

Q.1

Indian philosophical thought is based on ideas of vasudev kutumbhakam, Saena bhayna Sambhar, salvation of beings is shaped by both Northern India as well as Southern India

### Northern India

1) Vedic philosophy contained in Sig veda, Yajur veda, Upanishads → idea of salvation, Karma.

Auru Gobind  
Ramananda

Kabir

Vedic  
philosophy

Chaitanya  
Mahaprabhu

Dravidian  
philosophy

Bhakti movement  
(Nayanars & Alvars  
Saints)

2) Ramananda → component of Bhakti<sup>a</sup> movement  
→ Doctrine of Bhakti without caste divisions

3) Sikh religion → propounded by Auru-Gobind ji → idea of community service, Sharing (langars)

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प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

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- 4) Intermingling of Bhakti and Sufi movement  
→ idea of brotherhood, unity of religions
- 5) Jainism → philosophy of desire as the  
Cause of all suffering.

## Southern Indian

- 1) Dravidian philosophy → based on ideas  
of respect of traditions, unity, freedom  
to marry
- 2) Bhakti movement inspired by Nayanars  
& Alvars saints → devotion to god as a  
means of salvation.
- 3) Ramunja → philosophy of Advaita → Brahman  
& soul are one → finding self means finding  
god.

These philosophical ideas have shaped Indian  
thought over the years & have given rise  
to various constitutional values like secularism,  
equality, vasudev kutumbhkan etc.



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(Question No.)

Q.2

Social-reform movements during the pre-independence era were shaped by desire to oppose colonial rule.

Social change opposition to colonial rule

- 1) Realisation that Britishers are able to colonise due to deficiency in social structure.
- 2) Bring rationality in social practices to challenge British notion of Indian backwardness.
- 3) To counter British efforts to bring forced modernisation in Indian society.
- 4) To challenge the activities of Christian missionaries which were demeaning Indian religion.
- 5) To regain one's prestige and status of a modern, flourishing, progressive society as in ancient times.

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6) Social practices acting as hurdle to unity of different communities → need to put a united front against British.

Thus various socio-religious reforms were initiated by Indian leaders

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar ~~against~~ in favour of widow remarriage.
- Jyotiba phule → overcome caste discrimination & improve girl & low caste education
- Arya Samaj → Go back to Vedas and rational interpretation of Vedas
- Swami Vivekanand → ~~Unit~~ service to man is service to god
- Syed Ahmed Khan → to overcome influence of radical elements & introduce modern education among Muslims.

But these reforms are also supported by British policies like modern education introduced by British, banning of Sati in 1829, Allow widow marriage in 1856.



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(Question No.)

Q.3

Russian Revolution of 1917 was an important watershed movement in world history.

## Factors

### 1) Political crisis

- Incapable ruler of Russia
- Lack of political rights with large number of people.
- feudalism.

### 2) Economic crisis

- ~~the~~ first world war → took toll on economic resources
- Lack of development of industries and thus lack of employment.

### 3) Social crisis

- wide social inequality between capitalist people and worker class.

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## Consequences

- ↳ Overthrow of Czar of Russia
- ↳ Equal status to Russian & non-Russian nationalities
- ↳ Right of self-determination to former colonies
- ↳ formation of Soviet Union
- ↳ Era of Socialism → economic planning
- ↳ Land to tiller and control of factories to workers
- ↳ Inspired socialism in other countries as well.

## Influence on Indian national movement

- ↳ Strengthen fight against colonialism
- ↳ Soviet union in support of decolonisation
- ↳ Socialist ideas in Indian freedom struggle
- ↳ formation of trade unions & farmers organisations
- ↳ Reducing hegemony of European power.

Russian revolution inspired national movement with its ideas of Justice & self-determination.



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(Question No.)

Q.4

Earth's surface receive heat from the sun in direct wave form but not all parts of earth have same amount of temperature distribution.

factors responsible for uneven temperature distribution on earth's surface

1) Inclination of Earth's axis.

→ At  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{C}$

→ Inclination of sun's rays at different angles → thus differential heating.

2) Inclination of sun-rays

→ Direct  $90^{\circ}$  heating at Equator → more temperature

→ Slanting rays in polar areas → more absorption, reflection → less temperature

3) Distribution of land & water

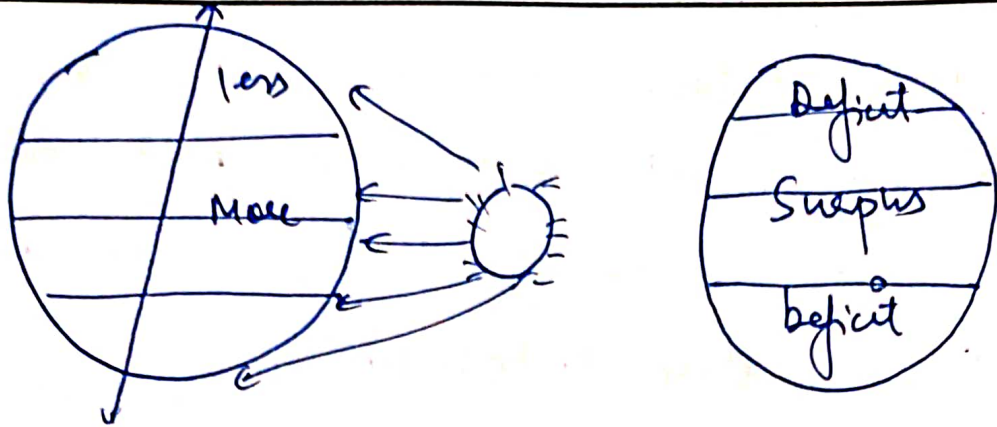
→ More specific heat of water → slow to heat & slow to cool

→ land heats & cools faster → causing different temperature.

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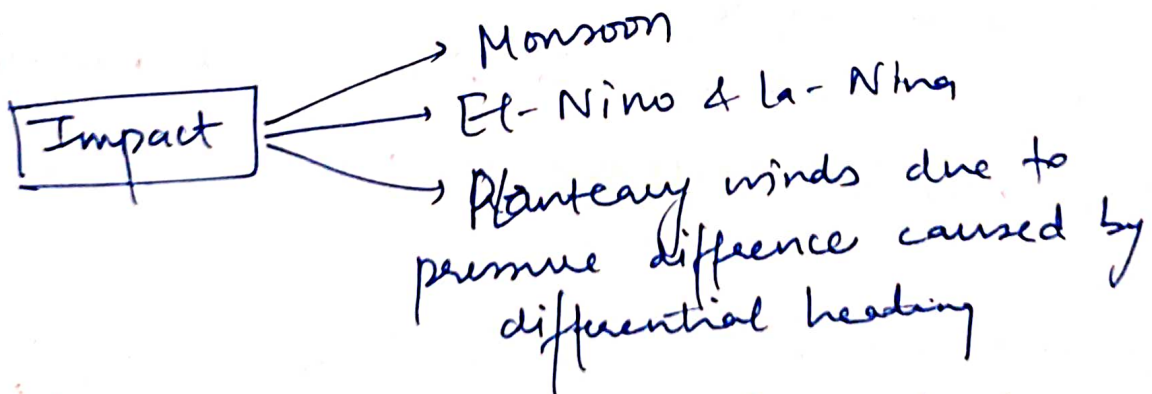
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## 4) Ocean currents

→ Warm ocean currents increase the temperature of surrounding areas & vice versa.  
→ Ex. North Atlantic drift → increase relative temperature in western Europe

5) prevailing winds → On shore winds around currents can bring temperature to coastal lands. Ex. Humboldt current → cold winds → aridity of coastal desert



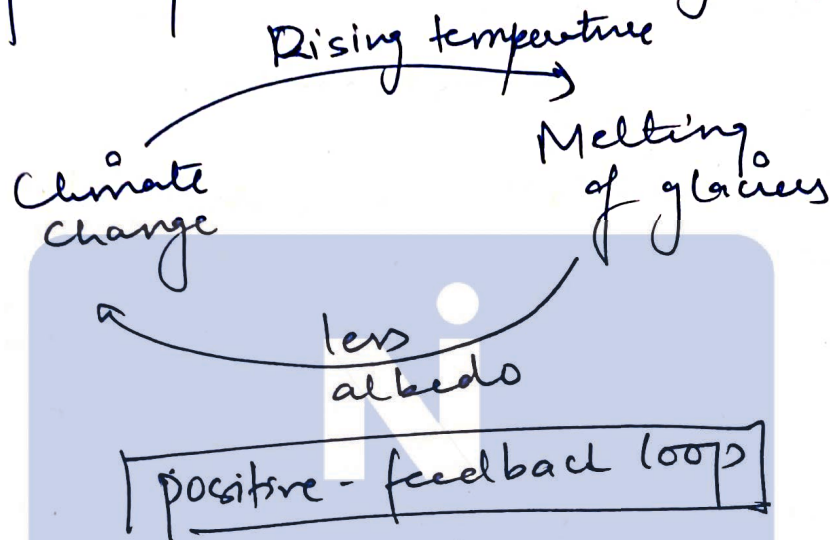
Thus unequal distribution of heat on earth surface fuels the movement of winds (planetary winds) & oceans (ocean currents) to distribute temperature & moisture.



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Q.5

Climate change is causing melting of glaciers at an unprecedented rate fuelling a positive-albedo cycle



Effect of ~~the~~ melting of glaciers

Environment

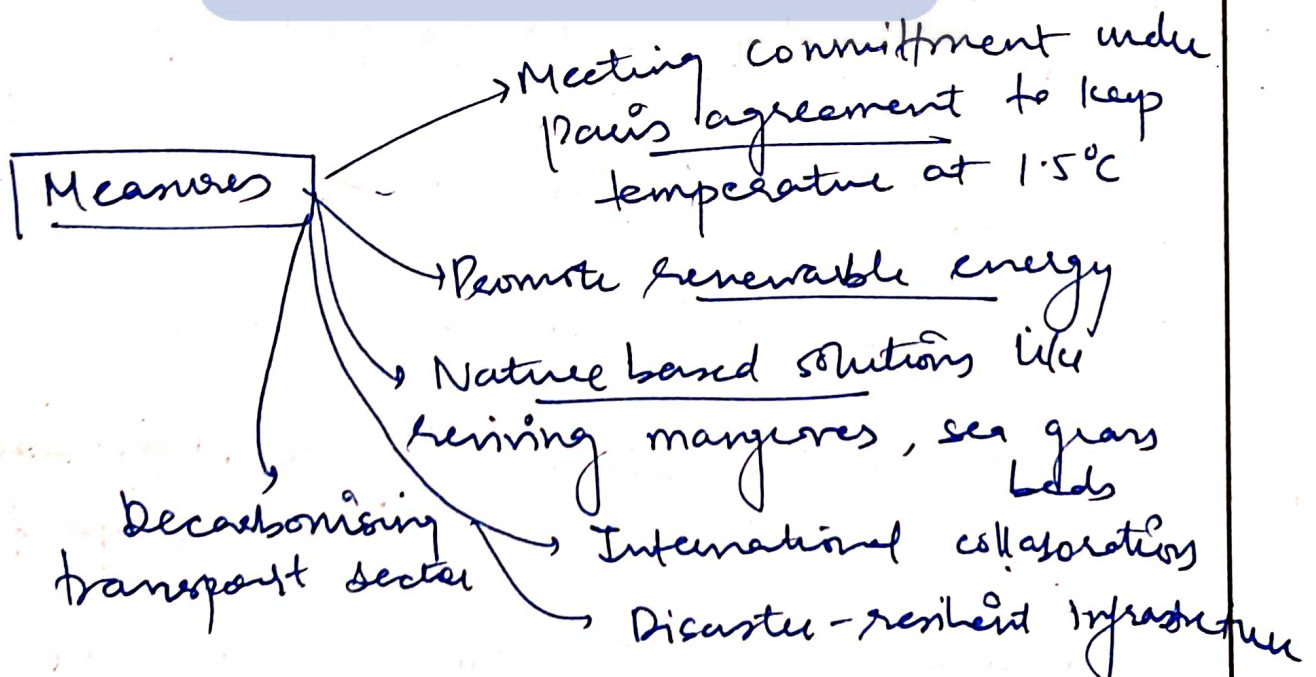
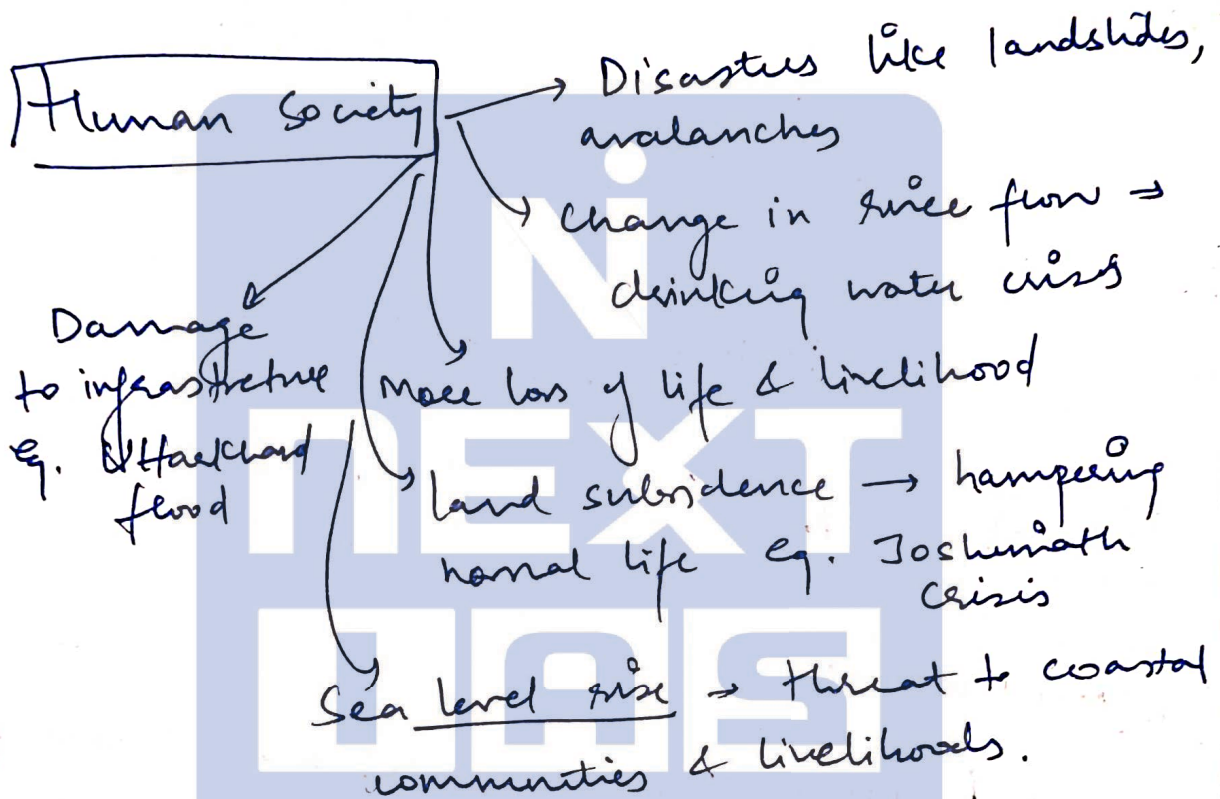
- ↳ Melting glaciers → release of harmful toxins stored → water pollution
- ↳ Sea level rise → around 4mm/yr.
- ↳ Coastal erosion → loss of habitat
- ↳ Threatening biodiversity e.g., Polar bear, Snow leopard
- ↳ Reduce albedo → more temperature → more climate change

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- ↳ Creation of more glacial lakes → threat of glacial lake outburst floods
- ↳ ~~fastening~~ Increased land instability → landslides & avalanches.



Glaciers survival is essential for the survival of humanity.



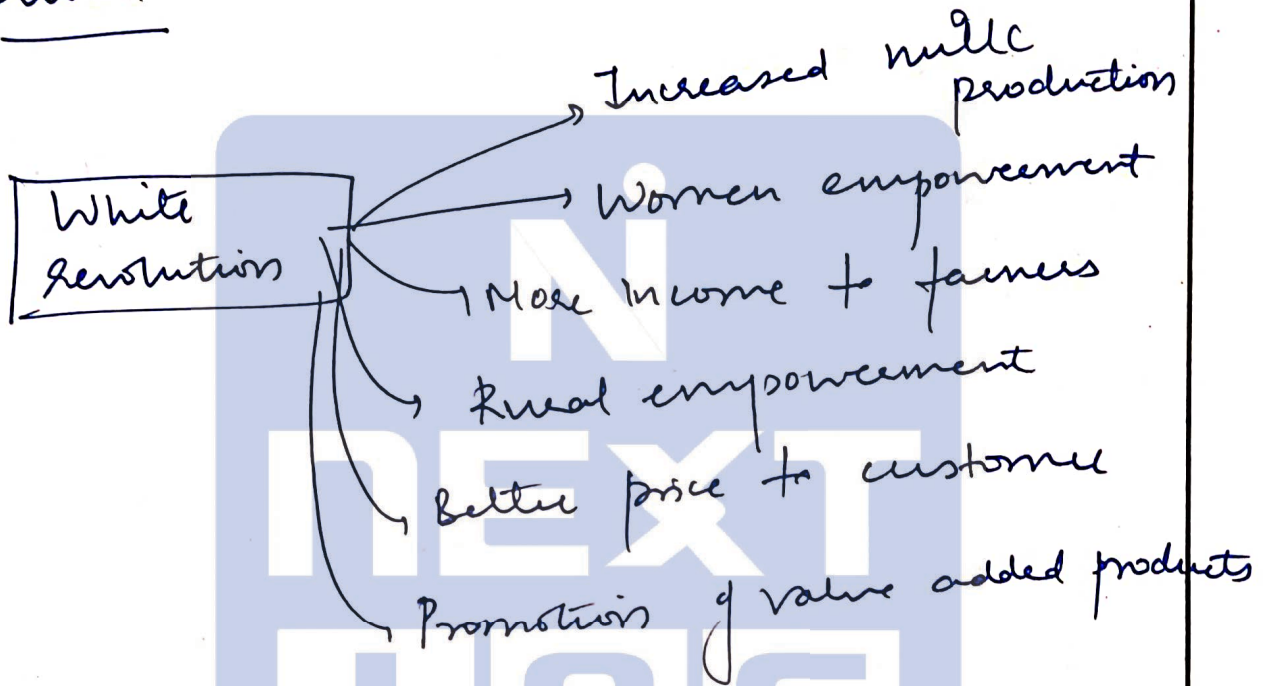
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(Question No.)

Q. 6

White revolution in ~~India~~ made India as one of the biggest milk producers of the world and was led by Verghese Kurien



White Revolution was most successful in western part of India

1) Visionary leadership of Verghese Kurien in Anand cooperative in Gujarat → first mover advantage.

2) Better quality of transport connectivity in western region

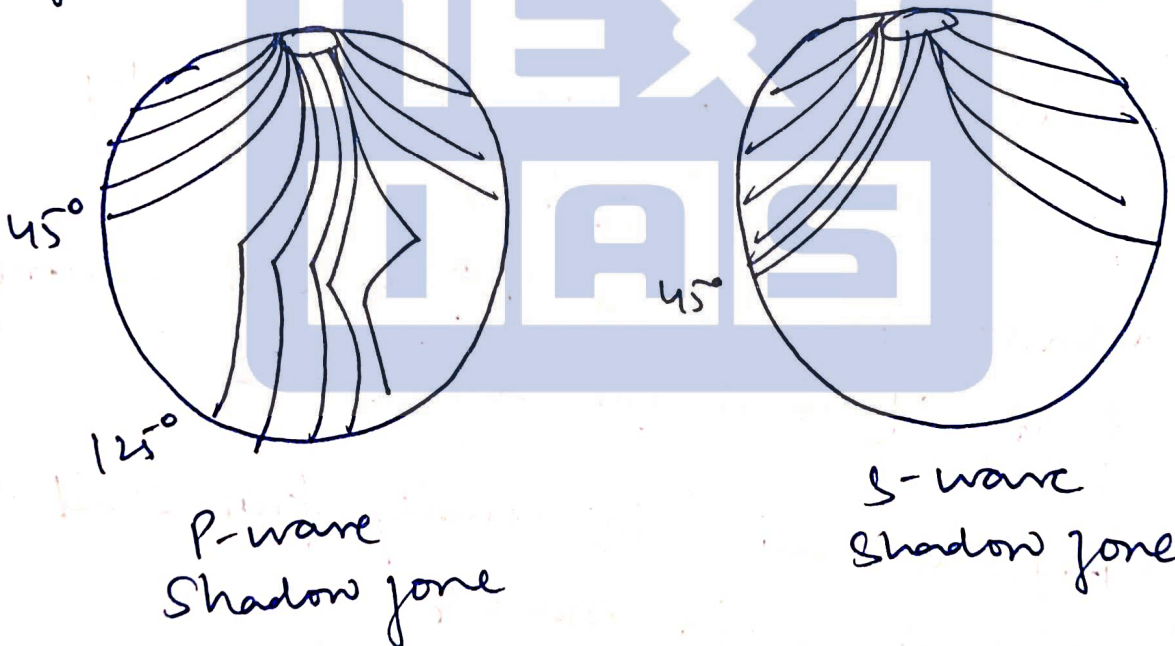
- 3) More capital with people
- 4) Cooperatives which fuelled white revolution were more successful in western India.
- 5) Existing modern machinery availability due to industrial base → promotion of value added products
- 6) More number of livestock with farmer → thus better economies of scale.

White revolution played an important role in ensuring adequate milk availability for the population and thus ensuring food & nutritional security.



Q.7 Earth's interior structure investigation requires indirect means for study and seismic investigation (study of seismic waves) is a good way for investigation.

Seismic investigation → understanding of Earth's interior structure



Shadow zone → region in the earth's surface where seismic waves are not repeated.

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P-waves → primary waves → pass through both solid & liquid.

→ Shadow zone beyond 45° - 125° → reflects change in density of earth's interior material

→ Change in density → causes refraction & reflection → shadow zone

→ Reflects change from solid crust to liquid mantle to solid core.

S-waves → Secondary waves → only pass through solid.

→ Shadow zone beyond 45° reflects presence of liquid material beyond 45°

→ Reflects shift in density from solid crust to liquid mantle

→ Asthenosphere is rigid enough to allow S-waves to pass.

These seismic investigations help in understanding of earth's interior structure



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(Question No.)

Q.8

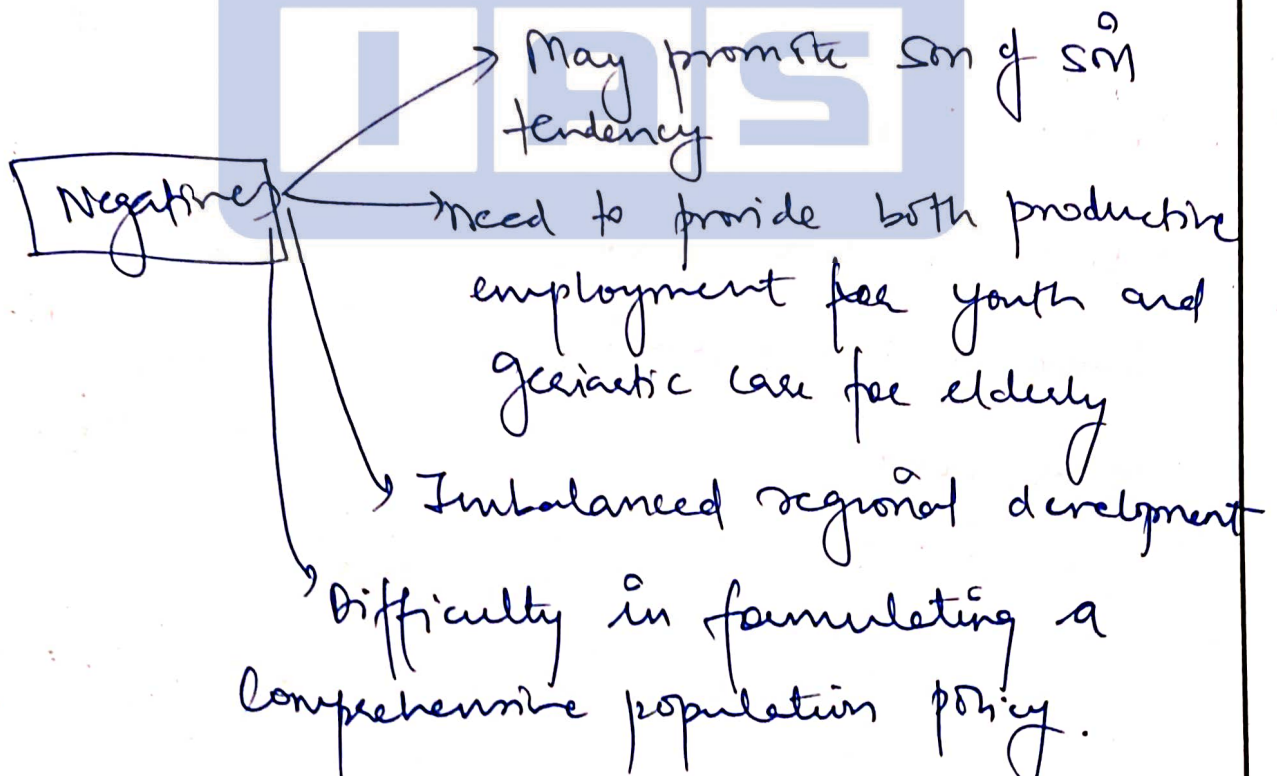
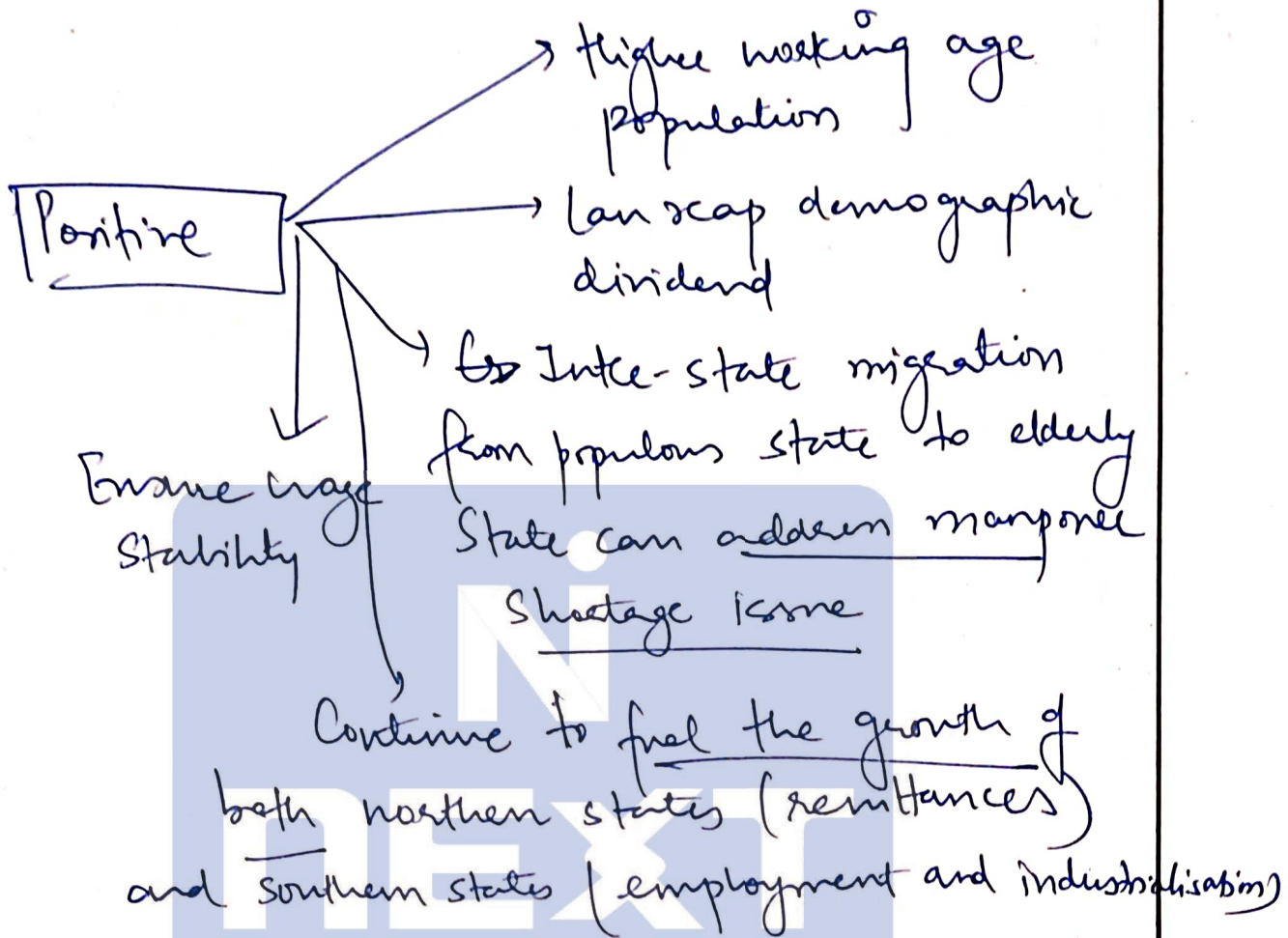
Demographic transition is the process of changing demographic profile of a region in terms of ratio between working age population, children and elderly population.

Demographic transition - varies across States

→ States like Bihar and UP are in population growing stage → higher share of youth and working age population

→ Southern States like Karnataka, Kerala have peaked their population growth and have more elderly population and rising dependency ratio

Population growth - a double edged sword



Need of the hour is to invest in human resource development, family planning awareness to address population growth.



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(Question No.)

Q.9

India is a country of diversity with different cultures, languages, ethnicities, geographies found in India.

Despite its diversity, India is bound by unity thread and thus has maintained its tradition of unity in diversity.



factors that have contributed to the cultural unity of India

1) Religious shrines are spread all across country. Eg. Badrinath in Uttarakhand, Dwarka in Gujarat, Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu.

2) Harvest festivals celebrated across country by different names - Eg. Lohri in Punjab, Pongal in South, Susant pandmi



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- 3) festivals like Divali, Holi celebrated all across countries
- 4) Bollywood movies are watched all across country.
- 5) Inter-state trade from historical times have enhanced more contact and thus intermingling.
- 6) Globalisation have contributed to Cultural unity
  - Same food like McDonald, Dominos
  - prominence of english language
  - Adoption of western dresses
  - Popularity of tollywood movies

Despite unity, there are still some divergences like

- hindi-imposition issue
- Different kind of cuisines
- Different languages spoken.

Despite its differences, we are united as a nation.

Q.10 Caste system is a social system that have evolved in India over generations. It is a hierarchical system where all caste are ranked & based on notions of purity and pollution.

Dichotomy in public and private life

Caste system in public life

- ↳ Industrialisation → no caste segregation of jobs
- ↳ Urbanisation → no caste segregated settlements in urban areas
- ↳ Modern youth giving more prominence to merit, social status, economic status than to caste.
- ↳ Politicisation of caste with formation of caste based political parties
- ↳ Reservations facilitated the presence of

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Marginalised caste in educational institutions and employment space along with higher caste.

## Caste system in private life

- ↳ Inter-caste marriage is still taboo.
- ↳ Untouchability is still practised.
- ↳ People not comfortable in inter-dining with lower caste people
- ↳ Subtle discrimination against reservation category students in colleges
- ↳ Voting is still based on caste lines
- ↳ People's perception is still not change
- ↳ Higher caste people still consider themselves as superior

Thus this dichotomy has made it difficult to completely annihilate caste system.



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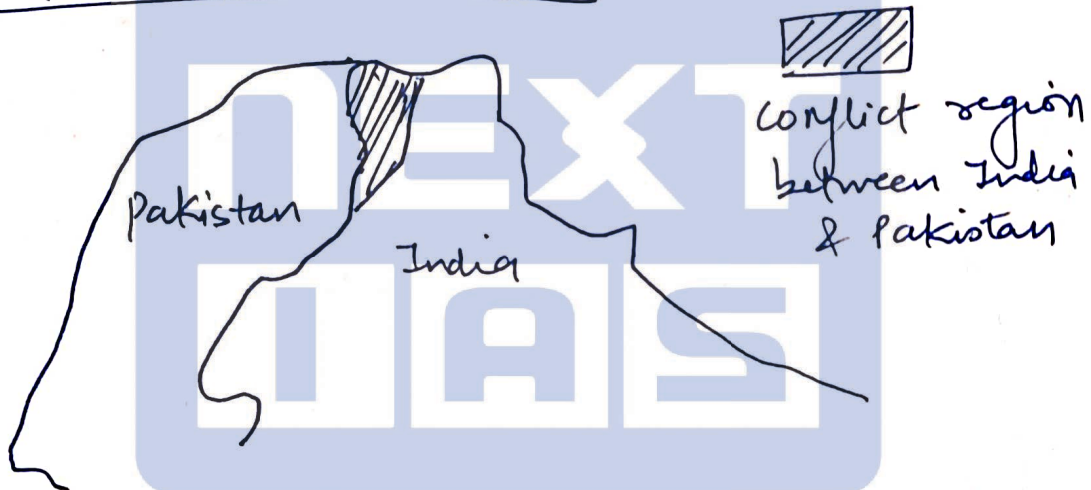
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Q.11

The infant independent country India soon after independence was embroiled into two devastating war - Indo-China war (1962) and Indo-Pak. War (1965) and 1947

Causes

Indo - Pakistan War



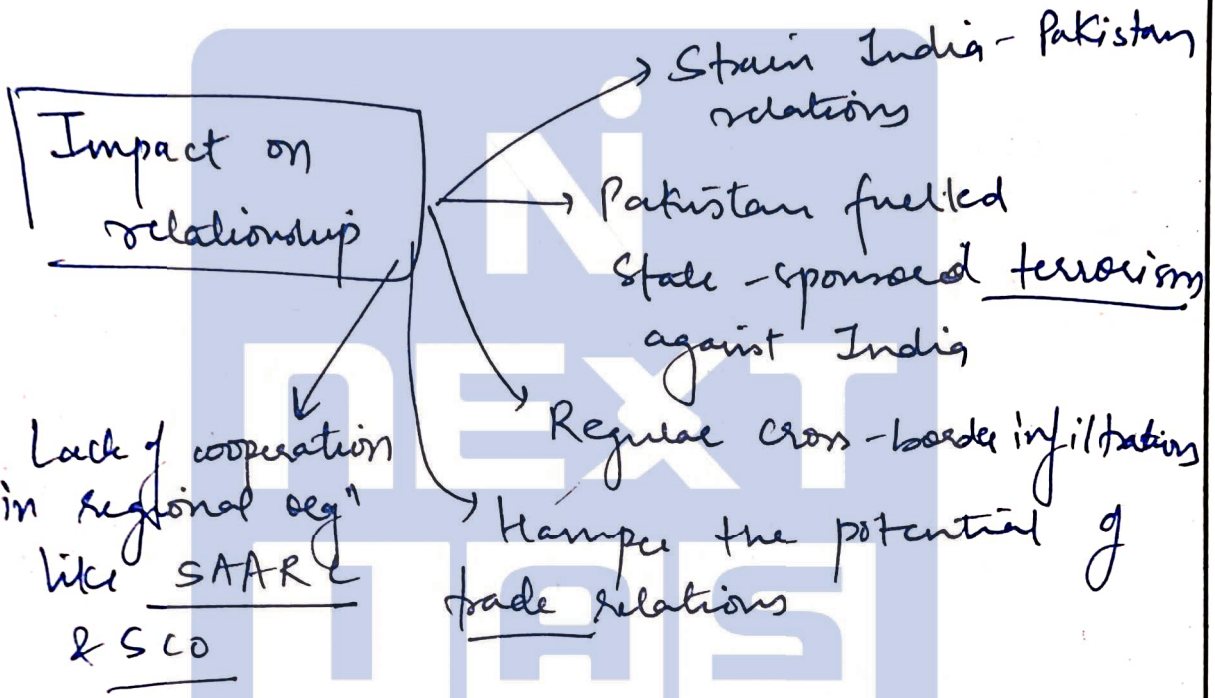
Causes

↳ 1947 Indo-Pak war was fought when Pakistan infiltrants moved into Jammu & Kashmir.

↳ They occupied part of J&K, now called POK (Pakistan occupied Kashmir)

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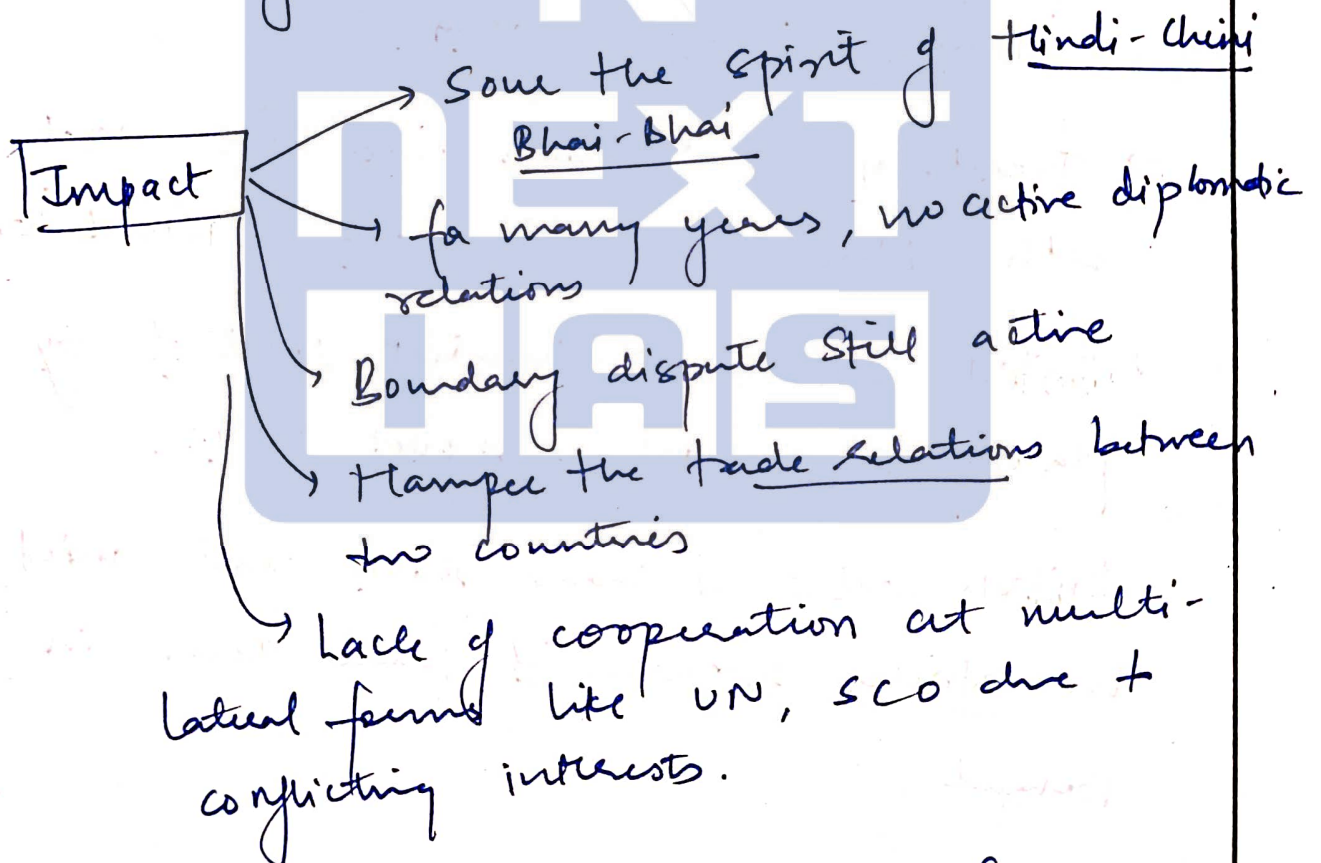
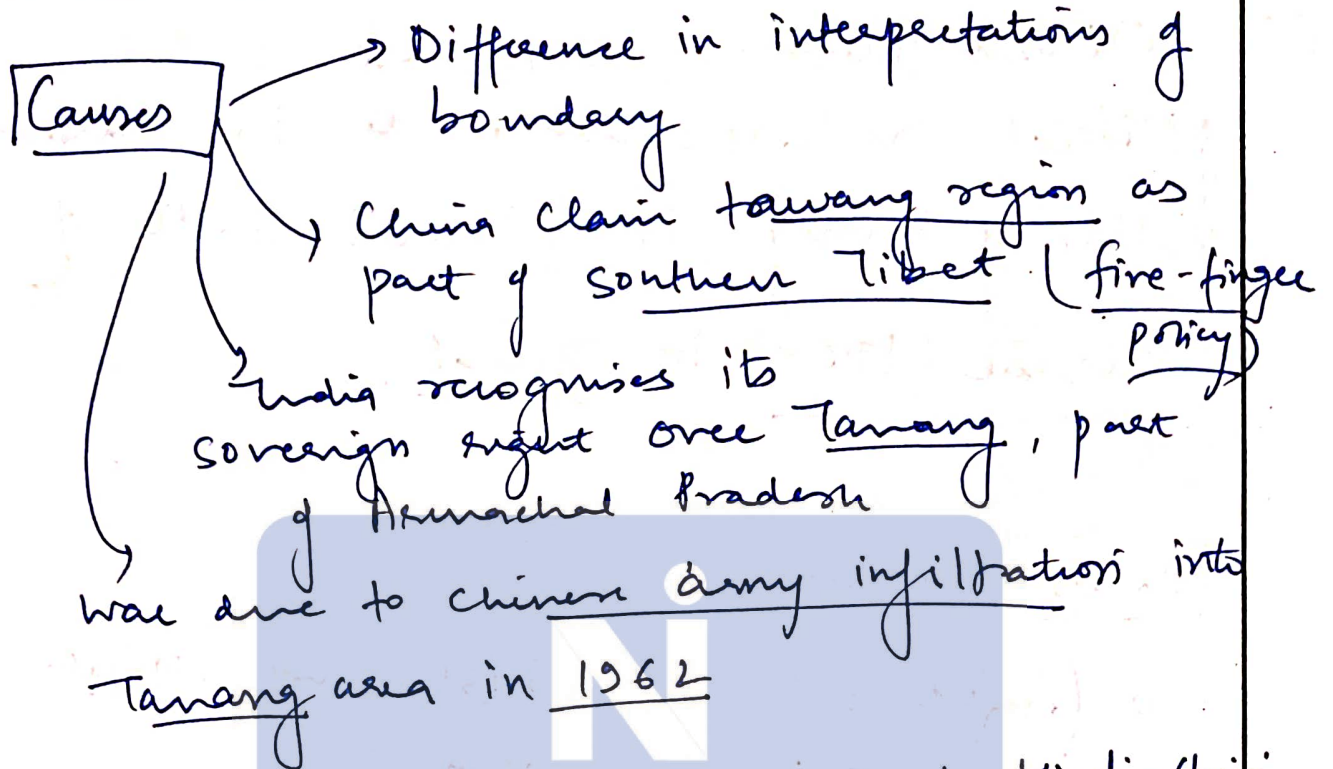
- Indian forces tried to deter them away
- Indo-Pak 1965 war → again due to Pakistan army's efforts to infiltrate into Jammu & Kashmir region



## India-China war 1962



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Pakistan has changed its strategy from war to state sponsored terrorism while China is still continuing with its aggressive stance on border (Galwan crisis). There is an urgent need to foster cooperation to solve boundary issue to realise potential relations.



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Q.12

Britishers gained entry into Indian political landscape due to two wars - Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764) in Bengal.

## Battle of Plassey

- fought between British and Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daula.
- Treachery by Nawab's aide like Jagat Seth, Mir Kasim, Mir Jafar → Nawab lost
- British established indirect control by placing Mir Kasim as puppet ruler.
- British controlled trade policies and wanted unrestricted preferential trade access in Bengal

## Battle of Buxar

- Mir Kasim removed all trade duties
- British leverage and relative advantage suffered.

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- Combined forces of Mir Kasim (Nawab of Bengal), Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-daula fought.
- British led by Hector Munro were victorious
- They gained control over administration by placing British resident in court
- Control over revenues by ~~signing~~ getting Diwani right over Bihar & Orissa (Treaty of Allahabad)
- It culminated in the establishment of Dual government in Bengal
  - Nawab with responsibility but no power
  - British with power but no responsibility.

Thus consolidation of Bengal for British was completed after the Battle of Buxar

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Battle of Bunae ✓/s Battle of Plassey  
importance



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| → Gained direct administrative control     | → first time, proved the efficacy of technique of leveraging internal subversions for war |
| → Gained revenue rights                    |   |
| → Revenues helped in fighting further wars | → With indirect control → knowledge of administration                                     |
| → Established their prestige               | → Trade concessions → revenue to fight war  |
| → Complete subordination of Bengal         | → Established prestige as a fighting power.   |

Both Battle of Plassey and Battle of Bunae have played important role in consolidation of British control over Bengal and then on India. But Bengal always remained the ~~centre~~ centre of political control with Governor of Bengal named as Governor general of India in Charter Act 1833



Q.13

Sanskrit literature is an important and rich source of literary history of ancient India.

### Important sources of Sanskrit literature

#### 1) Vedas

- Rig Veda reflects the earliest form of religion in India
- Hymns for various gods - Indra, Varun
- Sama Veda and Yajur Veda with their philosophical expositions → important source of knowledge.

#### 2) Vedanta philosophy provided by Upanishads

- It guides a man path to salvation
- It aims at reflecting true meaning of life.
- Belief in philosophy of Karma.

#### 3) Dharmashastras

- Later vedic age → Dharmashastras were compiled.

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- It is a guide for performance of duties as per one's dharma
- Prescribes & privileges & punishment as per one's varna.

## 4) Arthashastra

- Written by Chanakya
- Important source for state craft, economic policies; military craft.
- Reflected the socio-economic conditions during Mauryan times.

## 5) Gupta Age

- It was an important watershed in the evolution of Sanskrit literature
- Kalidasa → most celebrated author of Gupta time
  - Main works
    - Kumarsambhar
    - Meghaduta
    - Abhijan Shakuntalam
    - Ritusamhara

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(Question No.)

- Morich Katika by Vishal Chaudhary  
(explaining the mechanisations of Chanakya  
to help Chandragupta Maurya)
- Other important works like Devichandraguptam, Uttar Ramcharitmanas, Mahabharata,  
Ramayana
- These literature hold immense religious  
significance for people even today.
- It reflected on the socio-economic  
conditions of the people during those times.
- Literary richness of these works is  
unparalleled.

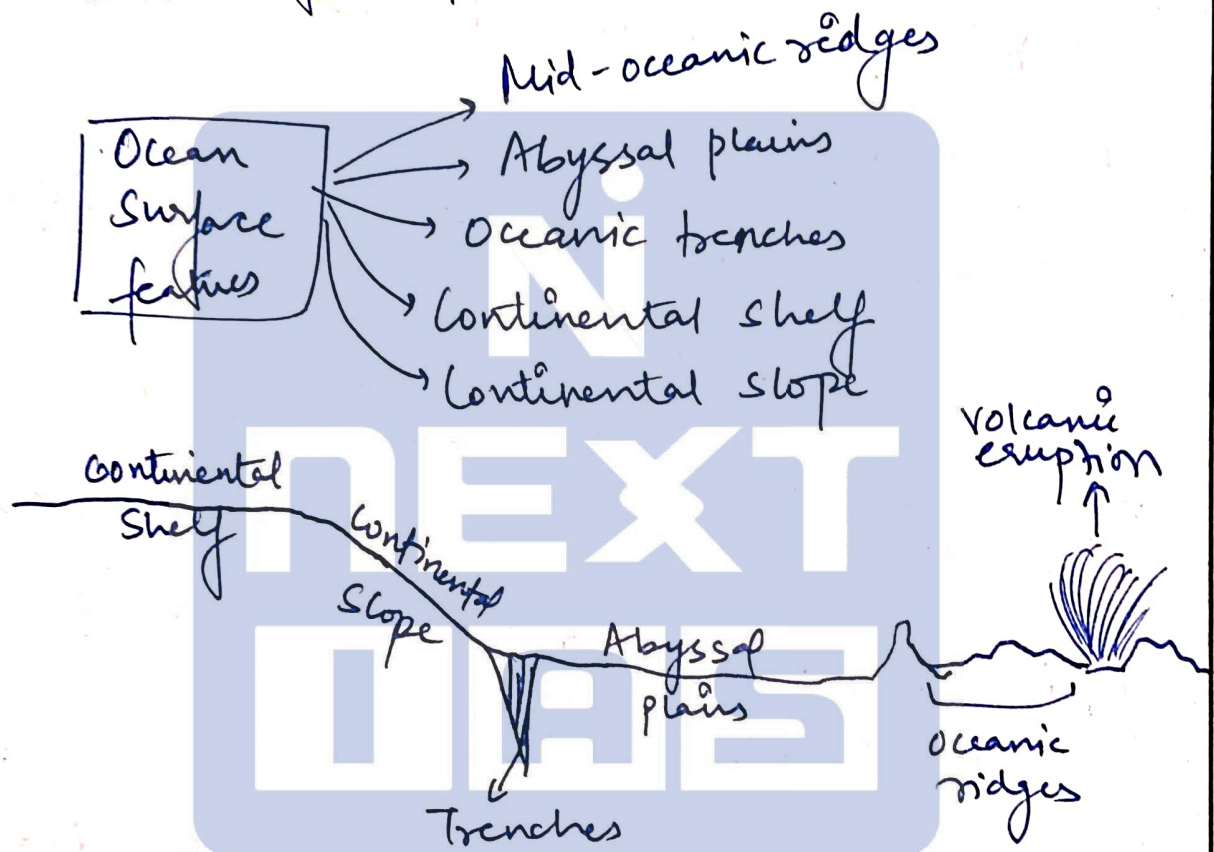
These Sanskrit literature and its rich  
history still inspires the authors.  
It reflects on the immense creativity  
and imagination of our ancient authors.



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Q.14

Ocean floor is shaped by various geological processes over millions of years that has given rise to various ocean surface features



Important geological processes on the ocean floor

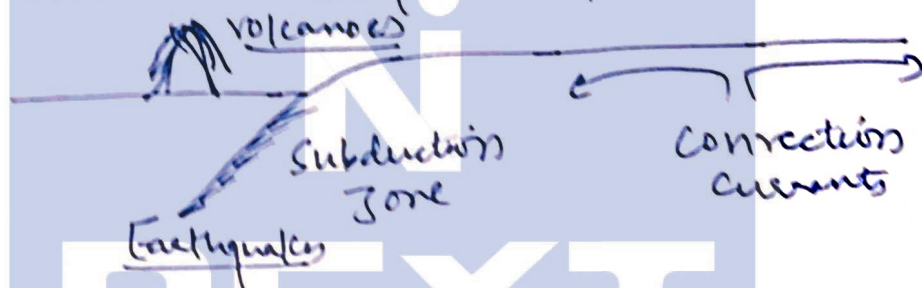
1) Volcanic eruptions on the crest of the mid-oceanic ridges → give rise to volcanic mountains in ocean floor

→ Constant eruption causes lava wedge between ridges → they move →

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- Sea floor Spreading (Sea floor moves due to volcanic eruptions) (caused by convection currents)
- Moving sea-floor consumed at oceanic trenches → subduction zones
- Plate tectonics → movement of lithospheric plates due to sea floor spreading



- Plate tectonics give rise to → Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions due to boundary interactions.

Eg. South American plate and Nazca plate interaction → Andes mountains

Eg. Ring of fire region due to subduction zones in Pacific ocean

Significance Ocean floor features

- 1) Continental Shelf → It is the extended part of continent in the ocean



→ Place for deposition of silt, nutrients and fossils from the continent.

2) Oceanic trenches → deepest part of ocean floor.

→ They help in understanding sea-floor spreading  
→ Specially adapted marine organisms found here.

3) Abyssal plains → They are the smoothest and plain area of ocean floor.

4) Mid-oceanic ridges → Created by volcanic eruptions  
→ Movement at ridges → Cause of transform boundary earthquakes  
→ Help in understanding age, magnetic properties of the earth.

5) Sea-mounts → Created by volcanic eruptions  
→ Gradual subsidence causes formation of sea-mounts.

Ocean floor and its features provides an important peak in the geological processes that shape the earth's surface.



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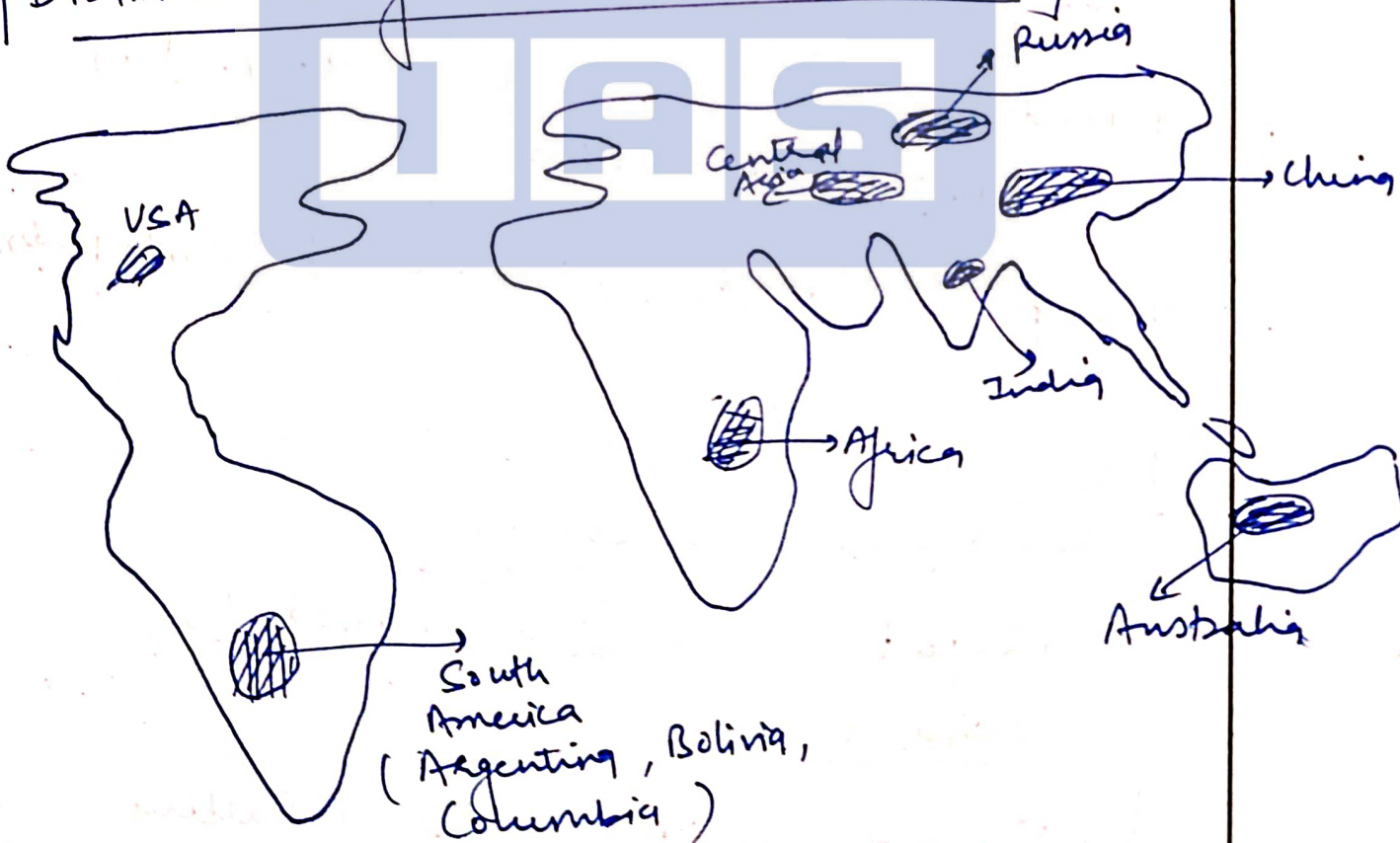
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(Question No.)

Q.15

Rare-earth elements are the 17 elements that appear together in periodic table and have similar appearance and properties.

There is growing demand of the rare-earth elements due to their various use in new-age technologies and thus they are shaping global geopolitics and global economy.

## Distribution of Rare-earth elements



- Rare-earth elements are unequally distributed across the continents.
- South America, China, Australia, Central Asia are important regions for rare-earth elements.
- China controls the majority of rare-earth element extraction and processing facility.
- Majority of countries are dependent on China for imports of rare-earth elements
- Undue advantage and weaponisation by China of its position
- Supply chain disruption due to COVID-pandemic

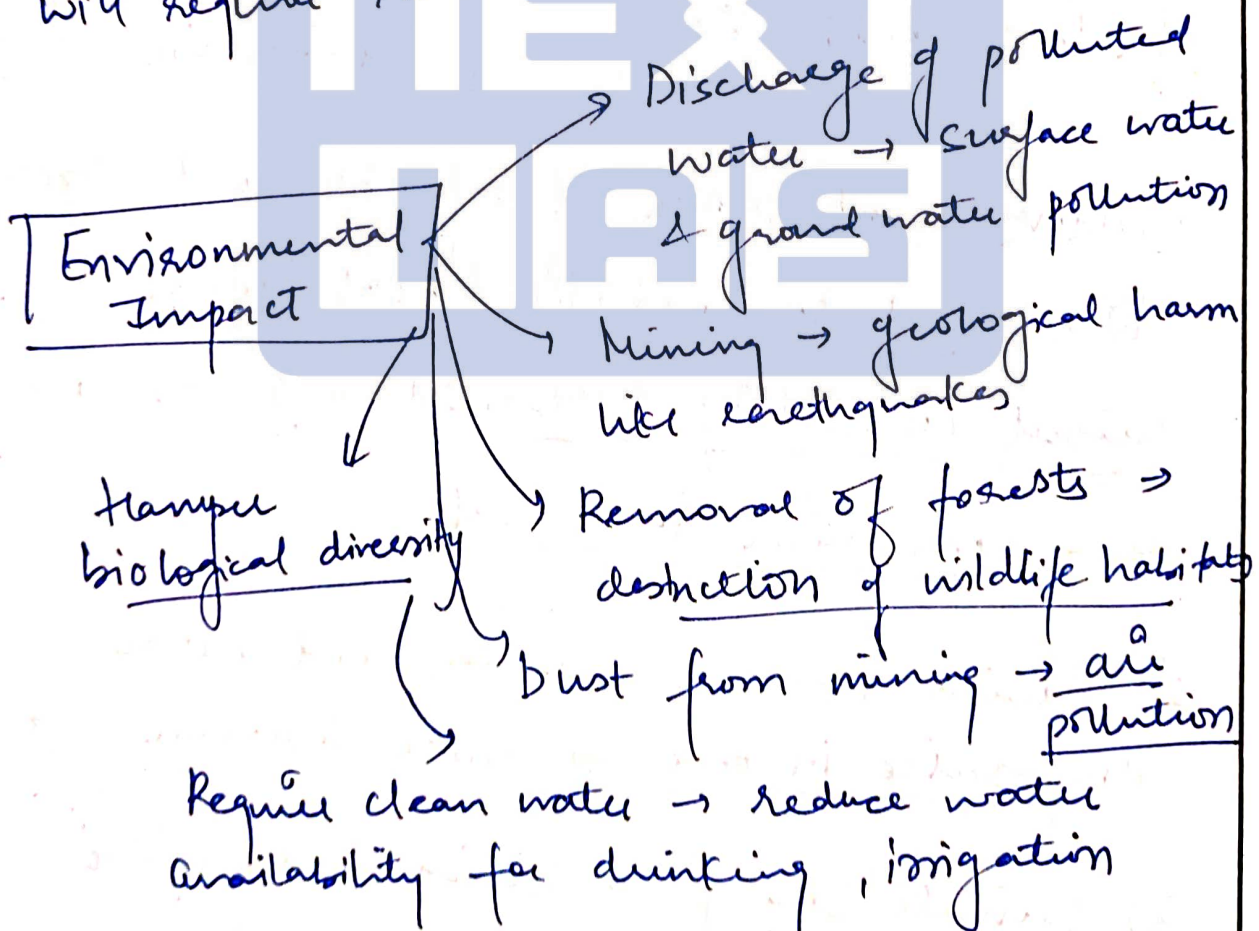
### Uses

- ↳ Renewable energy
- Important for Solar PV modules, Wind turbines
- ↳ Energy Electric vehicles → Battery manufacturing require Rare earth elements



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- ↳ Electronic equipments like laptops, mobile phones require them:
- ↳ Automobiles require chips which are dependant on these elements.
- ↳ Space sector, Satellites, transponders
- ↳ fuelling digital economy, new age technologies and associated equipments like supercomputers, quantum computers will require rare-earth elements.



**Way forward** → Sustainable extraction and recycling facilities for a circular economy and focus on supply chain resilience



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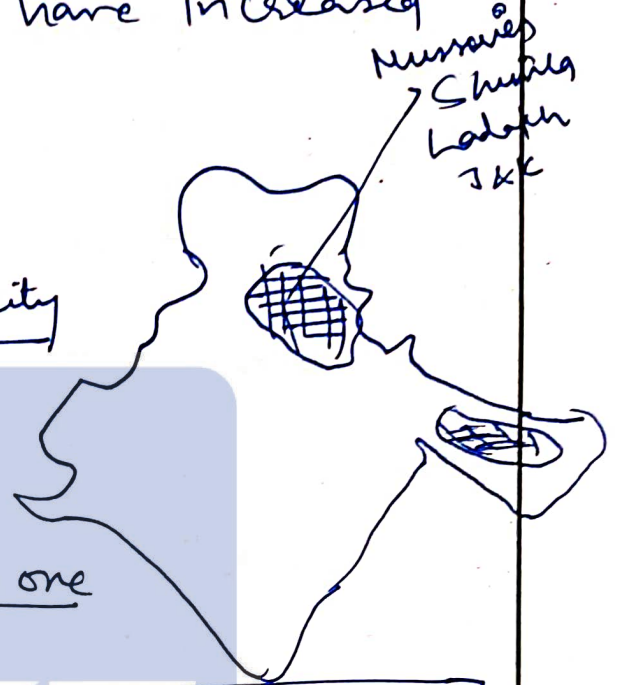
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(Question No.)

Q.16

With rising population and growing economy, tourism in hilly states have increased at unprecedented rate.

This tourism is beyond the ecological carrying capacity that is the available resources to support population exceed required one



Factors contributing

Area affected by hill tourism

1) Government policies of infrastructure development  
like road connectivity (Atal tunnel)  
airport connectivity (Udan Scheme) → ease  
and convenience to travel.

2) Rising young population and more disposable income → more tourism.

3) Climate change → rising temperature  
in plains → escape in cold hilly areas.

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प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

- 4) policies of hill states to attract tourism with advertisements, ease of travel.
- 5) corporatisation → chain of hotels, restaurants and online booking facilities.
- 6) Unplanned development of hotels, infrastructure in landslide prone regions

## Environmental impacts

- ↳ Rising tourist → more waste generation → Solid waste dumping → ground water and soil pollution
- ↳ Pressure on available water resources → water scarcity
- ↳ ~~Excess~~ Encroachment on available water bodies & springs → water shortage (eg. Shimla water crisis)
- ↳ Threat to sensitive biodiversity
- ↳ More vehicular emissions → climate change → melting of glaciers → impacting the river flows, sea level.



- ↳ Rising temperature causing threat to biodiversity like snow leopard
- ↳ Infrastructure development in fragile himalayas → more extreme disasters like landslides, avalanches, cloud burst floods (Uttarakhand floods 2013)

### Sustainable tourism

- ↳ Participatory development with involvement of local communities
- ↳ Use of local building materials like bamboo
- ↳ Environment impact assessment before undertaking infrastructure projects.
- ↳ Quota of tourists fixed to avoid overflow
- ↳ Solid waste management
- ↳ Planned urbanisation
- ↳ Awareness among tourists to adopt healthy practices.

Toshimath crisis presents a grim picture and thus immediate efforts are required to mitigate the impending disaster.

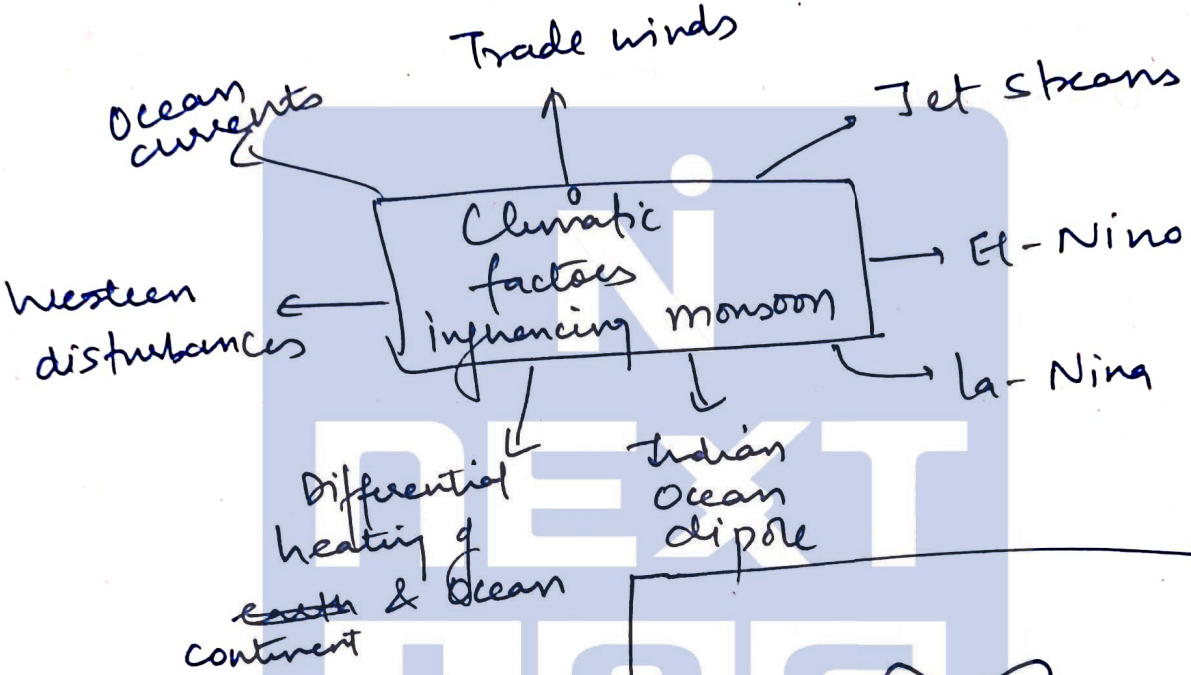


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Q.17

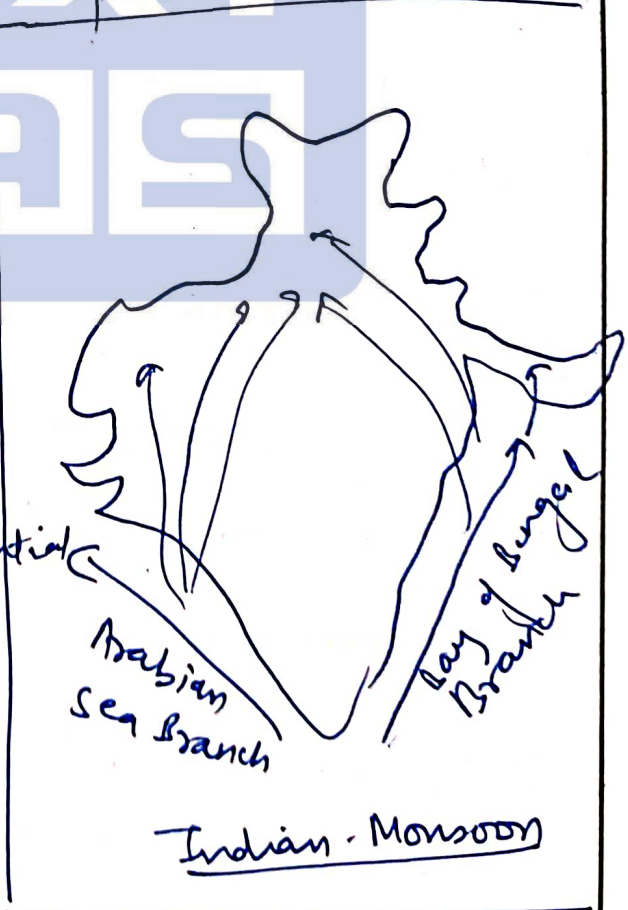
Indian monsoon can be defined as the seasonal reversal of winds that provides around 75% of rainfall to Indian sub-continent.



Atmospheric  
Oceanic factors

1) Differential heating of continent and ocean → due to differential heating of sun  
→ Causes pressure differences between continent & ocean

→ low pressure on Indian continent in summer and high pressure in ocean surrounding.



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→ flow of trade winds from southern hemisphere towards Indian sub-continent → South-western monsoon

2) Western disturbances → high pressure conditions due to presence of western disturbances sometimes delay the onset.

3) Jet Streams → Help in increasing intensity of monsoon  
eg. Tibetan Jet Stream, Somali Jet Stream

4) Localised rainfall events due to convection currents caused by heating and resultant low pressure.

## Oceanic factors

1) Ocean currents → Warm ocean currents like Somali current → increase intensity of monsoon

2) El-Nino → Abnormal heating of eastern Pacific ocean and replacing of cold peruvian current → cause of deficient rainfall in India



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- 3) La-Nina → Abnormal cooling of eastern Pacific ocean → cause more rainfall in India.
- 4) Indian-ocean dipole → Differential heating of Western and Eastern Indian ocean → pressure differences → impact Indian monsoon.
- 5) Madden-Julian Oscillation → Eastward moving low pressure system in equatorial region impact Indian monsoon.
- 6) Tropical depressions from oceans → their intensity, frequency and path impact the distribution of monsoon rainfall.

Oceanic factors and atmospheric factors interact together like in El-Nino, La-Nina, ocean currents to give rise to complex phenomenon of Indian monsoon.

But with climate change and resultant warming of atmosphere & oceans, changes in terms of intensity, extreme weather events in monsoon are being witnessed.



# U.P.S.C.

Q. 18

Society is shaped by age old customs, beliefs and traditions that have been passed on over generations and overtime becoming more rigid & entrenched.

~~Traditions impacting & it~~

Traditions impeding social change

- ↳ Rigidity of traditions and tendency among people to preserve them.
- ↳ Used as a means to challenge western ideas even if positive
  - eg. Restriction on women dressing as a challenge to westernisation
- ↳ Generation-gap → older generation resist new ideas
- ↳ Traditions are entangled with religious beliefs and thus social change seen as challenge to religion
  - eg. same-sex relations seen as unnatural and against religion

# U.P.S.C.

↳ Irrational adherence to traditions  
without finding the reason behind them

Eg. During menstruation, not allowing women in kitchen → no rational reason.

↳ Traditions are seen as a means to preserve cultural identity.

↳ Caste panchayats enforcing customs and traditions through people power

Eg. Honore killings for inter-caste marriages

Social legislation role against old customary practices

Social legislation is the legislation that have been initiated and accepted by the consensus of society.

→ Better acceptance of social legislation among the people.

→ More rationality behind the traditions → easy to understand changes.



- less backlash against people who challenge age-old practices.  
Eg. Acceptance of inter-caste, inter-religion marriages.
- Social legislation can shape the attitudes & beliefs of law makers, police, judiciary which will ultimately enforce it.
- Social legislation supported by religious outlook further support.  
Eg. Bronic sculptures on Khajuraho temples acceptance of same-sex relations.
- Reduce the role of caste panchayats and reactionary elements → more of rational & open-minded people.

Social legislation is a good start for challenging age-old practices and bringing change in the mind, outlook of people.

It has to be complemented by legal framework by the government to realise one constitutional morality enshrined in Article 14 & 21.



# U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ  
च लिखें  
(Don't write anything  
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

Q.19

As per Census 2011, around 31% of the population lives in urban areas which ~~are~~ promis better quality of life.

But there is another side to urbanisation. Story with rising slums in urban areas like slums around Yamuna floodplains, seelampur in Delhi

Slums not problems but due to lopsided urban development

Infrastructure provision

↳ Lack of adequate drainage facilities in slum areas

↳ Lack of adequate road & pavements.

↳ Lack of adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities like toilets, sewage infrastructure

↳ Lack of adequate space to develop decent houses for slum population

- ↳ lack of provision of adequate drinking water facilities
  - ↳ Lack of sanitation → breeding ground for water borne diseases like malaria
  - ↳ Lack of social infrastructure in form of adequate health & education → low human capital development
- These inadequate infrastructure prevent their human capital development and they remain perpetual slum dwellers

### Socio-Economic Issues

- ↳ large migrant population from rural area
- ↳ Employment in low skill & low wage livelihood → can't afford decent location to live
- ↳ Lack of awareness about their rights to determine good public services

# U.P.S.C.

- ↳ Lack of political rights because of migrant identity → don't have political representation
- ↳ Inadequate government focus on improving basic facilities in the area.
- ↳ Expansion of facilities like metros, building for wealthy population → shrinking space for marginalised.
- ↳ Lack of adequate schooling and malnutrition & health → less potential for inter-generational mobility.

These topsided urban policies & development fuel slum growth and have adverse effect like

- ↳ ↓ utilisation of demographic dividend
- ↳ Malnourished children
- ↳ less economic growth
- ↳ widening economic & social inequality

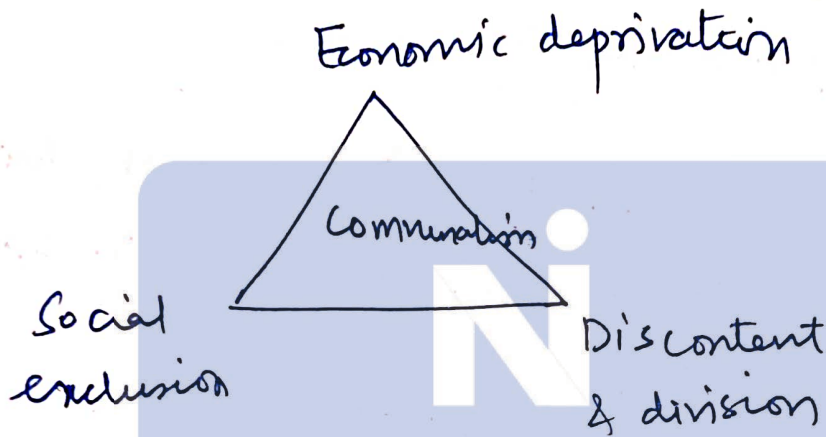
Way forward

→ Government initiatives like PM Awas Yojana, one nation, one ration card, mohalla clinics, Swachh Bharat mission are step in right direction.



Q.20

Communalism is unhealthy attachment to one's religion where religion becomes the only source of one's identity.



Economic deprivation  $\Rightarrow$  Communalism

1) Pre-independence  $\rightarrow$  imbalance in economic development between Hindus & Muslims  $\rightarrow$  causes cause of communalism & separation

2) Post-independence

$\rightarrow$  Difference in education standards  $\rightarrow$   
 difference in employment potential  $\rightarrow$   
 difference in status  $\rightarrow$  breeding ground of  
 communalism

$\rightarrow$  Lack of adequate employment to youth  $\rightarrow$   
 more chances of radicalisation.

# U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ  
ब लिखें  
(Don't write anything  
in this part)

- Ex. Kashmir region → lack of viable livelihood →  
lack of money make them take path of  
terrorism & militancy
- Imbalance in economic development →  
inequality in opportunities → sow seeds  
of separation
- Lack of economic growth → Lack of expenditure  
on education → lack of rational outlook.
- Economic deprivation → easy to get lured  
by radical elements ex. low vigilanties

## Environment of social exclusion

↳ Treating a community as an outsider  
and separate from us → fertile ground  
for separation.

↳ Actions by one → reaction by another  
ex. Hate Speeches → cause of riots  
ex. North-East Delhi riots

# U.P.S.C.

- ↳ Government legislation like NRC, CAA impression of exclusion of muslim community fuelled north-east delhi riots
- ↳ Rigid & communal outlook in upbringing of children → prevent intermingling.
- ↳ Exclusion from each other community's festivals and even antagonism → discontent & division.
- ↳ Ban on inter-religious marriages and honore killings → against unity and constitutional morality.
- ↳ Polarisation in politics creates divisions.

These factors creates fertile ground for discontent & division.

India as a country with its ethos of unity in diversity and constitutional values which respects equality, fraternity and secularism need to maintain better inter-community relations.