

# Social Justice Class 01

29th August, 2024 at 1:00 PM

## IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION:

- *Brief revision-*
- *De-ritualisation of caste.*
- *Industrialization.*
- *Urbanization.*
- *Intercaste marriage.*
- *Abolition of untouchability.*
- *Reservation.*
- *Ritual aspect.*
- *Economic role of caste.*
- *Caste structure.*
- *Politicisation of caste.*
- *Secularization of caste= Politicisation of caste+ De-ritualisation of caste (by D L Seth).*
- *Dc- Modern avatar of caste.*
- *Sanskritization.*
- *Desanskritization.*
- *Religion-*
- *Homogenization (differentiation, privatization, social significance), Hybridisation (technology to promote or preserve our religion), and revival of local culture (religious revivalism- proliferation of sects/ cults/godmen, religious fundamentalism).*

## IMPACT ON MIDDLE CLASS (01:20 PM)

- Middle class refers to the section of society which lies in the middle of the social hierarchy.
- It is characterized by income, occupation, education, and social status.
- It is perceived to be associated with modernity, capitalism, political debates, etc.
- The traditional middle class is considered as flag bearers of our culture.
- According to Neera Chandoke, the middle class is defined as the cornerstone of Indian democracy for the following reasons-
- It provides a voice to the voiceless.
- It helps organize the issues of the vulnerable and draw the attention of the govt. if they are overlooked.
- Due to their educational background they provide policy inputs to the govt.
- According to Amartya Sen, the middle class scrutinizes public policy, leads political debates, and acts as a think tank.
- The middle class contributes to revenue generation as it is the tax-paying community and it also helps in running the economy by generating domestic demands for goods.
- The middle class is also considered a harbinger of social revolution as it provides leadership to various social movements and is the most politically mobilized section of society.

- **New Middle Class (NMC)-**

- According to Leela Fernandes NMC refers to a class that is characterised by the following attributes-
  - Emerged in the post-liberalization period.
  - English speaking.
  - Urban living.
  - Working in the private sector.
  - Driven by a culture of consumerism.
  - Here the term new is not because of new entrants but because of new value system.
  - *Middle-class- fulfill their aspirations and achieve social mobility- metro cities- overurbanization- the overall cost of living skyrocketing- std. of living decreasing- Tier-2- changing nature of work (WFH), income increase, demands (consumerism, show off, disposable income)- doorstep delivery, social media- FOMO, financial incentives- real estate not very highly explored.*
  - Changes in value system for example Female Labour Force Participation and instant gratification have contributed to the growth of these cities.
  - Tier 2 cities are also emerging as the hub of small medium and large enterprises.
  - Govt. initiatives like smart cities, Startup India, Stand Up India, etc have also contributed to this growth.
  - According to data by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry 63% of recognized startups are located in tier 2 cities.
  - However this increased consumerism has aggravated the aspirations which if not met leads to the following pitfalls-
    - Disruption of families, breakdown of marriages, domestic abuses, mental health issues (depression, anxiety, suicide, etc), detachment in interpersonal relations, alienation, deviant behavior, and rise in class inequalities.
  - \* Please refer to the Handout/ PPT for the Impact of Globalization on Indian Society-
  - *Factors Leading to Globalization.*
  - *Impact of Globalization on Media.*
  - *Impact on Tribals.*
  - *Impact on Environment.*

## **SOCIAL JUSTICE (02:03 PM)**

- *Poverty and Hunger.*
- *Health and Education.*
- *Vulnerable section-*
- *Child.*
- *Old Age.*
- *PwD.*
- *Transgender.*
- With respect to India Poverty has declined however inequality is on the rise-
- According to UNDP 2024 Asia Pacific Human Development Report poverty rates in India have declined from 40% to 10 % (2004 to 2019).
- Multidimensional poverty has declined from 25% to 15% (2015 to 2020).
- However According to the World Inequality Database share of the top 1% in National Income has increased currently at 22%.
- The top 10% of the population gets 57% of national Income.
- According to Niti Ayog India's Multidimensional poverty has reduced to 11.28 %.
- 24.82 crore people have moved out of multidimensional poverty.
- Among the states Bihar, UP, MP saw the largest decline in the number of poor with Bihar pooling out 7% of its population from multidimensional poverty.
- The first problem is-
- Regional variation.
- Feminization of poverty.
- Rapid urbanization leads to the problem of urban poor.
- Lack of robust social infrastructure which denies Human Capital formation.
- Politico administrative- For example, sometimes govt. policy is such that it favors the wealthy.
- For example the share of indirect taxes in national income has increased consistently while the share of direct tax has declined.
- Rising indirect taxes impose an equal tax burden on unequal citizens.
- **Question-**
- Is Poverty a violation of Human Rights? Discuss. Also, suggest measures to address poverty

- **Government efforts (02:43 PM)**

- *Five Year Plan.*
- *Nationalization of Banks.*
- *20 Point Programme during an emergency.*
- *Various Govt. schemes.*
- *Lacunae.*
- *Way Forward-*
- *Capability approach.*
- *Jagdish Bhagwati.*

- **Questions:**

- Despite the implementation of various programs for eradication of poverty by Gol, poverty still exists. Explain by giving reasons.
- Poverty alleviation programs in India will remain mere showpieces until and unless they are backed by political will. Discuss.
- An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from the process of deprivation. Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.
- Poverty remains the biggest challenge for good governance in India. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humungous problems. Suggest measures for improvement.
- *\* Please refer to the Poverty and Hunger Handout for detailed coverage-*
- *Poverty.*
- *Approaches to understand poverty.*
- *SDG+ Poverty.*
- *Government efforts.*
- *Achievements.*
- *Shortcomings+ Wayforward.*
- *Causes of Poverty.*
- *Implications.*
- *Why lagging despite efforts?*
- *Strategies to end Poverty.*

## **HUNGER (03:03 PM)**

- *\* Please refer to the Poverty and Hunger Handout for detailed coverage.*
- *Concept- its manifestation.*
- *Cause of Hunger- lack of food, lack of nutritious food,*
- *Implication of Hunger-*
- *At the individual level.*
- *At family level.*
- *At National level.*
- *Challenges in tackling Hunger.*
- *SDG+ Hunger- goals, targets.*
- *Cycle of Hunger, poverty and stalled development.*
- *Govt. efforts.*
- *Way forward.*
- **Question-**
- How far do you agree with the view that focusing on the lack of availability of food as the main cause of Hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India?
- **Achievements-**
- Food production has increased from 50 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 292 million tonnes in 2020.
- By 2023, 12.3 million hectares of land have been brought under micro irrigation.
- Productivity of horticulture has increased by 38.5 % between 2004 and 2022.
- Overall area under organic farming was increased to 9.12 million hectares in 2022.

## **HEALTH (03:32 PM)**

- *Concept of Good health- its manifestation.*
- *Issue w.r.t healthcare system.*
- *Tiers of healthcare- primary, secondary, and tertiary.*
- *Govt. efforts- lacunae, way forward.*
- *Contemporary issues- Mains 365.*
- **Concept of Good health-**
- *According to WHO, good health is defined as a state of physical, mental, and social well-being rather than mere absence of illness.*
- *Economic manifestation-*
- *Direct- if healthy- disease burden decreases- out-of-pocket expenditure decreases.*
- *Indirect- if healthy- overall efficiency and productivity will be high.*
- *Social manifestation- if healthy- high learning outcome, better absorption of skills, better health, high social participation.*
- *Political manifestation- healthy person- high chances of active participation in political affairs- strengthening democracy.*
- *Ecological manifestation- healthy person- sustainable production,+ sustainable consumption- sustainable development.*

**NEXT CLASS TOPIC: Continuation of Health (Issue w.r.t healthcare, etc).**