

# Social Issues

## UPSC - CSE

- i) Accumulation of knowledge
- ii) Integration of knowledge
- iii) Presentation of knowledge

## Topics

- Salient features of Indian Society
- Diversity of India
- Social Empowerment
- Role of Women & Women Organization
- Population & associated issues
- Secularism, Regionalism & Communalism
- Urbanization, their problems & their remedies
- Effects of Globalization on Indian Society
- Poverty & Developmental issues

2013 - 4Q/20

2014 - 5Q/20

2015 - 6Q/20

2016 - 7Q/20

2017 -

NCERT Books - Class XI & XII

S. C. Dube - Indian Society

Dr. Subhash Mahapatra - Society & culture in India (Ch-12-18)

Kam Ahuja - Social Problems in India

Yellow Book - Vajiram

• Answer writing = Introduction + Body + Conclusion

↳ Organic Identity      Like an analysis      Take holistic perspective  
                            Syden to a book.

Critical analysis - Hegel method of Dialectics      +ve - Thesis  
                            -ve - Antithesis  
                            Conclusion - Synthesis (+ve & -ve i.e. neutral)

## Salient Features of Indian Society

Society → developed from Latin word "Socius" which means "companionship". Indian civilization is

- Society is Web of Relationships. [continuous growing connection..]
  - Society is sum total of interactions among individuals.
  - Individuals are units of society
  - Man is born as an animal. It is the sociability which makes him a human being.

Indian civilization is a continuous flowering civilization.

## Characteristics of Society

## i) Population

A single or no person can't make a society.

## ü) Territorial Base

It should have fixed territory where you will always find people who belongs to that territory. <sup>eg - American Society, Indian Society.</sup>

## Classroom - Example of Association

Association  
↳ constituted for specific purpose.

### iii) Mutual Awareness

Mutual Awareness is kind of recognition mark. If people living in a group are mutually aware of each other in terms of language or habits or Nations, that makes it a society.

## iv) Shared Culture

Common values and consensus of beliefs

American Individualism - Social life in America

Indian - Collectivism - " " " India

→ Nuclear families / single-parent families (⇒ individualism)

## Joint families

The reason behind increasing no. of nuclear families and single parent families in American society is because them being individualist and self centred which often leads to conflicts in relationships.

#### v) Psychic Unity

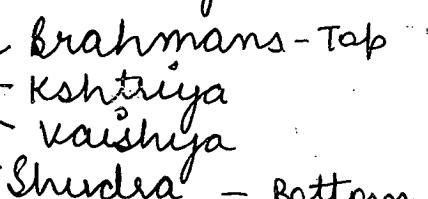
psychological sense of unification among people living in society.

There are conflicts but overall there is oneness among society. (whenever there is attack on some Indians in abroad, whole India unites against it).

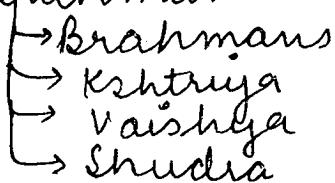
- These characteristics are essential for calling a group as society.
- Even if one is missing, it is not called Society.

### ◆ Salient Features of Indian Society

#### i) Hierarchy

- Placing people in vertical order from top to bottom.
- Every country has hierarchy like president then vice-president but this is "MERITOCRATIC" and is temporary.
- Indian Society has hierarchy which is :-
  - Dependent on Birth
  - Tired & Rigid (you can't change it)
  - Social Order
    - ↳ Karma System 
- This hierarchy emerged from "RIG VEDA"
- Hymn in 10th Mandal - "Burushokta Hymn" in which the different parts of the "cosmic-being" or creator is mentioned.

- That creator is called Brahma. And the four Varnas were part of his being divine feature - Brahma.



- Brahmans - Emerged from Mouth of Brahma.  
These people will use their mouth for their work like reciting hymns, teaching, performing rituals etc. Hence, considered topmost in Varna System.
- Kshtriya - Emerged from Shoulders  
They were to fight wars and was responsible for security. Hence, had good status in society.
- Vaishya - Emerged from thighs  
Mainly traders Represent Movement
- Shudra - Emerged from Feet  
To serve other Varnas. Whole Body is based on it  
People could change it by changing their work.
- In RigVeda, the hierarchy was flexible. It was only for the division of classes in order of their works.
- In Post Gupt Period, this became rigid.
- Valmiki was Shudra  $\Rightarrow$  developed interest in education  
(Shows flexibility in hierarchy) Became Brahman.
- Hierarchy is manifested in language in Indian Society.

You - Aap, Tum, Tu  
 Signifies hierarchy in Hindi language.  
 Quality accordingly with the age / respect given to the person.

- Hierarchy was manifested in food behaviour too in Indian Society.

→ Brahmins - 56 kind of dishes बहुत कठी बातें हैं।

→ Shudra - raw food अस्त्र रुद्धनकी वस्तु upper caste है।

- Hierarchy in Dressing pattern.

→ Shudra weren't allowed to wear anything above waist in past.

- Hierarchy in terms of age

→ Head of family - Eldest one in terms of age

- Hierarchy in terms of Gender

→ Male - Higher position in family compared to female.

Eg - Khap Panchayat

↳ Informal association (old people)

Society gave them this authority

- French Sociologist, "LOUIS DUMONT" called Indian Society "Homo Hierarchicus".

He called European Society as "Homo Equalis".  
(French in Particular)

## ii) Notion of purity & pollution

- Purity associated to higher status - cleanliness obsession
- Pollution " " " lower Status - filthiness
- It was reflected into Greetings of Indians (Namaste)  
Later, it emerged as UNTOUCHABILITY → salient feature of Indian Society  
only present in India. Stigma of Pollution attached
- Practice of untouchability is bad as in social terms  
But "untouchability" if done in terms of Sanitation & hygiene is not bad.
- Untouchability is universal but temporary (in rest of world)

i.e. universal untouchability is temporary but in India, this untouchability is permanent. They are born and die with it.

- This is creation of Society and is nowhere written in holy Books of India.
- Untouchables are outside the four-fold Karma system.
- Untouchables were
  - Not allowed to domesticate animals
  - Not allowed to hold lands
  - used to beat drum before entering the village in Peshwa regime (so that people can lock themselves in homes ताकि उनकी सांस में दूकान के contact हो गए ना हो)
- Slavery ≠ Untouchability
- Reservation is compensatory thing for injustice done to untouchables historically for centuries.

### iii) Caste System

- originated from portuguese word "Casta"
- Caste = वर्तमान (Permanent Systems)
- ORIGIN OF CASTE (Theories)
  - Racial Theory By Risely was census commissioner of Bengal He said caste systems in India is % of the race of people.
    - (dark + Fuzzy hair + short = Negrito)
    - (white + Blue eyes + tall = Caucasoid)
    - (oblique eyes + yellow colour = Mongoloid.)
- original residents of India were dark in colours.
- Aryan (who were white) came to India won India & dark people became slave to Aryans.
- White people - Higher caste / Mixed colours / Kshatriya
- Dark " - Shudra " / Vaishyas

## → Litual Theory By Heskert

whoever performs rituals for mass welfare were called Higher Caste & who used to do it for individuals benefit is were called lower caste.

- ✓ Vishwashanti Yagya by Brahmans was for the world peace & mass welfare, considered of High status.
- ✓ Ashwamedha Yagya by Kshatriyas stopped blood shed for territories acquisition by kings. Seen as mass welfare → High status in society.
- ✓ Yantrism By Shudras was for their own benefit and wasn't looked at with good image by people. Hence they were considered lower caste.
- ✓ But Brahmans used to do it for their own benefits also. ∴ This theory fails.

## → Occupational Theory by Nesfield

Link b/w caste & occupation.

oil vending occupation - Teli ] caste based on the  
Gardening ] occupation of people.

More suitable theory than the above two.

- ∴ Caste is Hereditory endogamous occupational group.
- How did caste system come??
- ✓ Whenever Traditional system transforms into modern system, among the society, there will be attempt to "specialize".  
They could perform a set of occupations.
- ✓ Before Gupta Period :- Varna System
- ✓ After Gupta Period : Attempt to specialize
  - Resulted in caste system
  - one caste can only do one work

- It all started with Brahmins who later on engaged into agriculture and came to known as "HALIA BRAHMAN". (change ते दुर्ग वरना, परं उपचार द्वारा देखा जाएगा) (उस वर्ण से लकड़ी की जैविक वर्णना में लकड़ी की उपचार द्वारा देखा जाएगा)
- Brahman specialized in ritual - Shastrik Brahman
- " " " Death Ritual - Tuthiya Brahman.
- Varna System - can perform set of occupations  
Caste System - can perform only one occupation
  - Specialization in one occupation.
- There was no practice of untouchability in Varna System :: people could change their occupation. It didn't get attached to them.
- But in caste system, people weren't allowed to change their occupation and they used to perform same occupation for generations.
  - Later this practice emerged as Untouchables and was thrown out of Varna System.
- There were "caste councils" who had Judicial power to see the matters if someone tried to change their occupation in caste system.
- Untouchables later came to known as "DALITS".

### Varna System

- Set of occupations
- Theoretical System
- only four Vedas
- Reason for continuance  
:: it has all India presence

### Caste System

- only one occupation
- Actual / Real System
- around 3000-3500 caste groups in India
- Castes are regional in nature.

Varna system is continuing in India :: it gives a sense of recognition & acquaintance to people even if they are from different states and different cultures :: Varna system is an all India practice.

- Caste system was considered as the necessary evil of Indian Society in the past. Critically Analyse.
  - Each & every society has its own way of classification or categorisation of its people. Indian society was categorised on the basis of hereditary, endogamous, occupational grouping of people referred as caste system.
  - Caste system was necessary at one point of time due to its various functional attributes like:-
- i) Job Security → fixed and hereditary based occupation ensures security of job & addresses economic problem.
  - ii) Social Recognition → caste provides social recognitions & identity to person indicating their utility in society.
  - iii) Socialization → caste played an imp role in process of learning to behave in a way that is acceptable to society.
  - iv) Occupational Specialization → caste system ensures specialization that improves efficiency of work in society.
  - v) Protection from economic exploitations - caste acts as a binding force among members & just like Trade union protect economic interest of its members.

However, caste system had many demerits like -

- i) Against meritocracy - It ensures that birth & not talent that decides ones occupation. Hence affects meritocracy, brings inefficiency and restrict economic progress in society.
- ii) Untouchability - It is caste system that is held responsible for continuity of untouchability in society.
- iii) Internal divisions in society affecting its unity.
- iv) Due to antagonist interest, often caste rivalry leads to caste tension & conflict.
- v) Due to fixed and binding rules that one has to confirm, makes the process of social change very slow.
- vi) Caste system ensures that only 1 group i.e. Kshatriya were entitled to political power even if they weren't able enough to hold so. Hence Political Status Quo.

May be it was necessary evil, but with time, evil became more prominent and harmed society badly.

## w) Marriage

marriage is universal practice.

In India, marriage is considered as "Sacrament"

sacred bond

Hindu
→ Sacrament (स्वामीं देवीं)
→ unbreakable Bond
→ <u>नन्तर</u> (single mention of divorce in Hindu Religious texts)
→ Marriage is Sacred bond one Sanskar among 16 Sanskars

Muslim
→ Marriage is contract
→ can be broken by either side.
→ In presence of Religious Clergy contract is solemnised

Christian
→ Hybrid of Sacrament & contract

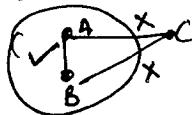
Indian Gotra system is Based on 7 Celestial wise Person system.

By In India, despite religious differences, Marriage is considered as "SACRAMENT".

- Two rules of Marriage in India -

• **Endogamy**

Person is allowed to marry within its own caste or religion or culturally one society.



• **Exogamy** (not universal practice)

Not allowed to marry in his/her family or Gotra or village exogamy  
↳ Biological Siblings  
↳ Not in same clan

- Types of Marriages

→ **Polygamy**

→ Polygyny → Husband - Many Wives (Maximum 4)

→ Polyandry → Wife - Many Husbands

↳ eg - Muslim

↳ eg - Toda in Nilgiri Hills  
- Jaunsari in Uttarakhand

Reasons for Polyandry -illy terrain & Poverty.  
can't wives का जरूरी नहीं होता मात्रा | एक और के बहुत पति |  
सब मिल के एक लिंग का जरूरी होता |

### ↳ Monogamy

→ Serial - one @ time

→ Straight - one for lifetime

- Polygyny
  - Serial (शाही wives Sisters ही आपस में)
  - Non-Serial (all wives are not sisters)

- Polyandry
  - Fraternal (All Husbands are Brothers)  
as in Jaunsari Tribe of Uttarakhand.
  - Non-Fraternal (All husbands are not Brothers.)  
as in Toda tribe of Nilgiri Hills.

- If someone is outcasted % of marrying in some other caste. Ramification
  - loss of occupation
  - loss of inheritance

### Exceptions to Endogamy

Gandharva Vivah  
Present Day  
Love marriage  
• Hindu marriage is of 8 types.

#### i) Hypergamy or Anuloma

- Higher caste Man marrying lower caste woman
- If marriage is solemnized to prevent a battle b/w the dynasties.

#### ii) Hypogamy or Pratiloma

- Higher caste woman marrying lower caste man.

Same reason as above.

- Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 - Marrying in your own Gatra is not illegal.

- Spinclia Exogamy

you can't marry a person who is related to the you from past 7 generations of father & 5 generations of mother. (तृष्ण तीर्थि कांगोन द्वारा)

- Brahm Exogamy

you can't marry the person if you and that person was taught by same teachers.

Dictated

India is one of the oldest civilization of the world. Further, it is a continuous flowing civilization making it difficult to demarcate India's past into boundaries. This sense of continuity need not to be equated with rigid unchangeability rather it is India's ability that absorbs and assimilate new ideas & practices which makes this continuity possible.

Indian civilization during its long journey evolved various practices that later became its salient features.

### i) Hierarchy

Based on Birth is one of the unique feature of Indian society.

It later shaped & institutionalized in the form of Varna system. Primarily Hindu Indian Society is hierarchically graded in 4 folds that is B, K, V, S - shudra, Vaishya, Brahman, Kshatriya.

• Derived from "Burushtka Hymn" of "Rigveda".

Apart from hierarchy based on birth, elements of hierarchy were also found in language, food behaviour, dressing pattern etc.

## ii) Notion of purity & pollution

It is one of the unique feature that indicate associations of higher status with purity & lower status with pollution. This led to emergence of practice of untouchability in Indian society.

## iii) Caste system

It is derived from "varna system". Each varna is further segmented into hierarchy of caste. Each caste traces its origin on different basis i.e. race, rituals, occupation etc. Primarily it is occupation from where caste derived its identity. Often it is fixed and rigid.

## iv) Marriage

It is an universal institution that accord social legitimacy to mating relationships & subsequent children. It is unique in presence of various rules and forms like -

### • Endogamy

under this rule, an individual is required to marry within his/her own culturally defined group. Ex - caste, religion.

### • Exogamy

under this rule, an individual is required to marry outside his/her own culturally defined group. Ex - family, clan, village, Spinda, Bravar etc.

Along with these rules, there are 2 forms of marriage i.e. Mono-gamy (Serial & straight) & Poly-gamy (Polygyny & Polyandry)

# Tribes

## Criteria:-

- They live in 'isolated areas'. Ex - Hilly, dense forest
- use very primitive method of production. Ex - Hunting, gathering, shifting cultivation etc.
- Have unique language & unique culture.
- Tribes are universal.

Race

South Sudan - Nuer Tribe - Negrito

Australia - Australian aborigines - Euro Australoid

China - Mongoloid (Race)

## North East Tribes

Race - Mongoloid (C: live near China) (may be effect of Geography)

Naga, Khasi, Garo, Jaintia, Mizo, Mishmi, Akha

## Central India

Race - Euro Australoid

Bhil, Munda, Santhal, Chenchu, Ho

Most of the tribes all over the world are monoracial, mono-lingual, monocultural & monolithic

## Andaman & Nicobar

Race - Negrito (may C: live near Africa continent)

Onges, Tarawes.

## • Indian tribes are MULTIRACIAL.

## • Indian tribes are "multilingual"

- Munda [ Jharkhand - Hindi  
Odisha - Oriya  
West Bengal - Bengali ] : of interaction with outside population:  
Mundari (tribal language)

- Culture
  - language
  - Food habit

Amnesty International - NGO - works for Human Rights

- Indian tribes are multicultural, multiethnic.

Ethnicity = culture + race + language

### Village

- Self Sufficient Autonomous unit - Indian Village
- villages in India have Agriculture economy.
- follow subsistence agriculture. villages in other parts of the world are not like villages in India.
- Judiciary - Panchayat
- Executive - Head - "Sarpanch".
- "Sir Charles Metcalfe" (1835-36) - Governor General

↳ He called villages in India as "VILLAGE REPUBLIC".

Republic - Nature के दृष्टि की समूहों वाले ताकतवीरी।

- Idea of "village republic" was given by British in argument to the questions raised by British Media about the conditions of the village even after 50 years of British rule. villages were backward then. As an excuse Britishers said they don't let anyone interfere in village matters. That is why they are backward.

### Family

#### Nuclear Family

- Fixed Structure
  - ↳ wife, husband, unmarried children

definition.  
Family is universal primary group. As per sociologists, its cornerstone of the society.

#### Joint Family

- Members more than 2 generations old must be in family.
- Joint ownership of property
- Reside under common roof
- Single Kitchen
- common place of worship

## Extended Family

W. Goode studied family system across the globe.

### Iran

Before 1978-79

Size of family  $\sim 3$

After 1978-79

Size of family  $\sim 7$

Before 1978-79  $\rightarrow$  Monarchy in Iran.

Shah banned polygyny.

Islamic Revolution by people of Iran against Shah.

Revoked "ban Polygyny".

People went for polygyny  $\rightarrow$  Size of family ↑.

### Scandinavian Countries

Single parent family

### India

Predominantly observed in Indian society.

villages - Joint families

Cities - Nuclear "

Neither Joint nor nuclear nor having fixed structure is called "extended family".

## Kinship System (System of Social Relationships)

Relatives - either based on blood relations or based on marriages.

**Primary Kins** = directly related (8 types)

F-S, F-D, M-S, M-D, B-B, B-S, S-S, H-W.

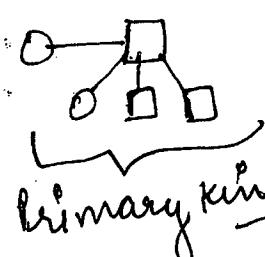
○ - female

□ - male

— — marriage

— Parent hood

△ - ego / point of reference



F - father

S - Son

D - Daughter

M - Mother

B - Brother

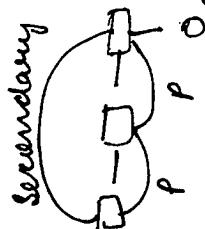
S - Sister

H - Husband

W - Wife

## • Secondary kins (33 types)

Primary kin of primary



## • Tertiary kins (151 types)

Primary kin of Secondary

पत्ता - Secondary kin

पत्ती - Tertiary kin

Cousin - " "

## • Joking Relationship

who can joke with each other

दूजे-गल्ली, जीबा-खाली etc.

## • Avoidance Relationship

who avoid each other.

समुर - बड़ू etc.

## • Technonymy Relationship

Ladies don't take name of their husband.

Question: Increasing incidences of violence / crime against women. Critically Analyze.

## • Answer

According to National Crime Records Bureau, The crime rate against women in total crime rate was 53.9% in 2015 which was about 43.2% increase in the crime rate reported in 2011.

In past times, there were crimes against women but women were not aware or strong enough to report those incidences.

Increasing no. of incidences of crime against women are coming out in public domain reflects the spontaneous awareness of ~~women against it~~. They are exposing such ~~to~~ the society and the role of media in reporting such incidences.

This reporting increases the awareness among people and they stand up against it which attracts the attention of the government and then Govt. tries to come out with solutions to these problems.

All this shows that society is becoming progressive & they are aware and hold power to stand against evils.

However, these incidences <sup>of crime</sup> against women also unmasks the darker part of the society.

These incidences are happening <sup>as</sup> of the Patriarchal mind set which is prevalent in our society. The other gender is not able to imbibe the growth women wants and trying to achieve, which leads to frustration & with time comes out in the form of crime. Acid attacks shows the intolerance.

Rape cases reflects the superior mindset of the other gender. Dowry cases shows that women can commit crime against women. Female foeticide shows the deep roots "having a son" mentality in the society. There are numerous examples of such crimes against women.

Earlier women was not aware of her rights, but now she does & trying to get justice through the help of law of the land. It is the duty of the state to keep the faith of the women of the country intact & take stringent steps against such crimes against women.

In this way various features of Indian society not only provide exclusiveness to it but also enrich Indian society with various forms of diversity.

## Diversity Of India

India - Hotspot of diversity

race

language

religion etc.

### ♦ Racial Diversity

- Classification on the basis physical appearances.

→ HQ - Kolkata

→ colour  
→ hairstyle

- Anthropological Survey of India (ASI)

First Director General - Dr. B. S. Guha

- ASI categorised India into 6 racial categories :-

a) Negritoes (South Indian Tribes)

✓ Kadar, Kanikar Tribes (Living in TN, Kerala, Karnataka).

✓ Onges, Jarawas, Sentinelese (Andaman & Nicobar)

- Flat nose
- Have bulbous forehead
- Frizzy hair
- Short stature
- Dark complexion

1st to reach in  
India from Africa

b) Euro Australoid

✓ Central Indian Tribes

✓ Physical appearances similar to Australian Tribe.

✓ Bhil, Munda, Santhal, Ho, Chenchus

→ Dark Brown complexion

→ Short Stature

→ Broad Nose

→ Curly hair.

Not to reach in  
Indian subcontinent.

### c) Mongoloid

- ✓ North East tribes
- ✓ Naga, Mizo, Khasi, Garo, Jaintia, Mishmi etc.
- ✓ Came from Mongolia, China, SE Asia
- ✓ yellow skin complexion
  - ↳ oblique eyes
  - ↳ flat face
  - ↳ long nose

3rd to reach in India

### d) Mediterranean

- ✓ came in phased manner
- ✓ Dravidian
- ✓ Major concentration in South India (though spreaded over entire subcontinent)
- ✓
  - ↳ Medium Stature
  - ↳ long & narrow head
  - ↳ medium nose
  - ↳ Brown complexion

4th to reach in India  
from Mediterranean Region

### e) Western Brachycephal

- ✓ arrived from Western Asia
  - ↳ broad head
  - ↳ medium stature
  - ↳ round face
  - ↳ prominent nose
  - ↳ straight hair
- ✓ Major concentration in Gujarat & Maharashtra
- ✓ Majority Parsis possess these racial features.
  - ↳ only religious community which maintained its racial purity.

They strictly follow endogamy.

Parsi boy marries Hindu girl

5th to reach  
in India

\* will lose his religious identity

Parsis aren't allowing any outside religion in their race.

don't encourage conversion of religion.

→ tries to maintain their racial purity in this way.

∴ of this, Parsis are facing problems.

↳ Reducing in number  
(-ve growth)

Parsis - most economic affluent → losing interest in other institutions of society

In 2012, Ministry of Minority Affairs started JIVOO  
PARSI SCHEME.

- ↳ Counselling for Parsi youth
  - ↳ To get married at right age
- ↳ Free medical treatment for Parsi infertile couples.

### f) Nordics or Aryans

- ✓ Came from Nordic region : Norway near north-Pole
- ✓ Aryan - Sub race of Caucasoid
  - ↳ fair complexion
  - ↳ blue eyes
  - ↳ tall stature
  - ↳ long head
  - ↳ long face
- ✓ They are spread over entire subcontinent with major concentration seen in PB, HR, J&K, UK..

Last to arrive in India..

### Language Diversity

- ✓ over 179 languages spoken
- ✓ 544 dialects spoken in different parts of India
  - ↳ Regional version of language

Language has fixed Script.      ] Both are absent in  
"                  " grammatical rules      ] Dialect

In India, there are 5 families of language :-

### g) Andamanese

- ✓ Ong tribal language - Spoken by Onges
- ✓ Jarawa " " " " " Jarawas } All are from A & N Islands
- ✓ Bo language " " " " " Aka - Bo
- ✓ Teru tribal language " " " " " Terus
- ↳ Extinct with death of last Bo speaking person.

## b) Austro Asiatic

- ✓ Mundari - Spoken by Munda
- ✓ Santhali - " " Santhals } central Indian language.
- ✓ Ho, - Related to Mundas.
- ✓ Korku - Spoken By Korkus  
↓ Spoken in Jharkhand.

## c) Tibeto Burman

- Manipuri - Spoken in Manipuri Tribes
  - Bodo - Language of Bodo Tribal Group
  - Tripuri - Other language of people of Tripura (Bengal of India)
  - Angami Naga - Naga tribes
  - Kuki - Kuki Tribes
- Spoken in North-eastern Part

## d) Indo-Aryan

- Hindi, Punjabi
- Sanskrit, Marathi
- Bengali, Gujarati, Konkani

North + Central Indian

## e) Dravidian

- Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada

South Indian

## • Classical Language

Mo Culture is NODAL AGENCY responsible for declaring a language as classical language.

Benefit of declaring a language as classical :-  
→ can ask for separate department for the research & development of classical language in central university  
→ can ask for funding to publish novel or newspaper → PROMOTION OF LANGUAGE

Parameters to declare language as classical

- Should have recorded history of 1500 - 2000 years
- Body of ancient literature / text

Kalidas - Abhigyanashakuntalam → Sanskrit  
Raghuvansham

## Tangam literature - Tamil

→ original literary tradition

Translation of दीना-पाइरू किसी literature की।

Imp  
First language which was granted with classical status — TAMIL (2004)

1. Tamil (2004)
  2. Sanskrit (2005)
  3. Telugu & Kannada (2008)
  4. Malayalam (2013)
  5. Odia (2014)

Hindi is absent ∵ it didn't satisfy third condition.  
(Hindi literature was translation of Sanskrit texts)

## Religious Diversity

Census 2011

- Hindus - 79.8%
  - Muslims - 14.2%
  - Christians - 2.3%.
  - Sikhs - 1.7%.
  - Buddhists - 0.7%.
  - Jains - 0.4%.
  - Others (Zoroastrians, Jews, Bahai:)

## ◆ Caste Diversity

## Salient feature of Indian society

practiced among all religions

✓ Hereditary, endogamy, occupational group of people.

## Muslims

- Sheikh
- Ashraf ] consider themselves as of foreign origin  
(descendents of invaders) ruler  
Hence अपने आप ही मानते हैं
- Azlab
- Arzal
  - Were treated as Untouchables in Hindu Society
  - local convert [ who converts to Islam from some other religion ]
- converted to Islam ; believed that Islam don't discriminate among people.
- But faced discrimination & was given status of lowest category in Muslims.

Caste system among Muslims is practiced in India only.

## Christian

- Syrian
- Latin
- New Christian

→ converted from lower castes of Hindus but faced same discrimination among christians.

Christianity - First appeared on Kerala coast.

→ Preached by Christian Missionaries

Syrian - First ever Christian missionaries came from Europe and converted people to Christianity. People thought they were from Syria & people whom they converted started calling themselves as SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

Latin - After Britishers came to India

→ With Britishers, came missionaries

Latin Christians

→ Origin from missionary work of western missionaries

✓ Sikhism - (The only religion who preached against caste)  
→ system but with time fell into the trap  
→ Jat Sikh - upper caste  
→ Mazhabi Sikh - lower caste among sikhs

✓ Sects — A group of people with somewhat different religious beliefs from those of a larger group to which they belong.

- Budhism
  - Hinayana
  - Mahayana
- Muslims
  - Shia
  - Sunni
- Jain
  - Shvetambar
  - Digambar
- Christian
  - Catholic
  - Protestant
- Hindu
  - Arya Samaj
  - Brahmo Samaj
  - Brahma Samaj

### Scheduled Tribes

- who are enlisted in the schedule in the constitution
- President or Governor can declare a tribe as S.T.  
VIA 342 → (In practice, Minister decides)
- S.T is defined under ARTICLE 366(25).
- definition is not based on religion (Neutral in Nature).  
(If changed to some other religion, their status of ST will not be revoked.)

### Benefits

- Reservation in jobs & educational institutions
- protection against discrimination.

## Scheduled Castes

- President or Governor can declare castes as S.C u/A 341.
- S.C is defined under Article 366(24)
- Earlier, SC status was given only to Hindus ∵ it was believed that untouchability is practiced in Hindu only.
- But by a presidential order in 1950, two more religious were added - namely Sikhism, Buddhism.
- Lower caste people among Muslims & Christians call themselves as Dalit Muslims & Dalit Christians.
  - asking for addition in SC list
  - Opposed By Dalit Hindus, Sikhs & Buddhists ∵ it will ↑ the competition for jobs & education sphere
- Difference b/w few similar looking terms -

### Shudra

- discrimination on the basis of Rig Veda.
- CULTURAL TERM (∴ Based on religious texts)
- Born to serve all other varnas.  
Originated from feet of Brahm (according to Purushukta hymn)

### Untouchable

- engaged in polluting occupation
- Social term
- Shudras who changed their occupation & started doing polluting & menial jobs.

### Harijan

- Term given by GANDHI JI.
- Means "children of God."
- To bring equality among untouchables & higher caste people.
- Traditionally were considered untouchables.
- Asked and suggested ways to mitigate the inequality.

## Dalit

- Sanskrit word means downtrodden or broken
- Treated as untouchables.
- Called themselves as broken part of the society
- Whose ancestors were treated as untouchables. ∵ of the polluting occupation they were practicing.
- Want annihilation of caste (∴ think that caste is the reason for all their miseries)

## Schedule Caste

- constitutional term
- Firstly was used in GOI Act, 1935
- Earlier they were called depressed classes.

## ◆ Cultural Diversity

- ✓ People residing in one region start practicing
  - Food habits
  - Dressing Pattern
  - Language
  - Festivals
  - Music
  - Dance form.
- way of life  
→ and when institutionalized  
was called CULTURE.  
These are called elements of culture.
- ✓ Behaviours of people Based on thoughts, beliefs, ideologies.

### Music

- Hindustani
  - Persian
  - Instrument gives more importance
  - Diverse
  - Ghazals.
- North India

### Carnatic

- Indigenously
- vocal aspect gives more importance
- original

### South India

Along with them, there are folk music and folk songs of every region of the country.

## • Classical Dance Forms

1. Bharatnatyam - originated in Tamilnadu
2. Kathak - originated in North India & Western India
3. Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh
4. Mohiniattam - Kerala
5. Kathakali - Kerala
6. Manipuri - Manipur
7. Odissi - Odisha
8. Sattriya - originated in Assam.

These 8 forms are recognized by Sangeet Natak Akademi and Ministry of culture as CLASSICAL DANCE FORMS.

## ◆ Ethnic Diversity

- Umbrella terms includes race, language, culture.
- Europeans Scholars use ethnicity over race, language, culture.
- Ethnicity is defined as social collectivity of people based on distinct race, culture and language.

In this way, diversity prevails over whole of Indian sub-continent maintaining "culture of unity that absorbs diversity" is the Hallmark of Indian society. Sense of a nation as a cohesive whole, as represented by distinctive traditions, culture, language.

Q) Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India & rate their relative significance in building National Identity.

(1) Debate the issue of whether & how the contemporary movement for assertion for Dalit identity works towards annihilation of caste.

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# Population & Associated Issues

- Population - No. of people
  - Demography
  - People Study
- Census was first conducted in US in 1790.
- Indian Survey is conducted in two phases-
  - Houselisting
    - Ask 35 Questions
    - Person Go house to house
  - Population Enumeration
    - Ask 30 Questions
- After completion called CENSUS REPORT
  - In India, conducted in every 10 years.
- For policy making, "Survey" method is used
  - uses sample (just take estimate)
  - uses less resources
- NSSO - National Sample Survey Organisation
- SRS -
- NHFS - National family health Survey.
  - survey calculations given
- Poverty line - using sample & By NSSO
- Survey → prone to errors (very much)
  - Socio Economic caste census.
- Now, for identifying poor, SECC is used.
- John Graunt → Father of Demography.
  - (1662) Start point
- T.R. Malthus - 1798 - Essay on PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION
  - Irish Person - professor of Political Economics
  - Said Population increases in Geometric Progression.
  - Food      "      "      "
  - Arithmetic      "      "

• Malthus's Theory was based on 2 postulates -

a) Food is essential for human survival.

b) Passion b/w opposite sexes is unavoidable.

• Malthus' suggestions / checks -

a) preventive checks

→ Moral Restraint

→ Abstain from marriage either temporary or permanent.

enforced celibacy

→ vices

→ prevention of child Birth

(Part of sininity)

∴ He Believed that the rate with which population was ↑ will lead to mass starvation in future.

(indirectly promoted extra marital affairs)

• 3 Models of Accommodation

a) Salad Bowl Model

(A)

(B)

→ Non Serious Aspirant

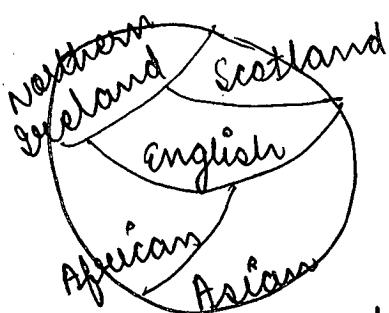
→ Serious aspirant

• Conflict is sure. They can foresee it.

They sit together & try to formulate some rules to reduce the chances of conflict.

• In Britain, this model is used for accommodation - e

ISOLATION Model:



- UK try to maintain isolation in policy making.
- Intermingling & intermixing of different communities is restricted.

• not intermingling will lead to non-accurrence of conflict ∵ of the ideologies or lifestyles. Hence, peace is maintained.

### b) Melting Pot Model

- based on Assimilation
- Making every one same or let say original identity gets lost over a period of time and your new identity is celebrated.
- This model practiced in U.S.A.
- Ask people from different parts of world to adopt American lifestyle to assimilate them in country.
- No conflict will happen as same thinking

### c) Mosaic Model

- Mosaic - Art form
  - different coloured stones used to make a portrait
- Practiced in INDIA.
- original identity remains intact. Both can be enjoyed simultaneously.  
New is also celebrated.
- This model promotes UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

### b) Positive Checks

All factor that tended to shorten human life must be adopted.

- Expose them to severe labour
- Reduce <sup>food</sup> or give bad quality food and + nutrition
- If there is an epidemic, don't try to control it
- Society should engage in War & bad nursing of children.

### Criticism of Malthus Theory

- a) He was always mentioning negative things i.e. - reduction of population.

He emphasised on reduction of population only &

- never said that food quantity can be ↑ using technology. → He thought Christians don't do it then no one will do it.
- b) Fail to imagine that society will encourage use of artificial means to reduce population on their own. (He was Christian & artificial means to stop pregnancy considered as sin in Christianity)
- c) Failed to differentiate b/w Fecundity & Fertility
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>biological potential</u> | <u>actual reproduction</u> |
| of reproducing              |                            |

## Karl Marx theory on Population

- Karl Marx → German philosopher  
↳ Proponent of communism  
↳ Believe in collective ownership of resources.
- His thesis was against Capitalism (Eg - North Korea, Cuba)  
↳ Promotes private ownership of resources (Eg - USA)
- India practice mixed Economy & Socialism.
- On basis of Marx Thesis, countries were divided into two categories
  - Industrialized countries
  - Non-Industrialized "
- Marx said it is very difficult to write a theory ∵ human population don't follow any fixed pattern.
- According to Marx, all problems in world is ∵ of Capitalism.  
Capitalists want surplus labour so that they can have cheap labour and hence they started instilling the idea of having more children in the minds of labourers ∵ in this way labourers will have more

hands to work and less mouth to feed and this will ↑ their income. (This will indirectly help capitalists only ∵ they will have cheap labour)

- Marx used word "Industrial Reserve Army" for surplus labour. He said that only capitalist countries are suffering from over population.

### Criticism of Marx's Theory

- Without Industrialization, many countries in other parts of the world were suffering from over population.  
Eg - China, Africa, India.

- Marx thought that we have only one way of deciding wage rate i.e

$$\text{wage rate} \propto \frac{1}{\text{No. of availability of labour}}$$

∴ There is not one way to regulate wage rate.

Countries can have more no. of labourers and simultaneously more wage rate. → he said that capitalists wanted to ↓ cost of production and hence wanted to cut cost of living also decides the wage rate. wages

- These above theories are considered as ARM CHAIR PHILOSOPHIES ∵ they are far from reality.

### Demographic Transition Theory

- Population Growth has co-relation with economic growth.
- They go from High Fertility / Mortality to low fertility / Mortality over the time.
- Based on data collected from 34 industrialized Nations of Europe.
- Thompson, Natstein are oftenly associated with this theory.

## - Phases

### • High Stationary Phase

∴ of the high birth rate + high death rate.

∴ of the technological backwardness of the country.

They didn't have medical help for both.

Not positive thing ∴ population is stationary  
not because of your effort but ∴ of technological  
backwardness of the country.

### • Early Expanding Phase

Govt. invested in medical infrastructure.

Death rate reduced but birth rate didn't decline,  
resulted in Population Explosion.

### • Late Expanding / Expansionary Phase

birth rate ↑, death rate ↑

But death rate < birth rate

### • Low Stationary Phase

Birth rate ↓, death rate ↓

Birth rate ≈ Death rate

### • Declining Phase / Phase of -ve Population Growth

Birth rate ↓, death rate ↓

Birth Rate < death rate

## Application of Demographic Transition Theory

### • Democratic Republic of Congo is in High Stationary phase.

### • Iran, Saudi Arabia is in early expanding phase.

∴ of oil resources, more money  $\Rightarrow$  medical infrastruc-

ture ↑ and hence population explosion ∴ of high  
birth rate, ↑ death rate.

- Late Expanding Phase - India
- Low Stationary " - China  
China bypassed late expanding phase  
of one-child policy
- Declining Phase - Japan, Germany, Scandinavia.

### India

- High Stationary Phase - No State
  - Early Expanding " - UP, Bihar
    - 3.1
    - 3.4

Yertility rate according to 2013 data
  - Late Expansionary Phase - PB, HR, GJ, MH, KN, AP etc
  - Low Stationary Phase - TN, KL
  - Declining Phase - No State but PARSIS (community)
    - 2.1
    - 1.9
- \* Nagaland is under Declining phase but for wrong reason. Why?  
 :: in census 2001, people exaggerated about family size :: of the influence of insurgents.  
 But in 2011, people gave correct data & hence it seemed that population declined significantly and hence Nagaland came under Declining Phase.

\* Reasons of population explosion in UP and Bihar is pathetic health infrastructure which is not sufficient for the population.

:: Children die due to lack in health facility & hence they tend to reproduce more.

\* TN, KL - Good health infrastructure

- Children / People live long life
- Hence Low Stationary Phase.

## • Population Policy

India was first country in the world who had a population policy having provision of state sponsored family planning programme.

- use of contraceptives
- sterilization
  - Vasectomy (Male)
  - Tubectomy (Female)
- Abortion

} need financial assistance for this & hence state gave free assistance to people who didn't have financial resources to go for it.

## ■ First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)

- State came out with state sponsored population control programme.
- Wanted to achieve stable population and reduction in population growth
  - ↳ relates to Economic growth
- Didn't do anything to reduce population but to reduce growth of population.
- "Labour force is needed for the economic growth of the country & India needed it after the independence." Hence, worked only to reduce population growth.

## ■ 2nd Five Year Plan (1956-61)

- Changed approach.
- Adopted "Clinic Oriented Approach" so that people can avail family planning near them.
- No body availed these services.

## ■ 3rd FYP (1961-66)

- After analysis of the issue that why people are not coming out for these programmes, they changed their approach.

(But the places where treatment was done was restricted to big cities, people didn't have access to it)

- They came to know that people don't even know about these programmes.

Hence, they went for extensive education approach. Advertised the importance of small family and the facilities available in the hospital.

"Hum Do Humare Do" - Slogan was given in this plan.

1966-69 - No planning : of war with Pak, China

4th FYP (1969-74)

- Indira Gandhi in Power
- She went for "Targeted Approach for Sterilization"
- Bureaucrats were given targets but hospitals weren't equipped with such facilities to treat or perform mass sterilization. Hence, Govt went for the camps for mass sterilization and monetary assistance was given to people who came for sterilization.
- 61% target was achieved.
- But still population continued to ↑.

This was : of migration from Bangladesh during 1971 war b/w India-Pak.

Bangladeshi People reproduced more during 1969-72 : of the JUS SOLI principle which says whoever is born on the soil of the country will be given citizenship. They wanted their children to have Indian citizenship. Later, Indian Govt came to know about it and changed the provisions for granting citizenship.

5th FYP (1974-79)

- Emergency - 1975
- 1976: Indira Gandhi came out with "National Population Policy"

She clipped all measures used in previous 5 year plans.  
What she changed was the implementation.  
• Bureaucrats were given target and bureaucrats used coercive measures to match the target : of the fear of the Govt.

- Rampant use of policy. People were forceably being sterilized.
- 1974: Emergency revoked and announced elections

Shah Commission was setup under Janta Party to <sup>review</sup> took for the rampant use of policy for sterilization and analyse the outcomes of this policy.

But the population continued to rise.

Janta Party brought 44<sup>th</sup> GAA & abolished 5<sup>th</sup> FYP. came out with Rolling Plans (made for 1 year).

### 1974-78, 1978-79 (Rolling Plan)

→ Changed name of programme.

“Family Planning” changed to “Family Welfare”

→ Started using Cafeteria Approach

↳ use any method. Choice is voluntary.

### 6<sup>th</sup> FYP (1980 - 85)

• 1980: Indira Gandhi came to power.

• Came out with “National Health Policy”

↑ the health budget and invested in medical infrastructure.

<sup>16</sup> “राष्ट्रीय बिधेयक” started to educate women.

Target was to stable population growth by 2000.

### 7<sup>th</sup> FYP (1985-90)

• Rajiv Gandhi - PM

• IHP made by Indira Gandhi was continued.

- 1990-1992 → Financial crisis.  
 ↗ used to make Five Year Plan  
 Planning Commission - Extra Constitutional body made in 1950 by Executive order.  
 National Development Council - " " " made in 1952  
 ↗ Both headed by PM.  
 Sometimes called SUPER CABINET
  - All Cabinet Minister
  - All CMs
  - All Administrators Lt. Governor
  - used to discuss FYP made by PC and pass it.

1991% NDC Meeting  
 ↗ CMs showed concern about increasing population.

Karunakaran Committee for recommending National Population Policy.  
 Submitted report in 1993 & it was put in Public domain.

- 2000% National Population Policy
  - had immediate, medium, long term objectives
  - Constitution of "National Population Commission" with PM as chairman to review implementation of NPP. (Monitor)
  - Immediate - to fulfill all earlier objectives
  - Medium - By 2010, Total Fertility rate 2.01
    - Replacement level achieve
  - long term - 2045 - Population Stabilization.

- 2010% Meeting of NPC under Manmohan Singh
  - Yertility rate was 2.7 (objective was to have 2.01)  
 ↗ Country already missed its medium term objective.
  - Medium and long term period was changed from 2010, 2045 to 2025 & 2070 respectively.

- Immediate objective of NPP
  - To address unmet need of contraception & health infrastructure
  - To provide integrated service delivery for basic reproduction and child healthcare.

## Associated Issues

### Migration

- United Nations defines migration as movement of people from one administrative area to another administrative area for the purpose of permanent settlement.

- Census in India consider migration according to birth residence. If you are not living at the place of your birth, you will be considered as migrant.

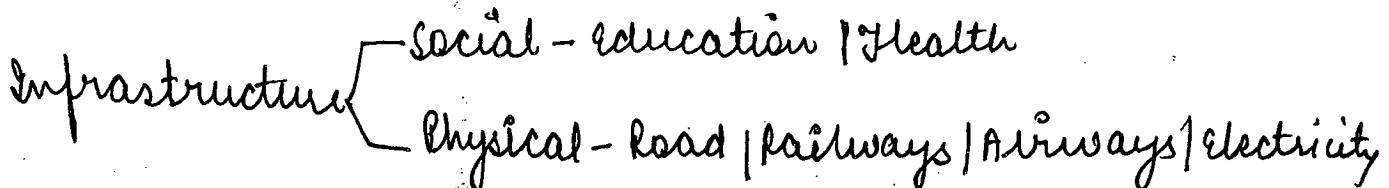
- There are 2 types of Factors

### Push factor

- War
- Political repression
- Communal tension
- Natural disasters
- For better education
- Employment

### Pull Factor

- Better standard of life
- Availability of better infrastructure.



- Census 2011 recognized "friends in migration" in India.

- They recognized that maximum migration in India is from one rural area to another rural area. Reasons can be marriage, natural disaster, communal tension etc.
- At second place comes migration from rural to urban area in search of education, employment.
- Third place - Urban to Urban migration for better education and employment opportunities
- Last - Urban to Rural % of population, congestion & other issues etc.

## Mortality

### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

- Child b/w age of 0 to 1
- No. of death of infant before 1 year of age per 1000  
Total number of live birth in a year
- Still born children aren't considered into this.
- Only health related reasons are considered.

### Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)

- Child b/w age of 0 to 28 days
- No. of death of infant before 28 days of age per 1000  
Total no. of live birth in a year.

### Child Mortality Rate (CMR)

- Child b/w age of 0 to 5
- NMR C IMR C CMR (subset)

### Maternal Mortality Rate

- Death of women during child birth or within 0-42 days per lakh women.

2009: IMR in Madhya Pradesh was 72 per 1000.

# Secularism

- Modern ideology which says that all public sphere activities must be free from religion. (doesn't restrict it in personal sphere)

public sphere

- Education
  - Political Activity
  - Economy
  - Legal discourse
- } where religion shouldn't influence the process.

- Earlier, education was given in the domain of religions  
Example - Gurukul, Madrasa.

- Earlier, Political Activities like RAJYABHISER was done on the basis of Religion.

- Earlier, Economy was based on religion.

- Religious punishment - legal discourse in earlier times but now IPC, CrPC which are same for everyone.

- SECULARISM was first time coined by GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

He said secularism means:-

- a) Neutrality toward Religion

- States & religion must separate their domains.
- water tight separation
- no one will interfere in works of others

- b) Emphasis on scientific temper

- people should also accept it. Scientific temper must be developed in people.

They should not connect every thing to religion.  
Natural phenomenon

### c) Emphasis on Rationality

→ Rationality means passing something on some event through the test of reasoning before accepting it only if religion has said or mandated it.

### d) Support for Secular/Morality

People said religion keep them empathetic, sympathetic, truthful, law abiding, non-violent.

"Morality has nothing to do with religion."

→ This should be taught to people.

- Any society which have all these features is called Secular Society?

## • Models Of Secularism

### • British Model

(If any state declare its official religion, the state can't be called Secular country.)

► NO official religion of Britain.

► But in reality Government support welfare activities of Church. (getting funds from Govt).

► Don't do same of any other religion.

► "PSEUDO SECULARISM" - British Secularism.

### • American Model

► Follows Holysake principle

► State maintain complete neutrality of religion.

If religion cross the domain of Human rights, then state will interfere in such issue.

## • French Model

- No official religion.
- Complete prohibition on religious icon/symbol in public sphere.
- They don't want their agencies to discriminate among people on the basis of religion.  
Eg - Burkha is banned in France.
- Does this ∵ they follow their constitution in letter and spirit form.
- French constitution based on Equality, Liberty, Fraternity.

## • Communist Model

- Marx related religion to opium.
- Religion makes people lost their senses. They are not able to differentiate b/w right & wrong.
- Don't believe in God.
- No Recognition of Religion.
- Follow any religion but take permission before practicing it from State.

Eg - Cuba, North Korea, China

## • "ATHEIST MODEL OF SECULARISM"

- Xinjiang Province - North West China
  - Uigher Muslim - need to take permission from State for Friday Congression to offer prayers
  - China always denied.
- If any religious institution, they will destroy it.

## • Israeli Model

- Official Religion - Judaism
- But call themselves as Secular State. Why??
  - They say religion make hurdles for
    - Economic Development
    - Scientific Temper.
- Israelis say our religion doesn't come b/w anything, hence we are Secular state.
- Jews were the first people who started "Informal Banking"
- only religion who don't consider giving loan on interest as SIN.
- Present Banking system depends | Based on Israel's informal Banking.
- Total Population of Jews in world = 0.2%. Contribution in Nobel prizes in Science > 50%.
- ∴ logically they are Secular.

## • Turkish Model

- Last functional caliphate system was in Turkey under ottoman empire.
  - Head of State = Head of Religion
  - Sultan — Caliph
  - mix of Political + religious system
- 1919: Khilafat Movement by Muslims in India.
- 1914: World War I

Germany + Turkey were on losing side

Treaty of Versailles      Treaty of Sevres

Under these, they had to pay for the damages to the winner side.

- Iraq, Palestine was given to Britain.] as compensation  
 Lebanon, Jordan, " " " France. ] sation  
 → Ottoman Empire
- After disintegration, popularity of ottoman reduced & so was of caliphate system.
  - "KEMAL MUSTAFA PASHA" after coming to power abolished caliphate system % it was already losing its popularity.
  - He passed "HAT ACT" - Banned use of traditional cap at public places.
  - He changed the Script
    - Earlier, Turkish language was written in Arabic later, He changed it to ROMAN Script.
  - change in weekly public Holiday
    - From Friday to Sunday.
  - changed the calendar of Turkey
    - From Islamic to Gregorian
  - Asked to do prayer 3 times / day rather than 5 times / day.
  - State is involving actively in order to suppress one religion.
  - People gave him the title of "ATATURK".
  - Military is Guardian of Constitution in Turkey.
    - ∵ There is always tussle b/w Political executive and Military.

## Indian Secularism

- Secularism in India based on Upanishadic dictum.
- "SARVA DHARM SAM BHAV"  
 → सभी धर्मों के प्रति समान झाव

- Secular - Panth Nirpekshta  
(Nat Dharm Nirpekshta)
  - why? ; in India people have dual meaning of Dharm.
  - For some Dharm = Religion for others  
Dharm = Duty.

Panth = Religion + Sects + Belief System

Broader term.

- Article 25 - "freedom of religion" & "freedom from religion"
  - right to choose
  - Right not to choose
- complete freedom to follow religion in the way you want. No authority can force anything.

- SC said, Fatwas are religious suggestions and not binding on any one.
- Western model of Secularism emphasize on neutrality towards religion and this worldliness. On the other hand, Indian secularism is based on Upanishadic term of "SARVA DHARM SAM BHAV" i.e all religions are equal and no religion is superior or inferior.

Hence, concept of neutrality & apathy in Western Secularism became Impartiality & Harmony in Indian context. In India, various features of Secularism are present like -

- a) Breamble declares India as Secular State
- b) Secularism is part of basic structure of constitution as per judiciary.
- c) Article 14
- d) Article 15, 16
- e) Article 25 to 30
- f) Article 44

∴ Secularism in India is not based on western secularism. Elements of secularism were present in Indian society since historical times.

Eg- Charvaka philosophy

Religious Policies of rulers like Ashoka, Akbar etc.

Hence, Secularism was cornerstone of India in the past & remained a fundamental feature of India's society even today.

#### ♦ Western Secularism

- Absolute Separation of Religion & State
- Absolute neutrality toward religion
- Apathy - existence of State & religion for each other is of no significance
- Evolved from violence.  
Whoever went against Biblical teaching was punished by Church. People retaliated and hence emergence of secularism

“Secular” was added in Preamble by 42<sup>nd</sup> C.A.A, 1976.

Any time we can remove secular from Preamble

∴ Spirit of Secularism is in articles given in the Constitution and not in the word “Secular” in the Preamble.

#### Indian Secularism

- Sarva Dharma Sambhav  
All religions are same
- Impartiality  
→ Haj Subsidy  
→ Assistance for Amarnath Yatra  
→ " of Nankana Sahib Harmony etc.
- State & religion help each other in times of public need.
- Non-violence  
All religions lives peacefully with each other.

- People in India reflect their religion in:
  - Food Behaviour
  - Dressing Patterns
  - Greeting
  - marriage.
- Hence, State can't adopt absolute neutrality of religion.
  - People will continue to show their religion in one way or the other.
- ∴ Indian Secularism is best type of secularism for India.

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# Social Empowerment

- Empowerment - "constructive notion of Power"
- Potential Power - intrinsic & innate to individual
- removal of hurdles in path of an individual for realization of his power is called "EMPOWERMENT."

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# Regionalism

- An ideology
- Region + ism → ideology that holds people together who belongs to a particular region.
  - holding people together of Geographical territory, language, culture, life style, history etc.
- 'natural affinity' to one's region is REGIONALISM.
- Regionalism is a natural consequence of diversity and is an universal phenomenon.
- Regionalism is something having +ve & -ve aspects.
- "Subnationalism" - used interchangeably with Regionalism but it is not true. Both are different.
- Loving your region - Regionalism  
Abusing other's ?? - Subnationalism
  - leads to Secession/Civil war
- 'Son of the Soil concept' → Emerged in MALAYSIA.
  - only person belonging to territory / land has right to use resources of that country.
  - This promotes SUBNATIONALISM.
- Every country tries to stop regionalism from converting into Subnationalism.
- Whenever genuine regionalism is suppressed, over the time gets converted into Subnationalism and leads to secession from the parent country.

## Example

### 1) Pakistan

- West Pakistan → Punjabi, Sindhi, Baluchi, Pashto  
linguistically diverse.
- East Pakistan → Homogeneous in term of language  
Bengali
- Every community asked Pakistan to declare their language as official language. But the demand from East Pakistan to declare Bengali as official language was strongest.  
But Pakistan declared URDU as their official language. Bengalis felt disappointed. All others communities were celebrating it <sup>as</sup> Urdu was their 2nd language. This led to SUBNATIONALISM.
- Also, there was issue regarding Capital.  
Decca was the largest <sup>city</sup> of Pakistan. They wanted Decca to be a capital (Bengalis) but Pakistan made KARACHI as their temporary capital. Govt. said this is temporary arrangement and Decca will be taken care of when permanent capital will be declared, but then Islamabad was declared as CAPITAL. It disappointed Bengalis.
- Also, there was no equal representation to Bengalis in the higher Authorities. Ranks in the country. All these things done by PAKISTAN was a way of suppressing genuine Regionalism.

- 1970: First General elections in Pakistan.

Pakistan People Party → Zulfikar Bhutto

had popularity among Sindhis  
+ Punjabis

Awami League → Sheikh Mujibur Rehman  
↓  
Father of BANGLADESH.

P.P.P won → 81 seats of 138 seats in West Pakistan.

Awami League → 160 seats / 162 seats in East " .

Bengalis were happy : Awami League will be making Govt. & a Bengali will be the PM.

"Mukti Bahini" - Militia of Bangladeshis with Indian army

Secession of Bangladesh from Pakistan

∴ Main reason behind secession was not recognizing genuine regionalism which over the time converted into Subnationalism.

## 2) Sri Lanka

• Independence in 1948 → Then known as CEYLON.

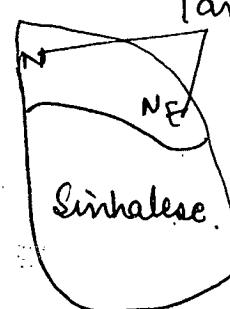
• Sinhalese ~ 85%.

Tamil ~ 15%.

→ Controlled  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the territory

→ Hindu was popular religion among them

→ Follow "Sherwada" Buddhism



• Sinhalese, though were in majority, but since ancient times were suppressed by minority Tamilians.

- Sinhalese made majority Govt when got independence.
- Tamil demanded Tamil as 2nd language and wanted Sri Lanka to be declared as secular & federal State.  
But Sinhalese was declared as the ONLY language of Sri Lanka.

Though, there was diversity of religions in Sri Lanka, still Sinhalese Govt declared BUDHISM as the religion of the country.

They declared SRI LANKA, an UNITARY State.

- These Tamilians which were demanding these things were SRI LANKAN TAMILIANS, the only similarity with Indian Tamils is of language & culture.  
∴ Genuine regionalism was suppressed.

- 1970s - Trigger point  
→ Govt. used army to suppress the Tamilians and many innocent Tamilians were killed.

Hence, they decided to fight for secession and wanted separate country "TAMIL EELAM"

- L.T.T.E - Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam was declared terror outfit globally and was one of the dangerous one world has ever witnessed.
  - Had own air force
  - Had " Navy "
  - Suicide Bombing - used pregnant women
  - Recruited children in Army.

- 1971-2009 - 4 civil wars in Sri Lanka.

- 2009: L.T.T.E's leader PRABHAKARAN was killed & Sri-Lankan Govt. was successful in suppressing the revolt.

- till today, there demand hasn't been met & there can be another civil war if these demands will not be met in the future.
- 3) India
  - 1947 - Indian Independence
  - ✓ Part A - former British provinces
    - Bengal, UP, Madras, Bombay
    - Had same administrative system & were directly controlled by British
  - ✓ Part B - Princely States
  - ✓ Part C - Chief Commissioner's Provinces
    - Civil Servant selected by Chief Commissioner
  - ✓ Part D - UT - only ANDAMAN was UT then.

This was very unpragmatic division.

so demand was for reorganisation of states and Govt. too was convinced.

• but the question was what should be the basis of reorganisation?

People demanded states to made on the basis of language but Govt. was reluctant.

- 1920: Congress NAGPUR SESSION.

→ organisational structure setup ~~में नहीं की गई है~~ की  
Congress H.

Earlier, it was organisation of delegates and there was no hierarchy in Congress.

- In Jaipur session, Congress Party was divided into 4 Tiers.
  - 1) Central Congress Committee
  - 2) Provincial " "
  - 3) District " "
  - 4) Village " "

→ based on language.

↓

formed  
 { Andhra Congress  
 Tamil " "  
 Gujarat " } etc.

∴ This demand of reorganisation on the basis of language was actually brainchild of Congress.

But when after independence, people demanded the same, but now Congress leaders denied it of " "

### Year of BALKANIZATION

Balkan Territory in Europe → were <sup>in</sup> Turbulence in 17th to 19th century.  
 (Division of big territory into small States and having a hostile Neighbours) creates conducive environment for secession

They feared secession.

Because of this demand, this issue was transferred to a Committee to study. → official GoI's committee

\* DHAR COMMISSION which recommended that language shouldn't be the ONLY measure for reorganisation.  
 People were disappointed.

• 1948: Jaipur Session of INC

\* JVP Committee → by Congress Political Party & not officials.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel & Pattabhi Sitaramayya

who was also President

of this session.

This was made to study the report of Szar Commission & they agreed to the recommendations made by the Shar Commission.

- People were totally disappointed. But the demand was not suppressed in South India, especially in Andhra region.

- P. Briramulu → Gandhian leader → Fast unto death → died → mob turned violent → PM under intense pressure → declared 'ANDHRA PRADESH' as the first linguistic state in Post independence India.

Odisha was the first linguistic state.

- This gave boost to other regions too and they started demanding separate statehood.

- 1955: State Reorganization Commission

→ Fazal Ali, K. M. Pannicker, H. N. Kunzru

Jr  
Chairman

→ Recommendation for reorganisation:-

- ✓ Geographical Continuity
- ✓ Financial Stability
- ✓ Ease of Administration

These should be the sole measures?

→ Though, said LANGUAGE could be an additional measure.

→ Recommended creation of 16 States + 3 UTs.

- 1956 - 7th C.A.A & State Reorganisation Act

14 states + 9 UTs were created.

### \* 'Controversy'

- SRC recommended creation of Telangana but GoI denied.  
Part of MH State.
- SRC recommended creation of VIDARBHA: it was backward region & they hoped that giving it statehood could help in the development of region but GoI didn't make it one.
- SRC recommended PUNJABI SUBA and Govt. agreed but this was opposite to what people demanded.  
Lunjab State = Haryana (Present) + PB (Present) + Some districts of HP. Shimla was the capital of Lunjab State then.
- BELGAUM - border of KA & MH Present day Punjab  
↓  
53% Marathis.  
People demanded it in MH.  
But SRC + GoI denied and it remained in KA.
- Kerala-TN - wanted transfer of some territories to each other.  
SRC + GoI agreed.

- 1960: Internal Partition  
BOMBAY PROVINCE MH

- 1966: Panjab State = Lunjab + Haryana + HP 1971

- 1947-63 → Demand from Jamil for Secession  
Wanted country DRAVIDISTAN.

- \* Hindi - official language of - India, Fiji as Fiji Hindi  
Recognised as regional language in Mauritius, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname.

They were insecure that their culture will be lost if Hindi will be imposed on them.

but Madras was formed → They got sense of security.  
∴ language is state subject.

∴ Indian Government converted Subnationalism into Regionalism successfully.

#### ◆ Causes of Regionalism in India

##### - Political Causes

###### Decline of Congress

- 1947-67 - only Party ruling at central as well as State level.
- 1967: Indira Gandhi got popularity in Congress.  
Before her, State Congress were autonomous and used to decide who will be CM etc.  
But after 1967, she started deciding it.
- People resented. People of State Congress Committees resigned from Congress & made their own parties.

###### • Bangla Congress

Biju Janta Dal

Kerala Congress

Tirumool Congress

N.C.P.

All were made by leaders which left Congress.

They started demand for separate states.

##### \* Primary cause of Regionalism in India.

###### • Underdevelopment

whenever area is underdeveloped, it will demand regionalism.

M.P., Bihar, U.P.

L.G.

Jharkhand

Uttarakhand

Tribal areas in above mentioned States &

were ignored by State.

- Vidarbha in Eastern MH is backward region & tribal too. prone to droughts & famines. Ignored by State and now demanding separate statehood for them.
- Saurashtra in Southern GJ is backward region & tribes populated. Similar conditions that of Vidarbha, demanding separate statehood.
- Poornanagar in Eastern UP → backward regions and underdeveloped as compared to western UP. Ignored by State.
- Bundelkhand → is on the border of UP & MP → underdeveloped. demand of statehood from UP & MP.

#### \* Overdevelopment

- In times of Green revolution, Western UP became over developed when Eastern U.P was underdeveloped.
- ∴ They wanted separate state "उत्तर प्रदेश".
- Southern KA → Tulu Community → prosperous.  
↓  
Demanding TULUNADU.

#### \* Outnumbering of Indigenous Population

##### Southern Bihar

1901	- 91%.	Tribal	]
1951	- 51%	"	]
2011	- 31%	"	-

- 1907: TISCO. → in Jamshedpur / Titagarh made Tata Iron company.  
People flocked to this area to get employed.
- ∴ Tribal population as the proportion of total population declined. This inflicted fear in the tribal population.

JHARKHAND MUKTI MORCHA → led the movement &

demanded creation of State of Jharkhand.

∴ This fear of outnumbering in the total population led to creation of CG from MP, UK from UP, Jharkhand from Bihar.

### - Geographical Causes

Different geographical features like mountains, rivers etc. act as a 'natural boundary' and isolate settlement pattern inducing 'sense of oneness' and 'regionalism' among people living in that isolated settlement.

Eg - J&K, Nagaland, etc.

### - Economic Causes

1. Due to unequitable distribution of resources within particular region, it results into backwardness or underdevelopment of that region within the state resulting into regional demands or demands for separate state. Eg - CG, Jharkhand, UK.

2. Due to prosperity in particular part of region, there is also demand of separate state emerged.

Eg - Telangana, Haryana.

### - Demographic Causes

Outnumbering of indigenous population by outsiders generate the sense of insecurity among indigenous population resulting into their demand of separate state. Eg - Mizoram, Jharkhand, Nagaland

### ◆ Impact of Regionalism

### - + Positive Impact

1. It makes the federal system of governance stronger.

- It accelerates the development activity in under-developed regions.
- It fulfills political aspiration of regional groups.
- It results into decline of one party rule in India

### Negative Impacts

- Sometimes, regionalism poses serious threat to the developmental activities of NATION.
- Regionalism also results into political HORSE-TRADING with rise in coalition form of Govt.
- Regionalism results into "federalisation" of Indian Foreign Policy.

In conclusion, it can be indicated that regional consciousness is a natural phenomenon that is articulated mostly to justify one's existence & identity. However, this articulation is driven by different agendas at different point of time. ∵ for every democracy, it is an important lesson that it must learn to live with regionalism without affecting its national unity.

### Federalisation of Indian Foreign Policy

When States start interfering in Union Subject. In 2011, when then PM was to go to Sri Lanka for Commonwealth meet, CM of TN opposed it by giving reference of atrocities done by them on Tamilians. Hence, PM didn't go. Didn't send good image of India on International platform. Also in 2011, when PM was to go to Bangladesh to sign Teesta Water Agreement & Land Boundary Agreement, CM of WB denied and he didn't go & didn't sign any agreement. This hampered India's long term relationship with Bangladesh. Clearly HIJACKING OF FOREIGN POLICY BY STATES.

# Urbanization

- "ization" → process
- urbanization is the process of POPULATION CONCENTRATION. i.e. ↑ in population at a particular place.

Eg Population concentration of TISCO in southern Bihar which over the time got shape of urban centre called JAMSHER PUR.

## Economic cause

- Religious cause - centres emerged of religion & temples.
- Political cause -  
A.P - Telangana → fighting for Hyderabad as capital  
Now Amravati will be capital & this will lead to urbanization of this place.

## Demographic definition

- ✓ Based on Quantity
- ✓ When Population size ↑  
considers density of people.  
Urbanization is ↑ in density of people.

## Sociological definition

- ✓ Based on quality
- ✓ Heterogeneity, interdependence and more formal relationship.
- ✓ When these aspects changes at a particular place, it is called urbanization.

- Different countries uses different definitions of Urbanization.

- Norway - Demographic definition  
200 people living at a particular place/region.  
max. distance b/w 2 residence is < 200m.
- Israel - Both definition  
non agricultural settlement + having more than 2000 people will be considered as an urban centre.

- Chile - Sociological definition  
Irrespective of number of people living there.  
Consider urban characteristic.

### Indian Definition of Urban Areas.

Defined in 2 ways.

#### - Census Definition

- looks for 3 characteristics
- $\rightarrow$  minimum population must be 5000 people
- $\rightarrow$  Population density must be  $\geq 400 \text{ persons/km}^2$
- $\rightarrow$  75% male working population engage in non-agricultural activity.

Even if two conditions are fulfilled and 3rd not, place not urban as per this definition. Hence, need new definition.

#### - Statutory Definition

All places having municipality, municipality corporation, Cantonment Boards + notified town areas committees will be declared as urban areas without considering census definition.

Towns are called Statutory Towns.

- According to Census, 2011:-

✓ Statutory Towns - 4041

✓ Census Town - 3894

## Municipality & Municipal Corporation

- To administer town with population upto 5 lakh
- To administer town with population more than 5 lakh.
- Decided by State Government (Criteria differs according to States.)

## Cantonment Board

- \* Under Ministry of Defence
- \* Defence personnel lives in cantonments.
- \* why different place to live?
  - ↳ : Defence personnel are trained to live a different life-style than that of civilian. Hence, to reduce the conflicts of this different life styles, different places to live which are administered accordingly with defence lifestyle.

## Town Area Committee

All these town which are not fulfilling any condition of Urban areas but is emerging town?

State Govt. has discretionary power regarding this. They can notify the 'Notified Town Area Committee (NTAC)' in their Gazette.

NTAC, ONGC, GAIL

Developed " of the the same industry setup in a rural area.

→ State declares Township along with some additional areas as NTAC.

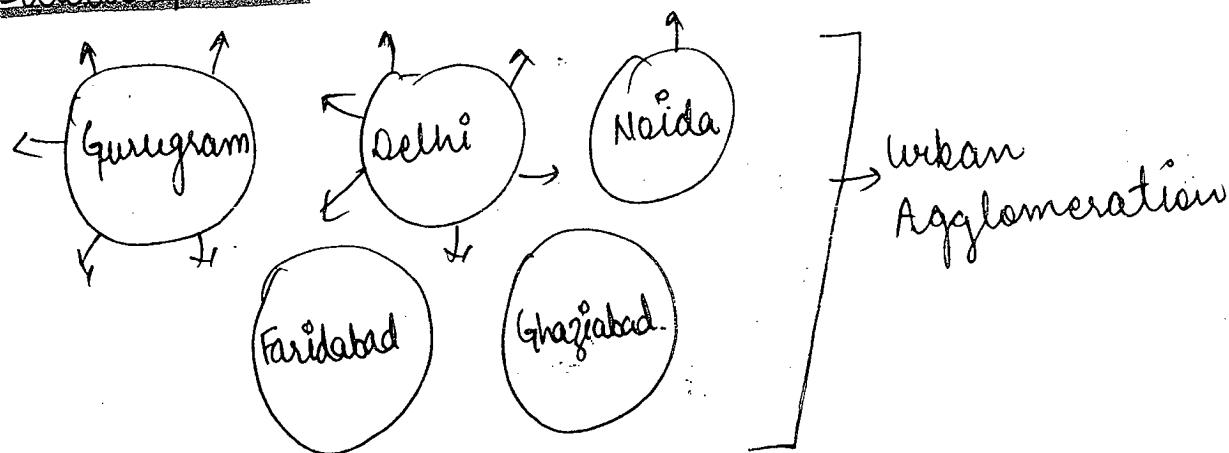
\* Statutory town → Planned Cities

→ Dedicated body to plane the city - MASTER PLAN.

\* but in lensus Town, unplanned Urbanization, only fulfilling population criteria. Developing in a haphazard manner.

## Urban Agglomeration

When cities are growing in each others vicinity. Some cities are expanding in their reach and hence it will be case soon that they will encroach upon each others jurisdiction/areas.



- Delhi NCR → Group of cities → Urban Agglomeration
- Desirable to plan for city as well as urban agglomeration



- Two or more physically contiguous towns with or w/o their outgrowth fulfilling following two conditions :-
- 1) It must have at least one Statutory town
  - 2) Population must be higher than 20,000 as per 2001 census.

## • Outgrowth



area outside the city  
(rural area)

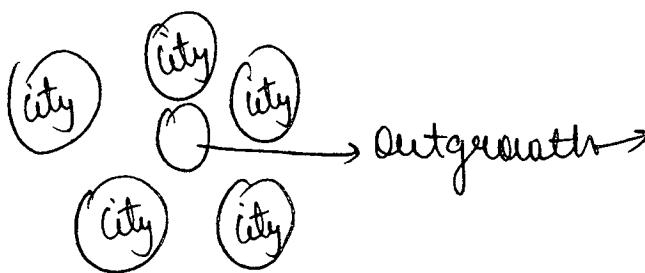
Urban infrastructure

urban infrastructure % of the  
close proximity to the city.

Eg - Burari near Delhi City

↳ New example of Statutory town.

Outgrowth are those regions that falls outside the Statutory limit of city but have urban infrastructure in the form of better connectivity (metallic roads), Power Supply, Sanitation etc.



will be considered into the  
Urban Agglomeration.

Railway colonies outside city are called OUTGROWTH.

Census. 2011 - Urban Agglomeration - 475

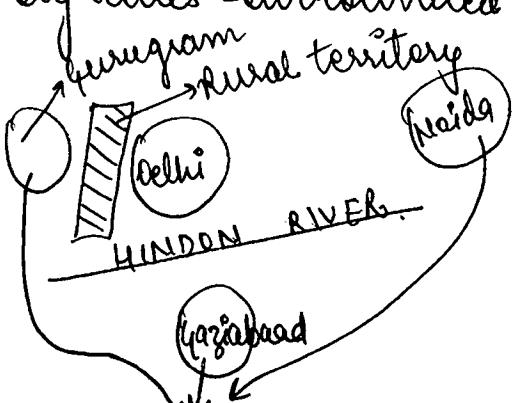
Outgrowth - 981

their existence has nothing  
to do with city, but they  
depend partially,

Satellite Towns

## • Satellite Town

Big cities surrounded by Small Cities



↳ Partially dependent on Big city near them

↳ Physical separated

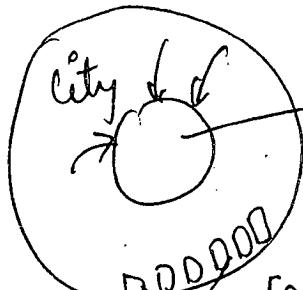
↳ may be % of Geographical feature or

rural area etc.

dependent on Delhi for many things

They all are called Satellite Towns of Delhi.

## Suburbs or Subcity



Commercial activity concentrated in  
Central part of the city. It is called  
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD)

Eg - In Delhi - Connaught Place

CBD suffers from over population, pollution is more,  
high property rates.

∴ of these problems people living in these areas sell  
their property at high rates and starts living at  
the Boundary region of the city. This settlement is  
called "SUBURBS".

→ Fully dependent on the city  
→ Within the City

Eg - Dwarka in Delhi city is example of Suburb.

## Problems

- Only 31. 16% is urbanized area in India.
- Problems of the unplanned urbanization.
- According to census, very less area of India is urbanized but whatever is urbanized, is urbanized unplanned. This is leading to many problems in these areas. Some of them are:-

- 1) Urban Sprawl
- 2) Overcrowding
- 3) Housing
- 4) Slums
- 5) Unemployment

- 6) Transport
- 7) Water Supply
- 8) Sewerage Problem
- 9) Trash Disposal
- 10) Urban Pollution
- 11) Urban Crime

## • Urban Crime

According to NCRB, Urban areas registers more crime than that of rural areas.

- 1) The case is that in rural areas, crime gets unreported  $\because$  of the lack of access to police station. Sometimes the areas are far away. People tend to solve their dispute within themselves. But in urban areas, crimes reported actively.
- 2) Rich-Poor divide is less in rural areas than that of urban areas.
- 3) Urban area  $\rightarrow$  complete lack of Vigilance system  
Rural area  $\rightarrow$  vigilance system developed by villagers itself

## • Urban Pollution

Urban pollution  $\because$  of the vehicles, industries in the urban areas <sup>more</sup> than that of rural areas.

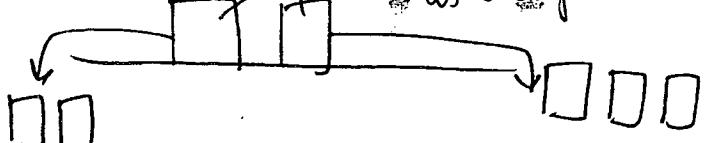
## • Trash Disposal

$\because$  of the industries and urban lifestyle of living, the quantity of trash is more in urban area. And that is not disposed or treated properly.

## • Sewerage Problem

### Urban flooding

city developed at higher elevations so that water outlet is easy through sewerage.



But with time, people have started living at the lower

elevated places in the city ( $\therefore$  of overcrowding) and now, water gets choked and is unable to drain out of the sewers. City gets flooded in rains  $\rightarrow$  URBAN FLOODING.

Lack of Drainage System

Man-made/ artificial flooding.

No city in India has 100% developed drainage system.

• Water Supply

or to be precise system to have water to supply

Dependent on neighbouring regions: city hadn't developed systems to supply water to its residents.

whenever there is a dispute with the area from where water is being supplied to city, there arises the problem of lack of water in the city.

• Transport

Narrow lanes, more vehicles → leads to Traffic congestion at areas of religious or commercial activities in the urban areas.  
In rural areas, disguised unemployment.

• Unemployment

unemployed in India - 14.8 millions according to ILO.

3.6% increase in unemployment in urban areas

per years as per NSSO. (% of the educated unemployment)

Youth Unrest → also a law & order problem.

• Urban Sprawl

Unplanned expansion of city in terms of areas and population: of the migration of people from nearby rural areas.

but city has limited resources. ∴ city is forced to do unplanned expansion.

This is happening ∵ of the overcrowding. And overcrowding leads to increase in demand of housing but supply is constant. This leads to problem of Housing and this housing

problem leads to creation & establishment of SLUMS.

## • Remedies

- AMRUT Scheme
- Sardar Patel Urban Housing Mission (SPUHM)
- Unemployment → Skill India, MII
- Transport → Metro, BRTS
- Water Supply, Sewage Problem, Trash Disposal

## Swach Bharat Mission

- Urban Pollution
  - ↳ Bharat Stage Emissions Norms
- Urban Crime

- 1) Systematic development of urban centres in country
- 2) Creation of more job opportunities under MII and Skill India programme
- 3) Construction of housing infrastructure under 'SPUHM'  
(" " 3 crore house in urban area by 2022)
- 4) Incorporation of various security measures like Police reforms, installation of CCTV at public places etc.
- 5) More emphasis on cleanliness & sanitation under SBM.
- 6) Creation of Mass Public Transport system infrastructure in cities like Metro Rail, Mono rail, BRTS etc.

## 7) Counter Magnet

## 8) Smart Cities

In conclusion, it can be highlighted that urbanization is the natural consequence of socio-economic development of a country. However, unplanned urbanization

creates many problems. Hence, Gant along with various Stakeholders must work in direction of planned and sustainable urbanization.

## \* Smart Cities

- No universally acceptable definition
- Uses ICT for its better administration.
- Smart City Mission → Flagship Scheme of GoI.

Initially 100 cities were chosen.

- ✓ Real time traffic management
- ✓ Smart Power Supply
- ✓ District Cooling System
- ✓ Automated Garbage Collection

### ✓ Smart facilities

- e-governance
- e-Health
- e-Education

used in almost every city of the country now.

Features of Smart City according to India's definition

- GoI using "THREE PRONGED STRATEGY".

### ✓ Retrofitting

States which are already well planned and need a little push and investment to transform into the Smart cities will be worked under this, e.g. - Chandigarh, Gandhinagar etc.

### ✓ Redevelopment

Need new infrastructure

Developing very old traditional cities by investing in new things.

Cities like Allahabad, Lucknow etc will be worked under this.

Need to develop new infrastructure by abandoning the old one.

- New Cities : First Smart City of India.
- Amaravati, GIFT City → Gujarat International Financial Tech City.
- New cities altogether → Smart city
- Features of SMART CITY
  - All vehicles having GPS facility connected to central monitoring system. (Real time Traffic Management)
    - Manages problem of Traffic Congestion
  - Smart Power Supply → metre is connected with internet can switch off electricity using internet.
- District Cooling System
  - like central A.C. system in a house or a building, whole system will have central cooling system
- Automated Garbage Collection
  - Dustbins will be fixed at places in city, from where they itself will travel to dumping ground once they reach their limit to carry more garbage
- Smart facilities
  - e-Health to be in contact with medical practitioners continuously
  - e-Governance to report problems in the city

## \* Counter Magnet

- Defined w.r.t Delhi only (till now)
- Overpopulation of Delhi.
- To reduce population, can restrict migration from rural areas to Delhi.
- Need to develop alternative centres of growth nearby Delhi, they will act as counter Magnet.  
+ should be of Potential
- These need to fulfill 3 conditions
  - Develop old cities. Don't establish new ones.

→ Not within 250 km range of Delhi

town shouldn't be of religious, strategic, environmental importance.

Gurugram, Faridabad, Noida, Ghaziabad, Dehradun - Phase I

→ Come to Delhi for Education

only 160 km from Delhi

(Shows relaxation in 250 km condition)

for employment

Phase II → Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Ambala

∴ otherwise, urban agglomeration will lead to problems in the future in place of acting as a counter magnet.

@upsc.riseinfinity

# Role Of Women

## Historical Time

- High Status
- Gargi, Maitree, Lopamudra
- were allowed to participate in Sabha + Samitis
- Women Deities
- Post Vedic period → Status of Woman started declining  
Polygamy, Sati (Self-immolation), Child marriage, Dowry system, no widow remarriage.  


The diagram illustrates the shift in social status for women over time. It features two arrows pointing from left to right. The top arrow is labeled 'Sati' on the left and 'Dasi' on the right. The bottom arrow is labeled 'over the time' above it. Both arrows point towards a central horizontal line.

## Social Reformers

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy → Father of Indian Renaissance
  - BRAMHO SAMAJ → (1828)
  - First person to oppose Sati, Kulin Polygamy
  - Supporter of women property rights.
    - with economic upgradation come social upgradation.
- Kulin Polygamy
  - Rich old man used to marry very young girls from lower castes saying that we are doing a favour on them as they will be uplifted by this. But they die after sometimes natural death & their young nieces used to live a torturous life for the rest period of their life.

Sati Abolition Act, 1829 → Banned Sati.

Lord Mountbatten

## ISHWAR CHAND VIDYASAGAR

- widow remarriage campaign
- women Education

1856 → Widower Remarriage Act → Legalised Remarriage.

## M G RANADE

- Co-founder of PRARTHNA SAMAJ in 1867

↓ founded by

→ Opposing child marriages, polygamy, Supporting idea of widow remarriage & property rights, supported women education.

## 1872 - Civil Marriage Act

- Permitted Divorce for the first time
  - Legalized the procedure
- Legalized Inter-Caste Marriages
- Fixed age of marriage
  - 14 years for girls & 18 years for boys.

Applicable only if marriage is registered under civil marriage act.

## DAYANAND SARASWATI

- 1875 → founded ARYA SAMAJ

→ Supported Inter-Caste Marriages  
Opposed Child marriage  
Supported widow remarriage

## JYOTIBHA PHULE

- Started SATYA SHODHAK SAMAJ in 1873
- focussed on women education.

Started many Schools for Women.

• They were partially successful in their objectives.

Why not completely??

KARL MARX → Two things are needed to make an organization successful.

→ Objective Experience → Reason to join

→ Subjective realization → aim to achieve

Eg.

Marijan Dalit Movement

Gandhi

Ambekar

Lacked objective experience: he was from a higher caste. People couldn't connect: they thought Gandhi don't have any reason to start Dalit Movement.

Black Movement

Abraham Lincoln

Abolition of Slavery

Martin Luther King

White - People weren't able to connect more with him.

By this method, if we look at the efforts of the social reformers; they lacked objective experience (they were not women). Hence partially successful.

But their efforts led to thought process for their own betterment among women & as a result, many woman social reformer comes into action after this.

#### ► Women Social Reformers:

✓ Arya Mahila Samaj

• Founded by Pandita Ramabai Saraswati in 1882 in Pune

→ HONORARY TITLE

→ Given % of her exemplary knowledge of religious texts.

- She fought for women education. She herself was an educated women.
- Opened many schools
- Forced Govt. to pass act for Women Education
- ✓ Ladies Society of Calcutta
- 1896 by SWARN KUMARI DEVI

Sister of Rabindranath Tagore.

Also called SAKHI SAMITI.

- Importance given to impart education and skills especially to widow women so that they can become independent.

✓ Bharat Mahila Parishad

• 1905 at Benaras Session of INC.

• opposed child marriage, Dowry

• Women wing of Indian National Congress.

• Savitri Kanade (wife of M.G. Ramade)

✓ Bharat Stree Mahamandal

• 1910 at Allahabad by SARLA DEVI CHAUDHARY

↓  
Daughter of Swarn Kumari Devi.

→ Said they should work as pressure Group.

Appealed to the women of all caste, religion, political parties to join this platform to exert pressure on the governments.

✓ Women India Association

• 1917 at Adyar (Madras)

• Founded by 3 women

Annie Besant

Margaret Cousin

Dorothy Jinarajadasa

- Demanding voting rights for women at the time when even men didn't have the right to vote.
- Voting rights will help to put pressure on the Govt.
- All three were Irish Women
  - ↳ From IRELAND.

### ✓ All India Women Conference

- 1927 at Delhi by Margaret Lewis
- Objective → Upliftment of women
- Waged a rigorous campaign against Dowry & Child marriage.

• Most successful among all the organizations.

- 1929 - Child Marriage Restraint Act
  - ↳ fixed age for marriage → 14 for Girl → now 18
  - ↳ 18 for Boy → now 21
- ↳ This act is popularly known as SARDA ACT.

Harihar Sarda → campaigned against child marriage since 1891.

On his name, to give him honor, act is popularly called Sarda Act

→ Socio-religious reformer.

All other organizations failed because they had objective experience but subjective realization wasn't common among all. Women were accustomed to their inferiority to the men. They didn't demand equal rights.

\* Initially, there was very less participation of women in Indian freedom struggle. Dada Bhai Naoroji, Bal Gangadhar Tilak appealed women and asked to participate them.

But the actual women participation started after the coming of MAHATAMA GANDHI in the scenario.

- Why after Gandhi? of the methodology he used to make women presence felt.

Non violence, Non cooperation, bicketing, Fasting, civil disobedience, vores of Silence, charkha wearing were few methodologies used by Gandhi in which women were more comfortable & hence they participated in large number in national struggle.

- Organisations after Independence (of Women, By Women)

#### - S. E. W. A

- Self Employed Women Association in 1972 at Ahmedabad by ELA BHATT.
- was engaged in training + technical aid to women in unorganised Sector (anything which is not organised).



Started Lijjat Papad, biscuits etc and started giving assistance to women and started marketing for the products. This helped them getting a market base. Consequently, they started getting monthly fixed remuneration.

#### .W.W.F

Working Women Forum, 1978 at MADRAS by JAYA ARUNACHALAM.

- To reduce poverty among women in unorganised sectors. They started providing microcredit to women w/o any collateral for setting up their small scale working opportunities.
- \* Mohammad Yunus → applied same in Bangladesh →

He opened GRAMEEN BANK in rural areas. He was awarded NOBEL PRICE in ECONOMICS for the same.

- S.M.S
- Shramik Mahila Sangathan
- 1978 → Nagpur → by Dr. Seema Sekhare.
- MH was the first state in India to go for industrialisation. Due to this, women laborers were hired but they were suffering from the discrimination in the wages. They were paid less than men & untimely wages.
- Dr. Seema Sekhare brought this to the light in the public and many acts were legislated.
- They also raised the issue concerning domestic violence and dowry in the later times.

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# Communalism

- An ideology
- commune → French word → means a group that share common identity.
- Commune could be caste, religion, linguistic group, ethnic group, racial groups etc.
- But in normal/narrow parlance, it is related to the religion.
- Communalism is based on 2 false beliefs:-
  - a) People belonging to same religion have common secular interest.
  - b) Secular interest of one religion is opposite to other.
- Caste communalism, linguistic communalism, ethnic communalism.
- First communal conflict in India was reported in 1893 in MUMBAI.

(when Marathas attacked Nizams → It was not communal)  
(conflict but was a political conquest)

## Cause of introduction of communalism in India

### 1. "Colonial Administration"

DIVIDE + RULE POLICY after 1857 war :: in the war, Hindu + Muslims fought collectively against Britishers. Britishers saw that it was difficult to rule India if they (Hindu + Muslims) remain united.

After 1857, they started giving employment + rewards to Hindus & ignored Muslims completely :: Britishers thought Muslims were the reason behind 1857 war. This didn't go well with Muslims.

Over the time when Hindus became assertive, Britisher

started ignoring Hindus & supporting Muslims. This antagonized Hindus.

Hence, communal conflict in 1893.

### 2. "Cultural Cause"

- 1875: Arya Samaj Movement by DAYANAND SARASWATI.
- Started SHUDDHI MOVEMENT - for reconversion of converted people to Hinduism.
  - This alarmed Muslims (°° ~ 90%). Muslims in India are converted from Hindu). They thought their no. will decline.
- COW PROTECTION MOVEMENT → attacked slaughter houses.
  - This hampered economic interest of Muslim community.
- These 2 movements were successful.
- In retaliation, Muslims started TABLIGH & TANZEEN MOVEMENT to convert people to muslim religion by influencing them by the superiority of Islam religion (as per them).
- Tanzeen Movement → consolidation of Muslims
  - make united opposition against Hindu.
  - Asked to forget sectarian clashes & unite as Muslims.

### 3. "Political Cause"

- 1890s → leaders wanted mass mobilisation in the national struggle against Britishers.

In those times, people were more close to their Caste & religious identities than their national identity.

Leaders used religious identity to pull out people from their homes, gather at places so that they can be addressed about british Atrocities & their mind can be mould.

Religion was only the mean but this backfired. Minorities started feeling apprehensions about it that when

Britishers leave, they will be at the mercy of Majority. They felt the need to have a sole body for Muslims.

This led to foundation of MUSLIM LEAGUE in 1906.

Hence, 1909 separate electorates were awarded to Muslims.

1909 <sup>Punjab</sup> Hindu Mahasabha

1915 : Hindu Maha Sabha

1925 : RSS.

They started publishing the literature which was full of hatred against Muslims.

The seed which was sown by Britishers became full fledged tree.

### Causes of Communalism post Independence

#### 1. "Economic Cause"

Major cause of communalism → Poverty, unemployment, economic underdeveloped.

#### 2. "Psychological Cause"

People feel satisfied by engaging in communal conflict.

1990s → RAM TEMPLE MOVEMENT

People felt like Hindus when they participated in the movement.

#### 3. "Political Cause"

Elections and communal conflicts generally go hand in hand.

2002 : Gujarat elections & Ahmedabad riots

2014 : General Elections & Muzaffarpur riots

Political leaders inherited the divide & rule policy from the colonial ruler to win the elections.

#### 4. "Social Cause"

Related to education & residential pattern.

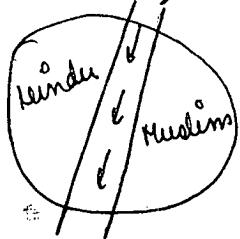
Illiterate people tend to believe even the false trans-

lation of the holy books.

North India → People belonging to one religion stay in segregated place.

Due to this, people aren't able to appreciate the cultural & religious practices of other religions. This leads to lack of trust among the communities (religious) about each others.

Eg - Sharavati, Mumbai



\* Kerala → No residential segregation of religious communities

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# Globalization

- A process
- According to Economists → Globalization of economic integration of the world.
- Became popular in 1970s. Popular in India since 1991 of LPG reforms.
- Globalization is process of increased interconnectedness that seeks to integrate the world in terms of :-
  - ✓ Cultural
  - ✓ Society
  - ✓ Ability
  - ✓ Economy
  - ✓ Technology
- Globalization as a process is very ancient.
  - IVC → Trading relations of India with Mesopotamia
  - Invasion of Alexander of the richness of India & the popularity reached Greece. reflecting that world became a level playing field. ← book - THE WORLD IS FLAT,
- Term thoroughly considered by THOMAS FRIEDMAN.
- Started acknowledging globalization in the period 14th - 18th century. Hence, Imperialism started.  
Countries wanted to influence other areas & hence they started globalization. (Colonialism Started)
- 18th to 20th century → The role of these countries were taken by Companies to ↑ their market base.
- Last 20th century → This was done by individuals.
- Effects of Globalization

## 1. On Culture

- Culture → ways of life.
- Due to the non-availability of transport means, people stayed in one region and developed a way of living.

which was according to the geography of the place.  
Over the period it became an institution called culture.

### a) Mcdonalization

- Concept given by George Ritzer
- opening of fast food outlet chains.
- This is changing the food behaviour of Indians. Fast food is overtaking local cuisine. This is leading to the homogenization of food habits.
- This is effectively killing food diversity.  
Study in USA → Society with diversity is likely to last longer than a homogenous society.  
∴ diversity brings tolerance and adaptability.
- This is a negative effect of globalization

### b) Walmartization

- Opening of retail chain outlet
- changing the purchasing habits of India
- Earlier, used to buy things we needed but now buying out of greed. In crude term, this is called CONSUMERISM.
- They attract people by giving heavy discounts and even then if people don't buy, it is creating artificial need of things.

### c) Westernization

- Given by Indian Sociologist → Deepakar Gupta.
- Related to IIIrd world country.
- People believing west products are of superior quality than that of IIIrd World countries.
- Eg - choice for Smartphones
  - ✓ Same Sex Companionship just to show off that they are westernized.

- Westernization → Imitation of West w/o rationality
- Modernization → adapting something based on rationality
- Advance version of Westernization is Westoxication.
- a) Hybrid culture
- Hybrid families.
  - Eg - Father - Indian; Mother - American; child → living in Brazil.
  - Child will be following hybrid culture and will be more tolerant as a person.
- Adoption of selective modernity
- e) Religion
- Globalization changed religious practices.
  - increasing competition which further ↑ anxiety in the society.
  - This is leading to change in religious practice.  
Eg - Online Darshan.
  - This also leading to new religions coming up.
    - Sects → Based on principles.
    - Gelt → charismatic personality
      - Emergence of Godmen & Godwomen
    - People need instant blessing. Don't have time to go to the religious places physically.
    - Re-emergence of Sects in India.
- f) Language
- People are giving up their native language. People are more tilted towards learning English.
- This is leading to extinction of many native languages. Language is carrier of culture. This is a big loss.

### g) Festivals

- More popularity of Secular festivals over religious festivals.  
Eg - Father's day, Mother's day etc.
- MNCs have vested interest in promoting secular festivals which is wrong.

### 2. On Society

#### a) Marriage

- More popularity of civil / court marriage than traditional marriages.
- This encourages inter-caste, inter-religious marriages.
  - live-in relationships
  - same sex companionship.

#### b) Family

- From Joint family to nuclear families.
- Relocation of globalization → leading to emergence of nuclear families.
- This have worst effect on elderly. They suffer from isolation, powerlessness (% of technological advancements), frustration, depression (% of health related disorders), financially dependent, rapid social change).

#### c) Women

✓ +ve

- Public participation is increasing
- Awareness about women rights and increasing assertiveness.
- Social Status is increasing

✓ -ve

- Commodification of women has increased.  
MNCs using women Models to sell their products  
Link color occupation

Specific sectors are opened for women.  
→ Glass ceiling → Past which, women can't get promotion.

No. of EO/Head → generally a Man.

↑ after globalization % of ♀ in MNCs

#### d) Education

- More and more commercialization of education.
- Increasing ornamentation of degrees.

### 3. On Economics

#### a) Liberalization

- Reduction in role of state in economic governance.
- Increased competition improved efficiency.

#### b) Privatization

Selling of public owned asset to private players.

### 4. On Politics

#### i) ↑ in voting

ii) More awareness among the people about the legislations.

Making decision making process more inclusive.

#### Criminalization of politics & Politicization of criminals.

Politicians involved in crime

↓  
Criminals coming into politics.

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# Poverty & Development Issues

- Poverty → Social Phenomenon.
  - ↓ Section of people unable to fulfill basic needs.
- 2 Types of Poverty as per Economics
  - Absolute Poverty
  - Relative Poverty
    - ↓ Reflected by Lorenz curve.
- Classical Economic Theory
  - Suggests that poverty is % of individual's inefficiencies.
    - Ecologists criticized this.
      - ↓ Said poverty is % of irrational wage distribution % of division of labour in skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled.
        - ↓ must be given minimum amount to sustain.

- Karl Marx Theory
  - Poverty % of appropriation of surplus value of labour.
    - Industries → to ↑ the profit, ↓ labour costs keeping other things constant.
      - Hence, labourer suffer from poverty across the world.

- Dependency Theory
  - Given by A.G. Frank
  - Poverty in world % of some poor countries across the globe.
  - India → 2001: Net Cotton Importer      [ change % of the  
2009: "      " Exporter      ]
    - ↓ Bt. Cotton seeds
    - Terminator seeds.

Terminator seeds made by USA  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  the profit of USA.

Same in other sectors also.

Rich are becoming richer. Poors are becoming poorer.

### - Functional Theory

- by Herbert Gans
- You can't remove poverty w/o changing the function it gives.
- Vested interest of politicians in poverty continuation
  - $\hookrightarrow$  % of the vote bank
- Same is for medical fraternity ( $\uparrow$  in disease % of unhygienic conditions).  
Police (% of the crime)

NGOs

Inspiration for middle class.

- Poverty ensures that dirty / filthy jobs are done at very low cost.

To

The person who is putting hardwork for this preparation. Congratulations! you are in the most beautiful journey of life. This will transform you as a person. Will make you a more knowledgable and responsible citizen.

You will start this preparation with full enthusiasm but with time & pressure, things will start getting messy. And don't think that it is only you who is going through this. Every aspirant faces it. but those who clear this exam, persevere. They don't lose hope. And that is what I want to say to you. I know there will be day when you will want to give up, but those are the days which is your real test.

Hold on! Even when it seems impossible because universe falls in love with stubborn souls.

And if after everything, you don't reach where you wanted to, Believe me, there is much more beautiful and important place where you are needed. This is a big world and you are here for a reason. You fit here. I promise.

Trust the journey you are in and make the best out of it. Grow as a person. Spread love, happiness and positivity. Make this world a better & happy place to live. God bless you. ☺

From

A soul who is trying to bring a smile on your face and to motivate you the little bit she can.

Love. Live. Smile ☺



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