

## Causes for disintegration of Joint family

1. Urbanization
2. Education
3. Enlightenment of women
4. Impact of western culture
5. Change in marriage system
6. Legislations
7. Over Population
8. Problem of accommodation
9. Extension of communication and transport
10. family quarrels.

## Question

1. The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social value. Discuss.
2. How does Patriarchy impact the position of a middle class working women in India.



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## # Linguistic Diversity

Hindi - approx 40 %  
Bengali - approx 8 %  
Marathi - approx. 7 %  
Telugu - appr - 6.9 %

## # Classical language

1. Tamil (declared in 2004).
2. Sanskrit (2005)
3. Kannad (2008)
4. Telugu (2008)
5. Malayalam (2013)
6. Odia (2014)

## Guidelines by Ministry of culture

1. High antiquity of its early texts / recorded history<sup>46</sup> over a period of 1500-2000 years.
2. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
3. The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
4. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.



## # Modes of Accommodation of Diversity

1. Salad Bowl - (Isolation) → Ex - UK
  2. Melting Pot - (Assimilation) → Ex - US
  3. Cultural Mosaic - (Integration) → Ex - India
- Indian culture has been a culture of accommodation.

→ It has accepted people from different region.

→ pilgrimage promoted interaction with different culture all community have shown respect to each other.. The constitution gives equal status to all irrespective of caste and religions.

Efforts have also been made by sensible leaders to bring us closer to each other. India instead of uniformity choose diversity Therefore Cho. equality, fraternity, secularism.

All these salient features gives India a unique place in the world. It not only provides exclusive character to it but also enrich the indian society with various elements of diversity.

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Q. Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India and state their relative significance in building a National identity.

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# Population

## #. Population and associated issues

[World Population Day - 11 July]

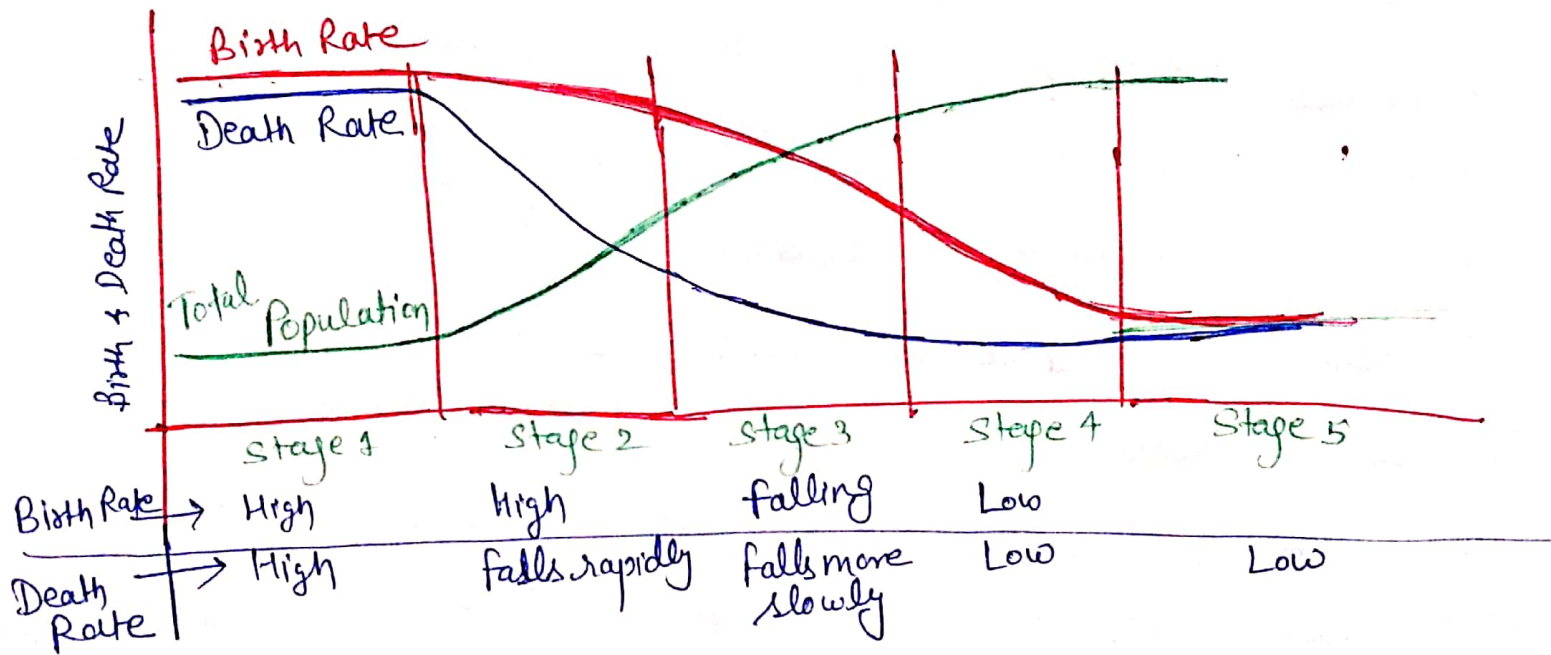
- World Touched 1st billion in 1820 ↗ 110
- World Touched 2nd billion in 1930 ↗ 30
- World Touched 3rd billion in 1960
- Now the world is at around 7.8 billion
- World would be around 9.7 billion by 2050
- Half of the expected increase by 2050 would be concentrated in less than 10 countries - Led by India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Congo, US etc.
- More than 20% of the total increase - India + Nigeria
- World would reach its peak by the end of this century.
- **Thomas Malthus** - (Malthusian theory of population)  
in 1798 he wrote an Essay on the Principle of population. Here he predicted that short term gains in living standards would inevitably be undermined as human population growth outstripped food production and thereby would drive living standards back towards subsistence level.

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7 Population growth is determined by - Birth Rate, Death Rate and Migration.

# five stages of the demographic transition



- Total fertility rate - refers to total number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her life time.
- Replacement Level of TFR - 2.1
- Global FR is just below 2.5
- A 2017 report of the Lancet found that half of the countries are in midst of a baby burst as opposed to baby boom.

## India

- India is the 1st country in the world to start family planning - 1952
- India is projected to overtake china by 2027 - World Population prospects 2019 - UN (Department of Economic and Social affairs).
- India TFR - 1951 - 5.9
- India TFR - 2017 - 2.2

India is following behind in the race for economic and human resources development mainly because India has not shown much progress in containing its population. The population of India is almost equal to combined population of US, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan and Russia.

The population of India is almost equal to 84 crore at the turned 20<sup>th</sup> century. which has increased more than four time in just over 100 years. The population of India grew by one and half times in the one half of twenty century while in the later half it recorded 3/4<sup>th</sup> increased.



→ person per sq km - for India - 382

→ Bihar - 1100+

→ WB - 1000+

→ Delhi - 11000+

→ Arunachal Pradesh - 17

Census Year	Total Population (in million)	Decade Growth
1901	238.4	—
1911	252.1	5.8
1921	259.3	(0.3)
1931	279.0	11
1941	318.7	14.2
1951	361.1	13.3
1961	439.2	21.6
1971	548.2	24.8
1981	683.3	24.7
1991	846.4	23.9
2001	1028.7	21.5
2011	1210.2	17.6

## Period of Stagnant Population (1901 - 1921)

The growth rate in 1921 over 1901 was less than 6%. In fact the census year registered a negative growth rate which has happened only once throughout the demographic history of India. Census year 1921 known as Demographic Divide.

High mortality during this period was product of large scale abnormal deaths due to epidemics of influenza, plague, small pox etc. (in 1918, Spanish flu)

## Period of Steady Growth (1921 - 1951)

During these thirty years the population grew on an overall growth rate of almost 45%. The mortality rate started showing downward trend as a result of improvement in general health and sanitization condition after 1921.

## Period of Rapid High Growth (1951 - 1981) (Population explosion period)

There was a steep fall in mortality rate but the fertility rate remain high.

## Period of High Growth with definite signs of slowing down. (1981 - 2011)

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## Important milestones in the evolution of population Policy.

- ⇒ Bhore Committee 1946 - Advocated deliberate limitations of families.
- ⇒ After independence, a population policy committee was created in 1952 and a family planning research programme committee in 1953.
- ⇒ A central family planning board was created in 1956 which emphasized on sterilization.
- ⇒ In 4<sup>th</sup>-5-year plan (1969-74) family planning was given high priority. (MTP Act - 1971)
- ⇒ (1976-77) - Statement of National Population Policy and family welfare programme were laid in the Parliament.
- **1983** - National Health Policy emphasized on small family norms through voluntary efforts.
- 1994 - Policy by Swaminathan Committee.
- **2000** - National Population Policy
  - Citizens voluntary choice
  - Target free approach
  - If someone goes for sterilization, will be eligible for health insurance.
  - To achieve stable population by 2045.



## Criticism / Issues

- ⇒ It gives much importance to contraception and sterilization but the basic prerequisite of controlling population includes poverty alleviation prog, spread of education,
- ⇒ Not publicized so NPP is not popular
- ⇒ Insufficient infrastructure
- ⇒ Lack of trained staff

## Causes of High Birth rate

- 1901 - 45.8
- 2011 - 21.8
- 2019 - around 17.5
- 1 - Agricultural Society
- 2 → Poverty
- 3 → Illiteracy - Lack of information about sex education, govt schemes, contraceptives.
- 4 → Lack of family planning - As per WHO. India has the highest of unwanted pregnancies in the world. The Lancet - Almost 50% of live births are unintended, unplanned or simply unwanted.
- 5 → Child marriage.

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6. Universal Marriage System
7. Joint family System
8. Son Meta Preference - Acc to economic survey (2017-18) it has resulted in 21 million unwanted girl.
9. Socio-cultural - religious reason
10. Illegal Migration.

### # Consequences of high Population growth.

1. Poverty
2. Illiteracy
3. Unemployment
4. Increase in Crime
5. Sanitation Issue
6. Shortage of food and water
7. Shortage of land - fragmentation of land.
8. Degradation of environment
9. High cost of living
10. Social Conflict and competition for resources
11. Impact on governance.