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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 870)

Name of Candidate	PRATEEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	28133
Center	ORN	Date	13/07/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

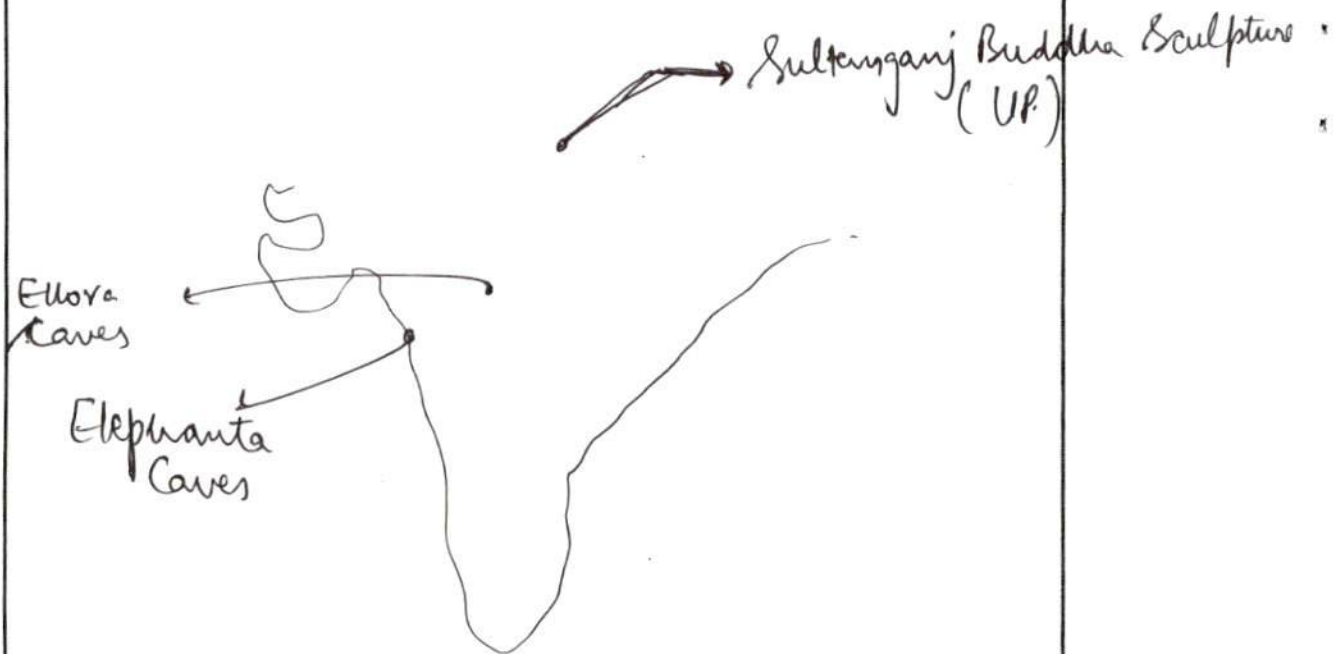
1. The Gupta Sculpture while depicting devotion to Vishnu, successfully shows Guptas' exemplary tolerance for both Buddhism and Jainism. Elucidate.

~~Gupta dynasty acted as an important~~
~~bridge~~

The period of under the Gupta dynasty is often called as the Golden Period for Indian Art and Culture. Guptas ~~area~~ took active part in architecture as well of as paintings.

Although the Gupta sculptures are dominated by Vishnu as Guptas primarily followed Brahmanism, but they also contributed for Buddhist as well as Jain temples and sculptures.

Some primary and important sculptures
are shown in map



★ Elephanta Caves are a remarkable example of Gupta sculpture.
eg: The sculpture of Trimurti (Brahma Vishnu Mahesh) is a brilliant art-work

★ Ellora Caves also has great sculptures like "Ravana lifting kailash"

In both these caves, we see dominance of Vishnu.

But Ellora Caves also contain
Buddhist and Jain caves. Out of
32 caves in Ellora,
16 → Brahmanical
12 → Buddhist
4 → Jain.

★ The famous metallic statue of
Buddha in Sultanganj was also a
creation of Guptas.

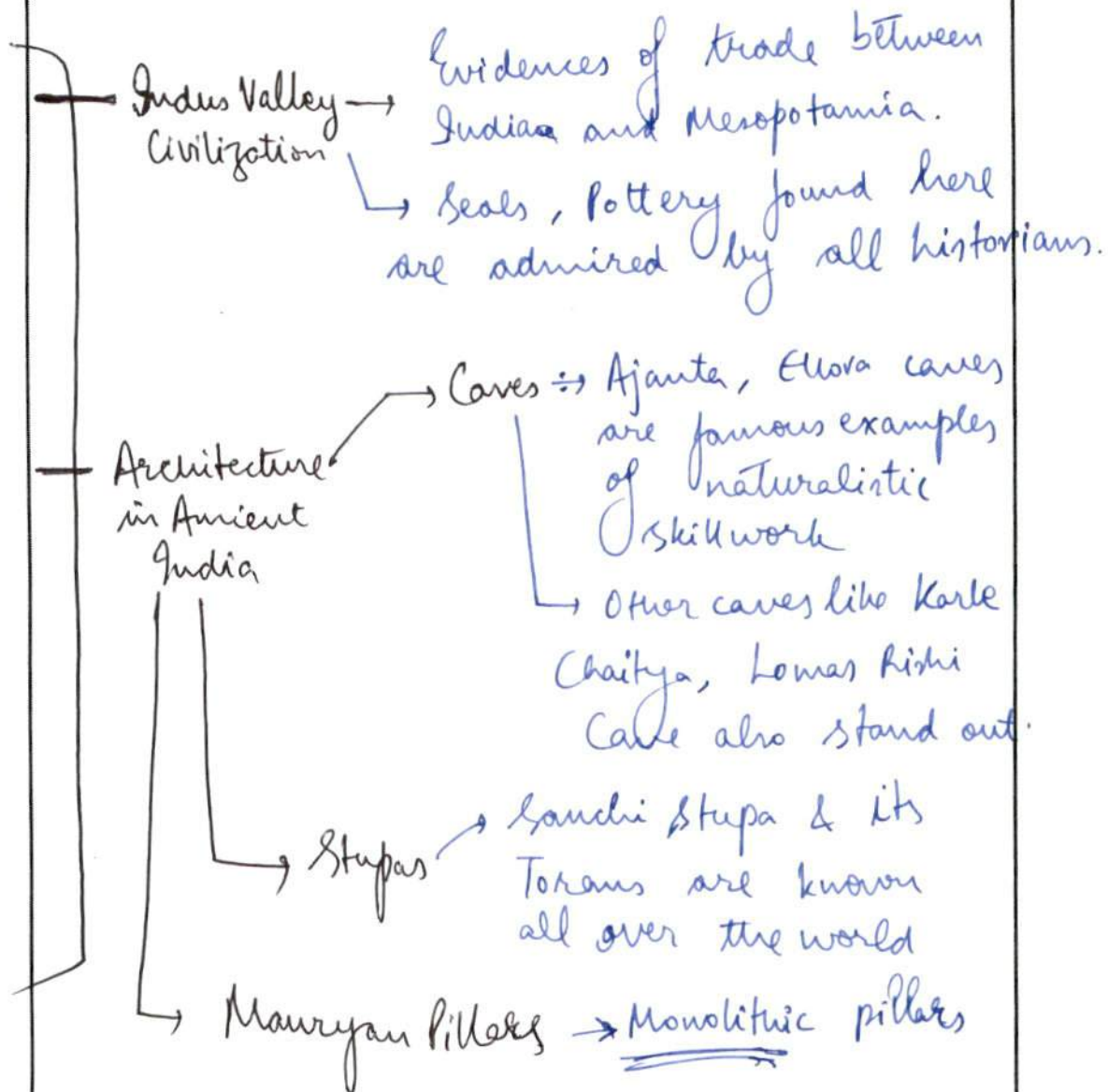
All these sculptures show that
Guptas were very tolerant towards
Buddhists & Jains.

History too speaks volumes about
the contribution of Guptas towards
other religions.

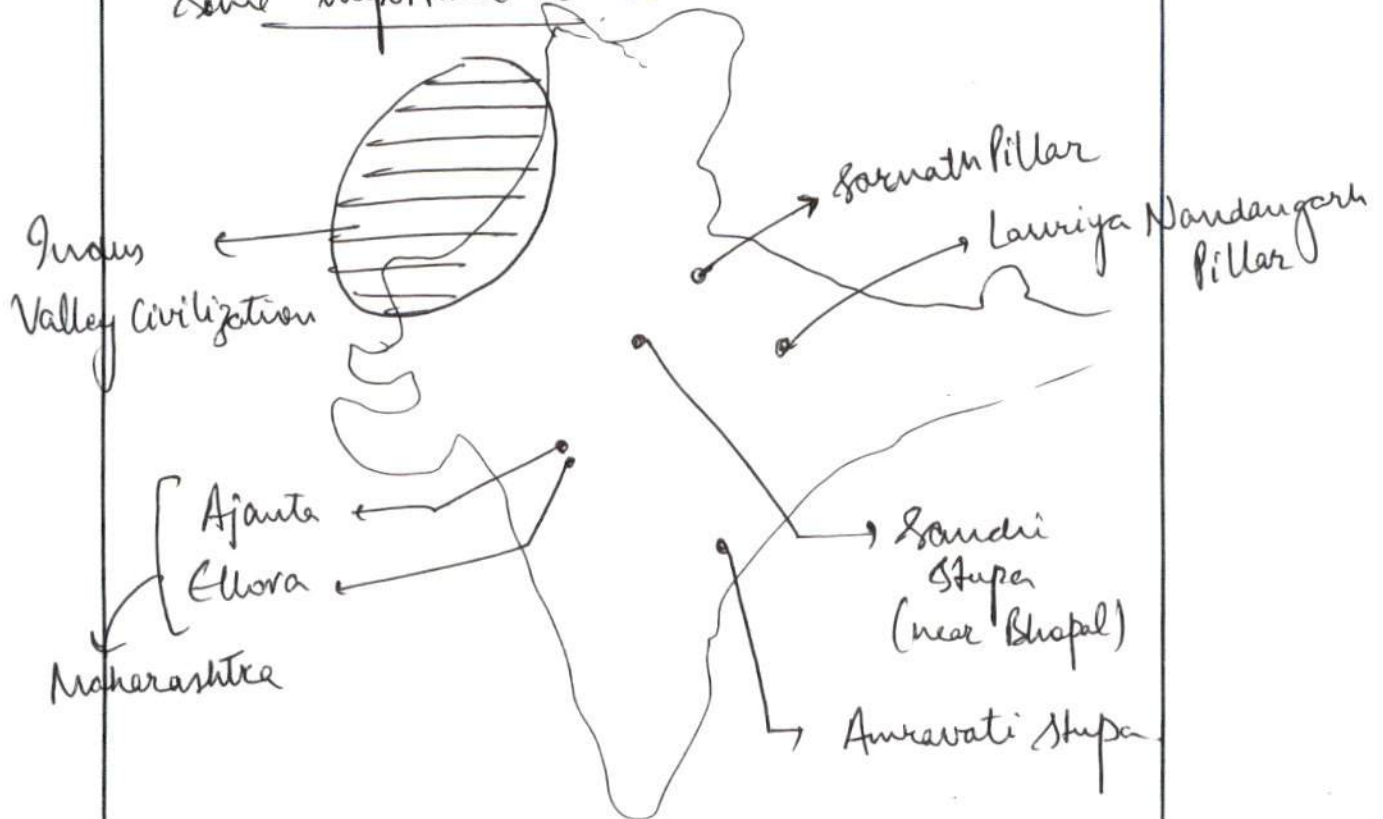
In the present wave of intolerance
in India, we should open the
pages of history & must take
inspiration from the Guptas & other such rulers.

2. At all times the work of Indian craftsmen has been admired for its delicacy and skill. In this context, elucidate with examples the artistic achievements of ancient India.

The Indian craftsmen are known for their delicate and skillful work. They have always received global admiration for their brilliant work.



Some important Sites:



~~Ajanta and Ellora~~

★

Ajanta caves very stylistically depict the Jataka stories. The skill of craftsman is easily shown in paintings like flying Apsara, Sleeping Buddha, Padmapani.

All these paintings have natural colors, eyes are wide, semi-closed, lips are protruded.

★ Some sculptures are also well known
eg: Yakshini found in Mathura

She has a remarkable body form
and clearly tells us the skill of
the craftsman

★ Mural Paintings are also found in
Bagh Caves, Ellora Caves and their
styles vary at all places. This
tells us the diversity of the
painting styles present in ancient
India.

Thus Ancient Indian Craftsmen have
crafted some beautiful artwork
that is still appreciated throughout
the world.

have been
Their artistic achievements ~~are~~ ~~an~~
an important source of inspiration
for our present day craftsmen
who sometimes still follow the old styles for

Their
art work

3. The socio-cultural regeneration in nineteenth century India was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it. Comment.

19th century India had many orthodox traditions that needed to be set right. Indians were then considered backward by the western Britishers. Their colonial presence helped ~~over~~ the Indian intelligentsia to study about the western culture, compare the Indian culture with theirs and take steps accordingly.

The socio-cultural regeneration that took place was a result of Indians only & Britishers themselves did not directly interfere in our traditions.

→ Britishers always feared a social backlash and thus despite condemning the backward Indian practices, did not do anything much about it.

The regeneration was possible because of Indians like.

- ① Raja Ram Mohan Roy who opened Atmiya Sabha (1817) and Brahmo Samaj (1828) and worked very hard for abolition of sati.

It was because of his efforts that Britishers brought a legislation to abolish sati in 1829.

- ② Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar who worked diligently for the upliftment of women, served as a principal in Bethune school and managed to force Britishers to pass a Widow Remarriage Act, 1854

- ③ Keshub Chandra Sen, Dwarkanath Tagore who later ~~spread~~ spread the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- (4) Swami Vivekananda who launched Ramkrishna Mission to spread his secular ideology.
- (5) Arya Samaj by Dayanand Saraswati who wanted to go 'Back to the Vedas' for social regeneration.

Thus, all the important contributions were made by Indians.

British presence just provided these Indians access to the ~~no~~ modern ideas but the main architects of this change were Indians only.

4. Champaran was the starting point of the strategy that Gandhi was to employ over the next 30 years to galvanise millions into one of history's biggest mass movements against perhaps the greatest imperial power of all time. Comment.

Champaran Struggle for the first Satyagraha launched by Gandhi in India (in 1917)

It gave Gandhi opportunity to understand the life of the Indian peasants.

Although, this struggle was localised, it made the Gandhian method of Satyagraha popular among the local peasants as well as the intelligentsia.

Soon
Champaran struggle was followed by Ahmedabad Mill strike (1918), Kheda Satyagraha, Rowlatt Satyagraha and then Gandhi never stopped completely.
Champaran became

- 1989 - Gandhiji reached South Africa
- In South Africa → Against Registration Certificates
→ Against Poll Tax
→ Natal India Congress
- 1915 - Arrival of Gandhi in India
- 1917 - Champaran Satyagraha
- 1918 - Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- 1918 - Kheda Satyagraha
- 1919 - Rowlatt Satyagraha
- 1921 - Non Cooperation Movement
- 1930 - Civil Disobedience Movement
- 1942 - Quit India Movement

But to call Champaran as the starting point would not be correct.

Gandhiji was already well aware about the Satyagraha style because of his success in South Africa.

Gandhiji was very active in with the South African struggle and it was there he learnt how to handle the violent British with his non-violent

methods.

Even before Champaran, Gandhiji was very popular in India because of the ~~work~~ work he had done in South Africa.

Then too, Champaran struggle acted as a watershed in the Indian freedom struggle, as Post-Champaran struggle is called the Gandhian Phase.

The event completely transformed the tactics the Indians would soon begin to employ in the later freedom struggle.

Thus, Champaran was an important turning point.

5. Despite many regulations enacted by the British to curb its freedom, the press in India played a crucial role in strengthening the national movement. Discuss.

Press acts as important communication medium. The Indian freedom fighters used this medium in a very good way, and it helped to politicize the events as well as create mass awareness, generate national feeling among people and in understanding the British coercion methods.

British imposed many regulations. The two important ones are

Vernacular Press Act (VPA) (1878) by Lord Lytton

Indian Press Act (1909) by Lord Curzon.

There were more such regulations, which ~~they~~ tried to restrict the anti-British feelings from

reaching the people.

These regulations sometimes imposed pre-censorship, or forms of licensing.

Particularly, they aimed at restricting Vernacular language newspapers so that information could not reach the masses.

But Indians were very smart in using the Press.

→ Shishir Kumar Ghosh turned his Anvita Bazaar Patrika into ~~an~~ only an English newspaper overnight, when VPA was enacted.

→ Bal Gangadhar Tilak was very smart in using the language in his newspapers Kesari &

Mahratta .

He wrote ~~so~~ that in an indirect manner to avoid the British tyranny but indirectly conveyed ~~the~~ the message to the masses.

Other famous newspapers & journals were :

	Author
Young India	→ Gandhi
Commonweal	→ Annie Besant
Yugantar	→ Anushilan Group

... and many more .

Press helped the moderates, the extremists as well as the revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh.

It integrated the thoughts of all Indians and helped immensely in the freedom struggle .

6. Even after a hundred years of its proclamation the effects of Balfour Declaration continue to resonate in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Comment.

Balfour Declaration came after the
(1917) (~~1916~~)

Sykes Picot Agreement (~~1917~~) (1916)
and this declaration was ~~between~~
a result of United Kingdom's
promise to the Jews that they
would get their original homeland
after World War gets over.

After the Declaration, the
Europeans under the leadership of
UK systematically started translocating
Israel but this displaced many
Arabs from their homes.

The fight for the homeland is
still going on - specially near the
West Bank region.

This shows how foreign intervention can lead to disturbance in the lives of so many people.

It has created ethnic clashes, wars and struggles, rapes & murders.

The amount of hatred that both communities have for each other is very high.

7. Decolonisation was neither an accident nor a product of any grand design, rather it resulted from the confluence of various local and global factors. Discuss.

Decolonization started after World War II got over in 1945.

The imperial countries never wanted to decolonize their territories as they were getting benefit from these possessions. ~~It was not~~

So the decolonization process was not a planned process. It happened due to many confluencing factors:

① World Wars: → They highlighted the motives of the imperial countries to the colony people.

→ They also weakened the colonial powers economically.

→ World War II created economic as well as strategic pressure to leave many colonies.

② Local factors like rise of the nationalists
eg: Rise of Gandhiji in India, his
tactics ~~to~~ of non-violence was
a great weapon against the
Britishers. Many other countries
also followed non-violence to
get independent.

③ Rise of middle class intelligentsia and
the spread of modern ideas of
liberty, equality & fraternity across
the globe. Ideas of ~~these~~ philosophers
like Karl Marx, Rousseau helped
people to understand their rights

④ Spread of Socialism
Russian Revolution was an important
landmark. Spread of ideas of Marx
and Lenin helped freedom
fighters like Nehru to demand

their independence.

Had all these events not occurred,
the colony masters would never
have let loose their hold
on the colonies.

Thus, ~~the~~

8. The unification of Germany fundamentally reshaped the balance of power in Europe. Analyse.

With the policy of BLOOD AND IRON, Otto von Bismarck became successful in unifying the German speaking regions.

~~It~~ To a large extent, it ~~has~~ reshaped the balance of powers in Europe.

① Germany became a nation, emerged victorious and started heavily investing in arms and manufacturing sector.

Economically, Germany started competing Britain and thus tilted the economic hold over the globe from Britain to the German side as well.

- ② Unification of Germany ended with the defeat of France. Germany humiliated France and then started increasing dominance over the region.
- ③ Germany entered the struggle for imperialism. It then led to reorganization of colonies.
- ④ It started the African colonization. Africa, was till now colonized only in the African coasts, but once Germany entered, the central African regions were also getting occupied.
- ⑤ Germany also rose strategically and generated fear among other European nations.

Thus, unification of Germany was an important event which made Germany powerful and shifted the balance of power slightly towards it.

9. The positions taken by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant at the beginning of 20th century finally evolved to become positions held by advocates on both sides of the language debate in the country even today. Elucidate.

On the language debate, Gandhiji and Annie Besant had taken different sides.

Gandhiji	Annie Besant
→ wanted education to be in <u>vernacular</u> languages	→ wanted English to be the main medium of education
→ His focus was on <u>local</u> spread of ideas & knowledge	→ Her focus was on large-scale communication which was possible only if India had a common language throughout.

Both had different positions but the motive of both was the upliftment of the people.

In ~~the~~ the present time, we still have the debate ongoing with many ~~and~~ people advocating on different sides.

Even in the independent India, we have seen clashes over the issue of language. Some famous examples are:

- ① Demand for linguistic states: It shows how much people associate themselves with their mother tongue.
- ② Anti-Hindi agitation after Constitution prescribed to declare Hindi as the official language of the Centre.

Even today, people are divided
on both sides

We need to understand that
India is a multi-lingual country
and both vernacular as well
as common language is necessary.

India has adopted a 3-language
formula in its education system
and this is a great solution.

We should focus more on the
spread of Dravidian languages
for their national integrations.

10. C. Rajagopalachari argued that a healthy democracy requires an "opposition that thinks differently and just does not want more of the same". In light of the statement assess the historic role played by the Swatantra Party in the initial years of independent India.

Swatantra Party was led by leaders like C. Rajgopalachari who wanted to develop India on the Capitalist lines.

They were not happy with the Awadi Session Agenda of the Socialistic Pattern of Society that Congress had adopted.

By opposing the Congress, the Party helped to balance the heavy socialistic tilt of the Indian economy.

11. The present form of caste as an institution has been shaped both by developments during the colonial period as well as changes witnessed in independent India. Discuss.

'Caste' was originally a system of division of people based on their occupation as per the Chaturvarna system, but when this system became an institution of used by the upper caste to harass the lower caste, it became important to take care of the oppressed.

The institution of caste which stands today is largely shaped due to some social reform movements during the British period and some social legislations enacted after independence.

Some important events include:

- ① Temple Entry Movements all over India: These movements helped the lower caste grow morally and

helped to remove their
inferiority complex.

(2)

Communal Award (by Ramsay MacDonald)

→ It became a very important
political landmark when separate
electorate were granted to lower
caste.

Due to opposition by Gandhiji and his
negotiations with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,
Delhi Pact was signed and instead
of ~~reservations~~ separate electorate,
reservations were granted

Important legislations include

→ Civil Rights Act

→ Prevention of Atrocities (SCs and STs) Act

Indian Constitution also provides
protection in the form of
Art 17 (Right Against Untouchability)

All these events and legislations have developed caste as an institution in India.

It now stands ~~as~~ as an important institute not just in social realms but also in political and economic spheres.

eg: → Most of the leather industries are under Dalit entrepreneurs.

→ Dalits have started DICCI on the lines of FICCI to mobilise support for Dalit youth & entrepreneurs.

Thus - it ~~is~~ has become an important institute.

With more legislations like Stand Up India Act, Government too is trying to uplift the Dalits.

12. In the Global Wage Report of International Labour Organisation, India has the worst levels of gender wage disparity. Comment. Enumerate briefly the factors that contribute to the existing gender pay gap in India.

~~For~~ India stands poor in female Labor Force Participation as well as in Gender Pay Gap Indices. It shows that women in India are still lagging behind women in ~~other~~ other nations.

Some of the factors are:

① Patriarchal attitude: Women are not educated at par with men and this develops a feeling in the employers that women deserves less wages.

② Women are considered weaker than men and in most of the unorganised sector like construction labor, the contractors discriminate against women.

③ Most of the women are not aware of their rights. This is true specially in rural areas where women happily accept to work on less wages. This is because of their lack of empowerment.

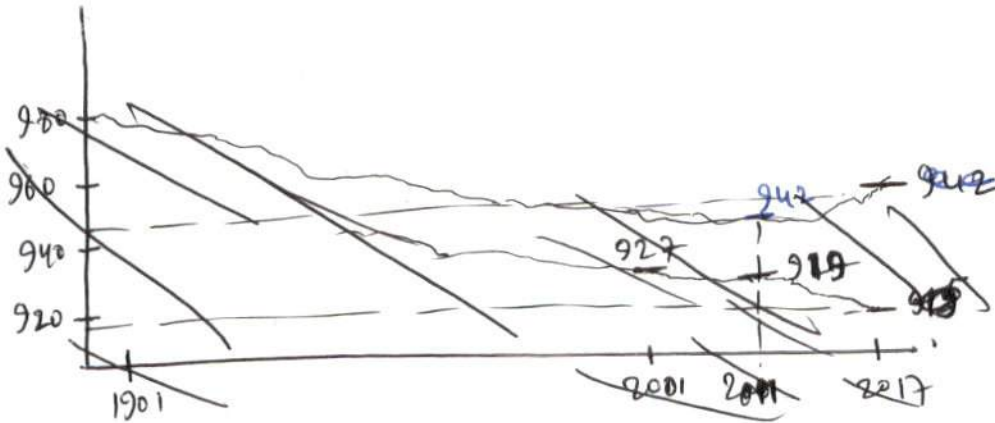
④ Women are not given many entitlements which men get.

⑤ In many informal sectors, women are employed along with their husbands and wages are given not on an individual basis but to the 'jodis' (i.e. to the couples).

The Directive Principles in our constitution guarantees equal pay for equal work. Despite this, high gender wage disparities exist. Government must come up with more stringent mechanisms so that this pay ~~gap~~ gap can be eliminated.

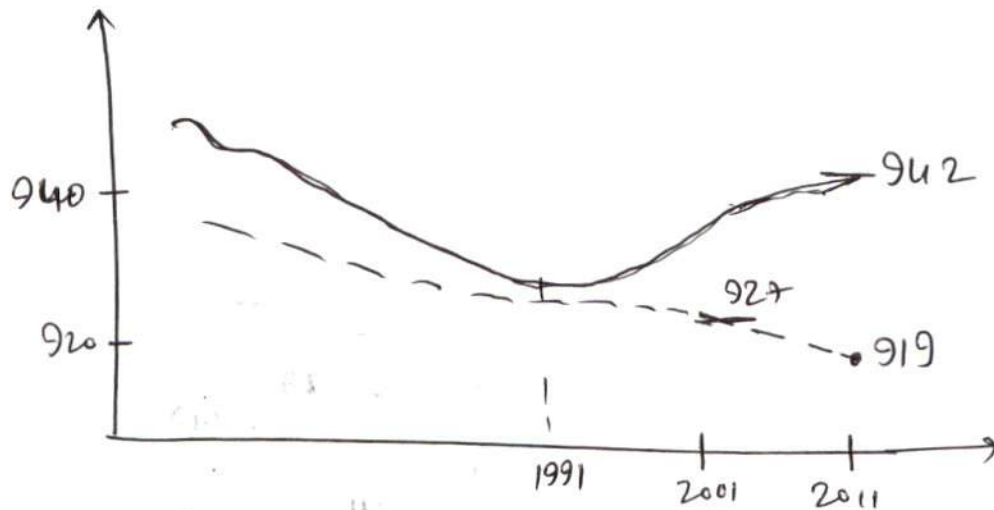
Also, women enjoy right to equality and thus must not be discriminated.
as for

13. Statistics show that child sex ratio is declining though there is an increase in overall sex ratio. Discuss the reasons that explain this trend. What measures have been taken by the government to correct this trend?



While Sex Ratio in India continuously declined since 1901, it has started to rise again after 1991. Sex ratio as per Census 2011 ~~on the other~~ stands at 942 and it is still showing rise as per reports.

On the other hand, Child Sex Ratio is ~~is~~ still ~~is~~ continuously declining. (In census 2001, it was 927/1000, but in census 2011, it fell down to 919/1000)



— Sex Ratio

- - - Child Sex Ratio (CSR)

Child sex ratio account for children in 0-6 years of age.

Reasons of this diverging trend can be :

- ① Life expectancy of females is higher than men. Thus old aged women are more than men and this leads to increase in sex ratio as it includes all the population

② Female foeticides and Infanticides are prevalent in the society despite legislations like PCNPT Act.

③ Parents do not care their daughters like sons and due to this, many girls die in early ages.

Government is taking many measures to increase the child sex ratio

① Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Abhiyan

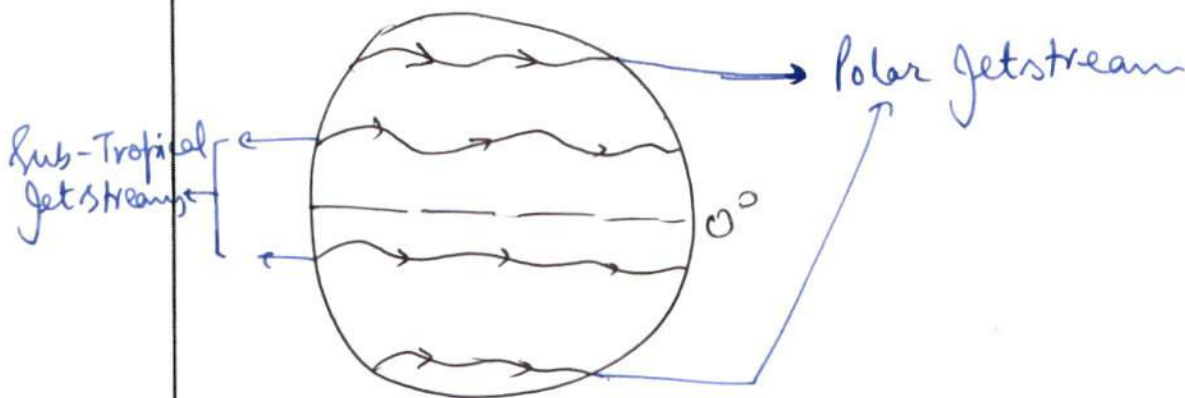
② Sukanya Samridhi Koth to secure the girl's education & expense for her marriage

③ Through maternal benefit schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana, Govt. gives incentives to women if a girl is born.

→ Government is taking many steps but we need to change the societal attitude & behaviour towards daughters.

14. Jet streams play a significant role in influencing the weather conditions across the world. Discuss with special reference to the Indian Monsoon.

Jet Streams are upper Tropospheric wind currents and play a significant role in influencing the weather pattern throughout the world.



(*)

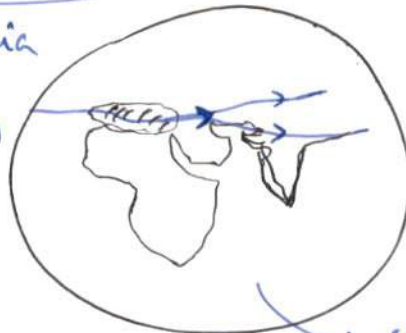
Polar Jet Streams and Sub-Tropical Westerly Jet Streams are permanent jet stream that circumvent the globe. They ~~set~~ flow in an undulating manner and influences the Pressure conditions all over the world.

- A Sometimes, these Jetstreams form Rosby waves and bring extremely cold winds to Northern regions in Canada and Siberian plateau.

WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA

- ① Sub Tropical Westerly Jetstream is important for ~~many~~ the rainfall in winters in the Northern parts of India. It brings moisture from Mediterranean Sea, and causes rainfall in India.

One of its limbs pass under the Himalayas

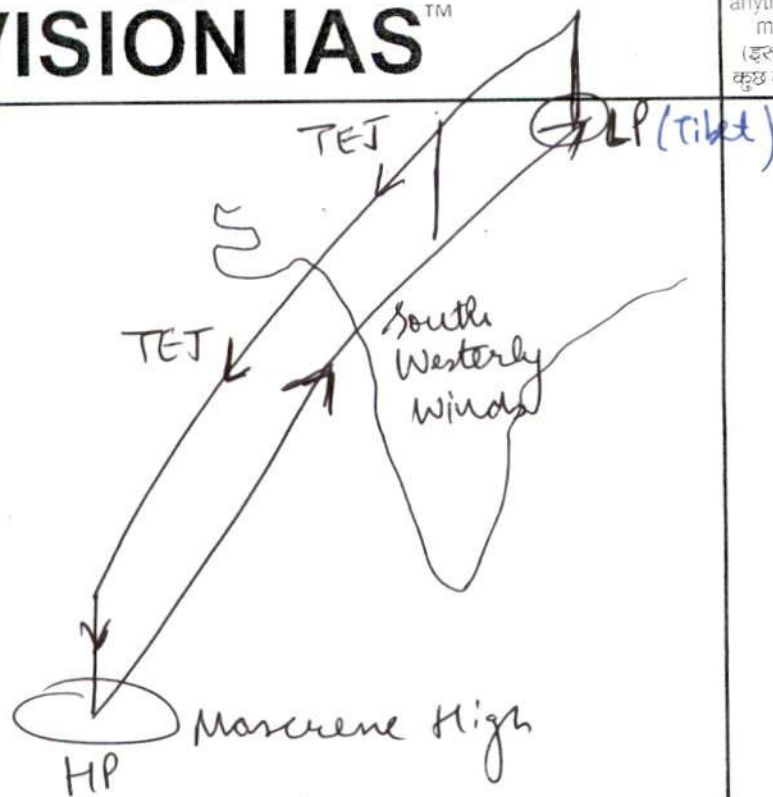


→ STW

→ showing
Sub Tropical
Westerly Jetstream.

② ~~Some temporary~~

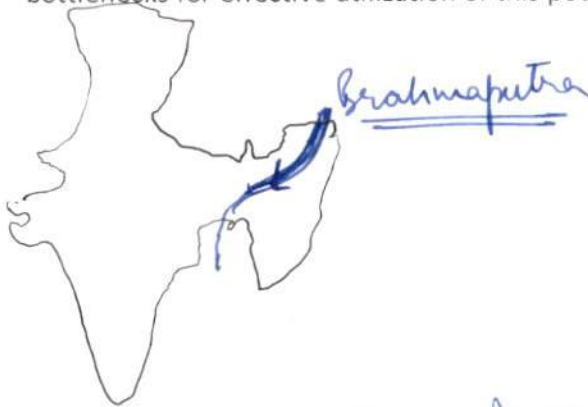
- ② Tropical Easterly Jetstream (TEJ) forms an important role in bringing monsoon to India.



TEJ increases the HP near the Mascarene High Basin in the Indian Ocean and it strengthens the resultant South Westerly winds flowing towards India.

Thus, Jet Streams are an important weather phenomenon.

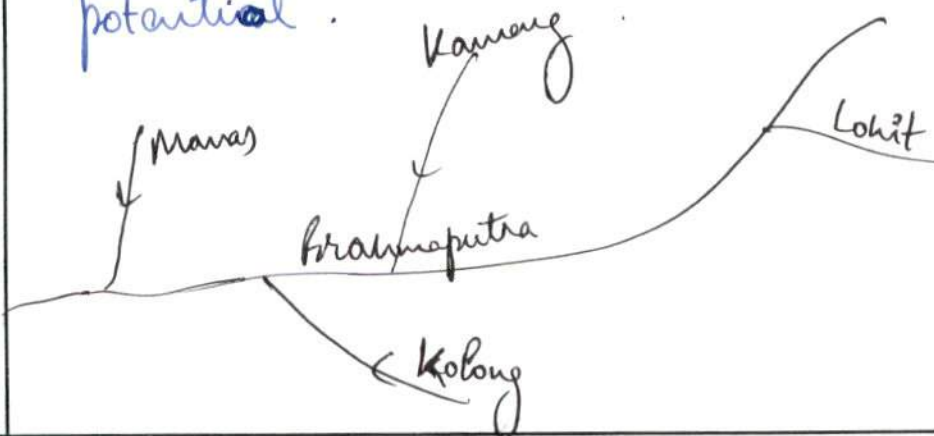
15. Developing hydropower projects in the north-east will help India fulfil its electricity demand and achieve energy security, however, this potential remains untapped. Why? What steps can be taken to overcome these bottlenecks for effective utilization of this potential?



The North - Eastern India is blessed with natural forests ~~are~~ and it is a hilly area where high rainfall occurs.

This gives rise to many rivers in the region.

Also, as shown in figure, Brahmaputra and its tributaries have ~~very~~ immense hydro-power potential.



but this potential is still untapped.

Reasons:

- ① Low government investment in the region
- ② Tribal belt: Due to this, launching development project ~~and~~ on a large scale becomes difficult

Currently, the energy demand of North East is met by Bangladesh ~~and~~ but we need to use this energy potential to so as to increase our energy security in this region.

Steps to be taken:

- ① Cooperative Approach with the tribals by involving them in the hydro power projects. This will generate employment as well.

② Scientific Assessment of the region

The region is rocky due to high rainfall and it is difficult to make big construction projects like dams. But it can be solved using proper scientific tools to assess the feasibility.

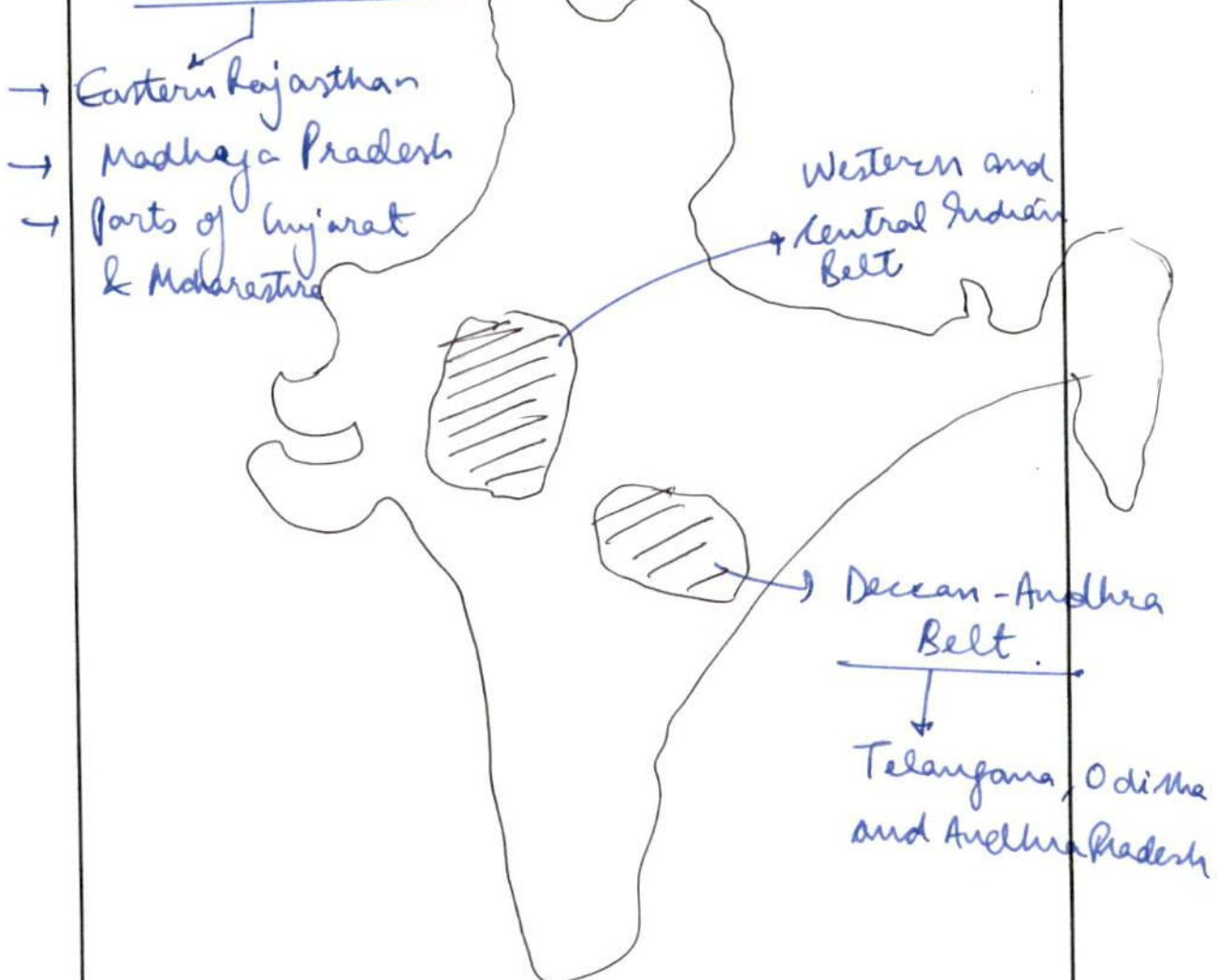
③ Coming out with a well-laid policy document stating the targets for short-term & long term as well.

④ Using Traditional knowledge to ~~and~~ make use of the water potential eg: Projects like Bamboo drip irrigation

~~Thus to~~ To ensure energy security is very important for North East India. This will lead ~~to~~ to socio-economic development of the region which is the need of the hour. ~~to~~

16. Account for the distribution of cement industry in India with its factors of location. Also list the challenges which the industry has been facing lately.

Cement Industry is mainly located
in the limestone rich regions of
Central India.



Challenges faced by Cement industry:

- ① Availability of Coal which the industry use heavily in cement kilns.
- ② Limestone reserves are getting depleted.
- ③ Raw material availability does not match with the market availability.
So, the cement industry faces huge cost of transportation.
- ④ With environment activists pressure ~~to~~ against fly ash as well as bottom ash disposal, cement industry are now under a constant radar of the activists.

17. Exploring and mining of polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean Basin by India, though filled with challenges, will be of immense strategic and commercial value. Elaborate.

India has got a 15 year window to mine polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean with the approval by International Seabed Authority.

The mining project can be very challenging:

- ① Deep sea mining is required which needs special deep sea vessels and a team of technicians and operators to monitor the project.
- ② Huge cost is involved in the initial phase of mining. ~~the~~
- ③ We also need to upgrade our technology for the purification & separation of metals from these nodules as they constitute of trace amounts of very important minerals.

Although, it is challenging, it has great strategic value

① It will increase our dominance in Indian Ocean region, and India will have a upper hand in all such future projects.

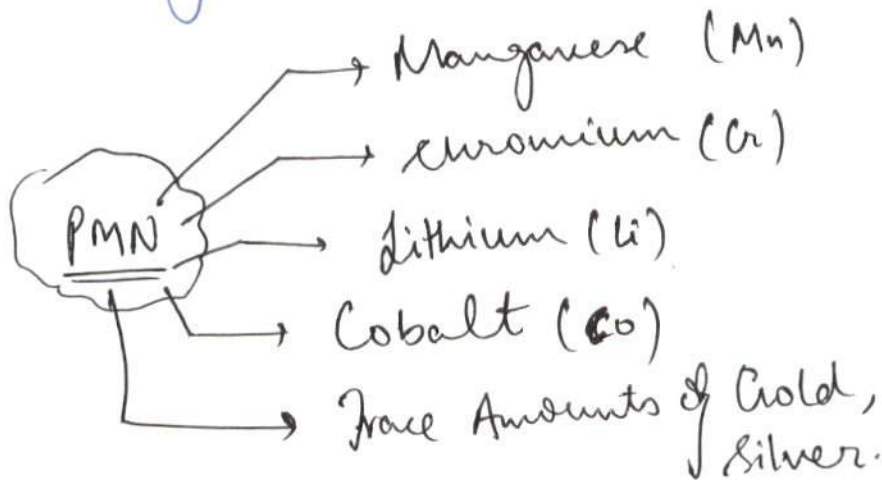
② Some metals like Manganese and Chromium obtained from these nodules are of very high grade and can be used for indigenisation of our defense industry.

Nodules also have a high commercial value?

① Currently, there is no source of commercially exploitable Lithium in India. But we can extract Lithium from ~~for~~ these nodules. [Lithium is used in Batteries, and Batteries have become

very important at this time due to automation & smart devices] Thus lithium extraction will be very useful.

② Other ~~of~~ trace amount of precious metals can also be obtained from Poly metallic nodules.



Thus, PMN ~~can~~ has strategic as well as commercial value.

India must overcome the challenges to make full use of PMN.

18. Unregulated and nonjudicial usage of groundwater has resulted in declining groundwater levels as well as quality. In this context, discuss the need for a dedicated programme for groundwater conservation.

Groundwater is an important source and it fulfils the water requirement of many regions. In areas where surface water in form of lakes and rivers is not present, groundwater serves as the only source of irrigation and domestic water requirements.

But its unregulated & non-judicious use has created problems.

- ① After the start of Green Revolution, Government gave many subsidies for agricultural pumps. This has led to OVERUSE of groundwater in many areas & is a ~~cas~~ major cause behind depleting ground water.

Quantity

②
Quality

Improper waste management has decreased the water quality.

Many waste materials get deposited and sink down to erode the ground water.

eg: Arsenic water contamination has become a serious health hazard in West Bengal.

Thus, both quantity & quality ~~are~~ of groundwater are getting compromised.

We need a dedicated programme to conserve water because:

① Water is scarce in India:

India hosts 16% of global population but we have only 4% of fresh water resources

② Rising population: As per WHO, India will soon overtake China in ~~to~~ and will become the highest population country. This will

increase our water requirements.

- (3) Health Hazards : Poor quality water can give rise to many diseases like Cholera and infections like Arsenic contamination

Thus a dedicated plan should be made to conserve groundwater

Also, awareness should be increased to use traditional methods for recharging ground water aquifers.

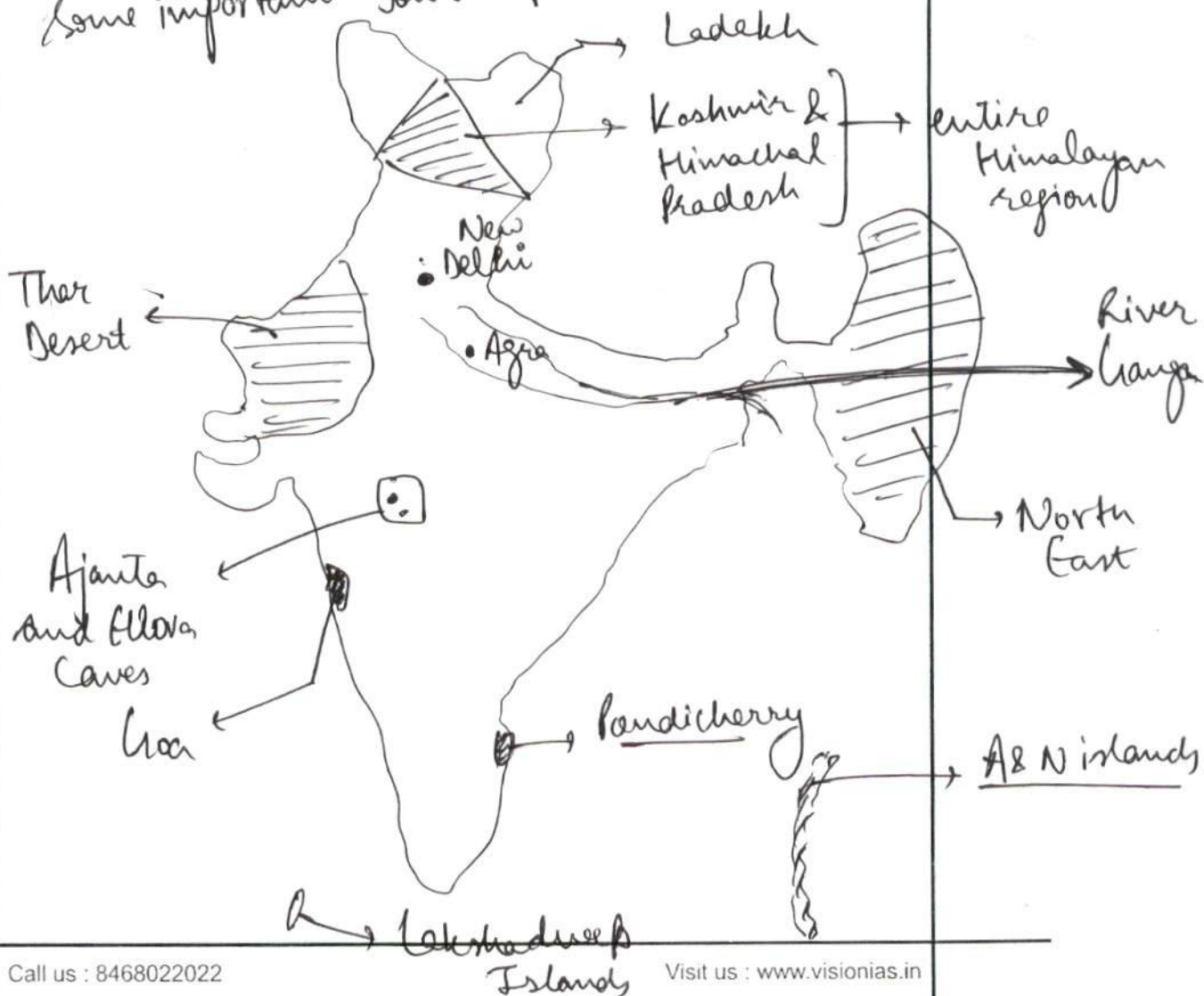
Gandhiji said that "Earth has enough to feed everyone's needs but not to fulfil anyone's greed."

We must take care of this groundwater as a natural ~~so~~ resource and should look for its sustainable management.

19. Though Tourism is one of the most important tertiary activity in India, it is facing a number of challenges. Comment. In this context, explain the importance of promoting sustainable tourism in India.

India is a diverse country and attracts many tourists due to its geographical and cultural diversity. Historically too, Indian monuments and heritage has immense potential to attract tourists.

Some important Tourist Places in India



India attracts domestic as well as foreign tourists.

But the tourism industry is facing many Challenges

- ① Accessibility : many places are not well connected with flights or trains. Geographical reach of many regions is difficult
- ② Accommodation : Many places go out of hotel rooms in the peak seasons.
- ③ Ambience & Environment : Many important tourist places are not properly taken care by the government. ~~This diverts tourism~~ is very ~~An~~ ~~is~~
- ④ Attitude of the Indian people towards tourists is not appropriate.

We have recently witnessed ~~sex~~ assaults on Africans, rapes of foreign Tourists. This must be checked.

Sustainable Tourism must be promoted systematically. This is very important as it can:

- ① Boost our economy
- ② Increase our soft power potential across the globe
- ③ provide livelihood to many people
- ④ create self-employment opportunities
- ⑤ improve the image of India in the world.

Indian Culture speaks of 'Atithi Devo Bhava' and we must follow this in letter and spirit to attract tourists to India.

20. Highlight the significance of wetland ecosystems, particularly in the urban areas. Also mention the steps that are being taken by the government for integrated management of wetland ecosystems.

Wetlands are an area of Transition between terrestrial ecosystems and aquatic ecosystems and act as important Ecozones.

Significance of wetlands

- ① Areas of high Biodiversity
- ② Immense Tourist Potential
- ③ Act as Ground water Acquifers
- ④ Absorb many pollutants, thus important for clean & green environment
- ⑤ Act as important breeding ground for many species.
- ⑥ Improve the aesthetics of the region

With regards to urban areas, it is even more important because:

- ### Steps taken by Govt.

- Some of them are:



- ② Govt. has formulated ~~and~~ an Integrated Action Plan for management of wetlands; National Conservation Plan for Aquatic Ecosystems also involve conservation of wetlands.
- ③ Many wetlands are declared as Eco-Sensitive Zones by MoEFCC.
- ④ NGT Act has created National Green Tribunal to take measures against those who destroy these natural ecosystems.

The government is doing its part, but the people should also be sensitized towards wetlands conservation.