

Q-1 The Pala dynasty was founded by Gopala in the 5th century AD. Palas ruled the eastern India including Bengal, Assam (Pragjyotishpur). They were important patrons of Buddhist art.

Contribution of Pala dynasty:-

1. Pala school of sculpture in Nalanda:-

- Perfected in bronze idol making
- patronized Vajrayana Buddhism
- idols of Tara, Mahamayuri etc found

2. Miniature School of Painting:-

- made lonely figures
- painting related to Buddhist persons
- Birth (Jatalas)
- Painting on Palm leaves, vellum leaves
- Painters → Dharmian and his son Vitapala

3. Patronized Nalanda = a mahavihara

- Subjects related to Vajrayana like

Tantrism, psychology etc taught

- DINNAGA, DHARAMPALA as heads of university
- Pala ruler Dharmapala granted 5 villages endowment for maintenance of Nalanda
- 4. Dharmapala established Vibhanshalika university to promote Vajrayana Buddhism
- Female deity worship and sleeping done
- 5. Nahipala I : constructed huge no. of Stupas in eastern India
constructing material used was terracotta, Bricks
- 6. Pali language and Prabrit flourished as well in literature

Thus Palas were the one of the last
great patrons of Buddhism

(2)

Adi Shankaracharya was born in 1st century CE in Kaladi, Kerala. He was proponent of Advaita tradition (non-dualistic or Monistic)

Role of Adi Shankaracharya in reinventing Hinduism :-

- 1) Entered into debate with various scholars on Shagratism and won over them
- 2) established Maths in 4 corners of country to preach monist ideology

Bedrinath	Puri
dwarake	karnatak

- 3) wrote commentaries on Vedas, and shastra vedanta, upnishads
- 4) Advaita ideology - Atman and Brahme are one and not dissimilar
- 5) considered that knowledge is the main path to attain salvation

6) Adi Shankaracharya considered vedas as books of wisdom. He sanctioned the truthfulness of Varnashrama.

7) Shankaracharya = considered Brahma without any attributes.

8) He was guiding inspiration of many Shakti saints (Naynars and Alvars) e.g. Kabir etc.

a) He himself was a worshiper of SHIVA and popularised hymns sung to Shiva.

Thus many ideologies were propagated after his footsteps like Vishnu-advaita of Ramanuja or the qualified-monism.

His legacy continued through vedanta and Hinduism as subsumed in Shakti movement.

Q-3

The British empire employed techniques like free trade, expansion of railways etc to provide a misguided notion of welfare of India, and ruled for 200 years.

Colonial forest policies:-

1) Reserved forests (401,1935) :-

- a) grazing made illegal
- b) collecting minor forest produce and its trade made criminal act

Effect:- The suppressive laws were for

↙ ↘
extracting saw for a semitensified
material Industrial revolution
 (wood, timber etc)

2) The Permanent land settlement, modified ownership of community assets

→ led to detrimentalisation, and loss of livelihood to tribals

3) The Ban of shifting cultivation in many

areas, made sustainability of local people difficult.

→ Banned to limit mobility of cultivators to effectively tax them.

4) Huge amount of tax on Peasants and tribals (also led to revolts like Nankalberia, Chuar Uprising)

5) influx of christian missionaries - to educate people/tribals etc create suspicion in minds of people

All these policies led to → Ecological imperialism

↓

loss of tribal culture

higher economic burden on peasants

more vulnerability against famines etc

It led to huge tribal uprisings for TRIBAL AUTONOMY as well as control over RESOURCES

4

The Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) evolved post-Bandung conference in collaboration with all the 3rd world countries like India, Africa, Thailand etc

The Panchsheel were India's 5 top guiding steps to tackle foreign relations adversity to establish peace.

Their role in maneuvering cold war

1. PANCHSHEEL Policies guided at promoting rule based order.
 - a. respect for each others territorial integrity
 - b. mutual solution to a problem through cooperation and coordination
 - c. Mutual peace to be maintained
 - d. No act of transgression or aggression towards each other
 - e. Mutual respect for each other's sovereignty

② The NAM Role :-

- a. National interest prioritized over Block Politics
- b. Interest Based collaboration/corporation with the 2 blocks (US, USSR)
- c. Not to be in military partnership involving the 2 blocks

Both (NAM and Panchsheel) helped in

1. Protecting sovereignty
2. Protecting and maintaining STRATEGIC Autonomy
3. Balancing Relations with ② countries having mutually adverse relationship
4. Helped India in her future endeavours
 eg: Russia - defence partnership
USA - economic & technological partnership
5. enforced Solidarity among 3rd world countries

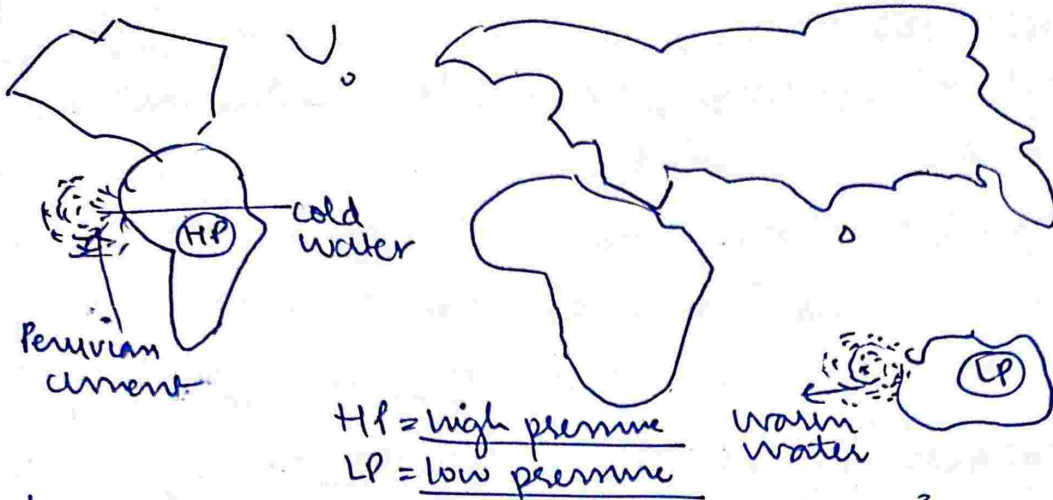
However with rise of Multipolar world, and a rise of belligerent china, the strategies of NAM and Panchsheel still stands the test to time.

6. Triple dip La-Niña is the phenomena where La-Niña enters the 3rd year or the 3rd winter.

La Niña is the unusual occurrence of cold water near coast of Peru (Eastern) or the Peruvian Current.

IMPACTS ON DIFFERENT REGIONS :-

1. on India :- strengthens Monsoons in
↓ India
high annual rain fall
2. on ~~Peru~~ ^{Australia} :- floods in ~~Peru~~ ^{Australia}
due to strengthening of MONSOON
3. on ~~Australia~~ ^{China} - ~~Australia~~ ^{China} remain dry
(drought) less precipitation
4. on Peruvian coast :- huge upwelling 2
↓ → enhanced fish production
fishing industry collapses due to
high production and price weakening
5. ~~Australia~~ :-



low pressure condition = high rainfall in
on western coast of Australia (leading
floods)

Thus El-Niño changes Monsoonal flow

It however has not been proved to
have direct linkages with Monsoon

Many El-Niño Years India has
secured below average rainfall

(7)

Hydropower is the energy generation through running / store water from a river or dam. It's share in total energy mix of India is (6%).

Hydropower advantages

1. low Carbon emission compared to fossil fuels
2. many alternatives
 - Run off the river
 - dam / reservoir

↓

Multiple benefits ⇒ Energy + irrigation
(food / water security)
3. Reduces import dependency on coal / oil
Reduces current account deficit.
4. Renewable source of energy

However it's share is less because :-

1. Location specific ⇒ high speed flowing
rivers needed for such project

Uttarakhand and = > 70% of all hydropower
generation

2. Transmission and distribution charges high
3. Not a complete alternative to fossil fuel as still generate CO_2 during construction, operation
4. affects Marine / River Biodiversity increases temperature of water in river
5. High ACST charges (15%.)
or compared to US (10%.)
6. Systemic deficiencies → land allocation
→ environmental clearance issues
7. Displacement due to development leads to stalled projects
ex: Polavaram dam in Godavari
8. Climate change is affecting the River flow, sudden course change, huge situation, depositions etc create problem

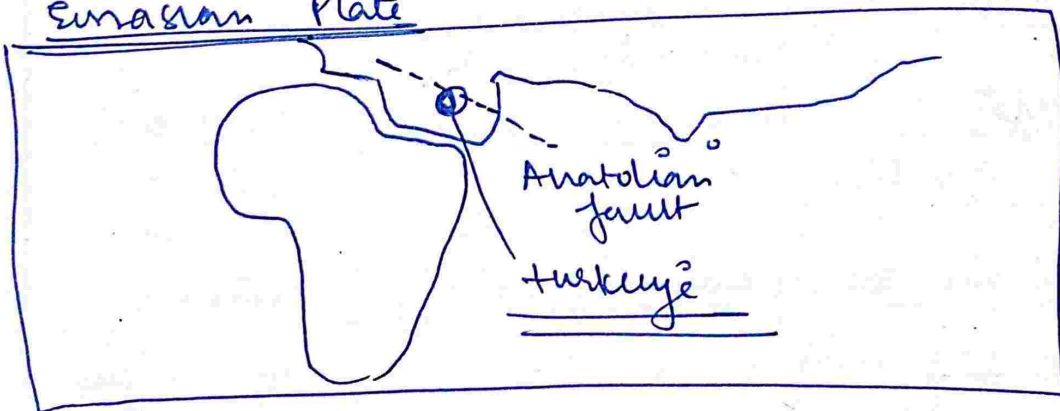
As this leads to low share of hydro power.
However, new alternatives like ethanol
Biofuels should be, ~~can~~ be used as
supplements to hydro power.

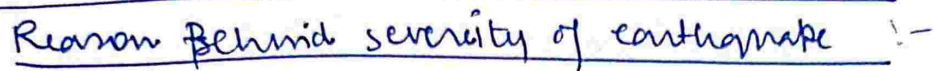
② Seismic gap refers to the gap in the
crustal portion on which continents rest.

The Turkey earthquake was due
to location-specific gap (seismic gap) on
which Turkey on a continent rest.

It is a fault in crustal plain along
with ② crustal plates slide past one
another and produce vibrations due
to sudden release of energy along the
fault

Turkey - Rests on ANATOLIAN FAULT
that separates Middle east from
(plate)
Eurasian Plate





- 3) topography of place $\rightarrow$ fault lines
river system

↓
Sits on
Vaikrita
fault

surrounded by
North - Alcanandla
South - dhauliganga
East - learmansa
West - dhamkale

sucers

Seismic susceptible infrastructure, disaster proofing and early warning are the refuges to avoid destruction

- ④ Marriage is defined as the union of ② individuals of heterogeneous gender, who come together to rear child and foster economic cooperation.

Recent trend in marriages :-

1. Rise in age of marriage among males and females
2. love marriages / inter-caste marriages as well as inter-religion marriages on rise
3. Live in relationships - have reduced
 (universality of marriage
 recognised as legal by Supreme Court)
4. Marriage not only for procreation, now it is for Romantic love and lifetime companionship.
5. Rise in Cases of DIVORCE, single parent, same sex marriage.
6. Dating, pre-marital sex not a taboo now

ISSUE OF SAME-SEX MARRIAGE :-

1. to bring gender neutrality in personal laws relating to marriage, divorce, adoption
2. To reduce victimisation of same-sex couples
3. protect their Right to life, freedom of choice and Right to love and care
4. To reduce criminalising of same-sex marriage taking toll on their socio-economic development.
5. Homosexuality - decriminalised in Navtej sing Johar case.
6. To promote advancement and welfare of each section of society

Increasing public awareness and legal frameworks are necessary to protect the rights of same-sex couples

(10)

Mental well-being refers to a person's psychological capability to perceive environ-
ment and able to cope up with it
to carry on a meaningful life.

lancet studies indicate India has one of
highest burden of mentally ill people.

Factors affecting mental well-being

1. higher urbanisation and industrialisation
leading to high modernity

→ cause stress, anger, disorientation,
work pressure, alienation, poor pay etc.
take toll on mental well being

2. family issues { alcoholism + low moral support
- violence
- broken family + lack of love and warmth

3. Individual { drugs
hikeme { social pressure

4. Situations { disasters
- social ostracisation
- discrimination / stereotype and
segrégation ⇒ labelling

5. high technology usage → alienation from self
6. genetics → social media
 → expectations comparisons
 → cause dissatisfaction
 → from life
7. family history
 8. diseases etc.
 9. depression

challenges in achieving sound mental healthcare

1. lack of gender segregated data on patients (mentally ill)
2. lack of comprehensive scheme for identification of mentally ill.
3. Poor awareness in people → do not pay heed to mental problems
4. much mentally ill are in rural areas — beggary & destitution
5. lack of state sponsored asylums with no minimum standards
6. families tend to hide mental disability
7. social taboo and stigmatisation

Thus initiatives like Mental Healthcare Act should be revamped to suit needs and data driven policy should be adopted

- (11) Numismatic refers to study of coinage.
Many dynasties have introduced their
specific coins in India for trading
as well as authority declaration.
Coins are basically used as medium of
exchange.

Stages of numismatics :-

- 1) Indus valley :- 2x2 inch plaques use for
trade
made of steatite, Agate, chert etc
- 2) Mahajanpadas :- punch marked COINS
 - symbols of Bull, elephants etc
 - Magadha coins were most circulated
 - uniform in weight and content
 - different shapes and sizes

made of copper, Brass etc
- 3) Mauryan age COINS :- Arthashastra mentions
4 types of coins
 - Suryanaka (silver coin)
 - swarnaputra (gold coin)

tanisarupa (copper coin)
seesarupa (lead coin)

• They were punchmarked (called "Rattis")

5) GUPTA age coin :- Brahmi script used

- King making obligation to goddess Saraswati
- King playing veena
- huge gold coins

4) INDO GREEKS COIN

KUTHANA COINS

> bust of Ruler
with beginning year
along with Name of Ruler

- gave important details about ruler

6) HARSHA VARDHAN COINS - peacock motif
gold, silver, potin coins used

7) Satvahana coins - Buddhist element
chariots, stupas ship motif (Yagna shri Sathkarni)
Ujjain symbol (4 guides at ends of cross)

8) Delhi sultanate coins

name of mint
also inscribed

Date as per
Hijri calendar

Name and
date of Birth of Ruler

No 'dabtaru'

- 9) Vijaynagara coin → gandaberunda coin
 + huge gold coin ↓ gold coin = pon, tonnu
- 10) Mughal coin → dhru-i-ilahi coin
 silver (rupya) ↓ silver / gold / POTIN coin
 copper (dam) Shahanshah coin = 10 rupaes
 (from other shahs coins' coinage)

COINS HELP IN UNDERSTANDING HISTORY :-

- 1) provide insight about ruler and their appearance, signing year, date of birth
 (Kushana, Delhi sultans, Indo Scythians)
- 2 display tolerance to religions of others
 e.g. Akbar Ram-Siya coin
 Kushana = Hindu gods along with Greek gods
3. explain dynamics of trade
gold coin = trade huge (inflow of gold)
ship motif = inter-national / regional trade
4. learn about activities like horseplay,
 leisure activity e.g. gupta king playing veena
chola king making fire obligation

Thus coin help in reconstructing history
 through various information

(12)

Dr BR Ambedkar was the force of Dalits in the pre-independence period. He played an important role in raising Dalit consciousness and mobilisation

BR Ambedkar Contribution to Dalit Rights :-

1. Mahad satyagraha - demand water from chawdar tank. broke caste discrimination
2. Bunt movement as a sign to not live under bondage
3. appealed before union commission for

<	>
reserved electorate	Dalits as
separate electorate	<u>POLITICAL MINORITY</u>
4. Young Bahiskrit Itikarni Sabha with motto Organise, agitate and motivate to bring into light problems of Dalits.
5. Called untouchability as a crime

However his contributions in other fields are also worth notable :-

1. formation of Indian labour party :- to work collaboratively for upliftment of all disadvantaged sections (not just Dalits)
2. headed the Drafting Committee and Piloted the constitution
3. took part in powerful debates in constituent assembly and debated on emergency powers etc.
4. He took active part in sanctioning Constitutions all over world to provide basis to Indian constitution
5. He also tried to reform hinduism through support of all castes
6. He tried for Industrialisation and

technical education

He gave slogan - More men, More machinery, more civilisation

7. He favoured education for disadvantaged sections alongside for GIRLS and WOMEN.
 8. He evolved Nava Yana Buddhism to create original concept of class-struggle
 9. He also established the peasant-workers Party to foster cooperation as well as upliftment of peasants and workers.
 10. He showed way of constitutional struggle for extracting benefits out of colonial rule.
- Embarking on arduous journey to frame constitution, Ambedkar's contribution gave birth of modern man

(12)

The ~~failure~~ of ~~August offer~~ led to ~~Individual~~
~~Satyagraha~~ which ~~is~~

The civil disobedience movement ^(com) started
with the DANDI MARCH, and further
carried forward during the round table
conferences (1930-34). It was finally
disbanded after the severe government
suppression

Unique character of CDM :-

- 1) Salt was taken as the lynch point
(for mobilisation)
had no divisive element like the
resent campaign
- 2) Salt making in coastal areas were taken
out
- 3) Military style SIBIRAMS in Andhra
Pradesh to mobilize people
- 4) Desambritation campaign among
tribals
- 5) New comers in politics e.g. Ambedkar ^(Bhar) ² Kant Shukla

Regional expansion of CDM

- 1) Tamil Nadu - Choolai Mui strike by
C. Rajagopalachari
2. Andhra Pradesh - Kamma, Rayi peasants
mobilised through Sivaram.
Salt making in Godavari, Guntur, Krishna Valley
3. Bihar - Champanam, Saran
↳ salt made in Nachas land.
4. Kerala & Kellappan led Vikram Satyagraha
5. Tribal belt → Rani Gaidinli ! herake
→ Harpan Zolnong cult
6. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central province
forest laws defied } illegal grazing of livestock
timber collection
7. Orissa - Gopalbandhu Chaudhari mobilisation
in Cuttack, Puri, Balasore

New mobilisation techniques :-

- 1) No rent campaign in UP - Ayaz
Barielley

2. Raid at Dharasana by Inam sahib,
Sarojini Naidu
3. huge industrial unrest at Sholapur
4. Court boycotted - Panchayats dispensed
justice
5. government servants can resign
6. Decline of honours and responsibilities
7. No tax campaign
8. Waste shops picketed, cloth boycotted
(huge revenue dip to colonial government)
9. New schools sprang up -
Kashi Vidyapeeth, Bihar Vidyapeeth,
Tamra Milia (many students enrolled)
10. Khadi was popularised.

Thus civil disobedience movement was
a watershed in Indian freedom
struggle.

- (14) India's coastal region withen sinking Islands eg: Bangaram Atoll in Lakshadweep
Ashtamudi lake in Kerala.

The causes behind sinking Island are :-

1. huge drawdown of water from ground causing sinking (eg: Joshiyath subsidence)
2. flash floods and cloudbursts in western ghats
3. huge pressure on lands { construction
drilling
4. greater infrastructural development in highly eco-sensitive zones of western ghats (eg: Silverline metro project of Kerala)
5. deforestation - causing huge soil erosion and soil loosening.
6. frequent land slide acts a cause as well as consequence [due to excessive mechanical weathering]

The 11th Bombay study reveals that Bombay
island is sinking at rate of 2mm/year.

~~Possible impact~~

1) Mining, drilling, dynamite blasting of
mountains (western-caster ghats)
(eg: Bauxite/Uranium mining in Nallamala)

Possible implications for Nation

1. disaster frequency increased — huge
financial system required to avert it
2. create a cycle of low development, high
social cost, low human resource
3. destruction of natural ecosystem — affect
supply chain, infrastructural development
4. Reduced state capacity to cope up leading
to debt and bankruptcy
5. lag behind sustainable development
goals
6. Reduce import-export, availability of
raw material, food insecurity etc

Possible implication for Island communities

1. increased vulnerability to disaster
India's 40% population live in 100km
vicinity of coast
2. increased loss of life, socio-economic
savings, poverty, inequality
3. lack of access over natural resources,
affect community rights of tribals in
Islands
4. food insecurity, water insecurity and
displacement lead to marginalisation
5. loss of livelihood, livestocks etc to
compound the sufferings.

Thus coastal hazard vulnerability map
by INCOIS along with nature based
solutions like natural forest regeneration
& limiting infrastructure would help to
reduce the severity of sinking land

- (15) Tourism is a journey taken for leisure and entertainment. It is a source of foreign exchange. Tourism for Natural ecosystem is popular.

Region specific constraints for tourism

1. Himalayan Region

- ↳ still evolving Weak/Unconsolidated Sediments
- ↳ Plastic pollution (Shrinis, dharamshals)
- ↳ huge pressure on natural resources

Uttarakhand } = Railway construction to
Jammu } increase connectivity mobility

etc

e.g. Haridwar - Roorkee Railway line

Religious tourism - char dharm pariyojanas

2. North-east region →

- 1) interference with traditional rights of tribals and indigenous population
- 2) leading to detribalisation and

seepage of 'ills of technology/urban society
like smoking etc on tribals

3) weak connectivity to north-east region

4) political instability - border clashes

(Assam - arunachal) leads to broken law
and order situation.

5) Religious sites → Vaishno devi
→ Mahakal (Ujjain)

- stampede taking lives
- low administrative preparedness to
handle pilgrims

6) Cross-country tourism

INDO - NEPAL = poor connectivity
= geopolitical tension
(Border disputes (Kalapani) etc)

INDO - MYANMAR = poor connectivity
= Chaotic political situation

negligible religious tourism - despite

"Buddhism" sites presence.

INDO - BHUTAN = restrictive due to
excessive environmentalism

Other constraints

- 1) Poor infrastructure development → Road, Rail etc
- 2) informal hospitality industry
guides ↓ hotels lodges etc
- 3) violence on international tourists
[rape, murder, looting common]

Apart from this - huge waste generation
by tourist activities.

Thus the need of the time is to
understand responsibility.

Bharat darshan trains - should be
used to push increased tourism and
it should be converged with schemes like
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

" TAKE NOTHING BUT PHOTOGRAPH
KEEP NOTHING BUT MEMORIES
LEAVE NOTHING BUT FOOTSTEPS "

Sustainable tourism is the need of
hour

(16)

Sustainable soil management refers to the practices that help in maintaining fertility of soil, and its properties like infiltration, nutrient cycling etc.

A practice is sustainable if it does not create any waste / ill effects on a long run.

Importance of soil for ecosystem :-

1. Acts as a store of Carbon
2. holds water in form of underground aquifers
3. maintains ecosystem balance through symbiotic existence of crop - microbes
4. Provides sustainable forests ecosystem
5. service to human through crop production
6. helps in absorption of excess Rainwater
7. maintains Nutrient cycle
 - ✓ Nitrogen cycle
 - ✓ Sulphur cycle

(Sedimentary cycles)

8) Sources of minerals, rocks etc.

Significance of sustainable soil management

1. Maintain Ecosystem balance
 crop production forest regeneration
2. Food security and water security
3. Carbon cycle regulation [soil, a sink of carbon]
4. To increase agricultural productivity
 and double farmers income
5. Fodder feed for livestock
6. To limit desertification, drought
 and infertility through land reclamation practices
7. to reduce Bioaccumulation and
 leaching of pollutants in soil - passing
 to food chain
8. to protect habitat and bio diversity
 insects / | \ trees
 rodents plants
 microbes

- 9) to reduce soil erosion, soil runoff,
fertilizer runoff etc.
- 10) to increase permeability and drainage
of soil = Reduces intensity of
flood.
- 11) organic and natural farming
practices

case studies

- 1) Banni grassland → restoration through
community effort
- 2) Sahel region Africa → GREAT WALL
initiative
- 3) Bengal = Bioshield to protect agri-field
for desertification

Initiatives

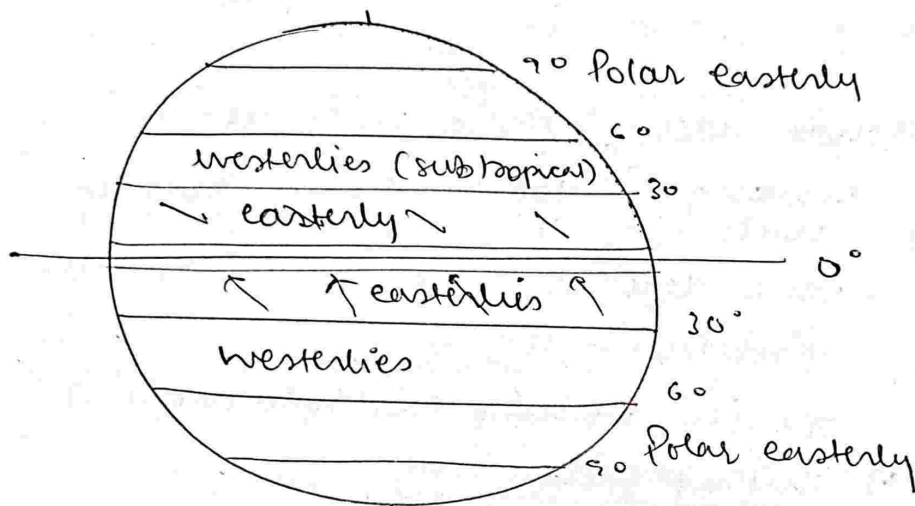
- 1) Bonn climate challenge (India = 21 million
hectare land
Restoration)
- 2) large area certification
for organic farming
- 3) ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural farming)

Thus soil should be conserved, as
it is the Basic requirement for survival

(Q7)

Jet streams are belts of air in the upper atmosphere. They are planetary winds constantly flowing under effect of Coriolis force and earth's rotation, from west to east direction.

JET STREAMS



Role in Climate of INDIA

1. The MONSOON PHENOMENA : Seasonal reversal of wind.

→ the s-w trade winds blowing from southern hemisphere cross the

equator to blow in northern hemisphere

- however they are obstructed by
Coriolis force and get deflected to
south-west direction

[Maritime tropical jet stream ($40^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$)
crosses equator to blow south-westerly]

∴
Cause for the burst of monsoon in
India

2. The WESTERN DISTURBANCES :-

The westerlies jet streams steers
extra tropical cyclones in winter season
in India by taking moisture
from Caspian and Mediterranean seas

3. The tropical cyclone & monsoon depression

The easterly jet streams steers
tropical cyclone in Bay of Bengal

The path of these cyclones are the
areas of highest rainfall



ROLE IN WORLD CLIMATE

1. The jet streams - steer cyclonic depressions
in British type climate (high cyclonic activity)
 2. influence movement of ocean water
through salinity and temperature
difference.
- Thus Jet stream deep in stabilizing climate
of India and world

- (18) slums are dilapidated dwellings characterized by narrow streets, lack of ventilation, lack of basic facilities, common land for recreation, made up of scrap metals etc. It is characterised by poverty and inequalities.

Factors responsible for formation of slums

1. migration from rural areas in search of employment
2. Under Urbanisation - lack of housing access at affordable rates, no basic facilities
3. Overurbanisation - employment > Industrialisation

↓

reduces wages
poverty

↑

increases
slum
dwellings
4. Poor capacity of Municipalities to provide drainage, clean water, electricity etc.

5. Population in urban areas greater than carrying capacity of city
6. demand for — house help, washermen daily wage labourer in poor urban area — Increase slum settlement in poor areas

" POVERTY OF VILLAGE IS CARRIED IN CITY THROUGH SLUM "

Need to revamp IN SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT

1. low focus on generation of resources for slum redevelopment
2. lack of coordination with agencies of Municipal corporation etc
3. low private participation causing financial overload and indiscipline
4. need to focus of capacity building of slum dwellers and not just replace/displace slums

Thus there is a need to :-

- 1) robust institutional mechanism
to coordinate construction, development
agencies with state
 - 2) slum dwellers should be trained
and provided with livelihood
 - 3) require convergence with other
schemes like — PM Awas Yojana
Swachh Bharat Mission, PM Kisan,
Vikas Yojana, MNREGA
 - 4) Protect Right to life as well as Right to
livelihood of slum dwellers
 - 5) creation of community property resources
like Parks, schools, walking pavements
- As this would help in creating a viable
infrastructure for slum dwellers and
they can be participants in their
own development.

(19) Poverty is the lack of economic scale to survive a life without access to any resource.

Whereas environment degradation is the ~~def~~ downgrading of our natural resources like air, water, soil.

Relationship between poverty and environmental degradation

I: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

REINFORCES POVERTY "

1. Poverty - slum formation - degrades environment
2. Poor more vulnerable to environment degradation

eg:- Tribals in forest affected by Invasive species

2. Poverty leads to inequal access to environment products

3. Food security and water security affected

(eg: Latur in Maharashtra)

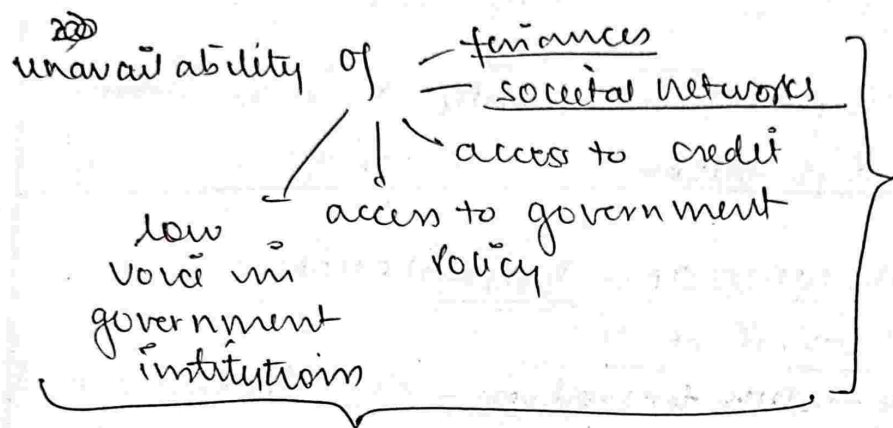
women have to walk and collect water

NITI Aayog = women walk

1400 km/year on average to collect water

Poverty also leads to environment degradation

- 1) ex:- lack of clean fuel for cooking
Compels to use wood — causes smoke,
release Carbon



affect poor people ability to

- 1) cope up with Natural disasters
(ex: flood)
- 2) sustainable rehabilitation and reconstruction
- 3) suffer loss of lives/cattles.

Thus it is high time to target poverty reduction :-

1. increasing capacity of poor people through

training and motivation, it will make
them economically self sufficient

2. innovative solution

ex:- waste recycling industry

handicrafts out of waste industry

(in Dharani Shms)

3. good and sustainable housing to reduce
slum proliferation

4. provide access to basic resources like

drinking water, food, health services

reduce dependency on unsustainable
practices like →

a) ~~open cast mining~~ (Rat hole mining)

b) shifting cultivation

5. Provide employment and livelihood
opportunities

These nature based solutions needs to be
institutionalised to remove poverty
and protect environment

(20)

Globalisation refers to integration of world economies through cross-border mobilisation of people goods and services

Religion is a system of belief and practices that unite people into a moral community.

Relation between globalisation and Religion :-

- 1) Increasing secularism - that is religion is receding from public sphere
eg: colleges/canteens etc have no religious restriction
- 2) Reduced attendance of people in temples and religious institutions (churches)
- 3) Belief without Belonging - people not going temples/churches for worship but have belief in GOD

4) Religion has modified itself according to modernity

eg: • Abortion in christianity religion accepted now

• child marriage (sexual purity) now not common in India

5) Religion a private concern of individual
one has freedom to follow / convert to other religion.

c) People are not less motivated to follow religious identity

eg: IT culture in Bangalore.

however there has been rise in religious consciousness :-

A fear of religion disappearance
and increasing secularism creating void and loss of identity among people. This leads to :-

- 1) increasing allegiance to Religion
(Rise in pūjānāye to Amarnath, Kedarnath)
- 2) increased presence of religion in public
sphere causing violence eg: Delhi Riots (2020)
- 3) Narrow religion sentiments - increased
communalism ∴ Religion polarisation
to get votes

Identity Politics

- 4) Religion revivalism and religious
fundamentalism (eg: Pro-Khalistani
sentiments in Canada)
- 5) eg: Attack on Salman Rushdie on
his novel Satanic verses (on
account of Blasphemy)

Thus globalisation on one side has
reduced religious loyalties and on other
hand increased religious loyalties