GS SCORE

TEST - 5

GEOGRAPHY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT & AGRICULTURE

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

Q.	Marks
1.	2
2.	2.5
3.	2.5
4.	3
5.	3
6.	4
7.	4
8.	4
9.	3.5
10.	3
11.	—
12.	6.5
13.	3
14.	6
15.	6
16.	2
17.	4
18.	
19.	
20.	

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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.
- 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.

Name C. Siva Gopal Reddy

Roll No.

Mobile No.

Date

Signature

1. *Invigilator Signature*

2. *Invigilator Signature* Rohit Lodha

REMARKS

Section - A

Q1. There is an urgent need to rethink disaster management in India. The responses to disasters must be proactive, not just reactive. Comment. (10 Marks)

India is prone to multiple disasters such as cyclones, Tsunamis, floods, droughts etc. According to United Nations risk assessment report India lost around $34 Billion due to various disasters since the begining of the century.

This is not directly asked

Approaches to disaster managment

- Conventional approach
  - ⇒ starts post disaster
  - ⇒ relief centric approach
- Developmental approach
  - ⇒ Both Pre-disaster managment and post disaster managment
  - ⇒ Mitigational, relief and rescue centric approach

Explain why India need to rethink Disaster managem in India

India's Disaster management institutions
- → National Disaster Managment authority
- → State disaster Managment authority
- → National and state disaster Relief force

India's approach

⇒ Till Disaster managment Act, 2005, India's focus is mainly on conventional relief-centric approach.

⇒ post DM Act, 2005, it got shifted to developmental approach on paper not on practical.

CAG report findings

(1) National and state disaster mitigation funds were not established.

(2) Satellite communications were designed.

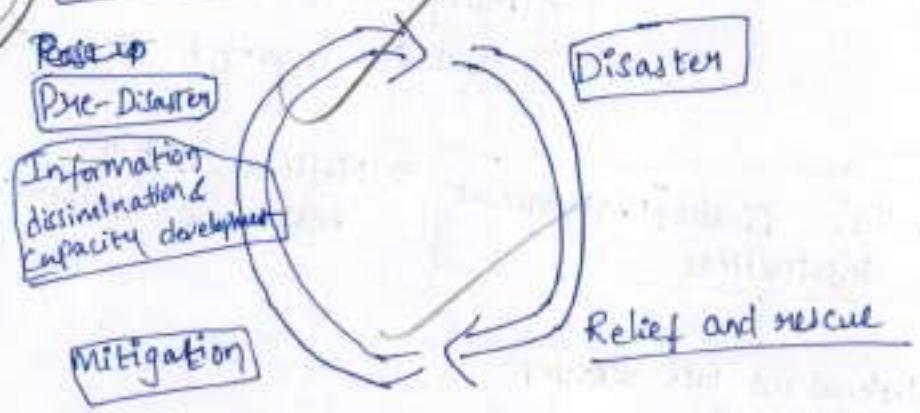
(3) Safety equipment procurement, man power recruitment was not upto the mark.

In 2nd part of Question ⇒ Explain why the response should be proactive rather than just reactive

not relevant as per demand of Question

2

Practical approach



The above approach should be followed to minimize the disaster losses

Q2. It is not deficit monsoon, rather the lack of policies and mechanisms to drought-proof susceptible areas that turn the situation into a crisis. In the light of the above statement, discuss the causes of drought in drought-prone Bundelkhand region and suggest the way forward. (10 Marks)

In India most of the rain comes from monsoon. 2/3rd of the agricultural land depends on the rain. Though because of climate change, global warming the monsoon rain decreasing in some areas or increasing the calamities due to large amount of rain in short times but because of anthropogenic cause also some areas are becoming drought

Bring the context of Bundelkhand

Causes of drought in drough prone Bundelkhand region

⇒ Bundelkhand region situated in Northern Indian planes.

⇒ It usually get sufficient rainfall from monsoon and also the nearby flow of ganga and it's tributaries

⇒ But the crisis is due to

→ Unscientific farming practices
Eg- Flood farming

→ Excess ground water extraction

→ no proper structure to store monsoon water.

Wrong concept Bundelkhand gets less rainfall

Remarks

→ Encroachment of village ponds, community ponds.

→ climate change effect increasing due to deforestation.

Way forward

Give suggestion specific to Bundelkhand region

⇒ Using drip irrigation, sprinklers in farming increases water productivity.

Constructing village ponds and developing traditional water conservation structure as Johads in Rajasthan, Bunghoo in Tamil Nadu.

⇒ Increasing green cover and developing soak pits

2½

Remarks

Q3. "India's 60% of farmers depend upon rain-fed agriculture which is largely impacted by global phenomenon such as El-Nino effect." Critically evaluate overdependence of Indian farmers on monsoon. Examine the policy bias against rain-fed agriculture with reference to rain-fed agriculture atlas released by Revitalizing Rain-fed Agriculture (RRA) Network. (10 Marks)

India's climatic zone comes under monsoon.

2/3rd of the Indian farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture and only 1/3rd Land has irrigation facilities.

write briefly

El-Nino effect

⇒ India's monsoon rain depends upon global phenomenon such as El-Nino, Lan-Nino etc.

According to Ministry of Agriculture report the growth of agriculture in El-Nino affected years is -2.1%.

Indian farmers dependence on monsoon

Monsoon rain is life-line for almost 65% of the farmers

Critical evaluation is missing

If good monsoon rains ⇒ Crop cycle starts early ⇒ Work for farmers ⇒ Good Productivity + Agriculture growth

If not good monsoon rain ⇒ ✓ No work for farmers ✓ No crops ⇒ ✓ Farmers Suicides ✓ debt burden ✓ Stunted agriculture growth.

Remarks

Policy of Government

This is not asked

Since 1960's, when Green revolution started government focused mostly on the areas where the productivity and availability of water resources are more

Eg – Punjab and Haryana – most benefitted states due to green revolution.

Relate this to policy bias against the Rain-fed region

The Eastern India which include West Bengal, Bihar, Chattishgarh though have favourable conditions they didn't reap the benefit due to policy failures.

According to rain-fed agriculture atlas released by Revitalizing agriculture network when,

Policy supports Water surplus regions → disparities between regions increases → not-prosperous
- Traditional structures

disparities between regions increases → Prosperous regions
- more mechanization
- Advanced techniques
- Export potential

→ MSP
→ hybrid seeds
→ policy oriented for wheat + rice only

2½

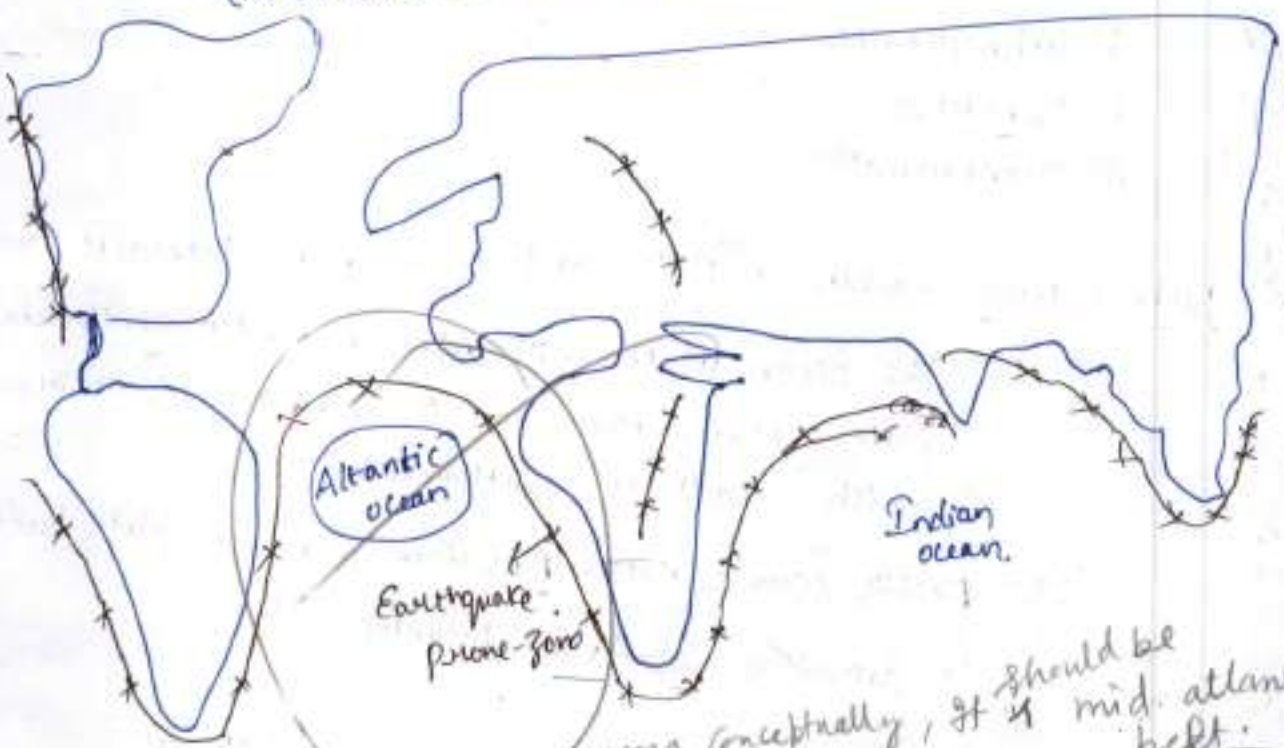
Q4. "Most of the earthquake zones be it Mid-Continental Belt or Mid-Atlantic Belt are plate boundaries." Elucidate the role of plate-tectonics in identifying Earthquake prone zones. **(10 Marks)**

Earthquakes are the sudden shake of the earth. They may happens due to

Bring the context of role of plate tectonics

irrelevant

(i) Land slides
(ii) Along plate bounderies
(iii) Dam induced Seismicity
(iv) Volconic eruption etc.



Improve your map making skill

wrong conceptually, it should be mid. atlantic belt.

Plate boundaries are the place where two (or) more plates interact. when the stress built up on the boundaries it leads to earthquakes. most of the Earthquakes occure at plate boundaries, be it

good

Remarks

Mid- continental belt and mid- atlantic belt.

Role of plate tectonics in identifying earthquake Prone zones

⇒ plate tectonic theory says that the plates are the moving bodies. when plate moves and interact with other plate there there will be three phenomenas happen

(i) Submergence Convergence
(ii) Divergence
(iii) Transformative.

explain how there boundary interactions can help to predict earthquake zone region

Submergence – when a Land- plate and ocean plate interacts then the ocean: plate will submerge under continental plate there there is a formation of volcano which leads to earthquakes also.

Eg – pacific oceanic plate – American Continental plate leads to formation of Andes Mountains.

3

At the same interaction of plates at their boundaries either releases or build up stress which leads to Earthquakes.

Q5. Discuss the role of albedo of ice caps in maintaining heat budget of earth. Analyze the impact of deposition of black carbon on ice caps on their albedo. (10 Marks)

Albedo is the amount of reflectiveness a substance have.

Eg - Ice, Sand have high albedo and they reflect high amount of solar light.

✓ Charcol (carbon) has less abedo.

write proper introduction

not relevant

Heat budget is defined as the difference between amount of solar heat received by Earth and the amount of terrestrial radiation reflected by earth.

⇒ If both received and reflected are same then that is perfect balance.

⇒ Earth maintain proper heat budget otherwise it could have continuously heated up or continuously cooled down.

Relate to the role of albedo of ice caps

Ice caps are the reflective surfaces. they reflect the solar heat received by earth. there maintaining cool surfaces.

good

Remarks

Impact of black carbon on albedo of Icecaps

⇒ Black carbon has high albedo. It absorbs the solar energy effectively.

⇒ When these black carbons deposited on icecaps means they can meltdown the caps by reducing the icecaps reflectivity.

Good

⇒ When carbon particles settle on Ice caps, their surface area of exposure to sun light decreases. When the Black carbon heats up, the ice also meltsdown.

good

Eg- Recently scientists have observed that the decreasing amount of ice in himalayan region is due to deposition of black carbon.

But add proper conclusion

3

Remarks

Q6. Identify the major parameters of public health, where India has made a marked progress. Also, discuss major public health challenges for the next decade? (10 Marks)

Public health is the priority for any government.

In India out of pocket expenditure for healthcare costs around 64% (According to NITI Aayog), which leads to everyyear 1% population going to poverty.

The areas where India marked progress

(1) Decreasing Hungry related deaths.

(2) Communicable diseases like TB, influenza etc. decreased.

(3) Because of awareness and free better health care facilities maternity mortality and Neonatal mortality rates were decreased considerably.

(4) Water borne diseases like cholera, hepatitis, diarrhea etc. decreased for certain extinct.

(5) Due to vaccination programs Polio also successfully eradicated in India.

→ focus should be various major parameters of public health. like IMR MMR

good

Remarks

Major public health challenges for next decade

(1) Non-communicable diseases like obesity, heart problems, respiratory problems increasing.

Also discuss → spending GDP → issue of accessibility → New diseases

(2) Due to pollution lung related diseases, respiratory disease increasing.

(3) India's unscientific dietary practices causing interms of increasing problems of obesity, heart-attacks etc.

(4) Road accidents are also major contributors.

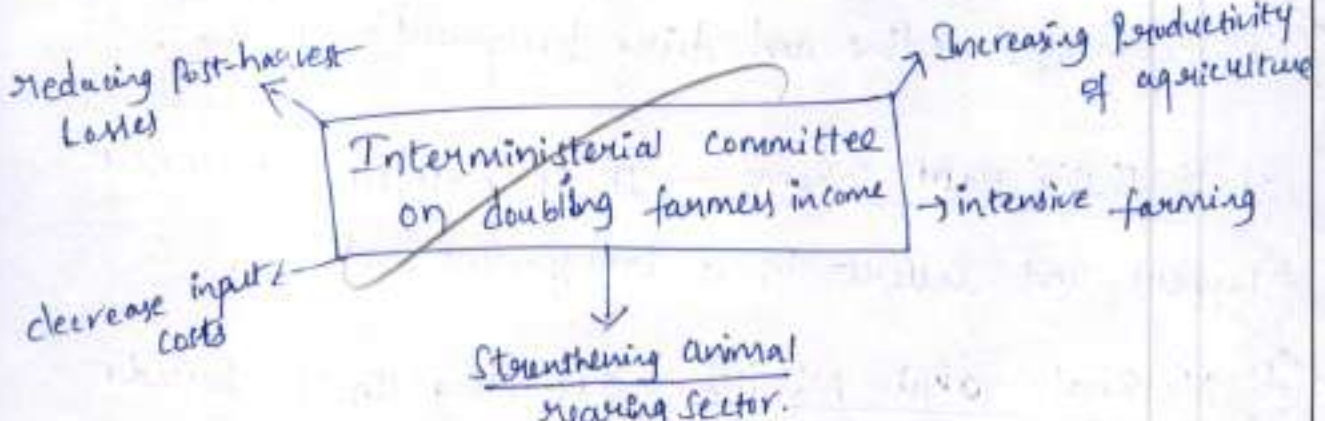
(5) Hospital related diseases.

In the last century major deaths due to health related problems were due to communicable diseases but now-a-days non-communicable diseases are increasing.

4

Q7. If we have to double the income of our farmers, we need to focus equally on animal rearing apart from traditional crop farming. Examine the steps taken by government in this regard in the last five years. (10 Marks)

Government of India's ambitious target of achieving doubling the farmers income by 2022 does not complete without improving animal rearing.



⇒ Animal rearing sector has the lot of potential to gain in India.

⇒ India has 16% of global goat population and around 6.4% of global sheep population.

⇒ Recent report found out that if uttarapradesh government did not ban buffello slautering and export, then they can improve their GDP rate by 8-10%.

good

Remarks

Government steps

Various Schemes

Also examine these steps as per demand of Question

(1) National livestock Mission - To provide feedstock, disease surviellance and other supports to farmers.

(2) Bovine Breeding and dairy development Scheme.

(3) E-Pashu Haat scheme - It is platform to connect buyers and sellers in a transparent manner.

(4) National Gokul Mission - Supporting Indian breeds such as Gir, Sahiwal etc. through artificial insemination

Examining of these steps is missing in your answer

(5) Extending Kisan Credit cards to animal rearers.

India can become global top exporter of meat, milk, eggs etc. if it sustainable utilize it's cattle, goat and sheep population.

4

Q8. "On the one hand volcanoes cause harm to life and property, displacement of people and air and water pollution, but at the same time it provides benefits to people in different ways." Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Volcanoes are the sudden eruptions of magma from underneath of group. The magma under high pressure under the ground explodes when there is a weak fracture in any plate boundary of earth surface.

meaning not clear

Negative Effects of volcanoes

- Tsunami and Earth quakes
- Human Loss
  Eg - Anak-krracatu volcano in Indonesia.
- Financial loss and human displacements
- On Environment
  - → Green cover reduction
  - → Economy of the country reduced.

Explain negative impact of volcano with example

⇒ Pyroclates will disperse into the atmosphere causes air pollution.

⇒ The black soot which may settle on ice caps causes solar dimmening and ice cap melting

⇒ Sulphur, Iron and various other metals causes health problems.

Remarks

Benefits of Volcanoes

→ Resources give examples

⇒ Volcanoes brings valueable metals to the earth surface which may contain Iron, magnesium, copper etc.

→ on Land Productivity

⇒ The Volcanes ~~called~~ lands are best places to do farming.

⇒ They are highly productive and has lot of mineral with in it.

add spatial examples

→ On Environment

⇒ They may reduces ~~g~~global warming. as we know that sulfar particles in the atmosphere ~~reduces~~ increase the solar energy refection

→ Tourism

⇒ volcanic erupted sites are best places for tourism activities.

Eg - Moutain Etna.

Comprehensiveness is missing in your answer

4

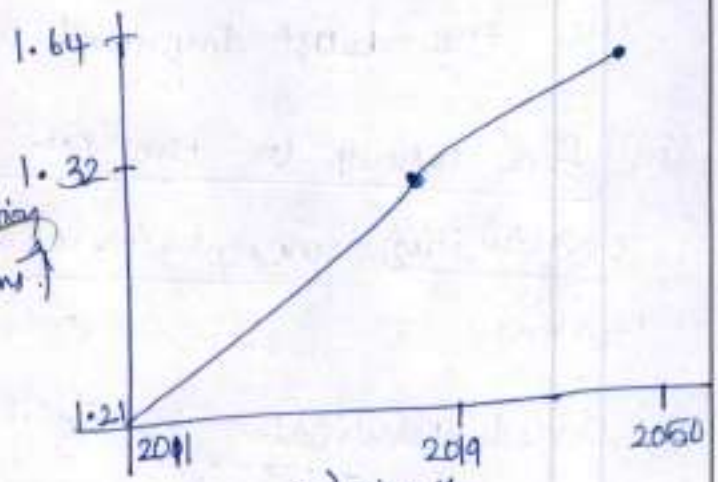
Write proper Conclusion.

Q9. After more than half century, India is yet to achieve goals set by its population policy. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

write proper introduction

India is the 2nd most Populous country in the world.

⇒ According to latest UN-report India will cross China by 2024.



UN- Population projection for India

The government of India Population policies are mainly to reduce population to stabilization rate that is to reduce total fertility rate to 2.1. But it did not achieved it because of the following reasons.

(i) Lack of adequate awareness among the citizens.

(ii) Free family planning → availability, accessibility and affordability is lacking

Discuss National population policy of 1976 & 2000

→ Discuss goals & why India fails to achieve target

Remarks

(iii) The Southern Indian States achieved the target and their TFR is ten 2 whereas the Eastern India particularly Bihar, Uttarpradesh, west Bengal are the least improved states.

Discuss the negatives of this policy and analyse these goal + targets

(iv) Free labour to the poor family, lack of Economic opportunities, unemployement, poverty are some of the reasons

(v) Forced sterilization in the initial days created negative notion of sterilization among citizens, this is coupled with religious belief are also reasons for high population of India.

Explain reasons for failure

Government efforts
- → Population Policy, 2011
- → Mission parivar vikas
- → Awareness Campaigns.
- → Free-contraceptives (Antra, chhaya)

B.S

Government should spread the message that "child by desire and not by accident" among the citizens.

Q10. Meghalaya Mining Disaster is a shocking reminder that in a fast-growing economy such as India, life of people matters the least. Critically Examine. (10 Marks)

Recently in Meghalaya because of Rat hole mining practice of extraction of coal disaster happened and ten's of lives were lost.

⇒ This is not the first time these practices are happening since Independence, The main reasons are.

(i) Poverty, unemployement led people to take any type of job.

(ii) Bureaucratic negligence - not properly survey and alerted the citizens.

(iii) Development versus environment protection dilemma. where unscientific mining still happening.

(iv) North-East region is least integrated part with India through lack of communication networks such as rail, road etc.

Also relate it why it was a shocking reminder

Remarks

Meghalaya disaster is only one type the other forms of works which led people to give up their lifes are.

Explain in the context of life of people matters least or not

(1) Manual Sevaging → where due to lack of mechanization, safety equipment every year hundreds of people loosing their life.

(2) Mining workers – In coal ming and other metal mining places lack of proper safety equipment and least enforceablity of government regulations is also in pathetic situation.

Relate this in this context

(3) Un-organized sector workers – In chemical factories, Bidi, cigarette kind of factories.

Though government passing laws to control these activities but actual implementation of ground have problems which has to be taken care of in order to see a power and developed India

3

Section - B

Q11. "Deforestation of tropical rainforests for different reasons has caused serious concern for the global community as they are called 'Lungs of the World'." Discuss in context with deforestation of Amazon rainforest and rainforests of South-East Asia.

(15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q12. Agriculture is not only sensitive to climate change, but also one of the major drivers of climate change. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks)

Agriculture sector is the most depended on climate. ~~From~~ Sunshine, rain, pest attack to agriculture sector depends on climatic factors.

Change in climate leads to changes in agriculture also in terms of,

(i) In recent years, due to climate change rainfall happens in only limited time period that too huge amount which is disastrous for farmers.

Discuss negative impact on production and yield

(ii) Increase in global temperatures causes certain crops not suitable in traditional areas.

(iii) Drought, Floods are frequent happenings due to climate change.

(iv) Ocean level rise causes ~~inundation in coastal~~ areas which leads to submergence of coastal land-form.

Remarks

(v) Survival pests which hitherto not suitable for that climate.

Economic Survey 2017-18

⇒ Because of extremities of Climate Indian farmers Louse around 12% of their income.

⇒ The most affected is the one who depends on rainfall

⇒ The crops which has perennial water sources such wheat and rice are least affected.

good

Impact of Agriculture on climate change

⇒ Due to stubble burning and paddy straw burning leads to pollution.

⇒ Due to decreasing of forest cover for farmlands to changes in atmospheric composition.

⇒ Due to overutilization of water from rivers and construction of river on dams the water flow to oceans decreases then the evaporation also decreases which has effects on rainbearing clouds

⇒ The increase use of fertilizers, pesticides ~~and~~ will change the atmospheric composition.

good

⇒ Over-mechanization of agriculture utilities makes utilization of petro diesel which leads to increase of carbon compounds.

⇒ Animals released NH_3 (Amonia) compounds

6.5

What needs todo

- Reforestation and non-encroachment
- Proper use of happy seeder, Scientific - Straw managment. (Combustion)
- ✓ Traditional farming — Organic farming, Zero budget natural farming
- ✓ Scientific animal rearing.

Q13. Considering India's agro-climatic zones and the extent of smaller farms, analyze how far agricultural diversification can help in achieving food security, improving human nutrition and increasing rural employment. (15 Marks)

India's highest net sowing area under agriculture. It has diverse climatic conditions deserts in western India, Thick forests in North-East India, Coastal areas in south India, hills and mountains in north India.

Briefly Explain India's Agro-climatic Zones

Coupled with these geographical variations, India has fragmented land structure.

⇒ According to Agriculture Census (2015), India has 86% of small and marginal farmers.

⇒ India's per-capita availability of agricultural Land is 1.08 hectares.

good

India has both tropical and sub-tropical climatic condition which makes it to produce diverse set of agricultural commodities.

Remarks

Agricultural diversification

It is defined as the production different crops in same land at the same time production different set of crops in a country like India.

You need to specifically explain how agricultural diversification help in achieving food security

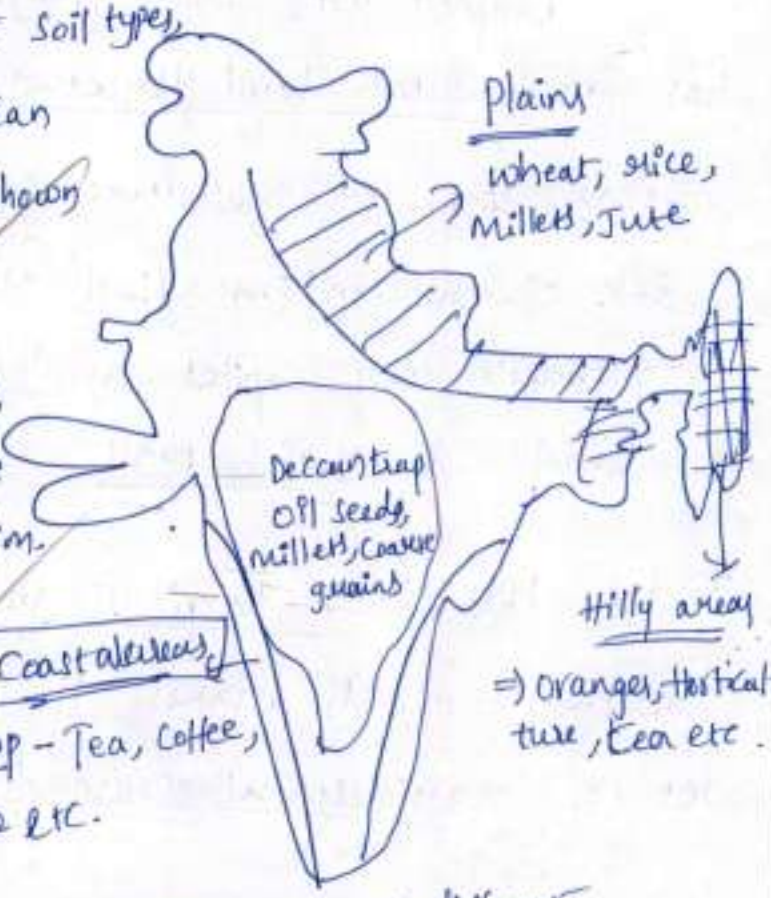
India traditionally grows rice and wheat more than other crops.

⇒ Coupled with it's different soil types, climatic conditions India can produce different crops as shown like in the figure.

⇒ But traditionally India is not diversified, still we are importing pulses for consumption. Oil seeds are also not sufficient amount

2) improving human nutrition

3) increasing Rural employment



Potential of different areas

This should be your main focus

Remarks

Challenges for Agriculture diversification

- Lack of alternative resources to farmers
  Eg - Seeds, pesticides, method of cultivation etc.
- Lack of awareness among farmer
- Skwed MSP towards certain crops
  Eg - Millets, pulses etc.

⇒ Agriculture diversification makes country not food sufficient but food security country status.

⇒ when farmers shifted (diversified) from agriculture sector to non-agriculture sector it leads to double benefit for farmers and for even economy.

⇒ Diversification towards animal rearing, fishing, Horticulture crops benefit alot.

⇒ Producing pulses, oil seeds leads to decreasing imports so, that saving of precious FDI

⇒ when food basket is diversified and provided to farmers all needs means their dietary practices improves leads to their health status improvement.

Agricultural diversification is the need and government should do it.

You need to explain specific benefit of Agricultural diversi

Remarks

Q14. The phrase "digital divide" refers to the unequal and disproportionate pace of development in societies in having access to digital infrastructure and services. Analyze the extent of incidence and prevalence of digital divide in India. List in measures taken to bridge this divide. (15 Marks)

Digital divide – Lack of accessibility, availability and affordability of digital services to a particular section over others.

⇒ In India 100 crore mobile sets are in use. and it is even increasing.

Why Digital divide happening

We can divide it into Absolute digital divide and relative digital divide.

Absolute digital divide – people not know about digital services and they didn't access to it.

⇒ This phenomena has reduced drastically in recent decades in India.

⇒ Most of the people are using digital services in terms telephones, smart phones etc.

If there is a divide in this category means people are illiterate, unaware and have negative attitude toward it.

Eg – Tribal people.

Explain the extent of incidence and prevalence of digital divide in India

Remarks

Each paragraph to prove your argument

Relative digital divide

⇒ People in urban areas have better access to networks, internets and various technologies compared to village people.

⇒ Younger generation has more knowledge about digital services.

Eg - People are using Amazon, flipkart, Paytm etc. and hardly no one knows about Facebook, youtube etc.

⇒ The penetration of Internet services in Southern and Western India are comparatively better than Eastern and north India. good

Reasons for "digital divide"

- not user friendly
- unavailability of digital services in local languages
- Lack of e-literary
- Lack of awareness about it's benefit.
- No availability of networks
- Enterior and rural affected areas Eg - Jammu and Kashmir, Chattishgarh etc.

Government services like e-NAM, e-Krishisamvad, Mee bhoomi in AP, e-Choupal in Rajastan are not accessible to citizens because of the above listed reason.

Benefits of e-services
- → reduces corruption
- → Reduces delays in service delivery.
- → no physical appearances and exploitation
- → access from any where
- → increases transparency

6 Measures to bridge digital divide

(i) Digital information Kiosks can be established in rural areas.

Add Bharatnet

(ii) When farmer, and other person visits government office he has to be taught about e-services.

→ Digital India campaign

(iii) Increase of DBT transfer and JAM trinity to the centers sucessfully digitalized.

(iv) Increasing penetration of fibre cable, Network towers

Write proper conclusion

To achieve the target of "Digital India", We should aware, awake and inform the citizen about Digital Services.

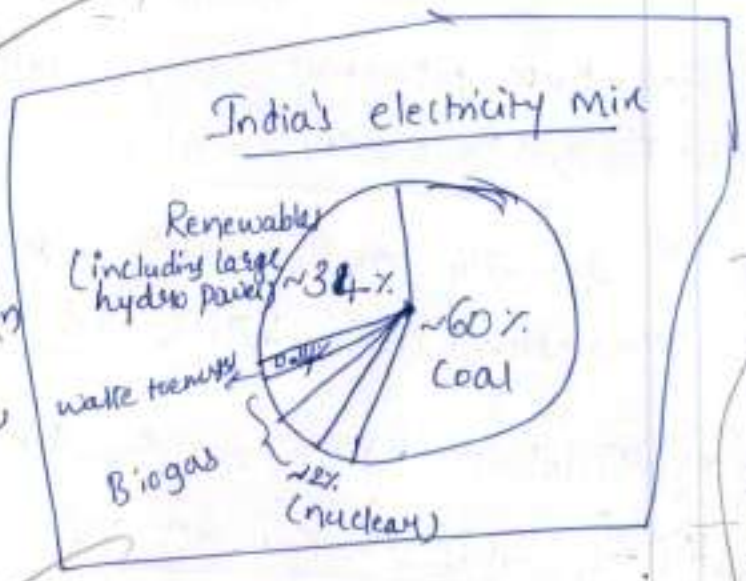
Remarks

Q15. Can India modernize its manufacturing economy and supply electricity to its growing population without relying heavily on coal and other related fossil fuel basket? Examine. (15 Marks)

60% of Indian power supply comes from coal based power plants. In order develop India has to strengthen it's manufacturing sector for that it has to consume more and more oil resources and different types of energy resources.

good

⇒ India imports 80% of it's oil resources. For a growing population, the increase of vehicles, manufacturing base, home needs needs more diversified and stable energy resources.



stick to the context of Question

India can diversify it's fuel and electricity basket, the following are the available options.

Remarks

(1) Renewables – India's share in renewable energy is increasing significantly. Especially solar power basket is increasing.

⇒ The Commitment under International Solar alliance to contribute $100B by 2030 makes this process quicker.

⇒ other renewables includes wind power – India has huge potential in te states of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andra pradesh coast.

⇒ Recently government also launched offshore windpower generation and India's wind power potential atlas.

Tidel energy can be harnessed from Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Kambath and sunderban dealth region

Relate this with the context of "Can India become a manufacturing economy"

(2) Solar vehicles –

Government of India has a ambitious target of running 30% of all vehicles in India by 2030 through electricity.

⇒ For this proper infrastructure of electricity

recharge stations, battery technology is must.

⇒ E-vehicles reduces India's depends on oil imports and saves our FDI along with increasing energy security.

(3) Biomass based plants - Biomass based energy generation can be used for household purpose or for energy generation. Good

(4) Nuclear power - India has rich monozite reserves which can be used to produce nuclear energy

(5) Waste to energy - plants of waste-to-energy can be established in each city to produce electricity for city consumption.

Government targets
- 175 GW renewable Engy by 2025
- 100 GW solar Energy
- 60 GW wind energy
- 10 GW Biomass
- 5 GW small hydro power.

Discuss how can move gradually towards renewable resources but in stage

In order to build strong manufacturing base and to become as global power India must attain the status of energy security by diversifying it's energy basket.

6

Q16. About 85 percent operational holdings are small and marginal lacking access to capital, technology and market for growth. Also, there is a lack of mutually supportive agriculture - industry symbiotic linkages. In this context, examine prospects and challenges of Agro-Industrial sector. (15 Marks)

According to Agriculture Census 2015, released by ministry of Agriculture 86% of the farmers in India are small and marginal.

This is not relevant as per demand of Question

Problems faced by Small farmers
- → Lack of Capital
- → Lack of new technology
- → Subsistence farming
- → Less mechanization
- → Low productivity
- → challenges in access to market.

Private sector involvement in Indian industry is very minimal. Except some companies which enaged with farmers.

Eg - Pepsico with Potato and tomoto farmers
FRESH Supermarket in Hyderabad with farmer.

First explain the prospects of Agro-Industrial sector

Remarks

Benefits of Industry farmer Symbiotism

- Farmer can reduce market risk
- Farmer can access better technology
- credit availability to both Farmer and industry increases
- industry can procure the items without any upward linkage problems

But because of the innate problems in Indian agriculture it didn't got on to practices.

The challenges are

(1) Fragmented Land holding.

(2) The fear that the Corporates may monopolise the Production may get the farmer into debt burden.

(3) Lack of proper policies.

(4) Reduce the choice to farmers and they have to sell the product to Corporate even the market prices are high.

(5) Corporates may utilize excess fertilizers, weedicides, and water which makes the farmlands barren.

(6) Subsidence farming of farmer is disturbed.

There are general challenges of Indian Agriculture

You have not written challenges of Agro-industrial sector

Remarks

Recently government proposed Model Contract Farming act, the provisions are

(1) Contract farming (Development and promotion) authority will be established.

(2) Corporates have to registes the contract with the authority.

(3) Corporates have to buy the pre-determined full crop.

(4) Rural contract farming group can be established to settle disputes between farmers by locals itself.

These are the good moves on the part of government. But due to faragmented structure of Land is a big hinderence for this. So an Amul type of cooperative farming is best suitable in India and the next step is corporate contract farming of Agro-industrial sector.

This is not asked in Question

2

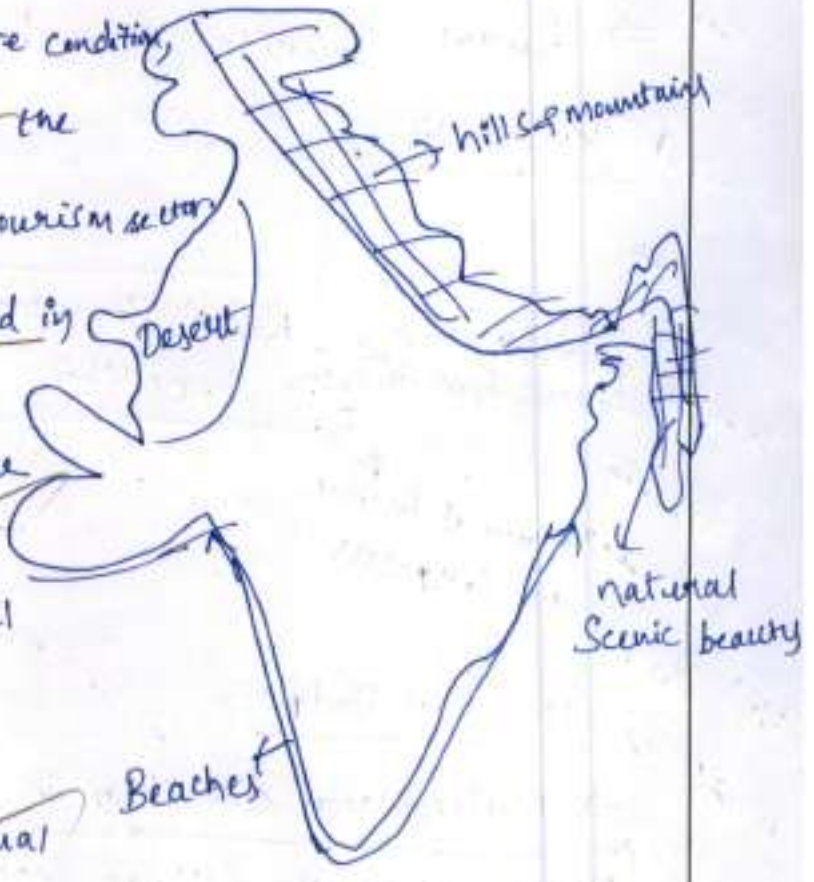
Your main focus should be on Prospects and challenges

Remarks

Q17. Analyze the role of rural tourism in facilitating community development, poverty alleviation, boosting cultural heritage, and conservation. Also explain the steps taken by the government to augment this sector. (15 Marks)

Bring the context of Rural tourism

India with diverse climate condition, geographical variations have the huge scope to promote tourism sector. The tourism can be promoted in each every nook and corner because it has it's own unique feature.



North East India Desert circuit
Coastal
Tourism sectors
wildlife
Rural
Spiritual

"India is combination of village. The beauty of India lies in it's villages", said by Gandhiji. It perfectly shows the potential of rural tourism in India.

Rural areas
- Farming
- Cultural and social practices
- Different cuisines, dress patterns
- Housing structure & scenic beauty.

Remarks

Elaborate how Rural tourism promotes (i) community development (ii) Poverty Alleviation (iii) boost cultural heritage (iv) Conservation

Rural Tourism

⇒ Rural Tourism can be useful to employement generation.

Rural Tourism benefits

- Diverfication of farmers from Agriculture
- Augmented income to farmers
- Stops migration
- Social Solidarity reduces regional, communal violences.
- Promotes universalization of Indian Culture

Some Case Studies:-

⇒ Mylenwang village in meghalaya, which bags Asia's cleanest village without having any waste, dust materials on in it's roads and surrounds.

⇒ The Bhuj and Kutch region of Gujarat where traditional huts are built and tourist see the scenic beauty there.

⇒ Pollachi in Tamilnadu where the geenery attracts the tourists every year

Government of India in order to support tourism various schemes are implementing they are.

(1) Swadesh Darshan scheme by ministry of tourism where various cultural circuits has been developed and they are promoted.

(2) Arrival on visa to many countries extended by India

(3) Dekho apna desh scheme where the NRI's citizens are attracting to visit India.

(4) Iconic monuments development where different ministries collaborations developing different iconic places to attract tourists.

(5) Road connectivity, rail connectivity, clealiness and Tourist guides skill development and some of the facilities improving by government.

(6) "Incredible India" campaign.

Tourism sector has multiple dimensions like health tourism, wildlife etc., and rural sectors. These has to be augment to attract FDI and develop life of rural Pop.

good

Also add Rural circuits development

4

Remarks

Q18. Though China's one-child policy has been criticized as against human dignity and rights, it has improved and controlled the nation's population by a possible 400 million people. Can we also adopt a similar approach, although not so drastic and punitive? What are various options to control population in India at present? (15 Marks)

Remarks :

Remarks

Remarks

Q19. "Social capital can be described as a resource which focuses on social relations that have productive benefits". Discuss the role of social capital in determining the human development of a region. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q20. Oceanic currents play significant role in determining climate of a place. Elucidate with certain examples. How has global warming impacted Antarctic Circumpolar Current and how can it impact Antarctic icecaps? (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks