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SUBJECT:	Essay	Test Code:	7	6	8
Name of Candidate	ASHIMA MITTAL				
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1	1	7
Center	ORN	Date	2	Sep	2016

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				1. 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)।
				2. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. 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।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. 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।
Total Marks Obtained:				
1/8-B, 2 nd Floor, Building- Apsara Arcade, Near Gate-7 Karol Bagh Metro Station, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi – 110005				

1/8-B, 2nd Floor, Building- Apsara Arcade, Near Gate-7 Karol Bagh Metro Station, Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, Delhi – 110005

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

CALAMITIES ARE NATURAL BUT DISASTERS ARE MAN-MADE

The Chennai Floods of December 2015 brought the happening and flourishing city to a standstill. It took the city years back on the development path and took a toll on all the efforts made by the state towards progress and prosperity. The disasters raised many questions in the minds of people. Is it natural or man-made? Who is responsible for the havoc?

Calamities are defined as potential threats to life and livelihood. They can potentially lead to disaster, if the peripheral conditions also support the calamity. For instance, it was

contended that in case of Chennai, the potential of flood (calamity) would not have turned into a disaster if city planning would have been done appropriately.

Therefore, though calamities pose a threat ~~to~~ but they can be curbed with proactive measures, timely intervention and awareness & capacity building of citizenry. Disasters are thus largely man-made as it is the anthropogenic factors that exacerbate the havoc causing potential of a calamity.

India, in the recent times, has suffered many such disasters. • The floods

in Uttarakhand after the cloud burst was also anthropogenic. The incursion on the mountains exceeded the carrying capacity of nature making the place extremely vulnerable to calamities.

Kashmir is yet another example where rainfall ~~took a toll on the~~ led to floods which led to landslides making the valley into the garb of a disaster.

Recently, the weather extremities leading to droughts at few places and floods at other places like Assam, West Bengal is another case in point of anthropogenic factors driving disasters.

~~All these~~ Many reports have indicated that disasters ~~will only further~~ have

been increasing and will only further increase given the changing environmental conditions, threat of climate change etc. Therefore, it is high time that we open our eyes and fight the menace rather than waiting and watching.

With regard to the above, there is a need to delve into the causes, assess the dangers rationally to be able to deal with them. There are evidently various factors responsible ~~for~~ for turning natural calamities into man-made disasters.

First, the local people are the first point of contact in case of a disaster and are expected to deal and face the challenge. However, there is not much attention being paid in practical

terms to this aspect. For instance, Delhi, the national capital is a high risk zone for earthquakes, but how many people will be really aware of what they should do in case of a disaster? Not many and that too to the extent of coming out in the open.

Second, the unsustainable development ~~and~~ of cities and encroaching on the resources exceeding the carrying capacity of the mother earth seems to be the major anthropogenic reasons. The unsustainable development of Chennai where illegal construction was done on the flood plains and number of lakes reduced to a one-fifth and Uttarakhand - exceeding carrying capacity for tourism are cases in point.

Third, there is a perceived negligence on the part of our administrations to proactively understand the challenges and plan to curb the disaster. It was contended by many investigative agencies that in case of flash floods in Uttarakhand, the response from the state came much later which added to the danger.

Fourth, the ~~to~~ policies and executive responsibilities are also ~~to~~ responsible to a certain extent. The District Magistrate is made responsible for the disaster management of the district. This position is of a generalist administrator who is already overloaded with all sorts of responsibilities and pressures to be able to look into the

technicalities of a disaster.

Fifth, the elected governments ~~are~~ at State and Centre must share a part of the blame as the National Disaster Management Fund still lies meagre and National Disaster Response Force is insufficient in number.

All the above factors work together into a serious threat and has the following consequences. It pushes lakhs of people into abject poverty and deprivation. It takes away the livelihood opportunities and brings life to a standstill.

Socially, it causes immense trauma and pain of losing ones loved ones. It ~~gives~~ makes people vulnerable to rackets of human trafficking, flesh

trade and so on. It takes years together for a society to come out of the agony caused by one disaster.

The environment and biodiversity are too greatly impacted ~~in the~~ as much as human beings. Disaster leads to loss of endangered flora & fauna. It stirs the natural balance and destroys the natural habitat forcing the wildlife into human inhabited zones causing confrontation.

The disasters shake the religious beliefs of people who may feel numb and find it hard to believe if God really exists. It raises an ethical question to the society ~~who is~~ at large which has failed to protect its brethren because of greed for resources.

"There is enough for everyone's need, but not for everyone's greed"

Gandhiji's simple thoughts are answers to so many of our complex problems. His ideas as prescribed by the Constitution also call for a peaceful and dignified life for an individual.

Keeping such virtues in mind, we must take a serious relook into the situation to tackle it. Some steps needing imminent attention are as follows:

Firstly, the elected representatives must show the political will to give National Disaster Management Act its true meaning.

It can be done by following the recent directives given by the Supreme

Con to allocate money to National Disaster Management Fund within a time limit of 3 months. Further, the National Disaster Response Force strength must be augmented and their time^{lag} of service should be reduced.

Secondly, as the District Magistrate's office is overloaded, a special technical body for disaster management needs to be created at the district level. This body should be given responsibility to coordinate, plan and train people to be able to deal with the ~~disas~~ hazard.

Third, there has to be a special attention on training local community. India should learn from Hong Kong, Japan and other Asian countries.

parts who have successfully able to mitigate risks of calamities. Monthly drives, trials in schools, universities, societies etc. form a part of the solution.

Fourth, at the rural level, as illiteracy and unawareness are high, more efforts will be needed. On the lines of ASHA and ANMs, a dedicated workforce to create awareness and build capacity of local youth, women, children and other vulnerable sections is needed.

The government has recently taken certain progressive steps like the first ever National Disaster Management Policy which seems to be comprehensive, ~~and~~ signing of the Sendai Framework which came into force in 2015. ~~and~~

Today, India stands on a path of progression and development with a vision to become a world leader.

With revolutionary ideas like Skill India, Make in India, Start up India, JAM (Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile), IT sector, Services ~~to~~ sector etc., we may be able to achieve our goals. However, all the progress and development can ~~bring us~~ ^{come} back to zero with only 'one' herculean disaster. Only one disaster lasting a few minutes can potentially distance us from our dreams.

Therefore it our moral duty to pay attention to this matter given the threats & consequences of climate change are becoming more evident

than ever before. We as a society must come forward along with government to make our nation unleash its potential and let no force ever come in between our path of development. Let us try and live to our motto of disaster mangement- "Build Back Better" and let no natural calamity turn into a disaster.

2. SMART CITIES OR SMART VILLAGES:

What does India need?

The Indian cities have become a victim of many challenges - unsustainable urbanization, slums, poor infrastructure, lack of public mobility options, pollution etc. The government to deal with these menaces came up with the vision of 'Smart' city. This project seeks to cover 100 cities selected through a competition with a total budget of ₹ 48,000 cr.

This led to a clamour leading to a debate ~~if~~ ~~on~~ in public sphere on the question of whether India needs 'Smart Cities' or 'smart villages'. This question is of immense relevance as we

see high rural distress in past 2 years, rising inequality, increasing farmer suicide, malnourishment, unawareness and an extremely poor standard of living.

Let us first look at what the word 'Smart' means in both cases. This word may be misleading and open to different perceptions. To restrict our discussion, let us stick to 'Smart' components proposed by the governments. The government ~~do~~ covers the components of sewage, sanitation, mobility, infrastructure, housing, and information and communication technology (ICT).

The project focusses on creating a citizen friendly city which raises the standard of living.

The 'Smart' city will have the following characteristics. First, there will be extensive use of information and communication technology (ICT) to bridge the gap between government and the 'governed'. It will bring effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the administration.

Such a measure will reduce delays ~~to~~ and red tapism and all the services will be at the doorsteps of the citizenry. This is certainly the first step towards citizen empowerment and better standard of living.

Second, ~~the~~ comes the focus on sewage and sanitation. The cities today have become a garbage bin with only 81% garbage being collected

and only 29% of it being formally treated. The menace of e-waste is also evident now with children in Delhi showing high levels of lead in lungs.

The 'slum' culture in cities has led to increased incidents of open defecation which further give way to malnutrition, diseases, stunted growth, poor development of mental faculties, rising crimes and so on. There is therefore a need to work on the aspect of sanitation of cities in a mission mode.

Third, the component of mobility and infrastructure is much needed as people in metro cities spend ^{as much as} 4-5 hours (out of 24 hrs) on commutation everyday. This is a utter wastage of human resource and productivity.

India's Transport Policy of "moving ~~to~~ people, not vehicles" correctly ~~puts~~ ~~the~~ ~~and~~ underlines the importance of public transportation. There is a need to replicate BRTS model of Ahmedabad which is evidently successful.

Further, MRTS - Mass Rapid Transport Systems such as Delhi Metro, Local^{Trains} of Mumbai etc. need to be created in more cities. Apart from the benefits mentioned, it will generate employment at local levels ~~and~~ bringing in inclusive growth.

Having said that, the question ~~is~~ still persists, if India needs smart cities or villages? The concept of 'Smart Cities' is unsustainable in the long run without the focus on 'Smart villages'. Few arguments

put forth will prove this point.

The challenge of unsustain-
able migration will continue unabated
if rural distress is not lessened and
amenities necessary to fulfil the
rising aspirations not provided. This
will create more & more slums in
the cities leading to challenges of
poor sanitation, crime, infection and
diseases etc.

In the age of globalization,
~~the~~ when the international boundaries
have even blurred, the distinct between
rural and urban is no more
relevant. India is an integrated whole
and focus on some parts- city or
village, leaving others the same will
not be viable in the long run.

Also, more than 60% India lives in villages and as the 12th Five Year Plan takes of 'inclusive' growth, it may not be prudent to leave aside such a large chunk of people from India's development story.

Indian cities are highly dependant on villages for agricultural goods ~~and~~, other food products and many necessities of day-to-day subsistence. Any challenges faced by rural areas reflect in the tension of the city. For instance, the drought faced by villages translated into high prices of pulses in cities.

This balance and inclusivity is also upheld by the constitution of India - which takes of equality ~~and~~ ~~justice~~ of opportunity and natural

justice. The Directive Principles of State Policy further stresses on the need of rural development.

It, thus, calls for an integrated approach towards development. Even the villages are highly dependant on the cities for industrial goods and other necessities. 'Smart' villages too cannot alone survive without the parallel creation of 'smart' cities. A focus on any one will be lopsided leading to counter productive results in the long run.

There are various international examples from which India must learn. In Norway, the countryside is a ~~no~~ much sought after place by people living in cities. They attract tourists in huge numbers who

take more interest in living in the countryside.

In this regard, the PURA - Providing Urban ~~P~~ Ammenities in Rural areas program which was recently replaced with Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission are welcome. They aim at developing 300 clusters of rural areas and ~~no~~ making use of economies of scale to achieve the goal quickly and efficiently.

There are various other programs such as Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rural Electrification Mission for 100% electrification, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Kaushal Vikas Yojana for skill development of poor youth, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana for irrigation and Fasal Bima Yojana

to alleviate rural distress due to vagaries of the monsoon.

All the above mentioned ~~info~~ interventions if implemented in the true sense have the potential to transform Indian villages into truly 'SMART' villages. Yet, there are few more interventions which need attention.

Tourism sector ~~can~~ can prove to be a watershed for rural development and bring inclusive growth. Indian culture is world famous and it is widely known that the 'real India lives in its villages'. The government should leverage this fact and encourage (using ICT and Incredible India campaign) foreign tourists to experience the real India by living in.

the villages.

There is also a need to generate employment in rural areas as economy forms the basis of many social & cultural menaces. As Economic Survey 2015-16 points out, we ~~now~~ must leverage our textile industries and shift them in villages to reduce labour costs & make them more competitive. This will even give a push of women participation in labour force and women empowerment.

The debate on ~~an~~ urban versus rural and 'Smart City' versus 'Smart Village' is futile. What India needs is 'smart' India with components of both - urban & rural. It has been said that -

If you want to go ~~also~~ fast,
go alone, but if you want
to go far, go together.

As rural India is not separate from urban India, the government should adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach towards long term development. Only such ~~are~~ endeavours will help our nation in unseamurting the grave challenges of poverty and hunger and bring in a more inclusive development.

Smart Cities or smart villages.

What does India need?

(BOTH)

Smart Cities.

Sewage
Sanitation
Mobility
Infra
DM.
Housing.

Smart village

PM PURA
RURBAN
Evolution of topic

Smart city mission launched in 2015.
100 cities (500 cr each).

12th FYP → Inclusive governance.

who, when, how, what, where.
Debate started.

Inequality

60% of India lives in villages.

Constⁿ values.

PRESTLEE

Contemporary issue

Cause & Effect → why this policy is needed in cities & rural areas?
what they want to do?

Local, Nat, Intⁿ.

challenges in implementation?

Focussing of one is lopsided approach.
Imbalance, migration,

Bottom of pyramid.

(Calamities are natural) but (disasters are man made)

Calamities are natural
Intro: Tsunami, Time & Again nature

Definition & Difference b/w two.
Who, when, where, what:

Contemporary issues:

Example of Japan → vulnerable but managing.

- CC aspect increase threat of calamities.
- Uttarakhand → cloud burst
- Floods in Assam,
- Droughts
- Kashmir
- Tamil Nadu.

Local, National, Int'l → NDMA framework.
Sendai Framework (2015-2030).
Build Back Better

Conclusion:
Solutions 1) Proactiveness, pol
2) Training of local people.

Disasters are man-made

Causes:

Consequences:
Socially, → taking development
Economically →
Political

unsustainable dev

local people → not aware
capacity building not done.

Negligence by administration.

DM made responsible but pressure of work

State & Central Govt not bothered.

Causes:
Political awareness.

Recently SC directed Govt to make the fund active in span of 3 months.

Govt released National Disaster Mgmt Policy for the 1st time ever.

PRESTLEE.

3) PM body.

100 x 500 cr.
500,00 cr.