

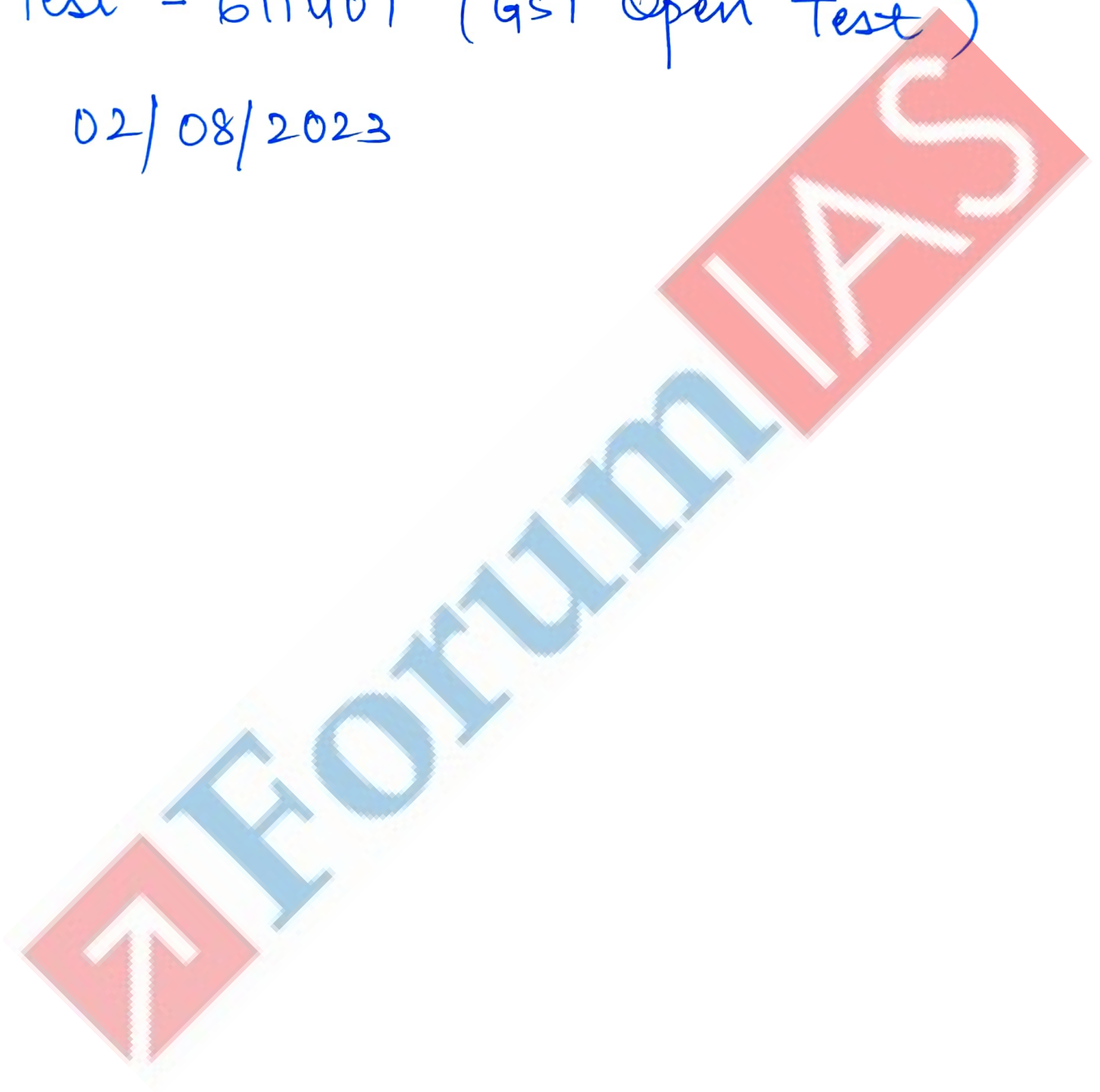
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1910092051

Test - 611401 (GSI Open Test)

02/08/2023



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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

Q1.

The ancient Indian scriptures comprise various texts like the 4 Vedas, 108 Upanishads, Smritis etc. in Hinduism; Tripitakas in Buddhism, Angas in Jainism etc.

Universal values promoted by ancient Indian scriptures

- i) They promote respect for women
 - (ex) Rig Veda mentions various female scholars like Apala, Ghoshha who were respected.
- ii) The Buddhist scriptures promote the ideals of fraternity and dignity for all
 - (ex) fighting Brahmanical orthodoxy.
- iii) Love and respect for nature (ex)

worship of Gods like Agni and Varuna in Hindu scriptures.

iv.) The values of non-violence and truth are promoted by Jain texts like various Angas.

v.) Values of love and devotion for god and mankind (ex) In Divya-prabandhams → literature of Alwar sects.

vi.) Basavanna's vachanas promoted brotherhood, equality etc. through its lingayat texts.

The ancient scriptures, but also had orthodox practices like Manusmriti had derogatory words for women and Dalits.

But nonetheless, ancient Indian scriptures signify various modern values which till date guide our actions.

Q2.

Partition of Bengal was announced by Curzon in 1905 as a part of the divide and rule policy to weaken the nerve centre of nationalist struggle that was Bengal.

Nationalist response to partition of Bengal altered course of Indian freedom struggle

- i) Rise of the extremist section in INC (ex) Lal, Bal, Pal trinity that took call for Swaraj as goal.
- ii) It also led to Swadeshi movement which promoted Indian industrialisation and self-reliance (ex) opening of ship factories ; TISCO ; chemicals factory etc by Chidambaram Pillai and the like

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iii.) This period also saw growth of revolutionary ideology. (ex) attempt to murder Kingsford ; Bomb on Lord Hardinge.

iv.) People from both sides came to embrace it as day of unity, tied rakhi on each others' wrists and Sang Vande Mataram → thus defying British goal of dividing.

*) But this period also witnessed

- Surat split - between moderates and extremists
- Goal of swaraj and its idea was not clear and unified.

But the partition was annulled later due to the protests that it faced. This period became a watershed in shift towards Swadeshi ideology and self-reliance.

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Q3.

Adi Shankaracharya was a great saint of Vaishnav sect who spread the ideas of Bhakti movement in South India.

Contribution of Adi Shankaracharya in forging Indian ^{cultural} nationalism

i.) He helped spread the idea of Bhakti and devotion to all sections of society defying orthodoxy and monopoly of upper caste.

ii.) He also spread the culture of worship of Bhakti that was initially limited in reach.

iii.) He is also seen as a source of the sects of Nayanars (Shiva worship)

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and Always (Vishnu worship).
iv) His ideas helped unite people
through principles of fraternity
and brotherhood, thus shaping
the Hindu nationalism.

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Q4.

After the second world war ended in 1945, various colonies from Asia and Africa gained independence (ex) India, Afghanistan, South Africa etc

Independence due to national freedom struggles

- i.) Various violent and non-violent efforts (ex) Quit India movement
- ii) non-cooperation with the British government by the educated sections (ex) Barrier to passing bills in legislative assemblies by Swaraj party.
- iii) Propagation of idea of British oppression and exploitation (ex) Drain of wealth

Independence due to demise of Britain as reigning world power

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i.) The WW II created 2 blocks of socialism and capitalism led by USSR and America respectively. Britain thus had lesser bargaining in bipolar world.

ii.) Pressure mounting for the allied powers to gain support of colonies in the war (ex) need of Indian soldiers.

iii.) Start of a new form of neo-colonialism based on ideology.
(ex) capitalism

iv.) The fact of exploitation by British rule was inevitably established.

v.) British loss in various colonies → gave inspiration to other colonies and broke myths of Britain as super-power.

The independence was thus a result of denial of British power. The nationalist struggles only speeded up the process.

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Q.5.

Arctic Amplification refers to high increase in temperature in the Arctic region compared to Antarctica or other regions. It is said to have reached tipping point or point of no return.

[Implications on global climate]

- i.) Contribute further to global warming
- ii.) Glacial melting at a rapid pace will contribute to global sea level rise, which is already around 5mm/year.
- iii.) Changing patterns of El Nino and other effects like Indian Ocean Dipole due to changes in sea surface temperature rather

Implications on local Climate

- i.) Glacial melt will open up new sea routes and weaken the cold waves
- ii.) May lead to rise in diseases, due to release of carbon and sulphur trapped in glaciers.
- iii.) May change the ocean circulation patterns due to release of dense cold water at rapid rate.
- iv.) May contribute to disasters like storm surges, hurricanes etc.

Arctic Amplification is a self-continuing process as the glacial melt, further promotes more warming due to release of CO_2 .

It is thus essential that we control it at early stage through efforts like co-operation of Arctic Council, Paris goal to tackle climate change etc.

Q6.

Heat waves are a phenomena when the temperatures reach 40° in plains, 37° in coastal areas and 30° in hill regions as per IMD.

Rising incidents have been seen in northern hemisphere (ex) Canada, USA etc.

Natural factors for heat waves

- i) Changes in Rossby circulations which are upper atmosphere circulations in polar regions.
- ii) Changes in atmospheric air patterns. (ex) Polar and Ferrel Cell circulations due to phenomena like El Nino.

Man Made factors:

- i) Release of water from glaciers

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due to glacial melt causes further warming

ii.) emissions of GHGs (ex) from vehicular emissions; industries like paper and pulp industries in Canada, USA.

iii.) Rise in sea surface temperatures due to artificial factors like oil spills.

iv.) Creation of urban heat islands due to use of materials like concrete in high rise buildings that traps heat.

Heat waves are a natural phenomena, aggravated by the anthropogenic factors.

Steps like tackling climate change as per SDG 13 and global co-operation are a must to tackle this rising crisis.

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Q7.

The Western Coast of India comprise the Malabar, Konkan, Coromandel etc. coast and the eastern coast has various hills like Sheshasai, Palani etc., together building around 7500 km coastline of India.

Differences in geo-physical characteristics

Western Coast	Eastern Coast
→ <u>Submergent</u> coast due to high hills and mountains.	→ <u>Emergent</u> Coast, where sea emerges out on land.
→ <u>Narrow</u> in the middle and wider at the sides	→ More or less same widths
→ <u>Continuous</u> ranges in parts like <u>Konkan</u> in <u>Maharashtra</u> and	→ more or less <u>discontinuous</u> <u>mountain</u> ranges

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Western Coast

Malabar in Kerala

→ Broad

→ suitable for natural ports.

(ex) Jawaharlal Nehru port - Mumbai

→ lies in rain prone region of S-W monsoon, thus heavy rainfall ~~at~~ on leeward side

→ presence of high biodiversity. (ex)

Biodiversity hotspot

Eastern Coast

(ex) Javadi hills, Marcondam etc.

→ Narrow

→ fewer natural ports and more artificial ones.

(ex) Vishakhapatnam

→ lies in rain shadow region of south-west monsoon. Thus, rains from north-east monsoon.

→ resource and biodiversity rich, but less than west coast

Both have different structures, which impact the local climates in different manner

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Q9.

land subsidence refers to sinking of land below its original level due to various natural and manmade factors. (ex) Toshimath subsidence

Various standalone occurrences like landslides in Uttarakhand, in Kerala; sinking in Toshimath etc

land subsidence as a result of large systemic failure

i.) unplanned industrialisation and tourism remains the biggest factor.

(ex) tourism in Himachal and Uttarakhand as cause of landslides.

ii.) Non-focus on previous warnings by committees and local population.

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iii.) Use of heavy machinery in removing material for construction and mining.

iv.) Bearing tourist population beyond capacity of the hill regions.

v.) Failure to control and tackle natural factors like glacial lake outbursts (ex) Uttarakhand, 2013.

Way Ahead :

i.) Recommendations of Mc Mishra committee :

↳ soil injecting techniques : injecting material that holds soil together

↳ Ban on removing boulders for construction activities

ii.) Community participation to use sustainable tourism (ex) eco-tourism in Sikkim.

land subsidence is threatening huge populations, thus to be tackled at priority.

Q9.

Regionalism refers to the allegiance of people towards their particular regional identities (ex) ethnicities, language, culture etc.

Evolution of regionalism in India

- i.) India has traditionally been land of various segmented cultures (ex) Marathas, Dravidas, Rajputs etc. - as seen from its rulers.
- ii.) In pre-independence India, demands like linguistic states and division of Congress Committees on such lines was another factor.
- iii.) Post-independence, the demand for linguistic states was first manifestation for it. (ex) Potti Sreeramulu' fast unto death for Telugu state.

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(iv) During the linguistic modernisation, other forms of regionalism like ethnic regionalism emerged (ex) in north-east.

Regionalism in modern times

- ↳ Secessionist regionalism (ex) Greater Nagalim demand.
- ↳ Ethnic regionalism (ex) Kuki-Meity conflict.
- ↳ fight for limited resources of states (ex) son of soil conflicts in Maharashtra against Biharis.
- ↳ Against imposition of majority culture (ex) Dravida movements against Hindi imposition.

Regionalism in its positive sense can help in development of backward areas like Vidarbha. But in negative sense is threat to harmony of nation, thus needs to be controlled.

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Q10

Artificial Intelligence or AI refers to the technologies comprising training of computers / devices to imbibe human intelligence and give predictive results. (ex) IoT, Machine learning, Chat GPT.

Impacts of AI on society and family

(1) On family /

↳ Changes in domestic work patterns.

(ex) mechanisation of tasks like use of washing machines.

↳ Care giving functions eased through use of tele-medicine etc. → thus lesser burden on care givers, specially women.

↳ Use of energy saving devices through IoT → lesser costs on them (ex) bills reduce

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↳ Addictive gaming impacting children.

② Implications on Society:

↳ Increasing bias and stereotypes (ex) Chat GPT's images of married couples showed bias statewise

↳ Threat of job loss for humans due to use of AI for tasks (ex) photoshop, video editing

↳ Ease of access

↳ Personalised experiences (ex) targetted healthcare

↳ Revolution in education and learning (ex) personalised courses; use of ChatGPT for assignments.

There are both positive and negative implications. Steps like ensuring privacy, tackling biases are important for AI to be used effectively.

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के लिएQ17.

The slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan" is given by lal Bahadur Shastri and our current PM Mr. Modi to highlight importance of agriculture and science and technology and research.

Evolution:

i-) Shastri Ji gave "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" to give call for young farmers to contribute to food security of nation in times of crisis of famines and import through PL-480.

ii-) PM Modi added Jai Vigyan for the same, to highlight role of science

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in agriculture (ex) Green revolution,
agriculture tech like micro-irrigation,
use of solar energy in farms (PM
KUSUM) etc.

iii.) PM Modi again recently added
Jai Anusandhan to highlight role
of research to tackle agricultural
research. (ex) on issues like
stubble burning

Significance of the slogan

i.) Provides the much needed respect
to the farmers of our country, that
provide food security to the nation.

ii.) Helps promote investments in
the farm sector, by private
sector. (ex) in cold storage and
warehousing facilities through Agri
Infrastructure Development Fund (AIDF).

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iii.) Promotes importance of using technology (ex) GM Crops to ensure

- food security
- India as hub of agriculture export
- promote food processing etc.

iv.) Financing the research activities.
(ex) by ICAR, Rusa Institute etc.
like research on GM Mustard.

v.) Use of modern technologies and digitisation to empower farmers.
(ex) DBT subsidies, KISAN TV, farmers connect portal, e-NAM etc.

There are certain challenges like lack of effective funding and extension services to reach last mile connectivity.

Role of Kishi Vigyan Kendras and farmers produce organisations is essential in this regard.

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Q 12

The Indian sub-continent was colonized by various powers like Portuguese, France, Dutch, Netherlands apart from British. But only British ruled for over 200 years and changed the socio-economic and political landscape of the country.

Success of British vis-a-vis other powers

Other Powers	British
i-) had effective <u>technology</u> (ex) Portuguese had <u>ocean prowess</u> - ships etc.	i-) British developed it late. But built and used <u>superior tech</u> like <u>gunpowders</u> , <u>naval building</u> etc.

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Other Powers

ii) Focus on trade.
 (ex) spices

iii) State power was present (ex) Govern-
 - now needed permi-
-ssions from
respective states →
delayed decisions.

iv) Focus on prosely-
-tizing activities
 and missionaries.

British

ii) Rather than trad-
-ing, they focused
 on controlling trade.
 (ex) East India
Company started as
trading company,
 but became adminis-
-trative power.

iii) Independent
functioning of
company through
Court
Board of Directors
 and Board of
Control.

iv) Sole focus of
earning and did
not enter into
proselytization
 themselves

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- v.) Shifted to other colonies. (ex) French to Quebec, Canada, Malaysia etc.
- vi) lesser leaders

British

- v.) Focus on India and China.

- vi) Chain of smart leaders: Clive, Hugh Gough etc

British success can thus be explained through capitalising on military prowess, chain of commanders - focus on trade and non-interference in societal fabric etc.

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Q.13.

Semiconductor industry holds immense significance for the technological growth of the country.

(ex) - in electronics, watches, computers etc.

Location of semiconductor manufacturing facilities

The mining of materials like germanium, silicon etc. is needed for semi-conductors. These are generally not ~~at~~ abundantly available and thus factors for semiconductor facilities depend on:

- i) location of mines (ex) Ukraine, Russia
- ii) Presence of transportation (ex) near ports ex - Black Sea ports.

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iii.) As market is widely availa-
-ble, there is no barrier to trade.

Reasons behind recent semi-
conductor chip shortfall

- ↳ The Russia - Ukraine war that disrupted the mining and production facilities of semiconductors in both regions.
- ↳ Blockage of transport facilities due to the war prevented even available products from transportation.
- ↳ COVID pandemic and disruption of supply chains across globe (ex) china.
- ↳ Rising protectionism (ex) USA

Challenges in domestic chip
manufacturing

- i) lack of mines of germanium,
silicon etc.

- ii) lack of skilled manpower for effective production of semi-conductors.
- iii) sufficient financing for technological development is not available.
- iv) lack of transfer of technology from developed world.

Steps by government:

- ↳ Production linked Incentive (PLI) in semi-conductor sector.
- ↳ National Semi Conductor Mission
 - ↳ ensure capacity development
 - ↳ financing for supply chains
- ↳ Co-operation with international players (ex) with USA, Japan

Semi conductor industries can play important role in goal of Digital India and thus need to strengthen this sector.

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Q14:

The recent rise in urban flooding is seen as threat of lives, livelihoods, critical infrastructure etc.

Reasons behind increasing cases of extreme precipitation

i.) Changing patterns of El Niño & La Niña Southern Oscillations. (ex) La Niña entered 3rd year consecutively in 2022

ii.) The Indian Ocean Dipole ^(IOD) changes i.e. higher sea surface temperature on western Indian Ocean (positive IOD) and vice versa → leads to increased rainfall in India.

iii.) Indian Ocean Dipole also act as a factor.

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iv) Factors like glacial lake outburst floods, glacial melting and global warming (ex) Uttarakhand, 2013.

Factors for increasing urban floods

- i) Unplanned construction and management of dams. (ex) Dellhi floods recently aggravated by release of water from Haryana dams
- ii) Unscientific city planning like clogged drainages and waterlogging not effectively handled.
- iii) Materials used in city construction like concrete doesn't allow water to seep in. (ex) Hyderabad floods, 2021
- iv) Urban heat islands further aggravates flooding, due to rise

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in evaporation and precipitation.

v) Ineffective use of NDMA funds as highlighted by CAG (ex) in Uttarakhand floods.

Suggestions:

i) City planning needs to incorporate methods like compulsory rain water harvesting.

ii) Dam planning need to be improved.
(ex) Dam Safety Act, 2021

iii) Learning from best practices.
(ex) Devanagare in Karnataka and Tripura have effectively curbed urban flooding.

iv) As per NDMA guidelines, structural means like regular de-siltation of dams, etc are important.

Community based planning is most important. Thus, capacity development and preparedness must involve local communities.

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Q15-

The Continental Drift theory was given by Alfred Wegener in 1912. The plate tectonics by McKenzie and Parker later.

Continental Drift

i-) Explains present state of continents and oceans due to drifting of continents from earlier whole of Pangaea (super continent) and Panthalassa (super ocean).
↳ Pangaea broke to Laurasia and Gondwana land → and later present continents.

Plate tectonics

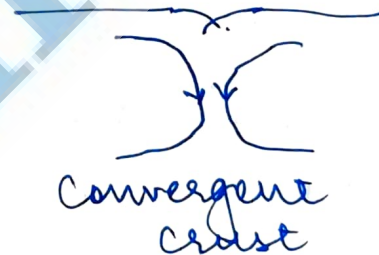
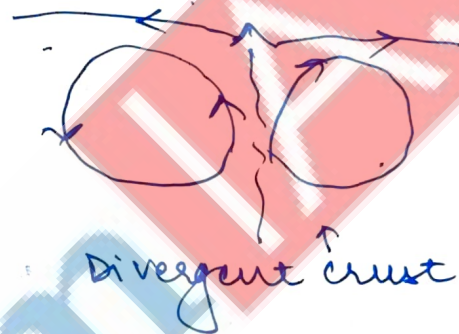
ii) Based on belief that globe comprises various oceanic and continental tectonic plates over mantle, which keeps moving due to convictional forces inside mantle.
ex) Pacific plate, Indo-Australian plate, Cocos plate, Nazca plate etc.

Continental
Drift

- ii) Movement of continents due to
- ↳ tidal force
 - ↳ pole fleeing force

Plate
Tectonics

- ii) used convectional current theory of Arthur Holmes.



- iii) Jigsaw fit, placer deposits across oceans etc. as proof

- iii) Sea floor spreading, volcanism etc. as proofs

Plate tectonics explaining orogenesis & volcanoes

- i) Continent-Continent collision (ex)

Alps, Himalayas → Due to converging plates, Sedimentary folds are created and material accumulates to form mountains.

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ii) Ocean - Continent Collision



destruction
of oceanic
plate

Mountain building
on borders of
continents (ex)
Rockies, Andes

Also, these regions

face volcanoes due to release of
andesitic and basaltic lava by
destruction of oceanic crust (ex) on
Pacific ring of fire.

iii) Ocean - Ocean Collision



subduction
of heavier ocean
plate

Island mountains
like Hawaii due to
this.

Here also volcanoes
occur, due to
destruction of

oceanic plate → basaltic lava.
(ex) Maua loa volcanoes.

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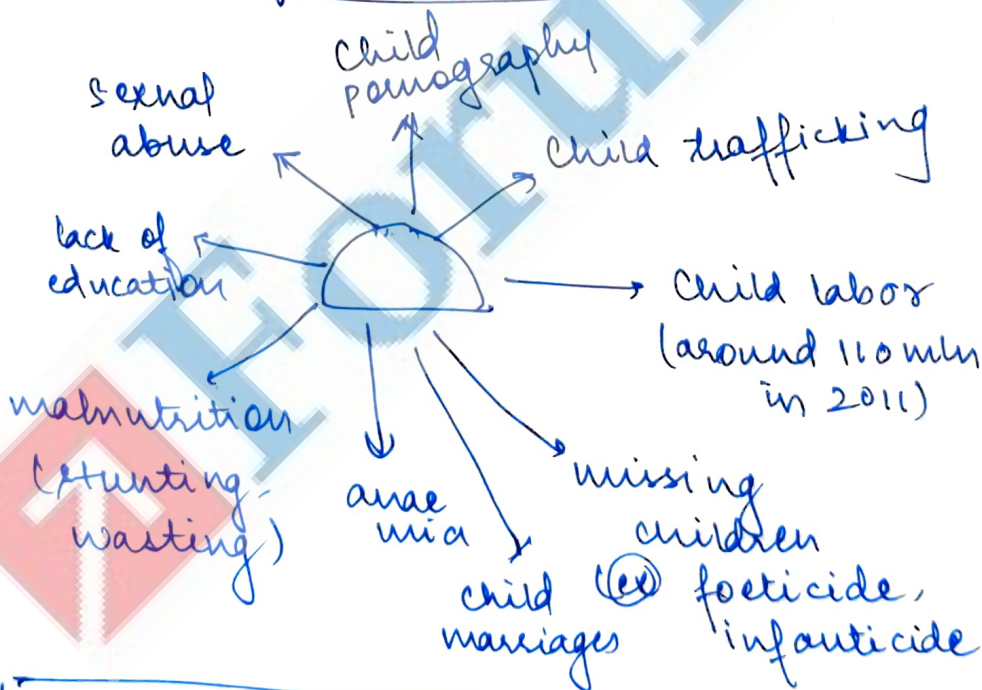
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Q. 16.

Children form the future of any country, thus the treatment to children shows societys' future progress.

Issues of children



legal - constitutional steps for children

i) The constitutional provisions :

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- Article 23 - prevents child trafficking
- Article 24 - prevention of child labor
- Article 21A - free and compulsory education for children upto 14
- Article 45 - early childhood and care for children
- A fundamental duty under 51(A) to ensure education and healthy development of children.

→

ii) Legal Provisions :

- Prevention of Child Marriage Act, 1986.
- Prevention of Immoral trafficking Act
- Prevention of child sexual ^{offences} Abuse (POCSO, 2012)
- Juvenile Justice Act, 2015
- National Commission for Protection of Child rights (NCPCR)

→ Prevention of Infanticide Act.

Challenges in implementation

- i.) Around 23% women still marry before 18 (NFHS - 5)
- ii.) Implementation issues -
 - juvenile justice courts and child welfare centres not effectively ~~set~~ setup.
 - Fast track courts pendency etc.
- iii.) Non coverage of cyber crimes (ex) cyber bullying
- iv.) The poor child sex ratio shows infanticides and foeticides.
- v.) Rising anaemia, malnutrition, stunting (ex) - 35% children wasted).

The solution lies in effective implementation of the said provisions and role of community engagement, civil society etc. to ensure on-ground implementation.

Q17.

The Indian model of secularism rests on principled distance of state from religion rather than complete separation.

Indian model of secularism - features

- community rights along with individual rights
- Sarva Dharma Sambhava rather than Dharma Nirpekshita
- State interference to protect all communities.

Indian model as solution for fighting religious hate crimes, communalism and promoting tolerance

i) State can intervene when there

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is ^{violation} ~~violation~~ of anyone's rights.

(ex) During communal riots.

ii.) Allows religious education, symbols like turban for Sikhs → thus ensuring trust of the communities for government.

iii.) State protection to all religions.

(ex) Hajj subsidy and Char Dham Yatra subsidy.

iv.) Protects rights of even those with no religion.

v.) Has provisions against hate crimes.

(ex) Hate speech tackled under Section 153 of IPC, Representation of Peoples' Act etc.

vi.) Promotes tolerance through idea of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" (ex) protection to minority educational institutions - Article 29

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Challenges in Indian model

- i) State vested interests sometimes prevents them from handling communal riots.
- ii) No effective mechanism to curb hate speech (ex) Hate speech not included in constitution.
- iii) Lack of internalisation of secular values (ex) Nuh conflict, Muzaffarpur school case of provoking hatred against Muslim children.

The Indian model sure offers solutions to problems of communalism, hate crime. But its effective implementation can only occur with participation of community (ex) sensitisation drives, use of social media to promote harmony etc.

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Q. 12.

Internal migration in India data suggests that around 450 million people migrate internally in India each year as per 2011 Census.

Drivers of internal migration

- i) marriage → specially women's migration.
- ii) Push factors (ex) lack of job opportunities in villages, persecution of minorities; poor socio-economic conditions in villages.
- iii) Pull factors: (ex) job opportunities like construction, domestic labor etc. in urban areas; relative anonymity in urban areas
- iv) Disasters like tsunamis (ex) due to sea level rise.

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COVID pandemic curbed internal migration

- i.) Reverse migration occurred due to shutdown of public places, fear of dying away from home etc. for migrant laborers.
- ii.) With opportunities of work from home, both people and companies prefer the model due to ease of access, lesser cost for companies etc.
- iii.) Rising freelancing and gig economy sectors due to demand for home based services. (ex) zomato. Thus, curbing migration to external cities.

iv.) One nation one ration card

But internal migration still remains

- i.) Starting of public hotspots and companies calling for at least 2 days a week office.

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- ii) The nature of migrant work like construction etc. is not available in rural areas.
- iii.) Ineffective implementation of MGNREGA to provide jobs. Also, delays in payment.
- iv.) Manufacturing sector workers can't work from home generally.
- v.) Lack of creation of demands in rural sector.

Solutions:

- i.) National Migrant Information System (NIMS) will help understand patterns and thus targetted policy making.
- ii) Strengthen NRLM and SHGs to provide employment in rural areas and boost demand
- iii.) RURBAN mission to transform rural landscapes to urban.
- Migration must be driven by spirit of exploration, rather than necessity.

Q19.

India's ageing population is expected to triple to 300 million by 2050 from 104 million in 2011 as per UNFPA. Because the demographic dividend and young population of today will inevitably age tomorrow.

Issues with ageing population

- i) non-contribution to economy because of dependence.
- ii) Psychological issues because children migrate out and they're left alone.
- iii) Other health issues like lack of prosthetic devices, treatment for cardio-vascular issues etc. not easily available.

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iv.) Digital Literacy: less than 10% of aged population is literate.

v.) Feminisation of ageing: upto 2050, there will be 20 million more aged female than male.

vi.) face cyber frauds - most prone
Steps by Government

i.) Social Security schemes:

- Atal Pension Yojana
- Vayashri Yojana
- Vaya Vandana Yojana

ii.) Innovation for active ageing

(ex) SAGE Portal

iii.) Ensuring digital literacy for aged (ex) Digital Saksharta Abhiyan by youth.

iv.) Strengthening health care sector (ex) - Ayushman Bharat, tele-medicine, e-pharmacy

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eg) - e. Sanjeevani etc

Suggestions

- i.) Investment in care economy, which is less than 1% of GDP currently.
- ii.) Learning from Japan model, where active ageing is promoted by employing elderly in occupations like child care homes.
- iii.) Utilising tech and innovation to ensure silver economy.
- iv.) Strengthening social security, specially for women due to their longevity of life.

Elderly population needs to be converted from liability to asset. And the time to invest in it is now.