

## **Recorded Society Class 01**

**1st July, 2024 at 9:00 AM**

### **INTRODUCTION (01:06 PM):**

- *Total lecture - 17.*
- *What to read - Society NCERT of Class XII.*
- *Why do we need to study Indian society?*
- *To understand the dynamic nature of the society.*
- *To resolve the issues the society is facing.*
- *To develop a perspective on the Indian social system.*
- *Tribal - are homogenous, geographically isolated, have distinct types of livelihood, etc.*
- *At the time of independence, the biggest challenge the Government faced was to consolidate the tribals.*
- *A number of solutions were provided in this regard such as:*
  - *i) To keep them isolated.*
  - *ii) Assimilation.*
  - *iii) Integration.*

### **TRIBALS (01:19 0M):**

- **Isolation:**
- **It was introduced in the context of tribal by Verrier Elwin.**
- **According to this policy, tribals must be separated to conserve and preserve their culture.**
- **Assimilation:**
- **The policy was suggested by G S 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.**
- **Integration:**
- **The policy was introduced by the leadership in post-independent India which meant "Tribals should progress, but they should progress in their way".**
- **Integration is defined as the process of incorporation of different cultures into mainstream society to the extent that individual culture is retained.**

- For example, multilingualism in the education system (National Education Policy).
- Cultural festivals can also be examples of integration.
- To implement a policy of integration with respect to tribals, Tribal Panchsheel was introduced.
- i) Tribals should develop along their own genius.
- ii) No over-administration.
- iii) Rights in forests and land should be respected.
- iv) Assistance should be sought in managing the polity and economy.
- v) Development should be assessed based on outcome and not money spent.

#### **SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY (01:37 PM):**

- Diversity:
- Language - Linguistic Chauvinism.
- Religion - Communalism/Religious fundamentals.
- Region - Regionalism.
- Race - Racism.
- Ethnicity - Ethno-nationalism.
- Unity in diversity.
- Caste system.
- Middle class.
- Patriarchy.
- Joint family.
- Secularism.
- Multiculturalism.
- Pluralism.
- Multiculturalism:
- It is defined as the peaceful coexistence of diverse cultures.
- People tend to celebrate, retain, and transmit their culture from one generation to another.
- Within multiculturalism, there exist two perspectives:
- i) Melting pot.
- ii) Salad bowl.
- Melting Pot:

- People of different cultures melt together deserting their individual cultures.
- For example, the US.
- Salad Bowl:
- It describes a heterogeneous society where different cultures are brought together as ingredients of salad and where the individual flavour is retained.
- For example, the cosmopolitan culture of Delhi.
- Cultural Lag:
- The difference between the pace at which the material culture changes (technology, infrastructure, etc.) with respect to change in non-material culture (values, norms, beliefs) is referred to as cultural lag.
- For example, legal reforms have attempted to dismantle the caste system, however, discrimination still persists due to deeply entrenched cultural beliefs.
- Despite efforts to improve access to education quality and reduce the disparity, cultural attitudes towards education such as rote learning, lack of critical thinking, and prioritizing certain fields over others still exist.

## **EFFECT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY (02:08 PM):**

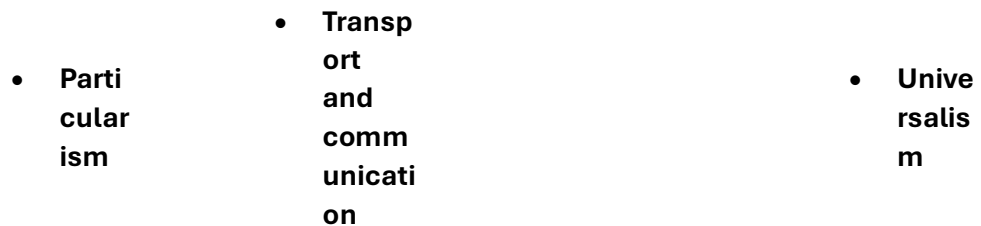
- **a) Structures:**
  - **Institutions - Joint family, caste, marriage, religion, media, education.**
  - **Sections - Women, old age, youth, middle class, tribals, etc.**
- **b) Culture:**
  - **Homogenization.**
  - **Hybridisation.**
  - **Revival of local culture.**
- **Social Empowerment:**
  - **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 marginalized over a period of time.**
  - **Political and economic empowerment is meaningless without social empowerment.**
  - **For example:**
    - **The concept of sarpanch pati - lack of freedom among women to spend their hard-earned money.**
- **Questions:**
  - **1. Discuss the negative consequences of abolishing child labour. (10 Marks/150 Words)**
  - **2. How do you explain the statistics that the sex ratio in tribes is more favourable to women than the sex ratio among scheduled castes?**
  - **3. Explain the paradox where on the one hand, the sex ratio is improving whereas on the other hand, the sex ratio at birth is still a challenge. (10 Marks/150 Words)**

## SOCIETY (02:48 PM):

- Four Topics:
- i) Concept.
- ii) Basic attributes - Definite territory, progeny, common culture, and independence.
- iii) Impact of British Rule on Indian society.
- iv) Salient features of Indian society - Joint family, caste system, patriarchy, diversity, etc.
- Concept:
- Society is defined as a network of social relationships based on the pattern of interaction between the individual members.
- Based on the four attributes one can conclude that Indian society is a collection of multiple societies.

Traditional	Forces of Change	Forces of Change	Modern
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ascriptive statuses</li> <li>• Hierarchy</li> <li>• Strong religious orientation</li> <li>• Collectivism</li> </ul>	<p>New Social Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English language</li> <li>• Secular education</li> <li>• Printing technology - Dissemination of ideas</li> </ul>	<p>New Social Order</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrialization</li> <li>• Urbanization</li> <li>• New indicators of social status - the emergence of the new</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achievement statuses</li> <li>• Egalitarianism</li> <li>• Rationality</li> <li>• Individualism</li> </ul>

elite  
class



- When the status is enjoyed by the individual by birth.
- It is also known as ritual status.
- Whereas secular status has been achieved through social, political, and economic means.
- Hierarchy:
  - It's an arrangement of individuals layered one above the other.
  - The hierarchical arrangement can lead to different access to resources.
- Whereas egalitarianism is based on the belief that all are equal and deserve the same kind of opportunities.
- Particularism:
  - Some people are more important than others that is relationship obligation is given primacy over the law whereas in universalism everyone is treated equally.
- It was believed that with forces of change, Indian society would transform into modern.
- However, Deepanker Gupta had called it "Mistaken Modernity" or "Westernisation" by M N Srinivas.
- Modernisation (M) vs. Westernisation (W):
  - Concept:
    - Westernization is defined as the blind imitation of the culture of the West.
    - Modernization is a progressive transformation of social, political, economic, and psychological aspects of society.
  - Nature:
    - Westernization deals with peripheral aspects of culture.
    - For example, food habits, music, dressing style, language, etc.
    - Whereas modernization deals with changes at a fundamental level.
    - For example, education, infrastructure, technology, etc.

- **Scope:**
- **Westernization is an elite concept that is limited to the upper and middle classes.**
- **Modernization is a mass affair that penetrates all levels of society.**
- **Desirability:**
- **Westernization is a matter of personal choice but restricting it in the name of modernization is wrong.**
- **Modernization is desirable.**
- **It is not antithetical to tradition.**
- **It is only against those traditions which are regressive.**
- **Question:**
- **"India needs modernization not westernization". Critically analyze the statement.**

**THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS - JOINT FAMILY.**