

Society Class 01

11th August, 2024 at 1:00 PM

A BRIEF INTRO TO THE SUBJECT (1:15 PM)

- *Why study society?*
- *To develop the perspective on the Indian social system.*
- *To sensitize the government/public officials on the discourse of society.*
- *To apply best practices of governance in the eradication of social problems.*

Isolation: (1:30 PM)

- It was introduced in the context of the tribals by Verrier Elwin.
- According to this policy, tribals must be separated to conserve and preserve their culture.

Assimilation:

- The policy was suggested by GS Ghurye who considered tribals as backward Hindus.
- It is defined as a process by which individuals of different cultural groups are absorbed in the dominant culture of the society.
- The focus is to ensure social cohesion by reducing differences.
- For example, the Hindu Code bill.

Integration:

- The policy was introduced by the leadership in post-independent India which meant "tribal should progress but they should progress in their own way".
- Integration is defined as a process of incorporation of different cultures into mainstream society to the extent that individual culture is retained.
- For examples:
 - i. Multilingualism in the education system (National Education Policy).
 - ii. Cultural festivals.
 - iii. Tribal Panchsheel policy:
 - a. Tribal should develop along their own genius.
 - b. No over-administration.
 - c. Rights in forests and land should be respected.
 - d. Assistance should be sought in managing polity and economy.
 - e. Development should be assessed based on outcome rather than the money spent.

How to study society:

- *i. Deconstruct the syllabus.*
- *ii. Note making.*
- *iii. PYQs.*
- *iv. Answer writing.*

Salient Features of Indian Society: (1:46 PM)

- *i. Diversity:*
- *a. Linguistic:*
- *Issues: linguistic chauvinism.*
- *b. Religious:*
- *Issues: communalism, religious fundamentalism.*
- *c. Regional:*
- *Issues: regionalism.*
- *d. Racial:*
- *Issues: racial intolerance.*
- *e. Ethnic:*
- *Issues: ethno-nationalism.*
- *ii. Caste system.*
- *iii. Joint Family.*
- *iv. Patriarchy.*
- *v. Secularism.*
- *vi. Multiculturalism.*

Multiculturalism: (1:52 PM)

- It refers to the peaceful coexistence of diverse cultures.
- People tend to celebrate, retain, and transmit their culture from one generation to another.
- It has two schools of thought: a. Melting Pot b. Salad Bowl.
- a. Melting Pot:
 - People of different cultures melt together deserting their individual cultures.
 - For example, the USA.
- b. Salad Bowl:
 - It describes a heterogeneous society where different cultures are brought together as ingredients of salad and where individual flavour is retained.
 - For example, the cosmopolitan culture of Delhi.

Cultural Lag: (2:02 PM)

- *Two aspects of culture:*
- *i. Material :*
 - *Like roads, clothing, etc.*
- *ii. Non-material:*
 - *Value system, etc.*
 - *Core consists of non-material culture: like beliefs, ideologies, value system, etc.*
 - *Periphery consists of material culture: infrastructure, technology, etc.*
 - *Forces of change at core and periphery.*
 - *When there is a difference between the pace of the change of core and periphery, it leads to cultural lag.*

Effect of globalisation on Indian society: (2:09 PM)

- *It can be divided into two parts:*
- *i. Structure:*
 - *a. Sections:*
 - *1. Women.*
 - *2. Old Age.*
 - *3. Youth.*
 - *4. Middle Class.*
 - *5. Child, etc.*

- ***b. Institution:***
 - ***1. Joint Family.***
 - ***2. Marriage.***
 - ***3. Caste.***
 - ***4. Religion.***
 - ***5. Media.***
 - ***6. Education, etc.***
- ***ii. Culture:***
 - ***a. Homogenisation.***
 - ***Uniform culture.***
 - ***b. Hybridisation.***
 - ***Hinglish, global + local, etc.***
 - ***c. Revival of local culture.***
 - ***Tribal products on Amazon, International Yoga Day, Millet Decade.***

Social Empowerment:

- It is defined as the ability of an individual to have autonomy in decision-making and confidence to bring changes in the structure that has kept the individual marginalised over a period of time.
- Political and economic empowerment is meaningless without social empowerment.
- For example, the concept of Sarpanch Pati.

Sources:

- ***NCERTs: Class XII (Indian Society), Social change and development in India, Human Geography, India People and Economy.***
- ***Mains 365.***
- ***Current Affairs.***

SOCIETY (2:45 PM)

- ***Approach to Society:***
 - ***i. Concept***
 - ***ii. Impact of British Rule on Indian society.***
 - ***iii. Salient features of the Indian society: joint family, caste, patriarchy, diversity, etc.***

Impact of British Rule on Indian Society: (2:52 PM)

- i. Tradition ii. Forces of Change iii. Modernity.

Tradition	Forces of Change	Modernity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i. New Social change: • English language • Secular education 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ascriptive status • Hierarchy • Strong religious orientation • Collectivism • Particularism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing technology • Transport and communication -- > Dissemination of ideas • ii. New social order: • Industrialisation • Urbanisation • New indicators of social status - -> new elite class. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement status. • Egalitarianism • Secularisation • Individualism • Universalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ascriptive status/Ritual status:</i> • <i>Anything that one enjoys just by the virtue of birth.</i> • <i>Examples: born in an upper caste in a caste-ridden society.</i> • <i>Achievement status:</i> • <i>When a status is secured by achieving something.</i> • <i>It is based on social, political, and economic factors.</i> • <i>Hierarchy:</i> • <i>When individuals are arranged in layers one above the other, it is referred as a hierarchy.</i> • <i>However, when hierarchical arrangement leads to different access to resources then it is referred as stratification.</i> 		

- For example, gender, caste, race, ethnicity, etc. are the basis of stratification in Indian society.
- **Egalitarianism:**
- It is based on the belief that all are equal and deserve the same kind of opportunity.
- **Secularisation:**
- *It is a social process in which the significance of religion declines.*
- **Particularism and Universalism:**
- Some people are more important than others i.e. relationship obligation is given primacy over law whereas in Universalism, everyone is treated equally.
- It was perceived that with forces of change, Indian society would transform into a modern society.
- However, Dipankar Gupta called it mistaken modernity and MN Srinivas called it westernisation.

Modernisation vs Westernisation: (3:27 PM)

Parameters		
	Westernisation	Modernisation
Concept	Blind imitation of the culture of the West.	Progressive transformation of the social, political, economic, and psychological aspects of society.
Nature	Westernisation deals with peripheral aspects of the culture. For example, food habits, dressing styles, music preferences, etc.	It deals with changes at a fundamental level. For example, education, technology, infrastructure, etc.
Scope	It is an elite concept limited to the upper and	It is a mass affair that penetrates all

middle levels of
classes. society.

Modernisation

It is a matter of is not against
personal tradition, it is
choice but only against
Desirability restricting it in those
the name of traditions
modernisation which are
is wrong. regressive in
nature.

- Question: "India needs modernisation and not westernisation". Critically analyse the statement.

NEXT CLASS: The topic of Joint Family will be discussed.