

Recorded Society Class 11

1st July, 2024 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:05 AM):

BASIS OF REGIONALISM: (09:06 AM):

- **Basis of Regionalism:**
- **1) Historical Basis:**
- The regionalism demands are sometimes supported by historical aspects like folklore, myths, traditions, and historical experience e.g. demand for Dravidstan.
- It was perceived that with the Indo-Aryan invasion, the non-stratified polity and society of the region was disrupted and efforts were made to establish Brahmanical hegemony.
- For example, the movement against outsiders in Assam due to the history of immigration of Bengalis altered their demography and impacted their culture and livelihood.
- **2) Geographically:**
- **Presence of Natural Resources.**
- **Climatic conditions.**
- **Rainfall.**
- **Landforms** Certain regions are vulnerable to crimes due to their geographical location e.g. drug problem in Punjab, North-East, etc.
- **Example of Bundelkhand** which acts as a Buffer Zone between UP and MP. It is situated in the North Central part of India, it comprises 7 districts of MP and 7 districts of UP.
- **Strategic location.**
- **3) Socio-Cultural Reasons:**
- **i) Language:**
- Language being the integral component of our identity is also a basis for regionalism e.g. issue of the Official Language, Linguistic Reorganization of the State, Bifurcation of Greater of Assam on linguistic lines, and recent demand for the Gorkhaland.
- **ii) Caste: Anti-caste movement.**
- **iii) Religion:**
- Although caste and religion are the basis of religion, the demands are often not accepted as they threaten the secular fabric of India.
- Therefore often presented in the garb of language e.g. demand for Punjab state

- **iv) Politico-Administrative:**
- **Politics does not create Regionalism but it accentuates it by fanning the sentiments of ignorant masses to fuel their vested interests.**
- **4) Economic factor:**
- **It forms the crux of regional politics & it is based on the fact that resources are limited & demands are disproportionate.**
- **Even the policies of the government since independence have not been able to address the regional disparity in fact in many cases it has aggravated the regional imbalance & economic differences.**
- **For example, Green Revolution, and Telangana have accused Andhra Pradesh of colonizing their region by grabbing their land & jobs & also blamed the Central government for not investing enough in their infrastructure.**
- **Hence, it is the unequal distribution of developmental benefits that has created the demand for small states.**
- **The Assam Crisis was also the result of the under-development of Assam which the government tried to address through the Assam Accord.**
- **Questions:**
- **01: What is the basis of regionalism? Is economic inequality the most important factor behind regionalism? (10 Marks/150 Words).**
- **02: Do you agree that regionalism in India is a consequence of cultural assertiveness? Argue. (10 Marks/150 Words).**

TYPES OF REGIONALISM: (10:00 AM):

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Inter-State	Intra-State	Supra-State	Demand for Secession
	Demand for autonomy emerges	When groups of states are pitted against each other w.r.t certain areas. E.g. North India vs. South India state	Threatening territorial integrity of India E.g. Khalistan, Greater Nagalim, etc
Interstate River Water Disputes. E.g. Cauvery River Water Dispute.	from within the State. E.g. Bodoland in Assam, Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Vidharbha in Maharashtra, w.r.t official and languages Saurashtra in Gujarat.		

Manifested as an inter-state border dispute. E.g. Belgaum b/w Maharastra & Karnataka.

North East India vs. Rest of India w.r.t development

- Positive & Negative of Regionalism:

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Positives	Negatives
1) It plays an important role in nation-building as it accommodates federal sentiments.	1) It is often used as a tool for vote bank politics.
2) It helps in keeping the	2) Unequal distribution

political
extremism at
bay.

of resources
due to the
presence of
strong
regional
leaders may
result in
feelings of
relative
deprivation.

3) It gives the
people right

3)
Regionalism
can be seen
as a threat to
the overall
development
& unity of the
nation,
especially
when it has a
violent
connotation.

4) It helps us in
realizing the
essence of the
Salad Bowl
theory of
multiculturalism.

4) It may
hinder
international
diplomacy
e.g. the role
of India in
the
Srilankan
Civil War.

5) Not always
regional
interests are
pitted against
the regional
interests
accommodating
the aspirations
will reduce the
conflicts

6) Moderate
regionalism may
enhance the
competitive

spirit of people
which may
contribute to
growth &
development.

- Question:
- The growing feeling of regionalism is a necessary condition for the demand for a separate state. (10 Marks/150 Word)

RACIAL INTOLERANCE: (10:25 AM):

- Racial Intolerance:
- Concept Of Race:
- Defined as a category/group of people, characterized by distinct physical traits e.g. facial features, complexion, stature (height).
- According to BS Guha, 6 distinct groups:
- Nordic.
- Negrito
- Proto Austroloid.
- Mongoloid.
- Mediteraneanen.
- Western brachycephals.
- What Is Racial Intolerance?
- It is defined as a prejudiced attitude that is carried by individuals/groups against people belonging to different racial groups.
- It leads to discriminatory behavior against people of different racial groups.
- Causes Of Racial Intolerance:
- 1) Obsession with Fair Complexion:
- 1.1) Colonial hangover,
- 1.2) Commodification through advertisements,
- 1.4) Practice of racial chauvinism.
- 2) Lack of cultural integration which results in stereotyping subsequently results in Ghettoisation.
- 3) Discrepancy between demand & supply which leads to the feeling of relative deprivation.

- 4) Reinforcing the stereotype on various cultural platforms e.g. characterization in Indian cinema.
- 5) Normalization of racism.
- 6) Presence of fringe elements.
- 7) Lack of racially sensitive attitude, especially among law enforcement agencies which reduces the deterrence.
- For example, a mob attack on Tanzanian students in the year 2016. In August 2021, a student from Congo died which resulted in retaliation against Indians in Congo City, similar incidents were witnessed against North Eastern students or people with a dark complexion.
- Implication of Racial Intolerance:
- 1) Individual Levels:
 - 1.1) It will lead to feelings of isolation and alienation and feelings of discrimination.
 - 1.2) Having stress, anxiety, and being a victim of bullying negatively impacts the mental health of an individual.
 - 1.3) Lack of self-respect and confidence.
 - 1.4) Growing feelings of relative deprivation that might increase the incidences of deviance.
 - 1.5) It negatively impacts the cognitive development of an individual.
 - 1.6) Violation of human rights.
- 2) Societal Levels:
 - 2.1) Threatning of social capital due to lack of harmony and it creates ground for ghettoization.
 - 2.2) It may generate regionalism due to growing feelings of relative deprivation.
 - 2.3) Threat to peace, & harmony increases incidences of social conflict which divide the society further.
 - 2.4) Skewed migration and marginalization of communities.
 - 2.5) Lack of diversity in education, jobs, etc.
 - 2.6) It might lead to brain drain and threaten the demographic dividend of India.
 - 2.7) It negatively impacts the image of the nation at the global level.
 - 2.8) Threatens unity in diversity.
- 3) National Levels:
 - 3.1) It threatens the potential of the nation to emerge as an education, tourism, & business hub.

- 3.2) It threatens the Indian diaspora.
- 3.3) Chances of external interference which may further destabilize the territory.
- 3.4) It diverts the attention of all the stakeholders from the larger idea of development.
- 3.5) Divergence of resources leads to a lack of investment in the social infrastructure.
- 3.6) It creates a threat to India's 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam'.
- Way forward:
- Recommendations of the Bezbaruah Committee:
- 1) Stringent laws are the need of the hour.
- 2) Fast-track courts for speedy trials.
- 3) Use the social media outreach to create awareness in the society.
- 4) Provide legal awareness to racial minorities w.r.t grievance redressal.
- 5) Bonding power over sports should be explored.

ETHNO-NATIONALISM: (11:04 AM):

- **Ethno-nationalism:**
- **Ethnic Group:** Defined as a social group, which consists of people united by ties of common ancestry, common history, common culture, etc.
- People of an ethnic group have sufficient awareness/beliefs that they are similar but distinct from others.
- Based on the discrimination that happened with an Ethnic identity created differential access to resources which induced ethnic stratification and subsequently resulted in Ethnic Antagonism.
- Through Ethnic Antagonism, a Subjective Realisation of Objective Reality occurs which results in ethnonationalism.
- Ethnicity is a concept referring to a shared culture and a way of life. This can be reflected in language, religion, material culture, and cultural products & cultural products such as music, art forms, etc.
- Ethnicity is often a major source of social cohesion and conflict. The nexus between ethnicity and nationalism is known as ethno-nationalism.
- Ethnonationalism: It is a form of nationalism in which a nation is defined in terms of ethnicity.
- Question: Linguistic regional rather than religious identities have been the basis of ethnonationalism in India. (10 Marks/150 Words).

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS:Unity in Diversity, etc.