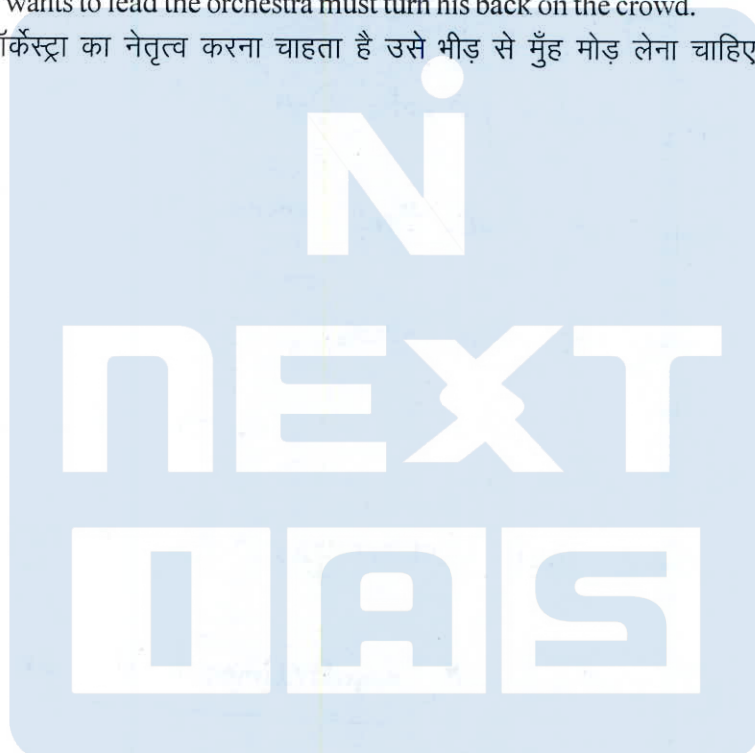


खण्ड-A / Section-A

- Q.1 Reason has always existed, but not always in a reasonable form.
तर्क सदैव अस्तित्व में रहा है, परंतु हमेशा युक्तियुक्त रूप में नहीं।
- Q.2 The opposite of poverty is not wealth.
गरीबी की विपरीत स्थिति केवल दौलत होना नहीं है।
- Q.3 To forgive is to set a prisoner free and to discover that the prisoner was you.
क्षमा करने का अर्थ है अपने भीतर के एक कैदी को मुक्त करना और यह पता लगाना कि वो कैदी आप ही थे।
- Q.4 A man who wants to lead the orchestra must turn his back on the crowd.
जो व्यक्ति ऑर्केस्ट्रा का नेतृत्व करना चाहता है उसे भीड़ से मुँह मोड़ लेना चाहिए।

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Tracing back to palcolithic and mesolithic times, when the mode of subsistence is hunting and gathering and then with the advent of neolithic, there came the concept of agriculture. Till that time the concept of wealth is not money as we see in modern society so if we say that poverty is ^{not} ~~not~~ having wealth it will imply that primates and modern humans which existed at that time were not poor but that was the not the case.

As the time kept progressing since past 2000 years, the concept of poverty has evolved in multidimensional way which also varied spatially. For an Ancient Brahmin of Indian tradition, considering himself ritually pure in the hierarchial structure of caste is more important than just accumulation of wealth.

In Indian subcontinent there used to be existence of Jaymani system in which there was a relation between higher caste and lower caste and they provide services to each other which helps to maintain the relationship. So, in that society the service fulfilment is the main aim & and with this happening people usually do not complain of being poor.

But as soon as the money entered the economy, the concept of wealth generation and holding of assets came into people's mind. The one who used to hold a lot of resources is being getting considered rich and one who do not have hold is poor.

But this concept also got contradicted with the rise of popularism of religions like Buddhism and

Jainism.

Gautam Buddha advocated the notion that human mind is full of desires and if one free himself from desires he attains enlightenment. The desires here can be related to the material concepts which originated such as holding of money, resources, land etc. ie wealth & and someone who sees himself free from all these desires considers himself rich.

Similarly, Jainism advocated for the concept of 'Aparigraha' ie no possession, which is directly related to no accumulation of wealth.

With the advent of industrialisation, the capitalism grew much and at rapid rate and mostly in developed countries (of today) which gave more impetus to the concept of accumulation of wealth and it was generally seen like having wealth is not poverty but then

scholars like Max Weber, Mahatma Gandhi advocated for socialism and welfare of all citizens that is equal redistribution of resources which indirectly relates to the concept that someone having wealth is not necessarily rich, because states advocate for resource redistribution to those also who do not have such resources.

So, if poverty is not wealth accumulation then what it is? We can not directly comment that if you have money, it does not necessarily mean that you are not poor, but if you have money and also other factors being fulfilled, we can say that one is not poor. But the question here comes what are those other factors. Let us look at other factors along with wealth which makes one not poor.

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First and foremost indicator of not being poor is
socio-economic indicators. Global Multidimensional

Poverty Index, which in itself says the word

"Multidimensional" it clearly indicates for more

than one factor (wealth) responsible for poverty.

Socio economic factors like Maternal mortality rate (MMR),
Child mortality rate (CMR), Hunger indices are
all having cumulative effect.

Even these indicators
are working differently for different strata of

society. For example: Even if a Dalit man has

money, he was fed in the last in Brahminical

or upper caste ceremonial functions, thus the relative

deprivation he felt may make himself ~~poor~~ feel poor.

In India, as per Social Inequality Report released by Economic Advisor Council - PM, indicates that top 10% of individuals hold wealth 4 times that bottom 70% of do. which indicates that a country being rich but it has inequality due to non equitable resource distribution.

So for a nation which has lot of wealth accumulation, until its citizens have a better access to clean water, sanitation, electricity it can not be said to be as rich even after accumulation of wealth which is the case on most of ~~dev~~ countries of west Asia, which are dependent on its economy ~~for~~ on oil and to some extent also holds true for India, where life expectancy is around 69 which is lower than that of most of developed nations like USA (75).

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If we talk about poverty in terms of environment we may refer towards the subsistence based life of

tribals which are dependent on forest and land for their resources, as rightly said that "Forests are

"heart and land is the soul" for tribals. They do

not consider themselves as poor just because they are happy with their own way of life and do not consider being poor is not having wealth.

But we have exploited the environment on a very bad scale to the extent that the temperatures have crossed 1.2°C mark of preindustrial level and

at this pace soon going to breach the 1.5°C mark of Paris Agreement, which has affected the climate in

terms of frequent floods and droughts and this will affect the so called rich class also. So, not having suitable environment to breathe is also a factor of being considered as poor.

Delhi, having one of the worst Air quality indices but ironically one of the highest per capita GDP of a city in India gives a clear cut indication to the factor that our environmental conditions play a big role. Life expectancy in Delhi have reduced by average 2.4 years than the national average.

The other aspect to which poverty relates is the 'state of the mind'. With the advent of social media, a lot of chaos emerged in the society which was directly related to rise in non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, anxiety. People forgot to stay happy in the world of rising technology as Gautam Buddha said that Happiness is not means, but it is an end in itself. So one who is not happy even after attaining wealth, can't claim himself to be rich.

Even if we talk about a country, considering Country as an entity can be considered rich as it ^{has} is wealth, it has more billion dollars of economy then that notion can be refuted with the fact that every country is entangled with its own problems and is in a dismal state. For eg: USA considering rise of China as its problem, China have border tensions with India, Japan has an ageing population, Russia considering expansion of NATO as a threat. If we see all these countries are among top ten nations in terms of GDP, but as an entity can not be considered rich.

But the fact can not be refuted, because ^{not} having wealth for a nation primarily becomes the cause for dismal state of its population.

For eg: African countries like Mali, Nigeria, Sudan having very low GDP often becomes a cause for political instability and poor condition. of its population.

In the sociological sense, poverty is seen as one's connection with his family, loved ones or community or some also consider having prestige in society to be more impactful than having more money which clearly indicates that being poor varies from a person to person or society to society, how the person perceives to be poor or rich.

But coming back to the socio economic indicators which along with the factor of asset accumulation (wealth) generally translates to be a non-poor person or "out of poverty". Nation need to work on these indicators, so that a child does not sleep hungry, a person does not have access to drinking water from public places, a woman not be the one who was fed at last in the house. All these factor generally translates to upliftment of marginalised which can be achieved in broadly two sectors ie Health and education.

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Education and Health can transform the society where everyone feels that they are not deprived of basic civic amenities by focusing more on primary education, primary healthcare facilities as it helps in the equitable resource distribution and inclusive growth.

As Gandhi said, "There is enough for everyone's need, but not for everyone's greed" which clearly translates that world has enough resources to make everyone feel that they are not poor.

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खण्ड-B / Section-B

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- Q.5 International Trade is a good indicator of National Security.
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का एक अच्छा सूचक है।
- Q.6 It is not that we use technology, we live technology.
ऐसा नहीं है कि हम प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करते हैं, हम प्रौद्योगिकी को जीते हैं।
- Q.7 There is more to life than simply increasing its speed.
जीवन में केवल अपनी गति बढ़ाने के अलावा और भी बहुत कुछ है।
- Q.8 Nature is neither a servant nor a master, but a necessary partner.
प्रकृति न तो सेवक है और न ही स्वामी, बल्कि एक आवश्यक सहभागी है।



- Nature is neither a servant, nor a master, but a necessary partner :

The first and foremost question one should ask herself is

What Nature is ? - For someone living in the remote

habitats of Amazon Rainforest, nature is trees, shrubs,

the fauna around her. For someone living in the

village the nature is open fields and less material things.

and for a person living in the city, a working professional mainly relates nature with his workspace,

for a woman working as household the nature for

her is the household chores, her beloved family.

So, the universality of definition of nature is quite

debatable and it is generally referred as "sum

total of everything around a person" which clearly

says that it will change accordingly.

How humans have used nature over the time?

Humans, their mode of subsistence changed from hunting and gathering in primitive societies to production and redistribution based economy in modern societies. That is from living in harmony with nature to exploiting the nature for its selfish reasons. Over the time, forests which form the nature for all of the humans on the earth was used but firstly as a mode of gathering of fruits and hunting the 'big game' animals but with advent of industrialisation forests were being cut off, for paper industry, river water used as source of electricity generation, land being for construction activities, soil being deteriorating due to intensive agriculture and more use of fertilisers and excessive irrigation.

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How have nature responded to us?

Nature also discovered its own path of giving it back, for primitive societies it never went out of control and served equitably for all ie a harmonious connection.

But as people started exploitation, the nature also showed its affects. Like, the often talked theory of advent of communicable diseases - "When forests were cut, water stagnated & it became a breeding ground for mosquito which led to spread of malaria".

This shows the negative consequences of agriculture coming up. and with the rise of industrialisation nature showed most vorse effects on society by

increase in global temperature, climate change,
intensification of floods, untimely occurrence of droughts,
global ice melting and much more.

So, it gave us a hint that Nature can not be used as servant, otherwise it will automatically become master and will in turn adversely impact us.

How nature can be used a partner?

"Climate change is real and it is not a thing of tomorrow, it is happening today" — Barack Obama.

When the world realised that, nature can not be used as servant it started to think its role as partner.

Stockholm Convention, 1972 marks the first major event

for realising its importance. World Meteorological

Congress 1980 can be regarded as the second

landmark event, but the breakthrough came

through Rio Declaration, 1992 which gave 'Agenda 21'

where 21 refers to the 21st century and led to signing

of landmark treaties.

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The most important facet of nature being used as a partner can be simply translated as "Sustainable Development

"Goals" which came in 2012. If we try to explain the three words, the word 'Development' here means

'Use of Nature' and word 'Sustainable' essentially

means it should be 'as a partner.' and Goals refer to how our actions will be oriented to achieve this.

Before going into the aspect, that how the world need to orient itself with nature, we have to look at the world spatially that is how different countries used nature over the time. With

Coming of Industrial revolution in 18th century the colonising nations used resources indiscriminately and with the second and third Industrial revolution the newly formed states like USA also used the resources which are today generally referred as developed countries.

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So, in the present context also it can be seen that developed countries have gained economically by using nature developing countries are using nature for the reason being that they have just come out of clutches of colonialism and need resources for fulfilling its demand of population and the third in line are least developed countries (LDC) which have not yet used natural resources indiscriminately and due to which they are also not good economically as well as in social indicators.

How Nature responded to different group of countries?

Nature have not discriminated as per say, but it is the geographical limitations, Economic weakness which have mainly complicated the Cause effect & relation of nature on res. Countries, that is the LDC's are facing adverse effect most as mostly these are coastal countries, small ~~develop~~ island nations etc.

How the World has reassured of using nature in future?

In the landmark, Paris Agreement there was a deal signed of transferring \$100bn per year by mostly developed (Annexure A) nations to others for mitigation and adaptability, but the world is divided on the opinion

of who will pay, why we pay and how much to pay?

But nature does not recognise this all, as SDG 12

talks about Sustainable production and consumption,

could be considered as the most important aspect

of use of nature as a partner. Now, the talks

have been started of using nature as much as

sustainability and that can be seen in adoption of

green technology, world moving towards taxing

carbon intensive products, phasing out coal and

fossil fuels and building a sustainable urban

infrastructure & climate resilient agriculture.

Agriculture which is often considered as backbone of rural economy world wide, and especially in India where still more than 60% population lives and more than 80% of which is dependent on agriculture or allied activities. Farmers need to be provided with technology & getting them well versed with new production methods such as integrated farming, cluster farming, otherwise nature will act as Master and in turn affect the farmers i.e. one who is using nature in this case.

Eg:- Heat waves decreased wheat production in India in 2022.

Sustainable urban infrastructure is required as the stakeholders involved are increasing day by day, often seen as worst exploiters of nature with indiscriminate use of fossil fuels, but it is only those who will suffer when problems like urban flooding, heatwaves, bad air quality keep knocking their doors every then and now.

In terms of different strata of society, women and child are worst impacted especially women. As per report, "household chores time increased by 2.5 hours for women as they have to travel far off places to bring water as ~~the~~ ponds and wells are drying up. in Somalia" due to recent food and water crisis as seen.

For a world where disasters commonly said as 'natural disasters' or 'act of god' have no more been remained as natural, they have been impacted by artificial (human use) factors which beautifully explains that nature can not be a servant, nor a master for peaceful co-existence. For this we have signed the 'Sendai Framework' which often calls for disaster resilient infrastructure as otherwise there have been reported global loss of \$600bn as per World Meteorological Organisation.

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So, do we just need to sign the treaties, arrange finances and that will serve the harmonious existence of us and Nature? The answer to this question is

probably "NO" . Mission LiFE launched by

Indian Prime minister Narendra Modi at the Conference of Parties (COP-21) beautifully depicts the behavioural

change we need to inculcate in our daily lives

which will bring us and nature more close to each other , and it do not require some

radical changes in lifestyle , it talks about small

changes like switching off the light when not in use,

turn off vehicle engine at red light and close

tap while brushing the teeth . These behavioural

changes will necessarily have a cumulative effect

because of the 8 billion people who can be held

responsible for making nature a necessary partner.

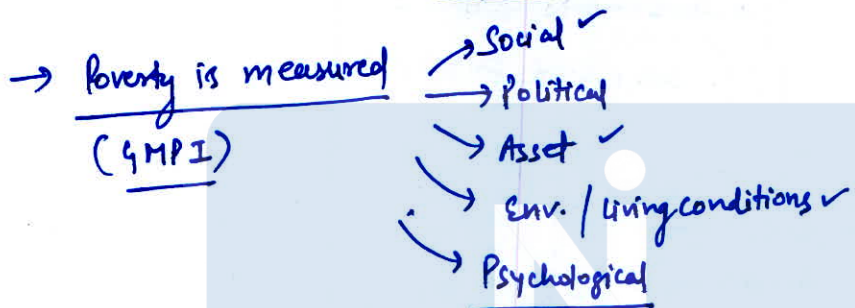
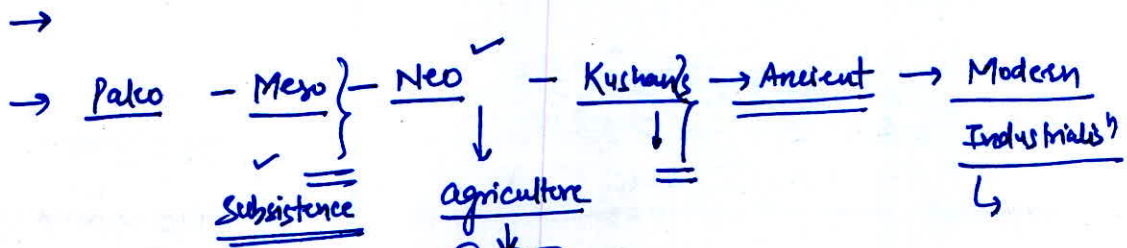
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"Pro Planet people (P3)" ie serving the nature (planet) with a pro approach (ie as a partner) toward it, which was the message our Prime Minister wanted to give to the people of this multiconnected world.

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Space for Rough Work



→

NEXT
OAS

Space for Rough Work

Nature

- Quote: "Climate change is real & it is happening now!"

Modern
world

we used nature

How nature has served us throughout time

↳ H4G - harmony

→ agriculture - resource exploitⁿ.

→ $\mathbb{R}$ - nature used extensively

Countries

```

graph TD
    Root(( )) --> D((D))
    Root --> P((P))
    Root --> L((L))
    D --> IR1((IR))
    P --> IR2((3rd IR))
    L --> IR3((most affected))
  
```

How nature ✓ served us

harmonious ✓

↓
Plentiful resources ✓

Harmful