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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या को
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

21)

The Pala Empire was one of the major eastern empires in the early medieval period. They are known for their patronization of Buddhist art, culture and education.

Contributions of Palas Towards Art

1) Buddhist Art was extensively patronized

eg: architectural feats like odeutaperi, Sompura, Nalanda universities

2) Creation of stupas under Pala patronage

3) Provision of security from the Tripurita struggle over Kamauj allowed culture to expand. Pala Empire was also well sheltered from western invasive forces.

4) Rulers were tolerant of diversity and educational expansion.

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eg: Faxien and Huen Tsang visited Nalanda, contributing to Buddhist expansion.

- 5) sculptural and mural experiments were given funding by Pala rulers

Thus, Pala Empire's relatively safe locality, rulers' patronage and tolerance combined with cultural freedom allowed art to develop, especially Buddhist art.

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Q2)

Adi Shankaracharya was a "low-caste" individual from southern India, credited with introducing the Shakti movement.

Revivent Hinduism & Vedic Re-establishment

- ① Introduced the concept of "Advaita" or monism [non-dualism] that states that "brahman" and "atman" are the same & not separate.
- ② Denounced the caste system stating that all beings are equal in the eyes of god.
- ③ Opposed ritualistic traditions and religious exclusion of "lower" castes.
- ④ Opposed Brahminical supremacy and monopoly over religious traditions.

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② Opposed polytheism and called for devotion rather than ritualistic offerings.

③ called for gender equality removing the distinction of man and woman, as per vedic norms.

Thus, Hinduism's obscurantist practices of social ostracization and enforced socio-economic hierarchies were countered by Adi Shankaracharya which created the foundation for people like Ramanuja, Kabir Das, etc to contrive the Bhakti Movement.

one of the most impactful policy changes of British India was that ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ forest jurisdiction - one of multiple channels of India's drain of wealth.

Colonial forest policies driven by British needs

- 1) forest policies aimed to commercialize lands to bring it under the market.
"khuntkadi" system → private property
[collective community land]
- 2) reforestation for railways development
- 3) Need for labour on lands for greater raw material export for Britain's industrial revolution.
- 4) Energy needs as well as expansion of agriculture under various land settlements eg: Ryotwari, Permanent settlement, Mahalwari, etc.

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No. Concern for Environment & Tribals

- 1) Tribals were "peasantized" and "sedentarized", breaking down tribal culture and independence / moral economies, etc.
- 2) forced inclusion of tribals into agricultural labour burdened them economically, land alienation.
- 3) Extensive deforestation for → railways
→ agricultural expansions.
- 4) Introduction of new forests system of plantations crushed biodiversity and introduced monoculture.

Thus, colonial forest policies were top-down, inconsiderate of tribal welfare and reflected a despotic approach to British-oriented development that furthered exploitation of the masses.

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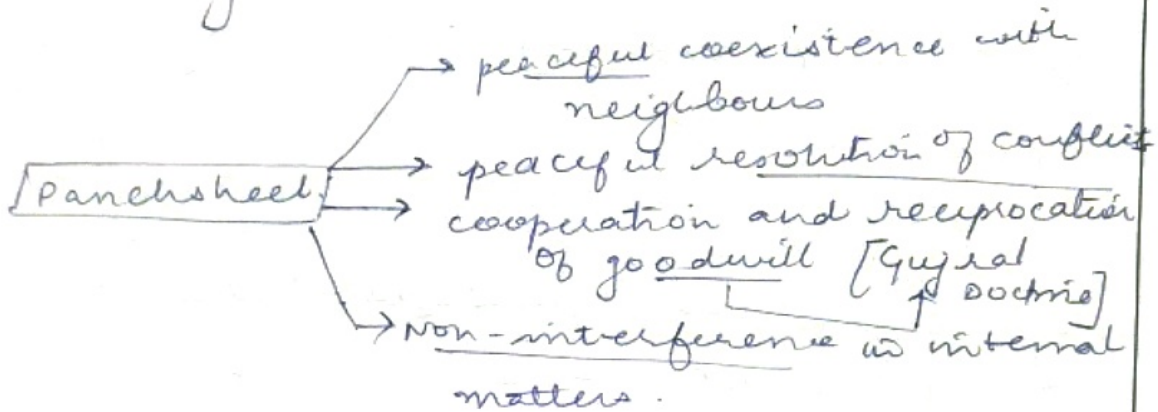
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44)

Panchsheel principles are 5 foreign policy principles constructed by Pt. Nehru, defining friendly neighborhood whereas Non-Alignment is a policy of foreign independence and sovereignty in decision making.



Non-Alignment → India's foreign policy is independent and sovereign. It will not align to a specific world power and contribute bipolarity.

Maneuvering Cold War Era

1) Panchsheel ensured peaceful neighborhood and non-aggression despite Chinese alignment with Russia.

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- 2) NAM allowed free independence in political relations and balanced growth.
- eg: PL480 food security scheme was sourced from USA
defence and strategic needs were provided by USSR.
- 3) Ensured reduced hostilities and established ~~as~~ India as an independent leader of the 3rd world nations
- eg: India, Ghana, Yugoslavia, Indonesia led the NAM and encouraged independence in African nations eg 1960s Africa Year
- 4) Called for peaceful resolution of conflict
- eg: North & South Korea case was mediated by India.

Thus Panchsheel and NAM gave India the direction to remain independent and call for peace. This continues to guide India's call for peace today in the midst of Russia-Ukraine crisis.

95.

National Unification was a trend seen in 19th century Europe, exemplified by the Italian unification as well as that of Germany.

Reasons for National Unification

1) Political reasons : Napoleonic wars had led to an upheaval of political stability in Europe.

As a result, the Congress of Vienna was called by Metternich to re-establish the monarchies of earlier times.

2) Economic Reasons : feudalistic society combined with growth of a middle class due to spread of industrial revolution was now demanding changes - fear of overthrow led to call for consolidation.

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3) socio-cultural changes : the Protestant Revolutions as well as rise of innovations led to a culture calling for reason, liberty, etc. This furthered the need to "go back" to the old ways.
[Rousseau,]

Germany:

- ① Otto von Bismarck followed the "blood and iron" policy to consolidate the German empire through conquest.
- ② Hostility against the French led to speedy militarization and affirmative strengthening of troops.
- ③ Colonial expansion and economic growth spurred national integration.

Thus, national integration was a political outcome and set the stage for the wars of the 20th century.

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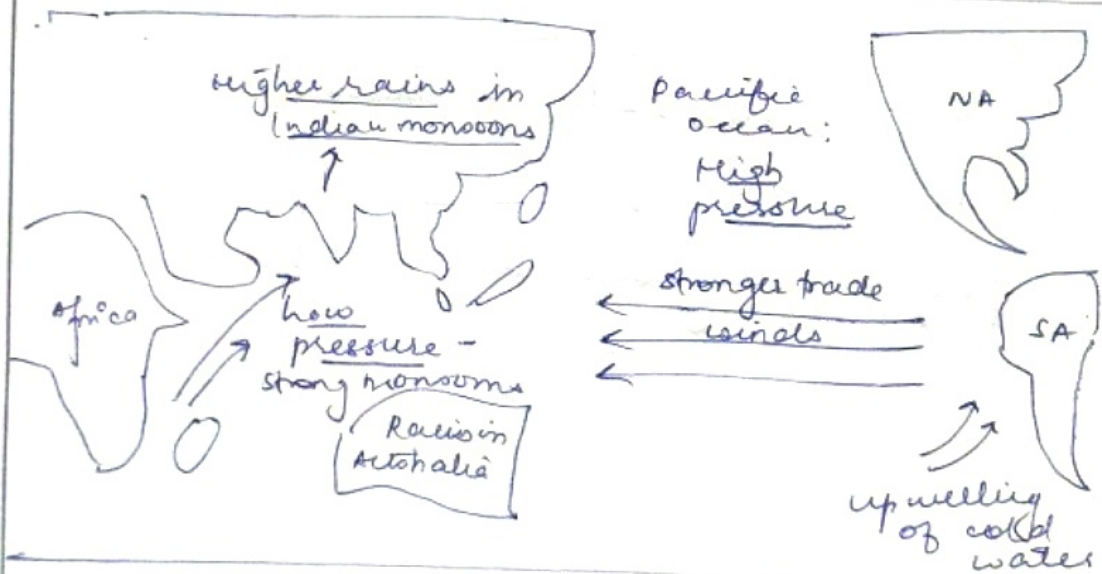
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66

Recently, a triple dip La Niña was observed by meteorological departments across the world. It refers to a situation where 3 La Niña phenomena happen in a row.

Triple dip La Niña



Triple dip Impact of a La Niña

1) increased rains in India leading to floods + higher agricultural output, strong low pressure zone in Indian Ocean.

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- 2) Higher rain in Australia, reduced drought conditions.
- 3) upwelling in coastal South America regions (Peru, Chile) → growth of fish industry.
- 4) South east Asia - rains and stable economic output.

The El Niño has long run economic, social and environmental impacts throughout the world.

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97.

Hydropower is the electricity or energy that is produced from the kinetic energy of moving water. These were called the "temples of modern India" by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Hydropower: low C energy

① Hydroelectricity (especially run of the river projects) do not involve carbon byproduct or burning of fossil fuels

eg: Rattle Hydroelectric project, Chenab river.

② Energy is renewable and non-polluting

③ low carbon is produced in construction of dam, storage and transmission of energy only.

However, despite low-C potential, its share in India's total energy generation is $\approx 15-20\%$.

Reasons for low share in Energy Generation

1. Dependency on coal which is cheap and low-technology base. 55% of total energy needs are met by coal.
2. Issue of displacement of tribals creates socio-cultural issues.
eg: Narmada Andolan.
3. EIA acts as an impediment to quick construction.
4. Heavy investment and fiscal burden.
5. Shift to solar energy, nuclear energy.
6. Interstate disputes like Mekhadatu and Indus water Treaty issue.
Thus, although hydropower is a strong transition source of energy, alternatives are more environmentally friendly and easier to implement.

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48.

seismic Gap refers to a geological period of time in which no seismic movement / shift has taken place ^{at} a certain front or crustal boundary. It indicates a strong earthquake in the near future.

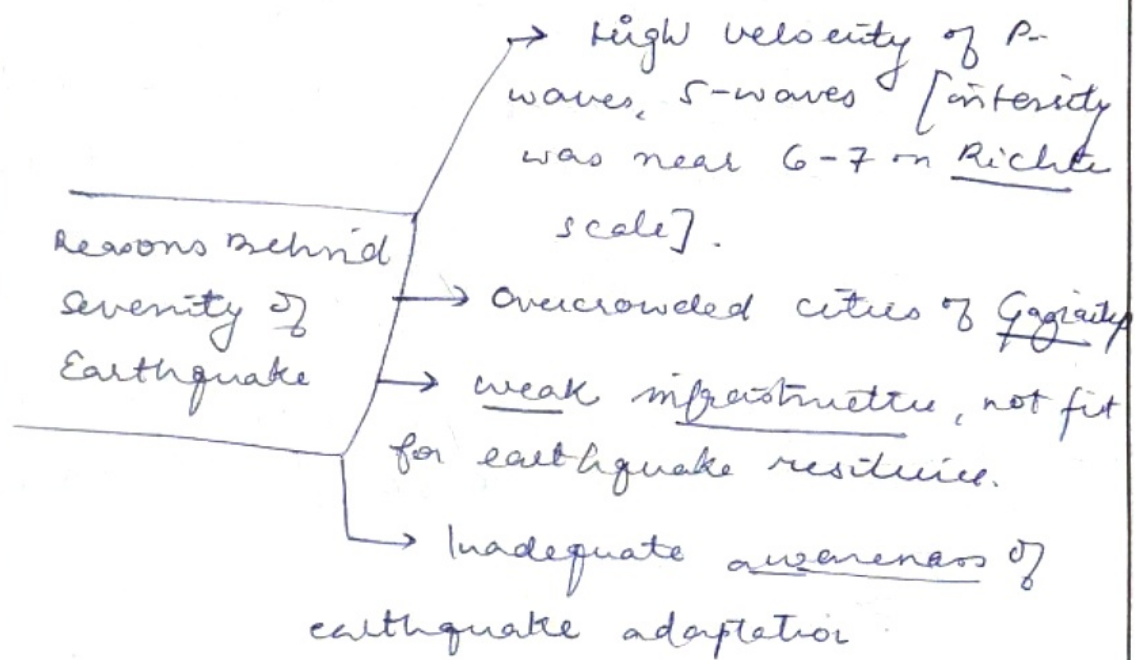
Turkey: Seismic Gap

1) Gaziantep was the epicentre of recent earthquake which took place at the Anatolian fault lines.

2) despite steady movement, no minor earthquakes or tectonic shifts had taken place over a long time.

3) This represents a situation of increasing pressure and friction between plates. whereas small inter-temporal earthquakes can ensure stability and adjustment, seismic gap is an indication of a large earthquake to come.

4) Thus, the seismic gap could be a forecast for seismically vulnerable regions.



Thus, a combination of understanding earthquake forecasting using seismic gap knowledge along with infrastructural upgradation can ensure earthquake-readiness in Turkey and across the world.

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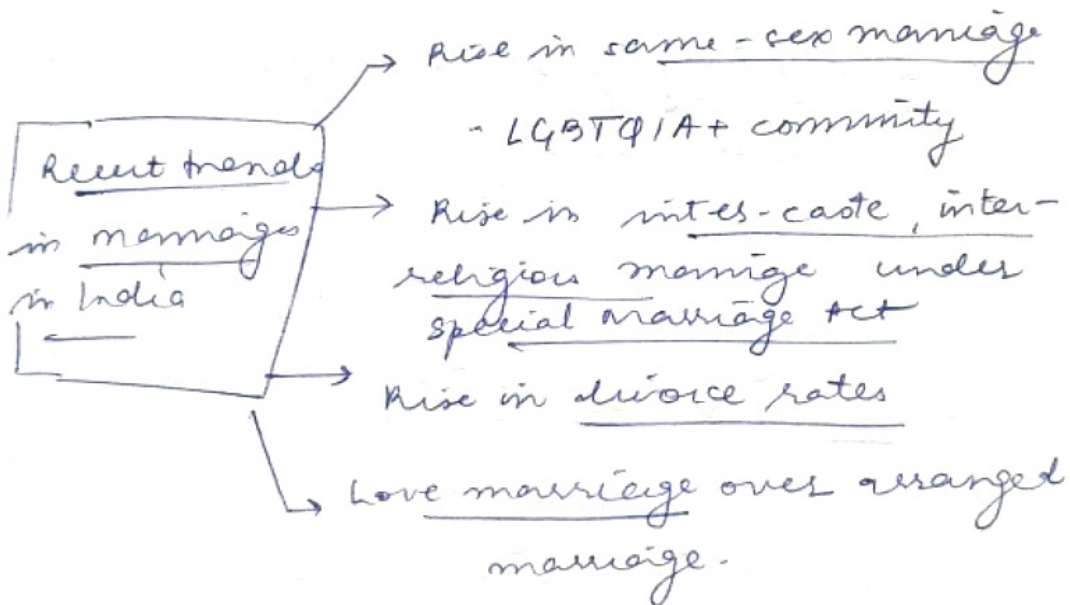
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Q9.

Recently, various legislations and cases have emerged regarding the institution of marriage in India.

eg: Raising age of marriage for women from 18 → 21, Navtej Singh Johar case decriminalizing homosexuality, etc.



(Legal backing for same-sex marriage)

1) This will reduce marginalization and ostracization of the LGBTQIA+ community.

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- 2) Enormous Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21) as well as Right to Equality (Article 14) of all.
- 3) Give legitimacy and legal backing, scope for state protection to same-sex couples.
- 4) Call for international standards and modernity.
- 5) Enormous safety from violent orthodox elements of society.

Though marriage is a personal matter of private choice, India's society is still not fully ready to appreciate such a change. This makes it all the more essential to introduce legality for same-sex couples and it is yet to be seen how this provision will be addressed by the Uniform Civil Code under Article 44.

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Q10.

Today, the world is globalized and inter-connected through transport, the internet, the economy, etc. This has multifaceted impacts on mental health.

Factors Affecting mental Health in an
Inter-connected World

- 1) Social media influence on body image.
eg: zero-figure aspirations, top models showing perfect skin/body type create stereotypes and pressure on youngsters to "fit in".
- 2) Cyberbullying and harassment in the form of deepfakes, spreading rumours cause harm that is irreversible.
- 3) Positive factors like support through social media campaigns like #MeToo and #BlackLivesMatter create positive bubbles.

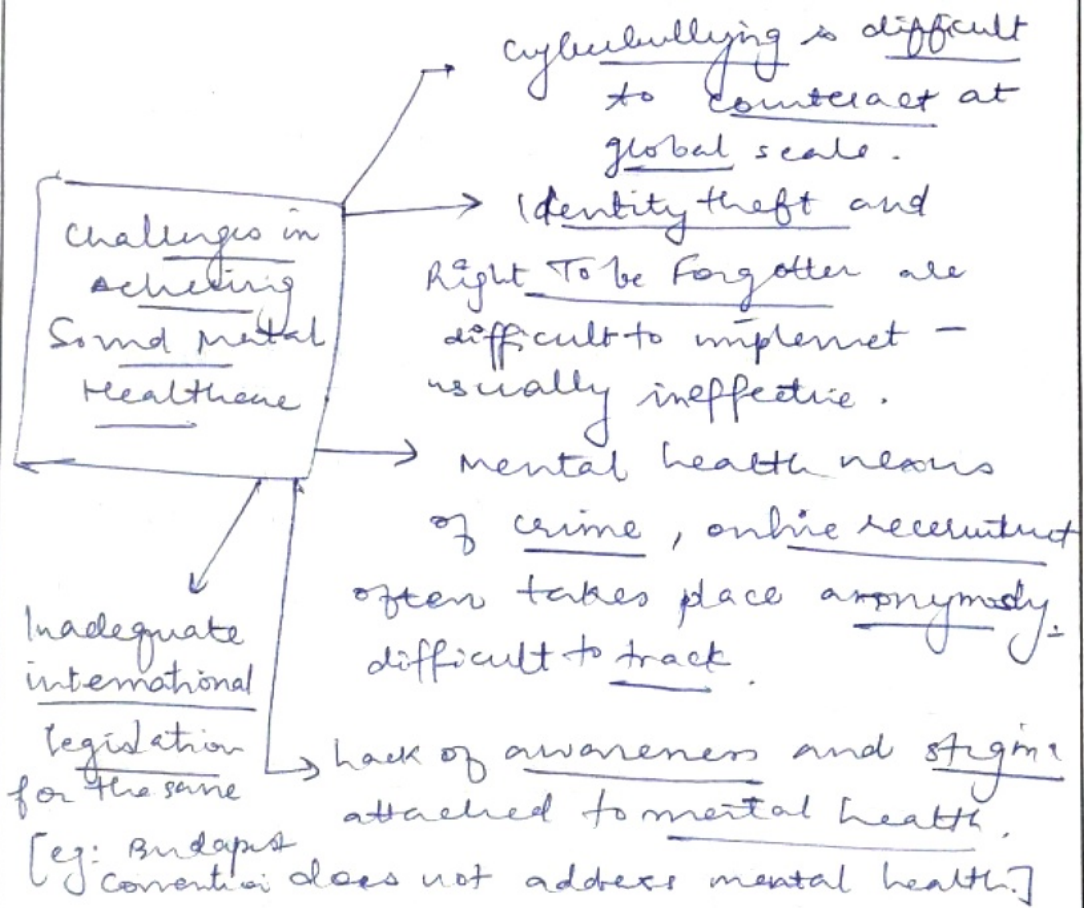
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4) Interconnected world allows for inspiration, cultural connections and an expanding sense of identity aspect of global village.



Thus, mental health hygiene in the midst of globalization and inter-connectedness can ensure that the world gets connected to spread goodness, not evil.

911.

Numismatics refers to the study of coins. India's numismatic history is rich and diverse and presents a picture of Indian evolution.

Major Numismatic stages of India

- 1) Mahajanapades (pre-Maurya) used earliest form of coinage to replace barter system followed since Indus Valley Civilization.
- 2) Mauryan period: copper [base metal] coinage which signalled an established system of weights and measures - commented upon in Arthashastra - depicting standardized and unified economic system.
- 3) Post Mauryan coinage revealed diversity:
 - i) Indo-Greeks created first gold coins and

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first coins to be marked with the emperor's name.

(ii) Kushana coins had highest gold content signifying prosperity of the kingdom.

(iii) Silver coins under Shakas showed Rudradaman - Indianization of the rulers.

4) Gupta Coins : lower gold content, but highest number of coins, depictions of rulers and local deities.
eg: Samudra Gupta and Goddess Lakshmi.

5) Medieval period : tankas (coins under Alauddin Khalji) followed by minting under Mughal empire.

[Study of coins helps understand history]-

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(i) social and cultural norms

eg: Hindu Gods/goddesses in Gupta period shows Hinduism dominance.
Buddhist gods depict tolerant rulers.

(ii) Economic stability:

eg: gold coins for upper level transactions & copper coins for local transactions shows dichotomy and economic penetration.

(iii) Naorik coins show Shaka rulers being conquered by Satvahana rulers as one side is stamped by Shaka king, the other by Satvahana - This shows conquest and historical turmoil between kingdoms.

Thus, coins are a window into the past and can provide socio-economic and political conclusions to historians.

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12.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as the champion of Dratit Rights. However, his contribution also extends to Council politics, drafting the Indian Constitution and revolutionizing education.

Ambedkar and Dratit Rights

- 1) Dr. Ambedkar was an outspoken critic of the Hindu Caste system due to his experiences as a child : social ostracization and discrimination.
- 2) He called for separate electorates for the "Depressed Classes".
- 3) Maheparinirvana : the mass conversion to Buddhism and burning of the Manichaertam in public.

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However, his contributions went far beyond that:

- 1) Girls' Education : Ambedkar believed every human has the right to be educated.
- 2) Drafting the Constitution and researching constitutions across the world (eg: South Africa, USSR, USA, UK, etc).
- 3) Debates in the Constituent Assembly regarding :
 - national language (English)
 - Role of Governor (balanced, neutral)
 - Emergency provisions (dead letter of the Constitution)
- 4) movement in the Round Table conferences to discuss future of India.
- 5) despite being rights championing, Ambedkar signed Poona Pact with Gandhi, removing separate electorate demand.

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6) Upliftment of the masses :

"political justice is only possible through social justice and economic justice."

Thus, B. R. Ambedkar called for an equal society with opportunities for all with a special emphasis on the "depressed classes".

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913.

The Civil Disobedience Movement was a response to the Simon Commission that arrived in India to decide India's political future but with zero Indian representation.

Unique Character of Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)

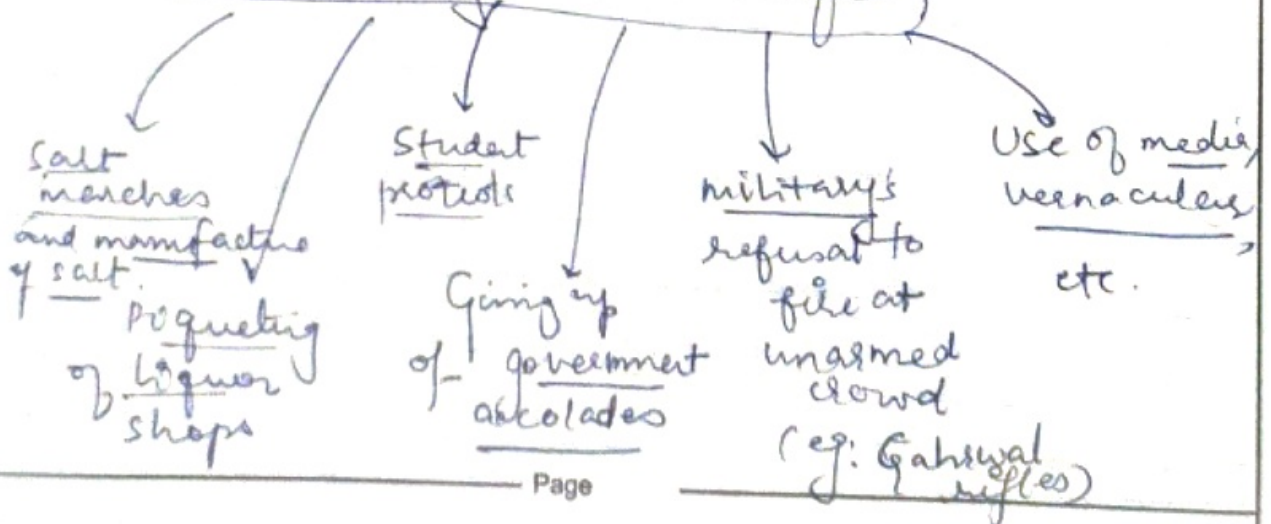
1. Unlike the Non-Cooperation movement, this movement involved deliberate violation of unjust laws.
eg: salt law, rent, etc.
2. It was founded upon an unconventional matter i.e. salt, and used an unconventional method of satyagraha - unheard of across the world.
3. Unique in leadership and organization
→ the masses would respond to the leadership and call off protest when directed
→ an example of controlled mass movement.

Page

Regional Spatial Patterns

1. Shardaana Salt March led by Sarojini Naidu
2. Khudai Khidmatgar or Red Shirts led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in Jammu-Kashmir
3. K. Kelappan: salt march in malabar region.
4. Vaikom Satyagraha in Tirunchapally led by E.V. Ramaswamy Pericker.
5. Assam Circular protests by students
6. Rani Mridulini in Manipur led a revolt against local officers.
7. no rent campaigns led in U.P., bihar, etc.

New mobilization Techniques



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Thus, Civil Disobedience movement of 1930-1934 was unique in its character, form and participation and represented a matured public and a politically charged mass of Indian citizens.

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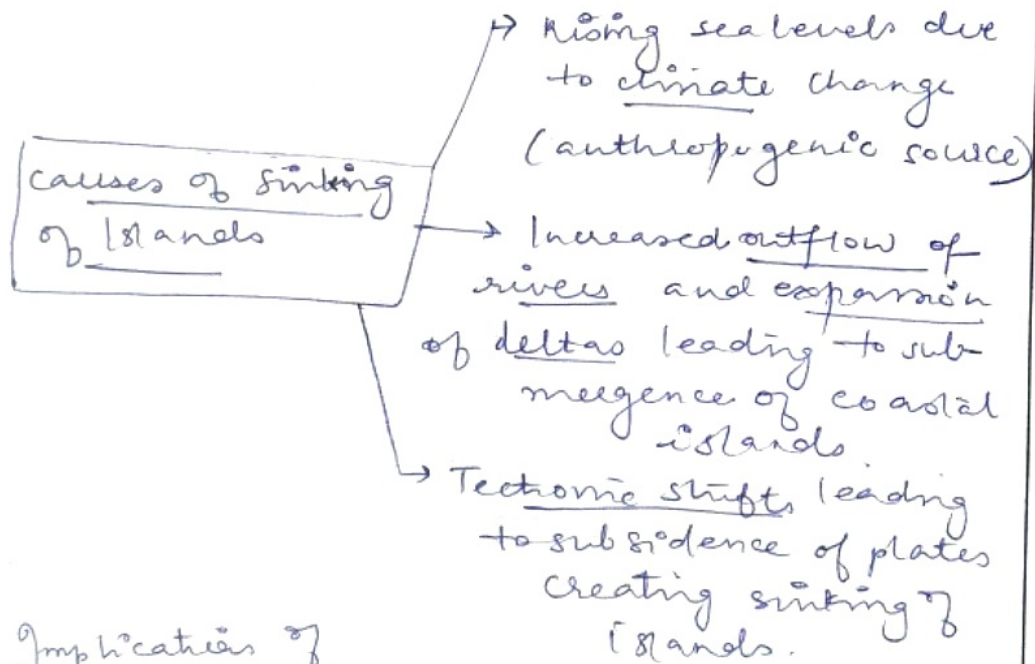
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हद्दिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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Q14.

Recently, cases of sinking islands in the Indian Ocean as well as regions of Lakshadweep and Andaman-Nicobar have raised concerns in the environmental and social spheres.



Implications of Sinking Islands :

(i) Loss of productive land that could be used for economic output and GDP growth.

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(ii) loss of shelter belts for safety from increasingly intense cyclones / windstorms, etc.

(iii) Island Communities are most vulnerable in this situation.

↳ Economic impact: loss of land for agriculture or even living space.

↳ Social impact: overcrowdedness, inability to expand (mismanagement of population), outmigration in search of jobs, loss of culture and stability.

↳ Environmental impact: increased tidal impact may leave communities vulnerable to tsunamis / earthquakes / cyclones → creating gender impact, etc.

↳ Inadequate means/awareness to reach out to government makes these communities further vulnerable to shocks.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अनिवार्य रूप से लिखें।

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Thus, safeguarding island communities requires

- ① Nature based solutions (NBS)
- ② Climate Justice and funding for adaptation from the Global North (as part of Paris Agreement and COP27)
- ③ Island Community Rehabilitation through employment, social security and infrastructure development.

Any island states are often victims of climate change induced by the wrongs of others. Their safety is essential to ensure the continuity of their culture and livelihood.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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915.

Sustainable tourism is a concept of environmentally-conscious and eco-centric tourism that reduces human impact on local ecosystems.

Region Specific Constraints to Sustainable Tourism

① Himalayan Constraints

- ② Construction of roads, hotels, commercial areas for tourists is difficult due to vulnerable topography.
- ② light pollution constraints reduce night-time tourism.
- ② Inadequate local awareness on local vulnerabilities create further impediment in safe tourism.
- ② Inadequate laws on pollution management lead to large tourist footprint in the region.

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कृपया इस स्थान में केवल प्रश्न संख्या ही लिखें।

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② Western Ghats

① landslides and mudflows due to excessive construction make the region vulnerable, especially in monsoons.

② Man-animal conflicts and inadequate safeguards make sustainable tourism difficult.

③ North Eastern Region

① Need for a "pass" to enter North East states make a legal impediment in tourism in the region.

② Inadequate local awareness/enthusiasm in capitalizing on eco-tourism.

④ Other areas:

eg: Sunderbans lack proper facilities for safe and sustainable tourism.

eg: government loopholes lead to over-investment and rebarigation of tourist spots.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Thus, a combination of legal, business and local challenges create a case of unsustainable tourism. There is a need to upgrade laws on ecology (like EPA '86, WPA, 42) and enhance local knowledge to make tourism in India sustainable.

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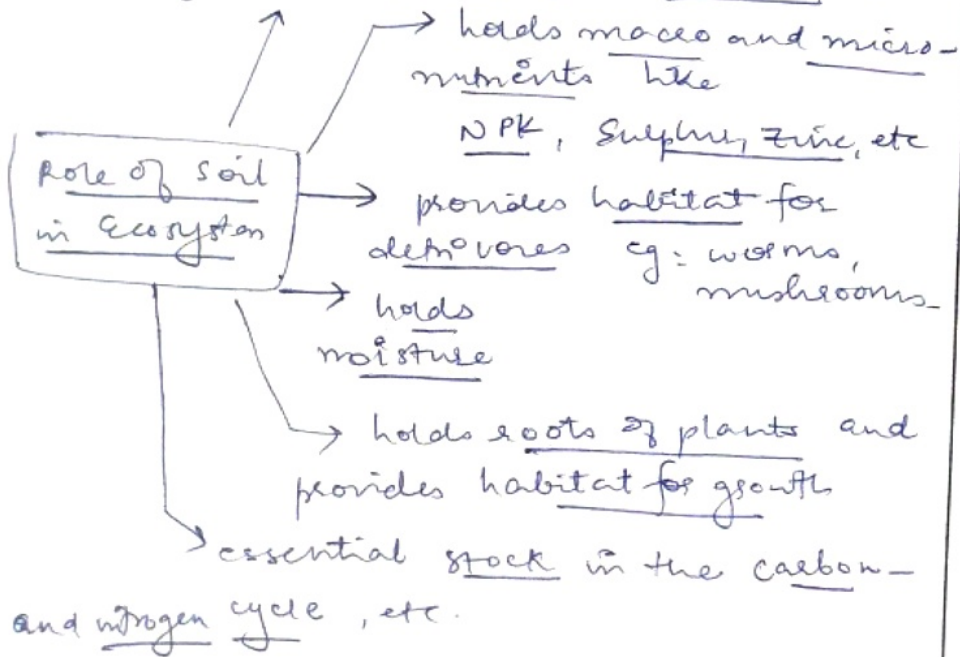
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उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थिति में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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96.

Soil plays an important role as "carrier of life" in any ecosystem and thus must be managed sustainably..

Regulates temperature for inhabitants.



significance of sustainable soil management

1) Ensures productive agriculture, efficient output with socio-economic returns to farmers.

Page

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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- 3) Ensures reduced use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, thereby creating scope for organic farming.
- 3) Better environmental outcomes
eg: reduced toxicity of soils
reduced runoff → eutrophication
healthy soils produce healthy plants.
- 4) Stronger resilience to cyclones/tsunamis
eg: better soil leads to better and faster growth of trees which holds soil together and reduces erosion.
- 5) preserve biodiversity and ecological balance.

however, sustainable soil management needs to be coupled with:

- ① organic farming / natural farming
- ② sustainable cropping patterns.
- ③ reforestation and National Green India Mission.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखें।

Hence, soil management can ensure better ecological and economic outputs. As said by Sunderlal Bahuguna after all : " ecology is the best economy."

97



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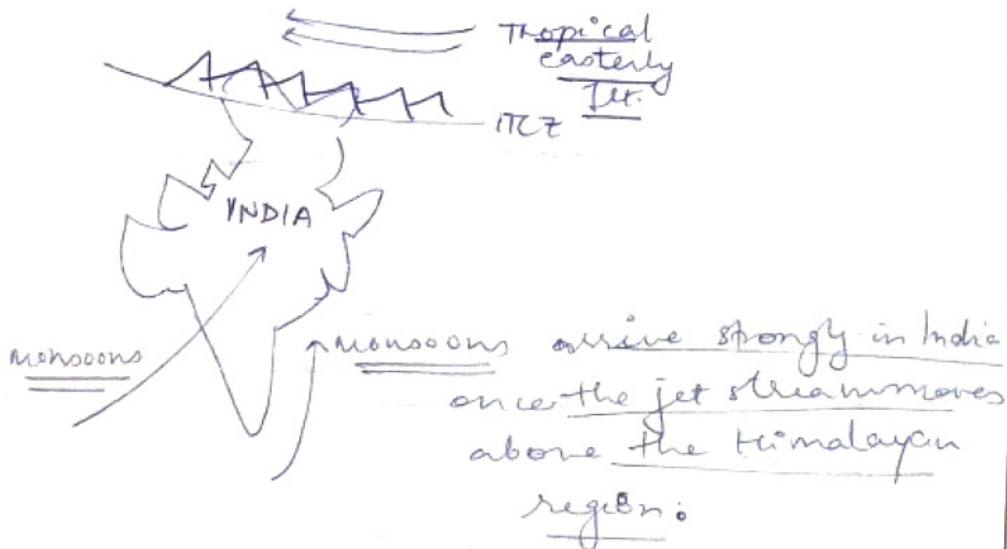
उम्मीदवारों को इस संधि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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917

Jet streams are fast-moving masses of air that are both a result and a cause for weather & climate patterns across the world.

Jet streams and Climate of India and world.

1. Tropical Easterly Jetstream defines the movement of Indian monsoons.



2. Subtropical westerly jet stream brings western disturbances to India in the winter → providing irrigation to Northwest states.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. El Niño and La Niña involve the weakening and strengthening of jet streams which influence climate throughout the world.

eg: El Niño: weak equatorial winds
→ drought like conditions in India, Australia.

4. Polar jet streams determine movement of ocean currents and cause changes in climate over Europe.

eg: polar jet stream spread leads to colder conditions in Europe.

5. Jet streams ensure balance of winds and spread of high and low pressure zones.

eg: Jet streams in Atlantic region can also contribute to formation of bomb cyclones, hurricanes, etc.

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Thus, jet streams are an essential
climatic mechanism that can affect
the stability of macro-climate in India
and the world. Their changing nature
due to global warming must be studied
to determine potential global impacts.



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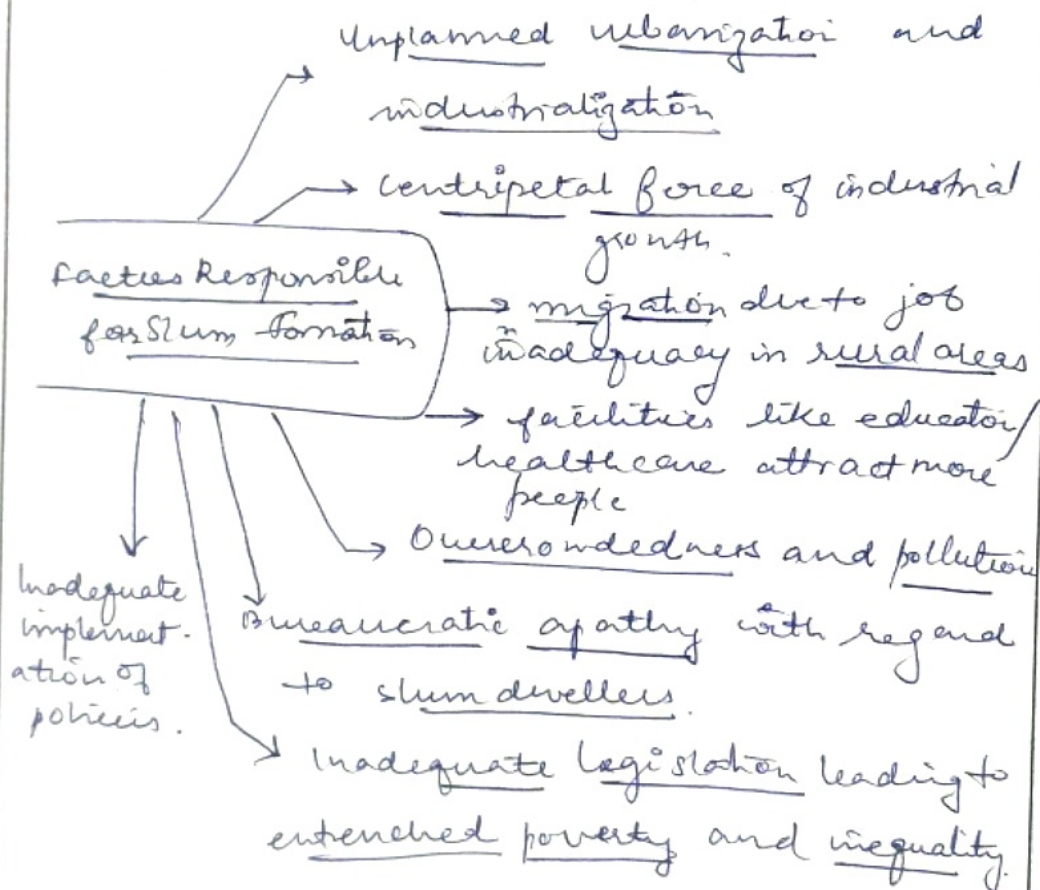
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(Please write a question in the space) प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

Q18

Around 16% of total population in urban areas reside in slums. A common example of the same is Mumbai.



As a result of these factors slums become common at the outskirts of cities

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस इतिहास में
कहीं लिखना
नाहिए।
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Need to Re-vamp TSSR under PMAY (U)

- 1) Need for citizen-centric approach as per 2nd ARC - with grievance redressal mechanism.
- 2) Need for implementation oversight and long term management for sustainable housing.
- 3) Need for rehabilitation of slum dwellers rather than just top-down provision of housing.
- 4) Need for social security through employment like DUET scheme and Rajasthan's urban employment guarantee scheme for true employment.
- 5) Housing must be combined with water connection, electricity, fuel, etc to be substantial.

Thus, slum areas must be seen not as a problem to be eradicated but

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instead as a challenge that requires a holistic and human-centric approach to development and social upliftment.



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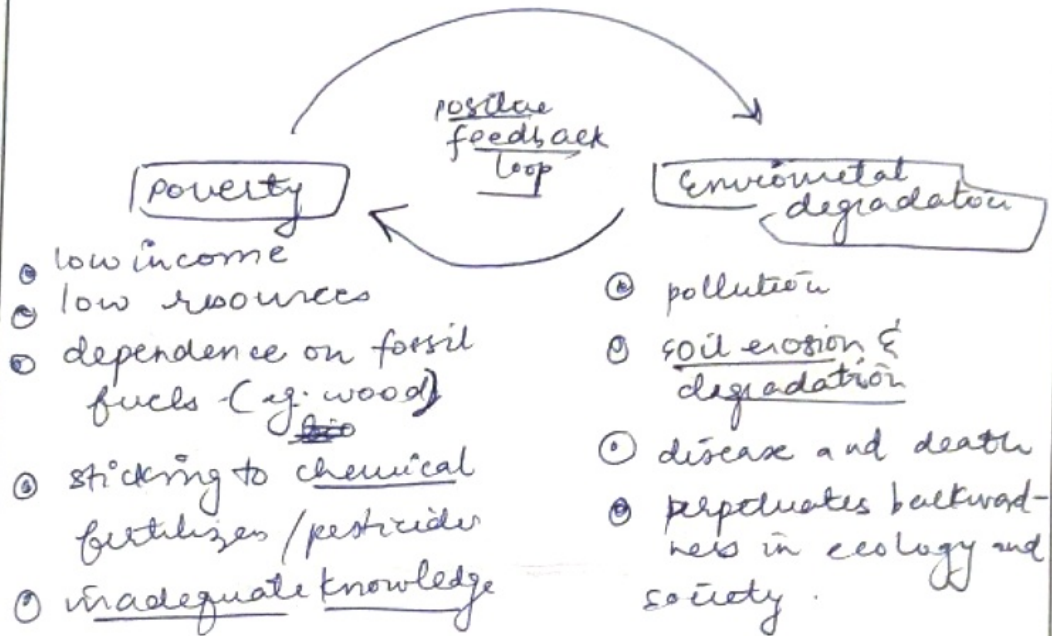
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कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

कандिडेटों को इस स्थान में नई लिखने नहीं चाहिए।
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919.

Poverty and environmental degradation are interconnected in that one exacerbates the other.



How can poverty reduction safeguard environment?

1. Education of the people can enhance awareness of boonrights and nature-based solutions.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या की अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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2. Employment generation can reduce dependence on fossils and switch to cleaner fuels like LPG cylinders.
3. Financial inclusion & digital inclusion through JAM, etc can enhance insurance and encourage organic farming.
eg: PM FBY, PM FME.
4. Greater connectivity through internet (BharatNet) and infrastructure can enhance information sharing and delivery of cleaner ~~better~~ alternatives.
eg: PM KUSUM: development of solar-powered pumps.
5. Skilling can create scope for crop diversification (thereby reduce monocropping intensity) and introduce livestock farming: integrated farming techniques.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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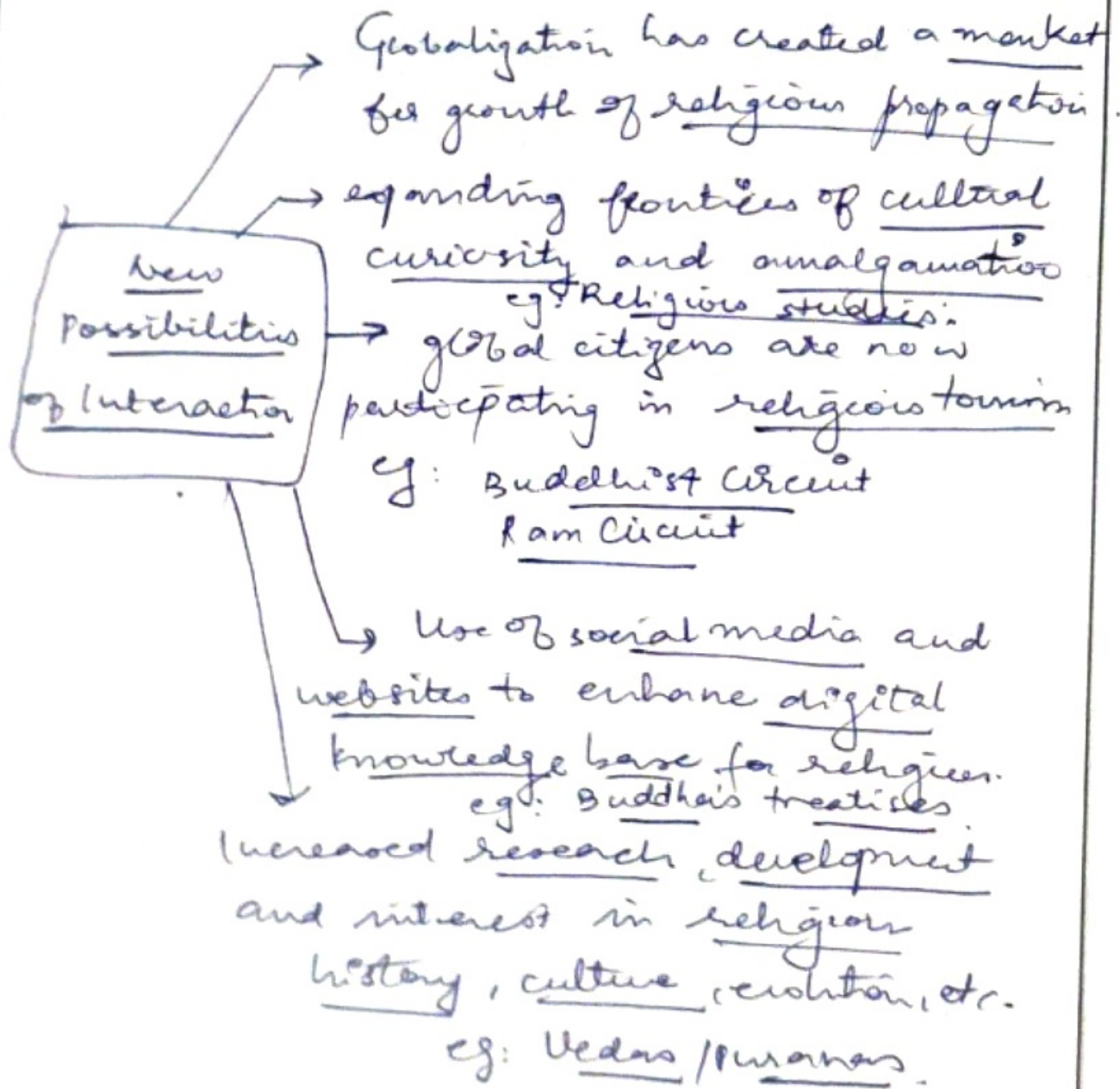
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A combination of education, inclusion, service delivery and skilling can thus create not just economic outcomes but also environmental outcomes and help India aim for a clean economy by 2030, with mission Lift at its centre.

q20

Globalization and religion have formed an interesting nexus defined by both positive and negative attributes.



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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उत्तरों में शब्द सीमा का पालन करें।
कैंडिडेट्स इस स्थान पर लिखें।
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thus, globalization has created goodwill through religious interaction & expansion.

however, there have also been challenges:

① 9/11 attacks were an example of religious zeal using global tools to create a violent impact on the world.

similarly mumbai and delhi attacks - Islamic radicalism.

② Using blockchain, cryptocurrency for money laundering purposes to fuel religious attacks.

③ Cross border crimes and nexus with drug dealing, sex slavery, organ trade, etc.

④ Online recruitment and spread of hate speech and sedition alarms

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Thus, globalisation has become both a pathway for religious integration and intercultural syncretism as well as a pathway for ideological warfare and orthodoxy.

It is up to the upcoming generation to ensure that the tools of globalisation are used for global growth and not subjugation of one under another.



Page

