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Date
07/09/20

Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism - Causes & Suggestions.

LGBT

Transgender

Transgender is the person who can not associate with the sex assigned to him at birth.

Issues

- discrimination
- Dis respect
- Prostitution / Sexual Abuse
- forced to live Parental home
- Unwanted Attention
- Lack of Educational facilities
- Aids issue / health issues
- Human Trafficking

The 12th FYP proposed empowerment of third gender by providing them education, housing, Access to health care services, employment and financial assistance.

* After 2013
Third Gender is introduced by Supreme Court.

* Prithika Yashini
1st transgender Police Officer

* Shobham Mausi
1st transgender MLA. in India

* Jyotica Mundal
1st transgender Judge in India

* In Kochi
Metro 60 seats are reserved for transgender.

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As per C.S Dwarakanath Committee the transgender should be given included in the backward class category.

As per National Human rights commission 95% of the transgender do not get employment as per their educational qualification more than 20% are forced into prostitution.

Kerala has a policy for transgender.

Odisha has given the Backward class status to transgender.

→ National Legal Service Authority Case 2014
(NALSA)

Transgender persons falls within the expression 'person' under article 14 and hence entitled to legal protection of laws in all spheres of State's activity.

Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity impairs equality before law and equal protection of law.

Article 15 & 16 prohibits all forms of discrimination on gender bases.

Transgender persons are legally entitled and eligible to get the benefits of socially and educationally backward classes.

Self determination of gender is an integral part of personal autonomy and self expression and falls within Article 21.

Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Act 2019

Provisions

- It prohibits discrimination.
- Right to self perceived gender identity
- Certificate of identity by DM.
- Revised certification after the change in gender
- Separate HIV ~~surveillance~~ ^{surveillance} center.
- Sex reassignment surgery and Hormone therapy.
- National council for transgender persons.
- Government to take appropriate measures for their upliftment.

Issues

- Nomenclature - (Gender should have been used instead of Transgender).
- The Act talks about the self perceived gender identity but does not provide for the enforcement of the same (Certification process).

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- for all forms of abuse including sexual abuse the punishment is 6 month to 2 year.
- It does not talk about reservation.

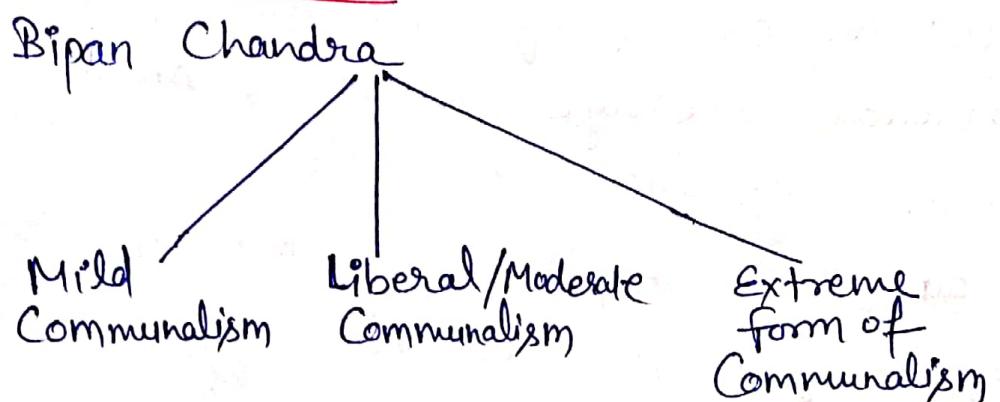
In 2013, office of United Nation High Commissioner for human rights launched UN free & equal. It is a global public information campaign aimed at promoting equal rights and treatment of LGBT people.

In 2016, United Nation Human Rights Council passed a resolution creating a post of an independent expert on sexual orientation and gender identity. This expert is tasked with the job of studying and reporting annually on the nature, causes and the extent of discrimination faced by LGBT community.

LGBT community has been suffering from discrimination for century. The community suffers from challenges in all the spheres including economic due to continuous boycott, the community loses confidence and fail to perform even if given a chance.

Many religions consider homosexuality as unnatural and against society. This normalisation by the community / religion threw the community outside the social system and made them outcast.

Communalism



As per Bipan Chandra there are three stage of Communalism.

- 1 → Mild Communalism / National Communalism.
People who follow the same religion have common secular interest.
- 2 → Liberal Communalism / Moderate Communalism
Secular interest of the follower of one religion are dissimilar from the followers of another religion.

⑥ 3) Extreme Communalism

Interest of the followers of different communities are seen as mutually incompatible.

(Communalism is a unhealthy attachment to a religion.)

(Political trade in religion is communalism.)

Religion is not the cause of communalism, even though communal cleavage is based by the communalist on differences in religion.

Communalism was not inspired by religion, nor was the object of communal politics - it was only its vehicle.

Causes of Communalism in India.

History (Communalisation of history, perceptions of History, Events).

(i) Division of Indian History by James Mill

- Divide and Rule Policy
- Division of Bengal
- formation of Muslim League
- Separate Electorate
- formation of Hindu Mahasabha
- Revivalist movements (Wahabi & Shuddhi Movement)

- Demand for Pakistan
- Division on the bases of religions
- (ii) Presence of communal parties
- (iii) Communalisation of Politics
- (iv) Disappointment and dis satisfaction caused by Stagnant agriculture and inadequate employment opportunity. (Relative deprivation theory). Unhealthy competition
- v) Psychological factor (insecurity).
- vi) Minority and Majority trust issue.
- vii) Role of Media
- viii) Role of Social Media.
- (ix) Conversion
- (x) Nested Interest / cross border factors.
- (xi) Government failure

Consequences

1. Unrest
2. Distrust
3. forced migration
4. Violence
5. Xenophobia

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6. Ghettoisation.
7. Economic loss.
8. Violence by non state Actors.
9. Ethnic Violence.

Solutions

- Spread Awareness
- Promote Secular Nature of Society.
- Ban on communal parties
#(Section 123 RAA 1951)
- Peace Maintenance Committee
- Economic Development Specially of the marginalised.
- ~~Electoral~~ Reform.
^{Electoral}
- Increasing Representation of minority in Government Organisation.
- Early disposal of communal matters
- Systems like Malaysian Ethnic relation monitoring system and race relation unit of Hongkong, should be made in India also to promote social harmony.
- Communal violence Bill must be introduced in the parliament.

It is impossible to talk of Indian culture as it is a monolithic object all cultural have gone through transformations after reaching India.

Indian culture today is so ~~varied~~^{varied} as to be cultures. The routes of these cultures goes back to ancient time and it is developed through contact with many races, religion etc.

Hence amongst its many ingredients it is impossible to say surely what is native and what is alien. What is excepted out of love and what has been imposed by force.

No type of Indian is superior by language, caste, religion etc. Indianness is defined by allegiance to the values of the constitution, not by birth, blood or religion.

Rajendra Sachar 2005/06 Committee

- The condition is worst of SC/ST in lot of process.
- Not having proper representation in Govt office.
- Mostly involved in traditional trade.

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Ranganath Mishra Committee (2007)

- Dealing SC from Religion
- Give 10% reservation to muslim and 5% to other minorities.

Regionalism

Regionalism is an expression of a common sense of identity where peoples loyalties becomes focused upon a region, culture, language etc.

Positive (Integrating)

It is a political attribute associated with people's love for their region, religion etc. with a view to maintain and independent identity. This gives scope for balanced rigid regional development, protect diversity and helps regional practice, culture, their culture.

Developing a sense of brotherhood and commonness

Negative (Centrifugal)

- In the negative sense it a great threat to the unity and integrity of the country.
- Vote bank politics
- Language politics
- Caste politics.

Consequences of Negative

- National Policies are dominated by regional demands.
- Social disharmony
- Against Demographic Dividend (^{Sons of soil theory}* ~~Nativism~~)
- Against fundamental rights
- Against National integrity.
- Lopsided development or uneven development.
- Threat to National Security / Internal Security.

Sub Nationalism

Aspirations of a particular community within a nation to express their identity in different form rather than only being Indian.

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Causes or Bases of Regionalism

- Geographical factors
- Historical factors
- Cultural factors
- Economic factor
- Religious factor
- Politico - Administrative Reasons

↳ UP Resolution passed in UP assembly to be divided into 4 state

- 1. Harit Pradesh
- 2. Bundelkhand
- 3. Awadh Pradesh
- 4. Purvanchal.