

1. i) After the onset of industrialisation, humans have contributed to the nature negatively. There are four primary impact points when it comes to industrialisation - air, water, soil and habitat.

The biggest problem is air pollution, caused by the smoke and emissions generated by burning fossil fuels. There are more than 80 different toxins that can be found in industrial pollution from asbestos and dioxin to lead and chromium. In spite of these regulations, industries are among the worst generators of air pollution in the world.

Water pollution is also a problem in these areas, specifically in regions where factories are built next to natural water sources. These toxins can come in a variety of forms - solid, liquid or gaseous - and they can all end up contaminating the local water supplies. Even landfills and other waste disposal areas can leach toxins into the local water supply, leading to water pollution as in the case of River Nile.

Soil contamination is another problem that goes hand in hand with industrialization. Lead is the most common form of soil contamination, but other heavy metals and toxic chemicals can also leach into the soil and, in turn, contaminate any crops that grow there.

Finally, industrialization has led to dramatic habitat destruction. Forests are cut down for their lumber, and ecosystems are destroyed to create roads, strip mines and gravel pits. Destroying these habitats upsets local ecosystems and leads to plant and animal extinction if the species are unable to relocate or adapt to their new surroundings.

- 2) We cause many disruptions in day to day life.
- a) Wastage of electricity by keeping the lights and fans on while not in room. The production of electricity causes air pollution and more electricity consumption leads to <sup>more</sup> air pollution.

- b) wastage of water during washing of utensils in the mess.  
I have tried to reduce these disruptions by using less water during bathing and reducing wastage of food by taking less food in the mess.
- 3) I would reduce the harm in the area of electricity by ensuring to switch off lights and fans before leaving the room.

2. a) Hind Swaraj is a book written by Mohandas K. Gandhi in 1909. In it he expresses his views on swaraj, modern civilization, mechanisation, etc. In the book, Gandhi gives a diagnosis for the problems of humanity in modern times and expressed his views regarding various professions like doctors, lawyers etc.

- i) On doctor :- According to him, doctor in Hind Swaraj have no use. He says it so as if a person has done something wrong to his body, the body. If a person goes to a doctor, doctor gives him medicine and he gets cured. Then there are chances that he commits the same mistake again thinking that the doctor would cure him. Had the person not gone to doctor in first place, then he would have suffered for sometime for his mistake, but would never repeat that again.

He feels that hospitals are institutions for propagating sins. He also thinks that the doctor profession is not chosen by people to serve humanity. They take it to obtain honors and riches.

2) Lawyers :- According to him, lawyers have enslaved India, have accentuated Hindu-muslim conflicts and have confirmed english authority. He says that if Hindus-muslims have quarrelled, then any ordinary man would say that both have a share of fault in it and forget the matter. But when they both go to lawyers, they take the side of the client by taking money and do arguments in favour of clients. The lawyers hence as a rule will advance quarrels instead of repressing them.

He also feels that lawyers are men who have little to do. Lazy people in order to get pleasures take up such professions, acc. to him.

3) Education :- He said that, they have in their hands an instrument that could be used well or abused. He feels that educators should make education to use by bringing our selves into subjection and ethics on a firm foundation. He wants to revert back to the ancient schooling system by focusing on character building. Also, he felt that learning of many sciences like Astronomy, geography etc. is useless. He wanted education in our own language - Hindi. Any good book

in English must be translated to local languages and must be available for students.

4) On Government :- Acc. to him, govt. can govern as long as we remain the governed. He said that the aim of the government is to make the nation self-sufficient. It should have secular views and should be diff. from British style govt., who used brute force to execute their decisions.

5) Nirbhaya case is one of the most recent cases that shook the whole nation.

Role of lawyers :- In this case Mahatma Gandhi was correct in some sense. How can one define the person who has such a horrible crime.

Also, time taken for the verdict is also too long.

But then we don't have the experience of any other successful system. At least, they were hanged at last and justice was given.

Role of education :- I think that in this aspect, Gandhi's view on education is completely right.

Education system has failed to provide ethical background and there is no emphasis on character building.

Role of Government :- I think, govt. has a fair share in this crime. Had laws been stricter and security cameras were ensured, this would not have happened.

3. a) Fundamental rights are basic human rights for all citizens of India, irrespective of place of birth, race, religion, caste, There are 6 fundamental rights that are protected under charter of rights contained in Part - III (Article 12 to Article 35) of the constitution of India, namely right to freedom, equality, constitution recognises.

Fundamental duties are defined as the moral principle set to cherish and follow by all citizens to uphold unity in the country. Originally, fundamental duties were given by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment to constitution of India, under Article 36A in the year 1976.

Although fundamental duties are every citizens basic rights, people can't demand their rights, while neglecting their duties. People always speak about their rights because they can be repressed in the court of law, but the fundamental duties are non-sanctioned and can't be challenged in the court of law. Hence, fundamental rights technically are treated with higher priority than fundamental duties.

b) People raise their voice with respect to their fundamental rights but ignore their fundamental duties. This is a very true statement with examples such as:-

i) Political, religious, student union leaders etc use their right to freedom of speech and expression indiscriminately leading to riots etc. This violated fundamental duties of promoting brotherhood and

harmony among all the people of India, uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

- 2) Religious groups have been practising their customs and imposing them on people regardless of them being discriminatory to many people. People defend their actions referring to cultural rights guaranteed by the constitution but they forget the duty to renounce practices derogatory to any caste.
- c) Although it is constitutionally wrong to suspend fundamental rights in any way but, the constitution provides a special under Article 352 in which fundamental rights, Article 21 - Right to life can be suspended. In Article 352, provisions to suspend rights in case of external aggression, internal disturbances and fundamental crisis are mentioned. Now, a recent amendment to this article provides for natural disasters, to be categorized under internal disturbances, causing huge loss of life and property, thus destabilising the nation. It is in some cases correct to curtail certain rights as national interests have to be prioritized over individual interests. For example - right to freedom is suspended in this current pandemic to prevent spread infections and hence saved a number of lives across the country.

ii) a) Non-violence has been variously interpreted by diff people including philosophers and scholars. Generally, the term means 'non-injury' to others. It is a concept based on the fundamental goodness of a man. In the fight for what is right and good, freedom, morality, justice, equality and violence should be avoided.

All these are to be gained by physical force's avoidance. One must avoid inflicting pain on others to win one's goal however true and justifiable it may be. Evil must be resisted in a calm manner and not through violence or action. Non-violence, as gandhi ji said, is not a weapon of the coward but of the strong.

In view of current pandemic, it is extremely important to remember the above points and must not let our frustration with the current pandemic in the form of violence when policemen/citizens come to help us. We must understand that they are trying to help us and be benevolent towards them.

b) In the view of current covid19 pandemic, where people are forced to stay indoors, people have begun hoarding / accumulating resources fearing their safety. However, it is not only individuals who are resorting to such practises, but entire countries are doing it as well. Kazakhstan, one of the world's biggest shippers of wheat flour has banned exports of that product along with others, including carrots, sugar and

potatoes ; Serbia has stopped flow of sunflower oil.

We must focus on collective good instead of being selfish.

c) Cleanliness is the most important things for healthy living. The first and foremost importance of cleanliness is that it means absence of diseases.

It lessens the chance of any viruses or bacteria to harm us. When you stay clean and keep the environment clean, you are less likely to fall ill. You can enjoy good health and lead an active lifestyle. It will keep you physically fit and also enhance your lifespan. Similarly, cleanliness in our surroundings will mean enhanced healthiness.

We must always cover our mouth, when we cough, wash our hands every hour to maintain cleanliness.

d) Contentment is indeed a great virtue. It is the secret of true happiness. Many are mostly running after money. Such people lead a life of stress. They suffer from various ailments such as high BP and heart attacks, etc.

In the light of recent events, it is important to be content with what we have and not become greedy and hoard supplies, because other people who actually need them might not get them.