



**An Institute for Civil Services**

**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**VYOM BINDAL**

**RANK - 141**

**GEOGRAPHY, DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT & AGRICULTURE  
TEST - 2**

## GEOGRAPHY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND AGRICULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.	4.5	<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>
2.	4	
3.	4	
4.	4	
5.	4	
6.	3.5	
7.	4.5	
8.	—	
9.	4.5	
10.	4	
11.	5	
12.	6	
13.	5	
14.	6.5	
15.	6	
16.	5	
17.	5.5	
18.	6	
19.	6	
20.	5.5	

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Name UYOM BINDAL

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Oyom B

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Candidate,  
following are the areas where you need improvement

- Write precisely to cover all dimensions of topic. Bring multi dimensions in approach in your answer.
- Bring organisation in your presentation.
- Add recent examples from current events
- write proper introduction and conclusion

## Section - A

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

Tropical rainforest biomes are located 0-10° latitude, at both north and south of the equator. They are characterised by following features:

1) Vegetation: They have evergreen broad leaf trees like rosewood, ebony, mahogany etc. due to abundance of heat and moisture.

2) Floral and Faunal Biodiversity: They have one of the richest biodiversity in the world of both flora and fauna. Add examples

3) Climate: They have hot and humid climate, it rains almost daily and temperature is also high due to direct rays of sun.

4) Soil: The soil in these areas is heavily

Remarks

leached due to high precipitation, hence lack nutrient contents.

### Effects of human activity :

- 1) Degradation of landscape : due to large scale deforestation for timber and other products, their geography is getting disturbed for example Madagascar.

Loss of biodiversity : Due to practise of monoculture like rubber, palm, these areas are losing their biodiversity.

Fragmentation of habitat : Due to urbanisation, industrialisation, agriculture, there is increase in edge effect, leading to fragmentation of habitat.

Tropical rainforests act as 'lungs' of the earth, hence every effort should be made to protect them.

Remarks

4.5  
Discusses  
main  
environmental  
and social  
impacts

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

Economic Survey of 2017-18 had clearly pointed out that there are "two Indias", one is North which is younger, poor. other is South which is rich, old. Reasons are:

1) Poverty: Southern states like Kerala have poverty less than 10%, but in Bihar it is above 30%, hence difference in levels of poverty.

2) Total Fertility ratio: Most of Southern states have fertility ratio even below the replacement ratio (eg. Kerala, Tamil Nadu) whereas in UP, Bihar, fertility ratio is as high as three.

Hence, Southern states are getting older, while Northern states still hold substantial demographic dividend.

Remarks

## Policy Implications :

- 1) High population especially young is not always burden, rather it is a potential human capital if properly tapped.

Now with schemes like Mission Prasar Yojnas are also bringing down population in Northern states.

High rankings of Chattisgarh, Jharkhand ease of doing business ranking points towards their economic potential.

## Suggestions :

- 1) Need to come up with new population policy which takes into account these differences.
- 2) Facilitate easier migration from North to South by measures like portability of ration card, migrant worker welfare among others.

Remarks

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

Malthus in his theory of population predicted that food production grows in arithmetic mean and human population in geometric mean.

Hence, he presents an optimist pessimistic situation of inevitable conflict, end of humanity, scarcity of resources.

In order to control this he even prescribes greater number of wars, inaction on deadly epidemics and disaster in order to bring down human population.

Criticisms:

- It takes a very pessimistic view, neglecting humans as potential human capital.
- Shifting technological frontiers like new

You need to critically examine the provision of his theory

Remarks

renewable resources, prospects of extra-terrestrial mining have potential to address resource crunch.

- Connoisseurs reject malthusian theory, they are optimistic of finding new habitations ocean and even other planets.

In context of India:

India is second most populous country in the world and many states are witnessing high population growth.

However, following factors need consideration.

India's population growth rate is decreasing census after census.

Population is no longer seen as burden, rather it is human capital.

Hence, we need a dual approach which involves voluntary population control, as well as human resource development.

- 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 farming without using chemical and synthetic inputs like fertilizers, pesticides etc. mainly due to their devastating environmental concerns.

While organic farming is eco-friendly it is criticised on following counts:

- 1) It is said that yield is low, hence it is economically unviable especially for the small farmers.
- 2) Due to low yield, it requires more land than conventional farming. But land is becoming scarce due to urbanisation, industrialisation.
- 3) It requires costly inputs like organic manures, high quantity of vermicompost.

Remarks

Given the fact India is facing hunger to the extent of being ranked 100 out of 119 on global hunger index.

- Similarly, majority of farmers are small and marginal, with average annual income of farmer household being approx. 1.00 lakh as per NABARD survey.

However, with protection of ecology conventional methods of farming will degrade soil, decline productivity in long term, hence gradual shift to organic farming is not a choice but necessity in order to preserve land quality for farming.

Measures like promotion of cluster organic farming can overcome viability issue. Similarly, approach of zero budget natural farming that even showed higher yields, this is 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)

In India more than half of farmers have average land holding of less than a hectare and ~~as per~~ as per Economic Survey only 35% of total cropped area is reliably irrigated.

This presents livelihood challenges for small and tribal farmers, especially in context of climate change, land scarcity which is going to accentuate their problem. Hence animal rearing can be way forward for them because

- 1) It will supplement their farm income.
- 2) It will provide them security against crop loss due to climate change, natural disasters.
- 3) It is a more reliable source of income and comparatively low cost.

discuss  
it in  
the  
context  
of  
tribals

Remarks

1) It can even complement their farming activities by generating useful farm income.

In order to realise potential of animal rearing following steps are needed:

*suggest specific to tribals also*  
 Promoting scientific dairy farming by building more veterinary hospitals, improved breeds as envisaged in National Livestock Mission.

2) At same time preserving and promoting the rich cattle biodiversity of India as in Rashtriya Gokul Mission.

3) Modernisation of abattoirs, meat industry, hygiene standards as suggested by Law Commission in 264<sup>th</sup> report.

4) Organising farmers into co-operatives on lines of Amul, to give them economies of scale.

Remarks

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

(10 Marks)

Mass movement refers to the movement of soil and earth material primarily under the force of gravity. Water may act as a lubricant, but primary force is gravity.

Reasons of mass movement:

Natural:

- 1) Activities of various animals of building burrows, loosening of soil.
- 2) Alternate expansion and freezing of soil due to temperature variation loosens its strength.
- 3) Chemical reactions going on in the soil.

Anthropogenic

- 1) Rapid deforestation which leads to soil

Remarks

erosion.

→ Change in land use pattern by building

houses, industries on slopes.

Types of mass movement:

Landslide: when soil which is moved  
dry it is landslide.

Mudflow when soil motion is lubricated  
with water it is mudflow.

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)

Indian govt. had the target of doubling the farmers income by 2022, that cannot come by crop farming alone. Hence, Prime Minister had suggested three-pillared approach.  
To successfully implement this strategy

Following steps are needed:

With regard to crop farming:

- Irrigation: There is need to expand the water efficient irrigation techniques like spinkler deep farming. As per economic survey, only 35% of area is relatively irrigated.

- Marketing reforms: there is need to bring in marketing reforms by amending APMC Acts and bringing in more efficient and open markets.

- crop diversification: Need to promote growing

Remarks

of crops other than cereals like pulses, millets among others.

Agro-forestry: India had already become first country in world with agro-forestry policy.

- Need to come up with scientific research to find compatible agro-forestry crops.
- Need to ensure availability of seed, proper market for the forestry produce.

Animal Husbandry:

→ Promoting research on improving quality of breeds, animal diseases.

→ Need to ensure modernisation, hygiene of meat industry as suggested by 26<sup>th</sup> report of

→ co-operatives on lines of Amul.

Farming gives livelihood to around half of India's population, hence their upliftment is essential for inclusive growth.

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

production and marketing of fisheries.

- 3) Integrated fisheries mission, aquaculture mission to promote fisheries.

Commercial fishing is less developed in Southern Hemisphere because:

- 1) Species diversity: Southern hemisphere have high fisheries diversity, hence single strand of fisheries are not available as in Northern hemisphere.

Market: Since countries of south have higher temperature there is less consumption of fisheries.

- 3) Investment: Southern hemisphere countries are relatively poor, hence lack adequate capital for full exploitation of fisheries.

- 4) Shelf life: Due to higher temperature of these countries, shelf life of fishery products is lower in Southern hemisphere.

Remarks

4.5  
Add 2)  
Conclusion

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

Planetary winds refer to the primary wind circulations which flow throughout the planet and for the entire year like trade winds, westerlies and polar easterlies.

### Causes of formation

1) Rotation of earth: rotation of earth causes these winds to be tilted towards right in north, towards left in south.

4) Differential heating: differential heating of earth surface causes pressure differentials, which is primary cause of wind formation. good

3) Presence of uniform pressure belts like tropical low pressure, sub-tropical high pressure, temperate low pressure belts among others.

Remarks

## Major characteristics of planetary winds

- 24 → They flow consistently throughout the year unlike the seasonal winds like monsoon. So much so that trade winds are named as such for help they gave in trade.
- Discusses the major characteristics of Trade winds → Westerlies → Polar winds → They help in formation of secondary wind circulations like monsoons, temperate cyclones among others.
- They help in the heat transfer from lower to higher latitudes. Hence they mention the heat balance and earth's heat budget.
- They are primary reason for generating oceanic currents due to the frictional drag they exert.

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)

SAFAR report highlighted that gulf dust storm originating in middle east was one of the major contributory factor for Delhi's air pollution.

Factors which increases dust storm

- 1) Climate change leads to increase in abnormal weather activities like dust storm.
- 2) Increase in desertification of gulf countries due to anthropogenic activities.
- 3) Role of ongoing conflict, war in the middle East and resultant bomb explosions changing local weather.
- 4) Change in the atmospheric wind circulation

Also  
dust and  
dry  
conditions  
prevailing  
in the  
region

Remarks

systems bringing in dust storms.

Impacts of dust storms of middle East

of on India:

5) They lead to trapping of pollutants in the lower atmosphere, giving rise to pollution.

Also 2) They bring in elevation in local temperature as they come from dry hot region.

Also 3) These dust storms lower the visibility in cities of Northern plains.

4) These dust storm increases the quantity of particulate matter in the atmosphere.

3) These storms interfere with precipitation which was expected to come because of western disturbances.

Remarks

In order to reduce devastating impact of these dust ~~so~~ storms, following steps can be taken:

- 1) Developing better weather forecasting techniques to increase the preparedness.
- 2) Co-operation with Gulf countries in order to get reliable and timely data for movement of these storms.
- 3) In long run, promoting the steps to prevent catastrophic climate change.

this is not asked in question

Air quality of Delhi is already one of the worst in the world. To improve there is need to manage stubble burning as well as find ways to mitigate impact of dust storms.

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 refers to the zones of low or no oxygen in the ocean beds. They have been on rise since 1950s due to following anthropogenic activities:

- 1) Marine pollution is one of the primary cause in form of industrial waste sewage disposal, which changes ocean water chemistry.
- 2) Accidental oil spills and wastes from ship collisions also creates dead zones.
- 3) Increasing coral bleaching due to ocean acidification also increases dead zones as corals are "kings" of the oceans.
- 4) With inscientific transportation activities,

Remarks

there is growth of invasive alien species which destroy local biodiversity and leads to fishing zones.

- 2) Washing away of agricultural residues like fertilizers, pesticides into the ocean bodies also creates dead zones.

add more points on causes

### Effects of dead zone :

- 1) They decrease the fisheries and aquaculture production in oceans.
- 2) Dead zones lead to marine biodiversity loss, disturbing the whole marine food chain and food webs.
- 3) Increasing number of dead zones also destroy beauty of beaches due to killing corals, colourful marine vegetation, hence reduces tourism revenues.

Remarks

4) Oceans are large sinks of carbon dioxide, but extension of dead zones reduces this capacity of oceans.

5) Dead zone can also accentuate the problem of ocean acidification.

Sustainable Development Goal

6 number fourteen, sets a target of sustainable and biologically diverse marine ecosystem, hence every effort should be taken to eliminate anthropogenic activities leading to dead zone formation.

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 is an international law which protects jurisdiction and economic rights by:

1) It defines area upto twelve nautical miles as territorial sea, where the coastal state has full jurisdiction.

2) Area upto two hundred nautical miles is defined as exclusive economic zone, where countries have right to explore the economic resources.

3) It sets up tribunal to resolve the maritime disputes.

However, apart from this UNCLOS also have provisions for protection of marine life and environment such

Discusses  
jurisdiction  
and  
economic  
rights

mention  
provision

Remarks

as:

1) It asks member countries to take steps to eliminate marine pollution.

5) 4) It had provision to promote inter-jurisdictional co-operation to deal with invasive species.

explain  
with  
examples

or 3) It asks member countries for taking steps to preserve biodiversity and marine life.

2) It provides framework for communication among nations to prevent oil spills, collision of ships.

Hence, UNCLOS not only defines the issue of economic rights and jurisdiction but also preservation of marine environment and biodiversity!

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)

Beach tourism is an important source of revenue, it is prevalent on both the eastern and the Western coasts. Yet Western coasts receive more tourists because of:

- 1) Relatively developed Western states are well connected with railways, roadways and airways.
- 2) Since Eastern beaches have fertile deltaic soil, their prime focus is agriculture like Krishna-Godavari Delta. Western beaches have less nutrient rich laterite soil, hence scope for agriculture reduces, so these beaches develop tourism.

Remarks

3) Western beaches have certain distinctive aesthetic features like Kayals (backwaters), sand bars in Kerala, which attracts tourists.

4) Water sports facilities like Kayaking, sky diving are well developed in Western beaches.

5) Under a new project, govt. is even contemplating cruise running between Mumbai and Goa.

India's Port led development initiatives

1) Sagarmala project for port led industrialisation and modernisation of the logistics.

2) Coastal Economic zones are being developed to build industrial corridors, manufacturing

Also add  
western coast is  
less prone to  
cyclones

hubs along the coast.

2) Port trust Bill is being brought in order to modernise the port management, bring in private sector participation in port development.

3) SAGAR initiative which is security and growth for all. Port development in co-operation with neighbouring littoral countries.

Sho  
add  
Bharatmala

Ports are major transportation mode for foreign trade as 68% of our foreign trade by value passes through ports. Hence port led development will usher in economy wide growth.

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 refers to movement of people from one place to another. It is mainly because of two factors.

- 1) Push factors: like poverty, distress. It is a not asked in question
- 2) Pull migration: When migration happens to look for better livelihood opportunities e.g. rural to urban migration.

### Impacts of Migration

- 1) Social impact: It changes the demography of both the origin and destination of the migration e.g. number of female headed households in villages are on rise. Similarly there is nuclearisation of family.

Discuss Physical and social transformation

Remarks

- 2) Physical impact : It is leading to overcrowding and pressure on urban areas in terms of basic amenities. Scarcity of land give rise to slums, illegal colonies where migrants live in poor conditions.

However, migration also leads to following cultural impacts:

- 1) Cultural diffusion : With migrants come their distinct culture, language, festivals which are integrated with the local culture.  
 For example, "Delhi is referred to as Mini India" due to cultural diversity, celebration of new festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi, Pongal in North and vice versa in South.

- 3) Social integration : Migration also gives

Remarks

opportunity to people to know each other,  
learn and familiarise with other cultures,  
 which generates a sense of fraternity and  
belongingness :

Gendered nature of migration :

→ Traditionally, male migration from rural  
to urban areas was higher in search of  
work. It still continues to be higher than  
female migration in absolute terms.

However, Economic survey 2017-18 notes  
there is higher growth in female migration  
in last census, which grew almost double  
that of male migration. Also primary reason  
was economic.

Hence there is need to  
 ensure conducive atmosphere for women migrants  
 in terms of housing, safety, public transport  
facilities among others.

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)

Population and urbanisation are growing at fast pace, as per UN Habitat report, India alone is likely to add around 300 million new urban residents by 2050.

However, the rate of growth of food production had not kept up pace with population growth because:

1) Scarcity of land due to urbanisation, industrialisation.

2) New challenges like climate change, extreme weather events adversely impacting the agriculture.

Food is the basic requirement of human beings. India already ranks 100 out of 119 on Global Hunger Index, hence

Remarks

in context of growing population ensuring food security becomes even more important.

However, traditional approach of using fertilizers, pesticides has proved to be unsustainable and degrading the soil fertility.

Therefore Indian agriculture needs new ideas such as :

- 1) Use of Big-data for market analysis, predicting weather and helping farmers to make informed choice
- 2) Encouraging start-ups in fields such as precision farming, nano-technology in farm sector to raise productivity in a sustainable manner.

capacity and vulnerable areas.

- 3) Even the successful utilization of aid and assistance by Central and State government depends upon efficiency of local government.

It is highlighted by following examples:

During the recent Kerala floods, it was chain of strong Primary healthcare centres which prevented break out of epidemic.

- 2) In Kerala floods, local fishermen contributed with their boats for evacuation and their knowledge of safer paths.
- 3) During the forest fire incident in the

Remarks

Then distinct of Tamil Nadu, it was local villagers who risked their lives in order to save the stranded tourists.

- 4) On other hand, failure of local bodies in Chennai to stop encroachment of wetlands, ponds, lakes accentuated the problem of floods.

5.5  
Discuss the role of local community & local govt in pre, during and post management

Therefore, the role of local community and local govt. is critical in ensuring disaster management, this is even recognised by Sendai framework of disaster management. Hence there is need for adequate capacity building of these bodies.

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 refers to the prolonged dry spell, loss of soil moisture, deficiency of rainfall. Around 12% of India's area is drought prone.

Traditionally drought is taken up as natural disaster due to deficiency of rains. But now it is recognised as majorly a man-made disaster because

1) Burning of fossil fuels is leading to climate change, which disturbs the precipitation pattern, increases drought.

2) Rampant deforestation, removes trees, which act as natural holders of moisture, result is drought.

Remarks

- 3) Encroaching upon natural groundwater recharging mechanisms like wetlands, ponds, lakes depletes water resources.
- 4) Overuse, exploitation and water pollution had reduced per-capita availability of water in India from  $1820 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}$  to  $1545 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}$  in less than two decades.

### Consequences of drought :-

- 1) Agricultural : Agricultural productivity declines, food security comes into peril.
- 2) Ecological damage : due to loss of biodiversity, habitat fragmentation and even extinction of species
- 3) Social consequences : scarcity of productive land gives rise to social unrest, deeper the social and ethnic tensions.

Remarks

- 4) Economy suffers due to falling agricultural incomes, impacting the demand even in areas not directly impacted.

Preventive steps to prevent droughts:

- 1) Strict adherence to climate change mitigation goals as committed by countries in their NDCs.

- 2) Mass awareness campaign to propagate idea of water conservation, climate smart agriculture like use of drip irrigation.

- 3) Promoting afforestation, urban greens in participation with local communities.

- 4) Putting in place mechanisms for rain water harvesting.

Water is important and essential resource, hence it is important to mitigate droughts before damage is irreversible.

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-operatives refer to the bodies where producers also manage the company. It was an important part of increasing rural incomes, land reforms because:

1) It leads to economies of scale and made adoption of modern technologies viable.

2) Co-operatives directly link the producers with consumers, hence eliminate the leakages which come due to middlemen.

3) Co-operatives even promote social status of marginalised groups, status of women as the successful example of Amul shows.

Explain why it was seen as important element in the agenda for institutional changes.

Remarks

- 4) Co-operatives promote pooling of resources, knowledge, hence a partnership which gives more than the mere aggregate of individual outputs.

However, having few examples like Amul, co-operative movement had not been successful in India due to the following reasons:

- 1) Access to finance: Due to lack of collateral, complicated documentation, co-operatives face failure of finance.
- 4) Govt. intervention in management: Board of co-operatives are generally filled with state govt. appointees, which lack knowledge of ground level facts.

Remarks

3) Heterogeneous social content: Co-operatives work best when all members are similar in terms of socio-economic status. But rural India has socio-economic distinction of caste, which impacts cohesiveness of the co-operatives.

4) Many of co-operatives are formed by rich and wealthy farmers just to escape the taxation laws.

Some measures to promote co-operatives

1) Dedicated financing facilities like Greenfield Credit Co-operative of Andhra Pradesh.

2) Involvement of NBO, civil society for capacity building of co-operatives.

3) Loosening the govt control over the co-operatives, to facilitate democratic functioning.

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)

Rural tourism is new way to promote rural growth, tap the potential of cultural diversity of rural India and ensure sustainable tourism.

You have not discussed various types of rural tourism

Impact of rural tourism :

It will help diversify the source of income for the rural Indians who are currently dependent on agriculture.

→ Rural tourism is generally provided in a local context as USP, hence it is non-destructive and ecologically sustainable.

→ Rural tourism will also promote private investment in hitherto backward areas.

Remarks

bringing employment generation.

- It will help boost rural economy and address rural poverty which is as high as around 25%
- As a consequences of rural growth, rural-urban migration will reduce, which is currently unsustainable and leading to haphazard growth of urbanisation.
- It can also give diplomatic benefits by projecting India's cultural diversity
- It will attract foreign tourists enhancing our exports as well as foreign currency reserves.

In order to leverage rural tourism govt. had taken following steps.

→ Himachal Pradesh had come up with scheme of "Har gaon ki Kahani" to attract tourists on basis of rich cultural heritage of rural Himachal.

→ Govt. had relaxed the protected Area Permit norms in order to boost tourism in border villages.

→ Incentives for the bed and breakfast scheme, which promotes home stays in rural India.

→ Bhadrakata Pariyojana to link remote, backward villages. Transportation facilities will bring tourism.

Rural tourism can be India's "next big thing" and help usher in a broad based inclusive growth.

Remarks