



DHYEYA IAS[®]
most trusted since 2003



SNIPPET - 365

CSE (Mains) Fact File

☎ 9205274743 ☎ 011-49274400
www.dhyeyaias.com



DHYEYA IAS[®]
most trusted since 2003

Acing IAS
with
&



THE HINDU GROUP

GS - I

1. Urbanization – problems and remedies

Relevant Data from Census 2011

Total Urban Population	377 million
Rate of growth of urban population	2.76% per annum during 2001-2011 In 2001-11 the urban population grew by 31.8 per cent
Percentage of Urban Population	31.1%
Most Urbanized state	Goa (62%), Mizoram, Tamil Nadu
Least Urbanized state	Himachal Pradesh (10%) followed by Bihar, Assam and Odhisa

Projections by 2030

- As per the UN’s projections, India’s share in the world’s urban population will rise to 13 per cent by 2030.
- By 2030, India’s urban population is set to reach 590 million, an addition of approximately 300 million to India’s current urban population.
- Making smart cities inclusive is also consistent with Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Facts

- About 43 percent of the urban population of India lives in cities with population of 1 million or more.
- The bulk of urban Indians — 181 million or 50% — stay in small towns with less than half a million (5 lakh) population
- About **17.4% of India’s urban population lives** in slums.
- **2.9% of urban houses** are in a **dilapidated condition** according to Census 2011.
- Delhi is 4-12°C warmer due to the urban heat island effect.
- Urban areas contribute 70% to the GDP but occupy only 4% of the land base
- The number of Indian urban agglomerations with more than one million people has grown by more than 50 per cent over one decade alone, to 53 (the 2011 Census).

Reports:

- **Hidden Urbanisation by World Bank** : According to a 2015 World Bank report, the **urban sprawl accounts for 55.3 percent of the country’s total population** and that official census figures understate it as only 31 percent- **‘Hidden Population’**
- Delhi is projected to become world’s Most populous city around 2028 - **UN Report**

Schemes

- **“Housing for all by 2022”** - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana anchor scheme

- PMAY envisages building 20 million urban units by 2022
- 17% of the houses constructed under centrally sponsored schemes were vacant in 2017 because of poor relocation planning and missing infrastructure.

Children in cities

- More than **3.6 crore children (in the age group of 0 to 6 years)** live in urban areas, of whom at least 81 lakh (**22.5%**) **live in slums**.
- According to Save the Children's recent report, '**Life on the Street**', there are well over **20 lakh children** on the streets of India.

Public Transport

- Infrastructure investment was Rs. 31.6 per car trip while that for a bus user was Rs. 0.90 per trip.
- A KPMG study published last year forecasts that an **additional 6 lakh buses are needed to achieve 50% of all urban transport trips by public modes by 2031**, at the present level of ridership per bus.
- By shifting to electric vehicles India could save **64 per cent energy in 2030** by shifting to shared electric mobility.

Urban Governance

Urban Governance (ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDIA'S CITY-SYSTEMS (ASICS), 2017 Report

- **Pune (score 5.1) topped the survey** while Bengaluru (3) was ranked the lowest in the list. Comparatively, global benchmarks of Johannesburg, London and New York have scored 7.6, 8.8 and 8.8 respectively whereas Indian cities have barely touched 5.1 (being highest).
- Only 9 of the 23 cities had a citizen's charter.
- 19 of the 23 cities don't release even basic data about their functioning in usable formats.
- The **lack of a modern, contemporary urban planning** framework may be costing India **3% of its GDP every year**.

Credit Worthiness of Indian city

- Agencies such as CRISIL rated 94 cities which are part of Smart City Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). **Out of 94, 55 cities got investment grade rating (BBB- and above)**, while other 39 were rated below BBB-
- Thirteenth finance Commission data reflected that the **municipal tax to GDP ratio** is a meagre 0.5 per cent as compared to central tax to GDP ratio at 12 per cent.

2. Role of women

Facts

- **Girls formed only 8% of the total students** enrolled in the **Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT)** in 2016.
- An OECD estimate reveals that **gender-based discrimination** in social institutions could cost up to **\$12 trillion for the global economy**, and that a reduction in gender discrimination can increase the rate of growth of GDP.
- **World Bank:** India's GDP Growth Rate Would Be Over 9% if more women were Working.

Gender Pay Disparity

Facts

- Globally, the unemployment rate for women stands at 6.2% in 2017, higher than the male unemployment rate of 5.5 per cent.



- **Low Property right:** Women contribute almost 40% of agricultural labour but control only 9% of land
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) survey in 2017 had ranked India's Female Labour Force Participation (FLFP) rate at 121 out of 131 countries in 2013.
- **Reverse Trend:** Between 2004 to 2011, Indian economy grew by 7%, however, instead of increase in female participation in the country's labour force, there was decline in from over 35% to 25%.

Global Gender Gap Report

- India was ranked low at **108th position out of 144 countries** in Global Gender Gap Index 2017 released as part of World Economic Forum's (WEF). India slipped by 21 places compared to 87th rank last year.
- India ranked behind neighbours China and Bangladesh, primarily due to less participation of women in the economy and low wages.

Steps taken by government to reduce gender gap

1. Constitutional

- Article 39 (d) under DPSP: According to it, the state shall, in particular, direct the policy towards securing that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

2. Legislative

- **Equal Remuneration Act of 1976-** aims to provide equal remuneration to men and women workers and to prevent discrimination on the basis of gender in all matters relating to employment and employment opportunities.
- **Maternity Benefit Act** was amended in 2017, to increase the duration of maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks.
- **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013**

3. Schemes

- **MUDRA Yojana:** Government of India's MUDRA scheme to support micro and small enterprises and direct benefit transfers under the Jan Dhan Yojana seeks to empower women. Women entrepreneurs account for about 78% of the total number of borrowers under MUDRA
- **Stand up India:** The schemes provides for composite loans by banks between Rs. 10 lakh and upto Rs.100 lakh to Scheduled Caste/ Schedule Tribe and Women for setting up a new enterprise in the non-farm sector.
- **Ujjwala yojana:** Economic Survey 2018 had highlighted that only 79 percent of beneficiaries came to refill the cylinder.

Violence against Women

Facts

- The national tally on **crimes against women**, which includes rape, abduction, assault and cruelty by husband and relatives, is **up by 2.9% over that of 2015**
- There was **an increase of 12.4 per cent in the reported cases of rape** from 34,651 cases in 2015 to 38,947 in 2016.
- Delhi has highest number of reported rape case — 13,803, followed by 5,128 cases reported from Mumbai. Delhi has not been able to shed its image as the rape capital of India.
- Around **95 percent of rapes are by known persons** — family members, neighbours, lovers, people in authority.



- India has the **highest number of acid attacks in the world** and 300 acid attacks in 2016 .

The latest NCRB data for the year 2016 shows that

- Overall crimes against women have risen by just about 3%, whereas incidents of rape have gone up by 12%.
- Majority of cases categorized as crimes against women were reported under ‘Cruelty by husband or his relatives’ (32.6%).

Gender Diverse Police Force

- Strength of women police is 7.10% of the total strength

3. Population and associated issues

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Definition

- Average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years)

Data on trend of TFR

- Total fertility rate **declined** in India from **2.7 in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) to 2.2 in 2015-16 (NFHS-4)**.
- Geographic variance:**
 - Bihar has the highest rate at 3.41, followed by Meghalaya at 3.04 and Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland at 2.74
 - Total fertility rate in rural areas was 2.4 while in urban areas it was 1.8.
- Impact of education:** Women with 12 years or more of schooling have a fertility rate of 1.7, while women with no schooling have an average rate of 3.1.
- Skewed pattern of contraceptive usage:** The most popular contraceptive method is female sterilization 36% . Male sterilization accounts for a mere 0.3%
- Impact of income/ wealth:** The section with the lowest income had the highest number of children at 3.2 and the richest had the least, 1.5.

Government Initiative of Family Planning

- Mission Parivar Vikas-** for substantially increasing the access to contraceptives and family planning services in the high fertility districts of seven high focus states with TFR of 3 and above.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs**
- National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)** under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.



4. **Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.**

Youth Suicide

Facts

- India has one of the **world's highest suicide rates** for youth aged 15 to 29, according to 2012 **Lancet report**.
- According to NCRB data, **every hour one student commits suicide in India**.

Recent Example

- Blue whale challenge - The “game” reportedly consists of a series of tasks assigned to players by administrators over a 50-day period, with the final challenge requiring the player to commit suicide

Legislative measures

- **Mental healthcare Act, 2017** - Decriminalising attempt to commit suicide.

Child Marriage

Definition

- Child marriage in India, according to the Indian law, is a marriage where either the woman is below age 18 or the man is below age 21.

Facts

- **Census:** As per census 2011, the percentage of child marriage in **2011 is 31.6% which was 52 % in 2001 which shows a decreasing trend**.
- **UNICEF Report:** A 2014 UNICEF report, India was ranked **6th among the top 10 countries with high rates of child marriage among women**.
- The median age at first marriage was 15.4 years for women in the poorest quintile, and 19.7 years for those in the richest quintile.
- The prevalence in **Rajasthan was as high as 65%, followed by Jharkhand at 63%**
- **NFHS:** As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4(2015-16), the percentage of Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant is 6.3% which was 16% in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06).

Legislation and effort for child marriage

- **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006** - There are provisions that allow for annulment of a child marriage within two years of the minor attaining majority.
- The **National Population Policy 2000 promotes delayed marriage for girls**.
- The conditional cash transfer schemes and schemes related to education of girl child (**Sukanya Samridhi Account/ Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao**), Dhan Laxmi Scheme etc.
- **“Sajha Abhiyan”** Rajasthan Government’s drive to end child marriage

Violence against Dalit

- Over the decade to 2016, **the rate of crime against dalits** rose more than eight times (746%); there were 2.4 crimes per 100,000 dalits in 2006, rising to 20.3 in 2016, according to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data

Scheduled Castes and the scheduled tribe (Prevention of Atrocities Act)

- **Data for Misuse of Act:** NCRB data states that 75 % of cases under the Atrocities Act have resulted in acquittal or withdrawal which is evidence of misuse of the Act
- **Data for Increasing Crime:** NCRB data shows that over the last ten years (2007-2017), there has been a **66% growth in crimes against Dalits**.

Secularism in Constitution

- Provisions included in the Constitution which show the secular nature of it are:
 1. Freedom of Religion as guaranteed under **article 25, 26, 27 and 28**, supporting the idea of practicing any religious practice as long as it does not harm the social and moral order of society.
 2. **Article 29 and 30** provides special protection to religious minorities and their educational institutions.
 3. **Article 44** in DPSP makes a constitutional obligation on State to bring uniform civil code.
 4. **Article 51A** call upon the citizens to upholds principles of fraternity and brotherhood, and to endure religious diversities

Modern Slavery

- A report by the International Labor Organization estimated that in 2016, **40 million people were victims of modern slavery**, every fourth of whom was a child.

Modern Slavery

India tops the list for the country with the most number of slaves, in millions.



Changes in critical geographical features

5. Salient features of world's physical geography

Land Degradation

- Land degradation affects 1.5 billion people globally
- 2.6 billion people depend directly on agriculture and 52% of agriculture land is affected by land degradation

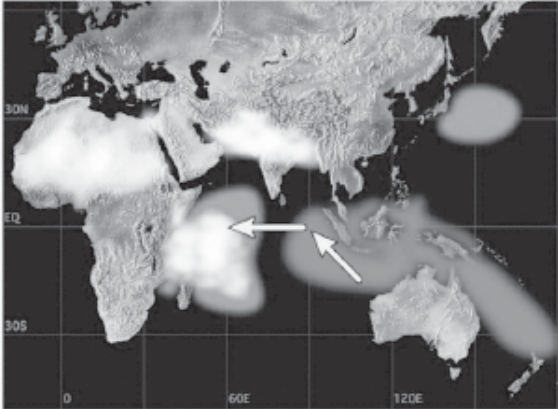
Reasons of land desertification in India

1. Water erosion responsible for 10.98% desertification
2. Wind erosion responsible for 5.5% desertification
3. Human made settlement responsible for 0.69% desertification
4. Vegetable degradation responsible for 8.91%
5. Salinity responsible for 1.12% desertification
6. Other responsible for 2.07% desertification

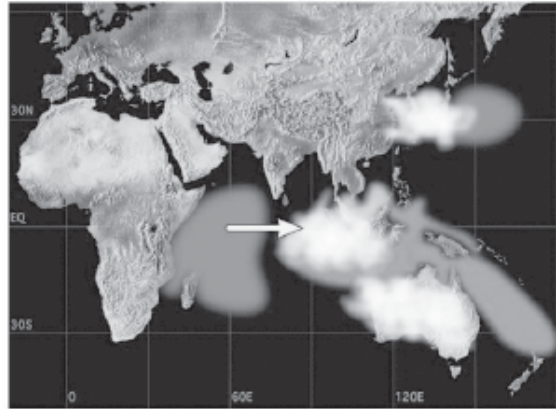
Depletion of water resources

- Agriculture consumes 83% of India's water resources
- Just 18% of rainwater is used effectively while 48% enters the river systems, most of which just flows into the ocean.
- If the current trends continue, by 2030 nearly 60% of Indian aquifers will be in a critical condition. This means that some 25% of the agricultural production will be at risk -a devastating scenario

Positive Dipole Mode

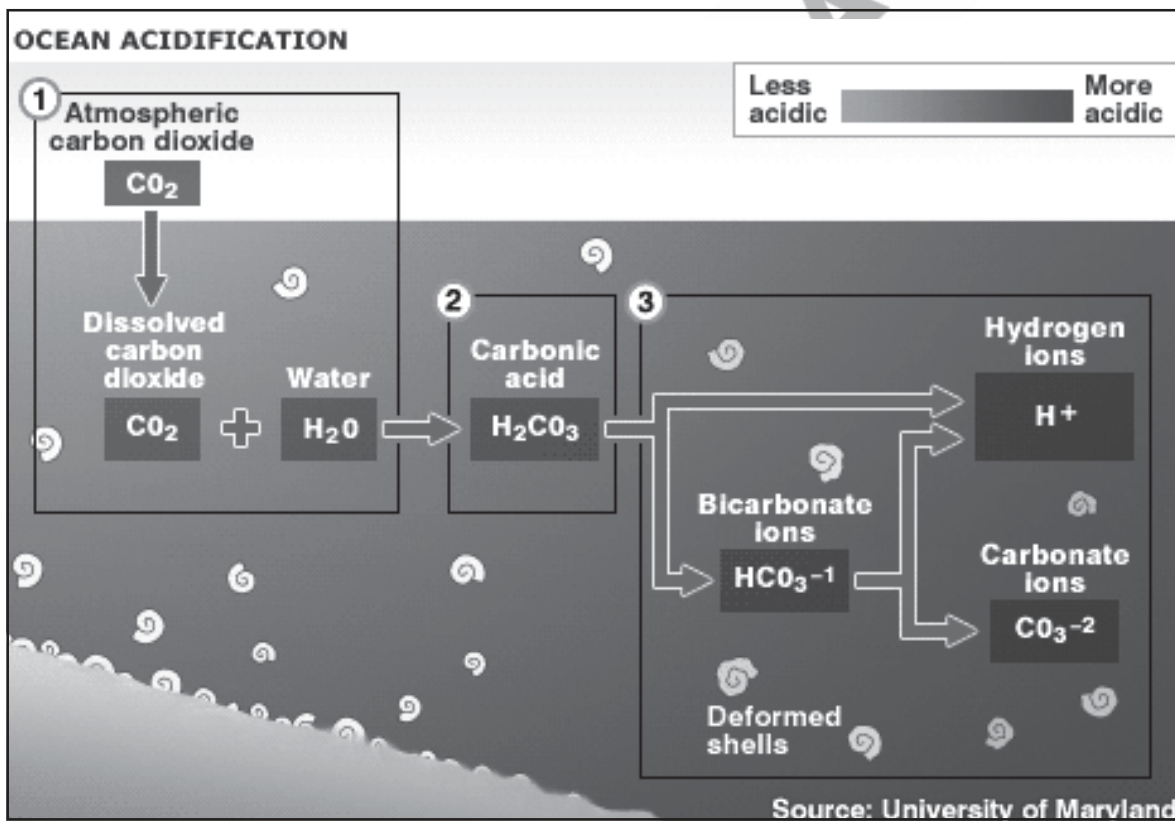


Negative Dipole Mode



Ocean Acidification

- The ocean absorbs about **30 percent of the CO₂** that is released in the atmosphere, and as levels of atmospheric CO₂ increase, so do the levels in the ocean.
- In fact, acidity in freshwater bodies had increased too and the **pH by 0.3 units in the 35 years**. This rate is about 10 times faster than oceans in which pH has fallen by just about 0.1 units in the last 100 years.



ध्येय IAS अब व्हाट्सएप पर Dhyeya IAS Now on Whatsapp



ध्येय IAS के व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप से जुड़ने के लिए **9205336039** पर **"Hi Dhyeya IAS"** लिख कर मैसेज करें

आप हमारी वेबसाइट के माध्यम से भी जुड़ सकते हैं

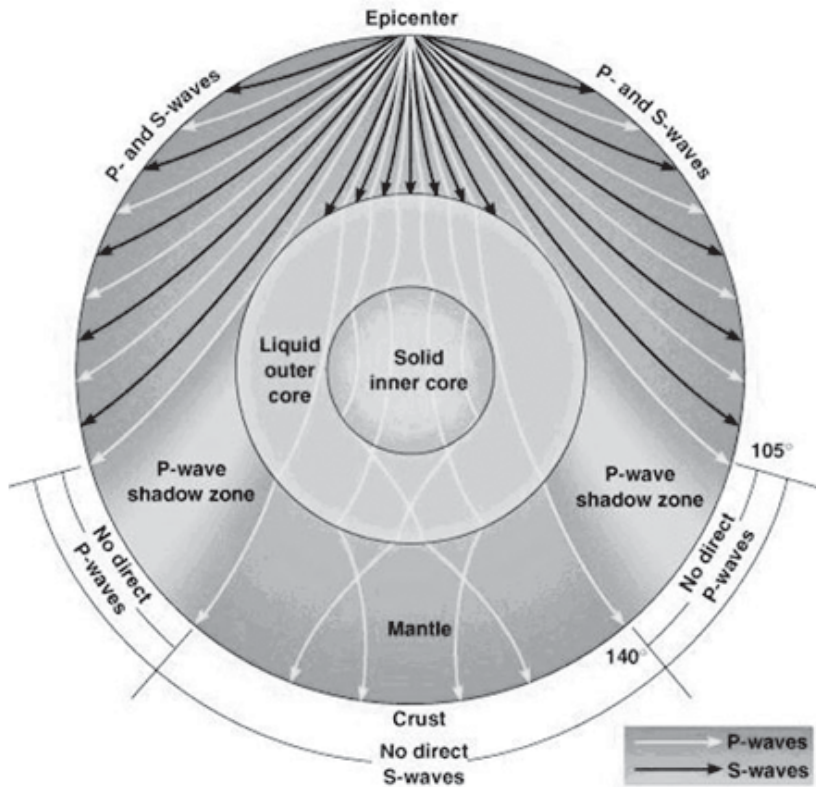
www.dhyeyaias.com
www.dhyeyaias.in



Address: 635, Ground Floor, Main Road, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi 110009
Phone No: 011-47354625/ 26 , 9205274741/42, 011-49274400

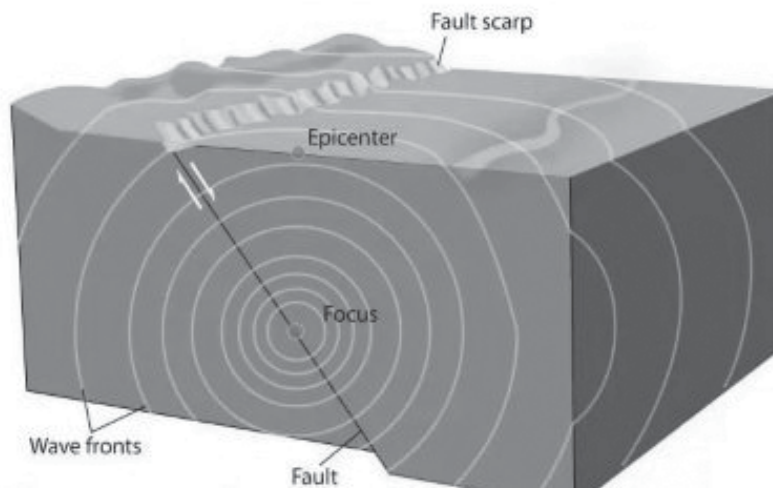
GS - I

Earthquakes



Geomorphology

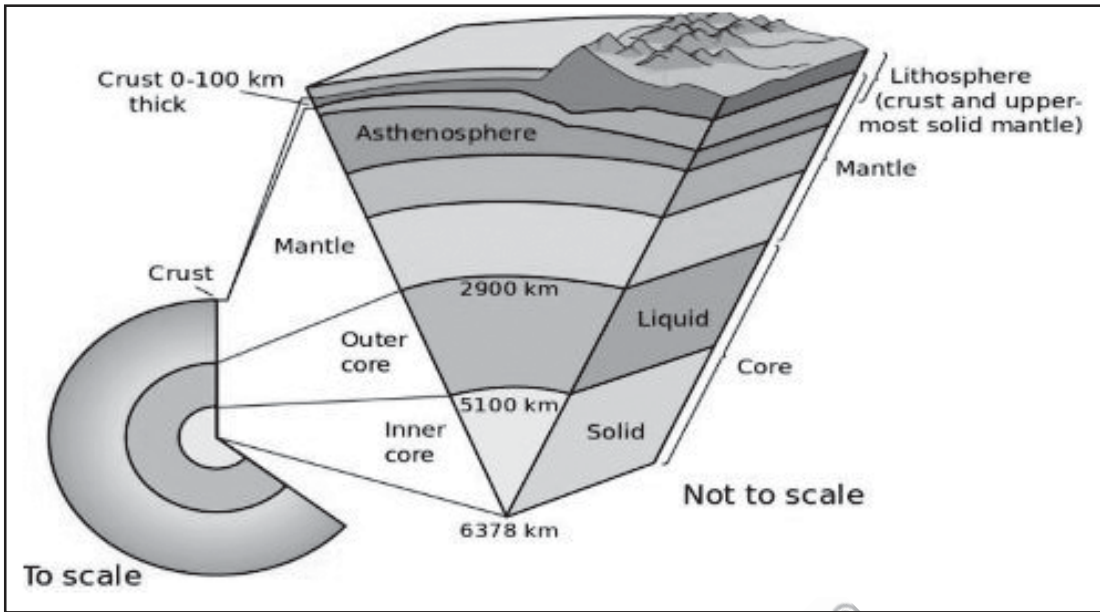
Seismic Waves Radiate from the Focus of an Earthquake



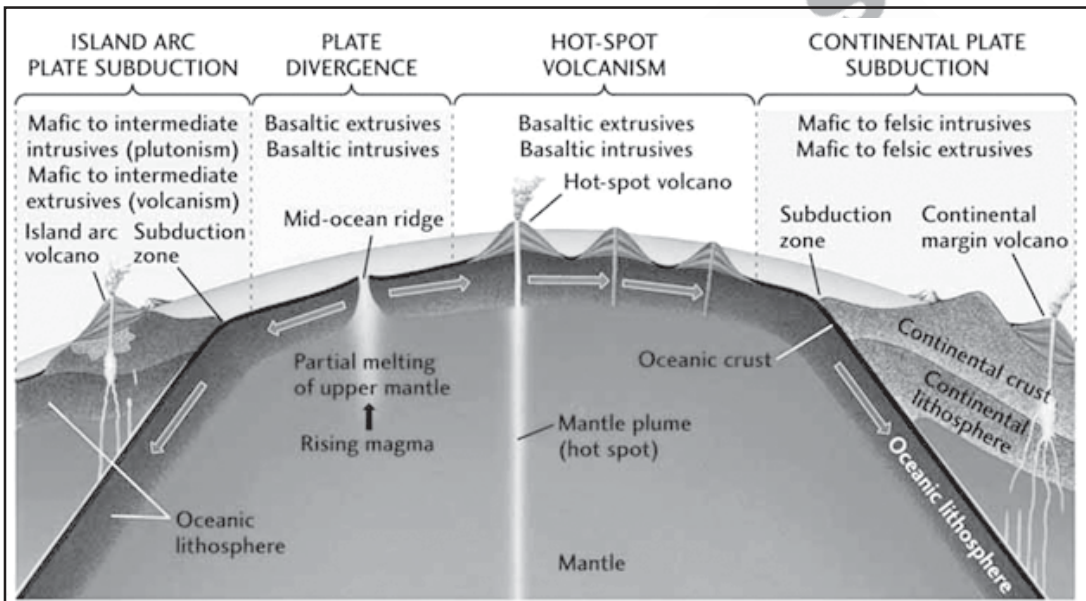


Interior of the Earth

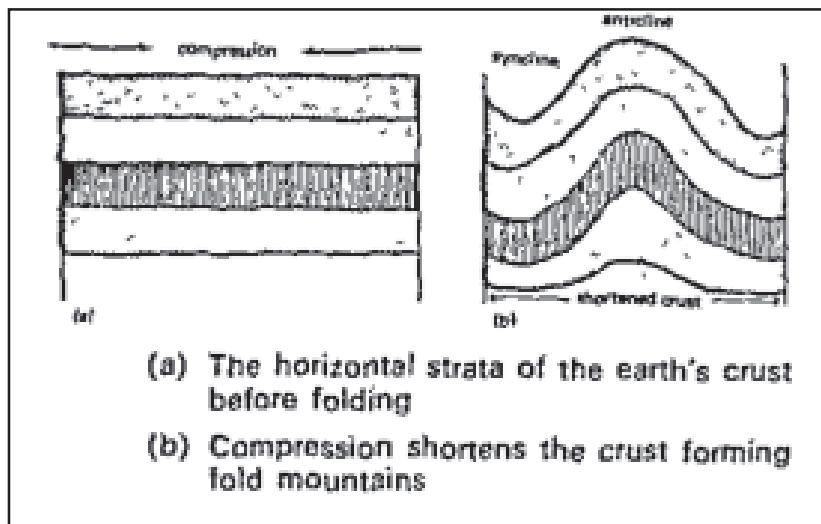
NOTES

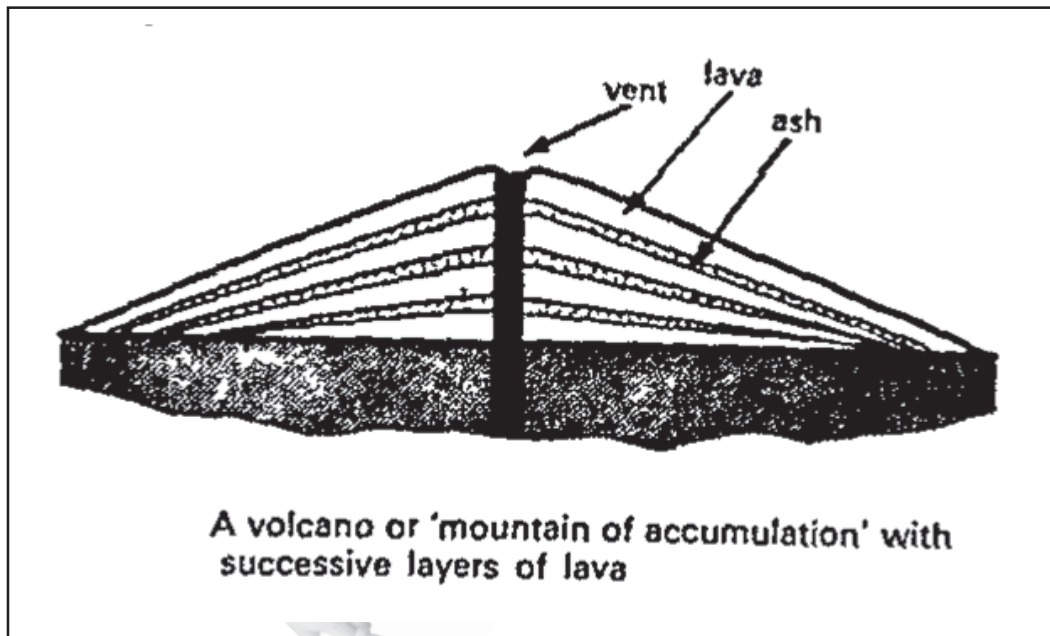
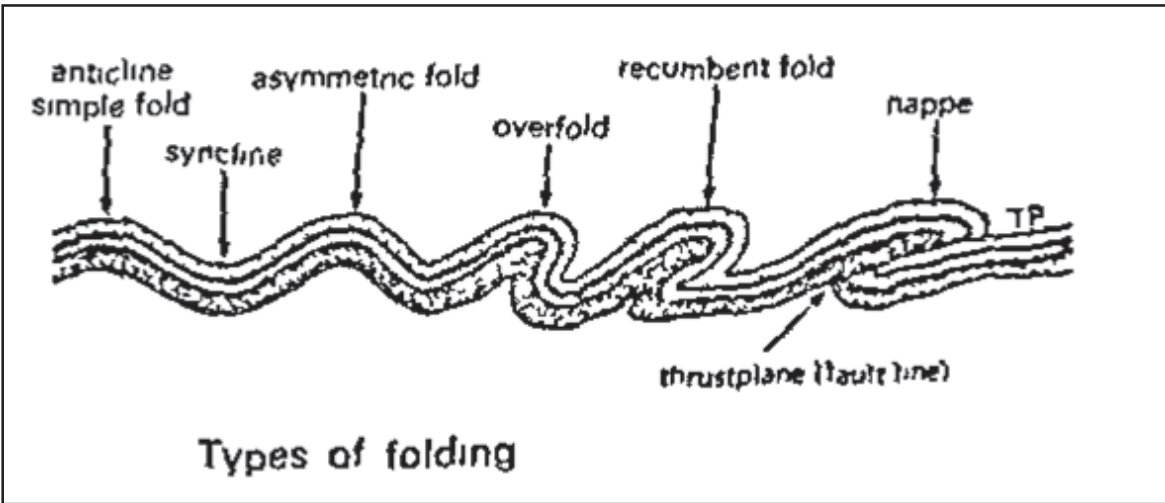


Continental Drift



Types of Mountains





Sea Floor Spreading

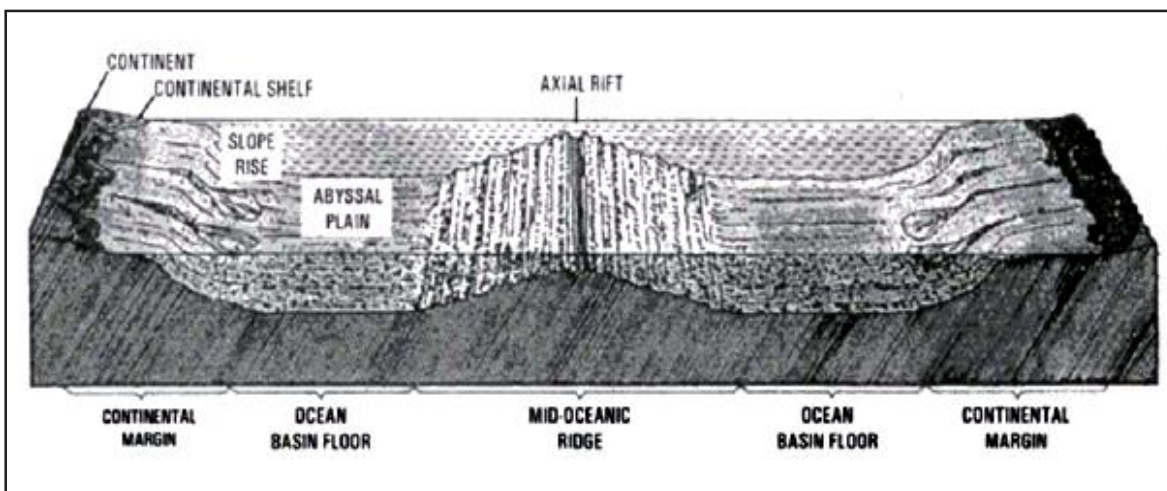
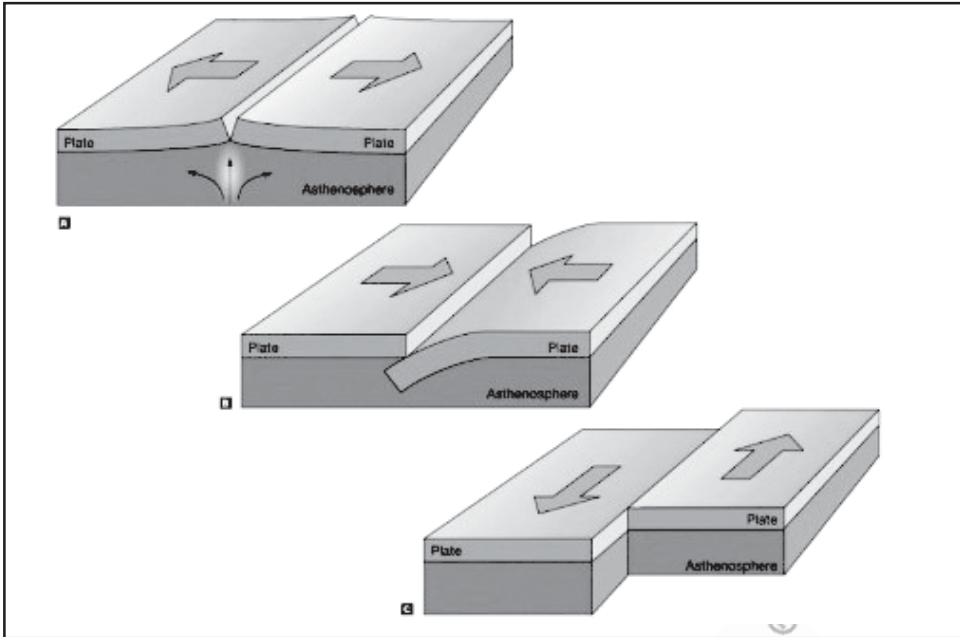


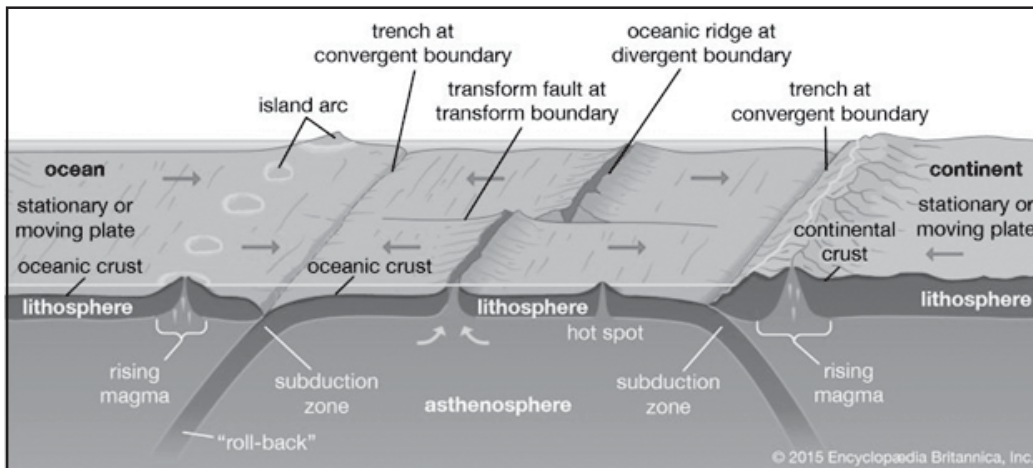
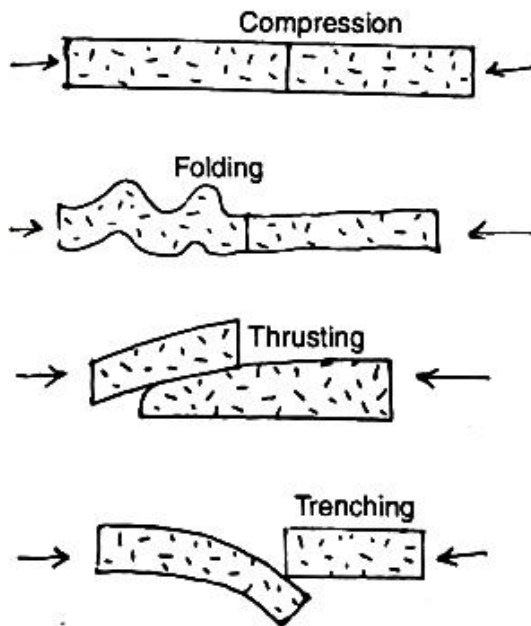


Plate Tectonics

NOTES



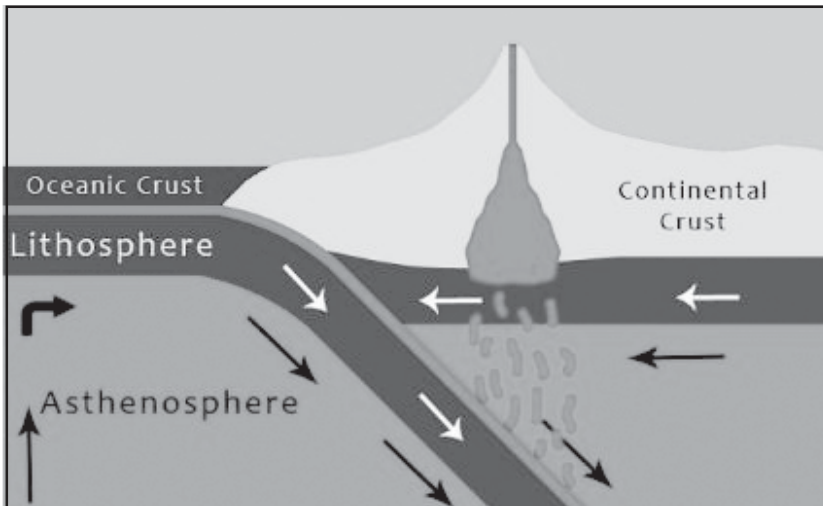
Oceanic Convergence



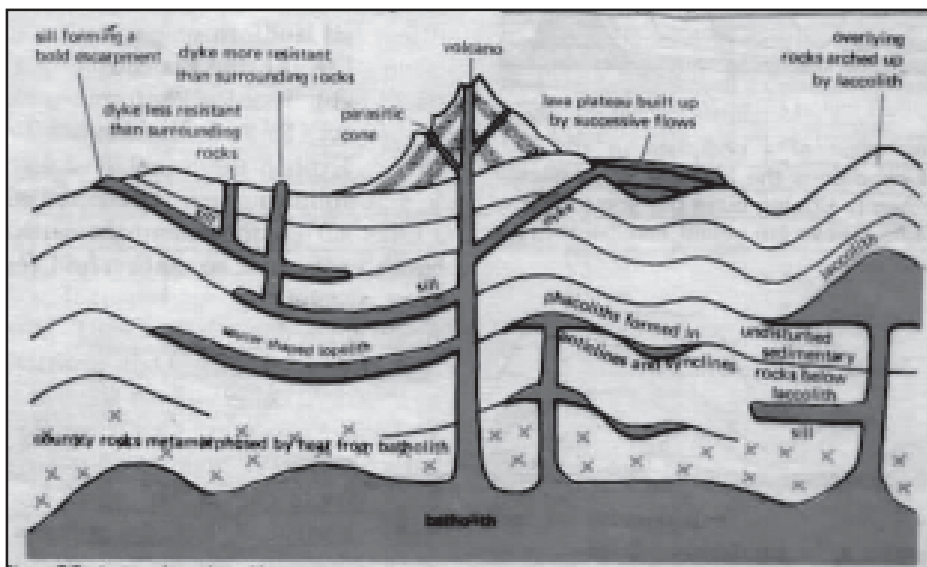
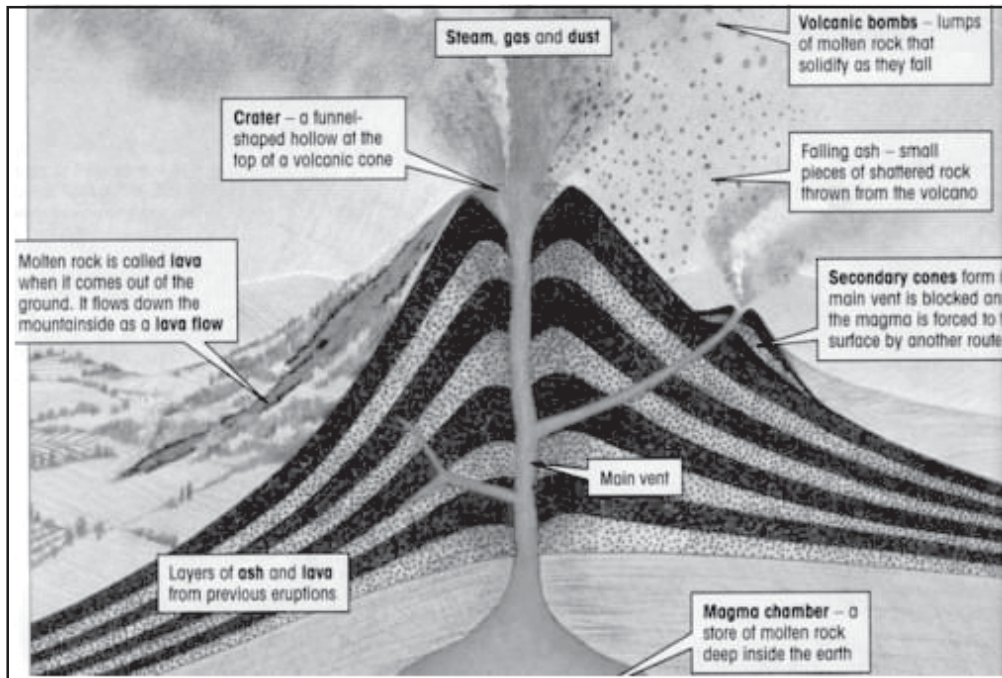


Continent-Oceanic Convergence

NOTES



Volcanism



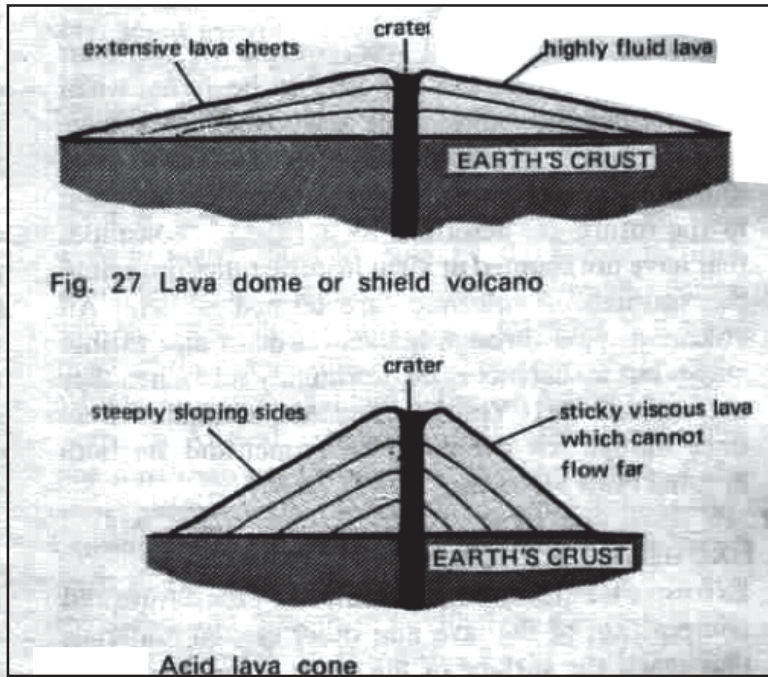
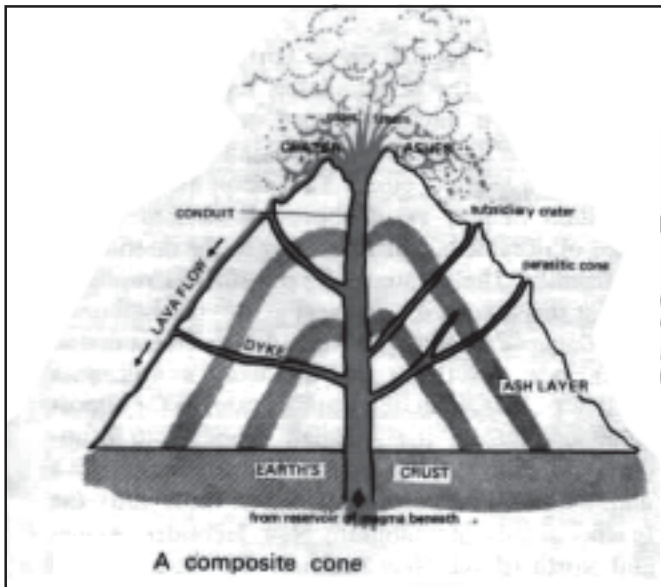
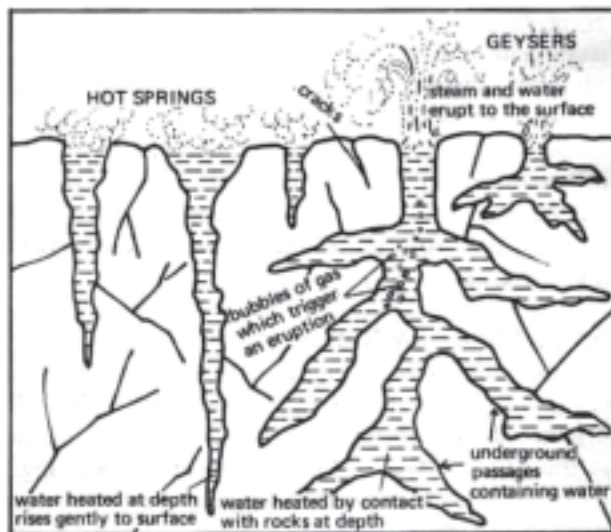


Fig. 27 Lava dome or shield volcano

Acid lava cone



A composite cone

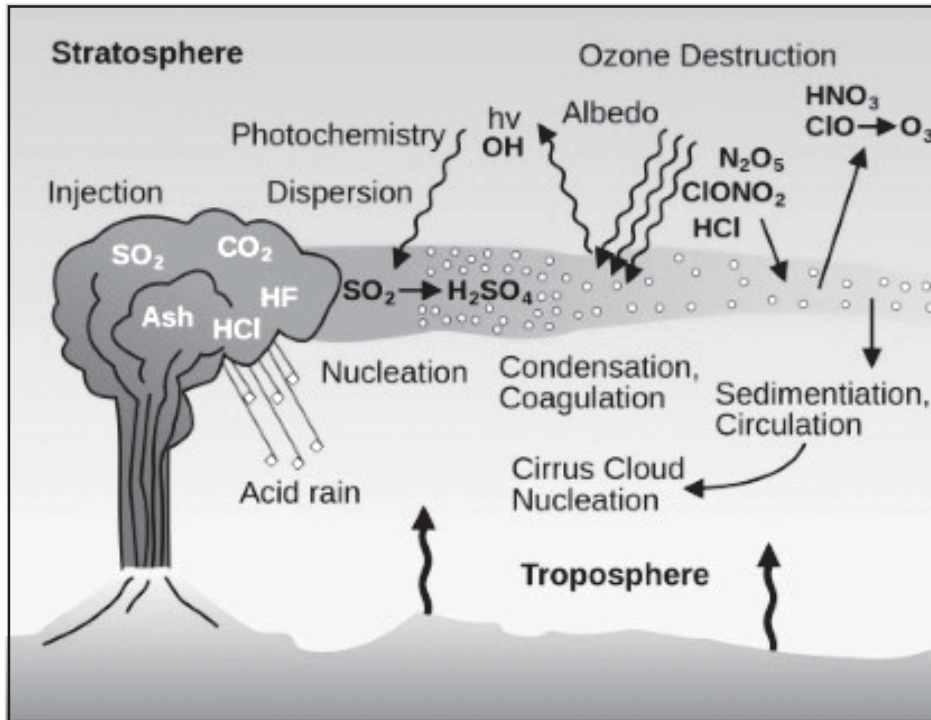


Hot springs and geysers





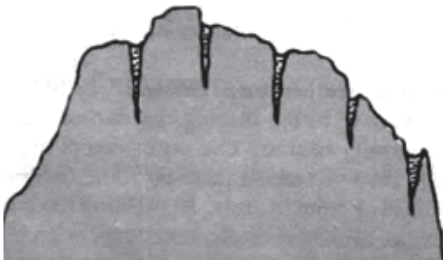
Volcanism - Acid Rain and Ozone Destruction



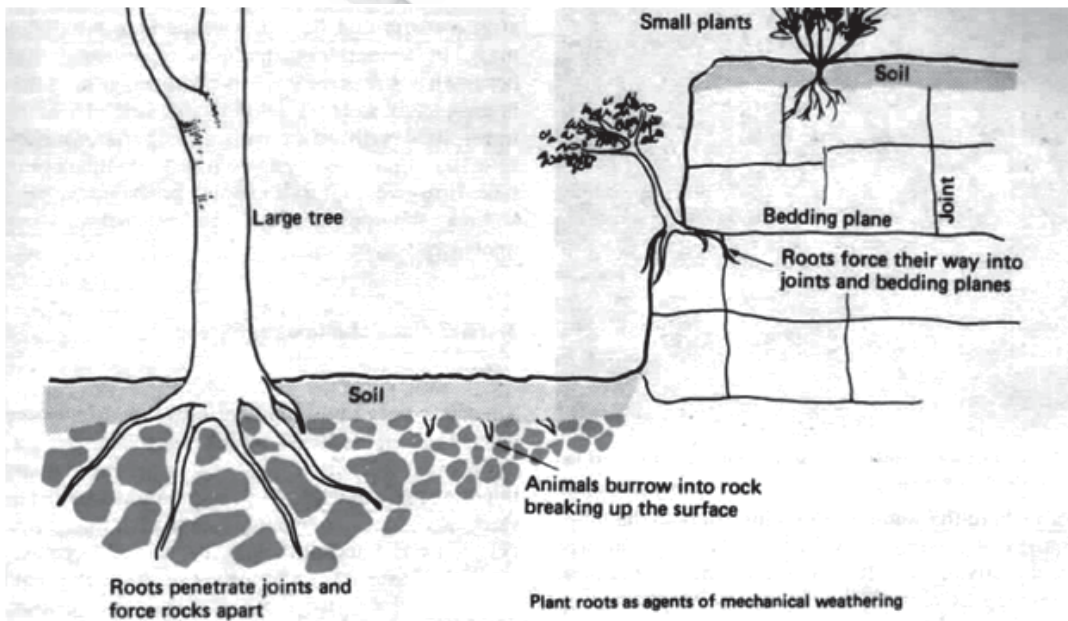
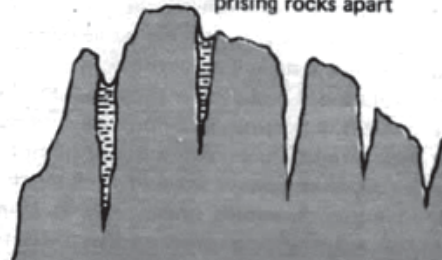
Weathering

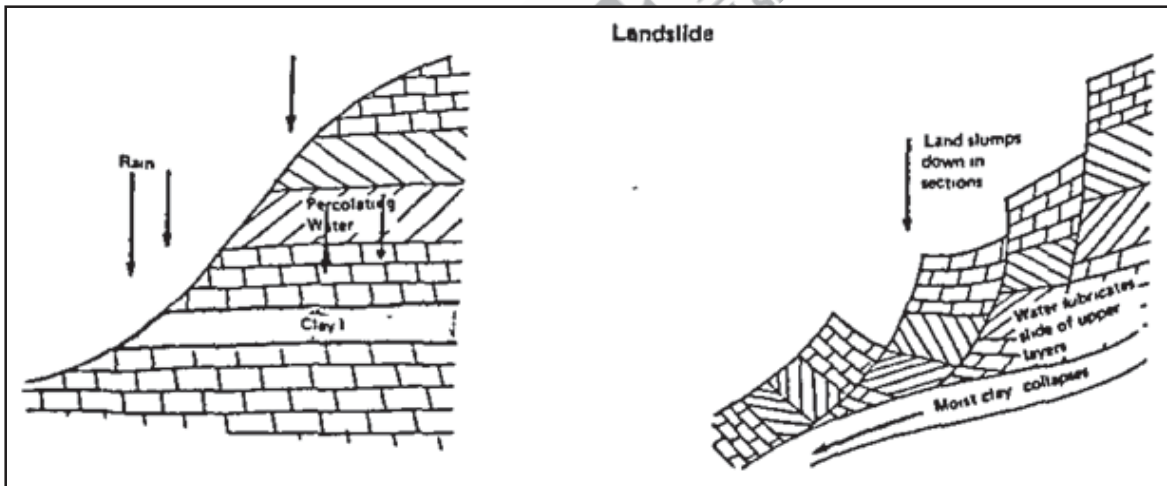
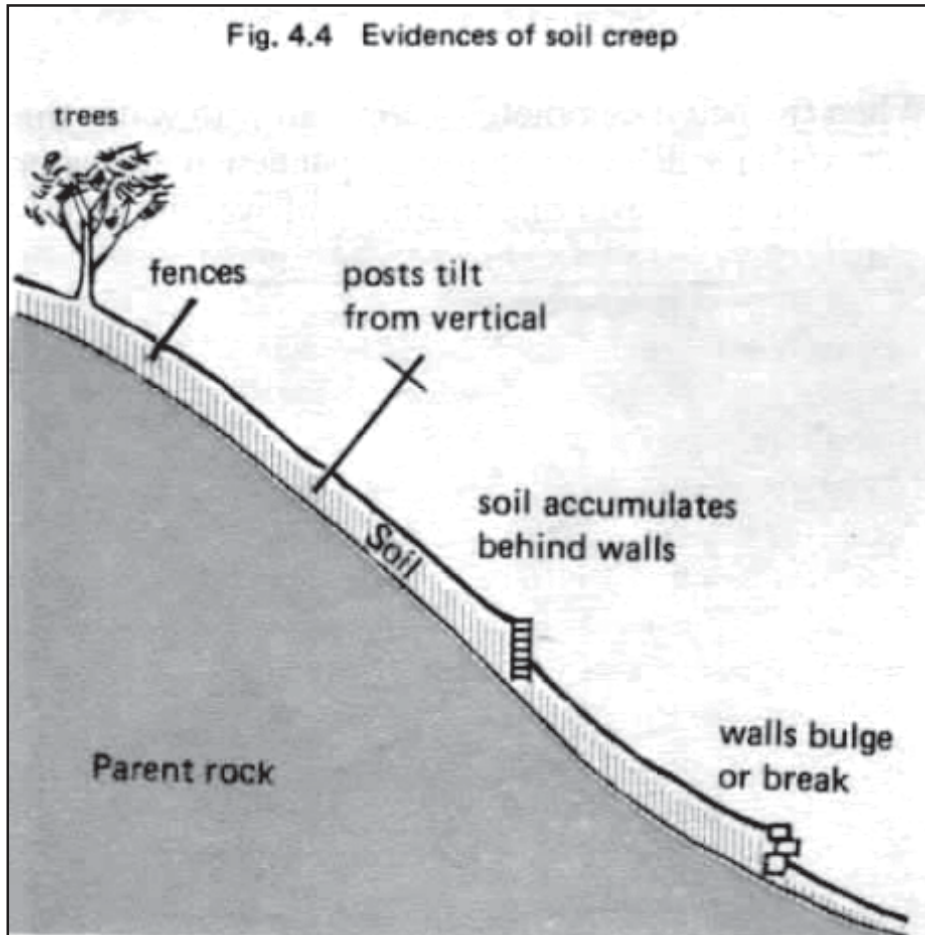
Frost action as an agent of mechanical weathering

Water collects in rock crevices

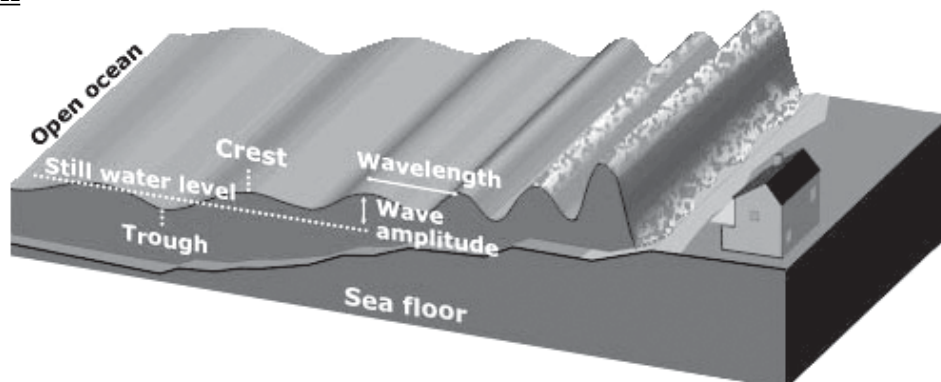


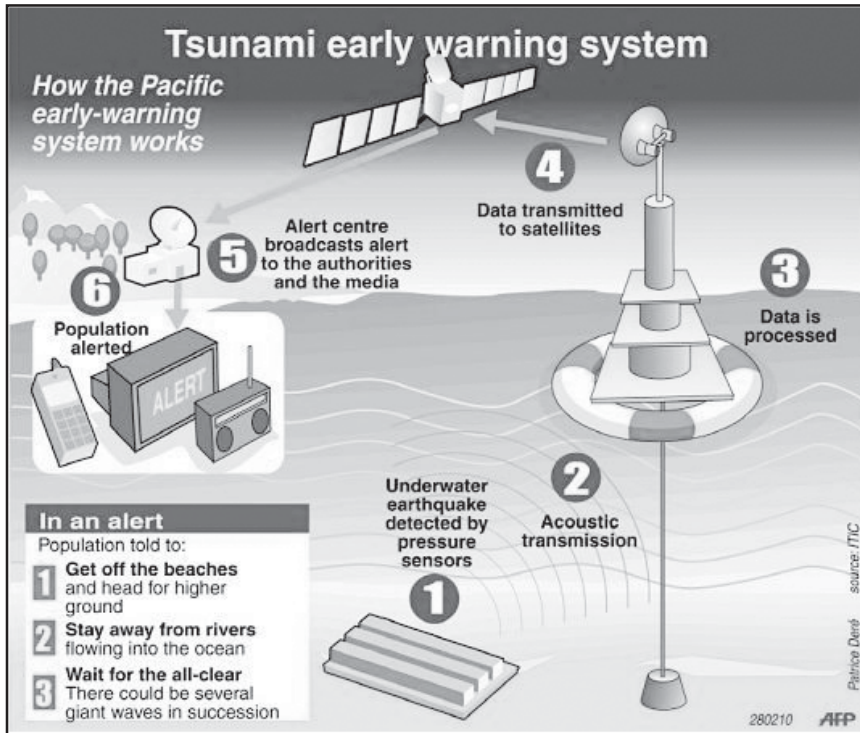
Water freezes and expands in volume prising rocks apart



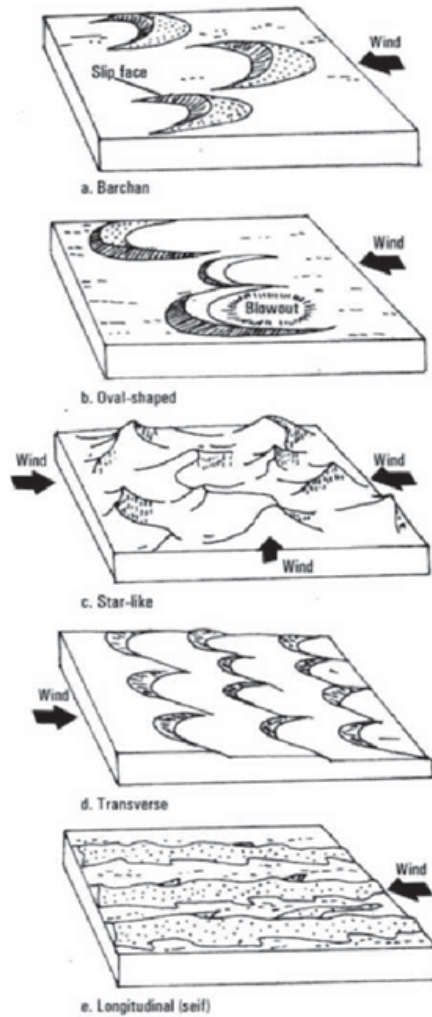


Tsunami





Landforms

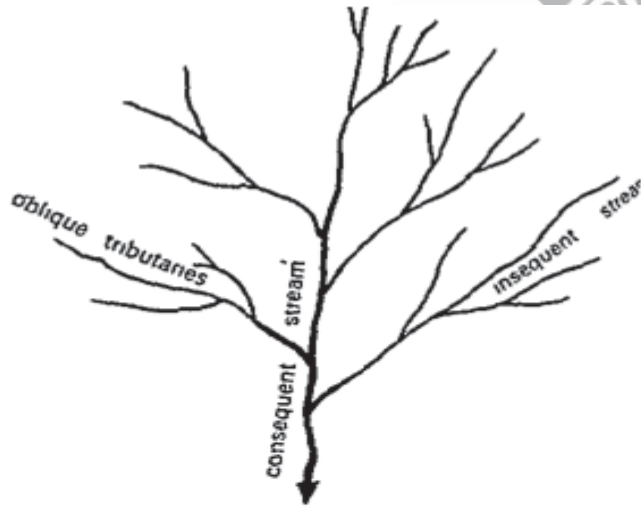
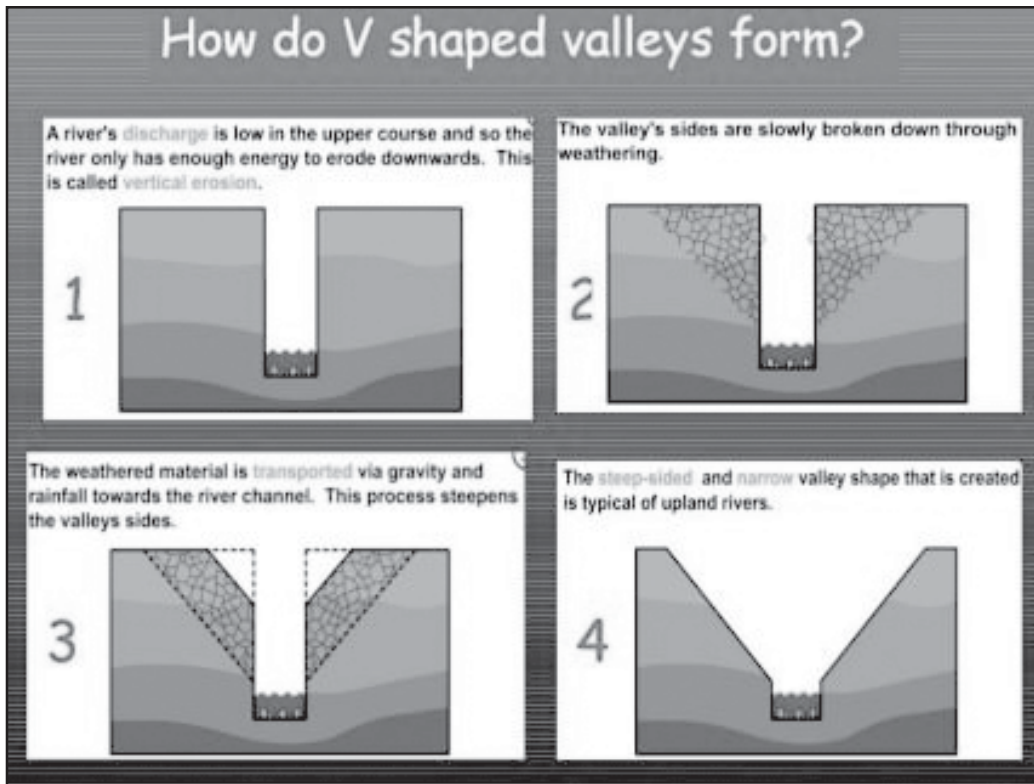


- Types of sand-dunes

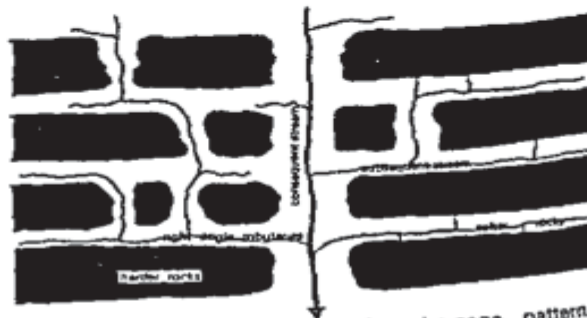


Fluvial landforms

NOTES

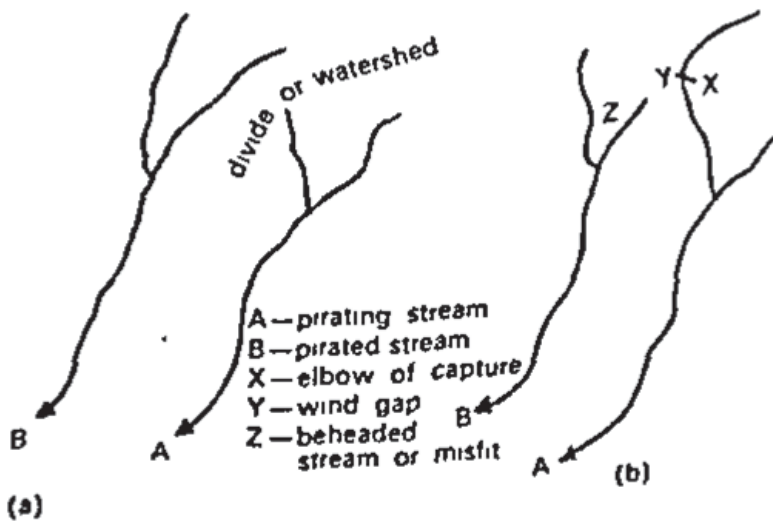
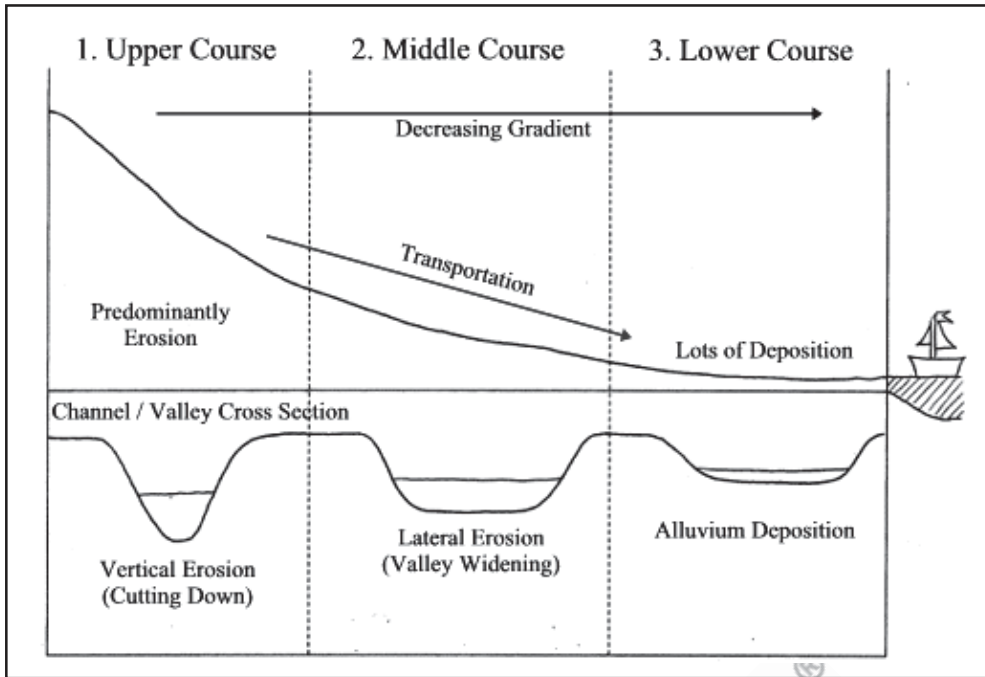


Dendritic or tree-like drainage pattern developed on homogeneous rock or beds of equal resistance

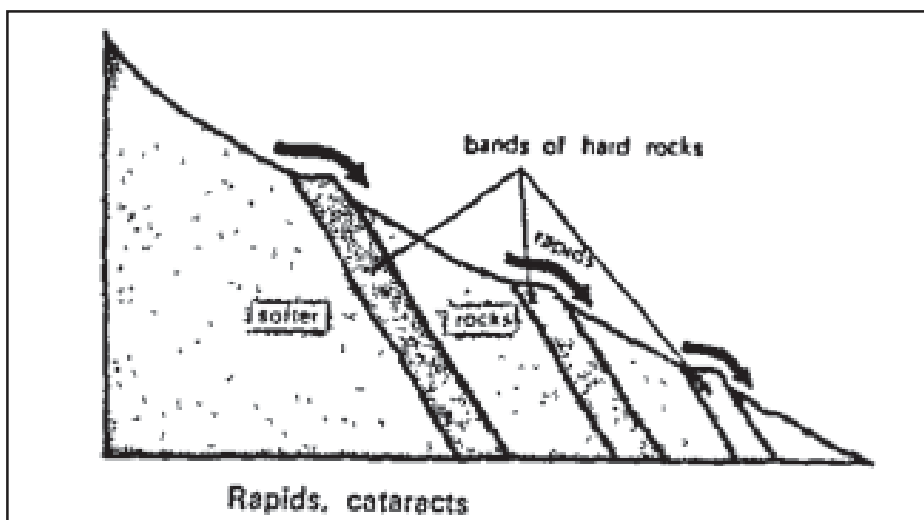


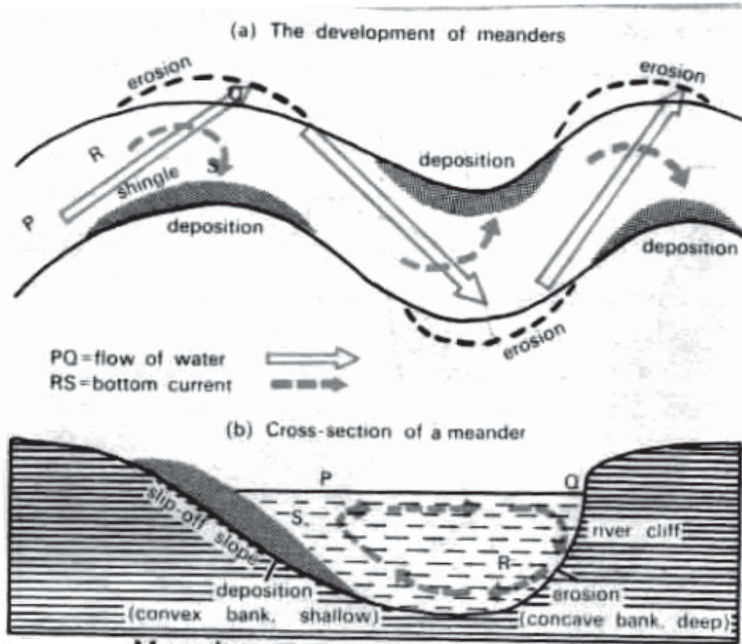
Trellised or rectangular drainage pattern developed on alternating outcrops of harder and softer rocks



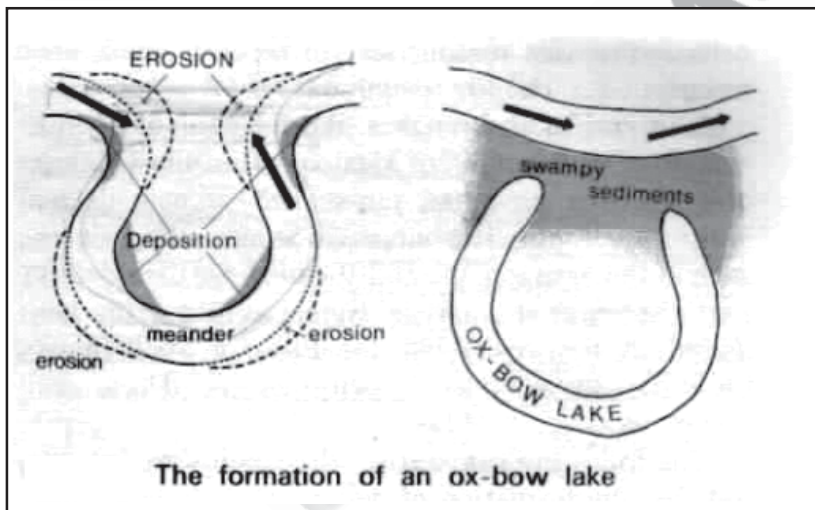


River capture
(a) before capture (b) after capture





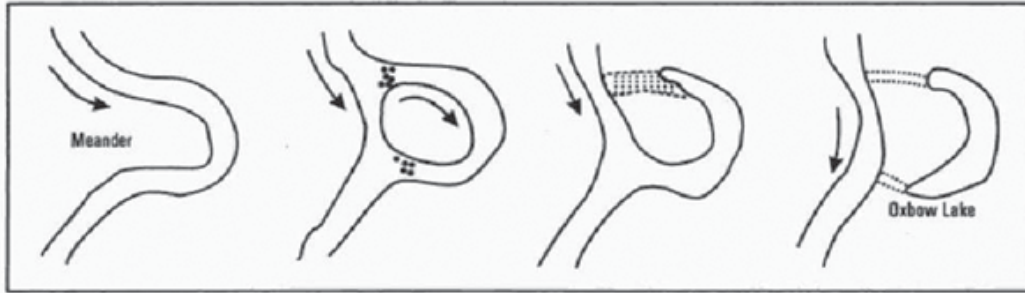
Meanders
(a) The development of meanders
(b) Cross-section of a meander



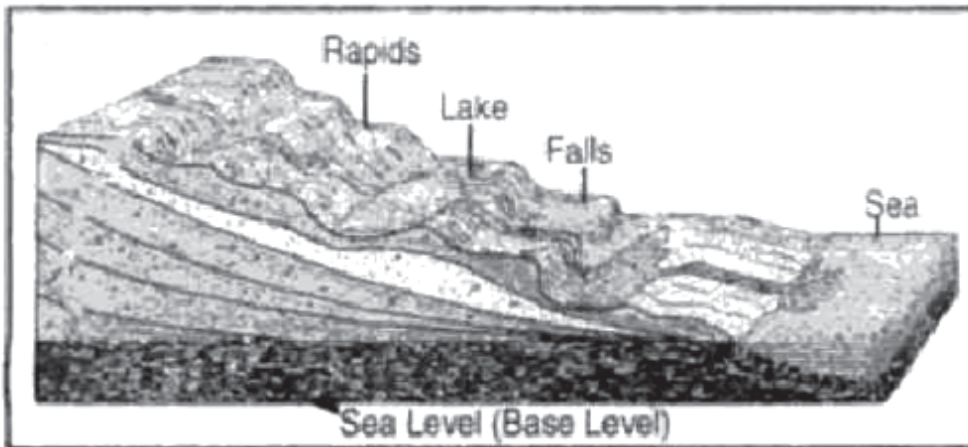
River patterns



- Alluvial fan

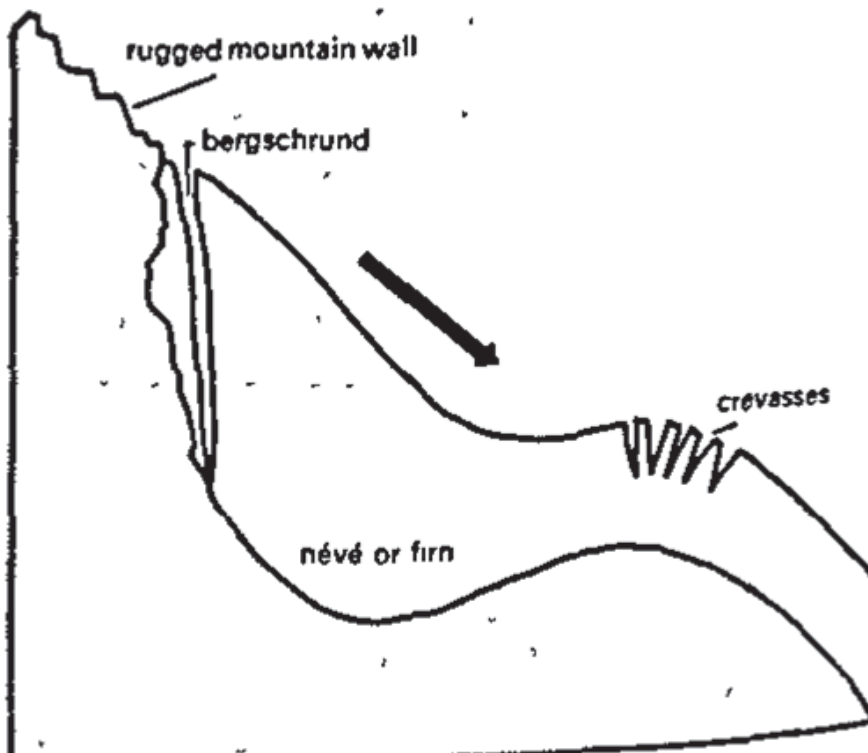


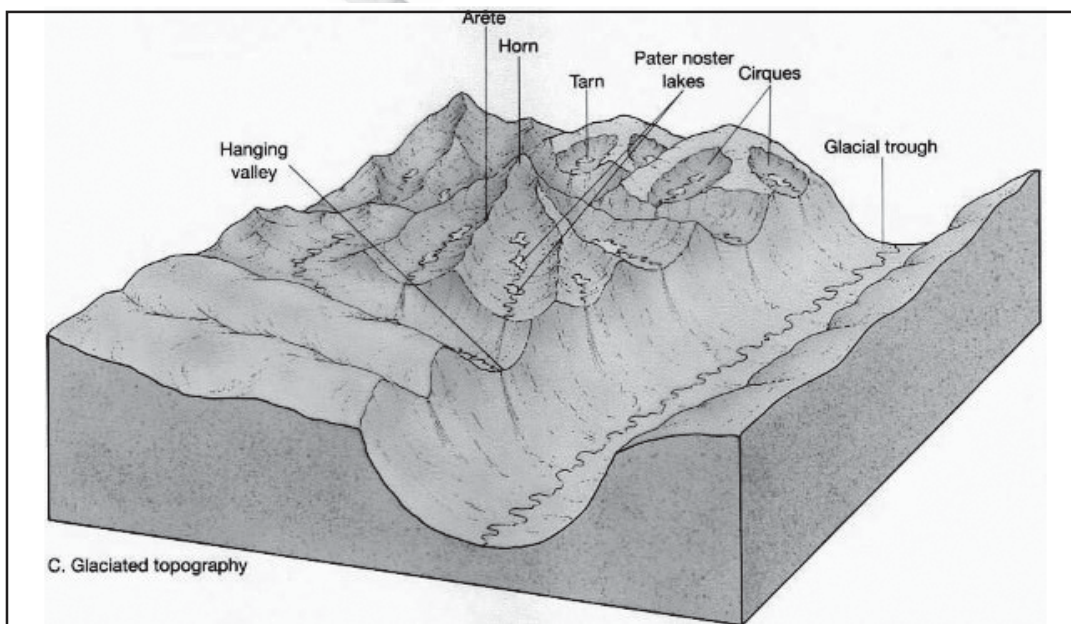
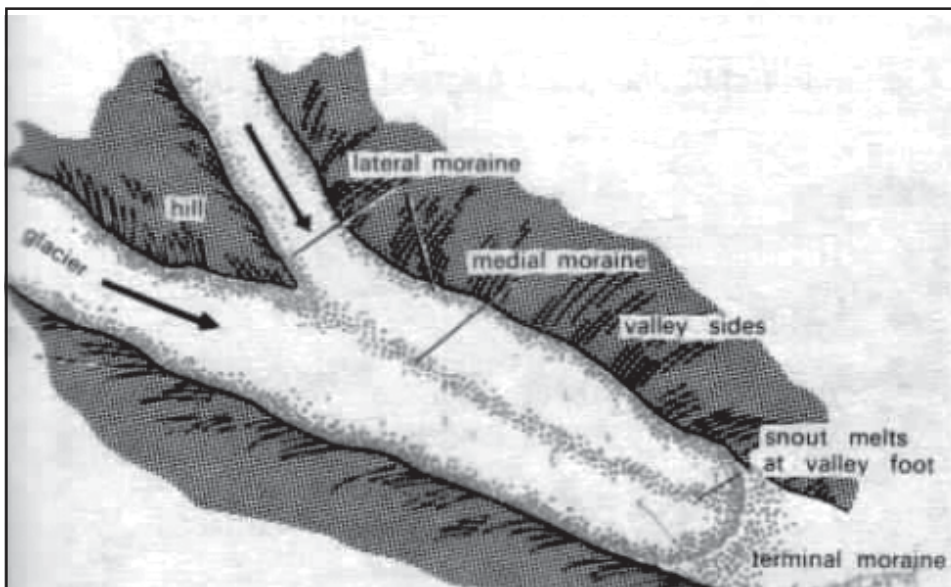
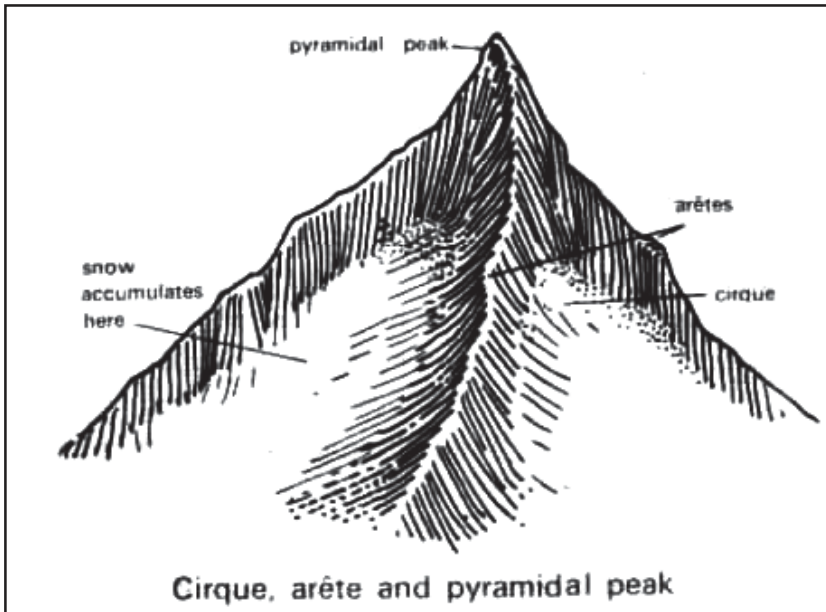
Transformation of Meander into Ox-bow lake



Base level (after W.M.Davis)

Glacial Landforms

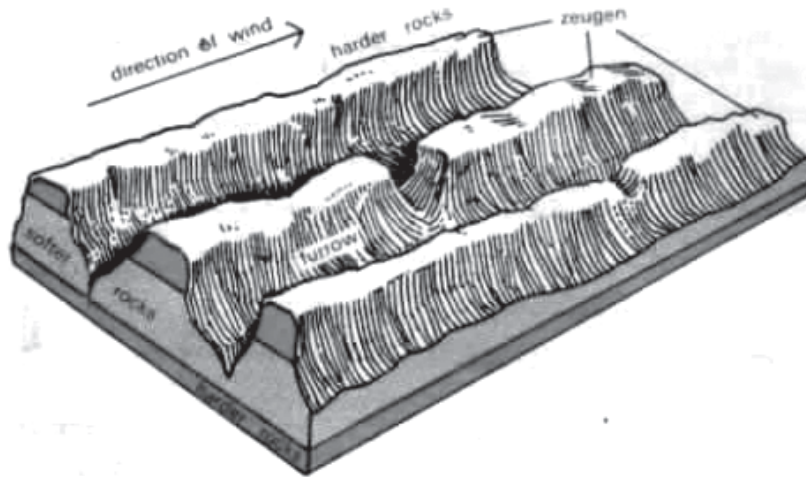




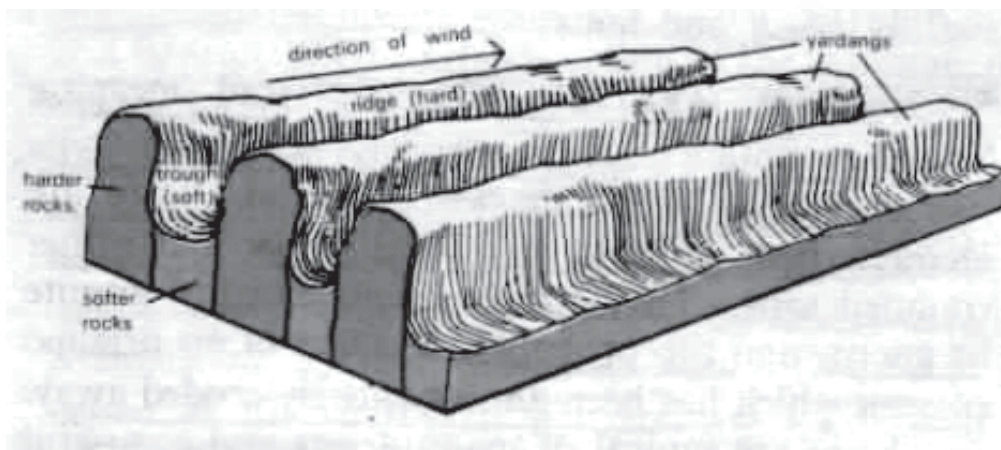


Desert

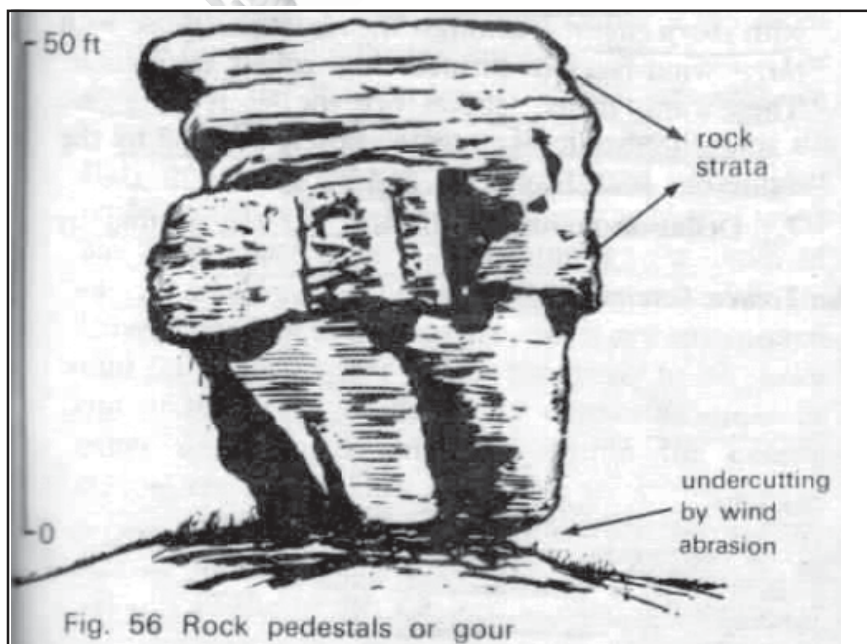
NOTES

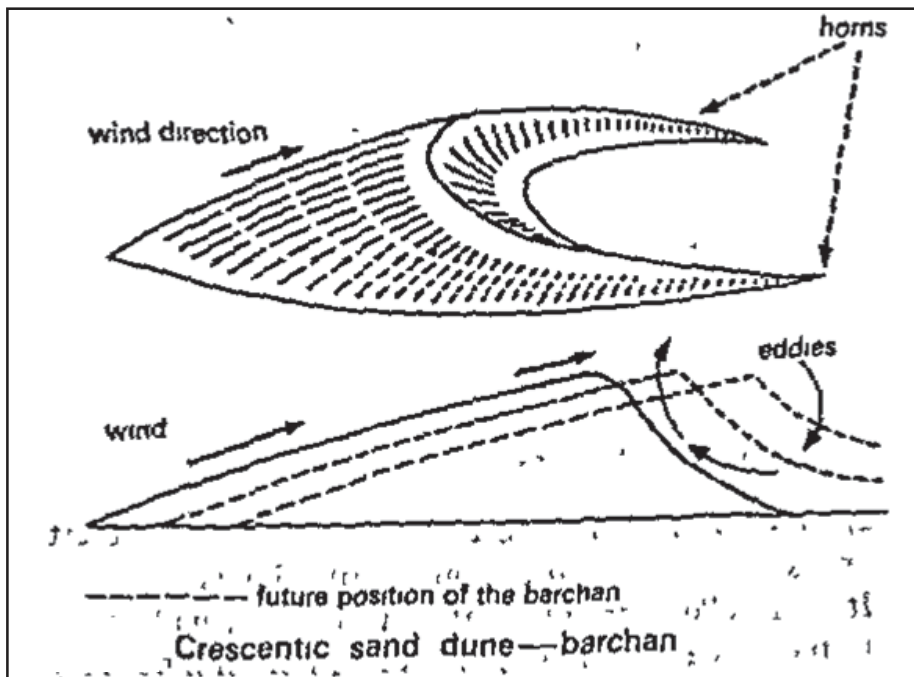
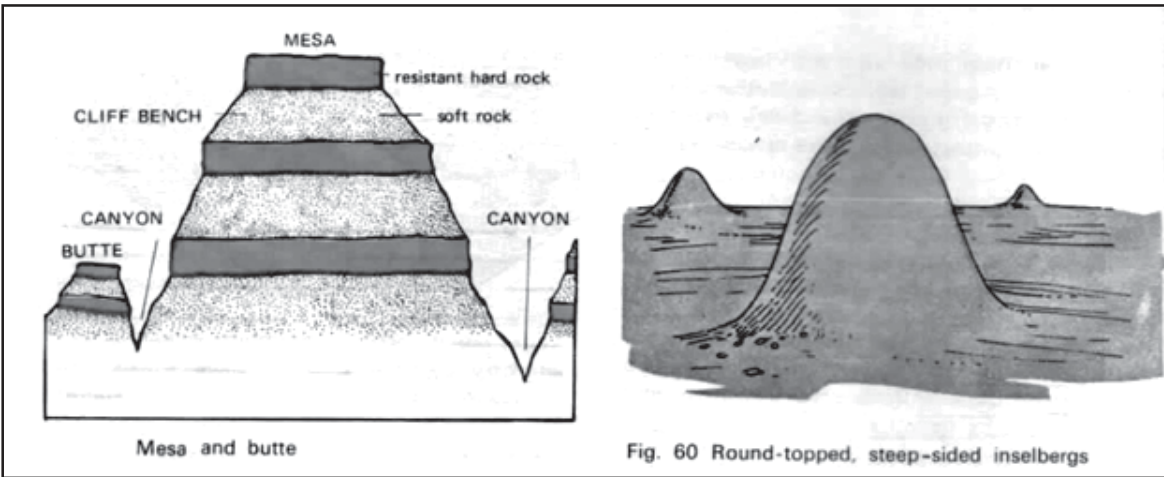


Zeugen (with horizontal strata of hard and soft rocks)

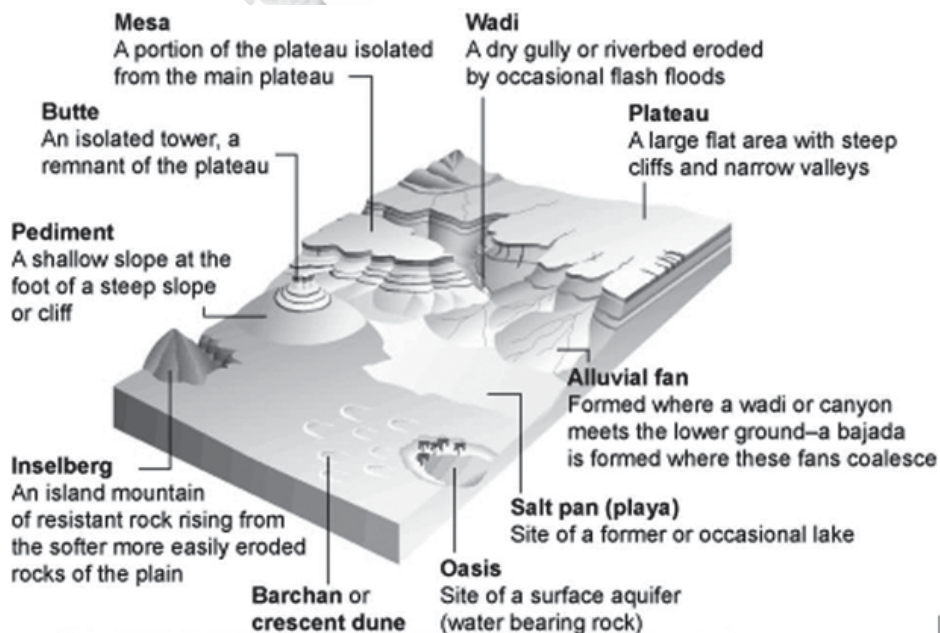


Yardangs (with vertical bands of hard and soft rocks)



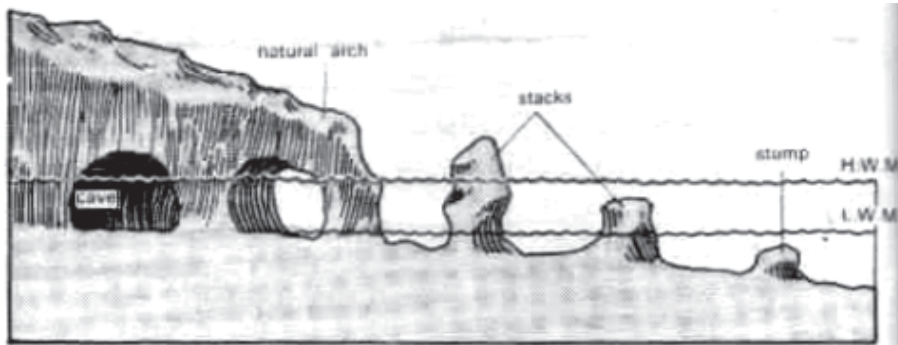


Erosional Arid Landforms



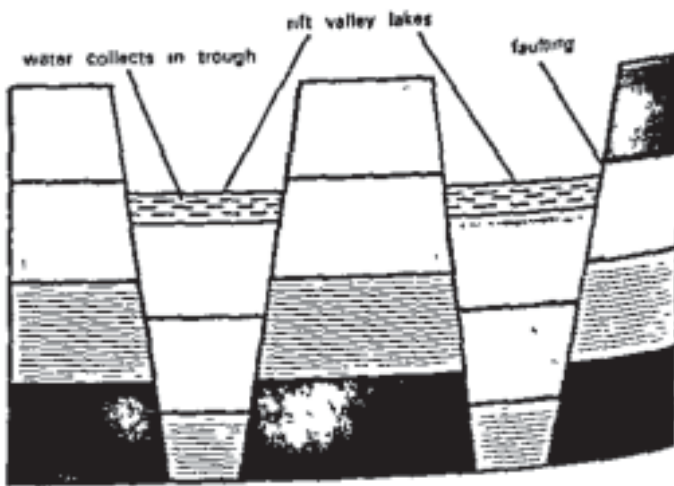


Marine Erosional Landforms

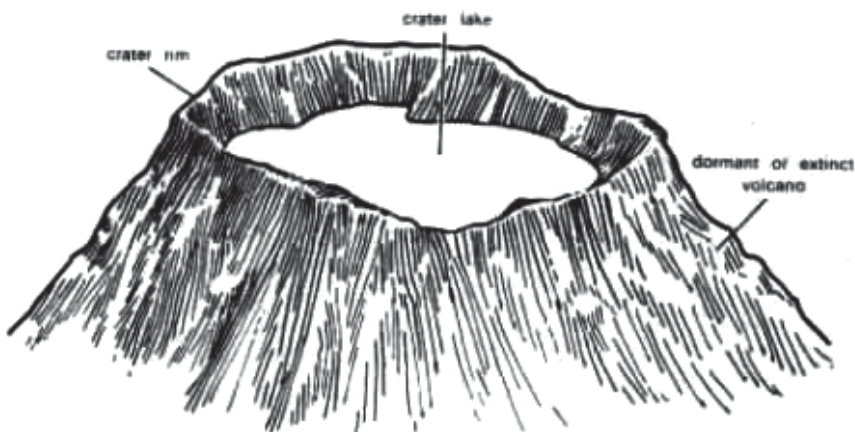


Arch, stacks and stumps. Where two caves are eroded on either side of a headland they may eventually join to form a natural arch. If the top of the arch collapses stacks are formed. These are gradually worn down until they become stumps exposed only at low tide

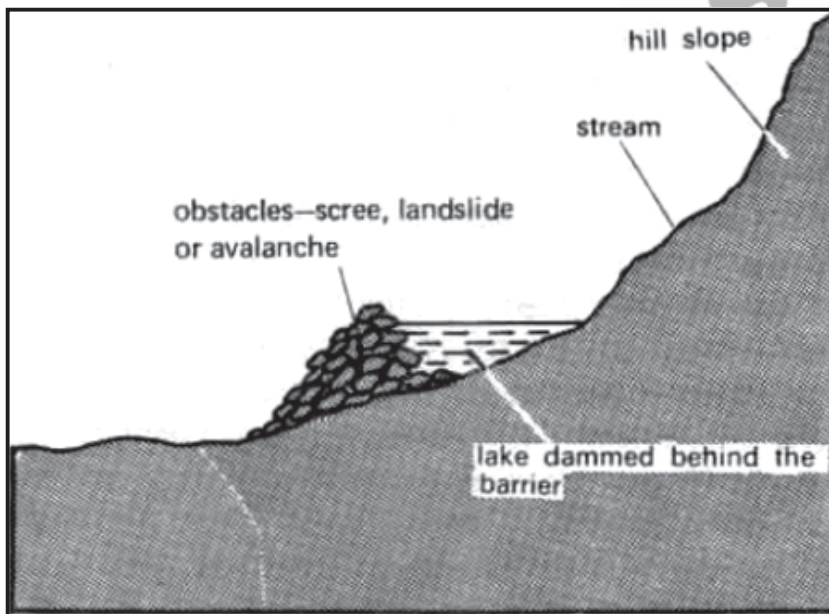
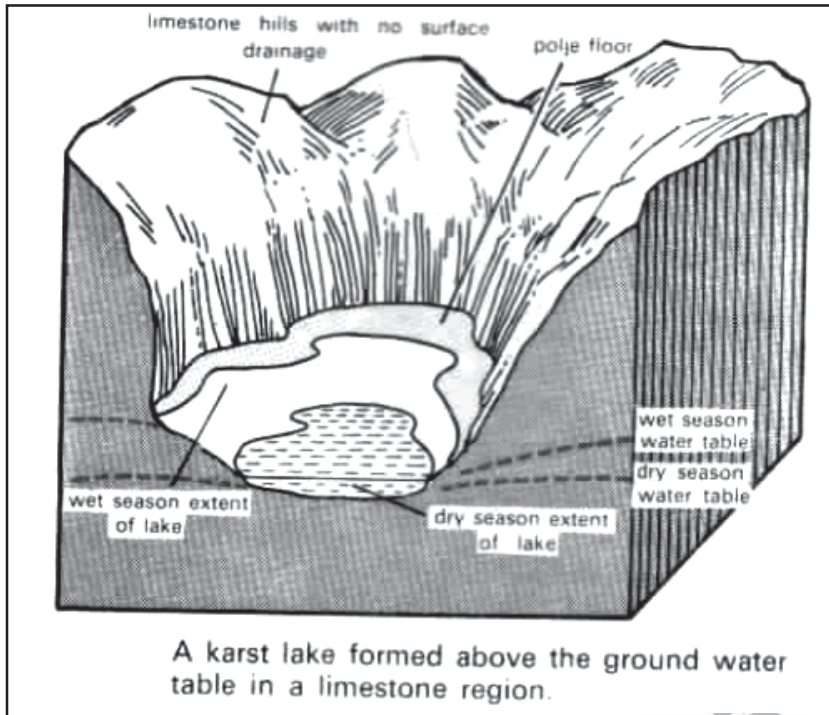
Lakes



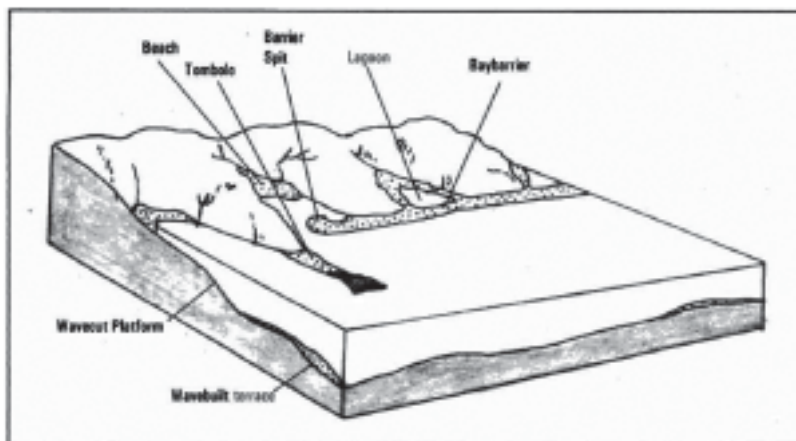
Earth movement



Volcanic activity



Marine Depositional landforms

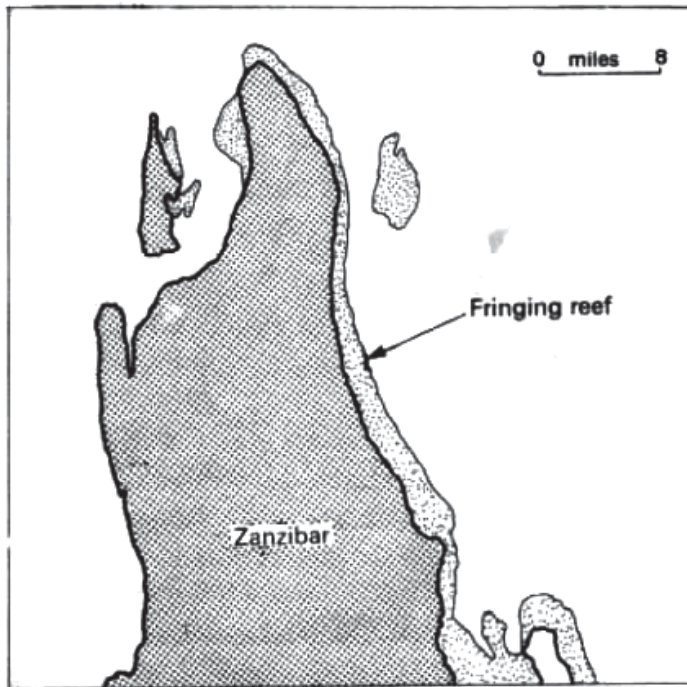
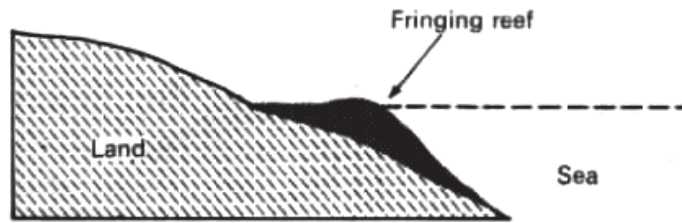


Coastal depositional landform

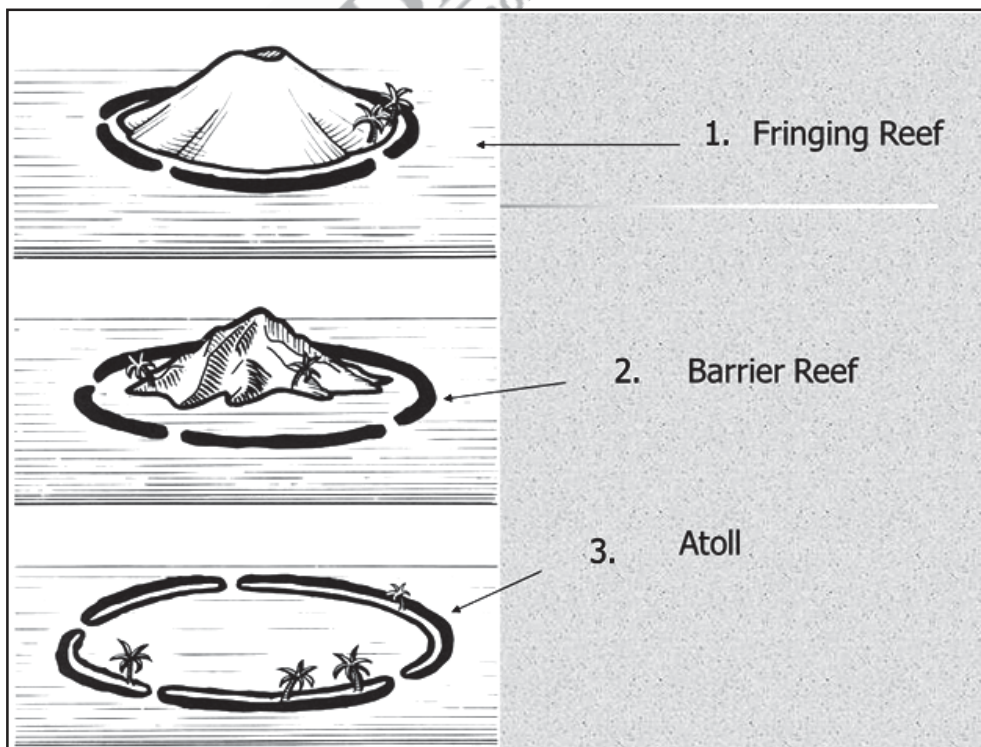


Coral

NOTES

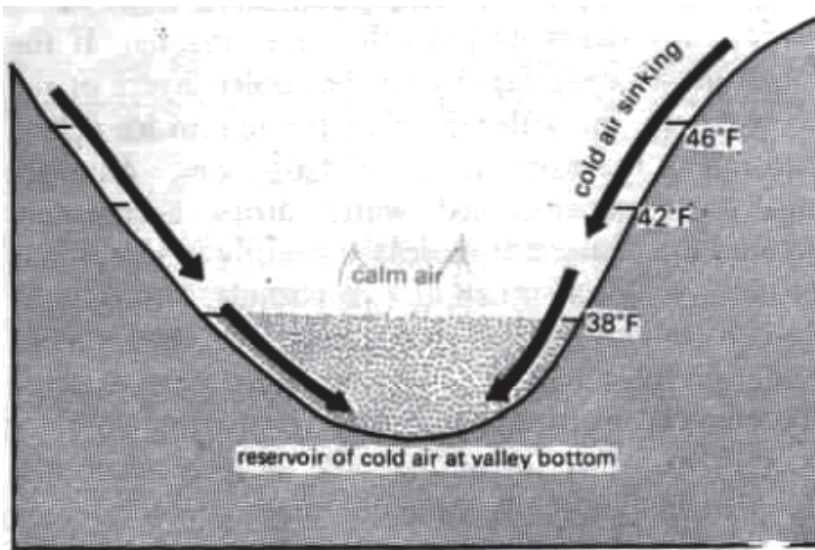


Fringing reef



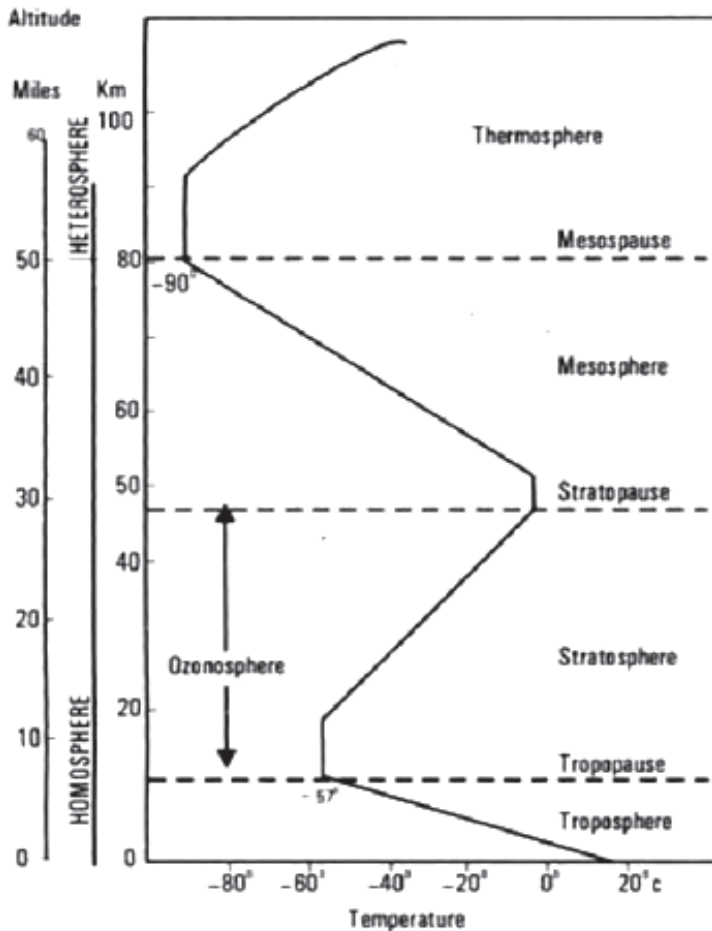
Weather

NOTES

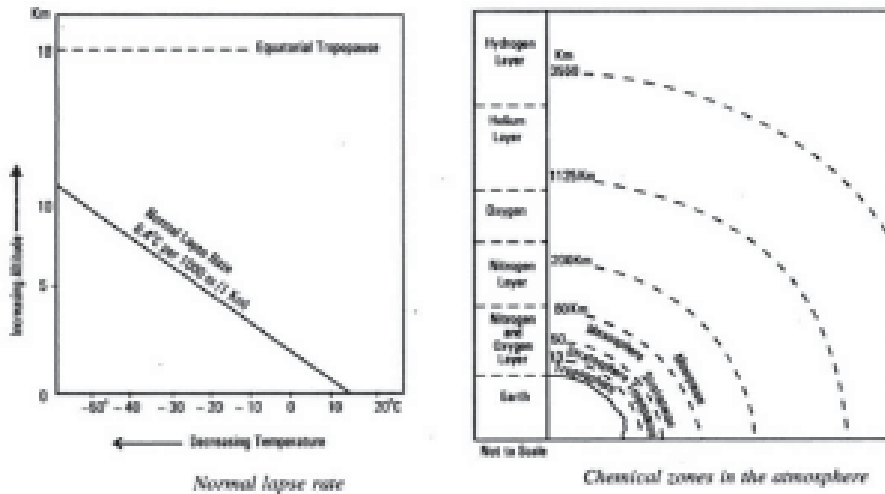


Temperature inversion at valley bottom on a calm, still night e.g. an Alpine valley in spring

Climatology



Vertical structure of atmosphere



Pressure Belt

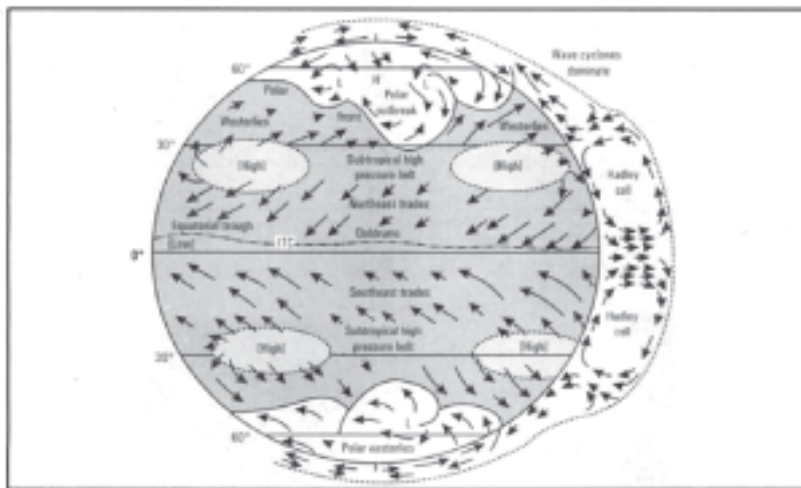
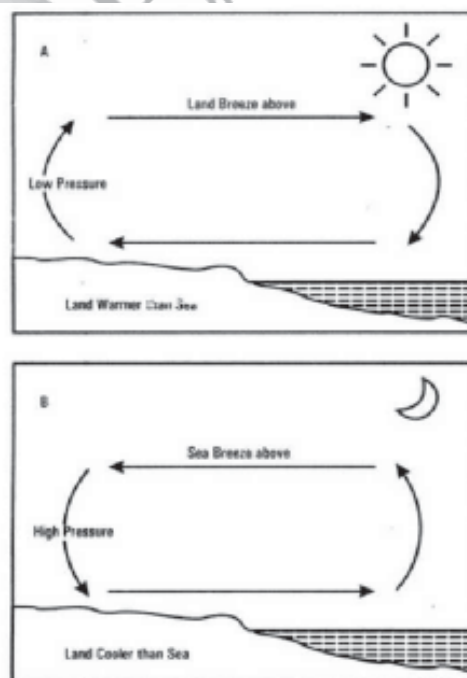


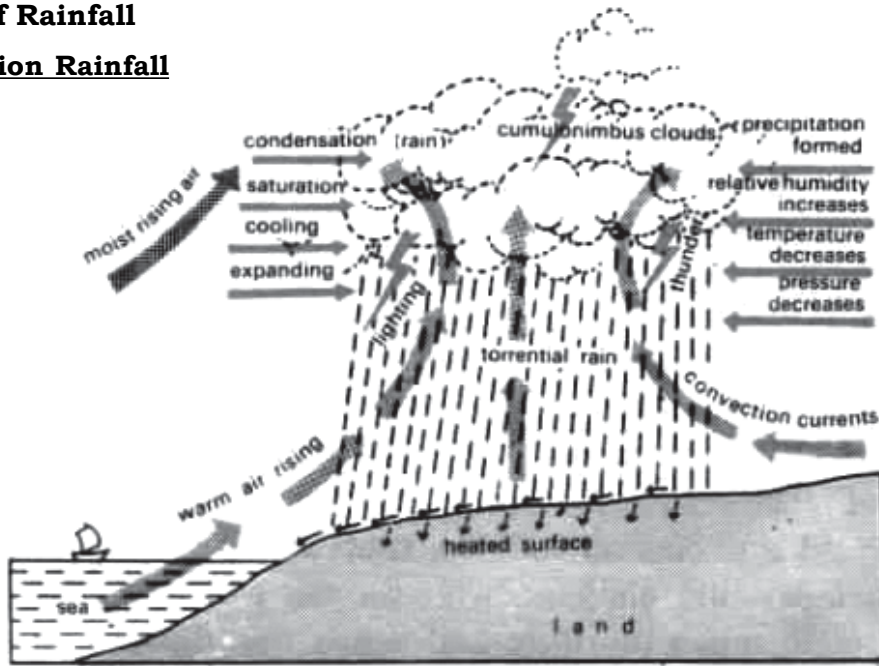
Fig. 3.19 – This schematic diagram of global surface winds and pressures shows the features of an ideal Earth, without the disrupting effect of oceans and continents and the variation of the seasons. Surface winds are shown on the disk of the Earth, while the cross section at the right shows winds aloft



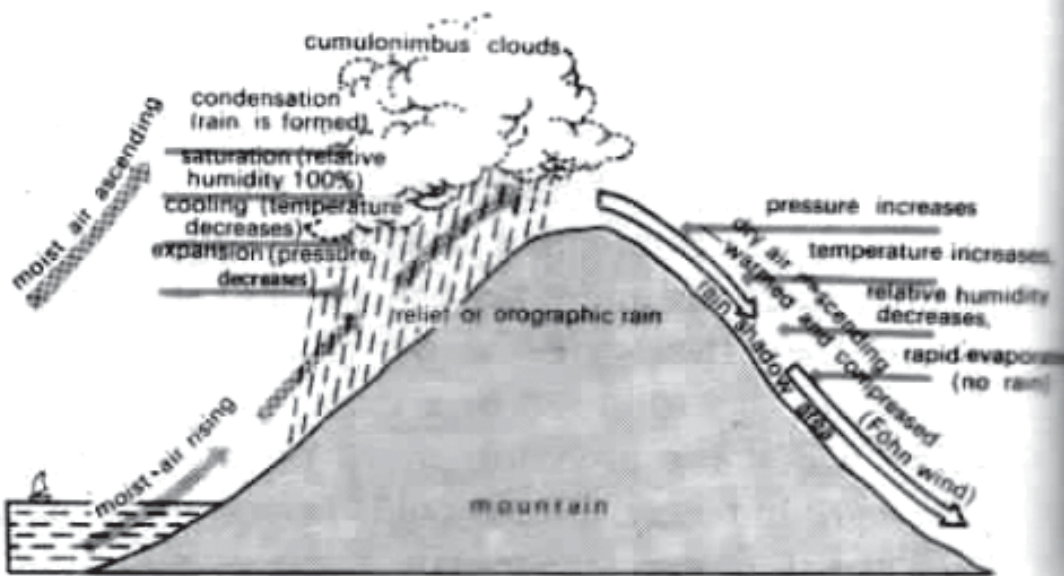
A – Sea-Breeze and B – Land-Breeze

Types of Rainfall

Convection Rainfall



Orographic rainfall



Cyclonic or frontal rainfall.

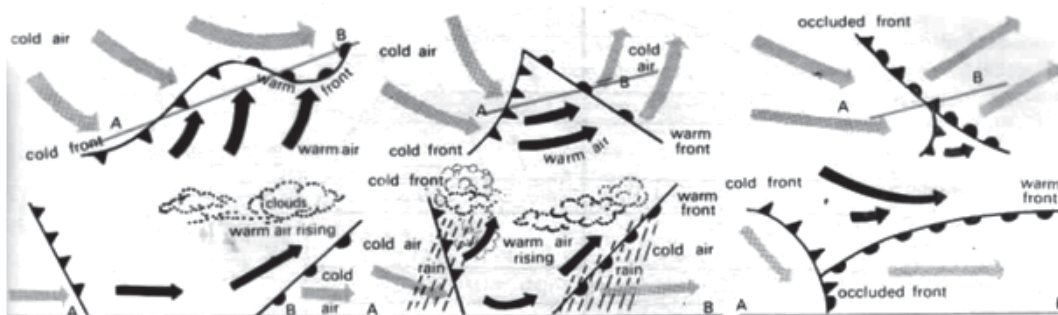
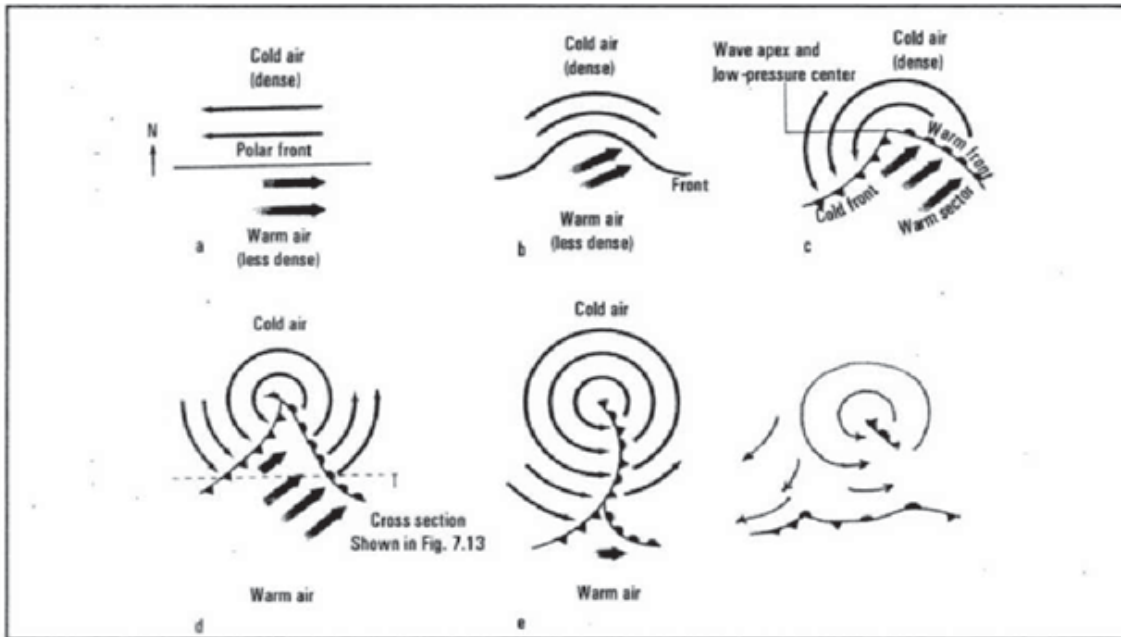


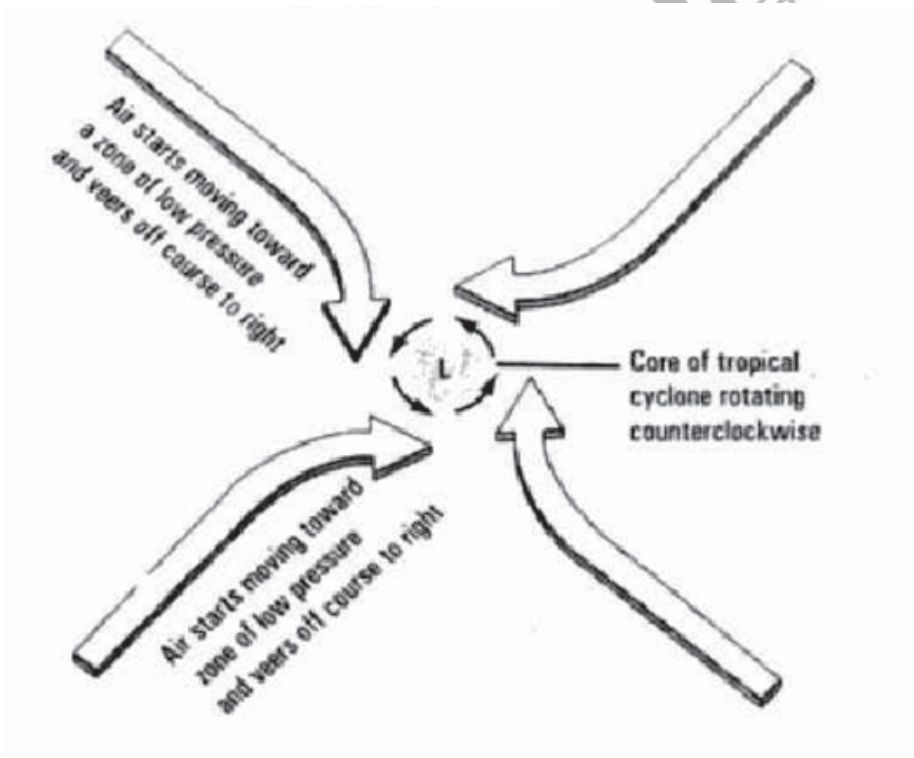
Fig. 114 Cyclonic or frontal rain (depression)
(a) The convergence of warm and cold air

(b) Warm air rises over cold air, cyclonic rain occurs

(c) Cold air eventually pushes up warm air and the sky is clear again



Origin of extra tropical cyclone (after T. Garrison, Oceanography, 1995, p.125)

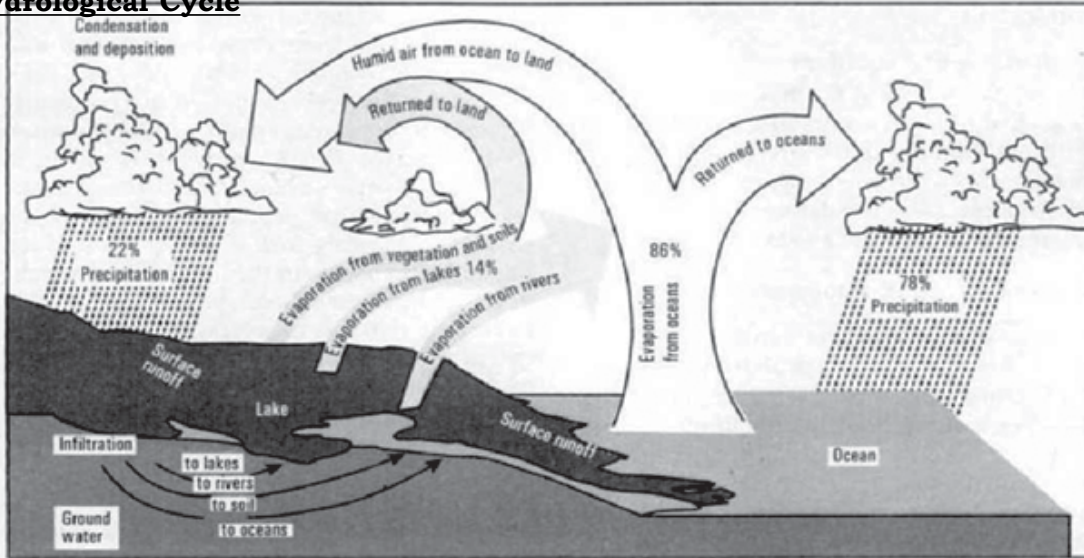


The dynamics of a tropical cyclone, showing the influence of the Coriolis effect. Note that the storm turns the "wrong" way (that is, counterclockwise) in the Northern Hemisphere for the "right" reasons



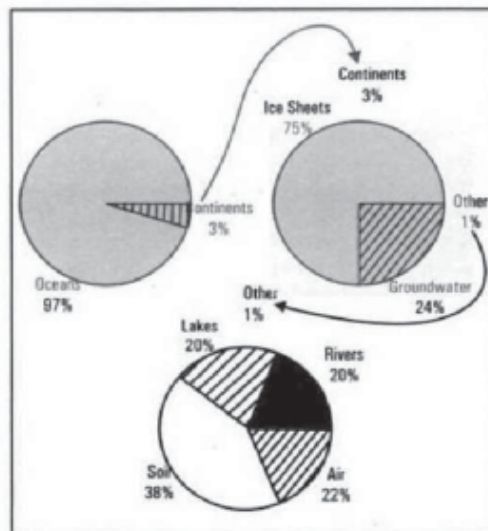


Hydrological Cycle



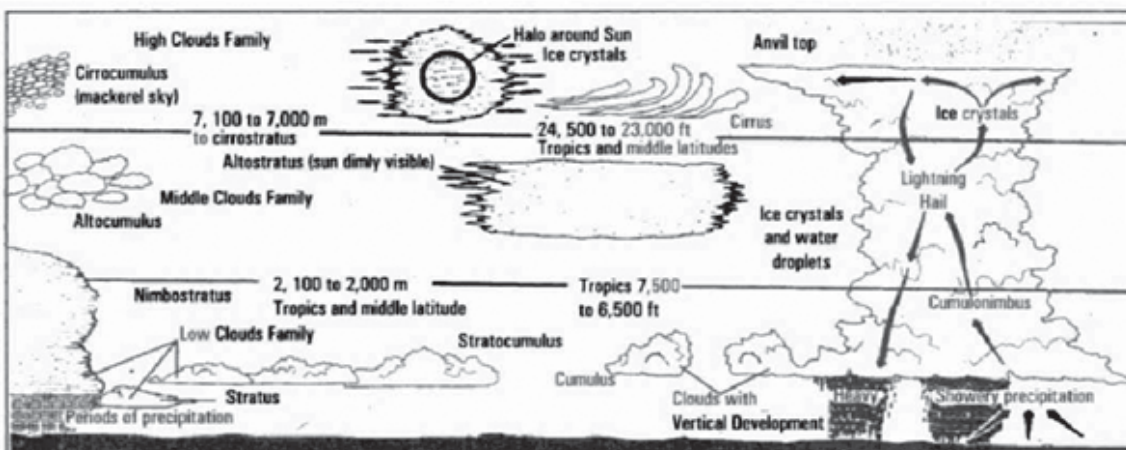
Hydrological cycle (after A. Strahler, 1997)

Distribution of water over the Earth's surface

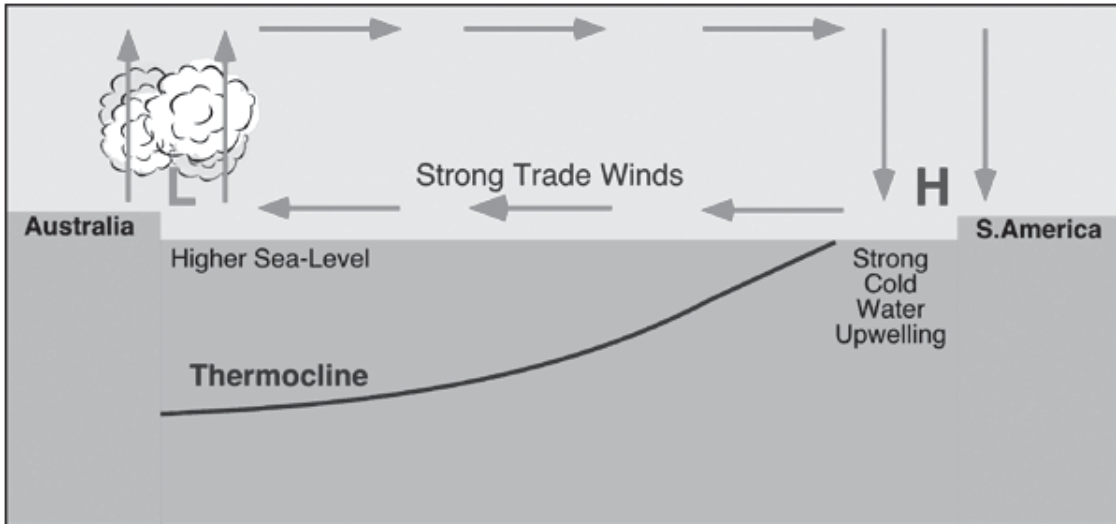


The proportional distribution of water over the Earth's surface (after John E. Oliver, et. al, 2002, Climatology, p. 62)

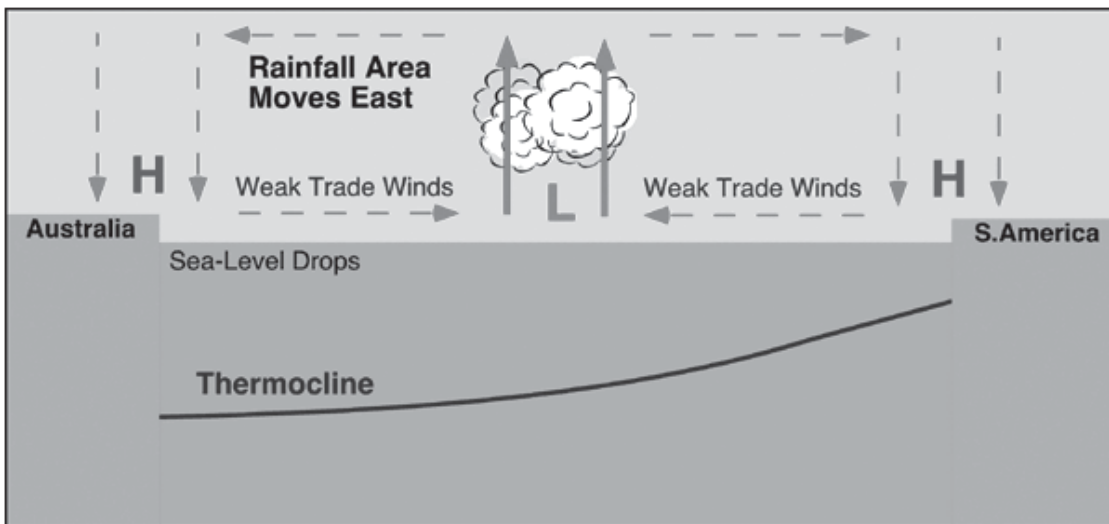
Type of clouds



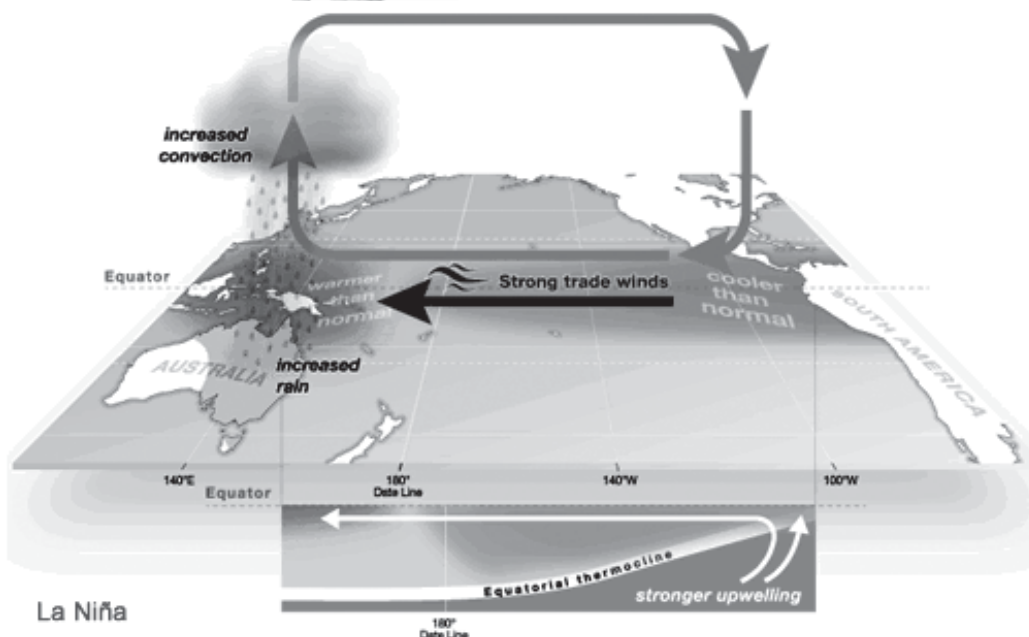
Cloud types



Pattern of atmospheric circulation typically found at the equatorial Pacific.



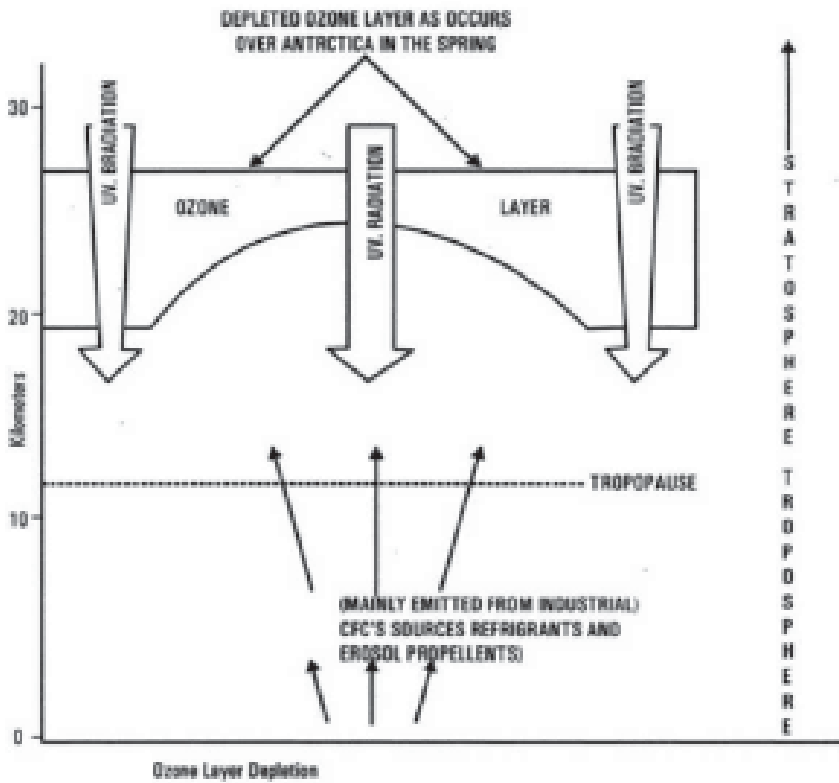
Pattern of atmospheric circulation that causes the formation of the El Niño.



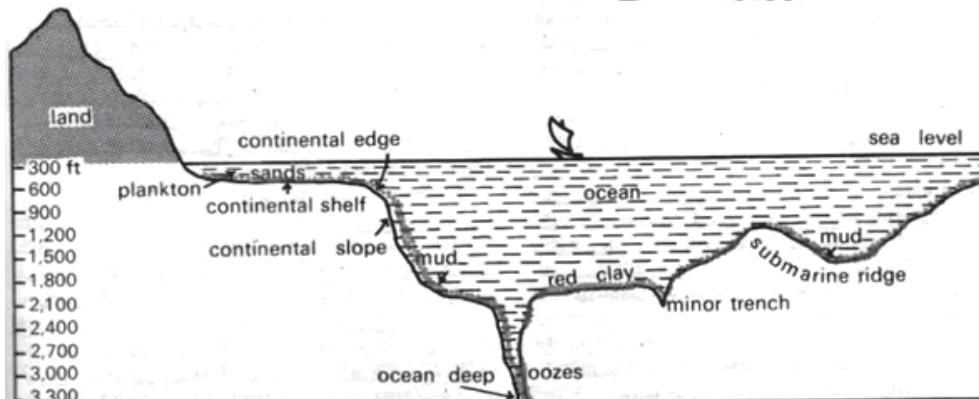
La Niña



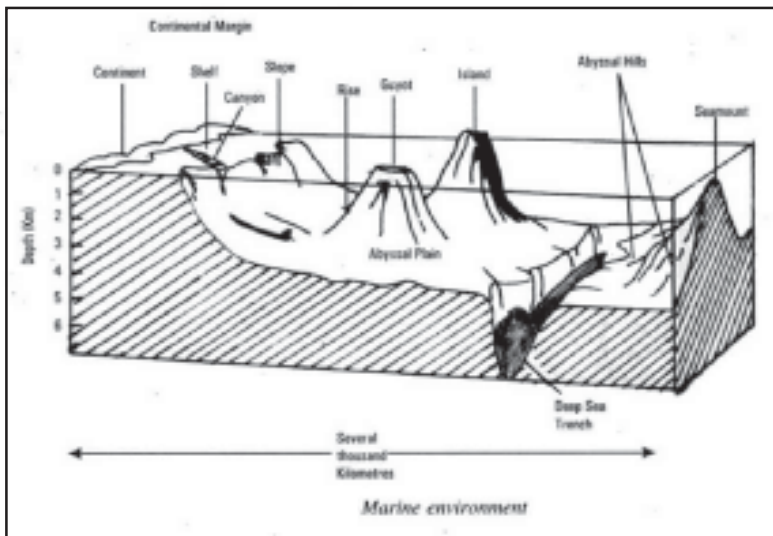
Ozone Lay



Oceanography



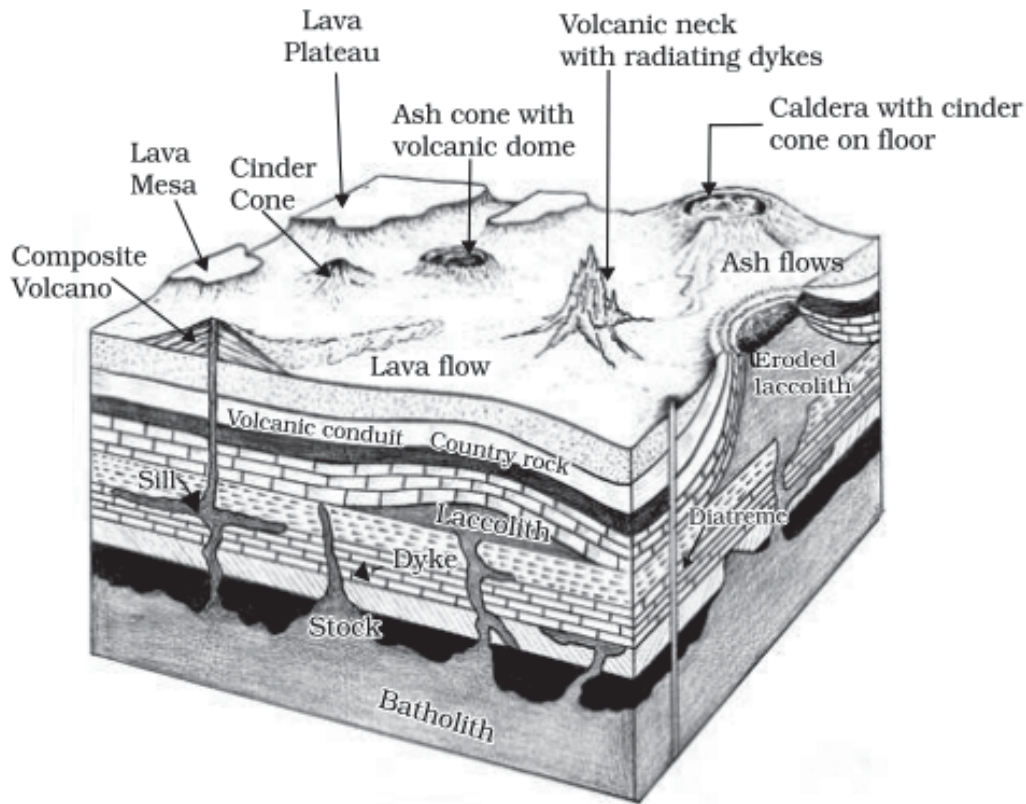
The relief of the ocean basin (a typical section) with oceanic deposits—mud, clay and oozes.





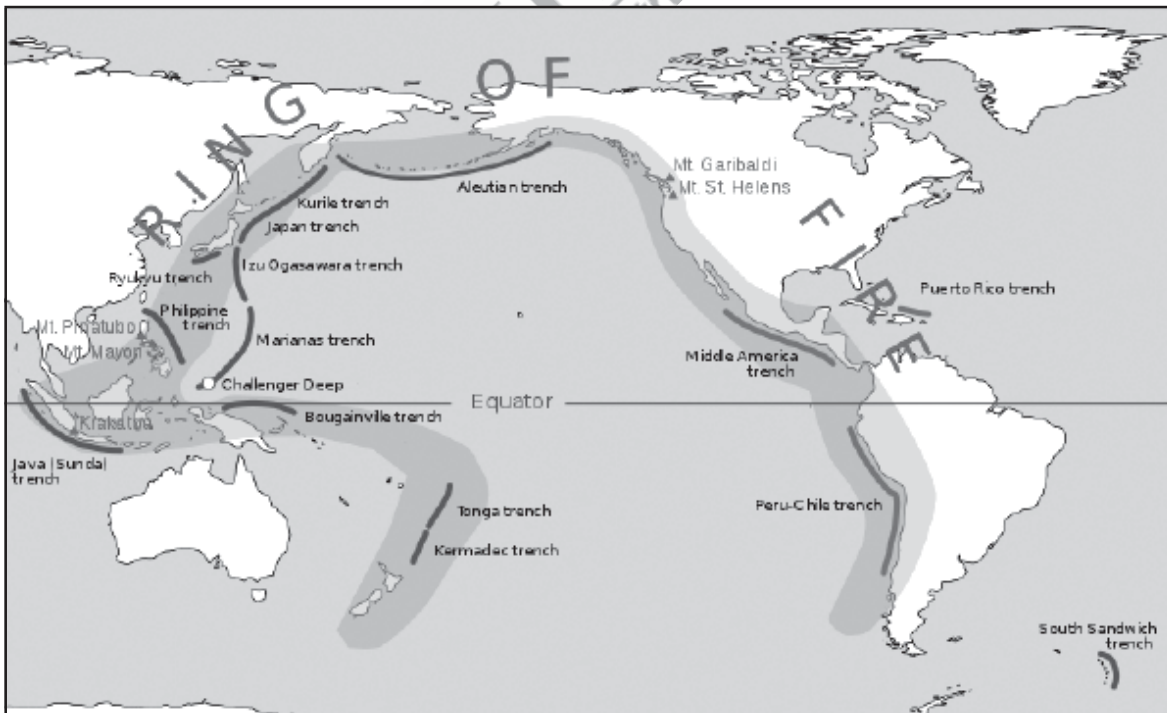
Volcanic Landform

NOTES

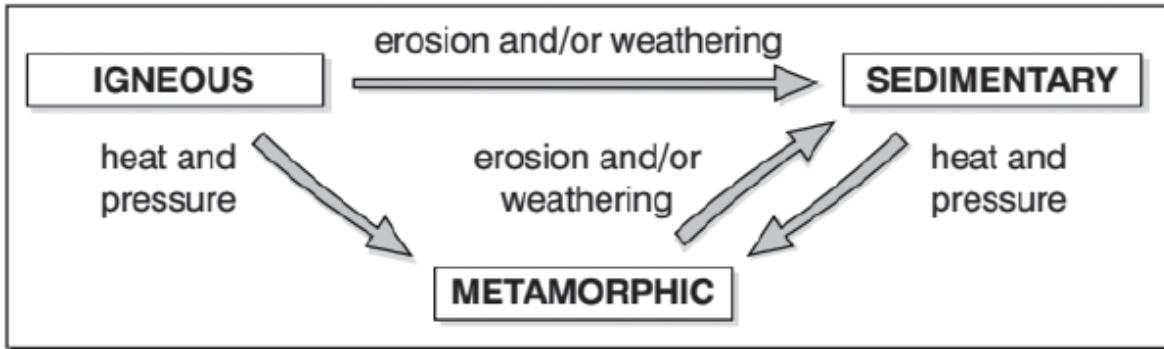


Volcanic Landforms

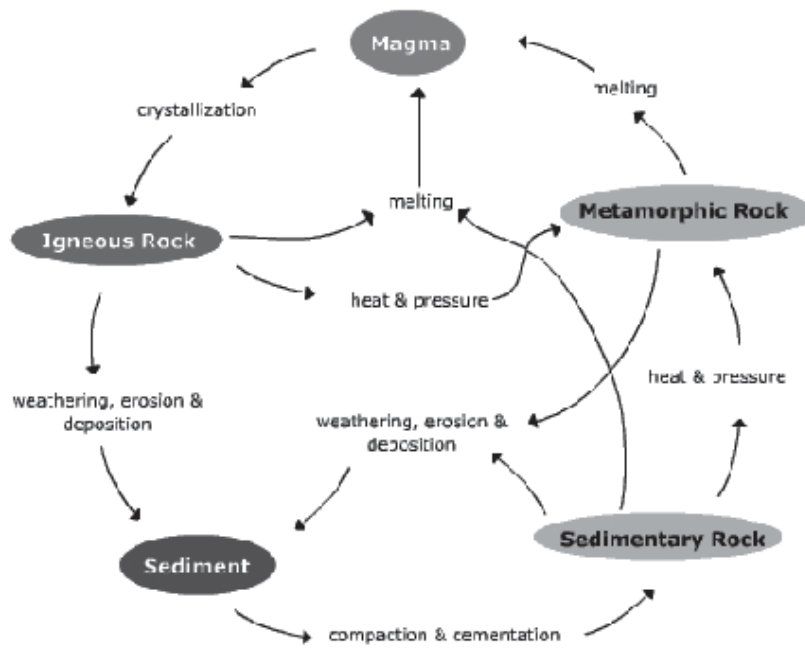
Ring of Fire



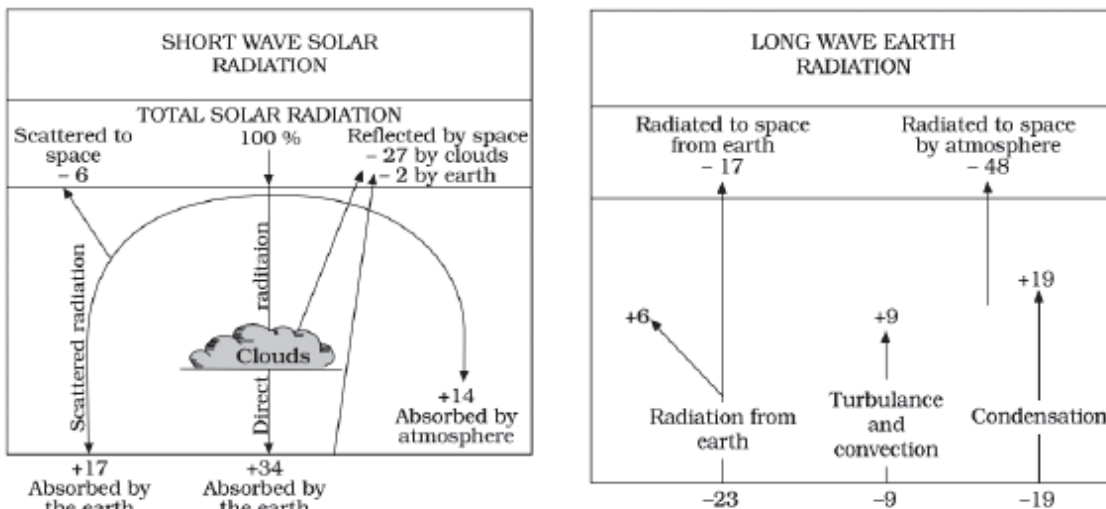
Types of Rock



Rock Cycle



Heat Budget

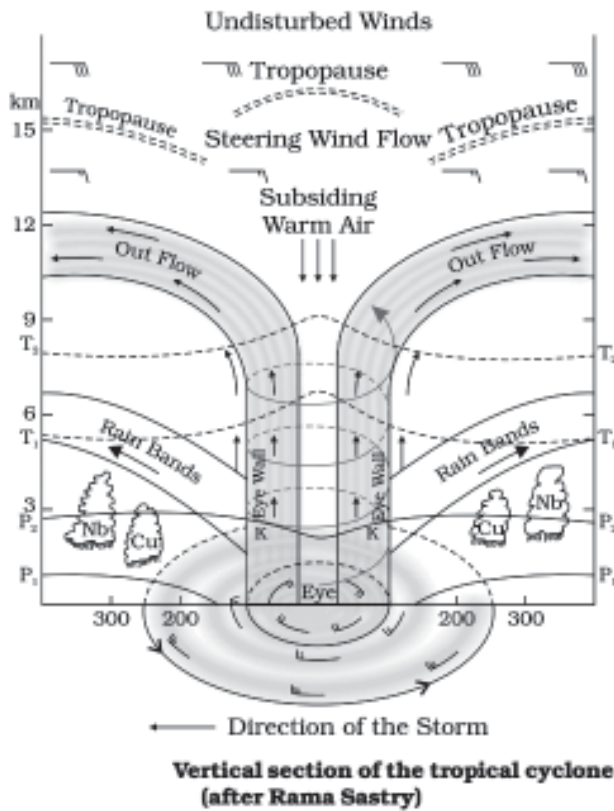


Heat budget of the earth

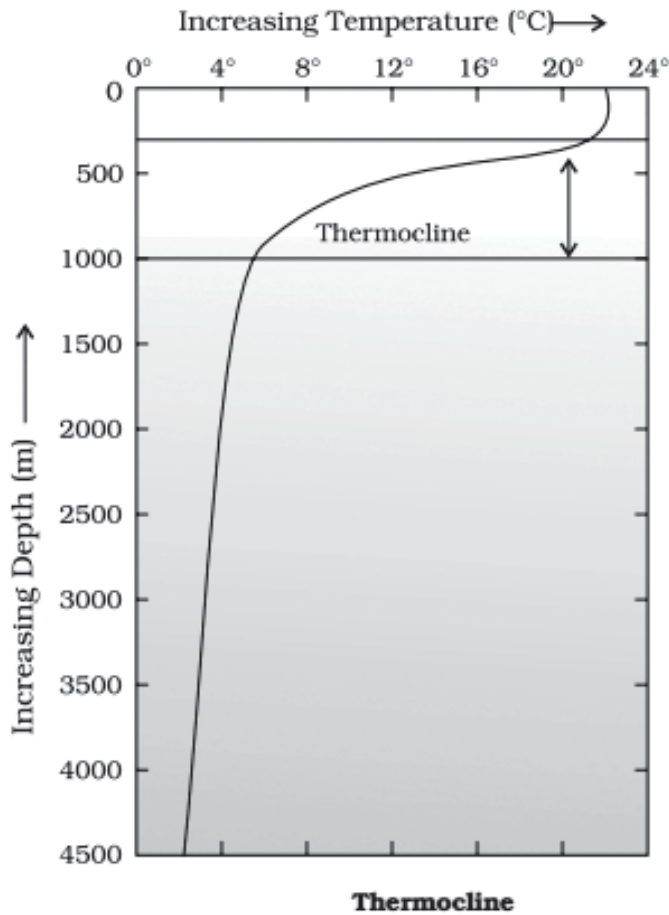


Tropical Cyclone

NOTES



Thermocline





ALL INDIA MAINS TEST SERIES - 2018

with Face to Face Evaluation

Modus operandi of the All India Mains Test Series

1. Copy Evaluation in front of the student

- A student can schedule his/her test according to his/her own convenience.
- After writing the test, S/he can book half an hour slot with the faculty.
- At that predetermined slot, his/her copies would be evaluated in front of him/her.
- The student can discuss his/her strengths and weaknesses based on the feedback provided by the faculty.
- A Student would be knowing the rationale behind high or low marks awarded to him/her in any particular question.
- Based on the assessment, the faculty would suggest him means of improvement.

2. Performance Tracking

- As far as practicable, the same faculty would be evaluating the answersheets of a particular student for each tests.
- Thus, Focused and personalised guidance would be provided to each student.

3. Discussion Class by Faculty

- Discussion class would be organised 1 week after the scheduled date of the test.

- Subject faculty of the topic concerned would be taking the class.
- If any student fails to attend that class, video of the same shall be provided.

4. Answer Hints shall consists of

- Structure of the Answer – It shall be indicative of the ideal framework of the answer like what should come in introduction, body and conclusion. It shall be aimed at enriching the answer writing skill of the student.
- Model Answer – An standard answer shall also be provided for every question. It shall be aimed at enriching the knowledge of the student.

5. Questions as per UPSC Pattern

- Questions would be designed to improve candidates' lateral thinking and multidisciplinary approach apart from the factual knowledge.
- Comprehensive coverage of complete GS Syllabus
- Special emphasis on issues related to current affairs.

6. Snippet: Mains Fact File

- It shall consist of value added material like facts, data, graph, diagram.
- It shall be provided free of cost.

Open Mains Test Series-2018 with Face to face evaluation

15 Sep.	Essay	9 AM - 12 PM
16 Sep.	GS-1 & GS-2	9 AM - 12 PM 2 PM - 5 PM
17 Sep.	GS-3 & GS-4	9 AM - 12 PM 2 PM - 5 PM

SNIPPET - WORKSHOP

- HINDU / INDIAN EXPRESS EDITORIAL DISCUSSION
- COVERAGE OF NCERT BOOKS/YOJANA / KURUKSHETRA
- QUESTION/ANSWER (PRELIMS & MAINS) DISCUSSION

Every Sunday 9:30 to 11:30 AM
Starting: 7th October

UPPCS-2018 Prelims Test Series

Total Test -5 (Starts on 9 Sep. 12 PM - 2 PM)

25B, 2nd Floor, Pusa Road, Old Rajendra Nagar, (Metro Pillar Number 117)

Tel. : 011-49274400, 9205274743

Dhyeya IAS Now on Whatsapp



Join Dhyeya IAS Whatsapp Group by Sending

“Hi Dhyeya IAS” Message on **9205336039**.

You can also join Whatsapp Group through our website

www.dhyeyaias.com

www.dhyeyaias.in



Address: 635, Ground Floor, Main Road, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi 110009
Phone No: 011-47354625/ 26 , 9205274741/42, 011-49274400