

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को
इस खाने में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए।
Candidates
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1.

The Pala empire which spread over the
8th - 11th century AD was a kingdom in
Eastern and Northern India whose leaders
were Buddhist.

Contribution of Pala
Dynasty to Art



→ Pala miniature
paintings represent
a lone figure on a palm leaf.

→ Pala paintings depict Buddhist ideals
(eg) Jataka tales

→ Pala sculptures use terracotta and
black brick.

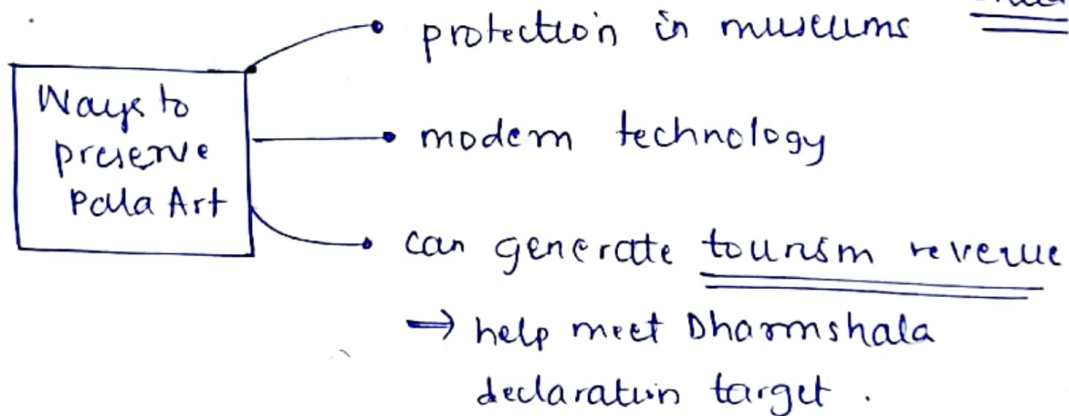
→ The Vajrayana form of Buddhism,
which originated during Pala reign
is found depicted in their art forms.

→ Pala paintings referenced to different stages in Buddha's life .

(eg) enlightenment at Bodh Gaya .
First sermon at Samath .

→ Combined elements of Hindu and Buddhist art forms .

→ Art was encouraged in universities like Vikram Shila



Thus, Pala period art should be promoted in line with Articles 48 and 51A which ask us to preserve our heritage .

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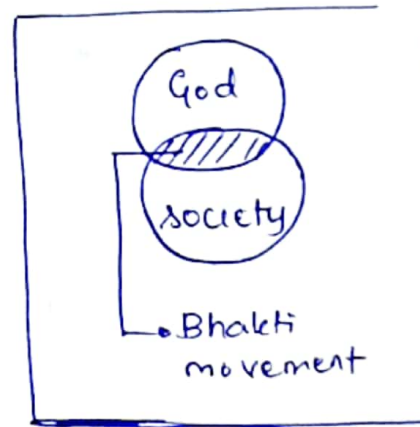
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प्रश्नों के
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होगा।
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नहीं है।

2.

Adi Shakaracharya's unique contribution included helping spread the Bhakti movement which reinvented ~~Buddhism~~ Hinduism by marking a departure from Brahmanical rituals

He reinvented Hinduism

- Rejected Brahmanical superiority
- Against idol worship
- Welcomed all castes
- Help combine elements of religion with that of society



⑨ use of vernacular languages like Tamil, kannada, etc.

- Against rigid rituals.
- Welcomed women.



He re-established Vedic tradition with Excellent commentaries

→ Focus on love, tolerance, peace → as in the Vedas.

(eg) inspired by him, ramaranda had disciples from all religions — Sera Sadhana Kabir.

→ Inspiring people to help others.

(eg) Langars in Sikh community.

→ Foregoing idolatry

→ Various Literature forms that he helped create provided commentaries.

(eg) Kabir's dohe, Mirabai poetry
Narsinh mehta's Bhajan

Impact — rigidity in religion decline
— promotion of vernaculars.
— fellip to sufi movement too.

Thus, Adi Shakaracharya's genius helped society to overcome Brahminical indoctrination and gave rise to Vaishnavism & Shaivism

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3.

The colonial regime viewed India's forests as economic resources that could be exploited for wood, timber, etc without concern for local or environment.

Forest policies $\Rightarrow$ driven by needs of British

- Need timber for railways (est-1853).
- Needed new land for agricultural expansion $\Rightarrow$ deforestation.
 - (eg) As late as 1840, 60% British revenue came from agriculture.
- cut down to make plantations.
 - (eg) Indigo and opium in Eastern India

No concern for environment

- Many indigenous plant species lost
- Biodiversity harmed by British interests.
 - (eg) sport hunting in forests $\Rightarrow$ extinction of cheetahs in 1952
- landscapes in delicate Himalayas altered. (eg) in Shinila, Musorie.

(No concern for local well being)

→ local dependence on forest was ignored.

(eg) led to Munda Rebellion (1899)

→ Forest laws curtailed access to common resources

(eg) Forest regulation 1881 ⇒ Rampa Rebellion

→ Forests and their religious significance was ignored.

(eg) Gonds worshipped sacred forest deities

→ Displacement of locals

Impact →
• resentment amongst tribals locals
• exposed exploitative British policies
• contributed to nationalism

To correct the wrongs of the British, the Forest Act 1980 was implemented & Forest policy 1980 seeks to achieve

33% forest cover. Further, Forest rights Act 2006 for tribals enacted

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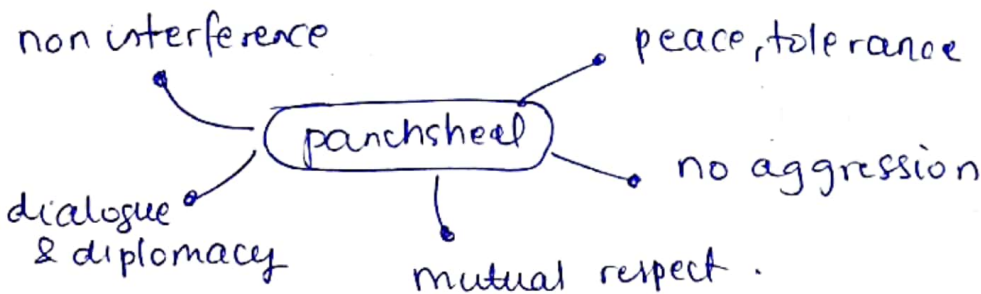
4.

The Cold War - or the war that never happened - refers to a period marked by proxy confrontations between the US and USSR between 1945-1991

Panchsheel : Helped during Cold War



Panchsheel formed the preamble of the 1954 Indo-China peace treaty



Established India's stand as a peaceful nation (in line with Article 51) and ~~never~~ ~~did~~ did not extend support to either side of cold war.

Non Alignment : Help during Cold War

• NAM established India's neutrality

↳ by India, Egypt, Yugoslavia
(Nehru) (Naseer) (Tito)

• India refused to work against either
US ^{or} USSR

• maintained its strategic autonomy

• Focused on needs of the nation, rather
than international politics

Impact of
Panchsheel
&
NAM

• set base for India as leader
of the Global South

• collaboration with both.

eg US - PL480 imports

eg USSR - Aryabhatta mission
Kudankulam plant

Even today, in the era of the Ukraine
conflict, India has maintained strategic
autonomy by continuing to purchase
Russian oil despite Western pressure.

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प्रश्नों का उत्तर अधिकतम निर्दिष्ट शब्द सीमा के अंदर ही देना है।
उम्मीदवारों को यहाँ पर प्रश्नों के उत्तर नहीं लिखने चाहिए।

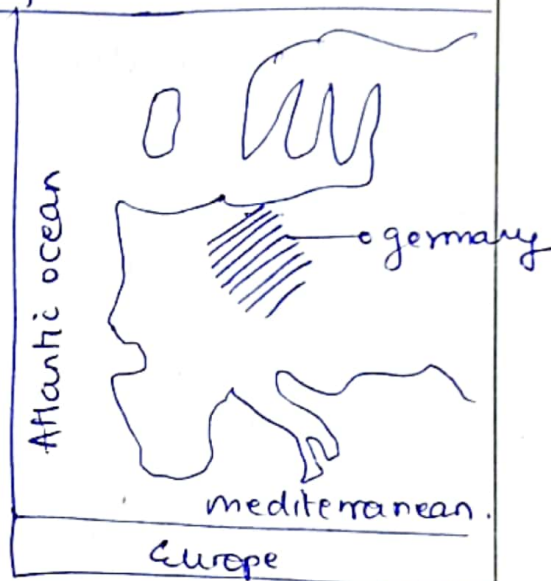
5.

In the 19th century, the spread of industrial revolution in Europe created a heightened sense of nationalism, which led to the attempts for national unification.

Struggle for national unification

Caused by -

- Rising nationalism due to IR.
- Colonial powers competed overseas



- Strong leaders (eg)
 - Italy: Garibaldi, Mazzini
 - Germany: Bismarck
- New ideas emerged post French Revolution (1789)
 - (eg) Democracy, rule of law.

Germany's national unification (1871)

- led by Prussian leader Bismarck.
- Prussia extended control over neighbouring empires.

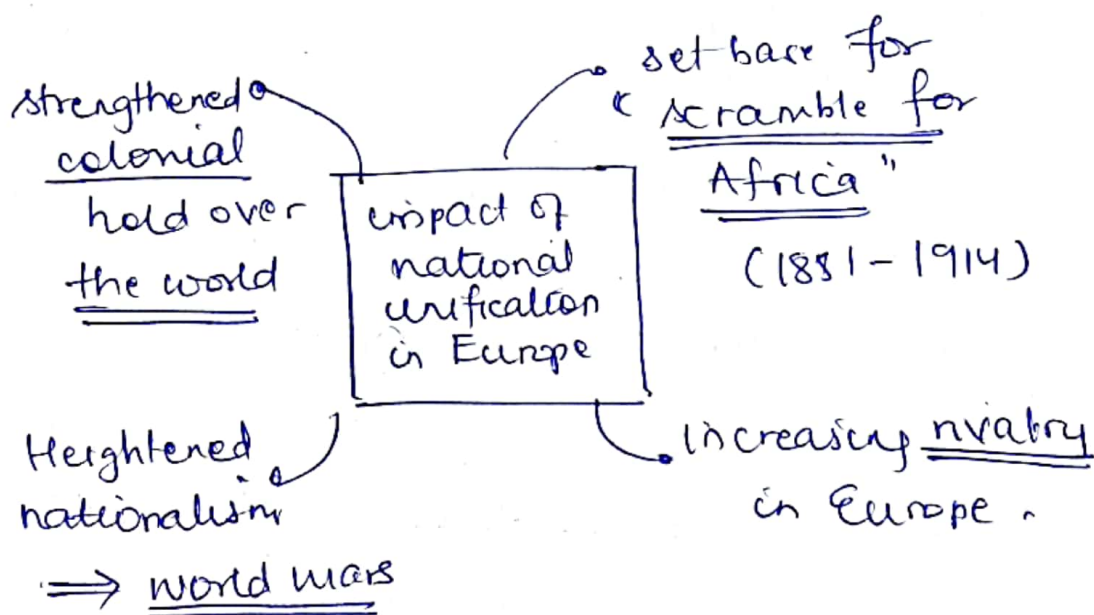
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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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- Freed itself from Austrian domination
- (Franco Prussian wars) in 1871 helped in the unification process.
- Unification allowed Germany to gain greater political & economic power
- Bismarck became chancellor of Germany.



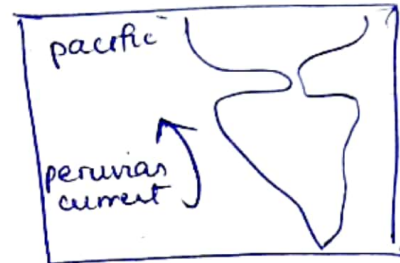
In India too, the works of Bismarck & Ganibaldi inspired the likes of Veer Savarkar who were thus inspired to fight for Indian freedom.

6.

The triple dip la Niña refers to the phenomenon in which for 3 consecutive years, the la Niña is observed.

Triple Dip la Niña

→ The la Niña causes a cold current to occupy the Western South American coast - alongside Peru.



- It occurs once in 3-7 years
- It is the opposite of El Niño
- Disrupts global climate.

Impact on Different Regions of the world

- Strengthens Indian monsoon
 - ⇒ agricultural boost.
- (eg) 52% Indian farmers still satisfied.

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- weakens cyclones in Pacific ocean
- strengthens the Leeuwin current
⇒ rain along Western coast of Australia
- Causes rainfall patterns in North America & Europe to deviate from normal pattern.
- Heightened rainfall in South East Asia
 - Indonesia
 - Philippines
 - Thailand

The impact of La Niña is studied by the MoES. The US-India collaboration - NISAR satellite can be used for the same.



7.

Hydropower contributes to about 12% of India's energy needs. To achieve our Paris COP NDCs we need to enhance this to meet 500 GW renewable energy target by 2023.

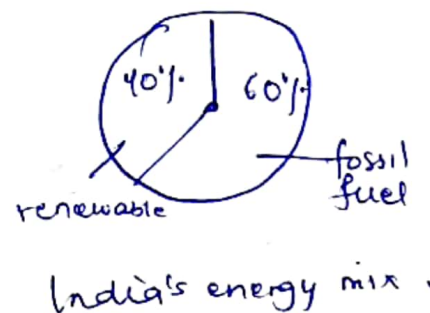
Hydropower:
low carbon
energy
supplier

• better than
fossil fuels

• limited use of
coal

Hydropower: Share in India's electricity generation remains low causes

→ overdependence on
non-renewable
energy



→ Hydropower
usage
is expensive process.

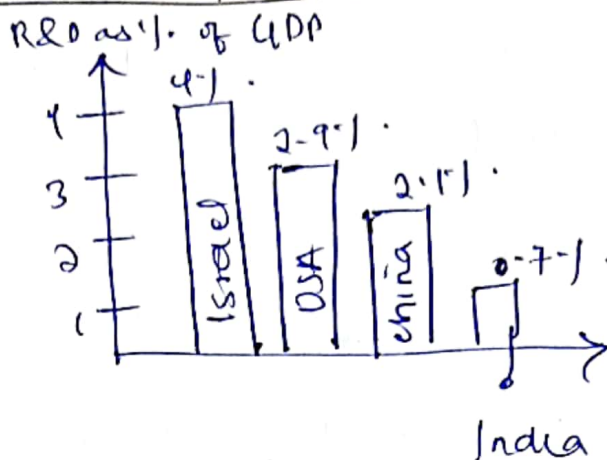
(eg) limited funds - India's
tax/GDP ratio is only 17%.

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→ R&D needed for its development but low R&D in India



→ Technology transfer from rich nations is limited

⇒ despite discussion (C) Lot 27

→ Limited expertise (C) only 27% gross enrollment rate in higher education in India

Solution

• call for technology transfer

• PPP (C) with Reference group.

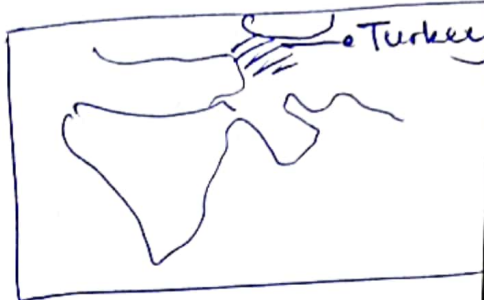
International collab.

(C) with Israel.

To meet India's panchamrta target & create sustainable growth that is climate resilient (804 13) hydropower is key.

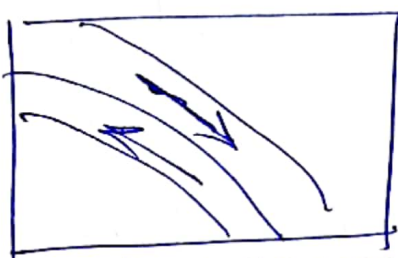
8-

The 7.6 magnitude earthquake in Gaziantep Turkey caused the loss of 60,000 lives.



Seismic gap

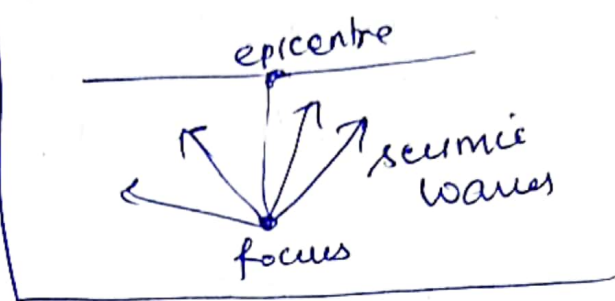
- gap that exists between two tectonic plates
- results in transformation movement of tectonic plates.
- Plates slide past each other w/o convergence or divergence.



Seismic gap $\Rightarrow$ transformation boundary

- Such a seismic gap $\Rightarrow$ release in seismic energy $\Rightarrow$ earthquake.

Reasons behind earthquake severity:

- low focus that was close to earth
- 
- buildup of energy
 - large movement of tectonic plates
 - urbanization $\Rightarrow$ large scale property destruction $\Rightarrow$ loss of life
 - overcrowding buildings

In India too, 58% of our land mass is susceptible to

~~eg~~ earthquake damage (NIDM)

Thus, the phenomenon needs to be studied & we must prepare for it in line with ~~ANMA~~ NDMA 2005

& Sendai protocol.

9.

The ongoing Supriyo case discusses
the legality of same sex marriage
in India

Recent trend in marriage

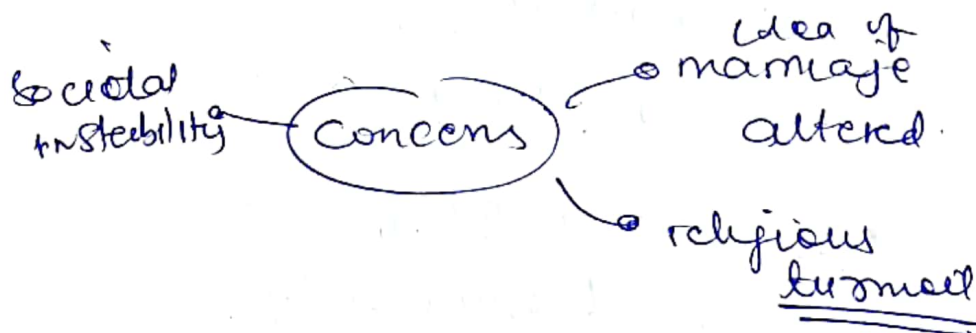
- average marriage age for
both men & women is rising
- move to nuclear families
- Rising divorce rates
- live in relations are becoming
normalised.
- empowerment of women seen
(eg) Women contending to
work post marriage.
- Caste endogamy continues.
(eg) only 6% marriages
inter caste (cents
2011)

Legal backing of same sex marriage importance

→ Need to uphold right to equality for same sex couples
(u/A 14, 15, 16)

→ Natural progression post Navtej Johar verdict
↳ struck down section 377

→ Rule of law → under constitution



Thus, a decision which takes into account both the need for equality & social sensibility is needed

10.

According to ICMR, 1 in every 7
Indians now suffers from a mental
health challenge

Challenges to sound mental health

→ Overburdened work culture -

(eg) "hustle" mentality -

→ social media ⇒ encourages
toxic comparisons.

(eg) 200 million facebook users
in India.

→ Lack of awareness

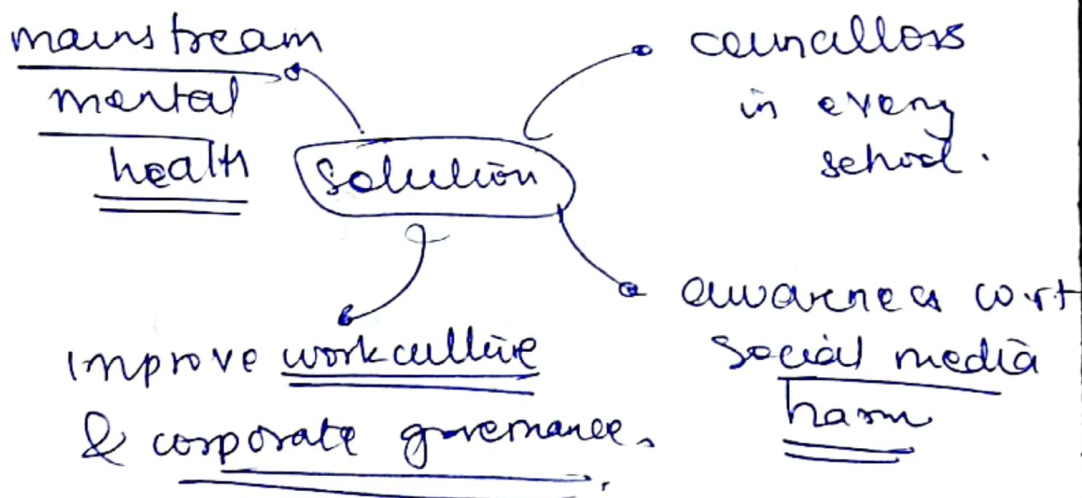
(eg) mental health as the
"invisible" disease.

→ Mental Health Act 2017 does not
include mental health

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- Limited moral and emotional education in schools
- post COVID loneliness
- limited healthcare spending
(eg) only 2.1% of Indian GDP spent on health
→ 3% in Bangladesh



A healthy mind creates a happy ~~man~~ citizen who can contribute ^{economic} to the socio-development of India in the Amritkaf



11.

Numismatics refers to the study of coins
to learn about the socio-cultural &
economic development of various
civilizations.

Major Numismatic Stages in India

→ Indus Valley Civilization and
Vedic period

→ coin like items exist but
limited use.

→ barter continued in most
transactions.

⇒ limited trade development

→ Mauryan era (3rd - 5th c BC)

→ punch marked silver coins
were used.

→ use did not touch common
people.

- Kushans under Kanishka.
 - ↳ issued the purest gold coins.
 - ↳ trade flourished.
- Gupta (300-600 AD). ~ Golden period
 - ↳ largest number of gold coins
 - ↳ depicted — goddess Laxmi
 - Chandragupta on horse
 - Samudragupta playing Veena
 - ↳ multiple designs existed.
- post Gupta
 - ↳ decline in coin and trade due to Roman ban on Indian trade.
- Mughals
 - ↳ coins represented Islamic motifs & Kufi
 - ↳ silver currency and open muntis
- British
 - ↳ moved from silver coins to other metals
 - ↳ depicted British rulers

How coin study helps in understanding history?

- Helps determine timelines of ancient dynasties
- Tracks trade routes of civilizations
- Determines the extent of empires
- Reveals cross cultural interactions
(eg) Chola coins found in South East Asia
- Depict rulers, cultural practices
(eg) Chera coins depicting deities
- Helps in deciphering ancient languages

coin preservation

Need of the hour

Studying them to understand history better

By studying coins, we can gain greater insights into Indian culture and life especially in pre British era thus allowing us to "decolonize our minds" in line with PM Modi's vision

19.

Dr. Ambedkar - remembered as the father
of Indian constitution was an 20th
century Indian leader whose contributions
continue to shape modern India

Champion of Dalit Rights

- described the Indian caste system
as a "tower without staircase"
with each floor representing a caste
- Called for "annihilation of caste"
- Believed that inter-caste marriage
was the solution
- Established "All India Association
for Scheduled Castes"
- Led Mahar Satyagraha in
maharashtra.
- Signed Poona Pact (1932) on
behalf of Dalits.

Contributions of Dr. Ambedkar: Far Beyond caste

→ Economic commentary — he was
a Columbia educated economist

(eg) Wrote "Problem of the rupee
(1923)"

⇒ contributed to establishment
of RBI (1934)

→ Spread of Buddhism in India was
enabled by him.

(eg) He launched mass conversions
to Buddhism.

→ Constitutional legacy →

helped found a "sovereign,
democratic, republic marked
by equality (a/A 14-18)

→ Women's Rights

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He carried forward the legacy of
Jyotibha and Savitribai Phule by
promoting female education

→ Highlighted need for development
of indigenous industries
to promote jobs and reduce
poverty.

→ post independence, as member
of Raja Sabha, he took
part in many fiery debates.

Need to
• educate young Indians
about his contribution
(eg) via NEP 2020

Dr. Ambedkar's ~~visions~~ ^{was} ~~were~~ captured
in the Indian constitution which
today promotes justice - social,
economic, political & helps
create a welfare state (u/A3P)

13.

The Civil Disobedience movement (CDM) ~~was~~ began with the (Dandi march) in 1930 and marked a nationwide agitation against colonialism under the leadership of (Gandhiji) (2/10/1869 - 31/01/1948)

Unique Character of CDM.

- clearly defined goal unlike during Non cooperation.

(eg) (1929 Lahore session):

complete independence demand.

- Breaking of laws allowed by INC.

- civil servants asked to resign

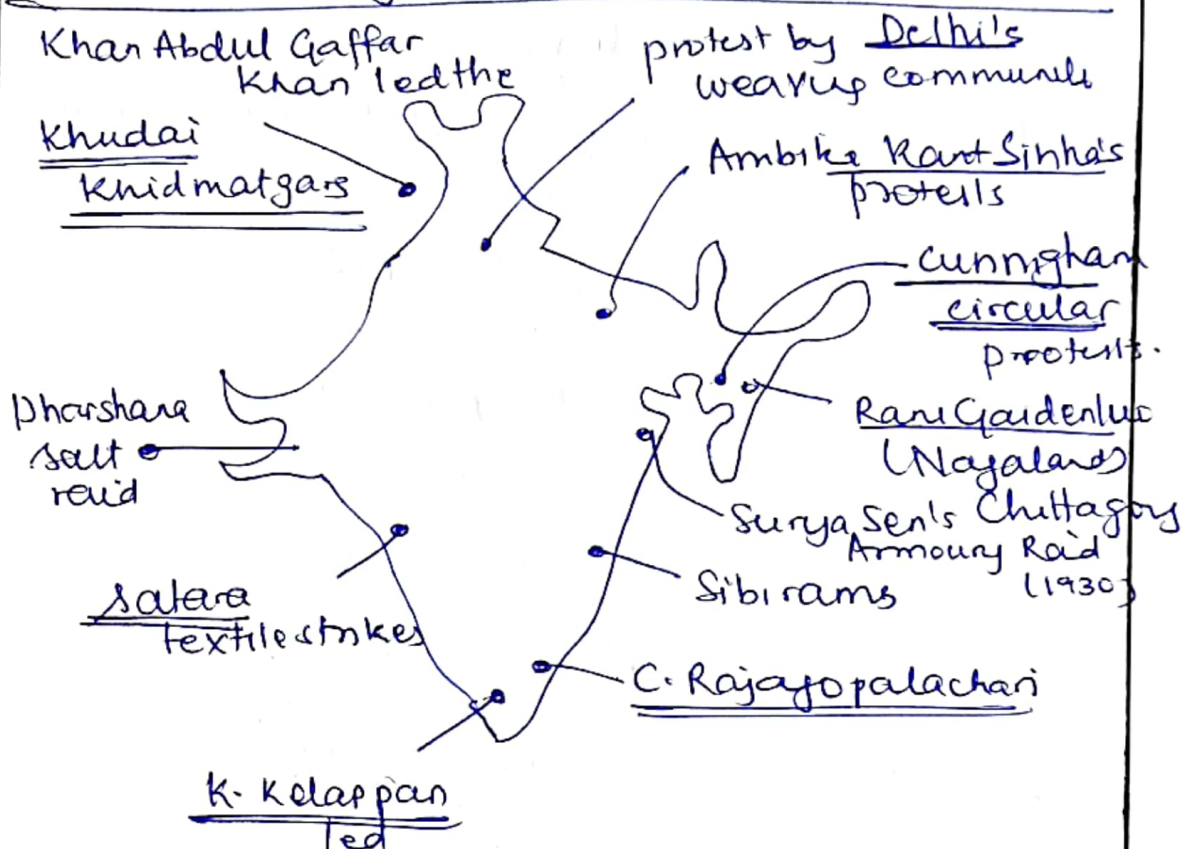
- army personnel asked to leave their posts

- international attention

(eg) Gandhiji became Time magazine person of the year (1930).

- Focus on Khadi

Regional Spatial patterns of CNM — the movement spread to all corners of the country.



New Mobilization Techniques

- mass mobilization was the key
- called for participation from all
- student bodies worked actively
- (eg) Bengal Student Association

- Women helped mobile support
 - eg) All India Women's conference
leaders
- underground radio's came up.
- secret newspapers to mobile support
- messages were communicated from village to village
via "rotis" ⇒ British could not reach there.
- "salt" became the lighting rod of the movement
consumed by both rich & poor.
- Revolutionary activities flourished
 - eg) under Bina Datta, Kalpana bas

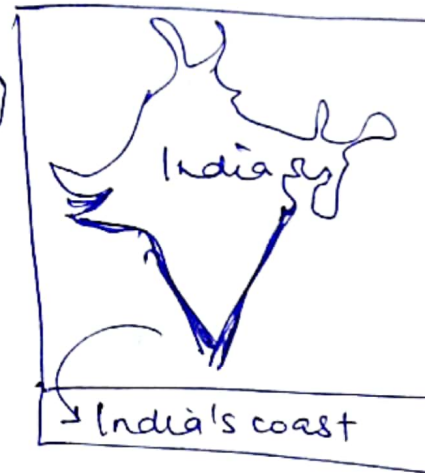
The CDM marked the first time that Indians were viewed by the British as equals. It set the stage for the final phase of the freedom struggle.

14.

Sinking Islands in India's coastal regions
have been seen all along India's
7500 km long coastal boundary
thus highlighting the issue.

Causes of sinking Island

→ Global warming
induced rainfall
and melting of
glaciers



“ Global warming has ended
global cooling has begun ”

— Antonio Guterres.

→ Natural calamities exacerbate
the issue.

② 2004 Tsunami in Indian
ocean.

→ Tectonic plate movement

reduce instability $\Rightarrow$ sinking.

→ Death of coral reef $\Rightarrow$ atolls suffers.

(eg) Andaman & Lakshadweep
both have coral island.

→ unsustainable land use practices due to anthropogenic interventions.

(eg) Land reclamation as done for Mumbai expansion.

→ underground mining for rare earth minerals.

Implications of sinking islands

Nation

→ India's aquaculture affected.

→ 'blue economy' faces trouble

island communities

→ displacement of island communities

→ they lose their livelihood

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→ Raises vulnerability
to natural
calamities
which as per
World Bank will
cost us \$1 trillion
of our GDP by
2047

→ India's strategic
projects
under threat
(eg) Great
Nicobar
Project

→ further perpetuates
(poverty) in an
already vulnerable
group

→ experience
isolation

→ Inequalities
Created

→ lose access to
traditional
resources

Need to study
the
phenomenon
(eg) by MoEF

panchamrita

solution

Matsya 6000
mission
can examine
this
challenge.

vulnerability
mapping.

Thus, the recommendation of
Shallash Nayan Committee can
help save sinking islands

15.

India's Dharmshala Declaration seeks to achieve a \$1 trillion tourism sector by 2047. However, to reach this vision many regional constraints need to be addressed -

① Mountain Tourism (eg) Shimla

→ fragile ecosystem.

→ rampant, uncontrolled tourism raises natural disasters

(eg) Jashimath 2023.

→ Manish Mishra Committee warns against unsustainable tourism here.

② Coastal regions and Ghats (eg) Ooty

→ Biodiversity under threat due to human-animal conflict caused by expansion of tourism.

→ Kashmir & Gadgil

committee have called for sustainable
use of these delicate ecosystems.

(iii) Plain areas (eg) Varanasi

- overpopulation.
- pollution of Ganges due to
religious tourism has been pointed
out
- NMCQ also calls for
sustainable tourism.

(iv) North East India (eg) Assam-

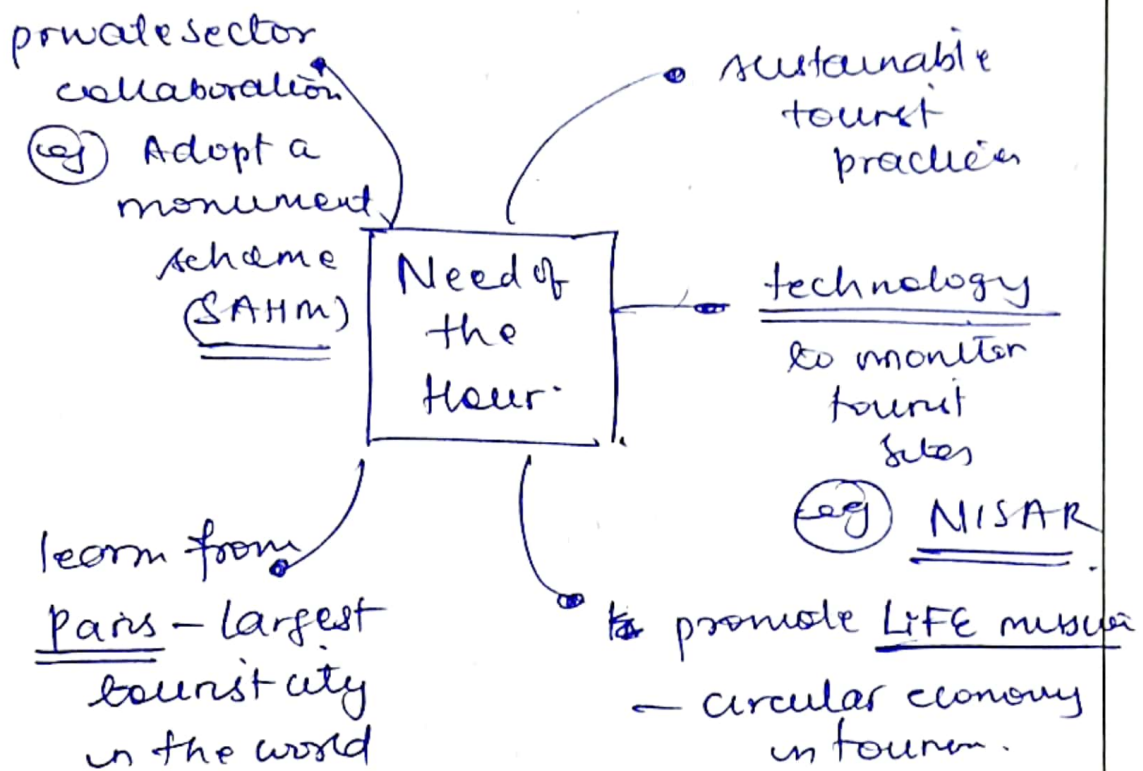
- Houses over 200+ tribal
communities $\Rightarrow$ interferences
agitate them.
- 40-50% of ~~the~~ North East
states are under forests.

(v) Desert (eg) Jodhpur.

- stress on already limited
resource

VI Deccan Plateau

- tribal communities disturbed.
- contamination of ground water by unsustainable waste management.



By addressing these constraints, we can create a sustainable tourist economy with not just economic gains but also promotes India as "the grandmother of culture" - mark Twain.

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16-

"If you destroy soil, you destroy a civilization".

The above quote highlights the importance of soil management and the adverse impact not doing so can have.

Important Role Played by Soil for ^{eco}system

→ provides base for agriculture.

⇒ food security

⇒ eliminates hunger (SDG 2)

(eg) India has 46/60 global soil types

⇒ booming agriculture

→ Houses organisms and biodiversity

(eg) ants, snakes, etc.

→ Helps in nutrition cycles & energy cycles

(eg) nitrogen is fixed in soil

(eg) rain percolates to groundwater via soil.

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→ Filters waste out of water ⇒ prevents
contamination of rivers, streams
↳ curtails (bioconcentration)

→ Conserving soil ⇒ fauna supported
↳ in line with Kunming montreal
framework (2023)

→ Sustainable ecosystem is created with
healthy soil.

(Significance of sustainable soil management)

→ To protect agricultural production,
which = 315 MT in FY23.

→ To prevent soil movement induced
natural disasters

(eg) Toshimath landslide.

→ To recharge groundwater in line with
National Water Policy 2012.

(eg) As per World Bank, India is
the largest groundwater user
in the world.

→ soil is important for tribal communities and their traditions

(eg) Bishnois worship soil

→ soil provides access to mineral resources

(eg) mining contributes to 1.75% of our GDP

→ Soil of good quality ⇒ protects life on land
(SDG 15)

Implement UNCCD guidelines

Regulate fertilizer

use (eg) PM-PRANAM

Sustainable soil mgmt. techniques

• use of bioswales,
blue-green infrastructure
(Mihir Shah Committee)

• rotation cropping

• drip irrigation

Conserving soil will not just protect our ecosystem but will also help achieve

Green growth — a Saptarishi

target under Budget 2023

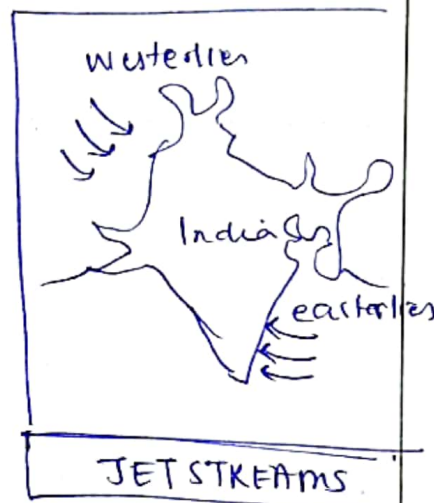
17

Jet streams are fast moving air currents at high altitudes that bring along with them various weather phenomenon.

Jet streams: Altering climate in India

① During winter:

→ Westerlies bring with rainfall during the winter months in Northern India.



→ ~~At~~ Westerlies pick up extra tropical ~~cycle~~ disturbances from the Mediterranean sea.

⇒ enters India's western front.

→ (eg) interaction between westerlies and trade winds ⇒ 52% excess rainfall in North India in 2023 (IMD)

② During summer

- Westerlies withdraw.
- Easterlies enter India's southern space
- Easterlies steer tropical depressions
from the bay of Bengal into India.
- Help attract South East trade wind
from Southern hemisphere
⇒ monsoon !

Jet stream : Altering world climate

- Jet stream movements in Europe
result in cold winters, mild summer.
- Jet streams create drought like
conditions in Western Australia &
Western USA (California)
- Jet streams ~~also~~ create "China type
of climate" in Eastern Asia.

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

→ Jet streams also ~~create~~ ocean currents
which affects global climate.

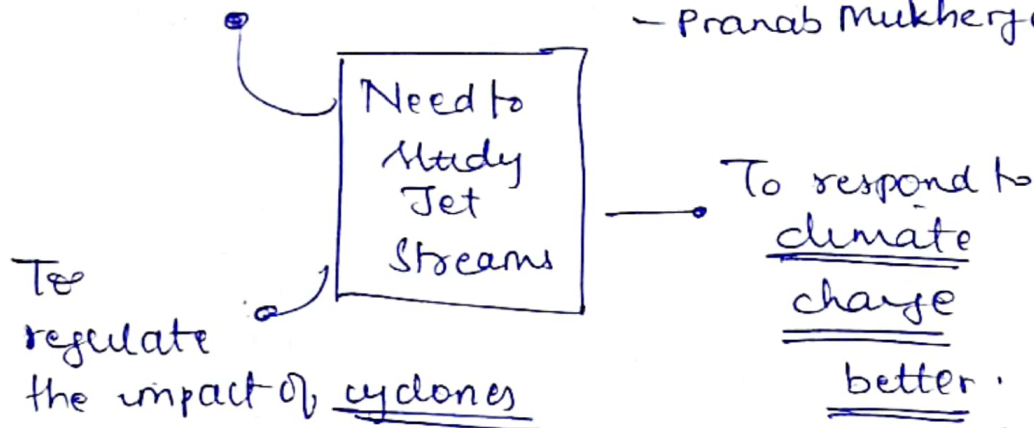
→ (eg) Westerlies cause cyclones in Arabian
sea, Pakistan, Iran, and Middle East

Affect climate

⇒ agriculture impacted

"rain is the real finance minister of India"

- Pranab Mukherjee



(eg) Bipaigoy 2023
Mocha 2022 -

Thus, in line with Article 51A,
a spirit of enquiry approach is
needed to study & understand
jet streams

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

18*

Slums are unorganised human habitation colonies that are often illegal and characterized by health, safety and hygiene hazards. 17% urban population in India lives in slums.

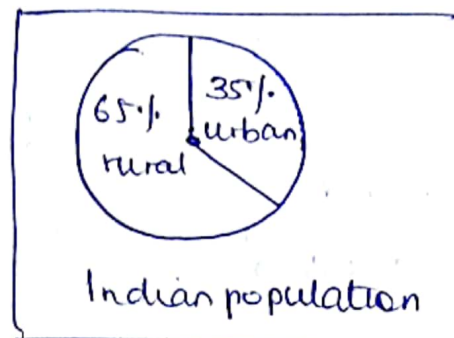
Factors responsible for slum formation

→ Rapid unplanned urbanization

villages → urban



→ population pressure
⇒ sustainable housing difficult to provide



→ Haphazard development and lack of effective policy making

Factors responsible for slum proliferation

→ urban poverty continues to be high

(eg) 5% urban pop. is poor
(NITI Aayog)



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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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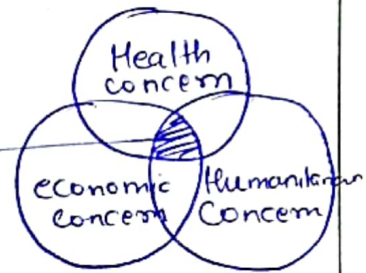
- Government initiatives like PM-AWAS have had limited success as of now.
- Humanitarian concerns prevent forceful slum evacuation drives
⇒ social justice at stake.

Need to revamp ISSR under PM AWAS

- To address the manifold challenges in slums



slum issue



- Need for greater private sector participation

(eg) Adani group redeveloping Dharavi

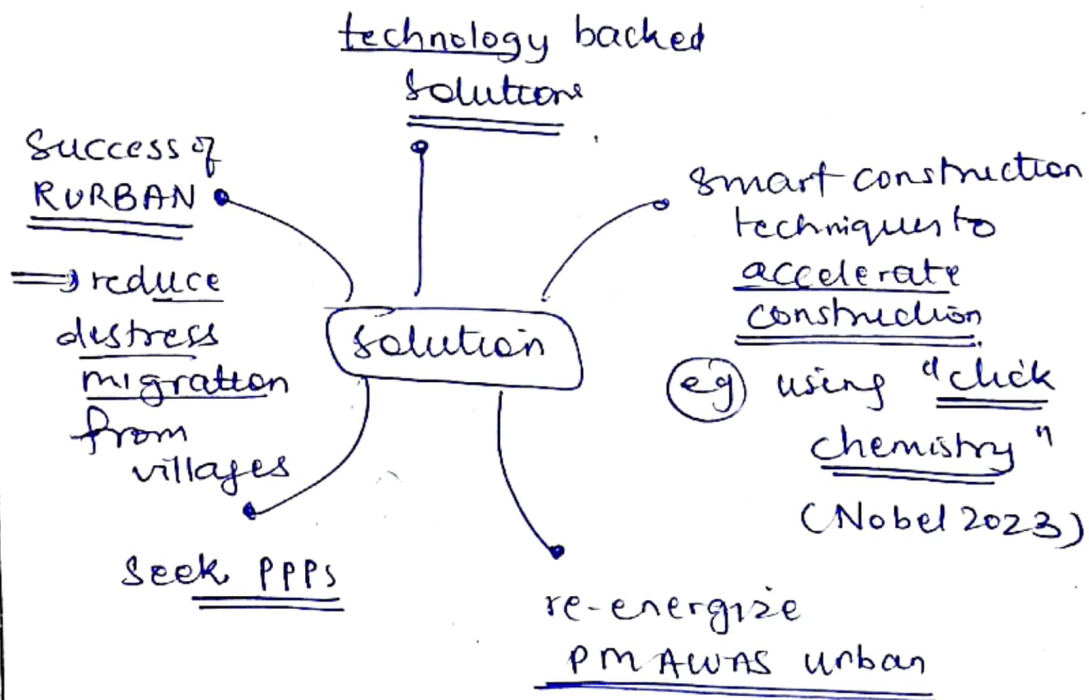
- ~~Need~~ slums continue to face many healthcare challenges

(eg) Dengue menace in Kusumpahar slum in Delhi

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- limited funding of ISSR ⇒ curtails efficiency.
- ISSR does not effectively incorporate tech based solutions
- Need for ISSR to ~~be~~ seek inspiration from international best practices in slum redevelopment



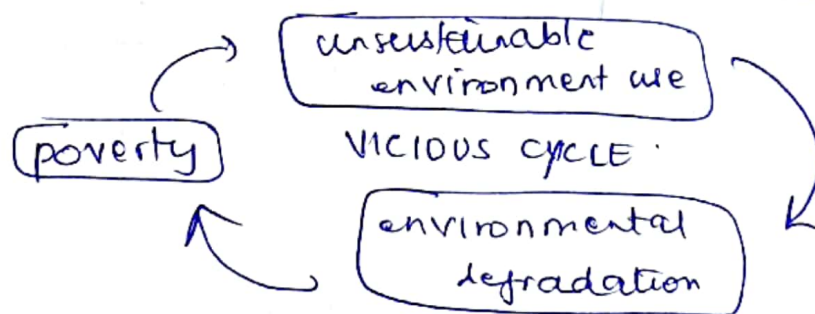
Thus in line with slum Rehabilitation Act 2014, slums need to be redeveloped to ensure inclusive and equitable growth (U/A 38) and sustainable cities (SDG 11)

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19. According to the World Bank - the world's global poor are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of environmental degradation. With 22% Indian population below poverty line (Tendulkar estimate), the linkages b/w environment & poverty become important.

Relation between poverty and environmental degradation in India



① Poverty as cause of environmental degradation.

→ continued usage of coal

(eg) India opposes ED's coal tax.

→ Tribal communities' practices

(eg) slash & burn.

→ excessive fertilizer usage to raise yield on small ~~plots~~ plots of land

(eg) 86% Indian farmers own land lesser than 2 hectares in size.

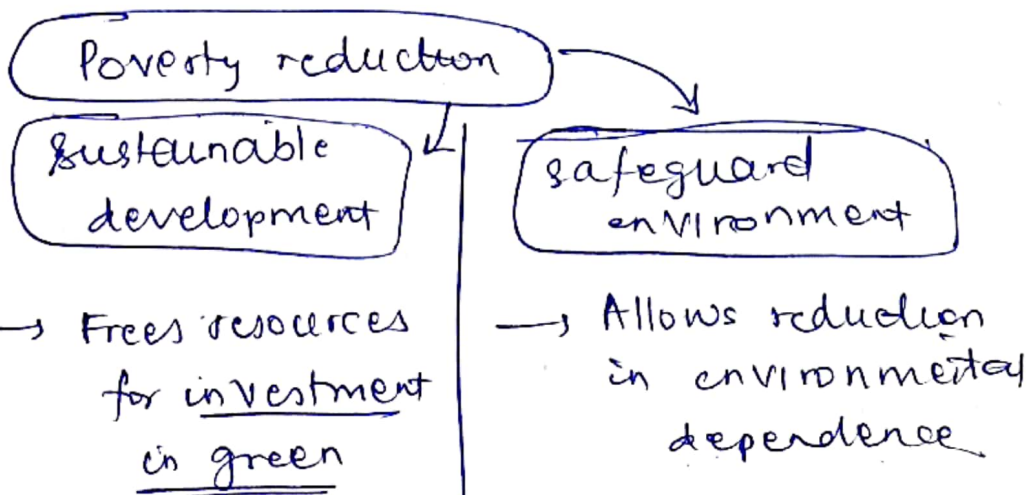
⑪ Poverty: Effect of envt. degradation

→ low soil quality $\Rightarrow$ low agricultural incomes

(eg) As per NSSO, average farmer ~~net~~ income = ₹10,000 in India

→ ~~Red~~ Natural disasters induced by cost environmental damage ~~costs~~ us 2% of our annual GDP (World Bank)

→ Health cost (eg) lung diseases in Delhi $\Rightarrow$ healthcare burden.



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UPSC

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उम्मीदवार, इस प्रश्नपत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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energy
(eg)

- ← solar
- ← wind
- ← tidal

(eg) job creation in service sector

→ Helps ensure inter and intra generational equity

→ Adoption of envt. friendly practices

(eg) Electric Vehicles

↳ FAME scheme.

→ reduces inequality in society.

→ Access to education
⇒ Greater awareness about climate crisis

Solution for poverty

Job creation

Recommended by Arun maing

Investment in education, health

Gradual move away from agriculture

(eg) NEP 2020.

↳ 45% labour force currently.

Thus poverty reduction (SDG 1) not only uplifts the poor, but also protects envt in line with (PM Modi's) words -
"Mata Bhoomi, Patro Aham Prithviya" ~

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UPSC

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होगा।
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३०

Globalization is the merging of national economies & societies due to cross border movement of goods, services, people, and ideas, thus creating a global village

Globalization and Religion : possibilities

→ Helps spread religious ideas

(eg) ISKCON movement
Brahmakumars

→ Raising interactions between different religions

(eg) World Conference on Religion

→ ~~Helps~~ globalization ~~spreads~~ creates awareness about different religious practices

(eg) Awareness about Ramadaan -
fasting month of Islam.

→ Religion as a tool of soft power
in a globalized world.



(eg) Diwali celebrations @ White House

— promotes tolerance and love.

(eg) G20 nation's under India's
Vandhana Kutumbhan

approach — all religions
celebrated!

— cross cultural learning (eg) international students
@ Nalanda University

(Globalization and Religion - Challenges)

— Rise of extreme religious groups

⇒ terrorism

(eg) ISIS, Al Qaeda

— Religious backlash against globalization
induced migration,

(eg) Quran Burning in Sweden
Hyab ban in France

— Rising xenophobia

(eg) Hindu temple defacement
in Australia

→ Religion induced secessionist forces
aided by globalization.

(eg) Khalistan (Sikh religion) movement
based out of USA, Canada.

→ Allegations of "cultural appropriation"

(eg) Hindu gods & goddesses treated
as Halloween costumes in the West.

→ Globalization can induce hyper
religiosity to protect identity.

(eg) Advocating return to casteism,

Reconciling globalization & Religion

→ Ranganath Mishra committee recom-
mends teaching people about diversity.

→ Sachar committee suggests
anti discrimination law.

→ CCIT (1996) to counter terrorism.

India needs to reconcile both and
uphold the principles of Sarva
Dharma Sambhava