



**A Complete Solution to**

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**INDIAN SOCIETY**

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## CH-1 SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY

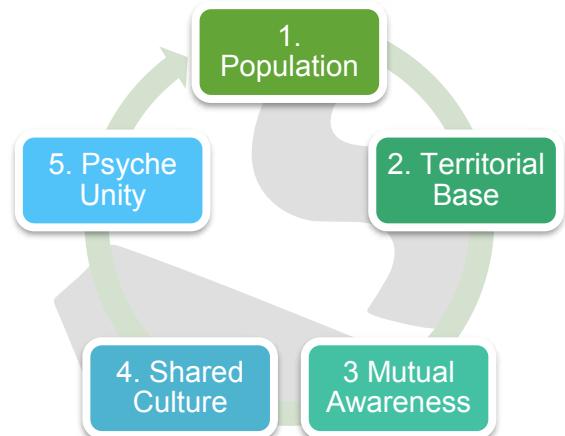
### INTRODUCTION

- Indian society is a **pluralistic society with a complex social order** characterized by a multitude of ethnic, linguistic, religious, and caste divisions. It comprises people living in **rural, urban, tribal setting** and all sections which carry the ethos of Indian-ness.
- Amid the complexities and so much of diversity among the nation, **widely accepted cultural themes, the feeling of oneness, brotherhood, and values of constitution binds individuals and enhance social harmony and order.**
- After independence, **several demands of the reorganization of states based on cultural similarity, linguistic identity, and others emerged from different parts of India.**
- Though the government restructured various states and also formed new states, **cultural units have been intact in India to this day.**
- Indian society is an exemplification of multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi-ideological constructs, which co-exist, at once striving to strike harmony and also to retain its individuality

### MEANING OF SOCIETY

- **Sociologist Peter L. Berger** defines society as "a human product, and nothing but a human product, that yet continuously acts upon its producers."
- Society may be illustrated as **economic, social, industrial, or cultural infrastructure**, made up of a varied collection of individuals. **R.M. MacIver (1937)** also defined as a "**web of social relations which is always changing**" where an individual form the basic unit of it.
- It consists of **groups of human beings** who are **linked together** utilizing specific systems and customs, rites, and laws and have a collective social existence.

The following are the various characteristics of a society, which include society as a largest human group, satisfies the needs of its members, having a



**sense of belonging and cooperation** where everyone is dependent upon every other member.

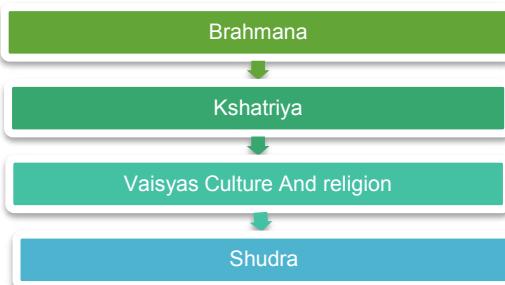
### INDIAN SOCIETY AND ITS FEATURES

- Indian culture has been modified continuously, with times making India a composite culture.
- Culture during these four phases has been discussed below:



- Indian society was a stratified society from ancient times.
- The division of society into **Aryans and non-Aryans was mentioned in Rig Veda**. The Aryan society was further divided into four groups based on the pursuit of occupations.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF ANY SOCIETY



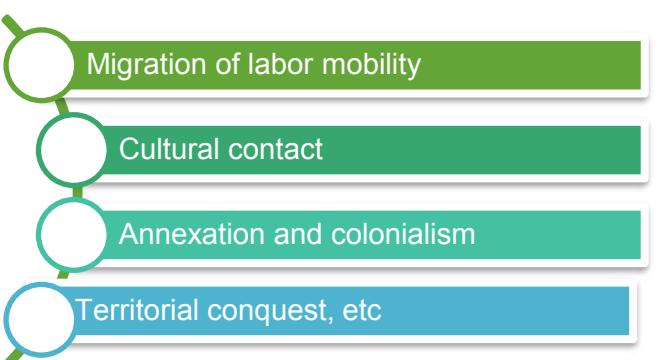
- This division of social and economic activities became a norm, and a part of the social devices.
- Later from the **12th century onwards**, the **rulers of medieval India** brought new forms whereby Indian culture went through a transformation influencing language culture and religion.
- The confrontation of **Hindu and Muslim culture** led to a synthesis with interesting results and mixed culture as a result of **Sufi writings, the bhakti movement, Kabir Panth**.
- The **advent of the British** marked the beginning of a new phase of re-emergence of pan- Indian culture and national and social awakening through the process of modernization.
- India today (after independence)** amalgamated different caste groups religions, race tribes, linguistic groups. It **glorifies the ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity** as its goals in a secular, socialistic framework.

- An ethnic group or ethnicity is a category of people who **identify with each other, usually based on a common language or dialect, history, society, culture or nation**.
- A society with the co-existence of a wide variety of racial groups is a Multi-ethnic society. India is home to almost all the racial profiles.
- Depending on which source of group identity is emphasized to define membership, the following types of groups can be identified:

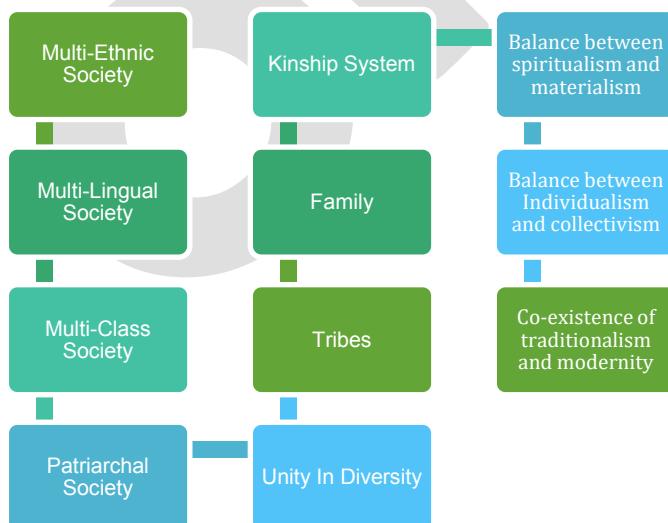
<b>Ethno-linguistic:</b>	Emphasizing shares language , dialect (and possibly script). example: French Canadians
<b>Ethno-national:</b>	Emphasizing a shared polity or sense of national identity – example: Austrians
<b>Ethno-racial</b>	Emphasizing shared physical appearance based on genetic origins – for example, African Americans.
<b>Ethno-regional</b>	Emphasizing a distinct local sense of belonging stemming from relative geographic isolation – example: South Islanders of New Zealand
<b>Ethno-religious</b>	Emphasizing shared affiliation with a particular religion, denomination or sect – example: Jews

### MULTI-LINGUAL SOCIETY:

- Most present-day societies are multilingual, having diversity in languages.
- Language is a dominant source of identity** so much so that the present form of India into states represents the linguistic map of India.
- Various reasons for multilingualism can be:**



### SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY

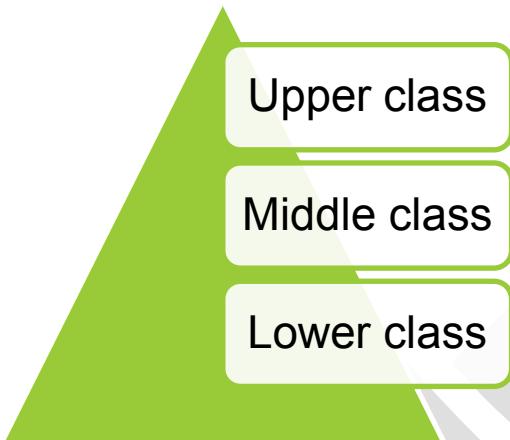


### MULTI-ETHNIC SOCIETY:

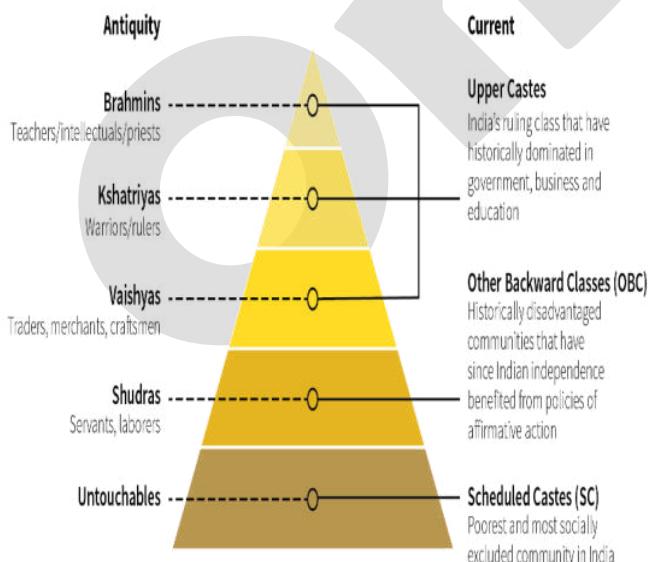
- Despite **Hindi** being the official language of the country, the Constitution recognizes **22 languages**.
- More than 1600 languages are spoken in India.
- However, the number of languages in use is much higher, and the **Census 2011** identified **for about 122 languages** of Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, Tibeto-Burmese and Semi-to-Hamitic families.

### MULTI-CLASS SOCIETY:

- The class system is a **stratification of society** based on **education, property, business/work, etc.**
- In general, **there are three classes** –



- The emerging class system, though **closely resembles the caste hierarchy**, has provided downtrodden sections opportunities for upward social mobility.



- According to Karl Marx - 'Man is a class animal,' i.e., his status, age, education, etc. are not the same in society.

### PATRIARCHAL SOCIETY:

- Patriarchy is a **social system in which men hold primary power** and enjoy greater status than women.
- In this system, **men make all decisions in both society and their family unit**, hold all positions of power and authority and are considered superior.
- Indian society is **largely a patriarchal society** where men tend to enjoy greater status than women.
- However, **some tribal societies are matrilineal societies** where women have the dominant decision making power.
- Women are **still paid 20% less than men for the same job**. They still experience a shockingly high rate of **domestic violence**, which highly depicts the culture of the patriarchal society in India.
- Moreover, **Male child preference** is also one such example that shows the patriarchal mindset.

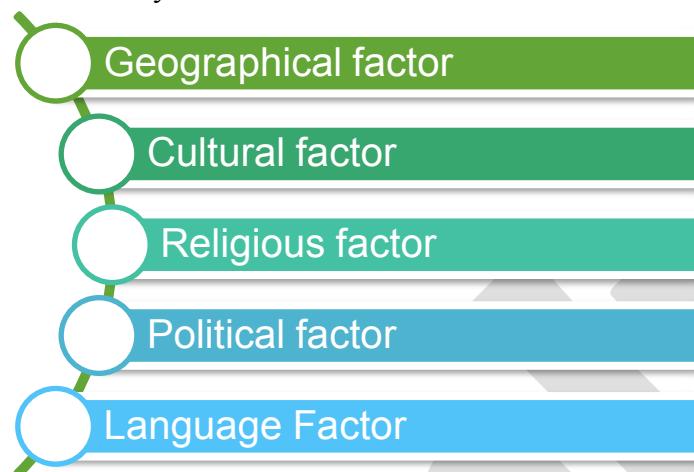
### Impact of Patriarchal Society in India:

- However, there are a few places that are more rigidly patriarchal than others where **women who have been denied opportunities for growth in the name of religion and socio-cultural practices**.
- Women in India have few freedoms even in their homes, hold an **unequal and inferior status** in society, and are subject to the rule of male heads of household.
- Various reports suggested that because of women's relatively low standing in Indian society, **rape, murder, dowry, burning, wife-beating, and discrimination** are all commonplace as the expression of male dominance over women.
- Additionally, about three decades ago, the **adult male literacy rate in India was almost twice that for adult females**. While this gap has narrowed substantially over the years, the **adult male literacy rate still surpasses the**

adult female literacy rate by 17 percentage points.

### UNITY IN DIVERSITY:

- “Unity in Diversity” is a phrase implying **unity among people with diverse cultural, religious, and other demographic differences**.
- It denotes the **sense of oneness and we-ness**.
- In India, people of different religions have continued to **respect the ideals and values of people of other religions**, and hence, India has always stood up as an integrated nation ready to put its arms around everybody in this world.
- Diversity in India **exists at various levels in different forms**.
- Various factors that contribute to Unity In diversity can be as follows:



### Example of Unity In diversity

- A great sage **Shankaracharya** bound the whole country together by asking the priests of south India to worship in the temples of the north and vice versa.
- The Leaders like **Swami Vivekananda**, who, himself being a Hindu, had read extensively about the Bible and talked about it at the world parliament of religions, Chicago.
- People of varying cultures, religious beliefs, and social status, living together in peace and harmony, is a perfect example of “Unity in Diversity.”

### Importance of Unity in Diversity

- Unity in diversity **boosts the morale of people** at the workplace, organization, and community.

- It improves healthy human relations and **protects equal human rights** for all.
- It **gives value to the rich heritage** of the country as well as strengthens and enriches the cultural heritage of India.
- It gives **rise to the habit of national integration** among people of the country even after being diverse in various ways.

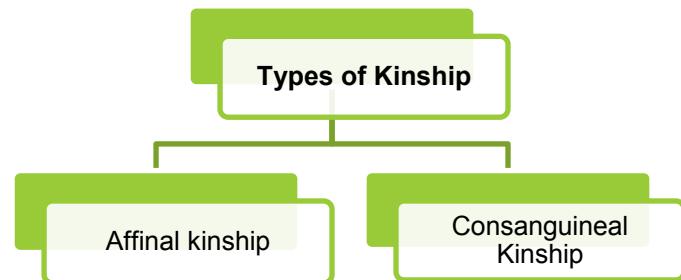
### KINSHIP, MARRIAGE, AND FAMILY:

Blood relations and kinship ties enjoy a stronghold over other social relationships.

#### KINSHIP

- Kinship refers to **a set of relationships** and relatives formed thereof, based on blood relationships (consanguineal), or marriage (affinal).
- This social institution ties individuals and groups together and establishes a relationship between them.
- It is **one of the essential organizing components** of society.
- Kinship system represents one of the **basic social institutions**. Kinship is universal in nature.
- It plays a **significant role in the socialization of individuals** and the **maintenance of group solidarity**.

#### Types of Kinship



- Affinal kinship:** This kinship is **based on marriage**. The relationship between husband and wife is also considered a basic form of kinship.
- Consanguineal Kinship:** This kinship is **based on blood or birth** → the relationship between parents and children as well as siblings. This is the most basic and **universal type** of kinship. Also known as a **primary**

**kinship**, it involves people who are directly related.

### Why is kinship important for people?

**Kinship determines →**

- Who they marry
- How to raise children
- Which land to cultivate
- Where to live
- Which property to inherit
- Provides sense of belonging and identity

### MARRIAGE

- Marriage is an **important social institution**. It is a relationship, which is **socially approved** and **sanctioned by custom and law**.
- It is also a **set of cultural mechanisms that ensure the continuation of the family**. It is more or less a **universal** social institution in India.



### Structural and functional changes in the marriage system:

The marriage system had **undergone radical changes**, especially after independence. The recent changes in the marriage system are as follows:

- **Changes in the aim and purpose of marriage:** In traditional societies, the primary objective of marriage is ‘**dharma**’ or **duty**; especially among Hindus. But today, the modern objective of marriage is more related to ‘**life-long companionship**’ between husband and wife.
- **Changes in the form of marriage:** Traditional forms of marriages like **polygamy, polygyny** are **legally prohibited in India**. Nowadays, mostly **monogamous marriages** are practiced.
- **Change in the age of marriage:** According to legal standards, the marriageable age for boy and girl stands at **21 and 18**, respectively. The **average age of marriage has gone up**, and pre-puberty marriages have given place to **post-puberty marriages**.
- **Increase in divorce and desertion rates:** **Relaxed legislative provisions for divorce** have virtually affected the stability of the

marriage, particularly in the urban areas. It is mainly due to **economic prosperity and internet connectivity**. The Internet has exposed people to the different social trends prevalent across the world.

- **Live-in relationships:** They are on a **steady growth rate in India, especially among the youth** in metropolitan cities. The institution also had **legal recognition as a three-judge bench of SC in 2010** observed that a man and a woman living together without marriage **cannot be construed as an offense** and held that living together is a **Right to Life and Liberty (Article 21)**.

### FAMILY

- The family forms the **basic unit of social organization**.
- It is the **most immediate group a child is exposed to**. It is in the family a child learns language, the behavioral patterns, and social norms in his childhood.
- In some way or the other, a **family is a universal group**. It exists in tribal, rural, and urban communities and among the followers of all religions and cultures.
- It provides the **most enduring relationship** in one form or another.

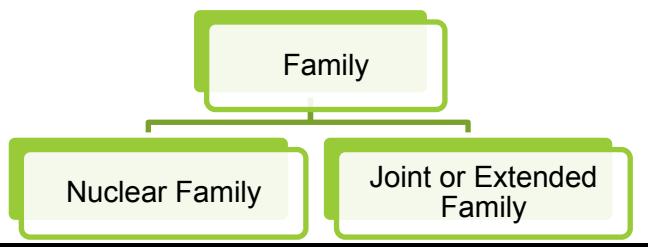


### Characteristics of Family

- Family is a **basic, definite, and enduring group**.
- Family is formed by the **companionship** of the husband, the wife who procreate children.
- The family may be limited to the husband, wife, or only the father and his children or only the mother and her children.
- Family is **generally smaller in size** compared to other social groups, organizations, and associations.
- Family **can also be large** in which persons belonging to several generations may live together.

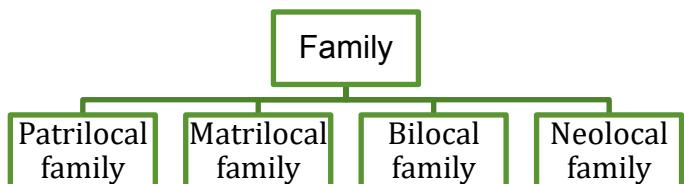
### Types of the family

**On the basis of size and structure:**



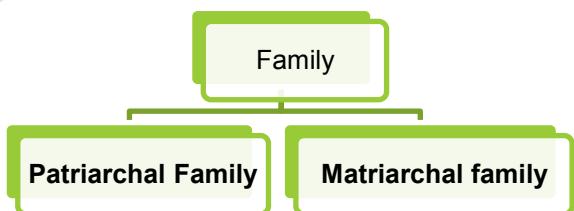
Nuclear Family	Joint or Extended Family
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A nuclear family is a family that consists of a husband, wife, and unmarried children.</li> <li>The size of the nuclear family is very small.</li> <li>It is an autonomous unit</li> <li>There is no control of the elders because newlyweds create separate residences for themselves, which is independent of elders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It includes members of three to four generations.</li> <li>It is an extension of parent-child relationships.</li> <li>This family is based on close blood ties.</li> <li>It is like the joint family of Hindu Society.</li> </ul>

#### Based on residence:



<b>Patrilocal family</b>	The family in which after marriage wife comes to reside in the family of her husband is known as patrilocal family.
<b>Matrilocal family</b>	The family in which after marriage husband comes to reside in the family of her wife is known as matrilocal family.
<b>Bilocal family</b>	In this type of family, after marriage, the married couple changes their residence alternatively.
<b>Neolocal family</b>	After marriage when newly married couple establish a new family independent of their parents and settled at a new place this type of family is known as neolocal family.

#### Based on Authority:



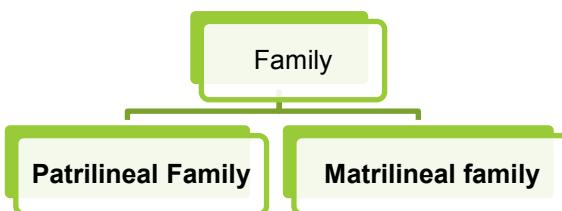
#### Based on marriage:

Polygamous families	Polygamous families may be described as families in which either spouse is allowed to have more than one spouse simultaneously
Monogamous families	Monogamous families are those families in which the marriage is limited to one spouse.

<b>Patriarchal Family</b>	The family in which all the power remains in the hands of the patriarch or father is known as a patriarchal family. In other words, in this type of family, power, or authority is vested in the hands of the eldest male member of the family who is supposed to be the father. He exercises absolute power or authority over the other members
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	of the family. He owns the family property.
<b>Matriarchal family</b>	It is just the opposite of a patriarchal family. In this family, power or authority, rests on the eldest female member of the family, especially the wife or mother. She enjoys absolute power or authority over other members of the family. She owns all the family property. In this family, the descent is known through the mother.

### Based on the descent:



<b>Patrilineal family</b>	The family in which descent or ancestry is determined through father line and continues through father it is known as patrilineal family. The <b>property and family name is also inherited through father line</b> . The patrilineal family is also <b>patrilocal</b> and patriarchal in nature.
<b>Matrilineal family</b>	Matrilineal family is just opposite of the patrilineal family. The family in which descent is determined through mother line or continues through mother it is known as Matrilineal family. The property and family name is also inherited through mother line. This right <b>transferred from mother to daughter</b> . A <b>woman is the ancestor</b> of family. The Matrilineal family is <b>Matrilocal</b> and Matriarchal in nature. This

type of family found among the **Nayars of Kerala** and **among tribals like Garos and Khasis**.

### Functions of the family

#### Primary function

- Production and rearing of the child
- Instrument of culture transmission
- Provision of home
- Agent of socialization
- Status ascribing function
- Agency of social control

#### Secondary function

- **Economic functions:** With economic advancements, family has become more consuming unit than a producing one. Members are engaged in earning wages for ensuring socio-economic well-being of the family.
- **Educational functions:** Family provides the basis for the child's formal learning. Inspite of great changes, the family still gives the child his basic training in the social attitudes and habits important to adult participation in social life.
- **Religious functions:** Family is a center for the religious training of the children. The children learn from their parent's various religious virtues.
- **Recreational functions:** Family provides the opportunities to parents and children for engaging in various recreational activities such as playing indoor games, dancing, singing, reading etc.

### RECENT CHANGES IN FAMILY SYSTEM IN INDIA

Indian family system has undergone drastic changes in **response to the development in terms of industrialization, education, and urbanization**. The following changes have been observed in the family system as follows:

- **Changes in family:** Family which was a principal unit of production has been **transformed in the consumption unit**. Instead of all members working together in an integrated economic enterprise, a few male members go out of the home to earn the family's living. These affected family relations.

- **Factory employment:** It has freed young adults from direct dependence upon their families. This functional independence of the youngsters has weakened the authority of the head of the house hold over those earning members. In many cities even women too joined men in working outside the families on salary basis.
- **Influence of urbanization:** Various sociologists have revealed that the city life is more favorable to small nuclear families than to big joint families. Thus, urban living weakens joint family pattern and strengthens nuclear family patterns.
- **Legislative measures:** Prohibition of early marriage and fixing the minimum age of marriage by the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 have lengthened the period of education. Even other legislations such as the Widow Remarriage Act, 1856, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Hindu Succession Act, 1956, all have modified interpersonal relations within the family, the composition of the family and the stability of the joint family.
- **Changes in marriage system:** Changes in the age of marriage, freedom in mate-selection and change in the attitude towards marriage has diminished marriage is not very much considered a religious affair but only a social ceremony. Modern marriage does not symbolize the superior authority of the family head over other members.
- **Influence of western values:** Values relating to modern science, rationalism, individualism, equality, free life, democracy, freedom of women etc. have exerted a tremendous change on the joint family system in India.
- **Changes in the position of women:** Main factor causing changes in the position of women in our society lie in her changing economic role. New economic role provided a new position in society and especially with respect to men.
- **Over the years, various sociologists have affirmed in their studies that the rise of nuclear families** — consisting of a couple and their unmarried children — is consistent with rapid urbanization.

### TRIBES IN INDIA

- Tribes have been classified as a group of home-grown people with a little background who were entitled to have a common name, language, and territory, tied by strong kinship bonds, practicing endogamy, distinct customs, rituals and beliefs, simple social rank, and political organization, common ownership of resources and technology.
- There are about 705 Scheduled tribes in the country and constitute 8.6 percent of the population of the country, according to the 2011 census.
- However, in India, many of these characteristics are shared by many other castes. This questions the validity in distinguishing them from other castes. Many conceptual attempts have been made to define tribes.



### Geographically, the tribes are centered in five regions as follows:

The tribes in the state are dispersed across the state living in different physical environments, exhibiting varied lifestyles, social habits, religious beliefs, and cultural patterns.

Tribes in India	
<b>Himalayan region</b>	Tribes like the Gaddi, the Jaunsari, the Naga, etc),
<b>Middle India</b>	Tribes like the Munda, the Santal, etc
<b>Western India</b>	Tribes like the Bhil, the Grasia, etc.
<b>South Indian region</b>	Tribes like the Toda, the Chenchu, etc.
<b>Islands region</b>	Tribes like the Jarawas in Bay of Bengal, the Aminidivi and the Key. in Arabian Sea

### Changes bought by changing economic scenario in tribal regions:

- **Forest resources have declined**, and forests have been increasingly brought under reservation. They are no longer the comfort zones of the tribal people except in certain areas of North-East India.
- Tribal people have been **compelled to give away a lot of land to more experienced agriculturists**, to industries, and for big projects like hydro-electric reservoirs.
- **Big industries** have been established in their areas. So, the bane is they have been displaced by such industries, and the boon is they have been given employment as wage laborers.
- The impact of the market economy has resulted in the **tribal's production for the market rather than for meeting their own needs**.

### RACES IN INDIA

- India is a **melting pot of races**. Indian population is constituted of major races of the world. We find people of different races in India.
- The most authoritative and plausible racial classification has been given by **B S. Guha**, who has titled six major racial elements in India.

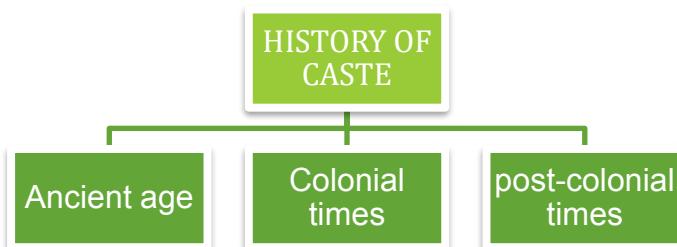
<b>Negrito</b>	<p>They are confined to small provinces in the south, the Kadar, Andamanese, Angami Nagas, and Bagadi of Rajmahal hills (Bihar). They were the first to arrive in India. They have short stature, black skin, black woolly hair, thick lips, and a broad nose.</p>	<b>Mongoloid</b> <p>northeast India) and Tibeto-Mongoloid (Sikkim and Bhutan). They have yellow skin, straight hair, prominent cheekbones and almond-shaped eyes with the epicanthic fold. Northeastern Tribal group like naga Khasi, Garo belongs to this racial group.</p>
<b>Proto-Austroloid</b>	<p>They entered the Indian subcontinent after negritos. The common physical appearance includes Brown skin complexion, short stature, broad nose, curly hair. Central India tribes like Bhils, Mundas, Santhal, ho, Chenchus manifest their racial characteristics.</p>	<b>Mediterranean</b> <p>They entered the Indian subcontinent from the Mediterranean region. They are characterized by brown complexion, medium nose, medium stature, long and narrow head. They are connected to Dravidian languages and culture. They spread over entire subcontinent with a major concentration in south India.</p>
<b>Paleo Mongoloid</b>	<p>They are divided into Paleo Mongoloid (Present in Nagas of Himalayan regions and</p>	<b>Western Brachycephals</b> <p><b>They are classified into the following:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Alpinoid: North and Western India</li> <li>2. Dinaric: Bengal and Orissa</li> <li>3. Armenoid: Parsis</li> </ol> <p>They are characterized by medium stature, strait hairs, round face, prominent nose.</p>
<b>Nordic</b>	<p>They were last to arrive in India. They spread over the entire subcontinent with major concentration seen in Punjab, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttrakhand.</p>	

### CASTE SYSTEM

- Caste is a Portuguese word that emerged from 'casta' meaning race.
- Caste can be defined as a hereditary, endogamous group, having a common name, common traditional occupation, common culture, relatively rigid in matters of mobility, the distinctiveness of status, and forming a single homogenous community.

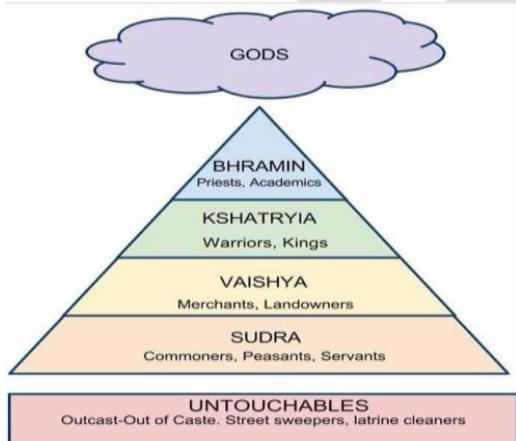
- It has **origins in ancient India** and was **transformed by various ruling elites** in medieval, early-modern, and modern India, especially the Mughal Empire and the British Raj.
- India's caste system is **among the world's oldest forms of surviving social stratification**.
- The caste system consists of two different concepts, **varna and jati**, which may be regarded as different levels of analysis of this system.

### History of the caste system



#### During Ancient age:

- Generally, the caste system is associated with the Hindu religion. As per Rig Veda, there were four categories known as '**varnas**'.
- **Varnas consist of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras.**
- It is only in the post-Vedic period **that caste becomes the rigid institution** that is familiar to us from well-known definitions.



#### During Colonial times

- **1901 census** that sought to collect information on social hierarchy,

- **Land revenue settlements** gave legal recognition to the caste-based rights of the upper class that became landowners in the modern sense
- **Government of India Act 1935** gave legal recognition to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and scheduled caste by marking out special treatment by the state.

#### During post-colonial times(after independence):

- The dominant view in the nationalist movement was **to treat caste as a social evil**, but on the other hand, leaders like **Mahatma Gandhi were able to work for the upliftment of the lowest caste – Harijan**
- The post-independence state inherited and reflected these contradictions. While the state was committed to the abolition of caste, it was both unable to push through radical reforms, which would have undermined the economic basis for caste inequality.
- For Example, **Appointments to the government jobs took no account of caste**, thus leaving the well-educated upper caste and illiterate lower caste to compete on equal terms. The only exception to this was in the form of reservation.
- Moreover, the **growth of private industries, endogamy, and democratic politics** proved caste to be strongest.

#### Characteristics of the caste system in India

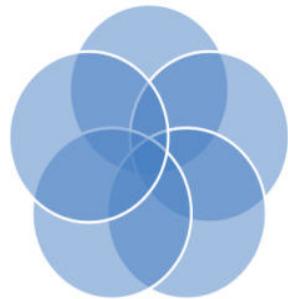
- **Segmental division of society** - It means that social stratification is largely based on caste. Membership to a caste group is acquired by birth, based on which people are ranked relative to other caste groups.
- **Hierarchy** - It indicates that various castes are **categorized according to their purity and impurity of occupations**. Just like a ladder, castes are **ranked from higher to lower positions**. Pure caste is ranked at the top, and impure is ranked at the bottom.
- **Endogamy** - Members of a **particular caste have to marry within their caste only**. Inter-caste marriages are prohibited. However, in urban areas, the phenomenon of inter-caste marriage is increasing.

- **Untouchability** - It is the practice of ostracizing a group by segregating them from the mainstream by social custom. Untouchability was a corollary of the caste system, wherein the untouchables (those belonging to the lowest caste groups) were deemed impure and polluted.
- **Civil and religious disabilities** - These comprise of restrictions based on contact, dress, speech, rituals etc. and are placed on every caste group. It was done in order to maintain purity of specific caste groups. Example, lower caste groups had no access to wells, they were restricted from entering temples etc.
- **Manual scavenging** - Manual scavenging eventually became a caste-based occupation, which involves the removal of untreated human excreta from bucket toilets or pit latrines. It has been officially abolished by the **Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013**.
- **Caste based violence in India** - Increasing trend of caste-based violence are related to instances of inter-caste marriage and assertion of basic rights by Dalits including land rights, freedom of expression, access to justice, access to education etc
- **Policy of caste-based reservation** - The system of caste-based reservation in India comprises of a **series of affirmative action measures**, such as reserving access to seats in the various legislatures, to government jobs, and to enrollment in higher educational institutions. E.g. **Scheduled Caste groups are given 15% reservation** in government services and educational institutions.

### Changes in the Caste system

#### Trends for inter-caste marriage

Improvement in the position of lower caste



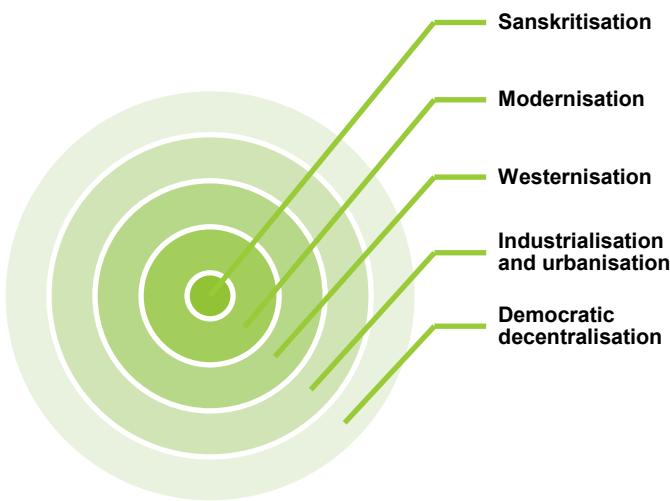
Challenge to orthodoxy

Changes in occupation

New food habits

### Factors Affecting the Changes in the Caste System

- **Trends for inter-caste marriage** - Due to economic and social necessities, inter-caste marriages on western lines are being performed at increased.
- **Challenge to orthodoxy** - Orthodox practices of the caste system such as child marriage, ban on widow re-marriage, ban on conversion, insensitivity of superior class towards the low caste people are being challenged in the wake of urbanization.
- **New food habits** - Due to the frequent mixing of the people at meetings, conferences, seminars, etc., food habits have changed. Moreover, people have adapted to new ones.
- **Improvement in the position of lower caste** – Due to steps initiated by the government, the position of lower castes has improved economically as well as socially.
- **Changes in occupation** - Leaving behind their traditional roles, Brahmins have become traders, whereas Vaishyas have joined teaching and so on.
- While the manifestation of the order has changed to a large extent in recent times, the system itself has not changed much.
- **For instance** - Even though untouchability and caste-based discrimination are barred under the Constitution of India, occupations like manual scavenging have the majority of workers from lower castes.
- Even the constitution provisions for reservation of seats and jobs for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have failed to produce the desired integrative effect.
- Political mobilization based on caste has been increasing. **For e.g.** Lingayats demand to be considered as a minority community.



- **Sanskritisation** → Sanskritisation, as a process of change, is the mobility concerned with the positional change in the caste system. **By changing the customs and rituals such as by adopting vegetarianism and teetotalism**, people belonging to the low castes are claiming a ‘higher’ position in the caste hierarchy.
- **Westernization** → Due to changes in the spheres of education, food habits, dressing sense, style of eating, manners, etc., westernization has brought occupational changes cutting across the caste barriers.
- **Modernization** → It is a process that primarily relies on **scientific outlook, rational attitudes, high social mobility, mass mobilization, and specialization in work**. It has made the caste system more flexible. For example, in urban areas, castes are gradually becoming classes. The emergence of the middle class with a rational outlook and goal orientation is a testimony to the fact.
- **Industrialisation and urbanization** → With the growth of industrial towns and cities, migration has spiraled up. Unlike the source regions, destination areas witness fewer adherence to caste rules.
- **Democratic decentralization** → The reservation provided in the Panchayati Raj system has allowed the lower castes.
- **Caste and politics** → They both are **closely linked to each other**. In fact, the link has led to empowerment among the lower castes since they ventilate their feelings through elections and power lobby. **Dalit politics** is one such

example, where Dalits are trying to assert their identities and have become successful in capturing power in various states.

- **Legislative measures** → A variety of social legislations have been introduced in the post-independence era, which aims to safeguard the interests of the down-trodden, to eradicate untouchability, and to facilitate the social and economic development of the depressed castes. For instance, **Untouchability (Offenses) Act, 1955**, provided for punishment against the practice of untouchability.

### Difference between Caste and Class

Class	Caste
Class is not inherited but acquired through ability	Caste is acquired by birth
It is possible for an individual to change his class	It is not possible to leave the caste
Marriage outside class is allowed without being thrown outside of society	It is Impossible for a person to marry outside the caste without social annoyance
There is class consciousness among members of class	There is no class consciousness among members of class
Class system does not hinder the democracy	Caste system hinders the democracy

### DIVERSITY: INDIAN CONTEXT

- India is a **big country with different geopolitical conditions** prevailing across where diversity can be seen in a variety of things such as religions, languages, food, clothes, races, tribes, etc.
- A **grand synthesis of cultures, religions, and languages of the people** belonging to different castes and communities has upheld its unity and cohesiveness despite multiple foreign invasions.

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MOCK-I

**7**

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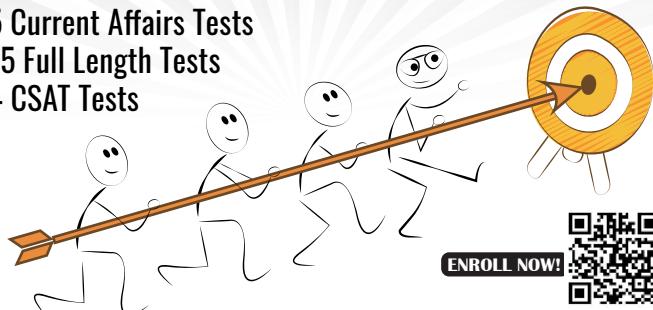
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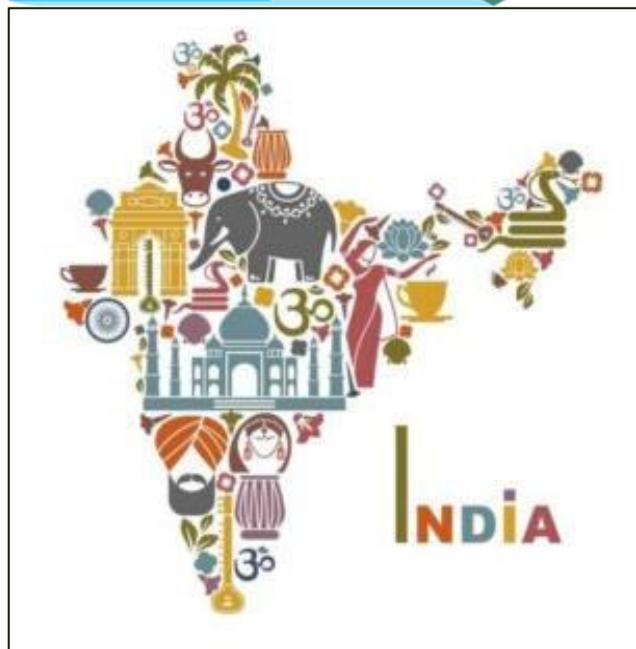
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- Unity in diversity essentially means “unity without uniformity” and “diversity without fragmentation.”
- Example of diversity existing in India with the help of two very distinct states, i.e., **the Ladakh and Kerala.**

<b>LADAKH</b>	<p>Ladakh is situated in the northeastern mountainous part of Jammu &amp; Kashmir. A very little agriculture is possible because the place does not receive abundant rainfall and is usually covered with snow. It is famous for pashmina wool. In Ladakh, Buddhism came via Tibet, and because of this, the city is also known as Little Tibet. Some 400 years ago, Islam was introduced in this region.</p>
<b>KERALA</b>	<p>Kerala is situated in the southwestern part of India. It is surrounded by sea on one side and the hills on the other side. Kerala practices a diverse group of religions because of historical influences. The place is extremely popular amongst the traders</p>

because of spices. The land in Kerala is fertile and suitable for growing various crops. With the advent of globalization, inter-state mobility, the interdependence of various social groups has increased, which furthers strengthens unity and ones among all.

### Various forms of diversity in India



#### Religious diversity:

- In India, religion holds utmost importance, and therefore this is the reason that India got the title of **“Land of spirituality and philosophy”** all over the world
- India is a **multi-religious country** consisting of Hindus (79.9%), Muslims (14.2%), Christians (2.32%), Sikhs (1.7%), Buddhists (0.6%) and Jains (0.41%).
- Further, The Hindus themselves are divided into Vaishnavas, Shaivites, Shaktas, Smartas, etc. and the Muslims are divided into Shias, Sunnis, Ahmadiyas, etc.
- However, **Religious diversity has posed constant challenges** in the country in the form of **communalism and communal violence.**
- Religious diversity and religious tolerance** are both established in the country by the law and custom; the Constitution of India has declared the right to freedom of religion to be a fundamental right.

#### Linguistic diversity:

- It is the **most outstanding feature** of India's diversity and, in the past, has been a major source of agitation.
- According to the 2011 census, more than 19,500 languages or dialects are spoken in India** as mother tongues.
- There are **121 languages** which are spoken by 10,000 or more people in India. Of than **22 are the official languages have been recognized as official languages under the 8th schedule**, and about **197 are endangered**.
- However, **96.71 percent population** in the country has one of the 22 scheduled languages as their mother tongue.
- India has the **world's second highest number of languages**, after Papua New Guinea.
- However, on the other hand, linguistic diversity has also been a **source of conflict**. It has posed many administrative and political problems in India.
- Recently, **Gorkhaland agitation was one of the recent examples of it**.
- Though **there is mysterious diversity in languages** in India, there is a **fundamental unity** found in the ideas and expressions in them.

<b>Indian languages are broadly classified under the following families:</b>	
<b>Indo-Aryan language family</b>	Languages like Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali, Kashmiri, Marathi, etc. are part of this family and are spoken in most of the part of North India
<b>Dravidian language family</b>	Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, and Telugu are the prominent languages under this family spoken in the southern states
<b>Austroasiatic language family</b>	Most of the tribal languages spoken in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha are part of this family, e.g., Khasi, Santhali, Meitei
<b>Sino-Tibetan language family</b>	Languages of the north-eastern state like Assamese, Manipuri, Bodo, etc. constitute this family
	Other languages like Andamanese, Sentinelese are

<b>Others</b>	restricted to a small number of speakers and therefore face extinction.
---------------	---

### Geographical diversity

- With an area of 3,287,263 square kilometers, India is a vast country with a great diversity of physical features like **dry deserts, evergreen forests, snowy Himalayas, along the coast, and fertile plains**.
- The great **variety of climate topography and consequently varied conditions of life** prepared the Indian psyche to accept differences.
- The **unique geographic demographics** also host a unique eco-system rich with vegetation, wildlife, rare herbs, and a large variety of birds.
- The **network of shrines and pilgrim centers** spread across the country has been an important source of unity.

### Cultural Diversity:

- Indian culture is one of the **oldest and unique**. In India, there is an amazing cultural diversity throughout the country.
- The **South, North, and the Northeast have their own distinct cultures**, and almost every state has carved its own cultural niche.
- The years of foreign rule, religious movements, and spiritual discoveries in the ancient land of India has given way to a rich culture of social habits, festivals, and customs.
- Indian culture has **never been rigid, and that's why it's surviving with pride in the modern era**. It timely imbibes the qualities of various other cultures and comes out as a contemporary and acceptable tradition. The **flexibility and movement with time** have made Indian Culture **fashionable and acceptable** too.

### Caste and Racial Diversity:

- Refer to salient features of Indian society.
- India is a country of castes

In addition to the above described major forms of diversity, India also has **diversity of many other types like** that of **settlement patterns** - tribal, rural, urban; **marriage and kinship patterns along religious and regional lines** and so on.

## FACTORS LEADING TO UNITY AMIDST DIVERSITY IN INDIA

- **Constitutional identity:** - The same constitution and Parliament govern the entire territory of it. Moreover, the Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights to all citizens, which contributes to unity among people amidst such diversity in India. The unified judiciary, Bureaucratic, defense structure, **Parliamentary form of government** providing for the federal structure are other factors that promote unity in India.
- **Inter-State mobility:** - The Constitution guarantees freedom to move throughout the territory of India under Art. 19 (1) (d), which promotes a sense of unity and brotherhood among the masses.
- **Religious co-existence:** - India is a country where people are largely influenced by religious principles and doctrines. **Freedom of religion and religious practice** guaranteed by the Constitution promotes religious co-existence with peaceful means.
- **Modernization and Urbanization:** - A relationship between cultural modernization, urbanization, and industrialization is assumed as a matter of logical necessity. They provide more opportunities for employment and more modern western lifestyle. These interdependent relationships are supportive of different communities with qualities of instant help.
- **Fairs and festivals:** - India is noted as the land of festivals, and Indians too enjoy every festival with much zeal and fervor. Due to the varied culture and heritage of India, there are various religious as well as social festivals that are confined to specific regions of the country. Festival celebrations help in strengthening unity among the Indians. Festivals like **Diwali, Eid, and Christmas** are enjoyed by all with the same spirit and fervor.
- **Climatic integration via monsoon:** - The flora and fauna in the entire Indian subcontinent, agricultural practices, life of people, including their festivities revolve around the monsoon season in India.

- **Sports and Cinema:** These are followed by millions in the country, thus, **acting as a binding force** across the length and breadth of India.

## MODELS OF ACCOMMODATION FOR DIVERSITY

### Salad Bowl Model:

- In the salad bowl model, **different cultures are brought together** - like salad ingredients - but do not form together into a single homogeneous culture; each culture keeps its distinct qualities



- This model of racial integration can be described as a **salad bowl**, with people of different cultures living in harmony, like lettuce, tomatoes, and carrots in a salad.
- In this type of model, **cultures do not mix at all**.
- For example, This kind of **model is followed up in the UK**, where regions like Scotland, Northern Ireland are different, and **intermingling is less** between people of these regions.

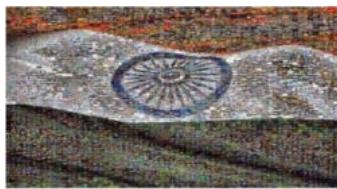
### Melting Pot Model:



- A **melting pot** is for a society where **many different types of people blend as one**.
- For example, **America** is often called a **melting pot** because, with time, generations of immigrants have melted together: they have abandoned their cultures to become **assimilated into American society**.

### Mosaic Model of society:

- Mosaic is a form of art where **different rocks of different colors are joined together and forms an image**.
- This model is the **mix of ethnic groups, languages, and cultures that coexist within society**.
- The idea of a **cultural mosaic** is intended to suggest a **form of multiculturalism**.
- This model emphasizes **integration with isolation**.
- Here new identity is created, but the original identity is not lost.
- For example: **In India**, different cultures like Bengali, Kashmiri, Punjabi coexist with their original identity of being Indian



### THREATS TO INDIA'S UNITY

- **Regionalism** - Regionalism highlights the **interests of a particular region/regions over national interests**. It has posed constant challenges to the country in the form of **communalism and communal violence**. If regionalism challenges the fundamental tenets of the constitution like sovereignty, unity, and security of India, it becomes **divisive and disintegrative**.
- **Divisive politics** - Political manipulation has projected one religion against the other, which results in **communal riots, mutual distrust, and disintegration** of Indian society and country. **Communal antagonism** has posed a serious challenge to national integration in India. **Ascriptive identities** such as caste,

religion, etc. are evoked by politicians to garner votes.

- **Development deficit** - Inadequate economic policies and consequent economic disparities can lead to the backwardness of a region, further threatening the unity of the nation.
- **Ethnic differentiation and nativism** - Ethnic conflict is **one of the major threats to peace and security**. Ethnic conflicts are **often accompanied by gross human rights violations**, such as genocide and crimes against humanity, and by economic decline, state failure, environmental problems, and refugee flows. Violent ethnic conflict leads to **tremendous human suffering**. Different language factor also sometimes poses a great threat to the unity of the nation. It can be used for political mobilization in India. E.g. frequent clashes between Bodos and Bengali speaking Muslims in Assam.
- **Geographical isolation** - India has diverse geography from snow-covered mountains in the north to coastal plains in the south. Later, **Regional consciousness and regional identity** evolved due to geography. Geography, when combined with the ideology of aggressive regionalism, acts as a divisive factor. E.g. The **North-East that is geographically isolated** from the rest of the country, i.e., the Siliguri corridor (Chicken's neck) acts as a source of disintegration and conflict.
- **Inter-religious conflicts** - Inter-religious conflict not only hampers relations between two communities by **spreading fear and mistrust** but also **hinders the secular fabric of the country**. E.g. Sikh-Hindu conflict in Punjab, Religious riots over Babri masjid and ram mandir, Gujarat riots etc.
- **Problem is not of diversity per se, but the handling of diversity in India society**. The problems of regionalism, communalism, ethnic conflicts etc. have arisen because the fruits of development haven't been distributed equally or the cultures of some groups haven't been accorded due recognition

### Conclusion

- The Unity in Diversity is disturbed in Indian society due to **some communal forces with a vested interest**. But India has the

strength to overcome the communal violence and religious threats.

- Every Indian must lift oneself up above the challenges and **work towards national unity and integrity**.
- The **common values of democracy, equality, and justice**, as defined in the constitution that we share and cherish as a part of the value system of Indian Society, is India's strength.

### PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

1. "Caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms. Hence, the caste system cannot be eradicated in India." Comment. **(2018) - 10 Marks**
2. In the contest of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the States? Give reasons with examples for your viewpoint. **(2017) - 10 Marks**
3. What are the two major legal initiatives by the State since Independence, addressing discrimination against Scheduled Tribes (STs)? **(2017) - 10 Marks**
4. The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from very early times, but it is also playing an important part in the present. Elaborate. **(2017) (15 marks)**
5. To what extent globalization has influenced the course of cultural diversity in India? **(2016) - 12.5 Marks**
6. Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India and rate their relative significance in building a national identity **(2015) - 12.5 Marks**
7. What makes Indian society unique in sustaining its culture? Discuss. **(2019) (10 Marks)**
8. What are the continued challenges for Women in India against time and space? **(2019) (10 Marks)**
9. Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? Discuss. **(2019) (15 marks)**

### Practice Questions

1. India is a land of "Unity in diversity." Elucidate.
2. "The caste system is the bane for the Indian society." In light of the mentioned statement, examine the evil face of this system.

3. How does regionalism threaten India's Unity? Substantiate with examples.

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## CH-2 IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY

*Globalization-A process of the “reconfiguration of geography, so that social space is no longer wholly mapped in terms of territorial places, territorial distances and territorial borders.”*

### GLOBALISATION

Globalization is a process of **increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies** to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world

### OR

Globalization is a process of **interaction and integration among the people, organizations, and governments of different nations**, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.



### EARLY TIME PERIOD

- India was **not isolated from the world even two thousand years ago**. We know about the historical and **famous Silk route**, which centuries ago connected India to the **great civilizations**, which existed in **China, Persia, Egypt and Rome**.
- We also know that throughout India's long past, **people from different parts came here**, sometimes as **traders**, sometimes as **conquerors**, sometimes as **migrants** in search of new lands and settled down here.
- In remote Indian villages often, people 'recall' a time when their ancestors lived elsewhere, from where they came and settled down where they now live.
- Though this exchange process is going on for time immemorial, this **process was termed as**

**'globalization'** for the first time around the second half of the 20th century.

- The adaptation of **export-oriented development strategies and trade liberalization** was widespread.
- The globalization of national policies, policy-making techniques, implementation strategies of the national government is the result of globalization itself.
- Globalization has some externalities associated with it and thus creates a set of **Global 'bads'** - **climatic change, global warming, depletion of the ozone layer**, etc.

### FACTORS THAT ARE AIDING GLOBALIZATION:

- Technology** – Has reduced the speed of communication manifolds. The phenomenon of social media in the recent world has made distance insignificant.
- LPG Reforms**: The 1991 reforms in India have led to greater economic liberalisation which has in turn increased India's interaction with the rest of the world.
- Faster Transportation**: Improved transport, making global travel easier. For example, there has been a rapid growth in air-travel, enabling greater movement of people and goods across the globe.
- Rise of WTO and multilateral organisations**: The formation of WTO in 1994 led to **reduction in tariffs and non-tariff barriers** across the world. It also led to the increase in the free trade agreements among various countries.
- Improved mobility of capital**: there has been a general **reduction in capital barriers**, making it easier for capital to flow between different economies. This has **increased the ability for firms to receive finance**. It has also **increased the global interconnectedness of global financial markets**.
- Rise of MNCs**: Multinational corporations operating in different geographies have led to a

**diffusion of best practices.** MNCs source resources from around the globe and sell their products in global markets leading to greater local interaction.

- Above factors have helped in economic liberalization and globalization and have facilitated the world in becoming a “**global village**”.

### FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO GLOBALISATION

<b>Information and communications technology (ICT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The move from telephonic communication to cable and satellite digital communication have resulted in increasing information flows.</li> <li>Time-space compression – people in faraway places feel closer together as they can communicate instantaneously.</li> </ul>
<b>Economic factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The global economy is <b>Post Industrial</b> – as a result it is increasingly ‘<b>weightless</b>’ – products are much more likely to be information based/electronic, such as computer software, films and music or information services rather than actual tangible, physical goods such as food, clothing or cars.</li> <li>The <b>electronic economy underpins globalisation</b> – Banks, corporations, fund managers and individuals are able to shift huge funds across borders instantaneously at the click of a mouse.</li> </ul>
<b>Political changes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>collapse of Communism in the 1990s</b> meant the end of</li> </ul>

the divided ‘cold war’ world, and now these ex-communist countries are themselves democracies and integrated into the global economy.

- The **growth of international and regional mechanisms of government** such as the **United Nations and European Union** – governments of Nation States are increasingly restricted by international directives and laws stemming from these international bodies.

### BENEFITS OF GLOBALIZATION IMPACTING INDIA

- Globalization helps to **boost the long-run average growth rate of the economy** of the country through:
  - Improvement in the allocative efficiency of resources;
  - Increase in **labor productivity**
  - Globalization attracts an entry of **foreign capital along with foreign updated technology** which **improves the quality of production**.
  - Globalization usually **restructure production and trade pattern favoring labor-intensive goods** and labor-intensive techniques as well as the expansion of trade in services
  - Globalization **enhances the efficiency** of the banking insurance and financial sectors with the opening up to those areas to foreign capital, foreign banks, and insurance companies.
  - Improved **Standard of Living and Better Purchasing Power**
  - In a globalized scenario, domestic industries of the developing countries become conscious about **price reduction and quality**



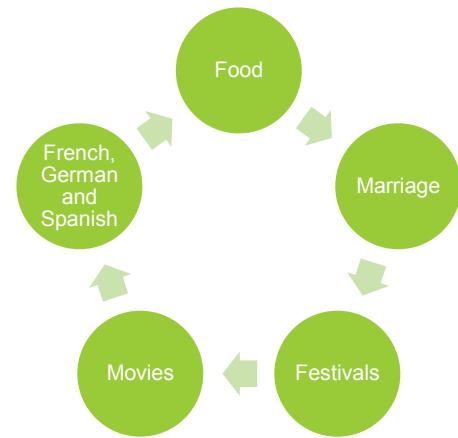
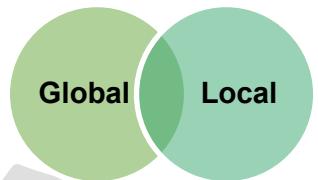
improvement to their products so as to face foreign competition.

### CHALLENGES DUE TO GLOBALISATION

- Globalization 4.0 (which is **driven by technology** and the **movement of ideas, people, and goods**) could, like preceding waves of globalization, have mixed results e.g. even though many countries are **globally connected** but the political crisis and global level conflict have also increased.
- Globalization has alerted the village and small-scale industries and sounded death-knell to it as they cannot withstand the competition arising from **well-organized MNCs**
- Globalization is also posing a **threat to agriculture** in developing and underdeveloped countries of the world. As with the WTO trading provisions, the agricultural commodities market of poor and developing countries will be flooded with farm goods from countries at a rate much lower than that of indigenous farm products leading to a **death-blow to many farmers**.
- Although globalization promotes the idea that **technological change** and increase in **productivity would lead to more jobs** and higher wages but during the last few years, such technological changes occurring in some developing countries have **resulted in more loss of jobs than they have created** leading to a **fall in employment growth rates**.
- Globalization paves the way for a **redistribution of economic power** at the world level leading to domination by economically powerful nations over the poor nations.
- Globalization has also let loose the forces of “**uncivil society**” and accelerated the transnational flows of **terrorism, human and drug trafficking, organized crime, piracy, and pandemic diseases** (For instance, Covid-19). The growth of these transnational networks **threatens state institutions and civil society** in many countries.
- **Human trafficking** is among the darkest sides of globalization, turning human beings into commodities bought and sold in the international marketplace. **Women and children** are among the **most exposed** to it.

### HOMOGENISATION VERSUS GLOCALISATION OF CULTURE

- A central contention is that **all cultures will become similar**, that is homogeneous. Others argue that there is an increasing tendency towards **glocalization of culture**.
- Ritzer (2004) has coined another word globalization that refers to what he calls “**growth imperatives(pushing) organizations and nations to expand globally and to impose themselves on the local**”.
- **Glocalization** It refers to the **mixing of the global with the local**. It is **not entirely spontaneous**. Nor is it entirely delinked from the **commercial interests** of globalisation.
- It is a strategy often adopted by foreign firms while dealing with local traditions in order to enhance their marketability.
- In India, we find that all the foreign television channels like Star, MTV, Channel V and Cartoon Network use Indian languages.
- Even McDonald sells **only vegetarian and chicken products in India** and not its beef products, which are popular abroad. McDonald's goes vegetarian during the



Navaratri festival.

- In the field of music, one can see the growth of **popularity of 'Bhangra pop', 'Indi pop', fusion music and even remixes**.
- Culture cannot be seen as an unchanging fixed entity that can either collapse or remain the same when faced with social change. What is more likely even today is that **globalisation**

will lead to the creation of not just new local traditions but global ones too.

### Homogenization of Culture

It is a process of increasing global interdependence and interconnectedness that lead toward growing **cultural standardization and uniformization**.

- **Family structure:** Joint family has been adversely affected due to globalization. There has been an **increase in nuclear families**. This can be clearly manifested in the **increasing number of old age homes** that are present now.
- **Food:** due to opening up of food joints like **McDonalds, KFC** across the country, there has been a **homogenization of food available** across the country, but there has **also been heterogenization in food**. Old restaurants are now replaced by Mc. Donalds. **Fast food and Chinese dishes** have replaced juice corners and Parathas.
- **Borrowing of money** has become more acceptable now as compared to the past. Taking loans is very common due to increasing access to financial institutions
- In place of old cinema halls, **multiplex theatres** are coming up.
- **Use of English** has increased manifold in urban areas, this has led to a **homogenization in language** across the country, but the rural areas have been less affected by it.
- **Value system** - increasing homogeneity of world values like **rationalization, free market competition, commodification and democratic or human rights** and above all a global culture.

### Glocalization of Culture

- **Food:** India has its unique cuisine, but the cuisines of foreign countries have become more easily available, they are modified to suit the taste buds of Indians (like Paneer Tikka Burger in McDonalds). This has led to a wide variety of food being available, leading to heterogenization
- **French, German and Spanish are taught** to students right from school level along with indigenous languages, this is an exemplification of hybridization of culture.
- **Movies:** popularity of foreign movies has increased, **Hollywood, Chinese, French** and

Korean movies are quite popular among the urban youth. Along with this, **dubbing of these foreign movies in local languages** is testimony of increased glocalization.

- **Festivals:** celebrations of **Valentines' day, Friendship day** are examples of change in cultural values related to festival. However, along with these new days, traditional festivals are celebrated with equal enthusiasm.
- **Marriage:** Importance of marriage is decreasing, there has been an **increase in divorce, increase in live-in relationships, and single parenting is increasing**. Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls; but today **marriage is becoming professional and contractual**. However, despite change in forms of marriage, it has not declined as an institution.

Indian society is subdivided in communities which enjoy '**enormous cultural autonomy**'. This provides **colossal cultural resilience** to communities in India to **filter the effect of globalization** through refectionary and prismatic adaptation. That is why **India's core values have never changed** despite giving shelter to divergent religions of the world and accommodating them within its civilization.

### REVIVAL OF CULTURE

- Revival of Yoga in the country as well as in the **international level**. This can be seen in the **popularity of the 'Art of Living' course** by Ravi Shankar, or the **celebration of International Yoga day** across the world
- There has been a **revival of ayurvedic medicines** in the country as well as outside it.
- Due to increasing uncertainty by inter-linkage with the outside world, there has been **religious revivalism**. This can be manifested in the **use of religion to attract voters, or mobilizing people on the basis of religion**.



- Increasing **demand for local handicraft products** in global market: such as Chikenkari or bandhani.
- Due to increasing global tourism, locals are making efforts to preserve their diversity and revive their traditions.

We can see that the western culture is influencing the Indian culture, but it is **not replacing it**, rather there is a **mixture of both cultures**.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIA

In the **age of rapid technical progression**, many countries are unified and transformed due to the process of globalization. Globalization has a huge impact on the cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal life of countries.

#### Impact on Indian Economy

Globalization in India is generally taken as **integrating the economy** of the country with the rest of the world.

#### Pros:

- The growth rate of the GDP of India has been on the increase from **5.6 percent during 1980-90 to 7.4 percent** shown by the union budget 2016-17.
- There is an **international market for companies and for consumers**, there is a **wider range of products** to choose from.
- **Increase the inflow of investments** from developed countries to developing countries, which can be used for economic reconstruction.
- **The greater and faster flow of information** between countries and greater cultural interaction has helped to overcome cultural barriers.
- Many **new companies were formed** by Indian entrepreneurs across different industrial segments in view of liberalized economic policies announced by the Government.
- A large number of **job opportunities increased** in India.
- It helped in **faster developments** in telecommunication, roads, ports, airports, Insurance, and other major sectors.
- It **Increased FDI and FII**.

- **Benefits for consumers** are lower prices of goods and a wide range of goods available to choose from.

#### Cons:

- Globalization has **generated problems like jobs and social insecurity**. The public sector provides jobs along with social as well as job security and other benefits also.
- **The agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy**. The above 50 percent of people are working in the agriculture sector. This sector has been **neglected by the government in the post-reform period** and the share of agriculture has decelerated continuously.
- Post reform period has witnessed a **drastic increase in child labor because due to LPG policy** the role of public sector was reduced. Therefore, the corporate is working for profit motive only.
- Process of Capital intensive from labor-intensive adopted **global technologies and automatic machinery**. But this has resulted in the **high rate of unemployment in India** which is becoming the biggest challenge for Indian Economy and the Government today.
- We may call **globalization as a double-edged weapon** that helped Indian consumers to enjoy all high-Quality global brands. On another hand, it helped the Government of India to tide over its serious foreign exchange problem, even though temporarily by getting a loan from World Bank. But, it has been at the cost of decontrol of the Indian Government over its economy and at the cost of the local Industry.



#### Psychological Impact on Indian Society

- **Stress and insecurity** because of cut throat competition.
- Emergence and spread of **fundamentalism**.
- **Self-selected culture:**
  - Here, people choose to form **groups with like-minded persons** who wish to have an

identity that is untainted by the global culture and its values. The values of the global culture, which are based on **individualism, free market economics, and democracy** and include **freedom, of choice, individual rights, openness to change, and tolerance of differences** are part of “western values.”

- **Spread of emerging adulthood:**

- The timing of transitions to adult roles such as work, marriage and parenthood are occurring at later stages in most parts of the world as the need for preparing for jobs in an economy that is highly technological and information based is slowly extending from the late teens to the mid-twenties.
- Additionally, as **the traditional hierarchies of authority weaken and break down** under the pressure of globalization, the **youth are forced to develop control over their own lives including marriage and parenthood.**
- For young people in developing countries, emerging adulthood exists only for the wealthier segment of society, mainly in urban areas, **whereas the rural poor have no emerging adulthood** and may even have no adolescence because they begin adult-like work at an early age and begin relatively early.

- **Identity Confusion:**

- The individuals from non-western cultures experience it as a response to globalization. While people may adapt to changes and **develop bicultural or hybrid, multicultural identities**, some may find it difficult to adapt to rapid changes.

### Impact on Agriculture

With a view to moving towards liberalizing the agricultural sector and promoting free and fair trade, India, a member nation of the World



**Trade Organization (WTO) signed the Uruguay Round Agreements on 1st January 1995.**

The **Agreement on Agriculture of the WTO** was the first multilateral agreement, meant to curb unfair practices in agricultural trade and set off the process of reforms in the agricultural sector.

#### Positives of globalization on agriculture:

- **Increase National Income** – Receiving the international market for the agricultural goods of India, there is an increase in farmer's agricultural product, new technology, new seeds, etc. helped to grow the agricultural product.
- Introduced **new water-saving practices in India such as drip irrigation**
- With globalization, farmers were encouraged to shift **from traditional crops to export-oriented ‘cash crops’** such as cotton and tobacco but such crops needed far more inputs in terms of fertilizers, pesticides, and water.
- **Increase in the export of agricultural goods** – The prices of agricultural goods are higher in the international market than in Indian markets. If the developed countries reduced grants, they have to increase the prices. So, there will be an increase in the export in the Indian market and if the prices grow, there will be profit.
- Appropriate use of agricultural equipment, suited to the crops and the region of cultivation, lead to efficient utilization of farm inputs, making farming financially viable and profitable.
- **Research collaboration with foreign countries and institutions has increased.**
- Globalization has **encouraged the concrete of corporate and contract farming** which have helped farmers.
- **The proliferation of food processing industries has improved** farmers' returns.

#### Negatives of globalization on agriculture:

- **Small production field** – In India **60% of the population depends on agriculture**. The pressure on agriculture is increasing because of the **increasing population**. The possession of land is small and so the production cost is higher. There is also the problem of standard

etc. So, there are unfavorable impact occurs on Indian agriculture.

- **Cash crop** demand increase farmer focus on these crops. But the demand and price of these crops may fluctuate. This has major implications when farmers deviate from food crops. This has **issues for countries' food security**.
- More importantly, Globalisation has shifted the public discourse from agriculture to industry. Globalization has **indirectly led to industrial growth**. This needs land and resultantly increases in the displacement of farmers.
- **Intellectual property rights:** - Intellectual property rights cause unfavorable impacts on Indian agriculture. Multinational companies can easily enter the field of agriculture and it will be bad for the margin farmers.
- A forum like **WTO pressurizing to tone down security net for the agriculture sector**
- Input cost for agriculture is also affected by global events. Tension in the Eurasian region can cause **fluctuation in the price of fertilizers**.
- **Prices in global markets able to impact local prices** e.g. the sugar industry

#### Impact on the Informal sector

- Globalization has resulted in the **casualization of labor**. Global competition tends to encourage formal firms to shift **formal wage workers to informal employment arrangements** without minimum wages, assured work, or benefits.
- There has been a **shift in the composition of the labour force in favor of the skilled laborers**, in general, and more significantly in the unorganized sector. As a natural consequence, **labor productivity indicated faster improvement both in organized and unorganized sectors**
- Globalization tends to **benefit large companies** which can move quickly and easily across borders but possess disadvantage to labor, especially lower-skilled workers that cannot migrate easily or at all.
- As more and more men enter the informal economy, **women tend to be pushed to the lowest income end of the informal economy**.

- But globalization can also **lead to new opportunities for those who work in the informal economy** in the form of new jobs for wageworkers or new markets for the self-employed

#### Impact on family

- Since ancient times, the joint family system has been one of the chief characteristics of the Indian social system in general and tribal social structure in particular.
- Recently the **joint family pattern throughout India has been showing a declining tendency**.
- The diversity in family forms has given way to the **dominance of nuclear families in globalized India**.
- Globalization has led to large scale migration and urbanization since it becomes difficult to maintain a joint family system because of the high cost of living.
- Some argue that in the era of economic restructuring the institution of the family is



emerging as a much **stronger institution** than ever before; others argue that **family is becoming progressively weak** due to globalization and individualism is growing up.

- **Family involvement** in finding a groom/bride is reduced to nominal. Apart from regular festivals, new occasions like 'Valentine's Day', 'Mother's Day', Father's Day' is emerging. Weekend parties, kitty parties, visiting pubs and discos almost became a very natural thing.

- The pattern of change in family dining is also worth observing. Having dinner while watching Television or chatting on the computer became a very common thing in most of the households.
- The proportion of dual-earning couples (DEC) is also substantially growing. It has enormously altered the traditional and functional role of women, family planning while distressing family dynamics and affecting children and the elderly at home.

### Impact on Marriage

#### Pros:

- Due to Globalisation, the concept of love marriages is increasing and elders have started to accept and appreciate it in the same way.
- Inter caste and inter-religious marriages have become more common
- Parents are turning to the web to search for brides and grooms, they prefer NRI for their westernized outlook, lifestyles, and higher disposable income.



#### Cons:

- The importance of marriage is decreasing, there has been an increase in divorce, an increase in live-in relationships, and single parenting is increasing.
- Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls, but today marriage is becoming professional and contractual.
- Other issues like serial monogamy, live-in relationships are viewed against the culture of India.
- However, despite the change in forms of marriage, it has not declined as an institution.

### Impact on Food and Festival

- Due to the opening up of food joints like McDonald's, KFC across the country, there has been a homogenization of food available across the country, but there has also been

heterogenization in food. Old restaurants are now replaced by McDonalds.

- Fast food and Chinese dishes have replaced juice corners and Parathas
- Celebrations of Valentines' day, Friendship day are examples of changes in cultural values related to the festival. However, along with these new days, traditional festivals are celebrated with equal enthusiasm.



### Globalization and Education

Education holds the key to India's growth and socio-economic development. This has assumed greater importance over the last decade with India positioning itself as a knowledge economy in a fast globalizing world

#### PROS:

- Through cultural immersion, students who participate in global education programs are able to gain a greater depth of knowledge about and appreciation for new cultures. This often includes acquiring advanced language skills
- It aims at enhancing the overall core values in terms of research and technological advancements.
- By experiencing the differences and similarities between their host country and their home country, the student will enhance their global perspectives and obtain a greater awareness of global affairs, including political, educational, societal, and economic issue.
- School facilities have also come under the scanner as there is a demand for quality in available infrastructure that can aid in preparing a different class of people who are ready for a global world.
- With the advent of globalization, the Indian higher education system has made considerable progress in terms of capacity creation and enrolment especially in the last

decade yet it lags significantly in terms of “global relevance and competitiveness”.

- Globalization promotes new tools and techniques such as **E-learning, Flexible learning, Distance Education Programs, and Overseas training.**
- There are enormous effects observed in the educational sector due to globalization such as the **literacy rate become high** and **Foreign Universities are collaborating with different Indian Universities.**

### **CONS:**

- Globalization has put **extra pressure on the education system** to create ‘winners’ who are ready to battle in the race for the survival of the fittest.
- It has led **to the preparation of a curriculum that has to be internationally acceptable.**
- In the contemporary context, **students are seen as customers as well as partners in the process of learning.**
- Commercial institutions **offering specialized education have come up everywhere.** In view of globalization, many **corporate universities, both foreign and Indian, are encroaching upon government institutions.**
- The growth of computers and other technologies enabled women with better waged, flex timings, and the capacity to negotiate their role and status in-home and at the corporate level.
- Globalization could erode our **traditional values and ethos.**
- **Education has become beyond the reach of poor students** because of globalization. Since the educational level by these agencies has been elevated, the monetary requirements to become admitted and study has also spiraled.

### **Globalization and Caste System**

The rise in globalization has brought changes to the caste system both in positive as well as a negative way:

#### **Pros:**

- The rigid caste system is gradually giving its way to **relaxed norms in the form of inter-caste marriages, intermingling, and socializing.**

- Due to globalization, there has been an **expansion of economic opportunities, education, and liberal thoughts**, which has resulted in the weakening of the caste system.
- The traditional division of labor was breaking down due to industrialization; this was given a boost by globalization.
- The rise in **professionalism, improvement in education**, etc. have provided employment opportunities and thus improving the conditions of the vulnerable caste.

#### **Cons:**

- However, despite changes, the **caste system has shown immense resilience and still continues to exist** as one of the significant features of Indian society.
- Due to a **lack of skills**, globalization has forced **vulnerable caste towards the informal sector** doing menial jobs.
- Despite globalization **practice of untouchability** is still prevalent in India.

### **Globalization and Women in India**

Globalization affects different groups of women in **different places in different ways**. On the one hand, it may create new **opportunities for women** to be forerunners in economic and social progress **on the other it may take away job opportunities by providing cheaper avenues** in the form of assembly-line production or outsourcing.

#### **Pros:**

- Globalization has indeed **promoted ideas and norms of equality for women** that have brought about awareness and **acted as a catalyst in their struggle for equitable rights and opportunities.**
- Different non-profit organizations have been brought to India from around the globe. These organizations **have given women the skills they need to advance, such as literacy and vocational skills.**
- It has led to **an increase in the independence of women**, especially in urban areas. This has been manifested through inter-caste marriages, single mothers, live-in relationships
- The women in rural settings have been influenced by globalization through media and through numerous intervention programs like

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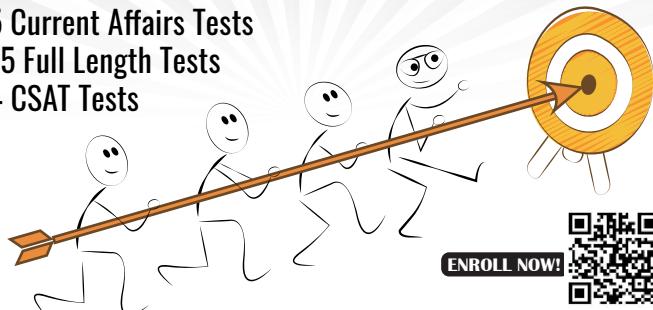
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non-profit organizations, **increasing the self-confidence of women and motivating them to fight for their rights.**

- Changes in the attitude of **women-more acceptance of western clothes, dating has become common in urban areas, increased use of contraception in rural as well as urban areas.**
- **Trade openness** and the **diffusion of new information and communication technologies** have translated into more jobs and stronger connections to markets for many women, increasing their access to economic opportunities.
- **Greater access to information** has allowed many to learn about life and mores in other parts, possibly affecting attitude and behaviors.

#### Cons:

- Though employment opportunities for women are increasing, they are most **crowded in low paying jobs, have less social security.**
- Women are suffering in two-fold. As women in developing countries move into the workforce, their domestic responsibilities are not alleviated. **Women work two full-time jobs.**
- The exploitation of women in the workplace has emerged as a new issue
- Globalization has **occurred with the persistence of the patriarchal mindset of Indians**, this has led to problems for women like the **commodification of women, the use of social media to harass women, increase in violence against women.**
- As consumers, women are increasingly facing a consumer culture which reduces them to commodities and as producers, **women are exposed to work exploitation and occupational hazards**
- Additionally, **prostitution, abuse, and dowry related suicides are increasing.**
- **Gender differences in education** have limited Women's access to new employment opportunities. But because of lower education



levels, female producers experience more constraints in accessing international markets than males.

- Women's weaker property rights and limited access to productive inputs also **constrain their capacity to benefit from trade openness.**
- Gender norms for mobility and women's role in the economic sphere can disproportionately affect Women's access to technology.

#### **Globalization and Youth**

The majority of India's population is young (India is witnessing **demographic dividend**). The population growth among youth is one of the most critical factors in the way India responds to globalization. **Indian youth are fueling both positive and negative perceptions given to globalization.**

#### **PROS:**

- Present-day youth, with its **more materialistic ambitions** and **more globally informed opinions**, are gradually abandoning the austere ways and restricted traditional Indian markets.
- Youth demand a **more cosmopolitan society** that is a full-fledged member of the global economy.
- Globalization has **highlighted the importance of imparting education, training, and requisite skills** to young people for providing them a platform to become successful participants in the labor market.
- The **increased skillset contributes in the form of increased investment attraction** from all around the world.
- It has **promoted a cross-fertilization of ideas, cultural values, and aspirations**; thus, it has helped to connect youth not only to the rest of the world but also among each other.
- With more awareness, youth are being **more vocal towards their rights**. Consequently, the government is **ensuring more participation of people in policymaking.**

#### Cons:

- The **traditional Indian dress is declining**, especially among urban youth, in favor of new fashions from the west.
- Youth are not as close to their grandparents as were earlier generations and spend less time

with the older generation resulting in loss of wisdom handed down from generation to generation.

- **Lack of physical activity** has made youth follow a sedentary lifestyle leading to health disorders.
- Many young people especially in developing countries **remain marginalized** from the global economy. They are **incapable of accessing the opportunities** that globalization offer due to **inadequate education, limited skills, poverty** or they cannot reach out to basic information and communication, and the goods and services that have become available with globalization.

### ETHICAL CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESS

- **Rising inequality:** While the advanced capitalist countries enjoy the benefits of industrialization, the rest of the countries are forced to share the negative consequences or externalities thrown up by industrial activities.
- **Human rights issues:** The bad work environments and low-wages involved in the industry prevent workers from accessing even basic human rights.
- **Others:** The **Dissolution of families and communities**, rise in nuclear families and increasing isolation of old-aged parents; privatization and consequent **rise in cost of health care, education and other social services** are some of the other issues associated with the process of globalisation.

### Way Forward

- The need of the hour is to **design a blueprint** from the ground up that can capitalize on new opportunities while prioritizing sustainability and inclusiveness more than ever before.
- Global and local institutions **need to advance both universal and targeted strategies** to improve outcomes for everyone ensuring vulnerable population is not left out.
- We should proactively **build resilient local and regional systems** that can participate in the next wave of globalization, making sure regions have the **right mix of education, employment, and infrastructure** to create and sustain jobs locally.

### GLOBALISATION AND POLITICAL CHANGES

- Political development which is accompanying globalization is the **growth of international and regional mechanisms for political collaboration**.
- The European Union (EU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South



Asian Regional Conference (SARC), and more recently South

Asian Federation of Trade Association (SAFTA) are just some of the examples that indicate the greater role of regional associations.

- There has been the **rise of International Governmental Organisations (IGOs)** and **International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)**.
- The concept of **good governance** has been **strengthened** due to increasing Globalization.
- This has led to a **policy change towards a rights-based approach to governance**.
- The effects of globalization on democracy is not limited to a special scope. Some thoughtful beliefs that, **globalization affects all foundations of democracy** such as freedom of expression, freedom of belief and religion, civil community, citizenship rights, confinement of state activity, legitimacy of governors, freedom of the press, and etc.



### GLOBALISATION AND CULTURE OF CONSUMPTION

Often when we speak of culture, we refer to dresses, music, dances, food. However, culture as we know refers to a whole way of life. There are **two uses of culture, one culture of consumption** and second is **corporate culture**.

### Culture of consumption:

- Culture of consumption (of art, food, fashion, music, tourism) **playing a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities.** Till the 1970s the manufacturing industries used to play a major role in the growth of cities.
- This is evident in the **spurt in the growth of shopping malls, multiplex cinema halls, amusement parks and 'water world'** in every major city in India.
- Most significantly advertisements and the media in general **promote a culture where spending is important.** To be careful with, **money is no longer a virtue.**
- **Shopping is a past time actively encouraged.** Successive successes in **fashion pageants** like Miss Universe and Miss World have led to a tremendous growth in industries in the fields of fashion, cosmetics and health.
- Young girls **dream of being an Aishwarya Rai or Sushmita Sen.**
- Popular game shows like **Kaun Banega Crorepati (KBC)** actually made it seem



possible that your fortunes could turn over in a few games.

### Corporate culture:

- It is a **branch of management theory** that seeks to increase productivity and



**competitiveness** through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all members of a firm.

- A dynamic corporate culture – involving company events, rituals and traditions – is thought to **enhance employee loyalty and promote group solidarity.**
- It also refers to the **way of doing things, of promotion, and packaging products.**
- The spread of multinational companies and the opportunities opened up by the IT revolution has created in the metropolitan cities in India a **class of upwardly mobile professionals** working in software firms, multinational banks, chartered accountancy firms, stock markets, travel, fashion designing, entertainment, media and other allied fields.
- These high-flying professionals have **highly stressful work schedules, get exorbitant salaries** and are the **main clientele** of the booming consumer industry.

### GLOBALISATION AND LABOUR

- Globalisation is perceived as a **double-edged sword**, because, on one hand, it has **created huge potential for business development** across the world and on the other; it has **made both global and local markets more competitive.** It has given birth to a **new "Global Economic Map".**
- Globalisation is seen as a major driver of economic growth via international trade in goods and services and capital flows through **FDIs and portfolio investments.**

- From another perspective, it is feared that **globalisation adversely affects labour interests**. In a globally competitive environment, the transnational corporations are relentlessly engaged in squeezing every resource for maximizing their economic returns. In that process, though the owners of capital seem to have gained, the laborer's have lost out.
- In spite of the presence of **apex bodies** like **International Labour Organization (ILO), WTO etc.**, **failure to recognize trade unions, wage disparity, violation of health and safety norms** are recurrent in various parts of the world.
- Advocates of human rights and labour movements argue that labour conditions have been deteriorating continuously, mainly due to firms "attempt to adjust to the competitive forces of a global economy".
- The **most vulnerable groups** are temporary/contract labourers and the workers having low or no skills.

#### Impact of Globalisation on Labour in India:

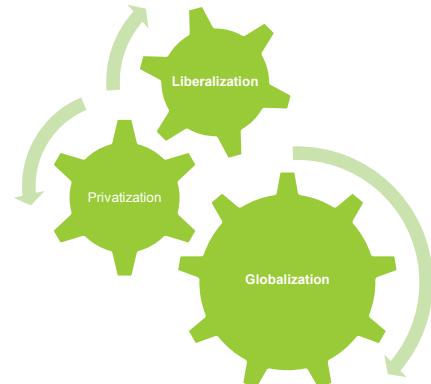
- After 1991 GoI changed its industrial policy and accepted **Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG)** policy. This policy aims at opening the economy to the world, leading to completion of industrial change.
- **Globalisation has impacted the labour in positive and negative manner in following way:**
  - The reforms propelled India's **GDP growth rate to nearly 7-8%** from the prevalent 2-3%. They have **created a robust private sector** and thus employment for millions of Indians over the years.
  - However, a **substantial amount of these jobs have either remained informal or have been lost** with time.
  - **Opening up of the market and free flow of trade** and low tariffs encouraged flow of foreign goods lowering the employment opportunities of Indian labourers.

- It has created **avenues for women who want to**



**participate in industry.** Women have entered the labour force in large numbers in countries that have embraced liberal economic policies. Industrialization in the context of globalisation is as much female-led as it is export-led. The overall economic activity rate of women for the age group 20-54 increased drastically.

- But the informal sector where women were absorbed in large numbers along with **globalization offer very poor labor conditions**. Such industries where women were mostly engaged happened to be **highly labour intensive, service oriented and poorly paid**.
- Liberalization of the economy has in some



sectors caused loss of employment without creation of new employment.

- The big corporate companies like TNCs and MNCs have evolved a **vendor system of subcontracting** for their production. This results in **job insecurity of the labourer** and **worsening of labour welfare** since there is **no checking system for their welfare**.

#### GLOBALIZATION AND ENVIRONMENT

- The architects of globalization have ignored the social, biological and physical constraints on their created system.
- Critics of globalization have noted that global free trade promotes the social and economic conditions most likely to undermine its own existence. The same can be said of the biological and physical limiting factors—especially, in the short term, the dwindling supplies of cheap energy.
- The effects of Globalization on environment include, but are not limited to, reduced genetic diversity in agriculture (loss of crop varieties and livestock breeds), loss of wild species, spread of exotic species, pollution of air, water and soil, accelerated climatic change, exhaustion of resources, and social and spiritual disruption.

#### Ways in Which Globalization Affects Environment:

- An increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle.



Increased consumption leads to an increase in the production of goods, which in turn puts stress on the environment.

- Increase in the transportation of raw materials and food. This led to an increase in the pollution levels in the environment. It has also led to noise pollution and landscape intrusion.
- Ozone layer depletion and enhanced greenhouse effect pose additional challenges.
- The industrial waste that is generated as a result of production has been dumped in oceans. This has killed many underwater organisms and has deposited many harmful chemicals in the ocean. Oil spills from oil tankers pose threat to marine environment.
- Due to globalization and industrialization, various chemicals have been thrown into the

soil. This toxic waste has caused a lot of damage to plants by interfering in their genetic makeup.

- It has put pressure on the available land resources.
- Globalization increases the vulnerability of ecosystems and societies, and the least resilient ecosystems.

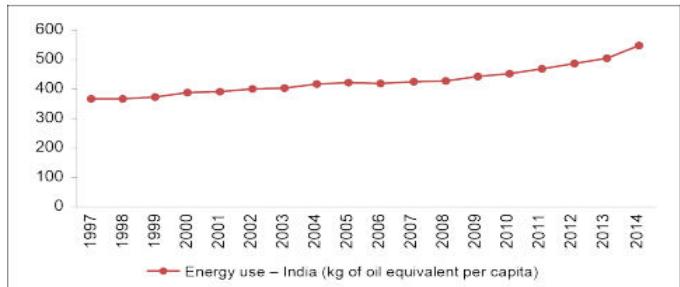


#### Ways in Which Environment Affects Globalization

- Natural resource scarcity or/and abundance are drivers of globalization, as they incite supply and demand forces in global markets.
- The need for environmental amelioration can extract costs from economy and siphon resources away from development goals.
- Environmental stress can trigger alternative technological paths, e.g., dematerialization, alternative energy, etc., which may not have otherwise emerged.
- Environmental standards influence patterns of trade and investment nationally and internationally.

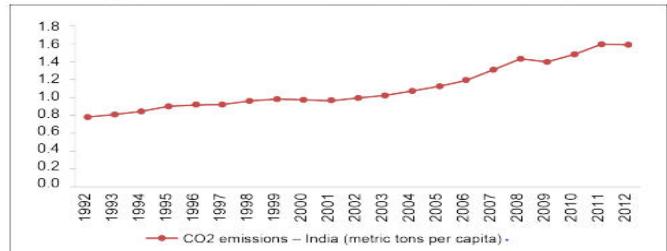
The data for energy utilization per capita and CO<sub>2</sub> emission after LPG reforms in India are given

Figure 3: Energy Utilization in India



Source: World Bank Data ([www.data.worldbank.org](http://www.data.worldbank.org)).

Figure 4: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in India after Liberalization



Source: World Bank Data ([www.data.worldbank.org](http://www.data.worldbank.org)).

It is important to highlight that **not only does globalization impact the environment, but the environment impacts the pace, direction and quality of globalization.**



For example: environmental resources provide the fuel for economic globalization. Similarly, social and policy responses to global environmental challenges constrain and influence the context in which globalization happens.

### GLOBALIZATION AND MEDIA

- Entertainment industry in India has **registered an explosive growth in the last two decades** making it one of the fastest growing industries in India. Today, **more than 400 active channels** in the country today.
- **Online content, Over the Top Platforms (OTP) and Social media** seems to be catching up with viewers across India.
- The most visible effect of globalization is **wide spread communication network**.

#### 1. Role of Television:

<b>Positive Aspects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Television programmes are most informative and educative - like UGC programmes, quiz programmes and also group discussion (E.g. RSTV)</li> <li>● It satisfies our <b>need to know what is going on</b> in and around the world.</li> <li>● Television <b>reveals dresses of different communities, food of people</b> from South India to North India and also the <b>rituals and religious practices</b> of people from different corners of the country.</li> <li>● Television is the <b>source of entertainment to people</b> of all categories. It provides</li> </ul>
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<b>Negative Aspect</b>	<p><b>company for the lonely, aged, and housewives.</b> It gives topics for conversation to the number of the family staying at home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The <b>criminal items and unfair bossism by anti - social elements</b> of society exercise the most adverse impact on children in particular and the youth in general.</li> <li>● It <b>dehumanizes the views</b> by naked exposure to sensuality, criminality, militancy, unfairness and several other negative aspects of it.</li> <li>● The <b>sheer amount of time spent in watching TV</b> by the children is often too large. Thus They have a negative impact in terms of their studies, socialization and participation in other entertainment activities.</li> <li>● In our present-day society, with an <b>increasing wave to crime and violence</b> we are beginning to look at the relationship between television programmes and cultural values more clearly.</li> </ul>
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2. **Exchange of Talent:** Globalisation has helped the film production companies to share the international pool of talent.
3. **Role of the internet:** Social networks like Facebook and LinkedIn bring integrity and help people stay connected. It acts as a platform to the society for better connectivity and hence being aware or updating themselves regarding what is happening around them.
4. **Role of the Radio:** It is one of the easiest and cheapest media sources. It is easily available in most part of the country. The biggest advantage of the radio as a means of media globalization is that it can be understood by even an illiterate person and can cater to a larger number of people. Moreover, it has a greater impact on the rural as they are able to connect to the radio

easily. Therefore, the importance of radio in the society is indispensable.

## IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

- Tribal people constitute **8.6% of the nation's total population**, over **104 million people** according to the **2011 census**.



- For the Tribal, **globalization is associated with rising prices, loss of job security, and lack of health care**.
- In the name of up-gradation of the lifestyle of poor indigenous tribal people, the market forces have created **wealth for their interests at the cost of livelihood** and security of these tribes in the areas.
- **Inadequate social and economic infrastructure** in areas that have insufficient resources for participation in mainstream development also has been at the root of various "**sub-national movements**" such as the Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, and Bodoland.
- In poverty-stricken tribal areas, **large scale migration has revealed the increasing movement of young women towards urban centers in search of work**. Their living conditions are unhygienic, the salary is poor and tribal women are **vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous agents**.
- Tribals are being forcefully integrated into the society leading to them **losing their unique cultural features and their habitat threatened**.
- **Land Alienation of Tribals:** Land is a very important component for tribal development. It occupies their source of livelihood. But the globalization trend has alienated Tribals from their mainstay.
- **Displacement of Tribals:** It is estimated that owing to the construction of **over 1500 major irrigation development projects** since independence, **over 16 million people were**

displaced from their villages, of which **about 40 percent belong to the tribal populations**.

## GLOBALIZATION 4.0

- **Globalization 4.0** is the latest stage of globalization which involves cutting-edge new

INDUSTRY



technologies like **artificial intelligence, big data analytics, machine learning** that powers forward with the **explosion of information technology**. These technologies shrink distances, open up borders and minds and bring people all across the globe closer together.

- The development of advanced technologies like **artificial intelligence (AI), big data, nanotechnology, the internet of things (IoT), 3D printing and autonomous vehicles** all have the potential to significantly impact global productivity.

## EARLIER WAVES OF GLOBALIZATION

<b>Globalization 1.0</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It refers to the <b>rapid growth in world trade</b>, mainly during the <b>nineteenth century</b>.</li> <li>○ It was <b>driven by innovations</b> in transport and communications, including the railways, steamships and the electric telegraph.</li> <li>○ The subsequent reduction in the cost of global transport enabled the separation of production and consumption across international borders, making previously exotic products like tea, sugar and cotton readily available and affordable in markets like the UK for the first time.</li> </ul>
<b>Globalization 2.0</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It surged again after the <b>Second World War</b> – dubbed Globalisation 2.0.</li> <li>○ It is <b>driven by greater</b></li> </ul>

	<p><b>international cooperation</b>, the post-war period saw <b>less protectionism and a rapid growth in world trade</b>, at least in western economies.</p>
<b>Globalization 3.0</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The third wave of globalisation is thought to <b>have started around 1990</b>.</li> <li>○ Further <b>advances in technology</b>, including the spread of the <b>internet</b>, made it easier for different stages of production to be based in various locations across the globe, leading to the emergence of modern supply chains.</li> <li>○ This enabled firms to <b>further cut the cost of producing products and delivering services by moving their operations to cheaper locations</b>, known as offshoring.</li> </ul>

### Challenges of Globalization 4.0:

- Globalization 4.0 could, like preceding waves of globalization, have **mixed results - economic growth and poverty alleviation** on the one hand, and **political crises and greater income inequality** on the other.
- For millennials, our **economic opportunities are uncertain** and we believe we may not have the skills needed for the jobs of the future. If we are not intentional in our preparation for Globalization 4.0, we risk exacerbating these problems.
- The last wave of globalization in the 1990s lifted some countries out of poverty. However, income inequality is increasing in those countries and in large economies including the US.
- Other countries with **low-cost labour** are anticipating the benefits of the next wave of globalization, but there is a risk of laying a foundation that drives **inequality for generations**.
- Globalization 4.0 **may increase income inequality** even if it can create more wealth.

### Way Ahead:

- Innovate educational institutions and aggressively close the skills gap:** By 2022, at least 54% of employees globally will require re- and up-skilling. Not only do we need to support people in getting the training they need



for jobs in the next five years, but we need to prepare young students with the skills to adapt to the types of jobs we will need in the next 20 years.

- Focus on the most vulnerable populations:** Negative effects of globalization will have a disproportionate impact on some populations. Global and local institutions need to advance both universal and targeted strategies to improve outcomes for everyone.
- Stop climate change:** Climate change is going to have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable regions and populations. The challenges of Globalization 4.0 will be compounded if resources that could be put towards strengthening local economies and education have to be diverted to mitigate the costs of climate change.
- Build a movement focused on equity:** Advancing the priorities above and creating greater equity will require a more coordinated global movement than exists today. Many businesses, NGOs, advocacy groups, academics and even individuals have unprecedented global reach and ability to influence equitable outcomes.
- Invest in strengthening local and regional economies:** We should proactively build resilient local and regional systems that can participate in the next wave of globalization,

making sure regions have the right mix of education, employment and infrastructure to create and sustain jobs locally

### DEGLOBALISATION

De-globalization is the process of **reducing interdependence and integration between nations** around the world. It is characterized by **decline in economic trade and investment** between countries, **protectionism** and **unilateral withdrawal** from international organizations and agreements. This decline reflects that economies become less integrated with the rest of the world economies.

#### Factors responsible:

- **Tariff wars** are one aspect of de-globalisation policies.
- Right wing ideology
- Outbreak and transboundary spread of diseases and pandemics – E.g. COVID19
- Sub-prime crisis of 2008
- Stricter IPR regime, sanitary and phytosanitary measures.
- Emergence of Emerging Market Economies
- Inward looking mentality and attitude.
- **Political rivalry** - Russia and USA, USA and Iran, South Korea etc.
- **Brexit** is another facet that can cost countries too. Britain's divorce with the EU is estimated to cost companies on both sides \$80 billion a year without a trade deal.
- **Trade:** With global demand weak, and many nations erecting import barriers, trade is slumping. Measured as a share of global gross domestic product, trade doubled from 30 percent in 1973 to a high of 60 percent in 2008. But it faltered during the crisis and has since dropped to 55 percent.
- The **decrease in migration** is another aspect. Despite the flood of refugees into Europe, net migration from poor to rich countries decreased to 12 million between 2011 and 2015, down by four million from the previous five years.
- **Refugee crisis** – climate induced and political factors E.g. Rohingya crisis.
- The **flow of capital** - mainly bank loans - is retreating even faster. Frozen by the financial crisis and squeezed afterward by new regulations, capital flows had decreased to just

under 2 percent of G.D.P. from a peak of 16 percent in 2007.

#### Impact on Advanced Economies (AEs)

- **Labour Market Loss:** The major hurdle faced by the Advanced Economies is the death of relatively low skilled sectors like textile and the support economies that grew around it. The reabsorption of this displaced labour has been slow and incomplete which is reflected in the share of wages to GDP that dropped by 5% from 2000 to 2017.
- **Technology:** Advanced Economies have largely depended on technological change for per capita income growth. There is deceleration in technological change, during the last decade, partly due to low investment in innovation and partly due to fading additional gains from the internet computer revolution.
- **Consumer Credit:** As a bid to keep spending alive, Advanced Economies focused on the consumer credit in the early 2000s. This precipitated into the Great Financial Crisis of 2008.

#### Impact on Emerging Markets (EMs)

- **Trade:** The increase in tariff barriers by the Advanced Economies have led to the shrinking of exports in EMs which is destroying their job intensive manufacturing sector.
- **Migration:** Advanced Economies are the hot destination of high skilled labour from EMs. The increased protective measure by Advanced Economies for free movement of high skilled labour is threatening their productive growth and job opportunities.

#### Impact on India:

- **Social impact:** It leads to a decrease in standards of living as it will impact exports and economic growth impacting welfare of the poor, vulnerable sections and their standard of life.
- **Political impact:** It would affect polity leading to instability in the political framework of countries due to increase in prices and cost of living may lead to civil Uprisings.
- **Impact on technology:** These tendencies limit technological advancement of the world as whole and of developing countries in

particular. The limited knowledge sharing, lack of flow of technology to developing countries limit advancement in science.

- **Impact on women employment:** It would impact women empowerment efforts as it will impact women movements across the globe. The lack of cooperation among nations will reduce opportunities for women across the world.

### Way Forward

- Promotion of new forms of international and regional integration that preserve and allow the multiple dimensions of life to flourish.
- The culture of tolerance and understanding must be promoted which provides space for positive dialogue.
- More and more Cooperation is needed for hours to make the world economy more predictable, to mitigate vulnerabilities and to strengthen the free trade system.
- More focus should be on creating organizations/coalition like International Solar Alliance, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure that contribute to global sustainable development along with promoting coordination among nations.

### Previous Year Questions

1. 'Globalization is generally said to promote cultural homogenization but due to this cultural specificity appear to be strengthened in the Indian Society.' Elucidate. (2018) - 15 Marks
2. To what extent globalization has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain. (2016)
3. How globalization has led to the reduction of employment in the formal sector of the Indian economy? Is increased informalization detrimental to the development of the country? (2016)
4. Has the Indian governmental system responded adequately to the demands of liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization started in 1991? What can the Government do responsive to this important change? (2016) 12.5 Marks
5. Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India. (2015) 12.5 Marks

6. Critically examine the effects of globalization on the aged population in India. (2013) 10 Marks

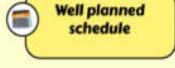
### Practice Questions

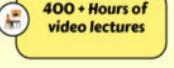
1. Discuss the impact of globalization on Indian society.
2. Critically examine the Impact of Globalisation on Tribal Communities
3. India has long preached the ideals of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*. Discuss the relevance of the statement in changing the Indian social context.
4. Examine the challenges posed in Indian society due to the rise of globalization.
5. Discuss the impact of Globalisation on the family system of India?
6. Examine whether globalization is a beneficial force or it erodes communities and widens the gap between the elites and the rest of the world.

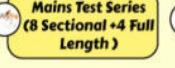


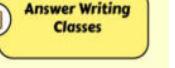
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## CH-3 SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

**Empowerment is a set of measures designed to increase the degree of autonomy and self-determination in people and in communities in order to enable them to represent their interests in a responsible and self-determined way.**

### What is Social Empowerment?

- **Social empowerment** means all sections of the society having **equal control over their lives and the opportunity to take important decisions**. A nation can never have a good growth trajectory without empowering all sections of society equally.
- It is understood as the process of developing a **sense of autonomy and self-confidence**, and **acting individually and collectively** to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude poor people and keep them in poverty.
- **Perceptions of being empowered vary across time, culture, and domains of a person's life:**
  - A low-caste person feels empowered when he/she is given a fair hearing in a public meeting, which is comprised of men and women from different social and economic group.
  - A woman from a conservative household feels empowered if she's allowed to go out alone without being escorted by a male from her house.
  - A transgender feels empowered when she's given employment.

section of the society. If one is empowered socially, they **know the rights** they enjoy and the **duties they serve**.

- Social empowerment is also **advantageous** in case of **corruption** as people tend to understand the exploitative class and restrain from giving any bribe which ultimately reduces corruption.
- Social empowerment is one **approach to reduce poverty**. When people are empowered, they **tend to use the knowledge in the right direction** and somehow reduce their poverty which is so important for national growth also.
- The main advantage of empowerment is that there will be an **overall and inclusive development of the society**. The money that people earn does not only help them and or their family, but it also **helps develop the society**.



### The need for Social Empowerment

- Social empowerment leads **one to take the right job** and hence **reduce the incidence of unemployment and under-employment**.
- Social empowerment leads to a **decrease in social violence** engineered against the deprived



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### SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

37

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Indian society

**Scheduled Tribes**
**WOMENS**
**Scheduled Castes**
**Minorities**
**Rural Population**
**Senior Citizens**
**Persons with Disabilities**

cooking fuel is much lower among the tribal population.

### SCHEDULED TRIBES

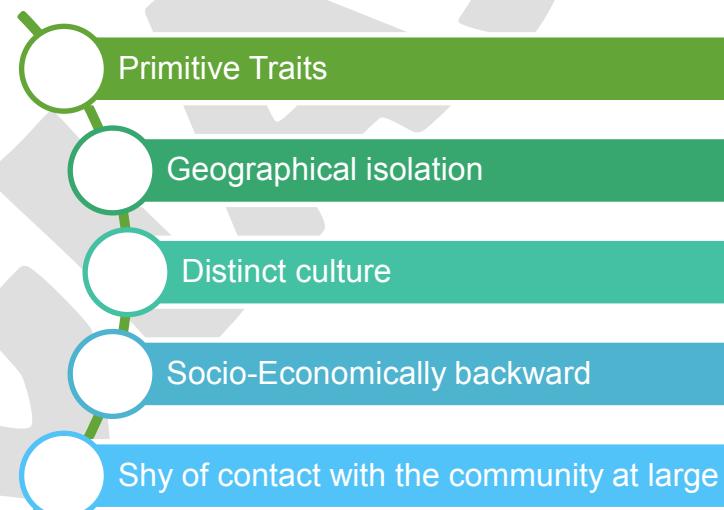
- The Scheduled Tribes are **notified in 30 States/UTs** and the number of individual ethnic groups etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is **about 705**.
- The tribal population of the country, as per the 2011 census is **constituting 8.6% of the total population (10.43 crore)**. However, **89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas**. Of these, **1.57 percent** (about 1.32 million) belong to **Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)**.
- The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population



represents a **heterogeneous group** scattered in different regions of India. The differences are noticed in language, cultural practices, socio-economic status, and pattern of livelihood.

- More than two-thirds of the ST population is concentrated only in the seven states** of the country, viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. There is **no ST population in 3 States** (Delhi NCR, Punjab and Haryana) and **2 UTs** (Puducherry and Chandigarh), as no Scheduled Tribe is notified.
- Lack of basic amenities**- The 2011 census data shows that access to tap water, sanitation facilities, drainage facilities, and the clean

**The essential characteristics of Tribal communities are:**



- The practice of **endogamy** happens within the tribe and can serve as a form of Self-segregation, and the community uses it to resist integrating and completely merging with surrounding populations.
- Tribal communities **live in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions** ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas.
- Tribal groups are at **different stages of social, economic, and educational development**. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life, at the other end of the spectrum, **there are certain Scheduled Tribes, 75 categorized by Ministry of Home Affairs** as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). PVTGs reside in **18 States and UT of A&N Islands**.
- In 1973, the **Dhebar Commission** created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate

category, who are less developed among the tribal groups. In 2006, the Government renamed the PTGs as PVTGs.

- Among the 75 listed PVTG's the highest number are found in **Odisha**.
- PVTG is **not a Constitutional category**, nor are these constitutionally recognized communities.
- The **Saharia people of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan** are the largest among the PVTGs with the population more than 4 lakhs.

#### PVTGs are characterized by:

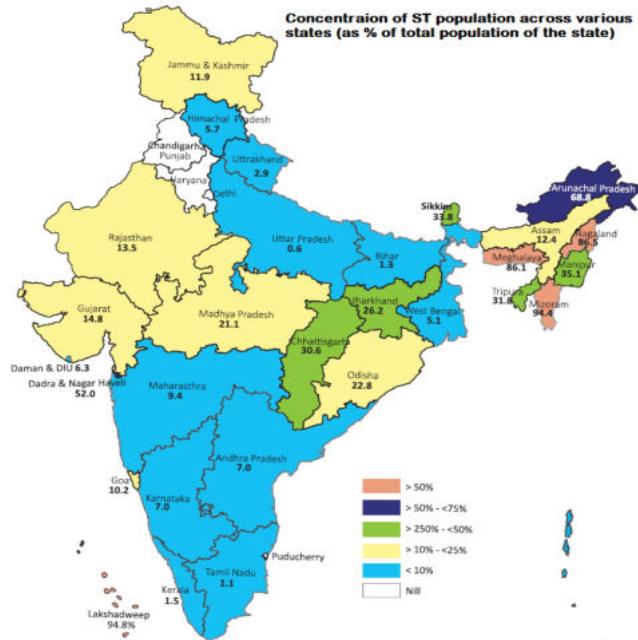
- Pre-agriculture level of technology
- Mostly homogenous
- Stagnant or declining population
- relatively physically isolated
- Extremely low literacy
- Slower rate of change
- Subsistence level of economy

#### Notable PVTGs in India -

- Kerala** → Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans), Kadar, Kattunayakan, Kurumbas, Koraga, Irulas
- Bihar and Jharkhand** → Asurs, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Konvas, Mal Paharia, Parhaiyas, Sauda Paharia, Savar.
- Andhra Pradesh and Telangana** → Bodo Gadaba, Bondo Poroja, Chenchu, Dongria Khond, Gutob Gadaba, Khond Poroja, Kolam, Kondareddis, Konda Savaras, Kutia Khond, Parengi Poroja, Thoti.
- Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh** → Abujh Macias, Baigas, Bharias, Hill Korbas, Kamars Saharias, Birhor.
- Maharashtra** → Katkaria (Kathodia), Kolam, Maria Gond.
- Rajasthan** → Seharias.
- Tamil Nadu** → Kattu Nayakans, Kotas, Kurumbas, Irulas, Paniyans Todas.
- Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand** → Buxas, Rajis.
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands** → Great Andamanese, Jarawas, Onges, Sentinelese, Shorn Pens.

#### Status of Tribal Education in India:

- According to the census, 2011 literacy rate for



STs is 59% compared to the national average of 73%.

- Literacy level among ST men is at 68.5% but for women, it is still below 50%

#### Constitutional provisions for Tribals:

<b>Article 29</b>	Protects the interests of the minorities by making a provision that any citizen/section of citizens having a distinct language, script, for culture have the right to conserve the same.
<b>Article 46</b>	Under the DPSP provides that, the state shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.
<b>Article 275 (1)</b>	Provides Grants in-Aids to states (having scheduled tribes) covered under the fifth and six schedules of the constitution.
<b>Article 350A</b>	States that the state shall provide adequate facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at the primary stage of education.
<b>Fifth Schedule Art. 244(1)</b>	Article 244 (1) of the Indian Constitution defines Scheduled Areas as the areas defined so by the President of India and are

	mentioned in the fifth schedule of the Constitution. In India, there are <b>10 states having scheduled areas.</b>
<b>Sixth Schedule Art. 244</b>	The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of <b>Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram</b> as per Article 244.

<b>Legislative provisions for Tribals</b>	
1.	<b>The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA)</b> has a special section regarding the 75 PVTGs and the Act recognises forest and habitat rights of PVTGs.
2	<b>The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA):</b> It extends Scheduled Areas of India under the purview of the national framework of Panchayat. However, this act is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and certain other areas including scheduled and tribal areas.
3	<b>The Andaman and Nicobar (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956</b> - The Sentinelese and other aboriginal tribes of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are protected under this act.
4	<b>Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963</b> - the Andaman & Nicobar Islands are a “Restricted Area” in which foreigners with a restricted area permit ( <b>RAP</b> ) can stay.
5	<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956</b> - The habitats of the PVTGs of Andaman and Nicobar Island has protected Tribal Reserve.
6	<b>In August 2018</b> , in a bid to promote tourism and encourage investment, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) decided to exclude 30 islands from Andaman and Nicobar from the RAP or Restricted Area Permit regime notified under the <b>Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963</b> . North Sentinelese island was among the 30 islands

The Prime Minister's Office constituted a High-Level Committee (HLC) in 2013, under chairmanship of Prof. Virginius Xaxa. The Committee was mandated to examine the socio-economic, educational and health status of tribal communities and recommend appropriate interventional measures to improve the same. It submitted report in May, 2014. Key recommendations of committee were:

1. Increase and strengthened the powers of Gram Sabha for land acquisition.
2. Mining rights to cooperatives
3. Acquired but unused land could be used for tribal rehabilitation.
4. “No” to large dam
5. Judicial commission on Naxal offences

### **Problem Faced by Tribes**

- **Problems related to the forest** → The livelihood of the tribal community is based on forest. They enjoyed their traditional rights of hunting, gathering, shifting cultivation but the advent of modern government, in the name of forest protection stopped the movement of STs which brought the question of existence. Further, **their lands are taken by various government agencies and the private sector** for minuscule compensation.
- **Poverty and exploitation** → The tribal population are been exploited because of their innocence and they are **pushed to a spiral of poverty**. They have been living in forests from time immemorial, but after the government's restriction, many became bonded laborers and getting exploited. In India, **52 percent of the STs belong to the category of Below Poverty Line (BPL)** and **54 percent of them have no access to economic assets** such as communication and transport (World Bank, 2011).
- **Literacy rate** → Literacy among the **tribes of the north-eastern and island regions** is relatively higher but despite that high



dropout rate and the infant mortality rate is also a problem in the north-eastern region.

- **Health Issues** → PVTGs suffer from many health problems like anaemia, malaria; gastrointestinal disorders; micronutrient deficiency and skin diseases due to poverty, lack of safe drinking water, bad sanitation, lack of health services, superstition and deforestation.
- **Agriculture** → The contributing factor such as dependency on agriculture, natural calamity, crop-failure, reduced access to land, and lack of employment, etc are the reason for poverty in the states like MP and Chhattisgarh.
- **Unemployment** → The rates of unemployment are **high in the tribals of the island region**. STs are confronted with problems like **forced migration, exploitation, displacement** due to industrialization led to losing command over the natural resources, and are unable to cope with the new pattern of work and resources for living.
- **Lack of baseline surveys** → The Anthropological Survey of India observed 75 PVTGs, baseline surveys exists for about 40 groups, even after declaring them as PVTGs. Lack of baseline surveys **hinder effective implementation of welfare schemes**.
- **Outdated List** → The Anthropological Survey of India observes that the list of PVTG is overlapping and repetitive. For example, the list contains synonyms of the same group such as the Mankidia and the Birhor in Odisha, both of which refer to the same group.
- **More Dependency on MFP** → Minor Forest Produce (MFP) is a **major source of livelihood** for tribals living in forest areas. Most of the trade-related to the MFPs **remained unorganized** in nature, which has led to low returns to the gatherers and **high wastages due to limited value addition**.
- **Low level of technology** → The tribes have a **low level of technology** which is not suitable for modern-day. For example, they are **still practicing shifting cultivation** which is problematic for the environment.
- **Losing their identity** → Nowadays, the tribes are coming out of their tribal fold and are **increasingly getting assimilated into the non-tribal population** by which they are losing

their tribal culture, social institution, language, etc.

- **Vulnerabilities of tribes in Andaman and Nicobar** → The fragile tribal communities have been facing expropriation of their ecosystem by outsiders. The outside influences are impacting their land-use patterns, use of the

#### Minor Forest Produce (MFP):

- The government had earlier launched a scheme named "**Minimum Support Price (MSP)**" for the MFP scheme for safeguarding the remuneration of tribal population.
- The **Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006**, defines a Minor Forest Produce (MFP) as all **non-timber forest produce** of plant origin and includes bamboo, brushwood, stumps, canes, Tusser, cocoon, honey, waxes, Lac, tendu/kendu leaves, medicinal plants and herbs, roots, tuber and the like.

sea, overall

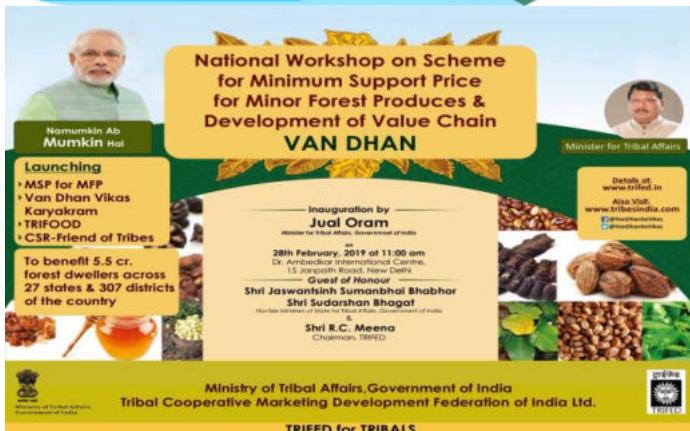
- biodiversity leading to material and non-material changes.

#### Steps Taken by Government

- They are provided with **concessions for their representation in services**. Those are, age limit exemption, **reduction in standards of suitability**, and **inclusion at least in the lower category** for purpose of promotion is otherwise than through qualifying examinations

#### Van Dhan Scheme:

- Under the scheme, **10 Self Help Groups of 30 Tribal gatherers** (Van Dhan Vikas Samuh) will be constituted. Tribal peoples will be given with working capital to add value to the products collected from the jungle.
- **Van Dhan Vikas Kendra** is **multi-purpose establishments** for providing skill upgradation, capacity building training, and setting up of primary processing and value addition facilities.



- **The Fifth Schedule** of the Constitution provides for the setting Up a **Tribal Advisory Council** in each of the States having scheduled areas. The duty of these Councils is **to advise the Government** on such matters **concerning the welfare of scheduled tribes and the development of scheduled areas**.
- **Tribal and Harijan Research Institutes** were set up in MP, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, and Rajasthan. They study the tribal lifestyle, art, and customs for that protection and documentation.
- **The Stand Up India scheme** - aims at providing people belonging to the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or women of the country a loan **between Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.1 crore**, based on their requirement. The aim is **to promote entrepreneurship** among them. T
- **Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Tribe:** The main duty of the Commissioner is -
  - **to investigate all matters** relating to the safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and
  - **to report the President** on working of these safeguards.

#### Recommendations:

- A **region-specific approach** is required to bring positive change among the tribes. For example, the unemployment problems of the island region can be resolved by **developing fisheries and tourism industry** at large scale.
- There is a **need for awareness generation** is required for tribal communities to avail of the existing schemes and programs targeted.

- **More access to the forest products** among the forest dwellers should be facilitated in a positive direction.
- **Promote sustainable economic activities** - Development of cottage industries, plantations crops (e.g. coconut), fishing, animal husbandry etc. are some viable economic options given the fact that there is not much scope for agriculture.
- **Protect Cultural Heritage** - The **ANTRI** (Andaman and Nicobar Tribal Research and Training Institute) has been set up with an objective of formulation of policies for tribal integration and protection of PVTGs.

#### WOMENS

International Monetary Fund's research has showed that **raising women's participation** in the workforce to the level of men **can boost Indian economy by 27%**.

- Women empowerment became a subject matter all



around the world in the past few decades. Many international organizations and agencies including the United Nations **emphasized gender equality as an important issue**.

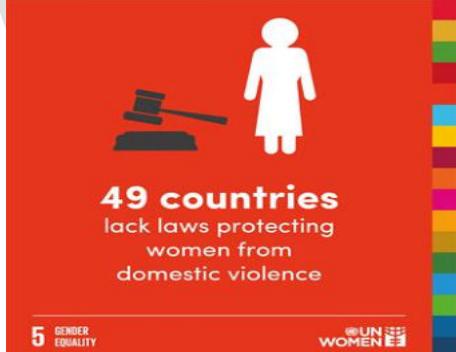
- It is held that **women cannot wait for any further to claim their equality in social, economic, and political space**. The essence of equality has very wide benefits that the whole nation can enjoy.
- It is said that "**empowering women is not alone morally essential, but also economically important for the country**".
- Out of the total population in India, **women contribute 48.37%** (According to the 2011 Census).

#### Problem Faced by Women

- **Domestic Violence And Dowry Deaths** → Dowry deaths are deaths of married women

who are **murdered or driven to suicide by continuous harassment and torture** by their husbands and in-laws over a dispute about their dowry, making the women's homes the most dangerous place for them to be. Women continue to **face the most risks from their families**. Among all registered cases of serious crimes against women, the **largest share 36% of all cases were under "cruelty by husband and relatives"**.

- **Pink colorization of jobs** → The women are mostly deemed fit for “pink-collar jobs” only, such as teachers, nurses, receptionists, babysitter, lecturer, etc. which have been stereotyped for women. This denies them opportunities in other fields.
- **Early marriage** → especially of girl children, reduces their opportunities, denying them the chance to get empowered.
- **Girl child denied timely interventions** → in nutrition and healthcare, especially in rural areas. Hence **malnutrition** and **anaemia** among Indian girls is one of the highest in the world.
- **Education** → it is denied, and even if allowed in some cases, the girl couldn't attend classes due to time constraints as a result of household work.
- **Glass ceilings** → Women in India face artificial barriers like stereotypes, media-related issues, informal boundaries, which prevent them from advancing upward in their organization into management-level positions.
- **Lack of political participation of women** → The Indian Parliament currently has **11.8% women representation**, and state assemblies have **only 9%**. Even though the 73rd constitutional amendment act **mandates 33% of**



panchayat seats to be reserved for women. Prevalence of “**Sarpanch Pati**”.

**Section 498A of IPC** - It is related to **dowry related cases**. It says – Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. Making the dowry law compoundable was also among the recommendations made by the **Law Commission** and the **Justice Malimath Committee**. Cases under Section 498A was found to have the **lowest conviction rate — merely 12.1 per cent** — among all cases of crimes against women

- **Patriarchal society and gender**

The **National Family Health Survey-4** revealed that every third married woman had experienced physical and/or sexual violence but **only 1.5% had sought help from the police**.

**discrimination** → A patriarchal society means a **male-dominated society**, and gender discrimination is when **one Sex is given preferential concern over the others**. The discrimination is also seen in education as male children get good school, whereas girl children do not get the same privilege.

- **Unemployment** → The unequal treatment of women has been a characteristic of provision for unemployment throughout its existence. Even though **women are generally paid less**, they are not preferred in many industries.
- **A gap in digital literacy** → Digital gender gap in India is huge, as less than a third of India's total internet users are female i.e. 29 %.
- Globally in developing countries, the number of **women using the internet is 12% less than men**.

As per NCRB's ‘Crime in India’ 2018 report, The national capital, Delhi recorded the highest number of **Crime Against Women (27.8%) in 2018** among 19 other metropolitan cities.

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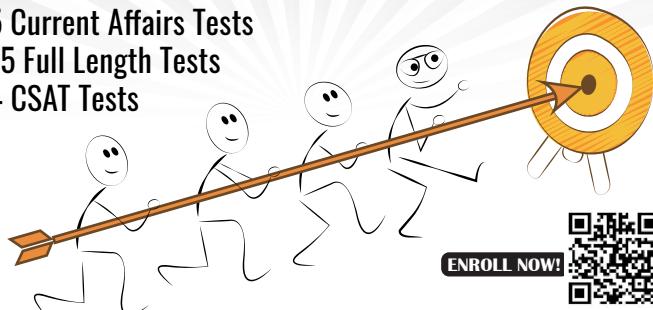
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### Recent Changes in Domestic Violence (DV) Act:

- The Supreme Court has struck down the words “adult male” from the pertinent provision in the DV Act to lay down that a woman can also file a complaint against another woman, accusing her of domestic violence.
- The reason given behind the change by the Supreme Court that the perpetrators and abettors of domestic violence **can also be women**, insulating them would frustrate the objectives of the Act. Under this immunity females and minors can continue to commit domestic violence.
- Because the change amended by the court makes DV gender neutral which according to some experts (including the bench) would help in serving the purpose of the law in a better way.
- The definition of Domestic Violence has been modified - it includes actual abuse or the threat of abuse that is physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic and further harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the woman or her relatives.
- The Domestic Violence Act now covers “live-in partners”, wives, sisters, widows, mothers, single women, divorced women who are entitled to get legal protection under this Act.
- The act provides for the appointment of protection officers and NGOs to provide assistance to the woman for me.

create a sustainable model for providing adolescent girls and women access to affordable sanitary products in rural areas.

- Nari Portal** → It is a Mission Mode Project under the **National E-Governance Plan** (It is designed and developed by the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology).
- e-samvaad Portal** → It is an initiative of the **Ministry of Women and Child Development** to provide a platform for NGOs and civil society to interact with the Ministry on relevant subjects. Through the E-Samvad portal, NGOs and civil society can provide their feedback, suggestions, put up grievances, share best practices, etc.

### Cybercrimes Which Specially Target Women:

<b>Harassment via E-Mails</b>	It is a very <b>common type of harassment</b> through sending letters, attachments of files & folders i.e. via e-mails; most common now in the form of using social sites i.e. Facebook, Twitter, etc.
<b>Cyber-Stalking</b>	It means <b>expressed or implied physical threat</b> that creates fear through the use of computer technology such as the internet, e-mail, phones, text messages, webcam, websites, or videos.
<b>Dissemination of Obscene Material</b>	It includes <b>Indecent exposure/ Pornography</b> (basically child pornography), hosting of the web site containing these prohibited materials
<b>E-Mail Spoofing</b>	A spoofed email may be said to be one, which <b>misrepresents its origin</b> . It shows its origin to be different from which actually it originates- This method is often used by cybercriminals to extract personal information and private images from

### Government Initiatives To Tackle With Gender Related Issues:

- Suvidha** → **Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers** has launched a **100% Oxo-Biodegradable sanitary napkin**, under the Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana. It is an important step in **ensuring health security** for the section of Indian women who still use unhygienic aids during menstrual periods due to the non-affordability of sanitary pads.
- Project Stree Swabhiman** → Ministry of Electronics and Information technology (**MeITY**) announced a project which aims to

unsuspecting women, these images, etc. are then used to blackmail those women.

### Women Safety in India:

- Women's safety involves various dimensions such as Sexual harassment at the workplace, rape, marital rape, dowry, acid attack, etc.
- Sexual Harassment acts as a deterrent to women's freedom and perpetuates the notion that women are the weaker sex. The NCRB data highlights that sexual harassment is a risk in all facets of life: in shelter homes, in the workplace, in the home, on public transport.
- **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013:**
  - It widens the definition of 'aggrieved woman' to include all women, irrespective

### Vishakha Guidelines by Supreme Court (1997)

- The decision of the Supreme Court in **Vishakha v State of Rajasthan** was a landmark one as it laid down elaborate guidelines to deal with the menace of sexual harassment against women at workplaces. The ruling was delivered by a three-judge bench.
- The apex Court ruled that sexual harassment leads to depravity among the victims and was a gross violation of their fundamental rights as provided under Articles 14, 19 and 21.
- It imposes three key obligations on employing institutions - **prohibition, prevention, and redress.**
- The institutions are mandated to establish a **Complaints Committee.**
- These guidelines are legally binding.

of age and employment status, and it covers clients, customers, and domestic workers.

- It expands 'workplace' beyond traditional offices to include all kinds of organizations across sectors, even non-traditional workplaces (for example those that involve

A survey by "Network of Women in Media, India (NWMI)" and "Gender at Work" shows that, Over 70% of respondents who had approached an Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) to report sexual harassment at workplace were not completely satisfied with the outcome.

telecommuting) and places visited by employees for work.

- The most important feature of the Act is the establishment of the Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in establishments with 10 or more employees by an order given in writing by the employer.
- A Local Complaints Committee (LCC) is a committee to receive complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace from establishments that do not have an ICC because they have less than 10 workers, or when the complaint is against the employer himself.
- **Issues in implementation of the Sexual Harassment Act:**
  - As 70% of the women do not report sexual harassment by superiors due to the fear of repercussions.
  - According to a 2015 research study, 36% of Indian companies and 25% of multinational companies had not yet constituted their Internal Complaints Committee (ICCs) which is mandatory under the Act.
  - The Cases remain pending in court for a long time enhancing the suffering of victims.

### Suggestions for better implementation:

- Ministry of WCD launched an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) for the effective implementation of the SH Act, 2013 which will enable a monitorable and transparent system of grievance redressal under the Act.
- The Ministry of WCD will set up an inter-ministerial committee headed by a senior official of the WCD Ministry.

### Steps Taken by Government of India:

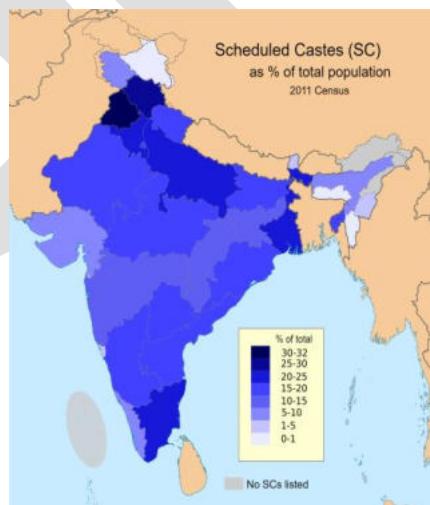
- The National Commission of Women (NCW) was started in 1992 to review the constitutional and legal safeguard of women, recommend remedial measures, facilitate grievance redressal, and advise the government on policy matters.
- **Programs on Cyber Crime investigation –** Various Law schools are engaged in conducting several awareness and training

programs on Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes for judicial officers.

- **Training is imparted to Police Officers and Judicial officers** in the Training Labs established by the Government.
- The Scheme for **Universalisation of Women Helpline** has been approved to provide **24-hour emergency and non-emergency response** to all women affected by violence
- Ministry of Women and child development's **National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)** aims to achieve holistic empowerment of women through the convergence of schemes programs of different Ministries Departments of Government of India (GOI) as well as State Governments. Under the scheme women helpline, **a one-stop center was introduced**.
- National health programs such as the **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** and the **Family Welfare Programme** have been created to address the maternal health care needs of women across India.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna** is a maternity Benefit Programme being implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provision of the **National Food Security Act, 2013**.
- **Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme** to meet the challenge of high prevalence and incidence of anaemia amongst adolescent girls and boys.

## SCHEDULED CASTE

- Scheduled castes are those castes/races in the country that **suffer from extreme social, educational, and economic backwardness** arising out of the age-old practice of **untouchability** and certain others on **account of lack**



of infrastructure facilities and **geographical isolation**, and who need special consideration for safeguarding their interests and for their accelerated socio-economic development.

- These communities were notified as Scheduled Castes as per provisions contained in **Clause 1 of Article 341 of the Constitution**.

**Article 341(1)** - the **President** of India, after **consultation with the Governor**, may specify, "the castes, races, tribes or parts of groups within castes or races, which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes".

## Problem Faced By Scheduled Caste

- The SCs were **denied many basic amenities**, such as **drinking water, entering the temple, public transport, cemetery, etc.** Many changes have been brought in, but it's a hard reality that social disabilities still prevails.
- The schedule caste's **human rights are violated now and then** by majority and other sections of the society. They were **forced to do manual scavenging**, working as **bonded laborers**, etc., which violated their basic human rights.
- Traditionally, Hindus **disallow education for scheduled caste** which still persists. They have been **treated discriminately in the educational institution**
- Many a time, scheduled castes are **denied into the temple as they are still considered as untouchables** (Gandhi ji termed them as "**Harijan**"). These disabilities are generally seen in rural areas and mostly not seen in urban areas.

## Initiatives taken for SC development

- **Educational Empowerment:**
  - Various **scholarships** provided at **both pre-matric and post-matric** levels to the students belonging to the SCs to ensure that education is not denied due to the poor financial condition of their families.
- **Economic Empowerment:**
  - **National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC):** Set up to finance income-generating activities of

Scheduled Caste beneficiaries living below double the poverty line limits

- **National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC):** It is another **corporation** which provides **credit facilities to beneficiaries** amongst Safai Karamcharis, manual scavengers, and their dependents **for income-generating activities** for socio-economic development through State Channelizing Agencies
- **Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes:** The objective of the fund is **to promote entrepreneurship** amongst the Scheduled Castes who are oriented towards innovation and growth technologies and to provide concessional finance to the scheduled caste entrepreneurs.
- **The Stand Up India scheme** - aims at providing people belonging to the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or women of the country a loan between Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.1 crore, based on their requirement. The aim is to promote entrepreneurship among them.
- **Social Empowerment**
  - **The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955:** In pursuance of **Article 17** of the Constitution of India, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was enacted. The Act extends to the **whole of India** and provides punishment for the practice of untouchability. It is **implemented by the respective State Governments and Union Territory Administrations**.
  - **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:** Assistance is provided to States/ UTs for implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Financial assistance is provided to the States/ UTs for implementation of these Acts, by way of **relief to atrocity victims, an incentive for inter-caste marriages, awareness generation, setting up of exclusive Special courts, etc.**

## MINORITIES

- The term "Minority" has not been properly defined anywhere in the Indian

**Constitution.** But minority status has been conferred on many groups.

<b>Article 29</b>	According to Article 29 of the Constitution, any group living within the jurisdiction of India is entitled to <b>preserve and promote its own language, script or literature, and culture</b> .
<b>Article 36</b>	Article 36 states that a minority group whether based on religion or language shall have the <b>right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice</b> .

## Minorities in India:

- The word 'minority' mentioned in the Constitution of India used in various articles viz. **Article 29, 30, 350 A, and 350 B**.
- The constitution **recognizes minorities based on religion and language**, but it neither defines the term 'minority'.
- As per sec 2(c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act 1992, 'minority' means a community **notified as such by the Central govt**. The Union Government **notified Six religious' communities**, viz; **Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis), and Jains** as minority communities which constitute **about 19% population of the country**.
- States governments are also empowered to designate state minorities and set up State Minority Commissions. For e.g. **Jains were designated as a minority by 11 states** before the Jains were nationally recognized in 2014.

## Supreme court judgments regarding for definition of minorities:

Kerala Education Bill case 1958	It said a minority should be a group of people who are numerically a minority in a ' <b>State as a whole</b> ' as distinguished from any particular area or region'.
Bal Patil & others v UOI, 1999, and TMA Pai Foundation v	It held that with regard to state law, the unit to determine a religious or linguistic minority should be the state.

State of  
Karnataka  
2002

### Problems faced by minorities in India

- **The problem of communal tensions and riots:**
  - The minority interest is at stake whenever a communal riot and tension occurs. The number of social unrest also started to increase post 1960s.
  - Hence, combined with the magnitude and frequency of communal riots, the **minority is losing confidence over the system** and it is highly tough for the government to restore the confidence in them.
- **The problem of Identity:**
  - Because of the **differences in socio-cultural practices, history, and backgrounds**, minorities have to grapple with the issue of identity
  - This gives rise to the **problem of adjustment** with the majority community.
- **The problem of Security:**
  - Different identities and their small numbers relative to the rest of society develop feelings of insecurity about their life, assets, and well-being.
  - This sense of insecurity may get accentuated at times when relations between the majority and the minority communities in society are strained or not much cordial.
- **The problem of lack of representation in civil service and politics:**
  - The equality and equal opportunities to all its citizens including the religious minorities are given in Indian Constitution, the biggest minority community, that is, Muslims, have not availed themselves of these facilities of basic human cause. There is a feeling among them that they are neglected.
- **The problem of separatism:**
  - Some of the demands put forward by some religious communities in some areas are not acceptable to others. This has widened the gap between them and others (e.g., the separatist tendency present among some Muslim extremists in Kashmir and their

demand for the establishment of Independent Kashmir is not acceptable to others)

- **Education and Employment among Muslims in India:**
  - The participation of Muslims is relatively low in the education space but has improved in recent years.
  - The participation of Muslims in higher education is particularly poor Household endowments along with location play a critical role in determining the participation of Muslims in education.
  - Muslims are predominantly engaged in self-employment and their participation as regular worker especially in the tertiary sector in urban areas is low as compared to other socio-religious communities

### Steps Taken by Government of India:

- **Prime Minister's new 15-point program:** Prime Ministers new 15 point program for the welfare of minorities, which is an overarching program covering various initiatives of different ministries.
- **USTAAD:** The scheme aims at upgrading skills and training in the preservation of traditional ancestral arts crafts of minorities.
- **Hamari Darohar:** To preserve the rich and diverse heritage of minority communities in India.
- **Strengthening of State Wakf Boards:** It is to provide support for training and administrative cost of State Wakf Boards, strengthen the state Wakf boards, etc.
- **Nai Roshni:** The scheme is envisaged to reach



out to women through non-governmental organizations who will be provided with **financial support for conducting leadership development training** so that women are empowered and emboldened to move out of the

confines of home and community and assume leadership roles and assert their rights collectively or individually.

**Government of India  
Ministry of Minority Affairs**

**"Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)"**

Notice Inviting Request for Proposal (RFP) for Empanelment of Project Implementing Agencies (PIAS) for the Years 2018-19 to 2019-20

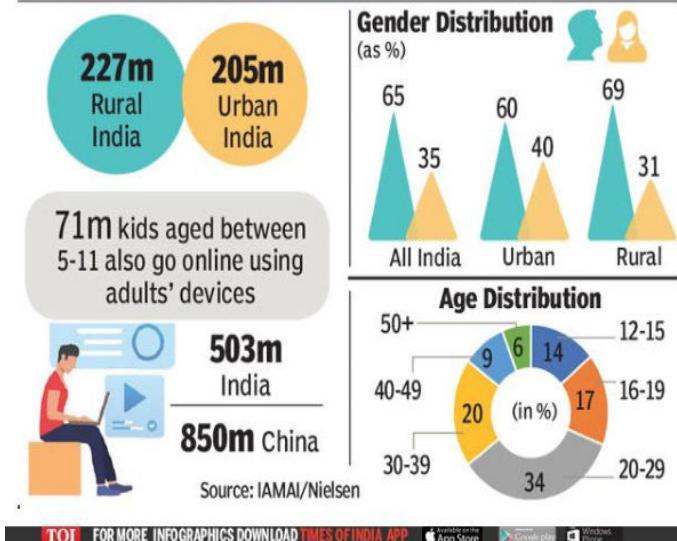
Ministry of Minority Affairs invites request for proposal (RFP) in the prescribed format from the eligible organizations/institutions for empanelment to undertake training programme under "Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Craft for Development" (USTTAD) for the years 2018-19 to 2019-20. USTTAD scheme aims to preserve heritage of traditional arts and crafts of minority communities and skill capacity of traditional crafts persons and artisans and establish marketing linkages. RFP documents containing list of indicative Traditional Arts/Crafts and is placed in **Business section on SkillReporter website**.

Read SKILL REPORTER or Follow SKILLREPORTER on Facebook / Twitter / LinkedIn / Google to stay updated with RFP, Tenders, EOI, Jobs, Notifications, Schemes, Projects, News etc. related to Skill Development.

## RURAL POPULATION

- The majority of the population in India still lives in rural areas and it is the best example of “India lives in a village” lines by Gandhi ji.
- Even though migration has happened for a lot of years, still **almost 65% of the population lives in the village**. Nearly 70% of the country’s population lives in rural areas where, for the first time since independence, the overall growth rate of the population has sharply declined, according to the latest census.

## INDIA 2ND LARGEST AFTER CHINA



## Problem Faced By Rural Population

Economic Factors	Social Factors	Health Factors
------------------	----------------	----------------

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| • Natural catastrophes like drought, flood, etc. a Pest attacks.               | • High illiteracy rate                  | • Malnutrition a High MMR and IMR             |
| • Soil degradation 9 Small and fragmented land-holdings                        | • Inadequate infrastructu re facilities | • Poor health awareness                       |
| • Lack of mechanizati on   | • Unskilled laborers                    | Poor sanitation                               |
| • Monsoon failure an Unscientific use of fertilizers leading to infertile soil | • Gender gap                            | • Negligible investments in health facilities |
| • Inadequate storage facilities  | • The taboo on women education          |   |
|  | • Prevalence of child marriage          |   |
|  | • Female foeticide                      |   |
|  | • High unemployment                     |   |

## Step Taken By Government

- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY):** Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (OGSY) is the restructured, streamlined, and comprehensive version of the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (ORY). It was started on 1 April 1999. The aim of this program was the **development of rural areas Infrastructure** like roads to connect the village to different areas, which made the village more accessible and also other social, educational (schools) and infrastructure like hospitals.
- The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** It was launched by the Govt. of India to provide connectivity to unconnected Habitats as part of a poverty reduction strategy. Govt. of India is endeavoring to set high and uniform technical and management standards and facilitating policy development and planning at the State level in order to ensure sustainable management of the rural roads network.

- Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP):** By providing income-generated assets to the poor in rural India, IRDP is ambitious in alleviating rural poverty. The main objective of IRDP is to raise families of the identified target groups below the poverty line by the creation of sustainable opportunities for self-employment in the rural sector. Assistance is given in the form of subsidy by the government and term credit advanced by financial institutions (commercial banks, cooperatives, and regional rural bank).
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):** The NREGA bill notified in 2005



and came into force in 2006 and further modified it as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on Oct 2, 2009. This scheme guarantees 150 days of paid work to people in rural areas. The scheme has proved to be a major boost in the Indian rural population's income. The **Ministry of Rural Development (MRD)** is the nodal Ministry for the implementation of NREGA. It is responsible for ensuring timely and adequate resource support to the States and to the Central Council.

#### SENIOR CITIZENS:

- According to the **Census 2011**, India has **10.8 million senior citizens** (above 60 years of age). This number is expected to increase significantly in the upcoming years with a **rise in the life expectancy to 65 years from 42 years in 1960**.
- It is predicted that between the years 2000 and 2050, the population of India will grow by 55%.
- However, the population above 60 years and 80 years will grow by 326% and 700%

respectively. The percentage of senior citizens, classified as those above 60 years of age, is expected to go up in India from 8% in 2015 to 19 % in 2050.

- With an increase in populations rapidly, governments are often unprepared to mitigate the consequences, this has implications for the socio-economic and health status of the senior citizens.

#### Challenges faced by senior citizens in India:

- Digital illiteracy:** The inability of older family members to understand the modern digital language of communication, there is lack of communication between elderly and younger members. They also feel difficulty in getting benefits of digital schemes.
- Ruralisation of the Elderly:** According to the **2011 Census**, 71 percent of the elderly live in rural India. There are more problems such as **Income insecurity, lack of adequate access to quality health care and isolation** in rural elderly than the urban elderly.
- Migration and its Impact:** Due to the migration of the younger people, the elderly are left living alone or only with their spouse and they face social isolation, poverty, and distress.

#### Implementation of existing policies:

- 12<sup>th</sup> plan include: (a) a scheme for awareness generation for the Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, (b) setting up a helpline for senior citizens, (c) establishing a National Commission for Senior Citizens, and (d) establishing a National Trust for the Aged.
- Social Pensions:** The National Social Assistance Programme was launched to provide social assistance to the poor and the destitute.
- National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999:** It envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and



other needs of older persons, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

- Several schemes launched within it are Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Health Insurance for Senior Citizens, Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana 2017, Scheme for providing Aids and Assisted Living Devices to Senior Citizens below Poverty Line, Senior Citizens Welfare Fund, etc.

#### Way Ahead:

- A comprehensive law for the social security of senior citizens must be enacted.
- An integrated action plan must be evolved, involving various stakeholders and departments of the government.
- Expansion of old age homes and geriatric healthcare: There should be more old age homes constructed, to ensure an old age home in every district.
- Norms and guidelines for old age homes: Standardised norms and guidelines must be formulated for old age homes, especially related to the design of buildings and expertise required to manage these homes.

#### PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES:

- Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) experience stigma and compromised dignity in their daily life. As per Census, 2011, there are **2.68 crore persons** with disabilities and they constitute 2.21 percent of the total population of the country, but according to the World Health Organisation, 15% of the world's population faces some form of disability.
- Men with disabilities constitute 56%, and women with disabilities make up the rest 44%.** These include persons with visual, hearing, speech, locomotors, and mental disabilities.
- The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice, and dignity of all individuals, and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all including persons with disabilities. Therefore, the primary responsibility to empower persons with disabilities rests with the State Governments also.

- India is a signatory to the Declaration on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asia Pacific.

**Article 41** of the Indian Constitution mandates the state to make effective provisions for securing the right to education, work, and public assistance for people affected by disability within the constraints of its economic capacity and level of development. The Constitution in the schedule of subjects lays direct responsibility for the empowerment of persons with disabilities on the State Governments.

#### Problem Faced by Disabled Section

- Isolation:**
  - The greatest challenge that disabled people have had to face has been society's misperception that they are not normal. Historically they have been pitied, ignored, vilified, even hidden away in institutions.
- Discrimination:**
  - Disabled people have some abilities, needs, and interests as the rest of the population.



Nevertheless, discrimination continued to exist in certain important areas. Some employers were reluctant to take on or promote disabled people; some landlords refused to give the land on rent to them; and courts sometimes deprived them of basic rights, including custody of their children. In recent decades, this situation has undergone some positive changes through adjustments in legislation and public attitudes

- Infrastructure:**
  - The problems related to the design of the vehicles (high and incompatible steps of vehicles from the platform level especially in public transports), public and private buildings being built without proper

provisions of being disabled-friendly. The absence of disabled-friendly toilets, stairs, and other basic infrastructure in public buildings is still a major problem in India.

- **Limited monitoring capacity:**

- The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) is the nodal department for issues concerning PwDs at the national level has several schemes. However, many of these schemes have a very small allocation, and the resources that are allocated do not get fully utilized. The monitoring capacity within the department is also limited which is a major challenge because a number of schemes are implemented through NGOs.

### Step Taken by Government

- **Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 - Provisions of the Act:**

- This act defines disability based on an evolving and dynamic concept.
- Under the act, the **types of disabilities** have been increased from 7 to 21. In addition, the Government has been authorized to notify any other category of specified disability.
- Persons with "**benchmark disabilities**" are defined as those certified to have **at least 40 percent** of the disabilities mentioned in the Act.
- Every **child with benchmark disability** between the age group of 6 and 18 years shall have the right to free education.
- **Reservation in vacancies in government establishments** has been increased from 3% to 4% for certain persons or class of persons with benchmark disability.
- **Special Courts** will be designated in each district to handle cases concerning violation of rights of PwDs.
- The act is **implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment**.
- For strengthening the **Prime Minister's Accessible India Campaign**, stress has been given to ensure accessibility in public buildings (**both Government and private**) in a prescribed time-frame.
- Recently, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued National Disaster Management Guidelines on

Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction (DiDRR). DiDRR strives to reduce the impact of disasters on affected communities by mitigating and reducing risks.

- Recently, the **Rights of Persons with Disability Rules, 2017 (Rules)** were notified to supplement the provisions of the Rights of Persons with Disability Act, 2016. The Act is in line with the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)
- Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/appliances (**ADIP Scheme**)
- Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (**SIPDA**)
- District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRC)

### Accessible India Campaign:

- It is the nationwide flagship campaign of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD).
- **Aim of the Campaign:** to make a barrier-free and conducive environment for Divyangjans all over the country.
- It is based on the principles of the Social Model of Disability, that disability is caused by the way society is organized, and not the person's limitations and impairments.
- It has been divided into three verticals: Built Environment; Transport and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystem



### Way Ahead:

- **Institutional reforms:**

- It is important to strengthen the institutional framework at all levels to have a stronger and more direct role for PwDs. The number of schemes

administered by the DEPWD should be rationalized.

- It would be judicious to have a limited number of schemes with an adequate budgetary allocation that is implemented and monitored well.
- There is a need to strengthen the financial and human resource capacity of the Central and State Commissioners' offices so that they are able to perform their functions more effectively.
- **Improving Access to Aids/Assistive technologies for PwDs:**
  - Distribution of aids to senior citizens who live below the poverty line should be prioritized as a sizeable percentage suffers from age-related disabilities.
- **Strengthening Education:**
  - While the Right to Education Act promised a special focus on admission and retention of children with disabilities, the situation has not seen a major improvement.
  - An NCERT study found that disabled children in schools across states still face serious infrastructure and pedagogy handicaps. Therefore, the government has to ensure that schools should have at least one section of each class accessible under the Universal Design Guidelines.

#### Recent News:

- **International Day of Persons with Disabilities** was celebrated worldwide on **3rd December 2019**.
- It aims to promote the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities in all spheres of society and development and to increase awareness of the situation of persons with disabilities in every aspect of political, social, economic, and cultural life.
- This year it focuses on the empowerment of persons with disabilities for inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development as anticipated in the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, which pledges to 'leave no one behind' and recognizes disability as a cross-cutting issue, to be

considered in the implementation of its **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.

#### Way Forward

- **Education:** Education is one such powerful tool to break all odds faced by socially vulnerable people, and it is the best available tool to empower them. Needed measures must be taken to eliminate discrimination based on any factor, through the universalization of education. It is important to include sex education, a secular curriculum, and the art of intolerance through schools and university syllabus which not only bring awareness but also help to mobilize a large section of people to voice for the vulnerable section of the society
- **Economic opportunities:** GOI should provide livelihood opportunities for those people identified as vulnerable. Because the present society demands people to be economically empowered to be socially empowered. Providing MGNREGS, various social security schemes, Universal Basic Income, National urban livelihood mission are such interventionist strategies.
- **Increase social security scheme:** It is indeed important for GOI to provide for social security such as pension schemes, insurance schemes, etc., in order to protect them from any adverse situation. The pension should be concentrated not only on organized sector employment but also to the unorganized sector.

#### Previous Year Questions:

<b>CSM2016</b>	Why are the tribals in India referred to as 'the Scheduled Tribes'? Indicate the major provisions in the Constitution of India for their upliftment. (10 marks).
<b>CSM2017</b>	What are the two major legal initiatives taken by the state since Independence addressing discrimination against Scheduled Tribes? (10 marks).

#### Practice Questions:

- “Without women’s empowerment and gender equality, societies will not be able to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and their full development potential”. With reference to the above statement, elucidate the necessity of women empowerment in Indian Society.
- Discuss various challenges faced by minorities in Indian society. Do you think social empowerment is the one-stop solution to the rising problems faced by the minority section?
- Critically examine various Initiatives taken for Scheduled caste development by the Government of India.
- Discuss the need for social empowerment for the welfare and development of different sections of society.

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## CH-4 POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

### INTRODUCTION:

- Poverty is a **multidimensional phenomenon** in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.
- According to World Bank, Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life.
- Each nation may have its **own threshold** that determines how many of its people are living in poverty.

In India, **21.9%** of the population lives below the national poverty line in **2011**. In **2018**, almost **8%** of the world's workers and their families lived on **less than US\$1.90 per person per day** (international poverty line).

### TYPES OF POVERTY:

Absolute poverty	<p>It refers to a <b>condition where a person does not have the minimum amount of income needed to meet the minimum requirements</b> for one or more basic living needs over an <b>extended period</b> of time. It may be calculated in <b>monetary terms</b>, <b>nutrition attainment</b> or <b>calories terms</b>.</p> <p><b>For example:</b> Homeless people living on the streets, families that cannot afford to buy food to feed themselves and their children are also examples of absolute poverty.</p>
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### Relative poverty

It occurs when **people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards as determined by government** (and enjoyed by the bulk of population) that vary from country to country, which is said to be increasing and may possibly never be eradicated.

**For example:** For example, in the UK relative poverty is defined as income 50% less than average incomes or someone living in a rich society may have a steady income and all the necessities for living, but because they do not have as many luxuries as others living in the society, they are said to be in relative poverty.

Measures of **absolute poverty** are usually based upon the idea of subsistence. In other Words, people are in poverty if they do not have the resources to maintain human life.

Supporters of the **concept of relative poverty**, however, tend to dismiss this view. They argue that a definition must relate to the standards of a particular society at a particular time.

### MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY:

Broadly, the poverty of a given society is expressed in terms of **malnutrition**, **low consumption expenditure**, **low income**, **chronic illness or poor health**, **illiteracy**, **unemployment**, **unsanitary housing conditions**, **poor resources**, **high disparity income distribution**.

**MEASUREMENT OF  
POVERTY**
**Pre-independence poverty  
estimates**
**Post-independence poverty  
estimates**
**Pre-independence poverty estimates:**

<b>Dada Bhai Naoroji (Book - Poverty and Un-British rule in India)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initially it was <b>Dada Bhai Naoroji</b> who estimated poverty in the second-half of <b>19th century</b>.</li> <li>He concluded the <b>base line in 1867-68</b> price which was based on the cost of a subsistence diet consisting of 'rice or flour, daal, mutton, vegetables, ghee, vegetable oil and salt'.</li> </ul>
<b>1938</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress President <b>Subhash Chandra Bose</b> set up the <b>National Planning Committee (NPC)</b> with Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman. The Committee regarded the irreducible <b>minimum income between Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 per capita per month at pre-war prices</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>The Bombay Plan (1944)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bombay Plan proponents had suggested a <b>poverty line of Rs.75 per capita per year</b>. The Bombay Plan was a set of a proposal of a small group of influential business leaders in Bombay for the development of the post-independence economy of India.</li> </ul>

**Post-independence poverty estimates:**

<b>Planning Commission 1962</b>	<p>Planning Commission Expert Group (1962), constituted by the Planning Commission formulated the separate <b>poverty lines for rural and urban areas (Rs.20 and Rs.25 per capita per year respectively)</b>.</p>
<b>Y. K. Alagh Committee (1979)</b>	<p>By 1979, it was decided that poverty should be measured precisely based on starvation. Committee was constituted which gave its recommendation as the people <b>consuming less than 2,100 calories in the urban areas or less than 2,400 calories in the rural areas are poor</b>.</p>
<b>Lakdawala Committee (1993)</b>	<p>In 1993, an <u>expert group</u> constituted to review methodology for poverty estimation, chaired by D.T. Lakdawala, made the following suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumption expenditure should be calculated based on calorie consumption as earlier;</li> <li><b>State specific poverty lines should be constructed</b> and these should be updated using the Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) in urban areas and Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) in rural areas; and</li> <li><b>Discontinuation of 'scaling' of poverty estimates based on National Accounts</b></li> </ul>

	<p><b>Statistics.</b> This assumes that the basket of goods and services used to calculate CPI-IW and CPI-AL reflect the consumption patterns of the poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First, continue with the Tendulkar poverty line.</li> <li>• Second, switch to the Rangarajan or other higher rural and urban poverty lines.</li> <li>• Third, bottom 30% of the population tracking over time</li> <li>• Fourth, tracking the bottom 30% on specific components, such as housing, sanitation, electricity, nutritional intake, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Suresh Tendulkar Committee (2005)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2005, Suresh Tendulkar Committee was <b>constituted by the Planning Commission</b>.</li> <li>• The <b>current estimations of poverty are based upon the recommendations of this committee</b>.</li> <li>• This committee <b>recommended to shift away from the calorie-based model</b> and made the <b>poverty line somewhat broad based</b> by considering monthly spending on education, health, electricity and transport.</li> <li>• It <b>supported nutritional intake</b> rather than caloric intake. The <b>committee also drew a line based on cost of living</b>. The Tendulkar panel stipulated a benchmark daily per capita expenditure of <b>Rs. 27 and Rs. 33 in rural and urban areas</b>, respectively.</li> </ul>	
<b>C. Rangarajan Committee (2012-14)</b>	<p>The committee raised the cost of living <b>per day to Rs. 32 and Rs. 47 for rural and urban areas</b>, respectively. Hence, the poverty percentage of India worked closely to 30% and in absolute terms <b>close to 40 crores poor</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NITI Aayog favoured the <b>Tendulkar line (21.9%)</b></li> <li>• To remove any criticism that many poor would be left behind if poverty line as per Tendulkar committee is adopted, NITI Aayog has underlined that it will only be used to track progress in combating poverty rather than identifying the poor for entitlements.</li> <li>• SECC data as suggested by Saxena and Hashim committee will be used for entitlements.</li> <li>• Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee was set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to advise it on the suitable methodology for <b>BPL Census and not for estimation of poverty</b>.</li> <li>• The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S. R. Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology for identification of families living <b>Below Poverty Line in urban areas</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Arvind Panagariya Task Force (2015)</b>	<p>The task force suggested <b>setting up of committee to identify people "Below Poverty Line (BPL)"</b>. It also suggested participation of states. The paper talks of considering four options for tracking the poor.</p>	

### Challenges in Estimating Poverty:

- **Components of PLB** → Determining components of Poverty Line Basket (PLB) is one of the challenges of poverty line estimation because of the price differentials (of constituents of basket) which vary from state to state and period to period.
- **Variations across states** → Some states such as Odisha and West Bengal supported the Tendulkar Poverty Line while others such as Delhi, Jharkhand, Mizoram etc. supported Rangarajan report.
- The current official measures of poverty are based on the Tendulkar poverty line, fixed at daily expenditure of ₹27.2 in rural areas and ₹33.3 in urban areas is criticised by many for being too low.
- **Demographic and Economic Dynamics** → Further, consumption patterns, nutritional needs and prices of components keep on changing as per dynamics of macro economy and demography.
- **Lack of consensus among the states** → over the acceptance of Tendulkar and Rangarajan committee report. Some states such as **Odisha** and **West Bengal** supported the Tendulkar Poverty Line while others such as **Delhi**, **Jharkhand**, Mizoram etc. supported Rangarajan report.
- **Most of the governments have mothballed the reports of committees and panels** → because this issue is not only politically sensitive but also has deeper fiscal ramifications.
- **Problem of determining threshold** → If the poverty threshold is high, it may leave out many needed people; while if it is low, then it would be bad for fiscal health of the government.

### Way Forward:

- **Redefining Poverty lines** → Poverty lines have to be recalibrated depending on changes in income, consumption patterns and prices.
- **Viable Poverty line** → It makes sense to set the poverty line at a level that allows households to get two square meals a day and other basic necessities of life.
- **Hybrid of Absolute and Relative Measurement of Poverty** → The hybrid

approach which would measure poverty from the **perspective of a common global standard of living and relative poverty** within countries. The poverty line in case of hybrid model would be equivalent to the income required to achieve a certain welfare status, which includes **basic nutrition and social inclusion**.

- **Political Economic Equilibrium** → Indian political, policy and administrative systems have to adjust to the new realities of the **transition to a middle-income country**, in which poverty does not mean living at the edge of hunger but, rather, lack of income to take **advantage of the opportunities thrown up by a growing economy**. The focus of government spending should be on the **provision of public goods rather than subsidies**.

<b>Uniform Reference Period (URP)</b>	Up until 1993-94, the poverty line was based on URP data, which involved asking people about their consumption expenditure across a <b>30-day recall period</b> that is the information was based on the <b>recall of consumption expenditure in the previous 30 days</b> .
<b>Mixed Reference Period (MRP)</b>	SSO switched to an MRP method which <b>measures consumption of five low-frequency items</b> (clothing, footwear, durables, education and institutional health expenditure) over the <b>previous year</b> , and <b>all other items over the previous 30 days</b> .

### Causes of Poverty:

<b>The Old Perspective</b>	One view of poverty is that it is <b>providential</b> , and it is the <b>result of an individual</b> .
<b>The Modern Perspective</b>	According to the modern view, <b>poverty is beyond individual control</b> , and it is the social

system functioning which is the major cause of poverty.

### 1. Climatic factors:

- The hot climate of India reduces the capacity of people especially the ruralites to work for which production severely suffers.
- Frequent flood, famine, earthquake and cyclone cause heavy damage to agriculture as a result, the price of food increases, and access becomes more and more limited, putting many at higher risk of hunger.
- Flooding can also contaminate water sources, increasing the transmission of water-borne diseases, such as Typhoid and Cholera.
- Moreover, absence of timely rain, excessive or deficient rain affect severely country's agricultural production

### Some steps can be taken into consideration:

- Installing household and community biogas units to power clean-burning methane stoves;
- Replacing conventional wood-burning stoves with more efficient solar ones;
- Providing solar-powered lighting;
- Promoting scientifically and economically sound climate-smart farming techniques through the use of information technology (IT) platforms like smart-phone apps.
- Implementation of low carbon farming techniques

### 2. Demographic factors:

The following demographic factors are accountable for poverty in India:

### Rapid growth of population:

- The growth of



population exceeds the rate of growth in national income. The burden of this reduction in per capita income is borne heavily by the poor people.

- Population growth not only creates difficulties in the removal of poverty but also lowers the per capita income which tends to increase poverty.
- Population growth at a faster rate increases labour supply which tends to lower the wage rate.
- Rapid population growth increases landlessness and hence the incidence of poverty.

### Size of family:

- Size of the family has



significant bearing on rural poverty.

- The fundamental reason behind it is that poor people tend to believe "two hands are better than one".
- They see benefits in having more hands for subsistence agri-business as well as to ensure that they will have a stable support in their old age.
- Other reason of poor family being large family is that the birth control is not free or automatic. Moreover, they do not even aware about

- contraception, fertility, sterilization and other family planning approaches.
- The **larger the size of family, the lower is the per capita income**, and the lower is the standard of living.

### 3. Political Factors

Both **rural and urban poverty remains ubiquitous even after more than seven decades** of gaining independence from foreign rule. The reasons in this regard can be as follows:

- Communal tensions and strife** between two regional parties disrupt the process of allowing concessions and solving poverty.
- In most cases, **rural reforms are either stalled for indefinite period** of time. Even if the measures are implemented, they are **mostly half-measures** and confined to **short-term solutions** that don't do much good to India's poverty reduction goals
- Vote bank politics** is also held accountable for poverty in India where various political leaders find it convenient to exclude huge chunk of the population from the poverty census after getting elected. **Minority ethnic communities, tribal groups and the Dalits are often not included in the list of beneficiaries**
- Various **development plans are being guided by political interests** which is the major cause of concern for poverty in India. Hence, the planning has not been successful to tackle the problem of poverty and unemployment.

### 4. Population Growth

- On average, **17 million people are added every year** to its population which raises the demand for consumption goods considerably.
- When the population increases, the **scarce resource sharing is at stake** which will create huge poverty gap.

### 5. Capital and Able Entrepreneurship Deficit

- Capital and able entrepreneurship have **important role in accelerating the growth**.

But these are in short supply making it difficult to increase production significantly.

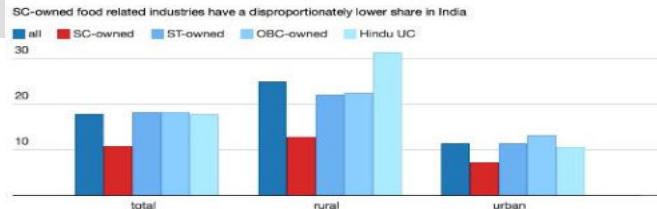
### 6. Housing and Homelessness

- The poor are, not surprisingly, **more likely to be homeless** than the not so poor but also more likely to live in **dilapidated housing and unable to buy their own homes**.
- Many poor families **spend more than half their income on rent**, and they tend to live in poor neighbourhoods that lack job opportunities, good schools and other features of modern life that wealthier people take for granted.
- The lack of adequate housing for the poor remains a **major national problem**. Even worse is the case for the complete homeless people.



### 7. Social Factor

Untouchability might be keeping dalits away from setting up food businesses



#### Untouchability:

- Various social issues like untouchability that are **still prevalent in various parts of India** are a major cause of hindrance in reducing poverty.
- They are not allowed to venture into the general employment opportunities and are **forced to do in human jobs like manual scavenging**.

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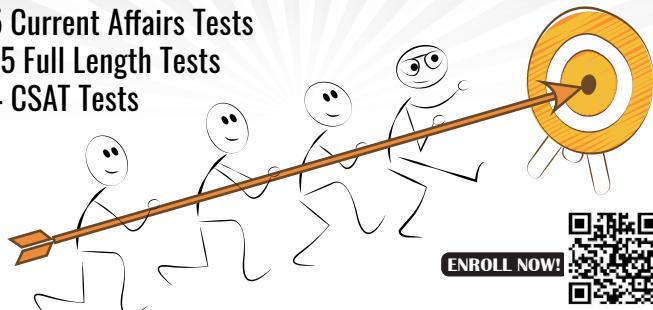
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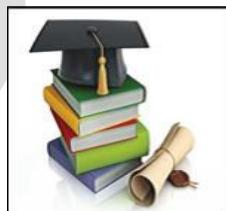
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### Caste system:

- The **subordination of the low caste people by the high caste people** caused the poverty of the former.
- Due to **rigid caste system**, the low caste people could not participate in the game of economic progress.
- For example:** a lower caste person will not be allowed to become a businessman or a trader.
- Figure shows that **Dalits are the least likely to start their own enterprises and most likely to work as labourers** for others, with SCs having the **lowest relative share in self-employed category** and the **highest share in casual labourer category**. The OBCs have a roughly proportionate share in each employment category.
- Figure shows that **non-Muslim upper castes have a much higher share among white collar employees**, while Dalits and Adivasis (SCs/STs) have a much greater share among unskilled workers in comparison to OBCs. Thus, even though SCs and OBCs might have a similar share among regular workers, the **nature of jobs SCs (and STs) are engaged in is qualitatively different**.
- This system **makes the poor get poorer and the rich get richer**. This unbalanced and unfair system is another leading cause of poverty.
- Laws of inheritance, caste system, traditions and customs** are putting hindrances in the way of faster development and have aggravated the problem of poverty.

### Lack of Education:

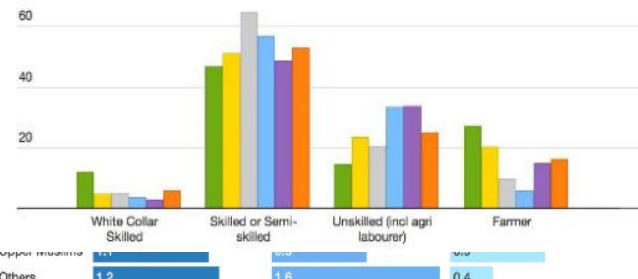
- Education is an “**agent of social change and egalitarianism**”.
- Poverty is also said to be closely related to the **levels of schooling, technical and vocational skills**.
- Lack of education and illiteracy are the most important reasons** for the prevalence of widespread poverty in India.



Upper castes have the highest share in white collar jobs

SC-ST groups have a much higher share in unskilled workers, while they have a less than average share in white collar jobs

General (excluding Muslims) OBC (excluding Muslims) Muslim Dalit Adivasi Total



- The literacy rate of female Dalits in Bihar is around 38.5%, it is far behind India's progress trend. It is still 30 years behind India's national literacy rate.

### Social exclusion:

- Social exclusion is being **unable to participate in society because of a lack of resources** that are normally available to the general population.
- It can **refer to both individuals, and communities in a broader framework**, with linked problems such as low incomes, poor housing, high crime environments and family problems.
- Social Exclusion leads to Poverty in the following ways:**

Leads to the **low representation of a section of society in government offices** and this leads to fewer policies in favour of that particular section which can benefit them in a better standard of living.

Exclusion imposes constraints under which **human rights cannot be enjoyed** in the same manner as by others in society. For example, basic rights like education and justice are denied, which further leads to poverty.

The **low participation of tribal in decision-making and their alienation from land and forests** were central to the continued exclusion of Adivasis from progress and development.

## 8. Low Agricultural productivity



- Subdivided and fragmented holdings,
- Under-utilization of resources is important factor
- Disguised unemployment and underemployment in agriculture sector.
- Lack of investible capital, and lack of credit availability.
- Use of traditional methods of cultivation
- Illiteracy etc. which are the very reason for poverty in this country.

## 9. Lack of employment opportunities:

- Unemployment is the reflection of poverty.



- Because of lack of employment opportunities, people remain either unemployed or underemployed. Most of these unemployed and underemployed workers are the small and marginal farmers and the landless agricultural labourers.
- This inequality leads to unfair loss of opportunities among the weaker sections of the society thereby making them more vulnerable.

## 10. Inflation:

- The persistent steep increase in the price of goods and services drastically affects the poor.
- For BPL people always find it difficult to cope up with these situations and their spending pattern gets affected.
- Inflation forces them to spend almost their entire income for the very basic necessities of survival like food, clothing and shelter, in that order.
- Sometimes, poor cannot have the basic required nutrition, hygienic living environment and cannot have basic minimum health care, and so become easy victims to malnutrition and disease. Thus, the inflation condemns the poor to a life time of bad health and worse living conditions.
- Finally, with passage of time, the inflation results in gradual declining of human dignity by rendering them homeless and sometimes even forcing them to beg.

### RECENT CONTEXT

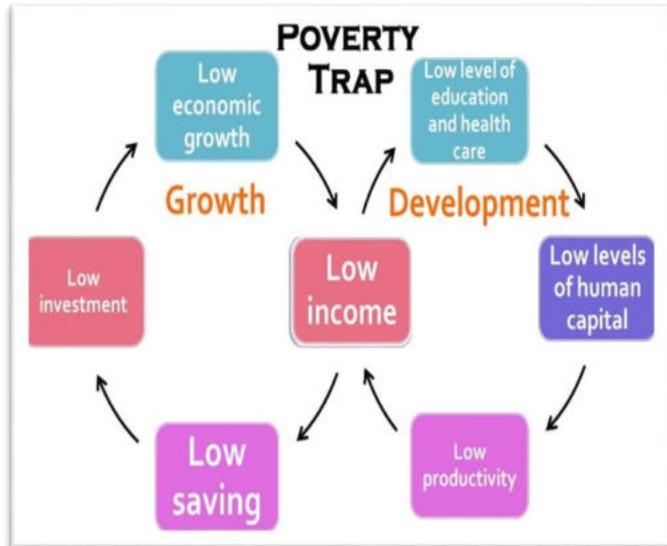
- Recently, The Delhi High Court decriminalized beggary by striking down Delhi Prevention of Begging Rules, 1960, formulated under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 as unconstitutional.
- According to supreme court, Begging act violated Article 14 (equality before law) and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty) of the Constitution.

### MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY:

- The Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme and uses health, education and standard of living indicators to

determine the degree of poverty experienced by a population.

- MPI is composed of ten indicators spread across:



Each education and health indicator have a **1/6** weight, each **standard of living** indicator a **1/18** weight.

#### RECENT TREND

- Global Multidimensional Poverty Index - 2019 (MPI)**, has revealed that there are vast inequalities across countries, and among the poorer segments of societies.
- As per the index 1 → 3 billion people** in the world are **still multidimensionally poor**. Multidimensionally poor implies that poverty is defined not simply by income, but by a number of indicators, including poor health, poor quality of work and the threat of violence.

#### India's ranking in the report:

- India lifted 271 million people out of poverty between 2006 and 2016**, (reduced from 0.283 in 2005-06 to 0.123 in 2015-16) recording the fastest reductions in the multidimensional poverty index values during the period with strong improvements in areas such as assets, cooking fuel, sanitation and nutrition.
- Bangladesh, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru and Vietnam** (10 selected countries have a combined population of around **2 billion people**) have shown

**Education:** years of schooling and child enrollment.

**Health:** child mortality and nutrition.

**Standard of living:** Electricity, flooring, drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel and assets.

significant progress towards achieving SDG-1 i.e. ending poverty in all its forms, everywhere.

- Among 10 selected countries **India** (and Cambodia) reduced their MPI values the **fastest** and they did not leave the poorest groups behind.

#### EFFECTS OF POVERTY:

##### Effects of poverty on health:

- A universal and simple measure of poverty consists in looking at different populations' health and life expectancy.
- They are always more likely to have many kinds of health problems, **including infant mortality, earlier adulthood mortality and mental illness**, and they are also more likely to receive inadequate medical care, discrimination and unfair treatments.
- Differential prices under National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) and non NLEM category creates ambiguity and widens margin for private hospitals to exploit patients.



- SDG 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

**Privatization of healthcare in India** is a major cause of concern. It is riddled with various issues. According to **71st National Sample Survey (NSS)** total private hospitalization share in rural and urban areas is **58% and 68%** respectively in 2014.

According to the **Health Profile of India report**, **75 % of patients**, who visit private hospitals, settle **medical bills from their household income or life savings (out of pocket expenditure)** while another **18 % borrow money from private lenders** to pay medical bills causing high level of impoverishment.

#### Effects on society as a whole:

- Poverty is a major cause of social tensions and threatens to divide a nation because of the issue of inequalities, in particular **income inequality**. This happens when **wealth in a country is poorly distributed** among its citizens
- The poor are more likely to be **homeless** and unable to buy their own homes. Many poor families spend more than **half their income on rent**, and they tend to live in poor neighbourhoods that lack job opportunities, good schools and other features of modern life that wealthier people take for granted.
- The **lack of adequate housing** for the poor remains a **major national problem**. Even worse is the case for the complete homeless people.



#### Effects of poverty on children

- Poor infrastructures, unemployment, lack of basic services and income reflect on their **lack of education**,

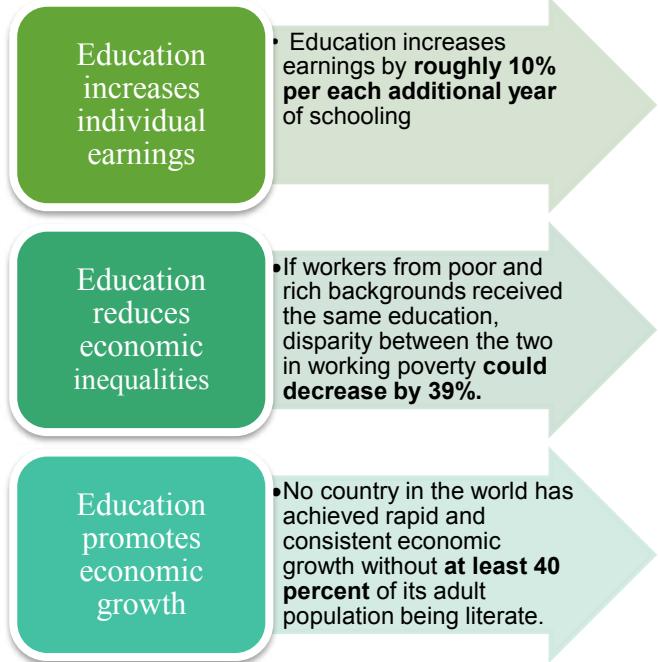


malnutrition, violence at home and outside, child labor, diseases of all kinds, transmitted by the family or through the environment.

- These problems in turn weaken their ability to do well in school and stable employment as adults, helping to ensure that poverty will stick with the society across generations.

<b>National Legislations regarding Child Labour</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Policy on Child Labour (1987) which focuses upon rehabilitation of such children</li> <li>• Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015</li> <li>• Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016</li> <li>• India has recently ratified two of the ILO (International Labour Organisation) Conventions on</li> <li>• Minimum Age Convention 1993</li> <li>• Worst forms of Child Labour Convention 1999</li> </ul>
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#### Effect of poverty on Education



- Poor children typically go to **badly maintained schools** with inadequate facilities where they **receive poor coaching**.
- They are less likely than wealthier children to graduate from high school or to go to college.
- Their lack of education in **turn restricts them and makes their own children to suffer from poverty**, once again helping to ensure a **vicious cycle** of sadly continuing poverty across generations

#### Effects of poverty on terrorism

- It's important to note that most of the time **terrorists do come from poorer countries with high unemployment**, and that **terrorist organizations often provide much higher salaries than any other job**, if any other job is available at all.
- In fact, a **lot of different factors interact** with the decision to become a terrorist. **Personal and cultural ideals, values, and principles** are just as important as material and social gain (reputation & fame for fighting the imperialists) of entering terrorism.

#### Effect of poverty on Economy

- Among the effects of poverty, its impact on the economy of the country is a major issue of concern. Mainly, the number of people existing in **poverty influences employment rates** heavily.
- Without an education**, people are unlikely to find a lucrative or rather a decent paying job.
- A high unemployment rate** will definitely slow down a country from progressing in all aspects.



#### Feminization of poverty:

- Poverty affects greater number of women than men. Feminization of poverty is the phenomenon in which total of **poor women outnumbers the total population of poor men**.

- Women are **segregated**, have **very limited access** to **education** (for political, religious or social reasons) and are sometimes **forbidden to work** or restricted to tedious ones.

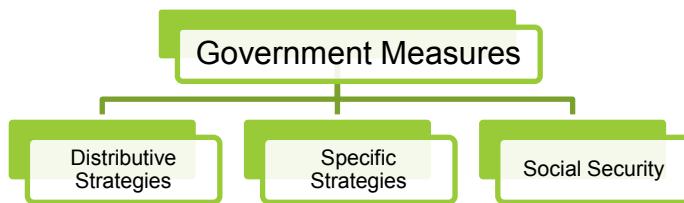
- Being the **cornerstone of the family**, women can have a great impact not only on the household income, but also on the education of children (including sanitation), and avoiding early child deaths due to bad habits, sanitation or improper food or water.
- The feminization of poverty may be caused by changes in **Family composition, Family organization, Inequality in the access to public services** or in social protection.



#### Female face of poverty:

- Unpaid work done by women across the globe amounts to a staggering \$10 trillion a year**, which is 43 times the annual turnover of the world's biggest company Apple, according to an Oxfam study.
- Inequality has 'female face'** in India, women's unpaid work worth **3.1% of GDP**.
- Women spend **312 minutes per day in urban areas** and **291 minutes per day in rural areas** on such unpaid care work, it added. In comparison, men spend only **29 minutes in urban** and **32 minutes in rural areas** on unpaid care work.
- Although India has many laws that deal with violence against women, but **their implementation remains a challenge**, including due to a deeply patriarchal society.

#### Various strategies to alleviate poverty:



### Accelerating Economic Growth:

- According to this view, benefits of **economic growth** will “trickle down” to the poor in the form of more employment opportunities, greater productivity and higher wages.
- The **use of capital-intensive technologies** imported from the Western Countries should be avoided.
- In fact, we should **pursue labor-intensive path of economic growth**.
- Such monetary and fiscal policies should be adopted that provide incentives for using labour-intensive techniques.

### Agricultural Growth and Poverty Alleviation:

- Agricultural growth has been recognized as an important factor that contributes to marked reduction in poverty
- The growth in agricultural output in states like Punjab and Haryana propelled by the adoption of new-high yielding technology caused a marked reduction in poverty.
- To ensure marked decline in rural poverty through agricultural growth, **rate of agricultural growth should be accelerated by increasing public investment in irrigation and other infrastructure**.
- Besides, higher agricultural growth can be achieved in semi-arid and rain-fed areas by increasing **public investment in infrastructure** and ensuring **adequate access to credit to the small farmers**.

### Rural road connectivity

- Transport plays a very important role in economic development of the country. The **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** was launched by the GOI to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations as part of a poverty-reduction strategy.

- GOI is endeavouring to set **high and uniform technical and management standards** and facilitating



policy development and planning at State level in order to ensure sustainable management of the rural roads network.

- This programme **covers all villages with population more than 1,000 and villages in hilly and tribal areas with population more than 500**.

### Accelerating Human Resource Development:

- Human resource development requires **greater investment in educational facilities** such as schools to promote literacy, technical training institutes and vocational colleges to import skills to the people.
- Further, human resource development requires **health care by public investment in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), dispensaries and hospitals**.

### Access to Institutional Credit:

- Availability of **credit to the poor on easy terms** can create the conditions for small farmers gaining **access to productive resources** such as HYV seeds fertilizers, construction of minor irrigation such as wells and tube wells.
- This will enable the small farmers to **adopt high-yielding technology to raise their productivity**.
- Important changes have been introduced in the **credit delivery system** in India.
- Expansion of network of rural branches of commercial banks** after nationalization and fixation of limits for **compulsory lending to the priority sectors** (which include agriculture, small-scale industries) and **fixation of lower interest rates to be charged from the**

poor farmers and artisans some progress has been made in this regard.

### Public Distribution System (PDS)

- A properly functioning public distribution system which is targeted to the poor households is an important element of the strategy for poverty reduction.
- Therefore, an effective way of raising rural incomes and ensuring food security to the poor households is **an assured supply of adequate quantity of food-grains and other essential commodities at subsidised prices**, that is, at prices which are lower than the market prices.

### Irrigation

- In order to reduce the poverty in rural areas, **agricultural inputs should be well-organized**.
- The most important of such input is irrigation. Hence, **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana** was introduced by GOI with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation.
- The basic theme of the PMKSY is '**More Crop Per Drop**'.

### Housing

- In order to build house for poor in India, under **Housing for All by 2022**, two new schemes were introduced.
  - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
  - Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana (Rural).
- The Mission will be **implemented during 2015-2022** and will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and other implementing agencies through States/UTs for:
  - In situ rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers using land as a resource through private participation
  - Credit-linked subsidy
  - Affordable housing in partnership



- Subsidy for **beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement**

### Rural electrification

- GOI has launched the scheme '**Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana**' for rural electrification. Under DDUGJY-RE, **Ministry of Power** has sanctioned 921 projects to electrify 1,21,225 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 5,92,979 partially electrified villages and provide free electricity connections to 397.45 lakh BPL rural households.

### Self-employment schemes

- Primarily through **Swaran Jayanti Grameen Sah-rozgar Yogana (SGSY)** in the rural areas and through **Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yogana (SJSRY)** in the urban areas.

### Skill Development

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna** was introduced by the GOI to engage rural youth specially BPL and SC/ST segment of population in gainful employment through skill training programmes.

### POVERTY REMOVAL AND SDGs

**SDG Goal 1** aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. While it **defines extreme poverty at \$1.25** but nations are allowed to use their 'national poverty line' methods.

India's SDG Goal 1 Baseline Indicators in (brackets)	Target-Goal-2030
Reduce at least half of the BPL population. So, 21.9% population is BPL (2011) then its half should be removed uplifted.	10.95% population living below poverty line.
Number of homeless households per 10,000 households (presently ~11)	0 homeless

No. of households with min. 1 member having health insurance (presently ~29%)	100% households
Improve Social Protection Schemes' coverage:	100% households
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of families who are eligible households receiving MNREGA jobs (85%)</li> <li>• No. of eligible households receiving Maternity benefits (36%)</li> </ul>	

### Role of self-Help groups in poverty alleviation:

#### What are SHG?

- The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (**NABARD**) defines Self Help Groups as a **small homogeneous group** of **poor households** consisting of **20 or less people** from a homogenous class who are willing to come together for addressing their common problems.
- They make **regular savings** and **use the pooled savings to give interest-bearing loans** to their members.
- The process helps them imbibe the **essentials of financial intermediation** including prioritization of needs, setting self-determined terms for repayment

#### Self-help groups and poverty alleviation

They help in poverty reduction in following ways:

- With financial inclusion **credit facility to poor is increased**. It also saves them from moneylenders.
- Opportunities for **self-employment** through setting of micro-enterprise.
- **Skill development program** undertaken by SHGs improves employability of members involved.
- As a result of **increased jobs** there is rise in income which enhances access to food, health services and overall rise in living standards.

- And with more **women participation** and their enhanced status **address issues such as nutrition poverty and low literacy rate**
- It is also observed that the percentage of BPL population is less in the states where there is large number of SHG

#### Problems faced by self-help groups:

- Ignorance of members.
- **Inadequate Training Facilities** in the specific areas of product selection, quality of products, production techniques, managerial ability, packing, other technical knowledge etc are not adequate to compete with that of strong units.
- Problems of **Marketing**.
- **Lack of stability and unity** especially among women SHGs.
- **Exploitation** by Strong Members.
- Weak Financial Management, **poor record keeping**.

### MGNREGA AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

- **Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act 2005**, is an **Indian labour law** and **social security measure** that aims to guarantee the



'right to work'.

- **2006**: launched in **200 districts** → 2008: launched in the **whole country** as MGNREGS Scheme
- **Ministry of Rural Development** → Centrally Sponsored Scheme (not 100% funded by the Union). Union bears 100% wage cost and 75% of material cost
- It promises to give minimum 100 days of unskilled manual labour to rural household whose adult members volunteer for it.

Households are eligible for **unemployment allowances if employment not been provided within 15 days of demand.**

- MNREGA labourers are used for **creating durable assets as per local needs** e.g. ponds, wells, cattle sheds, granary, Vermi-compost plants, crematorium; renovation of Anganwadi centres, school buildings
- **No contractors / machinery allowed.**
- In any project, **60% of amount should go towards wages** and 40% towards material.
- **Social audit** by the gram sabha at least **once in every 6 months.**

#### MGNREGA: Future suggestion by Economic Survey-19

<b>Big Data Analytics:</b>	Real time monitoring of demand for work under MGNREGA at district level. If more work demand by villagers = proof of farm / rural distress. Then correlate with weather data etc. then display flash alert on policymaker's dashboard. So he can take corrective actions. e.g. Timely release of crop insurance claims, distribution of more loans, additional allocation of foodgrains in PDS Shops etc.
<b>Financial Inclusion</b>	Deepening MGNREGA workers' financial inclusion through microinsurance, micro-pensions, microcredit schemes.
<b>Upskilling the MGNREGA Workers:</b>	Convergence of MGNREGA with <b>Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY)</b> . So, they can eventually find gainful employment, and don't have to demand ' <b>unskilled</b> ' MGNREGA work all the time.

that meet their needs that are delivered in a responsible and sustainable way. Financial



inclusion is defined as the **availability and equality of opportunities to access financial services.**

One of its aims is to get the **unbanked and underbanked** to have better access to financial services. The availability of financial services that meet the specific needs of users **without discrimination** is a key objective of financial inclusion

<b>Financial inclusion and poverty alleviation:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced dependence on informal sources like moneylenders in times of need. Rates charged are high making the poor enter into vicious cycle of indebtedness.</li> <li>• Empowering women who, with a credit line, could undertake labor activities unthinkable without economic aid; increase consumption and investment, and thus grow revenues; and increase spending on other social aspects, such as preventive health.</li> <li>• Promotes habit of savings which eventually helps in capital investment.</li> <li>• Financial inclusion boosts confidence of poor as it brings them the feeling of being part of mainstream. The risk-taking ability also</li> </ul>
---	--

#### ROLE OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN POVERTY REDUCTION

**Meaning** - Financial inclusion is where individuals and businesses have access to useful and affordable financial products and services

	<p>increases. This overall promotes entrepreneurship.</p>
<b>Challenges in Financial Inclusion:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Need to Improve Financial Literacy</li> <li>• Lack of Formal Identification Documents</li> <li>• Consumer Protection</li> <li>• The Rural Poor and Gender Inequality</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure- Lack of banks and ATMs in remote areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Ways to increase Financial inclusion:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovations backed by financial literacy</li> <li>• Sensitization of bank employees while dealing with the poor.</li> <li>• Strengthening the banking correspondent model.</li> <li>• Infrastructure building- Banks, ATMs in remote and rural areas.</li> <li>• Developing products catering to specific needs of the poor like micro-pension.</li> </ul>

According to the **World Data Lab** — which monitors global poverty using advanced statistical models - less than 50 million Indians may be living on **less than \$1.90 a day now**.

### How poverty impacts Human development?

- **Poor cannot live life or get employed as per their choice** as must work even in life threatening conditions to sustain their family e.g. death of miners in Talcher coal mine, who were working because of no alternative.
- **Poverty reduces the time to gain knowledge** and thus impacts the awareness and decision making like **voting on rational basis**.
- It **reduces access** to education, healthcare facilities etc.
- **Lack of nutrition and healthcare** results in high mortality among poor.

### Various schemes of GoI for poverty alleviation

#### DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA: NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NULM)

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- Give urban poor's skill training and loan for self-employment → Government pays its interest subvention via PAISA Portal. This portal is coordinated by Allahabad Bank
- Develop vendor markets for urban vendors.
- Shelters for homeless people.

#### DEEN DAYAL ANTYODAYA YOJANA: NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY-NRLM)

- Ministry of Rural Development
- Bring minimum 1 woman from each poor household to Self Help Group → give them training and loans for candle/soap/handicraft etc. biz.
- Give training to rural men.
- They'll do self-employment or skilled wage employment = More income than working as farm labourers.

#### NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION (DAY- NRLM) - SUBSCHEME

## POVERTY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The HDI is the composite measure of every country's attainment in three basic dimensions:

Standard of living

•measured by the gross national income (GNI) per capita

Health

•measured by the life expectancy at birth

Education levels

•Calculated by mean years of education among the adult population and the expected years of schooling for children

1. **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY-2014):**
  - Rural Youth given FREE skill training to aged 15-35. Higher age limit for SC/ST/Women/PH.
  - Guaranteed Placement for at least 75% trained candidates.
  - Covers Youth of Jammu and Kashmir (HIMAYAT scheme)
  - Cover Youth of North Eastern States & Left-Wing Extremist (LWE) districts (ROSHNI Scheme)
2. **Startup Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP-2015):** self-explanatory training, loan, marketing assistance etc.
3. **PM's Employment Generation Scheme where person / SHG given credit linked subsidy to start non-farm micro-enterprise]**
4. **Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY-2017):** Interest-free loans given to SHG / Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to buy public transport vehicle so they can earn by transporting passengers.

#### DISHA COMMITTEES (2016)

- Ministry of Rural Development
- District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committee (DISHA) = elected members of (Parliament + State legislature + Local Governments: PRI, ULB) for efficient and time-bound development of districts.
- They will meet once every quarter and assess the schemes implementation.
- DISHA Committee's chairman will be the senior most MP (Lok Sabha) from the given district. DM/Collector(IAS) will act as member Secretary to implement the Committee's directives.

#### MISSION ANTYODAYA (2017)

- Ministry of Rural Development
- It's similar to 'Adarsh Gram Yojanas'
- Here Government will implement the other ongoing schemes with more vigilance and accountability with the help of Gram Panchayat, NGOs, SHGs, ASHA workers etc.
- At least 50,000 Gram Panchayats become poverty free by 2020.

**Some of the reasons why the scheme is not 100% productive:**

- The resources allocated to anti-poverty programmes are inadequate and there is a tacit understanding that targets will be curtailed according to fund availability. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) does not provide the guaranteed 100 days of work in many states.
- There is no method to ensure that programmes reach everybody they are meant for.
- Lack of awareness of these schemes amongst the masses given their illiteracy and ignorance.
- It may possibly be better to implement these programmes through NGOs and Civil Society Organisations after a strict screening process.
- Need to bring in an independent 'social audit' of these schemes not for fixing accountability but for plugging leakages, improving delivery.
- Absence of any monitoring mechanism for the efficacy of such schemes or to know the end result.
- There is no systematic attempt to identify people who are in poverty, determine their needs, address them and enable them to move above the poverty line.



#### What needs to be done?

- Improving human development outcomes for the poor by improving their quality of life and income earning opportunities.
- Creating more good locations as more and more of India's poor are concentrated in the poorest states.
- Future efforts will need to address job creation in more productive sectors, which has until now been lukewarm and has yielded few salaried jobs that offer stability and security.

- Capitalizing on growing connectivity between rural and urban areas, and between the agriculture, industry and services sectors is also a viable solution in this regard.

## UNIVERSAL BASIC INCOME

### What is UBI?

- UBI is a **fixed income every adult** - rich or poor, working or idle - receives from government.
- It is a **periodic, unconditional cash transfer** to every citizen in the country.
- Universal Basic Income means **government depositing a specific sum of money in a beneficiary's bank account** each year to augment his/her purchasing power in the open market. The term '**universal**' is '**de-jure**', in reality, UBI is not meant for rich & middle class families, they will be excluded.
- **Interim-Budget-2019** → Spending about ₹ 12 lakh crores in schemes. Out of that ₹ 3.3 lakh crores in subsidies. Yet, schemes/subsidies suffer from two problems.
  - **Inclusion Error:** Non-poor (well to do families) receive benefits, "**free rider**" problem. **About 40%** of Food subsidies wasted in this manner.
  - **Exclusion Error:** Real Poor not receiving benefit, **about 40-60%** of real needy
- Families don't receive scheme benefit.
- **Leakage :** **20-36% money** allotted in PDS/MNREGA is gone in corruption by the middleman / bureaucrats.

### Universal Basic Income and Poverty

Despite making remarkable progress in poverty reduction, **nearly 22 percent of the population lives below poverty line (Tendulkar committee report, 2011-12):**

- One of the major criticisms of poverty alleviation programmes is significant leakages. **UBI is seen as a more efficient alternative.**
- **UBI strengthens economic liberty at an individual level.** This would help them to choose the kind of work they want to do, rather than forcing them to do unproductive work to meet their daily requirements.

- As a form of **social security** UBI will help in reducing inequality and eliminating poverty. Thus it ensures security and dignity for all individuals.
- UBI could **promote greater productivity.** For example, agriculture labourers who own small patch of land and earlier used to work in others' farm for low wages, can now undertake farming on their own land. In long term, this will reduce the percentage of unused land and helps in increasing agriculture productivity.
- Transferring basic income directly into bank accounts will increase the demand for financial services. This would help banks to invest in the expansion of their service network, **which is very important for financial inclusion.**

### UBI: Pro-Arguments By Eco Survey

- **Safety Net** → Protects people from deprivation, destitution PDS= leakage, diversion. Better give ₹ ₹ to needy to buy from open market.
- **MNREGA** → Not good because it's creating shortage of farm labourers. Scheme is rife with corruption & mismanagement.
- Some people face accident of birth (SC/ST/Rural/Poor). Some people face accident of life (e.g. drought, disaster, husband dead, caught in debt trap by informal money lender). UBI will help them overcome these accidents, boost their psychological aspirations.
- **PAN cards already linked** with Bank accounts so possible to exclude rich / middle class easily. So, implementation of Universal Basic Income should not prove difficult.

### UBI: Anti-Arguments By Eco Survey

- Able bodied men given '**charity**'. It will turn them lazy. **Gandhi will not approve it.**
- 1st world nations can afford UBI because their tax to GDP is high. If we give ₹ 12000 per year to poor people (without shutting down existing schemes) then **Fiscal deficit = about 12% of GDP** = new variety of problems (Counter arguments: if we stop all schemes/subsidies and give **only ₹ 2500 / per year as UBI** to only poor people, then **Fiscal deficit will stay at 3%**

while poverty will decline from 21.9% → just 9%)

- Extra money in the hands of poor without proportional increase in the supply of goods → **demand side inflation**. So, **poor person's real purchasing power will not increase**, they will remain poor only.
- Providing Universal basic income without crossing the fiscal deficit target will require stopping the schemes like **NFSA, MDM, MNREGA** → but that will not be 'politically feasible'.
- Many families hid their assets during **SECC-2011 survey**, so it's not a reliable data. So if UBI given to people based on **SECC data** → **Inclusion Error**, with non-poor's getting benefit.
- Men of the house may misuse ₹₹ on alcohol, gambling & other social ills. Better to give entitlements in the form of '**kind**' e.g. free food under mid-day meal, subsidized grains at PDS shop.

### Challenges in UBI:

- Replacing existing schemes with cash transfer will **adversely impact the development goals of India**. UBI can't be at the cost of expenditure on health, education or rural infrastructure
- A guaranteed minimum income might make people **lazy** and it breeds dependency. They may opt out of labour market and can refuse to work
- It will also face the problem of '**exclusion error**' in the identification of beneficiaries. Efficiency will be reduced. **Corruption will creep in**. More importantly, UBI will not remain 'universal'.
- If the UBI is funded by higher taxes, especially by the indirect taxes, it will result in inflation. This, in turn, will reduce the **purchasing power of the people and lowers the value of the amount transferred**.

### Suggestions

- Movement in the HDI are driven by changes in health, education and income. The schemes for

these are meant for long-term improvement in human development, rural infrastructure, employment etc. and can't be substituted by cash transfer. Thus, a **complementary and aiding income** can be a balanced solution.

- A **transparent and safe financial architecture** that is accessible to all is important for the success of the UBI. In other words, the success of UBI depends on the **success of efficient mode of delivery** like JAM Trinity.
- **Study the efficiency of similar schemes in other countries (Finland, Kenya, and Spain etc.)** and work out the best implementation suitable for India.

### Conclusion:

- The main objective of all our development policies had been **aimed at promoting rapid and balanced economic development with equity and social justice**.
- But the benefits of all our policies and initiatives have **not reached to all the sections of people**.
- The promise of the **constitution and dreams of our forefathers of an egalitarian society** remains unfulfilled.
- Time has come to think **out of box solution to eliminate poverty** as some sectors of the economy, some regions of the country has developed to an extent where it can compete with developed countries in terms of social and economic development, yet there are many others who have not been able to come out of the **vicious circle of poverty**.
- While India's GDP and national income is rising every year, **not everyone has benefited equally** from this prosperity.
- **Poverty acts as a barrier** against gender development & human development.
- Therefore, **SDG Goal 1 aims to end poverty** in all its forms everywhere.

**Economic Survey 2017** gave both the pro and anti-arguments. Its intent was only to 'generate a debate' around the topic (without suggesting UBI for immediate implementation). However eventually, Interim-Budget 2019: PM-KISAN ₹ 6k / per year to small and marginal farmers.

<b>Conclusion- UBI-Favour:</b>	UBI can play a pivotal role in eliminating poverty and providing safety net against deprivation and destitution. However, UBI should be designed & implemented in a manner that minimizes leakage & doesn't put heavy burden on fiscal resources.
<b>Conclusion- UBI-Anti:</b>	While UBI can play a pivotal role in eliminating poverty and providing safety net against deprivation and destitution, but in the light of the aforementioned challenges, the conditions are not yet ripe for its introduction in India.

### Previous Year Questions:

<b>CSM2018 - 10 marks</b>	Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing. Explain by giving reasons.
<b>CSM2016 - 10 marks</b>	An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from deprivation. Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.
<b>CSM2016 - 10 marks</b>	Critically examine whether growing population is the cause of poverty or poverty is the main cause of population increase in India.

### Practice Questions:

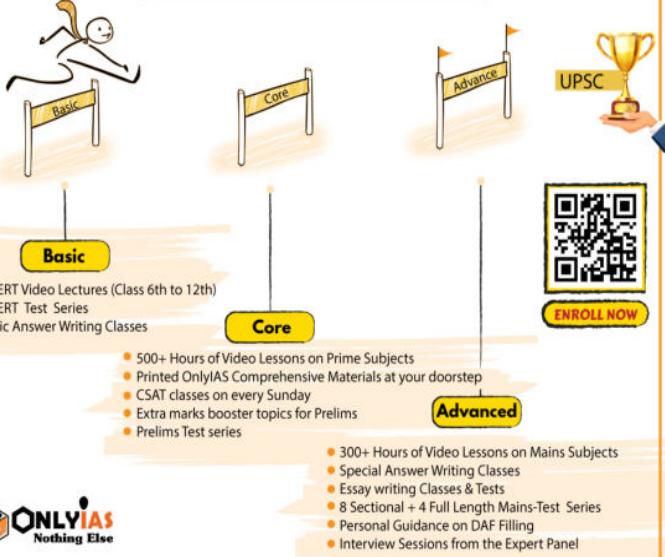
- Poverty is the root cause of all the social evils in India. Comment
- Explain how financial inclusion helps in elevating poverty from India. Mention the steps taken by the government to break the vicious cycle.
- Examine the reasons that aggravates poverty in Indian Society. Do you think the reason for

poverty is not only individual but the structure of society as well?



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## CH-5 URBANIZATION

- Urban development as a **reflection of the overall development process** cannot remain outside the purview of the political system of the country. Accordingly, the politicians and the civil servants in India take the most active part in the policy formulation process in the urban context.
- While **India changes to new India**, one of the profound morphological changes witnessed will be increasing urbanization which is **closely linked to modernization and industrialization**.

### WHAT IS URBANIZATION?

- Urbanization indeed is the **process of becoming urban, moving to cities, changing from agriculture to other pursuits common to cities, such as trade, manufacturing, industry and management, and corresponding changes of behavior patterns**.
- It is the **process of expansion in the entire system of interrelationships** by which the population maintains itself in the habitat.
- Urbanization refers to the **population shift from rural to urban residency**, the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas.

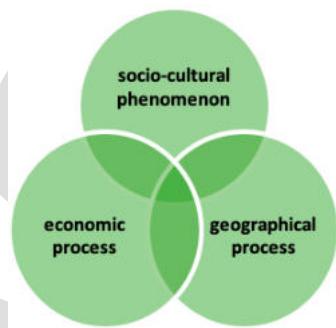
### CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN URBANIZATION:

- Indian towns are **growing more on the basis of tertiary rather than the secondary sector**. It is very ironic that cities in India have developed as a result of the growth of the tertiary sector. The growth in the communication sector, transport, services and construction were the main factors for the growth of Indian cities.
- But in **developed countries** it is the **manufacturing sector** which led to the **growth of cities**.
- Southern India is more urbanized** than that of Northern and Eastern India. This is because of the historical, socio-cultural and educational resource factors widely available.
- With the **introduction of globalization** in India, the **development of South India was**

very high due to high FDI and establishment of various kinds of industries in these states.

### PROCESS OF URBANIZATION:

- Urbanization as a **structural process of change** is generally related to industrialization, but it is **not always the result of industrialization**.
- Urbanization results due to the concentration of large-scale and small scale industrial and commercial, financial, and administrative set up in the cities; technological development in transport and communication, cultural and recreational activities.
- Urbanization is an **integral part of economic development**. As the economy develops, there is an increase in the per capita income and also the demand for non-farm goods in the economy.
- In the context of India, the process of urbanization is seen as a **socio-cultural process, an economic process, and a geographical process**.

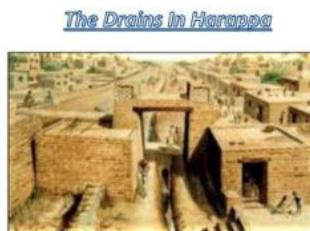


As a socio-cultural phenomenon	It is a "melting pot" of people with diverse ethnic, linguistic, and religious backgrounds. E.g. kolkata
As an economic process	The city is a focal point of productive activities. It

	exists and grows on the strength of the economic activities existing within itself. E.g. <b>Mumbai</b>
<b>As a geographical process</b>	It deals with migration or change of location of residence of people and involves the <b>movement of people</b> from one place to another.

## EVOLUTION OF URBANIZATION IN INDIA-

- Urbanization in India can be **traced back to the ancient Indian period**.
- Harappan urbanism in Indus valley civilization** is considered to be the first phase of urbanization in India.
- Harappan cities had a long period of urbanization for about 600 years (between 2350 BC and 1750 BC). **Harappa** and **Mohenjo-Daro**



Streets in Harappa



The Granaries Or Storehouses



Town Hall &amp; House In Harappa

**Daro** are the two important cities in Indus valley civilization.

- The onset of **the British East India Company** changed the nature of the urbanization process extraordinarily.

## THE MAJOR CONTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH TO THE INDIAN URBAN PROSPECT CAN BE ENLISTED AS FOLLOWS:

- In 1687- 88, the **first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras**.
- In 1726, Municipal Corporation was set up in Bombay and Calcutta.

- In 1882, a resolution was passed and according to which, a panchayat was to be formed at the village level, district boards, taluqa boards, and municipalities also came into existence.
- At that time Lord Ripon was Viceroy of India, and for this, Lord Ripon is known as the father of local self-government in India.
- Lord Ripon's resolution of 1882** provided for the introduction of principles of **local self-government in the municipalities**.
- The resolution is regarded as the **Magna Carta of Local self-government** in India. Lord Ripon is known as **Father of Local Self Government** in India.
- The formation of **three metropolitan port cities** of Mumbai (Bombay), Kolkata (Calcutta), and Chennai (Madras).
- Creation of a **chain of hill stations such as Darjeeling, Shimla, Mussoorie, Lansdowne etc.** in the Himalayan region and In South India.
- The modification of the urban landscape of the existing cities with the **introduction of civil lines and cantonments**.
- The **introduction of railways and modern industry**.
- The **improvements in urban amenities and administration**.
- The Initiation of modern education by establishing some **colleges and universities** in major urban centers.
- After Independence** urbanization began to accelerate due to the country's **adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector**.

## URBANIZATION AND GOVERNANCE

Urban governance is a **complex issue** and **poses a formidable challenge** in today's public management in our country. For those living in India's metropolitan areas, daily living can be chaotic and trying, the unfortunate result of poor urban planning, creaking infrastructure and ineffectual governance.

### A. Urban Governance:

- The **74th amendment act** has been implemented half-heartedly by the states, which has not fully empowered the Urban local

bodies (ULBs). ULBs comprise of municipal corporations, municipalities and nagar panchayats, which are to be supported by state governments to manage the urban development.

- For this, **ULBs need clear delegation of functions, financial resources and autonomy**. At present urban governance needs improvement for urban development, which can be done by **enhancing technology, administrative and managerial capacity of ULBs**.

#### B. Urban Finances:

- Though the performance of municipalities on revenue mobilization and spending levels varies across States, it can generally be said that **even after the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the financial position of the municipal institutions has not improved commensurate with their functions and responsibilities**. Further, the position of the smaller municipal institutions is much worse.
- The basic requirement of financial sustainability must be intertwined with the **need for financial powers**.
- States should ensure that the **law gives sufficient powers to the local bodies** regarding taxes that are more appropriately collected at local levels. State Governments should ensure that all local bodies switch over to the '**unit area method**' or '**capital value method**' for assessment of property tax in a time-bound manner.

#### Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its 6th report mentioned measures to strengthen the urban governance:

- Urban local bodies should be given **responsibility for water supply and distribution** in their territorial jurisdiction whether based on their own source or collaborative arrangements with other service providers.
- **Sanitation**, as a matter of hygiene and public health, must be given priority and emphasis in all urban areas. In all towns, advance action for laying down adequate infrastructure should be taken to avoid insufficiency of services.

- **Community participation and co-production of services** should be encouraged by municipal bodies. This should be supplemented by awareness generation.
- In all towns and cities with **a population above one lakh**, the possibility of taking up **PPP projects for collection and disposal of garbage may be explored**.
- Municipal bodies should be encouraged to take **responsibility of power distribution in their area**.
- Urban Transport Authorities, to be called **Unified Metropolitan Transport Authorities** in the Metropolitan Corporations, should be set up in cities with **population over one million within one year**, for coordinated planning and implementation of urban transport solutions with an overriding priority to public transport.

#### As per NITI Aayog:

- Well-run ULBs should have the **power to raise financial resources** including through **municipal bonds**.
- Introduction of **Standardised, time-bound, audited balance sheets** across ULBs would help improve financial management as well as spur further reforms in this area.
- Indian cities also need to **overhaul their municipal staffing and introduce appropriate skills** to achieve administrative efficiency.
- Similarly, to speed up the process of cleaning up municipal solid waste, NITI Aayog suggests the **creation of an authority at the Centre to spread the use of Waste to Energy plants**.
- Such an authority may be called **Waste to Energy Corporation of India (WECI)** and placed under the **Ministry of Urban Development**. WECI may set up world class Waste to Energy plants through **PPP** across the country.
- Its mandate may include key functions of **preparing standard tender documents, prequalify vendors** and allot to ULBs and cluster of ULBs, and **ensure priority clearance** for qualified vendors, among others.
- **Strict enforcement of traffic rules** through fines in case of violations can induce

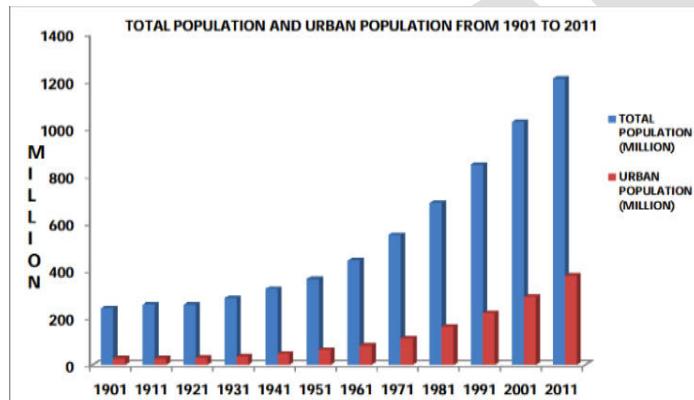
behavioral change and could greatly reduce both the travel time and pollution.

- Incentives may be created to encourage vehicle-sharing systems such as Ola and Uber. This will reduce the number of vehicles on the road reducing both congestion and pollution.
- There is a need for a national metro rail policy that will ensure that metro projects are not considered in isolation, but as part of a comprehensive plan of overall public transportation.

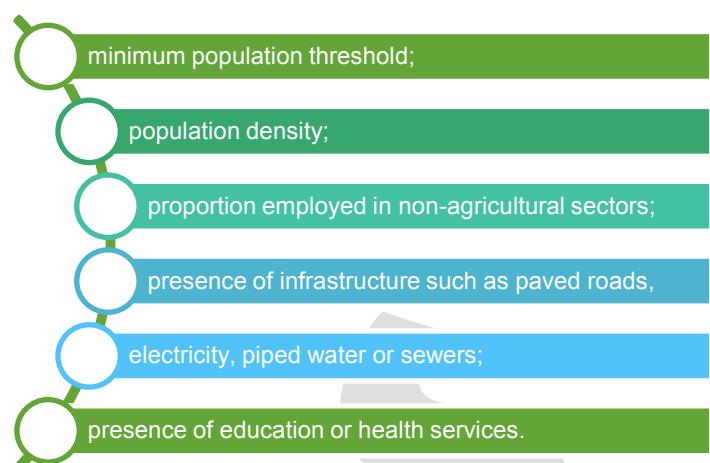
## URBANIZATION AND TWELFTH FIVE-YEAR PLANS

- Rapid Mass Transport (RMT) for a better transportation system.
- Reform of the urban water sector.
- Efficient use of urban land.
- Long term strategic urban planning with the overall regional planning perspective.
- The environmental sustainability of urban development
- Investment in new urban infrastructure assets and maintenance of assets.
- Need to strengthen urban governance
- To strengthen the 'soft infrastructure'.

## URBANIZATION AND ASSOCIATED PHENOMENON:



The criteria for classifying an area as urban may be based on one or a combination of features, such as:



### Towns:

For the Census of India 2011, the definition of urban area is as follows;

The population residing in urban areas in India, according to the **1901 census, was 11.4%**. This count increased to 28.53% according to the 2001 census, and crossed **30% as per the 2011 census, standing at 31.16%**. In 2017, the numbers increased to 34%, according to The World Bank.

### Statutory towns

- All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
- These towns are notified under law by the concerned State/UT Government and have local bodies like municipal corporations, municipalities, municipal committees, etc., irrespective of their demographic characteristics as reckoned on 31st December 2009. Examples: Vadodara (Municipal Corp.), Shimla (Municipal Corp.) etc.

### Census town

- All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
- A minimum population of **5,000**;
  - At least **75 percent** of the male main working

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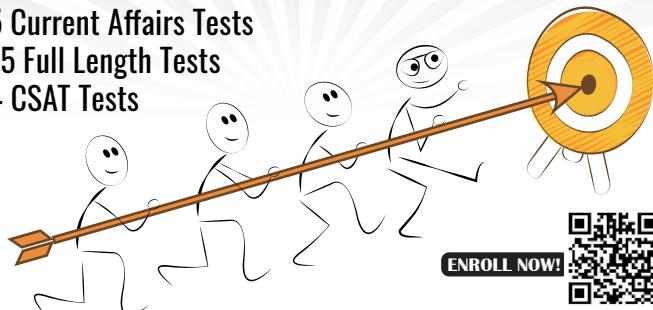
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- population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
3. A density of population of at least **400 persons per sq. km.**

of urban activities and occupations, greater influx of secondary functions like industry, the increased sophistication and mechanization of life and the influx of urban characters into the surrounding rural area, over urbanization gradually replaces the rural and traditionalistic traits of a community.

### Urban Agglomeration (UA):

- It is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns.
- An Urban Agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town and its total population (i.e. all the constituents put together) should not be less than **20,000 as per the 2001 Census**. At the **Census 2011**, there were **475** such UAs/Towns.

### Urban Agglomerations/ Towns by Class/ Category: Census of India 2011

### Out Growths (OG):

- It is a **viable unit** such as a village or a hamlet or an enumeration block made up of such a

Class	Population
Class - I	Population of 100,000 and Above
Class - II	Population of 50,000 and 99,999
Class - III	Population of 20,000 and 49,999
Class - IV	Population of 10,000 and 19,999
Class - V	Population of 5,000 and 9,999
Class - VI	Population of less than 5,000

village or hamlet and **clearly identifiable** in terms of its boundaries and location.

- Some of the examples are **railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps**, etc., which have come up near a statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town. **At the Census 2011, there were 981 Out Growths.**

### Over-Urbanization:

- It refers to the **increased exemplifications of the characters of urbanization** in a city or its surrounding rural area.
- It **results from excessive development** of urban traits. Due to the expansion of the range

### Suburbanization:

- Suburbanization is **closely related to over-urbanization of a city**. When cities get over-crowded by population, it may result in suburbanization. **Delhi is a typical example.**
- Sub-urbanization means urbanization of rural areas around the cities characterized by the following features:**
  - A sharp increase in the 'urban (non-agricultural) uses' of land,
  - Inclusion of surrounding areas of towns within its municipal limits, and
  - Intensive communication of all types between town and its surrounding areas.

### Counter urbanization or de-urbanization:

- It is a **demographic and social process whereby people move from urban areas to rural areas**. It is, like suburbanization, **inversely related to urbanization**. It first occurred as a reaction to inner - city deprivation.
- Counter urbanization is the process by which **people migrate from urban to rural communities** (the opposite of urbanization) for various reasons, including job opportunities and simpler lifestyles.

### Satellite towns:

- A satellite town or satellite city is a concept in urban planning that **refers essentially to smaller metropolitan areas which are located somewhat near to**, but are mostly independent of larger metropolitan areas. Satellite cities could be **self-sufficient communities** outside of their larger metropolitan areas.

## REASONS FOR URBANIZATION

### 1. Social factors:

- There are numerous social benefits attributed to life in cities and towns.
- People get **better facilities in an urban area like education, sanitation, housing, health care**, recreation, and living standards to lead a good social life in general.
- Due to these reasons, more and more people are prompted to migrate into cities and towns **to obtain a wide variety of social benefits and services which are not presently available in rural areas.**

## 2. Economic factors:

- There is a strong relationship between **urbanization and economic growth.**



## 3. Employment opportunities:

- In the rural sector, people have to depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. But Indian agriculture is depending on monsoon; therefore, in **drought situations or natural calamities**, rural people have to migrate to cities.
- The depressed economic conditions of the area, **availability of opportunities**, availability of land holdings are the most **vital determinants for the population movement.**
- Urbanization creates **millions of job opportunities** for the growing youth population as well as rural sector people.

## 4. Political Factors:

- Most schemes for improving rural conditions are justified on the grounds that they will reduce migration to cities. Yet, **economic growth is strongly linked to urbanization.**
- Various suggestions as **policy guidance have been made from time to time in the light of rapid urbanization.**
- The National plan documents, recommendations of different committees a

commission set up by the government, **governments policy on slums and town improvement**, various schemes, the **Urban Land Policy, Housing Policy, Policy on the urban environment, infrastructural arrangements** serve as important indicators of the government of India's perspective of urban development.

- Such a range of policy contents reflects the highly complicated character of the urban development process.

## 5. Modernization and changed lifestyle:

- Modernization and **drastic change in today's lifestyle** of people plays a very important role in the process of urbanization.
- Nowadays, urban areas are **becoming more technology savvy with highly sophisticated communication, infrastructure, medical facilities, dressing code, enlightenment, liberalization, and social amenities availability.**
- Most of the people have a view in their minds that they can lead a better and happy life in cities.
- As a result, people are migrating towards the cities, and the **cities are growing rapidly by absorbing more and more people day after day.**

## 6. Rural-urban transformation:

- Many localities have become more fruitful and prosperous due to the **discovery of minerals, resource exploitation, or certain agricultural activities**; hence cities start emerging.
- It is a well-known fact that the **increase in productivity leads to economic growth and higher value-added employment opportunities.**
- This trend normally contributes to the **development of land for use in commercial properties, socio-economic support institutions, transportation, and residential buildings.**

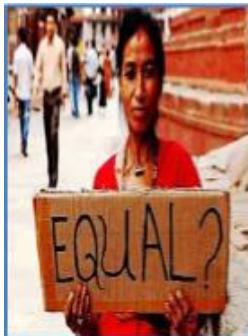
## 7. Commercialization

- The distribution of goods and services and commercial transactions in the modern era has developed modern marketing institutions and exchange methods that have given rise to the growth of towns and cities.

## SOCIAL EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION

### 1. Urbanization and Status of Women:

- Status of women in urban areas is **higher than that of women in rural areas**. Urban women are comparatively more educated and liberal.
- They are not only **aware of their economic, social and political rights** but they also use these rights to save themselves from being humiliated and exploited.
- The **average age of girls at marriage in cities is also higher** than the corresponding age in villages.
- The status of urban women, because of being comparatively educated and liberal, is higher than that of rural women. However, in the **labour market, women are still in a disadvantaged situation**. The labour market discriminates against women and is opposed to equality of opportunity.
- **Divorce and remarriage are new phenomena** that we find among urban women. Today, women take more initiative to break their marriages legally if they find adjustment after marriage impossible.
- **Politically**, urban women are more active today. The number of women contesting elections has increased at every level. They hold important political positions and also possess independent political ideologies.
- It may, thus, be concluded that **while rural women continue to be dependent** on men both economically and socially, **urban women are comparatively independent** and enjoy greater freedom.



humiliated and exploited.



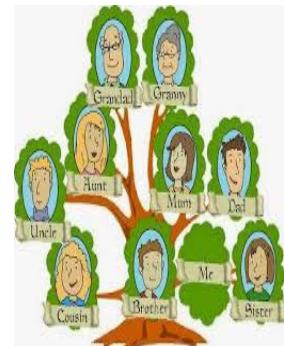
It will not be wrong to say that **caste identity tends to diminish with urbanization**.

Urbanites participate in networks which include persons of several castes.

- Urban-dwellers **do not strictly conform to caste norms**. There is a change in commensal relations, marital relations, social relations, as well as in occupational relations.
- Likewise, **caste solidarity** was not as strong in urban areas as in rural areas. **Caste panchayats** were very weak in cities.

### 3. Urbanization and Kinship:

- The increasing number of inhabitants in a settlement beyond a certain limit affect the relationship between them and the character of the city.
- The greater the number of individuals participating in a process of interaction, the greater is the **potential of differentiation** between them whereby the personal traits, the occupations, the cultural life and the ideas, and beliefs and values get widely separated.
- These variations give rise to the spatial segregation of individuals. The bonds of kinship, neighborliness and sentiments of living together for generations are absent among these people due to such diverse origin and backgrounds.
- Thus, the increase in numbers involves changed the character of the social relationship, the absence of anonymity and the segmentalization of human relationship.



## CURRENT MODELS OF URBANIZATION:

The current model of urbanization is being designed around concepts like smart cities and export-oriented industrial corridors:

### Smart Cities Mission:



- The Smart Cities Mission aimed at promoting cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment, and the application of 'Smart' Solutions.
- This includes assured water and electricity supplies, efficient sanitation, solid waste management, and public transport, adequate healthcare and education facilities, and affordable housing, especially for economically-weak sections of society.
- Beyond these basic requirements, such cities must also offer robust information technology connectivity, which will allow for citizen participation in community matters and improved local governance.

### The Importance of Smart Cities Mission:

- With 70% of India's built environment for 2030 yet to take shape, its impending urban transformation also represents significant opportunities for domestic and international investments.
- The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years from 2015 to 2020. The Mission is implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).
- SCM will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) where the central Government proposes to provide financial support up to Rs. 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB.

- To achieve sustainable growth, the cities will have to become more liveable and safer with clean air, adequate infrastructure, reliable utilities, and opportunities for learning and employment.
- All 100 Smart Cities have established their SPVs, constituted their City Level Advisory Forum (CLAF), and all cities have appointed PMCs, indicating that all these Smart Cities are in Mission mode.
- Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCCs) becoming operational in 15 cities has resulted in enhanced efficiency in governance, management of traffic, law enforcement, improved citizen grievance redressal, and reduced criminal incidents on city streets and public spaces.
- Smart Cities and AMRUT programs have opened up avenues for local industry and global players to participate in the development of cities across such sectors as utilities, housing, mobility, telecommunications, information technology, healthcare, education, and recreational facilities.
- Smart cities mission is also playing a vital role in creating new opportunities for better management of waste: For example, Agra – which houses the Taj Mahal plans to install 2,93,000 garbage containers tagged with radio frequency identification (RFID). These waste containers will be tracked throughout the city to ensure they are used to their maximum efficiency.

### Relevance of smart cities in sustainable urban development:

<b>Engines of inclusive economic growth</b>	Of the 121 crore Indians, 83.3 crore live in rural areas while 37.7 crore stay in urban areas, i.e. approx. 32 % of the population.
<b>Rapid and haphazard urbanization</b>	Mass movement of people from villages to cities in search of a better life, drawn by the lure of riches and money has resulted in the haphazard urbanization

	with increasing slum population.
<b>Traffic</b>	With overcrowding in the cities, traffic congestion becomes a problem, increasing the time it takes to commute over even small distances.
<b>Share in GDP</b>	Cities contribute to <b>63 % of Indian GDP</b> . The increasing population has caused extreme stress of urban amenities.
<b>Health problems</b>	The concentration of a large population living in squalor in slums in the urban sprawl makes it a haven for the spread of diseases. Environmental concern: Vulnerability to risk posed by the increasing man-made and natural disaster is increasing.

#### Scheme/Initiatives:

- 1. HRIDAY Mission:** Its Specific objectives are:
- Planning, development and implementation of heritage sensitive infrastructure.
  - Service delivery and infrastructure provisioning in historic city core areas.
  - Preserve and revitalize heritage wherein tourists can connect directly with city's unique character. Develop and document a heritage asset inventory of cities – natural, cultural, living and built heritage as a basis for urban planning, growth and service provision & delivery.
  - Implementation and enhancement of basic services delivery with focus on sanitation services like public conveniences, toilets, water taps, street lights with use of latest technologies in improving tourist facilities/amenities.
  - Local capacity enhancement for inclusive heritage-based industry.

- 2. RURBAN Mission:** The larger outcomes envisaged under this Mission are:

- Bridging the rural-urban divide-viz: economic, technological and those related to facilities and services. Stimulating local economic

development with emphasis on reduction of poverty and unemployment in rural areas.

- Spreading development in the region.
- Attracting investment in rural areas.

#### 3. PM Awas Yojana:

- It was launched on **25th June 2015** which intends to provide housing for all in urban areas **by year 2022**.
- The Mission provides Central Assistance to the implementing agencies through States/Union Territories (UTs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) for providing houses to all eligible families/ beneficiaries against the validated demand for houses for **about 1.12 cr.** As per PMAY(U) guidelines, the size of a house for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) could be **upto 30 sq. mtr. carpet area**, however States/UTs have the flexibility to enhance the size of houses in consultation and approval of the Ministry.

#### 4. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission:

The purpose of mission is to:

- Ensure that **every household has access to a tap with the assured supply of water** and a **sewerage connection**.
- Increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and **well-maintained open spaces** (e.g. parks)
- **Reduce pollution** by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs).

#### 5. National Urban Transport Policy:

- The objective of this policy is to ensure safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable access for the growing number of city residents to jobs, education, recreation and such other needs within our cities.

#### 6. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat:

To promote:

- Improvements in **energy efficiency** in

buildings through extension of the **Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)** - which addresses the design of new and large commercial buildings to optimize their energy demand;

- **Better urban planning and modal shift to public transport** - make long term transport plans to facilitate the growth of medium and small cities in such a way that ensures efficient and convenient public transport;
- **Improved management of solid and liquid waste**, e.g. recycling of material and urban waste management – with special focus on development of technology for producing power from waste.

## 7. National Urban Housing Fund

- The Union Cabinet has approved the creation of **Rs 60,000-crore National Urban Housing Fund** to finance the government's Housing for All programme, which **aims to build 12 million affordable housing units** in urban areas **by 2022**. This is a step in the right direction

## 8. Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) – National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM):

- This scheme is aimed at addressing the livelihood concerns of the urban poor.

## 9. Industrial Corridors:

- The Government of India is developing 5 major industrial corridors in various states.

## 10. India's first monorail

- It will be thrown open to the public, eight years after it was first proposed, with the Maharashtra government. With this, India will join countries like the U.S., Germany, China, Japan, Australia and Malaysia that run monorails.

## 11. City Projects

- Several new cities have been developed in recent year, some of the prominent examples are:

1. Dholera SIR (Gujarat)
2. Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (Gujarat)
3. Palava (Maharashtra)
4. Lavasa (Maharashtra)

5. Gurgaon (Haryana)
6. Smart City Kochi (Kerala)
7. Haldia (West Bengal)
8. Navi Mumbai Airport influence Notified Area (Maharashtra)
9. Wave City (National Capital Region)

Examples of Public driven Urban Development Projects

1. Dholera (SIR)
2. Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT)

Examples of Privately driven Urban Development Projects

1. Lavasa
2. Palav

## Challenges in implementation

- **Financing** → The total investment approved under the smart city plans of 90 cities has **gone upto Rs 1, 91,155 crores**. Banks financing these projects as of now is the major reason of a considerable increase in the number of **non-performing assets**. The government is recently taking steps to finance these projects by making changes in the budget and certainly the problem will be addressed soon.
- **Lack of Center-State Coordination** → Fruitful implementation of a project can be done only if there is a **coordination between various government bodies**. There is a need for **proper regulation** when it comes to planning for the development of smart cities. Both horizontal and vertical co-ordination is the requisite right now.
- **Availability of Master Plan** → Most cities in India **do not have their master plans and development plans** in place. This is a tragic situation about developing them into smart cities. The presence of both the requisites is the key to the implementation and encapsulation of the smart city project as that is where the changes would be monitored and there is no other way to make it **simple, better and efficient**. Unfortunately, most cities in India lack the presence of it.
- **No time figure attached to the plan** → The entire smart city plan is a one big plan which **should get all the clearances on time**. Everything should be online and timely which unfortunately is not happening in this case. The

most important step to be taken in this context would be **setting up a single regulatory body** which monitors all the requisite approvals for the project. Doing this will address two major issues one of **coordination** and one would be the **timely execution**. Also, the body should be solely responsible to cater to the financial requirements.

- **Availability of facilities** → India as of now is not that equipped when it comes to **skilled manpower and advanced technology requirements** for developing 100 smart cities. That is a huge number and requires a lot of skilled efforts. For creating **skilled labor and capacity building**, not much funds have been allocated by the center and state in such initiatives. Such projects involve training, research and a hefty database for execution. This is a huge problem in India as it is an area which has not been focused upon as of now. These programs help in many ways like **time bound completion**.
- **Corruption** → This point probably was meant to be from the first as this is the **root cause for all above challenges**. Both at center and state level **corruption** is responsible for all the **co-ordination mismatch and time lag happening**. The financial constraint also somehow creeps in because of this issue. Corruption in India is a challenge which has always been a **reason for non-execution or ineffective execution** of most big projects in the country.
- **Others:**
  1. Digital security.
  2. Legislation and policies.
  3. Lack of confidence or reluctance shown by citizens (lack of clarity around benefits).
  4. Interoperability.
  5. Existing infrastructure for energy, water, and transportation systems.

## PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH URBANIZATION

### Overcrowding →

- Overcrowding is a situation in which too many people live in too little space. Overcrowding is a **logical consequence of overpopulation** in urban areas.



- It is naturally expected that cities having a **large size of population squeezed in a small space must suffer from overcrowding**.
- This is well exhibited by almost all the big cities of India.
- **For example, Delhi has a population density of 11,320 persons per sq km (Census 2011)** which is the highest in India. This is the overall population density for the Union Territory of Delhi.
- This leads to tremendous **pressure on infrastructural facilities like housing, electricity, water, transport, employment, etc.** Efforts to decongest Delhi by developing ring towns have not met with the required success.

### Sanitation:

- The poor sanitation condition is another gloomy feature in urban areas and **particularly in slums and unauthorized colonies of urban areas**. The drainage system in many unorganized colonies and slums is either not existing and if existing are in a bad shape and in bits resulting in blockage of wastewater.
- These **unsanitary conditions** lead to many **sanitation-related diseases such as diarrhea and malaria**.
- **Unsafe garbage disposal** is one of the critical problems in urban areas and garbage management always remains a major challenge.
- The **2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4)** states that **more than 50% of households have access to improved sanitation facilities in all states/UTs except Bihar and Madhya Pradesh**.

### Housing and Slums →

- There is an acute **shortage of housing in urban areas** and much of the available accommodation is of sub-standard quality.
- With large scale migration to urban areas, many find that the only option they have is substandard conditions of slums.
- Slums are characterized by **substandard housing, overcrowding, lack of electrification, ventilation, sanitation, roads, and drinking water facilities.**
- They have been the **breeding ground of diseases, environmental pollution, demoralization, and many social tensions.**
- The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) introduced the concept of “**Housing Poverty**” which includes “Individuals and households who lack safe, secure and healthy shelter, with basic infrastructures such as piped water and adequate provision for sanitation, drainage and the removal of household waste.”

<b>Ease of Living Index</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is developed by the <b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs</b> seeks to:</li> <li>• Drive an <b>evidence-based approach</b> for future interventions and investments to deliver <b>Ease of Living outcomes</b></li> <li>• <b>Catalyze actions</b> to improve the quality of life in Indian cities</li> <li>• <b>Track broader development outcomes</b> including the Sustainable Development Goals (<b>SDG 11- Sustainable cities and communities</b>)</li> <li>• Serve as a <b>basis for dialogue</b> with citizens and urban decision-makers on key strengths and areas demanding improvement.</li> </ul>
<b>Global Livability Index 2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <b>Economist Intelligence Unit's</b> livability rating quantifies the challenges that might be presented to an individual's lifestyle in <b>140 cities worldwide.</b></li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each city is assigned a score for <b>over 30 qualitative and quantitative factors</b> across five broad categories of <b>Stability, Healthcare, Culture and environment, Education and Infrastructure.</b></li> </ul>
<b>SDG-11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Making cities sustainable</b> means creating career and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. It involves investment in public transport, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.</li> <li>• <b>Targets - By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</b></li> <li>• <b>Strengthen efforts</b> to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</li> <li>• <b>By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</b></li> </ul>

### Transportation and Traffic Problem →

- With traffic bottlenecks and traffic congestion, almost all cities and towns of India are suffering from an acute form of transport problem.



- Transport problems increase and become more complex as the town grows in size.
- With its growth, the town performs varied and complex functions, and more people travel to work or shop.
- Due to less penetration of public transport, high-income individuals are buying more private vehicles causing more traffic jams and air pollution, which in turn decreases the efficiency of public transport.
- Also, the penetration of public transport is less, which makes people use a private vehicle instead of Public transport.

#### Energy crisis →

- With the demand for power consumption increasing day by day because of industrialization and the increasing use of electronic gadgets of various types, almost all the cities in India face this problem.

#### Unemployment →

- Urbanization can lead to unemployment. People are drawn to urban areas in the false hope of a better standard of living, better healthcare and job opportunities. This leads to one of the most obvious bad effects of urbanization—the growth of crimes.



#### Prostitution →

- Urbanization leads to trafficking of women and children from both urban as well as rural areas. Some women and children are even trafficked across the borders for prostitution, cheap-labour and adoption.

#### Gambling →

- Gambling is an organized and planned activity in many urban centers. People living In cities have a craze to make money. So, they are ready to espouse many means to make money. Gambling gives them an opportunity to make instant or quick money.

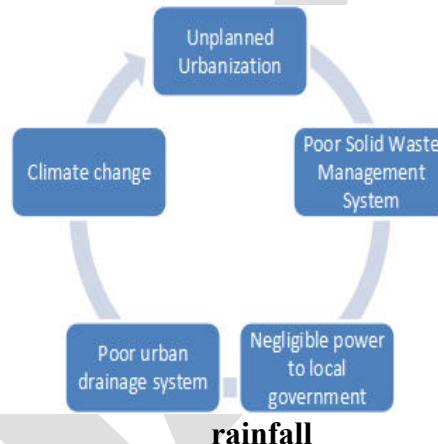
#### Climate Change →

- The rapid, inadequate, and poorly planned expansion of cities can also leave urban populations highly exposed to the effects of climate change.

- The migration from rural areas to cities is at least partially driven by the increasing prevalence of extreme weather; however, cities tend to be located near the sea or natural waterways, where they are at more risk of flooding.

#### For example:

Recent floods in Mumbai due to extreme



#### The solution to the problem:

- Proper sewage drainage-water supply
- Integrated coordinated governance framework for cities.
- People should be taught not to put garbage in rivers, and plastics shouldn't be thrown in rivers.
- Model of linking flooding with rainfall.
- If communities are involved, given the task, responsibilities, and resources, including finance beforehand, then there will be prompt action.

#### Social Instability →

- Rapid and unplanned urbanization can also quickly lead to urban violence and social unrest. Widening inequalities also tend to be more starkly visible in urban than in rural areas.
- The combination of inequality, competition for scarce resources such as land, impunity from the law, and weak city governance increase the

risk of violence and potential breakdowns in law and order.

- Urbanization can also create **connected and cascading effects**.

**For example**, high population density fuels property bubbles while a shortage of affordable housing contributes to social exclusion, with this combination threatening to destabilize the wider economy and increase social instability.

### Health Conditions →

- The condition of health in some poor urban areas is worst compared to rural areas. There is a huge **loss of life due to basic amenities like drinking water, clean air, etc.**
- Providing health care services to the growing urban population is a major challenge before the government health care delivery system.
- With the rapid pace of urbanization, industries and transport systems grow rather out of proportion. These developments are primarily **responsible for the pollution of the environment, particularly the urban environment.**



### For example:

**Gurugram and Ghaziabad are the most polluted, while Delhi is the worst off among capital cities.** ICMR estimates reveal that one in every eight deaths in India is **attributable to air pollution**, which now contributes to more disease burden than smoking.

The **2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4)** states that though anaemia has declined, it still remains widespread. More than half of children and women are anaemic. The prevalence of **tuberculosis was higher among women** (389 per 100,000) than among men (220 per 100,000).

- Unplanned urbanization: **haphazard growth of urban areas has led to the proliferation of slums and poor public transport has increased the burden of personal vehicles on the road.**

### Causes of Air Pollution

- Landfills used for waste management also release pollutants in the air.
- The rapid urbanization, growth of industries and transport system of the recent years if left unmanaged will further exacerbate the problem.
- Burning of urban waste, diesel soot, vehicular exhaust, road and construction dust, and power generation.
- Poor governance: the issue of environment and pollution is still to get the policy priority it deserves. While agencies liked CPCB and SPCBs continue to be under-resourced and under-staffed, the multiplicity of the state authorities at the ground level leads to poor coordination, lax enforcement of rules, and lack of accountability as seen in Delhi.
- The absence of environmental governance continues to be a major challenge.

### Steps to Combat Air Pollution

- An innovative approach could be to use climate change funds to turn farm residues into a resource, using technological options such as converting them into biofuels and biofertilizers.
- Odd-even schemes and, recently, the allowance by the Supreme Court (SC) for only green or zero-emission firecrackers, are the episodic measures that have been used, and still continue to be, to combat this methodical pollution.
- Drafting of the **National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)**, which was intended to build and strengthen the institutional

- capacity to monitor air quality across India
- Governments should make the use of personal vehicles in cities less attractive through strict road pricing mechanisms like Congestion tax, Greenhouse Gas tax.
- Need to **speed up the journey towards LPG and solar-powered stoves.**
- Addressing vehicular emissions is within India's grasp but requires a multi-pronged approach. It needs to combine the already-proposed tighter emission norms (in the form of BS-VI), with a **push for shared mobility and public transport and adoption of alternate mobility technologies.**

### Beggary →

- Out of many, few people, who migrate to the urban centers in search of better opportunities, end up as beggars.
- This problem also has **social and moral aspects** apart from the economic aspects.
- Most beggars usually stay in such an **unhealthy and unhygienic environment** that they develop some of the other diseases. Thus, they become lithe, which means to **spread infectious diseases** in the city and nearby localities.



### Water →

- The **supply of water started falling short of demand** as the cities grew in size and number. Sadly the majority of the



cities and towns **do not get the recommended quantity of water.**

- The **gap in demand and supply** of water in four metro cities, viz., Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai **varies from 10 to 20 percent.**
- To meet the growing demand for water, **many cities are trying to tap external sources of water supply.**
- The safe drinking water sources are also **found to be contaminated** because the water in the cities is inadequate and, in the future, the expected population cannot be accommodated without a drastic improvement in the availability of water.

The 2015-16 **National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4)** states that over **two-thirds of households** in every State/UT have access to an improved source of drinking water.

### For example:

- **Mumbai draws water from neighboring areas** and from sources located as far as 125 km in the Western Ghats. **Chennai uses water express trains** to meets its growing demand for water. **Bangalore is located on the plateau and draws water from the Cauvery river at a distance of 100 km.** Water for Bangalore has to be lifted about 700 meters with help of lifting pumps.
- **Hyderabad depends on Nagarjuna Sagar** located 137 km away.
- **Delhi** meets a large part of its water requirements from **Tajiwala in Haryana.**

### The Water Crisis in India:

- According to a **forecast by the Asian Development Bank**, India will have a **water deficit of 50% by 2030**. Recent studies also ranked **Chennai and Delhi at the top of the 27 most vulnerable Asian cities** in terms of low per day water availability Mumbai and Kolkata follow close.

- Taps in Shimla went dry in summer of 2018, posing an unprecedented water crisis in the hill town.

### Why the water crisis?

- India's water crisis is often attributed to **the lack of government planning, increased corporate privatization, industrial and human waste, and government corruption**.
- In addition, water scarcity in India is expected to worsen as the **overall population is expected to increase to 1.6 billion by the year 2050**.
- **Increasing demand:** Due to population growth, industrialization, rapid urbanization, increasing needs of irrigation, increase in domestic use, etc. have pushed the demand for water.
- **Over-exploitation** of groundwater and surface water.
- **Water pollution:** The release of industrial and domestic waste into rivers, lakes, and estuaries has polluted freshwater sources at an alarming rate in India. Those freshwater sources are not fit for drinking or other activities.

### Need of The Hour

- **Local communities should cooperate in an environmental management program** that secures their right and gains.
- **Prohibit the dumping of chemical pollutants, domestic garbage, industrial waste, toxic substances, and the use of electric current and explosives in the wetland sites**
- **Crop Diversification** as a solution to reduce water usage in agriculture.
- **Aquifer recharge and rainwater conservation through community ponds and recharge wells** should be promoted with the involvement of gram sabhas.
- **For example**, Lessons can also be drawn from the work of **Sankalpa Rural Development Society (SRDS)**, which has been training farmers of Karnataka on the revival of defunct borewells.
- **Participatory governance** is needed to govern water resources. India's rivers and groundwater can be protected only if the integral interconnectedness of catchment areas, rivers,

and rural and urban aquifers is properly recognized.

- Conservation techniques like **zero-tillage**,

### Composite Water Management Index

- **NITI Aayog** first launched and conceptualized the Composite Water Management Index in **2018**.
- The **CWMI** is an important tool to assess and improve the performance of States/ Union Territories in efficient management of water resources.
- The index would provide useful information for the States and also for the concerned Central Ministries/Departments **enabling them to formulate and implement suitable strategies** for better management of water resources.

**raised-bed planting, and precision** have shown good results in soil and water conservation but need further improvement in technology for wider acceptance.

### REMEDIES TO URBAN PROBLEMS:

#### 1. Green cover:

Increasing green cover especially in urban areas must be an indispensable part of urban planning. Other initiatives such as **afforestation, the greening of highways, etc.** must also pick up.



#### Importance of Green Cover:

- They **assure regulation of the carbon cycle** and attenuating climate change.
- They constitute **infiltration zones for water** (and thus help prevent flooding and soil erosion) and alimentation of groundwater and contribute to better water quality.

- They are essential to support biodiversity.
- **Urban green spaces** can be one of the factors that attract significant foreign investments that assist in rapid economic growth.

### INCLUSIVE CITIES

“An inclusive city is one that values all people and their needs equally. It is one in which all residents—including the most marginalized of poor workers—have a representative voice in governance, planning, and budgeting processes, and have access to sustainable livelihoods, legal housing and affordable basic services such as water/sanitation and an electricity supply.”

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



- **For example**, instead of providing houses to slum-dwellers in cities through city development authorities, if through regional planning migrants could be diverted to other areas that may provide attractive employment, the pace of growth of existing cities could be checked.

### 3. Urban governance:

- Better urban planning based on **models like transit-oriented development (TOD), integrated and accountable transport authority, empowered local bodies, scientific waste management**, etc. can help bring down footprints of urban area challenges.
- To make sure that **tomorrow's cities provide opportunities for all**, it is essential to understand that the concept of **inclusive cities** involves multiple spatial, social and economic factors.

### 4. Better Transportation Facility

- **Most of the cosmopolitan cities of India are overcrowded** and are not able to provide the necessary transportation facility to the people.
- Hence, it is necessary to make **proper arrangements** to face this problem.
- **The private transport system can be encouraged**, along with the existing public transportation system.
- **Healthy competition between the two systems** can help solve the problem to a great extent.
- For urban public transport, a **special purpose vehicle (SPV) with participation of public agencies** should be set up. The SPV or public procurement authority should **make investment in common infrastructure** like bus stops, office space, etc. and private bus operators should make investments in rolling stocks (buses).
- Apart from the engineering and planning, **strict enforcement during and after construction** is also necessary for the success of **Bus rapid transit (BRT)** projects. It should be mandatory for each city to prepare a Comprehensive Mobility Plan and link it with the master plans of the city rather than taking ad-hoc decisions for decongesting one road or the other.



- Hence, the city administration has to take sufficient care in doing **comprehensive planning** for the improvement of the city.
- The city planners must have **far-sightedness** and must **take into account the probable growth of the city in at least another 50 years**.
- It is equally important to **make use of the latest technological** know-how in preparing the plan for the future.
- **Political interference** invariably is the hindrance to the implementation of any successful plan.

### Objectives of National Urban Transport Policy

- To bring about better integration of land use and transport planning so as to improve access to jobs, education, etc;
- To encourage public transport and non-motorised transport so that the dependence on personal motor vehicles is reduced;
- To have a more coordinated approach to urban transport management through Unified Metropolitan Transport Authorities (UMTA);
- To offer support for capacity building at the State level;
- To provide concessions for the adoption of cleaner fuel and vehicle technologies so that the pollution caused by motor vehicles gets reduced.

### 6. Limited Environment Pollution

- Environmental pollution is becoming a major problem in megacities.
- New industries should not be given permission to start their establishments near residential areas.
- On the other hand, industries should be established far away from the cities.
- The scientific arrangement is to be made to dispose of solid waste, including the garbage.
- People should be appropriately educated in order to maintain Cleanliness in the City. Voluntary organizations and the media can play a vital role in this regard.

### 7. Public Health Delivery system:

Poor health seeking behaviour leads to poor health and nutritional outcomes. Urban populations, largely the poor and the marginalized, are “ghettoized” and “spaced out” because of the inadequacy in urban public health delivery systems to reach them on account of location, their place of work such as construction sites etc.

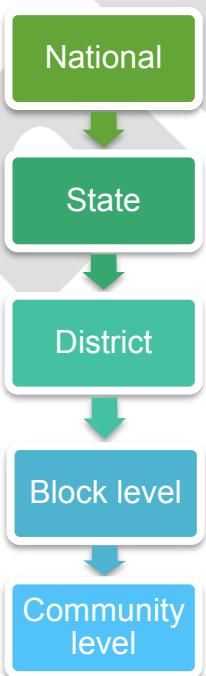
- Linkages between ICDS and Health services need to be explored. There are NGOs which have successfully implemented these unified approaches in Urban areas. E.g. SNEHA (Mumbai) runs Maternal and Child Nutrition model successfully by involving volunteers who dedicate two hours per week for community outreach.



- Mohalla clinics (Primary Health Centre) - an initiative of Delhi State Government is an aspirational model that provides a basic package of essential health services including medicines, diagnostics, and consultation free of cost. Several ULBs of Mumbai, Surat, Ahmedabad, etc have made concerted efforts to focus on both Health and Nutrition centres. Similar models/ ideas can be systemized with policy focus to encourage them and build on their efforts.
- The focus should be on → Extending and Strengthening the Primary care delivery mechanism which will be one-point centre for

### 5. Amendment of Rent Control Acts:

- Laws that inhibit the construction of new houses or giving of houses on rent must be amended.
- Adopting Pragmatic Housing Policy like Affordable Housing for All Mission the Mission covers the entire canvas of affordable housing – from the slum dweller living in the most inhumane conditions; to those belonging to the economically weaker sections and middle-income groups who need affordable banking finance; and to those who own a piece of land, but require additional funding to build their house.



preventive, promotive and curative services. Community awareness for the same in urban communities can be generated through **Jan Andolan**, for improved service delivery and Outreach.

- A **unified approach for covering all vulnerable population** suffering from 'urban penalties' viz- pavement dwellers, rag-pickers, street children, rickshaw pullers, construction/brick/ lime kiln workers, sex workers, and other temporary migrants, etc. Public health thrust should be on food & nutrition, NCDs, mental health, sanitation, clean drinking water, vector control, etc.
- Moreover, since **one size doesn't fit all**. According to demographic and cultural variations of all States should be explored so that all citizens enjoy health, nutrition and wellbeing.

#### 8. Manual scavenging:

- **Extensive surveys should be carried out** by the State Governments to identify manual scavengers and estimate the number of dry latrines in existence within six months. Following the survey, adequate funds should be allocated for the purpose of eradication of manual scavenging within one year.

#### 9. Sewerage Management:

- Sanitation, as a matter of hygiene and public health, **must be given due priority and emphasis** in all urban areas. In all towns, **advance action for laying down adequate infrastructure** should be taken to avoid insufficiency of services.
- Each municipal body should **prepare a time bound programme for providing sewerage facilities** in slum areas. This should be brought into action through **appropriate allocation in the annual budget**.
- **Local bodies may impose a cess on the property tax or development charges** in order to raise resources for expansion and capacity enhancement of the existing sewerage systems.
- In order to motivate the local governments to generate additional resources for sewerage management, **matching grants may be provided by the Union and State Governments**. Community participation



and co-production of services should be encouraged by municipal bodies. This should be supplemented by awareness generation.

- A **separate user charge should be introduced** in all municipalities, even as a minimum levy, for sanitation and sewerage, as distinct from water charges.

#### 10. Power Utilities:

- Municipal bodies should be **encouraged to take responsibility** for power distribution in their areas. This, however, should be done after adequate capacity building in these organisations.
  - Municipal building bye-laws should **incorporate power conservation measures**.
  - Municipal bodies should **coordinate the layout plans** for the distribution networks of power and other utilities.

#### 11. Increase job opportunities:

- We have been concentrating on the rural areas to provide more job opportunities for rural people through IRDP, NREP, JRY, and such other programs to hold back people in rural areas.

#### National Commission on Urbanization (NCU) (1988) emphasized the necessity for:

- The evolution of a **proper spatial pattern of economic development** and suitable hierarchies of human settlements.
- An **optimum distribution of population** between rural and urban settlements, and among towns and cities of various sizes.
- Distribution of economic activities in **small and medium-sized growth centres**.
- **Dispersal of economic activities** through the establishment of counter magnets in the region.

- It is time now to do something to create better job opportunities for the urban people.
- This will not only help jobless urbanites but also add to the urban income.

### SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLES OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT MODEL:

<b>Kudumbashree's model (State of Kerala )</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a <b>social empowerment scheme</b>, launched by the <b>Government of Kerala</b> in 1998 for wiping out absolute poverty from the State through concerted community action under the leadership of <b>Local Self Governments</b>. Today Kudumbashree is today <b>one of the largest women-empowering projects in the country</b>.</li> <li>• The program has 41 lakh members and <b>covers more than 50% of the households in Kerala</b>.</li> <li>• Built around three critical components - <b>microcredit, entrepreneurship, and empowerment</b> - the Kudumbashree initiative has today succeeded in addressing the basic needs of the less privileged women, thus providing them a more dignified life and a better future.</li> </ul>	<b>Delhi metro</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aims to convert one-third of the Delhi garbage into the much-needed electricity, <b>enough to serve 6 lakh homes</b>.</li> <li>• It has become the <b>first to get carbon credits from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the country in 2013</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Solid waste management in Okhla</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Timarpur Okhla Municipal Solid Waste Management project</b> is the first commercial waste-to-energy facility in India that</li> </ul>	<b>RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:</b>	<p><b>Urban observatories:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Observatory is a platform that <b>uses data from different sources to enable analysis and visualization over a geospatial platform</b>.</li> <li>• Such platforms churn out interesting analyses and visualizations by collating massive datasets. The concept of Urban Observatories was formally initiated at the UN Habitat-II Conference in 1997 in Istanbul.</li> </ul> <p><b>Significance of Urban observatories:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It will leverage data analytics to optimize city operations, improve governance, and enhance the economic performance of cities across the country.</li> <li>• To achieve sustainable urbanization, cities need to become smarter and more efficient. Cities can be</li> </ul>

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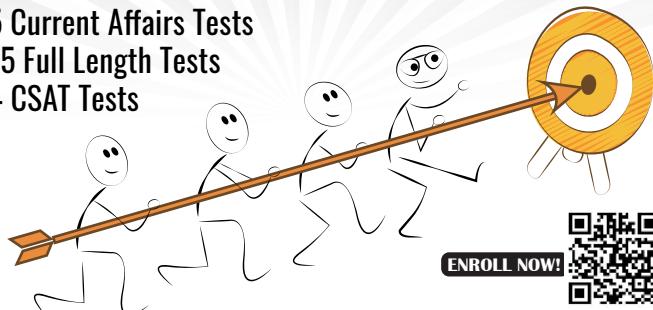
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	<p>‘truly smart’ if they can leverage <b>data for intelligent decision-making</b> and the establishment of India Urban Observatory will go a long way in realizing this vision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It would enable <b>evidence-based policy formulation</b>, capacity building of ecosystem partners on <b>data-driven governance</b>, foster innovation through the development of newer and better use cases thereby enabling solutions at scale and speed.</li> </ul>
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#### Solid waste management (SWM):

- Solid Waste Management is **one of the critical parts of sustainable development** which is a core issue of Environmental Concern the world over.
- Most of the dump sites of megacities have reached way beyond their **capacity and permissible height limit of 20 meters**. It is estimated that **more than 10,000 hectares of urban land are locked in these dumpsites in India**.
- In the case of waste management issue, nuclear, cyber and plastic waste will create a big challenge for clean and pollution-free urban areas.
- In all towns and cities with a **population above one lakh**, the possibility of taking up **public private partnership (PPP)** projects for collection and disposal of garbage may be explored. This should, however, be preceded by development of capacity of the municipal bodies to manage such contracts.
- Special **solid waste management charges should be levied** on units generating high amounts of solid waste.

<b>Major issues concerning solid waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of segregation of waste at source</li> <li>Lack of funds for waste management at ULBs.</li> </ul>
--	--

<b>management are:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The unwillingness of ULBs to introduce the proper collection, segregation, transportation, and treatment/ disposal systems.</li> <li>Lack of technical expertise and appropriate institutional arrangement</li> <li>Lack of infrastructure and technology</li> <li>Lack of involvement from the private sector and non-governmental organizations</li> <li>The indifference of citizens towards waste management due to lack of awareness</li> </ul>
------------------------	---

<b>A solution to solid waste management:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Masses should be educated</b> for behavioral change in storage and disposal of waste</li> <li><b>NGOs and community participation</b> should be encouraged</li> <li>State governments should provide financial support to ULBs to improve their waste management system under various schemes and programs.</li> <li>Initiatives like <b>Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT</b> should provide significant funding to improve civic services infrastructure.</li> <li>Construction and demolition waste should be stored, separately disposed of, as per the <b>Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016</b></li> </ul>
<b>Conclusion:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conclude, it may be said that urbanization wherever it takes place, is</li> </ul>

bound to create socio economic problems. These problems are to be **countered in a planned and scientific manner** though they cannot be completely solved.

3. Discuss various factors that are responsible for increased urbanization in India.
4. Critically examine the success of JNNURM in improving the conditions of urban poor. Substantiate it with the example.
5. What is a 'city system'? Explain how and why reforming municipal bodies is crucial to reforming city systems.

### Previous Year Questions

<b>CSM – 2017 - 10 Marks</b>	The growth of cities as I.T. hubs has opened up new avenues of employment, but has also created new problems." Substantiate this statement with examples.
<b>CSM - 2016 - 12.5 Marks</b>	Major Cities of India are becoming more vulnerable to flood conditions discuss.
<b>CSM - 2016 - 12.5 Marks</b>	With a brief background of the quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the smart city program.
<b>CSM - 2015 - 12.5 Marks</b>	Smart cities in India cannot sustain without smart villages discuss this statement in the backdrop in rural-urban integration.
<b>CSM - 2015 - 12.5 Marks</b>	Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are the three Mega Cities of the country but air pollution is a much more serious problem in Delhi as compared to the other two why is this so?
<b>CSM – 2013 - 12.5 Marks</b>	Discuss the various social problem which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India.

### Practice Questions

1. Critically examine the issues directed towards sustainable urbanization. Discuss various government schemes to address the challenges arising in the way of urbanization.
2. "Floods have been a recurrent phenomenon in India and cause huge losses to lives, properties, livelihood systems, infrastructure, and public utilities." In light of the above statement, critically analyze how unplanned urbanization induce problems in India.

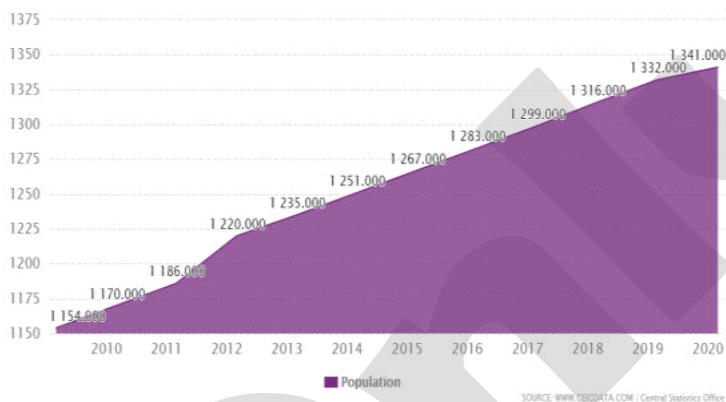
## CH-6 POPULATION AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES

### INTRODUCTION

Without people, there would be no society, economy, or culture. **The current population of India is at 132.42 crores (as of 2016) and is the second-highest in the world.** Also, our population is what contributes to our socio-economic structure and the diverse cultural scenario.

According to '**The World Population Prospects 2019**' published by the Population Division of the **UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs**, India is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous country **by 2027**. The global population is projected to increase by another **2 billion people by 2050**.

### POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION



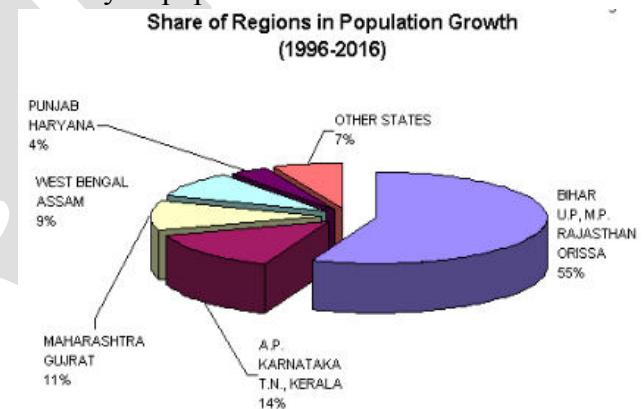
- The current population of India contributes to **17% of the global population**.
- A recently released **United Nations report** said that **India is expected to add 273 million people by the year 2050**. According to the recent report released in 2019, India has an estimated population of 1.37 billion and China, 1.43 billion and by the year 2027, India's population is projected to surpass China's, making India the most populous nation in the world.
- As per details from **Census 2011**, **Uttar Pradesh** has a population of 19.98 Crores, an increase from the figure of 16.62 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of **Uttar Pradesh** as

per **2011 census** is 199,812,341 of which male and female are 104,480,510 and 95,331,831 respectively. While on the other hand, states like **Sikkim and Lakshadweep have the lowest population of 0.5 million in Sikkim** and only 60000 people in the island state of Lakshadweep.

- This uneven distribution of the population is due to the varying population density of the country.

### WHAT IS POPULATION DENSITY?

- Population density refers to the **total number of people per unit of area**.
- It is largely dependent on the **geographical location and geological factors**.
- Therefore, states like **Assam, Himachal Pradesh, and other hilly terrains have a lower density of population**.

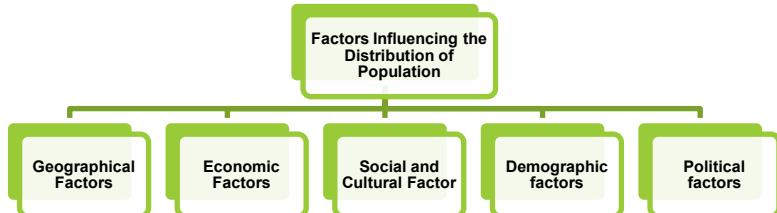


- While the northern plains and coastal areas like **Kerala, West Bengal, and Maharashtra** have very high population density.

### Registrar General of India

- Registrar General of India was founded in **1961** by the Government of India **under the Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- It **arranges, conducts and analyses** the results of the demographic surveys of India including **Census of India** and **Linguistic Survey of India**.
- The position of Registrar is usually held by a **civil servant holding the rank of Joint Secretary**

## FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



### GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

- **Availability of water** → resides in those areas where fresh water can be easily available, used for drinking, bathing and cooking, for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. These river valleys are densely populated. The Nile, Amazon, and Ganges river systems supported rich civilizations on their banks.
- **Land forms** → prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. Because areas are favourable for the crops production and to build roads and industries, for example, Ganga plains. Whereas mountainous and hilly regions are less populated due to lack of transport, agricultural and industrial development, for example Himalayan region
- **Climate** → Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population, for example Mediterranean regions. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people.
- **Soils** → Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have dense population. E.g. Northern plains of India. The alluvial regions, deltas and the coastal regions of India support high population densities. On the other hand, mountainous regions, where soil erosion is a problem, such as the Terai region of Uttarakhand, or the sandy soils of the desert of Rajasthan, cannot support dense populations.
- **Location of a place** → proximity to major towns and cities - favours concentration of

population. Generally, staying within the city limits increases living costs. The city's periphery or nearby towns provide affordable housing facilities. Cheap and reliable transportation provide convenient means of commuting.

- **Natural disasters** → Natural disasters discourage population concentration. Frequent storms, earthquakes, floods, wild fires discourage formation of settlements as people migrate to safer places. There are many examples of destruction of settlements due to the natural disasters.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

- **Minerals** → Areas with mineral deposits attract industries and therefore generate employment. Skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated. Example Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa. The higher population densities in the Chota Nagpur Plateau of Jharkhand and in the adjoining areas of Orissa are largely due to the availability of minerals.
- **Urbanization** → Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication and good civic amenities which attract more population.
- **Transport** → The growth of the population is directly proportional to the development of transport facilities. The northern plain of India has a dense network of transport routes and is a densely populated region. The peninsular plateau has a moderate network of transport routes and is a moderately populated area. The Himalayan region badly lacks transport facilities and is scarcely populated.
- **Industrialization** → Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. Example the Kobe-Osaka region of Japan.
- **Economic activity** → It is an indicator of employment opportunities. People in the rural areas are largely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. If the land fails to support the rural population, or with more opportunities available in urban areas, they may choose to migrate to cities. Concentration of population in urban areas is an outcome of diverse

economic activities and livelihood options offered by cities.

- **Social Organization of communities** in new areas encourages the movement of people and settling in newer lands. Man is a social animal and it becomes essential for him to form a community, creating a familiar environment where he stays.
- Attract more people due to **religious and cultural significance**.

## DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

- **Migration** → has deep influence on population distribution. The push factors, or negative circumstances, at the place of origin tend to motivate people to leave their native places to newer areas. Better opportunities in distant lands also encourage migration. People may choose to move due to land scarcity, shortage of work in current place of residence, insufficient wages or salaries, inadequate medical facilities and education, etc.
- **Natural increase** → is the net outcome of fertility and mortality in a region. If in a region, the fertility level is high, the population of that place tends to increase. In such situations, mortality brings stability because of deaths. Epidemics and disease have always significantly influenced mortality levels.

## POLITICAL FACTORS

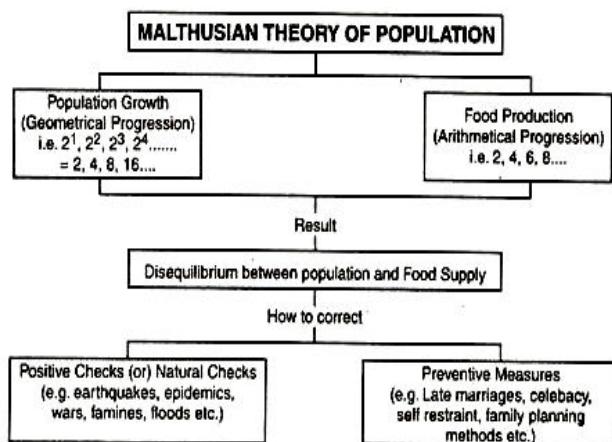
- **War and political conflicts** take a great toll on human lives. Death rates are high, and people are forced to move out in search of safety. Mortality rates peak and the out-migration dominates. Safer locations experience a sizeable population growth because of the inflow of migrants.
- **Political unrest and discrimination** are detrimental to population growth. Clashes between different political parties or people with different religious beliefs have often resulted in a reduction of population in the affected area.
- **Policies** encouraging migration have often led to population growth in the destination region. International labour movements take place where rules governing cross-border migration are lenient. Migration helps in the redistribution of population.

**To Sum up → No single factor can be considered as solely responsible** for concentrated or scanty populations, or their distribution and growth. Most of the factors described above are **interrelated** and often **act collectively**. Advances in technology have helped humans settle in places where it was not possible a few decades ago. The tremendous population growth in the world population has **forced many to settle in uninhabitable regions** where there is a shortage of adequate natural resources. Earlier, physical factors determined population distribution; however, the **industrial revolution and accompanying urbanization increased transport and communication networks**. These developments influenced population distribution. In this light present density map of population is a **cumulative outcome of the past**.

## MALTHUS' THEORY OF POPULATION GROWTH

- Malthus contended that the **world's population was growing more rapidly than the available food supply**.
- He argued that the food supply increases in an **arithmetic progression (1, 2, 3, 4, and so on)**, whereas the population expands by a **geometric progression (1, 2, 4, 8, and so on)**.
- According to him, the population could increase **by multiples, doubling every twenty-five years**. The gap between the food supply and the population will continue to grow over time. Even though the food supply will increase, it would be insufficient to meet the needs of an expanding population. Moreover, **famine and other natural calamities cause widespread sufferings and increase the death rate**, which is **nature's check against the population**.
- Unfortunately, humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population (through '**preventive checks**' such as postponing marriage or practicing sexual abstinence or celibacy). Malthus believed '**positive checks**' to population growth in the form of famines and diseases.

- Nature has its own ways of keeping a check on the increasing population. It brings the population level to the level of the available food supply. The positive checks include famines, earthquakes, floods, epidemics, wars, etc. When humans fail to control excessive population growth, nature plays its role.

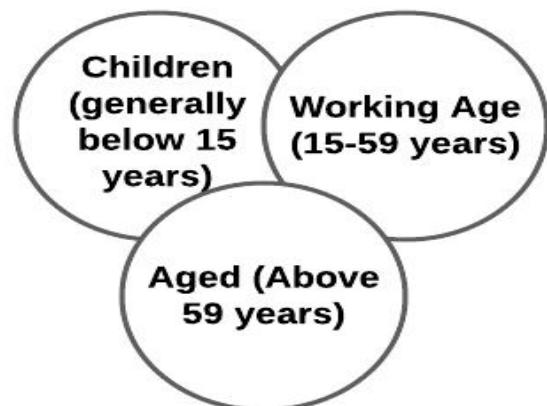


### MARX'S RESPONSE TO MALTHUS' THESIS

- Karl Marx went one step further and argued that **starvation was caused by the unequal distribution of wealth and its accumulation by capitalists**. It has **nothing to do with the population**.
- The population is dependent on **economic and social organization**. The problems of overpopulation and limits to resources, as enunciated by Malthus, are **inherent and inevitable features** associated with the capitalist system of production.
- He does not believe in natural laws controlling the population. According to him, **capitalism created population growth in order to create a vast pool of cheap labor**.

### POPULATION COMPOSITION

#### Age Composition:



<b>Children (below 15 years):</b>	They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education, and medical care.
<b>Working Age (15-59 years):</b>	They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.
<b>Aged (Above 59 years):</b>	They can be economically productive though they may have retired. They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment.

#### Sex composition:

- The Sex Ratio refers to the **number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period**.
- The Child Sex Ratio is the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years (child) in a given area at a specified time period

#### Transgender composition

- During the Enumeration of **Census 2011**, for the first time, three codes were provided i.e. **Male-1, Female -2, and others -3**. In case the respondent wished to record neither '1' nor '2', then enumerator was instructed to record sex as 'other' and give code '3'
- The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is **4,87,803**.

#### Divyang composition

- The 2011 census shows **207.8 lakh households** having disabled persons in the country **constituting 8.3 percent of the total households.**
- Total households having disabled persons show an increase of **20.5 lakhs from the last census.**

### Literacy composition

- Literacy as a prerequisite to education is an **instrument of empowerment.**
- Literacy levels have improved considerably after independence and **almost two-thirds of our population is now literate.**

### Working Population Composition

- The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups, namely; **main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers**
- Main Worker** is a person who works for at least 183 days in a year.
- A marginal Worker** is a person who works for less than 183 days in a year
- The work participation rate** is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population.
- According to **National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted in 2011-12**, the total workforce is estimated at **47.41 crore**, out of which 33.69 crore were rural workers and 13.72 crore were urban workers.
- This indicates an economic status in which there is a larger proportion of the dependent population, further indicating the possible **existence of a large number of unemployed or underemployed people.**

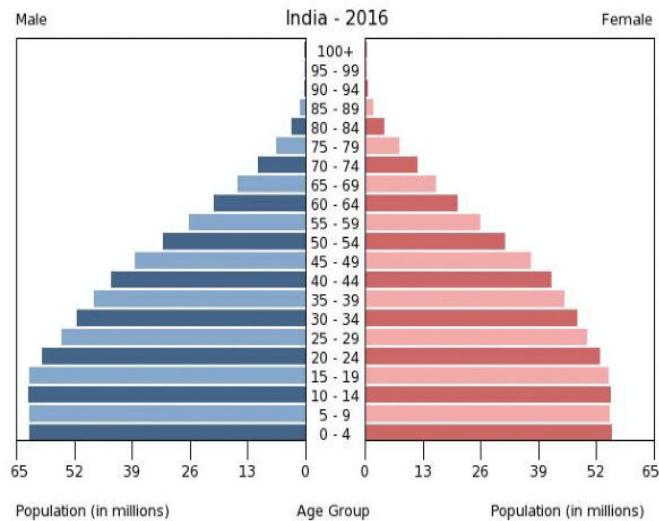
### Adolescents

- At present, the share of adolescents i.e. up to the age group of 10-19 years is **about 21 percent (2011).**
- The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are **quite vulnerable if not guided and channelized properly.**

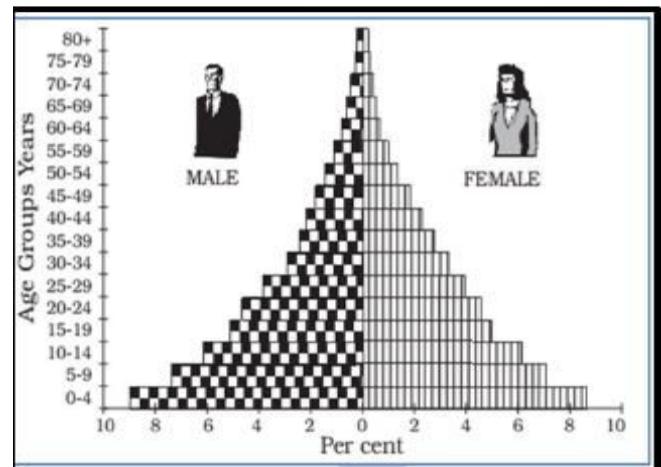
### THE POPULATION PYRAMID (THE AGE-SEX PYRAMID)

- The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.
- A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population.
- The male and female populations are broken down into 5-year age groups represented as horizontal bars along the vertical axis, with the youngest age groups at the bottom and the oldest at the top.
- The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.

### Expanding Population

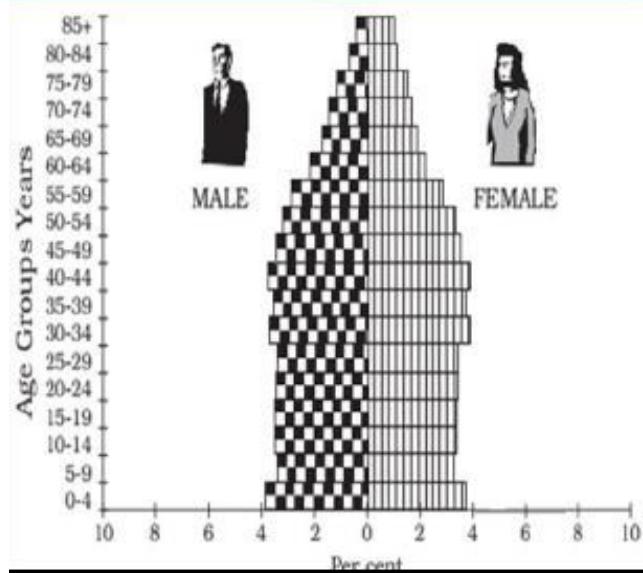


- The age-sex pyramid in such a case is a **triangular-shaped pyramid** with a wide base and is typical of less developed countries.
- These have **larger populations in lower age groups due to high birth rates.**



### Constant Population

- Here, the age-sex pyramid is **bell-shaped** and

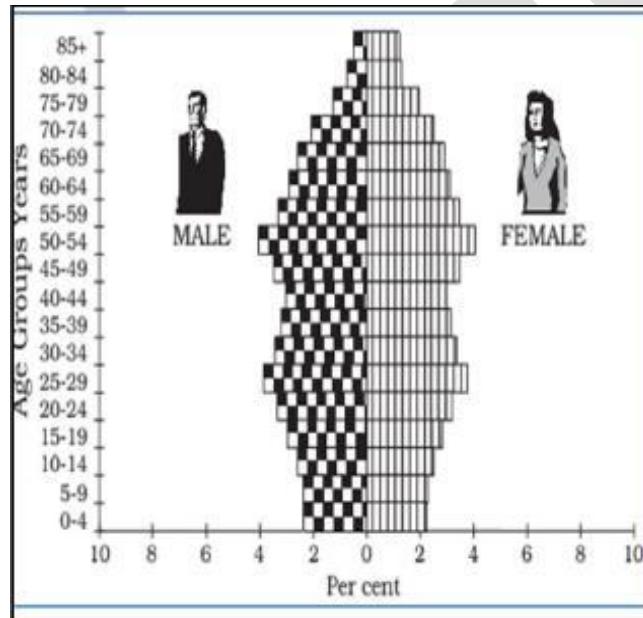


tapered towards the top.

- This shows **birth and death rates are almost equal** leading to a **near-constant population**.

### Declining Population

- This pyramid has a **narrow base and a tapered top** showing low birth and death rates.
- The population growth in developed countries is **usually zero or negative**.

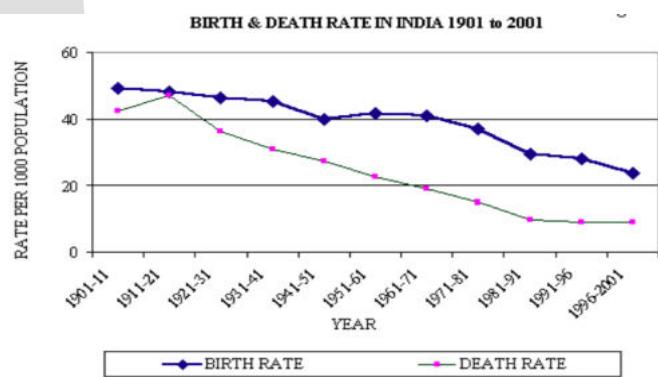


- It is significant that the percentage decadal growth during **2001-11** has registered the **sharpest decline** since Independence.

**Table 1. Growth of Population in India (1901-2001)**

Year	Size of Population	Increase or Decrease (in million)	Percentage Increase or Decrease
1901	236	+ 1.6	1.57
1911	258	-1	-0.3
1921	251	+ 28	+ 11.0
1931	272	+ 40	+ 14.2
1941	319	+ 42	+ 13.3
1951	361	+ 78	+ 21.5
1961	439	+ 109	+ 24.8
1971	548	+ 137	+ 25.0
1981	685	+ 62	+ 25.3
1991	843	+ 69	+ 26.9
2001	1027	+ 158	+ 26.3

- It declined from **23.87%** for **1981-1991** to **21.54%** for the period **1991-2001**, a decrease of 2.33 percentage points. For 2001-2011, this decadal growth has become 17.64%, a further decrease of 3.90 percentage points.
- Similarly, the **average exponential growth rate for 2001-2011 has declined to 1.64% per annum** from 1.97% per annum during 1991-2001. The average annual exponential growth rate during 1981-1991 was 2.16.



Source:- Registrar General India

#### Stable Population Period (1891-1921):

During the period from 1891 to 1921, the growth of the Indian population was very slow and it was **almost stable**. The decades of 1891-1901 and 1911-1921 witnessed the negative growth of the population because of famines.

### TRENDS IN GROWTH OF POPULATION

### Fast Growth of Population (1921-1951):

From 1921 onwards, India's population **started rising steadily**. The average annual growth rate of the population during this 30-year period increased to **1.22 percent**. In absolute number, the population of India increased by **10.96 crores** during this period.

### Population Explosion: 1951 - 1981 Population explosion in india

Population Explosion is a situation in which the size of the population tends to become enormous owing to a **widening gulf between birth rate and death rate**. During the phase of 1951-1981, India witnessed the population explosion. The growth rate of the population **reached 2.2% by 1981**. The average annual growth rate of the population during this period reached **2.15%**.

### The post-1981 population started slowing down gradually

From 1981 onwards, India's population has been **growing consistently** but the growth rate of the population has been falling. Since Independence, India's population has **registered the sharpest decline** from 2001 to 2011.

**Radha Kamal Mukherjee** to suggest ways and means to arrest the galloping population.

- **In 1956**, a **Central Family Planning Board (CFPB)** was created which **emphasized sterilization**. Up till the 1960s, a rigid policy was not adopted to arrest the fast growth of the population. **The policy framed in 1951-52 was ad hoc in nature, flexible, and based on a trial and error approach**.
- **Until the Fifth Plan**, the family planning program concerned itself primarily with **birth control** but in this plan '**maternal and child health and nutrition services**' were also included as an **integral part of the family planning program**. Despite all the Five-Year Plans (from First to Tenth) and policies, the population of India is growing at a faster pace and taking the shape of '**population explosion**'.
- **In 1961-71**, the population growth rate was **2.25 percent** which was highest in any decade after independence. At present (2001-2011), the population growth rate has **declined to 1.50 percent**.
- **In April 1976**, the **First National Population Policy** was framed which suggested a wide spectrum of programs **including raising the statutory age of marriage, introducing monetary incentives, paying special attention to improving female literacy, etc.**
- To check the alarming population growth, an attempt has been made to rejuvenate the National Family Welfare Programme
- It was emphasized that the **population control program would continue** purely on a voluntary basis as an integral part of a comprehensive policy package **covering education, health, maternity and childcare, and women's rights and nutrition, including an anti-poverty program**. It was made by people's programs based on the welfare approach.
- This revised strategy particularly focused on the provision of family planning strives at the doorsteps of the people. It is with this objective that **the age of marriage is proposed to be raised for women from 18 to 20 years as**



### POPULATION POLICY FOLLOWED IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE (POST 1950)

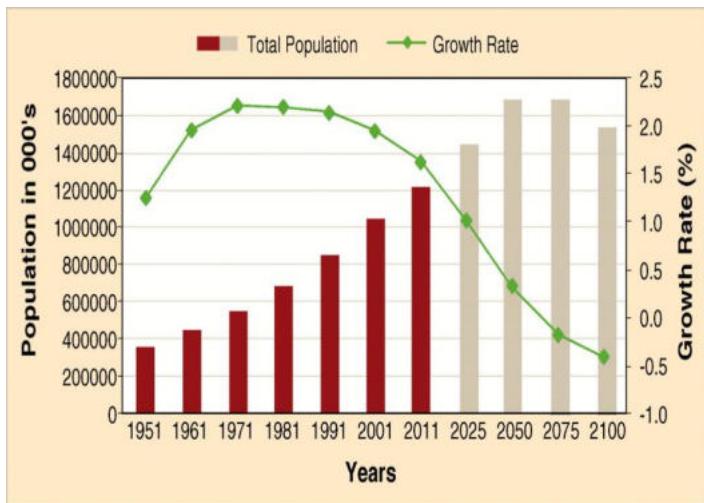
The population policy of the Government of India has passed through the following phases from time to time:

#### Since the middle of the 20th century:

- After independence, **Indian decision-makers also realized the importance and need of population control as early as in 1951- 52**, though before independence a sub-committee on population was also appointed by Indian National Congress in 1940 under the chairmanship of renowned social scientist

envisioned in the National Population Policy document, 2000,

- As a part of family welfare and population control, the government has revised the **PNDT Act in 2003, which was enacted in 1994**. The main aim of the Act is to check female (embryo) infanticide.



this policy, the minimum age for marriage determined by the Sharda Act, 1929 was increased. It increased the age for boys from 18 to 21 years and for girls from 14 to 18 years. Under this Plan, forced sterilization was permitted which was later on given up.

#### In the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Plans:

#### Ninth Five-Year Plan:

Efforts were made to control the population by determining long-term demographic aims.

In 1993, the government had established an expert group under the chairmanship of **M.S. Swaminathan** for formulating **national population policy**.

### DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

#### DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

##### FERTILITY

##### MORTALITY

##### MIGRATION

#### FERTILITY:

The actual number of births the woman undergoes is broadly termed as the fertility of that woman. Commonly used measures of the fertility of the population are given below:

<b>General Fertility Rate</b>	It is the <b>number of live births per 1000 women</b> , aged 15-49 years (child-bearing age group), in a given period
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<b>Age-Specific Fertility Rate</b>	The <b>number of live births occurring during a given year or reference period per 1000 women of reproductive age</b> classified in that age group.
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<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	The total fertility rate refers to <b>the total number of live births</b>
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### PLANS BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR POPULATION CONTROL

<b>First Five Year Plan:</b>	India is the first country in the world to begin a population control program in 1952. It emphasized the <b>use of natural devices for family planning</b> .
<b>Second Five Year Plan:</b>	Work was done in the direction of <b>education</b> and <b>research</b> and the <b>clinical approach was encouraged</b> .
<b>Third Five Year Plan:</b>	In 1965, the sterilization technique for both men and women was adopted under this plan. The technique of copper-T was also adopted. An independent department called the Family Planning Department was set up.
<b>Fourth Five-Year Plan:</b>	All kinds of birth control methods (conventional and modern) were encouraged.
<b>Fifth Five Year Plan:</b>	Under this plan, the National Population Policy was announced on 16 April 1976. In

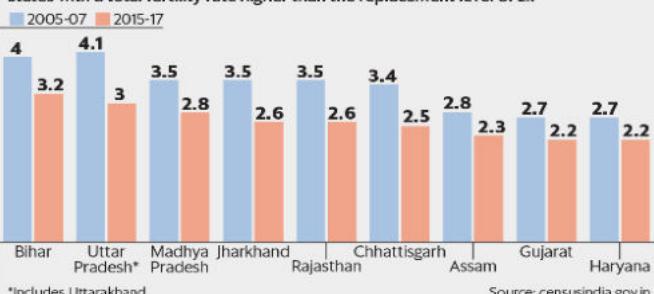
that a woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age group and had the average number of babies in each segment of this age group as determined by the age-specific fertility rates for that area.

## Determinants of High Fertility:

### Still a fertile ground

At 3.2, Bihar has the highest total fertility rate among the states surveyed.

States with a total fertility rate higher than the replacement level of 2.1



- Religious Ideologies
- Early marriage and early child-bearing.
- Preference for sons ingrained in Indian culture.
- Lack of the right of self-determination with reference to reproduction
- Economic, social, cultural as well as the religious value of children in the Indian society
- Absence of adoption of methods of conception control.

### Implications of High Fertility

- Women are tied down to child-bearing and child-rearing for the best years of their productive lives. They are, therefore, denied the opportunity to explore other avenues for self-expression and self-development.
- The burden of providing for a large family sits heavily on the bread-winner of the family. The constant struggle to maintain a subsistence level is exhausting. To escape from the problems of everyday life, he may take to drinking.
- The children, often unwanted, unloved, and neglected, are left to their own to make life bearable. The children in large families often have to start working at a very early age to supplement the slender financial resources of the family

- The girl child is the worst sufferer in these circumstances. She is often not sent to school at all or is withdrawn from school at an early age to help her mother in carrying out domestic chores and to look after her younger siblings when the mother is at work

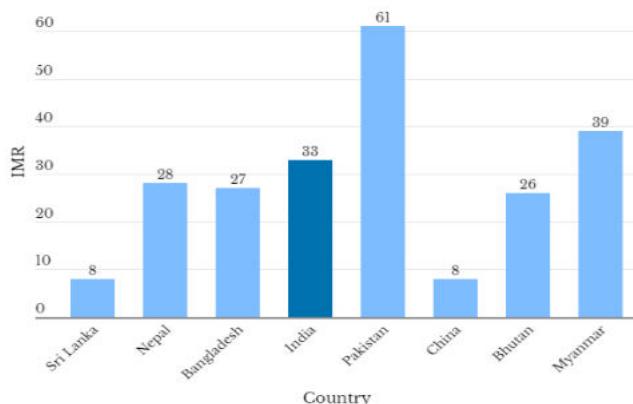
### The recent trend in Total fertility rate:

India's total fertility rate (TFR) is declining. It is now 2.2 per woman, nearing the replacement rate of 2.1, according to the Sample Registration System (SRS) compiled by the Registrar General of India (RGI) for 2017. The replacement level is the number of children needed to replace the parents, after accounting for fatalities, skewed sex ratio, infant mortality, etc.

### Reason for the decrease in TFR:

- Higher education, increased mobility, late marriage, financially independent women and overall prosperity are all contributing to a falling TFR.
- It goes below 2 in both urban and rural areas, where girls complete schooling and reduce further as they pass college.

### IMR In India & Its Neighbours, 2017



- Bihar, with the highest TFR of 3.2, had the maximum percentage of illiterate women at 26.8%, while Kerala, where the literacy rate among women is 99.3%, had among the lowest fertility rates.
- As more cities come up, people move for jobs and employment tenure gets shorter, TFR may reduce further.
- Working people in urban areas want better pay, implying that they have to reduce the number

of children so as to increase the time they spend at their workplace.

#### What needs to be done?

- **Health and education** parameters need to be improved substantially to make the Indian workforce efficient and skilled.
- **Enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives** for skill development through appropriate Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models; strive for significant operational and financial involvement from the private sector
- **Focus on underprivileged sections of society** and backward regions of the country thereby enabling a move out of poverty
- **New technology could be exploited** to accelerate the pace of building human capital, including massive open online courses and virtual classrooms
- **Policymakers should have a greater incentive** to redouble their efforts to promote human capital so that it can contribute to economic growth and job creation

#### MORTALITY

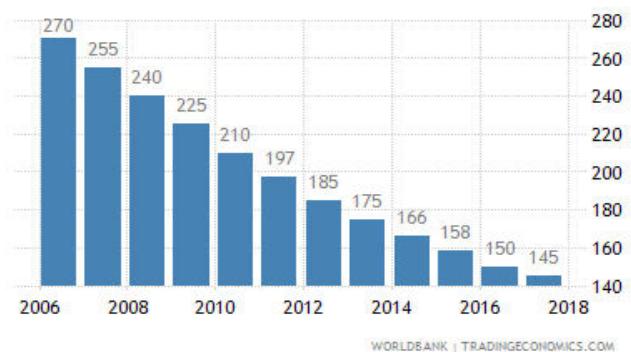
- If the **rate at which people die is more than the rate at which birth occurs**, the number of people (population) will decrease and the reverse will occur if the death rate is lower than the birth rate.
- Out of many measures, it is sufficient to describe **three basic measures of mortality: the crude death rate, the expectation of life at birth, and the infant mortality rate**.

#### Crude Death Rate

- It is the ratio of the total registered deaths occurring in a specified calendar year to the total mid-year population of that year, multiplied by 1000.

#### The expectation of Life at Birth

- The **average number of years of life which a cohort of new-born babies (that is, those born in the same year) may be expected to live if they are subjected to the risks of death at each year**, according to the age-specific



mortality rates prevailing in the country at the time to which the measure refers.

- An Indian born in **1950 could expect to live for 37 years**, whereas today India's life expectancy at birth **nearly doubled to 68 years, by 2050**, it is projected to increase to 76 years. As a result, India's population will rise from 1.3 billion today to an estimated 1.7 billion by 2050, with a much larger elderly share of around 340 million.

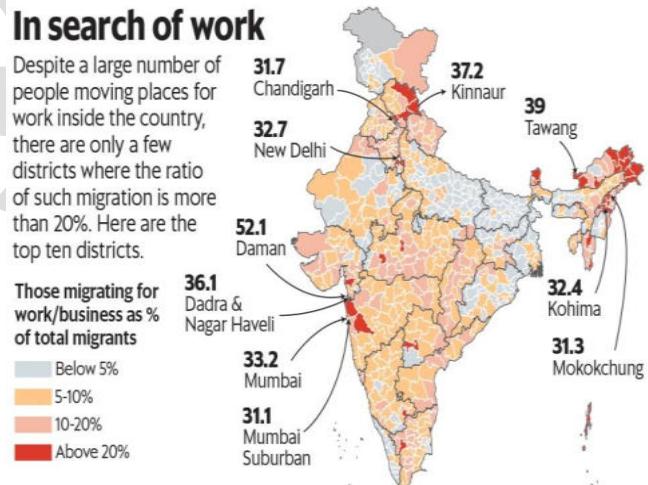
#### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

##### In search of work

Despite a large number of people moving places for work inside the country, there are only a few districts where the ratio of such migration is more than 20%. Here are the top ten districts.

Those migrating for work/business as % of total migrants

Below 5%
5-10%
10-20%
Above 20%



- Infants are defined in demography as all those children in the first year of life who have not yet reached age one.
- It is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births.

##### Recent trends in IMR

- As per the latest government data released in 2019, **India has reduced its infant mortality rate (IMR) by 42% over 11 years--from 57 per 1,000 live births in 2006 to 33 in 2017**.

- Despite the reduction, India's IMR in 2017 remained higher than the global 29.4, a rate equivalent to that of the West African nation of Senegal and higher than most South Asian neighbors' except that of Pakistan and Myanmar.
- In 2017, India's rural areas had an IMR of 37 and urban areas 23, revealing the difference in healthcare quality
- India has the highest burden of under-five deaths in the world.**
- United Nations has recently set **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Targets**. The target for India is to attain Under 5 Mortality Rate of 25/1000 live births by 2030.

#### Maternal Mortality Rate:

- Maternal death is the **death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy**, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes
- As per **Sample Registration System (SRS)**, 2011-13 reports Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is 167 per 1,00,000 live births in the Country.

#### MIGRATION

- Meaning** → In a layman's language, the word 'migration' refers to the movements of the people from one place to another.
- "migration is a **form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility** between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival, for a considerable period of time."
- Migration, in the social sense, refers to the **physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another**. This transition usually involves abandoning one social-setting and entering another and different one.



- People may **move within a country between different states or between different districts of the same state or they may move between different countries**.
- Therefore, different terms are used for internal and external migration.
  - Internal migration** refers to migration from one place to another within a country.
  - External migration** or international migration refers to migration from one country to another.
- When people move from one place to another, the place they move from Place of Origin to Place of Destination. The place of origin shows a decrease in population while the population increases in the place of destination.
- Immigration:** Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants
- Emigration:** Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants.
- These terms are used only in connection with international migration.
- For example**, migrants leaving India to settle down in the United States or Canada are immigrants to the United States or Canada and emigrants from India.
- In Migration and Outmigration** are used only in connection with internal migration.
- 'In migration'** refer to migration into a particular area or area of destination
- 'Out migration'** refers to movements out of a particular area or area of origin or place of departure of the migrant. For example, migrants who come from Bihar or Uttar Pradesh to Punjab are considered to be immigrants for Punjab and out-migrants for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- A typology based on time classified migration into **long-range migration and short-range/seasonal migration**. When a move is made for a longer period, it is called **long-range migration**. However, when there is a permanent shift of population from one region to another, it is known as **permanent migration**.
- But when people shift to the sites of temporary work and residence for some or several months, it is known as **periodic or seasonal migration**.
- Apart from these two important types, migration could be **voluntary or involuntary**

or forced brain drain (migration of young skilled persons) and **migration of refugees and displaced persons**.

### What is the Need to Study Migration?

- Migration is the **third component of population change**, the other two being mortality and fertility. However, it is not a biological factor like the other two, which operate in a biological framework, though influenced by social, cultural, and economic factors.
- Migration is influenced by the wishes of the persons involved. Usually, each migratory movement is deliberately made, though in exceptional cases this may not hold true.
- Thus, migration is a **response of human organisms to economic, social, and demographic forces** in the environment. The study of migration **occupies an important place in population studies**, because, along with fertility and mortality, it determines the size and rate of population growth as well as its structure and characteristics.
- Migration also plays an important role in the distribution of the population of any country and **determines the growth of the labor force in any area**. India has witnessed the waves of migrants coming to the country from Central and West Asia and also from Southeast Asia.
- Similarly, large numbers of people from India have been migrating to places in search of better opportunities, especially to the countries of the Middle-East, Western Europe, America, Australia and East, and Southeast Asia.
- Migration is thus an **important symptom of social change in society**.

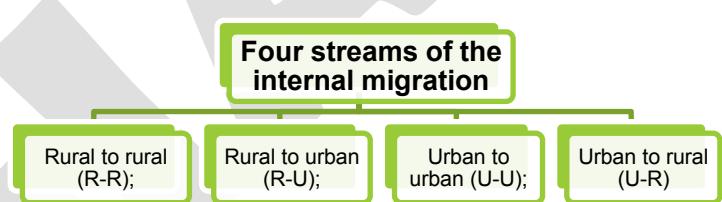
### How is the Phenomenon of Migration Recorded?

- There are **three important sources of information on migration** in a country. These are **national census, population registers, and sample surveys**. In India, the most important sources of data on internal migration are the national census and sample surveys.
- In the **Census of India** migration is enumerated on two bases:

- **Place of birth**, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration (known as lifetime migrant);
- **Place of residence**, if the place of the last residence is different from the place of enumeration (known as migrant by place of last residence).

### Observing Migration Trends in the Census

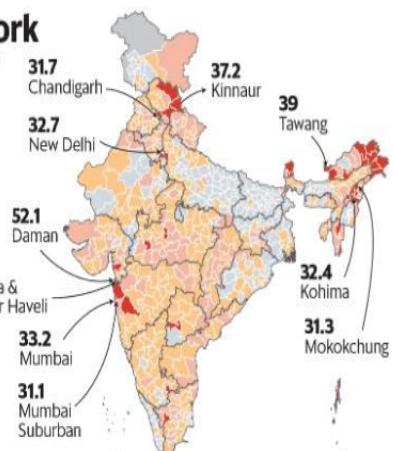
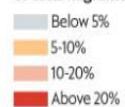
- A few facts pertaining to the **internal migration** (within the country) and **international migration** (out of the country and into the country from other countries) are presented in this section.
- Under the internal migration, **four streams are identified**:



### In search of work

Despite a large number of people moving places for work inside the country, there are only a few districts where the ratio of such migration is more than 20%. Here are the top ten districts.

Those migrating for work/business as % of total migrants



- In India, during 2001, out of 315 million migrants, enumerated on the basis of the last residence, 98 million had changed their place of residence in the last ten years. Out of these, 81 million were intra-state migrants. The stream was dominated by **female migrants of short distance rural to rural migration** in both types of migration. Most of these were migrants related to **marriage**. While men dominate the rural to the urban stream of **inter-state migration due to economic reasons**.

- The **socio-economic development of the states** is considerably higher and that attracts people. Another factor is that because of better education levels and awareness, local residents of these areas get drawn towards better economic opportunities. This vacuum that gets created gets filled up by people from outside. These developed areas face a crisis of manpower, especially for low-skilled jobs, which leads to migration.

According to the **International Migration Stock report (released by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)**, India with **17.5 million** international migrants has emerged as the top source of international migrants, **constituting 6.4% of the world's total migrant population**.

#### Factors responsible for migration

Migration is a **global phenomenon** caused not only by economic factors but many other factors like **social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education** are included under the broader classification of **Push and Pull factors** of migration:

- Push factors are those associated with the area of origin.
- Poor economic activity and lack of job opportunities are also strong push factors for migration. Other strong push factors include race and discriminating cultures, political intolerance, and persecution of people who question the status quo.
- Pull factors are those that are associated with the area of destination.
- Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of a better life often pull people into new locations.

#### Impact of migration on modern societies

<b>PROS:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has positive contribution such as the evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>widens up the mental horizon of the people at large.</li> <li>The migration of skilled workers leads to greater economic growth in the region.</li> <li>Children get better opportunities for higher education.</li> <li>The population density is reduced and the birth rate decreases.</li> </ul>
<b>CONS:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many migrants are completely illiterate and uneducated, therefore, they are not only unfit for most jobs, but also lack basic knowledge and life skills.</li> <li>Poverty makes them unable to live a normal and healthy life.</li> <li>Due to the over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of groundwater, air pollution, disposal of sewage, and management of solid wastes.</li> </ul>
Issues faced by migrant labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Poor implementation of protections under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 (ISMW Act)</b></li> <li><b>Lack of portability of benefits</b></li> <li><b>Lack of affordable housing and basic amenities in urban areas</b></li> </ul>

#### National Population Policy, 2000

- GoI launched the National Population Policy in 2000 to **improve quality of lives of people** of India and to provide them with **equal opportunities to be productive individual of society**.
- The basic aim of this policy is to cover various issues of maternal health, child survival, and contraception and to make reproductive health care accessible and affordable for all.

**SDG 3 (3.7) →** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and

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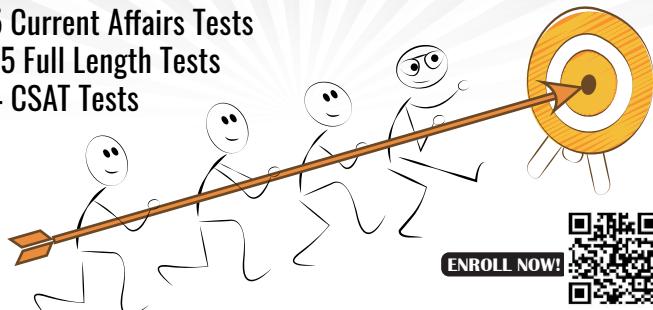
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education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

- **Choices** → It reiterated the government's resolve to **push for voluntary and informed choice** and **agreeability** of citizens to get maximum benefit from reproductive health services.
- **Framework** → It embarks on a **policy outline for the government for next ten years** to improve the reproductive and child health needs of people of India which include issues like child survival, maternal health, contraception, etc.
- **Education** → **School education upto age of 14, to be made free and mandatory.** This will also include plan to check drop-out rate of boys and girls.
- **IMR** → The policy also aims at curbing the IMR to **less than 30/1000 live births**.
- **MMR** → The Maternal Mortality Rate will also be brought down to **less than 100/1, 00,000 live births**. A high MMR is a symbol of economic and social disparity of the fairer sex. It also points to heightened inequities in terms of healthcare and nutrition.
- **Immunisation** → Another important feature of the policy is to **attain universal immunisation of all children** against preventable diseases.
- **Marriages** → The policy will also **act against child marriage and promote 20 years as the right marriageable age** for girls. The legal age for same is **18 years**.
- **Deliveries** → The policy will actively support a **target of 80% institutional deliveries and 100 % deliveries by trained persons**.
- It also seeks to achieve **100 % registration** of births, deaths, marriages and pregnancies.
- Preventing and controlling all **communicable diseases**.
- It will also strive to **Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine** to provide reproductive and child health services by reaching out to households.
- It thus will seek to **integrate and converge all related social sector programmes** so that complete family welfare and health can be taken care of and properly maintained.
- NPP 2000 also **emphasizes the role of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddh and**

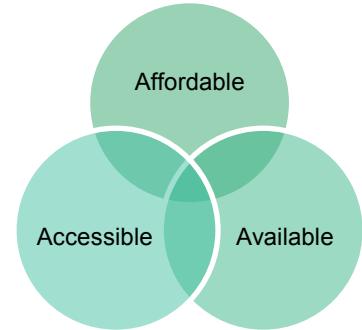
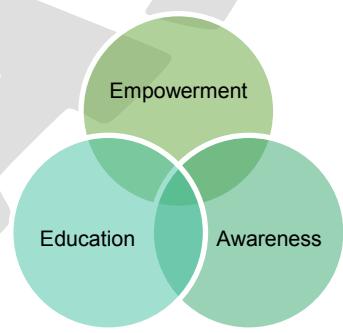
**Homeopathy (AYUSH) medicine system** to serve the goals of public health.

- The NPP 2000 **strived to change the mindsets and behaviour of people** from base level. Its intense focus on **women empowerment** has led to improvement in many national statistics.

#### Critical Assessment of India's Population Policy

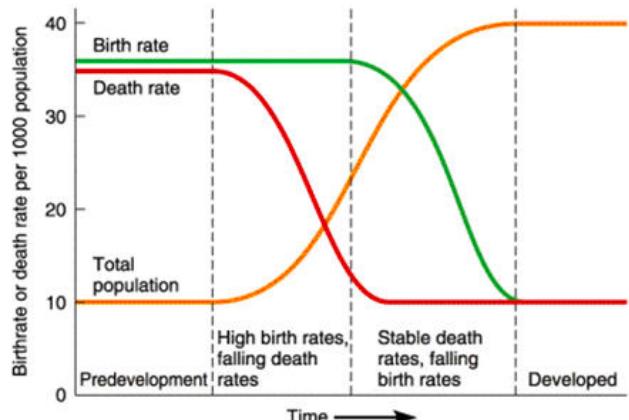
India's national population policies have **failed to achieve their objectives** as we remain world's second largest populated country. The population of India in **1951 was 35 crore**, but by **2011, it had increased to 121 crore**. There have been few shortcomings.

1. The NPP have a **narrow perspective**, give **much importance to contraception and sterilisation**. The basic prerequisite of meaningfully controlling population include **poverty alleviation, improving the standards of living and the spread of education**.
2. On national scale the **policy was not publicised and failed to generate mass support** in favour of population control.
3. We have **insufficient infrastructure** owing to the lack of trained staff, lack of adequate aptitude among the staff and limited use or misuse of the equipment for population control resulted in failure of the policy.
4. The **use of coercion during the Emergency (1976-77)** caused a serious resentment among the masses. This made the very NPP itself very unpopular.



#### United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- It is a subsidiary organ of the **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** and works as a sexual and reproductive health agency.
- It was established as a trust fund in **1967** and began operations in 1969.
- In 1987, it was officially renamed the United Nations Population Fund but the original abbreviation, '**UNFPA**' for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities was retained.
- The UN Economic and Social Council (**ECOSOC**) establishes its mandate.
- UNFPA is not supported by the UN budget**, instead, it is entirely supported by voluntary contributions of donor governments, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector, foundations and individuals.
- UNFPA works directly to tackle on health (SDG3), education (SDG4) and gender equality (SDG5).**
- India can achieve a number of SDGs if it links them with family planning.**



## THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

- The term was **first coined by the American demographer Frank W. Notestein** in the mid-twentieth century, but it has since been elaborated and expanded upon by many others.
- Theory of Demographic Transition is a theory that throws **light on changes in birth rate and death rate and consequently on the growth rate of the population**.
- It is a generalized description of the **changing pattern of mortality, fertility, and growth rates** as societies move from one demographic regime to another.
- There are **four stages to the classical demographic transition model**:

<b>First Stage:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This stage has been called the <b>high population growth potential stage</b>. It is characterized by high and fluctuating birth and death rates which will almost neutralize each other.</li> </ul>
<b>Second Stage:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is called the <b>stage of Population Explosion</b>. In this stage, the <b>death rate is decreasing while the birth</b></li> </ul>

<b>Third Stage:</b>	<p><b>rate remains constant at a high level.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural and industrial productivity increases, means of transport and communication develops.</li> <li>There is great mobility of labor. Education expands. Income also increases. People get more and better quality of food products.</li> <li><b>Medical and health facilities are expanded.</b></li> </ul>
<b>Fourth Stage:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this stage, the birth rate as compared to the death rate declines more rapidly. As a result, the population grows at a diminishing rate.</li> <li>This stage <b>witnesses a fall in the birth rate while the death rate stays constant</b> because it has already declined to the lowest minimum.</li> <li>Birth rate declines due to the impact of economic development, changed social attitudes and increased facilities for family planning.</li> <li>The population continues to grow fast because the death rate stops falling whereas the birth rate though declining but remains higher than the death rate.</li> </ul>
<b>Fourth Stage:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is called the stage of the <b>stationary population</b>.</li> <li>Birth rate and death rate are both at a <b>low level</b> and they are <b>again near balance</b>.</li> </ul>

**India's Demographic Dividend**

**Demographic Dividend**

- ❑ Economic growth potential resulting from demographic transition where working age population increases and dependent population decreases.
- ❑ Consequence of declining birth rates and death rates.

**India's Context**

- ❑ India has 62.5% of its population in the age group of 15-59 years.
- ❑ India has one of the youngest populations in an aging world.
- ❑ Indicates an availability of demographic dividend in India.
- ❑ Began in 2005-06 and will last till 2055-56.
  - ❑ Available for five decades, longer than any other country in the world.
- ❑ Regional variation in the demographic transition in India is more favourable.
- ❑ North-central states are relatively younger and South-western States are now ageing.

**Benefits**

- ❑ Rise in productive workforce pushes faster economic growth.
- ❑ Increase in savings rate in the economy.
- ❑ Increased women participation in labourforce.
- ❑ Rise of aspirational class which is more productive and innovative.
- ❑ Increased fiscal space with decrease in dependent population of children and elderly, thus reduced unproductive consumption.

**Challenges**

- ❑ Low human development parameters.
- ❑ Jobless growth, lack of sufficient job creation.
- ❑ Lack of Skilled Labour force
- ❑ Asymmetric demography.
- ❑ Informal nature of Indian Economy.
- ❑ Large investment required in education and health sector.

**What Needs To Be Done**

- ❑ Building human capital.
  - ❑ Focus on education, skill development and healthcare facilities.
- ❑ Job creation
  - ❑ Increasing female labour force participation.
- ❑ Improved infrastructure
  - ❑ access to easy finance
  - ❑ reducing barriers to entrepreneurship
  - ❑ forums for mentorship of emerging entrepreneurs

**Way Forward**

- ❑ Effective policy design and implementation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The birth rate is approximately equal to the death rate and there is little growth in population.</li> <li>● It becomes <b>more or less stationary at a low level</b></li> </ul>
--	---

- More than 63% of the population in India is in the age group of 15-59 years, broadly termed as India's demographic
- But this potential can be converted into actual growth only if the rise in the working-age group is accompanied by **increasing levels of education and employment**.
- **Since 2018**, India's working-age population (people between 15 and 64 years of age) has grown larger than the dependant population — **children aged 14 or below as well as people above 65 years of age**. This bulge in the working-age population is going to last till 2055, or **37 years from its beginning**. India is on the right side of demographic transition that provides a golden opportunity for its rapid socio-economic development if policymakers align the developmental policies with this demographic shift.
- To reap the demographic dividend, **proper investment in human capital is needed** by focussing on education, skill development and healthcare facilities.

According to **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**, demographic dividend means, "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the **working-age population (15 to 64)** is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)".

### Sample Registration System

- The SRS is a **demographic survey** for providing **reliable annual estimates** of infant mortality rate, birth rate, death rate and other fertility and mortality indicators at the **national and sub-national levels**.
- It was initiated on a pilot basis by the **Registrar General of India in a few states in 1964-65**, it became fully operational during **1969-70**.

### POPULATION ISSUES

#### Problems of Over-population:

- Rapid population growth leads to a **large population of young people who are**

### DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND:

- Demographic dividend occurs when **the proportion of working people in the total population is high** because this indicates that more people have the potential to be productive and contribute to the growth of the economy.

**dependent** on a relatively small section of the working population

- **Unemployment:** In many underdeveloped countries industry is not well established and there are few employment opportunities for unskilled workers.

#### Environmental degradation:

- **Unbridled use of natural resources**, as well as growth in energy production from coal, oil, and natural gas (fossil fuels), is having a negative impact on the planet.
- **Diversion of water for domestic, industrial and agricultural uses** leading to increased river pollution and decrease in self-cleaning properties of rivers.
- **Increasing water requirement** leading to tapping deeper aquifers which have high content of arsenic or fluoride resulting health problems.
- Disturbance from **increased recreational activity and tourism** causing pollution of natural ecosystems with wastes left behind by people.

#### Rising living costs:

- All the above will lead, at the end of the day, to **increasing living costs** in most countries.
- **Fewer resources, less water, the packing of many people into confined spaces**, and a **lack of money** are provoking an increase in the cost of living whereby only a percentage of the population will be able to cover all their needs.

#### Food security:

- It is estimated that the global population will grow to **9 billion by 2050** and the food production will double; improvement in purchasing power and changing dietary habits (shift to animal products) may further add to the requirement of food grains.
- In the next five decades, the food and **nutrition security could become critical** in many parts of the world especially in the developing countries and pockets of poverty in the developed countries.
- Over years the **coarse grain production has remained stagnant** and per capita availability of coarse grain has **under gone substantial**

**reduction**; there has been a **shift away from coarse grains to rice and wheat consumption** even among poorer segment of population.

#### Problems of underpopulation:

- A reduction over time in a region's population can be caused by several factors including **sub-replacement fertility (along with limited immigration)**, **heavy emigration**, disease, famine etc.

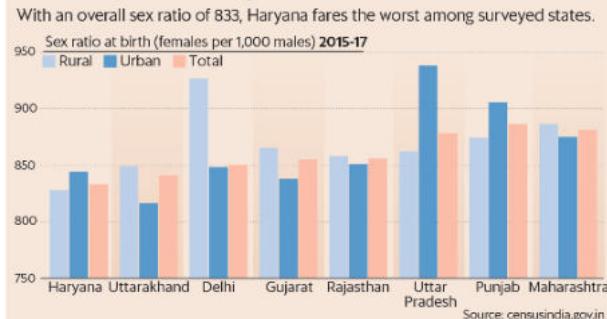
#### Population Problems of Advanced Countries

- **Ageing Population:** Due to the low birth rate the proportion of young people in the population is relatively small.
- **Small Workforce:** As educational standards improve children remain longer at school and join the workforce later
- **Rural Depopulation:** Steady movement of the population occurs from the countryside to towns due to the pull factors of city life.
- **Urbanization:** As towns expand, the pressure on transport, water supplies, sewage and refuse disposal grows and creates problems

#### Declining sex ratio:

- India's sex ratio, or the number of females per

#### Worst-performing states



1,000 males, declined to 896 in 2015-17 from 898 in 2014-16, according to a government survey

- **Women now represent 40 percent of the global labor force**, 43 percent of the world's agricultural labor force, and more than half the world's university students.
- Productivity will be raised if their skills and talents are used more fully.

### Implications of lowering sex ratio

- Low Sex ratio at birth has led to **large numbers of “surplus men”** in countries like India and China.
- Skewed sex ratio leads to more violence against men and women, as well as **human trafficking**.
- Skewed sex ratio **reduces the ability of women to influence policymaking** and act as a pressure group. Skewed sex ratio is leading to the practice of **bride purchase**.
- This is leading to the **objectification** of women.

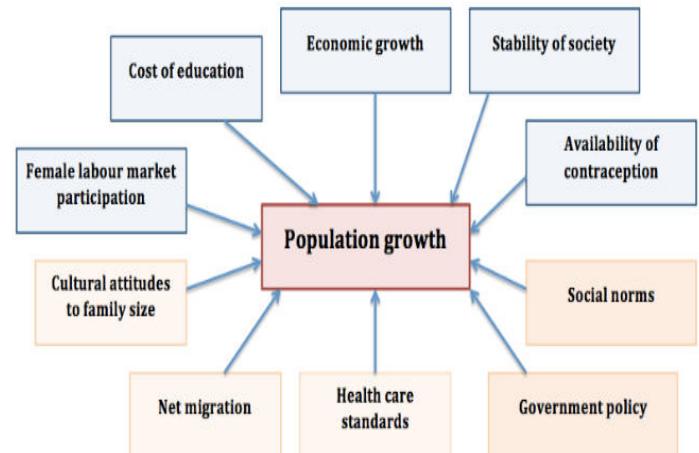
### What needs to be done?

- The welfare schemes must be **aimed at not only bringing the structural reforms rather attitudinal changes**. For example, the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao program launched as a movement.
- Promoting the women's participation** at the higher levels so that empowerment can penetrate through their efforts. For example, the **108th CAA** be implemented to provide a **33% reservation to the women** in the parliament. This empowers the few and inspires the millions.
- Capacity building program for **empowering the women through an inward out process**. For example, SHGs for micro-lending linkage.
- Educating the Adolescent Girl Children about Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health.**
- Improvement in the food quality of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- Bio-fortification** of food grains distributed through PDS which address Hidden Hunger.

### VARIOUS FACTORS THAT AFFECT POPULATION GROWTH:

#### Infant mortality:

- In **1961**, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), deaths of infants per 1000 live births, was **115**. The current all India average is much lower at **57**. However, in most developed countries this figure is less than 5.



- A key factor affecting the growth of the population is the death, or mortality rate.
- Just as the birth of new people increases the population size, deaths decrease it.
- The factors that affect the mortality rate include the availability and affordability of quality health care and lifestyle habits

#### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

- Infant mortality is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births
- IMR has **decreased to 32** about one-fourth as compared to 1971 (129).
- The IMR at an all-India level has **declined from 50 to 32 in the last decade**.
- Madhya Pradesh** has the **highest IMR** of 48 and **Nagaland** has the **lowest IMR** of 4.

#### Early marriage

- Nationwide **almost 43%** of married women aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18. This figure is **as high as 68% in Bihar**.
- Early marriage increases the **likelihood of more children**, it also puts the woman's health at risk.

#### Fertility Rate

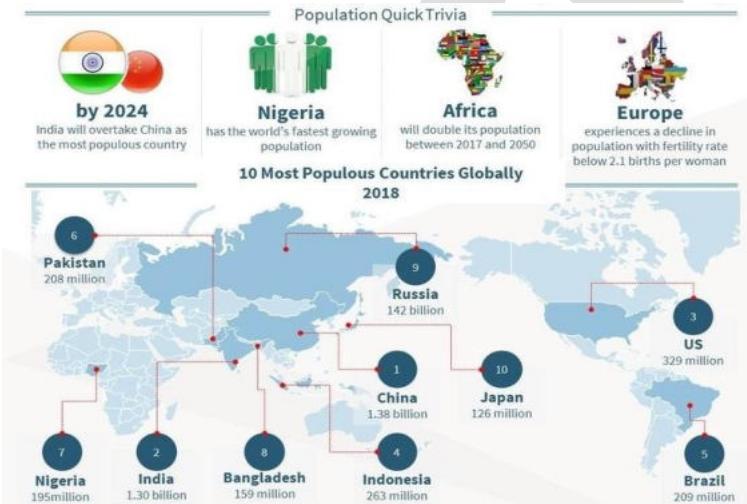
- The factor which **affects the growth of the population in the biggest way** is the fertility rate.
- For more information refer determinants of population change.

## Immigration and Emigration

- Cross-border migration is the act of people moving from one country to another.
- It affects the population size of both the host and destination countries.
- Emigration is caused by a number of factors, such as fleeing war, finding education, seeking new jobs, or joining family members. When a person emigrates from a country, its population shrinks.
- When someone moves to a country from another place, it is known as **immigration**. Whether or not a person is allowed to immigrate is controlled by the country that will host this person.

## Availability of family planning.

- Increased availability of contraception can enable women to limit family size closer to the desired level.
- According to NFHS III (2005-06), only 56% of currently married women use some method of family planning in India. A majority of them (37%) have adopted permanent methods like sterilization.
- **Other socio-economic factors** - The desire for larger families particularly preference for a male child also leads to higher birth rates. It is estimated that preference for a male child and high infant mortality together account for 20% of the total births in the country.



The United Nation's World Population Prospect, 2019 highlights that the world population continues to grow but at a slower pace

(from 5.3 billion people in 1990 to 7.7 billion people in 2019) owing to the global efforts to reduce levels of fertility. This population is projected to be increased to **8.5 billion in 2030**, 9.7 billion in 2050, and reach up to **10.9 billion by 2100**.

## MEASURES TO CONTROL THE POPULATION OF INDIA



### Minimum age of Marriage:

- As fertility depends on the age of marriage, therefore, the minimum age of marriage should be raised. In India the minimum age for marriage is **21 years for men and 18 years for women has been fixed by law**.
- This law should be firmly implemented and people should also be made aware of this through publicity.

### Raising the Status of Women:

- There is still discrimination to the women. They are confined to four walls of the house. They are still confined to the rearing and bearing of children.
- Women should be given opportunities to develop socially and economically.
- **Free education** should be given to them.

### The spread of Education:

- The spread of education changes the outlook of people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educated men prefer to <b>delay marriage</b> and adopt small family norms.</li> <li>Educated women are <b>health conscious and avoid frequent pregnancies</b> and thus help in lowering the birth rate</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to <b>A.K. Das Gupta</b> those who earn less than Rs. 100 per month have on average a reproduction rate of 3.4 children and those who earn more than Rs. 300 per month have a reproduction rate of 2.8 children.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Security:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More and more people should be covered under social security schemes. So that they do not depend upon others in the event of old age, sickness, unemployment, etc. with these facilities they will have no desire for more children.</li> </ul>	<b>Family Planning:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This method implies "<b>family by choice and not by chance</b>".</li> <li><b>By applying preventive measures, people can regulate birth rates.</b> This method is being used extensively; the success of this method depends on the availability of cheap contraceptive devices for birth control. According to <b>Chander Shekher</b>, "Hurry for the first child, Delay the second child, and avoid the third."</li> </ul>
<b>More employment opportunities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first and foremost measure is to <b>raise employment avenues in rural as well as urban areas</b>. Generally, in rural areas, there is <b>disguised unemployment</b>.</li> <li>So efforts should be made to migrate unemployed persons from the rural side to the urban side. This step can check population growth.</li> </ul>		
<b>Development of Agriculture and Industry:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If <b>agriculture and industry are properly developed</b>, a large number of people will get employment.</li> <li>When their income is increased they would improve their standard of living and adopt small family norms.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at the doorstep of beneficiaries:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The govt. has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Standard of Living:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Improved standard of living acts as a deterrent to the large family norms.</b> In order to maintain their higher standard of living people prefer to have a small family.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under this scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilized for counselling newly married couples to ensure a delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have a spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Boost to spacing methods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the introduction of <b>new method PPIUCD</b> (Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### NEW INTERVENTIONS UNDER FAMILY PLANNING

- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at the doorstep of beneficiaries:**
  - The govt. has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:**
  - Under this scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilized for counselling newly married couples to ensure a delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have a spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child
- Boost to spacing methods**
  - By the introduction of **new method PPIUCD** (Post-Partum Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device)

- Introduction of the new device **Cu IUCD 375**, which is effective for 5 years.
- **Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services** with the introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilab as the main mode of providing sterilization in the form of postpartum sterilization to capitalize on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY
- **Compensation for sterilization acceptors** has been enhanced for **11 High Focus States with high TFR**.
- **PRERNA Strategy:**
  - In order to help **push up the age of marriage of girls and space the birth of children** in the interest of the health of young mothers and infants, **Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (National Population Stabilization Fund)** - an autonomous body of the MoHFW, Govt. of India has launched PRERNA, a Responsible Parenthood Strategy in all districts of seven focus states namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Rajasthan.
- **Santushti Strategy:**
  - Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh invites private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in the Public-Private Partnership model.
- **National Helpline:**
  - JSK also runs call centers for **providing free advice** on reproductive health, family planning, maternal health and child health, etc.
- **Advocacy & IEC activities:**
  - JSK as a part of its **awareness and advocacy efforts on population stabilization** has established networks and partnerships with other ministries, development partners, private sectors, corporate and professional bodies for spreading its activities through electronic media, print media, workshop, walkathon.
- **Mission Parivar Vikas**
  - The **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** has launched "**Mission Parivar Vikas**" in 145 high focus districts having

the highest total fertility rates in the country. These 145 districts are in the seven-high focus, **high TFR states** of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam that **constitute 44% of the country's population**.

- The main objective of '**Mission Parivar Vikas**' will be **to accelerate access to high quality family planning choices** based on information, reliable services and supplies within a rights-based framework.

#### ● **Saas Bahu Sammelan**

- The main objective of this initiative is **to hold regular meetings** between expecting and new mothers and their mothers-in-law to address any concerns prevalent and advise each party about tackling these matters

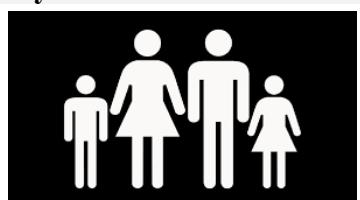
#### ● **Contraceptives Antara and Chhaya**

- The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare on 5 September 2017 launched two new contraceptives- an injectable contraceptive MPA under the '**Antara**' programme and a contraceptive pill '**Chhaya**' in the public health system to expand the basket of contraceptive choices for couples.
- These contraceptives have been **launched in 10 states** including Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Haryana, West Bengal, Odisha and Goa.
- The '**Antara**' injectable is effective for three months and the '**Chayya**' pill is effective for one week.

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

#### India's Two-Child Policy

India's Two-Child Policy refers to the family planning laws which restrict the number of children to two for a given couple. Recently, the Assam government announced that people with more than two children will not be eligible for government jobs from January 2021.



### Impact Of Two Child Policy:

- By restricting the number of children that can be born, there will not be enough educated young people in the next generation to carry on India's technological revolution
- The population growth of India will slow down naturally as the country grows richer and becomes more educated
- The law related may also be anti-women. The law discriminates against women right from birth (through abortion or infanticide of female fetuses and babies), but divorce and familial abandonment are at risk of increasing if a man with a large family wants to run for political office.
- A legal restriction to two children could force couples to go for sex-selective abortion.

### Previous Year Questions

1. How do you explain the statistics that show that the sex ratio in Tribes in India is more favorable to women than the sex ratio among Scheduled Caste? **(10 Marks) 2015**
2. Discuss the changes in the trends of labor migration within and outside India in the last four decades. **(15 Marks) 2015**
3. Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments. **(10 Marks) 2014**

### Practice Questions

1. Briefly discuss the impact of migration on population growth in India.
2. Discuss the factors that are responsible for the distribution of population across India.
3. 'Population explosion is the result of falling mortality rates and continuing high birth rates.' With reference to this statement, explain various other determinants of population change in the Indian context.

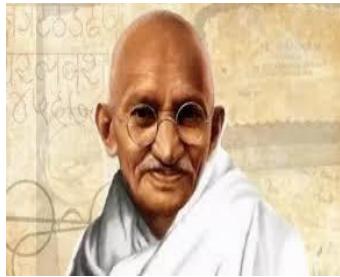
## CH-7 ROLE OF WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

*"It is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved.*

*It is impossible for a bird to fly on only one wing." — Swami Vivekananda.*

### INTRODUCTION:

- India, a nation which had **Mahatma**



**Gandhi** as its role model of rectitude became so unbelievably violent and corrupt

that the **women can no longer be safe within their bodies**. Gandhi who defeated the whites to save the browns by relying on **non-violence** is considered as the father of the nation, but his values are being betrayed so easily that a **woman is raped every twenty minutes in the world's largest democracy** and even **children of five years are subjected to rape**.

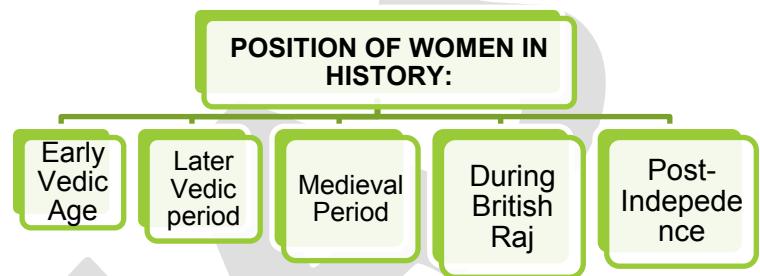
- The status of women in India has been **subject to many changes** over the span of recorded Indian history.
- With women **participating in nationalist movements**, to being pushed into the **domestic household space**, **to their resurgence as super-women today**, **women in our country have seen it all**.
- The status of women might have raised under the law, in practice they continue to **suffer from discrimination, harassment and humiliation**.

**Quote:** "The fight is not for woman status but for human worth. The claim is not to end inequality of woman but to restore universal justice. The bid is not for leaves and fishes for the forsaken gender but for cosmic harmony, which never comes till woman comes."

- Though mother nature has made women with an equally important role as men in the society, the latter have made them subordinate in many ways.

### POSITION OF WOMEN IN HISTORY:

"A woman, **emotionally holds the family together**. She is **pillar support** for her husband, **guiding light** for her children and **harbor** for the family's elderly" – observed Bombay HC in its judgement.



#### Early Vedic Age:

- During this period (1500 BC – 1000 BC) women were accorded **high level of respect and dignity**
- They enjoyed **complete freedom** in every sphere and were placed as central to creation of all lives in the cosmos.

#### Later Vedic period:

- During this period (1000 - 500 BC) a need for large army in turn gave more role and prestige to men
- Women were **considered as inferior** and **subordinate** to men with denied political rights.

#### Medieval Period:

- During the era of Muslim kings, the existing social evils became more prominent like **female infanticide, no education to girls, child marriage etc.**
- However, with the rise of **bhakti movement and Sufism**, the status of women **improved significantly** across India.
- Various popular figures like **Shankaracharya, Ramanuja, Guru Nanak** vociferously voiced against ill treatment and suppression of women irrespective of caste and religion.

#### During British Raj:

- During the British East India Company rule (1757–1857), and the British Raj (1858–1947), various measures aiming at amelioration were enacted, including **Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829, Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870, and Age of Consent Act, 1891.**

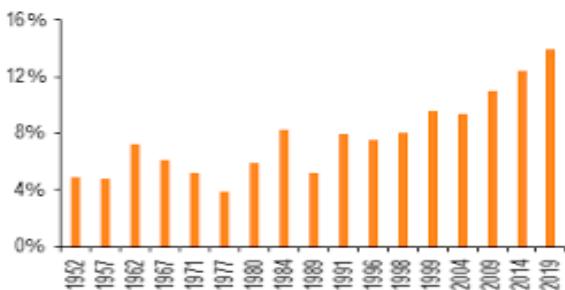
## PRESENT SITUATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA:

### POLITICALLY:

- Status of women in politics can be defined as the degree of equality and freedom enjoyed by the women in shaping and sharing of power.
- As of 2018- 2019, some women have served in various senior official positions in the Indian government, including that of the President of India, the Prime Minister of India, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- With only around **9 per cent women in the upper house and around 11 per cent in the lower house** of parliament, India ranks **99th in the world** in terms of female representation among MPs.
- It includes exercising the right to vote, power sharing, membership of political parties, electoral campaigning, attending party meetings, holding party positions, contesting elections, co-decision making, co-policy making at all levels of governance of the state.
- The social and cultural prejudices** against the women restrict their participation in the

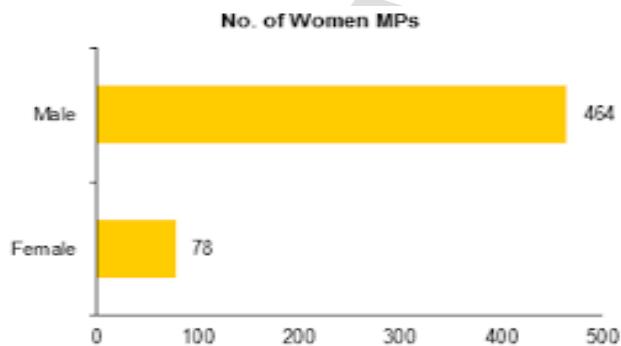


% of women MPs in Parliament



decision-making process which can be seen in political arena as well. As per the **Election Commission of India**, **49% of the Indian electorate consists of women**. Yet, **only 14% of the 17th Lok Sabha members are women MPs**, the highest since Independence.

- Although, representation of women has increased only marginally since Independence



– from 4.4 percent in 1951 to 11 percent in 2014 – way **below the global average of 23.4 percent**. At this rate, it would take another 180 years to reach the desired gender balance.

### At Panchayat level:

- 73rd & 74th amendments** to the constitution have ensured the participation of women in PRIs with a reservation of 1/3rd for women.

### CONCEPT OF 'SARPANCH-PATI'

Due to **poor socio-economic status of women**, prevailing **patriarchal set-up**, the intended benefit of emergence of women leadership at Panchayat level was not fully realized. The **effective political power and decision making is wielded by husbands of elected women representatives**. This phenomenon is referred to as '**sarpanch-pati**'.

This was aimed at empowering women and ensuring their participation in the political process and decision making at grass root level.

### Recent Development:

- In this regard the Government of India introduced various acts and policies so as to empower the women in India politically.
- Through **1/3rd reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and Nagar palikas**, they have been able to make meaningful contributions and that the actual representation of women in Panchayati Raj institutions has gone upto **42.3% i.e., beyond the reservation**

percentage. This has led the Government to make **50 percent reservation for women in local bodies**.

### **WOMEN RESERVATION BILL (108th AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008**

- The bill seeks to reserve one-third of seats in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies for women.
- It is a necessary strategy to enhance women's participation in the decision/policy making process.
- It would ensure considerable political empowerment of women and pave the way to the achievement of political justice to women as promised in Preamble and Article 38 of the Constitution of India.



- Female participation in the labour market is **27.2 percent compared to 78.8 for men**.
- **Rural women** are leaving India's workforce at a faster rate than urban women.
- A McKinsey Global study in 2015 found that

### **ECONOMICALLY:**

- India has made significant economic progress in recent decades, however such economic growth, has not been matched by progress towards women's equal economic participation.
- Financial empowerment is central to the overall empowerment of women, and financial inclusion can play a major role in empowering of women.
- According to the World Bank, India ranks **120 among 131 countries in Female Labor Force Participation Rates (FLFPR)** and rates of gender-based violence remain unacceptably high.
- At **17% of GDP**, the economic contribution of Indian women is less than half the global average, and compares unfavorably to the **40% in China**.

### **Current Situation in India:**

#### **Female Participation in the Labour Market →**

- Recently UNDP, in association with IKEA Foundation has brought out a report titled "Female work and labour force participation in India" which aim to understand the continuing problem of low female labour force participation in India despite massive investments in employment and skill-building initiatives.

International Monetary Fund's research has showed that raising women's participation in the workforce to the level of men **can boost Indian economy by 27%**.

### **Female Work and Labour Force Participation (FLFP)**

- It is measured as the share of women who are employed or are seeking work as a share of the working-age female population.
- According to statistics of the **World Bank**, India's Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR), has fallen to a **historic low of 23.3% in 2017-18**.
- The highest decline in employment was experienced in the **primary sector**.

India could increase its GDP by 16-60% by 2025 by simply enabling women to participate in the economy at par with men.

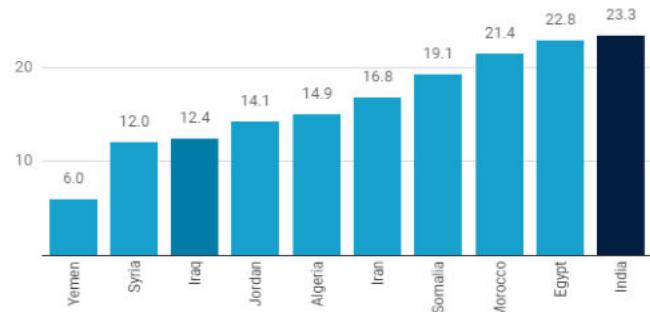
### Reasons for low labour force participation→

- **Increased income of men** - As men in the family start earning more income, women tend to cut back their work in the formal economy to concentrate more on household activities.
- **Caste factor** - In some communities, notably some upper castes, there may be a stigma attached to women working outside the home. It increases family and societal pressures to drop out if the men in the household are earning enough to foot the bills.
- **Safety issues & Harassment at the workplace** - Women are more vulnerable to exploitation and harassment at work in developing countries like India. They are also unable to effectively fight against harassment.
- **The nature of economic growth** in the country has meant that jobs were not created in large numbers in sectors that could readily absorb women, especially for those in rural areas.
- **Sexual Harassment at the Workplace:** Around 31% of the firms are not compliant with the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, which mandates “Internal Compliance Committees” (ICCs) and Local Complaint Committee (LCC) being constituted.
- **Deep-rooted social norms**, lack of agency and gendering of occupations often leads to women having little choice in their employment and work decisions.
- **Policy failure and the policy-implementation gap** is also a major reason for low labour force participation.
- **The rising incomes of Indian households** have enabled Indian women to withdraw from the labor market and focus on their role in “status production”
- **Double burden or dual responsibility (family and work place)**

As per NCRB's 'Crime in India' 2018 report, the national capital, Delhi recorded the highest number of Crime Against Women (27.8%) in 2018 among 19 other metropolitan cities.

Only nine countries have a lower labour female participation rate than India

Ten countries with the lowest female labour force participation rate (%)



#### Maternity Aspect:

- Many women who join the workforce are **unable to rejoin after having a child**.
- **Maternity benefits Act 2016 increased cost for companies** and may have discouraged them from hiring women. The estimated loss of female jobs was **between 1.1 to 1.8 million for 2017-18**, over and above the usual job loss due to attrition related to maternity.
- The **non-availability of quality day-care** is one factor which inhibits women from returning to work after their maternity leave.

#### Education-Employment Trade-off:

- For salaried work, the **probability of being employed steadily increases as a woman's education increases**, whereas for casual wage labor and for work in family farms and businesses, women's LFPR decreases with an increase in education. Once they attain moderate levels of education, women do not work in manual labor.
- The **decline in women's LFPR with more education is greatest for agricultural and non-agricultural wage work**, even more than for work in family enterprises. It is especially manual work outside the household that is

perceived to be below one's educational attainment.

#### Suggestions to improve FLFP:

- By **Modifying outcome metrics** for labour market programmes by including enabling factors such as safety, aspiration alignment and so on.
- Education ecosystem needs to go through a set of system strengthening initiatives, including the **introduction of digital and STEM** (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education in schools.
- **Using tax policies to incentivize women into the labour market** on both the demand and supply side. By introducing tax incentives for enterprises that have internal complaint mechanisms, gender friendly transport services and so on.
- By **promoting large-scale social campaigns** for changing social norms which break gender stereotypes, which includes women as well as redefining the role of men in households Support Services.
- By **providing support** to women who migrate in search of work and jobs.
- By **providing arrangements for childcare** at training centers, better stipends for travel, lodging, boarding and other expenses incurred during programme participation.
- By **developing forums for informal and formal mentorship and connections** to female role models and women in leadership which is to be achieved not by tokenism but by increasing the ease of economic and political participation.

#### From Welfare → Development → Empowerment

Over the year the **planning strategies (line of action)** for women have shifted from Welfare to Development and to Empowerment. It is this shift which needs to be critically examined if we wish to understand the role of the state in women's empowerment.

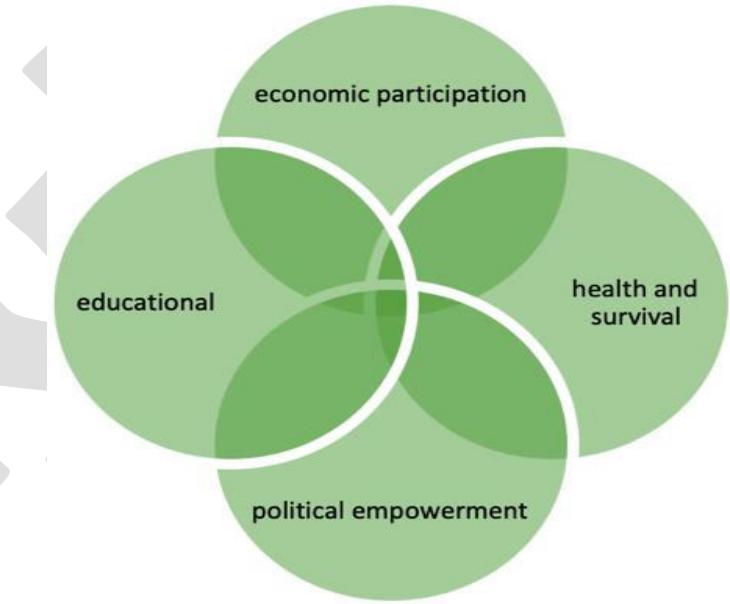
#### Gender Wage gap and Gender Inequality

- Gender equality is **when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society**, including economic participation and decision-making.
- However due to unequal treatment, society's gender norms, the economic status, and financial literacy among women **shows a downward trend**.
- Gender inequality is a **major factor curbing potential candidates** from performing where they ought to.



#### Global Gender Gap Report 2020

- Global Gender Gap Report is **published by the World Economic Forum (WEF)**.



**World Economic Forum (WEF)**. India has been **ranked 112th out of 153 countries** in the Global Gender Gap Index 2020

- Gender gap was measured across **four key pillars** → economic participation and opportunity (42%), educational attainment (4.4%), health and survival (4.6%), and political empowerment (77%).

**According to the Global Wage Report 2018-19**, India has one of the **highest Gender Pay Gap of 34%**. This pay gap is due to occupational segregation; cultural barriers (including less education opportunities available to women); and unpaid household work done by women.

<b>Reasons Behind Gender Pay Gap</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preference for male employees over female employees</li> <li>▪ Career breaks of women due to <b>parenthood duties</b> and other socio-cultural factors.</li> <li>▪ <b>Lack of flexible work policies</b> or extended leave</li> <li>▪ <b>Lack of involvement of women in male dominated sectors</b> for example armed forces.</li> <li>▪ “Glass ceiling effect” faced by women</li> <li>▪ The women are <b>mostly deemed fit for “pink collar jobs' ' only</b>, such as teachers, nurses, receptionist, babysitter, lecturer etc. which have been stereotyped for women. This denies them opportunities in other fields.</li> </ul>
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## RECENT DEVELOPMENT

### Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017

- The 2017 landmark amendment to the **Maternity Benefit Act of 1961 (MBA)**, effective as of the 1st of April, 2017, has been welcomed by employees and employers.
  1. It provides a **maternity leave of 26 weeks** which exceeds **ILO's minimum standard of 14 weeks**.
  2. Recognition of the rights of an **adopting mother** and of a commissioning mother (using a surrogate to bear a child) for the first time, who may claim paid maternity leave for **12 weeks**;
  3. A “**work from home**” option that may be of benefit after the maternity leave expires;
  4. Effective as of the 1st of July, 2017, **mandatory crèche (day care) facilities** for every establishment **employing 50 or more employees**, including the right of mothers to visit the crèche four times per day.

- 5. The act will help the **18-lakh (1.8 million) women workforce** in the organized sector.
- 6. They also help women devote time to take care of their babies and enable an increase in the women’s labour force participation (WLFPR) rate in India.

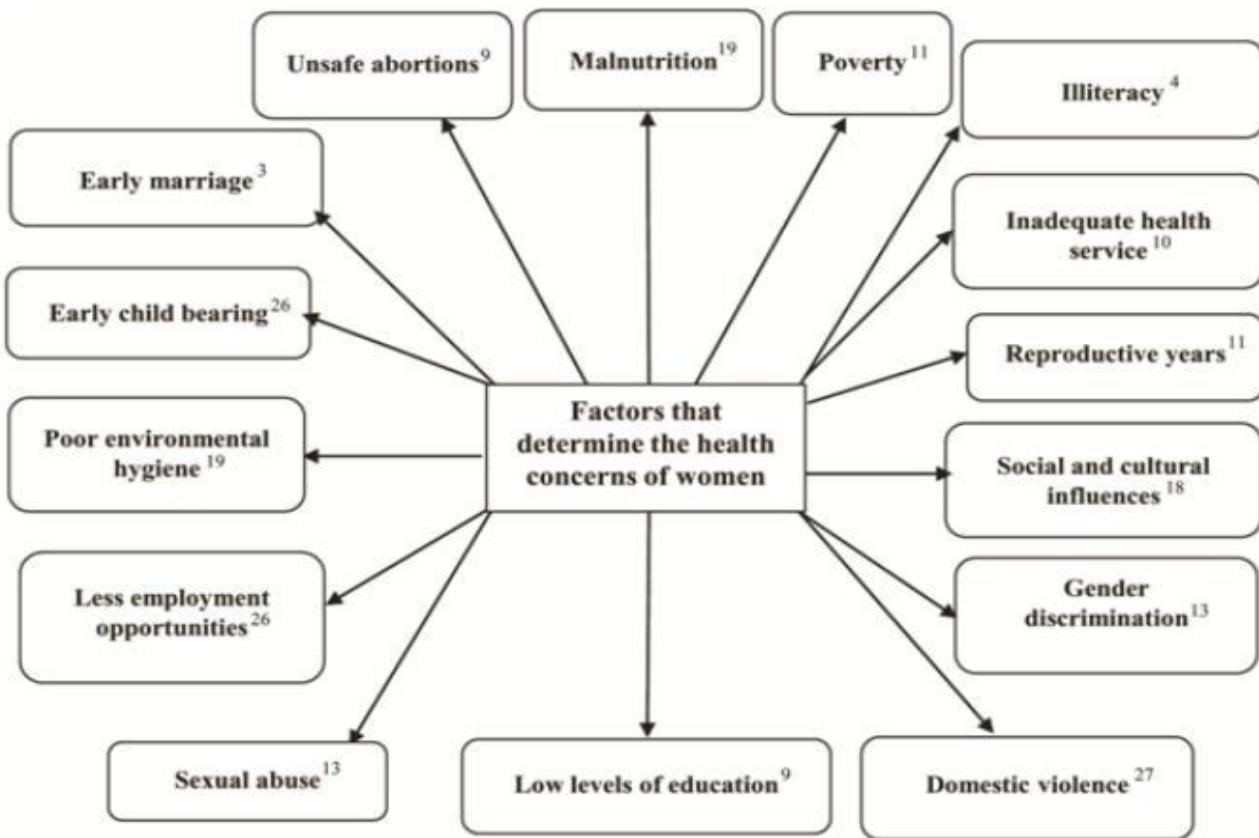
### SOCIALLY:

- The social and cultural Empowerment is the **fundamental and the foundation block** for the development of women empowerment. It includes a range of constituents such as **discriminatory patriarchal norms** against women, **access to health and education services**, **caste and class** and **religious divides** etc.
- Social status of women can be further classified based on following factors like **health, education, violence against women** which are discussed as below:

### Status on Health:

The **National Family Health Survey-4** revealed that every third married woman had experienced physical and/or sexual violence but **only 1.5% had sought help from the police**.

- Health and nutritional status of Indian women is **becoming worse due to the prevailing culture and traditional practices in India**.
- Indian women are generally **vulnerable to poor nutrition, especially during pregnancy and lactation**.



### CURRENT SITUATION:

#### Maternal Health:

- **Poor maternal health** often affects a child's health in adverse ways and also **decreases a woman's ability to participate in economic activities**.
- Therefore, national health programmes such as the **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)** and the **Family Welfare Programme** have been created to address the maternal health care needs of women across India.

To reduce infant mortality (IMR) and stillbirth, various programmes and schemes under National Health Mission are implemented by States/ UTs as follows:

- The **promotion of Institutional deliveries** through cash incentive under **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** and **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** entitles **all pregnant women (PW)** delivering in public health institutions to free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, postnatal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age. Both JSY and JSSK were launched with the **objective of increasing institutional deliveries**.
- Early initiation and exclusive **breastfeeding for first six months**
- Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)
- Mission Indradhanush and Intensified Mission Indradhanush
- **LaQshya** (Labour Room quality improvement programme)
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

### LaQshya (Labour Room quality improvement programme)

- **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India** launched an ambitious program LaQshya on 11th December 2017 with following objectives:
  - Reduce maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality
  - Improve quality of care during delivery and immediate postpartum period
  - Enhance satisfaction of beneficiaries, positive birthing experience and provide Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) to all pregnant women attending public health facilities.
- LaQshya program will **benefit every pregnant woman and newborn delivering** in public health institutions. Program will improve the quality of care for pregnant women in the labour room, maternity Operation Theatre and Obstetrics Intensive Care Units (**ICUs**) & High Dependency Units (**HDUs**).

### Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)

- It has been launched by the **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India**.
- The program aims to provide assured, comprehensive and quality antenatal care, free of cost, universally to all pregnant women on the 9th of every month.
- PMSMA **guarantees a minimum package of antenatal care services to women** in their 2nd / 3rd trimesters of pregnancy at designated government health facilities.
- The programme follows a systematic approach for engagement with the private sector which includes motivating private practitioners to volunteer for the campaign developing strategies for generating awareness and appealing to the private sector to participate in the Abhiyan at government health facilities.

### National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

- The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), implemented by the ministry of rural development with financial support from the World Bank, **promotes SHGs amongst poor rural women**.
- These groups require women **to save small amounts ranging from Rs 10-20 every week** supporting internal loans to group members.

#### Reproductive rights and women health:

- Women's reproductive rights may include some or all of the following:

- India's **maternal mortality ratio** in 2015 was 174 deaths per lakh live births (down from 448 in 1994) while the global MMR in 2015 was 216.
- There is a **need for the proper legal framework** to address and recognize the promotion and protection of reproductive rights of women in India.



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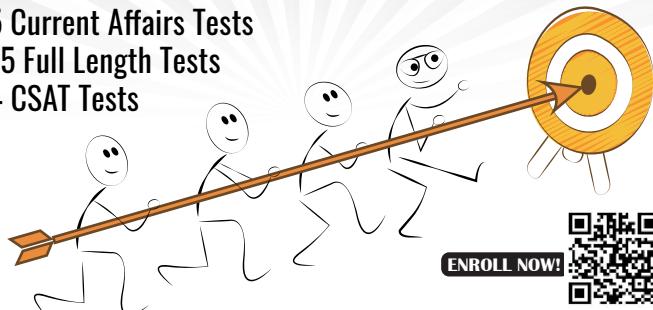
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### Malnutrition and morbidity

- Nutrition plays a major role** in an individual's overall health; psychological and physical health status is often dramatically impacted by the presence of malnutrition.
- India currently has **one of the highest rates of malnourished women**, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women in India, with repercussions for children's health.

**2% of the female population is absolute anaemic, 12% of the female population of the country suffers from repeated pregnancy** (80% of their productive life is spent in pregnancy) & lack of nutrition.



### Various Government schemes and Programmes are being implemented in this regard such as:

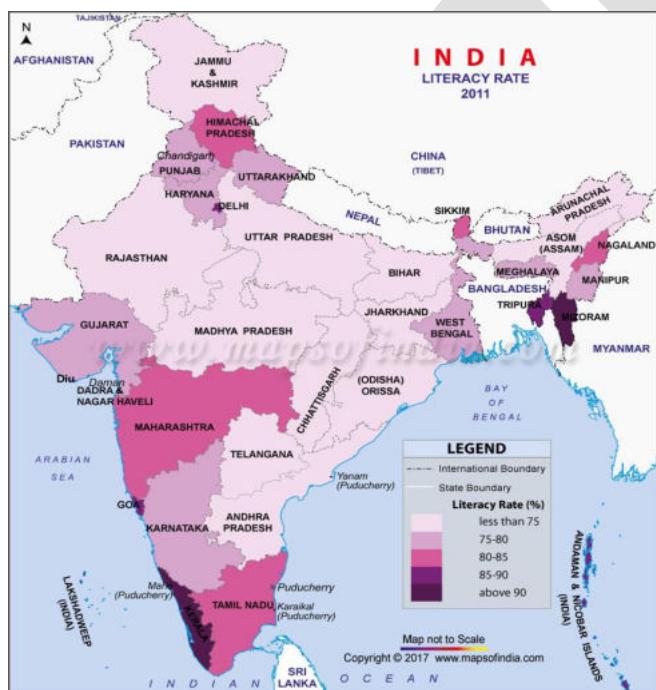
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna	PMMVY is a <b>maternity Benefit Programme</b> being implemented in all the districts of the country in accordance with the provision of the <b>National Food Security Act, 2013</b> .	strengthening in rural and urban areas for - <b>Reproductive- Maternal- Neonatal- Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), and Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.</b>
Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme	<b>Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation Programme</b> to meet the challenge of high prevalence and incidence of anaemia amongst adolescent girls and boys.	<b>Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It provides specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups including children below 6 years and women.</li> <li>It is being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.</li> <li><b>It provides a package of six services</b> namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition &amp; health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services.</li> </ul>
National Health Mission (NHM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was launched in <b>2013</b> to tackle Malnutrition. It <b>subsumed the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission</b>.</li> <li>It is being implemented by the <b>Ministry of Health &amp; Family Welfare</b>. It was further <b>extended in March 2018</b>, to continue till March 2020.</li> <li><b>Components:</b> It include health system</li> </ul>	<b>Mid-Day Meal Scheme</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It was launched in <b>1995</b> as a <b>centrally sponsored scheme (CSS)</b></li> <li>It provides that every child in every Government and aided</li> </ul>

primary school within the age group of six to fourteen years studying in classes I to VIII who enrolls and attends the school shall be provided with a hot cooked meal, free of charge every day with a minimum content of 300 calories of energy and 8-12 gram protein per day for a minimum of 200 days except on school holidays.

- The Scheme was further revised in April 2008 to extend the scheme to recognized as well as unrecognized Madrasa / Maqtabs supported under SSA.

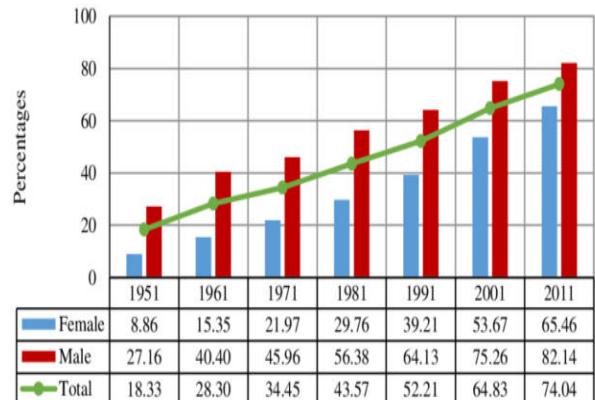
#### Status of women in Literacy:

- Literacy in India is a key for socio-economic progress. There is a wide gender disparity in the literacy rate in India:



- Today the female literacy rate is 65.46% where the male literacy rate is over 80%.
- The differences in literacy rates among the states are also extreme.
- **Kerala has the highest female literacy rate.** On the other hand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have low female literacy rates.
- literacy in India is characterized by wide gaps between the urban and rural populations.
- The rural population depends mainly on agriculture and the rate of illiteracy is high while the urban population is more of the employee class and also more educated.

Literacy Rates of India, 1951-2011



#### Reasons for the low literacy rate of women:

- Poor school environment for girls
- Early marriage
- Dowry system
- Priority to son's education compared to daughter's education
- Poverty and hunger
- The lower enrolment and retention

#### Programmes undertaken by the Ministry of Human Resource Development

- Operation Blackboard, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Non-Formal Education, District Primary Education Programme, National Literacy Mission, Navodaya Vidyalaya, and Vocational Education.

#### CULTURALLY:

### Status of women in Patriarchal society:

- Patriarchy is a social system in **which men hold primary power**, predominate in the roles of political leadership, moral authority, special privilege and control of the property. They also hold power in the domain of the family, as fatherly figures.
- Women are a **victim of male domination in the respective sphere of life**; especially in **economic life**, over **decision making on resources**, on the **utilization of her earnings and her body**.
- Hence, a woman's life lies between pleasures at one end and danger at another end.
- Patriarchy leads to exploitation of women in the **form of violence, economic exploitation, educational deprivation etc.**

### Marriage:

- Though the **status of women in their husbands' home** is improved a lot, women still face **domestic violence** for dowry or love marriage or inter caste marriage.
- It creates a lot of **emotional tensions** in the family and society at large.
- They are regarded as dependent beings which underline the **preference for child marriage**, especially among rural and backward communities.
- In order to curb child marriages, dowry, domestic violence against women government has implemented various acts like **Domestic Violence Act, 2005** so as to eliminate the loopholes in the current system.

### Nature, Range and Patterns of Women's Work

<b>What is Women's Work?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Defining the exact nature, scope and magnitude of women's work <b>remains a problem area</b> because a good deal of women's work is <b>either invisible or is only partially accounted for in the data on workforce participation</b>.</li> <li>▪ Components of women's work include <b>housework, paid and unpaid work</b></li> </ul>
<b>Unpaid Work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ related to home-based craft activities, family enterprise or business and paid work outside home.</li> <li>▪ You must have observed <b>differential work participation</b> of men, women and children within the family both in quantitative and qualitative terms.</li> <li>▪ The kind of work women do is <b>determined by women's position in the society and family's location in the social hierarchy</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Female Child Labour</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In rural areas the women from the poorer households engage in various activities such as <b>cooking, processing of food for household consumption, storing grains, childcare, fetching fuelwood, fodder and water, collection of forest produce, preparation of cow dung cakes, care of livestock and cattle and house repair and maintenance</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>Paid Work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Girls continue to provide <b>free labour in home-based production systems</b>.</li> <li>▪ Studies on rural girl child labour show that she works nine hours a day providing goods and services, which keep her out of school. She works on an average 318 days a year in the fields and at home providing free labour.</li> <li>▪ Women also work for wages in <b>fields, forests, mines, factories, offices, small-scale and household industries</b>. The nature and extent of such work differs according to the <b>location of</b></li> </ul>

- family in the social hierarchy.
- In the rural sector the **subsistence work burden falls heavily on women**, while in higher castes and higher income groups ‘non-work’ of women is given more value.

**multidimensional role of women** at every stage in agriculture.

#### Current trends in feminization of Agriculture

- According to the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, women's contribution to Indian agriculture is approximately 32%, while in some states (such as Hill states, Northeastern states, and Kerala) contribution of women in agriculture and rural economy are more than men.
- According to the data of **Economic Survey (2017-18)**, with growing rural to urban migration by men, there is '**feminization**' of **agriculture sector**, with increasing number of women in multiple roles as cultivators, entrepreneurs, and labourers.
- Out of total female main workers, 55% were agricultural labourers and 24% were cultivators (Census 2011).
- As per the **10th Agriculture Census (2015-16)**, the percentage of female operational holdings in the country have increased from about **13% percent during 2010-11 to around 14% during 2015-16**.
- **Others:** Agrarian distress, male migration and poverty are prominent reasons for increasing feminization of agriculture.

#### Impact of feminization of agriculture:

- According to the FAO, if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20-30%. This could raise total agricultural output in developing countries by up to 4% which would mean a dramatic reduction in hunger.
- Research worldwide shows that women with access to secure land, formal credit and access to markets have greater propensity to invest in improving harvest, increasing productivity, and improving household food security and households.

#### Family Structure in India:

- India's family structure is **unique** as it accommodates both nuclear and joint families. In past time, joint households were the norm; however, **migration** and **urbanization** are rapidly changing family structures.

### Education, Paid Employment and Household Responsibilities

- On one hand, **illiteracy** among the majority of women in the lower socio-economic group constitutes a **major barrier to increasing and diversifying work** and training opportunities.
- On the other hand, **pre-defined roles, ideology and labour market forces** in a labour surplus economy effectively restrict women's work opportunity among educated women of certain sectors.

### Agricultural and Industrial Sectors

- The proportion of female agricultural workers which was less than one-third of the total workforce in 1951 rose to **more than fifty per cent**, which means greater dependence on the agriculture sector.

### Women in Services and Professions

- Despite the impressive increase in the number of educated women in urban areas the **gap between men and women in the services and professions is large**. It can be attributed to the following factors:
  - Girls are generally **specialized for their domestic roles**
  - **Less investment** in the vocational and technical training of women
  - Higher concentration of girls is found in **humanities and social sciences** rather than vocational and technical courses.
  - There is **less physical mobility** among women after marriage

### WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

- **National Women's Farmer's Day (Rashtriya Mahila Kisan Diwas)** is celebrated on **October 15** for recognizing the

- According to the **2011 census**, out of 24.88 crore households, 12.97 crore or **52.1% were nuclear households**.
- The nuclear families are increasingly common, changing women's relative position in a family and with respect to social security and care for the elderly.

### Family structure and position of women

- In **nuclear households**, Women **enjoy greater decision-making power, greater freedom of movement** outside the house premises and greater participation in jobs.
- **Women's autonomy is differentiated by economic status, caste and household location.** E.g. women in richer joint households have more autonomy in intra-household decision-making but less freedom of movement outside the home. For **women in poorer joint households**, women's have **greater freedom of movement outside** the home but **less autonomy in intra-household decision-making**.
- **Geographic location of the household:** Women in joint households in Northern India have less autonomy compared to their counterparts in southern India. In the south, the effects of family structure on women's autonomy are weaker.
- **Division of labour on the basis of sex** is a **characteristic of traditional family life in India**. A woman was supposed to do **all sorts of domestic work** such as cooking, cleaning utensils, washing clothes etc. besides she has to do motherly duties of looking after the children and the interests of all the members of the family.
- In recent times with the **increasing education levels and the economic opportunities** in wake of Globalisation the socio-economic mobility of Indian women has increased.
- In **1993-94**, as many as **86.2 percent female workers were engaged in the primary sector**, which includes agriculture and allied sectors such as forestry, livestock etc., in the rural areas.

### MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES RELATED TO WOMEN AND RESPONSE:

The problem of women keeps changing from time to time with changing circumstances. Women faces the following problems:

#### Sexual Harassment:

- It acts as a **deterrent to women's freedom and perpetuates the notion that women are the weaker sex**. The NCRB data highlights that sexual harassment is a risk in all facets of life: in shelter homes, in the workplace, in the home, on public transport.
- According to statistics recently released by the NCRB, of states, **Uttar Pradesh recorded the most sexual harassment cases** that year.

#### Marital Rape:

- Marital rape is the **act of sexual intercourse with one's spouse without the consent of the other spouse**.
- Currently marital rape is **not a ground for a divorce in Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Muslim Personal Law [Shariat] Application Act, 1937 and Special Marriage Act, 1954**, it cannot be used as a ground for divorce and cruelty against husband.
- **Section 375 of the IPC** holds that "**sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife**, the wife not being under 15 years of age, is not rape"

#### Why Criminalization of Marital Rape is necessary?

- The report '**Status of Women in India**', by the high-level **Pam Rajput committee** of the Ministry of Woman and Child Development, criticised the legislature for its failure to criminalize marital rape.
- Exception under **Section 375**, violates **Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 of a woman**.
- The **patriarchal nature** of Indian society, ingrains it in the minds of men that **women are expected to comply when their husbands demand sex**.
- The victim suffers **physical abuse**, and she also has to undergo **mental trauma** of her **dignity being violated**.

#### Child Rape:

- **National Crimes Record Bureau** statistics state that a total of 48,338 child rape cases were recorded from 2001 to 2011.

- India saw an **increase of 336%** of child rape cases from 2,113 cases in 2001 to 7,112 cases in 2011.

### Why are Child rapes increasing?

<b>A rise in reporting:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reporting of child abuse and rape cases have increased due to <b>the lowering of the stigma attached</b>.</li> <li>- The rise of social media has created awareness about child abuse.</li> <li>- Many instances of <b>celebrities opening up</b> about being abused in their childhood (for instance, the <b>allegations of rape against Director Anurag Kashyap</b>) have also motivated many parents to report.</li> </ul>
<b>New criminal laws:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <b>introduction of POCSO in 2012</b> and the <b>Criminal Law (Amendment) Act in 2013</b> was instrumental in higher reporting of rape against children.</li> <li>- The <b>definition of rape now includes many more sexual actions</b> than were earlier classified as sexual assault.</li> <li>- <b>Age of consent for girls</b> has been raised <b>from 16 to 18 years</b>. This means boys who have consensual sex can be charged with rape.</li> </ul>

### Sexual Harassment of women at workplace:

- In order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse various acts and policies are being implemented across the nation like:

Indian companies reported more cases of sexual harassment in 2019 compared to a year earlier. Data from BSE 100 companies, which are required to furnish this information, showed a **14% increase in reports of sexual harassment complaints in 2019**.

- Sexual Harassment of women at workplace (Prevention, prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013** demands that any workplace with more than 10 employees need to create a mechanism for redressal of complaints against sexual harassment.
- VISHAKA guidelines by the Supreme Court** which provide measures to be taken by employers, **SHE Box** by Ministry of Women and Child Development for online complaints.

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND DOWRY DEATHS

- Dowry deaths are **deaths of married women who are murdered or driven to suicide by continuous harassment and torture by their husbands** and in-laws over a dispute about their dowry, making the women's homes the most dangerous place for them to be.
- According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data released recently, the highest number of dowry deaths **during the last three years** have been reported from the state of **Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar**.
- There are three laws in place in India that deal directly with **domestic violence**:
  - **The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.**
  - **The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and**
  - **Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code.**

### Domestic Violence Act, 2005:

- Recently, the **Supreme Court has ruled** that under the domestic violence law, **even a brother-in-law can be ordered to pay maintenance to a woman under the Domestic Violence Act** if they had lived together under the same roof in a shared household **as part of a joint family** at any point

- Every third woman, since the age of 15,** has faced domestic violence of various forms in the country, reported the **National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4).**
- Domestic violence can negatively affect a woman's **physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health**.

of time.

### Issues Involved:

- The changing socio-economic relations particularly in urban areas such as more income of a working woman than her partner, abusing and neglecting in-laws, dowry demands etc.
- Most often women are cursed for their husband's death and are deprived of proper food and clothing without often being given the opportunity for remarriage in most of the homes.
- Patriarchal mindset- male domination and control over women, male privilege and women's subordinate status, infertility or desire for male child.
- Women are also more likely to experience intimate partner violence if they have low education, exposure to mothers being abused by a partner, abuse during childhood, and attitudes accepting violence, male privilege and women's subordinate status.

### Government Steps to prevent Domestic Violence:

- The Act expanded the definition of domestic violence to include not just physical, but also verbal, emotional, sexual and economic violence.
- Domestic Violence is broad in its definition - "domestic relationship" includes married women, mothers, daughters and sisters.
- This law not only protects women who are married but also protects women in live-in relationships, as well as family members including mothers, grandmothers, etc.
- Under this law, women can seek protection against domestic violence, financial compensation and they can get maintenance from their abuser in case they are living apart.
- It provides the Right to Secure Housing i.e. right to reside in the matrimonial or shared household, whether or not she has any title or rights in the household. This right is secured by a residence order, which is passed by a court.
- It provides for breach of protection order or interim protection order by the respondent as a cognizable and non-bailable offence punishable with imprisonment.
- It provides for appointment of protection officers and NGOs to provide assistance to the

woman for medical examination, legal aid and safe Shelter.

- PWDVA enshrines principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which India ratified in 1993.

### Issues with Domestic violence Act

- Gender biased and not gender neutral: There have been an increasing number of false cases. Also, the domestic violence against men in India is not recognised by the law.
- The Lack of awareness especially in rural areas where there is more need for such Acts.
- Judicial system resorting to mediation and counselling even in cases of extreme abuse. Also, Insensitivity by male police officers, judicial magistrates during hearings, etc.
- Absence of economic, psychological and support systems for victim women.
- Insufficient budgetary allocation to States- the States could not assign 'Protection Officers' because of the already overburdened department.
- Though most of these cases are reported from urban areas, innumerable cases of violence against women go unreported in India's distant villages.

#### Dowry Prohibition Act 1961

- This is a criminal law that punishes the taking and giving of dowry. Under this law, if someone takes, gives or even demands dowry, they can be imprisoned for six months or they can be fined up to Rs 5,000.

#### Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code

- This is a criminal law, which applies to husbands or relatives of husbands who are cruel to women. Recently, the Supreme Court restored an immediate arrest provision in the dreaded Section 498A, IPC.

#### Anti-dowry Movements

- Dowry murders have witnessed a sustained

campaign by several women's organisations and civil rights groups.

- In the 1980s several women's and other progressive organisations formed a joint front in Delhi called "**Dahej Virodh Chetna Manch**".
- After much deliberation, the **Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984** was passed.

### CYBERCRIMES WHICH SPECIALLY TARGET WOMEN:

- **Harassment via e-Mails:** It is **very common type** of harassment through sending letters, attachments of files & folders i.e. via e-mails; most common now in the form of **using of social sites** i.e. Facebook, Twitter etc.
- **Cyber-Stalking:** It means **expressed or implied physical threat** that creates fear through the use of computer technology such as the internet, e-mail, phones, text messages, webcam, websites or videos.
- **Dissemination of Obscene Material:** It includes Indecent exposure/ Pornography (basically child pornography), hosting of web site containing these prohibited materials.
- **E-Mail Spoofing:** A spoofed email may be said to be one, which **misrepresents its origin**. It shows its origin to be different from which actually it originates. This method is **often used by cyber criminals to extract personal information and private images** from unsuspecting women, these images etc. are then used to blackmail those women.
- **Others:** Cyber Pornography, Defamation, and image morphing.

### Steps taken by the Government in Preventing Cyber Crimes Against Women

- **Cyber Crime Cells have been set up** in States and Union Territories for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.
- Government has set up **cyber forensic training and investigation** labs in the States of Kerala,

Assam, Mizoram etc. for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.

- **Programmes on Cyber Crime investigation** – Various Law schools are engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes for judicial officers.
- **Training is imparted to Police Officers and Judicial officers in the Training Labs** established by the Government.
- The Scheme for **Universalization of Women Helpline** has been approved to provide a 24-hour emergency and non-emergency response to all women affected by violence.

### PROSTITUTION

- A large number of women destitute or victims of rape who are disowned by family fall prey to prostitution forcibly.
- Laws related to prostitution in India:
  - Suppression of Immoral Traffic in woman and girl act – 1956
  - Prevention of immoral traffic act – 1956
  - Immoral traffic prevention act – 1956

### Steps that should be taken in order to fight with prostitution:

- **Normal education** should be made available to those victims who are still within the school going age, while **non-formal education** should be made accessible to adults
- The Central and State Governments in **partnership with non-governmental organizations** should provide **gender sensitive market driven vocational training** to all those rescued victims who are not interested in education.
- **Rehabilitation and reintegration** of rescued victims should be done.
- **Awareness generation and legal literacy on economic rights**, particularly for women and adolescent girls should be taken up.

### FEMALE FOETICIDE

- Female foeticide refers to 'aborting the female in the mother's womb'; whereas female infanticide is 'killing the girl child after her birth'.

### Findings:

1. **Nearly 10 million female fetuses** have been aborted in the country over the past two decades
2. The United Nations has reported that **India's female ratio between 0-6 years age group** has fallen to **896 females per 1,000 males**, the lowest ever in a decade for the world's second most populous nation
3. About **three-fourths of the women** in the suburban area know about the sex determination test, and female foeticide is favored both in rural and urban areas
4. **1 out of every 6 girls does not live** to see her 15th birthday. Of the 12 million girls born in India, one million do not see their first birthday.
5. Seven thousand fewer girls are born in India each day than the global average would suggest.

### Why Female Feticide?

- **Preference for son:** The bias against females in India is grounded in cultural, economic and religious roots. Sons are expected to work in the fields; they provide greater income and look after parents in old age.
- **Dowry system:** which is going on from past 50 years but today it has become worse, people demand so much money that girl families can't fulfill it, and even there are some cases where brides are tortured to get money from their families. This system is more rigid in northern India.
- **Education:** why one should spend so much money on the schools and colleges because she has to go to another family and what is the benefit of her knowledge to us, even if she starts earning then we don't get any money from her.
- **Availability of latest technology:** Various aspect like focus on family planning, availability of latest technology facilitating sex identification and abortion, failure in stringent application of PCPNDT act all have resulted into increased cases of female foeticide.
- **Others:** Decline in the moral and ethical standards as individuals and families lead to more cases of female foeticide.
- The Indian government has passed Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic

**Techniques Act (PCPNDT) in 1994** to ban and punish prenatal sex screening and female foeticide.

**Missing Women:** The stock of missing women as of 2014 was nearly 63 million and more than 2 million women go missing across age groups every year (either due to sex selective abortion, disease, neglect, or inadequate nutrition).

**Son Meta-Preference:** It is the phenomena where parents continue to produce children until the desired number of sons are born.

- The Phenomenon of son meta-preference gives rise to "unwanted" girls—girls whose parents wanted a boy, but instead had a girl.
- **According to Economic Survey 2017-18**, the number of unwanted girls (for the age group of 0-25 years) at 21 million.

### The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994:

- It was enacted to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in India which was amended in 2003, to improve the regulation of the technology used in sex selection.
- The basic requirements of the act include the registration of clinics, written consent of the pregnant women, prohibition of communicating the sex of fetus, maintenance of records and creating awareness among the public at large by placing the board of prohibition on sex determination.

### Rigid provisions in the Act:

- **Key to prevent female foeticide** → The Supreme Court highlighted that non-maintenance of record by sonography and diagnostic centre is a springboard for the commission of the offence of female foeticide, which is what is intended by the Act and, it cannot be termed as a clerical error.
- **Sex selective abortions relegate the right to life** of the girl child under Article 21 of the Constitution, to a mere formality. As per a **United Nations Report**, more than **4.6 lakh**

girls went missing at birth on an average annually during the period 2001-12.

- **Leads to a cycle of violence against women**  
→ A skewed sex- ratio is likely to lead to greater incidences of violence against women and increase in practices of trafficking, 'bride-buying' etc. The rigorous implementation of the Act is an edifice on which rests the task of saving the girl child.
- **Responsibilities of a doctor:** to know all such minute details like the form he is required to fill and the impact of medical findings and its consequences, which is virtually the prerequisite for undertaking a test. It is critical for a member of a noble medical profession to be educated about such details.

#### Pros of the act:

- Due to stringent **provisions in this Act** lead to Increase in registrations of PCPNDT Clinics, Increase in sex ratio in some states, **Check on advertisements for sex selection**, Overall drop in child sex ratio etc.

#### Reason of failures:

- **Poor reporting under the law** - Only 3,000 cases have been filed against violators of the act, since the passing of act, though half a billion medical crimes have been committed
- **Poor conviction rate** - There are only 586 convictions out of 4202 cases registered even after 24 years of existence.

#### Way Forward

- The Implementation of this Act requires a more systemic involvement of the State and enactment of legislation in this direction and the health departments of the states along with local bodies have to play a more crucial role.
- **Help of Anganwadi and ASHA workers** can be sought to report any suspicious activity to

It is currently illegal in India to determine or disclose sex of the foetus to anyone. According to a survey by British medical journal, Lancet, nearly 10 million female abortions have taken place in India in the last 20 years, which is rampant amongst the educated Indian middle class as well.

determine the sex of a child. e.g. Better result was observed by implementing Government schemes such as **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** in Haryana state.

## Women Movements

**"A woman with a voice is, by definition, a strong woman."** - Melinda Gates

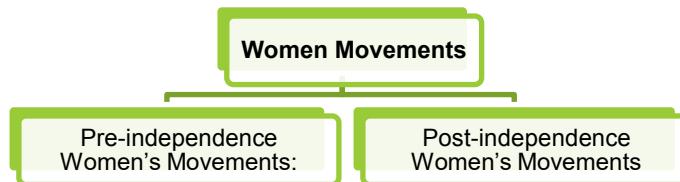
- Women's movements are among the most important crusades of modern social movements. It started off with the efforts of **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** and **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** to fight for women's rights due to inhumane practices like Sati.
- The upper strata women faced these mostly, however, today Women of lower social strata belonging to lower castes, minority religion or economically backward regions continue to face hardships.

#### What instances led to Women Movements?

- The position of women in India has varied in different periods and in different classes, religion and ethnic groups. By nineteenth century there were several evil social practices like Sati, child marriage, ban on widow remarriage, polygamy etc.
- During the British rule the spread of English education and Western liberal ideology among Indians and spread of Christianity and missionary activities, resulted in a number of movements for social change and religious reform in the nineteenth century.

#### Broad Objectives of Women Movements

- Caste reform,
- Improvement in the status of women,
- Promoting women's education and
- An attack on social practices whose roots lay in social and legal inequalities and religious traditions of different communities



## PRE-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS:

### WOMEN'S

#### Brahmo Samaj

- It was founded by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1825** & attempted to abolish restrictions and prejudices against women, which included child marriage, polygamy, limited rights to inherit property.
- **Education** was seen as the major factor to improve the position of women.



#### Prarthana Samaj

- It was founded by **MG Ranade & RG Bhandarkar in 1867**. Its objectives were more or less similar to that of Brahmo Samaj but remained confined to western India.
- Justice Ranade criticized child marriage, polygamy, restriction on remarriage of widows and non-access to education.

#### Arya Samaj:

- It was founded by **Dayanand Saraswati in 1875**. Unlike the above two it was a **religious revivalist movement**, revitalizing the **ancient Hindu traditions**.
- It advocated reform in the caste system, compulsory education for men and women, prohibition of child marriage by law, remarriage of child widows. It was **opposed to divorce & widow remarriage** in general.
- Social reformers mentioned above **eulogized the position of women in ancient India**.
- However, radicals like **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jyotiba Phule and Gopal Hari Deshmukh (Lokhitwadi)** accused the caste system responsible for the subjugation of women in society.
- Similar movements began in Islamic community as well. **Begum of Bhopal, Syed Ahmad Khan & Sheikh Abdullah in Aligarh and Karamat Hussain** in Lucknow spearheaded a movement to improve women's education.

#### The Women's India Association (WIA) (1917)

- The **Women's Indian Association (WIA)** was founded at **Adyar, Madras, in 1917** by Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Jeena Raja Dasa, and others to liberate women from the deplorable condition women suffered in socio-economic and political matters during the 19th and the early 20th century.
- The Association later developed into a potent force to fight against illiteracy, child marriage, the Devadasi system and other, social ills

#### All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1926),

- The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) is a **non-governmental organization (NGO)** based in **Delhi**. It was founded in **1927** by **Margaret Cousins** in order to improve educational efforts for women and children and has expanded its scope to also tackle other women's rights issues.
- The organization is one of the **oldest women's groups** in India and has branches throughout the country.

#### National Council for Women in India (NCWI) (1925)

- Chaired by **Durgabai Deshmukh** the National Council of Women was established in **1958**. The organisation is set up to ensure the equal rights of women in society.
- This organisation primarily works to improve the condition of women all over the country. Their major emphasis so far has been on promoting women's education in the country.

## POST-INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS:

### WOMEN'S

- In the post-Independence period a **series of institutional initiatives** has been introduced for the emancipation of women in the society.
- The most important of these pertain to the constitutional provisions and **social legislation for women and planned economic development**.
- Women's movement has been widely influenced by these broad socio-economic and political processes of this period.
- Economic hardships faced by women in the Himalayan region due to cutting down of forests resulted in spontaneous mobilization of women. They hugged the trees to prevent the

contractors from felling them. This is popularly known as the **Chipko movement**. This is why we find that women are even now in the forefront of these ecological agitations.

Some of the **names of women who were involved in satyagrahas** against colonial were Sarojini Naidu, Lado Rani Zutshi, Rani Gudiallo, Kamala Nehru, Hansa Mehta, Anantikabai Gokhale, Satyavati, Parvathibai, Rukmini Lakshmi paty, Lilavati Munshi, Durgabai Deshmukh and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

- The earliest campaigns – the **2003 Blank Noise Project against eve-teasing**, the **2009 Pink Chaddi (underwear) movement against moral policing** and the **2011 Slut-Walk protest** against victim-blaming – were limited in their scope but set the tone for this new mode of protest.
- The Campaigns such the **2011 Why Loiter project** on women's right to public spaces, the **2015 Pinjra Tod (Break the Cage) movement** against sexist curfew rules in student halls and the **2017 Bekhauf Azadi (Freedom without Fear)** March resonated with a much larger number of women, turning this social mediated phenomenon into a true feminist movement.
- **In the post-Independence period, two important Organisations for rural women were set up:**
  - **Kasturba Memorial Trust and Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh (Indian Rural Women's Organisation).** Their main objective was to assist the rural women in developing leadership potential.
  - **The Department of women and Child development (1985) was opened under the Ministry of Human Resource Development** with the sole purpose of assisting women and child development to develop into their full potential.

#### **WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE:**

- According to Gandhi, the **role of women in the political, economic and social emancipation** of the country was of overriding importance.

- Gandhi had immense **faith in the capability of women to carry on a non-violent crusade**. Under his guidance and leadership, women shouldered critical responsibilities in India's struggle for freedom.
- Women **held public meetings, organized picketing of shops selling foreign alcohol and articles, sold Khadi and actively participated in National Movements**.
- Women criticized their exclusion in the salt satyagraha led by Gandhi which subsequently led to Gandhi's reconsideration of his view against women's participation in 1930.
- Women's organisations such as **Desh Sevika Sangh, Nari Satyagraha Samiti, Mahila Rashtriya Sangh, Ladies Picketing Board, Stri Swarajya Sangh and Swayam Sevika Sangh** began mushrooming at this time to organise the mass boycott of foreign cloth and liquor
- But the protest that women participated in was not always non-violent, although the ideas of individual freedom propagated by the reform and nationalist movements was accepted by women in their personal and organisational lives, they did **meet with resistance from society and even their own families**
- However, in the social realm, **Gandhi envisaged a critical role for women in doing away with the forces of communalism, caste system and untouchability**.

#### **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION**

- The Indian Constitution has embodied within itself grounds for **gender equality**. The Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles together work towards shaping policies and putting safeguards not just for women empowerment in India but also protection.

#### **Women's Rights Under Indian Constitution**

<b>Article 21</b>	States as follows: "No person except according to the procedure established by law shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty. Fundamental right under Article 21 of the object of <b>personal liberty</b> except according to the procedure
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	established by law is to prevent encroachment on and loss of life." - Anyone, including women, can seek protection under this.
<b>Article 15(1)</b>	This Article guarantees <b>Right to Equality</b> , "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, <b>sex</b> or place of birth."
<b>Article 15(3)</b>	According to <b>Article 15(3)</b> - State can make any <b>special provision for women</b> and children without any hurdles or obligations.
<b>Article 16(2)</b>	According to <b>Article 16(2)</b> , No citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, <b>sex</b> , descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated in respect of employment or office under the State.
<b>Article 19</b>	States as follows: This gives the citizens (which include both women, men and third gender) the <b>Right to Freedom</b> , which among other things guarantees freedom of speech and expression, freedom of movement, freedom of practising trade and profession etc.
<b>Article 23(1)</b>	Prohibits the practice of <b>human trafficking</b> in India.
<b>Article 32</b>	This Article gives the right to us to seek constitutional remedies through the Supreme Court of India for violation of Fundamental Rights mainly.
<b>Article 39(a)</b>	As per Article 39(a), men & <b>women</b> have the right to an adequate means to livelihood.

### Constitutional Laws for women related to Panchayats & Municipality

<b>Article 243D (3)</b>	<b>Not less than one third</b> of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be <b>reserved for women</b> .
-------------------------	---

**The provision of zero FIR:** The ruling by the Supreme Court mentioned that a woman who is a victim can register her complaint at any police station under the Zero FIR ruling. The Zero FIR is an FIR that can be filed at any police station irrespective of the location where the incident occurred or a specific jurisdiction it comes under.

<b>Article 243D (4)</b>	One-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.
<b>Article 243T (3)</b>	One-third of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women.
<b>Article 243T (4)</b>	Offices of chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for women in such manner as the State Legislature may provide.

### Legal safeguards to secure women's rights

1. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (Women have a right to equal pay)
2. Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace Act, 2013 (Women have a right against harassment at work)
3. **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (2005)** (Women have a right against domestic violence)
4. Women have a **right to anonymity** for sexual assault victims
5. Legal Services Authorities Act (1987) (Women have a right to free legal aid)
6. **Code of Criminal Procedure (1973)** (Women have right not to be arrested at night)
7. Women have a **right to register their complaint virtually** here she can lodge a complaint via email or write her complaint and send to a police station from a registered postal address
8. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act (1986)

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:

### Abolition of Triple Talaq:

- Triple Talaq goes against the constitutional principles of gender equality, secularism, right to life of dignity, etc.
- It gave men the right to arbitrarily divorce their wives without any valid reason.
- It has led to the subjugation of Muslim women even after 72 years of independence but its solution must come through coexistence rather than coercion.
- It goes against Article 14 (Right to Equality) and Article 15(1) which states that there shall be no discrimination against any citizen on the basis of gender, race, etc. and this kind of talaq is biased against the interests of women
- Terming Triple Talaq as unconstitutional as a step towards establishing uniform civil code (Enshrined in Article 44 of directive principle of state policy), but criminalising it goes against the ethos of Fundamental rights i.e. article 25 and 26 the freedom of religion.

### Womens entry to Religious places:

<b>Shani Shingnapur</b>	<b>Bombay HC said that</b> ‘No law prevents women from entering a place of worship and if men are allowed, then women too should be permitted’
<b>Sabarimala</b>	SC criticised the Travancore Devaswom Board (board, which manages the popular Sabarimala Ayyappa Hindu temple in Kerala) for being unfair and for their stand on banning entry of women of menstruating age inside the temple. <b>It was of the view that places of worship that deny or restrict women’s entry undermine the fight for gender equality and have no constitutional right to do so.</b>

### SABARIMALA ISSUE

The Supreme Court, in a recent judgement, allowed women, irrespective of their age, to enter Kerala's Sabarimala temple.

### Background

- The Supreme Court in **Indian Young Lawyers' Association v/s State of Kerala** Case declared Rule 3(b) of the **Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship (Authorization of Entry) Act of 1965**, which authorizes restriction on women “of menstruating age”, as ultra vires the Constitution.
- Supreme Court set aside a **Kerala High Court judgment of 1991** that upheld the prohibition, pointing that the celibate nature of the deity was “a vital reason for imposing this restriction on young women”.

### Arguments in favor of women’s entry into the temple:

- **Banning entry was derogatory for women** - Morality must not be viewed narrowly from the perspective of an individual, a section or religious sect. Individual dignity of women could not be at the mercy of a mob.
- **Right to worship is equally available to men and women** - Woman’s right to pray was not dependent on any law but it is a constitutional right. Religion cannot become a cover to exclude and deny this basic right to worship to women.
- **Patriarchy in religion cannot trump** the freedom to practice religion.
- Prohibition was **not an essential practice of religion under Article 25** of the Constitution thus it was not covered under the right to freedom of religion.
- The Fundamental Rights guaranteed under **Part III of the Constitution recognizes the individuals as a basic unit**. The argument that the right to preserve the celibacy of the deity is a protected constitutional right does not apply.



### Arguments against women’s entry into the temple:

- **Religious denominations should decide what constitutes an essential religious practice and**

it should not be decided by judges on the basis of their personal viewpoints.

- By determining whether a particular practice or custom is essential or integral to a religion, the **court leaves the rational world of laws and constitutional rights** and enters into the realm of theology, thus leading to judicial overreach.
- It **ignores the ground social realities of India and immense diversities**. Also, judges must take special care while dealing with a sensitive issue like religion.
- **India being a pluralistic society** with diverse faiths, **constitutional morality** gave freedom to practice even irrational or illogical customs and usages. Constitutional morality required **harmonization of rights of all persons, religious denominations or sects**, to ensure that the religious beliefs of none were undermined.
- Ayappa devotees had attributes of a religious denomination such as distinct names, properties, etc. Also, Sabarimala temple was not funded out of the Consolidated Fund. Temple Management thus contends that they were allowed to frame rules for the shrine without State's interference.
- The pilgrimages require **tough processes of penance** to be carried out for 41 days which would be difficult for women.
- In a pluralistic society composed of people with diverse faith, belief and traditions, to entertain PILs challenging religious practices followed by any group, sect or denominations, could cause serious damage to the constitutional and secular fabric of the country.

### Way Forward

- The ruling will have **wider impacts** on other similar customs and practices at other places of worship too. The Temple management must provide adequate amenities for women devotees to smoothly implement the SC order
- **Haji Ali:** The Bombay High Court lifted the ban saying it **contravenes the Constitution and women should be allowed entry "at par with men"**. HC held that the Trust cannot enforce a ban "**contrary to the fundamental rights**" (i.e. Art 14, 15 and 25) **enshrined in the Constitution**.

### Conclusion:

- The path towards gender empowerment is **full of potholes**. Over the year's women have made great strides in many areas with notable progress in reducing gender gaps.
- Today Indian women have **excelled in each and every field being self – sufficient**.
- Amidst of all this the status of Indian women is **still not satisfactory**.
- A need for **transformation in the Thoughts of man and society** as a whole has to be brought towards women and accept them as equal participants in the country's progress.

**"Human rights are women's rights and women's rights are human rights, once and for all."** - Hillary Clinton

### PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS:

1. "Women's movement in India has not addressed the issues of women of lower social strata. 'Substantiate your view. (2018) - **15 Marks**
2. Discuss the role of women in the freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase. (2016) **12.5 Marks**
3. Women empowerment in India needs gender budgeting. What are the requirements and status of gender budgeting in the Indian context (2016) **12.5 Marks / GS – III**
4. Discuss the positive and negative effects of globalization on women in India. (2015) **12.5 Marks**
5. How do you explain the statistics that show that the sex ratio in Tribes in India is more favourable to women than the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes? (2015) **12.5 Marks**
6. How does patriarchy impact the position of a middle class working woman in India? (2014) **10 Marks**
7. Discuss the various economic and socio-cultural forces that are driving increasing feminization of agriculture in India. (2014) **10 Marks**
8. Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments. (2014) **10 Marks**
9. Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organization free from gender bias. Comment. (2013) **10 Marks**

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

1. Discuss the role of women in India's Freedom Struggle.
2. Examine various initiatives taken by the Government of India in empowering women in the society. Discuss with recent happenings to justify your stand.
3. "The participation of women in the workforce in India is one of the lowest globally". Comment and also suggest some measures to address this issue.
4. Give an account of present situation of women in the Indian Society

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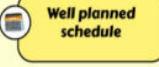
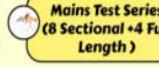
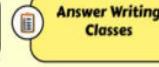
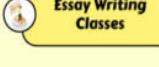


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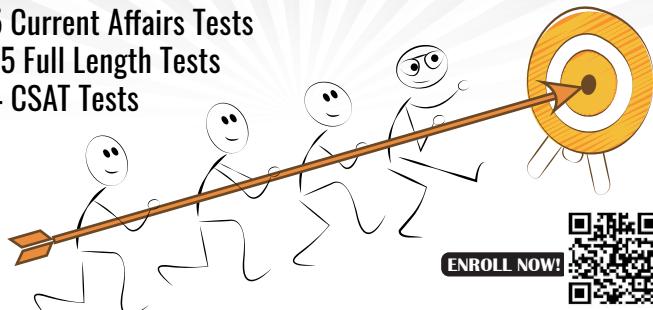
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## CH-8 SECULARISM

*"Secularism was equated with godlessness, an absence or denial of religious values, rather than a separation of church and state in order to guarantee religious freedom in pluralistic societies."*

- John Esposito, Islam

### WHAT IS SECULARISM?



- Secularism means **separation of religion from political, economic, social and cultural aspects of life**, religion being treated as a purely personal matter.
- The term "Secular" means **being "separate" from religion** or having no religious basis.
- It is the **principle of separation of government institutions and persons mandated to represent the state from religious institutions and religious dignitaries**. Thus, religion should be separate from aspects of state and governance.
- With the **42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India (1976)**, the Preamble to the Constitution asserted that **India is a "secular" nation**. Institutions started to recognize and accept all religions, enforce parliamentary laws instead of religious laws, and respect pluralism.
- A secular person is one who **does not owe his moral values to any religion**. His values are the product of his **rational and scientific thinking**.

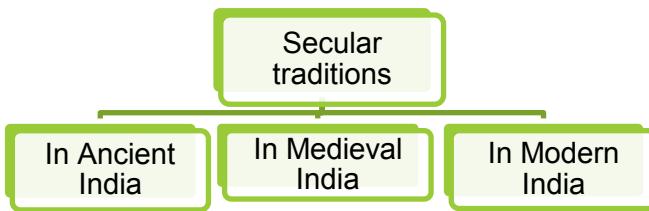
- In India, secularism means **equal status to all religions**. The Secular State is a state which **guarantees individual and corporate freedom of religion**, deals with the individual as a citizen irrespective of his religion, is not constitutionally connected to a particular religion nor does it seek either to promote or interfere with religion.

### Some Fact about Minority

- The term "Minority" is **not defined in the Indian Constitution**. However, the Constitution recognises **only religious and linguistic minorities**.
- Section 2 (c) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 would be taken as Minority Communities.
- six communities namely:
  1. Muslims → 14.2%
  2. Christians → 2.3%
  3. Sikh → 1.7%
  4. Buddhists → 0.7%
  5. Jain → 0.4%
  6. Zoroastrians (Parsis) → 0.006%
- This order is according to **Census 2011**
- As per the **Census 2011**, the percentage of minorities in the country is **about 19.3%** of the total population of the country.

### HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT

Secular traditions are **very deep-rooted in the history of India**. Indian culture is based on the blending of various spiritual traditions and social movements.



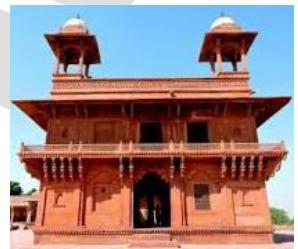
### In Ancient India:

- Indian religions are known to have co-existed and evolved together for many centuries before the arrival of Islam in the 12th century, followed by Mughal and colonial era.
- Secularism in India is as old as the Indus Valley civilization. The cities of lower Mesopotamia and Harappa were not ruled by priests. Dance and music were secular in these urban civilizations
- Consequently, religion was very accommodative and without a rigid structure; it was polytheistic as well as agnostic, atheistic, henotheistic as well as panentheistic at the same time. This tolerance towards and acceptance of other religious beliefs persisted in the Dharmic religions that followed.
- The people in ancient India had freedom of religion, and the state granted citizenship to each individual regardless of whether someone's religion was Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, or any other.
- Ellora cave temples - built next to each other between the 5th and 10th centuries, for example, shows coexistence of religions and a spirit of acceptance of different faiths
- Emperor Ashoka - was the first great emperor to announce, as early as the third century B.C. that, the state would not prosecute any religious sect.
- Ashoka in his 12th Rock Edict, appealed not only for the toleration of all religious sects but also to develop a spirit of great respect toward them.



### In Medieval India:

- In medieval India, the Sufi and Bhakti movements restored the secular character of Indian society. The torchbearers of these movements were Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, Baba Farid, Saint Kabir Das, Guru Nanak Dev, Saint Tukaram, and Mira Bai. They spread the different facets of secularism like tolerance, a sense of brotherhood, universalism, harmony, and peace in society.
- In medieval India, religious toleration and freedom of worship marked the State under Akbar. He had several Hindus as his ministers, forbade forcible conversions, and abolished Jizya.
- The most prominent evidence of his tolerance policy was his promulgation of 'Din-i-Ilahi' or the Divine Faith, which had elements of both Hindu and Muslim faith.
- The construction of Ibadat Khana (house of worship) in Fatehpur Sikri was done to nurture religious harmony by allowing different religious leaders to express their opinions in the same place.



### In Modern India:



- After Aurangzeb, India came into control of **East India Company and the British Raj**
- Although the British administration provided India with common law, it's "**divide and rule**" policy contributed to promoting communal discord between various communities.
- During British time, **separate electorates were provided for Muslims** through the **Indian Councils Act of 1909**.
- **Separate electorates further** extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for **depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labor (workers)** through the **Government of India Act 1935**.
- However, the Indian freedom movement was marked by secular tradition and ethos right from the start.
- The **formation of INC in 1885 with secular values** united the people from all sects and took the freedom movement on a constructive and successful Path.
- **Nehru gave a detailed report (1928)** which called for the abolition of the separate electorate to found a secular state.

### KEMAL ATATURK'S SECULARISM



• It is not about the principled distance from organized religion, instead, it involved active intervention in and suppression of religion.

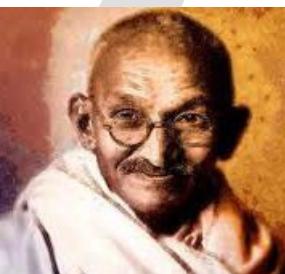
- This version of secularism was propounded and practiced by Mustafa Kamal Ataturk., who came to power after the First World War in Turkey, after the defeat of the Ottoman Empire.
- He was determined to **put an end to the institution of Khalifa** in the public life of Turkey.
- He set out **aggressively to modernize and secularise Turkey**. He changed his name from Mustafa Kemal Pasha to Kemal Ataturk (Ataturk means Father of Turks). The Fez, a

traditional cap worn by Muslims was banned by the Hat law. Western clothing was encouraged for men and women. The western (Gregorian) calendar replaced the traditional Turkish calendar.

### GANDHIAN PERSPECTIVE

*"I do not accept any dreams to develop one religion i.e. to be wholly Hindu or wholly Christian or wholly Mussalman, but I want it to be wholly tolerant, with its religions working side by side with one another" – Mahatma Gandhi*

- Gandhiji said that religion is **both a private and a personnel affair**. He added that religion has a set of moral principles that lead the men on the right path of living
- He regarded all religions equally, and so popularised the concept of "**Sarva Dharma Sambhava**" (**equality of all religions**). Ramakrishna and Vivekananda originally observed this concept.
- **Gandhiji did not accept all the practices of Hinduism** blindfolded rather he looked at it in the **prism of liberal thoughts and modernism** so that the secular value of Indian culture would be sustained.
- He strongly opposed any religious practices that let down the lower caste in the society (an outcome of Hinduism sanctioned Varna system) and those that demeaned women.
- Gandhi's vision of the secular state is a **place where religious values and discourse are cherished and respected in all spheres of life, the public as well as the private**, but in which no single religion is allowed to dominate the others.



### THE ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

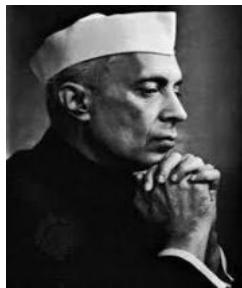


From its foundation on 28 December 1885 until the time of independence of India on 15 August 1947, Indian National Congress was the largest and most prominent Indian public organization, and central and defining influence of the Indian Independence Movement.

The first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885

## NEHRUVIAN PERSPECTIVE

- Nehru's secularism is based on a commitment to **scientific humanism**.
- Jawaharlal Nehru **proposed the concept of a secular state**. Indeed, the formation of India as a secular state may be accepted as one of his greatest achievements.
- His emphasis on the **development of scientific temperament** is a great contribution to India because it initiated the fight against religious obscurantism and superstition which the whole country was steeped in
- "Equal protection by the State to all religions"** is the view of Jawaharlal Nehru towards secularism.

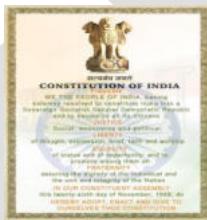


## DR. B.R AMBEDKAR PERSPECTIVE

- His main concern was to **bring heterogeneous communities under one roof**, in a nation which is divided into caste lines.

## Indian Constitution and Secularism:

- Though the term 'secular' was not initially mentioned in the original constitution, the Indian constitution has always been secular.
- Preamble** - India is called a secular state. It insists **secularism in the governance** of the country but the term secularism was not precisely used in the constitution until it was inserted after the **42nd amendment (1976)** during Indira Gandhi's regime. But the **clear definition of the term "Secularism"** is yet to be added in the **Constitution** though attempt was made during the 45th amendment bill because it was rejected by council of states.



- Rationalization and Reasonableness** play an important role in accelerating the secularization

Article 14	Grants equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all
Article 15	Enlarges the concept of secularism to the widest possible extent by prohibiting discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
Article 16 (1)	Guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters of public employment and reiterates that there would be no discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, and residence.
Article 25	Provides 'Freedom of Conscience', that is, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.
Article 26	Every religious group or individual has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and to manage its affairs in matters of religion
Article 27	The state shall not compel any citizen to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution.
Article 28	Allows educational institutions maintained by different religious groups to impart religious instruction.
Article 29 and 30	provides cultural and educational rights to the minorities.
Article 51A	Fundamental Duties obliges all the citizens to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood and to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

process. Rationalism implies the **influence of 'reason' of conscience** overall blind faith.

- Indian secularism is **embedded in the rich ancient culture of our country**. It respects the traditional customs, beliefs, and practices and also protects them in the interest of citizens.
- Indian philosophy of secularism is related to "Sarva Dharma Sambhava"** (literally it means that the destination of the paths followed by all religions is the same, though the paths themselves may be different) which means equal respect to all religions.
- No official religion** → India does not recognize any religion as official. Nor does it owe allegiance to any particular religion.

Humanism

Cultural heritage

Fundamental right

Means of modernization

Neutrality

Universal faith

- Religious neutrality** → India does not intercept the affairs of any specific religion. It respects all religions on par with one another

## CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN SECULARISM

- **Freedom to all** → It assures religious freedom to the members of all religions. Citizens are free to choose and abide by their religions
- **Indian governance** → Religious institutions have a diminutive role in Indian governance. India is not ruled by religious heads. Political parties in India do not advocate or subscribe to any particular religion
- **Strategy of principle distance** → A state does not interfere with changing the crux of religious entities with a view to respecting their traditions customs and belief it might intervene productively to remove obsolete, superstitious, backward looking, and gender biased practices
- **Supremacy of law** → The functions of Indian administration are based on Legislation and Constitution. But these are not the beliefs and principles given by the dogmas and customs of any particular religion
- **State is sovereign** → None of the religious institutions, be they temple, church or Madrasa, is above the State
- **Not anti-religion** → Indian secularism is not atheistic that it questions the existence of any religion. It allows any kind of religious worship.
- **Secularism as fundamental right** → Secularism is constitutionally protected. Religious freedom is more protected and is subject to be enforced by judiciary, in case of breach.
- **Secularism as scientific education** → Indian education is scientific and predicated on the Western system. Education here is not a reinforcement of religious maxims
- **Secularism as humanism** → Indian secularism is humane and is not affected by spiritual beliefs or values of any particular religions. It considers the people "Citizens" but not "sympathizers of a religion".
- **Secularism as universal faith** → Rig Veda (Truth is one; sages call it by various names). The secular ideals of India were not inherited only from those of a very few countries. But they are the collections of East and West.
- **Secularism as means of modernization** → Our secularism is not shaped by orthodox, obsolete and narrow beliefs, but it is the replica

of modern values, progressive thoughts and scientific outlook.

- **Secularism as cultural heritage** → Indian secularism is embedded to rich ancient culture of our country. It respects the traditional customs, beliefs and practices and also protects them at the interest of citizens.

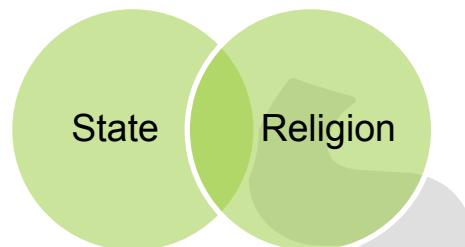
### THE WESTERN MODEL OF SECULARISM

- In West, the word secular implies three things:
  - freedom of religion,
  - equal citizenship to each citizen regardless of his or her religion,
  - the separation of religion and state.
- **No policy of the state can have an exclusively religious rationale.** No religious classification can be the basis of any public policy.
- As per the western model of secularism, the **"State" and the "religion" have their separate spheres** and neither the state nor the religion shall intervene in each other's affairs.
- Similarly, the **state cannot aid any religious institution**. It **cannot give financial support** to educational institutions run by religious communities.
- **Nor can it hinder the activities of religious communities**, as long as they are within the broad limits set by the law of the land. For example, if a religious institution forbids a woman from becoming a priest, then the state can do little about it. If a religious community excommunicates its dissenters, the state can only be a silent witness. If a particular religion forbids the entry of some of its members in the sanctum of its temple, then the state has no option but to let the matter rest exactly where it is. In this view, **religion is a private matter, not a matter of state policy or law**.
- Thus, the western concept of secularism requires **complete separation of religion and state**.

- Finally, this form of mainstream secularism has **no place for the idea of state-supported religious reform**. This feature follows directly from its understanding that the separation of state from church/ religion entails a relationship of mutual exclusion.

to achieve peaceful coexistence of different religions.

### INDIAN SECULARISM Vs. SECULARISM IN WEST



	Indian secularism	Western secularism
1.	 <b>Equal protection</b> by the state to all religions. State is <b>neutral</b> to all religious groups but not necessarily separate.	 State is <b>separate</b> from the functioning of all religious institutions and groups.
2.	Here's <b>no clear demarcation</b> between state and religion in India, positive intervention of the state in religious affairs is not prohibited	In western society, secularism refers to the <b>complete separation</b> between the state and religion
3.	Indian secularism, the state <b>shall interfere in religion</b> so as to remove evils in it	In the western model, the <b>State does not intervene in the affairs of religion</b> until the time religion is working within the limits of the law.
4.	The Indian Constitution <b>permits partial financial support</b> for religious schools, as well as the financing of religious buildings	As per the western model, the state cannot give any financial support to educational institutions run by religious communities.

### THE INDIAN MODEL OF SECULARISM

- The term 'secularism' is akin to the Vedic concept of '**Dharma nirapekshata**' i.e. the indifference of state to religion.
- However, in India, neither in law nor in practice any 'wall of separation' between religion and the State exists.
- Indian philosophy of secularism** is related to "**Sarva Dharma Sambhava**" (literally it means that destination of the paths followed by all religions is the same, though the paths themselves may be different) which means equal respect to all religions.
- In India, **both state and religion can, and often do, interact and intervene in each other's affairs** within the legally prescribed and judicially settled parameters.
- In other words, Indian secularism **does not require a total banishment of religion** from the State affairs. It resulted in an equal focus on intra-religious and inter-religious domination.
- Indian secularism **equally opposed the oppression of Dalits and women within Hinduism, the discrimination against women within Indian Islam or Christianity, and the possible threats that a majority community might pose to the rights of the minority religious communities**. This is its first important difference from mainstream western secularism.
- Indian secularism deals not only with the **religious freedom of individuals** but also with the **religious freedom of minority communities**. Within it, an individual has the right to profess the religion of his or her choice. Likewise, religious minorities also have a right to exist and to maintain their own culture and educational institutions.

Indian secularism is **not an end in itself but a means to address religious plurality** and sought

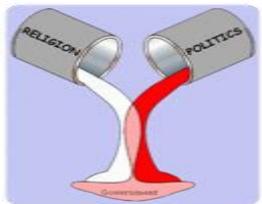
	and infrastructure by the state	
5.	Rights of both individual and religious community are protected	Individual and his/her rights are at the centre

## ADVANTAGES OF BEING A SECULAR STATE

- Cultural Enrichment** → The pursuance of secularism during the freedom struggle and post-independence journey **made the communal strain on Indian society disappear**, which was created by medieval theocratic regimes and British's decisive divide and rule policy.
- Excelling Democracy** → Secularism has marked the seven decades of the successful journey of Indian democracy. It has led the **democracy on the path of progress** and thereby created an inclusive and matured democracy
- Peace and Stability** → Secularism **inculcated extreme tolerance among the Indians and aim taught them to revere the belief and practices of other religions**
- Minority protection** → Secularism undoubtedly prevents the major religious group from dominating minor religious groups. This principle of secularism **deters communal riots as they happened just before Independence**. It also resists the religious persecution of minorities
- Economic Growth** → Adherence to secularism would **accelerate India to transform itself into the world's fastest economy** This would remove the blemish created by the famines that happened in 1940s. It has drastically improved the overall standard of living of Indian masses by Changing their outlook.

## CHALLENGES AND THREATS TO SECULARISM

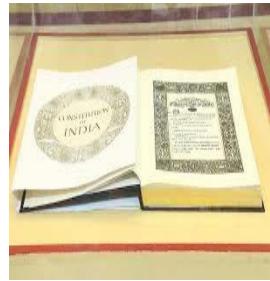
- Communal politics** → Politicians play with the **religious sentiments of the masses**. It leads to **religious polarization of society** by forming political parties, trade unions, and student unions on religious lines. All these would **result in hatred and create rivalry** towards the people of other religions.
- Forced conversion** → Allegations are continuously being made against the **Christian Missionaries** for **exploiting the lower status accorded to the Dalits** in the four fold Varna System in order to persuade them for conversion to Christianity for which they use the baits of good social status and a dignified life. As a reaction, **Hindutva right wing groups have started Ghar Wapsi** (Home coming) movement which aims to bring back the converted people into Hindu fold.
- Non-separation of religion from politics** → the few events in the past like the demolition of the **Babri Masjid**, anti-Sikh riots in 1984, Mumbai riots in December 1992 and January 1993, Godhra riots in 2002, etc. have shown the well-established problem of communalism raising its head now and then.
- Practice of pseudo-secularism** → Indifferently implementing secularism or pretending themselves as a champion of secularism may explain the pseudo-secularism. For example, the **lack of political will to implement UCC and abolish regressive Triple Talaq fearing the loss of Muslim votes**.
- Growing fundamentalism** → Religious fundamentalism refers to the **blind and unquestioning adherence to particular religious beliefs**. It is manifest in **orthodoxy, conservatism, and singularity** as against democratic norms of modernism and plurality.



- **Anti-religious** → It has been argued by some that **secularism threatens religious identity**. However, as we noted earlier, secularism promotes religious freedom and equality. Hence, **it protects religious identity rather than threatens it**. It **does undermine some forms of religious identity**, which are dogmatic, violent, fanatical, exclusivist, and those, which foster hatred of other religions. The politicization of any one religious group leads to the **competitive politicization** of other groups, thereby resulting in inter-religious conflict.
- **Rise of Hindu Nationalism in recent years** → has resulted in **mob lynching** on mere suspicion of **slaughtering cows and consuming beef**.
- **Constitutional contradiction** → Constitutional provision meant for secularism has **loopholes and is discriminative in nature**. There are certain secular principles that are **mutually exclusive**. For instance, **Article 48** bans cow slaughter for respecting the religious sentiment of Hindu but such actions are approved of as a part of Muslim tradition.
- **Exclusion of minorities** → The overall **participation of religious minorities in the political sphere continues to occupy a tiny space** and they are not given their due shares. **Sachar Committee reported** “while Muslims constitute 14 percent of the Indian population, they comprise **only 2.5 percent** of the Indian bureaucracy”
- **Defective educational system** → which has **encouraged the people to think in terms of groups and communities** has also failed to inculcate secular ideas in the minds of young students and promote the feeling of mutual give and take.



- **Discriminative state intervention** → To retain **vote banks**,



governments show bias in regulating the religious customs and practices. For instance, **polygamy is prohibited in Hindu law, but it is allowed in Islam**. But the state is not ready to deal with such ambiguities and double stranded nature of law.

- **Communal riots** → In recent past also, communalism has proved to be a great threat to the secular fabric of Indian polity e.g Delhi riot 2020, UP riot 2015 among others.
- **International influence** → e,g IRAN issue, refugee crisis
- **Growing radicalisation** → In recent years there have been stray incidences of Muslim youth being inspired and radicalized by groups like ISIS which is very unfortunate for both India and world



### STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO PROMOTE SECULARISM

- **42<sup>nd</sup> amendment act 1976** → Establishing India as a secular state with many constitutional securities
- **Ministry of Minority Affairs** → Created in **2006** as an offspring of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
- **National Integration Council (NIC)** → It was formed in **1962** under the chairmanship of Prime minister as a means of combating the menace of communalism and to ensure unity and integrity of nation.
- **Open all religious places and institutions** to all classes and sections of the people. For example, Sabarimala Temple entry case.
- **The Sachar Committee** → was designated to find out the socio-economic conditions of Muslims (2005-2006).
- **Ranganath Misra Commission** → was set to ascertain the status of Religious and Linguistic Minorities (2004- 2007).



- **Multi-Sectoral Development Programme** → which aims to enhance the socio-economic conditions of minorities, provide basic amenities for improving their quality of life, and reduce imbalances in the identified minority concentration.
- Introduction of **value and moral education along with the regular curriculum**.
- **Abolition of separate electorate** and introduction of **universal adult franchise (Article 326)** immediately after the Independence.
- **National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)** → was formed in 1994 to promote economic activities among the backward sections of notified minorities by providing them financial aid with discounts for self-employment activities.
- **Welfare schemes** → like Nai Udhana, Nai Roshni (leadership development of minority women), Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn).
- **Skill development cum employment programmes** → like Udaan and Himayat to accommodate J&K youth into mainstream development of India were started.
- **Wakf Board** → Regularization and computerization
- Prime Minister's **15-point programme for minorities**.

#### Objectives of PM's 15-point Programme –

- Improving access to School Education
- Greater resources for teaching Urdu
- Modernizing Madarsa Education
- Scholarships for meritorious students from minority communities
- Equitable Share in Economic Activities and Employment
- Self-Employment and Wage Employment for the poor
- Upgradation of skills through technical training
- Enhanced credit support for economic activities
- Recruitment to State and Central Services
- Improving the conditions of living of minorities
- Prevention & Control of Communal Riots

#### SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE SECULAR CREDENTIALS

- In a pluralistic society, the **best approach to nurture secularism is to expand religious freedom** rather than strictly practicing state neutrality.
- **Harboring on religious harmony and universal brotherhood** by spreading the thoughts of great leaders.
- Perhaps one way of preventing religious bias is to **work together for mutual understanding. Education is a means to effect change in the mindset of people**. Individual examples of sharing and mutual help could reduce prejudice and suspicion between communities.
- Movements for social reform will have to be organized and public opinion mobilized. Minorities should be **encouraged to participate in the mainstream** of national life.
- **Social reform is a spirit of social justice and equality** that must pervade all sections of the population.
- The prerequisites to implement the social reform initiative like **Uniform Civil Code** are to create a conducive environment and forging socio-political consensus.
- **Learning more about other religions is the first step** towards learning to respect and accept other people and their beliefs.
- **Put an end to communal politics** and popularise **principle-based secular politics**.
- The need of the hour is to **ensure intra-religious and inter-religious equality and freedom (Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava)** and **accept the universality and plurality in religions (Ekam sat vipra bahudha vadanti - Rig Veda)**.
- If we succeeded as a harmonious state, India will acquire a lot more phrases of adulations like "**Unity in Diversity**" and "**melting pot**" of multiculturalism, etc.
- **Periodical convention of the National Integration Council** with the true spirit of secularism.
- **Recalibrate the contradictions in the constitutions** and ensure conformity between



various statutes and laws in the light of secular ethos.

- **Consider the suggestions of 2nd ARC** (4th report-Ethics in Governance, 5th report-Public Order) to offer secular governance and handle communal clashes effectively and promptly.

### Judicial Pronouncements Regarding Secularism in India

Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)	Secularism has been deemed as one of the pillars of " <b>Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution</b> ". The Supreme Court held that the basic structure of the Constitution <b>cannot be altered</b> by the Parliament
S. R Bommai vs Union of India case (1994)	The Supreme Court observed the following, "Notwithstanding the fact that the words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added in the Preamble of the Constitution in 1976 by the 42nd Amendment, the <b>concept of Secularism was very much embedded in our constitutional philosophy</b> " Thus, secularism which was <b>implicit in the Constitution was made explicit</b> .
Stanislaus vs State of Madhya Pradesh case (1977)	The Supreme Court held that the right to propagate religion (Article 25) does <b>not include right to forcible conversion</b> as it may disturb public order.
Ratilal vs State of Bombay (1954)	It was held that regulations by the state should not interfere with essentials of religion.
Church of God (Full Gospel) in India vs K. K. R. Majestic Colony Welfare Association (2000)	It was held that as the right to religion is subject to public order, no prayers (through voice amplifiers or beating of drums) should be performed by disturbing the peace of others.

St. Stephen's College vs University of Delhi (1992)

Ismail Farooqui vs Union of India, 1994 (famously called Ayodhya Case)

The court held that autonomy of a minority institution cannot be taken away as it will defeat the purpose of right to establish and administer educational institutions by minorities.

Supreme Court held that "the concept of secularism is one facet of the right to equality woven as the central golden thread in the fabric depicting the pattern of the scheme in our constitution".

### CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

#### Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

- **Article 44 (DPSP) of the Constitution** states that "the State shall endeavor to secure for citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." It essentially means a **common set of laws governing personal matters for all citizens of the country**, irrespective of religion.



#### Positive aspects of Uniform Civil Code:

- It will **divest religion from social relations and personal laws** and will ensure equality in terms of justice to both men and women regardless of the faith they practice.
- There will be **uniform laws for all Indians** with regard to marriage, inheritance, divorce, etc.
- It will help in **improving the condition of women** in India as Indian society is mostly patriarchal whereby old religious rules continue to govern the family life and subjugate women.
- Various personal laws have several loopholes, which are exploited by those who have the power to do so. Due to uniformity, such loopholes will cease to exist or will be minimized.

- Informal bodies like caste panchayats give judgments based on traditional laws. UCC will ensure that legal laws are followed rather than traditional laws.
- It can help in **reducing instances of vote bank politics**. If all religions are covered under the same laws, politicians will have less to offer to communities in exchange for their votes.
- It will **help in the integration of India** as a lot of animosities are caused by preferential treatment by the law in favor of certain religious communities.

### Challenges in Implementing Uniform Civil Code:

- Implementation of UCC **might interfere with the principle of secularism**, particularly with **the provisions of Articles 25 and 26**, which guarantee freedom relating to religious practices.
- **Conservatism** by religious groups, which resist such changes as it interferes with their religious practices.
- It is **difficult for the government to come up with a uniform law** that is accepted by all religious communities. All religious groups—whether the majority or minority have to support the change in personal laws.
- **Drafting of UCC is another obstacle**. There is no consensus regarding whether it should be a blend of personal laws or should be a new law adhering to the constitutional mandate.

### Issue of Instant Triple Talaq

- Instant triple talaq is a **form of Islamic divorce practiced** in India, whereby a Muslim man can legally divorce his wife by **stating the word talaq three times in oral, written, or more recently electronic form**.
- The practice has raised several controversies and discussions regarding issues of justice, gender equality, human rights, and secularism.
- In the **Shayara Bano vs Union of India case (2017)**, the Supreme Court declared the



practice of triple talaq as unconstitutional by a 3:2 majority.

### Positive Outcomes of the Judgement:

- It ensures equality by upholding fundamental rights guaranteed by **Articles 14 and 21** of the Constitution.
- It ensures **gender equality** especially for Muslim women as the provision of triple talaq resulted in feelings of insecurity among them. Arbitrary talaq also impacted their social status and dignity.
- It **upholds core constitutional provisions**, as fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution override the provisions of personal laws.

### Negative outcomes of the judgment:

- It goes **against Article 26** of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees freedom in matters of religion to every religious denomination and sect (including Hanafi school, which is followed by Shayara Bano).
- Opponents contend that it is not the court's role to "determine the true intricacies of faith". Also, there is the contention that Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Act 1937, has not codified talaq-e-bidat (**triple talaq**) into statutory law, thus, it does not fall under Article 13.
- The challenge is to inform the Muslim masses that the abolition of the practice does not go against the Shariah but it is closer to the original tenets of Islam.

### Entry Movements to Places of Religious Worship Led by Women's Organizations

#### 1. Shani-Shignapur Temple:

- A group of women called the **Bhumata Rangaragini Brigade** led a movement to break the 400-year-old tradition of the Temple barring women from entering its inner sanctum.
- Eventually, the Bombay High Court stated that "**No law prevents women from entering a place of worship and if men are allowed, then women too should be permitted.**"

## 2. Sabarimala Temple:

- In Sabarimala temple, Kerala, **women between the ages of 10 and 50 are not allowed** to enter the temple, since they are in the menstrual age group. A 1991 Kerala High Court judgment supported the ban on women.
- However, the case has been **referred to a three-judge bench** of the Supreme Court to deem whether excluding menstruating women constitutes “**essential religious practice**.”

## 3. Haji Ali Dargah:

- In 2012, the **Dargah Trust barred women**



**from entering the sanctum sanctorum** of the Haji Ali dargah. The trust cited verses from the Quran and Prophet Mohammed to claim that Islam does not permit women to enter dargahs/mosques. **The trust also claimed the fundamental right “to manage its own affairs” under Article 26 of the Indian Constitution.**

- This was opposed by several women’s organizations. Eventually, the **Bombay High Court lifted the ban saying it contravenes the Constitution and women should be allowed entry “at par with men”**. It also held that the **Trust could not enforce a ban “contrary to the fundamental rights”** (i.e. Art 14, 15, and 25) enshrined in the Constitution.

## CONCLUSION

- The history of civilizations and the painful experiences felt because of the communal problems have made us realize that **the secularism is indispensable to overcome the religious anomalies**.



- Secularism is crucial to restrain the authority of the majority religion and restrict the use of political clout on religious base.** It is also to **safeguard the freedom of individuals** (i.e., to exit from their religion, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teachings).
- Need of the hour is to **ensure intra-religious and inter-religious equality and freedom and accept the universality and plurality in religions**. If we succeeded as an absolute harmonious state, India will acquire a lot more phrases of adulations like “**Unity in Diversity**” and “**melting pot**” of multi-culturalism etc.



## Other schemes for the minority communities:

<b>Seekho Aur Kamao</b>	It is a placement linked skill development programme
<b>Nai Manzil</b>	A scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts
<b>Gharib Nawaz Employment Training</b>	For providing short-term job-oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK)	It is an area development scheme.
Upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD)	To conserve traditional arts/crafts of our Country and for building capacity of traditional artisans and craftsmen belonging to minority communities,
Nai Manzil	To engage constructively with the poor Minority youth and help them to obtain sustainable and gainful employment opportunities
Hamari Dharohar scheme	Proposed to preserve rich heritage of minority communities of India under the overall concept of Indian culture.
Nai Roshni	For Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instil confidence in women.
“Hunar Haat” (Skill Haat)	An exhibition of handicrafts, embroidery etc made by the artisans from the Minority Communities

2. Discuss various threats to secularism in India context.
3. “Equal protection by the State to all religions” is the view of Jawaharlal Nehru towards secularism. Examine.
4. Discuss the concept, constraints, and prospect of secularism in India.
5. Do the Fundamental rights provided under Article 25-28 truly make India a secular state. Examine


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## CH-9 COMMUNALISM

*"The antagonism practiced by the members of one community against the people of other community and religion can be termed as communalism" – Ram Ahuja*

### INTRODUCTION

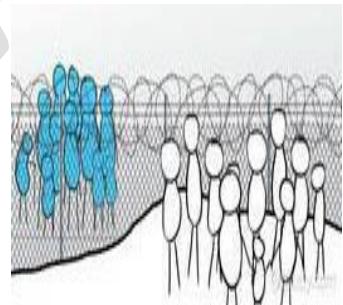
- India is a **land of multiple faiths and religions** leading often to violence and hatred among the people. Those who fan this religious violence do not consider religion as a moral order but use it as a means and weapons to pursue their political ambitions.
- Communalism, in a broad sense, means a **strong attachment to one's own community**. In a popular discourse in India, it is understood as an unhealthy attachment to one's own religion.
- Communalism, in the Indian context, is **most commonly perceived-form as the phenomenon of religious differences** between groups that often leads to tension and even rioting between them.
- In its not so violent manifestation, **communalism amounts to discrimination** against a religious group in matters such as employment or education.
- In India, communalism arises **when religion is used as a marker to highlight socio-economic disequilibrium between communities and as a force multiplier** to demand concessions.
- Communalism as "**political trade in religion**". It is an ideology on which communal politics is based. And communal violence are conjectural consequences of communal ideology.
- Communalism essentially **leads to violence as it is based on mutual religious hatred**. This phenomenon leads to a distinction between a communal organization and a religious organization.
- **Communalism** is an ideology that, in order to **unify the community, suppresses distinctions** within the community and emphasizes the **essential unity** of the community against other communities.

- In this way, it **promotes belief in orthodox tenets and principles, intolerance, and hatred of other religions** and thus, divides the society.

- In western countries, it refers to a **feeling of 'community'**. Whereas in India, it is understood in a negative sense i.e. a community is put against one or more communities.

- There are **both positive as well as negative aspects of communalism**. It **disintegrates social fabric and disturbs peace and integrity**. To speak in its positive sense, a community for the other community, have a **feeling of unity**, to achieve the objective. In other words, it may be called "**the group solidarity**"
- A **communalised atmosphere** is the one where there exists a **deep-seated animosity and suspicion among communities**

The report of the **National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities**, headed by former Chief Justice of India **Rangnath Mishra**, says that **10% should be reserved for Muslims and 5% for other minorities in central and state government jobs** in all cadre and grades.



### ELEMENTS OF COMMUNALISM

Communalism or communal ideology consists of **three basic elements or stages** in following the other:

1. **Mild Stage:** It is the belief that people who follow the same religion have common

Mild stage



Moderate stage



Extreme stage

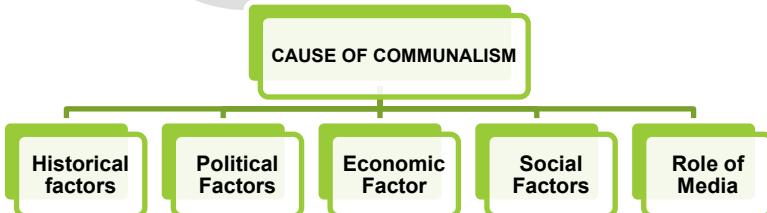
secular interests i.e. common political, social, and cultural interests.

2. **Moderate Stage:** In a multi-religious society like India, the secular interests of followers of one religion are dissimilar and divergent from the interests of the followers of another religion.
3. **Extreme Stage:** Interests of different religious communities are seen to be **mutually incompatible, antagonistic, and hostile.**

### FEATURES OF COMMUNALISM

- It is a **multifaceted process** based on orthodoxy and intolerance.
- It also **propagates intense dislike of other religions.**
- It provides **fertile ground for the emergence of mutual distrust and disharmony** amongst the communities
- It stands for the **elimination of other religions and their values.**
- It **adopts extremist tactics** including the use of violence against other people.
- Communalism leads to **abuse of power**. It seeks to emphasize the social and religious norms of the community on the other communities by including force, fraud, economic and other allurements, and even assistance from foreign powers.
- It is **exclusive in outlook**; a communalist considers his own religion to be superior to other religions.
- Communalism treats some citizens not as citizens **but as a member of some specific religious community.**

### CAUSE OF COMMUNALISM IN INDIA



### Historical factors –

- British historians projected **ancient India as being ruled by Hindus** and the Medieval period as the period of Muslim rule when Hindus were exploited and threatened. Some influential Indians too supported this projection.

### Political Factors -

- Communalism has flourished in India because



the **communalist leaders of both Hindu and Muslim communities** desire to flourish in the interest of their communities.

- The demand for a separate electorate and the organization of the Muslim League was the practical manifestations of this line of thought.
- The British policy of divide and rule used religion to divide India by giving separate electorates for Muslims and later it was given to Sikhs and Anglo Indians. Other political factors include religion-based politics, the partiality of political leaders towards their communities, etc.
- Ultimately, the partition of the country provided further antagonistic feelings towards each other.
- In India, the **politics of opportunism** is the biggest cause of communalism driven by the middle/ upper class for secular gains and

trusted by the lower sections that identify with the cause.

#### Economic Factor -

- Due to educational backwardness, people have not been represented sufficiently in the public service, industry, and trade, etc. This causes the feeling of relative deprivation and such feelings contain the seeds of communalism.
- Non-expansion of the economy, competitive market, non-absorption of workers is contributing factors.
- A prominent reason why 'divide and rule' policy became prominent was that the Muslim middle class had lagged behind the Hindus in terms of education, which contributed to their low representation in government jobs. Due to the lack of enough economic opportunities at that time, a government job was highly coveted by the middle classes.
- The demand for a separate nation of Pakistan got the favor due to marked inequalities in socio-economic indicators including representation in the seats of power.
- The Mappila Rebellion, the first so-called communal clash, was also more of a proletarian strike against the landed gentry than a communal riot. It so happened that the landed gentry were Hindus and the peasants were Muslims.
- Ghettoization and the refugee problem are the other dimension of communalism induced violence.

#### Social Factors -

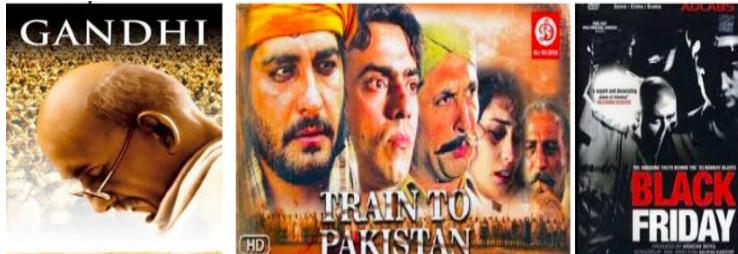
- Issues like beef consumption, Hindi/Urdu imposition, conversion efforts by religious groups, etc., further created a wedge between the Hindus and Muslims.
- Social institutions, customs, and practices of Hindus and Muslims are so divergent that they think themselves to be two distinct communities that further aids communism in India.

#### Psychological Factors -

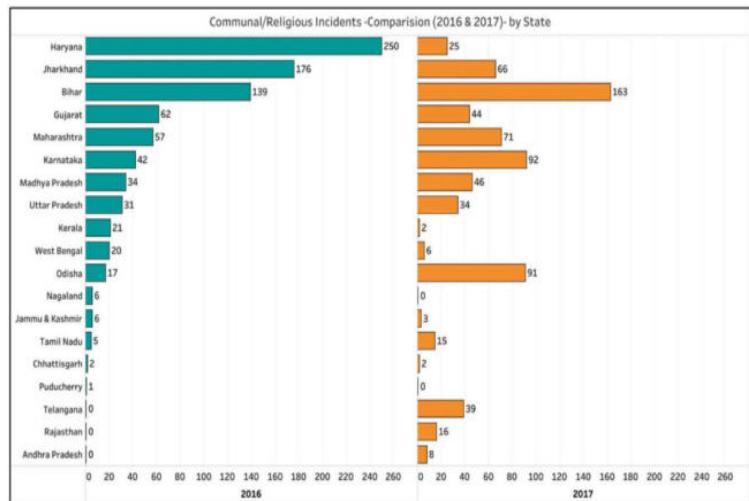
- The lack of interpersonal trust and mutual understanding between two communities often result in the perception of threat,

harassment, fear, and danger in one community against the members of the other community, which in turn leads to **fighting, hatred, and anger-phobia**.

#### Role of Media -



- It is often accused of sensationalism and disseminates rumours as "news" which sometimes resulted in further tension and riots between two rival religious groups.
- Lots of movies have been pictured on the above-mentioned communal violence, which can give us understanding about the damages and harm, done by these violence- "Bombay" & "Black Friday" based on 1992 attacks.
- "Train to Pakistan" based on the novel of Khuswant Singh about partition of India, 1947.
- "Gandhi" is portrayal of Direct Action Day and partition of India.
- "Hawayein" based of Sikh riots (1984) and "Machis" about Punjab terrorism.
- It has also emerged as a powerful medium to spread messages relating to communal tension or riot in any part of the country.



#### CONSEQUENCES OF COMMUNALISM

- **Voters generally vote on communal lines.** After getting elected, the representatives try to

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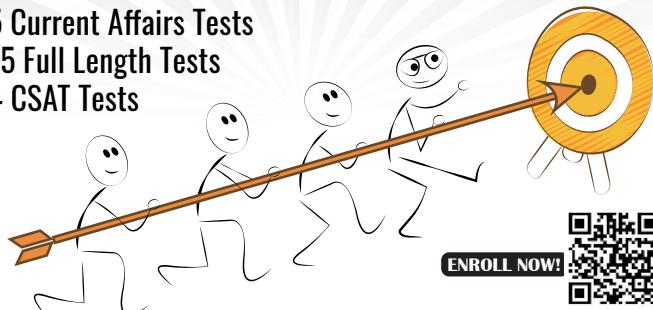
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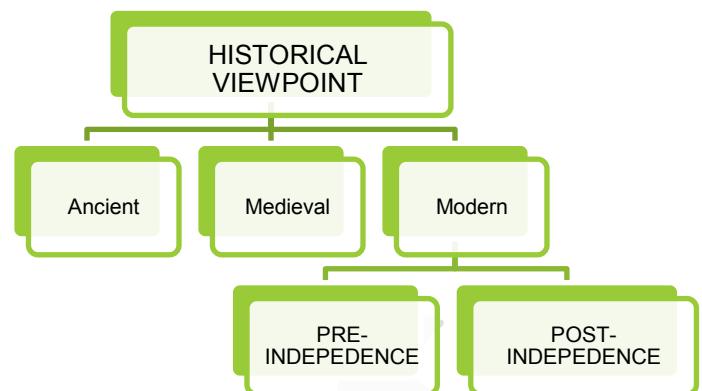

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safeguard the interests of their community and ignore national interests. These conditions hinder the progress of democracy in the country.

- It is also a **threat to Indian constitutional values**, which promotes secularism and religious tolerance. In that case, citizens don't fulfill their fundamental duties towards the nation.
- It becomes a **threat to the unity and integrity of the nation as a whole**. It promotes only the feeling of hatred in all directions, dividing society into communal lines.
- Communal activities occurring frequently do harm the human resource and economy of the country and act as a **barrier in the development of the nation**.
- The **investment attitude towards the country from foreign investors would be cautious**; they tend to avoid the countries with a highly communal country, for not take the risk of end up losing their investment.
- The **flow of labor from productive activities is diverted to unproductive activities**; there is massive destruction of public properties to spread the ideology.
- It causes **hatred among different religious sections** in society and disrupts the peaceful social fabric of our society.
- A sudden increase in violence against any particular community causes **mass exodus and stampede** which in turn kills any number of people. **For example**, this was seen in the case of Bangalore in 2012, with respect to people from North-eastern states, which was stimulated by a rumour.
- **With mass killings, the real sufferers are the poor**, who lose their house, their near and dear ones, their lives, their livelihood, etc. It violates human rights from all directions. Sometimes children lose their parents and will become orphans for a lifetime.

### HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT:



#### ANCIENT INDIA:

- Ancient India was **united and no such communal feelings** were there. People lived peacefully together; there was acceptance for each other's culture and tradition.
- For example, Ashoka followed religious tolerance and focused mainly on **Dhamma**.

#### MEDIEVAL PERIOD:

- In the Medieval period, there are examples such as- **Akbar**, who was the epitome of secular practices and believed in propagating such values by **abolishing the Jizya tax and starting of Din-I- ilahi and Ibadat Khana**.
- However, barring few sectarian rulers like **Aurangzeb**, who was least tolerant for other religious practices and performed practices like- imposing taxes on religious practices of other community, destructing temples, forced conversions, killing of Sikh guru, etc. were instrumental in deepening and establishing the feeling of communal differences in India.
- But these incidents were not common, as a huge majority of Indians were rural and were aloof from such influences and so people coexisted peacefully.



Overall, the Hindus and Muslims in those days had common economic and political interests.

#### MODERN PERIOD:

- Communal ideology in a person, party, or movement went through the mentioned three

stages and two phases (Liberal and Extremist) during the **Indian National Movement** and ultimately resulted in the bifurcation of India and creation of Pakistan.

#### PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD:

- Along with the rise of nationalism, communalism too made its appearance around the end of the nineteenth century and posed the biggest threat to the unity of the Indian people and the national movement.
- Roots of this were led in the latter part of the 19th century with Hindu revivalist movements like the Shuddhi movement of Arya Samaj and Cow protection riots of 1892.
- On the other hand, movements like the **Faraizi movement** started Haji Shariatullah in Bengal to bring the Bengali Muslims back on the true path of Islam, was one of the religious reform movement which had bearing on communalism in the 19th century.
- Later people like **Syed Ahmed Khan**, who despite having a scientific and rational approach, projected Indian Muslims as a separate community (qaum) having interest different from others.

#### LIBERAL PHASE:

- Post-1857 revolt, the British preferred Hindus over Muslims in the matters of employment, education, etc.
- Muslim intellectuals too realized that **Muslims lagged behind their Hindu counterparts** in terms of education, government jobs, etc.
- Eventually, **Syed Ahmed Khan opposed** the functioning of the Indian National Congress and deemed it a pro- Hindu party, which was against Muslim interests.
- The prominent Muslims like **Aga Khan, Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk**, etc. founded the **All India Muslim League**, to consolidate Muslim interests. One of its major objectives was to keep emerging intelligentsia among Muslims from joining the Congress.
- Communalism in India got its **initial start in the 1880s** when Syed Ahmed Khan opposed the national movement, initiated by the Indian National Congress.

- Simultaneously, Hindu communalism was also being born. They declared **Urdu to be the language of the Muslims and Hindi of Hindus**. Further, anti-cow slaughter propagation was undertaken in the 1890s and it was primarily directed against Muslims.
- Eventually, organizations like the **Punjab Hindu Sabha (1909)**, **All India Hindu Mahasabha (1st session in 1915)**, etc. were founded.
- Revivalist movements like Arya Samaj, Shuddhi Movement (among Hindus), Wahabi Movement, Tanzeem and Tabligh movements (among Muslims), etc. gave further impetus to communalist tendencies.
- This phase saw **eventual communalization of leaders** like Syed Ahmed Khan, Lala Lajpat Rai, M.A. Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malviya, etc.
- The British gave momentum to the **communalist divide through their administrative decisions and policies** such as the division of Bengal, Morley- Minto reforms (1909), Communal Award (1932), etc.

#### EXTREMIST PHASE

- It demanded a separate nation, based on fear and hatred. There was a tendency to use violence of language, deed, and behaviour. For instance, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha after 1937.
- Communalism acquired a popular base among urban lower-middle-class groups and mass movements around aggressive, extremist communal politics emerged.
- Communalism also became the only political recourse of colonial authorities and their policy of divide and rule.
- During the period, **M.A. Jinnah declared that 'Muslims should organize themselves, stand united and should press every reasonable point for the protection of their community.'**
- He eventually stated that Muslims would be suppressed under the Hindu dominated Congress after the British left India and thus, the only recourse would be a separate state for Muslims i.e. creation of Pakistan.
- Hindu communalism too did not lag behind. **The Hindu Mahasabha and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)**, began

**propagating extreme communalism.** They demanded that the non-Hindu groups of India adopt the Hindu culture and language and hold the Hindu religion in reverence. They too espoused that Hindus and Muslims are two separate social and political entities with opposing interests.

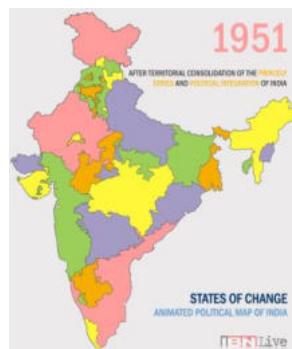
### POST-INDEPENDENCE

- Colonialism is perceived as the prominent factor for the emergence of communalism in India. However, overthrowing colonial rule proved to be only a necessary condition for fighting communalism, not sufficient.
- Even post-independence, communalism persisted and has been the biggest threat to the secular fabric of our nation.
- Most communal riots prior to 1947 were rooted in the policy of British colonial rulers. But after the partition, a section of the Indian elite of both sections are also blamed for the problem.
- Communal problems post-independence has been caused many factors, some of which are:
  - The class division of society and the backwardness of our economy resulted in an unequal and unbalanced economy.
  - It is the upper classes of the less developed communities that have enjoyed the fruits of limited growth and have hence enjoyed the political power.
  - In order to draw support from their own communities, these leaders have always encouraged communal feelings to strengthen their political support.
  - Improper cultural synthesis
  - Perceived or relative deprivation
  - Regional or social imbalance in development
  - Political mobilization in the age of democracy has led to the consolidation of communal sentiments.

### COMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

#### Partition of India, 1947

- The manifestations of communal killings and disturbances resulted in the **Calcutta killings (1946)** in which thousands lost their lives within a span of five days, the **butchery of Hindus at Noakhali in Bengal and Muslims in Bihar**, the carnage of partition riots in various parts of India and the **assassination of Gandhiji by a Hindu fanatic**.
- Communalism also resulted in the division of India and the creation of Pakistan.
- After partition, millions of the population were forced to move from both sides of the border. Hindus in Pakistan and Muslims in India were killed in masses, women were raped, and many children lost their parents. There was **hatred everywhere**, violence didn't see anything except bloodshed.
- Later, it turned into the **problem of refugees and their rehabilitation** became one of the biggest challenges for independent India.



#### Anti-Sikh riots, 1984:

- This is one of the bloodsheds in India, where Sikhs in large numbers were massacred by the anti-Sikh mob.
- This massacre took place in response to the **assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi** by his own Sikh body Guard in response to her actions authorizing the military operation.

#### Operation Blue Star:

- It is a code name given to an **Indian Military Operation** to remove the separatists who were hidden inside the **Golden Temple at Amritsar on 5th June 1984**.
- The operation was ordered by the then **Prime Minister Indira Gandhi**, primarily to take control of the **Harmandir Sahib Complex in Amritsar (popularly known as the Golden Temple)**.
- The Indian military entered into the premises of the temple to drive out the **Sikh extremist**

religious leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and his armed followers.

#### Issue of Kashmiri Hindu pundits (1989):

- Kashmir is known as the heaven of India and was known for its **Kashmiryat**, i.e. the reflection of love, peace and harmony through brotherhood and unity of Hindu, Muslims and other communities living together.
- Spread of Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism in Kashmir valley led to mass killing and a large-scale exodus of Kashmiri pundits during 1989- 90. The region continues to be threatened by communal violence.



#### Babri masjid demolition in Ayodhya, 1992:

- In December 1992, a large crowd of Hindu Kar Sevaks demolished the 16th-century Babri masjid (mosque) in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh claiming the site to be Ram Janma-bhoomi (birthplace of Ram).
- This led to months of inter-communal rioting between the Hindus and Muslims resulting in the deaths of hundreds of people.



#### Godhra Riots 2002:

- The Gujarat riot was caused by a fire incident in a train in which 58 Hindus were killed while they were returning from Ayodhya.
- According to official figures, the riots resulted in the deaths of



790 Muslims and 254 Hindus. There were instances of rape, children being burned alive, and widespread looting and destruction of property.

#### Assam violence (2012):

- There were frequent clashes between the Bodos and Bengali speaking Muslims due to increased competition for livelihood, land, and political power.
- In 2012, one such outbreak escalated into a riot in Kokrajhar, when unidentified miscreants killed four Bodo youths at Joypur.
- This was followed by retaliatory attacks on local Muslims killing two and injuring several of them. Almost 80 people were killed, most of whom were Bengali Muslims and some Bodos. Approximately, 400,000 people were displaced to makeshift camps.



#### Muzaffarnagar Riots (2013):

- The clashes between the Hindu Jats and Muslim communities in Muzaffarnagar, UP resulted in at least 62 deaths, injured 93 people, and left more than 50,000 displaced.
- The riot has been described as "the worst violence in Uttar Pradesh in recent history", with the army being deployed in the state for the first time in the last 20 years.
- International Religious Freedom Report 2013 (USA) has slammed the Uttar Pradesh government for not taking effective steps to control communal violence and intolerance.
- Uttar Pradesh has seen the frequent occurrences of communal riots. For Example, The Muzaffarnagar riots of 2013

#### CURRENT ISSUES REGARDING COMMUNALISM

Currently, a manifestation of communalism in India can be witnessed in several forms. These include:

### Hadiya case 2017:

- A 24-year-old Hindu woman, Akhila, who **converted to Islam and took a new name**, Hadiya was at the center of the ‘love jihad’ controversy.
- While she alleged that she converted to Islam and chose to marry her husband out of choice, her father filed a Habeas Corpus petition and claimed that she was forced to convert to Islam and was targeted as a recruit of ISIS.
- The **Kerala High Court annulled her marriage**, sent her to her parents’ home, and observed that “she was a weak and vulnerable girl capable of being exploited.”
- However, the Supreme Court protected her **freedom to choose her religion and freedom of movement** and asked her to return to college to continue her studies.

### Beef consumption and ensuing deaths

- The issue of beef consumption and



transportation has been a **contentious issue in India** and has triggered communal outbreaks in various parts of the country.

- **Muslims were the target of 51% of violence centred on bovine issues** over nearly eight years (2010 to 2017) and comprised 86% of 28 Indians killed in 63 incidents, according to India-Spend content analysis.

### Ghar Wapsi programs:

- It is a **series of religious conversion activities**, facilitated by Indian Hindu organizations such as the **Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP)** and **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)**, to facilitate the conversion of non-Hindus to Hinduism.

- While the organizing groups claimed that people voluntarily came forward to convert to Hinduism, some participants claimed that they were forced to do so.

### Religious fundamentalism among youth:

- It has been deemed as a **major challenge among the youth**. There is an **on-going threat of radicalization** among Kashmiri youth, which can give an impetus to already existing **separatist tendencies**.
- Further, the youth have **fallen prey to fundamentalist tendencies of terrorist groups like ISIS** as much Indian radicalized youth have joined the group.
- The Minister of Home Affairs (**MHA**) **estimates that 75 Indians have joined ISIS**.
- However, the reach of the terrorist organization is spreading in India, especially **through the medium of social media**.

### Delhi riot 2020 or North East Delhi riots

- New Delhi witnessed **one of the worst communal violence in the history** of the national capital.
- The premise of the New Delhi 2020 riots is based on **growing animosity and destabilisation** of communal harmony in the **background of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act and the National Register of Citizens (NRC)**.

### STEPS TO CHECK THE GROWTH OF COMMUNALISM

#### Political:

- Political communism should be avoided as directed by the Supreme Court's directives.
- **Identification and mapping** of riot prone areas. For Example, the Delhi police used drones to monitor to maintain vigil during communal festivals.
- **Media, movies, and other cultural platforms** can be influential in promoting peace and harmony.
- Social Media should be **monitored for violent and repulsive content** and taken off immediately.

#### Social:

- Religious leaders and preachers should **promote rational and practical things** through religion promoting peace and security.
- Children in schools must be taught through **textbooks and pamphlets to maintain brotherhood and respect for all religions.**
- **Creating awareness** in the society about the ill effects of communism through mass media.

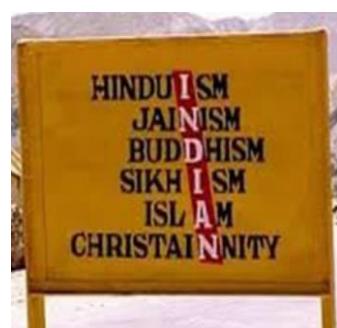
#### Economic:

- Poverty is one of the major factors for communal violence. **Poverty alleviation measures** are thus important for promoting communal harmony.
- **Eradicating the problem of unemployment** among the youths, **illiteracy**, and **poverty** and that too with honesty and without any discrimination. There is a great **need to work towards eradicating** the problem of unemployment among the youths, illiteracy and poverty and that too with honesty and **without any discrimination**
- **Reducing the educational and economic backwardness** of minorities like Muslims. This can uplift their socio-economic status and reduce their deprivation compared to Hindus

#### REMEDIAL MEASURES

- The problem of communalism in India is **grave and can have far-reaching consequences**. Thus, persuasive as well as punitive measures are required to curb its spread.
- **Building solidarity and assimilation** of various religious groups at different levels in society- workplace, neighbourhood etc. by fostering a secular culture eg. celebrating each other's religious festivals.
- **Emphasis on value-oriented education** with a focus on the values of peace, non-violence, compassion, secularism, and humanism as well as developing scientific temper (enshrined as a fundamental duty) and rationalism as core values in children both in schools and colleges/universities, can prove vital in preventing communal feelings.
- **Swift and prompt response to radicalization by a militant group** on social media through police action, counselling sessions for those radicalized especially adolescents etc.

- There is a need to reform in the present criminal justice system (Mall math Committee recommended), speedy trials and adequate compensation to the victims may act as a deterrent.
- **Ensuring that political parties refrain from using religion**, religious ideologies in order to garner votes through strict vigilance by institutional mechanisms such as the Election Commission, media, civil society, etc.
- Instances of an **inter-religious marriage of two consenting adults should not be construed as “love jihad issue”** and highlighted in the media. Thus, media persons should be sensitized regarding the issue.
- **The pluralistic settlement** where members of different communities live together should be encouraged by removing existing barriers as religious segregation strengthens communal identities and reinforces negative stereotypes of other religious groups.
- **Sachar Committee report** on the status of Indian Muslims recommended the creation of an **Equal Opportunities Commission** to deal with complaints of intolerance and exclusion.
- The government **should criminalize the act of mob violence**. Manipur became the first to pass a remarkable law against lynching, late last year. The precedent should be followed in other states too. Mobs leading communal riots should be controlled and strict action should be taken against them as a combative measure.
- **Stern law** should be framed by the Parliament against communal violence. The weaknesses of laws resulted in the escape of politicians and other influential persons openly indulged in inciting communal violence.
- The CBI or a special investigative body should investigate communal riots within a stipulated time frame.
- Further, **special courts should hear such cases** for quick delivery of justice to victims.



- There is a **need for minority welfare schemes** to be launched and implemented efficiently by the administration to address the challenges and various forms of discrimination faced by them in jobs, housing, and daily life.
- **Increase in the representation of minority communities and weaker sections** in all wings of law-enforcement, training of forces in human rights, especially in the use of firearms in accordance with the UN code of conduct.
- **Uniform Civil Code should be formulated and implemented** with the consensus of all religious communities so that there is uniformity in personal laws.
- **Secular education** should be taught in all educational institutions, which will lead to the development of harmony and co-operation among members of different communities.
- **History education should be de-communalized** as the present categorization of Indian history into ancient, medieval, and modern has contributed to communal thinking as it has effectively divided history into the Hindu period, Muslim period, and Christian period respectively. This has given rise to notions that India was a Hindu country which was 'invaded' by Muslims and Christians.
- **Increased employment opportunities for minorities** can lead to a decrease in communal discord.
- **Religious heads can play an important role** in the dissemination of ideas of the diversity of religion, ideas, etc. which can help in spreading peace among different communities.
- The **government should not ban minority practices** to appease the majority group. E.g. the state should not show a preference for vegetarianism.
- **Media, movies, and other influences** should be used in promoting religious harmony and peace.
- The solution of such problems cannot be one or two steps by government. Apart from **legislative support, administrative efficiency and alertness with the help of modern tools and technology**, the major onus lies on the citizens themselves by avoiding communal violence.

**Mahatma Gandhi** was also very much against religious conversions. Long back he had written, 'Every nation considers its own faith to be as good as that of any other. Certainly, the great faiths held by the people of India are adequate for her people. India stands in no need of conversion from one faith to another'. As early as in 19th Jan, 1928, Gandhiji wrote in Young India that we should not even secretly pray that anyone should be converted, 'but our utmost prayer should be that a Hindu should be a better Hindu a Musalman a better Musalman and a Christian a better Christian'

### WAY FORWARD

Thus, in order to get rid of the **problem of communalism in India**, there is a **need of collective efforts**. All will have to discharge their duties. If we do so, definitely harmony will prevail. Everybody will prosper. This must be done; this was the **dream of Mahatma Gandhi for a free India**'.

### PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

1. 'Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.' Argue by giving suitable illustrations. (2018) - 15 Marks
2. Distinguish between religiousness/religiosity and communalism giving one example of how the former has got transformed into the latter in independent India. (2017) - 15 Marks

### PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- Along with the rise of nationalism, communalism too made its appearance around the end of the nineteenth century. Discuss
- Critically examine various factors that aid communalism in India with recent relevant examples from Indian Society.
- Communal attacks, the cancer of communalism affect the body of the Indian Nation. Comment.

## CH-10 REGIONALISM

*Regionalism is defined as a feeling of loyalty to a particular part of a country and a wish for it to be more politically independent. It is not just a territorial unit but a culmination of socio-economic and political factors*

### INTRODUCTION:

- For understanding regionalism, one must have to clear about various dimensions of the region. As a geographical unit, the area is delimited from each other. The part which is a social system that reflects the relationship between different human beings and groups. Regions are organized in cooperation in cultural, economic, political, or military fields. The region acts as a subject with a distinct identity, language, culture, and tradition.

<b>Regionalism in a positive sense</b>	It inspires peoples to develop an understanding of brotherhood and unity, which seeks to protect the interests of a particular region and promote the welfare and development of the state and its people.
<b>Regionalism in the negative sense</b>	It indicates excessive attachment to one's region, which is a significant threat to the unity and integrity of the country. e.g. Khalistan demand, Bodoland demand; greater Nagaland

- Regionalism in India is rooted in India's diversity of languages, cultures, tribes, and religions.
- Regionalism is an ideology and political movement that seeks to advance the causes of regions. It is driven by the conscientiousness of loyalty to a distinct region with a homogenous population in terms of cultural, social, political, economic aspiration, or ethnicity.

### CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES:



presupposes the concept of development of one's region without taking into consideration the interest of other regions.

- It prohibits people from other regions to be benefitted by a particular region.

### HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT:

#### HISTORICAL VIEWPOINT

PRE-INDEPENDENT INDIA

POST-INDEPENDENT INDIA

- The origin of regionalism is in India's manifold diversity of languages, cultures, ethnic groups, communities, religions, and

so on, and encouraged by the regional concentration of those identity markers, and fuelled by a sense of local deprivation.

- For many centuries, **India remained the land of many lands, regions, cultures, and traditions**. The basic point that highlights this respect is that **internal self-determination of community**, whether linguistic, tribal, religious, regional or their combinations, has remained the principal form in which regionalism in India has sought to express itself, historically as well as contemporaneously.

#### IN PRE-INDEPENDENT INDIA:

- The British empire-building started around the three nuclei of **Calcutta, Bombay, and madras**. The acquired territories of east, west, and south India were **gradually added** to the presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and madras. This resulted in the formation of **3 original British Indian provinces**.
- The British formed bigger states during the first phase of empire-building. The **bifurcation of bigger states** initiated the second phase of the formation of the British Indian provinces into smaller ones. Assam was the first state of its kind.
- The sole purpose of the Britishers in the **territorial reorganization** and the **formation of new States** was the advancement of imperial interest and efficient administration.
- **Development and welfare** did not form the agenda of the British State.
- Due weightage was always given to the furtherance of the policy '**Divide and Rule**'.

#### POST-INDEPENDENT INDIA:

- After Independence, the leaders **tried to encourage a feeling among the people** that they belonged to one single nation.
- The framers of the constitution wanted to achieve this by introducing **single citizenship for all**.
- But **India is a complex country**, and keeping in view of its vastness and diversity in culture and language, a strong sense of regional loyalty

and love started appearing, and thus **regionalism became inevitable**.

<b>During the 1950s and 1960s →</b>	<b>Intense (ethnic) mass mobilization occurred in south India.</b> For separate statehood for the Telugu-speakers out of the composite Madras Presidency. <b>Pottu Sriramulu</b> was the leader he went on unto death in 1952 for his demand led to the <b>formation of the State Reorganization Act, 1956</b> .
<b>During the 1970s and 1980s →</b>	The main aim of reorganization was North-east India. The basis of reorganization was tribal uprising for separation and statehood. It drives to the formation of the <b>North-eastern States Reorganisation Act, 1971</b> , which upgraded the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura, and the Sub-State of Meghalaya to full statehood, and <b>Mizoram</b> and <b>Arunachal Pradesh</b> (then Tribal Districts) to Union Territories. The latter became states in 1986. Goa (based on <b>Konkani language</b> (8th Schedule)), which became a state in 1987, was the sole exception.
<b>During the 1990s →</b>	Demand for <b>Chhattisgarh out of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand out of Bihar, and Uttarakhand out of Uttar Pradesh</b> . Regional backwardness was the reason. In <b>2000</b> all three states were carved out of their parent state.
<b>Most recently</b>	The division of Andhra Pradesh, giving a separate state of <b>Telangana</b> in 2014.

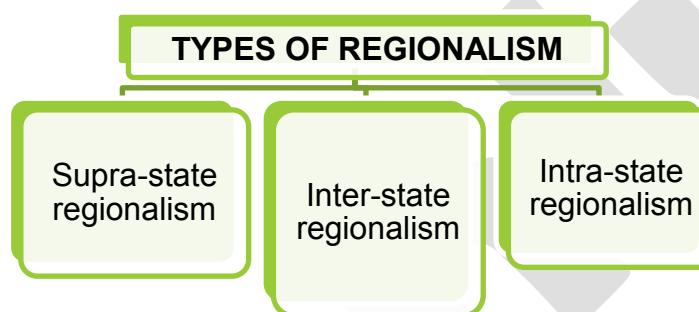
#### REGIONALISM AS A SUB-STATE MOVEMENT:

- In its positive sense, regionalism implies an idea of searching the **self-identity** of the people of that particular area.

- In other sense, it is instead a **separate demand** for protecting and preserving the racial, linguistic, and economic interest of a group of people belonging to a nation.
- Regionalism is, in fact, is a movement of a **Sub-nationality** against a prevailing nationality.
- It is important to note that regionalism in India, in its present form, has various connotations like '**provincialism**', '**localism**', '**son of the soil theory**', '**disintegration of Indian States**', **struggle for separate statehood or provincial autonomy**, struggle for more power, especially economic power, etc. whatever may be the connotations, the concept of regionalism has **now become a separatist movement** in different parts of India in various forms.
- **India is now infected with the regional upsurge** of different kinds like geographical regionalism, linguistic regionalism, cultural regionalism, ethnic regionalism, and so on.

### TYPES OF REGIONALISM:

The three main types of regionalism are:



#### Supra-state regionalism:

- In this type of regionalism, the **group of states joins hands to take a common stand on the issue of mutual interest** vis-a-vis another group of states or at times against the union.
- It is **not an instance of a permanent merger of state identities in the collective identity**. Even at times, inter-group rivalries, tensions, and conflicts may tend to persist, simultaneously along with their cooperation.
- For Example, **North Eastern states** in India may be said to have possessed the supra-state regionalism.

#### Inter-state regionalism:

- It is **coterminous with provincial territories** and involves juxtaposing the identities of one or more states against another. It is also an issue specifically.
- The issue is highlighted because it sabotages their interest.
- For example, **Disputes between Karnataka and Tamilnadu** over the distribution of Kaveri water may be construed as inter-state regionalism.

#### Intra-state regionalism:

- The third type of regionalism refers to intra-state regionalism, wherein a **part of the state strives for self-identity and self-development**. Therefore, it is taken in a **positive sense**.
- In negative terms, it militates against the collective interest of the state as well as the nation.
- For Example, there is always a feeling of the coastal region and western region in Orissa. E.g. Vidarbha in Maharashtra, a Saurashtra in Gujarat, a Telangana in Andhra Pradesh, an East U.P. in Uttar Pradesh

#### MANIFESTATIONS OF REGIONALISM-

1. Separate flag for state E.g. Karnataka.
2. Son of soil doctrine
3. Local reservations in employment E.g. Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh.
4. Inter-state river water conflicts & non-cooperation E.g. Karnataka and Tamilnadu
5. Rejection of new education policy over 3 language formula E.g. Tamilnadu protest
6. Para-diplomacy. E.g. Andhra Pradesh (S.E Asia) and Tamil nadu (USA)
7. Violence against migrant workers. E.g. MNS began their violent agitation against North Indians. Bhojpuri films were not allowed to run on theatres in Maharashtra.
8. Khalistan movement with its aim to create a Sikh homeland from state of Punjab.
9. **Linguistic Reorganization of States** E.g. AP in 1953 and others.
10. The Demand for Autonomy. E.g. Delhi

11. Demand for special category status. E.g.  
Andhra Pradesh.

### REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF REGIONALISM –

- Karnataka and Tamilnadu → Cauvery water dispute
- Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh belt → Lack of tribal development and naxalist hotspot
- North East India → Governance and autonomy issues, identity crisis, outsiders' issues, development deficit.
- North Vs South → Issue of Hindi language

### FORMS OF REGIONALISM

<b>Secessionism</b>	<p>Secessionism is a form of regionalism that involves militant and fundamentalist groups advocating a separation from India on the basis of ethnicity or any other factor. E.g. <b>NSCN (IM)</b>, Islamic fundamentalist groups in J&amp;K, <b>ULFA</b> in Assam, Khalistan movement.</p>	<p>part of MP and part of UP) for promoting the development of the region</p>
<b>Separatism</b>	<p><b>Separatism</b> is a demand for <b>separate statehood</b> within the Indian Union. This kind of sub-regionalism was validated by the State Reorganization Act 1956. The most recent examples include the formation of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh in 2000 and Telangana in 2014. E.g. Demands for the creation of Bodoland in Assam; <b>Gorkhaland</b> for ethnic <b>Gorkha</b> (Nepali) people in West Bengal; a <b>Bundelkhand</b> state (covering</p>	<p>The union territories have been forwarding such demands like the NCT of <b>Delhi</b>. E.g. Most of such demands have already been accepted. In 1971, Himachal Pradesh got the status of a full state and thereafter <b>Manipur</b>, <b>Tripura</b>, <b>Mizoram</b>, <b>Arunachal Pradesh</b> (former NEFA) and <b>Sikkim</b> got full statehoods.</p>
		<p><b>The Demand for Autonomy</b> Since 1960's, with the emergence of <b>regional parties</b>, the demand for state autonomy has been gaining more and more strength due to the central political interferences. E.g. the <b>DMK</b> in Tamil Nadu, <b>Akali Dal</b> in Punjab, <b>Telgu Desham party</b> in Andhra Pradesh, <b>Assam Gana Parishad</b> in Assam, <b>National conference</b> in J&amp;K and <b>Forward Bloc</b> in West Bengal the have been continuously demanding a larger share of powers for the states.</p>
		<p><b>Demand for Regional Autonomy within a State</b> In some of the states, people belonging to various regions have been demanding recognition of their regional identities. E.g. in J &amp; K, the <b>Ladakhis</b> are demanding a regional status</p>

**REASONS FOR REGIONALISM:****Factors responsible for regionalism in India**

Geographical Factor

Historical Factors

Scarcity of resources

Economic Factors

Cultural &amp; Religious Factors

Political-Administrative Factors.

Ethnic factors

**Geographical Factor:**

- The territorial orientation based on geographical boundaries relates to the inhabitants of a particular region, which are symbolic, at least in the Indian context, because of the linguistic distribution along geographic boundaries.
- The topographic and climatic variations, along with differences in the settlement pattern, induce in people the concept of regionalism. Tribal people living in forests depend on it for food, shelter, and other needs, and they have a different lifestyle from the rest of the population.

**(ii) Historical Factors:**

- In the Indian scenario, the historical or cultural factors may be considered the prime components of the phenomenon of regionalism.

Ancient phase of history	India was largely ruled by regional kingdoms. E.g. Cholas and Pandyas of South India and Satavahanas of Andhra.
Medieval India	India was ruled by kings who belonged to various sections of religions. There were numerous governors who ruled the smaller provinces and

British rule in India	had their own autonomy and culture. E.g. Rajput, Marathas. Policy of divide and rule, encouraged the regional differences. Autonomy and concessions to numerous princely states. They fought wars by using one king against another. E.g. Carnatic wars.
-----------------------	--

- The historical and cultural components interpret regionalism by way of cultural heritage, folklore, myths, symbolism, and ancient traditions. The most striking example is that of Dravida Kazhagam (DK) and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) in Tamil Nadu and Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and Telugu Desham (TDP) in Andhra Pradesh.
- People of a particular cultural group also derive inspirations from the noble deeds and glorious achievements of the local heroes. Nevertheless, there are sudden political and economic realities that can be covered under the gamut of historical and cultural factors.

**Cultural and Religious Factors:**

- Southern India (home of Dravidian cultures), which is itself a region of many regions, is evidently different from the north, the west, the central and the north-east. Even the east of India is different from the North-East of India

comprising today seven constituent units of Indian federation with the largest concentration of **tribal people**.

- **Past Traditions:** Reverence of historical local leaders by the local people.
- E.g. **Shivaji** in Maharashtra, **Maha Rana Pratap** in Rajasthan, **Lachit Borphukan** of Assam.

#### Caste and Region:

- The **caste system and religion in Indian society play only a marginal role** in causing regionalism. Only when caste is **combined with linguistic preponderance or religion** it may cause the regional feeling. In the like manner, religion is not so significant except when it is combined with linguistic homogeneity or based on **dogmatism and orthodoxy** or linked with economic deprivation.
- However, **regionalism is usually a secular phenomenon in a relative sense**, and it can cross-cut the caste affiliation or religious loyalties. For e.g., The differences based on religion have led to the creation of Pakistan. Similarly, the violent demand for an independent country of **Khalistan was raised by Sikhs** in the 1980s.
- These **economic factors cause problems between regions**. E.g. formation of states like Jharkhand and Telangana were based on lack of development

#### (iv) Economic Factors:

- In the present times, **uneven developments in different parts of the country** may be construed as the prime reason for regionalism and separatism.
- **Economic policies have led to regional imbalances and wide economic disparities** among various regions resulting in discontentment among them.
- There are certain regions in the country where industries and factories have been concentrated, **educational and health facilities are sufficiently provided; the communication network has been developed, rapid agricultural development has been made possible**. For example, the lack of development was the reason for the

formation of states like Jharkhand and Telangana.

- But there are also specific areas where the **worth of independence is yet to be realized in terms of socio-economic development**.

#### (v) Political-Administrative Factors:

- Political parties, especially the regional political parties as well as **local leaders, exploit the regional sentiments, regional deprivation** and convert them to solidify their factional support bases. e.g. **TDP (Andhra Pradesh), DMK (Tamil Nadu), Akali Dal (Punjab)**
- They give place to the regional **problems in their election manifesto** and promise for political and regional development.

#### Linguistic factors-

- India has **22 official languages** that is recognized by the constitution. But there are around 1600+ mother tongues in India. The mother tongue of a person creates a **profound attachment** to his own language and hence the identity of belonging also develops. E.g. Bombay to Mumbai, Bangalore to Bengaluru, and Madras to Chennai shows the **affinity** of people towards their language.
- **Hindi** has been envisaged by the constitution to be promoted as a "**Lingua Franca**". Indian Government after independence has made efforts to promote Hindi. But there has been widespread **agitation** against this move from **non-Hindi speaking states**. For Example, The Anti Hindi agitations in southern states.

#### Scarcity of resources:

- Due to the scarcity of resources, which is shared by two or more regions, often, the competition is fuelled by regional aspirations. Example - **Cauvery water dispute**

#### Ethnic Factors:

- India has many ethnic differences that formed the base for demands for political autonomy and secession. E.g., based on their ethnic identity, the **Nagas of Nagaland** are demanding a nation.

## WHY REGIONALISM STILL PERSISTS IN INDIA?

- **Low rate of economic growth** → With respect to High **population growth**, the economic growth has been not enough to catch the development with full speed. Now economic growth is reeling under the influence of **world economic crisis** and other bottlenecks at domestic level.
- **Socio-economic and political organisation of states** → Relative failure of land reforms in majority of states and the **feudal mentality** still persists. **Bhoodan** and **Gramdaan** movements were not enthusiastically carried and even land under land Banks were not efficiently distributed. The political activities in the backward states were limited to **vote bank politics** and scams.
- **Lower level of infrastructural facilities in backward states** → The level of infrastructural development, such as- power distribution, irrigation facilities, roads, modern markets for agricultural produce has been at back stage. All these are **state list subjects**.
- **Low level of social expenditure by states** → **Education, health and sanitation** subjects are core for human resource development. The states which have invested heavily on these subjects, fall under the developed and advanced states, E.g. **Tamil Nadu, Kerala** where health care services in Primary health centre is benchmark for other states.
- **Political and administration failure** → This is source of tension and gives birth to sub-regional movements for separate states. **Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand** and recently **Telangana** are result of these failures only. Many such demands are in pipeline such as- **Vidarbha, Saurashtra**, Darjeeling and Bodoland, etc. These failures also weaken the confidence of private players and do not attract investors in the states.
- “**Son of the soil**” doctrine → explains a form of regionalism, which is in discussion since 1950. According to it, a state specifically belongs to the main linguistic group inhabiting it or that the state constitutes the **exclusive homeland of its main language speakers**, who are the sons of the soil or local residents.

**International Examples of regionalism-** In UK, there are regional aspirations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Spain faces such issue in Basques and Sri Lanka in Northern Province of the country.

## POSITIVE IMPACT OF REGIONALISM

- Given the increasing uncertainty in the



contemporary globalized world, regionalism has become a **source of identity among people**. The accommodation of such identities is healthy for maintaining the socio-cultural fabric of India. For Example, the **Naga movement was to preserve the distinct character of their proposed Nagalim**.

- It further helps in the economic development of backward regions. For Example, demand for **Vidarbha in Maharashtra** solely to deal with **Economic distance present in the region**.
- It has brought imbalanced **regional development and regional issues to focus on and the opportunity to solve them**. The creation of new states like Uttarakhand had resulted in the fast growth of it.
- It can lead to **inter-group solidarity in a specific region**. People belonging to a region may feel the need to come together to protect their vested interests, setting aside their differences.e.g. **Tripura Tribal Autonomous District Council** that was formed in 1985 has served to protect an otherwise endangered tribal identity in the state by providing a democratic platform for former separatists and has reduced the bases of political extremism in the state.

## NEGATIVE IMPACT OF REGIONALISM

- It gives **internal security challenges** by the insurgent groups, who propagate the feelings of regionalism against the mainstream politico-administrative setup of the country.

- Regionalism **impacts politics** as days of coalition government and alliances are taking place. Regional demands become national demands, policies are launched to satisfy local demands, and generally, those are extended to all pockets of the country. Hence national policies are now dominated by regional demands.
- **Violence** is a very popular character of regionalism. To protect regional identity, people may take violent means - Example **Nellie massacre during the Assam movement**.
- It **impacts the ease of doing business**. Due to regional aspiration, local people pass difficulties for private investors to hire freely as per their own requirement private companies are often forced to reserve jobs and contract only for local people son of the soil.
- It **can give a leeway to external factors** (E.g. terrorist groups, extremist groups) to get involved in regional issues and create disruption by inciting the masses
- It **can be exploited and used for political leverage** in order to garner votes.

### WHAT IS THE SON OF SOIL?

- It has been in **discussion since 1950**, and it explains a form of regionalism.
- According to it, a **state mainly belongs to the major linguistic group inhabiting** it, or the state constitutes the exclusive homeland of its primary language speakers, who are the **sons of the soil or local residents**.
- Examples of implementation of the concept to further the cause of regionalism include campaign for safeguard of interests of Maharashtrians by the **Shiv Sena**, **clashes among Bodos and Bengali** speaking Muslims in Assam, among others.

### Why the son of the soil?

- A competition for the job between migrant and local educated middle-class youth always remained.
- The theory of **son of the soil** works mostly in cities because here, outsiders or migrant peoples also get an opportunity for education, etc.

- Due to rising aspirations, the **significant involvement of people takes place** that leads to more competition.
- For the young workforce, the **economy's failure to create enough employment opportunities**.

### Examples of Son of Soil Doctrine

- **Job reservations** for locals in private sector in Andhra Pradesh and Goa.
- “**Mulki rule**” provided in **article 371(D)** of Indian constitution safeguards the rights of local people in employment and education and was created after agitation in the state of **Andhra Pradesh**.
- **Anti-migrant** or implementation of Sons of the Soil doctrine was **movement led by Shiv Sena and MNS** which appealed regional chauvinism.

### DEMAND FOR KHALISTHAN

- The claims for Khalistan, as a **separate theocratic country for the Sikhs**, have its origin in the **1940s**, due to the fear of being reduced into a minority after the partition of India and Pakistan. The **separatist movement reached its zenith in 1970 and 1980** with increasing funds from outside India.

### DEMAND FOR DRAVIDA NADU



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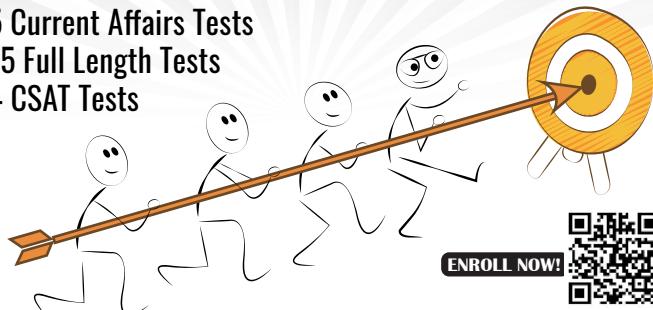
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- The early 20th century saw a rise in the social reforms movement in Tamil Nadu and other southern states of India.
- The Justice party and the social reform leader E. V. Ramaswami accused the Brahmins and the North Indians for dominating the Dravidians and forcing Hindi language and culture.
- The movement was an anti-Brahmin, anti-Aryan, and anti-Hindi movement. In the early 1960s, the DMK and other pro-Tamil organizations arranged for a joint campaign throughout Madras state demanding for a sovereign and independent Tamil Nadu'.
- Later, DMK proposed that the states of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Mysore should come together and secede from the Indian union and form the independent Republic of Dravida Nadu.

There have been many demands, including the creation of Bodoland for the Bodo-speakers in Assam; Gorkhaland for ethnic Gorkha (Nepali) people in West Bengal; a Bundelkhand state (covering part of Madhya Pradesh and part of Uttar Pradesh) for promoting the development of the region.

### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS TO PROMOTE NATIONAL UNITY AND INTEGRITY

- Freedom of speech and expression (Art. 19)** to express regional priorities and criticize the government if a region is being neglected.
- Fifth and sixth schedule** to preserve tribal identity.
- Article 38 (DPSP)** to deal with inequality in income status and opportunity among individuals and regions.
- Schedule 7 (division of power)** between center and state to give more regional autonomy through state
- Eighth schedule recognized** different regional languages in the constitution of India
- Article 79 and 80** provisions of Rajya Sabha as Council of States



- Article 368** amendment procedure for having ratification by half of the States if an amendment is affecting federalism.

### GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO PROMOTE NATIONAL INTEGRITY

- GOI constituted the Interstate Council under Article 263 after accepting the Justice Sarkaria Commission's report on center-state relations. Its vision is to develop the Inter-State Council Secretariat as a vibrant organization to support Centre-State and Inter-State coordination and cooperation in India.
- The Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)** is a Programme implemented in 272 identified backward districts in all states of the country to redress regional imbalances in development.
- Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)** was launched in September 2015 for the welfare of tribals and tribal areas and others affected by mining.
- State Reorganisation act of 1956** → Zonal councils to promote interest of different geographic zones.
- North-eastern States Reorganisation Act, 1971.**
- Creation of new states** by taking economic and administrative viability into account. E.g. Telangana
- Plan assistance to the backward states** → Backward Area Development Program.
- Public investment** → Industries such as steel, fertilizers, oil refining, petro chemicals, heavy chemicals, and in power and irrigation projects has been a tool for the reduction of regional inequality. E.g. Polavaram irrigation and Indira Gandhi canal projects.
- Government incentives** have been provided to the private sector to invest in backward areas → subsidies, tax concessions, concessional banking and institutional loans.


**NITI Aayog**

- New institutional structures like NITI Aayog to ensure federal equilibrium.
- GST council to ensure fiscal federalism
- Cultural connect and student exchange programme among states education Institutes.
- Ek bharat Shrestha bharat programme.
- National Register of Citizens of Assam Govt. → To expel outsider and protect cultural identity of natives.
- National Integration Council (NIC)



- North-Eastern Council (NEC) was set up in 1971 to provide a forum for inter-state coordination regional planning and integrated development of the region to avoid intra-regional disparities.
- Representation to regional parties in parliamentary engagements.
- Inter State Council to resolve issues of common interest → Art. 263
- Special status in Indian constitution setup → Art. 371 to 371 F
- Special category status to economically backward states. E.g., hilly, border states.

### REGIONALISM Vs. NATIONALISM

- Nationalism is a sense of belonging to one nation, a feeling one shares with all the citizens of the country regardless of their caste,



- creed, culture, religion, or region.
- **Regionalism puts the regional priority above the national priority.** Therefore, it may impair the national development.
- **While a nation tries to establish harmony** between all its citizens by uniting them through a constitution, national symbols, and songs, regionalism **glorifies the heritage of only one particular region** and one culture.
- Regionalism leads to the **formation of multiple communities** within one nation and restricts the efforts of national integration.

### REGIONALISM VERSUS FEDERALISM

- If we see our past, we can observe that **there has been a continuous demand for respecting the federal features of the Indian political system**. Moreover, there is **also the demand for decentralization** of resources and powers, both for the state level and to grass root levels.
- Divergent ethnic identities and their continuous struggle for more autonomy, as expressed in the demand for separate statehood for themselves, within the federal system, too much complicated the work of centralized governance from any level.
- Federalism is seen here as a **social equilibrium**, which results from the appropriate balance between shared rule and self-rule.
- The relations between the two may be conflicting as well as collaborating depending on the **manner of accommodation**, if any, which is undertaken in a federal system.



- Federation rather than a nation-state, ideally typically, is **better able to accommodate ethnically distinct regions** because while the nation-state demands uniformity, federalism is based on the recognition of differences.
- A **two-tier federation may not be sufficient to accommodate regionalism** in many forms and levels. A tier below the ‘states’, or ‘provinces’ with **appropriate constitutional guarantee** may be necessary for regional accommodation.

#### WAYS TO PREVENT REGIONALISM AND PROMOTE UNITY AND INTEGRITY

- While the government has taken several steps, such as the **launch of centrally sponsored schemes, incentives to private players for development in backward states** for inclusive development, there is a greater need for their effective implementation.
- **Moral education and national education** is the key to reduce regionalism. Governments should use their arms to give free and compulsory moral education, which will reduce unemployment, increase the rate of skill development, etc, which will ultimately minimize regionalism.
- The Election Commission **should provide rules for regional parties** as they should not use regionalism as the main list to gain political mileage.
- Most of the backward regions of the country **do not have a proper link with the rest of the country** through the transport and communication system. Due to this reason, their interaction and contact with other regional groups become restricted, and they develop a feeling of alienation. **Therefore, the transport and communication system should be developed in the backward areas to bring economic and social development.**
- Due to the **uneven development of different areas** of the country, political issues have been made (As in the case of Telangana in Andhra Pradesh and Vidarbha in Maharashtra) and hostility between different regions increased. Therefore, if the **top priority is given to economic development of those areas where the people have developed the feeling of**

**relative deprivation**, the situation will improve, and they can be drawn into the national mainstream.

- **The Formation of the NITI Aayog** has been a positive step to enhance cooperative federalism by fostering the involvement of the State Governments of India in the economic policy-making process using a bottom-up approach.

#### IS REGIONALISM A THREAT TO NATIONAL INTEGRATION?

- Regionalism is **not significant merely as a disintegrating force**. Regionalism is **not opposed to national integration**. Both can exist together in a **creative partnership**. Both are in favor of development.
- **Regionalism stresses the development of a region and national integration for the development of the nation as a whole.**
- Regionalism is **not disruptive** of national solidarity. The important condition for national solidarity is that nationalism should be able to hold the different types of regional sub-nationalities together.
- **Regionalism can make federalism a greater success.**
- It will **reduce the centralizing tendencies in a nation** and power will shift from the centre to the states.



#### CONCLUSION

- It is vital to develop each region of India through the devolution of power to local



governments and empowering people for their participation in decision-making. The state governments need to find out the alternative resources of energy, source of employment for local people, use of technology in governance, planning, and agriculture development. The 12<sup>th</sup> five-year targets for “Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth”, which will be instrumental for balanced regional growth.

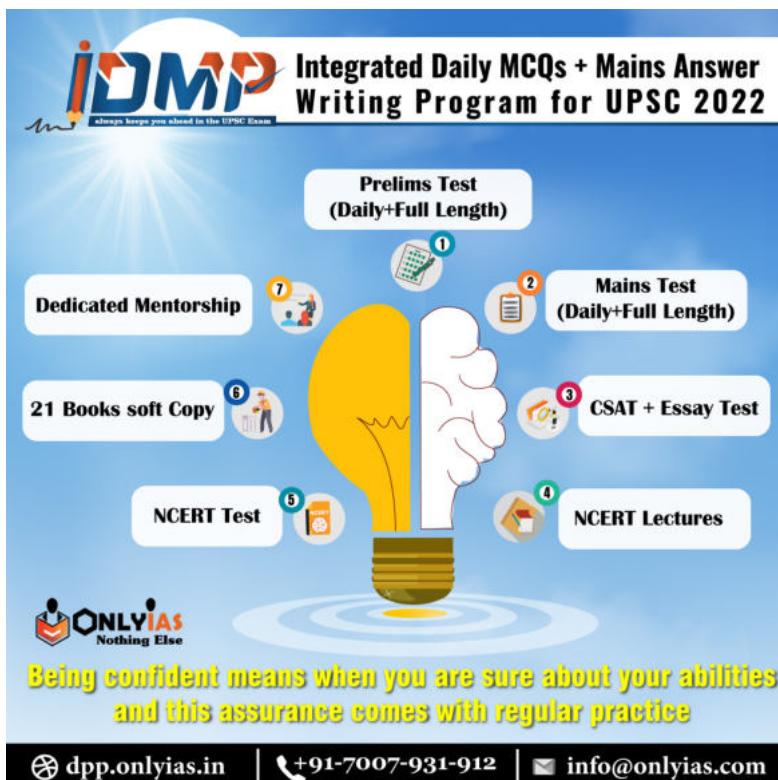
- If religious, communal, cultural, and linguistic differences threaten the unity of India, they present, as well, a challenge to the social Union. For ‘unity in diversity’ is at once a threat and a promise”.

#### PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS:

- Discuss whether the formation of new states in recent times is beneficial or not for the economy of India. (2018) - 15 Marks
- What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on a regional
- basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer. (2016) - 12.5 Marks
- The growing feeling of regionalism is an essential factor in the generation of demand for a separate state. Discuss. (2013) - 10 Marks
- Has the formation of linguistic states strengthened the cause of Indian Unity? (2016) - 12.5 Marks

#### PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

- Is regional inequality in India actually a problem of economic geography? Discuss
- What is regionalism? Critically examine various reasons that led to regionalism in India. Support your answer with relevant examples.
- Regionalism puts the regional priority above the national priority. Comment
- Discuss the role of the Government of India to reduce regionalism. Suggest some measures to promote national unity.
- What do you understand by regionalism? Do you agree that regionalism supports India’s federal character?



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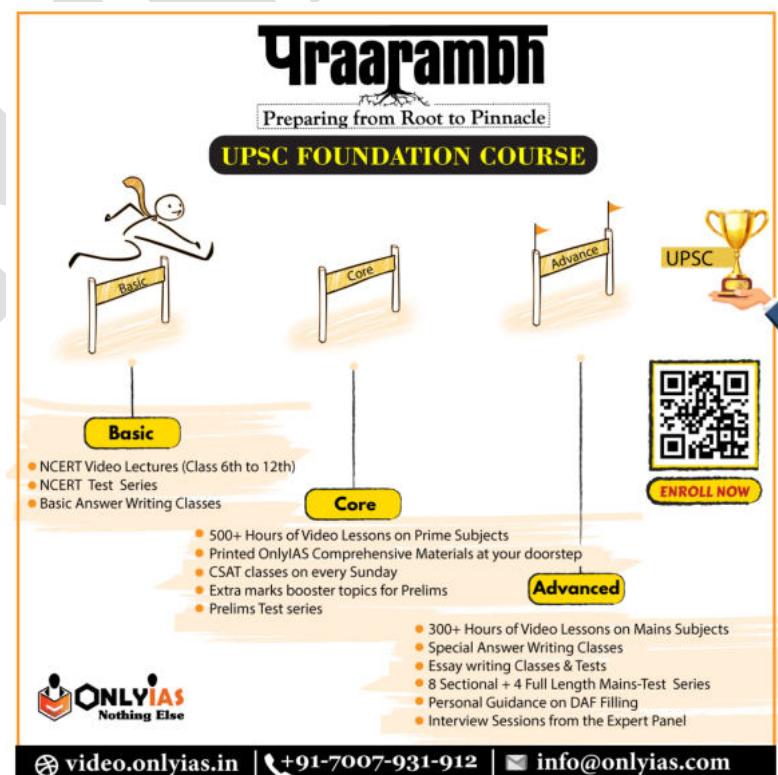
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