



APTI PLUS

Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.

CREATING CIVIL SERVANTS FOR THE NATION



**ANSWER OF OCS (2022)
MAINS EXAMINATION (GS - I)**

OPSC OAS MAINS DETAILED EXPLANATION OF GS-I OCS- 2022

Q1. In what ways was India a diverse and multicultural society? Why was it considered so and how did it differ from other societies of Asia and Europe? Explain with examples. 20

Introduction:

Multiculturalism is an amalgamation of different races, nationalities, languages, religions, classes, gender, etc. It's a view that people from different cultures have equal rights. It's geared toward assuming a common political culture that all can participate in. It supports cultural coexistence.

India is the most wonderful country after Africa in respect of language, caste, religion, culture and ethnicity. The practice of multiculturalism in India is quite different to that of America and other Western countries. The difference is here that where as the Western developed countries have to adopt their multicultural policy for giving justice to the foreigners or internally migrated cultural minority communities but the Indian cultural diversity is the natural or hereditary cultural diversity.

Body:

Aspect	Explanation
Geographical Influences	India's geography, from the Himalayas to the southern peninsula, has created varied ecological zones. This diversity has led to different livelihoods and traditions. Coastal regions were shaped by maritime trade, while mountainous areas developed unique agrarian practices and customs.
Historical Migrations	India has been a destination for migrations over millennia. The arrival of Indo-Aryans, and later invasions by Persians, Greeks, and Central Asians , introduced new ideas, languages, and customs, creating a complex social structure with various castes, religions, and ethnic groups.
Religious Pluralism	India has historically embraced religious tolerance, with Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, and Christianity coexisting for centuries . This religious diversity is reflected in festivals, rituals, architecture, and cuisine. Events like the Kumbh Mela demonstrate this pluralistic nature.
Linguistic Diversity	Over 780 languages are spoken in India, including Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austroasiatic, and Tibeto-Burman families . This linguistic variety has preserved regional identities and cultural traditions. For example, Tamil, spoken in Tamil Nadu, has a rich literary and cultural history.
Social Stratification	India's diversity also includes social stratification, particularly through the caste system. Historically marginalizing certain groups, efforts to reduce caste-based discrimination have grown in recent decades, promoting social mobility and inclusion.

Differences between societies of Asia and Europe:

Aspect	Asian Societies	European Societies
Philosophy and Religion	Dominated by religious traditions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, and Shinto, emphasizing harmony and spirituality.	Largely influenced by Christianity, Enlightenment thought, and humanism, focusing on reason, individualism, and secularism.
Social Structure	Often hierarchical, with strong influence from family, caste, and community; collectivist societies.	More emphasis on individualism and social mobility; less rigid class systems, especially after the Industrial Revolution.
Art and	Rich in symbolism, intricate designs,	Classical forms, symmetry, and grandeur in

Architecture	and religious motifs (e.g., temples, pagodas).	architecture (e.g., cathedrals, castles, Renaissance art).
Language Diversity	High linguistic diversity with many language families (e.g., Sino-Tibetan, Dravidian, Indo-Aryan).	Fewer language families; most languages derive from Indo-European roots (e.g., Germanic, Romance, Slavic).
Cultural Homogeneity	Many countries have strong cultural continuity, with ancient traditions influencing modern life (e.g., China, India).	Cultural shifts more frequent due to movements like the Renaissance, Reformation, and Enlightenment.
Political Systems	Historically featured monarchies and dynasties, with strong centralized power (e.g., China, Japan).	Development of democratic systems in modern history; monarchies gradually gave way to republics and democracies.
Economy	Historically based on agriculture and trade (Silk Road, Spice Route); industrialization came later.	Early industrialization and capitalism, with colonial expansion shaping the global economy.
Festivals and Traditions	Focus on religious, seasonal, and cultural festivals (e.g., Lunar New Year, Diwali).	Many festivals tied to Christian traditions (e.g., Christmas, Easter), though secular festivals are also common.

Conclusion:

Today India need not just a “Culture of Democracy” but a “Democracy of Cultures.” The Indian people must the right to have and to express the multiple identities of language, of region ,of religion within the framework of common citizenship .It’s our duty that we must not allow “ Multicultural India” to become a “Monochromatic India”.

Q2. What were the causes and consequences of the Odisha Famine of 1866?

Discuss in the light of the following: 20

Introduction:

The Orissa famine of 1866 affected the east coast of India from Madras northwards, an area covering 180,000 miles and containing a population of 47,500,000; the impact of the famine, however, was greatest in the region of Orissa, now Odisha, which at that time was quite isolated from the rest of India. In Odisha, the total number who died due to the famine was at least a million, roughly one third of the population.

Body:

(a) British policy of forcibly extracting agricultural revenue.

Oppression of the land lords: They involved themselves in various lawless activities and their oppression over the subjects knew no bound. The political condition of Odisha was full of chaos and confusion. The zamindars exploited the poor common man of Odisha according to their whims and fancies.

High Taxation: The British imposed exorbitant land taxes on Indian farmers, regardless of crop yields. This left farmers with little to no reserves to cope with crop failures.

Revenue Collection: The British prioritized revenue collection over the welfare of the local population, often using harsh methods to extract Taxes even during periods of poor harvest.

Cash crops: The Colonial Administration encouraged the cultivation of cash crops like India and opium for export over food crops, reducing the availability of food grains and exacerbating food scarcity during poor harvests.

Military importance of Odisha: The British authorities felt the importance of Odisha from the military point of view. As stated earlier, Warren Hastings had to give Chauth and loan in advance to the Maratha governors for the passage of British army from Calcutta to Madras through Odisha.

- With the coming of Lord Wellesley as the Governor-General of India in 1768, the cold touch of the British imperialism was greatly felt by the Indian powers. He took no time to annex Odisha and included it in the British Empire.

The contract of 1765: The firman issued to the British East India Company on 12 August, 1765, was put into practice on 12 November, 1766 when another treaty was concluded between Nizam Ali, the ruler of Hyderabad and Colonel Forde.

- **Accordingly, letters were issued to all zamindars of Northern Circars** suggesting them to regard the British East India Company as their sovereign in future. Henceforth, they should pay their rents and show respect to the British authorities.

(b) The heavy dependence of agriculture in India on forces of nature.

- **Monsoon failure:** The primary cause behind the famine was monsoon failure during 1865.
- **Single crop dependency:** Agriculture in Odisha, like most of India, followed the pattern of relying primarily on a monsoon season. The untimely failure of the monsoon season meant alternative food sources were lacking.
- **Lack of irrigation:** Limited irrigation infrastructure made the region highly vulnerable to rainfall variability. The dependence on traditional rain fed agriculture without substantial investment in irrigation increased the risk of famine.

Consequences:

Human cost:

- **Mass Starvation:** Approximately one-third of Odisha's population perished due to starvation and related diseases.
- **Migration:** The famine forced many people to migrate in search of food and work, leading to displacement and future hardships.

Economic impact:

- **Decline in agriculture:** The famine hit the agrarian economy considerably and brought a long-term decline in agricultural productivity.
- **Worsening poverty:** Poverty-stricken population pushed further into poverty due to loss of lives, cattle, and sources of livelihood.

Social and political implication.

- **Loss of trust:** The famine led to loss of trust and faith among the local people with the British administration; it showed the failure of colonial policies.
- **Policy reforms:** The disaster led to some policy reforms in Britain, including the establishment of the Famine Commission and the beginning of relief operations, though these were mainly inadequate and applied variably.

Conclusion:

The Orissa Famine of 1866 underscores the devastating impact of colonial exploitation combined with environmental vulnerabilities. The British policy of forcibly extracting agricultural revenue and the heavy reliance on Indian agriculture on the forces of nature creates a perfect storm for disaster.

Thus, the British occupation of Odisha opened a new era in the history of modern Odisha. It put an end to the long administration of the Marathas under whose administration the people of Odisha were suffering. With the British occupation of Odisha, the English became the sole authority to rule Odisha. It also brought many changes in the existing administrative setup when the British introduced their own system of administration.

Q.3 What is slum inclusive development? Will this lead to a sustainable urban development? Discuss.
20

Introduction:

The development of slums would promote social equity and social inclusion. Social disparities and differences in social classes would be reduced since access to such housing, clean water, sanitation,

education, and healthcare facilities would be made available to marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Body:

Benefits of Slum Development in India:

- **Poverty Alleviation:** Slums are often home to the poorest groups. Slum development can help reduce poverty and improve livelihoods by providing better living conditions, access to basic services and jobs.
- **Social Equity and Inclusion:** Slum development is critical to promoting social equity and inclusion. It reduces inequality by ensuring that the poor and disadvantaged have access to decent housing, clean water, sanitation, education and health.
- **Health and well-being:** Improving slum development leads to better outcomes. Access to clean water, sanitation, hygiene and health care can reduce the spread of diseases and improve the overall health of slum dwellers.
- **Education:** Slum development measures often include providing better educational opportunities. This allows children in slum areas to receive a good education, break the cycle of poverty and build a better future.
- **Economic Development:** Slum development can economically empower residents by providing sustainable housing, infrastructure and employment. This increases income and improves living conditions.

Major Challenges

- **Overpopulation:** Slums are often densely populated, leading to overcrowding and inadequate living space. This overpopulation can strain already limited resources and infrastructure.
- **Resettlement Challenges:** Relocating slum dwellers to improve living conditions can be challenging, as it requires finding suitable land, addressing resistance from the affected communities, and ensuring that resettlement sites have adequate infrastructure.
- **Political and bureaucratic issues:** Slum development is often associated with complex bureaucratic processes and overcoming political hurdles, which can slow down development and lead to corruption.
- **Lack of community participation:** Successful slum development often requires community participation in management and planning. If community leaders are not involved in decision-making, development will not meet their needs.

Conclusion:

Slum development in India is important for reducing poverty, promoting social justice, improving health, education and urban development. Grassroots development groups like Mahira Housing Trust play a key role in these initiatives, but success requires the right approach from the government. This effort is important to improve the health of people, especially those living in the poor.

<https://www.mahilahousingtrust.org/slum-development-in-india-importance-initiatives-and-challenges/#:~:text=By%20providing%20better%20living%20conditions,promoting%20social%20equity%20and%20inclusivity.>

Q.4 Do you think sustainable development goal targets are achievable? If yes, how are we going to achieve it? If not, what are the obstacles to achieve it? 20

Introduction:

The Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call to action to end poverty and protect the planet. Peace and prosperity across the world will be enjoyed by all 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated, they are aware that action in one area affects outcomes elsewhere, and the sustainable development balances social, economic, and environmental sustenance.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Body

Enabling Factors:

- **Technological Advancements:** This can transform many industries and create sustainable development. For example, renewable technologies, energy-efficient apparatuses, and precision agriculture may minimize one's imprint on the environment and increase resource optimization.
- **International Cooperation:** Global issues necessitate global solutions, thereby making international cooperation inevitable. International cooperation between governments, businesses, and civil society organizations will play a significant role in addressing issues such as climate change, poverty, and inequality. When shared, it may facilitate knowledge, mobilization of resources, and creation of policy harmonization.
- **Financing Instruments:** The requirements of sustainable development include considerable investment. Innovative financing instruments which could be green bonds, impact investing, and carbon markets, would help mobilize the resources that are very crucial.
- **Policy and Institutional Reforms:** It is the role of governments to ensure that enabling environments are established for sustainable development. This can be achieved through sound policies, strengthened institutions, good governance, and the rule of law.

Challenges:

- **Lack of political will:** Political forces prevent necessary reforms or sufficient resources for implementing the more "substantive" SDGs, although agreement has been reached.
- **Economic Barriers:** In most instances, the economic factors hinder developing countries from investing or definitely restrict their capability to sustainable development. Lack of resources and infrastructure in those countries will limit their capability toward sustainable practice.
- In many cases, persistent inequality and social injustice thwart sustainable development. Underprivileged individuals may be excluded from resource or opportunity access or from decision-making processes on an equal basis with others.
- Environmental degradation is part of the lists of threats to sustainable development due to degradation of ecosystems and natural resources. If left unaddressed, it may pose a threat to human well-being and economic prosperity through climate change, deforestation, and pollution.
- International cooperation and governance can help break the complexity of global challenges. The major challenge on the way to achieving SDGs are geopolitical tensions, trade disputes, and conflicting national interests.

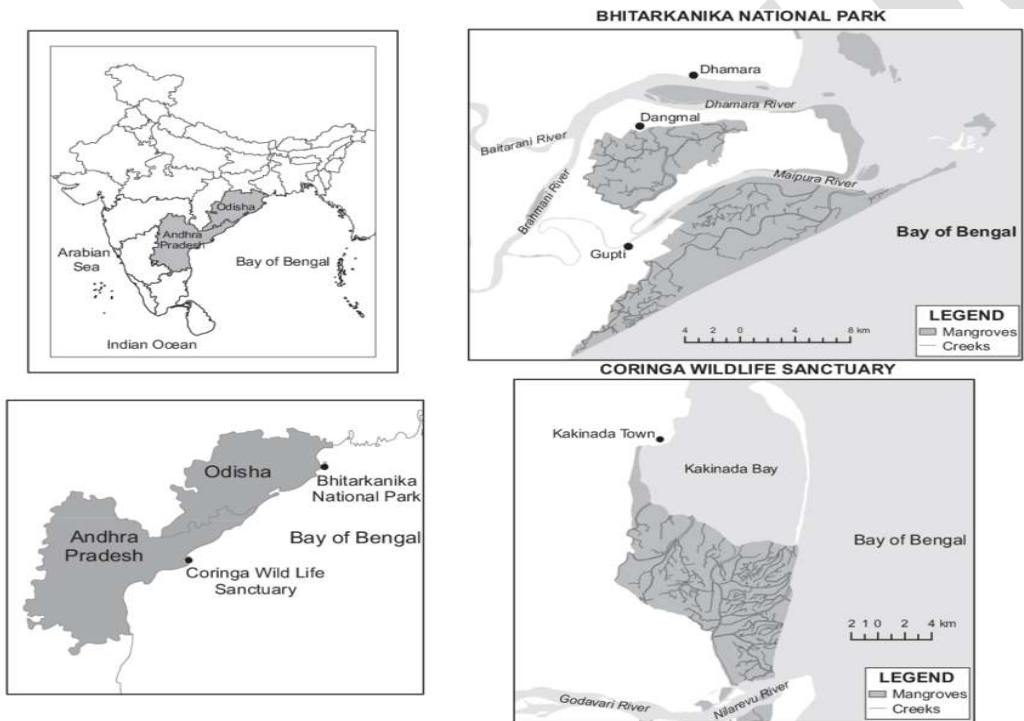
Conclusion:

The sustainable development goals are complex and ambitious to achieve these highly valued targets for the future. Despite how challenging it may seem, the reward received after successfully accomplishing this complex procedure is truly invaluable. Technological innovation, international cooperation, raising awareness, innovative financing, and policy reforms can further promote our efforts towards sustainability and equity.

Q.5 Outline the significance of Bhitarkanika National Park. 20

Introduction

Bhitarkanika is the second largest mangrove system in India after the Sunderbans. The national park is essentially a network of rivers and canals fed by the Brahmani, Baitarani, Dhamra and Patasala rivers and forms a unique ecosystem. Bhitarkanika is home to the largest collection of endangered saltwater crocodiles in the country.



Body:

Ecological Significance:

- **Mangrove Forests:** The park has extensive mangrove forests that play an important role in the coastal ecosystem. Mangroves act as a natural barrier against hurricanes and tsunamis, protect coastlines from erosion and provide a breeding ground for various marine species.
- **Wetlands:** Bhitarkanika has a number of wetlands, including wetlands, salt marshes, and freshwater marshes. These wetlands are important for supporting a wide range of plants and animals and also play an important role in controlling water quality and preventing flooding.
- **Biodiversity:** The park's diverse habitats support a rich biodiversity, including many species of plants, animals and reptiles. The city is known for its population of sea crocodiles, which are considered endangered.

Conservation Importance:

- **Endangered Species:** Bhitarkanika National Park is an important habitat for several endangered species such as the sea crocodile, the Indian python and the Olive Ridley turtle. National park conservation efforts are needed to protect this species from extinction.
- **Carbon sequestration:** The mangrove forests that dominate the national parks are very efficient at absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This helps reduce climate change and improve air quality.
- **Water Filtering:** Wetlands in parks play an important role in filtering pollutants from water, ensuring the health of aquatic ecosystems, and protecting human drinking water resources.

Socio-economic significance:

- **Local Livelihoods:** The livelihoods of local populations depend on Bhitarkanika National Park for long-term sustenance through fishing, tourism, and handicrafts.
- **Tourism:** The tourism sectors of the park are attractive to tourists, who come from all over the world to visit the unique ecosystems and wildlife in the park. It provides revenue generation with minimal negative impacts on the environment in responsible tourism.

Conclusion:

This wetland ecosystem of Bhitarkanika National Park is an important asset to India's biodiversity and natural heritage. These attributes of ecological importance, values in conservation, and socio-economic benefits bring forward the need for further efforts at protecting and preserving this one-of-a-kind wetland ecosystem.

GROUP B

Q.6 What were the major changes that Mahatma Gandhi brought in public life in India? 20

Introduction:

After assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, and, above all, achieving swaraj or self-rule.

Body:

Mahatma Gandhi, the influential icon for India's struggle to be free, changed public life with his philosophy and followed action. Some of the major changes he brought into society include the following:

1. Satyagraha and Non-Violent Resistance:

- **Satyagraha:** Gandhi spoke of his general approach to non-violent action as Satyagraha. This translates very roughly to "Truth-force." A fuller rendering, however, might be "the force that is generated through adherence to Truth."
- **Non violence:** Today we tend to use the word non-violence. For Gandhi, though, non-violence was the word for a different, bigger concept-namely, "a way of life based on love and compassion." In Gandhi's lexicon, Satyagraha-Truth-force-was an outgrowth of nonviolence.
- **Civil Disobedience:** Gandhi directed many civil disobedience movements; some of them were Salt March and the Quit India Movement. Civil disobedience is a political tactic and the base of movements that prop up social reform. It is a nonviolent protest action by one individual who disregards a law for reasons of conscience.

2. Social Reforms:

- **Caste Discrimination:** Gandhi was highly against caste discrimination and especially favored social equality. He advanced inter-caste marriages and always worked for the upliftment of low-caste communities.

- **Women Empowerment:** Gandhi also believed in the importance of women in the independence movement. He encouraged women to participate in the movement and demanded equal rights for women.
- **Rural Development:** Gandhi emphasized the concept of rural development and self-sufficiency. He popularized the wearing of khadi, hand-spun cloth, so that the prosperity of the villages could be enhanced and consumers decreased the intake of foreign commodities

3. Swadeshi Movement:

- **Economic Freedom:** Economic freedom was Gandhi's motive to attain economic independence from the British regime. The movement made people addictive to the use of locally prepared products and abstained them from taking foreign products in their routine.
- **Self-Reliance:** The Swadeshi movement promoted the achievement of self-reliance as well as the economic empowerment of Indian communities.

4. Emphasis on Truth and Non-Violence:

- **Ethical Leadership:** Gandhi focused heavily on truth and non-violence, inspiring millions of people globally. Thus, his leadership exemplified the strength of non-violent resistance and ethical precepts to bring social and political change in society.
- **Global Influence:** Gandhi's philosophy and techniques inspired several leaders, such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela, who utilized the concept of non-violent resistance in the pursuit of civil rights and independence for their countries.

Conclusion:

Mahatma Gandhi's contributions to public life in India were immense. Bringing anti-colonial nationalism to the common Indians, Gandhi led them in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (250 mi) Dandi Salt March in 1930 and in calling for the British to quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned many times and for many years in both South Africa and India.

Q.7 "Extremism in politics seldom achieves positive results." Discuss in the context of the Indian National Movement. 15

Introduction:

Extremism is essentially a political term which determines the activities that are not in accordance with norms of the state, are fully intolerant toward others, reject democracy as a means of governance and the way of problem solving and also reject the existing social order. Extremism played a significant role during the Indian national movement. The movement's success largely depended on a balance between moderate and extreme approaches.

Body:

- During the Indian National Movement, the rise of extremism was most evident with leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal, who formed the "Lal-Bal-Pal" trio.
- They advocated for more radical methods, including boycotts, swadeshi (use of indigenous goods), and direct action against British rule.
- This was in stark contrast to the moderate leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who believed in gradual reforms, dialogue with the British government, and constitutional methods.

Role played by Extremists:

- The extremists played an important role in changing the tone of the freedom movement. They instilled nationalistic feelings of self-reliance and an ardent desire to have perfect independence, Swaraj.
- Their uncompromising attitude inspired young generations of leaders and activists. For example, the famous declaration made by Tilak, "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it," was the rallying cry for several Indians.

- Extremists also started such activities as the Swadeshi Movement, wherein mass involvement and economic boycotts of British goods took place.

However, extremism in the Indian National Movement had its limitations. The reliance on confrontational tactics, such as violent resistance, alienated sections of Indian society and sometimes led to brutal reprisals from the British authorities.

- Revolutionary and extremist actions—from bombs to assassinations—divided sections within the movement and provided a pretext for a repressive Rowlatt Act to quell nationalist activities by the British government.
- The moderate stance, as later adopted by Mahatma Gandhi, really worked better to rally mass support. Gandhi's philosophy of ahimsa, non-violence, and civil disobedience brought together ever so diverse sections of Indian society and received international acclaim.
- Movements such as the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Salt March could boast greater success in a campaign that showcased the idea of high moral superiority before the Indian people for colonial rule and its injustices.
- He reached great landmarks to the eventual leaving the British from India while balancing the spirit of resistance with disciplined non-violence.

Conclusion :

Extremism in politics—as at work in the Indian National Movement—played an important part in arousing a sense of urgency and assertiveness among Indians. It rarely had long-term positive effects of itself, however. "Extremism" is not a quality operating alone. The attitude or behavior of an "extremist" might be portrayed as part of a continuum, which runs from mild interest through "obsession" to "fanaticism" and "extremism". The alleged comparison between the "extreme left" and "extreme right," or perhaps between competing religious fanatics, might only signify that all these are "unacceptable" from the standpoint of the mainstream or majority. In this respect, the synergy of moderate and extreme tactics defined the Indian National Movement's trajectory, while it was ultimately the moderate, non-violent practice that led to independence in 1947.

Q.8 Throw light on the role of Jayi Rajaguru and Buxi Jagabandhu in resisting British control and inspiring people during the National Movement. 15

Introduction:

Jayakrushna Rajaguru Mohapatra (29 October 1739 – 6 December 1806), popularly known as Jayee Rajaguru or Jayi Rajaguru, was a prominent rebel against the British East India Company in the **modern Indian state of Odisha**. A princely priest by profession at the court of the **Khurda kingdom**, **Rajaguru revolted against the East India Company in the province.**

Jagabandhu Bidyadhara Mohapatra Bhramarbara Raya popularly known as **Buxi Jagabandhu** was the commander (Buxi) of the forces of the king of Khurda. He is one of the earliest freedom fighters of India. The Paika rebellion in 1817 was under his leadership. The Buxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar College in Bhubaneswar is named after him.

Jagabandhu Bidyadhara received the title of Buxi in inheritance from his ancestors which represents the rank of the commander of the forces of the King of Khurda, a rank second only to the king. His family was provided with Jagirs (vast landed properties and other requisites) and the estate of '**Killa Roranga**' for generations by the King of Khurda.

Body:

Jayi Rajaguru is one of the revoltur leaders of the Paika Rebellion of 1817. The uprising of Paikas played a great role in resisting the oppressive policies of the British East India Company. The leadership and strategic planning made by him helped mobilize the Paikas and challenged the authority of the British. His sacrifice and martyrdom remained an epitome of Odia nationalism as that inspires the future generations to carry on a fight for their freedom.

Buxi Jagabandhu was the other influential leader of the Paika Rebellion. He was a military planner and orator who led the Paikas against the British rule. People respected him due to his courage and unyielding spirit in times of scarcity. The leadership under Jagabandhu prolonged the Paika Rebellion in a manner that this becomes one of the most important movements against British rule in India.

Conclusions:

Both **Jayi Rajaguru and Buxi Jagabandhu** played salient roles during the National Movement by resisting control in Britain, arousing people's minds, and offering sacrifices to leadership activities that lit the fire of resistance in Odisha and were for a greater cause of Indian independence. The contribution of these two heroes continues to inspire and motivate mass for fighting justice and freedom.

Q.9 How would a Union of States be different from a Federation of States? Discuss (a) In the context of the Constitutional position in India that India is a Union. (b) In contrast with the causes and consequences of the American Civil War through which the Union was forced onto the Confederacy. 15

Introduction:

India, a Union of States is a Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary system of Government. The President is the constitutional head of the Executive of the Union and a federation of states is a territorial and constitutional community forming part of a federation. A federated state does not have international sovereignty since powers are divided between the other federated states and the federal government.

(a) India as a Union of States

India is constitutionally declared to be a "Union of States". This means that the constituent states are not sovereign units to secede from the union as and when they may like. National policy and administration is governed with predominant initiative by the central authority, while constituent states have limited self-governance in their respective fields.

Key characteristics of India as a union of states include:

- **Centralized Authority:** Centralized Authority: The center retains vital powers relating to defence, foreign affairs, the monetary system and inter-state trade.
- **Limited State Autonomy:** States have autonomy in matters related to local governance, education and health but the state's powers remain subservient to the supreme authority of the central government.
- **Constitutional Structure:** A written constitution is available indicating their powers and functions at state and at the center government; this specifies their relationship.

(b) The American Civil War: A Case Study of a Federation of States

India is a federation of states, whereas the United States is, in fact a federation of states. The constituent states of this federation enjoy greater independence and can indulge in sovereignty in certain matters. The central authority is limited only to those powers conferred the central government by the Constitution.

The American Civil War was from 1861 till 1865. It was a struggle between Union states that did not allow the secession and Confederation states that wanted to get out of the Union. This war was created in 1861 by those states that seceded from the Union. The central question that led to war was whether slavery would be permitted to extend into the western territories and thereby add more slave states or prohibited from doing so, which many felt would put slavery on a path toward final extinction.

Causes of the American Civil War:

- **Slavery:** The primary cause of the war was slavery. Most slave owners lived in the Southern states. Therefore, they desired to secede from the Union so that their institution could continue.
- **States' Rights:** The Southern states argued that it was the right to secede from the Union, since it stood on the principles of states' rights. They said that the Federal Government had become over-ambitious and had taken all their constitutional rights.

Consequences of the American Civil War:

- **Preservation of the Union:** The Union came out victorious in the American Civil War, in an effort to preserve the United States as one nation under one government.
- **Abolition of Slavery:** The war led to the abolition of slavery, through the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
- **Strengthening of Federalism:** The war went a long way in further strengthening the power of the federal government vis-a-vis the states. The Supreme Court ruled, in *McCulloch v. Maryland*, that the federal government possessed implied powers by the Constitution.

Conclusion:

In a union of states and a federation of states, more than one state is there under a central government. However, the level of autonomy accorded to the states is entirely different. The Indian Constitution portrays India as a union of states with a center. On the other hand, the United States is a federation of states with respect for state autonomy. Hence, the American Civil War did reveal the inherent possibility of devolution and confrontation in a federal setting, all the more so when so great differences exist on fundamental matters like slavery and the rights of states.

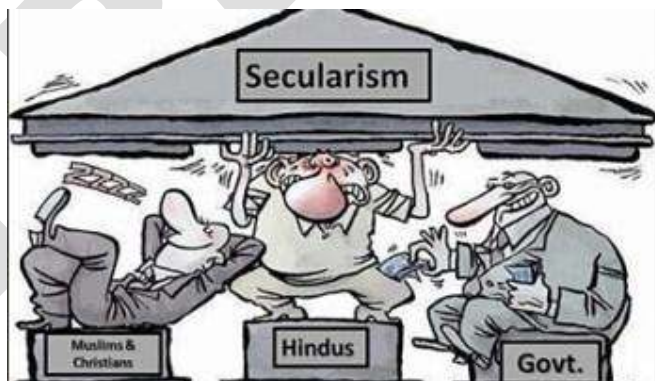
Q.10 What is secularism? In what ways it is compatible with the multicultural, multi religious ethos practice by India across the ages. 15

Introduction:

Secularism is the principle of seeking to conduct human affairs based on naturalistic considerations, uninvolved with religion.

Secularism is most commonly thought of as the separation of religion from civil affairs and the state and may be broadened to a similar position seeking to remove or to minimize the role of religion in any public sphere.

Indian secularism is based on the principle of equal respect to all religions and principled distance from all religions. However, in a multi-diverse country like India, the State is mandated to support all religions equally and provide for certain benefits to the minority communities.



Body:

Secularism and India's Multicultural Ethos

India, with its rich history of religious diversity, has long been a proponent of religious tolerance and pluralism. While India does not have an official state religion, its secularism is often characterized by a unique blend of religious accommodation and neutrality.



Some ways in which secularism is compatible with India's multicultural, multireligious ethos:

India over thousands of years had become a 'melting pot' of religious, linguistic and cultural diversity, and thereby created a unique cultural fabric based on the principles of multiculturalism and pluralism. The ancient Indian philosophy was based on the ideals of *vasudaivakutumbakam* - the whole world is one family and *sarvadharmasambhava*- all religion leads to the same destination.

- **Religious Tolerance:** India's secularism promotes religious tolerance, allowing individuals to practice their faith freely without fear of persecution or discrimination. This has been a cornerstone of Indian society for centuries, fostering a culture of respect and coexistence among different religious communities.
- **Religious Neutrality:** The state of India, is religiously neutral. This prevents the government from favoring one religion over the other and thus commits no such discrimination. This in turn prevents any kind of religious conflicts which could ultimately create social division.
- **Religious Accommodation:** India has the tradition of religious accommodation wherein it recognizes and accommodates religious practices and customs inasmuch as has been helpful for religious communities to live their own religion and yet fully participate in the life of the nation.
- **Pluralistic Governance:** India's political system is pluralistic, giving expression to the religious diversity of the country. That means different religions have a voice in the government of the nation and prevent any single religious perspective from becoming the dominating one.
- **Cultural Interaction:** This factor of India's multicultural ethos has provided for a rich heritage of inter-religious cultural interaction and exchange. As such, it has given rise to a common national identity cut across religious affiliations.

Conclusion:

Indian Society is a plural society with multiplicity of religions as an important feature of it. To preserve such diversity and to promote unity in diversity, Secularism acts as a countervailing practice and a set of values needed to maintain balance. Secularism forms a part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution of India.

Q.11. What were the reasons for the rapid growth of the industrial revolution in Europe? Discuss in the context of the relative absence of modern industrialisation in the prosperous lands of India and China till the 19th century. 15

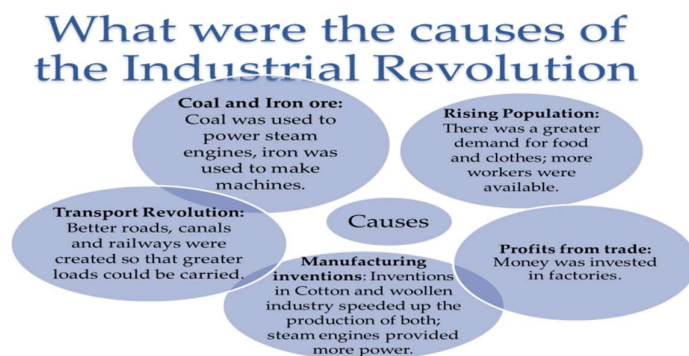
Introduction

The Industrial Revolution was the transition from creating goods by hand to using machines. Scholars widely debate its start and end, but the period generally spanned from about 1760 to 1840. Many of the technological and architectural innovations were of British origin. By the mid-18th century, Britain was the world's leading commercial nation, controlling a global trading empire with colonies in North America and the Caribbean. Britain had major military and political hegemony on the Indian subcontinent; particularly with the proto-industrialised Mughal Bengal, through the activities of the East India Company.

Body:

Factors Contributing to the Industrial Revolution in Europe:

- **Technological Advancements:** The Industrial Revolution took shape through the innovation of machines such as the invention of the steam engine, spinning jenny, and power loom. Such innovations efficiently improved productivity and efficiency and contributed to economic growth.
- **Political and Economic Stability:** The period of the Industrial Revolution was also marked by relative political and economic stability in Europe. Particularly, the period offered good conditions for investment, innovation, and economic growth in Western Europe.



- **Colonialism and Mercantilism:** European colonialism and mercantilism opened doors to raw materials, markets, and labor. The colonies were goldmines of wealth and resources, which gave an impetus to the Industrial Revolution.
- **Education and Human Capital:** The growing emphasis on education and human capital formation further helped usher the Industrial Revolution into existence. A highly skilled labor force was an absolute precondition for running the new technologies and facilitating economic growth.
- **Geographic Conditions:** Europe, particularly its accessible rivers, brought it closer to regions; thus, trade and ideas flow spread easily across various regions.

The Absence of Modern Industrialization in India and China:

While India and China were once among the world's most prosperous economies, they lagged behind Europe in industrialization until the 19th century. Several factors contributed to this disparity:

- **Political Instability and Colonial Rule:** India and China are blessed with centuries of political instability and foreign rule that stifled economic development and innovation. Such extractive colonialism especially extracted resources, and banned local industries.
- **Social and Economic Structures:** Such as the Indian caste system and the imperial system of the Chinese, often restricted the demand for economic growth and innovation in India and China, respectively.
- **Technological Backwardness:** India and China did not experience the technological revolutions which swept Europe. Thus, the two could not industrialize.
- **Geography:** In terms of geography, Europe was such that it made trade easier as well as communication. India and China were geographically far away from the rest of the world, and thus not easy to reach global markets or exchange ideas.

Conclusion:

Historians continue to debate many aspects of industrialization, including its exact timeline, why it began in Britain as opposed to other parts of the world and the idea that it was actually more of a gradual evolution than a revolution. Industrial Revolution had a transformative economic, social and cultural impact, and played an integral role in laying the foundations for modern society. It was only in the 19th and 20th centuries that these countries began to catch up with the West and embark on their own paths of industrialization.

Q.12 "Disaster Risk Reduction is everybody's business." Discuss with evidence. 15

Introduction:

Disaster risk reduction aims to make disasters less likely to happen. The approach, also called DRR or disaster risk management, also aims to make disasters less damaging when they do occur. DRR aims to make communities stronger and better prepared to handle disasters. It also aims to make them more resilient or less vulnerable.



Body:

Evidence Supporting the Shared Responsibility of DRR:

- **Individual Responsibility:** People play an essential role in DRR through awareness of what may endanger them, preparing emergency plans, and taking preventive measures on measures that help reduce vulnerability.
- **Community Responsibility:** Communities can involve themselves in DRR by organizing drills for disaster preparedness, creating early warning systems, and conducting campaigns for awareness

generation. Such initiatives at the community level foster a feeling of collective responsibility through the development of resilience.

- **Government Responsibility:** governments have the fundamental responsibility of DRR: they make and implement policies on DRR, invest in infrastructure, and offer emergency services. In addressing transboundary disasters, the governments can also coordinate international efforts.
- **Organizational responsibility:** Private sector business, NGOs, among others, should fulfill their role in DRR by evaluating their exposure to disasters, having emergency planning and prepared response systems, supporting community-based initiatives, and making investment in disaster risk reduction measures for the protection of assets and operation.
- **International Cooperation:** Joint effort from the governments, international organizations, as well as nongovernmental institutions, can facilitate more efficient sharing of information, resources, and best practices surrounding transborder disasters while strengthening the resilience capacity of a community.

Examples of Successful DRR Initiatives:

- **Early Warning Systems:** Early warning systems, including cyclone, earthquake, and flood, can provide advance warning to the community about the impending disaster, so measures are taken or evacuation is accomplished if necessary.
- **Disaster Preparedness Drills:** Regular practice of disaster preparedness drills among individuals and the communities can improve readiness and coordination for response.
- **Infrastructure:** Investments in disaster-resistant infrastructure may include the development of flood control measures, earthquake-resistant buildings, etc. to reduce vulnerability.
- **Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction:** Some community-based approaches include disaster preparedness committees and volunteer networks that can identify specific vulnerabilities in a locality.

Conclusion:

Disaster Risk Reduction is a shared responsibility that requires the involvement of individuals, communities, governments, and organizations at all levels. By leveraging our efforts, impacts of disasters are reduced and much more resilient communities evolve.

Q.13. What are the five 'P's in sustainable development goals? Explain briefly. 15

Introduction:

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The 17 SDGs are integrated – they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.



Body:

The five "P's" in sustainable development goals are:

- 1. People:** People-focused initiatives include reducing inequality within and among countries, promoting decent work and economic growth, ensuring access to affordable and clean energy, and fostering sustainable cities and communities. By prioritizing people, the SDGs aim to leave no one behind, uplifting the most vulnerable populations and empowering individuals to contribute meaningfully to society.
- 2. Planet:** The second “P” aspect underscores the urgency to protect our natural environment and address climate change. This is the impetus for SDGs calling for responsible consumption and production, climate action, conservation of biodiversity, sustainable management of forests and oceans, and efforts to combat desertification and land degradation.
- 3. Prosperity:** The third “P” encompasses economic growth, without compromising social and environmental sustainability. This is the impetus for inclusive and sustainable economic development that benefits everyone.
 - This includes ensuring access to affordable and clean energy, promoting industrial innovation and infrastructure, fostering innovation and sustainable industrialization, and reducing inequalities within and among countries.
- 4. Peace:** The fourth “P” is a prerequisite for sustainable development. It goes beyond the absence of conflict and encompasses building peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. This is the impetus for promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- 5. Partnership:** The fifth “P” is fundamental to achieving the SDGs. Collaboration among governments, business leaders, civil society organizations, academics, and other stakeholders is crucial for mobilizing resources, sharing knowledge, and implementing effective strategies. Each of the SDGs represents a complex challenge that will require global solidarity to overcome.



Conclusion:

The “5 Ps” of the UN Sustainable Development Goals – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnerships – represent the foundation of Agenda 2030, an aspirational plan to build a more equal, more just, more sustainable and more prosperous world for future generations.

The “5 P” framework is helpful for understanding how each of the SDGs are intertwined together: meeting each goal will assist in achieving the others. They are a guide to a better world, which we can only manifest only through a comprehensive approach that incorporates each “P” into our collective actions.

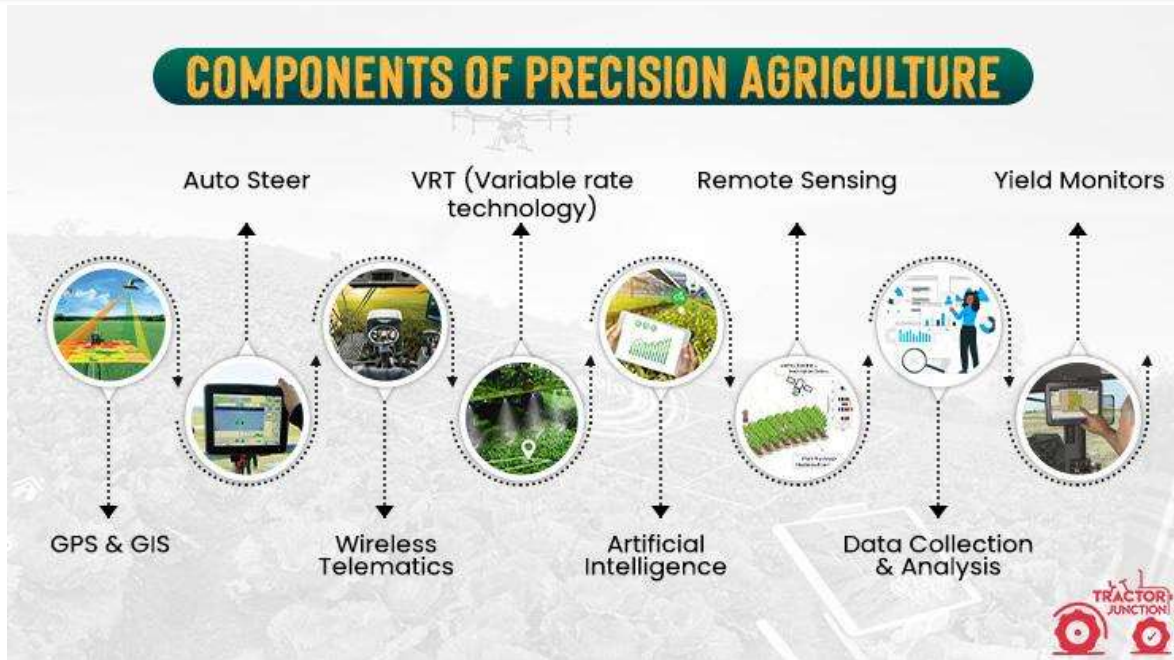
Q.14 What is precision agriculture? Will it be possible in Indian agriculture? 15

Introduction

Precision agriculture is a farming management concept based on observing, measuring and responding to inter- and intra-field variability in crops. PA is also sometimes referred to as precision farming, satellite agriculture, as-needed farming and site-specific crop management (SSCM).

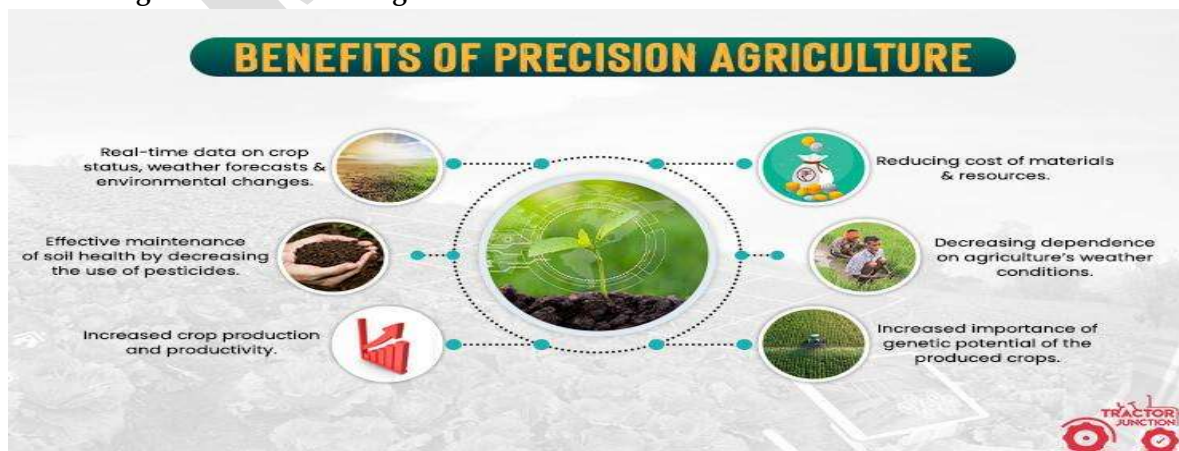
Body:

Key components of precision agriculture include:



- **Geographic Information Systems (GIS):** Technology is a major component. This component includes a wide range of technologies such as GPS, drones, robotics, and advanced machinery. E.g. GPS technology can be used to guide tractors and other farm equipment, which can reduce overlap in operations and minimize fuel consumption.
- **Remote Sensing:** Satellites and drones can be used to collect data on crop health, soil moisture, and other factors.
- **Crop Monitoring:** Crop monitoring is another important component. By using drones or satellite imagery, farmers can monitor crop growth and detect potential issues such as nutrient deficiencies or pest infestations
- **Sensors:** Sensors and drones are essential for implementing the information. These tools can be used to collect data on soil moisture, temperature, and nutrient levels, as well as monitor crop growth and detect pests and diseases.
- **Variable-Rate Technology:** This technology allows farmers to apply inputs, such as fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds, at different rates across the field, based on the specific needs of each area.

Precision agriculture in Indian agriculture



Precision agriculture has the potential to revolutionize Indian agriculture, which is characterized by small landholdings, diverse agro-climatic conditions, and a large rural population.

By adopting precision agriculture practices, Indian farmers can:

- **Accessibility to farm records:** The improved access to detailed records and data can provide agribusinesses and agronomists with the accountability for what works and what doesn't on a new level, all of which is added to a constantly growing resource base from which smart and informed decisions can be made.
- **Reduce costs and improve decision making:** Data-based decision-making means that previously complicated cost-benefit analyses and guesswork are taken out of the equation and clear statistical calculations are utilized to provide highly precise results in just a fraction of the time.
- **Superior irrigation management:** Presently, estimates suggest that over 70% of globally available freshwater is used by the agricultural sector and high volumes are wasted through inefficient irrigation systems.
 - Many major growing regions are already experiencing water scarcity, and WWF statistics suggest two-thirds of the world's population will experience water shortages by 2025.
- **Sustainability:** Precision agriculture is beneficial not only for agribusinesses but also for the surrounding environment, as optimizing input efficiency reduces the volume of unnecessary pollutants released into the soil, water, and air, and data analytics allows for constant monitoring of soil health.

Conclusion:

The central concept of precision agriculture is to apply only the inputs – what the crop needs where and when it is needed – and this can only be done if large amount of georeferenced data are available to make informed management decisions.

Q.15 Will the ageing population be a problem in India? If not, what are the problems you foresee in the age structure of the Indian population? 15

Introduction:

The United Nations Population Division predicts that India's elderly population will double by 2050. While in 2023, around 10 percent of Indians belong to the 60+ age group, its share will reach more than 20 percent by the middle of the current century.

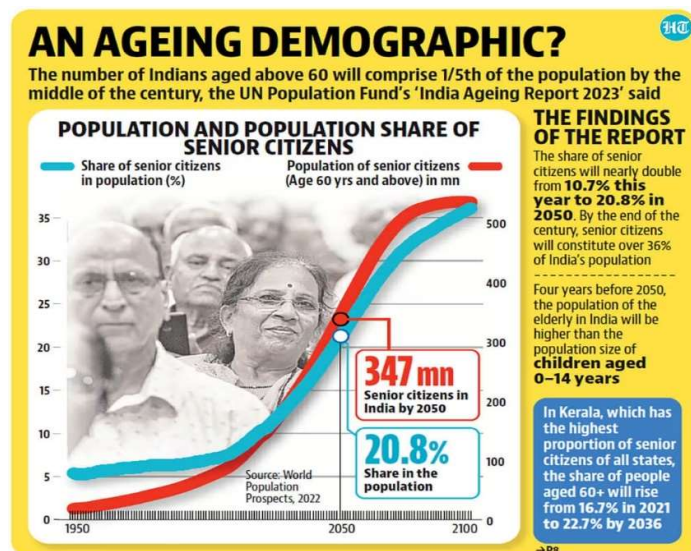
Population ageing is a global issue, which has been recognized to have implications on the health care and social welfare systems. The process whereby the proportion of children in the population decreases and those of old persons increases is known as the "ageing of population".

According to Census 2011, India has 104 million older people (60+years), constituting 8.6% of total population. Amongst the elderly (60+), females outnumber males.

Body:

Key problems that India may face due to its aging population:

- **Economic Burden:** As the proportion of elderly people increases, the burden on the working-age population to support them will also rise. Economic dependence is manifested in two ways.
 - First, the status of economic dependence may be caused by retirement for a person employed in the formal sector.



- Secondly, for a person in the rural or urban informal sectors, it may result from their declining ability to work because of decreased physical and mental abilities.
- **Healthcare Costs:** Health problems are supposed to be the major concern of a society as older people are more prone to suffer from ill health than younger age groups. It is often claimed that ageing is accompanied by multiple illness and physical ailments.
 - Approximately 99 per cent of India's elderly population lives below the poverty line and 50 per cent of them are widows.
- **Labor Shortage:** A declining working-age population could lead to a labor shortage, affecting economic growth and productivity. This could also result in higher wages and increased competition for talent.
- **Social Isolation:** As the elderly population grows, there is a risk of social isolation and loneliness. This can have negative impacts on mental and physical health.
- **Intergenerational Equity:** The increasing burden on the working-age population to support the elderly could lead to intergenerational tensions and inequities.

Strategies such as:

- **Recognise the inevitability of population ageing** and the need to adequately prepare all stakeholders (**Governments, civil society, private sector, communities, and families**) for the growing numbers of older persons by enhancing understanding and developing and strengthening national and local capacities to adapt societies to an ageing world.
- **Implement social protection floors** to guarantee income security and access to essential health and social services for all older persons in order to postpone disability and prevent impoverishment in old age.
- **Support communities and families** to develop support systems which ensure that frail older persons receive the long term care they need.
- **Invest in young people today by promoting healthy habits**, and ensuring education and employment opportunities, access to health services, and social security coverage for all workers as the best investment to improve the lives of future generations of older persons.
- **Support international and national gender and culture-sensitive research** on ageing and ensure that data and evidence from this research are available to inform policymaking.

Conclusion:

By addressing these challenges proactively, India can ensure that its aging population becomes a source of strength and wisdom rather than a burden. **Adopt Assam model at National level: Assam Employees PRANAM Act, under which each government employee is Compelled to Contribute 10% of his/her Salary towards taking Care of his/her parents.**

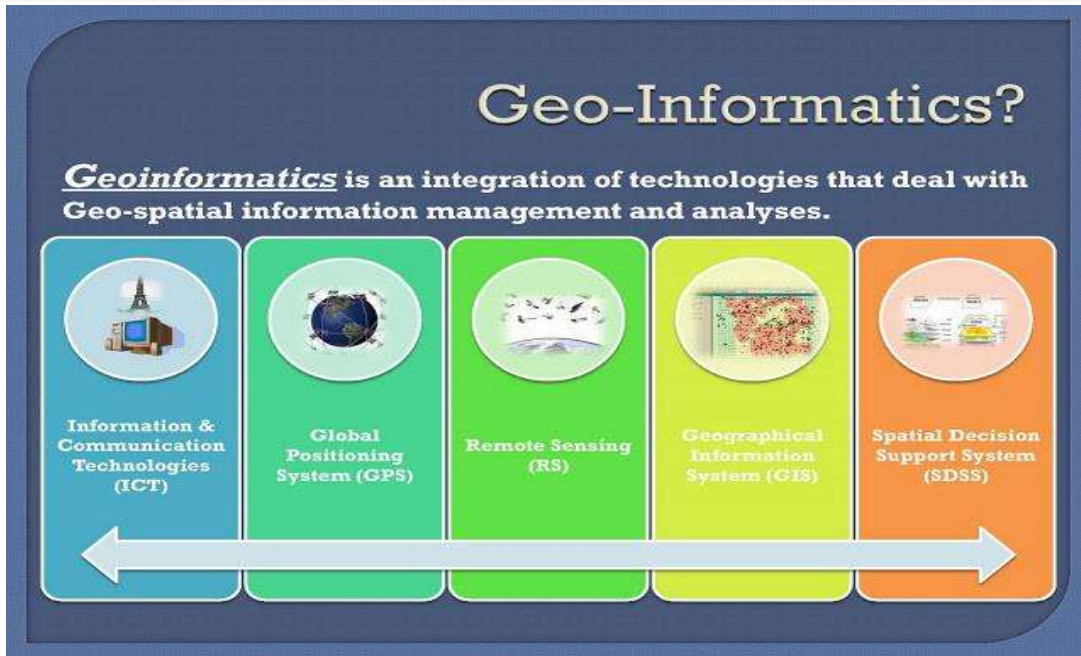
Since Independence, Life expectancy has shown considerable improvement. But these added years are dominated by declines in physical and mental capacities. Therefore, the need of the hour is to take an integrative approach to align the needs of elderly as well as older adults in programmes and policies.

Q.16 What is geoinformatics? What are its advantages in planning in various sectors? 15

Introduction:

Geoinformatics is the science and the technology which develops and uses information science infrastructure to address the problems of Earth sciences such as **geography, geodesy, cartography, photogrammetry, GPS, GIS**, and related branches of science and engineering.

The field develops software and web services to model and analyse spatial data, serving the needs of geosciences and related **scientific and engineering disciplines**. The term is often used **interchangeably with Geomatics**, although the two have distinct focuses; **Geomatics emphasizes acquiring spatial knowledge and leveraging information systems**, not their development.



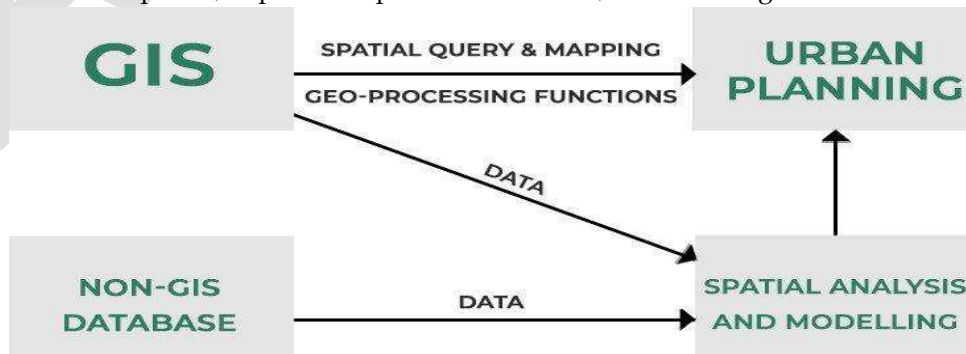
Body:

Applications of Geoinformatics offers a wide range of advantages in planning across various sectors:



Urban Planning:

Geoinformatics can be used to plan and manage urban areas. This data can be used to identify areas that are in need of development, to plan transportation networks, and to manage infrastructure.

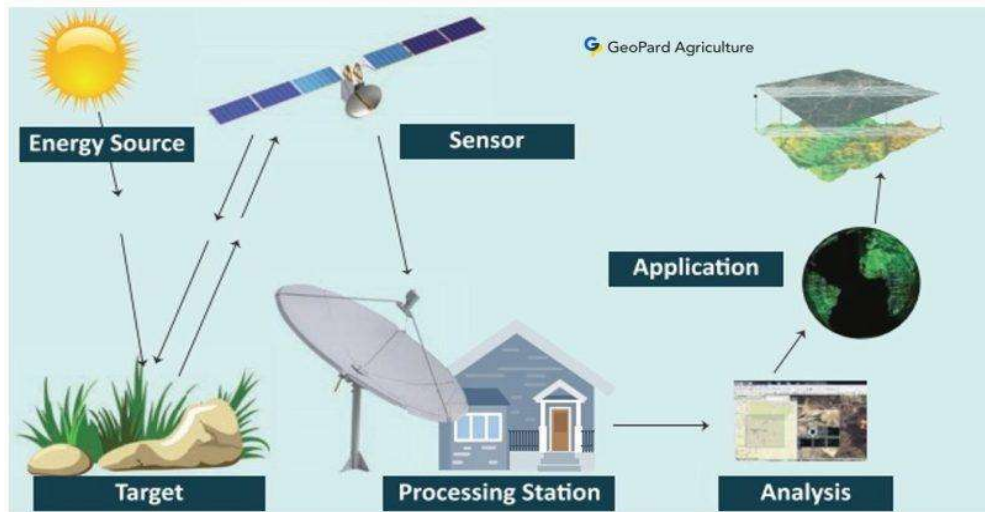


- **Mapping:** Mapping is considered as the central function of GIS. It is the visual representation of data that is stored by GIS in the database. Maps are the basic requirement for several entities in current situation.
- **Infrastructure planning:** It assists in planning transportation networks, utilities, and other infrastructure facilities based on spatial data.
- **Water management:** At present, GIS is being used in monitoring of natural and man-made water bodies, managing water supply, modelling sewer systems, modelling groundwater, modelling storm water and nonpoint source pollution modelling for urban and agricultural areas.

Environmental Planning:

- **Natural resource management:** Geoinformatics helps in monitoring and managing natural resources, such as forests, water bodies, and minerals.
- **Environmental impact assessment:** It can be used to assess the environmental impact of development projects and identify potential risks.
- **Disaster management:** Geoinformatics plays a crucial role in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery by providing spatial data on affected areas and infrastructure.

Agricultural Planning:



- **Precision agriculture:** It can be used to collect data on a variety of factors, such as soil type, crop yield, and pest infestation. This data can then be analyzed to identify areas of variability within a field. Once these areas have been identified, farmers can use GIS to develop customized management plans for each area.
- **Land use optimization:** It helps in identifying the most suitable land uses for agriculture and minimizing land degradation.

Transportation Planning:

- **Transportation network design:** Geoinformatics assists in designing efficient transportation networks, such as roads, railways, and airports.
- **Traffic management:** It helps in monitoring traffic patterns and optimizing traffic flow.

Economic Development Planning:

- **Regional development:** Geoinformatics can be used to identify areas with potential for economic growth and development.
- **Industrial location planning:** It helps in selecting suitable locations for industries based on factors such as infrastructure, accessibility, and environmental impact.

Conclusion:

Geoinformatics has become a very important technology to decision-makers across a wide range of disciplines, industries, commercial sector, environmental agencies, local and national government, research,

and academia, national survey and mapping organisations, International organisations, and e-commerce, mineral exploration, Seismology etc. Many government and non government agencies started to use spatial data for managing their day-to-day activities.

Q.17 What do you understand about the term climate resilience? What is the need for it? 15

Introduction:

Climate resilience is generally considered to be the ability to recover from, or to mitigate vulnerability to, climate-related shocks such as **floods and droughts**. It is a political process that strengthens the ability of all to mitigate vulnerability to risks from, and adapt to changing patterns in, climate hazards and variability. **The IPCC Sixth Assessment Report considers climate resilience to be "the capacity of social, economic and ecosystems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance"**. It includes the abilities to reorganize and learn.

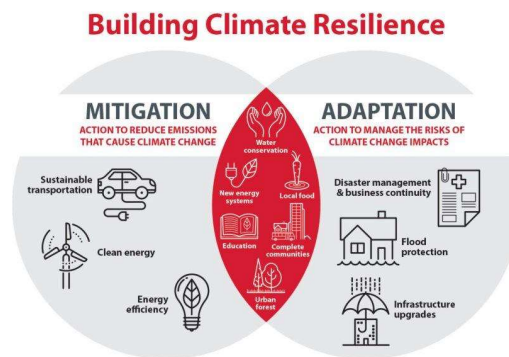
For example, climate resilience can be the ability to recover from climate-related shocks such as floods and droughts.

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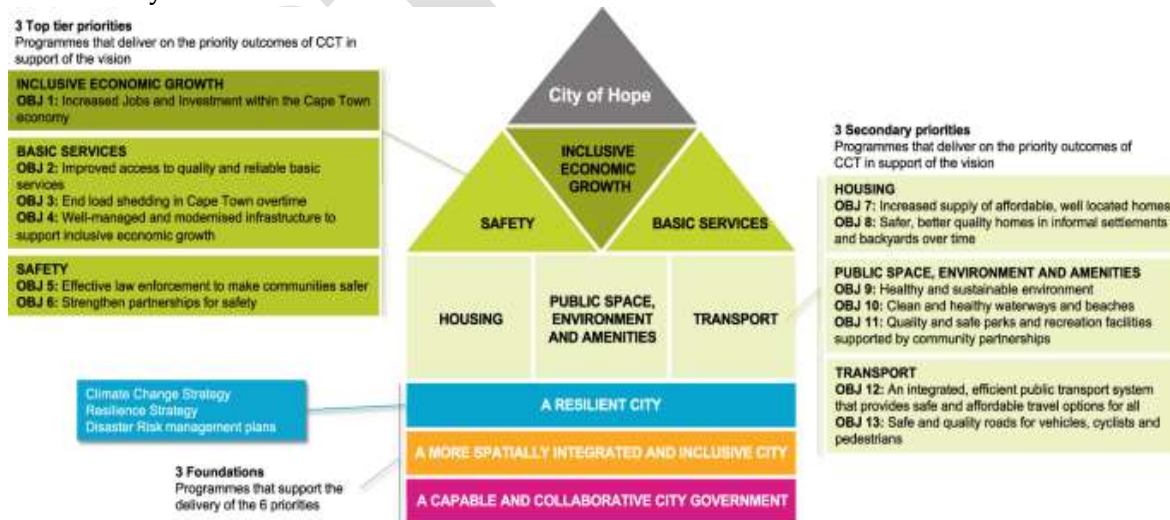
The Need for Climate Resilience:

Climate change has triggered an increase in extreme weather events such as floods and droughts. It's also causing long-term changes to weather patterns that are destroying livelihoods.

As the effects of the climate crisis become increasingly tangible, vulnerable and hazard-prone communities face growing, complex, and worsening challenges. **A Cervest survey found that 88% of companies have already seen a corporate physical asset, such as an office, warehouse, or other building, affected by extreme weather. Globally, climate change puts financial assets worth an estimated US\$2.5 trillion at risk.**

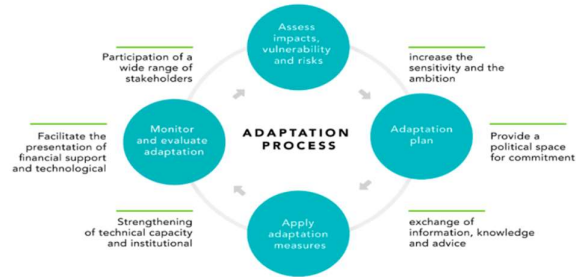


Reasons why climate resilience is needed:



- **Protection of lives and livelihoods:** Climate resilience can help protect lives and livelihoods by reducing vulnerability to climate-related disasters.
- **Economic stability:** Climate-resilient communities and economies are better able to withstand the economic shocks associated with climate change.

- **Environmental sustainability:** Climate resilience is crucial for preserving ecosystems and biodiversity, which are essential for human well-being and the functioning of the planet.
- **Social equity:** Climate resilience can help to reduce the social and economic disparities that often result from climate change.
- **Global security:** Climate change can contribute to conflict and instability, making climate resilience a global security imperative.



Impacts of Climate Risk: Climate risk has wide-ranging impacts across sectors, including:

- **Agriculture and Food Security:** Changing weather patterns can disrupt crop yields, leading to food shortages and price volatility.
- **Water Resources:** Altered precipitation patterns can affect the availability and quality of water resources, leading to scarcity and conflicts.
- **Infrastructure and Real Estate:** Rising sea levels and extreme weather events pose threats to coastal cities, infrastructure, and property values.
- **Health and Public Safety:** Heatwaves, vector-borne diseases, and increased air pollution can harm human health and strain healthcare systems.
- **Financial Stability:** Climate-related events can impact insurance markets, investment portfolios, and the stability of financial institutions.

Strategies:

- **Risk Assessment and Scenario Planning:** Conduct comprehensive risk assessments to identify vulnerabilities and develop contingency plans based on different climate change scenarios.
- **Adaptation Measures:** Implement adaptive measures, such as building infrastructure that can withstand extreme weather events, diversifying agricultural practices, and implementing water conservation techniques.
- **Sustainable Practices:** Transition towards sustainable business models, including renewable energy adoption, resource-efficient processes, and responsible supply chain management.
- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Engage in collaborative efforts with stakeholders, governments, and communities to share knowledge, resources, and best practices in climate resilience.
- **Education and Awareness:** Promote climate literacy and raise awareness about the importance of climate risk mitigation among individuals, businesses, and policymakers.

Conclusion:

By building climate resilience, we can create more sustainable and resilient societies that are better equipped to face the challenges of a changing climate. Climate resilience is often associated with acute events, such as wildfires, heat waves, or hurricanes; yet, communities should be prepared to tackle more than these challenges to gain resilience. Thorough climate resilience planning also considers long-term effects.

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/understanding-climate-risk-impacts-strategies-nawal-kashyap-frm->