

11. PASSAGE 1

Unfortunately, the popular version of ‘green growth’ is flawed because it assumes that normal business activity can be made more sustainable merely by adding renewable technology and trees to it, for instance. But such spiritless measures often harm economic or social welfare even if they improve environmental outcomes.

Q. The crux of the passage is,

- A. Sustainability will need not just decoupling economic growth from pollution but ultimately decoupling planetary welfare from economic growth while fostering social progress.
- B. Economic growth should not be a jealously pursued human action, economics should be restricted to human subsistence
- C. The one health approach which underpins green growth is flawed since human interaction with nature itself is a danger since ecology is a supposed independent domain
- D. There are many divergences between sustainable growth and inclusive growth.

12. PASSAGE 2

We have to recognize that there would not be an economy without the natural environment. Global studies documenting human ecological footprint, the decline in wildlife populations, and the conversion rates of natural ecosystems for other uses, place India among countries experiencing the highest rates of negative change. This increases our vulnerability towards catastrophes, including pandemics. Additionally, there is a strong correlation between human density, richness of biodiversity, and the emergence of zoonotic pathogens of wild origin, which renders India particularly vulnerable. With high human densities — among the highest diversity of mammals in the world — and a saturated interface between humans and wildlife, India is considered to be among the hotspots for zoonotic emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.

Q. Which of the following is the most significant and practical inference that can be made from the above passage?

- A. The economic models of today must be reimagined to account
- B. Nature and human life are inextricably linked, but more than nature is being dependent on humans, we are dependent on nature
- C. Environmental economics should incorporate and disseminate successful methods of reducing carbon footprint.
- D. We cannot manage our disasters without managing underlying footprint we leave on environment.

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Q. On the basis of above passage, following assumptions have been made: