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**SARVESH PANWAR**

**RANK - 460**

**GS MAINS**



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# GEOGRAPHY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
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1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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Name SARVESH PANWAR

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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# REMARKS

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## Section - A

Q1. Discuss the major features of Tropical Rainforest Biomes. How Human activities are impacting these biomes? (10 Marks)

Tropical Rainforests are important Biomes and called as lungs of the earth.

Features :->

- Lying in the equatorial zones. Like - Amazon forests, Indonesia, Malaysia etc.
- Great biodiversity of flora and fauna.
- Receives Rainfall daily (conventional).
- Most of the areas inhabited by tribes.
- less socio-economic development.
- Trees like - Mahogany, Rosewood etc.
- Trees are longer and taller compared to other biomes.

Human Activities Impact :->

- Deforestation leading to destruction of tropical forests.
- illegal poaching of animals causing loss of biodiversity.

Remarks

- Exploration of oil as seen in case of Ecuador led to destruction of forests.
- Human induced green house gas emission, pollution leading to carbon sequestration.
- land diversion to urbanisation and industrialisation is threat.

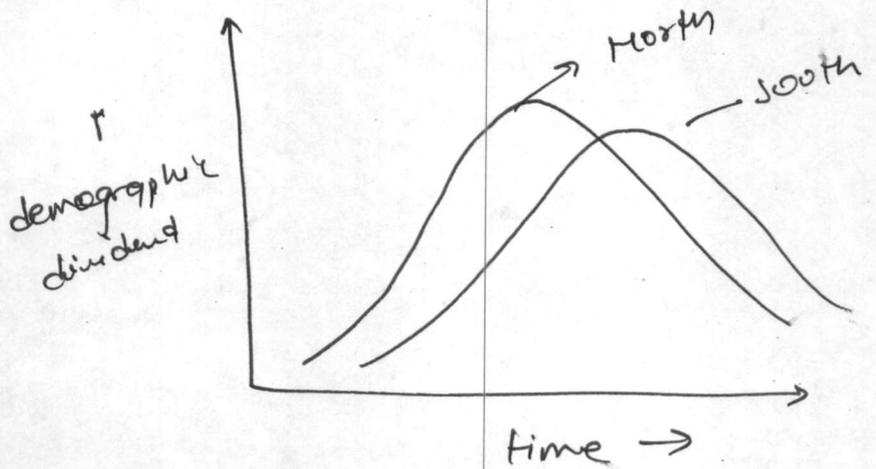
Tropical rainforests are lung of earth and should be protected with great sincerity.

Remarks

Q2. India is slowly cleaving into two countries- a richer, older South and a poorer, younger North. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Economic survey suggested that India is slowly cleaving into two countries → North v/s South.

Demographic dividend will arrive soon in case of Northern India which is poor in socio-economic parameters.



While southern India is rich in case of Human development indicators. Its demographic dividend will arrive later.

India needs the proper migration policies to turn this cleaving situation into an opportunity.

Remarks

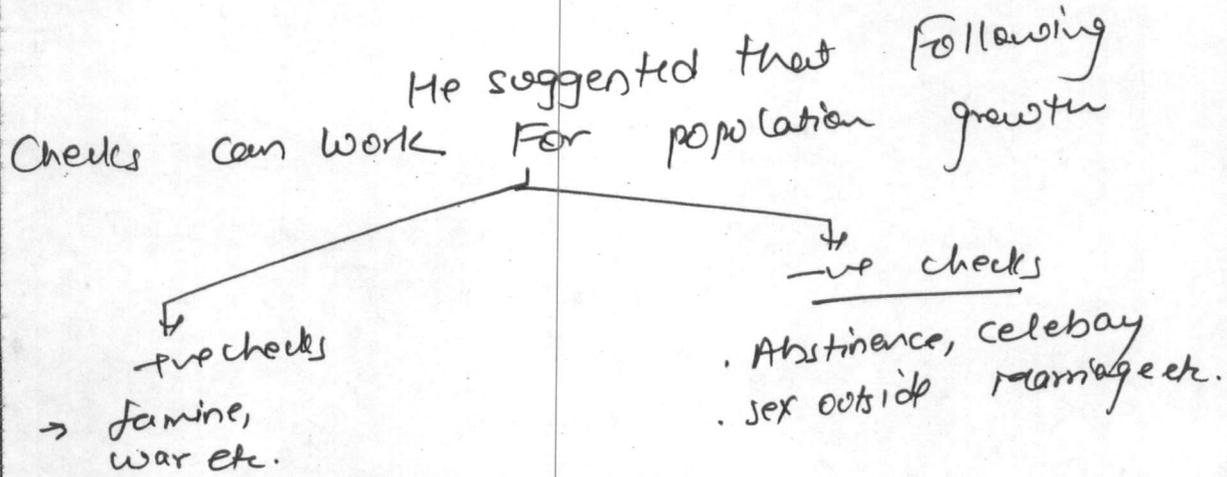
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*Remarks*

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

Malthus suggested that population growth takes place in geometric mean while food production in arithmetic progression.

- He held the "poors" responsible for the population growth and considered them animal being.



India also facing problems of population growth but Malthus theory has not such relevance. Since, India is a welfare country, the state should provide the livelihood opportunities to the local people.

more over population growth can be controlled by focussing on

Remarks

Sub-economic development women  
education etc.

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, has its own advantages and demerits. However It is not right that it is inefficient and requires more land.

Challenges :->

- organic farming has low yield,
- This require more investment.

However, it has potential in solving hunger problem ->

• It is nutritious and can reduce the problem of malnutrition.

• It can enhance the income of farmers, which increase the socio-economic development.

Economic Viability,

However, organic Farming needs initial investment but its profitability is more than conventional crop.

Organic Farming products demand is more for domestic middle class which is increasing and for the export.

Remarks

There is need to focus on organic farming by providing subsidies and credit facility. inputs

Remarks

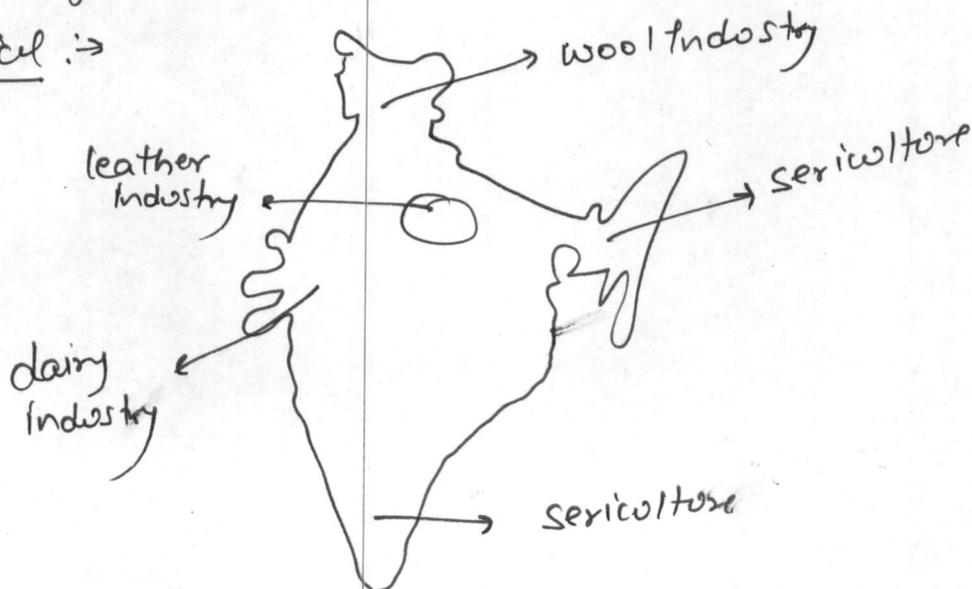
Q5. 'Animal rearing is a key livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for tribals and small and marginal farmers, particularly across the rainfed regions of India'. Substantiate; also discuss some strategies to realize the potential of this sector? (10 Marks)

India has 17.2% of world's livestock. 60% of which are held by the small and marginal farmers, tribals etc. Animal Rearing can be key to livelihood and risk mitigation strategy for people during climate change. Like drought in rainfed areas.

Advantages :->

- Employment generation.
- Rural development.
- Can boost industrial growth → dairy industry, leather industry etc.
- Women empowerment
- Can stop rural-urban migration.
- Source of biofuels - organic farming etc.

Potential :->



Remarks

### Strategies :->

- Ensuring good quality of breeds.
- Nutritional security to Animals.
- Food processing — value — addition, forward. backward linkages
- Research and development.
- Cooperatives like AMUL. Formation.
- Modernisation of Abattoirs.

All these will harness the potential of this sector.

India recently launched the SAMPADA Scheme along with Dairy development fund, National Gokul mission are right steps & should be implemented properly.

Remarks

Q6. What is mass movement? Discuss its various types?

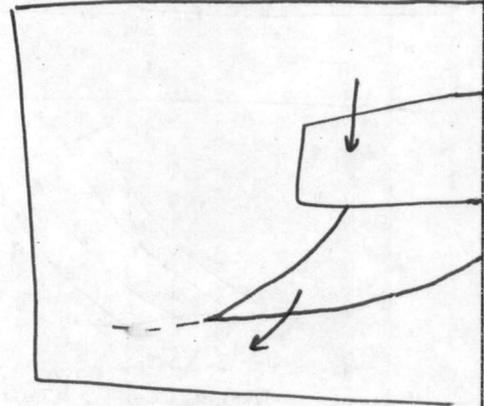
(10 Marks)

Mass-Movement, is the process in which a huge amount of mass (land) falls under gravity.

Types of Mass-Movement :->

• land slide :

Reasons, -> excessive floods, steep slopes, and tectonic activities.



• Soil-creep :-> It is when there is sufficient amount of moisture to make the land semi fluid, and allow to fall under gravity.

• Avalanche, Amount of ice-mass, when falls under gravity. It also cause the severe impact on local economy & human settlement.

Factors controlling Mass Movement :->

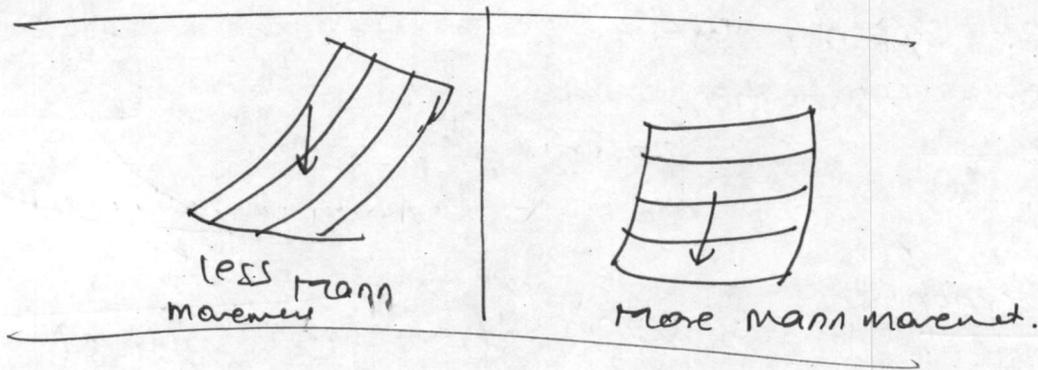
① vegetation, It can reduce the rate of mass movement.

Remarks -

- Slope :
  - steep slope → more mass movement.
  - gentle slope → less mass movement.

- Presence of water → It act as fluid which can contribute to mass movement.

orientation of beds of rock:



Mass Movement can be managed by afforestation and community participation.

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)

Government launched the program to double the farmers income by 2022. it need the integrated approach. With 17% of world population and more than 50% engaged in Agriculture. India needs 3-pillared approach.

3 pillared Approach ⇒

Pillars	Benefits
Crop farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ ensure food security, nutritional security.</li> <li>→ Ensures good productivity.</li> </ul>
<u>Agro forestry</u> ⇒	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change resilient</li> <li>• Increase farm income</li> <li>• Increase ecosystem services.</li> </ul>
<u>Animal Husbandry</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Farm income will increase</li> <li>• It will act as shock absorber in case of drought, flood etc.</li> <li>• Dairy, poultry etc would provide employment.</li> </ul>

Remarks

Way forward to implement this Approach:-

- good quality seeds should be provided to farmers.
- Focus on Food processing.
- In case of Animal Husbandry, - focus should be on breeds, good quality feed, modernisation of Abattoirs etc.
- In case of Agro-forestry, good quality sapling, community participation is needed.
- India needs the integrated Approach, where participation of farmer is must to make this successful.

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)

Remarks

*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?

Fishing Industry in India has the <sup>(10 Marks)</sup> great potential. It gives employment to 50 mn people.

Fishing industry is well developed on the western side because →

- Western side has the large number of bays, embanks, denuded coasts which provide huge potential of fisheries.
- Eastern side witness the continuous supply of sediments by large rivers like Krishna, Godavari etc which halt the fishing industry.
- Eastern side face more challenges of cyclones, Tsunami etc. hampers the fishing.

Recent steps taken by government ⇒

- (i) "Kishan credit card" facilities have been extended to fishermen.

- National fishery institute set-up at

Kochi

National coastal fishing institute at

Chennai

Remarks

- Focus on Food processing, development of cold chain facilities under SAMPADA scheme.

Commercial fishing is less developed in southern hemisphere because →

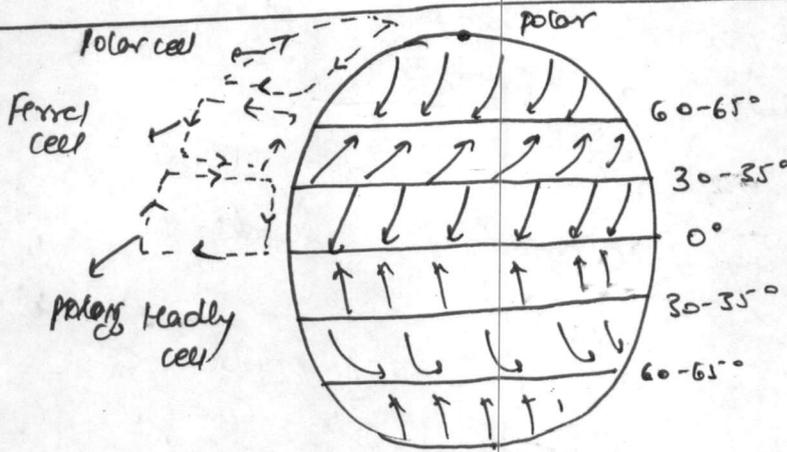
- It does not climatic conditions like mixing of cold and warm ocean current at Japan coast.
- Here, Westerlies flow with great speed hampers the ships.
- Southern hemisphere due to more water & less land creates the large movement of water. It reduces the fishing.
- Northern Hemisphere, countries like USA, Europe, Japan has good infrastructure which increased commercial fishing.

Hence southern has less commercial fishing.

Remarks

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

Planetary winds are the global winds moving on the earth surface. There are trade winds, westerlies and polar winds.



Causes of formation :-

- ① Thermal factor, Like heating of sun
- ② Dynamic factor, Due to rotation of earth  
Coriolis Force, deflect the winds towards its right in Northern hemisphere and towards its left in Southern hemisphere.
- ③ Pressure gradient, make the driving Force.

Remarks

### Characteristics ⇒

- Trade winds cause the rainfall on eastern coast and deserts on western coast.
- There is seasonal shift in pressure belts according to movement of sun.
- Mediterranean type of climate formed due to movement of westerlies.
- Tropical cyclones and Temperate one are carried by planetary winds.

Planetary winds have the impact on climate, economic activities of the region.

Remarks

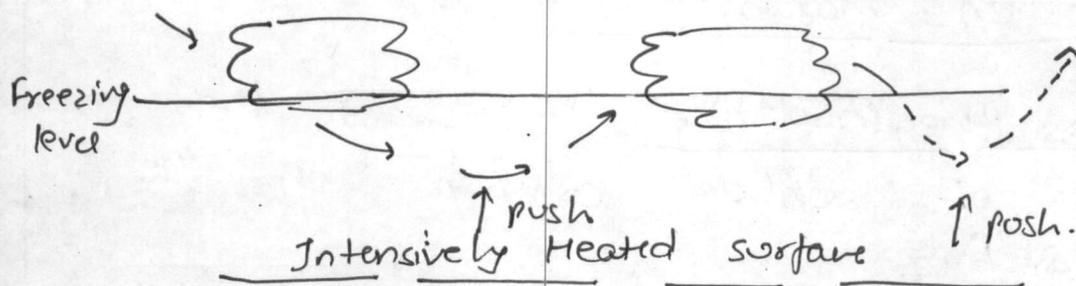
## Section - B

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)

North India, recently faced one of the intense dust-storm originated from gulf. It along with other factors like air-pollution, stubble burning, vehicular emissions etc. caused the smog in the area.

Factors responsible for dust storm :->

Origin :->



Storms are generated when adequate amount of sand and moisture present. The clouds when migrate over highly heated surface get upward push and migrate forward. This does not cause rain but instead move forward.

Remarks

### Other factors :->

- Desertification, which provide adequate sand particles.
- Lack of rainfall, It increases the harmful effect of dust - storm.
- vehicular emission also increase the intensity
- Industrial emission, along with agricultural stubble burning also increase the intensity of dust storm.
- Anticyclonic conditions, with atmospheric stability favours the dust storm.
- Deforestation also intensifies the effect.

### Impact on Indian weather :->

- Reduces the insolation, it reduces the amount of sunlight coming on the earth surface.
- Fall in Temperature in short-term but in long term it enhances the temperature.
- Rainfall probability decreases due to lack of convection effect.
- Dust storm carrying moisture affects the agricultural activities along with halting

Remarks

of economic activities, also cause the navigational hazards. etc.

India should cooperate with gulf countries on data sharing, along with afforestation program. we must strengthen our forecasting system to deal with sea problems.

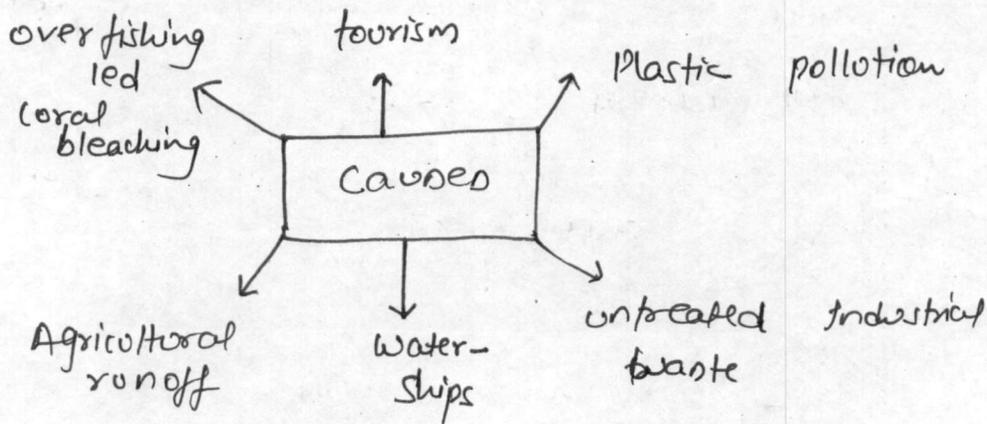
Remarks

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" are the part of deep ocean where oxygen has been reduced drastically, affecting the whole marine ecosystem. These zones have the high "biological oxygen demand".

Causes of ocean dead zones :->



Agricultural runoff :->

These consists of nitrogen which caused the eutrophication in the ocean and destroy the local marine-ecosystem. Algal bloom caused the increased demand of oxygen and create the ocean dead zones.

As seen in case of Indian ocean recently.

Remarks

- Industrial effluents: Untreated waste increases the pollution in ocean and creates the dead zones.
- Tourism led pollution is an emerging issue.
- Sewage from urban areas, along with other wastes like e-waste, biomedical waste, plastic waste etc causes the dead zones in the ocean.
- Sometimes, Humans induced, ocean fertilization, CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration also causes the dead zones.
- Climate change, also playing important role.

### Effects :->

- Ecological effects :->
  - It is threat to marine flora and fauna along with whole marine ecosystem.
  - Coral bleaching takes place due to excess pollution.
  - Marine ecosystem's services get affected due to this.

Remarks

• Economic effects :->

• A number of people depends on the ocean for their livelihood (fishing, tourism etc) It is grave danger to their livelihood.

• Quality of marine products also get impacted.

• Social impact :->

• Deterioration of quality of sea-food would impact food and nutritional security.

All the nations should follow the Gothenburg convention (For eutrophication), India should work on setting up of more STPs, balanced use of fertilizers etc. For this more Awareness among the people is required.

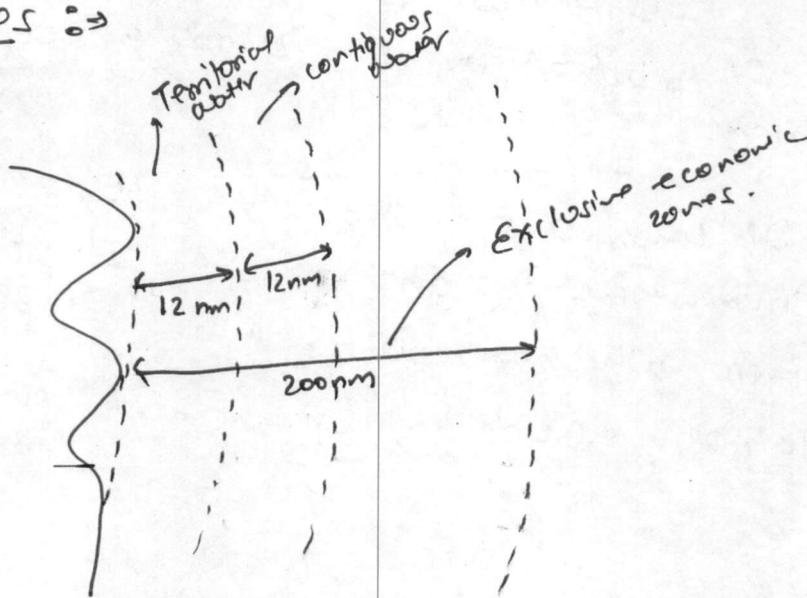
Remarks

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, one of the successful convention of united nations provides the comprehensive frame work for the economic rights, jurisdiction and also for marine environment preservation & protection.

Economic Rights of member states under

UNCLOS :-



• Member state has the exclusive right for exploration of minerals - fishing, oil, gas, polymetallic nodules within the exclusive economic zones.

Remarks

### Protection of jurisdiction: →

Member state has the right to ask a cargo ship to reveal its identity while traveling from "territorial water".

Member state can pursue the offender till contiguous zones.

→ IF there is dispute between two member states they have the mechanisms as follows →

- Bilateral
- Trilateral Arbitration.
- International court of Arbitration

⇒ Decision of Arbitration is binding on the parties.

Similarly, UNCLOS, also protect the marine environment and life. It prohibits the activities which results into the marine pollution, acidification and over fishing.

In this way, It is comprehensive treaty which not only ensure the economic rights but also give equal importance to marine ecology.

Remarks

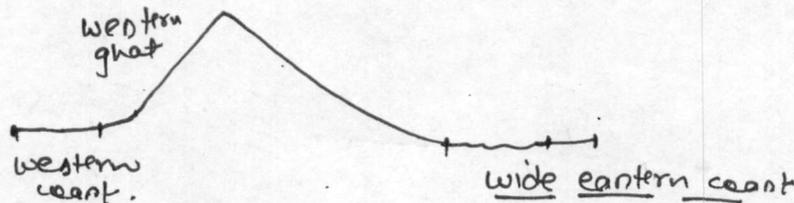
*Remarks*

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 initiatives.

(15 Marks)

India's coastal region has the greatest ecological and socio-economic significance. Indian coasts stretch to more than 7500 km. Unique place results into unique biodiversity and also impact the tourism sector of southern India.

West coast beaches are more attractive among the tourists vis-à-vis eastern coast beaches.



Reasons are :->

- Presence of western ghat nearer to the western coast beaches make them more aesthetic compare to eastern coast beaches.
- Western Beaches receive more rainfall compare to eastern beaches, make the Temperature moderate.

Remarks

- Historical reasons, western beaches like in Goa, Kerala has been under Foreign rule and witnessed the development this results into attraction to foreign tourists till now.
- Presence of infrastructure, better connectivity, hotels, restaurants on western sides like in Goa made them more attractive.
- Eastern coasts majority engaged in the process of ports, satellite launching etc hence less tourists come this side.

India launched its "Sagarmala" project to increase the port-led development in country.

⇒ Key features of sagarmala :-

- Modernisation of ports.
- Port-led forward and backward linkages would be strengthened
- Coastal economic zones would be set-up.
- 6 New ports would be set-up.

Port-led development would reduce the logistic costs, would increase export, along with the socio-economic

Remarks

development of the local people.

However, initiatives need the funding, land acquisition along with inter-state cooperation.

India should focus on developing connectivity (physical + digital), ensuring safety of tourists, It can be game changer towards economy.

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 the geographical phenomena, which involved the movement of people from one place to other. It has the several consequences in all the dimensions - physical, social, economic and cultural.

→ Migration as physical transformation,

led the redistribution of the resources - land, water etc. Migration from rural to urban, if not planned results into the formation of slums as seen in case of Delhi. <sup>It</sup>

Migration as social transformation :->

caused the social transformation not only at the source region but at destination place too. It changed the demographic parameters like sex-ratio, literacy rate, population growth rate etc. Migration

However, migration also results into the cultural diffusion and social transformation. As seen in case of California, most of the people are from Asia (India & China) witnessed the cultural diffusion.

Remarks

• Socio-economic transformation of Europe and USA is much due to migration.

In India, According to Economic survey 2016-17, About 5-6 mn people migrate annually inter-state.

- 80% of the migrants in India are men.
- Intra state migration is four times that of inter-state migration.
- Migration increased two times between 1990s and 2000s.
- Migration led the "feminisation of Agriculture" in India since, most of the males migrate outside.
- However, recent trend shows the increase in the women migrants.
- Women migration in India is of short-distance (Intra-state) compare to men who have Inter-state migration.

Issues involved in Migration,

- Lack of portability of schemes (of Health, education) discourages the migration.
- Climate change led drought increasingly the migration.

Remarks

Migration should be seen as an opportunity. Policies should be framed which can facilitate the inter-state migration for both male and female. It would help in generating more employment and increase in socio-economic development of country.

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)

World is witnessing the population growth at the 1.1% rate and urbanisation is also increasing at alarming rate. In case of India, According to census 2011, 31% people reside in urban areas which would be above 45% by 2050.

Urbanisation demands more quality food, processed food along with population growth, pose a threat to food security.

Green Revolution in India boosted the grain production but now, it has been stagnated to 250 MT. So, given the urbanisation and population growth, India needs next green revolution.

In this context, Bigdata and upcoming start-up can play important role. In bringing the next green revolution which can fulfil our food security, and nutritional security needs along with food processing and export etc.

Remarks

## Role of Big data in Bringing Green Revolution →

- Big data can help in analysing the present cropping pattern, land-use-intensity etc. That would act as input for next green Revolution.
- Big data can analyse the changing consumption pattern of the people.
- Analysing the land degradation, weather parameters will help in building strategies for next Green Revolution.
- It can create database for different crops which are produced and needed.

## Role of upcoming start-ups →

- New start-up can engage in developing the seeds which are more yielding along with ecologically sustainable.
- Different "modern equipments" can be manufactured by these start-ups.
- Start-up can work towards "green" inputs like Biofertilizers, compost to make them more productivity.

Remarks

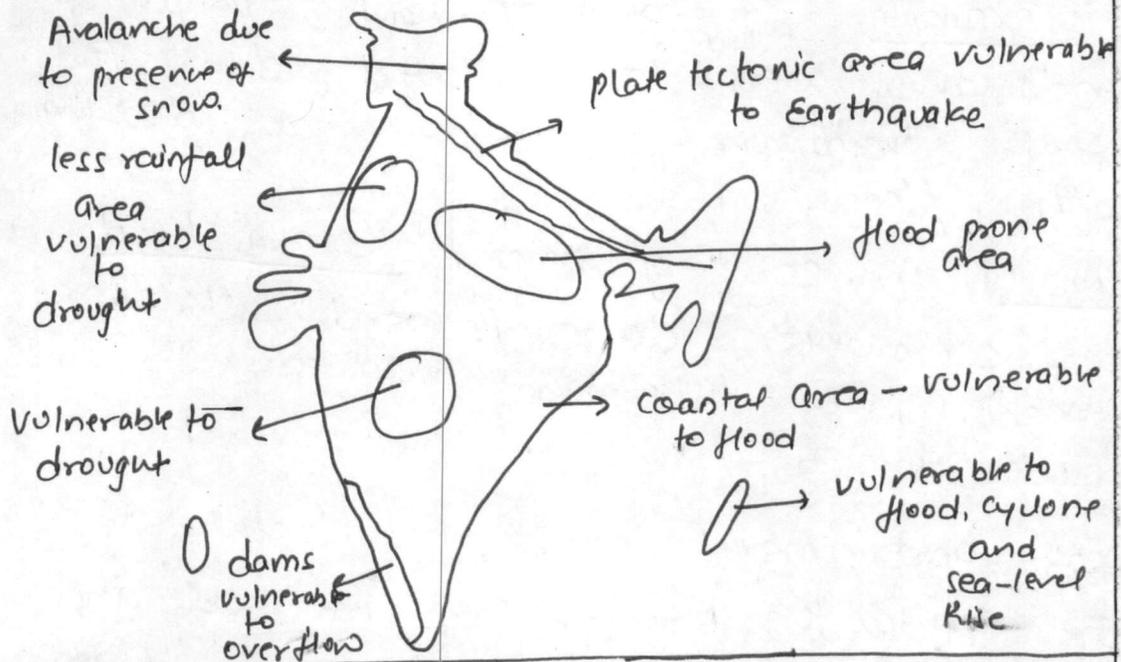
- Start-up can engage the local people to make them aware regarding good agriculture practices.
- Start-up can engage in value-addition, food fortification etc.

Genus, Big data and new start-up has the potential to bring new green revolution. India should focus on proper research and development and should provide favourable environment to start-up to nurture.

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)

Every hazard, which can lead to disaster is very much affected by the local socio-environment factors. For example geographical factors like mountainous area, coastal area, plateau interior etc. Similarly human factors like - crowding, type of development, technological development, preparedness etc also affect the hazards.



Similarly, human or social factors also affects the vulnerability of any hazard.

Remarks

• For example, urban areas, with more crowd is very ~~seep~~ vulnerable to the loss.

• If local people are not engaged, it can cause devastating impact.

Hazard, also gets affected by the social response it gets, the way locals get involved in the response and rescue process.

Local government and local community are the first responders to the hazard they can reduce the substantial loss.

For example, In 2004 Tsunami, people of Andamanis were less affected due to their traditional knowledge in dealing with floods.

Similarly, in case of recent Kerala flood, local community came forward while in rescue process. local fishermen involved in rescue process.

Local government can be helpful in the disaster management in all the three phases - "pre- during and post"

They can be involved in mapping of hazard, in early warning system and during rescue and rehabilitation process.

Remarks

National disaster management plan 2016 also envisage the greater role for local government and local people, while dealing with disasters.

There is need to more engagement of local people, NGOs, civil society organisation. local government needs to empower with more staff (trained), funds, technological equipments which would build their capacity.

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 basically a condition produced due to lack of water, which can be due to mismanagement.

Types of Droughts :->

- Hydrological drought
- Meteorological drought
- Agricultural drought.

Hydrological and meteorological drought involves the deficiency of rainfall but Agricultural drought is more of man-made disaster.

Drought can be seen as man-made disaster with rent to all the three phases (pre-during and post).

Pre-phase :->

- Farmers not focused on water conservation, Agroclimatic farming faces the severe consequences.
- IF there is no proper weather forecasting, it enhances the vulnerability.
- lack of Agroclimatic farming (as seen in case of Maharashtra (sugarcane)) increases the vulnerability to drought.

Remarks

During drought: →

If there is no other income source, lack of drought resistant seeds, it makes the condition more severe.

Post-drought: →

• lack of alternate employment, social security deteriorate the conditions.

Hence, it can be said that it is much due to lack of preparedness, proper response which make the drought as man-made disaster.

consequences of desertification on the drought prone areas: →

• Deserts expands, it can integrate the drought prone areas into it converting into deserts.

• Desertification of drought prone areas can impact the socio-economic parameters like farmers suicides, Agricultural distress etc.

• This can be seen in case of Sahel region of Africa where Sahara desert expanded and made Sahel region less conducive to agriculture and human settlement.

Remarks

### Preventive steps ⇒

- Agroclimatic farming.
- Focus on micro irrigation (drip + sprinkler)
- Revival of Traditional water harvesting system.
- Research on drought resistant seeds.
- Government should work on social-security and alternate employment for affected people.
- Better forecasting of monsoon is needed.
- Focus on Income diversification (from livestock etc) of Farmers.
- Increase Agro-forestry.

India recently started using its dynamic model for better forecasting. This is right step. But much is needed.

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)

land reforms is an important aspect of our agricultural reform. Institutional reforms like tenancy rights, cooperativization has been important elements of land Reforms.

According to "States of Agriculture" report per capital agriculture land decreased from 0.5 hect/person to 0.15 hect/person from 1950 to 2011.

### Benefits of cooperativization →

- It increases the productivity of the land.
- Cooperatives have the capacity to get the proper price for their price.
- Cooperativisation can increase the accessibility, availability of inputs like good seeds, fertilizers etc which can reduce the cost of production and can increase the productivity of the farmers.

Remarks

- Cooperatives increases the farmers role in the management and governance that cause the farmers empowerment.

Cooperative movement in India, played important role in case of ~~the~~ white revolution, as seen from the success of "Amul" in Anjrat and IFFCO in fertilizers sector.

But, still it faces the various problems like →

- Lack of funds, which is a great issue.
- Lack of trained manpower reduces the efficiency.
- Politicisation of the cooperatives increased the corruption in their working.
- Lack of political will to strengthen the cooperative movement.
- Lack of Modern Machinery.
- Farmers are not much aware regarding the benefits of cooperatives.

Remarks

There is need to re-strengthen and ensuring the robust cooperative movement in India. This can help in rural development along with economic growth of the nations.

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 one of the important service sector. It is sunrise industry in case of India. Rural tourism is an important part which includes the different rural aspects.

Types of Rural tourism :->

- Agri-tourism, related to Agriculture in Rural areas.
- wild-life tourism, like national park etc.
- Desert-safari, as in Rajasthan
- Traditional art, handicraft etc.
- Rural cultural tourism.

Impact of Rural tourism in India :->

More than 60% of people still live in the rural areas, so promoting rural development can have the following positive impacts. ->

- Economic Benefits :->

↳ It will generate the local employment,  
 ↳ Will help in balanced Regional development.

Remarks

### ↳ Physical Benefits :->

↳ It will boost the local infrastructure in terms of connectivity etc.

### • Social Benefits :->

• Tourism would increase the disposable income of rural people, which can increase the health, education indicators of the local people.

Hence, It would ensure the overall development of rural areas.

### Steps taken by government :->

- Rural tourism, is identified as the one of circuit in SWADESH DARSHAN scheme.
- Various connectivity projects like Bharatmala, PM sadak Yojna, would build the infrastructure.
- "Skill India mission" will boost the skills
- "Digital India" would ensure the digital connectivity.
- Recently "GI-tag" has been given to various rural product that would boost rural tourism

Remarks

Integrated approach is needed to boost the rural tourism, much of the focus should be on skill development, infrastructure, connectivity. It has the potential to transform the rural economy.

Remarks