

Q.1

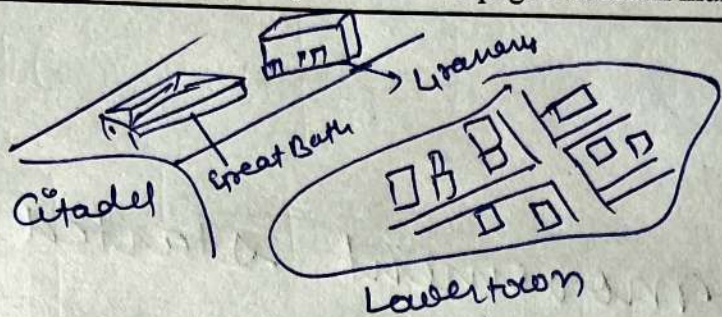
Harappan Civilisation existed in its  
peak during 2800 - 1900 B.C and was  
famous for its intricate urban planning

### Elements of Urbanisation

- ① Roads
  - ↳ Roads were well planned  
at 90 degrees.
  - ↳ "Pucca" roads with drains  
in the middle
- ② Fortress
  - ↳ Both divisions of cities were  
fortified for security and  
trade management
- ③ Sewerage
  - ↳ every house had toilets
  - ↳ Drains attached to the  
master drain

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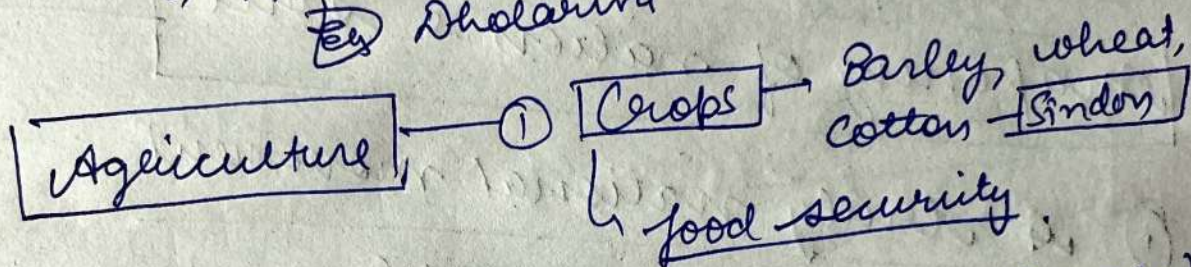
→ Figure: Harappan and Mohayodan.

## ④ Public spaces

↳ Great Bath in Mohayodan - for processions

## ⑤ Storm water management system

↳ Intricate water management.  
Key: Dholavira



## ② Trade

↳ Cotton exported to Dilmun (Bahrain) Mesopotamia. "famously called "Sindon"

## ③ Important source of Barter system

## ④ Surplus production

↳ have granaries for their storage  
↳ standing army can be maintained  
↳ Development of Trade, markets etc.

Harappa civilisation decline was marked by decline of urbanisation in India river only in Mahajanapada period.

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Q 2

Quit India movement started in August 1942 also called as "August Kranti" for its significance in India's Independence.

Awakening of nation's soul

① A truly national movement

↳ Centres of QIM were across the India

② Parallel govt.  
↳ were also formed



③ Continued without Leaders

↳ Leaders were all jailed

↳ Still Continued

↳ Underground radio [Usha Mehta]

④ Purna Swaraj — complete Independence  
only motive

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## Diverse sections together

- ① Hindus and Muslims participated.
- ② Peasants - farmers, middle class urban population - participated.
- ③ whole INC supported it at Wardha

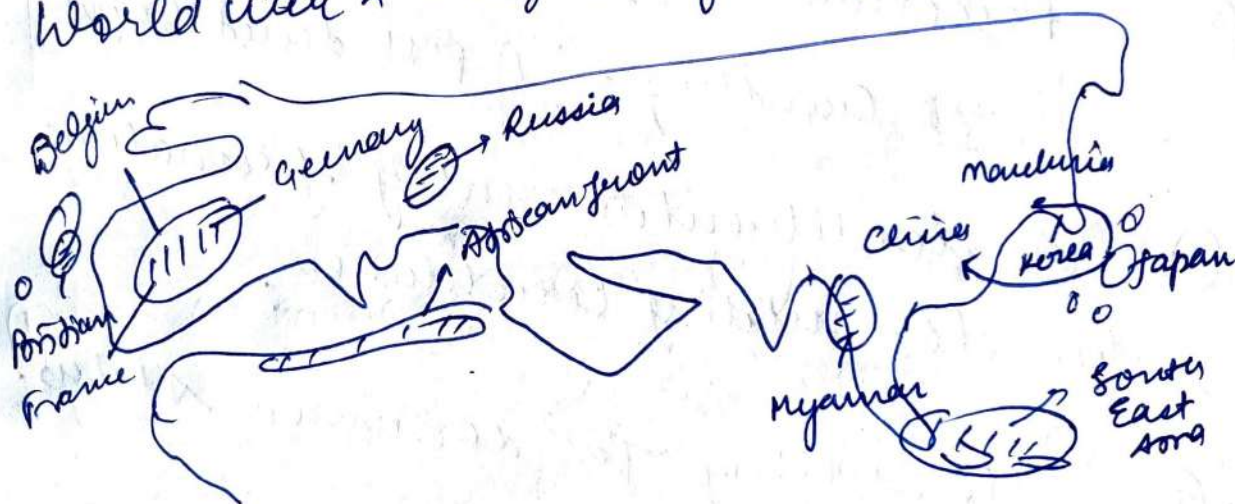
## Unified vision of independence

- ① A united India was the demand
  - ② Rejection of Cripps mission  
Ex) Candler - "A post dated cheque"
  - ③ A constituent Assembly formation for formulating Constitution.
  - ④ No settling for dominion status.
  - ⑤ Joint electorate.
  - ⑥ A immediate transfer of power.
- Quit India movement and fatrINA trials and naval mutiny made British realised that they can't anymore rule India

Q-3

World War II was shown as fight for justice and freedom and against fascism while the countries involved already had colonies.

World War 2 → Regions of confrontation



### Impact on decolonisation

- ① Increased Internal Resistance
  - ↳ Internal resistance and freedom movement started.
  - ↳ colonies thought Allied powers at its weakest.

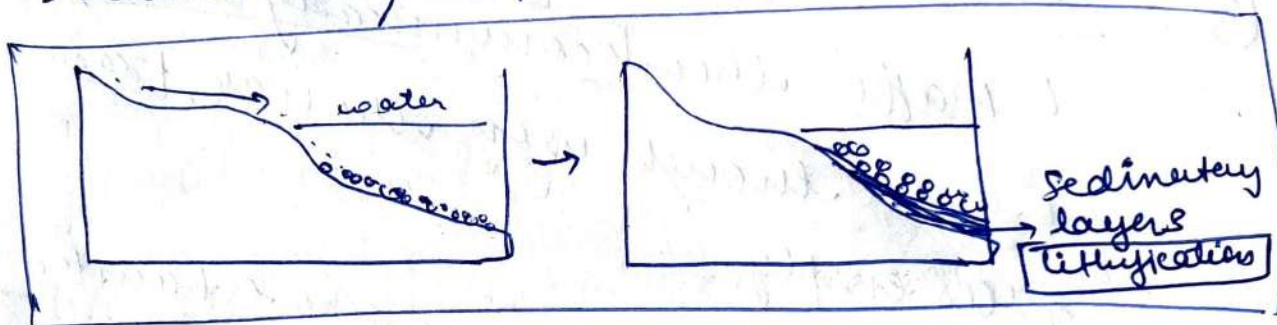
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1. launched various revolutions  
 (ex) Quit India in India.
- ② Moderation in Colonial policies
  - ↳ wanted colonies support.
  - ↳ Agreed to give certain level of autonomy.  
 (ex) In Africa & South East Asia.
- ③ Losses suffered by Allied powers
  - ↳ made them economically weak
  - ↳ even though won the war, Treasury was empty.
- ④ The Army and forces were exhausted  
 from the wars  
 ↳ could not control colonies with same fervour.
- ⑤ Demands for granting independence  
 ↳ External support by countries like USA
- ⑥ Development of Multilateral institutions  
 and International ethics & conventions  
 World War II significance can be seen  
 in waves of independence during 1940s  
 and 1950s

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Q. 4

Sedimentary rocks are formed due to deposition of rocks, fragments and under pressure compacted into sedimentary rocks.



← Various types of Sedimentary Rocks →

① Organic Sedimentary rocks

↳ formed by deposition of organic matter  
Eg:- Limestone

② Chemical sedimentary rocks

↳ Chemical processes result in their formation

(Eg) Calcite precipitates in Karst region - "Stalactite, Stalagmite"

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## ③ Mechanical sedimentary rocks

↳ due to mechanical weathering  
↳ rocks layers formed.  
(Eg) Shale.

Important sedimentary rocks are

- limestone
- clay
- slate
- chalk
- sandstone
- shale.

## Economic significance

① Important Aquifers  
↳ for water storage  
(Eg) Groundwater reserves of India.

② Source of Hydrocarbons  
↳ (Eg) shale gas in shale rocks.

③ Important for building material  
(Eg) Rocks used by construction industry.

④ Under high heat and pressure can change into Metamorphic rock

Hence sedimentary rocks have economic and geological significance

Q-5

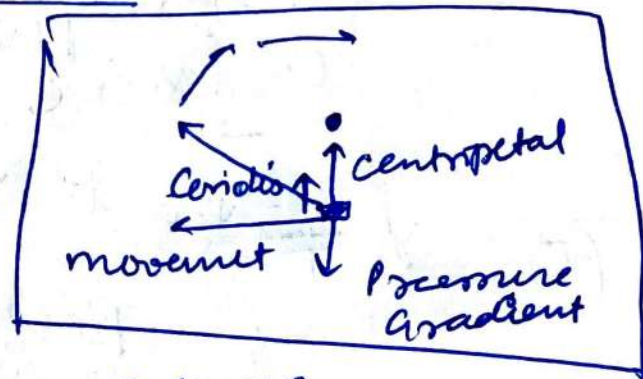
Anticyclonic circulations also called as high pressure circulations are a type of subsiding winds

### Characteristics

- ① have clockwise direction in Northern hemisphere  
[and anticlockwise in southern]



- ② Under Coriolis force - take a circular motion



- ③ Are not related with convergence and convection

↳ so Kalmer condition

④

Subdued weather

↳ Could lead to aridity and dryness.

↳ Prolonged High pressure can cause

heat waves too

Influence on weather pattern over India

① Influence due to Subtropical westerly jet

↳ This jet stream induces a Anti-cyclonic condition and Westist Monsoon winds

②

Prolonged Monsoon break

↳ also due to Anticyclonic condition

③

Winters lacking precipitation

↳ due to development of cold-high pressure - anti cyclonic condition.

④ Anticyclone → Heat wave (e.g.) Delhi

“ Instead of Anticyclones, the major study are related to cyclonic conditions responsible for major extreme weather events in India.

Q(6)

Coral bleaching refers to the Corals losing its colour.

High Temperature ①

↳ Corals are  
Stenothermal  
species

↳ Low Range of  
Tolerance

Causes

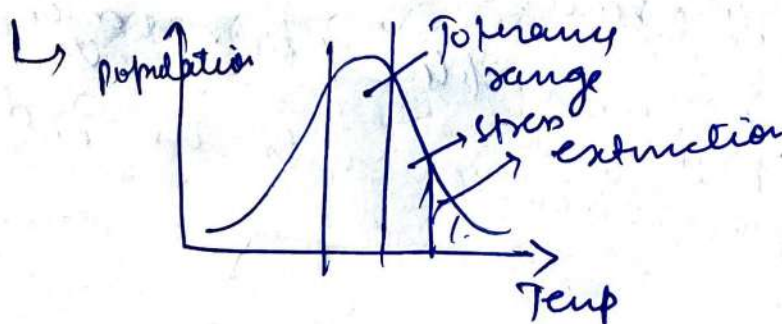
② Zooxanthellae

↳ important  
for coral colour  
and sustenance  
leaves

↳ Increasing Temperature

↳ Mean Sea & Surface temperature  
have been rising

Ex) Arabian Sea - from 24-25 to 30-32°



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↳ Increasing Pollution → Eutrophication

↳ Leading to rise in Biological oxygen demand.

↳ Microalgal shifts

- ↳ nutrient disposal into sea
- ↳ Algal bloom.

↳ Fishing → Bottom Trawling.

Role of Marine Protected area

① Conservation of Coral reefs.

② Great barrier reef MPA

② Restriction on movement

③ some areas around Andaman & Nicobar.

③ Regulation on Tourism industry

④ Regulation on Industrial & Agriculture discharge

But at International level, more effort is needed to ensure sea surface temperature does not rise.

For short term, Bioreock and cryomesh technology solutions can be looked into

Q 7

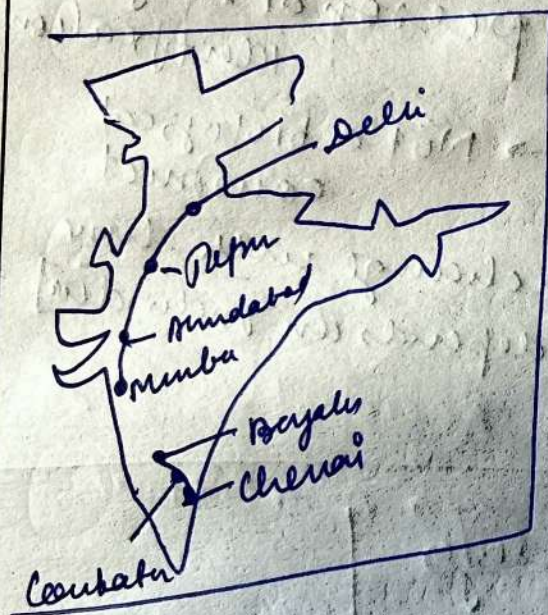
Economic Corridors act as the growth poles for development of the region.

### Regional Economic Integration

- ① Connecting resource material location to Industries.  
(Eg) Coal mines to iron & steel plant in Durgapur.
- ② Connecting tier 2, tier 3 cities with large urban centres.  
(Eg) Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor
- ③ Connecting economy of small economic regions with Markets  
(Eg) MSMEs of western U.P and Delhi-NCR through Expressway

## Regional Development

- ① Development of Regional Industrial Clusters.  $\Rightarrow$  Noida Industrial cluster.
- ② Development of Transportation arteries.
- ③ Providing Employment to the region.
- ④ Reducing haphazard migration to cities  $\rightarrow$  "Sustainable development" SDG-9



Role of CBIC and Economic growth

① India's Vision of Regional Development

② Make in India  
↳ Development of Manufacturing

③ Tapping Demographic Dividend

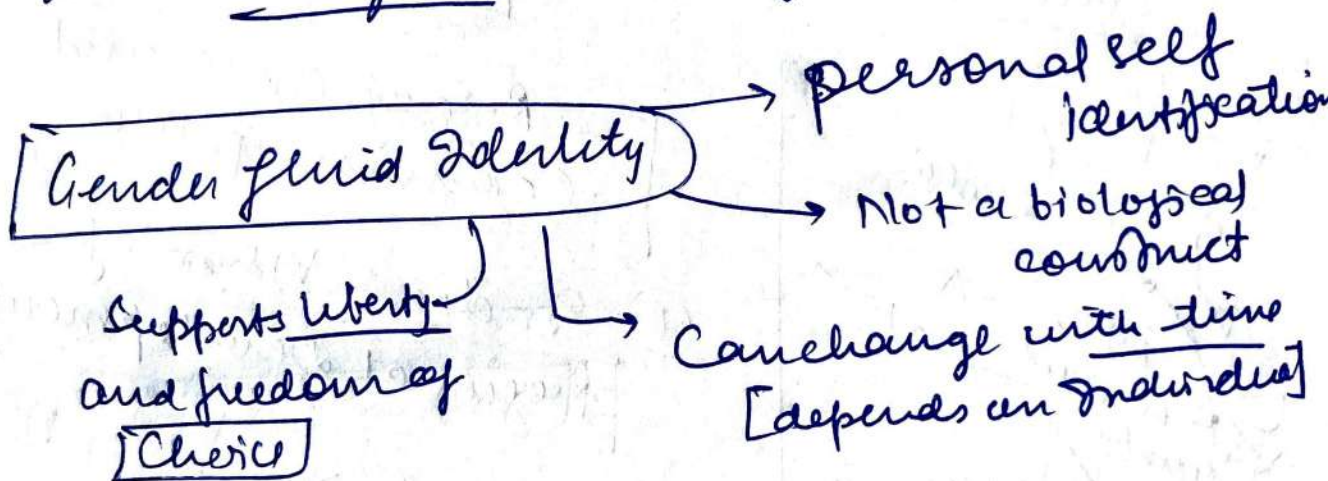
④ Improving liveability (Quality of Life)

India's vision of Developed @ 2047, it will be crucial to have Regional balance development

Q. 8

Gender has been considered even by Supreme Court to be fluid.

Gender fluid Identity means that Gender is fluid and not what was assigned during birth.



## LCBTQ Community Challenges

- (i) Continued Ostracisation from society
  - ↳ Still seen from stereotypical and prejudiced attitude.
- (ii) Not sitting next to them

## ② Language used as Abuse

↳ Language has deep regressive and prejudice.

↳ Ex Kyra used as an abuse to someone.

## ③ Legal Inequalities

↳ have no right to adoption or Surrogacy

## ④ No Right to marry

↳ Marriages have social sanction

↳ Mostly used term "man & women".

## ⑤ Terms used in family

↳ still father, mother | Husband & wife.

## Way Ahead

①

Implementation of Transgender persons Act.

② Right to self identification

③ Reservation for Transgender in employment

④ Legal reforms to accommodate LeBTP

Right to have partner

⑤ Community outreach → Social media

While Supreme Court has decriminalised  
Section 377, 21st Jan for Transgender.

Q. 9

Regional identity corresponds to the connection and affinity towards one's region. While national identity refers to having an identity related to national ideals, values and patriotism.

Regionalistic Sentiments : Interplay between Regional and National Identity

① Language

↳ Conservation of Regional Language while also having a national language.

↳ Creates tussle and conflict

↳ Tamil language and Hindi

② Ethnicity

↳ A diverse ethnicity and diverse values, culture

# UPSC

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- ↳ Secessionist tendencies.  
Ⓔ Demand for Greater Nagalim.

## ③ [Sons of Soil]

- ↳ Emergence of deep regionalism  
↳ Leads to hatred against "migrants" communities.  
↳ Affront to national unity

## [Balance Regional & National Identity]

- ① Promotion of regional languages  
↳ Through media  
↳ festivals and events  
Ⓔ Ek Bharat Shrotho Bharat

- ① Development of consensus on having a link language.

## ② Regional development and decentralisation

- Ⓔ More devolution to panchayats

- ② Centre to have control on matters of national importance  
Ⓔ free Inter State movement & Trade.

## ③ Inter cultural events such as Kashi Tamil Sangam

- ③ Development & promotion of Ideas of India's freedom movement.

India is a multicultural salad bowl,  
need to conserve both regional & National Identity

Q. (10)

India is considered as a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, pluralistic society celebrating "Unity in diversity".

### Diverse cultural practices

Languages {  
Dravidian family: Tamil  
Austro language: Santal  
Indo European: Hindi

Folks / festivals {  
arts {  
Folk arts {  
festivals {  
Onam - Kerala  
Kalaripayattu in Tamil Nadu

Even within a region {  
Cultural {  
Hindus {  
Diwali, Holi  
Muslims - Eid, Muharram.

Clothing and Food habits {  
The traditional clothes  
Change from state to state {  
Garments in Assam.  
- same with food.

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## PH11 Unity in diversity

- ① Adherence to Constitution  
(E) Fundamental duties
- ② Adherence to Civilisational ethos  
(E) Tolerance and  
"Sarva Shama Sambhava"
- ③ Pluralism → Existence of diverse ideas  
harmoniously.
- ④ A Secular Court. — Have no religion
- ⑤ A holistic / Equal Education system  
(E) Art 28

Recent trends of rising "hate speech"  
and communal politics has created  
divide and reduced "bridging" between  
communities.

Section 353(2) under New  
Bhartiya Nyaya Samhita and a proactive  
election commission can ensure that  
tolerance for diverse value remain  
intact in India

इस हाथिए  
में केवल  
प्रश्न संख्या  
लिखें।

Specimen Booklet

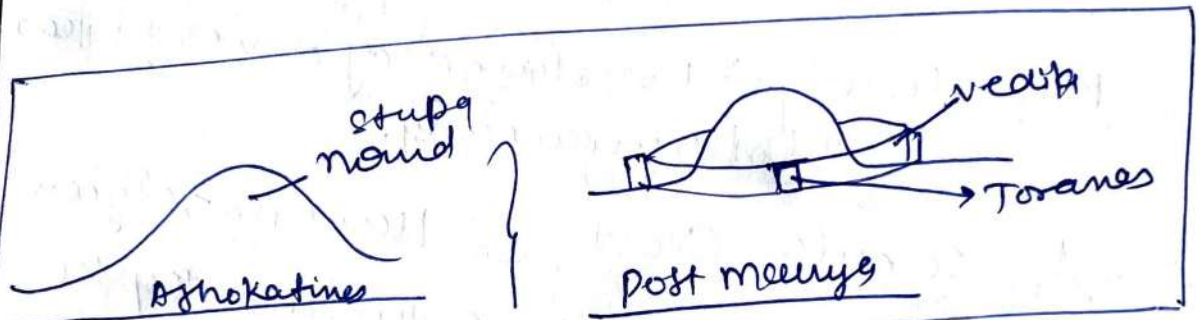
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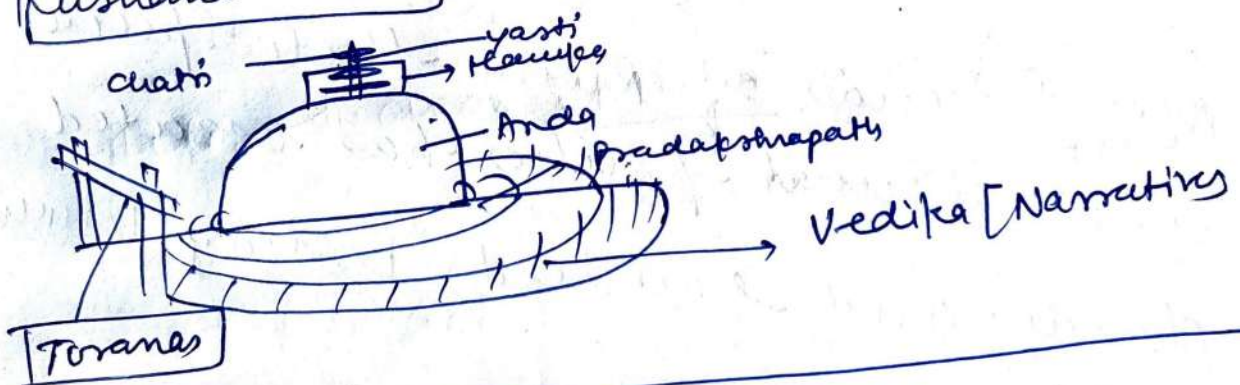
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Q 11

Stupa Art was the pioneer  
in Buddhist Architecture later  
inspiring various other architectures



Kushana Period → China



## Significance

① Stupa contained Relics  
— Relic Stupa

some were for votive or  
commemorative purposes  
— "Considered as sacred Holy spots"

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## ② Inspired Later Buddhist Architecture

- + Development of "Chaityas" eg Karle Caves  
↳ had Stupas at back
- + Development of Art and painting  
↳ Stupa narratives were painted  
or sculpted. (eg) Amravati Stupa  
miniatures in a narrative!

## ③ Buddhist Culture

- Narrative panels → Jataka stories  
↳ stories of Bodhisattva.
- Descriptive inscriptions  
↳ "What to do & what not to do"
- Places of worship
- Symbolic representation of Buddha  
↳ Lotus, Chakra etc.
- Manushi Buddha representation in  
later Stupas → "Influence of Mahayana"

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## Symbolisms Used

- Lotus used for birth
- Bull used for young buddha
- Shaven Chapra - used for his first sermon and development of Buddhism

→ 3 Chakras → 3 pillars of Buddhism  
↳ Shaven ↳ Monastic Order  
↳ Buddha

Govt. of India has various schemes in place for development of such sites such as HAIDAR and AMRUT.  
Furthermore sites are conserved under AMRUT act.

Sarnath Stupa also has the UNESCO cultural heritage site pointing

Towards value of these stupas not only for Buddhism but for entire world

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Q. 12

Social Reform Movements are considered as against existing social ills of the time but they were ~~also~~ Against the colonial dominants.

## Social Customs

- ↳ Promoted Humanism, Scientificism over dogmas, rituals
- ↳ Promoted Equality - against Caste system
- ↳ Women Emancipation (E) Widow Remarriage Act
- ↳ Religious Universalism (E) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - "Preceptay Bible"

## Against colonial Hegemony

- ① Development of own (i) - criticism of Govt policies.

- (ii) Propaganda to arouse National Consciousness.  
(iii) Demanding more civil rights

## ② Development of Middle Class Intelligentsia

(Started comparing rights in India and European nation.)

## ③ Development of liberal values of "Liberty" "Equality" and freedom

## ④ Revivalists

+ India's Civilisational Past

(Glorification of past)

(developed Self esteem and confidence among public)

+ Criticised and Antagonistic to European  
"White men's Burden" as called  
by Mark Twain

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- + Arya Samaj - "Call for 'Go back to Vedas'"
- + Nationalistic Schools and Colleges
- (Ex) Young Bengal Movement.
- Henry V. Derozio - 1<sup>st</sup> Nationalist poet

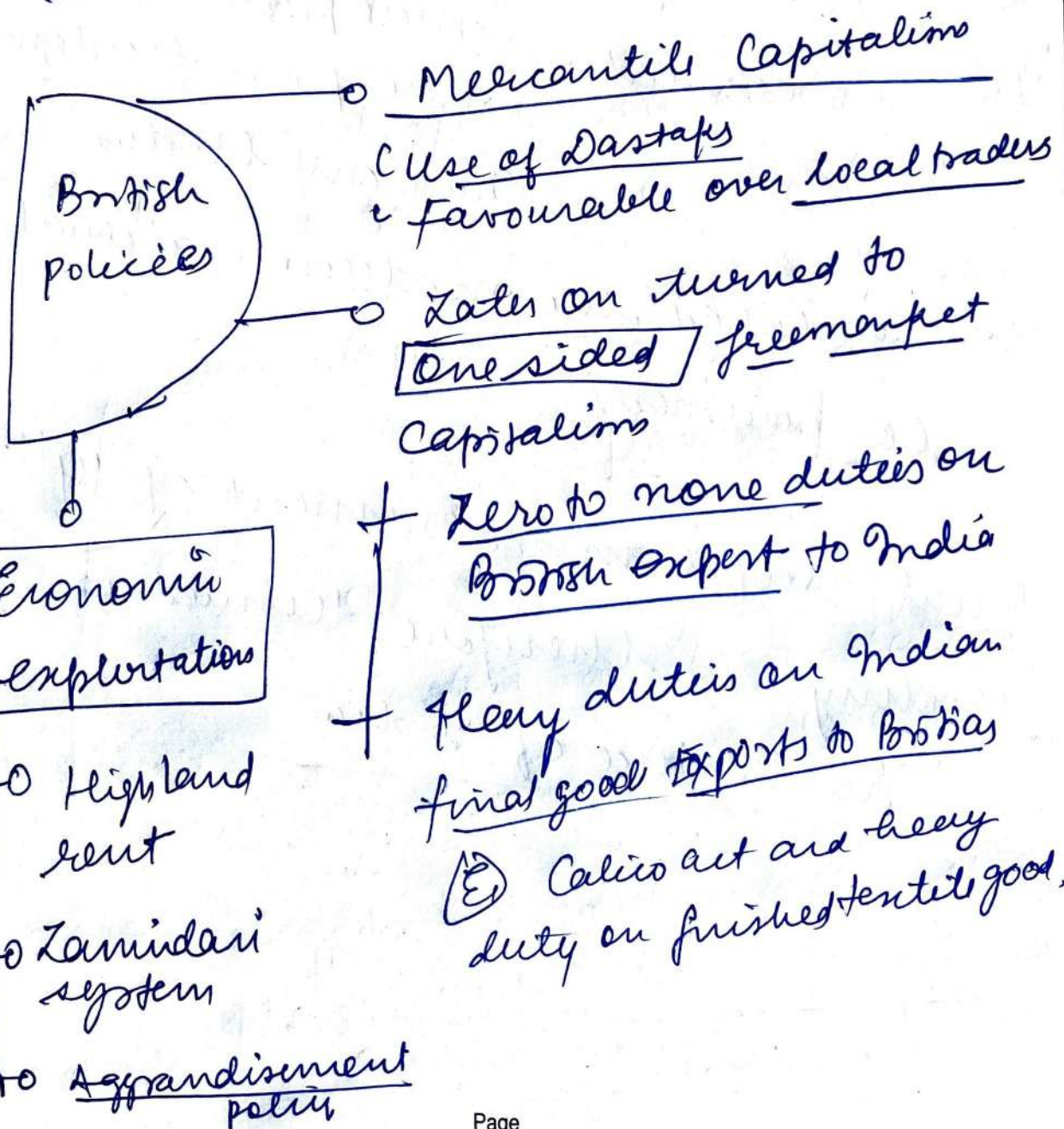
## Later freedom movements

- ↳ Inspired by the liberal values
- ↳ Demanded
  - max political representation
  - max press freedom
  - max civil liberties
- ↳ Developed the modern national consciousness

Social reforms movement of 19<sup>th</sup>  
Century is therefore termed as  
"Renaissance of India"

Q. (13)

British policies were mainly  
centred around One sided free  
market Capitalism.



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## De-Industrialisation of India

① High duties on exports made product uncompetitive → Huge losses and deindustrialisation of traditional industries.

② Ruinisation of Traditional Handicraft Industries.

↳ through high taxes.  
↳ lack of investment

③ Raw material resource region  
↳ India only used as Raw material source  
↳ Development of Railways and ports  
for better extraction and better market reach for British finished goods

~~Impacts~~ ④ Aggrandisement policy

↳ Regional ruler dispossessed — loss of patronage to traditional Arts & Crafts

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## Lives of Indian Artisans

- ① Loss of patronage → Poverty and unemployment.
- ② Migration towards villages
- ③ Ruin of indigenous arts and crafts

## Impact on broader economy

- ① Increased pressure on Agriculture
  - + due to Rack renting i.e. high rents
  - + Zamindari system - Landless labourers  
Absentee landlord
  - + famines
  - + Disguised Unemployment  
due to migration of  
artisan to rural areas
  - + India remained a deindustrialised  
Country.

After Independence, India's attempt was  
to plan industrial development  
called a Nehru Mahalanobis plan.

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Q. 14

Local Winds are winds.  
to a local region based on  
local factors.

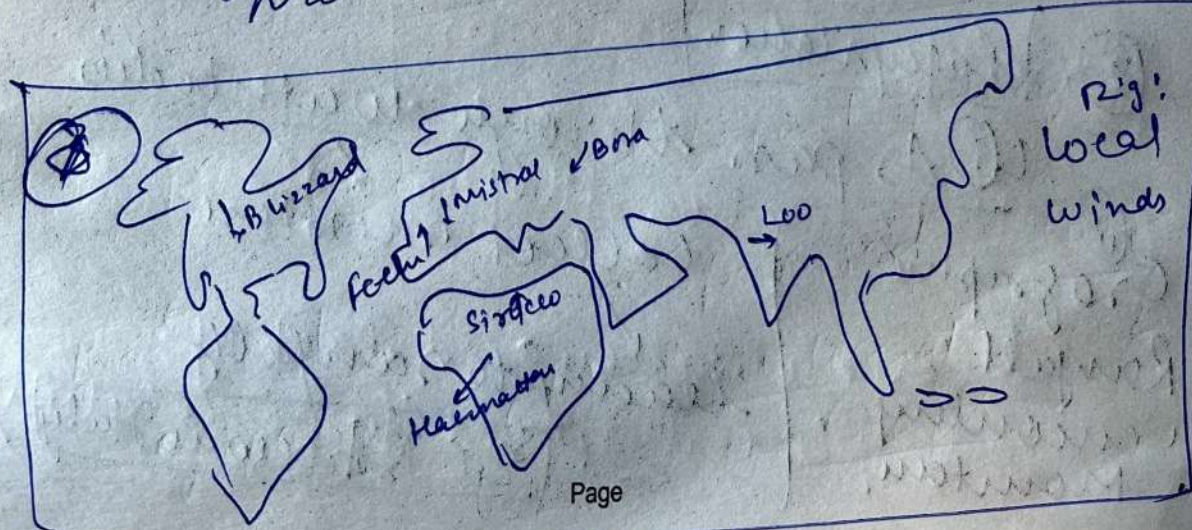
## Origin of local winds

① Topography of the Place.

(e) Mistral flows  
between Rhine valley

② High pressure and low pressure local  
condition

(e) Sirocco winds due to local high  
pressure on Sahara.



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③ Development of Temperature and pressure gradient.

Ex) Loo in India

④ Air masses

↳ movement of Air masses also related to local winds

Ex) Blizzard in North America.

Impact on weather & Climate

① Cold Wave

↳ Cold local winds brings cold wave conditions

↳ Temperature dropping to  $-30, -40^{\circ}\text{C}$

Ex) Blizzard in USA

② Precipitation

① As per through waterbodies collect moisture

② Orographic  
Rainfall  
↳ encountering  
Mountain

↳ leading to rainfall.

Ex) - Sirocco in Italy

# UPSC

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## ③ Moderation of Climate

↳ Brings changes to the bad and subdued weather conditions

[Ex] Harmattan winds → brings dryness to Guinea region → reduces the high humidity condition → "Called as Doctor winds."

## ④ Dust storms

↳ These local winds if passed through desert → brings dust storms.

[Ex] Loo in India.

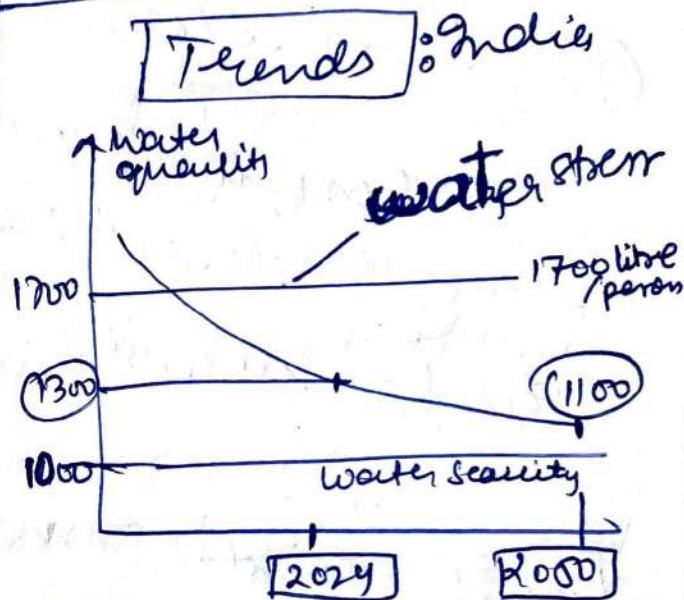
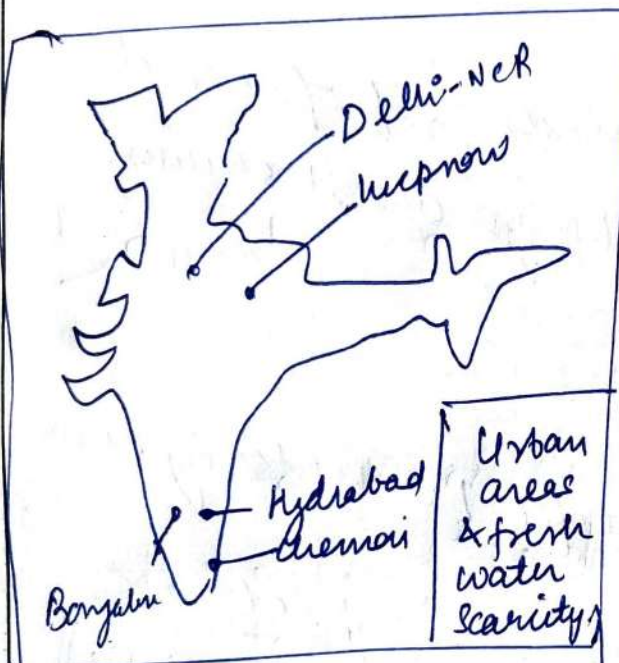
Local winds unlike planetary winds

does not have global impact or

development of a climate type but still has an important impact on cropping cycles, Agriculture etc.

Q. 13

Bangalore and Hyderabad are facing deep water crisis and can face zero day like Capetown in near future.



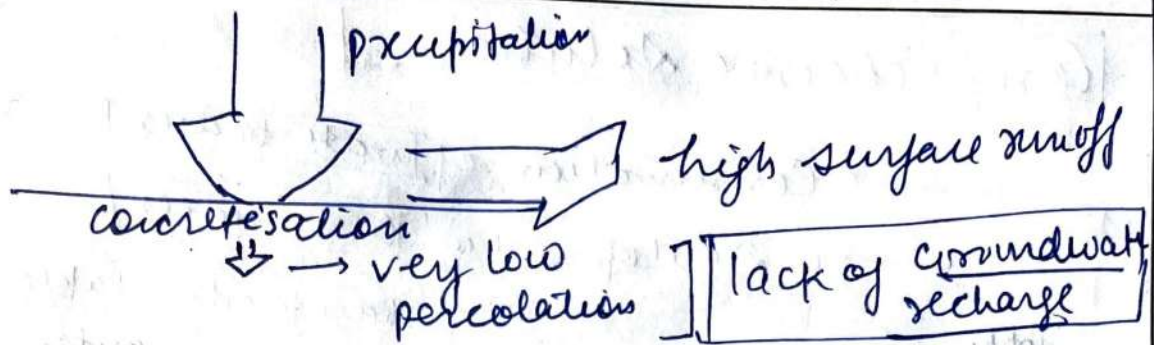
by 2050, India will be closer to water scarcity level

**Drivers of Freshwater Crisis**

① Urbanisation - Haphazard Construction

! Concreteisation and lack of Green spaces for percolation

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② Overextraction of groundwater

→ Extraction > Recharge

③ Lack of Rain Water harvesting

④ Pollution of surface water sources

Rivers Lakes Ponds.  
Ex Bellandur lake in Bangalore.

⑤ Encroachment into Water bodies

Ex Chennai — 85% water bodies in 1950s,  
now only 15% area.  
water bodies

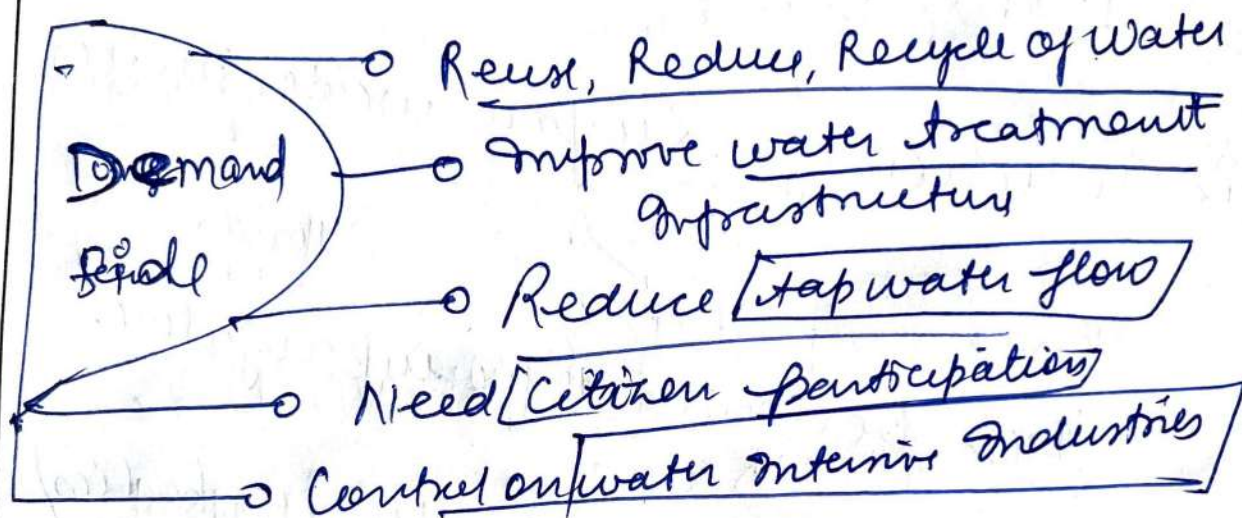
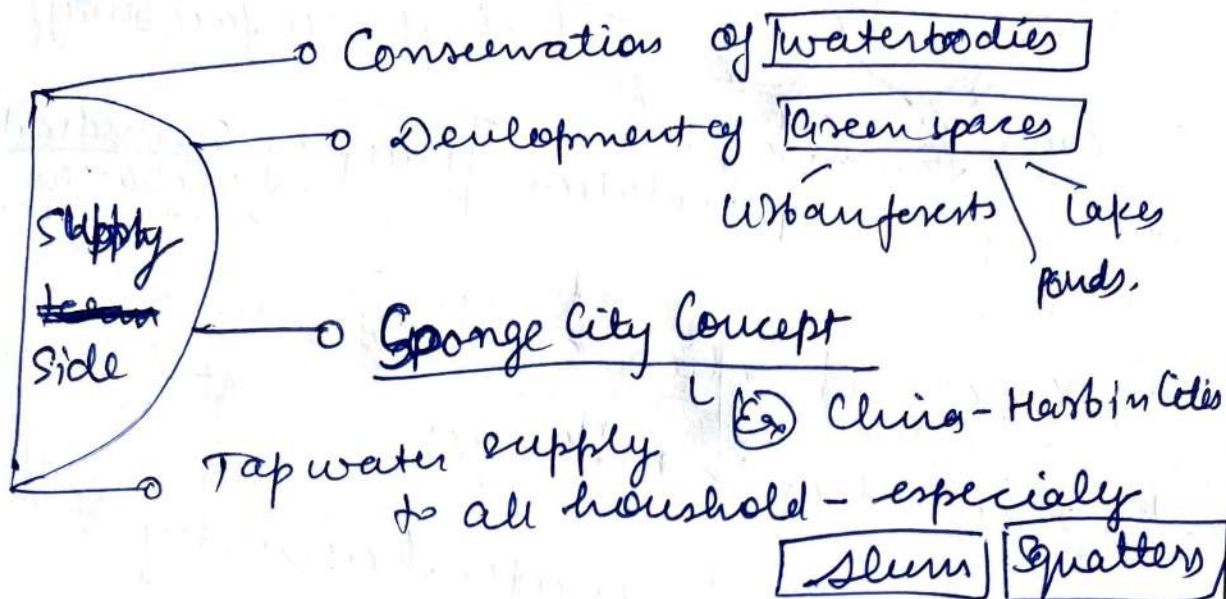
⑥ Urban Heat Island

↳ Drying up of surface waters.

Evapotranspiration

↳ Capillary action and Groundwater loss

## Comprehensive Solutions



## Govt Steps

↳ AMRUT scheme for urban transformation

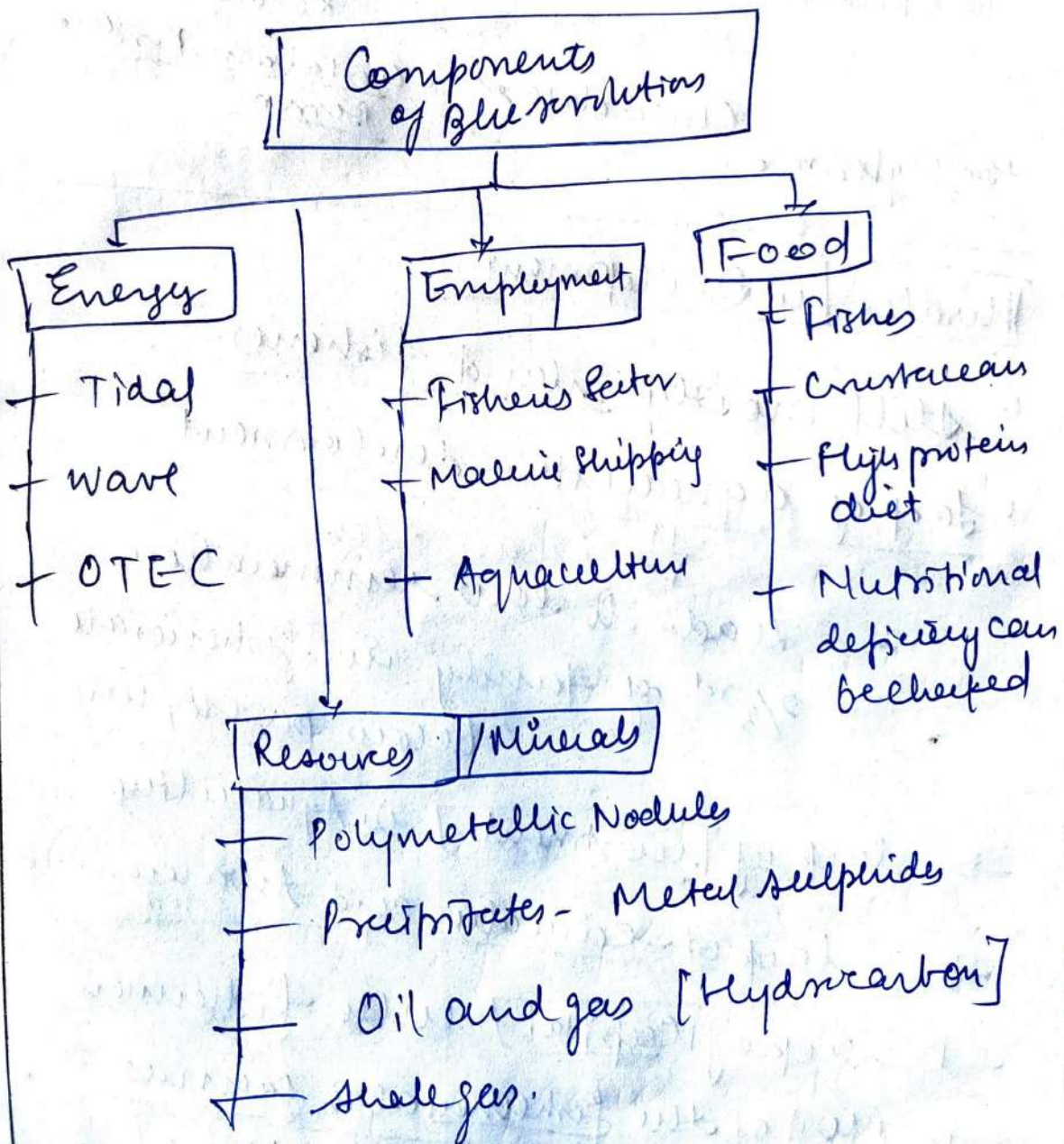
↳ National Water Policy for integrated management of water.

Recently, Supreme Court has accepted right to clean envt. as a fundamental right - must be extended to clean water

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Q-16

Blue revolution refers to the development of economy around sea and oceanic resources



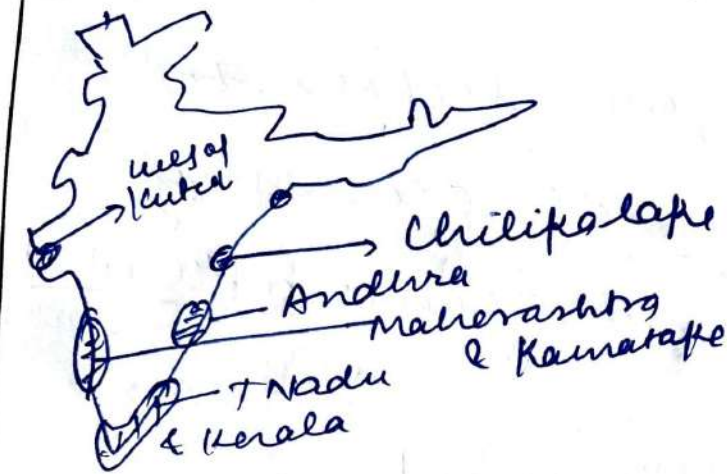
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Sign

## Aquaculture in India



### Major Aquaculture region

- ↳ Coastal Maharashtra and Karnataka
- ↳ Gujarat-Gujarat areas.
- ↳ Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Chilika Lake & Godavari-Bhons  
Basin

### Hurdles in Development

- ↳ still mostly Inland fisheries
- ↳ Lack of aquaculture development



- Leads to low remuneration
- 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of family in fisheries are below poverty line

- lack of Investment in Aquaculture
- lack of education and awareness
- lack of Capital with fishermen
- Most of the fishermen also farmers

हमारे  
में केवल  
लिखें।  
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# UPSC

For Practice Purpose Only

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चाहिए।  
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## Comprehensive Strategies

- ① Integrated Coastal development.  
② PM Matsya Sampada Yojana

Capacity building  
of fishermen

Capital  
availability

Food processing  
units

Cold storage &  
Infrastructure.

Improve logistics  
Port facilities etc.

- ② Development of fish shoals

GIS → Monitor of fish shoals  
↳ Information dissemination to  
fishermen.

- ③ Aquaculture Investment

↳ Govt. Investment and PPP model  
to bring Technology and Expertise

- ④ Learning from Best practices

⑤ Chinese Brackish water  
Cultivation.

India has huge potential in aquaculture  
as it is largely untapped for achievement  
of SDG ①, ②, ⑩, ⑪

## UPSC

Specimen Booklet

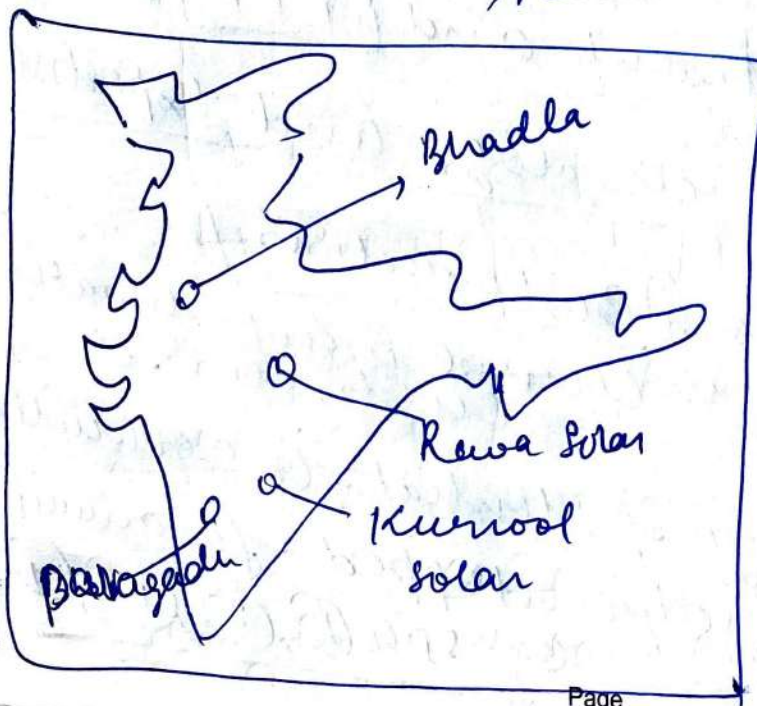
इस हाशिप  
में केवल  
प्रश्न संख्या  
लिखें।Only write  
question  
number in  
this marginCandidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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Q. 17

India has been able to create  
113 billion units of solar power more  
 than Japan and ranked 4<sup>th</sup> globally  
 in solar energy production

Key factors behind solar energy  
 development

↳ Large open area — lying vacant  
 ex) Wasteland, Grassland, Desert etc.  
 Plateau etc.



↳ Geography

↳ lies in subtropical  
 area

↳ Most suited for  
long, continuous  
solar unadiation  
insolation

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For Practice Purpose Only

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।

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- 4) Lack of Clouds — In temperate region  
 ↳ frontal formation and clouds  
 In Tropical / equatorial region  
 ↳ convection and convective clouds formation.

Not the case with subtropics — India

5) Increased Govt. Interventions

- ↳ Govt. has been investing time and money  
 ↳ (Eg) National Solar Mission  
 ↳ Development of solar park.

6) Leadership of India

- ↳ India at International level — International Solar Alliance

- ↳ Increasing adoption — Railways  
households [PM Suryodga]

Environmental Impacts

- ↳ Decline in GHG due to Coal/Disel power  
 ↳ Reduction in Global Warming

↳ Less polluting - No emissions of PM and  $SO_2$   $NO_x$

Drones → in manufacturing of Solar panels  
high water use      high polluting

Social impacts → Small scale panels  
↳ subsidised rate  
↳ electrification  
↳ usage in solar power pumps → improved irrigation

↳ Creation of employment → through solar power pumps

Negatives → Increased ground water extraction

Balance between development of solar & community

① Development → Atmanirbhar Bharat  
↳ Promote Make in India  
↳ PIL Scheme

↳ More adoption by Households  
↳ Development of Storage/Battery Infrastructure

② Ecosystem Corruption → R&D in different materials for solar panels  
↳ Only choosing wasteland or low productivity regions for parks

India has solar energy potential 780 GW while current whole generation is 184 GW

Q. 18

Social Media has come out as a Double edged sword in challenging and perpetuating social & power inequalities

Perpetuating social inequalities

to Hate speech against other communities

Women → harassment  
→ Name calling  
→ sexual messages  
→ Abuse etc.

Caste Remarks → echo chamber has been created

- Culture intolerance towards other caste perpetuate.
- prejudiced attitude towards Affirmative actions etc.

Power structure

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① Through Paid Media

② Through Control of narrative on social media

③ Falsified narratives

④ Promotion and advertisement of achievements.

⑤ Social media → Attempts to control legitimate criticism also - Ex China.

Challenges existing inequalities: social media

① Awareness Generation

↳ Women Rights movement

↳ Access to Information and Education

② Support to Cause

↳ Getting support for certain social cause - Ex #metoo movement.

③ Political Mobilisation

↳ Voice to marginalised sections which were ignored by Legacy media

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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④

## Social Media & Free News

Various channels presenting criticisms  
of the Govt., when Press Quality Index  
and its freedom has declined adversely  
to various Global bodies.

## Future for Social Media Platforms

①

Control on Infodemics

fake news → Amplified Information → fake narratives

②

Light touch Regulations

in cases of criticism of Govt.

③

Grievance Redressal Mechanisms

↳ quick action to any complaints.

④

Joint regulations

⑤ Ensure  
reach to all  
classes

Reddite divide

Social media platforms significantly will  
continue to rise with increasing Internet  
and smartphone penetration.

Q. (19)

Tribal society is based on tribal norms passed down by generations.

While Mainstream societies are governed by political structures, laws etc.

Comparative Analysis  
Tribal

Mainstream

Structure

① Egalitarian

① Deep Inequalities

Ex Child sex ratio

|      |      |
|------|------|
| 2001 | 2011 |
| 927  | 919  |

family

② Tribal / kinship ties

② Nuclear families  
Strong

Residence

③ Mostly close to place of origin

③ Neo local residence  
Migration due to Employment etc.

deep love for  
territory - "Topophilia"  
/ place

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## Economy

- ↳ Forty based
- ↳ Traditional handicrafts  
(Ex) Mahua, Tendul leaves  
↳ Dhokra art

↳ Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture sector.

Handicrafts → Services sector dominant

## Religion

- Animist
- Nature worship
- ↳ Sarna

→ Established religion

→ Urban centres  
↓  
Cosmopolitan

→ Multicultural / Plural society.

## Socio economic indicators

### Tribal society faces

↳ Higher Unemployment

- loss of traditional forest rights
- lack of alternate employment

↳ Health indicators worse than Mainstream

|                 | Tribal | mainstream |
|-----------------|--------|------------|
| IMR             | 36     | 27         |
| MMR             | 280 +  | 97         |
| Life expectancy | 64     | 69         |

↳ Higher level of Substance Abuse

(Ex) Tobacco Addiction.

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↳ lack of Education Infrastructure  
 ↳ Literacy  $\rightarrow$ 

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| Tribal | Mainstream |
| 54%    | 74%        |

  
 ↳ lack of residential schools

## Way Ahead

① Conservation of Tribal Culture de vit  
 ↳ Culture      ↳ Language      ↳ Tradition

② Implementation of Schemes for Tribal development

Forest right Act 2006

Residential schools

③ Proper rehabilitation

↳ 60% of the family displaced due to developmental infrastructure - Tribals

↳ Proper implementation of LARR

④ Proper devolution of powers to PESA areas.

Integrated approach in balancing culture and improvement in socio economic indicator will be key for Tribal development

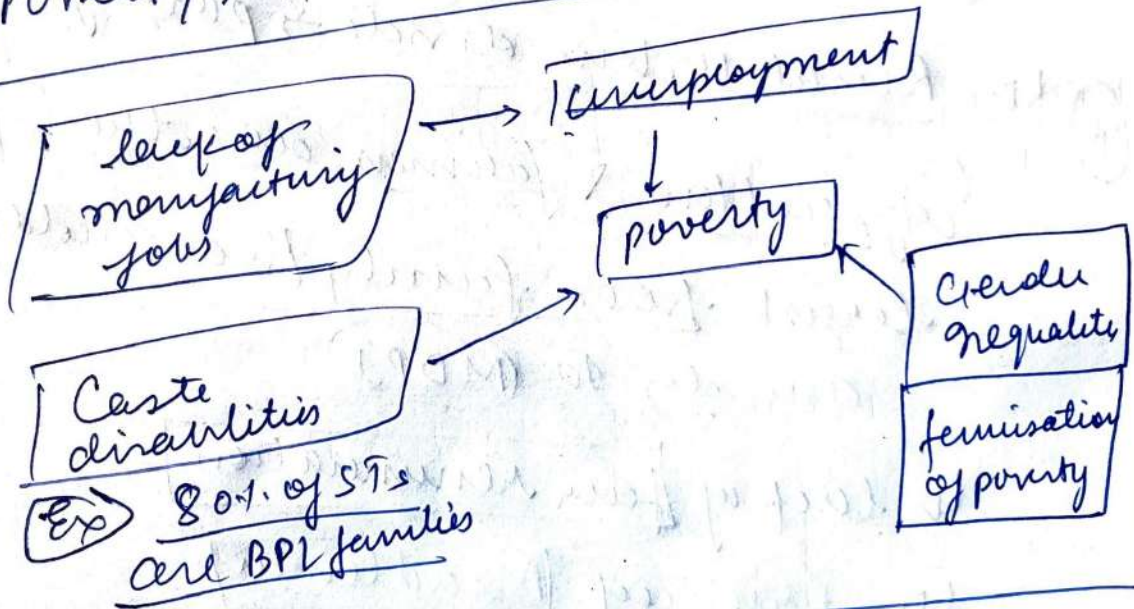
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Q-20

Poverty refers to deprivation of basic resources needed to live at a minimum standard of living.

Poverty: A multifaceted problem



# Caste and poverty -

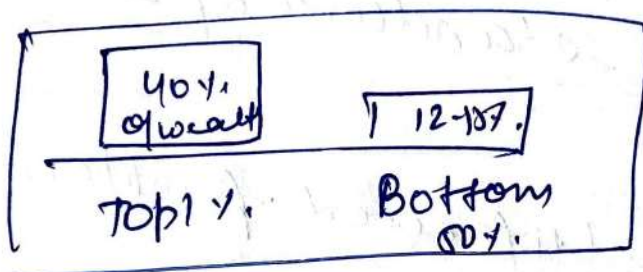
① Caste Inequalities → lack of education  
dehumanising → lack of land & services  
jobs → Manual scavenger (Ex) largest landless labour → (SCs)  
 (97% SC/ST)

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↳ Centuries of disabilities have also lead to lack of social and economic capital.

## (2) Social Stratification

(i) ↳ Class Divide → Poverty



wealth inequality

(ii) ↳ Rural Urban divide → poverty

↳ Agriculture & farmers are the largest poor family/households according to MDPI

↳ lack of fair remuneration

↳ presence of Middlemen

↳ small & marginal landholdings.

(iii) Social Stratification of certain communities.

untouchables → untouchization

↳ lack of employment & education

## Gender Inequality and poverty

① Transgender  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ostracisation} \\ \text{stereotypical view} \end{array} \right.$   
[80% say rejected because Transgender]

② Women Inequality  
↳ Gender divide — at senior managerial position  
[only 18% in India]

↳ at higher education  
(mostly lack property and assets)  
(Ex) Only 11% landholding — women farmer.  
↳ mostly limited to low paying jobs  
(Ex) 60% of women in Agriculture

## Strategies

### Short term

- ① Affirmative action for Transgender
- ② S.C. develop new measure of backwardness
- ③ Agriculture Infrastructure  
↳ Contract farming  
↳ e-NAM expansion
- ④ Appropriate legislation to ensure social justice

### Long term

- ① Improving healthcare and education (COP) speedily
- ② Agriculture reforms  
↳ Mechanisation      ↳ Techniques
- ③ Mfg. sector development  
current only [24% CVA]
- ④ Resource Redistribution  
↳ increasing Direct taxes share

To ensure a Viksit Bharat @ 2047, one has to achieve SDG 1