

MOCK - 2 (PAPER - I)

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 25 questions. • All questions are compulsory • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it: • Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. • Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer-Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		
21.		
22.		
23.		
24.		
25.		

1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name

Khitesh Saini

Roll No.

937M-2016-063

Mobile No.

[REDACTED]

Date

12/11/16

REMARKS

--	--

Roll No. _____

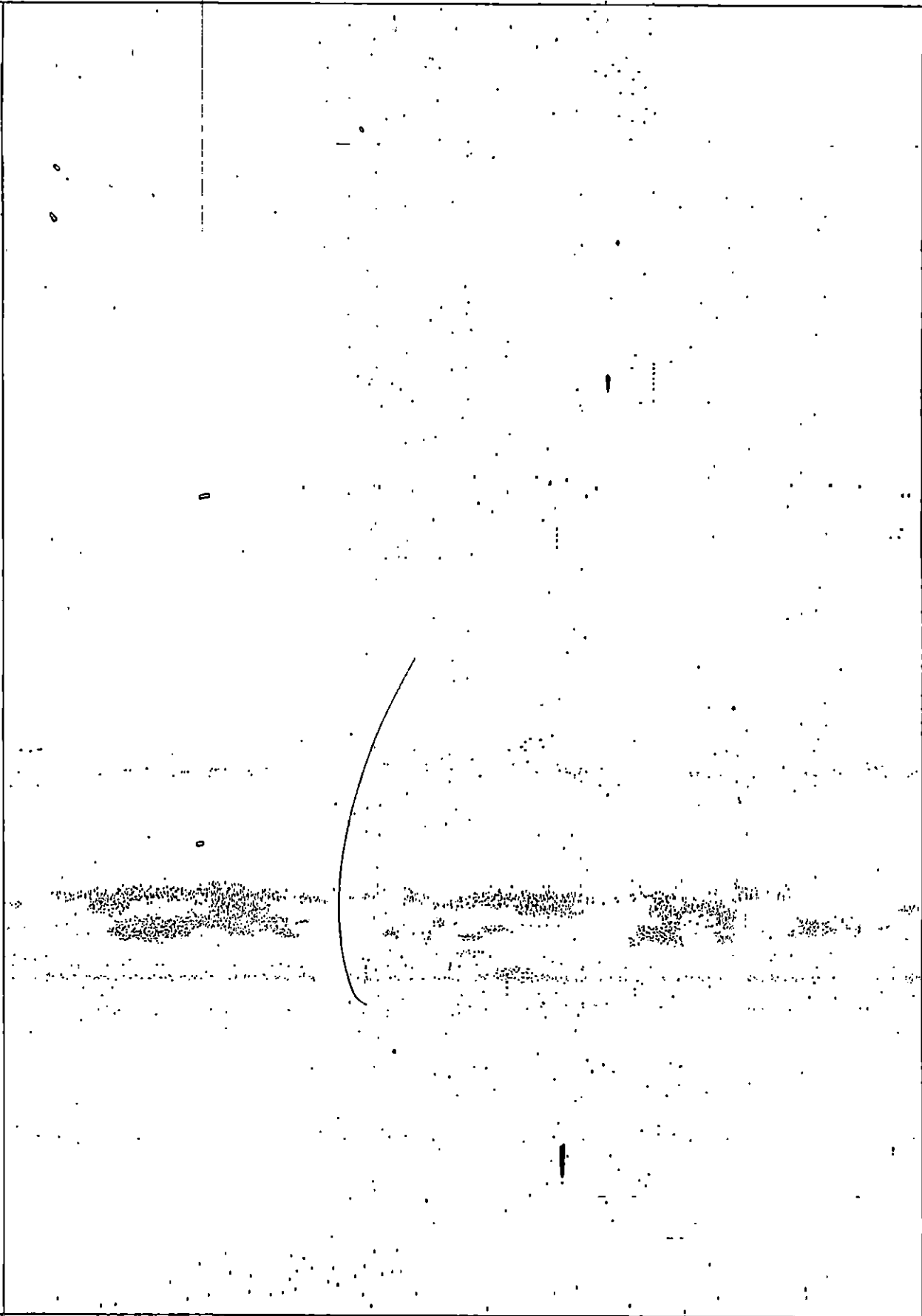
Q1. The remains of Buddhist architecture and sculpture at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh tells the story of the rise, flowering and gradual decline of Buddhism in India. Comment. (10 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q2. As with other art forms, Kutch embroidery has had to evolve with modern times and it successfully did so. Considering the above statement discuss about Kutch embroidery art. (10 Marks)

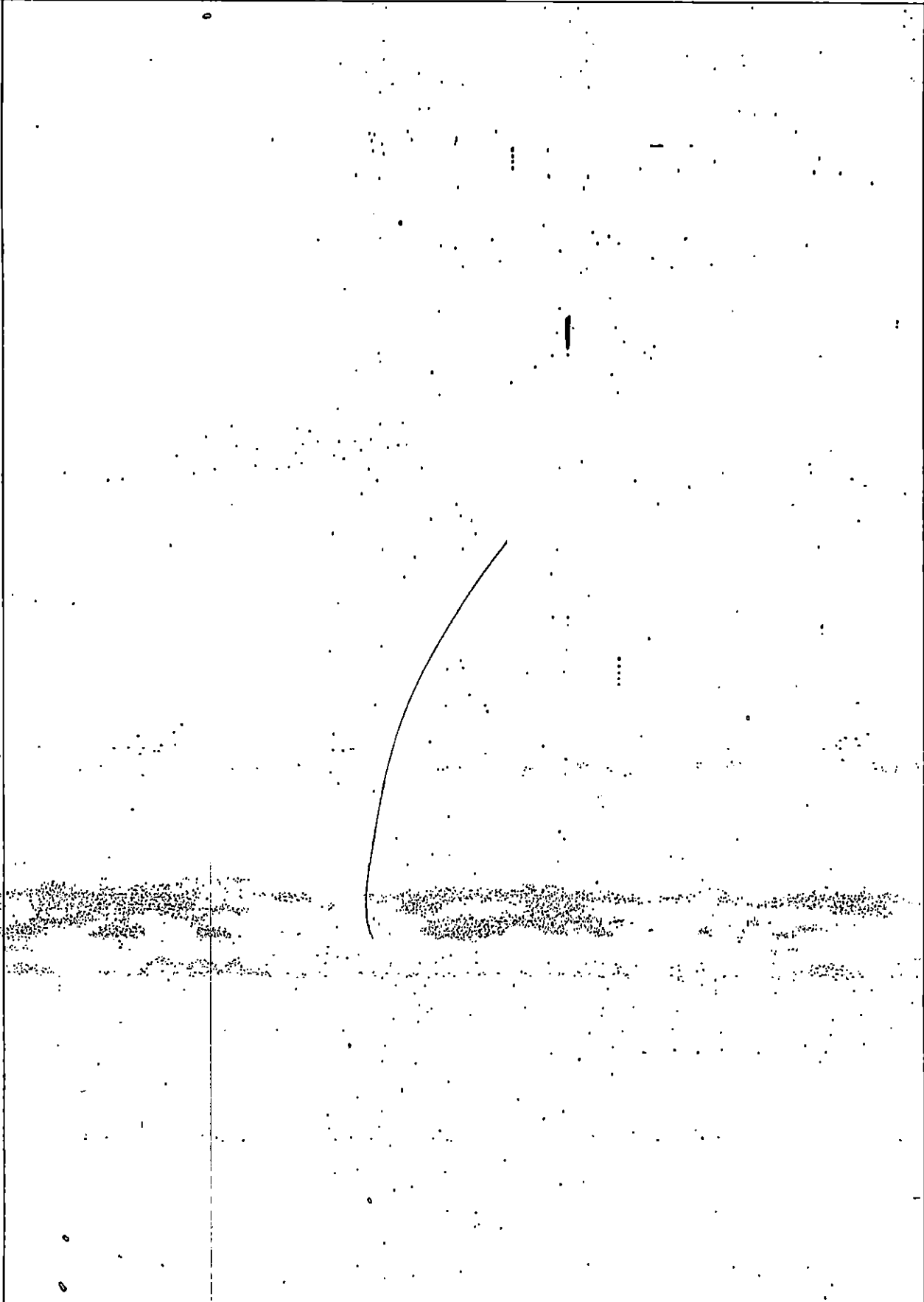
Remarks



Remarks

Q3. Almost around the time, when the Gupta's were creating architectural heritage in northern India, another purposeful movement was taking place in the Deccan. Analyze the above given statement with special reference to Chalukya architecture. (10 Marks)

Remarks

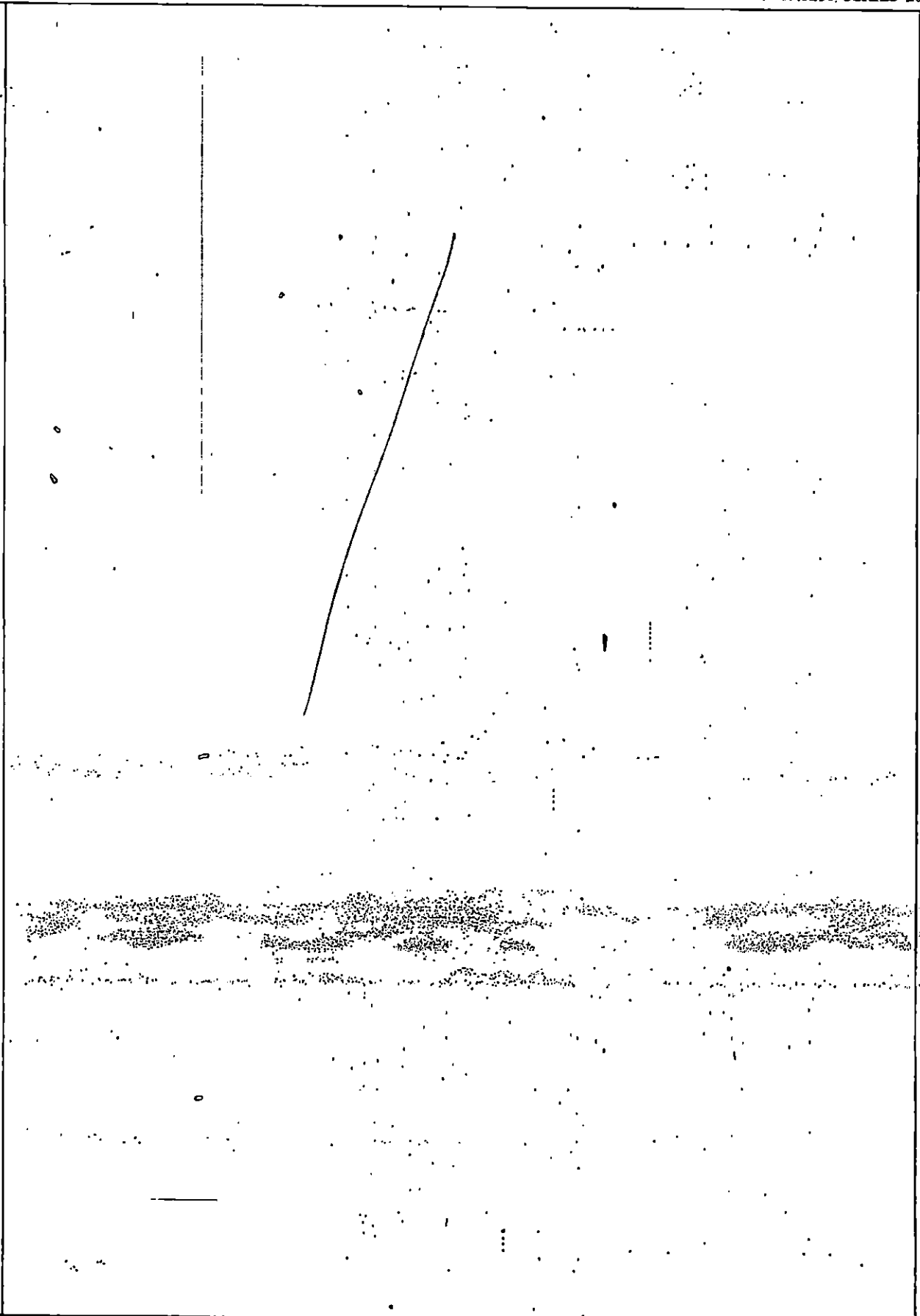


Remarks

Q4. How far do you agree that Yoga is a wonderful gift to the Modern World by the Ancient Indians? (10 Marks)



Remarks



Remarks

Write clearly and in bigger font to increase legibility

Q5. To what extent you agree, that the contribution of Subhas Chandra Bose to India's freedom struggle is not less than any other leader of Indian freedom movement. Elaborate

SC Bose had been a great freedom fighter of Indian National movement (INM). (10 Marks)

- ①. He was a radical Youth who advocated rapid independence for the country.
- ②. He was much discouraged by Gandhi's ~~slow~~ struggle-peace-struggle policy and along with Nehru formed Independence of India League.
- ③. He appreciated Communist ideas and even set up National Planning Committee (NPC) while he was president of INC in 1938. This shows his far-sighted vision.
- ④. He left INC in 1939 due to ideological ~~stand~~ causes & embarked to form the Forward Bloc.
- ⑤. He formed the Indian National Army (INA) to free India with ~~outside~~ support. INA ideals included a wave of nationalism in the country which led to RIN mutiny. This mutiny clearly showed the British that their ~~to~~ rule in India was over.

Remarks

8 They rapidly began to move out of India.

In this way, S.C. Bose was a ~~great~~ figure & his
Contribution in INM is beyond comparison.

4

Discuss contribution
in detail and precisely

Remarks

Q6. Discuss the ideological foundation of Modern Indian Nationalism. What were the factors that forced the educated elites in India to introspect into their own culture?

Indian modern nationalism can be seen to develop under various ideological dimensions. (10 Marks)

①. Vivekananda arose a sense of superiority in Indians that was long subjugated under Britishers. He created social reforms ~~was~~ were in the country along with other reformers. He talked of patriotism & Nation hood.

②. Ailbhat movement created a wave of modernization in Muslim masses. They, thereafter, participated in national movements with more vigour eg in Swadeshi movement & Khilafat agitation.

③. Tilak took nationalism to religious undertones. He spread national feeling through Shrawji & Ganapati festivals.

④. Anand Mohan & Yogendra were guided by militant nationalism & resorted to use of violence to gain independence instantly.

⑤. Gandhi brought an altogether different ideology of non-violence & truth which shaped the modern nationalism in an all encompassing manner. He steered the country to independence through his unswerving ideological stand.

Remarks

Western Education
 Cradle of nationalism

D =
 Ref. hints

--

Remarks

Q7. "Non-Cooperation Movement could not bring Swaraj in one year but it did give a new direction and energy to the nation movement." Comment. (10 Marks)

Non-cooperation movement (Ncm), the brain child of Gandhi ji began with the firm belief of liberating India of foreign rule but guided by non-violence ideology, Gandhi ji stopped it midway after Champaran incident.

However it ignited a new wave in the country that eventually led to independence.

①. It aroused much needed feeling of nationalism & patriotism in masses.

②. It made people aware of the exploitation done by British & created a popular resentment.

③. The youth was discouraged by the sudden stop & resorted to unwise practices like - resorting to Marxism - Pledge sign, M.N. Roy setup.

Communist party in India, Khilafat Samiti & Yugandhar again rose up to fight against British imperialism?

④. Widespread peasant movements, Trade union activism followed.

⑤. Congress overhauled its working - It even saw a split - no changes & swaraj.

Remarks

Precisely discuss the mass participation dimension in detail

Thus, new age of politicians & freedom fighters was born
in India after 1947 which gave rise to independence

1947,

32

Remarks

Q8. Apart from persuasion and diplomacy, use of force was an effective strategic move in integration of princely states. Do you agree? Substantiate. (10 Marks)

British left the Indian subcontinent in ambiguity.
 The act of 1947 had allowed princely states to either
 join India or Pakistan or even remain independent
 if they want to.

Most states signed Accession treaties with India
 under guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

However, J & K, Hyderabad & Jharkhand decided to
 remain independent.

Their independent status was a threat for India
 as these territories could have been used by
 3rd parties against India. Nizam of Hyderabad
 was actively engaging with Pak & others.

Thus, use of force was strategically needed in
 case they did not accept the formal invitation.

Thus, force was used to integrate Hyderabad &

Jammu & Kashmir. These territories remain in peace &
 have assimilated completely in India. Thus,

force was justified.

Diplomacy
 (Ref. limits)

(However) J & K states remain doubtful and the
 signing of accession treaty with Malaysia.

Remarks

Having in order to help ~~to~~ J.K. tackle Pakistani aggression is often brought to criticism. We forced J.K. to sign accession: ~~to~~. This has not been accepted by few sections of J.K. society. India must do the referendum to ascertain ~~the~~ under public demand in the region.

Use of force against our people is not justified but for the good of higher number (the rest of India) our political leaders ~~accepted~~ it as a suitable & needed force.

Properly discuss the dimensions

Remarks

Q9. Though India won the war of 1971, yet Shimla Agreement is seen as a diplomatic defeat of India. Critically Analyse. (10 Marks)

Shimla agreement was signed in the aftermath of 1971 war. The agreement provided the cease fire line. This was seen as a diplomatic defeat despite the physical winning of war because:

① India could not take back the Pakistan occupied Kashmir that Pakistan captured after independence.

② The cease fire line was poorly demarcated and ~~was~~ not based on previous status quo of ~~the~~ boundary. India had to return the captured territories.

③ USA had been supporting Pakistan through modern weaponry & remained sided towards Pakistan. ~~later~~, Russia (USSR) decided to remain neutral to the war even though it actively participated in 1965 war ~~settlement~~. It was a big stroke for India.

④ The settlement did not talk about the demarcation beyond N59842 point in Kashmir. It led to frequent infiltrations & subsequently to 1999 Kargil war.

Shimla Agreement

Remarks

⑤. United Nations involvement remains questionable :

⑥. The settlement did not talk of 'referendum' in Kashmir. However, Pakistan did demand referendum but without vacating the region. India did not accept it.

⑦. The settlement did little towards improving India-USA ties. However, the war did force India to further ~~strengthen~~ incline towards USSR. It further sidelined the South Eastern countries from India.

Thus, it was a major diplomatic defeat for India. However, the war liberated Bangladesh, we embarked upon maintaining good relations with the country, our ties with USSR got strengthened & we enhanced our defence capabilities.

3
 Ref. limits

Precisely discuss the positive outcomes and criticism regarding Shimla Agreement

Q10. Give some examples of armed conflicts in post-industrial world that emerged from the movement and migration of people and explain the reason why they happened?

(10 Marks)

Post-industrial world saw widespread migration & conflicts because:

①. Industrialization process has led to the rise of need in industrialised countries for raw material & markets.

As such many European countries embarked on colonization & imperialism causing widespread

migration of Europeans to the non-industrial countries like India, African countries, China etc.

It led to subjugation, exploitation & with rise of feelings of deprivation, protests followed

eg. Revolt of 1857 (India), Opium wars in China etc.

②. Within industrial countries, industrialization gave rise to capitalism & exploitation of labour class. The labour was exploited for long hours and they eventually revolted for eg. Luddite movement.

③. In Europe, where industrial countries, feudalism was also rampant in 18th & 19th centuries. This encouraged the peasants to migrate to industrial centers. This was

Remarks

Called the enclosure movement. It led to plenty of labour availability causing labour wages to ~~climb~~ climb down to very low causing wide resentment in labor class.

⑦. Migration of Europeans to American continent led to
colonization of the continent. These American settlers soon forgot their European roots & embarked on freeing themselves from the ^{economic} exploitation of British & various ~~was~~ conflicts followed like Boston-Tea party, Ref. hunts existence war etc.

Conflict with locals
 (Red Indians)

Remarks

Briefly till WW-II

Major factors responsible for it

Q11. The integration of Europe has been a perfect example, how the once rival countries can become partners in progress and prosperity. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Europe is known for many cycles of integration & disintegration. Avoid such expression

① ~~Historically~~ we hear of mighty Kingdoms by names of

② Hapsburg & Bourbon dynasties. They disintegrated

in time fighting with each other giving

rise to ~~empires of~~ countries like Germany,

Czech republics, Hungary etc

② Italy & Germany themselves were driven by various roles. They were fragmented into

small-small Kingdoms. Bismark has been

accorded the title of "unifier of Germany"

③ Ottoman empire once ruled most of Eastern Europe

with its disintegration many countries

like Greece were born

④ with fall of communism, the communist won

that included Ukraine, Belarus, Baltic countries

& among others broke & led to creation of

independent states

⑤ Yugoslavia too balkanised to give rise to

many small countries.

⑥ European union formed in the aftermath of

Remarks

World war II is today seems to be disintegrating
with the Brexit.

- ③ There is a wide upsurge in United Kingdom where
with Scotland's women Ireland are getting ready
to part away from the union.

2
Ref hints

Remarks

Q12. Through-out history mankind has always tried to find comfort in similar identity and culture and has tried to eliminate the others. With modern technology, the process has just been made easy. Elaborate in context of the Jew Holocaust. (10 Marks)

Mankind is known by the territorial & group instincts. They seek to remain in their own group & tries all their might to raise the standards (levels) of that group. Group-identity easily surpasses individual-identity & this was a major cause for Jew Holocaust & in today society of Terrorism modern technology provided with variety of military tools. It raised the confidence of countries that had military industries or countries that were rich enough to buy modern technology.

Nazi-Gemany was guided by suspicion towards the progressive-Jews who controlled major trade of the country. As such they were always inclined towards snatching away all means of protection from these Jew.

Modern technology (telegraph etc) further enlarged the communication in Nazi-autocratic regime. Transportation network of modern railways provided means to transport Jews in huge numbers to holocaust sites.

Remarks

Modern media was used by Nazi leadership to spread hatred & incite violence among the Nazis who ~~incited~~ rose against the Jews. The modern weapons of mass destruction further enhanced the pace of the genocide machine that ~~Hitler~~ had created in his own mind.

4
Mention the tech used for annihilation of the Jews

Remarks

Q13. Two Massive and devastating wars have been fought on European Land, yet Europe is one of the most productive and economically well-off region in the world. Evaluate the reasons. (10 Marks)

A country, or for that sake a continent, is known by "its people".

Europeans are progressive & smart bunch of people who are guided by developmental instinct. They are experts in rebuilding and standing again after falls.

Apart from these, the European community has following advantages that keep them well ahead of the world:

- ① Expert knowledge base & huge budgetary allocations to research & development. Their economies run on "Innovation". eg. automobiles in Germany, Defence equipment of France.
- ② They believe in globalization & inter-country trade to boost domestic development. They joined the European union to facilitate movement of skilled labour & manufactured goods.
- ③ The continent is full of resources and these countries have state of art mining equipments.

④ The continent has massive agricultural potential eg. mediterranean climate is

Remarks

Marshall Plan, Bipolarization of the world, UN, Nuclear Power deterrence.

good for vines, citrus fruits, ~~pepper~~ central low lands
 provide cereal cultivation -
 relatively less

⑤. Their policy is ~~not~~ driven by communal agendas &
pub economy above religion. This is not the case
with west Asian countries.

⑥. They were pioneers of industrial revolution & they
 still today have the finest industries that lowers the
 cost of production substantially.

They cleverly use international agreements & agencies
 for self benefit like phytosanitary measures of
 WTO to keep Indian goods away.

Conclusion required for
 every ans.

Q14. Indian society's strength lies in its ancient roots, capacity of its culture to assimilate and carry out reforms needed with changing times. (10 Marks)

India since ancient times has been a accommodative state & this has allowed her to continue her existence without a break.

'Vasudev Kutumbham' & 'atithi devo bhava' have guided the conscience of people for eternity.

The guiding principle had been "mosaic of cultures" &

it allowed India to keep evolving in its cultural values that gave significant flavours to our cultural heritage for eg

from nalanda to taxila, from madhura art to gandhar art, from pahari paintings to

vijaypura paintings, from mural architecture to chandela architecture etc.

With coming a new cultures, Indian culture

kept evolving & reforming itself many battles

were fought that changed the course of times and established new rulers but the legacy

of Indian culture, heritage continued. It was

mainly because these rulers came to establish

themselves in India rather than exploiting

& taking war-exploits back to their own lands.

Remarks

India's ~~the~~ geography & its vegetation had attracted people from all directions. Its resource base acted as a magnet. India's spice trade made her a golden Sparrow and this bounty of wealth attracted Europeans in 17th century that came & exploited the country for more than 2 centuries. However, since Independence, India has bounced back to growth & development. Respect for diversity & unity & fraternity still remains our foremost principles. we are the pioneers in reforms like Non-alignment movement & among others.

4 1/2

Factually elaborate

Remarks

Q15. We have two Indias - 'India' and 'Bharat'; and they are more in conflict rather than symphony. Illustrate. (10 Marks)

India is said to consist of 2 images - the more developed & progressive India & the backward & reluctant to change Bharat. NITI Aayog has also accepted this bifurcation.

Both of them are in conflict because

① India is 'change' prone while 'Bharat' is change resistance.

② India is modernised & is rapidly circulating progressive & modern values while Bharat still suffers from rampant prejudices, superstitions & orthodox values.

③ India has modern governments that are development oriented while Bharat has governments that themselves keep it backward - guided by vote bank politics etc.

④ India has more respect for women, better safety & security for women & children while Bharat lacks the same.

⑤ In Bharat people often take law & order in hand. Violence is common. It is relatively low in India. eg Naxalism in East India.

Remarks

However, both India's states are part of the country as a whole. The need is to develop both holistically in order to raise the standards of the country & make India developed.

NITI Aayog has begun this through bottom-up planning & state-specific development. This way each state is allowed to develop as per its priorities.

The eastern states (Bihar) which possess high population & forest cover got higher devolution as per the new devolution formula of finance commission.

Analytically discuss
the Rural-Urban
disparity in detail

Q16. Discuss the impact of media on Indian society? How media could play a constructive role in bringing communal harmony? (10 Marks)

Media has been labelled as the 4th pillar of democracy. It refers to a ^{mass-}communication devices including Television, radio, Internet, ~~news~~ among others.

It has a huge impact on society

①. The wave of national movement was ignited by media only.

②. It spreads awareness among people regarding government policies, health, farming etc. It reaches the ~~remote~~ corners of the country.

③. It is an agent of attitude change. It has been an agent that helped the country to accept modern ideas of democracy, fraternity etc.

④. On the contrary, Indian media has become quite value loaded & biased. It has been used as a tool to excite communal feelings.

Negative aspect
 in detail media can play an effective role in bringing communal harmony by following:

①. Spreading awareness among people about other cultures, religions. Once people will know the good features of other groups, the prejudices & stereotypes will come down leading to

Remarks

- increased sense of harmony.
- ②. media can be used to deliver skills & ~~not the~~
~~skills~~ increase employment opportunities.
 Employed people are less prone to violence.
 - ③. media can help decrease fundamentalist attitude of
 people by attitudinal change through
 persuasion, discussions & debates.
 - ④. It can be effectively used to make our youth
 aware so that they may not get indoctrinated
 by groups like ISIS & ~~etc~~ etc.

5 →
 media seeks to enhance harmony in diversity. It
 allows all to share information & information is
 a major tool towards peaceful coexistence.

Q17. What is SEWA? What has been its contribution to women empowerment? (10 Marks)

--	--

Remarks

Loss in last 15 years
and all major factors
responsible for

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2016

Q18. Since 1992, satellite altimeters indicate that the rate of sea level rise has increased to 1.2 inches per decade, a significantly larger rate than at any other time over the last 2000 years? In this context, are Indian coasts geared up to take up the challenge? Critically discuss? ~~ever~~ (10 Marks)

with increasing anthropogenic activity, the climate change process has accelerated. It has caused acceleration in sea water level rise as postulated by ~~IPCC~~ IPCC report as well.

India has a 7500 km long coast line both submerged & emergent. monsoon badly affects the western coast and we yearly see the flooding of coastal cities like Mumbai.

As such India considerably lacks in its preparation to tackle consequences of sea water level rise.

① mangroves are still being cut out to make ports, coastal plains etc

② large population lives in coastal zones much close to shore line. They are highly vulnerable to water level rise. Government still has no plans to effectively rehabilitate these people.

③

Bio-physical and socio-economic impacts in detail

Remarks

On the other side, we are preparing well to cope up with disasters:

①. we are having a well-equipped NDRF that can assist in ~~weather related consequences in coastal areas.~~

②. National disaster fund can be used to ~~ere make coastal zones more resilient to weather change~~

③. Indian Institute of ~~oceanographic research is~~ actively engaged in research on climate change & its effects on Indian coasts. It is ~~also~~ further designing ~~mitigation & adaptation measures.~~

④. Early warning systems are being put in place across the coastal landscape & ocean bottoms to assist in ~~var~~ ~~dealing~~ various disasters.

Remarks

Precisely discuss all major reasons

Q19. What are the causes of the Cauvery River water dispute between Karnataka and Tamilnadu? Why is there no amicable solution yet? Examine. (10 Marks)

Cauvery river basin is shared by 3 states namely Karnataka, Tamilnadu & Kerala & Pondicherry (UT).

Sharing of water is thus, a cause of conflict over the river.

~~There~~ an water sharing agreement done in British times in 1924 lapsed in 1970's & after

that on request of the states Cauvery water

Tribunal was setup under article 262 (river water sharing). ~~Article~~ **Dam construction by Karnataka**

The tribunal has given its verdict regarding water sharing however it is criticized on the ground that it did not consider ground water

regional topography while delivering the verdict.

Karnataka says that it cannot release water to TN as it is not able to even supply water

to its farmers. This year Karnataka had

deficient rainfall while rest of India had above average rainfall.

The tribunal had asked the center to constitute a

Cauvery water management board which would

take over all powers from state as related to

Remarks

Causing water & will then impartially divide water between states & also equitable share water in case of failed monsoon & other distressed situations.

This board has not been setup till now.

Causing today lacks the potential to serve the needs of all these states & hence, conflicts are bound to rise

The need is to adjust to short water availability through water management practices, grey-water use, recycling & reuse of water, climate resilient & agro-climatic region based cropping.

Water falls under state list. The "parliamentary standing committee" asked to put it under concurrent list. This will allow center to effectively deal with the problem.

A national river authority & India 2 can be formed on lines of NRI with considerable powers being devolved to the authority.

4

Remarks

Q20. Recent scientific studies show that climate change may intensify the effects of Jet-stream. What can be the implications of this? (10 Marks)

Jet stream are upper-tropospheric global circulations.

They are very fast winds mostly moving above 150 kmph. They are geostrophic in nature & are

mostly westerlies ^(Northern half) except the ^{seasonal} Equatorial Jet streams that blow above Indian Peninsula.

Climate change ~~will~~ ^{may} intensify these winds ~~because~~

~~this~~ this will have various implications like

①. Most jets planes & aircrafts will be affected with ~~change~~

②. Indian monsoon is said to be dependent on easterly equatorial jet, this will effect the monsoon cycle in India & elsewhere

③. Rossby waves are highly useful in transferring heat across the polar region & temperate region. It will cause changes in heat

balancing across the planet. Weather - destabilizing and extreme
 ④. Stratospheric clouds at Antarctica that form in winter are associated to jet streams. ^{weather generating} consequences

These will also be adversely affected. They are also associated to ozone hole. Thus,

change in jet stream patterns will affect

Remarks

Polar Vortex

ozone hole as well.

- ⑤ Jet streams give direction & speed to cyclones. Thus, cyclones will now hit different locations & their life cycle will get altered.

Climate change will have consequences that human

cannot even envisage to full extent. We must work to reduce climate change as much as possible.

Recent INDCs & Paris summit are positive steps in this regard.

Massive impact on global food supply and potential for massive geo-political unrest.

Discuss objectives, approach and benefits in detail.

Q21. Reducing regional disparities has been one of the significant goals of Indian democracy. Can the smart cities mission help India achieve this objective? Critically analyse.

(10 Marks)

A smart city mission envisages creation of smart infrastructure & living space around the periphery of already established cities (urban areas).

As such smart cities will provide more area to accommodate population migrating from rural areas.

However, it is not actually designed to reduce regional disparities as:

① Villages & small towns will remain backward, it will cause increased rural to urban migration.

② Only few cities will be developed. What about census towns & other smaller cities.

③ Funds needed to develop such cities will be exorbitant. It will affect the budget of smaller cities & villages development.

④ Specific criticism of smart city concept required (Refer hints)

Thus, the need is creation of smart villages along with "smart cities". Government must focus on creating PURP initiative.

"Providing urban amenities in rural areas" &

Remarks

R-urban mission if it has to work!
 Smart city ecosystem is the need of today's India.
 However, we must not forget that majority India still
lives in rural areas. We must focus on
 providing Education, Primary health care, Skills to
 the rural population to check rural to urban migration.
 As no smart city can accommodate an ever stopping
 migration population.

4

Smart cities, thus, cannot exist on their own. They
 need well developed country side as well.

Remarks

Q22. According to World Health Organisation air pollution levels are rising in many of the world's poorest cities. As India is the home to world's largest poor population, critically examine India's preparedness in responding to this threat. (10 Marks)

Air pollution means - contamination of air with other dangerous gases & particulate matter. Air is said to be polluted when the percentage of a gas/particulates increase beyond permissible limits. For eg. recently in Delhi, after diwali, particulate matter 2.5 levels go reached beyond 1000 ppm. where the safe limit is below 60 ppm.

~~India lacks prerequisite expertise in creating a~~
 # The coming of Bharat - VI norms is a positive step towards reducing emissions from vehicles which are major source of pollution.

The government is today encouraging dismantling of ~~vehicles~~ beyond 15 years age and Delhi government has banned ~~to~~ more old ^{heavy} vehicles from entering the city.

The Industries have been mandated to use electrostatic precipitators, smoke filters etc at the chimney's of their plants.

Solid waste burning process is being made relatively pollution free by using high quality incinerators. Recently, the government

Remarks

NAQI

NMEM

AMITD

is consistent use of Plasma-incinerators that completely break the pollutants into harmless gases.

However, still lot more needs to be done:

- ①. Ban ^{to be put on} ~~needs to be put on~~ construction-demolition activities ^{at key places} without use of dust-reducing coverage sheets.

②. Road-sweeping should be done in night as road-dust ~~causes~~ ^{causes} increased % of ~~PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}~~ PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5}.

- ③. Scrubber bags & catalytic converters should be made compulsory along with electrostatic precipitators in chimneys as to provide levels of smoke filtration.

Lessons from international experiences

Conclusion required

Q23. According to National Green Tribunal reports, the Art of Living's, world cultural festival negatively affected the Yamuna flood plains. Discuss how such events affect the ecology of the region? Do you think such events should be allowed to be held? Discuss.

(10 Marks)

Recently Art of Living organised a multi-day program in Yamuna flood plains. This badly affects the local ecology as follows:

- ①. Plenty of plantation is cut-off which causes loss of habitat to birds & wildlife.
- ②. Levelling of land is done. It further degrades lands near capacity to act as a barrier to river flood water flow.
- ③. Huge amount of garbage is generated.
- ④. Noise pollution due to use of high capacity speakers.
- ⑤. Sewage generated is directly drained into river without treatment which increases the Biological oxygen demand leading to eutrophication like Shikhar. It severely affects downstream water quality.

Such events are having relevance to people of country and freedom of association is integral to Indian democracy Article 19(1)(b). As such these programs should be allowed to

Findings of Shashi Sekhar
 comm. precisely

Remarks

take place. However, they should not interfere with our ecosystems environment as Right to healthy ecosystem is also the right of an individual (Article 21).

The need is to provide suitable location to such events like stadium, wastelands etc.

The use of wasteland for such events will help in levelling the wasteland. This way we can

effectively use such events for additional gains.

In stadium, these events will fetch huge revenue for the government which can be used in other developmental agenda.

4
 We must safeguard our floodplains as they are of great relevance to our ecosystem.

~~its judgement imposed heavy penalties~~
 the Art of living but still the damage done is beyond any penalty.

Remarks

Q24. What is the meaning of Storm Water Drainage? The importance of storm-water drainage to a city increases in the context of changing weather patterns. How is this relevant to India? (10 Marks)

Storm water drainage means that the drainage system for a city should be sound & prepared enough to channelise the acute water downpour that takes place in a storm. As such, it is integral to the flood water management.

Changing weather patterns have increased its relevance because:

- ①. The intensity & frequency of rainfalls & cloud bursts is rapidly increasing.
- ②. glaciers are melting rapidly and the water is many times getting accumulated in glacial lakes, which may burst out any time causing rapid flash floods.
- ③. cities are getting more & more congested. Congested & often breaching into river flood plains (eg. Delhi city has reached Yamuna flood plains). They are much prone to floods.

④. ~~The whole country~~ It is of high relevance to India because:

- ①. India is a country of monsoon which in itself is

Remarks

is highly variable.

①. Western Ghats & North East are highly prone to heavy rains, the intensity may increase with further climate change.

②. Increasing temperature will increase convectional rainfall causing increased intensity.

③. Himalayan region has very high number of monsoon lakes & these may burst with heavy rain eg Kedarnath floods.

31
 The whole economy gets choked by such floods, huge devastation takes place. It is always better to be prepared than to spend 5-10 fold money on rescue, rehabilitation & developing again after disaster.

Inadequate storm water drainage system in Indian cities in detail

Q25. Recently the Mihir Shah report has recommended an urgent overhaul of the current water management systems. Is National water commission the panacea to water management problems in India? Critically examine. (10 Marks)

India's water governance currently possess 2 separate bodies to regulate heavily inter-dependent resources - ~~ground water~~ of surface water these are ~~central~~ ground water board & central water commission respectively. These 2 bodies work separately & this has caused some problems like:

- ①. Ground water & surface water have a high degree of coherence. i.e. it is the surface water that seeps down to ~~make~~ ^{fill} ground water reservoirs & the ~~soil/water~~ topography is also responsible for the same.
- ②. These 2 bodies lack multidimensional expertise like geology experts, agro-hydrological, ~~and~~ ^{civil engineers trained} in topography based ~~water~~ management etc.
- ③. Despite these 2 bodies, we face acute water shortages, ground water levels have decreased to huge extent, rivers are frequently getting dried.
- ④. In ~~recent~~ Supreme court has also held that 'Dual responsibility' means "no responsibility at all". This appears to be much relevant to these 2 bodies. NWC (National water Commission) will ~~subsume~~ these 2 bodies and is envisaged to be the ~~big~~ ^{big} term.

Remarks

Solution to the problem. because:

①. It will have multi dimensional expertise as such it will be an experts body encompassing above mentioned fields & others as well.

②. It will cater to irrigation related problem & how surface irrigation is related to ground water levels.

③. It will ensure both ground & surface water are seen as inter-related & therefore its planning process will be holistically driven.

④.

Conclusion required

Remarks