



Consistency. Right Direction. Discipline.

UPSC facts data for mains



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GS-1 (SOCIAL ISSUES + GEOGRAPHY)

A. DEMOGRAPHY & POPULATION

1. India's population: 1.43 billion (2024).
2. Median age: 28.4 years.
3. Working-age population (15–59): ~65%.
4. Youth (15–29): 27%.
5. Total Fertility Rate (TFR): 2.0 (NFHS-5).
6. Replacement fertility achieved in 31 states/UTs.
7. Life expectancy: 70.1 years.
8. Population density: 464 persons/km².
9. Urban population: 31%.
10. Urbanisation projected 43% by 2035.
11. Sex Ratio at Birth: 929 (NFHS-5).
12. Overall Sex Ratio: 1030 females per 1000 males (projection).
13. Elderly population (60+): 10% (to reach 19% by 2050).
14. Dependency ratio: 47%.
15. Population growth rate: ~1% annually.
16. Households with electricity: 95%+.
17. Households with toilets: 75–80%+ (NFHS-5).
18. Internal migrants: ~45 million (Census 2011).
19. Migration share now estimated around 450 million (periodic surveys).
20. Slum population: ~65 million.
21. Average household size: 4.6 persons.
22. Rural share: ~69%.
23. Working-age share to peak around 2040–2050.
24. Demographic dividend window: 2021–2055.
25. States with high fertility: UP, Bihar.
26. States with ageing issue: Kerala, Tamil Nadu.
27. Urban informal workers: 80–85%.

28. Rural-urban wage gap: 20–30%.
29. Monthly per capita consumption urban $\searrow$ rural by $\sim 1.8\times$.
30. Female-headed households: 10–12%.
31. Access to piped water: $\sim 43\%$ households.
32. Digital penetration: 750–800 million internet users.
33. Urban growth fastest in Tier-2 cities.
34. India is the fastest-growing G-20 population.
35. Labour force participation overall: $\sim 50\%$.
36. India's literacy: $\sim 78\%$.
37. Male literacy: $\sim 84\%$; female: $\sim 70\%$.
38. SC+ST share combined: $\sim 25\%$ population.
39. Population expected to stabilise by 2060.
40. India contributes 17% of global population.

B. GENDER

41. Female Labour Force Participation (PLFS): 37–42%.
42. Female unemployment $\searrow$ male unemployment by 3–4 percentage points.
43. Women earn 70–75% of male wages.
44. Women's unpaid work time: 280–300 minutes/day.
45. Men's unpaid work time: 30–45 minutes/day.
46. Women in Parliament: 15%.
47. Women in state assemblies: 9% average.
48. Maternal Mortality Ratio: $\downarrow 100/100,000$ in most states.
49. Anaemia among women: 57% (NFHS-5).
50. Child marriage: 23% (NFHS-5).
51. Women in senior corporate roles: $\sim 17\%$.
52. Women's land ownership: $\sim 12\%$.
53. Girls' enrolment in primary school: $\sim 95\%$.
54. Girls' dropout at secondary: 17–20%.
55. Mobile ownership gap: women 20% lower than men.

56. Female-headed SHGs: 8.5+ million groups.
57. Women in civil services: 28–33% of entrants in recent years.
58. Workplace sexual harassment cases increasing due to higher reporting.
59. Crime against women: 4.5 lakh cases/year (NCRB).
60. Female literacy gap with men: ~10–15%.
61. Sex ratio most skewed in Haryana, Punjab.
62. Women in STEM: ~43% graduates, but ~14% workforce.
63. Women farmers often unrecognised due to lack of land titles.
64. Child sex ratio improving slowly in northern states.
65. Most ASHA/ANM workers are women (~10 lakh+ frontline workers).

C. CASTE, TRIBES, MINORITIES

66. SC: 16.6%, ST: 8.6%.
67. OBC share estimated: 40–50%.
68. Tribal literacy: 59% vs national 78%.
69. Tribal poverty highest among all groups.
70. Tribal population concentrated in central India + NE.
71. Forest Rights Act potential beneficiaries: ~10 million tribal households.
72. SC households landless: 56%.
73. ST households landless: 40%+.
74. Inter-caste marriage: 5–10%.
75. Crimes against SC/ST: ~50,000–60,000 cases annually.
76. 90+ Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
77. Tribal languages at risk: ~100+ endangered.
78. Reservation: SC 15%, ST 7.5%, OBC 27%.
79. Muslim population: 14.2%.
80. Christian population: 2.3%.
81. Sikh population: 1.7%.
82. Jain population: 0.4%.
83. Buddhist population: 0.7%.

84. Denotified tribes: significant development gaps.
85. Minority credit gap remains high.
86. Tribal IMR higher by 10–20 points than national average.
87. Nutrition among ST children worse than SC/general.
88. School dropout highest among tribal children.
89. Multidimensional poverty highest among STs.
90. OBCs dominate rural non-farm informal labour markets.

D. POVERTY & INEQUALITY

91. Multidimensional Poverty (MPI) reduced from 24.8% (2015–16) to 14.9%.
92. 415 million people exited MPI poverty (2005–2021).
93. Rural poverty double urban poverty.
94. Top 10% hold ~77% of national wealth.
95. Bottom 50% hold ~6% wealth.
96. Gini coefficient (consumption) around 0.35.
97. Extreme poverty ~3% (World Bank estimate).
98. Informal workforce: ~90%.
99. Social security coverage expanding under e-Shram.
100. DBT transfers ₹6 lakh crore annually.
101. PDS coverage: ~80 crore beneficiaries.
102. MGNREGA annual demand: 6–8 crore households.
103. Rural wages growth slow in real terms.
104. Urban poverty rising post-pandemic.
105. Malnutrition contributes to poverty trap.
106. Health expenditure pushes ~5–6% households into poverty annually.
107. Financial inclusion: 48+ crore Jan Dhan accounts.
108. SHG movement: 8+ crore women linked.
109. Access to LPG under Ujjwala: 9+ crore beneficiaries.
110. Housing shortage urban: ~1 crore units.

E. EDUCATION

- 111. Literacy rate: ~78%.
- 112. GER primary: ~100%.
- 113. GER secondary: ~80%.
- 114. GER higher education: 28–29%.
- 115. Female GER improving faster than male.
- 116. Dropout spikes at Class 9–10.
- 117. Pupil-teacher ratio primary: ~26:1.
- 118. ASER shows foundational learning crisis.
- 119. 50% Grade 5 students cannot read Grade 2 text (ASER).
- 120. Digital divide rural-urban remains large.
- 121. NEP 2020 target GER 50% by 2035.
- 122. Public expenditure on education: ~4.5% of GDP.
- 123. School infrastructure improved under Samagra Shiksha.
- 124. Mid-Day Meal coverage: 11+ crore children.
- 125. Female literacy rising but regional gap persists.
- 126. Out-of-school children reduced but still present in migrant groups.
- 127. Private school share rising in urban areas.
- 128. Teacher vacancy in government schools ~10–20%.
- 129. Skill gap significant among graduates.
- 130. STEM enrolment high but research output moderate.

F. HEALTH

- 131. Public health expenditure: ~2.1% of GDP.
- 132. Target: 2.5% of GDP.
- 133. IMR: ~28 per 1000 live births.
- 134. MMR: ~97 per 100,000 live births.
- 135. Life expectancy: 70+ years.
- 136. Ayushman Bharat coverage: 50 crore population.
- 137. Out-of-pocket expenditure: ~48%.

138. Doctors per 1000: ~1.3.
139. Nurses per 1000: ~1.7.
140. Anaemia prevalence high among women and children.
141. Stunting: ~35%.
142. Wasting: ~19%.
143. Obesity rising in urban areas.
144. NCDs cause ~60% deaths.
145. TB burden highest globally.
146. Vaccination coverage improved under Mission Indradhanush.
147. Telemedicine expanded post-COVID.
148. Mental health burden rising.
149. Health insurance penetration expanding.
150. Rural health infra shortage persists.

G. GEOGRAPHY & ENVIRONMENTAL FACTS

151. India area: 3.28 million sq km.
152. Coastline: 7516 km.
153. Land boundary: 15,106 km.
154. Forest cover: ~21.7%.
155. Tree cover: ~2.9%.
156. Net sown area: ~46%.
157. Irrigated area: ~50% of net sown.
158. Himalayan glaciers retreating.
159. India receives ~4000 BCM rainfall annually.
160. Utilisable water: ~1123 BCM.
161. Per capita water availability declining.
162. Desertification affects ~30% land.
163. Earthquake zones: II–V classification.
164. Cyclone-prone eastern coast high vulnerability.
165. Urban heat island effect rising.

- 166. Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot.
- 167. Indo-Gangetic plain fertile alluvium.
- 168. Deccan plateau basaltic origin.
- 169. Thar Desert arid climate.
- 170. Monsoon contributes ~75% rainfall.

GS-2 (POLITY, GOVERNANCE, CONSTITUTION, IR)

A. CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- 171. Longthiest written Constitution in the world.
- 172. 470+ Articles.
- 173. 12 Schedules.
- 174. 25 Parts.
- 175. Adopted: 26 November 1949.
- 176. Enforced: 26 January 1950.
- 177. Federal system with unitary bias.
- 178. Parliamentary system of government.
- 179. Independent judiciary.
- 180. Basic Structure doctrine (1973).
- 181. Amendment procedure under Article 368.
- 182. 100+ Constitutional Amendments.
- 183. Fundamental Rights: Part III.
- 184. DPSP: Part IV.
- 185. Fundamental Duties: Part IVA.
- 186. Single citizenship.
- 187. Emergency provisions: Articles 352–360.
- 188. Three-tier government structure.
- 189. Judicial review implicit in Constitution.
- 190. Rule of law fundamental feature.

B. PARLIAMENT & LEGISLATION

191. Bicameral legislature at Centre.
192. Lok Sabha maximum strength: 552.
193. Rajya Sabha maximum strength: 250.
194. Money Bill under Article 110.
195. Joint sitting under Article 108.
196. Parliamentary committees system strong oversight.
197. Question Hour and Zero Hour accountability tools.
198. Ordinance power under Article 123.
199. Budget presented annually.
200. CAG audits government expenditure.
201. Anti-Defection law: 10th Schedule.
202. Speaker decides disqualification.
203. Parliamentary privileges protect members.
204. Private Member Bills rarely passed.
205. No-confidence motion removes government.
206. Collective responsibility to Lok Sabha.
207. Simple, special, and absolute majority types.
208. Financial control central function.
209. Delimitation based on Census.
210. Dissolution applies only to Lok Sabha.

C. EXECUTIVE

211. President constitutional head.
212. Real executive: Council of Ministers.
213. Article 74: Aid and advice binding.
214. Prime Minister head of government.
215. Six-month rule for ministers.
216. Cabinet Committees assist decision-making.
217. Attorney General highest law officer.

- 218. Governor appointed by President.
- 219. Governor discretionary powers limited.
- 220. President's pardoning power under Article 72.
- 221. Ordinance valid for 6 weeks after reassembly.
- 222. Cabinet form of government.
- 223. Removal of President by impeachment.
- 224. Vice President ex-officio Rajya Sabha Chairman.
- 225. Executive accountable to legislature.

D. JUDICIARY

- 226. Integrated judicial system.
- 227. Supreme Court apex court.
- 228. High Courts at state level.
- 229. Judicial review core feature.
- 230. Article 32: Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- 231. Article 226: HC writ jurisdiction broader.
- 232. Public Interest Litigation evolved.
- 233. Collegium system for appointments.
- 234. Removal of judges by impeachment.
- 235. Original, appellate, advisory jurisdiction.
- 236. Judicial activism significant.
- 237. Independence safeguarded by security of tenure.
- 238. Basic structure limits amendment power.
- 239. Tribunals reduce judicial burden.
- 240. Separation of powers adapted in Indian model.

E. FEDERALISM

- 241. Seventh Schedule: Union, State, Concurrent lists.
- 242. Residuary powers with Centre.
- 243. Inter-State Council under Article 263.
- 244. Finance Commission every 5 years.
- 245. GST Council cooperative federal body.
- 246. Article 356: President's Rule.
- 247. Zonal Councils promote coordination.
- 248. Linguistic reorganisation of states.
- 249. Special provisions under Articles 371A–371J.
- 250. Water disputes tribunal mechanism.
- 251. Strong Centre with fiscal dominance.
- 252. Centrally Sponsored Schemes influence states.
- 253. NITI Aayog cooperative model.
- 254. State Election Commissions independent.
- 255. Local bodies constitutional status (73rd, 74th Amendments).

F. GOVERNANCE & SOCIAL JUSTICE

- 256. RTI Act strengthens transparency.
- 257. Lokpal for anti-corruption.
- 258. e-Governance initiatives expanding.
- 259. DBT reduces leakages.
- 260. Citizen charters improve accountability.
- 261. Social audits under MGNREGA.
- 262. Digital India programme.
- 263. JAM Trinity for inclusion.
- 264. Public grievance redressal systems.
- 265. Civil services reforms ongoing.
- 266. Mission Karmayogi capacity building.
- 267. Gender budgeting adopted.

- 268. Minority welfare schemes.
- 269. Tribal Sub-Plan approach.
- 270. Scheduled Areas under Fifth Schedule.
- 271. Sixth Schedule for NE autonomous councils.
- 272. Urban governance reforms under Smart Cities.
- 273. Panchayati Raj devolution uneven.
- 274. SDG alignment in governance planning.
- 275. Transparency and accountability central themes.

G. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 276. India member of G20.
- 277. Permanent member aspirant of UNSC.
- 278. Act East Policy focus.
- 279. Neighbourhood First policy.
- 280. Quad partnership.
- 281. BRICS membership.
- 282. SCO participation.
- 283. Strategic autonomy doctrine.
- 284. Indo-Pacific strategy importance.
- 285. BIMSTEC regional grouping.
- 286. SAARC limited functioning.
- 287. FTA negotiations expanding.
- 288. Diaspora strength: 32+ million.
- 289. Development partnerships via LoCs.
- 290. Climate diplomacy leadership.
- 291. International Solar Alliance initiative.
- 292. Vaccine Maitri diplomacy.
- 293. Defence exports rising.
- 294. Energy security central priority.
- 295. Maritime security in Indian Ocean.

GS-3 (ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, ENVIRONMENT, SCIENCE & TECH, SECURITY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT)

A. INDIAN ECONOMY

- 296. GDP size: ~\$3.7 trillion.
- 297. Real GDP growth: 6–7% range.
- 298. Per capita income: ~\$2500.
- 299. Inflation target: $4\% \pm 2\%$.
- 300. Fiscal deficit target: ~5.1%.
- 301. Tax-to-GDP ratio: ~11–12%.
- 302. GST collections rising steadily.
- 303. Forex reserves: \$600+ billion range.
- 304. Current account deficit manageable.
- 305. Services sector share: ~55%.
- 306. Industry share: ~27%.
- 307. Agriculture share: ~18%.
- 308. MSMEs contribute ~30% GDP.
- 309. Unemployment rate: 7–8%.
- 310. Labour force participation improving.
- 311. Startup ecosystem 100+ unicorns.
- 312. Digital payments global leader (UPI).
- 313. Financial inclusion expanded via Jan Dhan.
- 314. Disinvestment policy ongoing.
- 315. Public debt: ~83% of GDP.

B. AGRICULTURE

- 316. Agriculture employs ~45% workforce.
- 317. Foodgrain production: 320+ million tonnes.
- 318. Rice and wheat major crops.
- 319. MSP announced for 23 crops.

- 320. Irrigation coverage expanding.
- 321. PM-KISAN income support scheme.
- 322. Crop insurance under PMFBY.
- 323. Allied sectors growth rising.
- 324. Dairy largest milk producer globally.
- 325. Fisheries fast-growing sector.
- 326. Fragmented landholdings major issue.
- 327. Soil Health Card initiative.
- 328. Agri exports \$50+ billion.
- 329. Climate change impacts yield variability.
- 330. Natural farming promotion.
- 331. e-NAM digital agriculture market.
- 332. Storage and cold chain gaps.
- 333. Post-harvest losses significant.
- 334. Credit access improving but uneven.
- 335. Agri mechanisation rising slowly.

C. ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE

- 336. India 3rd largest emitter.
- 337. Net zero target: 2070.
- 338. Renewable capacity 180+ GW.
- 339. Solar capacity expanding rapidly.
- 340. Wind energy significant share.
- 341. Nationally Determined Contributions updated.
- 342. Forest cover ~21.7%.
- 343. CAMPA for afforestation.
- 344. National Green Tribunal active.
- 345. Air pollution major urban issue.
- 346. PM2.5 levels exceed WHO limits.
- 347. National Clean Air Programme.

- 348. Biodiversity hotspots: 4 in India.
- 349. Project Tiger success model.
- 350. Wetlands conservation priority.
- 351. Coastal erosion increasing.
- 352. Climate finance requirement high.
- 353. Electric mobility push.
- 354. Green hydrogen mission launched.
- 355. Disaster risk rising due to climate change.

D. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- 356. ISRO major space agency.
- 357. Chandrayaan missions success.
- 358. Gaganyaan human spaceflight planned.
- 359. PSLV reliable launch vehicle.
- 360. Semiconductor mission initiated.
- 361. 5G rollout nationwide.
- 362. AI mission under development.
- 363. Biotechnology sector expanding.
- 364. Vaccine manufacturing global leader.
- 365. Quantum mission announced.
- 366. Supercomputing under National Supercomputing Mission.
- 367. Defence indigenisation push.
- 368. DRDO research programs ongoing.
- 369. Digital public infrastructure model.
- 370. Cybersecurity importance rising.
- 371. Data protection legislation enacted.
- 372. EV ecosystem expanding.
- 373. Research expenditure ~0.7% GDP.
- 374. Startup innovation ecosystem strong.
- 375. Space economy target growth ambitious.

E. INTERNAL SECURITY

- 376. Left Wing Extremism declining.
- 377. Terrorism cross-border challenge.
- 378. Cybercrime cases rising.
- 379. Border management priority.
- 380. Coastal security strengthened post-26/11.
- 381. Intelligence coordination improved.
- 382. NATGRID operationalisation.
- 383. NIA counter-terror investigations.
- 384. Money laundering under PMLA.
- 385. Drug trafficking concerns.
- 386. Insurgency in NE reduced.
- 387. AFSPA applicable in select regions.
- 388. Organised crime networks active.
- 389. Fake currency threats monitored.
- 390. Critical infrastructure protection priority.

F. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- 391. Disaster Management Act 2005.
- 392. NDMA apex body.
- 393. NDRF specialised response force.
- 394. SDRF at state level.
- 395. Sendai Framework alignment.
- 396. Cyclone early warning improved.
- 397. Flood-prone regions extensive.
- 398. Earthquake vulnerability zones II–V.
- 399. Urban flooding rising.
- 400. Heatwaves increasing frequency.
- 401. Landslide risk in Himalayas.
- 402. Drought-prone central regions.

- 403. Community-based disaster management promoted.
- 404. Climate adaptation planning essential.
- 405. Loss and damage discussions global priority.

GS-4 (ETHICS, INTEGRITY, APTITUDE)

A. ETHICS & HUMAN INTERFACE

- 406. Ethics concerned with moral principles.
- 407. Integrity means consistency in values and actions.
- 408. Aptitude determines suitability for public service.
- 409. Emotional intelligence improves governance outcomes.
- 410. Attitude shapes behaviour.
- 411. Moral reasoning essential in decision-making.
- 412. Values guide administrative conduct.
- 413. Conscience acts as inner moral compass.
- 414. Objectivity prevents bias.
- 415. Compassion improves welfare delivery.
- 416. Dedication to public service core civil service value.
- 417. Empathy critical for inclusive governance.
- 418. Non-partisanship essential in democracy.
- 419. Transparency builds trust.
- 420. Accountability ensures responsibility.
- 421. Courage of conviction required in public life.
- 422. Prudence in resource utilisation.
- 423. Fortitude during crisis situations.
- 424. Integrity prevents corruption.
- 425. Ethical governance strengthens democracy.

B. ATTITUDE

- 426. Attitude has cognitive component.
- 427. Attitude has affective component.
- 428. Attitude has behavioural component.
- 429. Persuasion changes attitudes.
- 430. Role modelling influences behaviour.
- 431. Social influence shapes attitudes.
- 432. Prejudice affects fairness.
- 433. Stereotypes distort judgement.
- 434. Emotional appeal effective in persuasion.
- 435. Ethical persuasion preferred over manipulation.
- 436. Behavioural change communication used in policy.
- 437. Growth mindset enhances performance.
- 438. Professional attitude crucial in administration.
- 439. Bias reduction improves service delivery.
- 440. Ethical leadership shapes organisational culture.

C. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

- 441. Self-awareness fundamental element.
- 442. Self-regulation ensures composure.
- 443. Motivation drives excellence.
- 444. Empathy strengthens relationships.
- 445. Social skills enhance teamwork.
- 446. EI improves conflict resolution.
- 447. EI linked to effective leadership.
- 448. Stress management vital in administration.
- 449. Active listening improves trust.
- 450. Emotional stability supports decision-making.

D. CONTRIBUTIONS OF MORAL THINKERS

- 451. Aristotle: Virtue ethics.
- 452. Immanuel Kant: Deontological ethics.
- 453. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism.
- 454. John Stuart Mill: Refined utilitarianism.
- 455. Mahatma Gandhi: Truth and non-violence.
- 456. Swami Vivekananda: Service to humanity.
- 457. B.R. Ambedkar: Social justice and equality.
- 458. Plato: Justice in state.
- 459. Thomas Hobbes: Social contract theory.
- 460. John Locke: Natural rights.
- 461. Jean-Jacques Rousseau: General will.
- 462. Confucius: Moral harmony.
- 463. Buddha: Middle path.
- 464. Chanakya: Pragmatic statecraft.
- 465. Rabindranath Tagore: Universal humanism.

E. PUBLIC SERVICE VALUES

- 466. Integrity foundational value.
- 467. Objectivity in decision-making.
- 468. Impartiality in service delivery.
- 469. Non-partisanship in administration.
- 470. Dedication to public interest.
- 471. Accountability to citizens.
- 472. Transparency in functioning.
- 473. Responsiveness to grievances.
- 474. Commitment to constitutional values.
- 475. Respect for diversity.
- 476. Protection of human rights.
- 477. Service orientation core principle.

- 478. Leadership by example.
- 479. Ethical decision-making framework.
- 480. Probity in governance essential.

F. PROBITY IN GOVERNANCE

- 481. Probity means integrity in public life.
- 482. Code of conduct for civil servants.
- 483. Conflict of interest must be disclosed.
- 484. Whistleblower protection required.
- 485. RTI promotes transparency.
- 486. Social audit strengthens accountability.
- 487. Vigilance mechanisms prevent corruption.
- 488. CVC oversight role.
- 489. Lokpal anti-corruption institution.
- 490. Ethical procurement practices.
- 491. Citizen charters define standards.
- 492. e-Governance reduces discretion.
- 493. Audit and compliance systems.
- 494. Zero tolerance for corruption.
- 495. Ethical leadership promotes clean governance.

G. CASE STUDY APPROACH

- 496. Identify stakeholders.
- 497. Define ethical dilemma.
- 498. List possible options.
- 499. Evaluate options using ethical principles.
- 500. Choose balanced solution.
- 501. Justify decision with values.
- 502. Ensure legality of action.
- 503. Promote transparency in outcome.
- 504. Protect vulnerable groups.
- 505. Reflect on long-term impact.