



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ANMOL SAGAR

RANK - 414

GS MAINS

**GEOGRAPHY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT
AND AGRICULTURE**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• 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.
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

Name Anmol Sapare

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

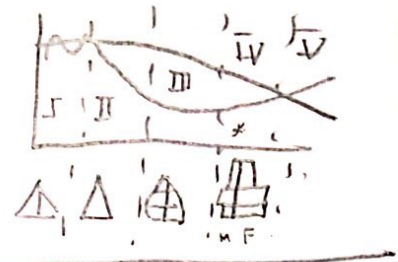
Date _____

Signature 

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

* Peninsular states have also witnessed greater amount of industrialisation which makes them richer



* Even Economic Survey of 2016-17 held that ~~that~~ Peninsular States would experience the Demographic dividend earlier.

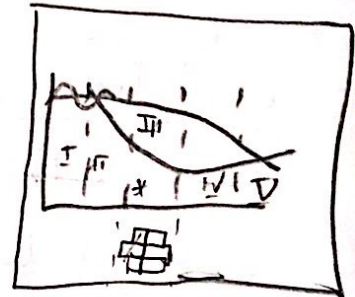
Poorer & Younger North

* In Northern States, popⁿ growth rate is still very high. eg Bihar

* lack of industrial development, Higher Fundamentalism is leading to higher poverty.

* North Indian states have now only entered the 3rd stage of demographic transition, justifying lower socio-eco. development

Therefore a clear North South divide exists in India. Therefore we require significant socio-eco. & demographic convergence



Remarks

Q3. Critically examine the Malthus theory of population growth and discuss its relevance in context of India? (10 Marks)

Malthusian theory of population growth was the first attempt in theory building in social science.

Malthus Theory is based on following examples-

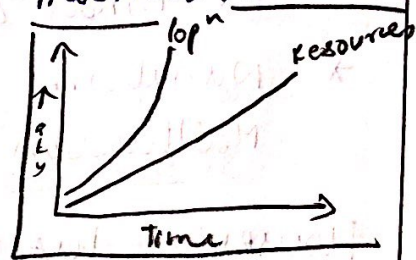
- * Persistent Passion between sexes
- * Requirement of food for survival.

Malthus suggested that Population grows at the geometric rate & resources grows at the arithmetic rate. Thus a mismatch occurs. This ~~is~~ mismatch

can be prevented by applying certain checks like :-

- delaying age of marriage
- Moral restraint
- Non-interventionist policy.

However if these checks are not applied then positive checks will take place such as Civil war, famine, melancholia etc. Dividing the popⁿ into haves & have-nots.



Remarks

Malthus have been criticised on the following ground:-

- * He didn't take into account technology into consideration
- * He ~~didn't~~ didn't differentiate between biological need of having sex & reproductive requirement.
- * He didn't consider the Biological limit to fertility.
- * Marx, believed it's the capitalists set up & not popⁿ growth which divides the society.

Having said that Malthusian concept does find its validity in India.

- * We see rising malnutrition & deaths in Bihar, Odisha.
- * Nazalism is one outcome which Malthusian scholars feared.

However due to technological development such as Green Revolution, carrying capacity of ~~India~~ Northern India has increased.

Therefore Malthus' concept is partially applicable in India.

Remarks

Q4. Critics argue that organic farming is inefficient and requires more land than conventional agriculture to yield the same amount of food. Do you agree? Critically analyze the potential of organic farming in solving hunger problem and its economic viability for farmers. (10 Marks)

Organic farming is a method of making the agriculture sustainable & more resilient.

However it seems that organic farming also have certain inherent problems.

Organic farming though eco-friendly, has comparatively lower yield as compared to ~~other~~ conventional farming. Therefore its argued that more land is required to match the ~~year~~ yield.

The ~~other~~ other problems associated with organic farming are:-

- * It requires greater knowledge & information which farmers lack.
- * Organic farming is not suitable for all types of farming & cultivation.
- * It requires natural fertilizers which requires greater time to release nutrients

Remarks

- * Organic produce is being demanded only among the 'well-off' sections of society, thus commercial viability is also low.

Having said that organic farming does hold significant promises for the future:-

- * It would make soil more sustainable
- * The produce will be devoid of chemicals & pesticides, making it more healthy.
- * Organic farming would be more immune to extreme ~~climate~~ weather phenomena, thus protecting farmers during such events
- * Practices like Zero Budget Natural Farming requires ~~no~~ minimal investment (capital) thus benefiting the poor farmers.

Therefore in order to make it more efficient following steps can be taken:-

- * Increase convergence between NPOP & PGS-India
- * Promote awareness through Extension Programme
- * Zero Budget Natural farming & Climate Smart agriculture needs to be promoted

Remarks

- Q5. 'Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribals and small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rainfed regions of India'. Substantiate; also discuss some strategies to realize the potential of this sector? (10 Marks)

Animal rearing involves rearing & domestication of animals like cattle, pigs, poultry etc.

It has been considered as a 'cushion' to protect the poor & marginal farmers during distress.

It has the following benefits :-

- * Provides additional source of Revenue
- * Provides better linkages with Food Producing Industries. eg- Dairy Processing, Confectionaries.
- * Provides a "back up" during crop failure or drought
- * It also ensures nutritional security thus preventing ~~not~~ Hidden Hunger
- * Waste produced by such animals can be used as fertilizer, or for generating energy. Here GOBARDHAN yojna is a good way forward.

Remarks

However presently Animal rearing ~~for~~ faces certain challenges:-

- * Improper ~~feed~~ ^{diet} given to the livestock affecting their productivity. eg. Oxytoun
- * Lack of veterinary care in rural areas
- * Farmers are still unaware about the benefits that can be generated from the animal waste.

~~and~~

Therefore following steps can be taken to realise the benefits of Animal rearing:-

- * Develop Progeny tested Semen for artificial insemination
- * Create better awareness among farmers regarding management of livestock
- * Develop Co-operative Culture to benefit from economies of scale. eg- Bhand Gyard
- * Provide Tele-medicine services for veterinary care in rural areas.
- * Establish more "Gokul Grams" for indigenous breeds

Remarks

26. What is mass movement? Discuss its various types?

(10 Marks)

Mass movement refers to the fall of sediments, rocks, mud etc under the influence of gravity. Mass movement can be a both natural & human Hazard.

Different types of mass movements are:-

Earth Flow → This involves flow down of Pyroclast mixed with water saturated soil (Lahar).

• Its beneficial for the soil

Soil Creep → Its a slow ~~new~~ movement of a water saturated soil down the slope.

Rock fall → This refers to the falling of big rocks either during earthquake or excessive rain. Rock Slide is a slower variant

Remarks

Other more devastating form of mass movements are of the following:-

Landslides

This refers to the sliding down of the great volume of ~~soil~~ water-saturated soil along with underlying rocks & pebbles.

These are mainly found in Hilly terrain specially during cloudbursts and monsoon.

Avalanche

This refers to the ~~big~~ fall of huge quantity of snow from the slope.

It can be caused by earthquakes, sound waves or any human induced activity.

Therefore Mass movement though a natural phenomenon, its risk needs to assessed & reduced.

Remarks

- Q7. Recently, India's Prime Minister has appealed for a "three-pillared" approach to farming, which included crop farming, agro-forestry and animal husbandry. Discuss what needs to be done to successfully implement this approach to bring about farmer's welfare. (10 Marks)

Agriculture contributes $\sim 16\%$ to the GDP of the India & $\sim 60\%$ of the population still depends on it.

Recently announced "Three Pillared" approach is one way of realising the ~~concern~~ dream of doubling the farmers income by 2022. But following challenges lie ahead for such approach :-

- * Crop farming done in India is on very small land holdings with very low yield.
- * Further crop farming pattern is highly distorted, with maximum emphasis on wheat & Rice.
- * Agro Forestry ~~though~~ requires community participation & community land. Both are inadequate due to "intensive farming" & social divisions in rural areas.

Remarks

- * Animal Husbandary is one way protecting the marginal farmers for several risk, but lack of veterinary care, proper feed & inadequate know how for protecting & management of livestock is another problem.

Following suggestions can be considered to properly implement "3 pillared" approach.

- * Make the agricultural policy less restrictive & non interventionist.
- * Extend the irrigation coverage, with focus on Micro Irrigation. "Million Wells Recharge" Plan can be started.
- * Promote Agriculture ~~irrigation~~ Insurance by starting "Agriculture Risk Fund" & better Technological utilisation in PMFBY.
- * For agro-forestry, economic incentives can be provided to the villages by the Govt.
- * For better Animal Husbandary cross-breeding of livestocks, & scientific management needs to be promoted.
- * Finally Ashok Dalwai Committee's recommendation needs to be implemented for improving farmers welfare.

Remarks

Q8. India need significant focus in agriculture research through projects like TIGR2ESS using multi-partner approach to deliver a second, more sustainable Green Revolution. In this context, discuss TIGR2ESS project funded by Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF) by Research Councils UK in India.

(10 Marks)

TIGR2ESS project is a joint effort of UK & India to pave way for an "Evergreen Revolution in India".

TIGR2ESS projects aims to make Agriculture more sustainable in nature by specifically focusing on ecological aspects of agriculture. It also aims to move beyond wheat & rice & includes other crops. Further it also plans to initiate this second green revolution in Eastern India. With multi partner approach & significant focus on Research & development its ~~unique~~ distinguished from 1st Green Revolution.

Remarks

We require such a project for the following reason:-

- * 1st Green Revolution caused significant ecological damages like soil salinization, increasing use of pesticides & fertilizers etc.
- * Huge Inequality between rich & poor farmers is created.
- * Cropping pattern has been completely distorted with heavy emphasis of Rice & wheat. Thus nutritional crops like millet & pulses are ignored.
- * Green Revolution also created huge regional imbalances in development.
- * It also prevented the land reforms to complete.

Therefore we require that 2nd Green Revolution ensures more sustainable, resilient & area specific approach. Therefore greater inclusion of Technology & Gram Sabha can go a long way as suggest by Bhaskar Dalwai committee.

Remarks

- Q9. Why fishing industry is well developed on the western coast of India than eastern coast? Discuss the recent steps taken by the Indian government for the growth of this sector. Also discuss why commercial fishing is less developed in southern hemisphere?

(10 Marks)

~~Fishes~~ India is the 2nd largest producer of the Fishes in the world. contributing ~16% to global production.

Fishing Industry is well developed on the western coast for the following reasons:-

- * Arabian sea is lesser affected by annual cyclones, allowing farmers to venture ⁱⁿ deep oceans all year long.
- * Due to a shallower Continent shelf ~~fishes seem to be~~ ~~other~~ ~~ports~~ fishing ports are well developed.
- * Western coasts have a greater availability of Fish processing Industries.
- * Western coast being nearer to the Suez Canal, thus cost of exporting is relatively lesser.

Remarks

Recently govt. has taken the following steps to promote fishing industry :-

- * Govt. came out with Integrated Marine fisheries development policy.
- * Lof system has been abolished to promote livelihood of fisherman.
- * Dr. Dilip Kumar committee has been set up to suggest a inland fishery policy.
- * Govt. has removed the ban on traditional ~~farmers~~ fishermen to go fishing, during monsoon.
- * ~~REAL~~ "REAL CRAFT" portal has been established for registration of fishing vessel.

Commercial Fishing is less developed in Southern Hemisphere because :-

- * Oil content in fish is high.
- * Agriculture is already flourishing & thus lesser requirement of fishing.
- * dietary habits are different specially in south Asia.
- * Impure Shool is another problem.

Remarks

Q10. While discussing the causes of formation of planetary winds elaborate on their major characteristics. (10 Marks)

Planetary winds are the perennial ~~surface~~ winds which plays an important role in climatic phenomenon.

Planetary winds are of 2 types thermally direct & thermally indirect.

Thermally direct is associated with Hadley cell & Polar cell.

In Hadley cell, there exists a low pressure at the equator causing convective rise & subsiding down at 30°N & 30°S at the Sub-tropical High Pressure. In here surface advective wind is called NE Trades & SE Trades in the Northern & Southern Hemisphere respectively.

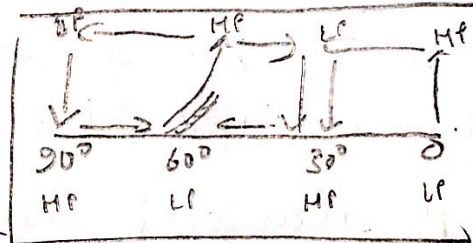
In Polar cell, winds rises upwards at the 60°N & 60°S due frontal formation & subside at 90°N & 90°S . This subsiding at the Polar

Remarks

High ~~represents~~ justifies ~~perennial~~ dry weather. Here surface advective winds are called NE Polar winds & SE Polar winds in respective hemispheres

The Ferrel Cell represents thermally induced cell. Here the wind rises upwards from Sub polar low at 60° N & S due to frontal formation & subsides at 30° N & S.

Here surface planetary ~~These planetary~~ winds are called Westerlies.



These Planetary winds are also affected by Rotation of earth & Coriolis forces.

Trades winds are associated with the cyclonic land ~~fall~~ & N & S Equatorial currents

Westerlies are associated with seasonal precipitation in Iberian Peninsula & Jet streams affecting Indian Monsoons

Polar Easterlies, are associated with Frontal formation at 60^{th} parallel & Polar Night Jet streams

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. Gulf Dust storm is considered as one of the contributing factor (apart from stubble burning) behind the smog that had smothered Delhi and its neighborhood, as per Scientific Assessment of Delhi Winter Air Quality Crisis Report by SAFAR. Elaborate on the factors that increase dust storm and analyze its impact on Indian weather? (15 Marks)

Dust storms recently affected ~~the~~ Delhi by contributing to the smog. as reported by SAFAR.

Factors contributing to ^{the increase of} dust storm :-

- Excessive low pressure & air column devoid of moisture results in the development of pressure gradient & thus dust storms. eg- Rajasthan
- Lack of tree plantation in the city.
- ~~Specialised local winds like speedily~~
 makes the area more vulnerable to the dust storm as there are no barriers to the storm
- Presence of no waterbody (natural or artificial) results in the

Remarks

convection of the air, without any moisture & only dust, thus creating dust storm -

- Incoming ~~on shore~~ winds especially CT air mass can lead to dust storms. Dryness associated with CT air mass & dust in the desert results in the storms, due to prevalent ~~low~~ pressure gradient

It affects the Indian ~~climate~~ ^{weather} in following manner:-

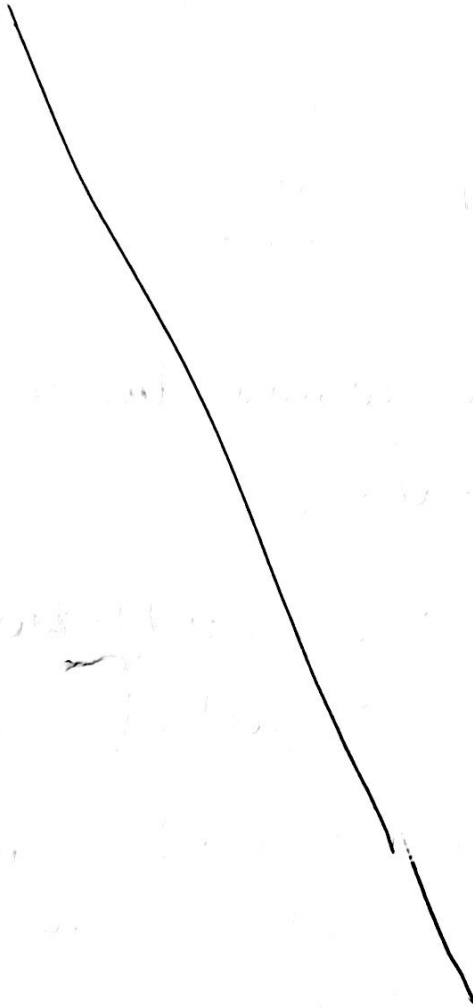
- * Increasing dust in the atmosphere leads to higher scattering of sunlight
- * Dust storms increases the dryness of the air column

*

Therefore dust storms along with creating smog also contribute to the

Remarks

weather effectaites.



Remarks

Q12. Oceans are suffocating, as dead zones have quadrupled in size since 1950s. In this context, discuss the causes and effects of Ocean Dead Zones on marine ecosystem. (15 Marks)

Dead Zones in oceans are also called as hypoxic zones. They are devoid of ~~adequate~~ adequate amount of dissolved oxygen, thus affecting the marine ecology. Most regular dead zone ~~are~~ ^{is} found in the Gulf of Mexico.

Dead Zones are formed due to the following reasons:-

- * Increasing Ocean acidification increases the CO₂ content & reduces O₂
- * Algal Bloom. eventually results in decaying of such excessive algae & this decomposition requires great amount of dissolved oxygen thus increasing Biological oxygen demand.

Remarks

- * Recent Incidents of Marine Pollution (from plastics to chemicals) ~~so~~ leads to the destruction of several phytoplanktons therefore destroying the source of oxygen in the oceans.
- * ~~the~~ Diversion of Rivers or changes in the velocity of Rivers have resulted in the recharge of nutrients in the oceans, as the sediment deposition is reducing.

Thus due to these causes marine ecosystem in the following manner:-

- * The phytoplanktons gets reduced. even the important ones like Seaweed.
- * Coral growth will be affected, which supports huge biodiversity.

Remarks

- * Several nektonic species will get extinct, altering the localised ecosystem.
- * ~~They~~ There can be growth of new bacteria & biological invasion in the ecosystem.
- * There will eventually form several biological deserts.

Therefore Ocean dead zones is the biggest crisis in making. And hence effective steps must be taken to reverse such trends.

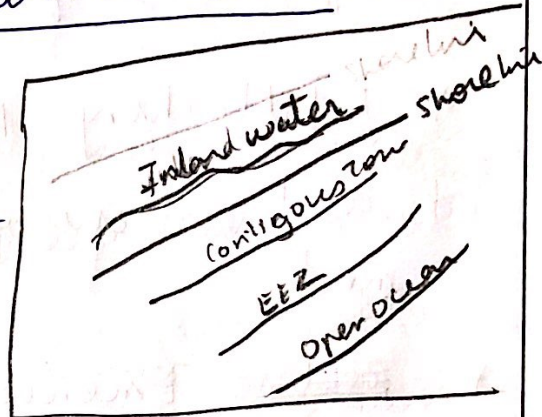
Remarks

Q13. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) not only protect the jurisdiction and economic rights of its member states overseas, but also the marine life and environment. Examine. (15 Marks)

UNCLOS has been instrumental in the demarcation of maritime boundaries ~~for~~ which has, to a certain extent reduced maritime disputes.

By demarcating boundaries like EEZ & contiguous zone countries are able to exercise their legal jurisdiction

& economic opportunities in the form of mining, tourism, trade, energy generation etc.



However in the recent perspective, ~~sea~~ overlapping of EEZs among nations have created problem. e.g. S.P. sea dispute

Remarks

On the other hand these maritime boundaries have helped in the protection of ~~maritime~~ marine life & environment by following life :-

- * Establishing Marine National Park and conserving organism of marine environment
- * ~~Restrict~~ Exercising their legal jurisdiction in restricting ~~to~~ fishing, Boating in certain ecologically sensitive areas
- * Boundaries help in putting the onus on the countries, ~~and~~ in whose jurisdiction these marine ecosystem exists. With International Pressure they are forced to conserve & preserve them.

Remarks

- * These boundaries also allows individual countries to form national & local level policies to protect the marine environment
eg- Coastal Zone Planning in India-

~~Therefore~~

- * These boundaries also prevents illegal ~~the~~ smuggling & bio-prospecting from marine ecosystem as the land applies.

Therefore UNCLOS has lead to the marine ecosystem conservation also.
But now, countries need to come together & resolve boundary dispute in a peaceful manner for better protection of these ecosystems.

Remarks

Q14. Why are the west coast beaches receive more tourists and are more famous than east coast beaches in India? Also shed some light on India's Port led development initiative (15 Marks)

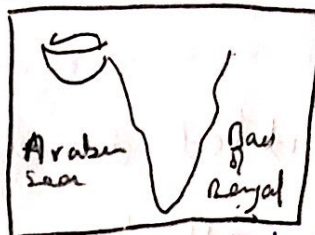
India has a coastline of 6100 km (including islands) providing immense tourism benefits.

Western coast beaches receives more tourists than the eastern coast beaches due to the following reasons:-

- Here continental shelf is shallower & narrower, thus promoting activities like snorkling, diving, fishing, more.
- Beaches here are not affected by cyclones on regular basis unlike Beaches of A.P, Odisha, T.N etc.
- Arabian sea is also less vulnerable to Tsunami due to presence of Chagos ridge.

Remarks

- western coasts also have better ports & Harbours, which ~~also~~ allows better cruise tourism.



India's Sagarmala Project is the port-led development project which focuses on the following :-

- Port led Industrialisation, for benefiting from proximity to terminals & gateways
- Cluster based approach by developing Coastal Economic Zones, thus benefiting from economies of agglomeration
- It also focuses on the community development, by providing education, employment & skill training.
- It focuses on the development of the transportation system for connecting

Remarks

with ports - special emphasis is on the inland waterways.

Port-led development is considered to be an effective way of regional development. With Western coast attracting more tourists, potential for further development is very high.

Remarks

Q15. Migration is a physical and social transformation and is also an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration. Elaborate. Also, explain the nature of gendered mobility in India. (15 Marks)

Migration is a demographic variable which involves movement of people from the place of origin to place of destination. Migration is a result of push & pull factors, which can be real or perceptual.

Migration can have multisectoral impacts -

Migration as Physical & Social Transformation

- Movement of labour from ~~the~~ surplus to labour deficient region
- It alters the age-sex cohort both in the place of origin & destination
- Working age population increases in the place of destination

Remarks

- Impact of economic development increases in place of ~~of~~ destination & reduces in place of origin
- Feminisation of workforce & agriculture is seen in place of origin

Migration & cultural diffusion

- This ~~happens to~~ results in bringing new language, tradition, cuisine, Technology, viewpoints to the place of destination.
- This migration @ results in ~~in later~~ increasing the cosmopolitanism in place of destination
- Concept of "Placelessness" is also witnessed

Remarks

Migration as Social Integration.

- B.R. Ambedkar said that an "ideal society is one which is mobile". Migration helps in integrating different sections of the society thus increasing tolerance & widening of the perspective.
- Migration increases the contact among people thus artificial barriers are removed.

Therefore migration is an agent of Social ~~to~~ change. But it should be stepped migration & not a top heavy pattern -

Remarks

Q16. Population growth and urbanization rates will have dramatic impact on food security across the world by 2050. In light of this, discuss the role of Big-data and upcoming start-ups in bringing next green revolution in the Indian agriculture? Examine. (15 Marks)

As ^{Neo} Malthusian predicted that, though mismatch between Population & Resource will take place, but the technology can help in increasing the carrying capacity.

This way popⁿ & urbanisation will have a significant impact on food security. In this scenario new tech. will help in improving the carrying capacity of the land in the following way.

- Big data Analysis if combined with Artificial Analysis can promote Precision Agriculture. NITI aayog

Remarks

- is already working on it -
- Big data can help in getting better insight of the agriculture patterns at a regional level. This will promote regionally differentiated strategies.
 - Big data regarding the soil of different can help in formulating region specific fertilizer requirement, thus making next green revolution more ecological.
 - Similarly start ups like "Agri Udaan" can ~~be~~ make agriculture more remunerative.
 - Startups will ~~be~~ help in the diffusion of new technologies, making the next green revolution more "high-tech".

Remarks

- By promoting startup, Private investment in Agriculture will increase. Thus making Agriculture ~~no~~ multi-~~sectoral~~ player. (also envisaged by TIGRESS)

Therefore such new interventions are required to delay the "positive natural checks" which are feared by many scholars in the light of demand-supply mismatch

Remarks

- Q17. Every hazard is unique in terms of local socio-environment factors that control it, social response it generates and the way each social group deals with it. Citing specific examples, examine the importance of the role of local government and community in dealing with disasters. (15 Marks)

Hazards are those ^{Risks} ~~events~~ which can materialise and cause devastation.

Every Hazard ~~is regulated by~~ is unique as its regulated by different socio-~~economic~~ economic factors, & social responses. This is because of the following reasons:-

- * Every area is vulnerable to a particular hazard depending upon its technological development-
- * Some regions are geographically more prone to hazards than others.
- * Depending upon the societal development the response will also vary. Culturally developed society tends to

Remarks

cooperate more.

It is evident the social capital is of immense importance in dealing with hazards. As a result local govt & community have an important role to play because:-

- * Local govt. ~~knows the area~~ can help in making & implementation of preparedness plan.
- * Local people are the first responders to the hazards. Therefore they should be properly trained. Recently in a dist. of Kerala, District Disaster Response Force ~~is~~ has been set up.
- * Local community also have a better knowledge of Terrain & can give

Remarks

* better inputs to the disaster management plans.

* local govt. also has a better idea about the socio-economic vulnerabilities & gender sensitiveness of the area. Therefore their inclusion in policy making becomes important.

It is clearly evident that local community & govt. will play an important role. This was also seen in Japan when Fukushima Incident took place due to Tsunami. Here locals played an important role in post disaster.

It is important that Disaster Management Act, 2005 is suitably amended to ~~also~~ make bottom up approach as an important tool in policy making.

Remarks

Q18. Drought is a broader concept than just deficiency of rainfall. Discuss, how drought is more of a man-made disaster than a mere deficiency of rainfall. Elaborate on the consequences of desertification that drought prone regions face. Also, bring out the preventive steps need to be taken in light of targets to curb desertification as mentioned under the SDGs. (15 Marks)

Drought is a phenomenon where in the ~~rainfall~~ rainfall is deficient, surface water has reduced & soil moisture content is also low. Therefore there are different types of droughts like - Agricultural drought, Hydrological drought etc.

Though Drought can be natural, but in the recent times it is seen that human induced activities have facilitated droughts :-

- Inefficient ground water extraction
- Cultivating water intensive crops in dry areas
- = Increasing felling of Trees, which reduces ~~potential~~ evapotranspiration

Remarks

Impacts water cycle.

- No proper drought proofing or drought management done in the drought prone regions.

Desertification refers to the reduction in the reproductive capacity of the soil. Desertification has great consequences in drought prone areas:-

- * Agriculture yield reduction
- * Farmer distress increases.
- * Problem of Food Insecurity & Malnutrition
- * Problem of soil erosion & wind erosion also ensues.

Therefore in order to prevent such impacts following steps can be taken which are also shown in SDG.

Remarks

- Make Agriculture climate resilient by practising Climate Smart Agriculture
- Cultivation of crops ~~depending~~ according to the agro climatic conditions only.
- Giving impetus to coarse grains like millets, which are ^{less} vulnerable to drought.
- Also practice livestock agriculture to provide a cushion during the distress.
- Water conservation initiatives like Rainwater harvesting & Micro-Irrigation should be practiced.

Desert Soil is considered to be a fertile soil & with proper planning, ~~the~~ dryland agriculture & Rainfed Agri. can prosper.

Remarks

- Q19. Cooperativization was seen as an important element in the agenda for institutional changes sought to be achieved through land reforms. Discuss. Also explain why the progress made by the cooperative movement in India largely fell far short of the goals set by its early proponents. (15 Marks)

Co-operative Agriculture implies utilizing the collective resources for the production of crops ~~but~~ wherein the land ownership remains intact.

Co-operativization is considered to be an important component of agricultural land re-organisation. This will help farmers to benefit from the economies of scale. Other benefits would be:-

- * Reliable supply of produce to the markets / exporters.
- * Would promote processing industries thus contract farming.
- * Better yield, would also attract

Remarks

- private investment in agriculture.
- Co-operativization would allow better access to the credit as well.

However such an attempt of realising co-operativization couldn't fulfil its desired goals because:-

- Land Records of people are still not authenticated
- ~~For~~ There has been a lack of political will to implement land reforms in genl.
- Land in India is seen as a symbol of status, thus farmers don't want to risk co-operativisation fearing its loss
- In North India specially excessive fragmentation has also complicated the

Remarks

issue of co-operativisation.

- There exists no solid legislative framework which can promote & secure co-operativisation.

Therefore to overcome this following suggestion can be considered :-

- * Formulating a land leasing & land reform policy & law.
- * Increasing awareness among people regarding the benefits of co-operativisation.
- * Digitisation of land records should complete sooner.
- * Gram Sabha & ^{NGO} ~~local~~ ~~govt~~ should be involved in policy formulation.

Co-operativisation is important step -

to double the farmers income & need to be pursued.

Remarks

Q20. What are the various types of rural tourism? What will be the impact of promoting rural tourism in India? Elaborate the steps taken by the government so far? (15 Marks)

Tourism is a service sector industry which has a great potential in boosting the economy the region.

Rural tourism is an upcoming type of tourism specially among urban^{-dies} foreigners.

Rural Tourism would include:-

- Tribal Tourism eg- NE India
- Nature Tourism eg- Forests in Amarkantak
- Religious Tourism ~~eg~~
- Spiritual Tourism
- Cultural Tourism (Art, Handicrafts) eg- Rajasthan

Rural tourism will significant benefits:-

- * Boost employment in rural areas
- * Help in increasing infrastructure like roads, Hotels, Banks etc.

Remarks

A It lead to regional development thus restricting R-U migration

* Popularising rural tourism abroad will help bring foreign exchange thus improving our current A/C deficit.

* By visiting rural areas, diffusion of culture, technology will take place.

Thus Rural tourism is very important.

Steps taken by govt so far:-

* Govt has launched Swadesh Darshan scheme promoting Tourism Circuits.

* PRASAD scheme helps in rejuvenating infrastructure in spiritual places & tourism.

* Adopt a Heritage scheme will

Remarks

make these a rural tourist destination more tourist friendly.

Further govt can try to ~~take~~ rope in ICCR to popularize rural tourism abroad. Min of Railway should start running special trains to potential tourist destination to provide connectivity.

Remarks