

Q1. Despite being labelled "Ill-starred Idealist", some policies of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq are worth studying. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq who rose to power after Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq in Indian subcontinent during 13th CE undertook significant changes in administration, economics and political systems.

Some of his policies were total disaster while others were worth emulating.

Failed policies →

✓ Shifting of capital → Shifted capital of Tughlaq empire from Delhi to Daulatabad in a bid to better control the deccan

— However this only expanded administrative and financial losses to exchequer

— Emergence of rivalries and frictions in north — political instability to empire

- ② Taken currency — Introduction of taken currency made up of copper coins turned out to be disaster as people started to mint own copper coins — led to inflation — erosion of sovereign control over currency

policies worth emulating

- agriculture → extended crop loans "taccari" to farmers
 { undertook construction of tanks, wells, ponds
 { establishment of separate agriculture department Diwan-i-Koh
 { taxation of land based on crop production and soil fertility

- trade and commerce
 { promoted development of inland and overseas trade by extending concessions to traders and merchants.

Inflation Control, agricultural and Trade and commerce policies of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq also inspired Mughal rulers.

Question No.

Q2. Moderates were a drag on the National Movement post Swadeshi and Boycott 1905. Examine. (10 Marks)

Please don't write anything here

Moderates led by Pherozshan Mehta, Madan Mohan Malviya, Dadabhai Naoroji etc. frequently used the methods of prayers, petitions and protests (3Ps) to protest against policies of British empire.

Division of Bengal (1905) rendered the methods of Moderates ineffective and Radicals emerged popular. It

seems they became drag because —

→ gains → limited gains in national movement
method of 3Ps failed to gain any concrete results

→ mass base → remained narrow confined to upper landlords and zamindars

→ youth → youth energy could not be tapped in of Moderates as a result

rise of ^{dis}content and revolutionary terrorism

But calling them a dry or movement is not appropriate as →

— awareness → activities of moderates generate awareness among masses regarding nature of colonial rule

eg - Sadashai Naraji → poverty and UnBritish Rule in India

- efforts of R.C Dutt

— political training → prepared ground for more broad base movement

— support to extremists → moderates provided a constant support to extremists against policies of empire

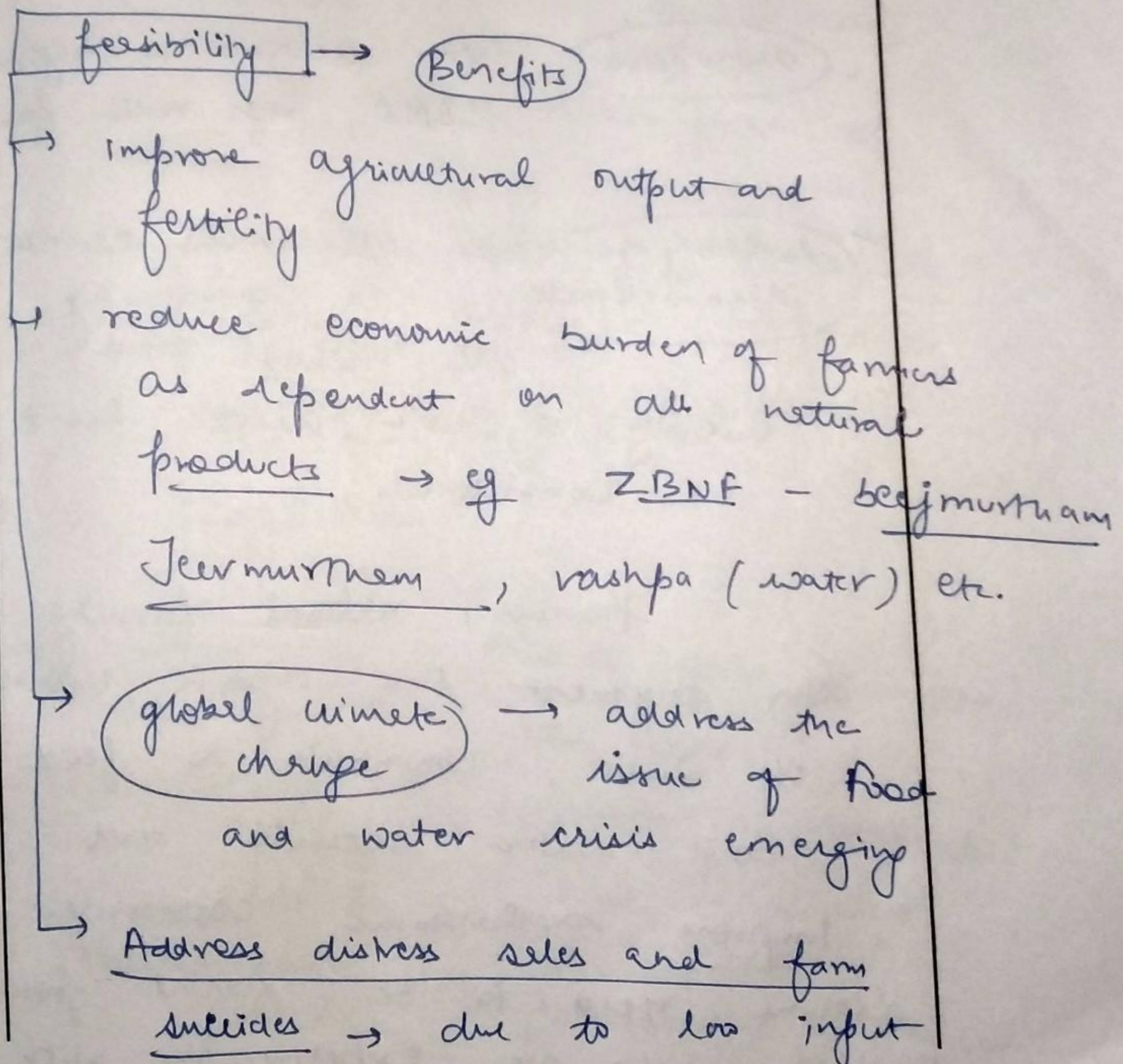
The moderates did lose some relevance after Swadeshi and Boycott movement but continued to play a major role in nation making as evident from

ideas of Surendranath Banerjee → "A nation is making"

Question No.

Q3. The Indian concept of natural farming has gained global recognition today. Critically examine its feasibility in India given the diverse agro-climatic conditions and the pressing demands on Indian agriculture. (10 Marks)

The Indian concept of natural farming which includes vedic farming, rishi krishi, Zero-budget natural (ZBNF) farming, yogic farming, pakkali rice cultivation (Kerala), the saffron cultivation on Karewas of Kashmir etc. have gained global recognition.



cost and good yields

→ sustainability of agriculture →

improve agricultural growth rate
stagnated at
~ 2.7% of GDP

However there are some
constraints →

✓ knowledge → lack of relevant skills / knowledge among farmers

✓ awareness → low awareness regarding ZBNF, ~~veg~~ vermic farming

✓ diversity of agro-climate → all crops cannot be grown by all methods and
diversity of soil / climate has to be considered.

However, natural farming can augment the organic industry of India, contribute to food and water security and improve agricultural economy.

Lessons need to be learnt from Andhra who are experimenting with these.

Q.4 In the 21st century while technology has proliferated the tech firms are localised at certain specific locations in India. Explain with examples. (10 Marks)

Please don't
anything h

The technology is controlling all aspects of human existence — daily survival, economy, healthcare education etc. But tech firms are highly localised in India

Location of technology firms →

- ✓ availability of skilled labour → graduates of B-Tech / MBA form major labour force so industry is highly concentrated in southern states — Maharashtra / Karnataka, Andhra → dominance of Engineering educational institutions

- ✓ govt policies
 - ease of doing Business
 - tax sops
 - flexibility in labour and environment laws
 - single window clearance
 - less bureaucratic controls

proximity to
financial
centres

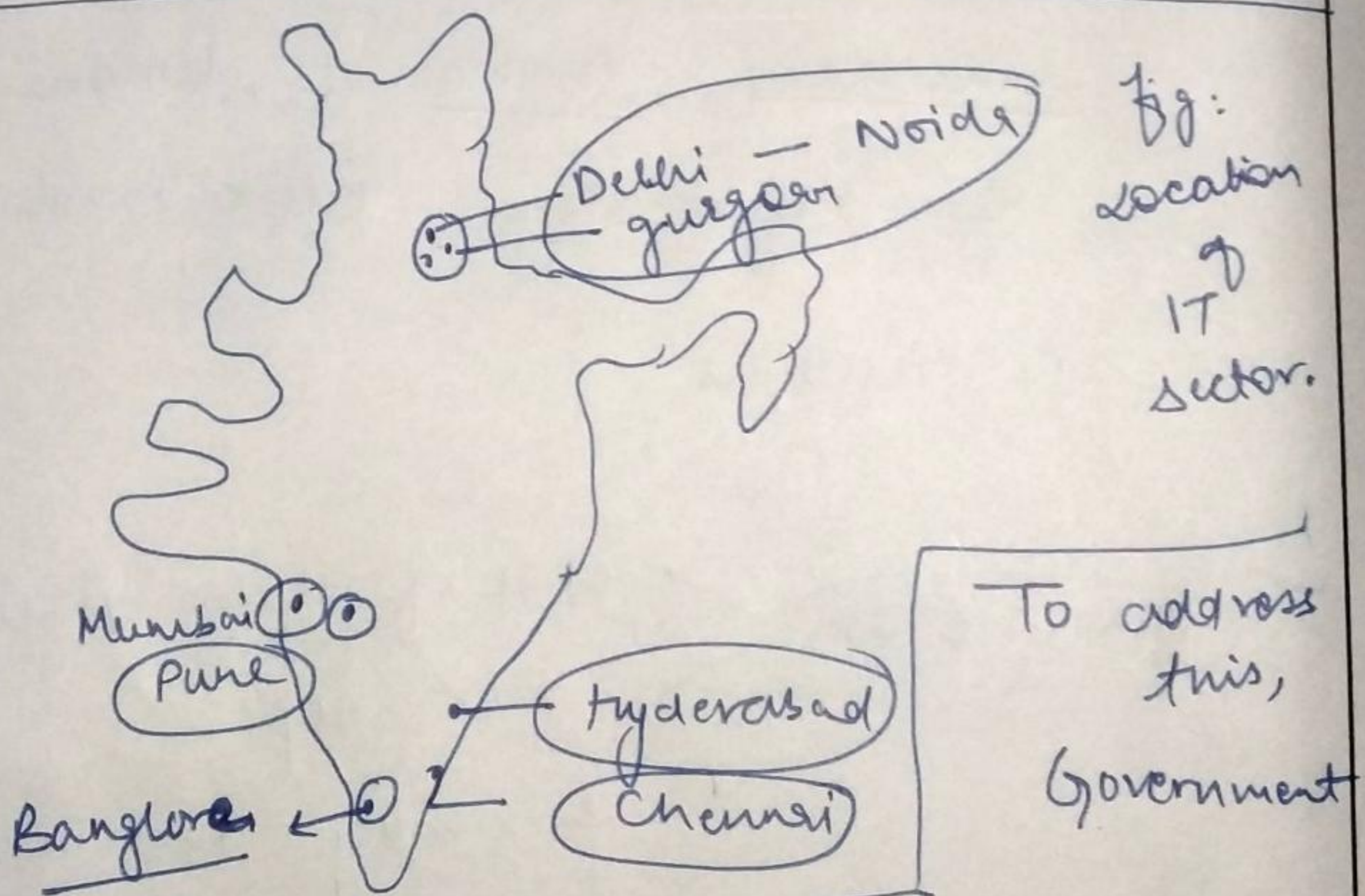
→ as IT sector
closely serve
banking and industry
so proximity is
helpful

eg - Mumbai - financial capital
- Delhi - administrative capital

transportation

→ due to the
foot loose nature it requires
good connectivity of transportation

eg . Delhi - gurgaon
• Noida
• Mumbai
• Pune.



is striving to expand the
IT sector to Tier II and Tier III
cities under Atmanirbhar package.

Q.5 Why is fishing more developed along India's western coast compared to the eastern coast? (10 Marks)

Please don't write anything here

Fishing sector contributes 6% to agricultural GDP of country and 0.6% to total GDP. Growing at an average rate of 50%. It is emerging as a major industry in India.

However it is more developed along western coast as compared to eastern coast -

Reasons

West coast

fishing season

fishing is undertaken all throughout the year

nature of coast

→ submerged coastline

so rich schools of fish can be found closer to coast

East coast

- fishing is restricted during monsoon season

- emerging coast so deep water fisheries need to be undertaken

fishermen

— 2/3rd of fishermen as a major occupation of people along west coast

— 1/2nd of total Indian fishermen

fishing

→ undertaken in Arabian sea as well as brackwaters and estuaries

Bay of Bengal — Open sea remains the option for most.

nature of fish

— highly commercialised varieties — tuna, prawns, mackerel found along this

→ mostly cheap variety of fishes found along this coast

Recently, Andhra Pradesh followed by West Bengal are emerging as the largest exporters of fisheries in India due to massive investments in value — addition infrastructure.

Please don't write anything here

Q6. Discuss about the architecture of Kailasanatha Temple. (10 Marks)

The Kailashnath Temple of Kanchipuram was constructed by Pallava ruler Narasimhavarman - II or Rajasimhavarman around 9th BCE

architecture features

↳ made up of Dravidian style of architecture → with roof rising gradually as a pyramid

→ Water tank → presence of water tank in complex of temple for ritualistic bathing

→ boundary wall → surrounded by high boundary walls to ensure protection

↳ pradakshinapath - circumambulatory pathway to conduct religious rites

↳ Jagriti → presence of a raised platform on which temple rests

garbhagriha → comprise of low dark
lit room which houses the
chief deity that is Lord Shiva

temple motifs → local gods/goddesses
yaksha and yakshini, local
motifs → lotus, elephant, cattle
used to decorate the walls and
pillars.

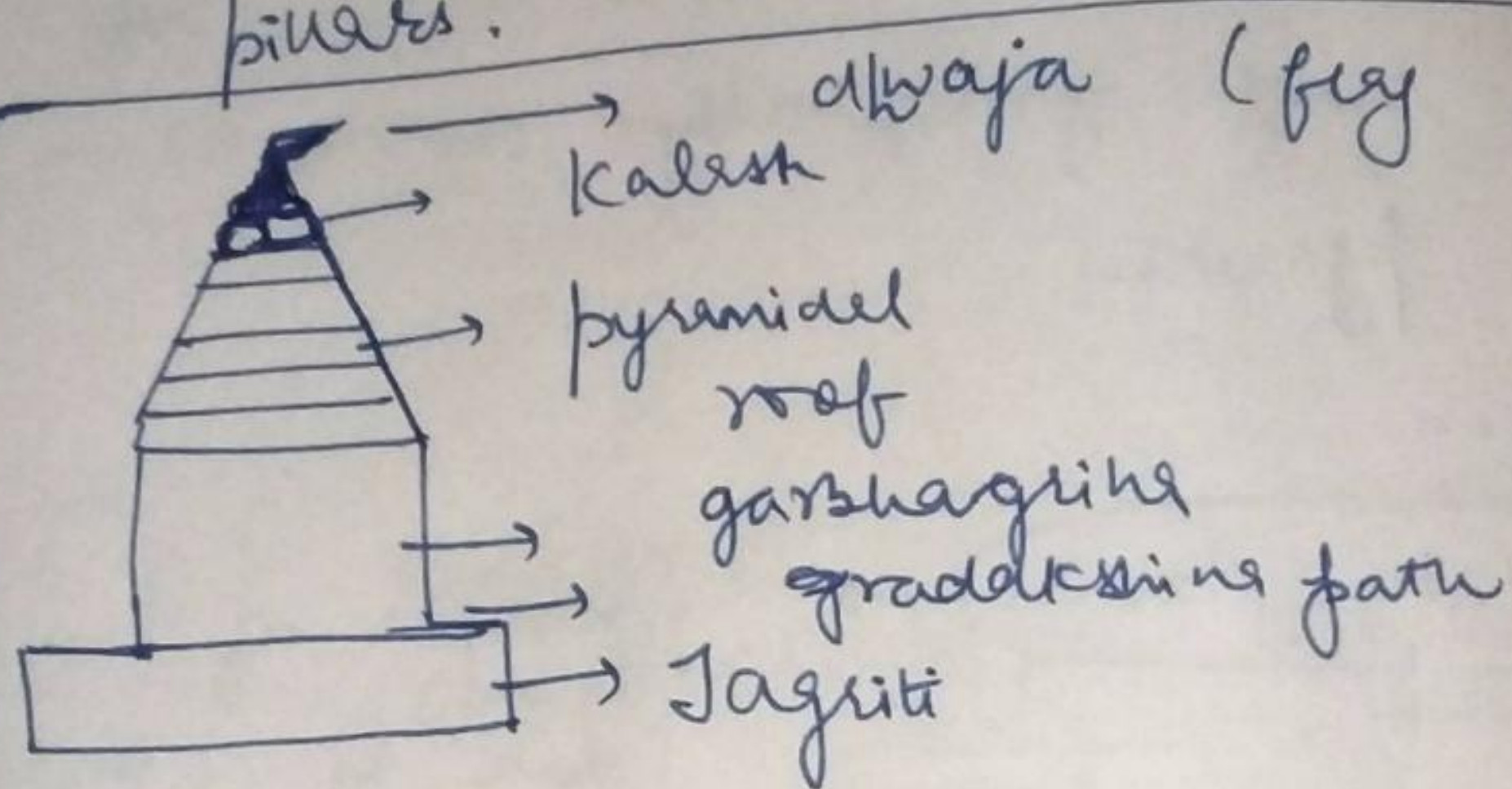


fig: Basic plan of Kailashnath temple

The Kailashnath Temple
of Kanchipuram became a
major centre of learning and
also inspired temple construction
under Cheras, Cholas and
Pandayas in south.

Q7. Manifestation of caste and modern Democracy are two opposite poles in Indian political system. Analyses. (10 Marks)

Caste is based on ideologies of discrimination, segregation and inequalities. While politics of modern democracy calls for Justice, Liberty, Equality and fraternity for all. Thus two are opposite concepts of political system.

In Indian context, they share space as →

→ Reservation in political systems are given on basis of caste
eg → 73rd / 74th Constitutional amendment act

— Reservation in Lok Sabha and assemblies

→ Rise of political parties and leaders → Rise of leaders - Kanshi Ram, parties like ~~Bahuj~~ Bahujan Samaj party also reflects communism

between politics - casteism

- vote bank → many parties have
dalits as a major vote bank.
- moreover, dalits (33% vote bank
have emerged as a major factor
in political processes.

They are separate as →

- Executive, legislative and
Judiciary uphold Constitutional
principles of Justice, Liberty
equality and fraternity
- functioning of local govt
is based on Constitutional
principles and not caste
affiliations.

Casteism and politics are
critically interlinked and rise of
pressure group politics - Valmiki
(Kamatake), Dalit chamber of
Commerce etc. only leads to
complexities

No. Q8. The Treaty of Versailles was merely an armistice for twenty years. Comment.
(10 Marks)

The treaty of Versailles which marked the end of World War I in Paris Peace Conference only proved to be armistice for next 20 years upto 1939 when world saw next world war.

Why It was Armistice →

→ French empire was in gaining position by ensuring return of old monarchies

→ Germany inequality → heavy war guilt imposed on Germany which led to unemployment poverty and unrest

→ Ruhr valley → occupied by France from Germany as a compensation

League of nation — the league of nations which was established

to ensure global peace failed in its objective. The personal rivalries and shallow political interests of France, UK, USA reduced it to ineffective body

↳ failure to uphold democracy

- Imperialism remained rather strengthened thus Treaty of Versailles was violation of principles it stood upon
↳ African Scramble.

However, it (Treaty of Versailles) did ensure development of economies of UK, France, Russia but at cost of Germany and other 3rd world nations.

Thus, Treaty of Versailles (1915) remained ~~majorly~~ an armistice and brought back ghosts of world war in WW-II which led to emergence of United Nations

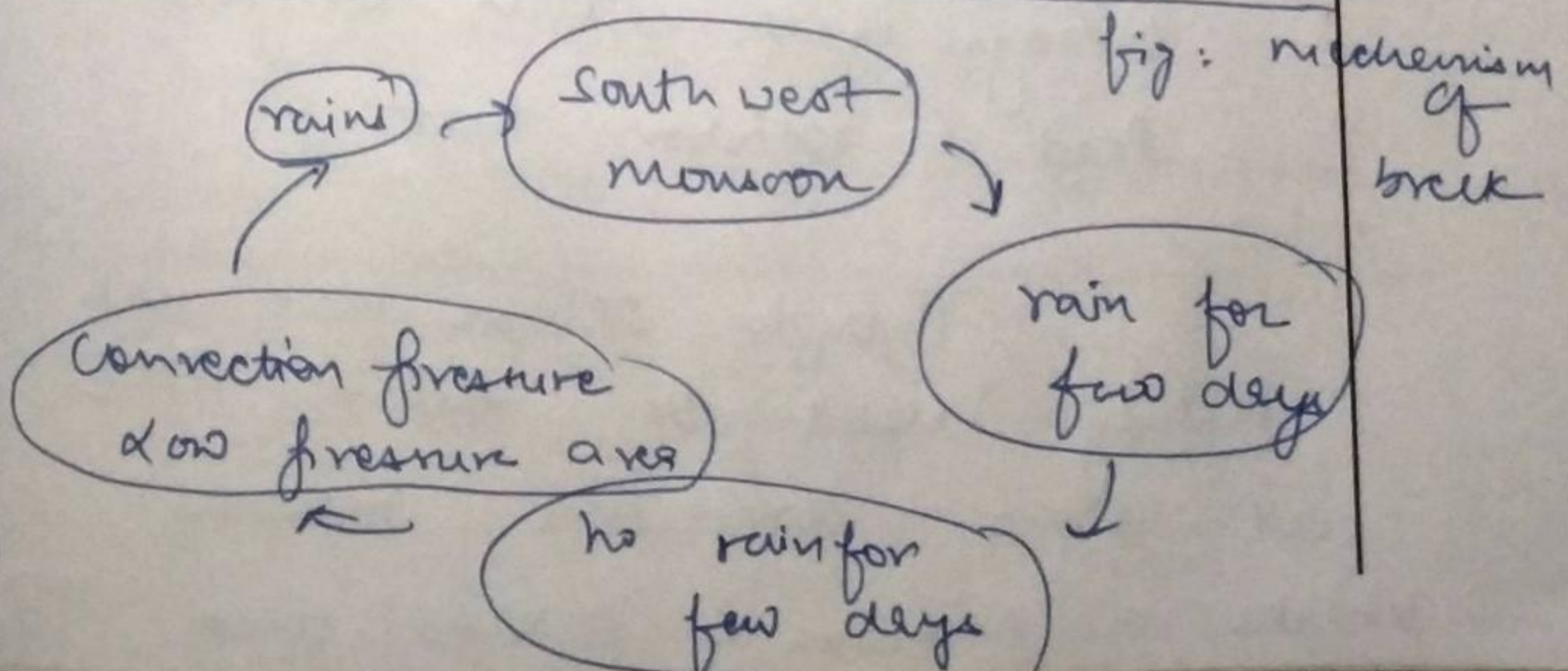
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Q9. Elaborate the concept of Break in Monsoon. Is it the reason for October heat? Explain. (10 Marks)

The Monsoon in Indian Subcontinent impacts economy, society, agriculture life and even religions of people. It is a great unifying force.

Break in monsoon

- ✓ It means that monsoon in India doesn't occur as continuous spells of rain but in spells
- ✓ There are spells of heavy rain bursts followed by dry periods for days.
- ✓ This generates convection currents and accumulation of low pressure conditions — thus again bouts of rain



October Heat

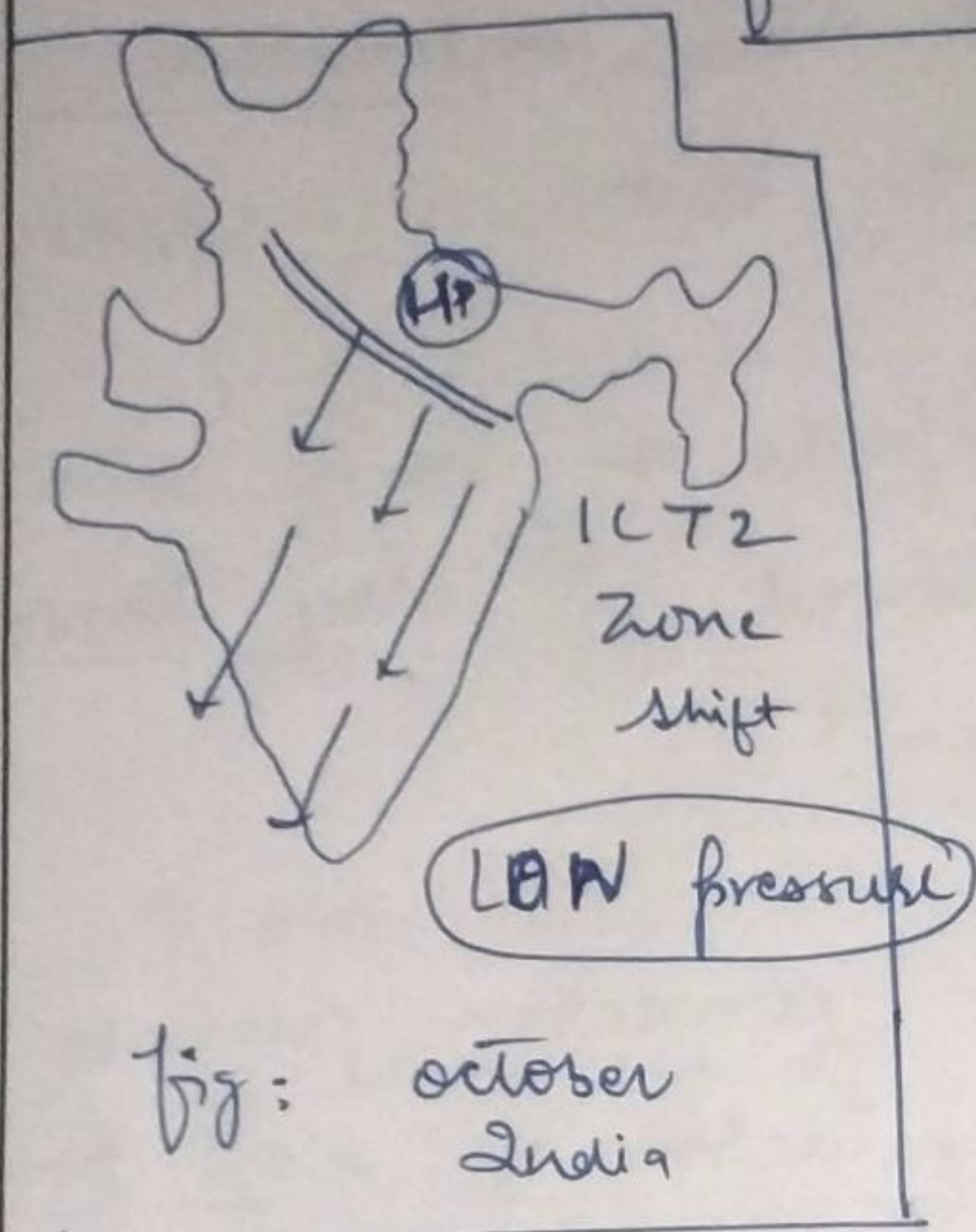
→ It is movement of ICTZ and sun.

— Refers to high temperatures in month of October in north and north west part of sub-continent

Reason

→ The southward shift of ICTZ (Inter tropical Convergence Zone)

due to southward movement of sun and shift of all pressure belts



— thus night sky and daytime sky become

free of clouds and thus more sunrays reach earth's surface lead to October heat

Though October heat was mainly related to drift of ICTZ but some correlations between break in monsoon — October heat have been found

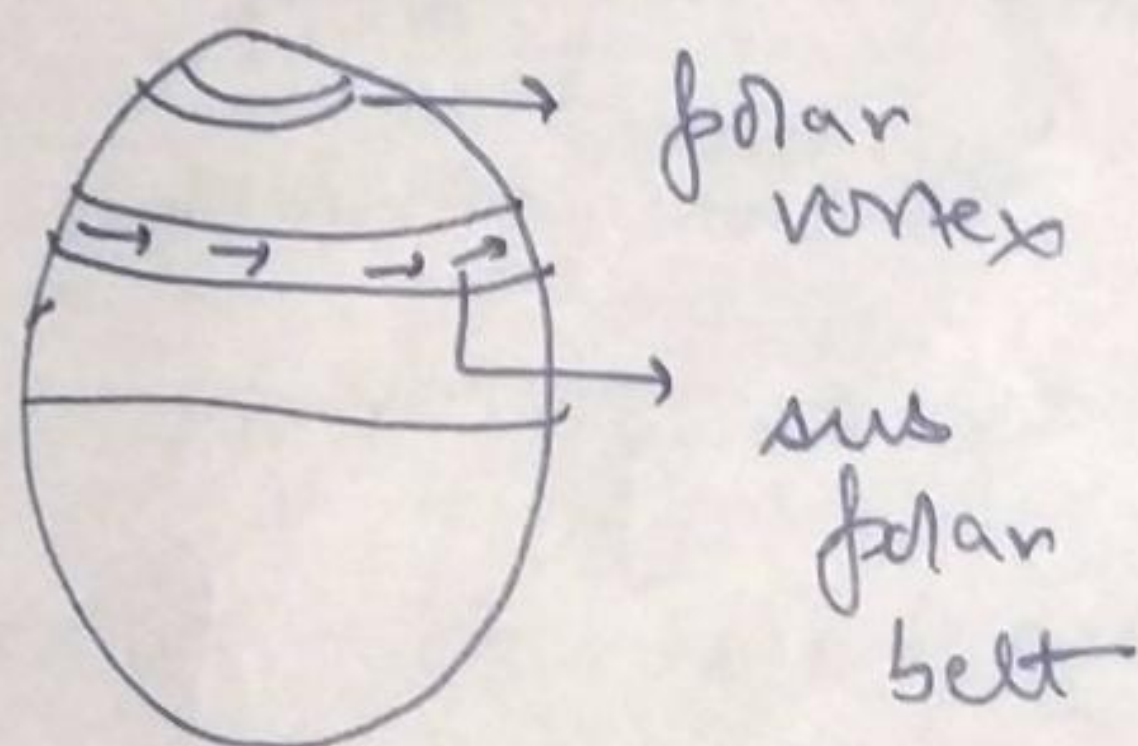
Q10. What is polar vortex? How the changing climate has exacerbated its frequency of occurring. (10 Marks)

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Vortex refers to the low temperature high pressure conditions which exist at poles of earth. It has profound impact on climate of polar and sub-polar regions.

Polar vortex → Circulating sub-polar low pressure belts keep cold air of polar region locked by means of circulating pressure belts

↳ Characterised by — high pressures and low temperatures



Normal times

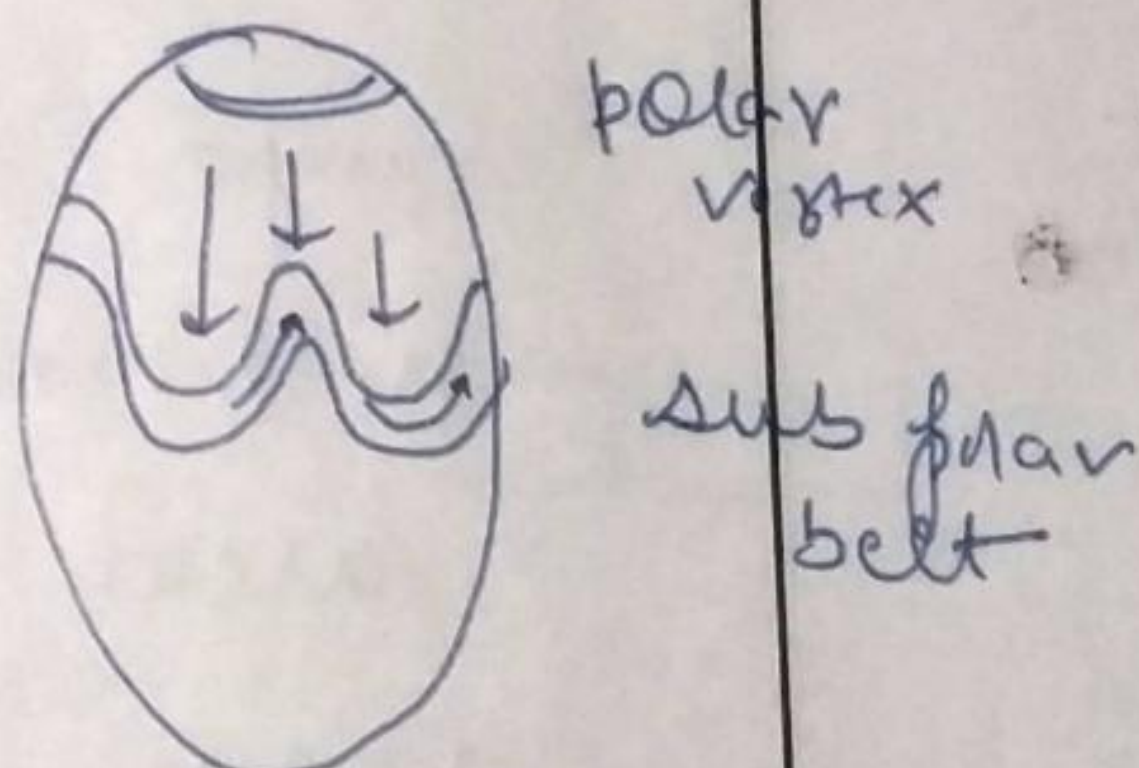


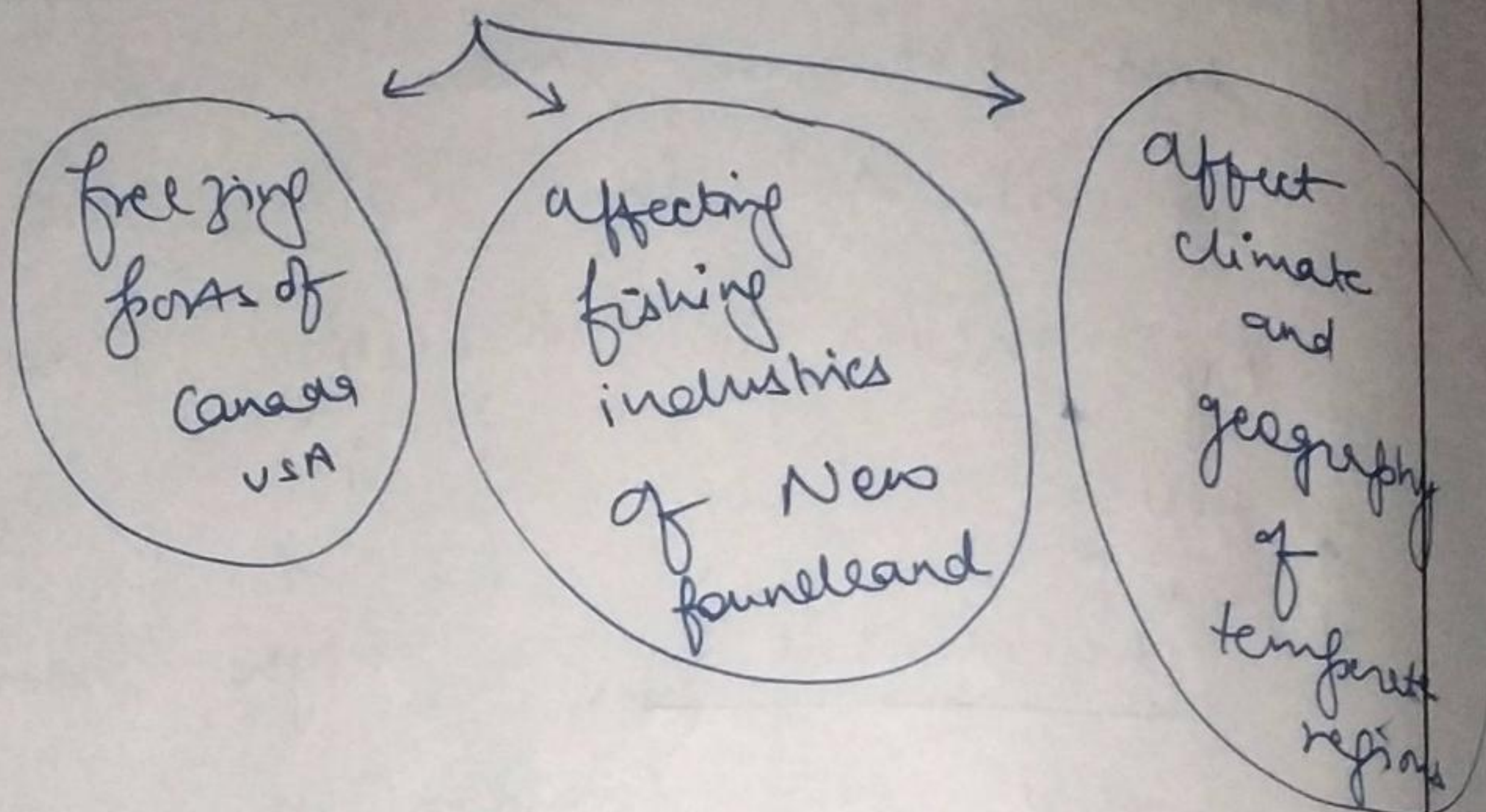
fig: climate change

Climate change

Due to ongoing climate

change the sub-polar belts
have weakened and thus
weakened the polar vortex

→ this leads to southward
movement of cold frigid
layer called as arctic
freeze. It leads to



Recently, 7th 2019
Europe and north America
underwent extremely rigid
arctic freeze due to polar
vortex changes in north pole.
Release of CFCs will further
lead to destabilization of polar
vortex affecting climate and economy.

Please don't write anything here

Q11. Jainism and Buddhism both are although distinct yet were an organic progression over the Chaturvarna System prevalent in society? Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Jainism and Buddhism which emerged in around 500-600 BCE in middle gangetic plains arose as a reaction to Brahmanical supremacy and Chaturvarna system.

Chaturvarna system → It classified society into 4 varnas based on occupation. It was →

- system of social stratification
- limited choice of occupation
- occupational rigidities peculiar to one's own varna



fig: Chaturvarna system

Jainism and Buddhism distinct

≠ do not support agriculture due to extreme stress

- supported agricultural development

on non-violence

Idol worship

Jainism was closely similar to Hinduism in terms of idol worship

spread

— limited to Indian subcontinent

Patron

→ limited patronised by local rulers
eg Charanaka (Kalinga)

emphasis

— extreme emphasis on non-violence and chastity which became impractical to perform

Hirayana Buddhism did not support idol worship but later Mahayana Buddhism adopted

→ spread in middle east east asia south-east asia

→ extensively patronised by Mauryans Guptas and Shungas
eg Ashoka Kanishka

→ promoted Madhyamamarga (middle path) — appeared to natives

Please don't write anything here

despite differences they progressed
over chaturvarna →

- ✓ labours and slaves — ~~work~~ worked to improve position of slaves
- ✓ attacked → notions of pollution and "purity" and caste rigidities
- ✓ included → dark, lower classes to their fold according to their high positions
- ✓ women → strives to improve position of women in Chaturvarna system
- ✓ lower caste → attacked notions of caste hierarchies and caste based discrimination

The Shramane movement led by Chetvakes, lokayats, Buddhism and Jainism aimed to correct social inequalities of chaturvarna system.

Q12. Like the Boston Tea party, Gandhi's Salt March played the role of awakening the British Authorities? Examine. (15 Marks)

Boston Tea party was a epoch making event in the history of American struggle for Independence against English Imperialism. Huge bags of tea were thrown in Atlantic as a mark of protest.

Gandhi's salt march which began from 6th march 1930 from sabarmati as hram played a major role in awakening British authorities —

✓ mass base → The salt satyagrah saw a large scale participation of people which has expanded tremendously more than previous NCM and Rowlett Rowlett satyagrahs

Please don't write anything here

International attention

presence of many international journalists who covered the salt march led to international criticism for British

Women

women like Sargini Naidu participated in large numbers which was unprecedented in international history

Flouting of law

salt law was flouted by locals in Gandi by manufacturing salt - indicative of rising self confidence, self awareness
atma - shakti

Parallel movements

parallel salt satyagrahs were led by K. Kelappan - Malabar coast

Question No.

✓ C. Rajagopalachari in
coromandel coast

✓ similar salt satyagrah also
witnessed in Orissa coast.

participation of peasants, workers, — Integrationist approach

✓ participants of peasants, workers reflected the
Integrationist nature of movement

✓ ^{Near} absence of any communal
violence — failure of govt.
policy of divide and rule.

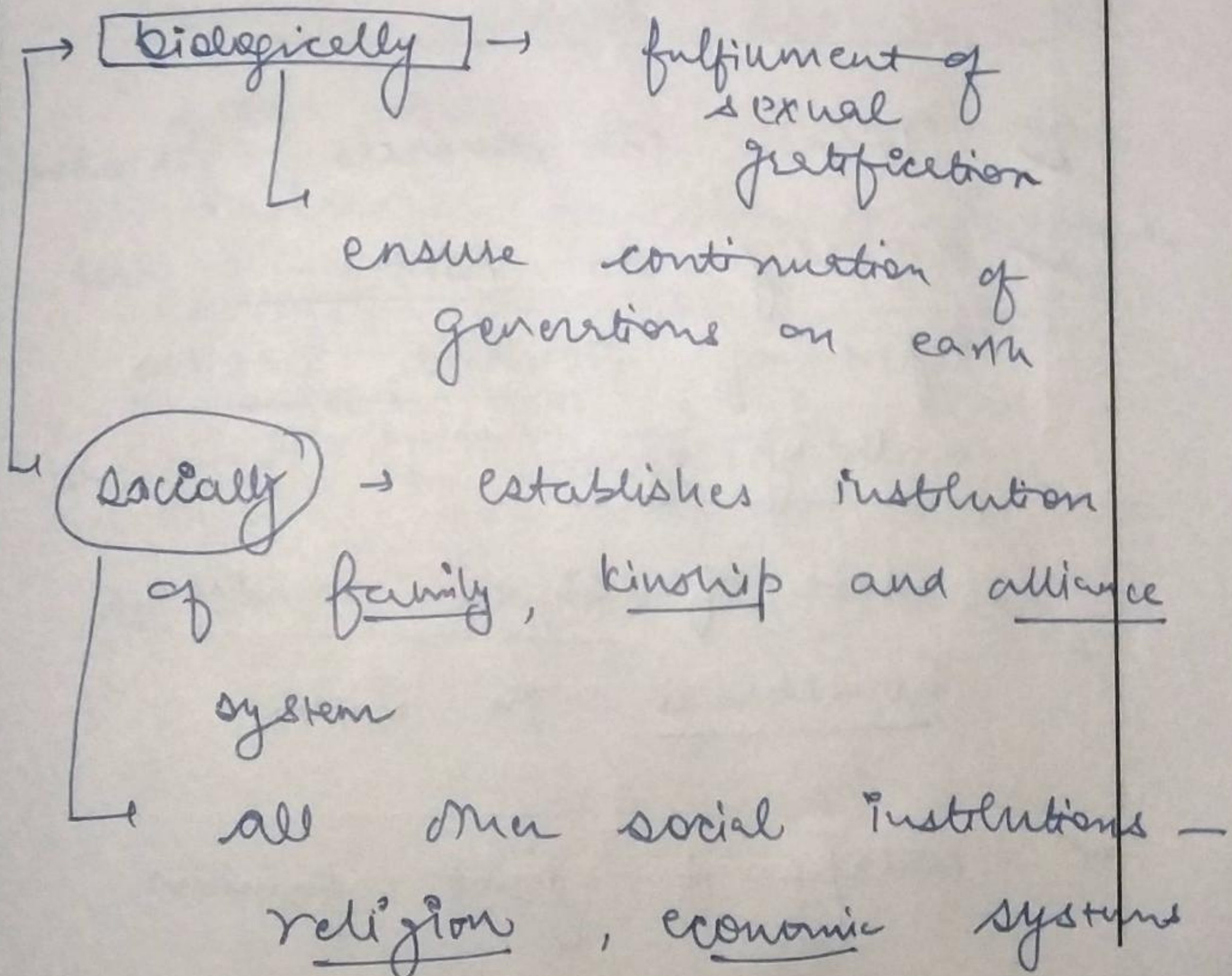
Just like Boston
Tea party which raised
popular unrest against
colonial policies in America,
Salt satyagrah and Dharan
salt satyagrah reflected deep
unrest in Indian
sub continent

Please don't write anything here

Q13. In recent times, the institution of marriage, in Indian society, has gone through tremendous changes. Do you think marriage as a social institution is losing its relevance in society? Critically analyses. (15 Marks)

A number of studies by sociologists, anthropologists and scholars have highlighted the changes in Indian society by citing rise of Incest marriages (among relatives), live in relationships, intercaste and inter-religion marriages, same-sex marriages etc.

marriage as a social institution
relevance →



also depend upon it

Economically

- ✓ fulfillment of needs of children
- ✓ economic division of labour between the members of family lead to fulfillment of economic needs of all

Psychologically → psychological support
love and care during
difficult situations of life

It seems to be changing
and losing relevance →

- ✓ Increase in divorces / separations
- ✓ according to NFHS-4 and report of Journal Eastern anthropologist → there is rise of single mother households in India
- ✓ collapse of joint families

Please don't write anything here

- lead to increased rates of divorce
- ✓ live in relationships are preferred over permanent nuptial bonds
- ✓ nature of marriage - changing from holy bond to civil contract
- ✓ adultery is also on rise in societies

Though marriage has undergone structural and functional changes but it holds relevance due to the numerous functions it performs.

Alteration of laws - Special marriage Act (1954) and adoption of Uniform Civil Code (Art 44) is need of hour.

Question No.

Q14. Twenty-eight years after women were given 33% reservation in local self-governance bodies, many women sarpanches remain faceless wives and daughters-in-law due to the Sarpanch Pati phenomenon. What do you understand by 'Sarpanch Pati' in the context of Indian society? Examine the causative factors and impact of such a culture. (15 Marks)

74th and 73rd Constitutional Amendment acts, 1992 were a epoch making event in political history of India as it reserved 33% seats for women in panchayat and municipal bodies.

meaning → However, emergence of concept of sarpanch pati were witnessed, where real power lies with male members while women act as mere puppets.

→ though women now head ~44% of PRLS seats but real decisions of schemes / subsidies / pensions lie in

male heads

↳ In certain states — male
members (husband / father) also
accompany females to political
offices

causative factors

Socially → notions of patriarchy
and glass ceilings
which consider role of
women is only to be
an ideal wife /
daughter / sister.

↳ stigmas / taboos / customs / purdah
customs — limit participation
of women in public life

economically → lack of relevant skills
↳ dependency on male
members financially

↳ child marriages of — Ganga
in UP, MP, Bihar leads
to low levels of education
thus economic dependence.

politically → low awareness among women for their political rights

↳ low participation in electoral processes leads to low awareness / interest.

impact

✓ no real powers / functions / funds
functionaries controlled by women heads — economically

✓ politically — all decisions at behest of male members

✓ socially — continued attitudes of patriarchy

✓ constitutionally — violation of spirit of 73rd & 74th CAA 1992

The programme — Training of women heads of panchayats
by Ministry of Panchayati Raj
Institutions is a great
initiative in this direction
to address menace.

Q15. Poona pact 1932 has in the long run did more harm than good to safeguard the interests of backward classes and unity among Indians. Critically Analyses. (15 Marks)

Poona Pact 1932, was signed between congress and dalits led by Ambedkar to prevent disintegration of hindu fold as a result of advancement of separate electorates under Communal awards

Poona pact 1932 did good →

✓ joint electorates — were given to lower castes in place of separate electorate

✓ Increased representation in central legislative assembly → seats reserved for dalits

and backward classes were increased in central legislative assembly

✓ reservation in provincial assemblies →

reservation for dalits were increased to improve political

presence

- ✓ all Indian untouchability league - Gandhiji started his own Harijan campaigns and established all India untouchability league to eradicate the untouchability root and branch.

- ✓ unity → joint electorates instead of separate electorates ensured unity among different sections

However it did have certain drawbacks -

- ✓ Poona pact 1932 legitimised the exploitation of lower classes by upper classes.

awareness of deprivation

→ re-strengthened awareness among

delits that they had been
historically alienated

✓ Ambedkar acceptance → misnot
willful but based on
excessive pressure of Congress
B.S. Moonjee, leaders — Madan
Mohan Malviya due to fast
upto death of Gandhiji in
Yeravade Jail.

✓ Simmering — temporary
discontent appeasement → fact
was seen as a temporary
appeasement of simmering
discontent of lower classes.

Poona Pact 1932
however was successful as
it failed objectives of English
to divide national movement
along lines of caste but
continuance of untouchability
even today is defeat of actual
purpose.

Q16. Swarajists wanted to open a new front in the fight against British. How far were they able to keep up with their objective? (15 Marks)

Swarajists or pro-changers
led by CR Das, Motilal Nehru,
Vithalbhai Patel etc. wanted
to open new front of fight
against British by participating
in Council elections

The approach of
Swarajists was opposed by
non-changers (Vallabhai Patel,
C. Rajagopalachari) etc. who
wanted to continue real
constructive work at grass root
level after withdrawal of
non-cooperation movement.

they wanted to open
new front →

✓ Entering the legislative councils

and using them as a new platform to expose policies of British government

- political awareness / training

→ Participation in councils was also meant to train future generations in political rights

- Continuation of obstructionist approach

→ follow an obstructionist approach to obstruct the

plans / policies / decisions of Government by using

Limited legislative / financial powers.

→ support to congress / militant nationalists

→ councils were seen as a channel through which support

could be extended to congressmen - no change and revolutionaries

Question No.

Please do
anything
Question

How far they were successful

✓ political awareness

→ increase in political awareness among masses regarding functioning of councils

✓ Obstructionist approach

→ defeated the Public Safety Bill 1928 and Trade

disputes Bill to

upheld interest of revolutionaries and communist forces

✓ front of resistance

→ continuation of obstructionist approach - the

councils became stage of venting resistance against colonial policies.

However, Britishers were soon able to cripple attack of Pro-changers by ensuring factions among congress leadership in form of Responsivists and Non Responsivists

board

Q17. Uniform Civil Code was not even recommended by Lex Loci Act 1850 on the grounds of religious freedom, cultural diversity and complexity in implementation.
How much is it really needed now? (15 Marks)

Please don't write anything here

Lexi loci Act 1850 provided freedom to religious converts to inherit the ancestral property but it stopped short of ensuring uniform civil code due to tremendous diversities of Indian society.

Reasons for diversities, complexities →

religious freedom → different religions control their subjects by their own laws and implementation of uniform civil code (UCC) is seen as

Impingement on freedom of religion under article 25, 26 and rights of minorities under 29 and 30. eg → sharia laws of muslims

→ hindu personal laws - hindus
eg hindu marriage Act 1955

Cultural
diversity

→ polygamy is allowed
in muslims, many
tribes but not
in Hindus

→ mandatory veiling proved
after divorce / separation
in some religions while it
is not so in others e.g.
Jews, muslims — biddat

→ adoptions are allowed in
some religions while not
promoted in others

Complexity
in implementation

→ seen by minorities as
violation of religious
freedom

→ seen as breach of
rights of minorities

→ ensuring uniformity between

different personal laws is very difficult.

Please don't write anything here

needed

↳ socially → to break notions of patriarchy
to ensure equal rights to women in all religions

Shah Bano case is a reminder of how different personal laws violates right to equality of women

economically

→ reduce litigation burden in courts
→ simplification of laws reduced cost of justice

constitutionally

- uphold mandate of article 44 and vision of makers of constitution

politically

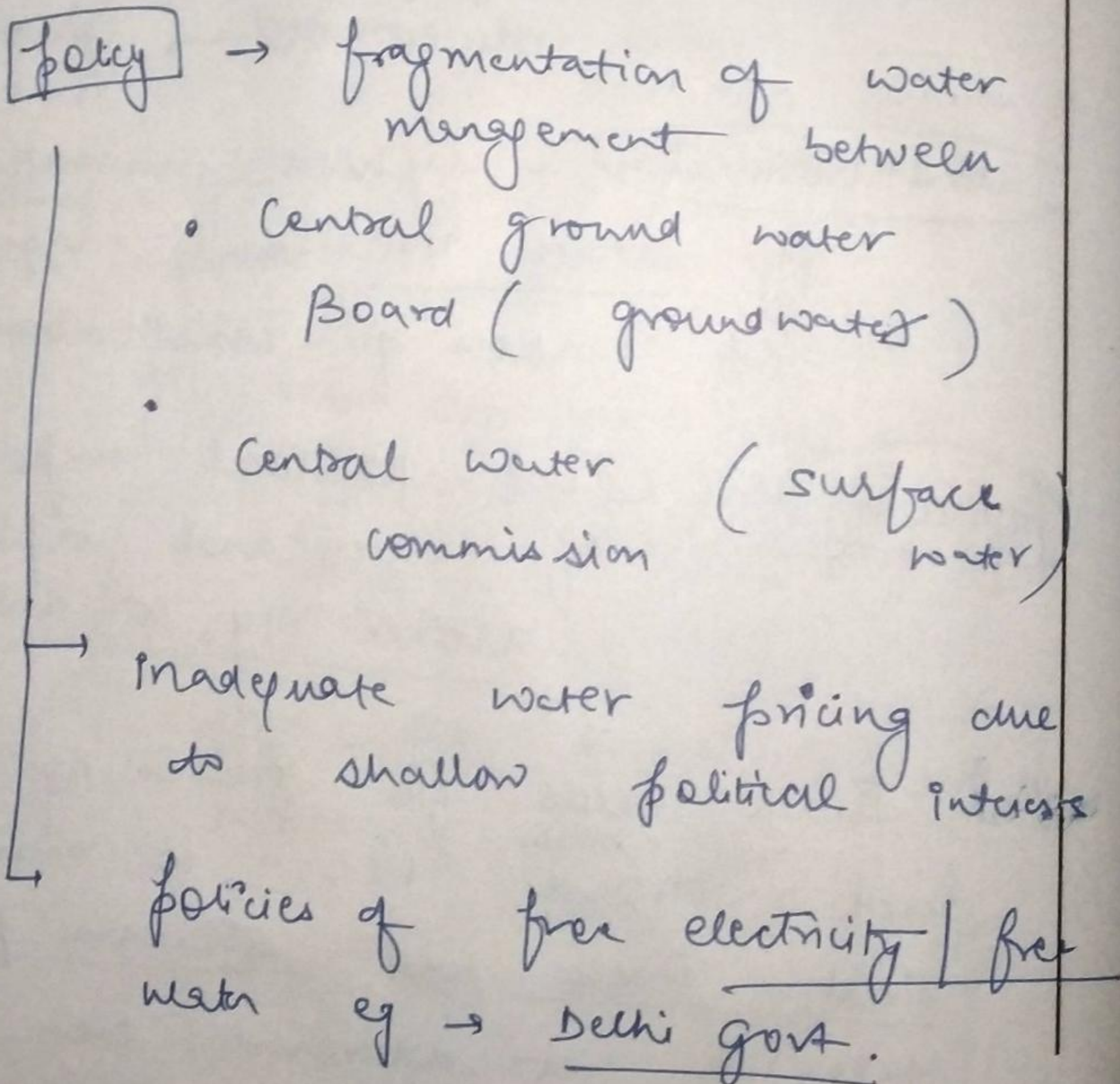
- equal political empowerment of women and upholding article 14, 15 and 21

India needs to fasten its pace towards UCC to ensure issues of Shah Bano and Shayara Bano (triple talaq) get addressed even before they start.

Q18. In the context of the growing water crisis in the cities, discuss the challenges faced in water conservation efforts. Also analyses how 'Sponge Cities' Mission will help the urban areas to manage their water crisis issues. (15 Marks)

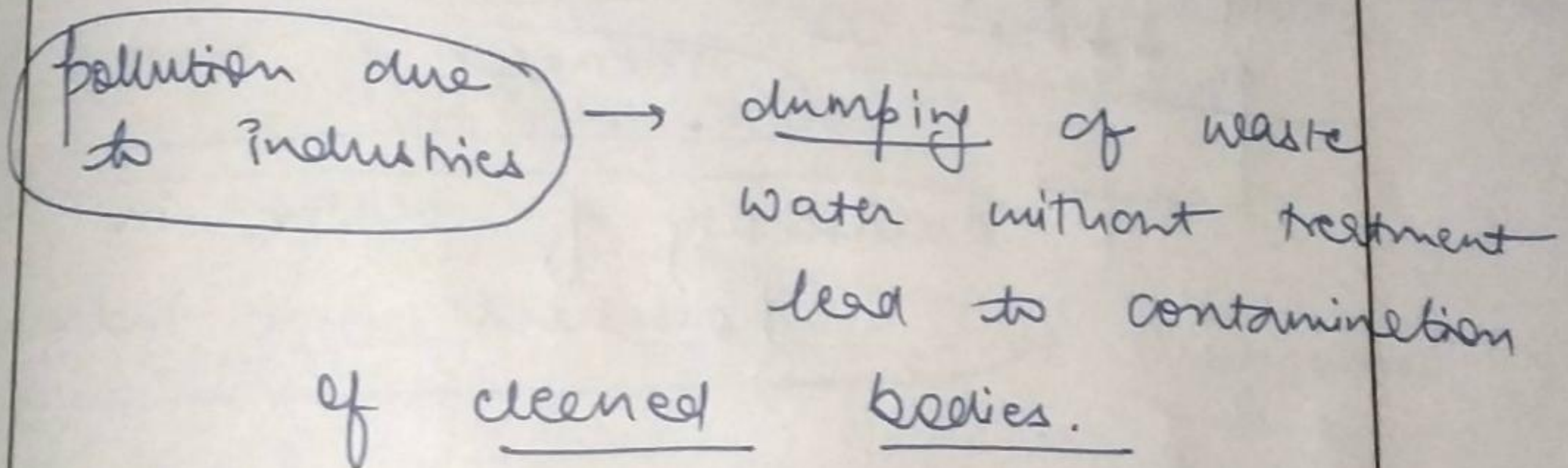
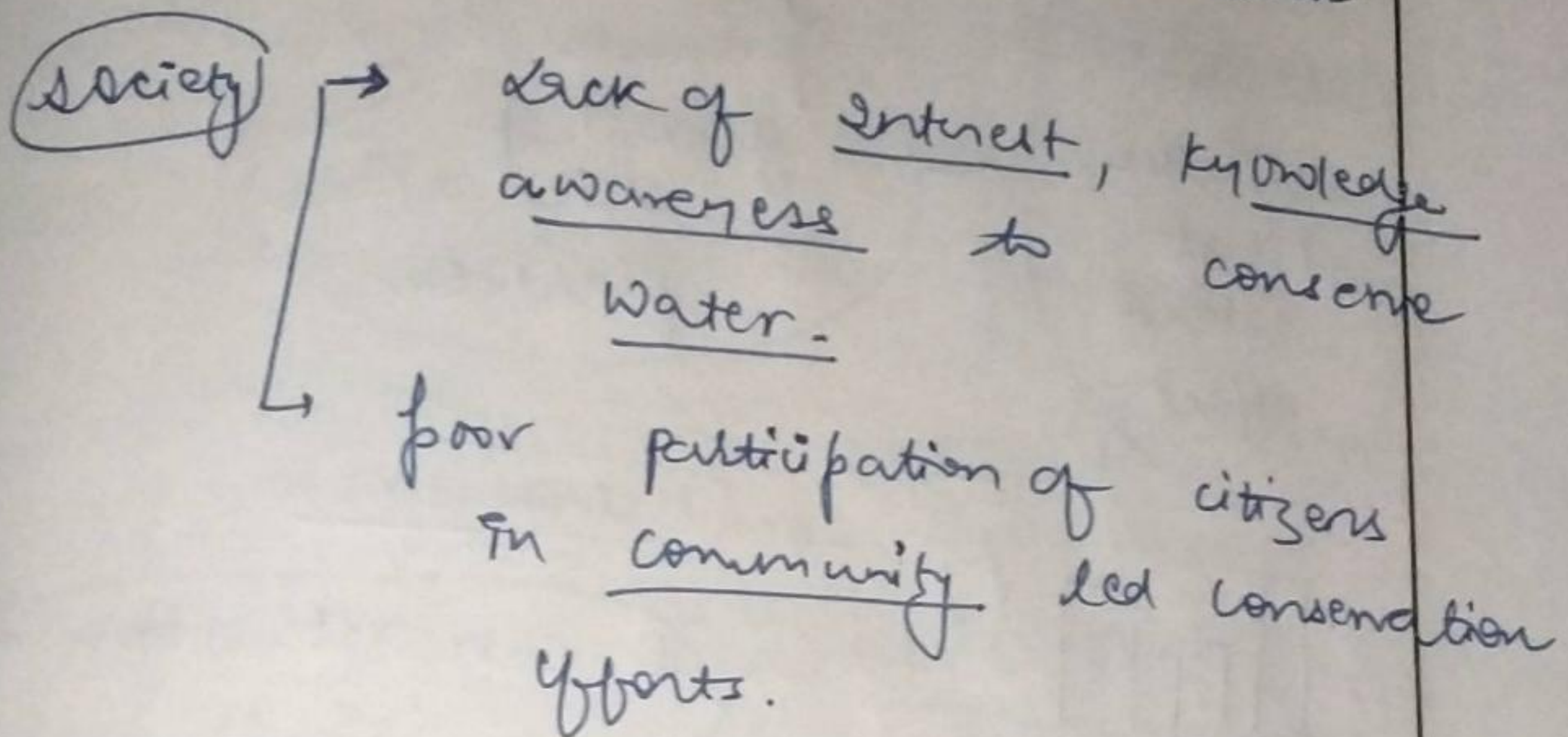
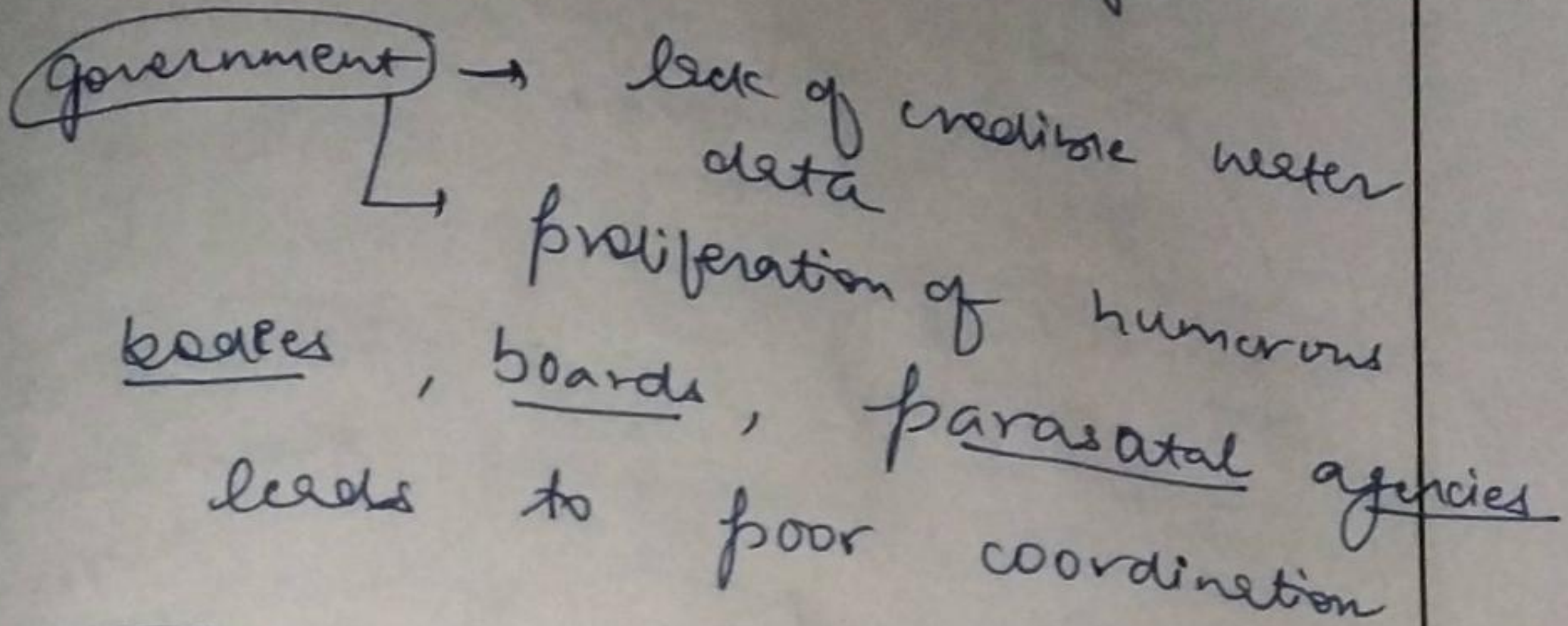
NITI aayog (2018) report says 21 cities are bound to run out of water by 2020. Further 75% of surface water sources are contaminated and every year 2 lakh people die due to lack of access to clean drinking water.

challenges in water conservation



Please don't write anything here

leads to water wastage



sponge cities mission designed on lines of sponge cities of China - Wuhan, Beijing will help urban areas as —

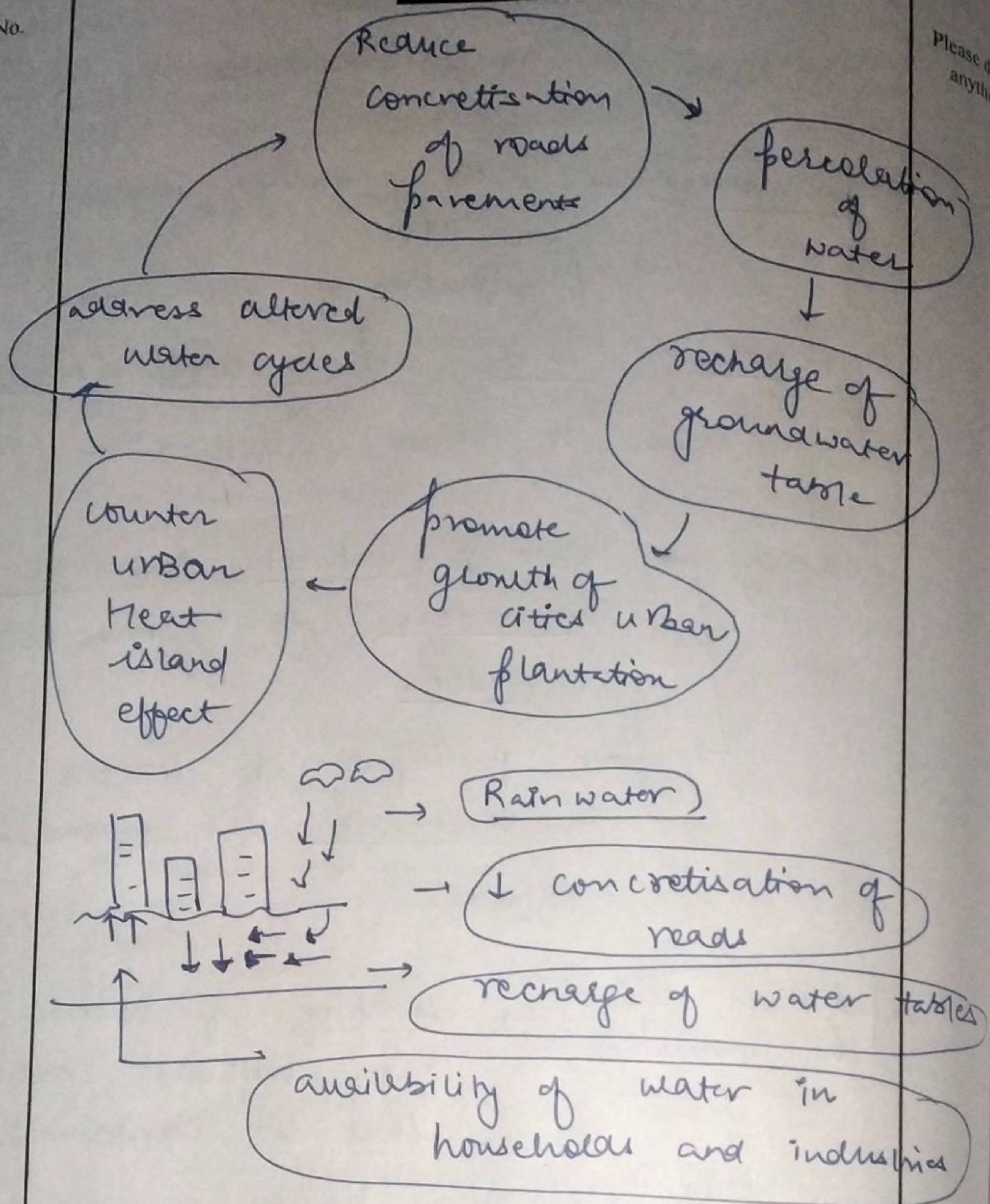


fig: sponge cities functioning

Grassroot level initiatives -

Mission Kakatiya of Telangana,

pari panchayats of Odisha and

Ice stupa (stupa grafting) of Sonam

Wangchuk in Ladakh are pertinent and should be promoted.

Please don't write anything here

Q19. Regionalism in India is a phenomenon which is coming into picture every now and then due to several factors. Illustrate with examples the factors responsible for growing assertion of regionalism in India. Also discuss the steps needed to cater the challenges associated with regionalism. (15 Marks)

Regionalism in India showed its presence first during colonial era due to rise of Justice party movements, self Respect movement (periyar), Khalistan issue (1980s) and continues even today in form of Bodoland movement, Gorkhaland movement etc. The recent passage of Reservation Bill for reservation of seats for locals (Andhra) is manifestation of this.

Factors responsible → Suggestions

<p>✓ Imbalance growth and development</p> <p><u>eg</u> <u>Jharkhand</u>, <u>Uttarakhand</u> movement</p> <p>and creation of <u>Telangana</u> (2008)</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>Balanced growth and development through <u>Aspirational districts programme</u>, <u>PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana</u></p>
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Question No.

Please don't
anything

Question

✓ political isolation
of section of
society particularly
tribals
eg demand for
Bodoland, rise of
Indigenous front of
Tripura.

✓ Imposition of
culture and
language.

eg suprarregionalism -
southern states
blame north for
imposition of Hindi

eg gorkha movement
over imposition
of Bengali
language

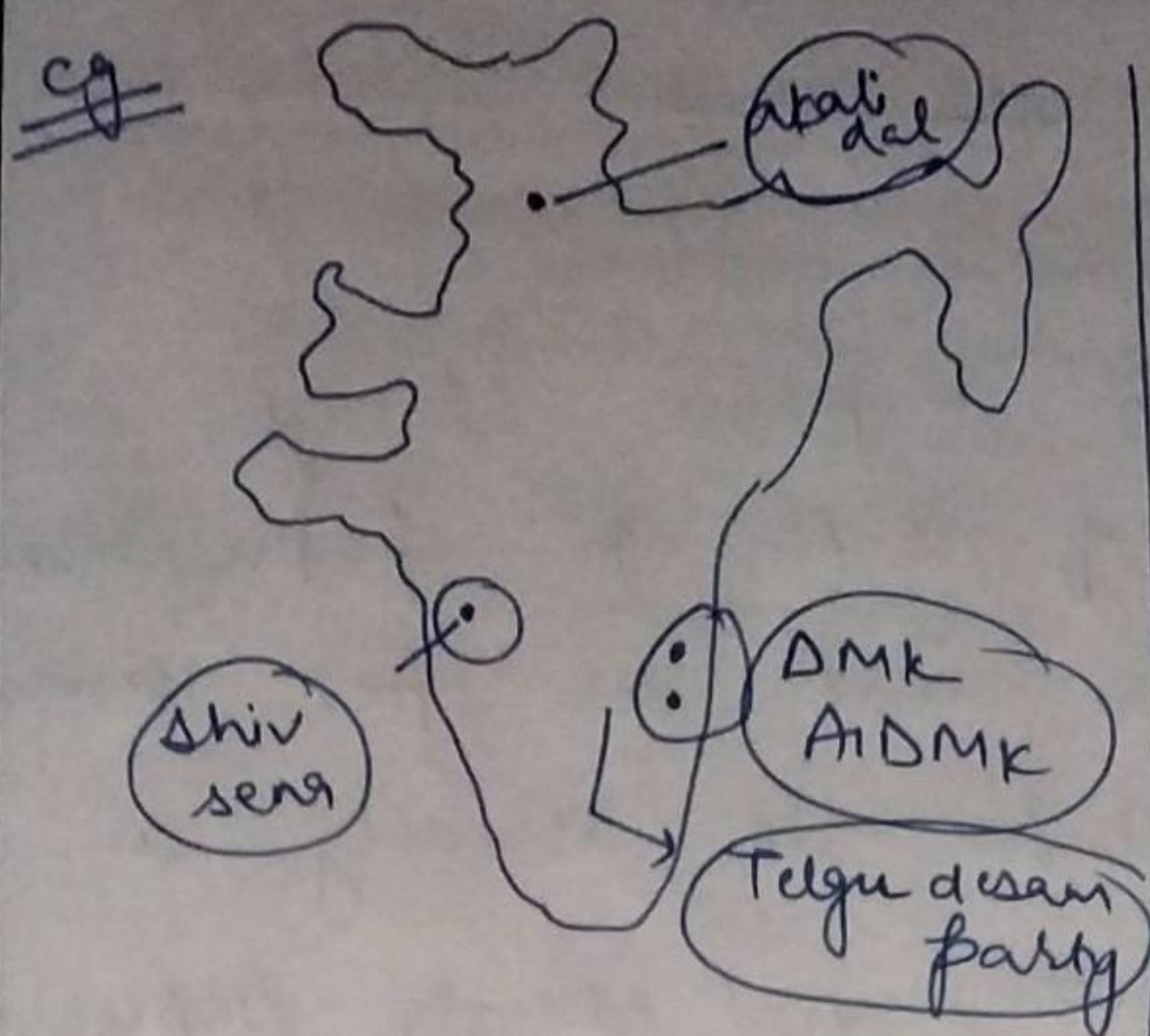
✓ Rise of regional
political parties
who pursue shallow
political interest

- political
training
and
awareness
to increase
political
participation
esp under
73rd / 74th
Constitutional
amendment
act

→ protection
of
language
and
culture
through
implementation
of
Article 29
Article 30
Article 6 of
assam accord

→ awareness
and
sensitization
of

Please don't write anything here



political leaders to
cause of
national
rather than
shallow
Interests.

— illegal migrations
and pressure on
domestic resources

eg rise of Indigenous
front of Tripura.

— diversion of resources
of a resource
rich region to
other region

eg Demand for
marathwada
vidharbha.

→ strict
Implementation
of
Inner line
Permit and
Restricted Area
permit regimes.

Regionalism affects unity
and integrity of India if
unchecked. Upholding values of
Constitution and philosophy of
Varudor Kutumbkem is key.

Q20. The share of the elderly in the population is expected to increase to 20 percent of the population by 2050. Thus, to ensure a life of dignity, social security and safety, enabling them to actively participate in economic development and the process of nation building is an absolute necessity. Discuss (15 Marks)

Census 2011 explains elderly comprise of 8.6% of population in India and as per world bank, India is already a greying economy (elderly population more than 7%).

Thus ensuring a dignified life is necessary as-

- economically → greater economic participation will increase economic growth of nation
eg Japanese - use soft robotics to improve efficiency of working population (mostly elderly)
- socially - better social relationships augment social capital for nation. The new generation learn from experiences of old.

Please don't write anything here

— address separations / divorces
breakdown of family systems
and health of children

eg #Kiki challenge
#Bluewheel challenge } → claim life
of youth
due to
breakdown of
social
structures

Thus it is necessary to endow
them →

social security → • PM Suraksha
Bima yojana
to provide
support in old
age govt launched • PM Jeevan Jyoti
became yojana

Life and dignity → age leads to
old age related disabilities and
reduced dignified existence.

Rashtriya Vayashri yojana provides
assistive equipments to counter
disability.

Safety → community policing
Initiatives in form of
Meira Peibi (Assam), friends of
police projects (Tamil Nadu)

Jarmanthi Suralaksha yojana (Kerala)

undertaken to provide safety to community especially elderly population.

Health care - Reducing the out of pocket expenditure by launching Ayushman Bharat yojana

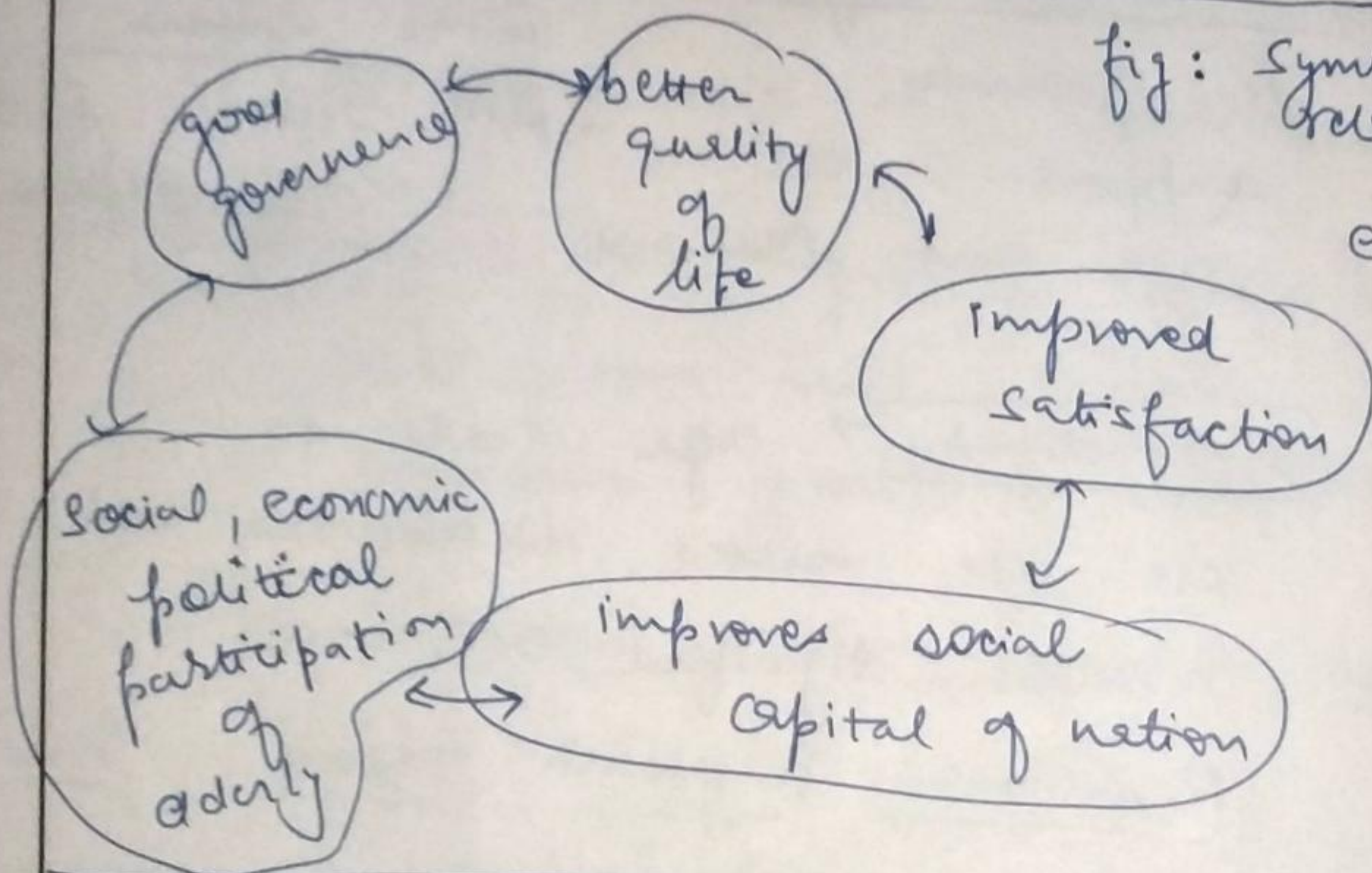


fig: Symbiotic relationship of elderly care with development

The passage of Maintenance of parents and Senior citizens (amendment) Act 2019 will go long way to ensure fulfillment of Article 41 of constitution and thus improve quality of elderly life.