

Recorded Society Class 05

1st July, 2024 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (01:06 PM):

DALIT CAPITALISM: (01:08 PM):

- **Concept:** When capitalism is seen as a solution for the emancipation of 'DALITS'.
- **Nature:** It seeks to promote the culture of self-employment among Dalits.
- **A Social Activist, Chandra Bhan Prasad** coined this term.
- **Who is a Dalit:** It refers to the section of people who were socially discriminated against along with being economically marginalized.
- **The term was first used by Jyotibha Phule and popularised during the Dalit Panther Movement in the 1970s.**
- **Question:**
- **What is Dalit Capitalism and to what extent it can be considered as a panacea for the emancipation of Dalits? (10 Marks/150 words).**
- **Positives of Dalit Capitalism:**
- **It provides an opportunity for Upward Social Mobility:** Providing the opportunity for improving social standing and providing a better standard of living.
- **It will ensure an inclusive society and contribute to economic growth by creating more jobs.**
- **Also, it will help in correcting the stereotypes and change the purity and pollution notion.**
- **Improvement in the secular hierarchy also, the cultural capital will improve.**
- **Community empowerment of Dalits via social empowerment.**
- **It will help in breaking the occupational-related division of labor.**
- **It will lead to a social transformation and make Dalits Job Generators.**
- **Due to better networking social capital will also improve.**
- **More bargaining power for Dalits, occupational diversity, less dependence on reservation, and redistribution of power.**
- **It can provide a medium to preserve and promote traditional knowledge, skills, etc.**
- **By applying the intersectionality approach we can conclude that it makes grounds for women's empowerment.**
- **It will encourage the risk-taking ability of the community (*govt. also promoting Dalit capitalism e.g. Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Stand Up India, etc.).**

- The government of India has created a Special venture Fund with a corpus of 616 crores of which 450 crore have already been sanctioned to 120 companies with at least 51% of shareholding by the SC entrepreneur.
- **Negative Of Dalit Capitalism:**
- Capitalism as a system inherently promotes inequality hence expecting emancipation is an oversimplified assumption.
- It does not change the existing mindset concerning caste rigidities.
- Dalit capitalism is necessary but not sufficient.
- Endowments are necessary but entitlement is sufficient, hence, it will benefit only those who are skilled
- The benefit of capitalism will be reaped by those who already are better placed and hence will further widen the Intra-Caste divide.
- A lack of developed social capital will reduce their access to business networks.
- It may lead to the politicization of caste due to the increased nexus between politicians and entrepreneurs.
- This concept does not address the existing mindsets as mobility to secular hierarchy and not ritual.
- The practice of covert untouchability e.g. refusal by the customer to consume their products.
- Increase in inter-caste conflict due to feeling of relative deprivation among the forward castes.
- Dalit Capitalist may confront systemic challenges such as:
- Delay in project approval.
- Challenges in managing the enterprise (covert untouchability)
- Denying access to credit.
- The concept lags in addressing the concerns of the poorest of the poor as it does not focus on issues of violence, self-respect, social exclusion, etc.

VIOLENCE AGAINST DALITS: (01:47 PM):

- According to the NCRB, there was an increase in violence against Dalits by 1.2% in 2021 in comparison to the year 2020.
- In 2021, 70,818 cases were pending which is 96% of the total cases and the conviction rate stands at 36%.
- Reasons:
 - According to Christopher Jefferlot, due to the upward mobility among the Dalits, it has been observed that the increased status of Dalits w.r.t the secular hierarchy has acted as a threat to the hegemony of the Upper Caste which resulted in the feeling of relative deprivation which gave rise to violence against the Dalits.
 - According to Gail OmVed, violence against Dalits can be seen as a counter-reaction to the process of Sanskritization.
 - It is not the severity of the law but the certainty that acts as a deterrent factor.
 - 1) Lack of 3As awareness, accessibility, and affordability.
 - 2) Law has failed to bring change in the cognitive & effective components.
 - Therefore, there is a lack of internalization of law by the society.
 - 3) Lack of caste-sensitive attitude and apathy among law enforcement agencies.
 - 4) Fear of retaliation as dependence on perpetrators w.r.t income sustainability.
 - 5) Due to delay in justice the overall trust in the system has reduced which has resulted in poor reporting.
 - 6) It has been observed that the increased status of Dalits concerning the secular hierarchy has acted as a threat to the hegemony of the upper caste which results in feelings of relative deprivation which culminates in violence against Dalits.
 - 7) There is a lack of reporting that many victims have considered it as a matter of fate i.e. Retribution of past Karma for which there is no respite.
 - 8) Glorification of fringe elements also reduces deterrence concerning crime against others.
 - 9) Lack of efforts to correct the caste-based malpractices in society which leads to the continuation of derogatory practices.
 - Apex court has observed that sometimes the existing laws are misused i.e. instead of being used as a shield it is usually used as a weapon to settle personal scores it is referred to as a new Legal Terrorism.
 - However, misuse does not justify the dilution of laws and it creates ground for better regulations of laws.
 - Question: Despite the increase in the legal provision violence against Dalits is on the rise. Discuss. (10 marks/150 words).

WOMEN ISSUES: (02:10 PM):

- **Gender:**
- **1) Manifestation:**
- **1. a: Individual.**
- **1. b: Cultural.**
- **1. c: Structural.**
- **Impact of Gender Stereotyping on the social position of women.**
- **2) Patriarchy:**
- **2. a: Concept.**
- **2. b: Manifestation.**
- **3) Structures:**
- **3. a: Family.**
- **3. b: Knowledge system.**
- **3. c: Symbolism.**
- **3. d: Religion.**
- **3. e: Caste.**
- **4) Patriarchy vis-a-vis Work:**
- **4. a: Statistics.**
- **4. b: Sectors (Agriculture, Service, etc.)**
- **4. c: Issues at the workplace.**
- **4.d: Efforts of the government.**
- **5: Women Empowerment:**
- **6: Violence against Women:**
- **6. a: Statistics.**
- **6. b: Causes.**
- **6. c: Implication.**
- **6.d: Manifestations.**
- **Gender: It is defined as the socially constructed aspect of the difference between men & women.**
- **Gender at the individual level deals with our identity Male or Female.**
- **At the cultural level, it deals with our aspirations, behavior, choices, etc.**

- We are not born with 'gender' but we 'do gender'.
- Toxic Masculinity:
 - It refers to behavior attitude or societal expectation that perpetuates stereotypes about men and enforces rigid gender roles.
 - For example: Emotional repression leads to mental health issues or difficulty in forming healthy relations.
 - Aggression is a strength that increases the risk of violence both against others and self.
 - Pressure to be a breadwinner which creates self-alienation, neglect of health, risk of burnout, etc.
 - Homophobia: It creates a hostile environment for the LGBTQ community.
 - Men refuse to seek medical help for injuries as it is considered a sign of weakness.
 - Objectification of women.
 - Not all men exhibit such behavior.
- Toxic Femininity:
 - It refers to the harmful behavior expectations imposed on women by society.
 - It is manifested in the following manner:
 - a) Unrealistic beauty standards.
 - b) Emotional labor expectations as women are expected to manage the emotions of others & perform caregiving roles.
 - c) Subjugation in relationship.
 - d) Suppression of authenticity that leads to self-alienation.
 - e) Internalised misogyny as women may adopt sexist attitudes towards themselves and others.
 - At the structural level, it leads to sexual division of labor.

IMPACT OF GENDER STEREOTYPING ON SOCIAL POSITION OF WOMEN: (02:54 PM):

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| Gender
Stereotype | → | Social Position |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|

1) Women are caring & nurturing.

1.1) Domestic division of labor.

1.2) Undervaluation of care work.

1.3) Over-concentration in unpaid work. However it also creates a possibility of misuse of their positions in society.

2) Women possess soft skills.

2.1) The Pink Collared jobs (Nurses, Air Hostesses, HR, primary school teachers)

3) Women are more emotional rather than rational.

3.1) There exist problems with Glass-Ceiling: There exists a transparent ceiling in every organization beyond which a woman is not presented.

3.2) Glass Cliff: During a crisis, women are promoted to decision-making positions as the probability of failure is high.

4) Women are considered as weak, passive & dependent.

4.1) Violence against Women.

- Question: What is gender stereotyping? How does it impact the position of men in society? (10 marks/150 words)
- PATRIARCHY: (03:13 PM):
- The concept of gender draws its legitimacy from a patriarchal society.
- It is defined as a system of social structures & practices in which men dominate, discriminate & exploit women.
- Although patriarchy refers to the domination of men, women also play a role in perpetuating patriarchy & this concept is known as the Patriarchial Bargain.
- Patriarchial Bargain: Women bargain with patriarchy to support male dominance to gain protection, status & resources inside the system which they think they might lose if they challenge the system.
- For examples,
- i) Many women have a preference for a male child because it will help them to secure their status in society.
- ii) Some women may align with the male-dominated political parties or compromising on equal rights for women to appease the party elites.
- iii) In male-dominated industries, women may tolerate sexist behavior to fit in or advance their careers.
- iv) Some women may participate in victim-shaming of survivors of gender-based violence to distance themselves from any threat of violence.
- Patriarchy is not constant & gender relations have changed over time & space.
- Although control & subjugation of women is a pan-Indian feature.
- The nature of control varies concerning caste, class, religion, ethnicity, etc.
- That makes patriarchy a salient feature of the Indian society.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of patriarchy, etc.