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MAINS 365

QUICK FACTS

Social Issues

AHMEDABAD BENGALURU BHOPAL CHANDIGARH DELHI GUWAHATI HYDERABAD JAIPUR JODHPUR LUCKNOW PRAYAGRAJ PUNE RANCHI

CONTENTS

Dear Students,

In the competitive landscape of the UPSC Mains examination, the significance of integrating data, facts, and examples into your answers cannot be overstated.

These elements serve as the backbone of a compelling and persuasive response, elevating your answer from a generic narrative to a well-substantiated argument.

To support you, we have distilled essential information from the VisionIAS Mains 365 resources which are renowned for their comprehensive coverage of current affairs.

For Ethics, this document provides a concentrated source of high-quality data, facts, initiatives, and applications. Given the demands of the UPSC Mains examination, it is crucial to be prepared with important data, applications, and facts that can enrich your answers.

This document includes relevant initiatives and applications that can be seamlessly integrated into your responses. This information is not limited to GS Paper 4 but is also helpful for essay answers.

The layout of this document is designed for quick reference and easy integration into your answer.

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Glossary

Brain Rot

Prevalent in internet culture, it refers to the **supposed deterioration of a person's mental or intellectual state**, often seen as a consequence of **excessive consumption of trivial, unchallenging, or low-quality digital content**.

Reproductive Spacing

Also called birth spacing or inter-birth interval, it refers to the **time elapsed between two successive live births** for a woman. Optimal reproductive spacing is often considered important for the health of both the mother and the child, allowing the mother to recover from a previous pregnancy, labor, and lactation.

Brain Drain

It is an economic and sociological phenomenon referring to the **emigration or migration of highly skilled, educated, or talented individuals from their home country or region to another country or region**.

It results in a significant loss of human capital, expertise, and innovation for the originating country.

Software as a Medical Device (SaMD)

It is defined as **software intended for one or more medical purposes that performs those purposes without being part of a hardware medical device**. E.g. medical apps diagnosing diseases from medical images, remote patient monitoring.

Agglomeration Economies

A localized economy in which a large number of companies, services, and industries exist in close proximity to one another and benefit from the cost reductions (economies of scale) and gains in efficiency that result from this proximity.

Support Ratio (Dependency Ratio)

It is a demographic measure that indicates the **ratio of dependents (people who are typically too young or too old to work) to the working-age population**.

A higher support ratio suggests a greater burden on the working-age population to support the non-working segments of society, impacting social welfare systems, healthcare, and pension schemes.

Demographic Winter or Drag

Demographic winter refers to the **sustained decline in birth rates and fertility** rates below replacement levels, leading to population **aging** and eventual **decline.**

E.g. **Japan's** population is aging rapidly. **By 2050, nearly 40%** of Japan's population is expected to be over 65.

🍽️ | Hidden hunger

Also known as **micronutrient deficiency,** is a form of **malnutrition** that occurs when a person's diet lacks essential vitamins and minerals, even if they are consuming sufficient calories.

📈 | Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

It is an **urban planning and design strategy** that focuses on creating **compact, walkable, mixed-use communities** around high-quality **public transportation hubs.** The goal of TOD is to maximize **access to public transit,** reduce reliance on private automobiles, promote sustainable living, and integrating residential, commercial, and public spaces within a convenient walking distance of transit stations.

🤝 | Cultural Homogenization

Often associated by **globalization,** it is a process by which local cultures are transformed or absorbed by a dominant, often global, culture, leading to a reduction in cultural diversity and distinctiveness.

🌍 | Glocalization

A combination of **"globalization" and "localization,"** it refers to the simultaneous occurrence of **both universalizing and particularizing** tendencies in contemporary social, political, and economic processes.

💻 | Digital Echo-Chambers

Digital echo chambers are metaphorical spaces, primarily **online (**e.g., social media platforms, online forums), where an individual is exposed **only to information**, ideas, and beliefs that **reinforce their existing** ones. This occurs because algorithms curate content based on past interactions, and individuals tend to connect with **like-minded people.**

🤝 | Alone Together Paradox

A phenomenon particularly prevalent in the **digital age,** it is where individuals are **physically present** with others but are **simultaneously absorbed in their digital devices,** leading to a sense of social isolation despite physical proximity.

Key Data & Facts

Women

👩 | Women-led Development

◇ India ranked **131th** out of 148 countries, **slipping 2 places** compared to **2024**. (**Global Gender Gap Index 2025**)

- **Female Labour Force Participation**: Bridging the gender gap in employment could potentially lead to a **30% increase in the country's GDP.**
- **Digital divide**: Only **1 in 3 women in India (33%)** have **ever used internet**, compared to more than **half the men (57%). (NFHS 2019–21)**
- **Only 3% of women make decisions independently. (NFHS-5)**
- Gender Budget allocation in the total Union Budget **increases to 8.86% in FY 2025-26** from **6.8% in 2024-25.**
- **Women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs): 65%** of rural SHG members have improved their incomes between FY19 and FY24 (SBI report).
- **Key Initiatives: Lakhpati Didi, Mudra Yojana, Stand up India**
- **Global: Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA)** (1995)
  - » **Beijing + 30 Action Agenda: 6 priority action areas** (closing digital gender gap, ensuring freedom from poverty, eliminating violence, promoting equal decision-making power, fostering peace and security, and achieving climate justice)

📈 | Care Economy (Purple Economy)

- Economic value of women's unpaid domestic and care work in India ranges between **15% – 17% of GDP.**
- Women of working age spend **5.6 hours (~6X more) on unpaid work daily**, versus 30 minutes for men. (Time Use Survey- NSO)
- 5 Pillar Framework for Care Economy
  - » Leave policy
  - » Subsidies for Care Services
  - » Investment in Care Infrastructure
  - » Skill training for Care workers
  - » Institutional mechanism for quality assurance

👩‍⚖️ | Violence against Women

- 4.5 lakh crimes (4% increase between 2021-22) against women. (NCRB)
  - » Cruelty by husband or his relatives (31.4%), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (18.7%), and rape (7.1%).
- Over **419 cases of sexual harassment at workplace** were reported in the country in **2022.** (NCRB)
- Initiatives to curb Violence against women:
  - » **Chapter-V of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS):** Offences against women and children
  - » Mission Shakti (Sambal and Samarthya), She-Box
  - » **Vishaka Guidelines (1997)**: **Supreme Court** guidelines addressing **workplace sexual harassment in India.**
  - » **Global:** UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), UN Spotlight Initiative, SDG 5

✊ | Sexual and Reproductive Rights

- A woman's **right to reproductive choices** is protected under **Article 21**, as a part of **personal liberty.** (**Suchita Srivastava v. Chandigarh Administration, 2009**).
- **Maternity leave** is an integral part of maternity benefits and forms a core aspect of a **woman's reproductive rights.** (**K. Umadevi v. Government of Tamil Nadu**)

◇ **Maternity Benefit Act, 1961: 26 weeks** of paid leave for women with **less than 2 surviving children** and **12 weeks** for those with **2 or more children.**

Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH)

Initiatives taken to improve SRH

◇ **India:** Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Amendment Act, 2021, Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 (prohibit commercial surrogacy), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karykram, Mission Parivar Vikas, Draft Menstrual Hygiene Policy 2023.

◇ **Global:** Nairobi Summit, 2019 (ICPD+25) (integrate SRH into Universal Healthcare), Beijing Platform for Action, 1995.

Children

Child Marriage

◇ **23.3%** of women aged 20-24 years were **married before age 18 years.**

◇ **Prevalence** of child marriage has **reduced by half** from 47% (2006) to **23.3% (2019-21).**

◇ As per **NCRB**, **number of cases** registered under **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act**, **2006** during the last 5 years have increased from 395 (2017) to 1050 (2021).

◇ **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006:** Prohibits marriage of girls under **18** and boys under **21** years.

Technology and Children

◇ **71 % of youth are online** compared with 48% of total population globally. (UNICEF)

◇ **2/3ʳᵈ** of the world's **school-age children (1.3 billion)** aged 3-17 years **lack access to internet** at home. (UNCEF-ITU report)

◇ **82%** of children aged 14-16 know **how to use a smartphone; 57%** of rural children **use** smartphones for **educational** purposes but **76%** use them for **social media.** (ASER 2024)

Child Labour

◇ **~138 million (7.8%)** children (5-17 years) worldwide engaged (**54 million (3.1%)** in hazardous work) (ILO-UNICEF)

◇ **10.1 million (3.9%) children** engaged in child labour in India. (Census 2011)

◇ **Constitutional Provisions:**

  » **Article 24**: Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

  » **Article 39(e):** Directs the state to ensure that the tender age of children is not abused.

◇ **Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986:** Completely prohibits employment of children below 14 years and employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years of age) in hazardous occupations or processes.

Other Vulnerable Sections

🧑 | Tribal Population

◇ **Population:** 10.45 crore (8.6%) (2011 census).

◇ **40.6%** ST population is **below poverty line.**

◇ **Low literacy:** Literacy rate among STs is just 59% which is 73% among the general population. (Census 2011).

◇ **Constitutional Measures**

  » **Article 342:** Notification of STs

  » Schedule V and VI (Article 244)

  » **Article 275:** Grant of special funds for promoting the welfare of STs

  » **Article 338A:** National Commission for STs

◇ **Legislative Measures**

  » Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996

  » Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

  » SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

◇ **Government Schemes**

  » Panchasheel Principles for Tribal Development

  » Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

  » Pradhan Mantri Vanbandhu Vikas Yojana

  » Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojna (PMAAGY)

  » Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

🧑 | Scheduled Castes (SCs)

◇ **Article 341 defines** the term **'Scheduled Caste'**

◇ **SCs** constitute **16.6%** of India's population (2011 Census).

◇ **71% SC farmers** work as **agricultural labourers** for salaries on land that they do **not own.** (USDA)

◇ Only **66.1%** of the population is **literate,** compared to **73.3%** of Indians overall**.**

Mechanism to tackle Caste based atrocities

◇ **Constitutional**

  » **Fundamental Rights: Article 14, 15, 16, 17.**

  » **DPSP: Article 46 (**promotes the educational and economic interests of SCs**) and Article 338 (National Commission for SCs)**

◇ **Legal**

  » **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**: 'Untouchability' because of religious and social disabilities was made punishable.

  » Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

  » Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

◆ **Initiatives for empowerment of SCs**
- » Scheme For Residential Education For Students in High Schools in Targeted Areas (SHRESHTA)
- » Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)
- » Ambedkar Social Innovation and Incubation Mission (ASIIM)

♿ | Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

◆ 2.21% of the total population are PwDs
◆ 69% PwDs live in Rural areas
◆ 55% PwDs are illiterate
◆ **Initiatives for mainstreaming PwDs**
- » **ADIP Scheme** (Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids and Appliances)
- » Deendayal Divyangjan Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)
- » **Global:** United Nations Convention on Rights of Person with Disabilities (UNCRPD), Biwako Millennium Framework and Incheon Strategy for PwDs in Asia and Pacific.

🚶 | Manual Scavenging

◆ **Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation (PEMSR) Act, 2013** defines Manual scavenging.
◆ Out of the 775 districts, **456 districts** no longer have manual scavenging (as on January 29, 2025).
◆ **Manual Scavenging** was **banned** under the Employment of Manual Scavengers and its Prohibition Act, 1993.

Initiatives to end manual scavenging

◆ National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem respectively (NAMASTE), Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan, etc.
◆ **International conventions**: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Convention for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, etc.

👫 | Senior-care

◆ Senior citizens (aged 60 years and above) comprise **~10% (104 million)** of the population in India
◆ India's elderly population will **exceed 20% of the total by 2050.** (UNFPA 2023)
◆ **Constitutional Provisions**
- » **Article 41:** State shall make provisions for securing the right to work and public assistance for old age, etc.
- » **7th Schedule:** Provisions related to old age pension, social security and insurance, and economic and social planning.
◆ **Policy Measures**
- » National Social Assistance Program (NSAP):
- » National Programme for the Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE): preventive, curative, and rehabilitative treatment.

Initiatives

◇ **India:** Accessible India Campaign, Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana, Atal Vayo Abhyudaya Yojana (AVYAY), Senior Able Citizens for Re-Employment in Dignity (SACRED portal), The Senior Ageing Growth Engine (SAGE) initiative

◇ **Global:** UN Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002), UN Decade of Healthy Ageing (2021-2030), Japan "Healthy Japan 21 Program" Promotes active ageing

Education

📖 School Education

◇ **Gross Enrolment Ratio** (UDISE+ 2023-24): **Elementary (**93%), **Secondary (**77.4%), **Higher secondary** (class11-12) (56.2 %)

◇ **Dropout rate** (UDISE+): **Primary (**1.9%), **Secondary (**14.1%)

◇ **Mean years of schooling**: 13 years. (increased from 8.2 years in 1990) (UNDP's 2025 Human Development Report)

◇ **Poor Learning Outcomes:** Despite improvements in learning outcomes, more than half of Std V students cannot read a basic text from two grades below. (ASER, 2024)

🗣 Three-Language Formula

◇ **Constitutional provisions:**

  » **Article 350A: State** to facilitate instruction in **mother-tongue at primary stage** especially for linguistic minorities.

  » **Article 351:** Directives for development of **Hindi language.**

◇ **Policies:**

  » **National Education Policy, 1968: Adopted** 3-language formula based on the recommendation of **Kothari Commission (1964-65).**

  » **1992 Programme of Action: Mother tongue/ regional language** should be the medium of communication at the pre-school level.

  » **RTE Act, 2009:** As far as possible, the **medium of instruction** in school should be the child's **mother tongue**.

  » **National Education Policy (NEP), 2020:** Advocates utilization of home language/ mother tongue as the medium of instruction at least until **Grade 5**, preferably till **Grade 8** and beyond.

    ◆ **NEP 2020** requires **at least 2** of the 3 languages to be **Indian** as against **NEP 1968** which mandated **Hindi, English, and a regional language**.

◇ **Initiatives promoting Multilingualism**:

  » **India**: ASMITA Initiative, Bahubhashi Shabdkosh, Bhashini, Anuvadini (AI-based App), e-KUMBH Portal, Natural Language Translation Mission, etc.

  » **Global:** UNESCO Global Guidance on Multilingual Education, International Mother Language Day (21 Feb)

🏛️ | Literacy in India

◇ **Overall literacy rate** (aged seven and above): 80.9%

◇ Urban vs Rural: 88.9% (urban); 77.5% (rural)

◇ **Gender divide:** Male literacy is **87.2%;** female literacy is **74.6%**

◇ Number of **non-literates** in 15 years and above age group is **25.76 crore** (Census 2011).

◇ **Top 3 States/UTs:** Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Nagaland

◇ **Bottom 3 States/UTs:** Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh

◇ **Initiatives: ULLAS: New India Literacy Programme (NILP), National Literacy Mission (NLM), NIPUN Bharat Mission (Under NEP 2020), SDG 4.6**: Ensuring all youth and adults achieve literacy and numeracy by **2030**.

◇ States/UTs like **Mizoram, Goa, Ladakh** achieved full functional literacy.

📖 | Quality Higher Education in India

As per AISHE Report 2021–2022

◇ **Access & Enrolment**

   » **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)**: Increased 71 times from **0.4 (1950-51)** to **28.4 (2021-22)**; National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims for **50% by 2035**.

   » **Gender Parity Index (GPI)**: Improved from **0.87 (2011-12)** to **1.01 (2021-22)**.

◇ **Funding:** Combined expenditure by the Centre and States (as % of GDP)**-**

   » **University & Higher Education**: 0.62%

   » **Overall Tertiary Education**: **1.57%**

◇ **Low R&D expenditure (0.7% of GDP)** by government and HEIs.

◇ **Initiatives for Higher Education:** Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF), National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), One Nation One Subscription (ONOS) Scheme

◇ India grew from 11 universities in 2015 to **54** in **QS World Rankings 2026**, making it the **4th most represented** country after the US, UK, and China.

Healthcare

🩺 | Healthcare

◇ **Government Health Expenditure**: ~1.35% of GDP (41.41% of Total Health Expenditure) (2019-20)

◇ **Out-of-pocket expenses (OOPE)**: 47.1% of the total health expenditure (2019-20)

◇ **Health insurance coverage:** 41% of households with any usual member covered under a health insurance. (NFHS-5)

◇ **Under-five mortality rate (U5MR):** 41.9 (NFHS-5)

◇ **Low doctor to patient ratio:** 1:834 (including both allopathic doctors AYUSH doctors) (1:1000 prescribed by the WHO)

◇ **Geographical inequality:** Around 2/3rd population in rural areas, yet 73% of the public hospital beds in urban areas.

Ayushmaan Bharat: Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY)

◇ **Covering Senior Citizens under AB PM-JAY**

» **70+ aged** population has grown from **2.8% (2001) to 4.3% (2021)** and is expected to **double by 2031.**

» Only around **1/5th** of the elderly population (60+) is covered by **health insurance.**

» Nearly **78%** remain without any pension coverage (NITI Aayog)

» Almost **70%** of the elderly are **dependent** on family and/or relatives.

◇ **Key Achievements of AB PM-JAY**

» **Healthcare Accessibility:** Over 35.4 crore Ayushman cards issued; 7.79 crore hospital admissions authorised.

» **Reduction in Healthcare Burden:** 21% reduction in out-of-pocket expenditure (OOPE).

» **Gender equity:** 49% of the Ayushman cards issued to women.

» **Healthcare Infrastructure:** District hospitals have experienced an annual net benefit of $26.1 million.

◇ **Challenges (CAG Report):** Database Errors (Invalid beneficiary data), Infrastructure Issues, Financial Irregularities, Implementation Delays

Digital Health

Government Initiatives to promote Digital Health

◇ **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM):** Integrated digital health infrastructure

◇ **Covid Vaccine Intelligence Network (COWIN) system:** Digital COVID vaccine distribution

◇ **eSanjeevani:** National telemedicine service

◇ **Poshan Didi:** Chatbot-based nutrition counseling

◇ **Nikshay 2.0 portal:** Community support for TB patients

◇ **Tele-MANAS:** Free tele-mental health services.

Global: Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH) (WHO Managed Network for improving global health through standardized digital health solutions aligned with country priorities.)

Mental Heathcare

◇ **10.6%** of adults in **India** suffer from mental disorders with a 70-92% treatment gap. (National Mental Health Survey 2015-16)

◇ Individuals **aged 25-44 years** are the **most affected** by mental illnesses.

◇ **One in every eight** people (or 970 million people globally) were living with a mental disorder. (**WHO**)

◇ **Inadequate professionals**: Only 0.75 psychologists per lakh population.

◇ **Initiatives**:

» **India**: Mental Health Care Act, 2017, TeleMANAS, National Mental Health Programme, Manodarpan, KIRAN Helpline,

» **Global: Paro Declaration** (universal Access to People-centred Mental Health Care and Services); **WHO Guidance (2025)** provided **5 key areas of Reforms.**

🤱 Maternal Health and Family Planning

◇ **Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR):** 97 per 1 Lakh Live births 2018-20 (Economic Survey 2022-23)

   » SDG target of MMR below 70 by 2030**.**

◇ **Total Fertility Rate** (2.0 in 2020) reduced **below Replacement level Fertility** (2.1).

◇ **Neonatal mortality rate (NMR):** 24.9 (NFHS-5)

◇ **Institutional delivery**: **89%** (2019–2021), up from 79% (2015–2016).

◇ **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** declined from 39 in 2014 to 28 in 2020.

◇ **Initiatives**: Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan Yojana (SUMAN), Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA).

Nutrition and Developmental Issues

🍽 Hunger

Initiatives taken for Tackling Hunger in India

◇ **India: National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 (**recognizes the right to food as a statutory right.), Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna, POSHAN Abhiyan (National Nutrition Mission), Eat Right Movement, etc.

◇ **Global: SDG 2 (Zero hunger), World Food Programme (**Food assistance branch of United Nations, to combat hunger worldwide by providing food aid, promoting food security, and enhancing nutrition.)

🌍 Global Hunger Index

◇ Released by **Concern Worldwide and Welt Hunger Hilfe**.

◇ **GHI has 4 component indicators**: Undernourishment, Child stunting (low height for their age), Child wasting (low weight for their height), Child mortality

◇ **Key Findings**

◇ **Global:**

   » **42 countries** are at **alarming hunger levels,** making **Zero Hunger by 2030 unattainable.**

   » World GHI score: 18.3 (moderate severity)

   » **Gender-climate-hunger link:** Women/girls hardest hit by food insecurity, malnutrition, and climate emergencies.

   » Nearly **70%** of 309 million facing **acute hunger** live in **fragile/conflict-hit countries**.

◇ **India:**

   » Rank: 105th of 127 countries (improved from 111th in 2023)

   » Placed under **"Serious" category**

   » **13.7%** of India's population suffers from **undernourishment**; **35.5%** of children under the age of five are **stunted**; **18.7%** experience **child wasting** and 2.9% of children do not reach their fifth birthday.

🏙️ | Urbanization

- ◇ **Urban population:** 36.87% (World Bank, 2024); 31.1% (Census 2011)
- ◇ **Future projections:** 40% population by 2036 (World Bank)
- ◇ **Contribution to GDP:** ~60% (NITI Aayog, 2022)
- ◇ **Urban slums** constitute around **49%** of urban population. (World Bank, 2020)
- ◇ **Initiatives:**
  - » Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), PM SVANidhi Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi), Smart Cities Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
  - » UN SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; New Urban Agenda by UN Habitat III advocating inclusive, sustainable, participatory and integrated urban development.

👥 | Population

- ◇ **3rd stage of demographic transition**: Here population growth rate declines still the overall population increases.
- ◇ **Falling mortality**: The IMR has decreased from 40.7 in 2015-16 to 35.2 in 2019-21. (NFHS-5)
- ◇ **Increasing Life expectancy at birth**: reached to 69.7 years in the 2015-19 period from 31 in 1947.
- ◇ **Unintended pregnancies**: 1 in every 7 unintended pregnancies of world occurs in India.
- ◇ Lack of female education, child marriage and early marriages, etc.

📊 | Demographic Dividend

- ◇ **Global Depopulation: By 2100, major economies** may see population **declines of 20–50%.**
- ◇ **Shifting Age structures: From pyramids** (many young, few old) **to obelisks** (many old, fewer young).
- ◇ **By 2050**, the working-age population in **first wave regions** (advanced economies, China) **will shrink** from 67% to 59%.
- ◇ **Later wave regions (India**, Latin America, and Emerging Asia) will experience **similar shifts** within one to two generations.

India-specific:

- ◇ India has one of the youngest populations globally, **65%** of India's population is **under 35.**
- ◇ India's TFR is **below** the replacement level of 2.1.
- ◇ The demographic dividend contributed **0.7% annually** to **GDP per capita growth** in recent decades.
  - » This is projected to **drop to 0.2%** annually by **2050**.
- ◇ Demographic dividend **would peak around 2041**, with 59% of total population will be of **working age** group. (**Economic Survey 2018-19**)
- ◇ India's **support ratio** (workers per senior) is **9.8** which is projected to **halve by 2050**.

💰 | Middle-income Class

- ◇ According to PRICE, India's middle class is projected to grow **from 31% in 2021 to 38% by 2031** and further to **60% by 2047**.
- ◇ **Middle class** face **debt burden** due to the **Consumer loans** for lifestyle aspirations; household debt reached 38% of GDP (FY23).

🏠 Work from Home (WFH)

◇ **68%** of companies continue **remote work** practices post-COVID-19.

◇ According to a **Stanford study, resignations fell by 33%** for workers who shifted to a **hybrid** schedule.

👥 Workplace Automation

◇ India's Industrial Automation Market Growth is expected to reach **$29.43 bn by FY2029.** (Invest India)

◇ Automation is expected to **create 69 million new jobs**, whereas 83 million jobs will become **obsolete by 2027 (WEF).**

◇ **Key drivers for Workplace Automation in India:** Accelerating digitalisation and technological Innovation, changing customer expectation, enhanced competition, rising labour costs, Ageing population, etc.

🔄 Internal Displacement

◇ **83.4 million** individuals were living in **internal displacement** at the end of **2024. (**Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre).

◇ **India**: Internal displacements by **conflict and violence** (1,700) and by **disasters** (5.4 millions).

◇ Approximately three quarters of **migrant women** are **unemployed**, approximately 14% of migrant women are in self and wage-employed jobs and approximately 12% are in casual labour.

◇ **Initiatives taken for betterment of Internal Migrants:** National policy for rehabilitation and resettlement 2007, 'One Nation One Ration Card', Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana 2.0, Ayushman Bharat.

Indian Society

👫 Marriage

Laws governing marriages in India

◇ Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

◇ Special Marriage Act, 1954

◇ Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006

Heartiest *Congratulations* to all Successful Candidates

10 in **TOP 10** Selections in **CSE 2024** from various programs of **Vision IAS**

AIR 1 — **Shakti Dubey**

AIR 2 — Harshita Goyal
AIR 3 — Dongre Archit Parag
AIR 4 — Shah Margi Chirag
AIR 5 — Aakash Garg

AIR 6 — Komal Punia
AIR 7 — Aayushi Bansal
AIR 8 — Raj Krishna Jha
AIR 9 — Aditya Vikram Agarwal
AIR 10 — Mayank Tripathi

79 Selections in **TOP 100** in **CSE 2023**

AIR 1 — Aditya Srivastava
AIR 2 — Animesh Pradhan
AIR 5 — Ruhani

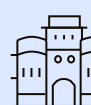AHMEDABAD   BENGALURU   BHOPAL   CHANDIGARH   DELHI   GUWAHATI   HYDERABAD   JAIPUR   JODHPUR   LUCKNOW   PRAYAGRAJ   PUNE   RANCHI