

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 9 (GS1)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

NAME:

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE:

UPSC CSE 2024
AIR-242

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



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(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. 'Temple architectures in India are important cultural expressions and find great functional relevance in the Indian way of life.' Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Varied temples architectures like Nagara in North India, Dravida in South or their fusion in Veanga etc. point to diverse cultural expressions

Temple architecture - important cultural expression

1) Philosophical expression

Eg. Temples of Shiva in South point towards Shaivism spread.

2) Relevance of texts

• Engravings of Ramayana, ^{verses} on mandapa walls at Vijay Vittala Temple

3) Hierarchy in society

- Size of ^{Gods} paintings - large size
- Brahmins size of portrait > others on temple paintings.

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4.) Idea of supreme deity

- Central garbhagriha → large
- Other ~~4~~ ~~garbhagriha~~ garbhagrihas → small
- Eg. Pancharayatan style of Nagara.

Functional relevance in Indian way of life -

- 1) Portray of family life on sculptures at ~~the~~ Solanki temples.
- 2) food → Offerings of fruits made to God.
- 3) Display of market life and operation of economy around temples of Grand chola period.
- 4) Atithi Devo Bhavah culture → Presence of mandapa, water tank etc. to welcome people to temples.

The preservation of the temple architecture is in sync with vision of Village Bli, Virasat Bli.

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Introduction	Sugges tions: VAJIRAM & RAVI
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2. The 1857 Uprising laid the groundwork for the emergence of organised political movements in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

The 1857 uprising is regarded as the 1st war of independence for it shook the foundations of the mighty empire.

'laid groundwork for organised political movements in late 19th & 20th century -

1) Lessons learnt from the uprising's failure.

British have the military strength to counter uprisings, so organised movement is the way forward.

(2) Creation of role models

Eg. Rani Lakshmbai, Kunwar Singh

(3) Base for engagement of peasants &

youth in mass.

(4.) Similarity of the cause

- Against oppression of the British.

19th & 20th century movement had more complexity & depth -

1.) A vision for post-independence

- 1857 revolt → return to feudal order.
- Later movement → Democratic goal

2.) Geographical spread → To all parts whereas 1857 movement was limited to Northern plains region.

3.) Wider involvement of masses → Ep. women, Dalits, businesses, labourers etc.

4.) Better coordination & organised leadership emerged later

Despite its failure, 1857 revolt created a psychological motivation for generations to come.

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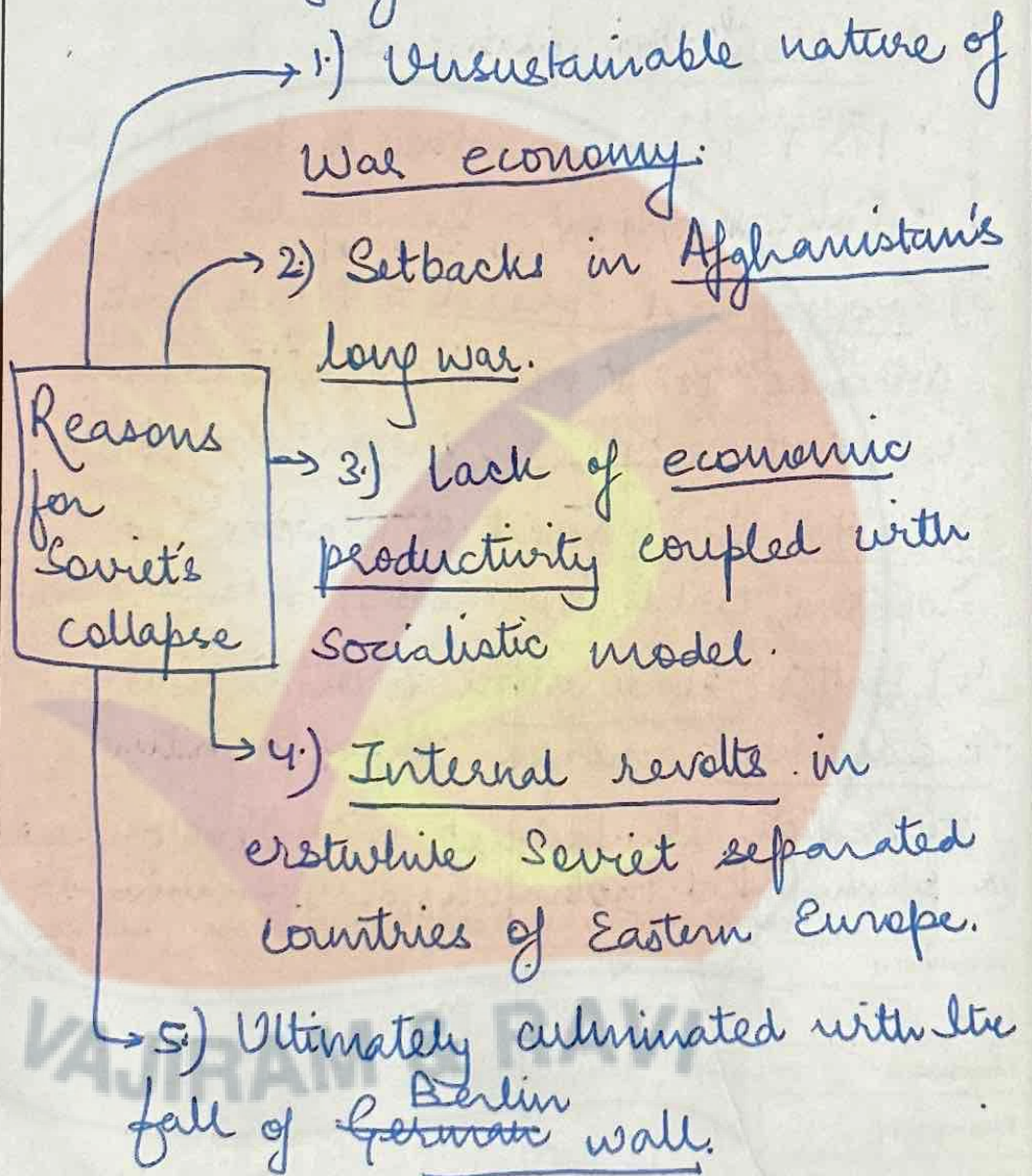
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Suggestions:

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3. Bring out the causes behind the Soviet Union's collapse and its long-term global ramifications. (10 marks, 150 words)

The cold war era ended with collapse of Soviet Union in 1991, creating US as the sole leader of global order.



Long term global ramifications -

(1) Political → (i) Hegemony of US
Unipolar order.

(ii) Regime change through force.

Ep. US-Iraq war.

(2) Economic → (i) free trade and
era of globalisation.

(ii) Ep. setup of WTO, LPG in India.

(3) Military → (i) Cooling off of nuclear arms race.

Ep. thrust increased on NPT

(4) Institutional → (i) NAM lost relevance.

(ii) New institutions like UNFCCC, WTO came into being.

However with rise of China, 2 decades later, scenario for another era of cold war seems to be emerging but world needs a rule based multilateral

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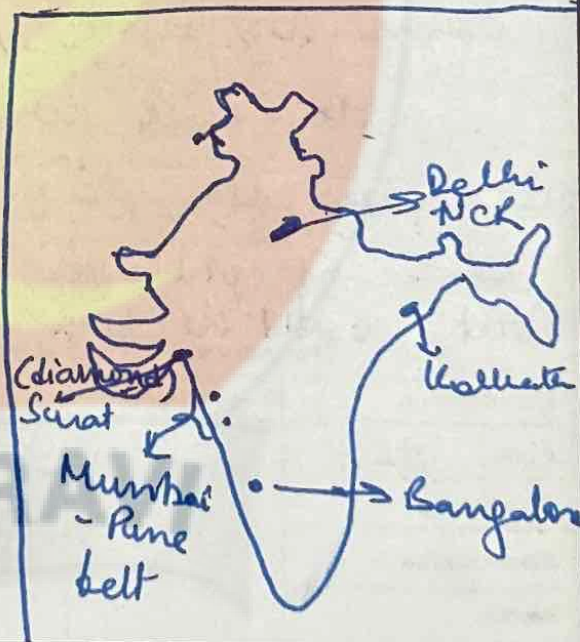
4. What are the key factors influencing the location of footloose industries in India?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Footloose industries are the one which are not input heavy, thus dependence on factors like raw material, proximity to market is less.

Eg. software industry, diamond cutting etc.

Key factors influencing their location in India -

① Presence of skilled labour.
Noida,
Eg. Gurugram for electronics



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- ② Migration friendly → To attract talent. Eg. Bangalore for software industry.
- ③ Favourable government policies
Eg. Invest in Gujarat → Easy land and clearances.
- ④ Climate → Moderate is preferred.
Eg. Pune for design based industries
- ⑤ Historical factors
Eg diamond industry in Surat.
- ⑥ ~~✗~~ Law & order → for global investors to invest.

Thus, focus on skill and ease of doing business will make India a knowledge based hub of footloose industries.

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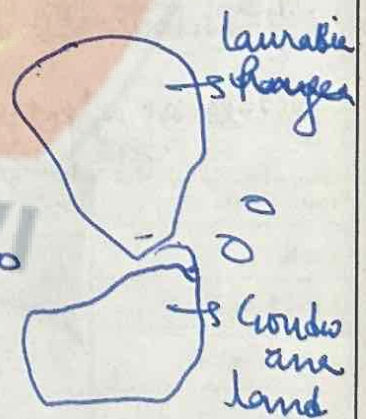
5. How did the early concepts of continental drift evolve into the modern theory of plate tectonics? (10 marks, 150 words)

Wegener gave the continental drift theory but was criticised as the forces of polar fleeing etc. were not prudent, but plate tectonics theory validated his claims.



Continental drift theory →

- 1) Pangaea broke into
① Gondwanaland
② Laurasia



- ② Laurasia → North America
→ Eurasia
- ③ Gondwana land → Africa
→ South America
→ Australia & Indian peninsula
- ④ Tethys sea between Laurasia & Gondwana land.

Modern theory of plate tectonics

- ① lithospheric plates → fragments of crust
- ② floatation of plates over molten asthenosphere.
- ③ Internal forces of vulcanism & seismicity cause relative motion of plates.

Linkage between the 2 theories -

- ① Plate tectonics provides cogent reason for fragmentation of Pangea.
- ② forces as well as geographical fits, paleomagnetism, geological similarities are well accepted.
Further studies may help us to predict earthquakes or volcanic disasters.

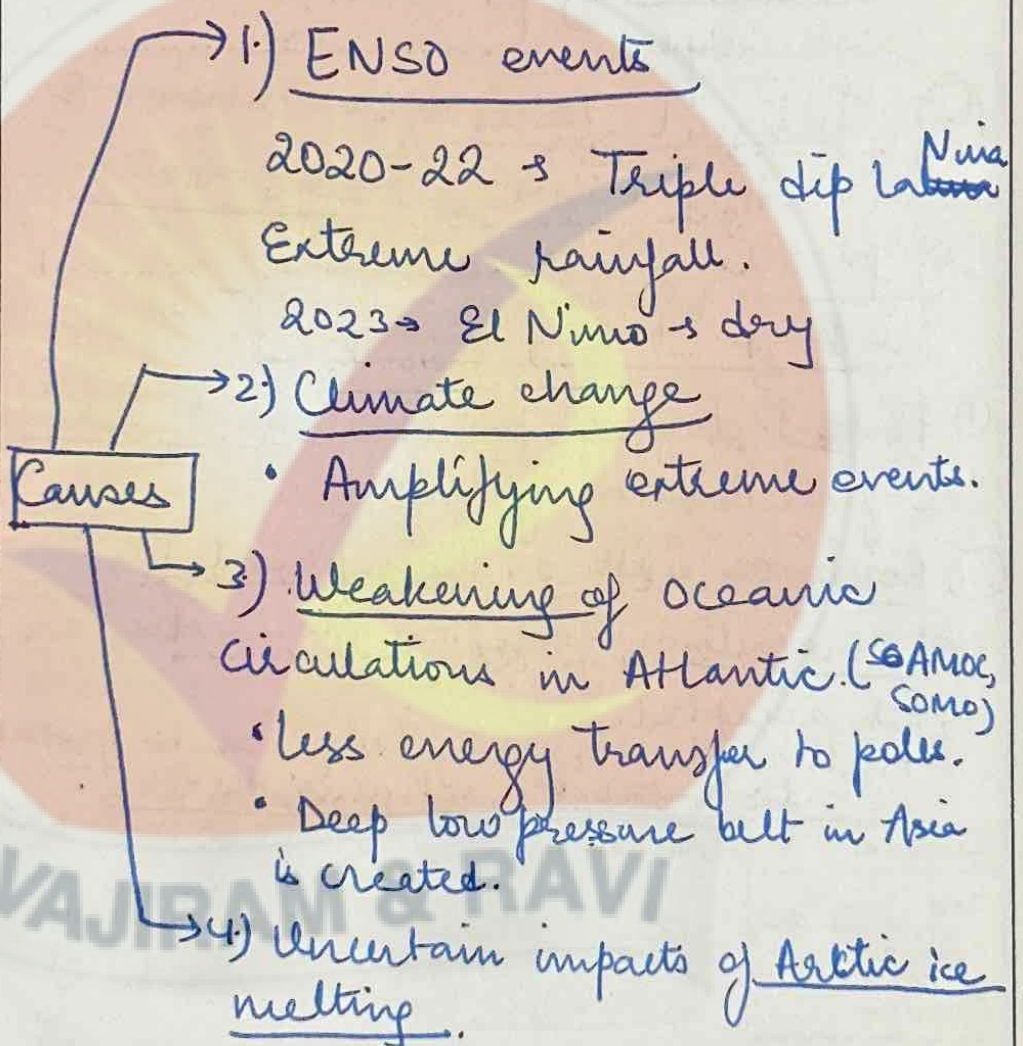
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Suggestions:
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6. Examine the causes and consequences of the increasingly erratic monsoon patterns in India over the past decade. (10 marks, 150 words)

Monsoon patterns in terms of duration, frequency, intensity etc have been erratic in India causing several disastrous consequences like droughts & floods.



5) Role of GHGs - Higher depression in Thar.

Consequences-

① Impact on economy

- Agricultural productivity
- Loss of work hours.



② Disaster rise

- 52% rise in tropical cyclones in Arabian sea;
- Wayanad landslides.

③ Water shortage

- Droughts rose during El Niño of 2014-15 and 2023 → 36% of India is vulnerable

④ Threat to food security

- Climate Smart agriculture is needed.

Proactive scientific study to predict patterns as well as government support to vulnerable sections is desirable to protect against calamities.

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Suggestions:

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7. Examine how water scarcity is increasing the cost of living in Indian cities.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The water scarcity is an impending danger as per capita per annum water availability in India has fallen from 5000 m³ to nearly 1400 m³ in last 60 years, more so for urban areas (UN-water)

Water scarcity → Rise of cost of living

1) Dependence on tankers

- Exploitative cartels exist.

2) Burden of disease

- Due to poor quality.
- 65% of India's water → unpotable.

3) Lost productivity of workers

4) Increased vulnerability to events of heat waves.

5) Spiralling cost of freshwater, and electrical equipments for purifying

Way forward-

- ① Urban planning for long term
- ② Rejuvenate lakes & wetlands.
- ③ Incorporate compulsory rainwater harvesting. Presently only 6% of rainwater goes into ground.
- ④ Create green spaces to allow water seepage.

These measures shall help achieve the goals of SDG-6 as well as SDG-11.

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8. Evaluate the impact of menstrual leave policies on women's empowerment in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

The accomodative gender friendly work environment calls for menstrual leave to be granted to women to foster inclusivity.

Positive impacts possible-

- ① Enhanced FLFPR → presently 37.2% only
- ② Sensitisation around women's issues and body.
- ③ Inclusivity and equity in workspace.
- ④ Work flexibility → Work from home during periods.
- ⑤ Spread of hygiene and awareness about menstruation.

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Possible downsides-

- ① ~~Discourage~~ Disincentivise recruiters to hire female employees.
Ep. as observed after maternity leave provisions.
- ② May affect productivity
- ③ Taboo around menstruation may hinder women from speaking up.

Way forward-

- 1) Government should lead by example. → implement in public sector.
 - 2) Incentivise through tax breaks / CSR considerations.
 - 3) Vocal role of media is needed around the same.
- These steps may help achieve the spirit of Article 43 of constitution.

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Suggestions:

9. How do caste-based violences in India perpetuate the entrenched social disparities? (10 marks, 150 words)

As per NCRB, there has been rise of 13.6% violence against SCs ^{in 2023} vis-a-vis 2022, signifying deep seated issues.

Caste based violence → entrenched social disparities

- 1) Enforce segregation
 - SCs live in fringes of village.
- 2) Reinforce hierarchy
 - Eg. Dalit men denied marriage during marriage.
- 3) Supremacist tendency are being displayed
 - Nearly 20% people still follow untouchability (TISS report).
- 4) Double burden of society on lower caste women

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• Nearly 24% of all rape cases → against Dalit women (NCRB, 2022).

5) Cementing endogamy

• Eg. Honour killings

6) Checking proliferation of education opportunities. Eg. reports of discrimination in Mid day meal scheme.

7) Caste based disabilities are still prevalent. Eg. 95% of all ~~cleaning~~^{etc's} workers → SCs/STs → National Commission for Safai Karamcharis.

Efforts of constitution makers, governments as well as social forces of urbanism have reduced the influence of caste substantially but it is a long journey yet to go.

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Introduction	Suggestions: VAJIRAM & RAVI
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10. How has the shift towards nuclear family structures affected the support systems for the elderly population? (10 marks, 150 words)

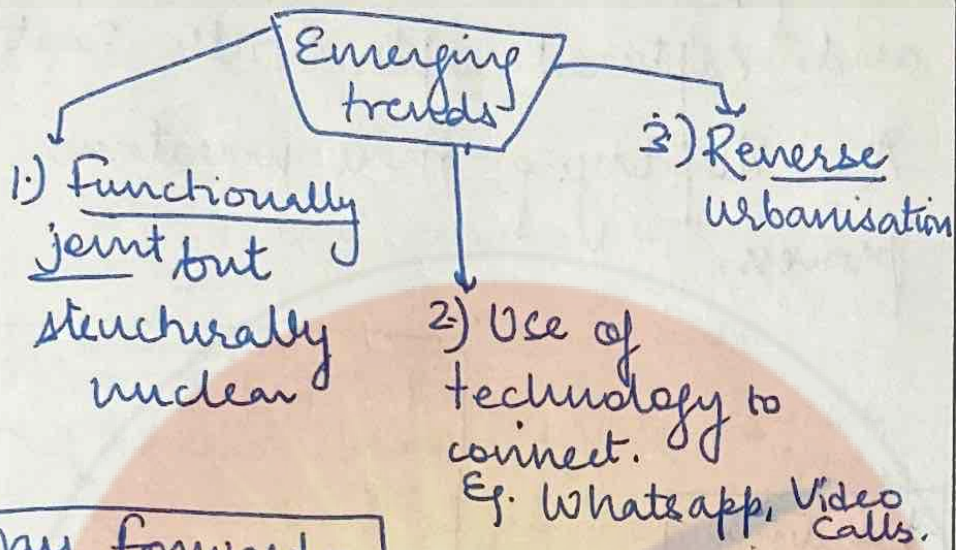
India is expected to have 14% of population as above 60 of age by 2036 as per India ageing report and this causes issues as families turn nuclear.

Impact of nuclearisation of family on elderly population-

- 1) Health challenges - lack of support
- 2) Economic challenge of meeting needs, due to desertion.
- 3) Psychological impact due to powerlessness.
- 4) Mental health issues due to loneliness.

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- 5) Political challenge of under participation.
- 6) Technological divide to be able to access new opportunities.



Way forward -

- 1) Pension schemes → Eg. Naya Vardana yojana, Atal Pension
- 2) focus on active ageing
- 3) long term plan for reemployment
A systematic plan and support will achieve the Madrid principles

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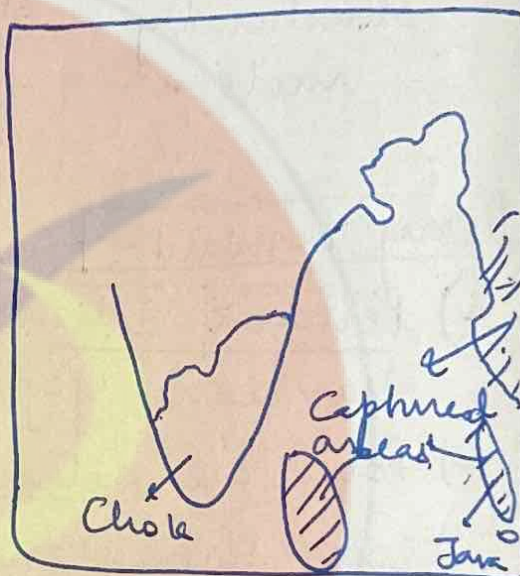
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11. Discuss the maritime prowess of the Chola Dynasty and its impact on trade and cultural exchanges with Southeast Asia. (15 marks, 250 words)

Chola dynasty ruled from nearly 9th to 12th century and captured upto South East Asia displaying their maritime prowess.

Maritime prowess-

- 1) Strong navy
 - Crusades upto Indonesia.
- 2) Technological prowess in shipbuilding
 - far ahead of its time.
- 3) Trained soldiers
- 4) Strong economy to sustain



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a large navy.

5.) Frequent expeditions

Impact on Trade-

1.) Established trade relations
far & wide.

Eg. Vietnam, Indonesia etc.

2.) Volume of trade was high

• largest trade of Cholas → S.E. Asia.

3.) Variety of goods

Eg. export of agricultural products, pearls etc.; import of gold etc.

Impact on cultural exchanges-

1.) Spread of Indian architecture

Eg. Angkor Wat temple shows deep relations.

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2) Cultural exchange of values, food and dressing patterns.

3) ^{Spread} Exchange of India's festivals and folklores.

Eg. Ramayana pre-theatrical in Malaysia

4) Sculptures of Shiva (natraja) found in SE Asia.

Our present linkages and policy of Act East owe a lot to Chola empire's expansion to South-east.

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12. Explain how the Indian freedom struggle, through its diverse movements and ideologies, laid the foundational blueprint for the independent India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

As freedom movement transformed from intellectual as well as mass movement stage, it began to incorporate diverse groups & ideologies based on domestic as well as global events
 Eg. farmers' groups, socialism.

Diverse movements & ideologies	Foundational blueprint for independent India
① Tribal movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurred to tackle alienation and unjust forest laws like Criminal Tribes Act 1871. • Accommodative policy of Tribal Panchsheel and reservations post independence.
② Dalit movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for inclusion and against mainstream discrimination. • reserved seats → 1935

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affirmative actions and constitutional protection (Eg. Art. 17, Art 330, Art 335)
3) Farmers' movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For tax reliefs and against zamindars oppression. Eg. Deccan riots• Land reform reforms, Green revolution → post independence
4) Labour movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For workers' safety• Against factory owners• § Post independence → labour unions increased, DPSP → Art. 43
5) Women movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For suffrage and against regressive social practices• Eg. the Sarla Devi Chaudharni (Voting rights, economic rights)• Protection and inclusion of women has been focus. Eg. Art 15(4), Dowry ^{prohibition} Prevention Act, PCPNDT Act, Universal adult franchise

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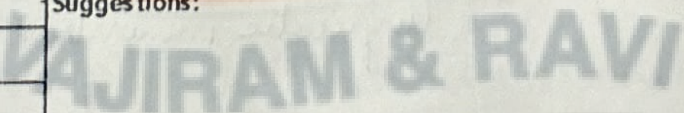
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6. Socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to Russian revolution • Bose, Nehru * endorsed • Democratic Socialism followed.
7) Business class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of their interests of trade & investment. • FICCI formed in 1929 • Consultative policy making now
8) Students & youth groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vital part of mass movement. • Still very active for social change
9. Religious groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E. Muslim league, HMS • Secularism + post independence

The accommodative stance of our forefathers and our society has created space for blossoming of diverse ideologies.

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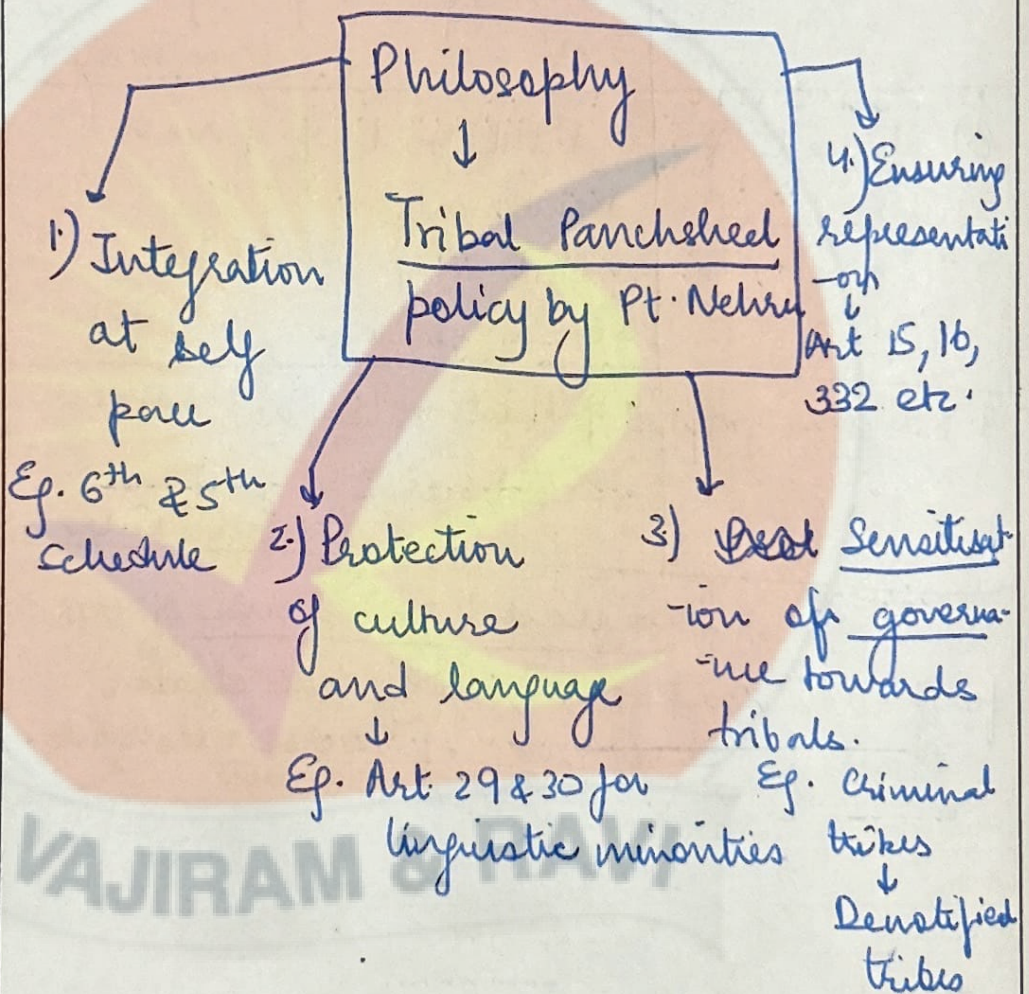
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13. What has been the impact of post-independence strategies on the socio-economic development of tribal communities in Indian society? (15 marks, 250 words)

Under British rule, tribal lifestyle, economy, cultural etc. were treated with apathy but post-independence, constitution makers took accomodative stance.



Impact on socio-economic development of tribals -

- 1) Rights ~~to~~ were secured.
 - Eg. Forest Rights Act.
- 2) livelihood protection → Eg. TRIFED.
- 3) continuation of traditional practises.
 - Eg. bride price
- 4) Enhancing educational attainment
 - Eg. 64% literacy → 2011 census.
 - 7.5% reservations
- 5) Gradual mainstreaming
 - Eg. Sanskritisation of tribes
- 6) Cohesion with democratic pluralistic society.
 - Eg. large voting %age in tribal areas

Some challenges persist -

- 1) 40% poverty incidence → double of national average.

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- 2) Land alienation → led to Naxalism. → Now shrinking (³⁵ districts affected)
- 3) Spread of diseases →
Eg. Sickle cell anaemia, diabetes etc.
- 4) low health and educational attainments.

Way forward -

- 1) Persistence with targetted initiatives like • PM JANMAN • EMRS • Aspirational Districts Program
- 2) Bottom up approach
- 3) Spread of 5th schedule
- 4) Preservation of culture → 170 languages vulnerable to extinction → UNESCO.

These steps shall help achieve the spirit of Articles 46 and 38.

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14. Discuss the significance of mineral resources in Antarctica and the challenges associated with their exploration and extraction. (15 marks, 250 words)

Antarctica, once a part of Gondwana land is ~~not~~ mineral rich much like other parts. Ep. critical & REMs, oil, gas etc.

Significance -

- 1) Melting ice - possibility of extraction.
- 2) Possibility of economic expansion through critical & energy minerals.
- 3) Decentralised distribution of gains as Antarctica is one of the global commons.
- 4) Basis for scientific research.

Challenges with exploration & extraction -

① Technological barrier

(i) Discovery challenge through satellites.

(ii) No technology standardisation

② Environmental challenge

(i) Will enhance melting of ice
↓
leading to sea level rise
(possibility of 50 m. rise).

(ii) Pollution of cryosphere as well as air.

(iii) Use of ozone depleting substances may enhance ozone depletion.

(iv) Aggravation of biodiversity loss

③ Geopolitical challenge

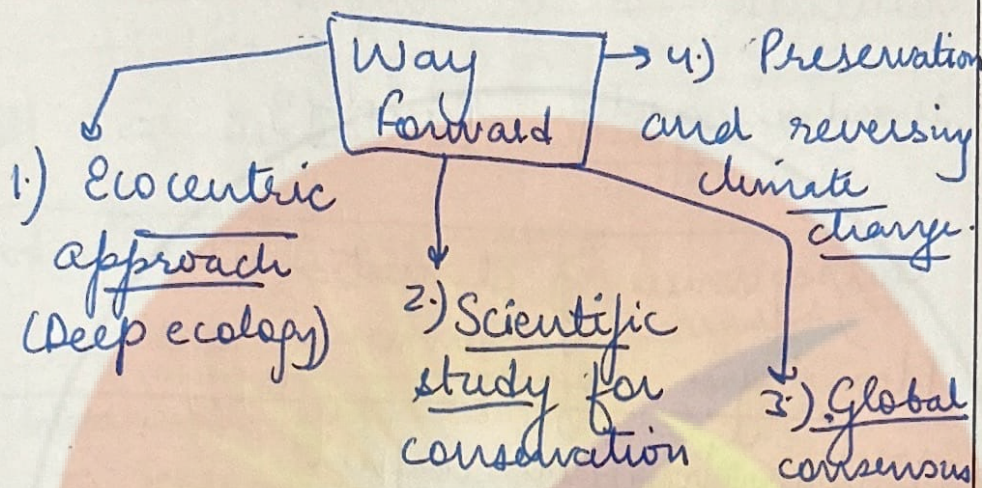
(i) Disregard for Global commons

as seen in case of space mining.

(ii) Militarisation may take place

(iii) Vulnerability for SIDS.

(iv) Economic gains may not be sufficient to break even.



At the present level, it is highly undesirable to cause damage to cryosphere of Antarctica through extraction.

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Suggestions:

15. What are the consequences of climate change on the Himalayan region? How is the rapid melting of Himalayan glacial lakes affecting local communities?
(15 marks, 250 words)

As IPCC predicts breach of 1.5°C rise mark in coming decade, Himalayas are one of the most vulnerable to its impacts due to sensitive geology & ecology.

Consequences of climate change on Himalayan region -

I) Environmental impact

- 1) loss of biodiversity : Eg. snow leopard
- 2) melting of the 3rd pole glaciers
- 3) Reduced carbon sink

(II) Vulnerability to disasters

- 1) Extreme landslides and cloudbursts
Eg. Kedarnath
- 2) glacial lake outburst floods
- 3) forest fires especially Purvanchal Himalayas

(III) Socioeconomic impact

- 1.) loss of freshwater, geysers/springs
Ep. widespread observed in Uttarakhand.
- 2.) loss of livelihood \Rightarrow Ep. decline in apple productivity
- 3.) Migration from hills to plains.
- 4.) loss of life & property to disasters

(IV) Ep. Jeshimath, Shimla floods etc.

(V) Political / Governance

- 1.) More investments are needed for sustainable infra.
- 2.) Responsible tourism to be incorporated.
- 3.) Challenge of accommodation/response.

Impact of rapid melting on local communities

- 1.) loss of freshwater sources for livelihood.
- 2.) Decline in agricultural productivity.
- 3.) Strain on women \rightarrow collection of freshwater.

- 4) Migration to plains:
Eg. ghost village syndrome in Odisha
- 5) Vulnerability to disasters like glaciers, avalanches etc. has increased.
- 6) Extreme weather events have risen
Eg. flash floods.

Way forward -

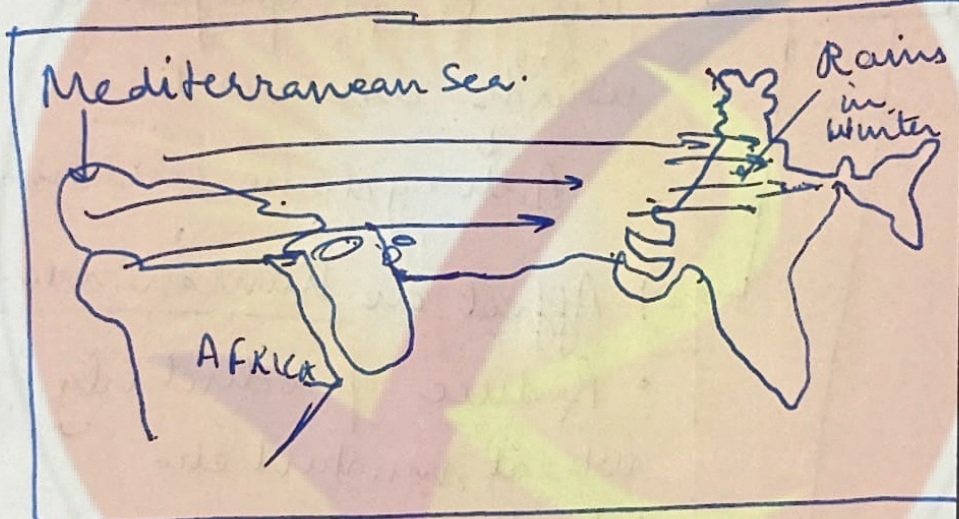
- 1) Effective implementation of policies like
 - National Mission for Sustainable Himalayan ecosystem.
 - Disaster Resilient infra.
 - 2) Build community strength & awareness,
• mock drills, emergency response etc.
 - 3) Define carrying capacity of tourist spots like Nainital, Manali, Shimoga etc.
 - 4) Sustainable infra → EIA; use of wood etc.
- The development ~~should~~ ⁱⁿ sustainable manner will help achieve goals of Sendai framework.

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16. What are western disturbances? Examine the impacts of their changing behaviour on the weather conditions in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

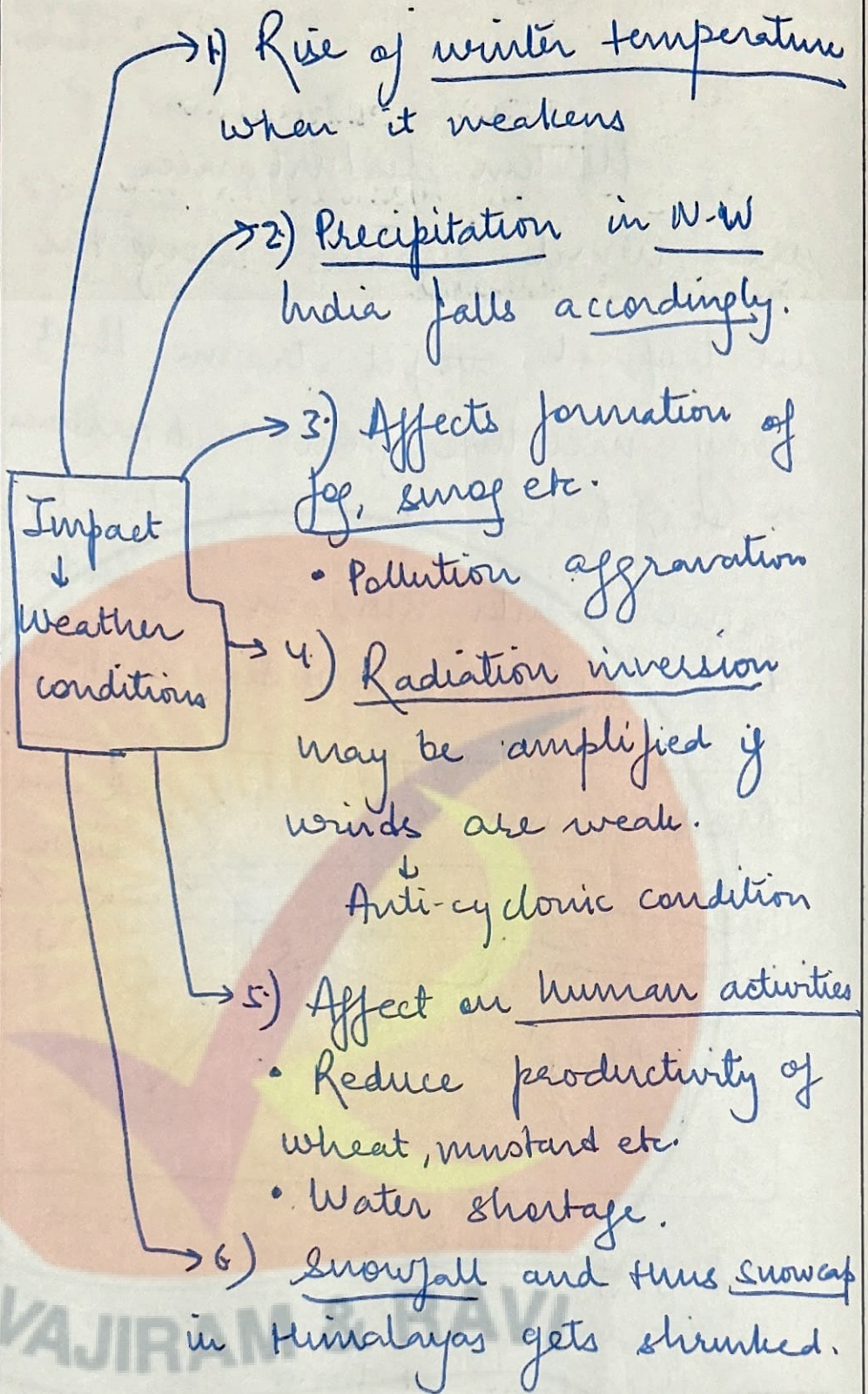
Western disturbances are wind streams along the sub tropical jet stream that carry moisture from Mediterranean sea, Red sea, Dead sea etc. to cause winter monsoon in India. & Affects N.W. India majorly.



Changing behaviour

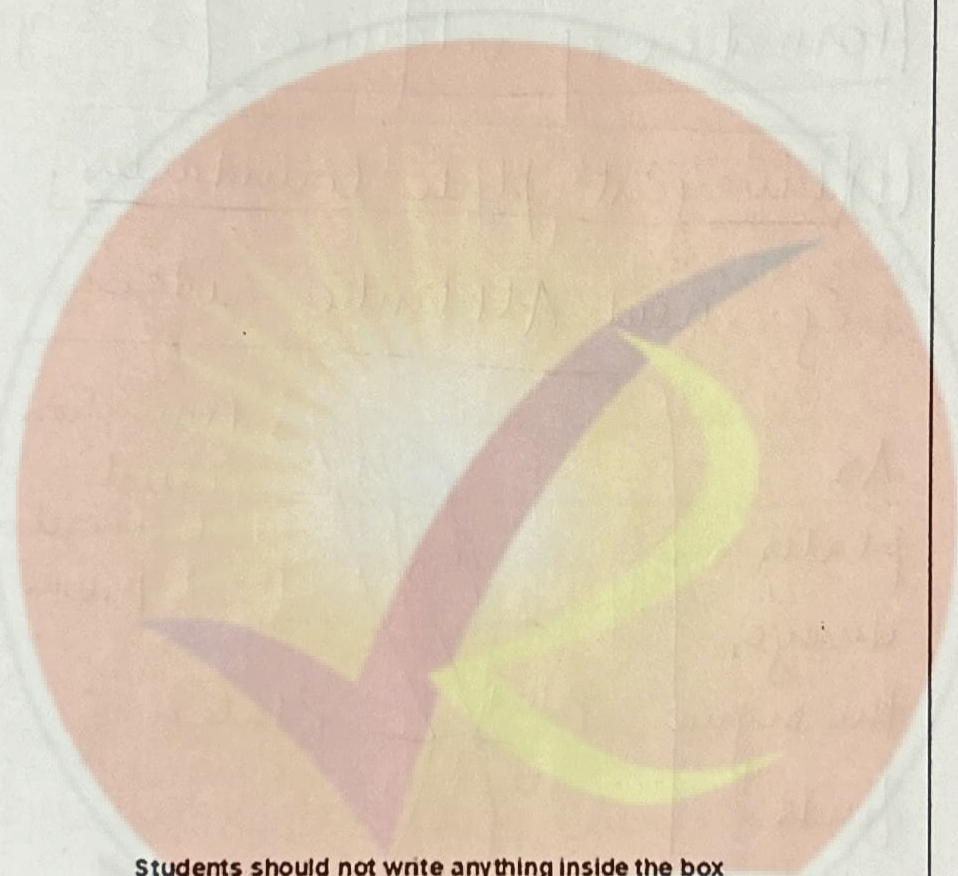
- Gradual weakening
- Uncertain at times.
- Rainless moisture at times as it may cause in Gulf countries.

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Thus need is to undertake scientific study extensively and build economic, disaster as well as soäetal resilience accordingly.



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Suggestions:

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17. Explain the formation of volcanoes across the globe. (15 marks, 250 words)

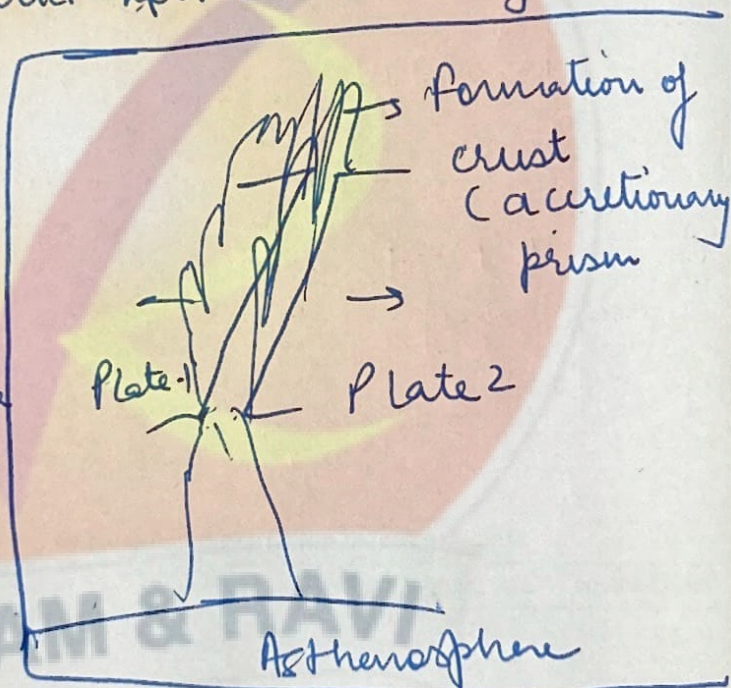
Volcanoes carry magma from asthenosphere or core and form intrusive or extrusive igneous rocks based on discharge.

Formation of volcanoes → 3 types

(1) Divergent plate boundaries

Eg. mid-Atlantic ridge

As plates diverge, the magma finds its way to the surface, leading to volcanism.



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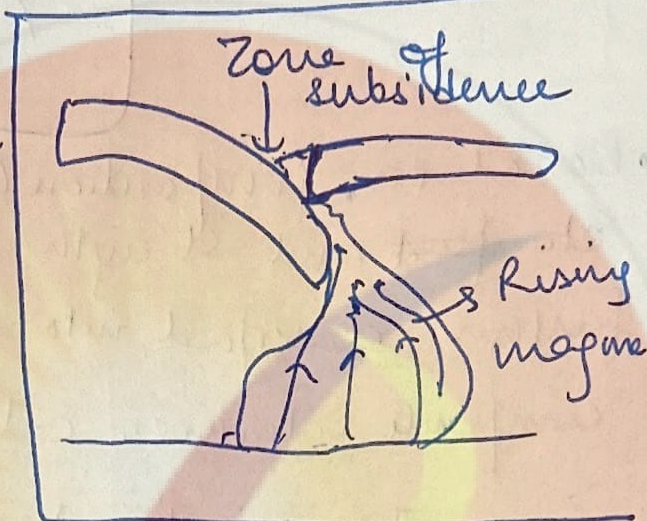
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- That's why divergent plate boundaries are known as constructive boundaries.

(2) Convergent boundaries

Eg. Pacific ring of fire

- Most widespread along the world.
- Convergent boundaries



form subsidence zone as heavier plate sinks below.

- At this zone, magma is released. → Entire Circumpacific belt.

(3) Hot spot volcanism

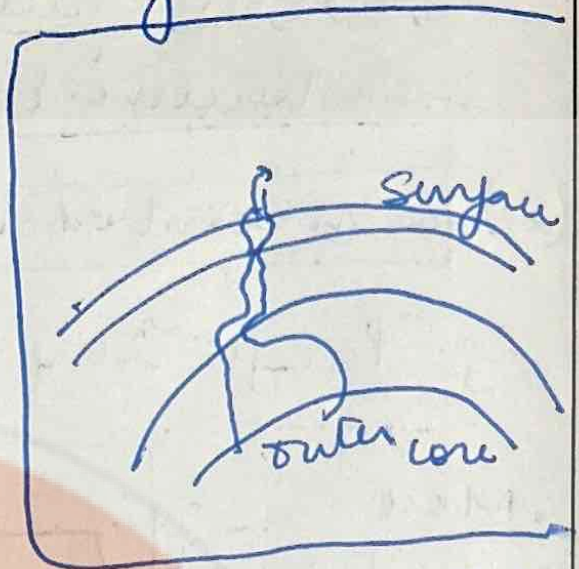
⊙ Formed through cracks in lower mantle and crust.

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• The magma from core or asthenosphere may reach the surface.

• Eg. Hawaiian Islands.



• Based on composition (gases, matter) etc. ~~fact~~ and strength they are further classified into subtypes like composite volcanoes, caldera etc.

The scientific prediction research shall help us understand the geology better as well as save ^{from} ~~the~~ impact of volcanic disaster.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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18. How does rapid urbanisation amid soaring population levels reshape urban environments and influence the quality of city life? (15 marks, 250 words)

India is predicted to have 800 million people (nearly 50%) in urban areas by 2050 vis-a-vis 35% at present as per UN habitat, thus the challenge

Reshaping of urban environment -

- 1) Encroachment into wetlands & lakes
 - Eg. Bangalore
- 2) land use change → clearing of forests & agricultural land
- 3) Air degradation → 99% of India's urban population lives in areas with AQI below healthy mark as per WHO.
- 4) Waste issue → Eg. Ghazipur, Okhla in Delhi.
 - Improper handling.
- 5) loss of water table → Excessive concretisation. No seepage into ground.

6) River pollution → Eg. 76% of Yamuna's pollution occurs in Delhi, 8% in Agra → only 2.5% of Yamuna's stretch in these cities.

7) Biodiversity loss and human-animal conflicts. Eg. Rajaji National Park Dehradun → regular elephant-human conflicts.

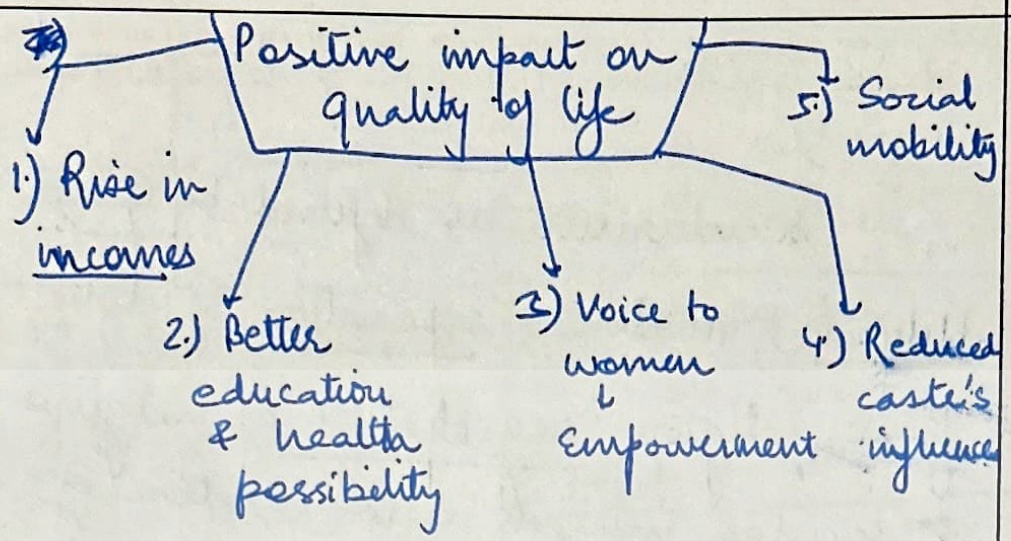
Impact on quality of life

- 1) Proliferation of slums amid islands of prosperity → Housing challenge
- 2) Vulnerability to disasters
Eg. Flash floods in Gurgaon every monsoon
- 3) Urban heat island effect
• Eg. 2022, 23, 24 → entire N-W India cities
- 4) Health crisis → Air pollution kills 1.6 million people in India every year (WHO)
- 5) Rise of crimes → Women, SC, ST, children → worst sufferers as per NCRB.
- 6) Traffic congestion and road safety challenge.

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Way forward -

- 1) Cascaded planning → 5-10-20-40 years plan.
- 2) Sustainable habitat construction → ECBC norms
Eg. Ahmedabad → cool roof
- 3) Incorporate global best practices
Eg. China's sponge city initiative.
- 4) Provision of universal basic amenities
Eg. housing, clean water etc.

These steps shall help achieve the goals under SDG-11.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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19. Secularism seeks to harmonise diverse religious beliefs by creating a framework for coexistence in a pluralistic society. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Secularism, as defined by George Holyoake involves separation of state from religion, segregation of religious & secular interests and creation of scientific temper.

Creating a framework best for coexistence	Harmonising diverse religious beliefs
1) No state endorsement of religion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political equality of all religions. • Articles 25-30
2) Protection of vulnerable among the religion (Anti religious domination)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eg. Article 17 • Abolishing Triple talaq
3) Freedom to interpret the religious practises.	Eg. Hindus usually - cremation but Lingayats - burial practise

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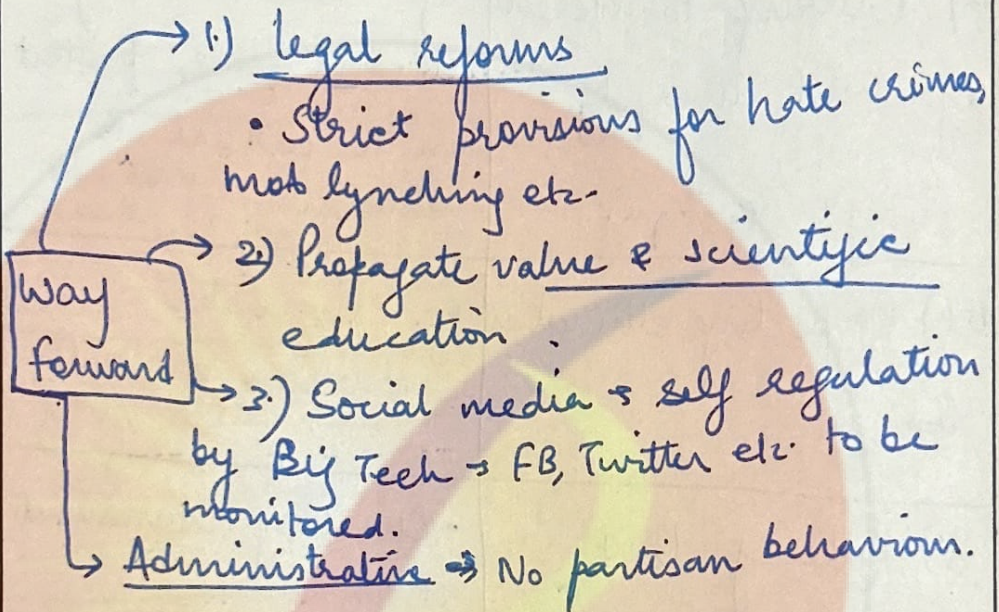
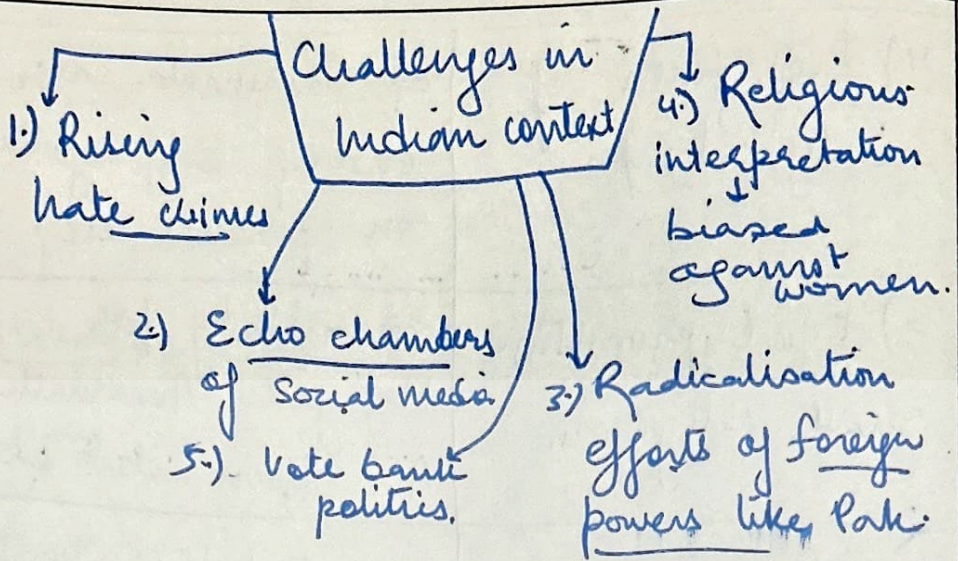
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4.) Propagation of scientific temper.	Eg. Sabarwalta case, ending self helpati-on practise etc.
5.) Equal promotion of all religions.	Eg. subsidy for Haj yatra, Amarnath, Anandpur Sahib etc.
6.) Catering to interests of vast diversity.	Eg. tribals & integration at own pace, protection to culture & religion
7.) Respecting ethnicities	Eg. linguistic division of states
8.) Rule of law	• Checking communalism Eg. Delhi riots, 2020
9.) Creation of secular morality	Eg. UCC, promotion of inter faith platforms
10.) Promotion of harmonious practises	Eg. co-living patterns under PMAY, etc.

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Thus, we can achieve and build social capital in sync with constitutional morality of Articles 25-30.

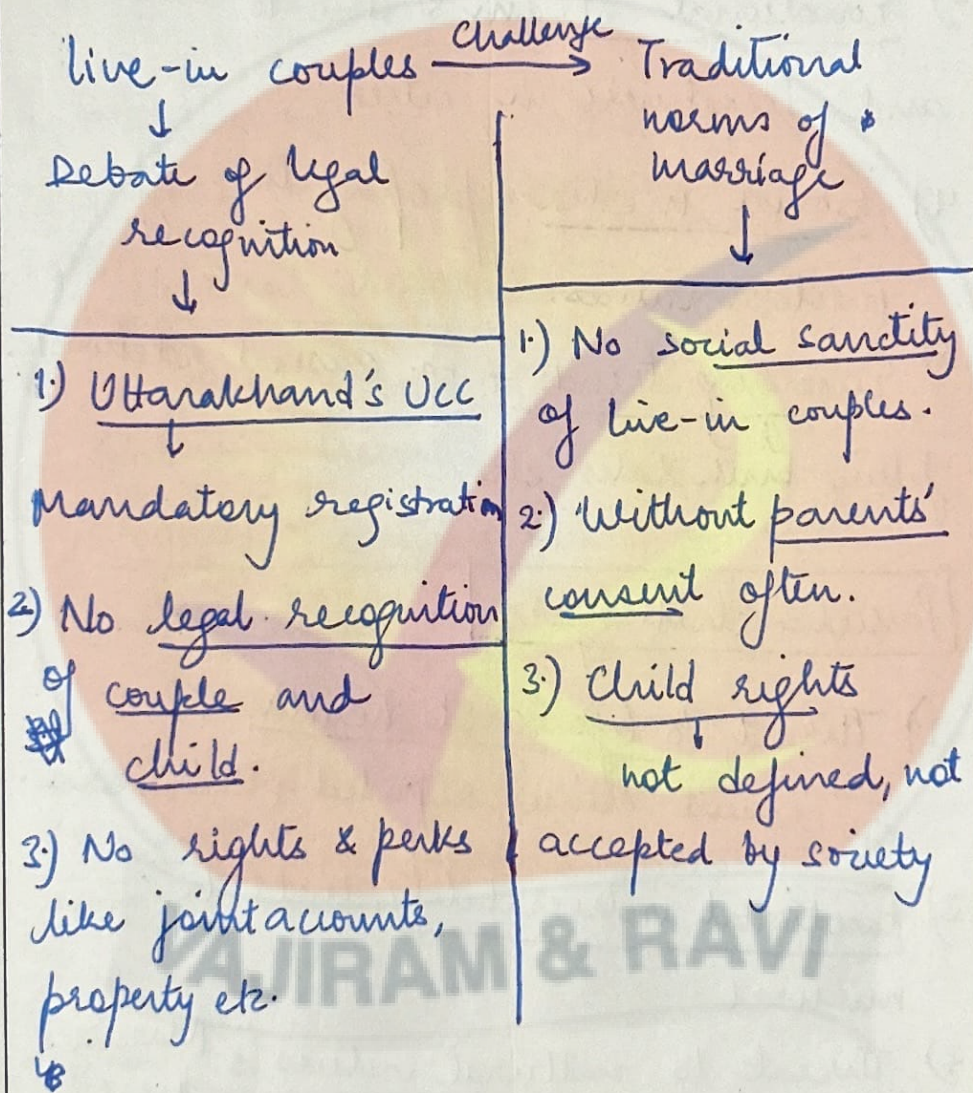
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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
Presentation	
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20. Live-in relationships challenge traditional norms of marriage and spark debates on their legal recognition in India. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

As urbanisation and globalisation have emerged, they have given rise to concept of live-in relationships (unmarried couples' civil unions).



Reasons for rise of live-in relationship -

- 1) Pushing back of marriage age due to socio-economic strains
- 2) Culture of anonymity in urban areas.
- 3) Emotional strains due to hustle and loneliness in cities.
- 4) Social media's propagation of western values.
- 5) Emerging trends - Eg. Casual relationships, falling birth rates etc.

Possible challenges -

- 1) Threat to life and health
Eg. recent crimes reported - Rellu case.
- 2) Emotional vulnerability could be misused.
- 3) Threat to cultural values - Marriage, Kinship etc.

