GS SCORE

MOCK TEST SERIES 2016

TEST - 01

MOCK TEST PAPER - 1

Time Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks
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Instructions to Candidate

- There are 20 questions.
- All questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.
- Answers must be written within the space provided.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Name SWAPNEEL PAUL

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 22/09/2016.

Signature Swapneel Paul.

1. *Invigilator Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

REMARKS

Roll No._____

Q1. Discuss the impact of 1813 Indian Charter Act on the spread and quality of education in India? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks.

Q2. The division of Congress after the Surat Split effectively rendered the moderate section toothless, until it was revived by the return of Gandhi: Critically analyse?

(12.5 Marks)

The Congress party split in Surat in 1907 on the lines of moderates and extremists. The reason for the split was that the extremists wanted to expand the Swadeshi Movement from Bengal to the whole of the country and also start a non cooperation, which was opposed by the moderates like Ferozshah Mehta and G. K. Gokhale.

The real reason for the moderate's opposition was the anticipation of the constitutional reforms in 1909 which was later given in the form of Morley Minto Reforms.

The Moderates were rendered toothless as the faith of the people in the constitutional policy of struggle against the British was completely eroded as it is evident from the rise of revolutionary terrorists from 1908 (The attack on ~~Calcutta~~ Viceroy Lord Hardinge by Sachin Sanyal & Rashbehari

Remarks

Bose).

Also the Morley Minto Reforms which was the main agenda of the British to provide carrot to the moderates was a hogwash which ended on ~~the~~ spliting the communities along the religious lines (separate electorate).

Though annulment of partition was done in 1911 by Lord Hardinge, it is not due the effort of the moderates.

The split led to such a situation where the national movement was complete at a halt between 1907 to 1915 till Annie Basant & Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Home rule League. Even Annie Basant's ultimatum to the Congress party that if provincial & local committees are not formed, she would be free to start her home rule league is an indication that the moderates did not enjoy any clout.

Thus we see that the Surat Split had done great delays in national movement and also rendered the Moderates toothless.

Remarks

Q3. France and UK could not have had prevented World War 2, but they could have merely start it earlier by not following appeasement policy. Critically analyse.

(12.5 Marks)

World War 2 had started when Hitler had attacked Poland in 1939 and subsequently France and Britain mobilized against Germany. But the seed for the 2nd World war was sown a long time back.

The Treaty of Versailles, signed after the World War 1 brought big humiliation and suffering to Germany and also it was unilaterally imposed by the powers which took areas & such as Sudentenland from Germany & the war indemnity of such great extent was imposed after taking way resource rich regions like Saar which was impractical and also brought a lot of economic crisis to Germany.

Economic Crisis → Rise of Communist Ideas
↓
Rise of Adolf Hitler ← Search for Alternative ← Fear of capitalists

Adolf Hitler was an ultra nationalist who was desparate to retaliate against the Powers like Britain and France in any case. So, Britain and France sensing the risks resorted to Policy of Appeasement which included the Locarno Pact, which ended the German isolation and Britain refused to give guarantee to the German Eastern border with Poland and the Munic Pact which was signed giving Sudenten-land to Germany from Checkoslovakia. This emboldened Hitler and he went on to attack Austria first and Then Poland. However, though Policy of Appeasement is a great cause of the World War II, it could have been averted if the British & French would have restrained to punish Germany post WWI and also if the League of Nations created after the WWI would have had similar strength as institution like UNO. Even dealing smartly with other fascist powers like in Italy and events like Spanish civil war could have averted the war as Hitler was very emboldened after his succes in the spanish civil war.

Remarks

Q4. What were the objectives of various tribal uprisings in India during British rule? Evaluate their compatibility with freedom struggle. (12.5 Marks)

There were a large number of tribal uprisings during the British rule in India. The Tribals in India had their unique customary modes of society and economy from ancient times based on subsistance and strong group feelings.

The greatest cause of the tribal uprisings was the disturbance in their traditional lifestyles with the advent of British rule. With the introduction of money economy and private ownership of land, the tribals began to be discriminated. Even the subsequent forest policies curtailed their traditional rights over forest resources. The forest Policy of 1927 even made grazing collection of Minor forest produce a crime and made the Tribals encroachers in their own traditional land.

So, the main objective of the movements was to defend and protect themselves from such discrimination.

But their targets were not only the British but also the Indians

Remarks

like the moneylenders and Zamindars who exploited them. The words 'Diku' which was for the outsiders during the Santhal Revolution under Siddho & Kanhu was meant for British and Indians alike.

But there are some examples like: the struggle of Birsa Munda and Hanuman Oraon ~~in th~~ with their respective tribesmen which had a strong anti British feeling. Hanuman Oraon himself was greatly inspired by the policies of Mahatma Gandhi.

It was also the British policy of isolation of the tribals so that they could not mingle with the nationalists was responsible for their limited compatibility with the national movement. Some even went the reverse side like in the case of Nagaland ~~which~~ which was not ready to come under India.

Hence we find the tribal uprisings had their own problems in the centre ~~but~~ but in certain cases there was some dovetail with the national movement and in some other a complete reversal

Remarks

Q5. Nationalism has often led to wars and tensions, yet it remains a strong force, which also positively bind people together. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Nationalism refers to the feeling of oneness with the people and love for the territory and culture of the entity one calls his ~~natio~~ nation. But the concept of Nationalism has always been subjected to debate.

Rabindranath Tagore ~~the~~ always supported patriotism but he ~~too~~ was skeptical about nationalism as according to him nationalism can lead to disillusionment which can finally lead to conflicts and impediments to cultural exchange. In this respect, his view as not compatible to Mahatma Gandhi.

History shows the dichotomy of feeling of Nationalism. The two world wars those were fought was due to crude ultra nationalism shown by the European powers like ~~&~~ Germany, France, Austria, Britain and Panslavism of Serbia.

Even today we find incidents like killing of deceptors and curtailing the rights of those who questions the ~~&~~ concept of nationalism. Eg: The Pakistani Army in .....

Remarks

Balochistan, the Israelis against the Palestenians irrespective of whatever a person might be.

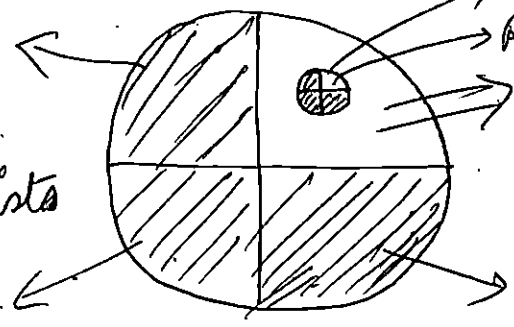
But there ~~was~~ are equally good examples to show that Nationalism can bind people together and India is the greatest of them. Despite of so many diversities in religious, linguistic, economic and ~~so~~ regional lines everyone of us shout in Unison 'We are INDIANS'!

Similarly, the US after the American Civil War shows that true nationalism with a good intention can definitely bind people together and lead to inclusion as for eg. The slaves were made equal to the others and the secession by 7 states, ~~were~~ both were reigned in by true nationalism and statesmanship of Abraham Lincoln.

Thus we find that as Gautam Buddha & Aristotle, both said one should be in the means between the extremes, Nationalism should also be at a level so that it does not start to be counterproductive.

Q6. The unification of Germany was not merely a bilateral event; rather it released the seismic waves, which demolished the Iron curtain. Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

After the 2nd World War, ~~the~~ Germany and its capital Berlin was divided into four parts each one under ~~the~~ Britain, France, USA and Russia.



During the cold war, the capitalists block led by US ~~USA was~~ were flooding money and trying for the development of the regions under them as a result the regions of Berlin under the capitalists (US, Britain, France) prospered unlike the part belonging to USSR which tried to exploit its resources in a great way. When Stalin ~~USSR~~ was not able to ~~the world~~ match it with the capitalists ~~It was a part of the~~ in the flooding of money, he blocked Berlin in 1957-58 which became a part of the 'Iron curtain' drawn

Remarks

by him as during the start of the Cold War.

The unification of East and West Germany came with the verge of disintegration of USSR and the seismic waves for it consisted of the events like Formation of the NATO, the Korean war, Vietnam war and the Cuban missile crisis.

Hence we see that the unification was the culmination of a large number of events and is not a bilateral one.

Remarks

Q7. Three main agencies were responsible for the spread of modern education in India; the foreign Christian missionaries, the British government and progressive Indians, Describe with examples the role played by progressive Indians for spreading modern education? (12.5 Marks)

Modern education has been emphasized by the progressive Indians right from the middle of 19th century. They took up a lot of ventures to spread it for eg:-

(1.) Raja Ram Mohan Roy along with David Hare started the Hindu College in Calcutta which used to teach Mathematics, logic and even Vedanta. He translated a large number of books to Bengali & wrote a bengali grammar book for the students of Bengal.

(2) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was the Principle of a large number of schools. He even promoted the Bethune School started by J.E.D. Bethune for the education of girls.

(3.) D.K. Karve started the Women's College in Pune for girl's education.

(4.) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started the

Remarks

Anglo Mohameddan Oriental College for providing English modern education to the Muslim Youth.

(5) Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya founded the Banaras Hindu University.

(6) Then with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi modern education dovetailed with ~~too~~ learning of vocation ~~became~~ & came into picture with ~~founder~~ was a part of the Wardha Scheme for education.

(7) The Maharaja of Baroda introduced universal education for all children owing to which there were demands from other regions to emulate ~~the~~ a similar scheme for education.

Thus we see that progressive Indians played a great role in spreading modern education.

Remarks

Q8. Some dance forms in India are unique amalgamation of martial traditions and temple rituals. Write a short note on any such non-classical dance from Eastern India.
(12.5 Marks)

The non classical dance forms are the ones which have not ~~not~~ been recognized by the Sangeet Natak Academy as a classical dance.

One of the non classical Dance of eastern India is Chau.

Chau actually is spread through the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa.

There are three types of Chau based on the region:-

(1) Purulia Chau, West Bengal.
(2) Mayurbanj Chau, Orissa.
(3) Saraikella Chau, Jharkhand.

Chau is basically a mask dance involving martial moves. Though originally developed as a devotional dance performed during certain festivals, now

Remarks

adays it has become the ambassador of the respective regions and are practiced at all times and groups & move from one part of India to the other.

They dance in the rhythm of their Dhak in which they make movements including turning ~~upside~~ upside down along with their large Dhaks.

The themes are mainly religious and based on Ram - Ravana conflict, Mahishashura Mardini and Mahabharata. The Mayurbhanj Chau is sometimes performed ~~as~~ devoid of the masks rather simple decorations are done on the face.

Chau was recently present as a part of the Republic Day presentation from West Bengal.

Remarks

Q9. Indus Valley Civilisation was one of the greatest civilisations in the ancient world. How far do you agree that the Aryan invasion was the reason for the decline of huge civilisation? (12.5 Marks)

Indus Valley Civilization represents the first stage of urbanization in the whole region. It was also a huge civilization starting from Kashmir in the North to Daimabad (Maharashtra) in the South and Suktozendor in the West (Pakistan) to Alamgirpur in U.P. in the East.

That such a large civilization was destroyed and it was followed by complete non urbanization is still a Myth. One of the theory propounded for the destruction is the Aryan Invasion Theory, in which Aryans attacked the civilization from the North West from the Caspian Sea region.

The rows of dead bodies (skeletons) lying in Mohenjo Daro and Harappa is often used as a justification of the Aryan Invasion Theory. But the question remains of how the Aryans were able

Remarks

to destroy such a huge expanse of the Indus valley civilization. If one city was damaged other than other ones could have taken defensive measures and it was not possible to attack all the ~~city~~ cities at a go.

Also, Iron was absent at that point of time ~~and~~ as it was found only in later vedic period and without Iron it was not possible to make weapons to destroy such a huge civilization.

There is again a theory that a huge flood was responsible for the destruction as the cities lied in the banks of the rivers.

Recently a theory by Demitriev of Russia refuted both the previous theories that a Dark cloud Explosion was responsible for the destruction of Harappan civilization which found its mention in the Mahabharata later is quite possible.

So, My view about I am very skeptical about the Aryan Invansion Theory.

Remarks

Q10. 'Santhara' is one of the prominent systems in Jainism which was in controversy recently. Discuss the issue and analyze whether it is possible to continue such practices in a constitutional democracy, like India? (12.5 Marks)

'Santhara' is a jain practice of extreme form of renunciation in which one even gives up eating and all other requirements of life, for his/her soul to attain the ~~g~~ Kaivalya. It is generally resorted to ~~when~~ during the old age when all the wishes of one's life have been fulfilled. Chandragupta Maurya also committed this practice.

However this practice is quoted to be a form of suicide, which is punishable under section 309 of the Indian Penal Code. The case was taken to the Supreme court in which the Jain ~~at~~ opposed saying that it was a religious practice and any attempt to intervene is a breach of Right to freedom of ~~the~~ religion.

Remarks

Suicide is crime and a sin but suicide ~~involves~~ generally involves a direct action like hanging ~~one~~ oneself ~~or killing~~ etc. But ~~does~~ whether denunciation of ~~the~~ taking food & ~~feeds~~ amounts to suicide, when it involves attainment of the greatest form of salvation is a point to ponder about.

Also, unlike suicide which involves no time and can be an act of impulse without thoughts, in Santhara, the decision taken by a person is full thought out and analysed by himself or ~~herself~~ herself.

As right to life and ~~dignity~~ personal liberty has been a integral part of the constitution, The definition of life includes that of dignity and he/she considers the suffering as a dignity which culminates with his/her death.

But definitely care should be taken that Santhara is not misused and if that is ensured it can form a part of the constitutional democracy.

Remarks

Q11. In the Indian freedom movement, revolutionary terrorism also had its own significance. Discuss the transformations in the evolution of revolutionary terrorism in the first three decades of 20th century. (12.5 Marks)

Revolutionary Terrorists, though called 'terrorists' are our 'heroes' and their extreme sacrifice for the nation ~~can be~~ can never be repaid back.

The roots of revolutionary terrorism started ~~in~~ in the late 19th Century in Bengal.

1900-10 :- The ~~main~~ Bengal revolutionaries in the early 20th century were split into two groups → ~~Anushilan~~ Yugantar, → Sandhya

~~The~~ Initially they were underground without any overt ~~pa~~ appearance. They participated with great enthusiasm in the Swadeshi Movement against Bengal Partition. But after the Surat Split, they started their real operations :-

1. Praful Chaki & Khudiram Bose attached Kingsford in ~~Muf~~ Mujjaffar Nagar
2. Barah Dacoity, by Pulin Das of Dhaka ~~A~~ Yugantar

Remarks

(3) In Bombay, Abhinav Bharat under Savarkar and in Punjab, Ajit Singh & Lala Lajpat Rai were the flagbearers.

1910-20 :- During the First World War (1914-19), the Ghadr Party led by Lala Hardayal came to India from various parts of the world to free India. In this attempt they took help from Bengal terrorists Sachin Sanyal & Rash Behari Bose.
In 1914, Jatin Mukherjee, Bagha Jatin died heroes death near Balasore in Odisha.

1920-30 : There was a shift from Bengal, Punjab to U.P. with the formation of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association under Ram Prasad Bismil & Ashfaquila Khan. They performed the Kakori robbery for which they were hanged. Later this place was taken by Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev et al. who initially eschewed violence and work through legal means but the death of Lala Lajpat Rai in a lathi charge disillusioned them and they killed Saunders.

Remarks

Q12. "India is home to 18 million human trafficking victims, the most in the world". Elaborate on the major reason behind such high numbers and analyze whether the measures taken by government are enough? Also discuss the issue from perspective of social impact?
(12.5 Marks)

Trafficking of women has been a great concern for the law enforcement agencies as it is very difficult to reign in. Some of the major reasons behind trafficking of women:-

(1) Skewed Sex ratio : In North western states like Haryana, girls are trafficked for marriage from states like Assam, West Bengal & Jharkhand.

(2) Poverty :- Poor people ~~in order~~ without avenues to meet the requirements sell girls.

(3) False promises :- Most of the time, the traffickers make promise to the girls and their family that they would be provided with the jobs and they are trafficked.

(4) ~~2~~ Inadequate Border security : A large number of women from Nepal & Bangladesh are trafficked to India and from here sent to various other locations.

(5) Lack of intelligence :- Traffickers are seldom mapped & tracked so it ~~be~~from becomes extremely diffi-

Remarks

it for a huge country like India.

Government has taken measures like the Ujjwala Scheme and Stree Kendras under which the trafficked women once liberated can be rehabilitated.

But the real problem of stopping the menance has not gathered sufficient concern. The main social reason for trafficking and trade in humans is the mentality of looking girls as a burden as they lack economic avenues, even in urban areas, today's women find it difficult to get a job. This triggers patriarchy which in turn gives impetus to such practices. The programs like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna & Rashtriya Mahila Kosh can go a long way to solve the core of the problem.

Way ahead: ① Law enforcement agencies must be more vigilant of the issue.

② Traffickers must be subjected to stricter punishment.

Remarks

Q13. Legal prohibition on Alcohol can only achieve a limited success in India? Critically Analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Prohibition of ~~Alch~~ Alcohol ~~[illegible]~~ is recently in the news due to spate of banning it in states like Bihar & Kerala.

Advantages of legal prohibition:

(1.) Would reduce domestic violence, disease burden, rash driving & accident → Better society.

(2.) Economic Development too is more when people would drink less eg: Gujarat.

(3.) The lowest strata of society is more impacted by the habit and so prohibiting it would help them improve their condition → Inclusive development.

But there are several concerns in India:

(1.) ~~The increase~~ SPURIOUS LIQUOR: The recent death of 14 persons in Bihar by consuming local made spurious drug due to the absence of genuine ones are an example.

Remarks

(2) REVENUE OF STATES: There have been legal prohibitions before in Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh but it was annulled soon due to the reason that excise from alcohol is one of the prime source of revenue for the states and such half hearted approach can be counter productive.

(3) SWITCH OVER TO MORE DANGEROUS INTOXICANTS: In Nagaland, there has been rise in Drug addiction since the time prohibition started.

Thus the following steps need to be taken:-

(1.) The law enforcement agencies must work multidimensionally to stop any form of intoxication.

(2.) The state borders have to be more vigilant.

(3.) Education & awareness of people along with the information as of punishment for the breach of the law.

Alcoholism is a big menace of the society & eliminating it a states duty under Article 47 of the constitution.

Remarks

Q14. Is it true that India suffers from huge gender pay-gap? What measures are needed to narrow down the gap? (12.5 Marks)

The Indian market truly suffers from a gender bias. Despite various ~~gender~~ interventions of the Government like the Equal Remuneration Act and Maternity Benefit Act, there is a bias against women employees in terms of remuneration. The main reasons behind this menace are :-

(1) The women employees are generally seen as if their career would be marred with a lot of discontinuities like pregnancy, marriage etc. and so she is treated less than her male counterparts.

(2) The patriarchal mindset also works against the women in the sense that a women's work is perceived to be optional unlike men's which is compulsory.

(3) The leadership of women not sought by patriarch

Remarks

at people that is why the women lags behind in occupying senior positions in companies.

(4) The overall educational qualification of women is less than that of men.

But there are exceptions like Arundhati Bhattacharya of SBI, Indira Kochar of ICICI and Kiran Majumdar Shaw of Biocon.

The Measures:-

(1) The most important measure is the spread of education & skill for women

(2) ~~It~~ &

(2) Entrepreneurship development amongst women (Standup India, e mahila hut).

(3) Awareness about the fact to the employers that organizations with women leaders prosper more.

(4) The ~~case~~ unpaid & unfairly paid situations must be reigned in by law enforcement.

Remarks

Q15. What are the critical minerals necessary for developing clean-energy applications, infrastructure for its solar mission and for manufacturing high-technology products in the future? How will India overcome the shortage of such minerals to accelerate its economic development? Suggest measures to overcome the shortage of critical minerals in India.
(12.5 Marks)

The Critical Minerals necessary for developing clean energy applications are :-

(1.) Silicon : for large scale solar power.

(2) Germanium, Gallium :- Can be used for generating solar power.

(3.) Zirconium Oxide :- Used in Nuclear Reactor to shield the Uranium pallets

(4.) Cadmium/Boron :- Used as control rods in nuclear reactors

(5.) Rare Earth Minerals :- They are required for the production of various kinds of high end products including clean energy.

The Methods by which India would

Remarks

overcome the needs are :-

(1.) Co-operative approach :- For eg: with Japanese technology and Indian resource to extract Rare Earth minerals.

(2.) MOUs & Deals :- with the countries having such resources.

(3.) Research & Alternatives :- More research on the specific entity would render more alternatives Eg: In the 3-stage Nuclear programme, Thorium can be used in the 3rd stage which is abundant in India.

Remarks

Q16. Would India be able to overcome its flood and famine problems by interlinking of rivers? What are the major constraints in interlinking of the rivers in India? (12.5 Marks)

Flood & famine problems in India is due to a large number of factors like :-

(1.) Non uniform distribution of rainfall both regionally as well as temporally.
(2.) Excessive siltation by rivers like Brahmaputra, Kosi etc.
(3.) Encroachment in floodplains.
(4.) Poor land usage leading to desertification & land degradation.
(5.) Encroachment of urban drainage leading to urban floods in recent time.
(6.) Lack of Climate Smart Agriculture like Sugarcane in low water belt.

In some aspects like distribution of Rainfall, the interlinking of rivers can help a great deal but in others, it is not at all related. In some aspects

Remarks

it can even be counterproductive like increased siltation or seepage & salination leading to unviable agriculture. Thus, interlinking of rivers can't be a panacea to all problems.

Concerns of interlinking :-

(1) Environmental : The recent issue of a large swath of Panna Tiger Reserve to be inundated under the Ken-Betwa linkage.

(2) International Rivers :- A large no. of rivers are international and there can be opposition by neighbouring countries.

(3) Energy / Infrastructure : Required for the project is not yet certain.

Remarks

Q17. Why most cities in India are water stressed, with majority of cities not having 24/7 water supply? What needs to be done to cater to the rising demand of water in urban areas keeping sustainable development in mind? What are the recent measures taken by the government for water management and conservation? (12.5 Marks)

The Indian cities are water stressed due to the following reasons:

(1.) Population :- With the Urban sprawls & the increase in population, it is difficult to satisfy the needs of all households

(2) Lack of connection :- The unauthorised Colonies & slums are still not connected with piped drinking water.

(3.) Dependency :- Mainly dependent on sources outside the purview of the provisioning authority. Eg: Shortage of water in Delhi due to blockade of Munak canal during jat agitation.

(4.) Culture of Wastage : To ~~take~~ stresses the situation.

(5.) Deteriorating natural sources :- The ground water & the urban lakes are

Remarks

deteriorating leading to loss of sources for fresh water.

The Measures taken by the government are :-

(1) The Delhi Government "Water Grid" programme to connect all the Unreached households.

(2) the Bangalore Municipality installed a water pump in each of the slums in Bangalore.

(3) There are efforts going on to revive the Urban lakes.

Remarks

Q18. Can small and cottage industries go a long way in mitigating regional inequality? Give reasons. Also discuss the measures taken and effectiveness of support provided by the government to this sector. (12.5 Marks)

Small and cottage industries are the one's ~~that~~ which require the least investment and they are generally ~~to~~ home based without the involvement of factory setting. It can definitely lead to regional equality because:

① In large areas of India, investment & factory setting is not possible due to ~~the~~ inhospitable terrain eg: Himachal, Uttarakhand & North East.

② Small & cottage industries ~~are~~ include those ~~no~~ ~~to~~ tribal handicrafts which can lead to their development as well.

③ It can be opened with minimum resources ~~& cost~~ which is sustainable in all respect.

Remarks

Steps taken by the Government :-

(1.) USTTAD : for traditional handicrafts of minority community.

(2.) Uddhyami Mitra Yojna : for the advancement of Micro & small industries.

(3.) Mahila Coir Board :

(4.) Mudra Bank

(5.) Stand up India

Remarks

Q19. What are the main features and objectives of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)? What are the conditions for central assistance under AMRUT for different categories of cities and special areas? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q20. Discuss various facets of the changing trends in urbanization in India? Why the experience of urbanization in India has been haphazard and unplanned? What is the consequence of unplanned urbanization in the country? How will the concept of Smart Cities lead to Smart Urbanisation? (12.5 Marks)

The changing trends of Urbanization in India are :-

(1.) In the period upto 1990s there used to be urbanization due to pull factors like jobs and better livelihood and Now with the overburden in agriculture & the spate of ~~not~~ natural problems like draught etc., ~~the~~ it is mainly due to the push factors.

(2.) Previously, there were stress only in the Metropolitan cities but now there is also migration and urbanization in the 2nd tier cities due to their development.

The cities in India have grown lig them-

Remarks

selves and hardly any big city is a planned one. The consequences are :-

① Lack of civic ~~amenities~~ amenities to a large section of population.

② Proliferation of slums.

③ ~~Lack of~~ Increasing crime & delinquencies

④ Inefficiency in the Municipalities & Corporations.

⑤ Diseases like Dengue & Chikungunya

⑥ Lack of Houses.

Smart city envisions in provision of sustainable infrastructure for the cities which ~~would~~ include housing, health and education facilities, ~~good abb~~ transportation and even security.