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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1070)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103781
Center	PUNE	Date	11/9/18

### INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. (150 words) 10

→ In ancient India, stability brought by Mauryas and Gupta and rise of trade led to emergence of many merchant class. They organized themselves in shrenis or guilds to conduct their businesses.

→ Significant aspects:

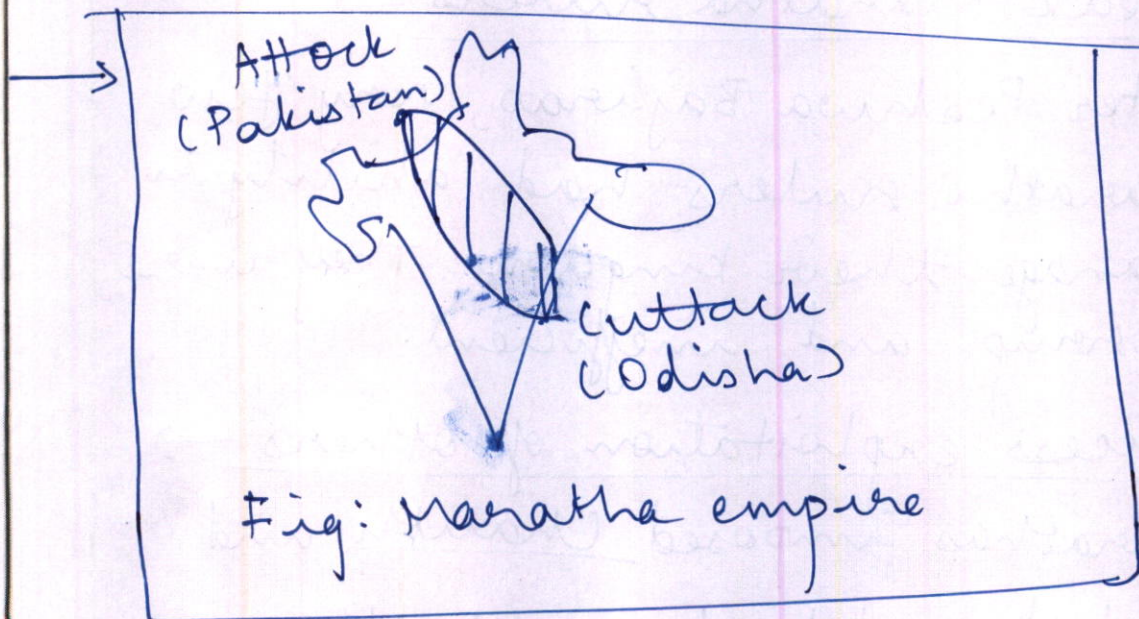
1. Every shreni was distinct in trade it did and symbols it used.
2. Shrenis created their identities by minting their own coins and using other symbols.
3. They had social prestige as their members wholeheartedly donated to various socio-economic activities.

4. Shrenis also acted as banking networks where people put their money and even get loans.
5. Each shreni trained its members to do task that it performed.
6. There was healthy competition among all shrenis and they all promoted trade both internal and external.
7. Shrenis provided employment opportunities for craftsmen and others.

Thus shreni system was instrumental in fostering equality, brotherhood among people at time when orthodox Brahmanism divided people in various castes. They thus were significant institution of its times found in other forms even in current times.

2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words)

10



The Marathas were the strongest contender to dominate Indian polity after fall of Mughals. The other rulers like Nawabs of Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Rohilkhand and Mysuru rulers did not had that influence to fill political space.

However, the Marathas failed in this endeavour due to:

1. Lack of resources → They had limited financial resources,

troops when compared to Mughals.

## 2. Weak Maratha rulers →

After Peshwa Bajirao, very few Marathi rulers had ability to manage their kingdom. They were corrupt and inefficient.

## 3. Excess exploitation of others →

Marathas imposed Chauth and Sardeshmukhi taxes of other rulers of kingdom that created resentment against Marathas.

## 4. Lack of unity, succession conflicts →

There were various contenders for Maratha throne that divided Marathas internally.

## 5. Role of foreigners →

Ahmad Abdali's invasion and in later phase ~~Mugh~~ British rulers defeated Marathas due to more effective policies.

Thus by signing subsidiary alliance after Anglo-Maratha wars, Marathas were wiped out from India.

3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze (150 words)

→ The East India Company (EIC) came to India for trading purpose. Its members like Capt. Hawkins could get special permissions, grants to set up factories and trading bases in India ex → Surat, rasulipatnam, etc.

EIC soon interfered in the political affairs of India by fighting wars (Plessey, Buxar, etc.), dual governance, subsidiary alliance, doctrine of lapse, etc. However, by 1800s, its political power faded:

1. The EIC officials had become corrupt and were called 'Indian nabaabs' in Britain.
2. EIC was facing losses while officials enjoyed a lavish lifestyle.
3. The British Parliament passed a

slew of legislations that took away its powers:

- ↳ 1833 Charter Act ended its monopoly on trade.
- ↳ 1784 Act had led to creation of Board of Directors.

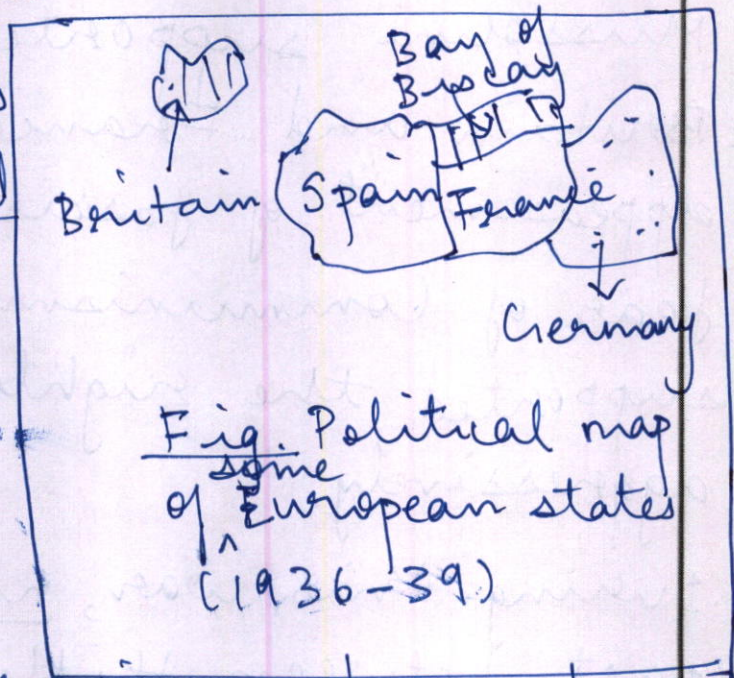
Thus the 1858 Act was only a decent burial for EIC seen by:

1. It formally transferred the powers of India's affairs from EIC to British Crown.
2. The secretary of state for India, a member of British cabinet was appointed.
3. The Viceroy continued to function but the 15 member Council of India to advise Secretary was also formed.

Thus 1858 Act was need of hour to ensure graceful exit of EIC from India.

4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. (150 words) 10

→ Spain was a constitutional monarchy under King Alfonso. The 1929 Great



Economic Depression and popular revolts divided Spain into the rightists and the leftists.

The rightists represented by Church, capitalists opposed secularism, labour rights that leftists demanded. Finally, nationalist forces under General Franco took over the reign of Spain in civil war.

This Spanish Civil war was fought locally, but its significance went beyond its borders seen by:

1. In war, fascist Hitler and Mussolini supported Franco.
2. Britain and France went for appeasement of fascists due to fear of Communism. They supported the rightist but not aggressively.
3. During this war, non-aggression pact between Hitler and Stalin, Munich Pact on ~~Cz~~<sup>Cz</sup> Czechoslovakia were also signed adding a new dimension.
4. Spain came under Fascist rule but did not participate in 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. General Franco ruled till 1970s.

Thus Spanish Civil War was a dress rehearsal that finally led to 2<sup>nd</sup> World War in 1939.

5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words). 10

→ Globalisation is defined as integration of markets, society and economies. One of its manifestation is seen in culture of consumption.

Globalisation has been led by consumption of people. It has also promoted urbanisation seen by:

1. People's demand for more decent lifestyle has led to their migration to cities.
2. Consumption needs has led to people crossing traditional barriers ex → caste, religion based rigidity.
3. Further, globalisation is promoted as people want to

consume the best ex → demand for best fast food has brought Multinational giants, demand for good music has created Pop culture in cities.

4. Peoples' demand for better clothes has also brought MNCs known for their 'social brand' that is superior to traditional textiles.

5. Similarly, consumption of water, land resources, energy needs are all guiding migration and thus globalisation.

There is need to put a stop to this <sup>excess</sup> consumption culture by awareness about decent lifestyle.

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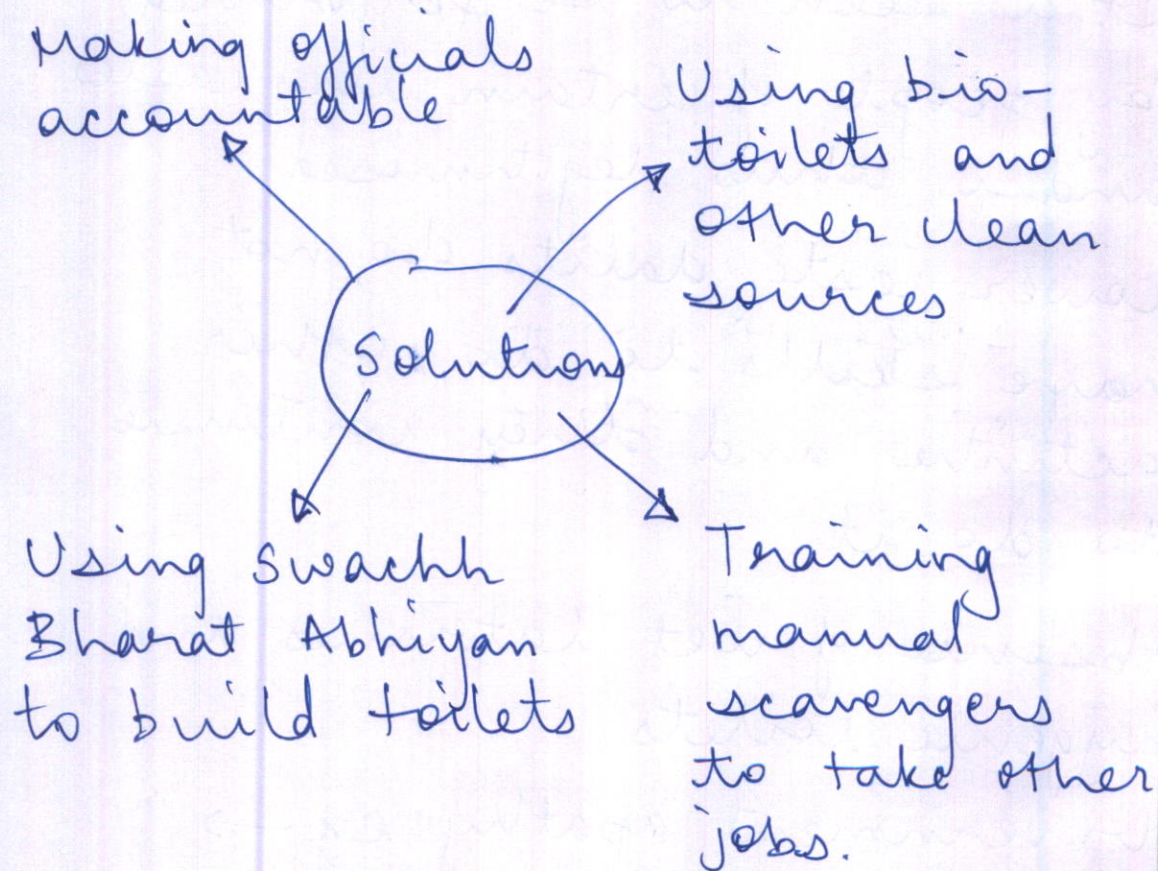
6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

→ Manual scavenging continues to be practised in many parts of India despite prohibition by law.

→ Reasons:

1. It is seen to be performed by people of certain low castes and is thus legitimised.
2. Lower caste dalits do not have skills to do other activities and they continue to do it.
3. Absence of wet latrines and hygienic toilets.
4. Government apathy ex → Indian Railways is <sup>one of</sup> largest employer of manual scavengers.

5. Poor implementation of laws and rules related to manual scavenging.
6. Lack of modern waste management technologies.
7. Manual scavengers are unorganized, divided and this promote their exploitation.



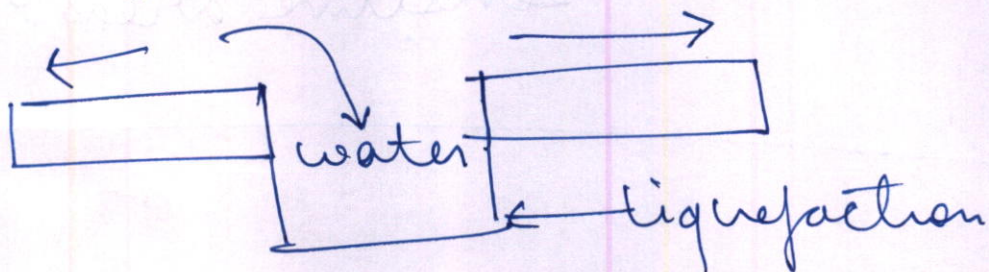
This will help state to fulfil Article 47 of Constitution i.e. raise standard of living of people.

7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact?  
(150 words) 10

→ Soil liquefaction means leaching and subsequent liquification of solid components of soil.

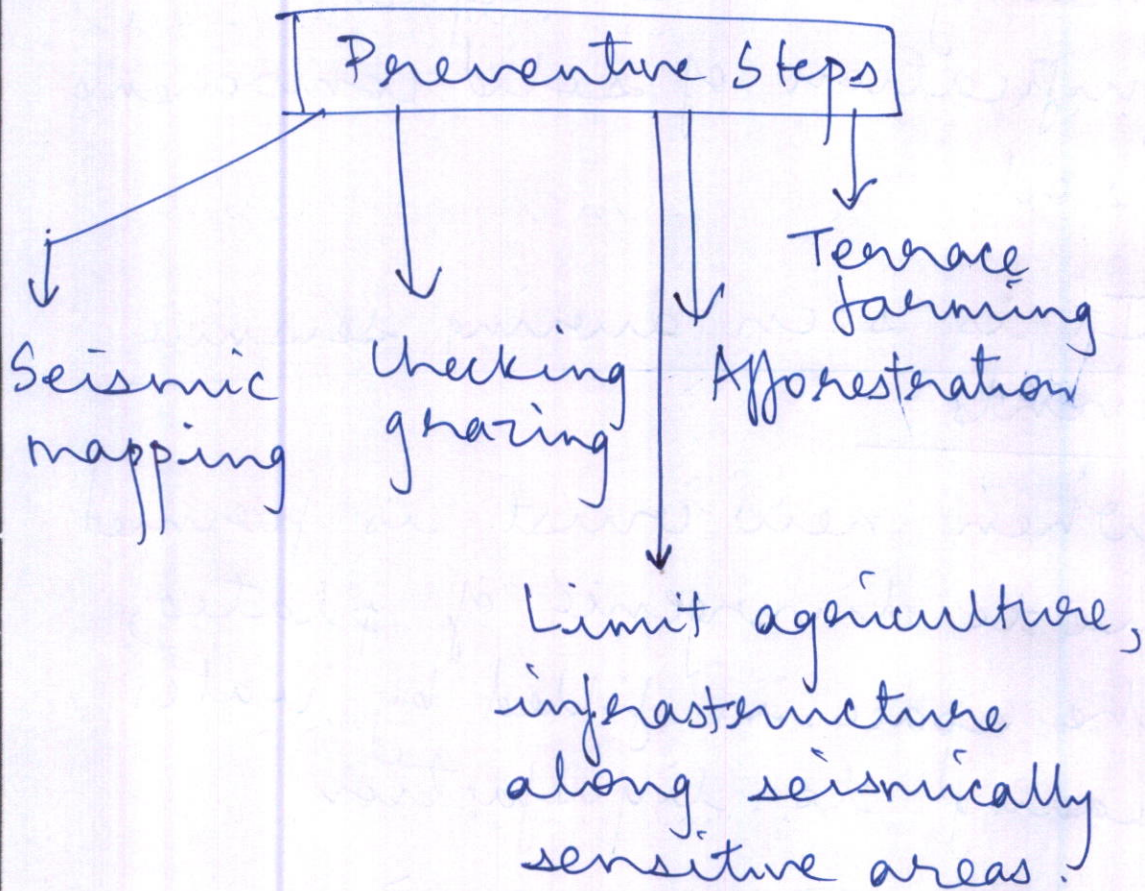
→ It is seen during seismic events:

1. When new crust is formed due to divergence of plates, the space is filled by water leading to liquefaction.



2. Earthquakes, volcanoes lead to liquefaction by bringing lava, releasing energy.

3. Landslides, avalanches, etc.  
also disrupt flow of water  
and liquefaction.



8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

→ Density of ocean water determine their mass of water per unit volume.

→ Factors determining density:

1. Gravitational force that pulls water down.

2. Winds → they lead to upwelling of water.

3. Land distribution → impacts wind movements and other climatic changes.

4. Rivers → they can deposit freshwater in oceans.

5. Ocean currents → impact temperature, etc.

6. Coriolis force → change direction of winds.

7. Insolation → high insolation lead to expansion of water.

→ Latitudinal distribution,  
seasonal changes:

1. With high latitude, insolation reduces ⇒ volume less and density rises.
2. Seasonally, it changes as per change in temperature due to changes brought by seasons.

→ Relations with ocean currents:

1. Warm ocean currents can expand water and reduce density.
2. Cold currents ~~see~~ enhance density vice-a-versa.

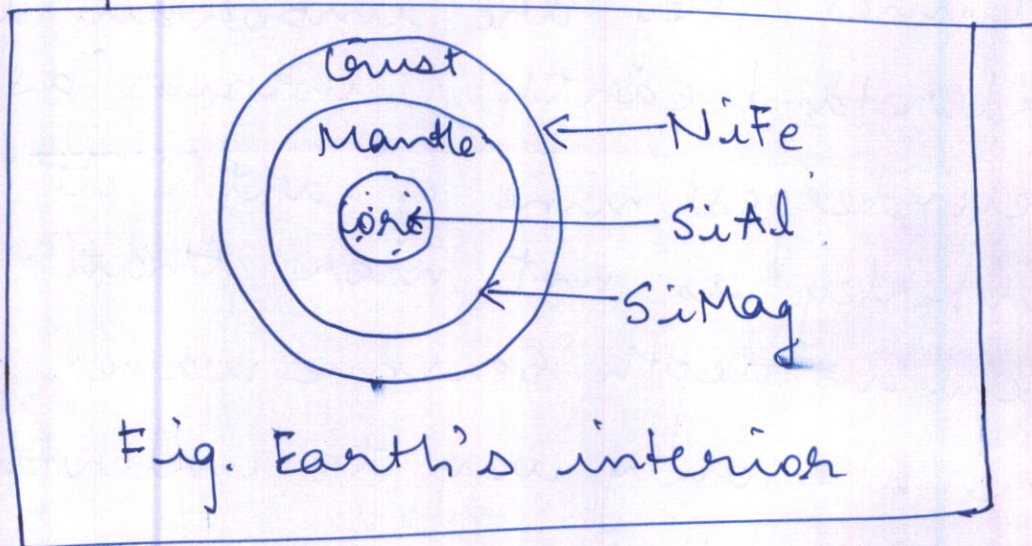
9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

→ Seismic waves are energy that is released from beneath earth's surface due to various activities. They are important to understand earth's interior as even deepest mine of earth at Kimberley is not more than 30km. in depth. Seismic waves thus are only way to understand earth's interior.

Seismic wave analysis has deciphered following aspects of earth's interior:

1. The primary wave (P-wave) of ~~ear~~ seismic analysis has shadow zone between  $103^\circ$  to  $143^\circ$  that means this zone has different properties than others.
2. Similarly, secondary wave (S-wave)

has shadow zone beyond  $103^\circ$  and it is a traverse wave that flows only in solids that implies beyond  $103^\circ$  there must be liquid zone.



3. Seismic waves have found how various layers have been made of different materials as these waves lead to density differences, & stretching and squeezing (P-waves) as well as crest and trough (S-wave).
  4. Micro-analysis of lithosphere, asthenosphere, pyrosphere could be done.
  5. Earthquake and volcanic types were deciphered.
- Thus these waves played major role.

10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) 10

→ Nuclear power plants operate on fusion and fission reactions taking place in nuclear reactors.

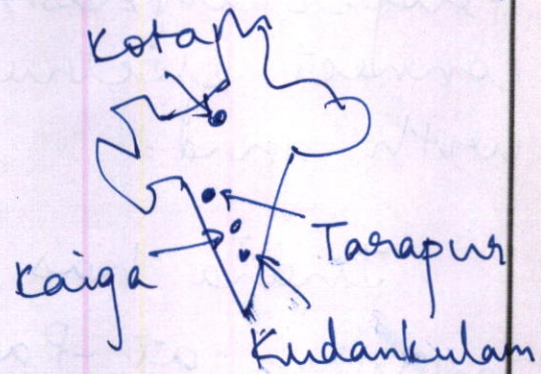


Fig: India's some nuclear power plants

→ Factors while deciding location:

1. Seismicity of region has to be checked ex → Chernobyl disaster.
2. Availability of water to cool the reactors.
3. Population density that has to be lower in such places.
4. Location has to be strategic so that uranium can be easily transported and ensured that it does not fall in wrong hands.

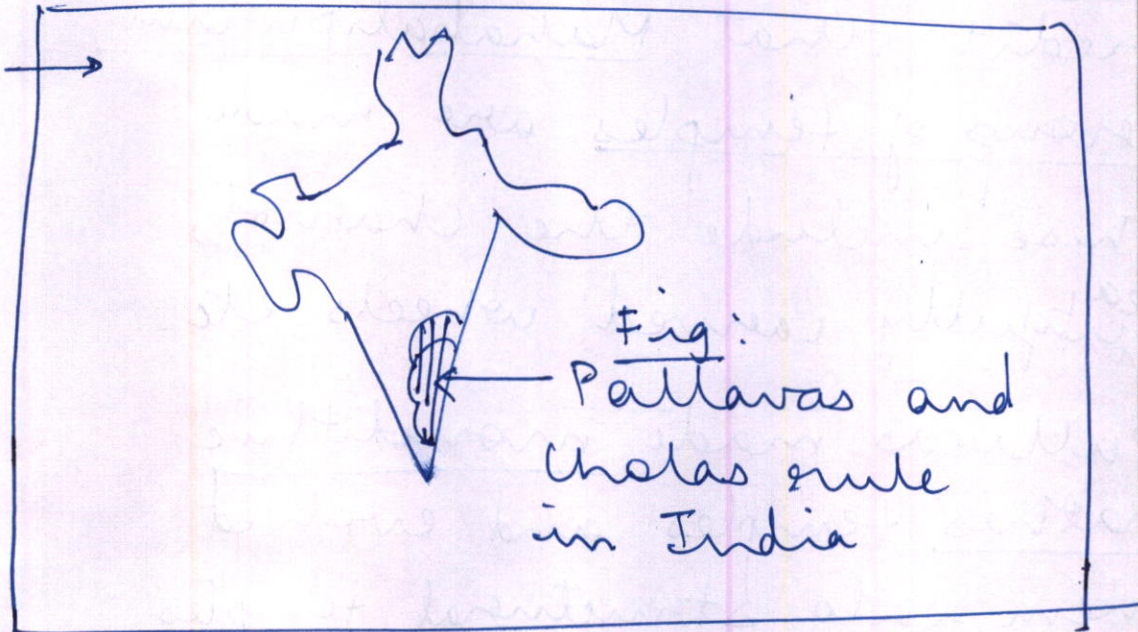
5. Environmental impacts, issues of habitat loss and fragmentation.
6. Proper infrastructure to connect electricity generated with grid.

India has abundant thorium at Palakkad, Kollam and other places. Yet, there are challenges in using ~~uran~~ thorium as:-

1. Thorium is non-fissile unlike uranium.
2. Lack of proper technology for thorium-uranium cycle.
3. Limited R&D in sector due to bankruptcy of giants like Westinghouse and move to renewable energy.

India has to promote thorium usage in future for sustained use of nuclear energy.

11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples.  
(250 words) 15



Pallavas and Cholas were two most important dynasties of South India. Their contribution in temple building and structural temples is significant seen by:

→ Pallavas :

1. Pallava ruler Mahendravarman was called 'Vichitrachitta' meaning having unique ambitions. He build temples made of single rocks.

2. Narasimhavarman was called 'mammal' and it is to his credit that Mahabalipuram group of temples are made. These include the chariot, <sup>ea</sup>beautifully carved wheels, etc.
3. Pallavas made monolithic sathas temples and evolved them into structural temples.
4. They painted and made sculptures on almost all parts of temples including Hindu deities and even Jain sculptures.

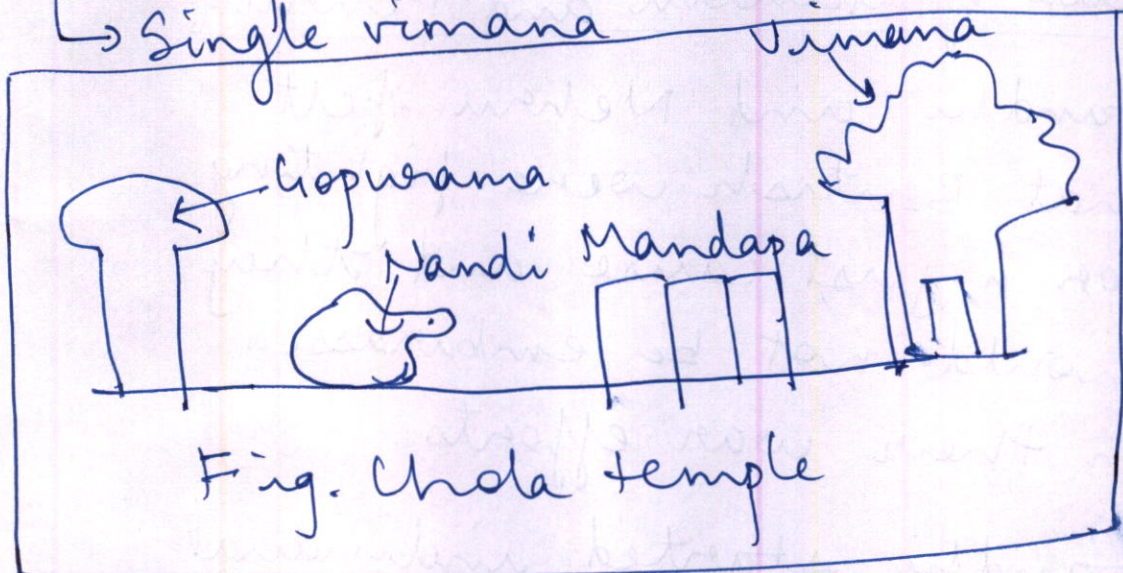
→ Cholas:

≠ Chola rulers like Samudragupta were great patrons of temples.

Unique feature of their temples were:

- ↳ Panchayatana style.
- ↳ Mithunas were replaced by dwarapalas.

- Presence of big gopurams.
- Mandapa, garbhagriha were connected by 'antarala' or a path.
- Elaborated walls, gateways.
- Presence of water tanks in temples.
- Single vimana



Important Chola temples are found at Great living Chola temples, Brhadreshwar and other temples throughout empire.

Thus Pallavas and Cholas contributed significantly to structural temples.

12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

- World War-II created a new strategic debate whether India should support British or not.
- Views of Gandhi and Nehru:
- Gandhi and Nehru felt that British were fighting for a just cause and they should not be embarrassed in their war efforts.
- Gandhi started individual satyagraha that was a mild protest against war and to promote freedom of speech. Gandhi himself selected <sup>Vinoba</sup> Bhave, Nehru, Brahma Dutt as first satyagrahis.
- However, British failure to

address Indian demands led to start of Quit India movement.

→ Nehru insisted on struggle-Victory. Gandhi held that any further delay to get independence was injurious to him.

→ When Japanese forces came closer to India, Gandhi and Nehru extended support to British.

→ Views of Bose:

→ Bose believed that masses were ready to fight British.

→ He argued that British weaknesses due to 2nd world war should be used to remove them.

→ He formed the Indian National Army (INA) and set its base in Rangoon and Singapore.

→ He also took Japanese help to overthrow British militarily.

Thus the views of Bose were to fight British by force while Gandhi, Nehru went for Quit India movement.

These were two strands as was seen by violence during Quit India.

All these had divergent views but were convergent in ambition to make India independent.

13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement.

Discuss. (250 words)

15

→ The introduction of modern education by British led to rise of new intellectual class in India. They played a decisive role in national movement by using vernacular press.

The press played the following role:

1. They acted as medium for leaders of all parts of India to interact with each other.
2. They made a local issue of national importance ex → Vaikom Satyagraha, protest by Akalis, etc.
3. Press helped to make Indians know about India's glorious past.
4. They removed the myth that British were on a 'civilizing mission' and British rule is a blessing in disguise.

5. New ideas like liberty, equality were propagated by them.
6. The vernaculars left no opportunity to criticise British atrocities ex → Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala bagh massacre, etc.

This was done at a time when British suppressed Indian press through acts and rules like:

1. Vernacular Press Act, 1878 that gave powers to confiscate the printing material if seditious content is written.
2. India Press Act, 1909.
3. Licensing Act, etc.

→ Important vernacular and national press:

1. Surendranath Banerjee's Bengalee that focused on British policies in Bengal.
2. Tilak's Kesari and Maratha which was used during Home rule to demand self-governance.

It was also used during the Swadeshi movement.

3. Annie Besant's New India and Commonweal were active during Home Rule.

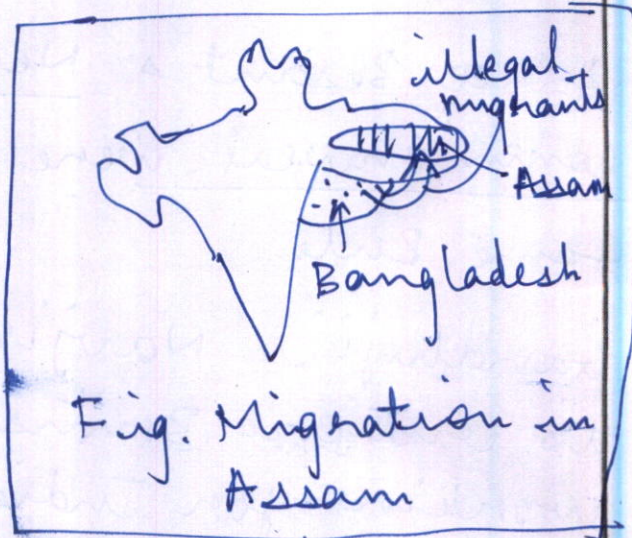
4. Gandhiji's Naujivan, Young India to criticise British claims of working for Indians.

5. Al-Hilal of Maulana Azad and Mooknayak of Ambedkar were also crucial to focus on problems of Muslims, untouchables.

This activism by leaders led to strong press in India after independence.

14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. (250 words) 15

→ Assam is most developed state of North East due to its plain topography created by the Brahmaputra. It has faced two waves of migration since 1947:



(i) After independence when people from East Pakistan (Bangladesh) migrated to Assam.

(ii) During the 1971 war for Bangladesh's liberation which saw influx of refugees in state.

Moreover, there was rise of illegal migrants even after 1971 and this created following problems:

1. It created a huge strain on the already limited resources of

Assam.

2. It created an identity crisis for those people who originally belonged to Assam.
3. Also, illegal migrants started impacting tribal population and there was fear of demographic inversion like Tripura.
4. Illegal migrants started creating security issues due to their radicalisation and rise of militancy.
5. Political parties also used them for vote bank politics.

These combined issues led to a six year long agitation under the All Assam Student Union (AASU) (1979-1985) that finally culminated into the Assam accord.

→ Significance of Accord:

1. It set a deadline of March 1971

- for those people who were to be recognized as citizens of Assam.
2. Those coming from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1966 to March 1971 would also get citizenship provided they stay in Assam for 10 years.
  3. Thus accord led to end of agitation and gave solution to illegal migration.
  4. It also brought peace, stability needed for Assam's social and economic development.

The current updation of National Register of Citizens is also result of Assam Accord. However, issues of illegal migrants continue to impact Assam.

15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) 15

→ Nineteenth century Europe became a cradle for rise of nationalism and sovereign nation-states. In medieval times, Europe was under governance of feudal lords along with corrupt church. There existed the 'diving rights of king'. The fight against this oppressive system created nation-states.

→ Diverse processes that led to nationalism and nation-states:

1. Decline of feudalism and rise of capitalism:

(i) Europe came into contact with Islamic world and seeing its progress, many traders in Italy started having their own guilds.

(ii) Currency and not land became

source of prosperity.

(iii) The rise of capitalist class due to Industrial Revolution helped king to assert his powers and eliminate feudal lords.

## 2. Napoleonic wars :

(i) After French revolution, Napoleon captured powers in France and started spreading message of French revolution everywhere.

(ii) Napoleonic wars reduced the artificial boundaries among regions leading to their unification.

## 3. Impact of thinkers :

(i) Scholars like Hobbes propounded absolute sovereignty to state and not church.

(ii) Also, Rousseau propounded liberty, equality, etc. that promoted nationalism.

## 4. Revolutionary activities :

- (i) The Irish revolutionaries became an inspiration for many.
- (ii) Similarly, Mazzini's Young Italy steered nationalism in Italy.
- (iii) Bolívar's liberation of South America was also inspiration for Europe.

#### 5. Role of Bismarck, Cavour:

- (i) Bismarck used 'blood and iron' policy in Germany's unification and same was done by Cavour in Italy.
- (ii) This process led to various wars and subsequent unifications.

Thus diverse processes including rise of rationality, trade, capitalism, thinkers and rulers created nationalism in Europe. These nation-states developed rivalries that finally led to 1st world war in 1914.

16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) 15

→ Family planning in India has been biased against women with women forced to use contraceptives and other preventable tools. This despite the fact that male contraceptives are more safe and easy to use.

→ Factors responsible:

1. Patriarchal society that forces women to be responsible for family planning.
2. Lack of awareness and even indifference of males towards family planning.
3. Failure of mass media in communicating effectively about it.

4. Political class has only entrenched such beliefs and not taken steps to address this biasness.

5. Some argue that it is against religious beliefs though there is no proof of it.

6. Administrative lapses and failure to provide male contraceptives.

→ Methods to address unevenness:

1. Creating awareness using local youths.

2. Mass media, civil society, political leaders have to be roped in the process.

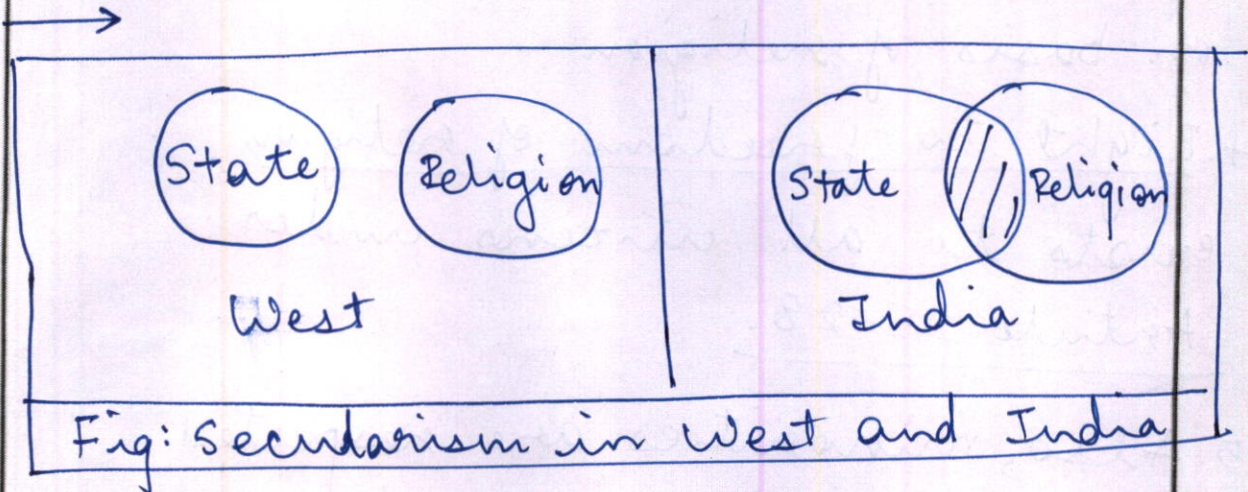
3. Religious leaders have to preach correct facts and make male members know benefits of contraceptives, etc.

4. Providing certain tax benefits and other incentives to males.
5. Using Panchayats to educate women and asking them to persuade male counterparts.
6. Making easily available the male methods of family planning.
7. Schemes like Matru Vandana Yojana, etc. can also incorporate this objective.

Thus society as whole has to introspect and ensure women empowerment and males using family planning tools.

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17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions, rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15



The idea of secularism came from Europe. In Europe, during medieval times, wars were fought on basis of religion. Thus they separated religion from public affairs.

In India, equal respect is imparted to all religions, seen by:

1. State in India does not have its own religion.
2. Under Preamble, India is declared as a secular state.
3. Article 14 of Constitution provides

equality before law and under Article 15, there is no discrimination on basis of religion.

4. Right to freedom of religion exists to all citizens under Article 25-28.

5. Also, minorities are respected by giving special cultural and educational rights under Art. 29-30.

6. Constitution directs state to enact a Uniform Civil Code (Art. 44) so that all religions are respected.

7. Similarly, communal electorates are abolished under Art. 325.

However, there is no strict separation of religion and state seen by:

1. State can promote one religion over other ex → Haj Yatra, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is

promoted by state.

2. State can also interfere to remove derogatory practices of some religions ex:

↳ untouchability of Hindu religion was abolished.

↳ Recently, Supreme Court declared triple talaq as unconstitutional.

3. Minorities have always accused that they are discriminated during communal riots and in getting benefits of welfare schemes.

Thus secularism in India has western features ex → freedom to all religions, holidays on major religious occasions. It also has non-western features as called by Rajeev Bhargava as principled distance model.

There is need for more debate, depoliticisation of religion to achieve ideal secularism for India.

18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? (250 words)

15

→ Jet streams are the fast blowing westerly winds that blow just beneath the tropopause. They are known to impact the temperature, rainfall, moisture content, humidity at a region.

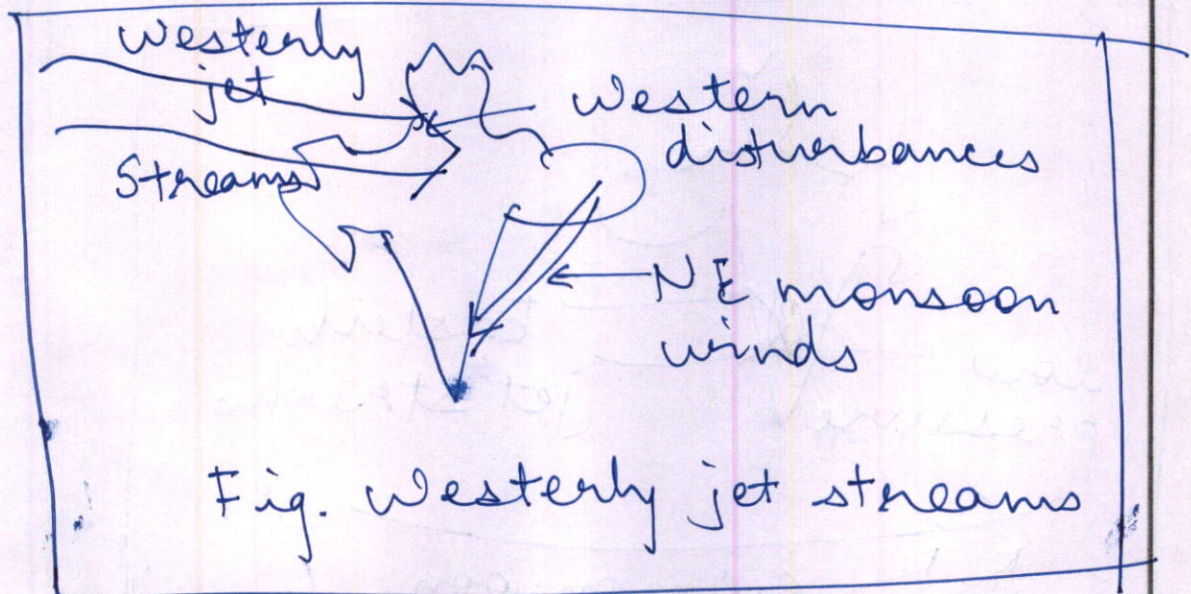
→ Influence on Indian rainfall:

① Westerly jet streams:

The westerly jet streams are known to bring western disturbances in India. These disturbances have moisture picked from east Mediterranean and lead to winter rainfall in India.

Further, they magnify the already existing high

pressure near Himalayas and Tibet leading to more blowing of winds from North to South India. They bring rainfall to Tamil Nadu, Kerala as North East Monsoon.

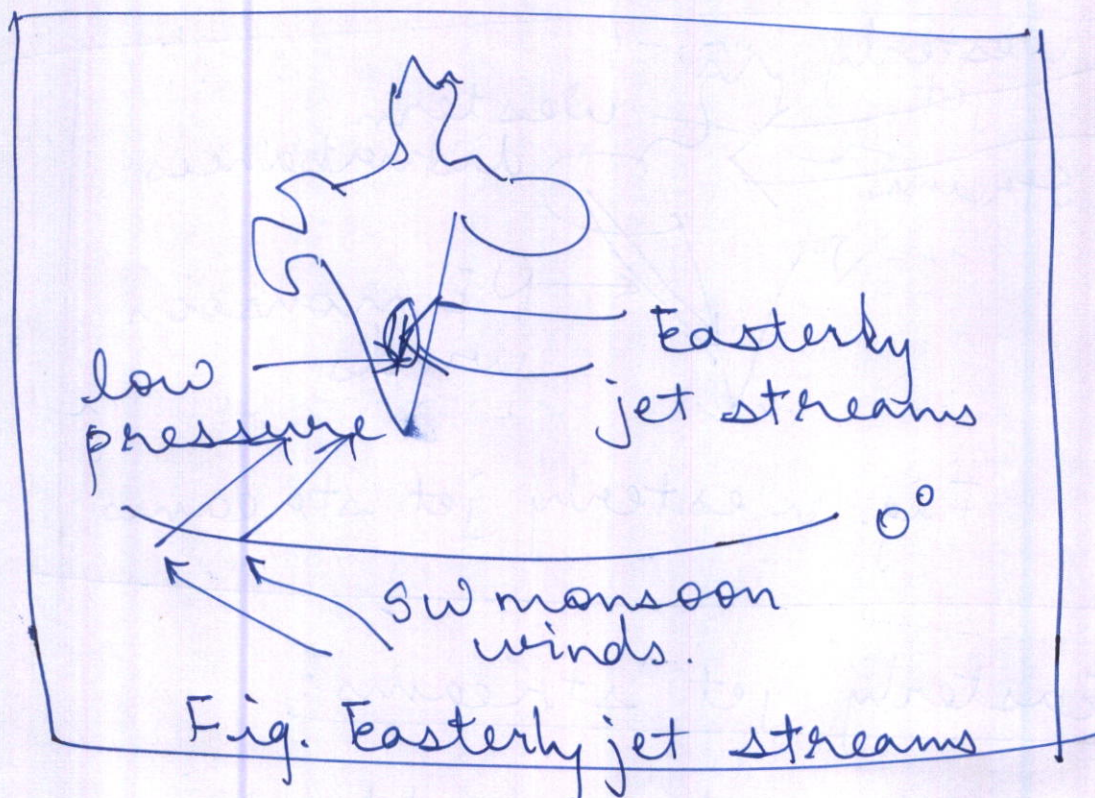


## ② Easterly jet streams:

These streams blow in South India and seldom cross  $30^{\circ}\text{N}$ . They are known to create the cyclonic disturbances and steer the depressions creating low pressure.

This low pressure leads to cyclonic rainfall, storm surges.

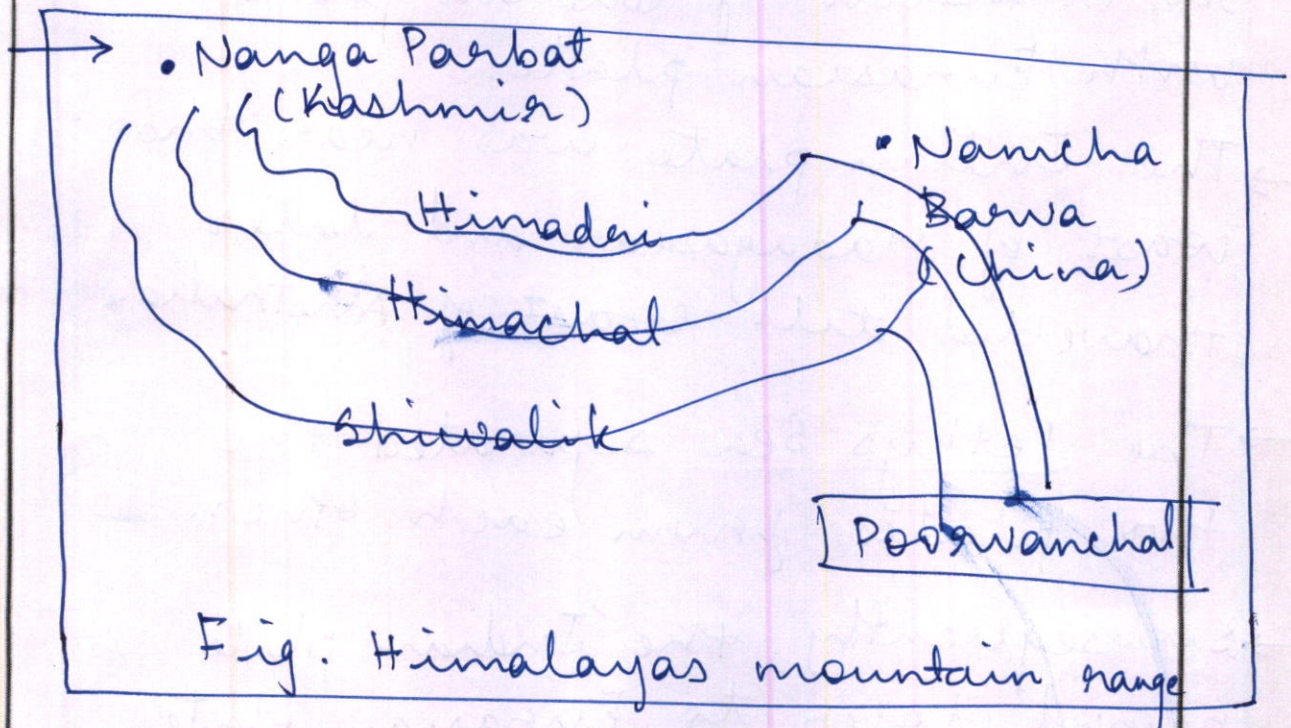
Also, SW monsoon winds start blowing due to low pressure to this region.



The withdrawal of westerly and coming of easterly streams lead to <sup>SW</sup> rainfall in India.

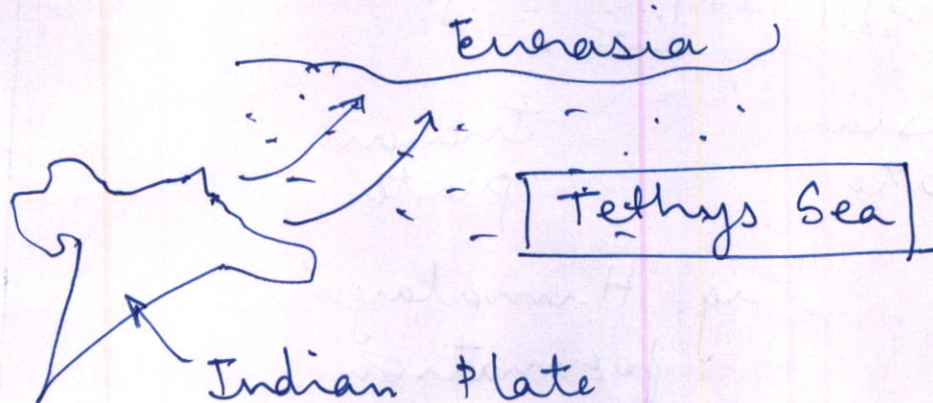
Thus both streams play crucial role.

19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. (250 words) 15



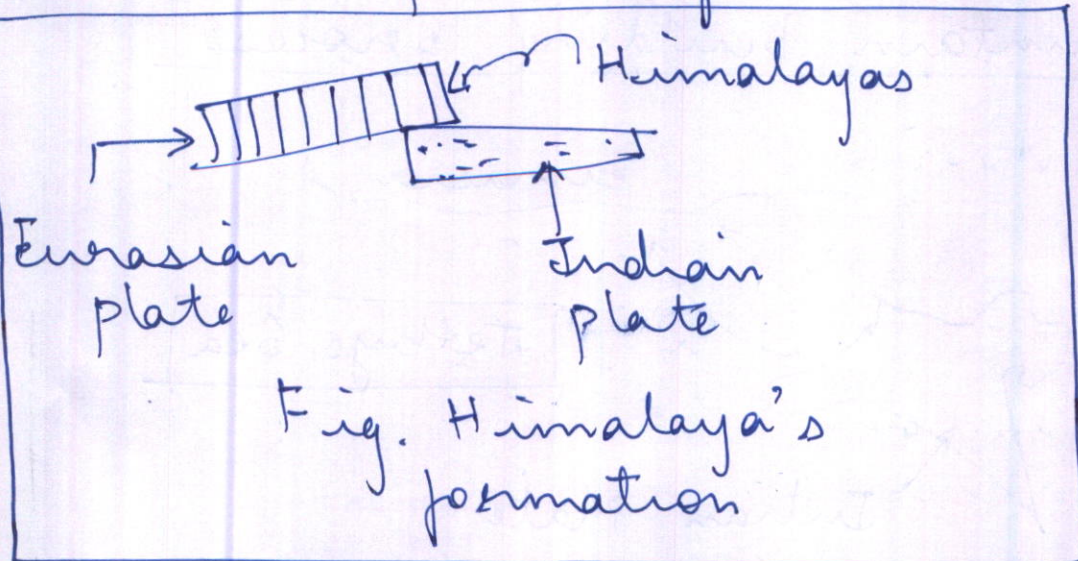
Himalayas are the loftiest mountain ranges of world having several highest peaks like Mt. Everest (8848 km), K2, etc.

→ Mountain building process:



Himalayas is formed due to collision of Indian plate with Eurasian plate.

- The Indian plate was near the coast of Madagascar and later travelled till coast of Australia.
- The Tethys Sea separated the two plates from each other.
- Subsequently, the Indian plate moved closer to Eurasian plate that was denser than Indian plate.
- Their collision led to creation of Himalayas due to upliftment caused in process of collision.



→ The sediments of Tethys sea continue to be present in form of ice, permafrost in Himalayas.

Himalayas are often referred as young and restless mountains because:

1. Unlike relic mountains like Aravallis and Ural, they have been formed recently few millions year back.
2. The Himalayan peaks are continuing to rise as seen by drying of lakes in Tibet.
3. Indian plate is moving at rate of 1cm per year towards Eurasian plate.
4. Himalayan region is known for earthquakes, avalanches and landslides due to movements.

Thus Himalayas are unique ranges and one of lifeline of subcontinent.

20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? (250 words) 15

→ Despite having an average annual rainfall of over 75 cm, India continues to face water scarcity. The Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is thus an approach to alleviate this crisis.

IWRM implies managing all water resources; groundwater, surface water, etc. in an integrated rather than segmented manner. It not only involves water resources but also management of other components of ecosystem like soil, moisture content, etc.

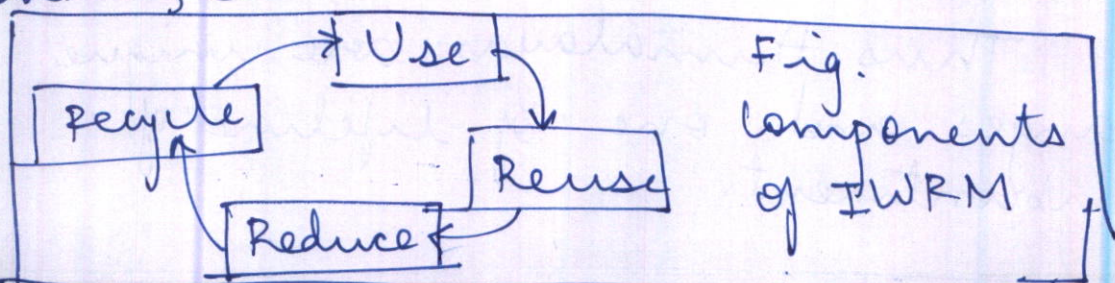


Fig.  
Components  
of IWRM

IWRM involves using water in judicious manner. It also suggests to reduce wastages of water whenever possible. Moreover, water recycle and reuse are also part of it.

There are successful examples like Ralegan Siddhi (Maharashtra), Neeru Meeru (Andhra Pradesh) where IWRM has been successful.

IWRM has following benefits:

1. Enhances water use efficiency.
2. Rejuvenate ground and surface water sources.
3. Reduced use of electricity to pump groundwater.
4. In coastal area, it reduces saltwater intrusion.

Realising its importance,

the National Water Policy, 2012

aims to promote IWRM by:

1. Making water conservation a mass movement.
2. Promoting recycle, reuse of water and rainwater harvesting.
3. Prioritising use of water in various sectors such as drinking, industries, agriculture, etc. and encouraging use of IWRM at all these levels.

Way Ahead:

1. Cropping practices have to be reformed to promote drought resistant crops that can be grown by IWRM.
2. The Atal Bhojal Yojana is right step.