

Society Class 01

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON SUBJECT & SOURCES (01:08 PM)

- **Sources:**
- Class Notes and Newspapers are a must.
- Mains 365 of Vision IAS and last 10 Years PYQs.
- Two NCERTs of Class 12th.
- **Why study Society?**
- Develop a Perspective on the Indian social system.
- Develop a thought process regarding issues in the Society
- To sensitize government officials on discourses of society
- To apply best practices in the eradication of Social Problems.

SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY (01:26 PM)

- Diversity: Language, Religion, Region, etc.
- Coexistence of Tradition and Modernity
- Joint Family
- Patriarchy
- Indian Secularism
- **Multiculturalism:**
- It is defined as a concept where there exist peaceful coexistence, among diverse culture.
- People have a tendency to retain, celebrate, and transmit their culture from one generation to another.
- It has two schools of thought: Melting Pot and Salad Bowl
- **Melting Pot:** People of different cultures melt together deserting their individual cultures.
- **Salad Bowl:** It describes a heterogeneous society where different cultures are brought together as the ingredients of a salad where the individual flavor is retained.
- **Pluralism:** Refers to a society where minority groups participate fully in the dominant society.
- Under this smaller groups maintain their unique cultural identities.
- Often Pluralism and Multiculturalism are used synonymously.

CULTURAL LAG (01: 48 PM)

- Differences between the **material and non-material aspects** of culture caused cultural lag.
- **Example:** Use of Social Media to promote communalism, religious fundamentalism, prejudice, patriarchy, etc.
- Similarly, on one hand, women are allowed to work in the labor market but on the other hand, she is expected to perform domestic chores.
- Misuse of technology with respect to sex-selective abortion.

TERMINOLOGIES (01:56 PM)

- **Isolation:** The policy was introduced by Verrier Elwin, w.r.t. Tribals.
- According to this policy, tribals must be kept separate from the rest of society to conserve and preserve their culture and identity.
- **Assimilation:** The policy was suggested by GS Ghurye, w.r.t. Tribals as he considered them as backward Hindus.
- The process by which individuals of different cultural groups are absorbed in the dominant culture of society.
- The focus is on reducing the differences to ensure social cohesion.
- **Integration:**
- According to this policy, "Tribal should progress but in their own way".
- That is the incorporation of different cultures in mainstream society in such a way that individual culture is retained. E.g. Tribal Panchsheel Policy.

EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY

- **Structure:** Institution (Family, Caste Marriage) and Sections (Women, Old Age, Youth, etc)
- **Culture:** Homogenization (McDonaldization of food habits), Hybridisation (Global going Local), and Revival of Local Culture (Strengthening AYUSH, etc.)
- **Social Empowerment:** It is defined as autonomy in decision-making and confidence to bring about changes in the structure which has kept us marginalized over a period of time.
- Political and economic empowerment is meaningless without social empowerment.

DISCUSSION ON PREVIOUS YEAR'S QUESTION (02:17 PM)

- **Question:** What are the negative consequences of abolishing child labor?

- **Question:** How do you explain the statistics show that the sex ratio in tribes in India is more favorable to women than the sex ratio among scheduled castes?
- **Question:** Explain the paradox that on one hand sex-ratio has improved, as per NFHS-5 sex-ratio is 1020 per 1000 males, whereas the sex ratio at birth is 929 per 1000 males.

INDIAN SOCIETY (02:44 PM)

- **Society:** It is defined as a network of social relationships based on the pattern of interaction between its members.
- **Basic Attributes:** Definitive Territory, Progeny, Common Culture, Independence.
- Based on the four basic attributes, we can conclude that Indian Society is a collection of multiple societies.
- Since we do not have a common culture, but a composite one.
- Hence, often India is termed a state-nation i.e. one state with multiple nations.
- Salient features of Indian society: Joint Family, Caste System, Patriarchy, and Diversity

IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE ON INDIAN SOCIETY (02:59 PM)

Tradition	Forces of Change		Modernization
Ascriptive Status	New social change	New Social Order	Achievement Status
Hierarchy	English Language	Industrialization	Egalitarianism
Strong Religious Orientation	Secular Education	Urbanization	Rationality
Collectivism	Printing Technology	New Indicators of Social Status	Individualism
Particularism	Transport and Communication Technology	Emergence of Elite Class	Universalism

- Ascriptive means the status one acquires by birth. It is also called ritual status.
- Achievement Status means secular status i.e. social, political, and economic achievement.
- **Hierarchy:** The arrangement of individuals into layers one above the other is referred to as a hierarchy.
- When based on hierarchy, there exists, differential access to resources (socio-political-economic).
- It is referred to as stratification.
- **Egalitarianism:** All people are equal and hence, deserve the same kind of opportunities.
- **Strong religious orientation:** Religion is not only a matter of faith but it determines the nature of social, political, and economic space.
- **Rationality:** Based on logic and scientific temper.
- **Particularism:** It means you show me the man, and I will show you the rule.
- It is characterized by a belief that some people are more important than others i.e. obligation of relationship is given primacy over law.
- E.g. China, South Korea, etc.
- **Universalism:** Everyone is treated equally and rules are applied irrespective of relationships. E.g. US, Germany, etc.
- **Impact of British Rule:**
- Emergence of English language and secular education.
- **Industrialization:** Emergence of caste-neutral jobs.
- **Urbanism:** It has two characteristics anonymity and heterogeneity.
- New Indicators of Social status like material prosperity, education, and political power.

MODERNIZATION & WESTERNIZATION (03:30 PM)

Modernization	Westernization
Progressive transformation of society w.r.t. social/economic/political/attitudinal aspect of society.	Blind imitation of the Culture of the West.
It is a fundamental concept, which aims at bringing change in attitudes, beliefs, and infrastructure.	It is a peripheral concept. It is limited to food habits, clothing, music preferences, etc.
It is a mass affair as it penetrates every section of society. E.g. Industrialisation, Urbanisation, Modern Education System	It is an elite concept limited to the upper and middle classes.

- **Westernization** is not a negative concept, however, in the name of modernization restricting only to Westernization is wrong.
- Both modernization and tradition can coexist as modernization is only against those values that are regressive like Sati Pratha, child marriage, Caste-based occupational division of labor, etc.

The topic for the Next Class: Joint Family Society Class 02

JOINT FAMILY- 1:04 PM

- **Concept-** Family is defined as a social group consisting of people united by ties of blood, marriage, and adoption.

- It has the following **characteristics**-
- **1. Common residence**
- **2. Economic cooperation**
- **3. Sexual gratification**
- **4. Reproduction**
- If it extends for (2 or more) generations.
- **Types of family-**
- **1. Monogamy - a. Straight and b. Serial**
- Globalization - Secularization (the social significance of religion has declined).
- Marriage no longer is considered a sacred institution - Divorce and separation are not taboo so people moving towards serial polygamy.
- **2. Polygamy -**
- **a. Polygyny-** (one husband multiple wives)
- It is prevalent in Islam, tribes such as Naga, Gond, etc.
- **b. Polyandry -** Where women outnumber men
- It is found in the Khasa tribe, Kota, Toda etc.
- According to a **study by Punjab University** in some areas, poverty less agricultural land and a deteriorating sex ratio are the reasons why some families are indulging in polyandrous marriages.
- With respect to the indication of a skewed sex ratio, this point can be referred to.
- **3. Sologamy/autogamy-**
- An act of marrying oneself.
- It is referred to as an expression of **self-love and independence**.
- It does not have any legal recognition however is considered an **expression of self-love**.
- **Residence-**
- **1. Patrilocal -** Bride goes to Groom's house
- **2. Matrilocal -** After marriage groom comes to the bride's house/vicinity.
- **3. Neolocal -** Both go to a new place.
- **Ancestry-**
- **1. Patrilineal -** When lineage is traced from the father's side.
- **2. Matrilineal-** When the lineage is traced from the mother's side.
- According to an economic survey in 2017, the **child-sex ratio** is biased against girls due to the **patrilineality and patrilocality** of the families.
- On the basis of composition, it can either be a **joint family or a nuclear family**.

FEATURES OF JOINT FAMILY- 1:47 PM

- **1. Patrilocal**
- **2. Patrilineal**
- **3. Common residence**
- **4. Common kitchen**
- **5. Common sharing of property**
- **6. Centralised authority** when power is wielded by the oldest male member.
- **7. Blood relation - Marital relation**
- **8. Age and sex** are the main ordering principles of the family hierarchy.
- **Functions of joint family - (positive role)**
- **1. Primary socialization-** early induction of child into society's culture
- **2. Agency of social control.**
- **3. Agency of social insurance** which means according to their ability and to each according to their need.
- **4. Due to the disintegration of joint family** vulnerability of certain sections have increased for example- Child, old people, person with disability, etc.
- **5. Role of joint families with respect to economic cooperation.**
- -It secures the economy of expenditure.
- **6. It acts as a source of social and emotional support** especially during a crisis. ex- COVID.
- **Dysfunctions of the joint family (negative role)**
- -Lack of privacy
- -Lack of individualism
- -The low status of women
- -High fertility rate

- -Low standard of living
- -Disguised employment
- -Self-alienation (detachment from self).
- **Reason-**
- A joint family exists as a nexus.
- Reciprocal obligation between members.
- Constantly, people are concerned about what others are thinking, feeling, etc.
- Aspiration, values, and behavior of self are lost.
- A joint family is an example of a Ghetto (Geographical area habituated by people of the community) this leads to Us vs. them.
- Lack of cultural integration with outer society.
- A joint family acts as an **ideological conditioning device**- Which creates a submissive workforce by socializing the children 'to never question the authority'.
- A joint family in today's time is acting as an arena of conflict and contradictions.
- The values given by the joint **family are not in sync with modern-day society's values** for example - the joint family talks about collectivism, cooperation, and delayed gratification, whereas society is moving towards individualism, competition, and consumerism, etc.

LIFE CYCLE OF JOINT FAMILY- 2:26 PM

- **1. Disintegration-**
- **Migration- Push factors-**
- Agricultural distress
- Population pressure on the rise
- Lack of alternative employment opportunities
- lack of basic infra.
- **Pull factors-**
- Industrialization
- Urbanization
- Globalization
- High standard of living
- Robust infra.
- **2. Land reforms** - To evade land ceiling laws people indulged in a theoretical partition which later sowed the seeds of actual partition.
- **3. Westernization-** Blind imitation of cultural practices/values of the West. eg- Individualism, nuclear families, live-in relations.
- **4. Rational education-** Questioning of regressive practice - Sexual violence, domestication of girls, child marriage, dowry, etc.
- **5. Legal provisions-** laws related to minimum wages, employment, and property have reduced the financial dependence of an individual on the family.
- **6. Women empowerment** - According to Milton Singer - empowered women are aware of their rights, assert their rights, and may question the traditional norms-Patriarchy and patrilocality.

RE-INTEGRATION- 2:53 PM

- **Chain migration and high cost of living** - difficult to afford separate household - Reintegration of joint family.
- Child rearing in dual career family.
- It was observed that despite structural disintegration functional jointness is still retained due to the performance of physical and financial obligations.
- The family still retains a joint family ethic i.e. participation in festivals, ceremonies, etc.
- Hence it was concluded that in some cases it is the joint household that is disintegrating rather than a joint family.
- **Industrialization-** Industrialization provides the financial basis that is required to sustain a joint family.
- The feeling of Nativism.
- Family reunification or counter-migration eg. homesickness, crisis situation.

The topic for the next class- Caste system

Society Class 03

EMERGENT FORMS OF FAMILY (01:09 PM)

- **Nuclear Families with Extended Ties**

- **Single Parent Household:**
- Divorce/Separation is no longer a Taboo.
- Widowed or Divorced women can go for surrogacy.
- Culture of Adoption among Single People.
- Desacralization of Marriage.
- Premarital sex is no longer a taboo.
- Financial Empowerment
- **Female-Headed Household:**
- Male-Specific Migration
- Women Empowerment: Sologamy
- Feminization of Old Age
- Government Efforts
- **Cohabitation/Live-in Relationships**
- Westernization
- Queer Relationships
- Marriage is no longer considered a Universal Institution
- Desacralization of Marriage
- Due to legal stringency and social stigma associated with divorce.
- **Value System:** Lack of courage
- One school of thought believes that live-in a relationship has threatened the institution of marriage.
- However, another school of thought believes the significance of marriage as an institution has increased, hence, live-in relationships are not viewed as an end but a means to enter into long-term--term compatible marital relationships.
- **Dual Career Family**
- Both husband and wife are working
- **Conjugal-Symmetrical Family**
- Same Power Equation

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON JOINT FAMILY (01:31 PM)

Structure	Functions	Interpersonal Relationships
The Disintegration of Joint Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family acted as both unit of production and consumption. However with the emergence of globalization and industrialization and the emergence of the factory system of production. family reduced to a unit of consumption. The ecological function of the family changed. 	Emergence of democratic relationship
Disintegration of joint household rather than joint family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family uses it to impart knowledge and skills. However, with globalisation diverse set of jobs emerged and specialised institutions of knowledge merged. • Hence, the educational function of the family underwent change. 	Status of women is improving

Emergent forms of the family:

- Cohabitation
- Dual Career

Concerning spouse selection:

With individualism and secularization, penetration of technology the role of family has diluted in the context of spouse selection.

Due to the penetration of technology, the ties with extended kin have improved.

Primary socialization and agency of social control

Overpenetration has led to isolation and anxiety

CASTE SYSTEM (01:57 PM)

- **Concept:**
- It is defined as a system of social stratification that consists of hierarchically arranged closed endogamous strata where membership is ascriptive, contact is restricted, and mobility is theoretically impossible.
- **Models of Caste System**
- **Varna System:**
- It is referred to as a book-view.
- It is rooted in scripture or texts.
- The purpose of the Varna model was to ensure social integration and economic cooperation.
- According to D.N. Mazumdar, the origin of caste is uncertain.
- Census 1931, referred to five theories on the origin of caste
- **1. Divine Origin Theory:**
- As per this theory, caste was created by Lord Brahma for the harmonious performance of various social functions for the maintenance of society.
- It finds its mention in the Purushukta Hymn in Rig Veda.
- It is a symbolic description and indicative of the work performed by each of them
- **2. Karma and Trans-migration:**
- It specifies that man is born in a caste because of the actions performed in previous incarnations.
- A person who accepts the caste system and principle of the caste to which they belong is considered to be living according to dharma.
- **3. Occupational Theory:**
- According to Nesfield, occupation is the sole reason for the development of this system.
- Initially no occupational rigidity but later caste was identified with fixed occupation.
- **4. Color Theory:**
- According to this varna means color and society was stratified into two layers Arya and Dasa.
- **5. Racial Theory:**
- This was given by Risley, according to this perspective racial difference along with endogamous marriage led to the emergence of caste.
- Indo-Aryans came from Persia.
- They had four classifications: Proest Warrior, Cultivator and Artisans.
- Aryans considered themselves a superior race over non-Aryan and hence, maintained their ideas and purity.
- There exists a diversity of perspectives w.r.t. the varna model.
- However, it can be said that it represents the microframework that exists on the pan-Indian level.

JATI SYSTEM (02:42 PM)

- It is a field view existing at ground level.
- It is based on empirical investigation.
- It defines the caste system as a system of stratification based on the principles of purity and pollution:
- Hierarchy
- Separation of contact
- Occupational division of labor

FEATURES OF TRADITIONAL CASTE SYSTEM

- Caste is innate.
- Hierarchy.

- Commensality (Strict rules w.r.t. inter-dining, exchange of food, water).
- Endogamy
- Separation of contact e.g. Residential ghettoisation
- Occupational division of labor
- Occupation is predetermined by birth and every class is supposed to treat their occupation as a religious duty.
- Disability and privileges
- **Caste councils:** To ensure that the class rules are strictly observed there exist class councils.
- The objective is to maintain the unity of caste and secure uniformity of rules.

TRANSFORMATION OF CASTE SYSTEM (02:57 PM)

Traditional Caste System	Forces of Change	Contemporary Reality
Hierarchy	Industrialization	Caste-neutral job opportunities emerged due to industrialization.
Separation of contact	Urbanization	Urbanism is characterized by heterogeneity and anonymity leading to a secular pattern of living.
Occupational division of labor	Modern Value System	Modern value system is characterized by rationality, logic, and scientific temper challenging the hierarchy.

Reservation: It created an opportunity for social mobility w.r.t. or due to access to education, govt jobs, and political power. These opportunities create the potential to improve the status of the secular hierarchy.

Role of state: Affirmative Action, Land Refers, Mandal Commission

It does not guarantee that the status will prove w.r.t. ritual hierarchy. It was observed that Sanskritisation (Emulation of the culture of the upper caste) can help in improving the status of the ritual hierarchy. The benefits of reservation are not equally reaped by all hence it led to the development of class within the caste.

DOMINANT CASTE

- Due to land reforms there emerged a section that irrespective of theories of the traditional caste hierarchy became dominant due to **land ownership, numerical strength, and political power.**
- They are known dominant caste.
- **Features of Dominant Caste**
- The concept exists at the regional level. E.g. Patidars in Gujarat, etc
- Dominant caste acts as a protector of the culture in the region.
- They play a significant role in resolving the conflict by acquiring power through the village or caste council.
- Dominant caste also served as a model for **Sanskritisation.**
- They also played the role of pressure groups to draw the attention of the government to the issues that were overlooked by them.
- However, it is observed that in the current context because of **agricultural distress, lack of alternative employment opportunities, and globalization**, there is a demand for OBC status by the dominant caste.

MANDAL COMMISSION

- It is believed that with the Mandal commission, there was an alteration in the caste structure i.e. "Instead of vertical arrangement with an element of a stigma there exists horizontal competition for backwardness without any stigma".

The Topic for Next Class: Caste System (Continued)

Society Class 04

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (01:04 PM)

ROLE OF CASTE IN POLITICS (01:06 PM)

- Based on the above discussion, we may conclude that caste has been dislodged from the Ritual domain but has entered the Psyche of the people, especially during electoral politics.
-

ROLE OF CASTE IN POLITICS

Pre-Independence	Post-Independence
	Phase II 1. Phase II is characterized by the mobilization of people on caste lines both by Entrenched and Dominant castes to strengthen their vote bank. It is known as Politicization of caste. 2. It is manifested in the following ways a) Candidates are chosen according to caste composition b) While forming government it is ensured that every caste group gets adequate representation c) Political parties support the caste groups in order to gain their votes
1. Christian missionaries were spreading the message of Christianity as a reformatory movement against the regressive practices 2. With education and the development of the English language, there emerged the educated elite class who wanted to reform society against practices such as caste discrimination 3. It threatened the hegemony of the Upper caste and the struggle for power was initiated based on caste	Phase I 1. Since the Upper caste was able to reap the early benefits of opportunities offered during British Rule, their position got consolidated both with respect to Ritual hierarchy and secular hierarchy. Hence they came to be known as Entrenched caste 2. Phase I is characterized by the struggle for power between the Entrenched and dominant castes as there can not be two swords in one sheath
	Phase III 1. It was predicted that with Multi-caste alliances, secular education, and caste-neutral jobs, caste identities will cease to exist. 2. However, this stage never emerged instead caste-based political associations emerged known as the "Casteization of Politics".

- Question-** Politicization and casteization of politics is posing a challenge to democracy. Critically analyze the statement (10 marks/ 150 words).

CONTEMPORARY REALITY OF CASTE (01:40 PM)

- According to **Andre Beteille**, **India's destiny is not caste in stone**. This can be observed through these reasons.
- a) Dilution of Purity and pollution, This can be said due to
- a.1) Emergence of Caste neutral jobs
- a.2) Secular pattern of living
- a.3) Commensality among different caste groups
- b) Mobility irrespective of caste due to reservation and land reforms
- c) Destigmatization
- d) Inter-caste marriage
- According to **Andre Beteille**, **India's destiny is not caste in stone**. Even if caste is present, it is only in matters of electoral politics, and that is also due to hype created by Media.
- Gail Omvedt** countered this opinion of Andre Beteille by arguing that,
- a) Inter-caste marriage is only 12.6% i.e. we are still practising caste endogamy.
- b) According to data given by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, there are 66,692 manual scavengers and out of them, 97.25% belonged to the SC community. This was a clear sign of occupational division of labour based on Purity and Pollution.
- According to **Amit Thorat and Omkar Joshi**, 30% of urban households still practice untouchability.
- According to **Satish Deshpande**, there are covert practices of Untouchability through these methods

- a) Residential ghettoisation
- b) Separate utensils
- c) Refusing to give accommodation on rent based on caste
- As per the study done by **Action Aid NGO**, approx 25% of villages do not allow a person from Lower Castes to work on agricultural land as a casual laborer. They also reported that, in approximately 1/3rd of villages, if the caste identity is known then lower caste people are not allowed to sell milk to either cooperatives or private customers.

- | Rural Area [CASTE] | | Urban Area [CLASS] |
|--|---|--|
| 1. At the core-
Habitated by Upper caste | With Globalization + Industrialization (Caste neutral jobs), and Urbanization (Secular pattern of living) | 1. At core |
| 2. At outskirts-
Habitated by Lower caste- due to lack of access to resources, and lack of opportunity for mobility | | 2. Slums
Conditions such as
a) Lack of wages,
b) Informal sector
c) Lower caste- due to historical injustice+ lack of equal opportunities led to limited access to education and skill |
- People expected caste identities would dilute, however, it led to the emergence of **caste-based associations**.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Political association | 1. BSP
2. SP
3. Bheem sena
4. Maratha Kranti Morcha |
| Economic association | 1. DICCI- Dalit Indian chamber of commerce and industry
2. NSCFDC- National SC finance and development corporation |
| Social Association | 1. Marriage- Rajput Matrimony, Brahmin Matrimony
2. Education- Dalit Sahitya, Vaish education society |

- **De-Sanskritization**, The term is used to describe a process in which individuals and communities deliberately distance themselves from the culture, customs, and values of the upper caste. Similarly, **Re-Tribalization** is a process of going back to the tribal way of living and demanding recognition of Tribal identity. One such example has been the Rajbanshis or Matak tribe, Moran Tai-Ahom, etc.
- **Factors behind Re-tribalization**
 - a) Decline in political influence
 - b) Displacement from their ancestral lands, forced to live a life of social, economic, and cultural poverty.
 - c) Lagging behind in garnering opportunities for education and employment.
- Therefore, the demand for Tribal status is rooted in the aspiration for social recognition, Representation, and access to benefits and protection.
- **Question-** The caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms. Hence it can not be eradicated in India. Comment. UPSC 2018 (10 marks/ 150 words)
- **Question-** Has caste lost its relevance in understanding Indian society? Elaborate your answer with an Illustration. UPSC 2020 (10 marks/ 150 words).

RESERVATION (02:38 PM)

- **Concept-** It is defined as a concept, under which a certain percentage of seats are reserved for socially and educationally backward communities.
- **Rationale-** It was introduced
 - a) To correct the historical injustice
 - b) To ensure equality of opportunity
 - c) To give effect to the re-distributive agenda of the state
- **Debate-** There exist two strands of debate with respect to Reservation i.e. For and against the reservation.

- | FOR | RESERVATION AGAINST |
|------------|----------------------------|
| | 1. Merit is compromised |

1. Meritocracy is meaningless without equal opportunity.
 2. In a democracy, it is a political necessity to give representation to all sections
 3. To reduce the gap between Haves and Have-nots
 4. To ensure diversity at education and job level
 5. To correct stereotypes
 6. To reap the benefit of a Demographic Dividend
 7. To reduce social conflict- Strengthen social capital
 8. To develop a "Cultural Capital"
 9. Social empowerment
 10. Sustainable development.
 2. Administrative efficiency is negatively impacted
 3. Strengthen stereotype
 4. Discrediting the success by labelling it as a result of Reservation
 5. Brain Drain
 6. Widening cleavages- Inter-caste and Intra-caste
 7. Domino effect
 8. Political tool
 9. Reservation has become an end in itself
 10. Caste consciousness has further been strengthened which is manifested in Identity politics.
 11. Over a period of time, it has become a tool for "Reverse Discrimination"
 12. Reservation has failed to change the attitude of society towards marginalized
 13. It goes against the Capability approach
- **Reverse discrimination**- It's an act where members of the majority group are discriminated against so as to provide favour to the Minorities.
 - **Way Forward**
 - a) A new yardstick needs to be developed to determine the backwardness. For example, as per NALSA Judgment 2014 asked the government to bring **Transgender into OBC status**.
 - b) De-reservation on the basis of "Social Mapping". For example- The apex court Judgment under the M Nagaraj and Jarnail Singh case, asked to introduce a Creamy layer in SC/ ST.
 - c) Complete overhauling of the Education system.
 - **Examples**
 - 1) Widening the ambit of the Right to education to include secondary education.
 - 2) Quality of education in public schools to be brought to par with private schools.
 - 3) Reducing the incidence of dropout by correcting the caste-based prejudice among teachers and administration.
 - d) Periodic evaluation of the impact of reservation policy to ensure the benefit reaches the intended beneficiaries.
 - e) Applying the capability approach of Amartya Sen i.e. Investing in social infrastructure.
 - f) Promote the culture of self-employment to transform the Youth from a Job seeker to a Job Generator.
 - g) Making Agriculture lucrative for youth as according to M S Swaminathan, "**Future belongs with the nation with Grains and not with Guns**".
 - h) Perception management is the need of the hour i.e. Reservation is just a means and not an end.
 - **Question**- To what extent Reservation policy in India has contributed to Social empowerment? Discuss (10 marks/ 150 words).

The topic for the next class:- Dalit Capitalism, Dalit Violence, and Gender issues- Patriarchy.
Society Class 05

WHY DOMINANT CASTE DEMANDING RESERVATION?

- **Traditional Reasons:**
- 1) Agricultural community.
- 2) Emerged due to land reforms.
- 3) Position consolidated due to the Green Revolution.
- 4) Did not take much benefits of Educational Opportunities.
- **Contemporary Reasons:**
- 1) Agriculture is in distress.
- 2) Lack of alternative employment opportunities.
- 3) Globalization- obsession with city life.
- 4) Skewed sex ratio (observation by Christopher Jefferlot).
- * Please refer to the diagram as made on the whiteboard (Upper caste(UC)-Dominant caste (DC)- Lower caste (LC)).
- Dominant castes think they cannot compete with the Upper caste in private jobs due to a lack of education.

- Dominant caste (feeling of Relative Deprivation).
- DC thinks they can't compete with the LC in govt. jobs due to lack of reservation.
- **However, reservation is not the solution to problems faced in the Labor Market, due to the following reasons:**
- 1) Overall the govt. job is declining as it is driven by the motto- '*Maximum Governance and Minimum Government*'.
- 2) Globalization is driven by Capitalism- Capitalism is driven by profit maximization- when CoP is minimum- wages are minimum- outsourcing of jobs- informalisation of the labor market.
- According to the Indian Staffing Commission, 44% of Central government jobs are outsourced.
- Reservation to resolve the labor market problem but not sufficient.

DALIT CAPITALISM: (01:29 PM):

- Concept: When Capitalism is seen as a solution for the emancipation of 'DALITS'.
- Nature: It seeks to promote the culture of self-employment among Dalits (Job seeker to Job generator).
- This term was coined by a Social Activist, Chandra Bhan Prasad.
- **Is Dalit Capitalism a panacea for all Dalit problems:**
- **FOR-**
- It will generate opportunities for financial empowerment.
- Ensure opportunity for upward social mobility.
- It will challenge the occupational division of labor (DoL).
- Help in correcting the stereotype (based on caste).
- It will help in creating an Inclusive society.
- It will lead to the strengthening of social capital.
- It may change the perspective with respect to reservation as an end.
- Better utilization of demographic dividend.
- It will help in the facilitation of economic growth by the creation of more jobs.
- **AGAINST-**
- Dalit capitalism does not address the existing mindset regarding caste rigidities.
- Lack of developed social capital as a result they may have a lack of access to business networks.
- It may negatively impact the customer base due to the concept of purity and pollution.
- The benefit of capitalism will be reaped by those who already are better placed and hence will further widen the Intra-Caste divide.
- It might lead to ghettoization within the community.
- Capitalism as a system inherently promotes inequality, hence expecting Dalit Emancipation is an oversimplified assumption.
- Dalit Capitalists will confront systemic challenges such as project approval, access to credit, covert untouchability, etc.
- The concepts lack in ensuring the benefits to the poorest of the poor amongst Dalits as it does not focus on issues of violence, self-respect, social exclusion, etc.
- On the basis of the intersectionality approach, women among the Dalits are more marginalized.
- However, Dalit Capitalism does not specifically address this issue.

VIOLENCE AGAINST DALITS: (01:56 PM)

- Increase in violence against Dalits by 1.2% in 2021 in comparison to the year 2020 (as per NCRB).
- Regional Variation (UP > Raj. > MP).
- In 2021, 70,818 cases were pending which is 96% of the total cases and the conviction rate stands at 36%.
- **Question:** Despite stringent legal provisions violence against Dalits is on the rise. Discuss.
- **Reasons-**
- With upward mobility w.r.t secular hierarchy- challenge the hegemony of UC- Relative deprivation among UC- Violence against Dalits.
- Poor conviction rate- lack of deterrence.
- Lack of awareness w.r.t Grievance Redressal Mechanism.
- Lack of affordability and access to, the w.r.t justice system.
- Misuse of social media that is pitting one group against another.
- The politicization of caste and castization of politics.
- Caste endogamy still followed, for example- Honour killing (pratiloma).
- There exists a prejudiced attitude- discrimination.
- Lack of caste-sensitive attitude among law enforcement agencies.

- Fear of retaliation or dependence on them for economic sustainability.
- Many of them are treated as a matter of fate- retribution of past karma for which there is no respite.
- Violence against Dalits can be seen as a counter-reaction to the process of Sanskritization(Gail Omvedt).
- Glorification of fringe elements in society has also reduced deterrence.
- However, the Apex court has observed that sometimes the existing laws are misused i.e. instead it being used as a shield it is usually used as a weapon to settle personal scores it is referred to as a new Legal Terrorism.
- However, the misuse does not justify the dilution of laws and it creates ground for better regulations of laws.

WOMEN ISSUES: (02:26 PM):

- **Concept of Gender:**
- **1) Its Manifestation:**
 - 1. a: Individual.
 - 1. b: Cultural.
 - 1. c: Structural.
- How Gender Stereotyping Impacts the social position of women.
- **2) Patriarchy:**
 - 2. a- Concept.
 - 2. b- Manifestation.
 - 2. c- Structures:
 - Family.
 - Knowledge system.
 - Symbolism.
 - Religion.
 - Caste.
- **3) Patriarchy vis-a-vis Work.**
 - Statistics.
 - Sectors (Agriculture, Service, Informal sector, Unpaid work, care economy).
 - Issues at the workplace.
 - Efforts of the government.
- **4) Women Empowerment.**
- **5) Violence against Women.**

CONCEPT OF GENDER (02:32 PM)

- Gender: It is defined as the socially constructed aspect of the difference between men & women.
- Sex is a biological concept.
- Gender is a social construct.
- You are not born with 'gender' but you 'do gender'.
- **How gender stereotype impacts the social position of Women:**

Gender Stereotype

1) Women are caring & nurturing

Social Position

Domestic division of labor

Undervaluation of care work
It creates situations for the misuse of laws.

The concentration of women in certain kinds of jobs-called as Pink Collared jobs

2) Women have soft skills

(Nurses, Receptionist, Personal secretaries, Air Hostesses, HR, primary school teachers)

There exist problems with Glass-Ceiling:

There exists a transparent ceiling in every organization beyond which a woman is not promoted.

3) Women are emotional rather than rational.

Glass Cliff: During a crisis, women are promoted to

decision-making positions as the probability of failure is high. This helps in justifying the stereotype.

4) Women are considered as weak, passive & dependent. Increased violence against Women.

Question: How does the concept of gender stereotypes impact the social position of men in society?

PATRIARCHY: (03:07 PM):

- The concept of gender draws its legitimacy from a patriarchal society.
- Patriarchy is defined as a system of social structures & practices in which men dominate, discriminate & exploit women.
- Although patriarchy refers to the domination of men, women play an equal role in perpetuating patriarchy & this concept is known as the Patriarchal bargain.
- **Patriarchal Bargain:** Women bargain with patriarchy to support male dominance to gain protection, status & resources inside the system which she thinks she might lose if she challenges the system.
- Patriarchy as a concept is not constant & gender relations have changed over time & space.
- Although control & subjugation of women is a pan-Indian feature.
- How it is exercised varies.
- **Structures of Patriarchy (03:19 PM)**
- **Family:** The first lessons of patriarchy are learned at the family level.
- It is an informal agency of socialization.
- Gender stereotyping is learned at the family level.
- The Patrilineal and Patrilocal nature of families has reduced the status of the girl child in the family.
- For example, a boy child is considered as the inheritor whereas a girl child is considered as Paraya Dhan.
- **Knowledge System:** Patriarchal construction of knowledge also perpetuates patriarchal ideology and it is reflected at 2 levels, that is education & media.
- Education: Content, Infrastructure (ASER report- drop out among girls from school due to non-availability of functional toilets) & Attitudes of Teachers.
- Media: Objectification & commodification of women through advertisements (Domestic division of labor (DoL)), movies & serials, etc.
- Image of women presented as Damsels in Distress.
- Glorification of abusive behavior (the legitimacy to stalk, eve teasing, etc.).
- Cinema is defined as the mirror of society (what society obscures, cinema reflects).
- * Note- Problem of toxic femininity- it is used as a tool for women to dominate others while appearing weak and powerless.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of Women's Issues.

Society Class 6

THE CLASS STARTED WITH A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE 2023 GS PAPER 01.

STRUCTURES OF PATRIARCHY:

- Symbolism: A more subtle expression of patriarchy is through symbolism i.e. by creating a self-sacrificing image of women through ideological indoctrination w.r.t to notions of ideal womanhood.
- For example, the image of women is created through television serials.

RELIGION (01:27 PM)

- Patriarchal constructions of social practices are legitimized by religion & religious institutions as sometimes the customs & practices regard male authorities as superior.
- Laws and norms concerning family, marriage, and inheritance are often biased against women.
- For example- Polygamy, triple talaq, Nikah Halala, and Son-Meta Preference (this justifies the case for a Uniform Civil Code).
- Karl Marx: 'Religion is the opium of the masses'.
- Simon de Beauvoir: 'Religion is an instrument of deception'.
- There is a concept by Veena Das of Devi Dichotomy.
- Many times it is not the religion, but the society which perpetuates patriarchy.
- There exists an irony that on one hand, we worship our female goddesses, but society has failed to give them their due rights.

CASTE (01:40 PM)

- Caste & Gender are closely related as the sexuality of women is directly related to the purity of caste.
- Hence, the caste system & caste endogamy tend to retain the control over labor & sexuality of women.
- Hence, Caste is not only determining the social division of labor but also the sexual division of labor.

- According to Uma Chakravarty, the notion of purity and pollution has been extended to women.
- For example, restrictions on Prati Loma marriage, restrictions on women's participation in the labor market, and menstruating women not allowed to enter the kitchen or pre-marital sex are considered taboo.

PATRIARCHY VIS-A-VIS WORK (01:49 PM)

- Women are confined to domestic space, due to rigid notions of Patriarchy & gender stereotypes.
- Globalization- Industrialization & urbanization- diverse job opportunities for women- high cost of living (increased participation of women in the labor market).
- With the participation of women in the labor market, it was perceived that the notions of patriarchy were challenged.
- However, patriarchy showed resilience & instead of getting eradicated, it was reformed.
- For example PCJ, wage gap, glass ceiling, sexual harassment at workplace, dual burden.
- Hence, we conclude private patriarchy was transformed into public patriarchy (concept given by Sylvia Walby).
- **Question:** How does Patriarchy impact middle-class working women? (PYQ 10 mark).
- **Essay topic:** Patriarchy is the least noticed yet the most significant structure of social inequality (PYQ Essay 2020).

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE (02:08 PM)

- **Statistics:**
- 1) According to Oxfam Research 80% of economically active women are engaged in agriculture (47%- Self-employed & 33% in agricultural labor)
- 2) According to the Agriculture Census (2015-16), ownership of land by women is 14%.
- 3) According to Oxfam Report- 80% of the farm work & 90% of the daily work is done by women.
- The wage gap in agriculture is close to 35.2%.
- 4) According to Corteva Agriscience, 78% of women are subjected to some form of harassment.
- **Feminization of Agriculture:**
- It is defined as a measurable increase in women's participation in the agricultural sector and is referred to as the feminization of agriculture.
- Different Factors of Feminization of Agriculture:

Economic Factors

1) Male-specific distress migration (R-U).

2) Agricultural Distress- Increased participation of males in non-farm activities.

3) Cheap Labor.

4) Although globalization has increased opportunities they are limited to only educated & skilled people hence women are confined to the agriculture sector.

5) Poverty- women work on the land to sustain the family.

6) According to the Economic Survey (2017-18), 84% of farmers are small and Marginal, so cannot afford to hire labor from outside. Therefore dependent on the labor of women in the family.

7) Government initiatives to encourage FLFP such as

Social-Cultural factors

1) Women constitute flexible labor (Surinder Jodhka)- due to patriarchy- less bargaining power- and easy to make them for long hours at low-wage

2) Feminization of old age. Easy to manage the Dual Burden.

3) Cultural acceptance of women working in the agriculture sector.

4) Sexual Division of Labour- certain work is done by women, for example- sowing, harvesting, etc.

5) Farmer suicides.

6) Easy to manage the dual burden.

7) Bonded labor.

Self Help Groups,
Cooperatives, etc.
E.g. Operation Flood along
with S.E.W.A,
incorporated 6000 women
dairy cooperation.

- **Question: Discuss the economic and socio-cultural factors for the feminization of agriculture in India (PYQ UPSC).**
- **Question: "Feminization of agriculture has led to Women's Empowerment". Critically Analyze.**
- **Women's Empowerment:**
- According to the UN, women empowerment is- a sense of self-worth, access to resources (social, economic, political), autonomy in decision-making, control over the reproductive lives & ability to influence the direction of social change. (5 Dimension of Women Empowerment according to the UN).

IMPACT OF FEMINIZATION OF AGRICULTURE (FoA) (02:45 PM)

- **The positive impact of feminization of agriculture:**
- 1) It ensures the financial independence of women.
- 2) Autonomy with respect to decision-making.
- 3) Emergence of entrepreneurship & leadership skills.
- 4) It ensures the presence of women in public places & provides them with opportunities to socialize.
- 5) Empowerment of women ensures a better future for children e.g. abolition of child labor, better nutrition & education.
- 6) Feminization of agriculture in the long run might change the attitude toward women, that is from a liability to an asset, and may reduce the incidences of Female Foeticide.
- **Challenges:**
- Lack of ownership of assets-Limited access to the institutional credit system-dependence on informal money lenders- debt trap.
- Lack of gender-friendly farm interventions, for example only 5% of women get access to agricultural extension services & only 15% of extension service agents are women.
- Agriculture Extension Services provides farmers with updated information regarding agriculture practices, technology, market trends, weather forecasts, pest management & sustainable farming methods.
- Lack of representation of women in administrative bodies, for example- the Agricultural Marketing Committee.
- Lack of autonomy concerning important decisions, e.g. crop selection, marketing process, etc.
- Lack of gender-friendly farm tools, for example, bamboo ladder for apple harvester, peddle pusher for paddy thresher.
- Increased mechanization has resulted in a concentration of women in menial jobs or sometimes their displacement.
- Women are often subjected to harassment.
- **Some Civil Society initiatives for women in agriculture:**
- Project Prerna by Mahindra & Mahindra to develop gender-friendly tools.
- Dilasa Sanstha has established 7650 Self Help Groups (SHGs) to encourage organic farming among women.
- Deccan Development Society to educate & train women.
- **Way forward:**
- 1) Equitable access to assets (According to FAO, if women in agriculture have equitable access to resources- land, credit, and technology, as that of men, agricultural productivity will increase by 4%).
- 2) Providing loans on soft terms.
- 3) Enhanced representation in decision-making bodies.
- 4) Improved awareness and affordability w.r.t Justice system.
- 5) Establishing a service center in the near vicinity to provide easy access to information.
- 6) Areas such as poultry, fishery, beekeeping, etc. have immense scope for women farmers and hence should be explored further.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY & SERVICE SECTOR (03:14 PM)

- Statistics: According to the Consulate General of Sweden in India women in industry is about 3 to 12%.
- According to General Electric & Avatar Research, participation of women in industry is about 12%.
- According to ILO women's participation of women in the service & industry sector is less than 20%.
- According to the GGG report of 2022 women in senior positions are about 14.6% and women engaged in managerial positions are 8.9%.
- Women with technical and professional roles is about 29.8%.

- 4.7% of CEOs are women according to a study conducted by the Deloitte.
- **Causes for Low Female Participation:**
- There often exists a stereotype due to which women are overrepresented in agriculture.
- Lack of access to vocational and technical training.
- Because of the benefits of the Maternity Act, there is less desirability of women in the formal labor market.
- Lack of safety and security along with the accessibility to the workplace also reduced their participation.
- Lack of awareness of opportunities in the field due to lack of women's role models.
- Career break due to social & reproductive responsibilities.
- According to a statement by Indira Nooyi, 'Women's biological clock & career clock are always in conflict with each other'.
- As per the Gender Social Norm Index, 40% of people globally thinks men constitutes better executive at the corporate level.
- Lack of incentive to work (sexual harassment at the workplace, dual burden, social ridiculing, wage gap, etc.).
- Stigmatization w.r.t corporate work culture.
- Lack of gender-friendly infrastructure at the workplace, for example- childcare facilities, separate functional toilets, and installations of CCTV cameras, transportation, etc.).

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of Women Related Issues, etc.

Society Class 07

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (01:04 AM):

WOMEN IN INFORMAL SECTOR: (01:07 AM):

- **According to ILO:**
- Women work more in the informal sector & part-time jobs in India than Men.
- According to the e-Shram Portal, 53% of registered workers are women.
- From this data, we can deduce that women in India are experiencing the Feminization of the Informal Sector.
- **Due to patriarchy, women experience different kinds of deprivation such as:**
- 1) Limited access to education.
- 2) Limited access to skills development & vocational training.
- 3) Limited access to formal jobs.
- **These deprivations result in the confinement of women to the Informal Sector:**
- 1) Lack of minimum wages.
- 2) Lack of suitable working conditions.
- 3) Lack of social security benefits.
- 4) Lack of career prospects.
- **Issues Categorised Under Three Subheads:**
- **1) Low Female Labor Force Participation:**
- **Statistics:**
- GGGR is 127/146 economic participation.
- According to PLFS, 32.8% is female participation or FLFP for the year 2021.
- According to IMF Cheif Christine Lagdard if India's FLFP=MLFP then its GDP could increase by 27%.
- **Causes:**
- 1.1) Increased income of household income resulted in the domestication of women.
- 1.2) The caste notion of purity & pollution has restricted mobility & labor force participation.
- 1.3) Infrastructural constraints
- 1.4) Motherhood penalty (in order to fulfill the biological responsibilities females tend to sacrifice career growth.)
- 1.5) Feminization U-Hypothesis: Increased enrolment of girls in secondary education shows a declining trend in female labor participation in the informal sector, with better educational opportunities & skill development will increase FLFP.
- 1.6) Lack of incentive to work.
- 1.7) Safety & security as women being associated with the prestige of the family also discourages their participation.
- **Question:** In the backdrop of the decline in female labor force participation, critically examine its implication. (10 marks/150 words).
- **Structure:**

- **Implication Of Decline In Female Labor Force Participation:**
- **On women+child:**
- Lack of financial inclusion.
- Lack of autonomy.
- Limited opportunity for mobility.
- Inability to attain potential.
- Self-alienation.
- Domestic abuse against women.
- Concentration in unpaid work.
- Question: What is the implication of the current sex ratio in the society?
- **On Family:**
- Low standard of living.
- Inter-generational transmission of patriarchy.
- Increased instances of domestic abuse.
- **On Nation:**
- Lack of economic growth.
- Threatens SDG-5.
- Demographic dividend turns into a demographic disaster.
- Lack of human capital formation.
- Negative impact on social indicators of a country.
- 2) Wage Gap:
- 3) Unpaid Wages:

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS: (01:56 PM):

- **Maternity Benefits Act:**
- **Premise:**
- To arrest the decline in FLFP due to motherhood responsibilities the government introduced Maternity Benefits Act, 2017.
- **Provision:**
- 26 Weeks of paid leave is valid for the first two children.
- 12 weeks of paid leave if you have more than 2 children.
- Or you are adopting a child who is less than 3 months or the female is a commissioning mother (would be a mother through surrogacy).
- The leave can be availed 8 weeks before the due date.
- Applicable only to the formal sector there has to be a creche facility if the organization has more than 50 employees then the workplace must have creche facility.
- 4 visits to the creche facility (day).
- If the nature of the work permits the employer should promote Work From Home.
- It is for up to 2 children.
- 12 Weeks of paid leave:
- **Analysis:**
- **Pros:**
- 1) It benefits approximately 10 lakh women who are working in the formal sector.
- 2) It will ensure income security at the same time it will guarantee early childhood care and provide opportunities for women to continue working in the labor market.
- 3) Ensure postpartum rest & health rejuvenation.
- **Cons:**
- 1) It discourages the desirability of women in the labor market.
- 2) It has a limited impact as the majority of the women are working in the informal sector.
- 3) The prescribed limit by ILO is 14 weeks but the Maternity Benefits Act provides 26 weeks which could result in a skill gap.
- 4) It stereotypes a particular gender in childcare roles as there is no concept of paternity leave.
- 5) Reduces cost competitiveness as the sole financial burden is on the company.
- 6) It will reinforce the feminization of the informal sector.
- 7) The conditionality in the act reflects the inherent biases.
- **Way Forward:**

- We can emulate the model for better implementation e.g. in the context of Singapore 16 weeks of paid leave is given. However, the financial burden is equally shared between the government & employer.
- In the context of Sweden, 480 days of parental leave is given which has to be shared between the mother & father with each of them taking at least 90 days of leave.
- **Extending the provisions to the informal sector:**
- 1) Encourage a hybrid model of working.
- 2) Introduce the concept of paternity leave.
- 3) provide incentives to the company to enhance the desirability of women labor in the workforce.
- Question: To what extent Maternity Benefits Act, of 2017 improve the desirability of women in the labor market? Discuss.

WAGE GAP: (02:34 PM):

- **Concept:**
- The lack of equal pay for work of equal value is referred to as the wage gap.
- According to the online salary index Monster, the wage gap in India is 20%.
- According to the Periodic Labor Force Survey, due to COVID-19, the wage gap has widened by 7%.
- **Causes:**
- According to the OECD: lack of bargaining power among females, and undervaluation of care work.
- According to ILO wage gap exists:
- 1) Patriarchy.
- 2) Limited access to education.
- 3) Skill & training.
- 4) Motherhood penalty.
- 5) Prevalence of feminized occupation.
- 6) Undervaluation of feminized occupations.
- **Unpaid Work:**
- **Concept:**
- It is referred to as the work for which a person is not remunerated e.g. household chores or care work within the households.
- Statistics: Globally 75% of the unpaid work is done by women.
- According to the Time-Use Survey: 92% of the women in India between 15 to 59 years old perform unpaid work.
- Irrespective of the educational attainment the concentration of women in unpaid work remains unaffected.
- According to the Oxfam report the primary role of women in India is to take care of the family & any income-generating work is secondary.
- According to the ILO if we monetize the unpaid work globally it will be approximately 10 Trillion Dollars.
- ILO refers the unpaid work as a hidden engine because it contributes to the running of society, economy, businesses, etc.
- According to ILO low female force participation is an increased concentration of women in unpaid work.
- Although, it is still not monetized however some state-level initiatives are taken to provide financial assistance to homemakers.
- For example, Goa's Greh Adhar Scheme or Assam's Orundai Scheme.
- **Causes Of Feminization of Unpaid Work:**
- 1) Gender stereotypes that believe women are better suited for expressive roles.
- 2) Gender-specific socialization.
- 3) Domestication of women due to notions of purity & pollution.
- 4) Glorification of women as homemakers as it is perceived to be the feature of ideal womanhood.
- 5) Pitfalls of women working in the labor market.
- 6) Social ridiculing of the concept of househusbands, the culture of toxic masculinity.
- 7) Sexual Division of labor consolidates family as an institution.
- 8) Lack of role models due to which women have limited aspirations.

THE IMPLICATION OF UNPAID WORK (03:08 PM):

- 1) It has a considerable opportunity cost (it has negative economic, social, & psychological impact).
- 2) It is a barrier to women's labor force participation (as it prevents women from actively pursuing education, skill & employment).
- 3) Occupational downgrading & segregation: Women often chose employment below their skill set & in those areas that are traditionally meant for women.

- 4) Discrimination in hiring & pay.
- 5) It further aggravates the hierarchy in gender relations & perpetuates gender inequality in society.
- 6) It deteriorates the quality of life due to sleep deprivation, anxiety, social isolation, etc.
- 7) It is detrimental to women's empowerment.
- 8) Increased vulnerability to any shock & any disaster.
- **Positive:**
- It will make the contribution of unpaid workers visible and highlight the inequalities & justify their claim to monetization.
- It will help women claim equality within the patriarchal household.
- Enhance the policy efficiency, especially in the areas of gender inequality.
- It will help women gain agency in the household.
- Can contribute to poverty reduction.
- **Negatives:**
- Commoditization of the care work will reduce the emotional component of relationships.
- It is difficult to objectify unpaid work as many times women are multitasking.
- It will further aggravate the sexual division of labor.
- It also has a challenge with respect to implementation.
- **Way Forward:**
- Under SDG-5 it aims to address the problem of unpaid work through provisions of:
 - 1) Availability of infrastructure.
 - 2) Social protection policy & promotion of shared responsibility within the shared households.
 - 3) Address inequality by recognizing the value of unpaid work.
 - 4) Reduce the burden by investing in resources and physical infrastructure e.g. according to the Oxfam report due to Ujjawala Yojana, women will spend 49 minutes less in unpaid work & 60 minutes more in paid work.
- With Jal Jeewan Mission, women will spend 22 minutes less in unpaid work & 60 more minutes in paid work.
- Defeminization of unpaid work.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Violence Against Women, etc.

Society Class 08

[1:08 PM] VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (VAW):

- **Concept:** It is referred to as gender-based violence which results in physical, mental, and sexual harm
- **Manifestation:** Prebirth (sex-selective abortions) - infancy (infanticide) - childhood (child abuse, child labor, child marriage) - adolescence (trafficking) - adulthood (domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment) - old age (violence against old women).
- - **Statistics: According to NCW**
 - 46% rise in violence against women in the first 8 months of 2021
 - **UN-Women** - rise in VAW during COVID - "**Shadow Pandemic**"
 - 86% of women have no intention to report
 - 77% of women did not discuss it with anyone
 - Among 14% who intended to report only 7% could reach the appropriate authority.
- **Government Efforts:**
- **Statutory Laws** - Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment Act
- **International convention** - UDHR, UN Conference on Women (1975 - Mexico, 1980 - Copenhagen, 1985 - Nairobi, 1995 - Beijing)
- Towards Equality Report - Women's status is dilapidated - change in approach - women in development to women and development
- CEDAW - Convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- The International Center for Research on Women - initiated the **TV program 'BOL'** to create awareness among women about their rights and entitlements.
- **Govt Schemes** - BBBP, Onestop center, Swadhar Grah, Mahila Police Volunteer
- **Agency** - National Women Commission
- **Causes of VAW:**
- Institutionalization of Patriarchy
- Difference processes of socialization
- Commodification and Objectification of Women

- Cultural Practices - female genital mutilation, child marriage, Talaq-e-Biddat, Nikah Halala, etc.
- Lack of reporting - due to fear of stigma
- Structural Conditions - alcoholism, Drug Abuse, Gambling addiction, etc.
- In the context of **nuclear families VAW is on the rise** because -
- Lack of extended support, over expectations in relationships,
- Among educated and empowered women rise in VAW as upward mobility is seen as a direct threat to male hegemony
- ***Institutional Weakness -***
- Lack of stringent laws,
- Lack of adequate implementation,
- Lack of gender-sensitive attitude among law enforcement agencies and stakeholders
- Poor conviction rate.
- **Despite an increase in legal provisions violence against women is on the rise. Discuss**
- Lack of certainty of law - delay in judicial proceedings
- Laws do not aim to challenge deep-rooted patriarchy by focusing on attitudinal change.
- Lack of awareness wrt GRM
- Lack of gender-sensitive complaint filing mechanism
- Under-reporting due to known accused and societal expectations from women to ensure family integration
- Economic dependency
- The lack of a Uniform Civil Code leads to cultural practices biased against women, cultural lag, and toxic masculinity.
- Broken window theory (when an individual commits a petty crime for which the person is not reprimanded the chances of committing the heinous crime at later stages are very high)
- Expectance of violence among women as a matter of fate - trivialization of violence against women by society.
- Lack of political representation of women.
- Son-meta preference
- Lack of gender-neutral laws
- Personal vendetta (revenge-seeking)
- Corruption of the value system - seeking economic benefits by misusing the laws and increased consumerist culture where alimony is seen as a means to climb the social ladder, extra-marital affairs.
- Lack of provision regarding false complaints because of the gender stereotypes that women are always the victims.
- It has become a part of organized crime racket (due to the imbalance nature of society that is obsessed with material goals to the extent of compromising on legitimate means)
- Lack of commissions to protect the interest of men
- Because of secularization, there is a de-sacralization of marriage
- Failure to meet expectations in relations has also resulted in misuse of laws
- (Similarly even under POCSO despite consensual relations due to family and societal pressure it often leads to false implications for boys)
- The misuse of the law does not justify dilution it creates ground for better regulations.

[2:15 PM] IMPLICATIONS OF VAW:

- **Health** - it is the preventable cause, of mortality and morbidity among women
- **Economic** - direct cost - loss of job, loss of productivity, health expenditure,
- Indirect cost - High incidences of IMR, MMR, Intergenerational, social, and Psychological cost
- **Development** - Due to VAW, restricted mobility and autonomy of women negatively impact the participation of women in development and policy-making
- **Rights** - It infringes upon the rights of women - under Articles 15, 19, 21, etc.
- **Societal** - Perpetuation of patriarchy
- **National** - Demographic disaster, VAW cost 3.7% of GDP, Violation of Human Rights, Threatens SDGs

[2:24 PM] WAY FORWARD:

- **Short Term:**
- Proper enforcement of the existing laws
- Quick disposal of cases through fast-track special courts
- Strict patrolling and vigilance especially during the night

- Gender-sensitive infrastructure for eg. the installation of CCTV cameras, functional street lights
- Mandatory training of women in self-defense
- Distribution of self-defense kits to women
- Mandatory sex education at the school level.
- The concept of community policing and neighborhood communities needs to be explored
- Social innovation like the Mahila police station, police volunteers, etc. needs to be encouraged.
- Development of mobile Apps, helplines, and emergency numbers to address any violence against women. For eg. making the public transport system women-friendly by introducing safety measures such as emergency buttons, GPS tracking, etc.
- **Long Term:**
- Gender-sensitization of all stakeholders
- De-stigmatization of VAW.
- Awareness generation through social media platforms, charismatic personalities, street plays, etc.
- Engage with men and boys as change agents for eg. "**He for She Campaign**"
- Moral overhauling of the society
- Value-based education without any gender coloration

[2:50 PM] DOWERY:

- **Premise -** It is an evil practice Which is responsible for the following -
- Sex-selective abortions, female infanticide,
- Women being treated as an economic liability,
- Domestic violence
- Lack of investment in technical education for women
- Dowry death, skewed sex ratio, etc.
- **Definition -** Dowry is defined as any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given directly or indirectly by one party to the other.
- **Causes:**
- Culture of acceptance of dowry by both men and women - because people believe there exists a hierarchical relationship between men and women and it re-enforces the positive attitude towards dowry.
- Consumerism has increased the incidences of dowry
- Dowry is treated as an investment (give and take culture)
- It is also identified with the concept of groom price which is determined based on market value (caste, education, job, future prospect, etc.)
- Sanskritization of practice of dowry.
- Practice of caste endogamy may result in scarcity of grooms resulting in an increase in dowry.
- Practice is associated with the social prestige of the family.
- Despite the increase in women's education problem of dowry still persists because this increase has not resulted in a corresponding increase in Female Labor Force Participation
- **Way Forward:**
- Promote the concept of Adarsh Marriage, for eg. affluent people restrained from lavish weddings.
- Stigmatization of the practice of dowry through naming and shaming or mohalla committees.
- Use of innovation-diffusion framework to persuade people against the practice of dowry. For eg. Social media influencers
- Outlawing extravagant/big-fat weddings.
- Ensuring the girl child gets the share in ancestral property.
- Providing legal and social knowledge through academic curriculum.

[3:19 PM] DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

- Refer to ppt
- **Issues Related:**
- Nuclear families are more prone to violence
- Cultural acceptance of domestic violence
- According to the Gender Social Norm Index by UNDP - 25% of men and women globally think it is fine for the husband to beat the wife
- Lack of alternative opportunities among women victims such as lack of parental support or economic dependence, etc. leads to low reporting.
- The lack of criminalization of marital rape also contributes to incidences of domestic violence

- The lack of witnesses since the violence takes place within the domestic space also reduces the deterrence.
- For example UP state govt's initiative such as "**Bell Bajao Campaign**".

NEXT CLASS TOPIC - DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, SURROGACY, ETC.

Society Class 09

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORKPLACE- 1:05 PM

- **Refer to the handout for the Act.
- **Issues-**
- **According to FICCI** 36% of Indian companies and 25% of MNCs have yet not constituted an internal complaint committee.
- Approximately 70% of the women do not report the cases for the following reasons.
- **1.** Lack of understanding of the term sexual harassment.
- **2.** Lack of faith in the complaint mechanism
- **3.** Fear of retaliation
- **4.** Fear of social exclusion
- **5.** Fear of domestication due to stigma associated with violence against women.
- **6.** Sexual harassment is one of the major reasons for the decline in female labor force participation.

SURROGACY- 1:23 PM

- According to CII, surrogacy in India was worth \$2.3 billion industry.
- When such a high amount is riding on any industry probability of financial abuse is high.
- There are three stakeholders in this- The surrogate mother- the middlemen- and the intended parents.
- **Surrogate mother-**
- Because of poverty, and unemployment usually surrogate mothers usually belonged to the vulnerable section.
- Due to a lack of education and lack of awareness of rights, subject to exploitation.
- **Middle Men-**
- Middlemen exploited surrogate mothers, financially, mentally, and physically.
- Improper contracts which absolved the intended parents of their responsibility.
- **Vulnerability of children-**
- Abandonment of child in case of - unplanned twin, girl child, couple with twins, divorce/separation of parents
- Many countries do not recognize surrogacy **example- China**
- If the child is born through surrogacy their rights will be infringed.
- **Refer handout for provisions of the act.
- **Analysis of the Surrogacy Act-**
- **Positive-**
- It provides for the registration of surrogacy clinics which will ensure appropriate safeguards.
- The act protects the rights of surrogate mothers with respect to abortion, pre and post-natal care, or withdrawal.
- It also protects the rights of the child by preventing their abandonment.
- Prohibition of commercial surrogacy may encourage a culture of adoption.
- Insurance coverage of 36 months for surrogate mothers is a welcome step.
- Infertility is a taboo hence it is the ethical responsibility to alleviate the curse of infertility.
- **Negative-**
- Although based on teleology, surrogacy might stand justified according to **Emanuel Kant's** categorical imperative, it does not stand justified as it depersonalizes the process of reproduction, and humans are treated as means to attain the ends.
- A total ban will push the industry underground and will further **aggravate the exploitation.**
- The condition to produce the certificate of infertility may further **aggravate the stigmatization.**
- The definition of infertility is not very exhaustive also they haven't taken into consideration the **problem of Tokophobia.**
- It has failed to take into consideration modern-day realities as it prohibits single parents, transgender, homosexuals, live-in partners, fertile couples, etc. from availing of surrogacy.
- This prohibition infringes upon the right to make reproduction choices under **article 21 of the constitution** example- B.K. Parthasathi case and the Devika Biaswas case.

- According to feminist scholars, the act romanticizes altruism and curtails the financial rights of the surrogate mothers.

DIVERSITY- 2:03 PM

- **Concept-** Defined as collective differences that set off one group different from another.
- **Manifestation-** Linguistic, regional, religious, racial and ethnic.
- **Issues confronted due to diversity-** Linguistic Chauvinism, Communalism/religious fundamentalism, regionalism, racial intolerance, ethnonationalism
- **Unity in diversity**
- The above-mentioned framework can be applied in the following context
- **1.** Bofors scam and the role of media in exposing the scam.
- **2.** JP movement which mobilised the masses against authoritarianism and corruption.
- **3.** Anti-corruption by Anna Harare
- The persistence of caste-based discrimination it was considered retribution for past karma.
- However, with the emergence of leaders like Kyotibha Phule, and Dr. BR Ambedkar there was the subjective realization of objective reality which led to resentment.
- Similarly, if we consider the example of slums people are objectively deprived however, in the absence of third-party intervention they have not developed a sense of deprivation hence no resentment.

LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY- 2:46 PM

- **Extent-** India is extremely linguistically diverse according to the census 2011.
- 121 major languages.
- 1599 other languages.
- Language is an important tool of cultural identity.
- Diversity is manifested as ' Kos kos par pain badle, char kos par vani'.
- Language has the potential to emerge both as a source of cohesion or conflict.
- **Post-independence there were two major issues-**
- **1. Official language issue-**
- Leadership was clear that India would not have any language as the national language since it is the land of multiple languages with rich inheritance.
- **2.** It was believed that the masses could grow educationally and culturally through the medium of their own language.
- However, the adoption of an official language was a debatable issue.
- English was considered as a language of -
- **1.** Trade and commerce
- **2.** International diplomacy
- **3.** Exposure to Western thoughts
- **4.** Rich literary treasure etc
- However, according to Mahatma Gandhi, the masses would not accept English as the official language due to unequal relations with the Britishers.
- **1950-** Under article 343 Hindi was declared as the official language and English was the associate language till 1965.
- **1956-60-** During this period non-Hindi Hindi-speaking people started protesting against Hindi as the official language, it was an example of Supra-State regionalism.
- **1963-** The Official Language Act was introduced to ensure the use of English beyond 1965.
- However, the text of the act was ambiguous and generated apprehension.
- **1967-** The Official Language Amendment Act was passed which ensured an indefinite policy of bi-lingualism.
- Post 1967 the problem gradually disappeared from the political scene demonstrating the capacity of the Indian political system to deal with the problems in a democratic manner and to promote national consolidation.
- **2. Linguistic reorganization of state (LRS)-**
- LRS helped in fulfilling the linguistic aspiration of people which kept political extremism at bay.
- According to Rajni Kothari, it removed the major source of discord and created homogeneous political units that could be administered through a medium that a large population understands.
- It gave people the right to self-determination which gave Psychological satisfaction to many, it promoted unity in diversity.
- It created grounds for the development of provincial languages.
- Massive literacy and universalization of education can be ensured if it is impacted in the mother tongue.

- **The other side of LRS-**
- LRS did not resolve all the problems as we are extremely diverse, it was more like the opening of Pandora's box.
- For example Gorkha land, Mithilanchal etc.
- It has aggravated the consciousness among people with respect to their linguistic identity which has accelerated linguistic chauvinism.
- **1.** It had created grounds for the emergence of regional political parties.
- **2.** It may lead to discrimination against people on the basis of language, especially migrants.
- **3.** It had acted as a threat to unity in diversity.
- **4.** It also has a spillover effect where small states are being created on other issues for example- Underdevelopment or administrative inconvenience.
- **5.** Ghettoization on the basis of language and strengthening of stereotypes.

The topic for the next class- Religion

Society Class 10

INTRODUCTION (01:01 PM)

- A Brief Review Of The Previous Class.

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY (01:06 PM)

- **1) Extent of Diversity:**
- 1.1) Inter-religious.
- 1.2) Intra religious.
- **2) Problems associated with Religious Diversity:**
- **2.1) Communalism:**
- Concept.
- Manifestation.
- Types.
- Evolution.
- **2.2) Religious Fundamentalism:**
- Concept.
- Causes.
- **3. Way Forward.**

SECTS (01:09 PM)

- **Sects are defined as offshoots of existing religions due to disagreement over the core belief or different interpretations of the belief.**
- The sect is a close-knit group that consists of deeply committed followers.
- Any kind of dissent is not tolerated.
- Individuals voluntarily join the sect & adopt the lifestyle & follow the beliefs of the sect.
- It is marked by a desire to dissociate itself from the existing social order.
- Some believe sects are an attempt to rationalise the dominant religion.
- **For example, in Islam, Shia & Sunni, Christianity, Catholicism, Protestant, etc., in Hinduism Vaisnavite, Shaivites, Shaktas, Smartas, etc.**

CULT (01:15 PM)

- **It is defined as a loose-knit organization, that is the result of cultural innovation or cultural importation.**
- It is organized around a charismatic personality. It never challenges the mainstream religion directly.
- It accommodates dissent & it is a voluntary organization that also has a customer service orientation and is open to all.
- **For example Osho cult.**

REASONS FOR GROWTH OF SECT AND CULT (01:24 PM)

- **According to Olridge:**
- 1) Religion guarantees salvation in the afterlife. Whereas cult provides relief in this life.
- 2) Religion addresses spiritual needs and cult provides solutions to mundane problems.
- 3) Religion points out challenges in direct communication with God, however, cults provide a medium where devotees can directly interact with the charismatic personalities.
- For example, the sect provides a new perspective to the people who feel trapped due to the social constraints of the caste system.
- Unlike the stratified caste system sects do not follow a hierarchy-based social structure.

- **The Ravi Dasiya Sect and the Kabirpanth Sect emerged as they propagated ideas against Caste-based discrimination.**
- **Some sects are revivalist in nature, for example, the Dutta sect which intends to establish Varnashram in its pure form.**
- The sect may also emerge in affluent regions, for example as a result of urbanization, individualism, middle class joining sects or cults to experience community living.
- For example, people from the middle class are joining sects & cults to access community living.
- In the backdrop of capitalism and consumerism, the middle class may feel spiritually deprived and hence they may join the cult.
- Globalization led to modernization and secularisation.
- With modernization & secularization, the significance of religion has declined.
- However, with growing uncertainty or challenges posed by modernity(inequality, dilution of moral fabric, consumerism, loss of peace), a vacuum is created.
- And there is religious revivalism and one of the manifestations is the growth of cults & sects.
- **The emergence of sects can also be the result of invasion of foreign rule, & their political dominance.**
- **The Sect emerges to provide a community with a new religious and political vision.**
- For example, the emergence of the Khalsa Sect in Punjab provided the community with a new religious & political vision.
- **Question: Analyse the salients of sects vis-a-vis caste, region, and religion in Indian society. (250 words/15 marks)**
- According to post-modern scholars, today's society is driven by media which has also created ways for the proliferation of sects & cults.
- **For example, these sects & cults can communicate with a larger number of people through the media and this has raised their visibility & profile.**

COMMUNALISM: (01:40 PM)

- It is defined as an ideology according to which society is divided into different religious communities having **different secular (socio-political) interests.**
- **A man of religion is not communal who practices politics by linking it with religion is communal.**
- **"मजहब की सियासी दुकांदारी" (Political trade in Religion).**
- **Question: Distinguish between religiousness and communalism. By giving one example from post-independent India discuss how the former turned into the latter.**
- Communalism in a broad sense means strong attachment to one's own community.
- However, in the Indian context it is understood in religious terms.
- Communalism in a positive sense stands for the attachment of an Individual towards his community and working towards its socio-political and economic upliftment.
- However in a negative sense it is referred to as an ideology which emphasizes the separate identity of the religious groups

MANIFESTATION OF COMMUNALISM (02:01 PM)

- **Mild:** When people belonging to the same religious community have the same secular interests.
- **Moderate:** When people belonging to different religious communities have different secular interests.
- **Extreme:** When people belonging to different religious communities not only have different but mutually hostile/antagonistic interests.
- Zero-sum game or constant view of power: Power in a society always remains constant.

TYPES OF COMMUNALISM (02:11 PM)

- **1) Assimilationist:**
- When the dominant religion brings small religious groups within its folds it is referred to as assimilationist communalism
- E.g. Hindu Code Bill applies to Hindus, Jains, and Sikhs,
- According to GS Ghure Tribals are backward Hindus, etc.
- **2) Welafarist:**
- **Here the emphasis is laid on the welfare of a particular community by providing education scholarships residential accommodation etc. i.e. focus is on the socio-economic upliftment of the people of their community.**
- **3) Retreatist:**
- Religious community keeps themselves aloof from political activities e.g. Bahai Community where the members are forbidden from participating in the political process.
- **(The above-mentioned types of communalism are not a threat to National Integration)**

- **4) Retaliatory:**
- It indulges in mutually hostile groups where members are always looking to harm each other e.g. any act of communal violence in post-Independence India.
- **5) Separatist:**
- When the demand for autonomy is based on religion. However, the demand is to remain within the Indian Union e.g. the demand for a separate Punjab State.
- **6) Secessionist:**
- When there is a demand for a separate nation on religious lines, which threatens the territorial integrity of India e.g. demand for Khalistan.
- **(The last three types are a threat to National Integration).**

EVOLUTION OF COMMUNALISM: (02:32 PM):

- Although the communal bickering started before the arrival of the British, the destruction of temples, forced conversion, and imposition of taxes on religious practices of other religions the genesis of communalism will be traced to the British period.
- Agriculture was in distress, lack of emergence of modern industries, a lack of adequate job opportunities, & there was a rise in the middle class due to education opportunities.
- However, the aspirations of the new middle class were not satisfied, and due to discrepancies in demand & supply led to nepotism, groupism & favouritism (based on Religious identities).
- **These shorter benefits provided validation to communal politics.**
- Socio-economic reality is such that its class distinctions coincided with religious differences.
- For example, the Zamindar class belonged to a certain religious community (X) & peasants belonged to another religious(Y) community. Hence, the economic problem was given a communal colour.
- Communalism was also manufactured due to a power struggle between the elites.
- Struggle between 'X' moneylenders and 'Y' Zamindars.
- Struggle between 'X' Zamindar and 'Y' Jotedars.
- It was also the result of the divide-and-rule policy of the Britishers.
- To counter growing nationalism communalism became the main prop of colonialism.
- **For example, the separate electorate, the partition of Bengal (1905), tolerance towards communal press, patronage of communal media, and late response to the communal violence.**
- **However, the Overthrowing of the colonial state was only the necessary condition to tackle communalism but not sufficient due to the following reasons:**
- The failure of the national leadership to unify the different sections of the society.
- Leadership restricted to a policy of negotiations with leaders of the respective religious groups without making any direct appeal to the masses.
- Even among people, there was an implicit acceptance among the people that they share political & economic interests however, **socially and culturally they are distinct.**
- **Incidences like giving a religious touch to a nationalist agenda or glorification of a certain period of history to the extent of undermining another historical period** generated apprehensions among educated people of the religious groups & their alienation from the freedom struggle.

POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (02:50 PM)

- **Lack of cultural integration** brings Stereotypical beliefs which include emotions of hate/anger and results in violent manifestation.
- The target group resorts to the survival technique of invisibility, which turns into Ghettoisation.
- **Divisive Politics:** Politicians use religion to achieve political gains e.g. choosing a candidate on the basis of the religious composition of the constituency.
- It is also known as the communalization of politics.
- **Politics Of Appeasement:**
- For example, **the overturning of the Shah Bano Verdict to appease the minority group.**
- **Psychological factor:** Lack of trust & understanding among different religious groups which is further aggravated due to media.
- For example, Media is often criticized for sensationalization & trivialization of the News
- **And they often disseminate rumours as news.**
- The situation has been further aggravated with the penetration of Social Media.
- **Administrative failure** to tackle the incidences of communal violence.
- Socio-economic **disparity among different religious communities** provides fodder for politics.
- **Question: Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation, argue by giving suitable examples. (250 words/15 marks)**

RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM (03:15 PM)

- **According to Gabriel Almond, it is defined as a violent offshoot of communalism.**
- It is defined as a visible pattern of religious militancy, by which self-styled true believers try to arrest the erosion of religious identity.
- **Rationale:** Due to modernisation and Secularization, society has changed so much, that it is difficult to protect and promote religious beliefs, practices, identity etc.
- Causes:
- Modernisation and secularization are necessary conditions for the emergence of fundamentalism but not sufficient.
- Ideological cohesions (e.g. single sacred texts).
- Supply of potential recruits (e.g. relatively deprived people).
- Charismatic Leadership
- Communication Technology.
- Emergence of secular education: Fundamentalism emerges as a reaction to secular education.
- Emergence of Counter Civil Society: Civil Society sometimes can disrupt democracy by acting as a medium to diffuse anger and resentment.
- **Question: Modernity is breeding religious fundamentalism. Comment. (150 words/10 marks)**

(TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: CONTINUATION OF RELIGIOUS FUNDAMENTALISM)

Society Class 11

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (01:06 PM):

MEASURES TAKEN TO ADDRESS COMMUNAL VIOLENCE: (01:15 PM):

- The measures can be categorized into both Short, & long terms:
-

Short Term	Long Term
1) More deployment of forces & enhancing security by proper barricading	1) Eradicating the problems of poverty, illiteracy, & unemployment
2) We can use innovation, diffusion framework & persuade religious leaders to establish peace & ensure people don't indulge in violence.	2) Value-based education without any ideological coloration.
3) Suspension of the internet to prevent the spread of fake news	3) Responsible & restrained journalism.
4) To prevent diffusion of responsibility we can ensure individualization through CCTV cameras.	4) Reforms in the criminal justice system e.g. speedy trials through fast-track courts, adequate compensation, etc.
5) To prevent association, & assembly of groups of peoples.	5) Use of cinema & other cultural platforms to promote communal harmony.
6) Emergency helpline number, & robust grievance redressal mechanisms.	6) In the long term banning communal outfits.
7) Setting up of peace communities or community policing.	7) Proper scrutinization of domestic & international funding of religious institutions & organizations.
8) Patriotic fervor can be created by playing motivational & patriotic songs.	8) Proper codified guidelines for administration to tackle the incidences of violence.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9) Comunal outfits should be immediately targeted & their capacity to disrupt must be crippled. | 9) The communication of political elites or administrative personnel should be checked & any incident of hate speech or flaring communal sentiments must be reprimanded. |
| 10) Taking help from NGOs, and pressure groups to remove the immediate mistrust between different religious groups. | 10) Based on the reports of the Rangnath Mishra Committee, proper sensitization & training of police personnel is required. |
| 11) Ensure mobile infrastructure w.r.t medical emergencies. | 11) Creating vigilante groups. |
| 12) The police force should be well-equipped to ensure their safety. | 12) Prevent Ghettoization of communal groups to prevent the feeling of isolation. |
| 13) Flag march to show the might of the administration and immediate deployment of the Rapid Action Force (RAF). | 13) Ranking districts based on communal peace & providing special rewards for the development. |
| | 14) Creation of a central database regarding the region, time, cause, and potential perpetrators of communal violence. |

- **Question:** In the backdrop of recent communal conflicts, discuss the responsible factors & enumerate the steps that can be taken to address the problem. (15 Marks/250 Words).

REGIONAL DIVERSITY: (01:49 PM):

- **Concept of Region:**
- 1) Homogenous area.
- 2) Physically/culturally distinct from neighboring areas.
- 3) People have sufficient awareness that they are similar but different from people of other regions.
- 4) Development of Regional identity (start professing political loyalties more towards a region rather than a state/nation).
- For example, South Indian states are characterized by the Dravidian language which brings them under one fold.
- Similarly, North-Eastern states also create a region also create a region cultural, historical, and ethnic ties due to geographical proximity and shared practices.
- On the other hand, there could be multiple regions within a state e.g. within UP, Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Paschim Pradesh, etc.
- Also, within Manipur Imphal valley & hill regions, within Rajasthan, we have Marwar, Shekhwati, Mewar, etc.
- **Question:** In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that regions form cultural units rather than States, give reasons with examples. (10 Marks/150 Words).
- **Regionalism:**
- Regionalism is rooted in India's diversity w.r.t to caste, religion, language, ethnicity, etc, when all these factors get geographically concentrated along with the feeling of relative deprivation it is referred to as Regionalism.
- In a positive sense, it encourages people to develop a sense of oneness, where people work towards promoting the interest & development of the region.
- However, in the negative sense, it might lead to excessive attachment to the region which may threaten unity in diversity.
- **Politics of regionalism: (Postive & Negatives).**
-

Positives

- 1) If we concretize our identity (cultural), we resort to regionalism.
- 2) If for social, and economic upliftment/better access to resources & development we demand autonomy e.g. Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, etc.
- 3) If for administrative convenience the demand for a separate state is legit. e.g. Uttarakhand.

Negatives

- 1) If people resort to violence.
- 2) If the demand is communal. e.g. Punjab state.
- 3) If it acts as a threat to the territorial integrity of a nation e.g. Khalistan.
- 4) If we resort to the 'Son of Soil Policy' e.g. Khasi area of Meghalaya, Karnataka, etc.

- **Son of Soil:** It is defined as a concept in which the residents claim the right over resources of the land to the extent of exclusion of the outsiders, e.g. 'state constitutes exclusive homeland for its residents.
- **Factors responsible for Son of Soil:**
- 1) Lack of culture of out-migration: Due to strong attachment to the land or any other factor that restricts the opportunity to migrate outside.
- 2) Son of soil emerges only to struggle for middle-class jobs.
- For example, the exodus of Sikhs from the Khasi areas of Meghalaya during COVID time, and patronage to the Assamese language led to the division of greater Assam.
- 3) Presence of strong regional, political parties.
- 4) Inability of the state to serve the interests of both migrants & natives.
- 5) Due to rising aspirations, everyone has high expectations & anything short of expectation will lead to disenchantment.
- Although, the constitution ensures the right to migration there is a Son of Soil movement due to the politicization of this issue.
- **Question:** What do you mean by the son of soil theory and why it is limited to a few pockets in India?
- **Basis of Regionalism:**
- 1) Historical Basis: The regionalism demands are sometimes supported by historical aspects like folklore, myths, traditions, and historical experience e.g. demand for Dravidstan.
- It was based on the belief, that the region once enjoyed non stratified society & polity.
- However, with Aryan Invasion, disrupted the polity & led to stratification & hegemony.
- 2) Geographically: Presence of Natural Resources.
- Climatic conditions.
- Rainfall.
- Landforms.
- Sharing a border with the international territory.
- Strategic location.
- Buffer areas.

SOCIO-CULTURAL REASONS: (02:45 PM):

- 1) Language: Linguistic Reorganization of State (Domino Effect).
- 2) Caste: Anti-caste movement (any demand based on caste & religion will not be accepted as it threatens the secular fabric)
- 3) Religion.
- 4) Politico-Administrative: Politics does not create Regionalism but it accentuates it by fanning the sentiments of ignorant masses to fuel their vested interests.
- Economica; factor: It forms the crux of regional politics & it is based on the fact that resources are limited & demands are disproportionate.
- Even the policies of the government since independence have not been able to address the regional disparity in fact in many cases it has aggravated the regional imbalance & economic differences.

- For example, Telangana has accused Andhra Pradesh of colonizing their region by grabbing their land & jobs & also blamed the government for not investing enough in their infrastructure.
- Hence, it is the unequal distribution of developmental benefits that has created the demand for small states.
- **Question: 01:** What is the basis of regionalism? Is economic inequality the most important factor behind regionalism? (10 Marks/150 Words).
- **02:** Do you agree that regionalism in India is a consequence of cultural assertiveness? Argue. (10 Marks/150 Words).

TYPES OF REGIONALISM: (03:07 PM):

Inter-State	Intra-State	Supra-State	Demand for Secession
	Demand for Bodoland in Assam,		
Interstate River Water Disputes.	Gorkhaland in West Bengal, Vidharbha in Maharashtra, and Saurashtra (Gujarat)	North India vs. South India state w.r.t official languages	Khalistan, Greater Nagalim, etc
Conflict between states over the Buffer Areas.		North East India vs. Reat of India w.r.t development	

Positive & Negative of Regionalism:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Positives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It plays an important role in nation-building as it accommodates federal sentiments. 2) It gives the people to assert themselves. 3) Not always regional interests are pitted against National interests. Accommodating the aspirations will reduce secessionist tendencies. 4) it helps us in realizing the Salad Bowl theory of multiculturalism. 5) Moderate regionalism may enhance the competitive spirit of people which may contribute to growth & development. | <p>Negatives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regionalism can be seen as a threat to the overall development & unity of the nation, especially when it has a violent connotation. 2) It is often used as a tool for vote bank politics. 3) It may hinder the international diplomacy. 4) unequal distribution of resources due to the presence of strong regional leaders may result in feelings of relative deprivation. |
|---|---|
- Question: The growing feeling of regionalism is a necessary condition for the demand for a separate state. (10 Marks/150 Word)

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the same topic. **Society Class 12**

THE CLASS STARTED IN CONTINUATION AT: (10:00 AM)

RACIAL INTOLERANCE: (10:08 AM):

- Racial Intolerance:
- Concept Of Race:
- Defined as a category/group of people, characterized by distinct physical traits e.g. facial features, complexion, stature (height).
- **According to BS Guha, 6 distinct groups:**
- Nordic.
- Negrito
- Proto Austroloid.
- Mongoloid.
- Mediteraneanen.
- Western brachycephals.
- What Is Racial Intolerance?
- It is defined as a prejudiced attitude that is carried by individuals/groups against people belonging to different racial groups.
- It leads to discriminatory behavior against people of different racial groups.
- **Causes Of Racial Intolerance:**
- 1) **Obsession with Fair Confusion:**
- 1.1) Colonial hangover,
- 1.2) Commodification through advertisements,
- 1.3) The commercial setting of beauty standards,
- 1.4) Emergence of filters.
- 1.5) Content of the books (at times relates beauty with fairness of skin).
- 2) Lack of cultural integration which results in stereotyping subsequently results in Ghettoisation.
- 3) Discrepancy between demand & supply which leads to the feeling of relative deprivation.
- 4) Reinforcing the stereotype on various cultural platforms e.g. characterization in Indian cinema.
- 5) Normalization of racism.
- 6) Presence of fringe elements.
- 7) Lack of racially sensitive attitude, especially among law enforcement agencies which reduces the deterrence.
- For example, a mob attack on Tanzanian students in the year 2016. In August 2021, a student from Congo died which resulted in retaliation against Indians in Congo City, similar incidents were witnessed against North Eastern students or people with a dark complexion.
- **Implication of Racial Intolerance:**
- **Individual Levels:**
- 1) Violation of Human Rights.
- 2) Lack of access to opportunities.
- 3) Lack of opportunities for upward mobility. (probability of falling into the vicious cycle of poverty is high).
- 4) Self-alienation (anxiety, fear, mental health issues, etc.)
- 5) Restricted cognitive development.
- 6) Isolation.
- 7) Limited ability to confront challenges.
- 8) Increased possibility of being radicalized by fringe elements.
- **Societal Levels:**
- 1) Corrupt socialization sets a bad precedent in society.
- 2) It may generate regionalism as a movement against outsiders, separatist, & secessionist tendencies.
- 3) Threat to peace, & harmony increases incidences of social conflict which divide the society further.
- 4) Disruption of Social Capital.
- 5) Threatens the potential of the Demographic Dividends.
- 6) Reinforcing of the Stereotypes.
- **National Levels:**
- 1) It threatens the potential of the nation to emerge as an education, & business hub.
- 2) It threatens the bilateral relations.
- 3) National integration can't be achieved due to increasing incidences of violence.
- 4) It will lead to law & order disruption.
- 5) It dilutes India's soft power.

- 6) It creates a threat to India's diaspora, & overall negatively impacts India's status at global levels.
- 7) Chances of external interference which may further destabilise the territory.
- 8) It may lead to brain drain.
- **Way forward:**
- Student exchange programs should be organized to facilitate cultural assimilation and resolution of any discord.
- Comprehensive educational content, which incorporates information about diverse cultures.
- Racial sensitization of law enforcement agencies.
- Ban on racial advertisements.
- Socialization without racial coloration at all levels.
- Charismatic personalities must lend their voice to the problem of racial intolerance.
- For example, celebrities refuse to endorse fairness creams.
- Confidence-building measures should be taken to assure racial minorities about their security, & well-being.
- Community policing to keep the fringe elements at bay.
- Holding workshops by the government, & civil societies to sensitize locals about the culture of minorities.
- Vicarious reinforcements through the glorification of national heroes of freedom struggle from a pan-Indian basis.
- Initiatives to promote cultural integration such as street plays, community lunches, or adherence to the value of 'Athiti Devo Bhava'.
- W.r.t to racial complaints, a similar box to SHE-box can be created for fast disposal of cases.
- The promotion of diversity in leadership positions can help combat racial intolerance.
- **Recommendations of the Bezbaruah Committee:**
- 1) Stringent laws are the need of the hour.
- 2) Fast-track courts for speedy trials.
- 3) Use the social media outreach to create awareness in the society.
- 4) Provide legal awareness to racial minorities w.r.t grievance redressal mechanism.
- 5) Bonding power over sports should be explored.
- **Question:** In the backdrop of growing incidences of racism. Briefly discuss its implication in context of the Indian society. (10 Marks/150 Words).

ETHNONATIONALISM: (11:00 AM):

- Ethno-nationalism:
- Ethnic Group: Defined as a social group, which consists of people united by ties of common ancestry, common history, common culture, etc.
- People of an ethnic group have sufficient awareness/beliefs that they are similar but distinct from others.
- Based on the discrimination that happened with an Ethnic identity created differential access to resources which induced ethnic stratification and subsequently resulted in Ethnic Antagonism.
- **Question:** Linguistic regional rather than religious identities have been the basis of ethnonationalism in India. (10 Marks/150 Words).

UNITY IN DIVERSITY: (11:25 AM):

- Unity is defined as a sense of oneness, 'we' feeling a bond that unites people despite diversity.
- Unity can be based on uniformity or difference.
- Bonds Of Unity In India:
- Geographical bond:
- Geopolitical:
- We stand geographically untied with the Himalayas in the North & oceans on the side.
- Amidst geographical unity, we also are politically united e.g. single constitution, single citizenship, etc.
- Geo Cultural:
- Institutions Of Pilgrimage:
- North: Kedarnath.
- West: Dwarks.
- East: Puri.
- South: Rameswaram.
- Institutes of pilgrimage play a significant part in promoting interaction & cultural affinity among people living in different parts of India, hence it is the source of the unity which is reflected in the network of sacred places & shrines.

- Regional Bond:
- Region 1: Amidst the caste diversity there exists a thread of Vertical Unity in the form of a common language.
- Region 2: Amidst regional diversity, there exists a common thread of horizontal unity with a common caste culture.
- Religion: Earning religious merit by visiting religious shrines is an example of inter-religious diversity.
- Miscellaneous Examples:
- The cosmopolitan culture of metro cities, All India Services, educational institutes, corporate culture, sports, cinema, food, art, & architecture, festivals, transport, & communication, elections, patriotism, etc.
- **Diversity In Unity:**
- It refers to the existence of the plural culture w.r.t to ethnicity, race, language, lifestyle, etc within the nation.
- Question: What do you mean by Unity in Diversity, illustrate with examples from sociocultural life. (10 Marks/150 Words).

SECULARISM: (11:59 AM):

- **Concept of Secularism:**
- It is defined as the principle of separation between the state, & people who have a mandate to represent the State from religious institutions, and dignitaries.
- It is devoid of both inter, & intra-religious domination.
- Promotes equality, & freedom both within, & between religions.
- It promotes separation between the sphere of politics, & the sphere of religion. however, the nature, & extent of separation depend upon the values it intends to promote.
- **Models Of Secularism:**
- USA's Model Of Secularism:
-

Concept Given By who:	Thomas Jefferson
	Secularism has the following features:
Concept:	1) The sphere of politics is different from the sphere of religion. 2) The state shall not adopt any religion as State Religion. 3) No one shall be discriminated against based on the religion he/she practices.
Nature:	It promotes an arm's length distance between the sphere of politics, & the sphere of religion.
Rationale:	According to them, religion is a private affair hence the State neither has the liability, nor the right to interfere in the religious matter.
Scope:	There is no scope for 'state-sponsored reforms'.
Rights:	Rights of individuals (equality, freedom). It does not deal with community-specific rights.
	• The USA model of secularism is referred to as 'soft secularism'.
	• French Model Of Secularism:
	•
Known as:	Laicite
Given:	Separation of the State & the Church.

What:	The state neither supports nor discourages any religion until it does not infringe upon the duties of the State & rights of other citizens.
Rationale:	It is based on the rationale that in the past the Church was dominating that both the King & commoner wanted to curtail the authority of the Church by domesticating religion. Hence, they came up with the concept of Secularization Hence, due to its commitment to complete separation & secularization, any explicit expression of religious symbols & practices is banned in the public sphere which means it is banned in public office, schools, etc.
Scope:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secularization: • Differentiation. • Privatization. • Decline in social significance of religion. • Contemporary Issues (UCC, Scotrine of essential religious practices).

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Elaboration of Secularization, etc.

Society Class 13

INTRODUCTION (01:35 PM)

- A Brief Review Of The Previous Class.

MODELS OF SECULARISM (01:42 PM)

- Indian Model of Secularism:
- Politics and Religion (two spheres).
- The wall of separation between them is porous.
- The state can interfere in the religious sphere to show disagreement with certain aspects of religion and give progressive voices within every religion.
- Example: Abolition of Untouchability, Abolition of Talaq-e-biddat, allowing women entry in Sabarimala.
- However, religion can not interfere in the state.
- Any kind of electoral mobilisation on religious grounds is not allowed.
- **What we follow is the "Principled distance approach". (coined by Rajiv Bhargav)**

PRINCIPLED DISTANCE (01:49 PM)

- The state has the freedom to decide when to interfere or abstain from interference depending upon what is required to ensure justice liberty and equality.
- **Rationale:**
- Although it appears that India's model of secularism was borrowed from the West, however, it is rooted in India's unique socio-historic circumstances.
- For example religiously plural nature of Indian society and the commitment of its leadership to ensure equal respect for all religions.
- **Scope:**
- Based on the concept of principled distance we can conclude that the Indian model of secularism is compatible with state-sponsored religious reforms.
- **Rights:**
- In the context of India, it deals it deals with both Individual and community-specific rights.
- Overall, in the context of India, it is positive secularism as it provides enough space for everyone to promote and propagate their religion without infringing upon the rights of others.
- **Question: How Indian Model of secularism is different from the model in the West?**
- **Question: What can France learn from the Indian approach to secularism?**
- It fails to recognise the contemporary nature of society which is multicultural.
- For many religion is not a matter of faith but a way of life.

- So restricting it within the private domain sometimes is not possible.
- France does not guarantee the right to profess religion which may undermine religious freedom.
- Curtailing and curbing religious sentiments sometimes backfire and there have been increased incidences of radicalisation.
- **Hence, it can be learned from India:**
- Equal respect for all religions.
- Concept of principled distance.
- Ensuring a balance between religious freedom and freedom of expression by incorporating reasonable restrictions.
- **Question: Briefly present the contrasting picture between the Indian and French Models of secularism. (150 words/10 marks)**

SECULARISATION: (02:14 PM)

- It is a process by which societies, institutions and individuals move away from being influenced or governed by religious beliefs, traditions and practices.
- The key aspect of secularisation includes:
- Decline in the significance of religion in public life.
- Decline in Religious participation.
- Emphasis on Individualism and freedom of thought.
- The process is often associated with modernisation, technological advancement, and urbanisation.
- **Question: To what extent Indian society is secularised? Give examples.**
- With the emergence of a uniform legal system, the role of religion with respect to conformity and deviance has deviated.
- Desacrilisation of marriage (Divorce/separation no longer a taboo).
- Caste is no longer a basis of the division of labour.
- Education has become exoteric and the content is secular.
- Adoption of secularism where religion can not interfere in politics.
- **Youth is becoming secular w.r.t marriage (Inter caste/interfaith marriage), w.r. t accommodation and commensality.**
- Different judicial pronouncements w.r.t non-essential religious practices.
- Technological advancements and their application.
- For example w.r.t medical termination or Assisted Reproductive technology.
- Deritualisation and increased commodification of the practices.
- Due to capitalism's increased culture of consumerism sometimes goes against religious beliefs.
- Deliberations and discussion about uniform civil code.
- **How we are not secularised?**
- Religious revivalism.
- Identity politics.
- communal tensions and conflicts.
- Going back to traditions w.r.t marriage, birth, death etc.
- Cultural revivalism through social media.
- Growing incidences of violence based on caste in the backdrop of secular mobility or reaction to Sanskritisation.
- Caste endogamy or caste-based division of labour is still enforced.
- Communalisation of politics.
- Although few believe that the significance of religion has declined, however, there has been a revival and reconfiguration of its role and influence in the lives of individuals and communities.
- **Question: What is the impact of the post-liberal economy on ethnic identity and communalism? (150 words/10 marks)**

UNIFORM CIVIL CODE (02:45 PM)

- It refers to a common set of laws which governs the areas of personal matters of all individuals irrespective of their religious background.
- **For the motion:**
- It will lead to women's empowerment.
- Uniformity in personal laws will lead to a reduction in legal burden.
- It will ensure social cohesion and national integration.
- It may end vote bank politics.

- It will ensure social justice.
- Facilitate a sense of oneness.
- It will help in the implementation of the provision of Constitution U/A 44.
- It may reduce disruption in Law and order which might create Fiscal space for investment in social infrastructure.
- It will help in alleviating the problem of ambiguity with respect to the interpretation of religious text.

CHALLENGES (02:54 PM)

- The objective of women's empowerment might be perceived as an exaggerated vision since the inheritance rights of women have not resulted in their ownership of assets.
- Some may argue that it goes against the **salad bowl theory of multiculturalism**.
- There exists an issue of cultural lag as a result change in core beliefs might take time to be accepted by the society.
- There is a lack of blueprint w.r.t UCC which might generate apprehension among minorities that it is the imposition of a majoritarian culture.
- The people do not have the emotional intelligence to view UCC from the prism of empowerment justice development etc.
- Instead, it is viewed from the lens of religious differences.
- **Also due to problems such as:**
- Cultural Cahnunism.
- Politicisation of the issues.
- Lack of education based on scientific temper etc. may further aggravate the divide if any decision is taken in haste.
- **According to the 21st Law Commission" consultation person family law reforms stated the following:**
- UCC is neither required nor Desirable.
- Equality within the community is required rather than between the communities.
- Cultural diversity can not be compromised to the extent that the urge for uniformity may threaten territorial integrity.
- Democracies can be established in multicultural countries, however, efforts should be made to end cultural exclusion.
- National cohesion does not require the imposition of a common identity but accommodation of diversity.
- Hence any decision with respect to UCC should be based on popular consensus.
- **Question: Discuss the possible factors which are inhibiting the government from implementing UCC. (150 words/10 marks)**
- **Question: UCC is much needed for India to progress in the 21st century. Discuss. (150 words/10 marks)**

DOCTRINE OF ESSENTIAL RELIGIOUS PRACTICES (DOERP) AND JUDICIOPAPISM (03:22 PM)

- **DOERP emerged during the Shirur Math Case in 1954.**
- This doctrine aims to protect those practices which are essential and integral to the religion.
- ERPs are considered vital to the identity and practice of that religion by its followers.
- Under the Shirur math case, the court said it would decide which practice is essential, however, the essentiality is a contested issue as seen in various judgements
- For example Santhara (Nikhil Soni case), although Rajasthan HC banned santhara for 2 reasons :
 - a) It was equated with suicide.
 - b) It was not considered ERP.
- However, SC lifted the ban and made an observation:
- HC did not take the advice of Jain practitioners.
- It can not be equated with suicide.
- Similarly, in Ismail Farroki's case offering Namaj is essential but not in the Mosque.
- Church of God Vs. KKR Majestic Colony case offering prayer in Church is essential but not on loudspeaker.
- Saira Bano case, Talaq-e-biddat is considered a sin in Islam, hence not essential and the court can intervene.
- In the context of the Sah Bano case, the court gave judgement in favour of Sah Bano with respect to maintenance.
- However, it is not a matter limited to personal law but under Sec 125 of Crpc it is considered as an offence of not providing maintainance to the divorced wife.
- Young Lawyers Association case w.r.t Sabarimala: The judgement allowed women in their menstruating age to enter the temple on the following grounds:

- Banning entry is derogatory to the dignity of women.
- Patriarchy in religion can not supersede the freedom to practice religion.
- **Prohibition is a form of untouchability under Art 17 of the Constitution.**
- **Prohibiting women is not an ERP therefore is not protected.**
- According to the majority of judges constitution is based on the 'doctrine of living tree' hence it is not static and its ambit can be widened depending upon the socio-cultural realities.
- However, the dissenting judge said that diversity should not be confused with discrimination and in a pluralistic society in India entertaining PIL challenging various religious practices can cause damage to constitutional provisions and the multicultural fabric of India.
- **Question: What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism? (150 words/10 marks).**

(TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: POPULATION ISSUES, URBANISATION)

Society Class 14

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (10:04 AM):

POPULATION & ASSOCIATED ISSUES: (10:09 AM):

- Resources being limited and an increase in population creates disproportionate demand which results in a lack of equitable distribution of resources/benefits which leads to relative deprivation.
- Relative deprivation results in social conflict, and dilutes social capital & threatens SDGs.
- Human Capital: It refers to knowledge, health, etc, accumulated by an individual during his/her life which enables them to realize his/her full potential & become a productive asset for the nation.
- **Sources of Human Capital Formation:**
- Investment in social infrastructure.
- Migration in search of job opportunities.
- Expenditure made on information regarding the job market.
- **Prospects of Human Capital Formation:**
- **Individuals Level:**
- 1) Opportunity for growth.
- 2) Cognitive development.
- 3) Ability to realize potential & become a productive asset will reduce incidences of self-alienation.
- 4) It will enable women to emerge as an agency of change.
- 5) Increase in standard of living.
- 6) Development of interpersonal harmonious relations.
- 7) Reduction in vulnerabilities of families w.r.t to shock & disasters.
- **Societal Levels:**
- 1) Social cohesion.
- 2) Strengthening of social capital.
- 3) Human capital is required to further produce human capital.
- **National level:**
- 1) Innovation potential.
- 2) Creates hope for sustainable development, inclusive growth, etc.
- 3) With the development of Human Capital there will be better utilization of physical capital.
- 4) Overall performance w.r.t. social indicators will improve.
- 5) Reduction in overall poverty.
- **Question: To what extent investment in human capital is the need of the hour? (10 Marks/150 words).**

DEMOGRAPHY: (10:36 AM):

- It refers to all the trends, and processes associated with the population e.g. migration, birth rate, death rate, sex ratio, etc.
- **Question: There exists a stark North-South divide w.r.t demography of the population. In the context of the statement, discuss how it will impact the policy formulation. (10 Marks/150 Words).**
- **There are two types of Demography:**
- 1) Formal Demography: It provides statistical information.
- 2) Social Demography: Analysis of statistics.
- **Demographic Dividend:**
- It is defined as economic growth potential generated due to a bulge in the working-age population.
- Currently, the working age population between 15-59 years is 62.5% which is expected to increase up to 65% by 2036.

- **Question:** Why demographic dividend is considered an opportunity?
- **Demographic Dividend as an opportunity:**
- 1) It can ensure economic growth through remittances.
- 2) More independent individuals & less dependent populations will result in more income & less expenditure.
- 3) Swelling of the workforce as more people are available in the labor force.
- 4) Ensures the creation of more opportunities and subsequently results in industrialization of the society.
- 5) Entrepreneurship will increase.
- 6) Research & development will increase more.
- Demographic dividend will increase the potential for economic growth it does not guarantee it, as it depends upon two factors:
- 1) Quality of the workforce e.g. health, education, skill development (National Educational Policy, Ayushman Bharat, Skill India, etc.
- 2) Job opportunities: Job opportunities following steps can be taken promoting self-employment (stand up India, start-up India).
- Conducive environment for FLFP making educational content market-driven.
- Creating a culture of start-ups by investing, and enhancing their utility through media.
- Making labor laws to reduce the incidence of the industry going for labor substitution technology.
- Regular degradation of skills to increase the desirability of the labor in the market.
- **Question:** Is population growth responsible for poverty or is poverty responsible for population growth? Discuss. (10 Marks/150 Words).
- **Implication of Poverty:**
- Poverty leads to a high fertility rate, and more children are considered as working hands.
- Lack of availability accessibility, awareness & affordability w.r.t family planning methods.
- Poverty lack of access to quality, health infrastructure, and high incidences of IMR & CMR.
- **Question:**
- 1) The demographic dividend in India will remain theoretical unless our manpower becomes more educated, skilled & creative. What measures have been taken by the government to enhance the capacity of our population to be more productive & employable? (10 marks/ 150 words).
- 2) The crucial aspect of the development process has been the inadequate attention paid to human resource development in India. Suggest some measures to address the inadequacies. (10 marks/150 words).

MIGRATION: (11:24 AM):

- Concept of migration:
- It is defined as spatial mobility from one geographical region to another, which involves a change in residence for a considerable period.
- **Types Of Migration:**
- **1) Basis Of Duration:**
- 1.1) Migrate for a long term without any intention of coming back from source to destination. (Permanent Migration).
- 1.2) Individuals migrating for the long term but forced (due to lack of opportunities, high cost of living, decline in standard of living) to come back to the source area is known as Semi-permanent Migration.
- 1.3) In the source areas jobs are not available around the year, and individuals in the lean season (economic-wise) move to their source areas and shift area-wise areas for job opportunities.
- 2) Basis Of Destination (internal & International).
- **Internal:**
- **Statistics:**
- Rural to Rural: 62%
- Rural to Urban: 20%.
- Urban to Urban: 13%.
- Urban to Rural: 5%.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION: (11:50 AM):

- **Push factor: (Source)**
- 1) Agriculture Distress.
- 2) Lack of alternative employment opportunities.
- 3) Lack of basic infrastructure.
- 4) Lack of remunerative nature of agriculture.

- **Pull factors: (Destination)**
- 1) Globalisation.
- 2) Industrialization.
- 3) Commercialization of agriculture.
- 4) Access to better infra w.r.t health, education, & skills.
- 5) Better standard of living.
- **Pull Back Factor: (Source Based)**
- 1) Government schemes to develop the source region.
- 2) Counter magnets: To divert the traffic of the population from core destination areas nearby areas are developed & that is referred to as counter magnets.
- For example, to reduce pressure on Mumbai Pune, and Nashik are developed, similarly to reduce pressure on Delhi, Chandigarh, etc are developed.
- **Push Back Factors: (Destination Based)**
- 1) Overcrowding, congestion.
- 2) Declining quality of life.
- 3) High cost of living.
- 4) Decline in standard of living.
- Socio-Cultural: Distribution based on primordial identities (language, ethnicity).
- Caste-based occupational division of labor.
- Patriarchal society.
- **Pull factor: (Positive)**
- 1) Urbanism (Heterogeneity, anonymity, individualism, etc).
- 2) More growth opportunities irrespective of socio-cultural background.
- 3) Strengthen social capital as the ideology is driven by tolerance, accommodation & pluralism.
- 4) Marriage.
- **Push Back factor: (Negatives)**
- 1) Lack of cultural integration.
- 2) Ghettoization.
- 3) Replication of inequalities.
- 4) Existing in the source area.
- 5) Increased incidence of social conflict due to relative deprivation.
- 6) Due to anonymity growing incidences of isolation & alienation.
- **Pull back factors: (Positives)**
- 1) Family reunification.
- 2) Feeling of nativism.
- **Political factor: (Negatives)**
- Development-led displacement policies of the government.
- Lack of proper implementation of government policies & schemes.
- Lack of opportunity for political participation.
- State-led persecution.
- **Pull factor: (Positives)**
- 1) Good governance.
- 2) political freedom.
- 3) Safety & security.
- 4) increased opportunity for political participation & association.
- **Push Back factor: (Negatives)**
- 1) Son of soil theory.
- **Pull Back Factor: (Positives)**
- 1) Strengthening of local governance.
- 2) Change in political leadership.
- **Question:** Internal migration is not only influenced by the pattern of development but also the social structure of the society. In this context discuss the causes of internal migration in India. (10 marks/150 words).
- **Statistics:** According to census 2011, 450 million people are internally migrants.
- Migrants constitute 37% of the total population.
- 68% of migrants are women.

- According to the Migration In India Report: Between June 2020 to July 2021, 28.9% of migrants 47.9% of female migrants & 10.7% of male migrants.
- The report mentioned temporary visitors who constituted those who arrived in the household after March 2020 & have stayed for more than 15 days & less than 6 months.
- Source areas: UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, etc.
- Destination Area: Mumbai, Delhi, etc.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the same topic.

Society Class 15

INTRODUCTION (01:30 PM)

- A Brief Review Of The Previous Class.

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION (01:34 PM)

- **1) SOURCE REGION**
- **Economic:**
 - Loss of human resources.
 - If it draws upon surplus labour then it is a win-win situation.
 - Benefits of remittances.
 - It provides an opportunity for the government to ensure better utilisation of resources in the context of reduced population.
- **Demographic:**
 - If it is male-specific migration:
 - BR declines.
 - Increase in population of the dependent population.
 - The feminisation of the labour force.
 - Increase in incidences of child labour.
- **Socio-cultural:**
 - Migration acts as an agent of social change.
 - For example Diffusion of ideas
 - Leads to family planning.
 - Girl child education.
 - Technological advancement.
 - The absence of adult male members for a long period leads to family dislocation.
 - It might result in violence against women, psychological distress, and a lack of proper socialisation of children.
- **Disintegration of Joint family.**
 - Emergence of female-headed households.
- **Political:**
 - Due to reduced population, it creates an opportunity for political leaders to ensure good governance through the efficient delivery of services.
 - Due to the reduced population, the leader loses the motivation or incentives to work.
- ***Note: Ghost Hamlets in the context of Uttarakhand. (Assignment)**

IMPACT ON DESTINATION AREAS (01:49 PM)

- The migration of people from different cultures gives rise to cosmopolitan culture.
- Broadening of mental horizon increase in social tolerance, promotion of unity in diversity.
- Migrants are perceived to take away the jobs of locals and compete for scarce resources which gives rise to the feeling of relative deprivation.
- It will lead to increased incidences of crime.
- **Slum Proliferation:**
 - Due to limited resources and high cost of living.
 - These objective realities create grounds for political mobilisation.
 - Male In-migration leads to a skewed sex ratio.
 - There may be increased violence against women.
 - failure of state administration to ensure good governance due to an increase in overall population.
- **Inter-community conflicts will also increase.**

IMPACTS ON MIGRANTS (02:02 PM)

- **Positives:**
- Increased opportunity for social mobility.

- Increased probability of social tolerance.
- strengthens social capital.
- Opportunity for innovation.
- **Negatives:**
- Migrants are often reduced to being the victims of identity politics.
- There exists a problem with respect to the creation of a marginal man, who is no longer traditional but is also not able to adopt the new lifestyle.
- Migrants may become victims of the wave of Westernization which may lead to the Sanskritization of unsustainable lifestyles.
- Devoid of skills information and bargaining power, migrants are often caught in exploitative labour arrangements.
- Lack of social security benefits, poor working conditions, lack of minimum wages etc., there exists a constant threat of displacement, or eviction/poor health.
- Lack of proper identification and documentation creates grounds for political exclusion.
- **A/C census 2011, 57.8% of female migrants and 27.8 % of male migrants are illiterate.**
- Hence chances of exploitation are very high.
- 87% of migrants do not have access to education and approximately 40% of them have experienced abuse.
- Hardship further magnifies when the state boundaries are crossed. (Cultural differences such as language).
- There exists a problem of intergenerational transmission of poverty.
- In the absence of credible data migrants often remain outside the bounds of government and civil society, hence migrants suffer from political social economic exclusion.
- **Also known as Ghost Citizens. (Temporary migrants).**

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS CONCERNING MIGRANTS (02:24 PM)

PARAMETERS

Food security

Health

Livelihoods

Legislative mechanism

EFFORTS

One nation, one Ration Card

Ayushman Bharat

e-shram Portal

Interstate Migrant Workmen Act

WAY FORWARD: (02:26 PM)

- To mainstream the concerns of migrants while making a national developmental plan.
- Prioritise implementation of existing laws.
- Sensitization and training of policymakers, local government officials employers etc. regarding the obstacles faced by the migrants.
- Revise the design of the census and survey to collect sex and age-disaggregated data.
- Creation of special labour migrant cells in every state labour department.
- Conduct a detailed nationwide mapping on internal migration.
- Encourage state-level research institutions to develop state Migration Profiles.
- Interstate and Interdistrict coordination committees to jointly plan institutional arrangements for better service delivery.
- The politicization of migration needs to be checked.
- Source area needs to be developed to prevent skewed and rapid migration.
- **Question: In the backdrop of internal migration discuss the opportunities and challenges faced by the migrant population.**

URBANISATION (02:43 PM)

- **1) Concept:**
- **Refers to the movement of** people from rural to urban areas.
- Not only involves residential movement but also changes in occupation and values.
- **2) Urbanism:**
- Ideology associated with urbanisation.
- Refers to the organisation of society as follows:
- Complex DoL.
- High level of technology.
- Economic Interdependence.
- Impersonality in social relationships.
- Opportunity for social mobility.
- Anonymity, heterogeneity.
- **3) Problems associated with urbanisation:**

- Problems of housing and slum proliferation.
- Socio cultural.
- Physical infrastructure.
- **4) Way forward.**

TYPES OF URBANISATION (02:50 PM)

- **1) Over Urbanisation:** When the pace/level of urbanisation surpasses the level of Industrialisation.
- It leads to :
- **Overcrowding.**
- **High cost of living.**
- **Decline in quality of life.**
- **Limited access to resources.**
- As a result, people start moving to the fringes of the city.
- This growth at the fringes of the city is known as Sub suburbanisation.
- Conditions to be fulfilled for sub-urbanisation:
- High/skyrocketing prices of real estate in the city.
- Development of public transport.
- Emergence of new work culture (WFH).
- **Urban Sprawl:**
- It is defined as the uncontrolled and often unplanned outward expansion of a city to the extent of engulfing the nearby rural areas.
- It is characterised by the desire to live in big accommodations and access to private transportation.
- However, it is confronted by challenges such as pollution traffic congestion environmental degradation decline in community cohesiveness.
- **Suburbanisation:**
- It refers to the migration of people and businesses to the suburbs.
- It involves the development of residential commercial and industrial areas on the periphery.
- It is more planned and organised as compared to urban sprawl.
- **Counter Urbanisation:**
- It is defined as the social and demographic process.
- People migrate back from urban to rural areas due to inner city deprivations, pollution, congestion, and declining quality of life.
- Example: Mushrooming farmhouse culture.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH URBANISATION (03:10 PM)

- Housing and slums: A/C to the census 2011, 31.18% of the population live in urban areas.
- 17% of the urban population lives in slums.
- 13% of the population does not have access to sanitation facilities and 30 % of the population does not have access to safe drinking water.
- According to the Rangarajan Panel report, 26.4% of the urban population is BPL.
- According to the UN, habitat slums are defined as residential dwellings which are considered unfit for human habitation as it is overcrowded poorly ventilated and lack the basic resources required for survival.
- It was assumed slum proliferation is due to migration.
- However, an expert group on urban poverty during 12 FYP, concluded that slum proliferation is the result of the failure of housing Policies.
- A/C to WB by 2035, a maximum number of extremely poor people will live in urban areas.

PROBLEMS WITH RESPECT TO HOUSING (03:20 PM)

- Improper city planning due to the heritage of past construction.
- For example: Delhi is being expanded horizontally and not vertically.
- Lack of private developers to invest in social housing.
- Lack of integrated planning. For example, the entire focus is on land use without taking into consideration the transportation environment socio-economic means etc.
- So to address this issue government has planned in-situ rehabilitation, however, it requires prompt implementation.
- Failure to implement national urban housing and habitat policy according to which 15% of the land will be given for social housing every year.
- **Concept of gated community: It leads to social exclusion at the top or ghettoisation based on high income.**
- This further reduces the availability of land for social housing.

REASONS FOR THE PERSISTENCE OF SLUMS (03:40 PM)

- **They constitute the politically most active part of the city and hence it is a major vote bank.**
- There exists a quid pro quo between slum dwellers and informal sector employers.
- Living in slums on the one hand reduces the cost of living and on the other hand, it reduces the cost of labour.
- Due to the existence of a subculture of poverty, there is a lack of feeling of relative deprivation.
- **They provide cheap labour for political parties.**
- **Bureaucratic apathy and lack of governmental accountability are also responsible for slum proliferation.**
- Inability to develop the opportunities in the source areas.

(THE TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS: CONTINUATION OF URBANISATION)

Society Class 16

INTRODUCTION (10:00 AM)

- A Brief Review Of The Previous Class.

SOCIO-CULTURAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH URBANISATION (10:05 AM)

- **1) Residential segregation based on primordial identities.**
- Spatial pattern of communal violence.
- **2) Limited access to resources (Education, health infra, skill development, job opportunities)**
- Leads to feelings of relative deprivation.
- Hence crime and conflicts are high.
- **3) Due to the existence of objective reality often migrants become the victim of identity politics also known as the son of the soil.**
- **4) Due to discrepancies in demand and supply slum proliferation happens which lacks resources for basic survival and also becomes a den of pathological behaviour.**
- For example extortion, kidnapping, vandalism, gang conflict, drug abuse, gambling etc.
- There exists a subculture of Crime.
- **5) Corruption of the Value system:**
- Obsession with the material goals to the extent of exclusion of legitimate means.
- As a result the incidences of abuse against vulnerable sections have increased.
- **6) Disintegration of Joint family, as a result of lack of agency of primary socialisation and lack of agency for social control.**
- Vulnerability of old age, children, PwDs etc. has increased.
- **7) Urban area is characterised by anonymity and individualism.**
- Together it has led to isolation, neglect and decline in community living and also bystander apathy.
- **8) Increased incidence of violence against women.**
- **Reasons:**
- Due to the emergence of the nuclear family, there is a raised expectation and when these are not met, it leads to abuse against women.
- Male-specific migration that leads to a skewed sex ratio that leads to Violence against women.
- Increased upward social mobility threatens the hegemony of males which leads to violence against women.
- **9) Urban areas are treated as a pool of opportunities becoming a hub of rising aspirations.**
- However if not met led to disenchantment and an increase in mental health problems.
- **10) Rising health issues W.R.T Non communicable diseases.**
- **Reasons:**
- Dependence on technology.
- Sedentary lifestyles.
- McDonaldisation of food habits.
- Lack of green space for physical activities.

URBANISATION OF THE PANDEMIC (10:30 AM)

- **Reasons:**
- Increased density of population,
- Increased burden on public transportation,
- And rapid influx of people leading to slum proliferation (poor housing, insufficient supply of water, sanitation etc.) has increased the risk of the pandemic.

- Rapid urbanisation might lead to encroachment in natural habitats and close encounters with wildlife which increases the probability of a pandemic.
- Lack of preparedness of local authorities with respect to risk management.
- **Gentrification:**
- Urban growth has enhanced the infrastructure in the cities which has triggered the process of gentrification (lower-income residents are displaced as affluent individuals or businesses move into their neighbourhood leading to a rise in property prices and rent.)
- Increased culture of consumerism that leads to environmental degradation and unsustainable growth and development and a high probability of falling into the trap of poverty.
- **Question: Does urbanisation lead to more segregation and marginalisation of the poor in Indian Metros?**
- **Question: Discuss the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India.**
- **Question: Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality in rural areas but also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss.**
- **Question: Urbanization has long been associated with human development and progress, but it has been observed that urban settings can also lead to significant inequalities and health problems. Discuss the statement.**

PROBLEM OF PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT (10:52 AM)

- **The** problem of waste generation and waste management.
- Environmental degradation as congestion of people reduces the quality of the air and contaminates water.
- According to the world air quality report 10 out of 15 of the world's most polluted cities are in India.
- With regard to water the problem ranges from poor management of water resources, leaky distribution networks, and a vast volume of untreated water is dumped into rivers.
- Transportation, inadequate road infrastructure, and public transportation are inefficient which leads to capacity overloading and problems of road accidents arise.
- **On the lines of Sweden's approach w.r. t road accidents such as Vision Zero need to be adopted in India as well.**
- Urban centres are defined as 'jungles of concrete', this leads to poor drainage and seepage of rainwater creating a situation of urban floods and water-logged areas.
- **Reasons:**
- Rapid urbanisation, inadequate drainage infrastructure, encroachment on water bodies, lack of green space, climate change, poor waste management and problem of urban governance.

GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES (11:05 AM)

- **Lack of 3 F's** with respect to urban bodies. (funds, function and Functionaries).
- Political tussle between ULBs and state machineries.
- Corruption at the implementational level.

WAY FORWARD (11:09 AM)

- Development of inclusive cities.
- To avoid and to ensure responsibility and accountability.
- Reform in urban administration.
- Cascaded planning structure.
- 1) Transport-oriented development.
- New models of urbanisation can be explored.
- 2) Hub and spoke model.
- To reduce the burden on Hub areas the spokes have been developed.
- This model can be used in various areas for example supply chain management, the health sector, and education (National Digital University).
- 3) Establishment of sponge cities.
- Sponge City is a model that strengthens the ecological infrastructure and drains network to provide a proper flood management system.
- It explores the potential of urban areas such as the availability of trees lakes parks, etc. that can absorb rainwater and prevent flooding.
- It is a nature-based solution which can efficiently tackle climate shocks.
- Through developed river drainage plant-edged sidewalks, inner city gardens, etc. one can build a sponge around the city which can absorb the water.
- Tapping different sources of funding such as PPP, monetisation of assets, increasing property tax etc.

GLOBALISATION (11:48 AM)

- Definition: It is defined as the process by which national, and regional economies, societies, and cultures get globally integrated due to the movement of trade ideas technologies, people etc.
- **Globalisation Vis a Vis Indian Culture:**
- **1) Homogenisation:**
- **Establishment of uniform culture i.e. diversity/uniqueness of culture is lost:**
- Macdonaldisation of food habits.
- Obsession with the English language.
- Jeans culture.
- Obsession with Western music and dance forms.
- Walmartisation.
- Disintegration of Joint family.
- Secularisation.
- Live in relationship.
- Netflix culture.
- E-commerce.
- Obsession with fair complexion.
- **2) Hybridisation:**
- McDonald's not selling beef products.
- Emergence of Hinglish.
- Jeans + kurta.
- Nuclear families with extended ties.
- Remix music culture.
- Netflix India.
- Teaching foreign languages along with regional languages in the school.
- Different types of marriages.
- Concept of e- darshan, e- aarti.
- Revival of local culture.
- Destination wedding.
- Celebration of International Yoga Day.
- Revival of AYUSH.
- Religious revivalism.
- Concept of GI tags.
- Education in another tongue.
- Vocal for local initiative.
- Celebration of International year of millets.
- Promoting tribal culture and products.
- Traditional cuisine finding a place on the menus of international restaurants.
- Celebration of ethnic days in the corporate sector.
- Demand for Indian fashion products in the global fashion Industry.
- Strengthening of cultural identities.
- **3) Revival of local culture:**
- Establish significance to local culture both locally and globally.
- **Question: Globalisation is generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to this cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian society. Elucidate. (150 words/10 marks)**
- **Question: To what extent globalisation has influenced the core of cultural diversity in India?**
- **Question: Are we losing the local identity for the global identity? (150 words/20 Marks)**

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION VIS A VIS STRUCTURE (12:08 PM)

- **1) On Institution:**
- Joint family.
- Caste system.
- Marriage.
- Education.
- Religion.
- Media.
- **2) On Sections:**

- Women.
- Old age.
- Tribals.
- Youth.
- Middle Class.

MARRIAGE (12:10 PM)

- Marriage is defined as a socially acknowledged and legally approved sexual union between 2 consenting adults.
- Marriage as an institution has the following goals:
- Sexual Gratification.
- Transmission of culture.
- Socialisation of children.
- Fulfillment of economic needs.
- **Impact of Globalisation on Marriage as an Institution:**
- **1) The earlier purpose was to maintain the purity of lineage and progeny.**
- Intercaste and Interfaith marriage. purpose of marriage has undergone a change.
- There has been the emergence of DINK families.
- Purpose now is to find a companion. (Ex Incidences of old age marriage increasing)
- **2) The nature of marriage has also undergone change.**
- From arranged marriage to love marriage to confluent marriage.
- Confluent marriage: The relationship is characterised by Individualism where people care more about their own emotional profile.
- Hence continue to stay together if personal and professional growth is happening.
- **3) Threats/ alternatives to marriage:**
- Globalisation has led to secularisation and a decline in the religious significance of marriage.
- Hence increased incidences of divorces/separation.
- And also increased incidences of live-in Relationships.
- **4) New types of marriages emerging:**
- Weekend marriages.
- Living apart together.(LAT)
- Open marriage
- Contractual.
- Empty shell.
- Sologamy.
- **5) Attitude towards marriage has also changed.**
- It is no longer universal or functional by all.
- **6) Due to globalisation new avenues for spouse selection.**
- For example matrimonial sites, social media platforms etc.
- **7) Deritualisation of marriage. for example court marriage.**
- **8) Commercialization of marriage.**
- **9) Emergence of conjugal symmetrical families.**

MIDDLE CLASS (12:45 PM)

- The middle class is defined as an intermediate class between the upper and lower class.
- It is defined on the basis of education income and occupation.
- The traditional middle class was characterised as flag bearers of tradition.
- **It is referred to as the cornerstone of Indian democracy.**
- It provides voice to the voice less.
- **Policy inputs to the government.**
- It is a politically mobilised section.
- It provides leadership to the **social movements.**
- Hence they have the potential to bring social and economic changes.
- Constitutes the tax-paying community and hence contribute
- As a result of globalisation there is the emergence of a new middle class.
- **A/C to Leela Fernandes middle class is characterised as :**
- English speaking
- Urban Living.

- Working in the Pvt sector.
- Ideology of consumerism.

(THE SYLLABUS OF THE 'SOCIETY SECTION' STANDS COMPLETED)

Society Class 17

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (01:58 PM):

SOCIAL JUSTICE: (01:59 PM)

- Vulnerable sections.
- Poverty & Hunger.
- Health & Education.
- Preparation of Topic of Poverty:
- Concept of Poverty.
- Its manifestation.
- Is it a violation of Human Rights?
- Approaches to Poverty.
- Causes of Poverty.
- Implication.
- Government Efforts.
- Lacunaes in government efforts.
- Way Forward.
- Concept: According to Amartya Sen, poverty is defined as the "Deprivation of basic capabilities of life rather than mere lowness of income".
- It is not just about survival but participation, & contribution to various aspects of life.
- If food is provided to 'X' but 'X' does not have the education & environment to enjoy the food.
- Confronted Human Civilization since ages:
- 1) Humans were dependent on nature for basic resources i.e. food, clothing, & shelter, etc. (Natural Poverty).
- 2) Benefits of the social economic development were not equally reaped by all which created haves and have-nots. (Social Construct of Poverty).
- Haves: who are Economically Empowered, Politically Powerful, and Socially Superior.

Manifestation Of Poverty: (02:21 PM)

- **Economic:** Right to Work.
- Right to Minimum Wage.
- Right to Conducive Environment at Work.
- Right to Equal pay for Work of Equal value.
- **Social:** Equitable access to Health, Education, and skill development.
- **Political:** Freedom of Expression, participation, Association, etc.
- **Culture:** Ability to preserve cultural identity, & freedom to participate in the community's cultural life.
- Poverty is a multi-dimensional concept.
- It can be referred to as a violation of Human Rights if it is a direct consequence of the government's policy or failure of the government to act e.g. development-led displacement of tribals, poor identification of beneficiaries.
- However, if it is the construct of an individual's inaction it will be treated as a violation e.g. Person 'X' does not want to migrate in search of jobs, lack of FLFP due to patriarchy. 'X' prefers to remain unemployed until he/she gets the preferred job.
- Immediate gratification seeking e.g. intoxication.
-

Parameters	Nutritional	Relative Deprivation
Context	Applied context of developing, & underdeveloped countries.	w.r.t developed nations.
Concept	It deals with minimum calorie intake which is required to maintain the	It refers to social disparities existing in the society.

working capacity
of individuals.

Nature	It demarcates the poor from the non-poor	It displays the deprivation of certain classes of people from privileged ones due to lack of access to resources.
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- **Causes of Poverty:**
- **Economic:**
 - 1) Low agricultural productivity.
 - 2) Decline in village industries.
 - 3) Globalization leads to the informalization of jobs.
 - 4) Inflation.
 - 5) Nature of Economic Growth.
 - 6) Consumerism.
 - 7) Mechanization leads to the displacement of labor.
 - 8) Tribals live in resource-rich areas.
 - 9) The problem of debt trap due to lack of access to the formal credit system.
- **Demographic:**
 - 1) High fertility rate (HFR) leads to population growth & results in the lack of access to resources.
- **2) Age Structure:** A greater number of dependent people (especially old age people) due to a lack of assured income opportunities which results in forced & involuntary poverty of the old age people.
- **3) Health Profile:**
 - Direct Impact: Out-of-pocket expenditure which will increase the probability of falling into the trap of poverty.
 - Indirect Impact: Poor learning outcome.
 - Lack of absorption of skills.
 - Low productivity at the workplace.
 - Which leads to poverty.
 - Skewed sex ratio.
 - Feminization of the old age.
- **Socio-Cultural:**
 - Joint family.
 - Patriarchy.
 - Customs & Tradition.
 - Education.
- **Politico-Administrative:**
 - Lack of political will.
 - Poor implementation of schemes (one-size-fits approach).
 - Redtapism.
 - Identification of errors due to administrative.
 - Lack of motivation to uplift the vulnerable section due to vote bank politics.
 - Lack of preparedness w.r.t to the 3Cs (Climate Change, Conflict, COVID-19).
 - Son of soil theory.
 - Climatic factors like flood, famine, etc. (internal displacement happens due to such factors).

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS: (03:09 PM)

• Type Of Scheme	Govt. Efforts
Accelerated economic growth & social safety net	National Social Assistance Programme, MGNREGA, E-shram

Portal, Code of Social Security, etc.

Access to basic resources

PM-Awas Yojana, Swach Bharat Mission, JJM, Ujjwala Yojana, etc

Strengthening livelihood & employment opportunities

Stand-up India, Start-up India, NRLM, etc.

- Five-Year Plans.
- Nationalization of Banks.
- 20-Point Programme during Emergency.
- Government Schemes: Wage/Employment, Social Security Food Security, etc.
- **Question:**
- 1) Despite the implementation of various programs for the eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty still exists. Explain by giving reasons. (10 Marks/150 Words)
- 2) Poverty alleviation programs in India remain mere showpieces until & unless they are backed by political will. Discuss w.r.t major poverty alleviation programs in India. (10 Marks/150 Words).
- **Lacunae In Govt.'s Efforts:**
- 1) Poor identification of the beneficiaries.
- 2) Centralized top-down approach.
- 3) Lack of a piecemeal engineering approach.
- 4) Lack of funding & improper utilization of funds.
- 5) Lack of infrastructure to facilitate the scheme e.g. food wastage due to lack of storage & water housing facilities.
- 6) Lack of government spending on social infrastructure.
- 7) Lack of credible data w.r.t incidence of poverty.
- 8) Lack of an outcome-based approach dilutes the efficiency of policy & programs.
- 9) Nexus between the elite section of the society e.g. failure of cooperatives.
- 10) We have failed to acknowledge social pathologies in the societies.
- 11) Rather than treating people as active participants they are often treated as passive recipients of the benefits.
- 12) Lack of political will to overcome above mentioned issues.

WAY FORWARD: (03:39 PM)

- Amartya Sen's Approach: According to him entitlement is necessary for poverty eradication e.g. **Kerala Model of Development**, it is based on high literacy, access to health care, low IMR, low fertility rate, and high life expectancy.
- Jagdish Bhagwati Approach: According to this approach only focusing on growth can generate enough resources for investing in social sector schemes e.g. Gujarat Model of Development.
- **Three Major Components of the Gujarat Model:**
- 1) Infrastructure to facilitate corporate investments.
- 2) Good governance to address the requirements of corporates.
- 3) Rise in incentives & subsidies on investment.
- **Orissa Model of Development:**
- The state has brought down the poverty level from 63% to 29% by focusing on child malnutrition, & building the capacity of women SHGs.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the same topic.

Society Class 18

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (10:02 AM):

HUNGER: (10:08 AM):

- Concept: It is defined as a situation of distress associated with a lack of food.
- Manifestation: Undernourishment: It is a situation according to the FAO where an individual consumes less than 1800 kcal/day.
-
- 1) Poverty
- 2) Low agriculture
- Lack of food
- 5) Inflation.
- 6) 3C's: Climate change,

production.	Conflict, COVID.
3) Wastage/Hoarding.	7) Unemployment
4) Lack of proper schemes	
1) Green revolution.	4) Macdonalization of food habits.
2) lack of a diversified diet. Lack of	5) Lack of women as an agency of change.
3) Lack of awareness w.r.t nutritious food. nutrients	6) Adulterated food.
	Lack of absorption of nutrition by the body

IMPLICATION OF HUNGER: (10:29 AM):

- **Hunger/malnutrition:**
- Low physical.
- Family Level.
- Intergenerational transfer of poverty.
- Lack of harmonious & interpersonal relations.
- Low standard of living.
- Direct & indirect costs associated with hunger.
- National Level:
- Loss of human capital.
- Demographic dividend turning into a disaster.
- Increased burden on the government on its resources.
- Population acts as a liability rather than as an asset.
- **Government Efforts:**
-

End Hunger	1) Aadhar-linked ration cards. 2) Automation of fair price shops.
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Ensure food security	TPDS. ICDS. POSHAN Abhiyan
Sustainable agriculture	Soil Health Card.

- **Lacunae:**
- 1) Failed to take note of the caste system, patriarchy, etc.
- 2) Weak implementation of schemes.
- 3) Lack of qualified human resources e.g. low wages or inadequate training.
- 4) Food wastage according to FAO of 7% of total food production & 30% of fruits & vegetables are wasted because of poor handling & storage facilities.
- 5) Inability to ensure women's empowerment as a result either women don't have autonomy in decision-making or it is uninformed decision-making.
- 6) Failure to address the shift in diet & lifestyle e.g. sedentary lifestyle, over-dependence on technology, junk food culture, etc.
- **Way forward:**
- Improve the resilience of the vulnerable section.
- Poverty alleviation.
- More investment in disaster prevention, & risk reduction.
- Mitigate climate change.
- Consumption of nutritious food & reduction of waste of food.
- Prevent adulteration of food e.g. ensure mandatory labeling on the front of the packet.
- Ensure safe WASH.
- Collect, analyze, & use good-quality data to guide policymaking.
- Fortification, & biofortification of food.
- Develop women as an agency for change.
- Creating awareness regarding eating disorders, especially among youths.
- Question: Hunger & poverty are the biggest challenges for good governance in India. Evaluate how far successive governments have progressed in dealing with these humongous problems. Suggest measures for improvement. (10 Marks/150 Words).

- The incidence & intensity of poverty are more important in determining the poverty rate than based on income alone. In this context discuss Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index. (15 Marks/250 Words).
- How far do you agree with the view that focusing on the lack of availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India? (15 Marks/250 Words).

HEALTH: (11:05 AM):

- Concept of good health (It's manifestation).
- Issues w.r.t to health care.
- Government efforts, Lacunae, way forward.
- Health: it is defined as a state of 'mental', 'physical', & 'social' well-being rather than a mere absence of illness.
- The implication of Good Health:
 - 1) Better social participation.
 - 2) Better learning outcomes.
 - 3) Better interpersonal relations.
 - 4) Productivity at the workplace.
 - 5) Expenditure on disease burden will reduce.
- **Issues Regarding Health Care In India:**
 - 1) Lack of health workforce in terms of quality, & quantity.
 - Quantity: According to WHO 1 doctor over 1000 people, India's ratio is 1:1194.
 - 2) Privatization of healthcare.
 - 2.1) It resulted in an increase in out-of-pocket expenditure due to prescribing branded medicines.
 - 2.2) Provider induced demand.
 - 3) Lack of government spending which is less than 2%.
 - 4) Rural-Urban divide: According to a report by NITI Aayog, 80% of doctors, 75% of dispensaries, & 60% of hospitals in urban areas.
 - 5) Lack of technology.
 - 6) Lack of integrated health management information system which results in delays, & increases in health costs.
 - 7) Problem with the quality of generic drugs as 4.5% of such drugs in circulation are substandard.
 - 8) High dependence on the import of API (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) as 70-80% of APIs are imported from China.
 - 9) Lack of insurance coverage: According to IRDA, 17% of the population is covered under some kind of insurance.
 - 10) Lack of infra. w.r.t implementation of schemes.
 - 11) Problem of medical ethics e.g. incidence of organ trafficking, DOLO scandal, etc.
 - 12) Stigma associated with the mental healthcare system.
 - 13) Ineffective primary health care.
 - 14) Lack of integrated disease surveillance program (however, in the absence of funds, workforce, R&D, and infra. the program was not successful).
 - 15) Lack of medical colleges, & institutions.
 - 16) Lack of trust between patients & providers which sometimes results in violence against the doctors, etc.
 - 17) Negative perception of medical career created post-COVID.
 - 18) Normalization of diseases.
 - 19) Lack of regular degradation of knowledge due to lack of research & development.
 - 20) Lack of trust in traditional medicinal systems.
- UHC: Cover this part from the handouts.
- Question: What do you mean by Universal Health Coverage? In the backdrop of it, coverage discusses challenges in the implementation of the UHC. (10 marks/150 words).
- Critically analyze challenges in making the Right to Health an explicit Fundamental Right. (10 marks/150 words).

TIERS OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEM:(12:00 PM)

- **Primary Healthcare:**
 - 1) It is the backbone of the healthcare delivery system.
 - 2) It is the first point of contact between the community & healthcare system.

- 3) According to the Alma Atta Declaration its objective is to promote a comprehensive, integrated, accessible to all, & contextually relevant healthcare system. It includes family planning, vaccination, nutritional awareness, etc. It deals with GOBI F3 (Growth monitoring, Oral rehydration, Breastfeeding, Immunization, Family Planning, Food Supplements, and female Education).
- Goals of Primary Healthcare:
- To reduce exclusion by Organize healthcare services around the needs of the people.
- It ensures community participation & qualitative workforce.
- Development of appropriate technology.
- Multisectoral convergent approach.
- Challenges:
- 1) Increase in the burden of non-communicable disease.
- 2) Trust deficit between patient, & providers.
- 3) Lack of infrastructure. (60% of PHCs have one doctor, & 5% have no doctor).
- 4) Instead of a holistic approach health planning is done according to the convenience of the state.
- 5) Poor governance of Primary Health Care.
- 6) Failure to understand the social nature of society.
- According to Amartya Sen Primary Healthcare is not robust in India what according to you are the challenges, & how can be addressed?

SECONDARY HEALTHCARE: (12:21 PM):

- ***Refer to this part from the handouts.**

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the same topic.

Society Class 19

INTRODUCTION (01:34 PM)

- A Brief Review Of The Previous Class.

EDUCATION (01:45 PM)

- **1) Concept of Education.**
- **2) Issues with respect to the education system.**
- **School Education.**
- **Higher education,**
- **3)NEP:**
- **What is it?**
- **Positives.**
- **Challenges.**
- **Way forward.**

CONCEPT OF EDUCATION (02:00 PM)

- Literacy is defined as the objective or the quantitative criteria which are confined to the realm of formal schooling.
- However education is qualitative which goes beyond schooling and includes overall personality development.
- **For example Character building, Emotional Intelligence, Wisdom.**
- **Quality Education:**
- It refers to a well-designed curriculum safe and secure learning environment, value-based education, effective infrastructure, well-trained and motivated teachers and adequate funding.

SIGNIFICANCE OF QUALITY EDUCATION (02:13 PM)

- It ensures quality and robust early childhood care and education.
- It is important because 90 % of the brain grows in the first 5 years.
- A good quality education will ensure a decline in dropouts.
- **For example:**
- **A/C NSSO 36% of students drop out before completion of primary education because they find it boring.**
- A good quality education will ensure overall empowerment due to the following reasons:
- Social mobility.
- social capital.
- Social tolerance.
- Human capital formation.
- **Challenges:**

- Rote learning.
- Lack of innovative and technical education.
- lack of appropriate vocational training.
- Lack of infrastructure.
- Too much pressure wrt to pressure in academics leading to alienation of child.
- Lack of focus on co-curricular activities.
- Labelling associated with academic performance impacts the self-esteem of the child.
- **With respect to teachers:**
- Lack of adequate qualification.
- Lack of compassion.
- Prejudiced attitude.
- Engagement in non teaching Task.(only 19 % of teaching hours are spent on teaching)
- Compromise with ethics and more focus and private tuition.
- **With respect to material:**
- Lack of comprehensive material (**adolescent education, sex education, nutritional awareness, life skills, content related to STEM, etc.**).
- Lack of inclusive education for children with disabilities.
- Problem of corporal punishment.
- Lack of focus on value-based education.
- Lack of focus on mental health issues.
- Lack of grievance redressal mechanism wrt incidences of bullying.
- Lack of environment to promote critical thinking, and analytical ability at the school level.
- Lack of career counselling.
- With respect to secondary education issue it is neither free nor compulsory and as child labour is allowed in this age bracket **it has 2 fold impact:**
- The dropout rate is high and lack of eligible population for higher levels.

WAY FORWARD (02:25 PM)

- **With respect to learners:**
- Emphasize foundational learning.
- Encourage the role of family in the process of learning.
- Universalise enrolment and retention.
- **With respect to teachers:**
- Develop a sense of responsibility towards the children.
- A proper mechanism for performance appraisal.
- Providing tools and techniques for effective learning.
- **With respect to learning material:**
- High-quality age-appropriate material ensures effective access to technology to customise learning and improve the learning outcome.
- **With respect to School:**
- Promote inclusive learning.
- Elementary education in mother tongue.
- Addressing the prejudices and discrimination and creating adequate space for both learning and co-curricular activities.
- Note: Before exam Prepare the recent ASER report, All India Survey For Higher Education Report, and Education Issues of Mains 365.
- Ayushman Bharat, Midday meal, Poshan Abhiyan, NEP, Swachh Bharat, Ujjawala yojna.
- Indices like the Global Gender Gap Report, Hunger Index, and Multiple Poverty Index, etc.
- **Note: For NEP Kindly refer to the handouts.**

(The syllabus of the society section stands complete with this class.)