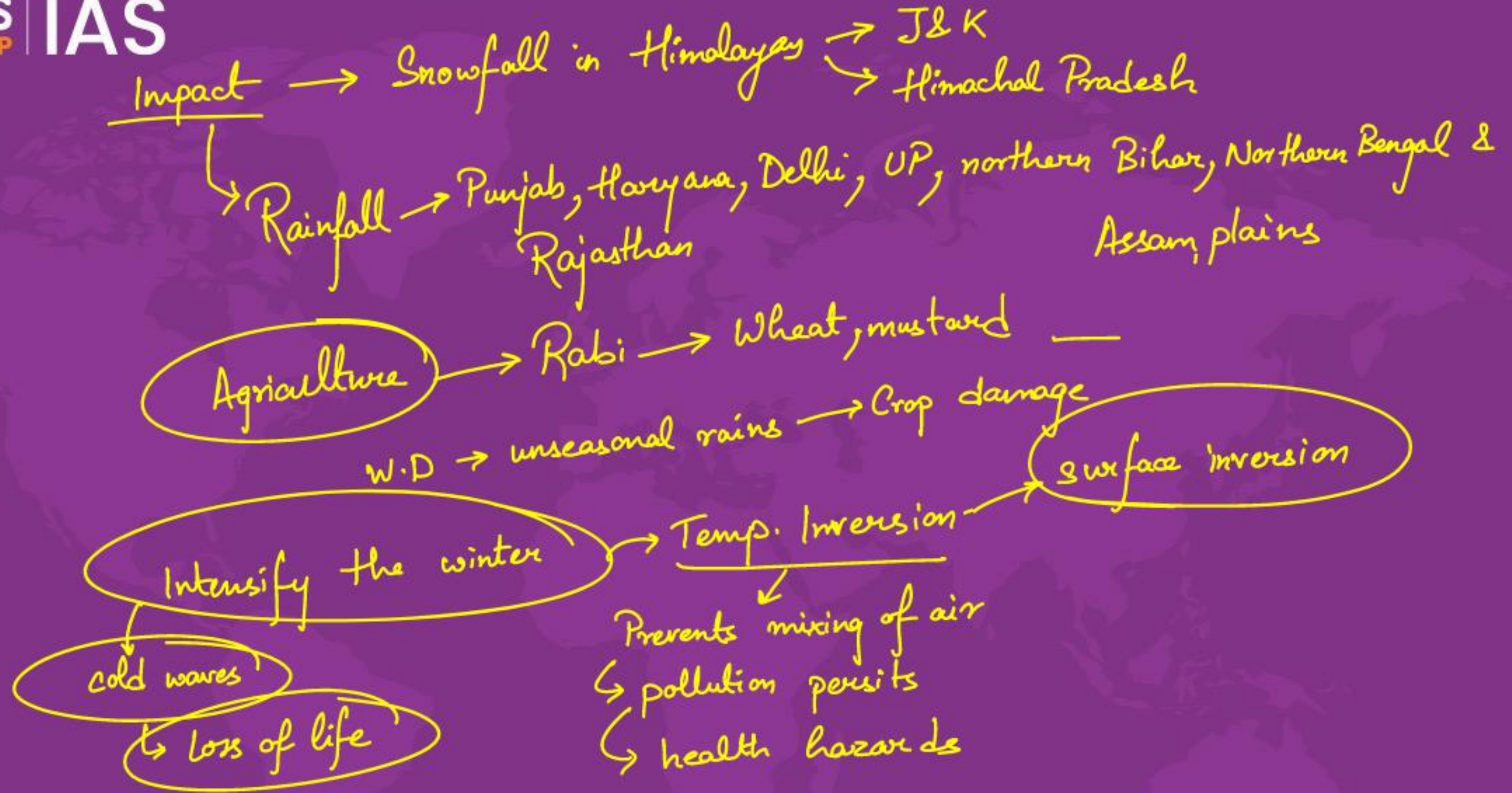
With the population pressure on the urban centres increasing, the planning should keep in mind the requirement of the next 50 years which needs sustainable Urban areas as well as ensuring that economic activities in the rural areas pick up which shall cease the need for such rapid migration.



Q. What are western disturbances? Why do they develop? Discuss their role in shaping the lives across the northern part of the country.









## Introduction :

Western Disturbances are extra tropical cyclonic disturbances which develop over the region of the Mediterranean and are carried over to India during the months of Nov-Feb having a distinct influence on climate and life in general.

## Body:

They develop due to different airmasses in prevalence over southern Europe.

They intensify the snowfall in the Himalayan region.

Bring cold wave conditions across the northern plains.

Useful for sowing of rabi crops like wheat and mustard.

Can also lead to untimely rains in the month of march-April and destroy the crops.

Sudden cold conditions can lead to temperature inversion which can exacerbate the problem of pollution.



*Positive Aspect*

## Conclusion :

Western disturbances which are also referred to as mahawat bring about climatic changes across the northern part of the country which supports millions of farmers and also bring about enough snow in the Himalayas to sustain the mighty river systems in place.



Q. 'Most of the mineral rich states in India are inherently weaker economically'. In light of the above statement, discuss the factors which are responsible for location of industries.

Chota Nagpur plateau } Jharkhand, Parts of W.B  
Bastar plateau } Chattisgarh, Parts of M.P  
Odisha  
Parts of Telangana

Kannataka plateau  
Arawallis



## Locational factors of Industries





## Introduction :

In India, majority of the mineral deposits are found in states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Northern and western Karnataka, Bundelkhand, Aravallis and the region of Telangana. These regions traditionally lag behind when it comes to the factor of Industrialization.

## Body:

Location of Industries are dependent upon a host of factors such as :

- Raw Materials ✓
- Transport ✓
- Market ✓
- Labour force ✓
- Infrastructural Support ✓
- Availability of Capital ✓
- Government Policies ✓

Provide examples



## Conclusion :

As the world becomes smaller day by day due to easier access, one needs to develop the infrastructure to make a region industrially advanced and also look for modern day solutions such as fragmentation and assemblies to bring about an overall economic prosperity.



Q. Should India go for methods of rapid urban transport systems to fuel the next phase of economic growth? Discuss.









## Introduction :

Urban transport systems provide mobility solutions in a heavily congested backdrop of urban landscapes and allow millions of people achieve their economic and social objectives.

## Body :

The advantages of the rapid urban systems :

- More efficient ✓
- Allows population redistribution ✓
- Reduces pressure on urban resources ✓
- Can lead to economic development in peripheral areas ✓
- Less pressure on the existing infrastructure ✓

Pollution ↓ ↓



Disadvantages of the system :

- Massive cost ✓
- Development vs environment debate ✓
- Acquisition of farmlands ✓

## Conclusion :

With the pressure of population ever increasing, the urban centres need a reduced pressure on the resources. That can happen when people are provided with an efficient, affordable and rapid mode of transportation which should be developed sustainably to address the demands of the coming times.



# Thank You