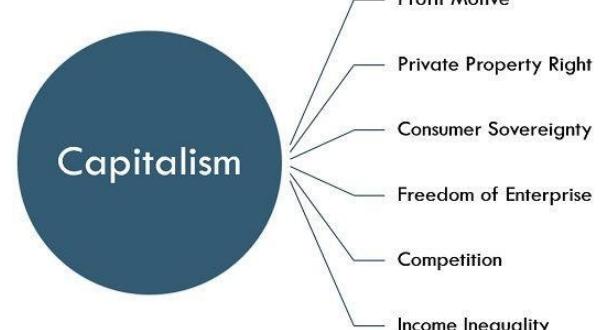


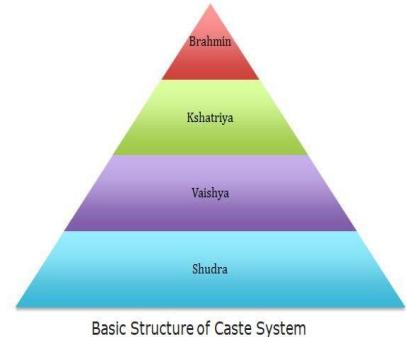
Sociological Terms and Definitions for GS Paper 1

- **Achievement:** Attaining status through **competition** (e.g., free market or competitive examination) by hard-work, personal effort and accomplishment.
 - ✓ **Example:** An athlete winning a gold medal in the Olympics.
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 - ✓ **Acculturation** is not the same as the process of **assimilation**, though some people use the words interchangeably. Assimilation can be an eventual outcome of the acculturation process, but the process can have other outcomes as well, including rejection, integration, marginalization, and transmutation.
 - ✓ **Example:** The embrace of Mexican, Chinese, and Indian cuisines within the U.S. This includes the simultaneous adoption of mainstream American foods and meals by immigrant populations.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Immigrants often consciously engage in the process of acculturation as they settle into their new community in order to succeed socially and economically.
- **Ascriptive:** A status assigned at birth or assumed involuntarily later in life, often based on biological factors, that cannot be changed through individual effort or achievement.
 - ✓ **Example** of Ascribed Status is caste position.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Caste and class systems of stratification are opposite, extreme points on a continuum. The two systems differ in the ease of social mobility, the relative importance of achieved and **ascribed** statuses, and the extent to which each restricts interaction among people considered unequal.
- **Assimilation:** It is a process of cultural unification and homogenization by which newly entering or subordinate groups lose their distinctive culture and adopt the culture of the dominant majority. Assimilation may be forced or voluntary, and usually remains incomplete or blocked where the subordinate or entering group is not accorded full membership on equal terms.
 - ✓ **Example:** An African immigrant to Australia learns English as a second language and adopts the typical dress and habits of other Australians.
- **Brahminical Patriarchy:** It means “the need for effective sexual control over women to maintain not only patrilineal succession but also caste purity. It is important to understand that Brahminical patriarchy does not mean the system of patriarchy among the Brahman caste in particular. It means that patriarchy which exists in societies and that which is organized based on the caste system.
- **Capitalism:** An economic system based on market competition and the pursuit of profit, in which the means of production or capital are privately owned by individuals or corporations.
 - ✓ **Example:** Dalit Capitalism.
 - ✓ **Usage:** In fact, democracy and capitalism often contradict each other. Capitalism, after all, frees individuals to pursue their own private interests in the

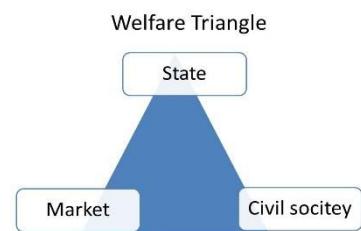


marketplace; it promotes unconstrained liberty. Democracy, on the other hand, constrains individual liberty in the name of the common good.

- **Caste:** Caste (locally referred to as “jati”) is defined as hereditary, endogamous group, which is usually localised. It has a traditional association with an occupation and a particular position in the local hierarchy of castes. Relations between castes are governed, among other things, by the concepts of pollution and purity, and general maximum commensality that occurs within the caste.



- **Casteism:** It is the belief that people belonging to a single caste have similar interests and attitudes. Casteism is intense loyalty to the caste, and it is a phenomenon by virtue of which people belonging to certain caste groups are either discriminated against or shown favour regardless of their merits and demerits, just on the basis of their caste.
 - ✓ **Example:** the belief that a Dalit is unclean, which persists even now in some parts of rural areas in India.



- **Civil Society:** The sphere of society that lies beyond the family but is not part of either state or market. The arena of voluntary associations and organisations formed for cultural, social, religious or other non-commercial and non-state collective pursuits.

- **Class:** An individual's or group's position within the social hierarchy, typically based on power, prestige, and wealth.
 - ✓ **Examples:** upper class (bourgeoisie), intellectual class, middle class, working class (proletariat)
 - ✓ **Usage:** Class boundaries are also maintained by language, speech patterns, and pronunciation. Members of the upper class speak more directly and in a more assured manner than do members of the working and lower classes.

COHABITATION VERSUS MARRIAGE

COHABITATION	MARRIAGE
Cohabitation is living together, and having a sexual relationship without being married	Marriage is a legally and socially sanctioned union between two people, usually a man and woman
Not accepted in traditional societies	A legally and socially accepted practice in society
When two cohabitants want to end their relationship, they can just walk away	Spouses have to get divorced to end the marriage
Partners have no legal rights	A spouse has legal rights as marriage is a legal union
Cohabitants need a written testament to inherit when the partner dies	When a person dies, his or her spouse automatically receives inheritance

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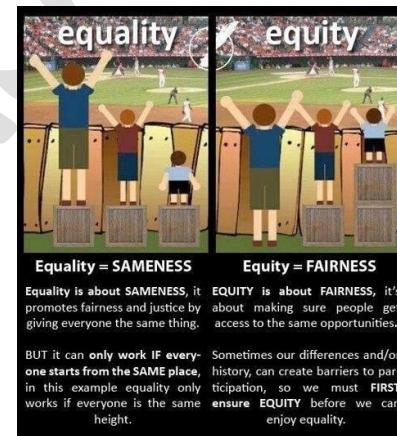
- **Cohabitation:** It is an arrangement where two people are not married but live together. They are often involved in a romantic or sexually intimate relationship on a long-term or permanent basis.
- **Commensality:** It is the practice of eating together, often strongly defined by societal rules and conventions.
- **Communalism:** Communalism is when groups, either ethnic or religious, fight for their exclusiveness, group identity or group interest, even at the cost of national interest or try to impose their way of life on another group, resulting in communal disharmony.
 - ✓ **Example:** Delhi riots of 2020.

- ✓ **Usage:** British Government sparked communalism on religious ground through policy of Divide and Rule.
- **Communism:** An economic system based on the collective ownership of property and the means of production and a classless society.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Communism is often compared and contrasted to other economic systems such as capitalism
- **Community:** Community is a group of people who interact with one another, for example, as friends or neighbours and the members often share common values, beliefs, or behaviours.
 - ✓ **Example:** Village community, Rajput community etc.
 - ✓ **Usage:** In a village community, all the villagers help each other out in the event of need in agriculture and in other occupations.
- **Conjugal relationship:** The relationship between a married or cohabiting couple.
- **Consanguinity:** It means, related by blood; a type of kinship involving descent from a common biological ancestor.
- **Cultural pluralism:** It is a situation in which a minority group maintains its distinct culture while participating in a society with a separate, dominant culture.
 - ✓ **Example:** While India is mostly populated by people who would consider themselves Indians, many people of different cultures also live there. If British immigrants chose to speak English rather than Hindi and continue to follow their British traditions while working and living in India, this would be an example of cultural pluralism.
- **Discrimination:** It refers to practices, acts or activities resulting in the unjustified exclusion of the members of a particular group from access to goods, services, jobs, resources, etc., that are normally accessible to others.
 - ✓ **Example:** Caste based, gender-based discrimination.
- **Division of labour:** It is the separation of tasks in any economic system so that participants may specialize. Individuals, organizations, and nations are endowed with or acquire specialized capabilities and either form combinations or trade to take advantage of the capabilities of others in addition to their own.
- **Dual-career Families:** These are the families in which both adult partners work in paid employment.
- **Egalitarianism:** It is the principle that all people in a society have the same fundamental worth and should have equal civil, economic, and political rights.
 - ✓ **Example:** Equal access to education and health care independent of place of birth or wealth.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Egalitarianism, in every form and shape, is incompatible with the idea of private property.

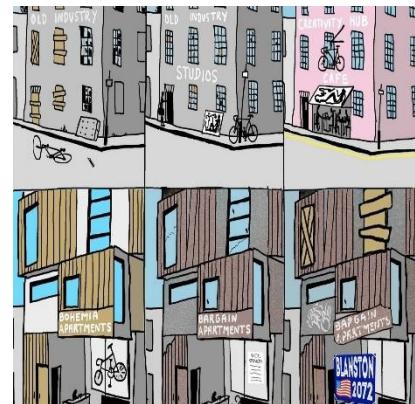
DIVISION OF LABOUR

Simple division of labour International division of labour Territorial or Geographical division of labour	Complex division of labour Occupational division of labour
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- **Empty shell marriage:** It is a marriage in which the couple continue to live together (for ex., for the sake of the children) even though the marriage has broken down.
- **Endogamy:** It requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group of which he or she is already a member.
 - ✓ **Example:** Brahmin caste endogamy.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Endogamy within castes is strictly enforced, and interaction between them in intimate social settings such as peer groups, clubs, neighbourhoods, and so on are minimized.
- **Enculturation:** It is the process by which people learn the dynamics of their surrounding culture and acquire values and norms appropriate or necessary to that culture and its worldviews.
 - ✓ **Socialization** is the process through which we learn the norms, customs, values, and roles of the society, from birth through death while **enculturation** is the process by which we learn the requirements of our surrounding culture and acquire the behaviours and values appropriate for this culture.
 - ✓ **Enculturation** takes place through observation whereas **socialisation** takes place through interaction.
- **Equality:** It is defined as the state of being equal in rights, status, and opportunity.
 - ✓ **Example:** Abolition of Untouchability.
- **Equity:** It refers to the provision of varying levels of support—based on specific needs—to achieve greater fairness of treatment and outcomes.
 - ✓ **Example:** Reservation policy in India.
- **Ethnocentrism:** The tendency to view your own society or culture as superior and the standard by which other societies and cultures are judged.
 - ✓ **Example:** Judging Other Countries' Diets.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Ethnocentrism is a nearly universal syndrome of attitudes and behaviours, typically including in-group favouritism.
- **Exogamy:** It requires the individual to marry outside of his/her own group. For ex., Gotra, village exogamy etc.
- **Family:** It is defined as a 'social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation, and reproduction.
- **Fecundity:** It is the ability to produce offspring. It can also be described as the reproductive rate of an individual organism. Fecundity can be influenced by the availability of resources and the presence of potential mates.
- **Feminism:** It is a sociological approach which examines the ways gender operates within social structures such as families or education systems. Feminists are committed to bringing about equality in the status and power of women and men in society.



- **Fertility:** In the context of human population, this refers to the ability of human beings to reproduce. Since reproduction is primarily a female-centred process, fertility is calculated with reference to the female population, that is, in the child-bearing age group.
- **Fraternity:** It incorporates the ideals of collective action, cooperation and mutual aid. It is based on the idea that people have responsibilities to each other.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Fraternity stands for standing up for fellow citizens and to resolve dispute and conflicts in well behaved and orderly manner that would not harm the integrity of the nation.
- **Gaslighting:** It is a form of psychological manipulation that hinges on creating self-doubt. If someone is intentionally distorting reality to make you feel like what you're seeing or feeling isn't real, you could be a victim of gaslighting.
 - ✓ **Example: Stereotyping:** An article in the American Sociological Review says that a person may intentionally use negative stereotypes about someone's gender, race, ethnicity, sexuality, nationality, or age to gaslight them. For example, they may say that no one will believe a woman if she reports abuse.
 - ✓ **Usage:** People who experience gaslighting may feel confused, anxious, or as though they cannot trust themselves.
- **Gender:** In social theory, the term is reserved for the socially and culturally produced differences between men and women. (Different from 'sex' which refers to the physical-biological differences between men and women).
 - ✓ **Usage:** Sex is natural but gender is social.
- **Gentrification:** The planned or unplanned process by which wealthy or affluent individuals in the middle class displace poorer individuals in traditionally working class or poor neighbourhoods by purchasing property and upgrading it through renovation and modernization.
- **Glass ceiling:** It refers to the fact that a qualified person wishing to advance within the hierarchy of his/her organization is stopped at a lower level due to a discrimination most often based on sexism or racism. The glass ceiling refers thus to vertical discrimination most frequently against women in companies.
- **Hierarchy:** It refers to the ranking of members in social groups based on the power, influence, or dominance they exhibit, whereby some members are superior or subordinate to others.
 - ✓ **Example:** Hierarchy in Caste, bureaucracy.
- **Household:** A household is where one individual or a group of people live together at one address and share living space.
 - ✓ **Example:** Individuals that live together when sharing university accommodation would be considered a household rather than a family unit.
- **Jajmani system:** It is non-market exchange of produce, goods, and services within the (north) Indian village, without the use of money, based on the caste system and customary practices.



- ✓ It is a system of distribution whereby high caste land owning families are provided services and products of various lower castes such as Nai (Barber), Kumhars (Potters), Lohars (Blacksmiths), Dhobi (Washerman), etc.
- **Kinship:** An individual's social relationship to others as established by blood (consanguinity), marriage (affinity), or adoption.
- **Marriage:** A socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry, they become kin to one another.
- **Matrilineal:** It relates to descent or kinship through the female line
- **Melting pot of culture:** It refers to a place where a variety of peoples, cultures, or individuals assimilate into a cohesive whole.
- **Modernization:** It refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. Max Weber defines modernizations as the rational transformation in the social, economic, psychological and political aspects of a society. It means a transformation of an agrarian society to an industrialized society.
- ✓ **Usage:** Modernization consists of industrialization; urbanization; increasing levels of literacy, education, wealth, and social mobilization; and more complex and diverse occupational structures.
- **Monogamy:** It restricts the individual to one spouse at a time. Under this system, at any given time a man can have only one wife and a woman can have only one husband.
- **Multiculturalism:** It describes the existence, acceptance, or promotion of multiple cultural traditions within a single jurisdiction, usually considered in terms of the culture associated with an ethnic group.
- ✓ **Example:** This can happen when a jurisdiction is created or expanded by amalgamating areas with two or more different cultures (ex., French Canada and English Canada) or through immigration from different jurisdictions around the world (ex., Australia, Canada, United States, United Kingdom, and many other countries).
- **Nation:** It is a psychological concept where people believe themselves to be a part of a wider community, based on several shared characteristics such as: common language, geographical location, history, religion, race, ethnicity, political aspirations, etc. However, nations may exist without one or more of such characteristics. A nation is comprised of its people, who are the ultimate guarantors of its existence, meaning and powers.
- **Nationalism:** It is an ideology that emphasizes loyalty, devotion, or allegiance to a nation or nation-state and holds that such obligations outweigh other individual or group interests.
- **National cohesion:** It is a process and an outcome of instilling and enabling all citizens in the country to have a sense as well as a feeling that they are members of the same country, engaged in a

Patriotism vs Nationalism

When someone loves his country, is he a patriot or a nationalist? In fact, there is no definite answer to this question. Patriotism and Nationalism are two words that have very similar meanings but also very different connotations, with one being positive and the other being negative. So, it is wrong to call a patriot a nationalist and vice versa: if you call someone a nationalist, they can take it as an insult

DEFINITION

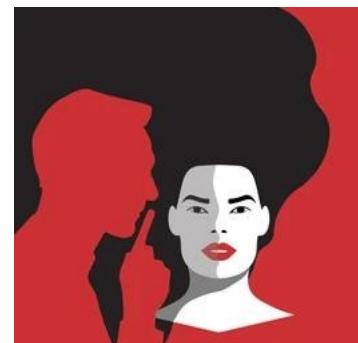
PATRIOTISM is the love someone feels for their country that is based on the idea that this country itself is good and that good people live there.

DEFINITION

NATIONALISM also is the love and affection for one's country, but it's based on the idea that this particular country is better than all the rest.

common enterprise and facing shared challenges. Indeed, National Cohesion goes beyond peace-keeping and conflict management. National cohesion is based on the fact that societies and individuals can only achieve their potential when living and working together. This is realized through the regulation and reconciliation of differences, competing interests and demands.

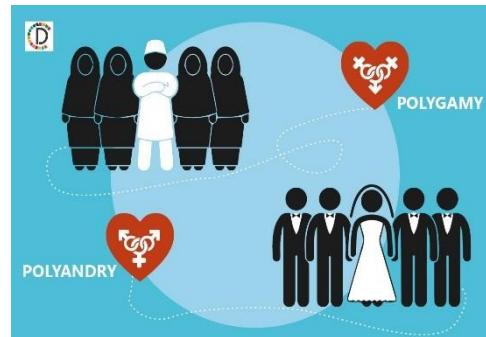
- ✓ **Usage:** National cohesion is strongest when everyone in the country has the opportunity, the resources and the motivation to participate in society as fully as they wish and on an equal basis with others.
- **Nation - state:** A particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world, in which a government has sovereign power within a defined territorial area, and the mass of the population are citizens who know themselves to be part of a single nation. Nation-states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism, although nationalist loyalties do not always conform to the boundaries of specific states that exist today.
- **Neo-conservativism:** A political perspective that believes in traditional values and aims to change the moral and cultural fabric of society.
- **Neo-local Residence:** When a married couple live together in a new residence instead of with the husband's family (patrilocal residence) or the wife's family (matrilocal residence).
- **Patriarchal bargain:** It describes the strategies women employ to gain a greater degree of security and autonomy within the bounds of their sex-based oppression.
- **Patriarchy:** It is defined as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate and oppress women.
 - ✓ **Example:** Patriarchy within household in the form of unpaid domestic labour of women.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Industrialization is often blamed as the real beginning of modern patriarchal system in which women were branded as housewives.
- **Patrilineal:** It means the male lineage system in which there is a transfer of rights, property, surname, and wealth from father to coming generations.
 - ✓ **Example:** Mostly it has been seen that an offspring irrespective of gender takes his father's surname.
- **Patrilocal:** It is related to a pattern of marriage in which the couple settles in the husband's home or community.
- **Pink-collar jobs:** These are career fields that have historically been female-dominated.
 - ✓ **Example:** secretary, nurse, etc.



- **Politicisation of caste:** It refers to the rise of caste politics that has contributed to institutionalizing caste in politics. Political parties use caste as an instrument for social change. The political use of caste is institutionalizing and not abolishing caste in India. Caste politics is used by the political parties to garner vote banks and use caste as an instrument of securing power.



- **Polyandry:** It is a type of polygamy in which a woman has more than one husband.
- **Polygamy:** It is the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
- **Polygyny:** It is a type of polygamy in which a man has more than one wife.
- **Reconstituted family:** It is formed when two families join together after one or both partners have had a previous break. This family type can sometimes be referred to as a blended family or a step family. With an increase in divorce rates, it is a family type that is on the rise.
- **Regionalism:** The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.
 - ✓ **Example:** Reservation for locals in private sector by Haryana.
- **Religious fundamentalism:** It is a type of religious revivalism, but it is a more extreme form of ideology. Fundamentalism involves strict interpretation of religious scriptures and is an effort by religious interpreters like to go back to pure and original religious values and behaviour.
 - ✓ **Example:** Religious fundamentalism with Rohingyas in Myanmar.
- **Religious pluralism:** Religious pluralism generally refers to the belief in two or more religious worldviews as being equally valid or acceptable. More than mere tolerance, religious pluralism accepts multiple paths to God or gods as a possibility and is usually contrasted with "exclusivism," the idea that there is only one true religion or way to know God.
- **Religious revivalism:** Religious revivalism is term applied to mass movements which are based upon intense religious upheaval. It is argued that modernization and globalization has led to increased uncertainty in people's lives, led to a sense of meaninglessness which has led to religious revivalism. To overcome these feelings, people turn to religion.
 - ✓ **Example:** Arya Samaj is one of the most important revivalist movements which was based on shuddhi movement.
- **Relative deprivation:** It is formally defined as an actual or perceived lack of resources required to maintain the quality of life (e.g., diet, activities, material possessions) to which various socioeconomic groups or individuals within those groups have grown accustomed, or are considered to be the accepted norm within the group.
- **Salad bowl:** It is a metaphor for the way a multicultural society can integrate different cultures while maintaining their separate identities, contrasting with a melting pot, which emphasizes the combination of the parts into a single whole.
- **Sanskritization:** It denotes the process by which lower castes in the caste hierarchy seek upward mobility by emulating the beliefs,



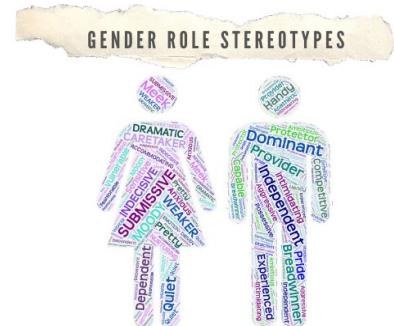
rituals, ideology, customs and practices of the upper or dominant castes.

- ✓ **Example:** Adoption or emulation of the practice of twice-born castes, of vegetarianism by people belonging to the so-called "low castes" who are traditionally not averse to non-vegetarian food.
 - **Sects & Cults:** A **sect** is a small body or group of people who separated from a larger established group to follow a different doctrine. It is a faction of a larger body or group, especially religious groups, which developed their own distinct beliefs and practices. A **cult**, on the other hand, is a quasi-religious group that has different and unorthodox ideologies with distinct rituals and practices and is headed by an authoritarian and charismatic leader.
 - **Secularisation:** It is a process of transformation of a society from close identification with religious values and institutions towards non-religious values and secular institutions. It refers to the belief that as society's progress, particularly through modernization and rationalization, religion loses its authority in all aspects of social life and governance.

- **Secularism:**
 - ✓ The doctrine by which the state is kept strictly separate from religion, i.e., separation of 'church and state' as in western societies.
 - ✓ The doctrine by which the state does not discriminate between different religions and shows equal respect to all as in context of Indian Society.
 - **Serial Monogamy:** The practice of divorcing, remarrying, divorcing, remarrying and so on.
 - **Sexual Division of Labour:** The sexual division of labour (SDL) is the delegation of different tasks between males and females.
 - ✓ **Example:** Under the patriarchal system, men were the sole bread winners whereas women were expected to stay at home and complete the household work.
 - **Social exclusion:** It manifests itself in the lack of an individual's access to functioning as compared to other members of society. It is a relative concept in the sense that an individual can be socially excluded only in comparison with other members of a society; there is no 'absolute' social exclusion, and an individual can be declared as socially excluded only with respect to the society it is considered to be a member of.
 - **Socialization:** Socialization is a process that introduces people to social norms and customs. This process helps individuals function well in society, and, in turn, helps society run smoothly.
 - ✓ **Example:** Family members, teachers, religious leaders, and peers all play roles in a person's socialization.
 - **Social justice:** According to United Nations, Social justice may be broadly understood as the fair and compassionate distribution of the fruits of economic growth.



- **Social movements:** They are a type of group action. They are large, sometimes informal, groupings of individuals or organizations which focus on specific political or social issues. In other words, they carry out, resist, or undo a social change.
- **Sologamy:** Sologamy or autogamy is marriage by a person to themselves. Supporters of the practice argue that it affirms one's own value and leads to a happier life.
 - ✓ **Example:** 24-year-old Kshama Bindu tied the knot with herself last month – the first example of 'Sologamy' in India.
- **Son Meta-Preference:** It is the phenomena where parents continue to produce children until the desired number of sons are born.
 - ✓ According to Economic Survey-2017-18, there are over 21 million '**unwanted girls**' in India, by analysing the sex ratio of last child (SRLC).
- **Son preference:** The social phenomenon where members of a community prefer to have sons rather than daughters, i.e., they value sons more than daughters. The existence of son preference can be established by observing social behaviour towards sons and daughters, or by asking people directly about their preferences and perceptions.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Son Preference among Indian families has resulted in about 63 million women statistically "missing" from the country's population.
- **Stereotype:** It is a fixed and inflexible characterisation of a group of people.
 - ✓ **Example:** Gender stereotypes like Girls should play with dolls and boys should play with trucks.
- **Social stigma:** The shame or disgrace attached to something.
 - ✓ **Example:** Earlier having an illegitimate child (outside of marriage) was seen as a source of shame for women.
- **Stratification:** It refers to a society's categorization of its people into rankings based on factors like wealth, income, education, family background, and power.
 - ✓ **Example:** Class, gender, race-based stratification.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Social stratification may lead to social inequality in terms of income, social status, gender biases, race and ethnicity.
- **Symmetrical Family:** It is a family form in which spouses carry out different tasks but each makes a similar contribution within the home.
- **Tribe:** It is defined as a social group bound together by kin and duly associated with a particular territory; members of the tribe share the social cohesion and associated with the family together with the sense of political autonomy of the nation.
 - ✓ **Example:** Gonds, Bhils etc.



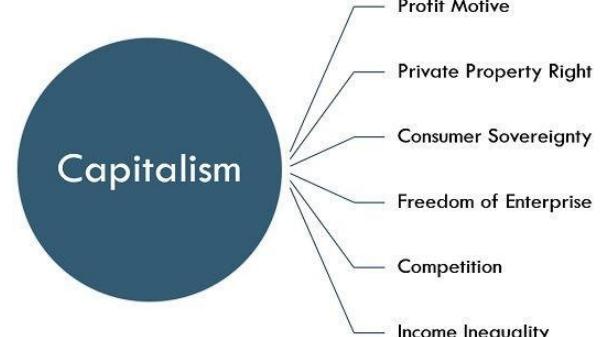
Social stratification



- **Untouchability:** A social practice within the caste system whereby members of the lowest castes are considered to be ritually impure to such an extent that they cause pollution by mere touch. Untouchable castes are at the bottom of the social scale and are excluded from most social institutions.
 - ✓ **Example:** A study conducted in Gujarat found that Dalits cannot rent a house in a non-Dalit community; they must not touch the water pots or utensils of non-Dalits; and Dalit religious leaders are never asked to celebrate a religious ceremony in a non-Dalit area.
- **Welfare state:** A system in which the state takes responsibility for protecting the health and welfare of its citizens and meeting their social needs.
 - ✓ The state does this by providing services and benefits like Public Distribution Services, PM KISAN etc.
- **Westernization:** It refers to the process of the imitation of western countries by the non-western countries (also known as Europeanization or Americanization). In the Indian context westernization refers to changes that were brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of the British rule.

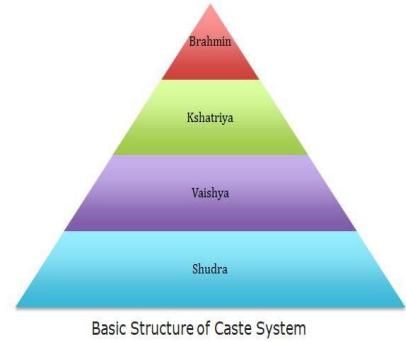
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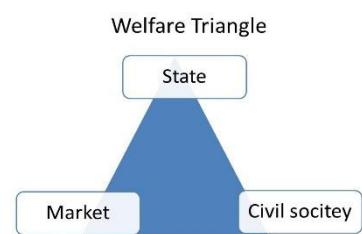
marketplace; it promotes unconstrained liberty. Democracy, on the other hand, constrains individual liberty in the name of the common good.

- **Caste:** Caste (locally referred to as “jati”) is defined as hereditary, endogamous group, which is usually localised. It has a traditional association with an occupation and a particular position in the local hierarchy of castes. Relations between castes are governed, among other things, by the concepts of pollution and purity, and general maximum commensality that occurs within the caste.



- **Casteism:** It is the belief that people belonging to a single caste have similar interests and attitudes. Casteism is intense loyalty to the caste, and it is a phenomenon by virtue of which people belonging to certain caste groups are either discriminated against or shown favour regardless of their merits and demerits, just on the basis of their caste.
 - ✓ **Example:** the belief that a Dalit is unclean, which persists even now in some parts of rural areas in India.

- **Civil Society:** The sphere of society that lies beyond the family but is not part of either state or market. The arena of voluntary associations and organisations formed for cultural, social, religious or other non-commercial and non-state collective pursuits.



- **Class:** An individual's or group's position within the social hierarchy, typically based on power, prestige, and wealth.
 - ✓ **Examples:** upper class (bourgeoisie), intellectual class, middle class, working class (proletariat)
 - ✓ **Usage:** Class boundaries are also maintained by language, speech patterns, and pronunciation. Members of the upper class speak more directly and in a more assured manner than do members of the working and lower classes.

COHABITATION VERSUS MARRIAGE

COHABITATION	MARRIAGE
Cohabitation is living together, and having a sexual relationship without being married	Marriage is a legally and socially sanctioned union between two people, usually a man and woman
Not accepted in traditional societies	A legally and socially accepted practice in society
When two cohabitants want to end their relationship, they can just walk away	Spouses have to get divorced to end the marriage
Partners have no legal rights	A spouse has legal rights as marriage is a legal union
Cohabitants need a written testament to inherit when the partner dies	When a person dies, his or her spouse automatically receives inheritance

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- **Cohabitation:** It is an arrangement where two people are not married but live together. They are often involved in a romantic or sexually intimate relationship on a long-term or permanent basis.
- **Commensality:** It is the practice of eating together, often strongly defined by societal rules and conventions.
- **Communalism:** Communalism is when groups, either ethnic or religious, fight for their exclusiveness, group identity or group interest, even at the cost of national interest or try to impose their way of life on another group, resulting in communal disharmony.
 - ✓ **Example:** Delhi riots of 2020.

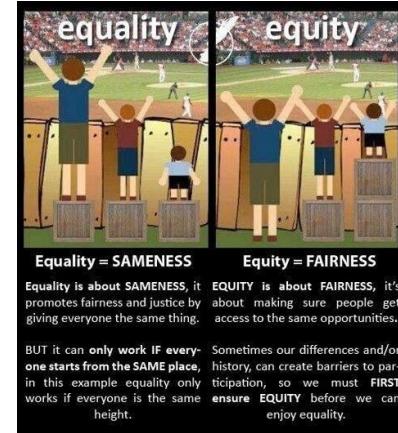
- ✓ **Usage:** British Government sparked communalism on religious ground through policy of Divide and Rule.
- **Communism:** An economic system based on the collective ownership of property and the means of production and a classless society.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Communism is often compared and contrasted to other economic systems such as capitalism
- **Community:** Community is a group of people who interact with one another, for example, as friends or neighbours and the members often share common values, beliefs, or behaviours.
 - ✓ **Example:** Village community, Rajput community etc.
 - ✓ **Usage:** In a village community, all the villagers help each other out in the event of need in agriculture and in other occupations.
- **Conjugal relationship:** The relationship between a married or cohabiting couple.
- **Consanguinity:** It means, related by blood; a type of kinship involving descent from a common biological ancestor.
- **Cultural pluralism:** It is a situation in which a minority group maintains its distinct culture while participating in a society with a separate, dominant culture.
 - ✓ **Example:** While India is mostly populated by people who would consider themselves Indians, many people of different cultures also live there. If British immigrants chose to speak English rather than Hindi and continue to follow their British traditions while working and living in India, this would be an example of cultural pluralism.
- **Discrimination:** It refers to practices, acts or activities resulting in the unjustified exclusion of the members of a particular group from access to goods, services, jobs, resources, etc., that are normally accessible to others.
 - ✓ **Example:** Caste based, gender-based discrimination.

DIVISION OF LABOUR

- **Division of labour:** It is the separation of tasks in any economic system so that participants may specialize. Individuals, organizations, and nations are endowed with or acquire specialized capabilities and either form combinations or trade to take advantage of the capabilities of others in addition to their own.
- **Dual-career Families:** These are the families in which both adult partners work in paid employment.
- **Egalitarianism:** It is the principle that all people in a society have the same fundamental worth and should have equal civil, economic, and political rights.
 - ✓ **Example:** Equal access to education and health care independent of place of birth or wealth.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Egalitarianism, in every form and shape, is incompatible with the idea of private property.

Simple division of labour	Complex division of labour
International division of labour	Occupational division of labour
Territorial or Geographical division of labour	

- **Empty shell marriage:** It is a marriage in which the couple continue to live together (for ex., for the sake of the children) even though the marriage has broken down.
- **Endogamy:** It requires an individual to marry within a culturally defined group of which he or she is already a member.
 - ✓ **Example:** Brahmin caste endogamy.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Endogamy within castes is strictly enforced, and interaction between them in intimate social settings such as peer groups, clubs, neighbourhoods, and so on are minimized.
- **Enculturation:** It is the process by which people learn the dynamics of their surrounding culture and acquire values and norms appropriate or necessary to that culture and its worldviews.
 - ✓ **Socialization** is the process through which we learn the norms, customs, values, and roles of the society, from birth through death while **enculturation** is the process by which we learn the requirements of our surrounding culture and acquire the behaviours and values appropriate for this culture.
 - ✓ **Enculturation** takes place through observation whereas **socialisation** takes place through interaction.
- **Equality:** It is defined as the state of being equal in rights, status, and opportunity.
 - ✓ **Example:** Abolition of Untouchability.
- **Equity:** It refers to the provision of varying levels of support—based on specific needs—to achieve greater fairness of treatment and outcomes.
 - ✓ **Example:** Reservation policy in India.
- **Ethnocentrism:** The tendency to view your own society or culture as superior and the standard by which other societies and cultures are judged.
 - ✓ **Example:** Judging Other Countries' Diets.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Ethnocentrism is a nearly universal syndrome of attitudes and behaviours, typically including in-group favouritism.
- **Exogamy:** It requires the individual to marry outside of his/her own group. For ex., Gotra, village exogamy etc.
- **Family:** It is defined as a 'social group characterised by common residence, economic co-operation, and reproduction.
- **Fecundity:** It is the ability to produce offspring. It can also be described as the reproductive rate of an individual organism. Fecundity can be influenced by the availability of resources and the presence of potential mates.
- **Feminism:** It is a sociological approach which examines the ways gender operates within social structures such as families or education systems. Feminists are committed to bringing about equality in the status and power of women and men in society.



- **Fertility:** In the context of human population, this refers to the ability of human beings to reproduce. Since reproduction is primarily a female-centred process, fertility is calculated with reference to the female population, that is, in the child-bearing age group.
- **Fraternity:** It incorporates the ideals of collective action, cooperation and mutual aid. It is based on the idea that people have responsibilities to each other.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Fraternity stands for standing up for fellow citizens and to resolve dispute and conflicts in well behaved and orderly manner that would not harm the integrity of the nation.
- **Gaslighting:** It is a form of psychological manipulation that hinges on creating self-doubt. If someone is intentionally distorting reality to make you feel like what you're seeing or feeling isn't real, you could be a victim of gaslighting.
 - ✓ **Example: Stereotyping:** An article in the American Sociological Review says that a person may intentionally use negative stereotypes about someone's gender, race, ethnicity, sexuality, nationality, or age to gaslight them. For example, they may say that no one will believe a woman if she reports abuse.
 - ✓ **Usage:** People who experience gaslighting may feel confused, anxious, or as though they cannot trust themselves.
- **Gender:** In social theory, the term is reserved for the socially and culturally produced differences between men and women. (Different from 'sex' which refers to the physical-biological differences between men and women).
 - ✓ **Usage:** Sex is natural but gender is social.
- **Gentrification:** The planned or unplanned process by which wealthy or affluent individuals in the middle class displace poorer individuals in traditionally working class or poor neighbourhoods by purchasing property and upgrading it through renovation and modernization.
- **Glass ceiling:** It refers to the fact that a qualified person wishing to advance within the hierarchy of his/her organization is stopped at a lower level due to a discrimination most often based on sexism or racism. The glass ceiling refers thus to vertical discrimination most frequently against women in companies.
- **Hierarchy:** It refers to the ranking of members in social groups based on the power, influence, or dominance they exhibit, whereby some members are superior or subordinate to others.
 - ✓ **Example:** Hierarchy in Caste, bureaucracy.
- **Household:** A household is where one individual or a group of people live together at one address and share living space.
 - ✓ **Example:** Individuals that live together when sharing university accommodation would be considered a household rather than a family unit.
- **Jajmani system:** It is non-market exchange of produce, goods, and services within the (north) Indian village, without the use of money, based on the caste system and customary practices.



- ✓ It is a system of distribution whereby high caste land owning families are provided services and products of various lower castes such as Nai (Barber), Kumhars (Potters), Lohars (Blacksmiths), Dhobi (Washerman), etc.
- **Kinship:** An individual's social relationship to others as established by blood (consanguinity), marriage (affinity), or adoption.
- **Marriage:** A socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry, they become kin to one another.
- **Matrilineal:** It relates to descent or kinship through the female line
- **Melting pot of culture:** It refers to a place where a variety of peoples, cultures, or individuals assimilate into a cohesive whole.
- **Modernization:** It refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society. Max Weber defines modernizations as the rational transformation in the social, economic, psychological and political aspects of a society. It means a transformation of an agrarian society to an industrialized society.
- ✓ **Usage:** Modernization consists of industrialization; urbanization; increasing levels of literacy, education, wealth, and social mobilization; and more complex and diverse occupational structures.
- **Monogamy:** It restricts the individual to one spouse at a time. Under this system, at any given time a man can have only one wife and a woman can have only one husband.
- **Multiculturalism:** It describes the existence, acceptance, or promotion of multiple cultural traditions within a single jurisdiction, usually considered in terms of the culture associated with an ethnic group.
- ✓ **Example:** This can happen when a jurisdiction is created or expanded by amalgamating areas with two or more different cultures (ex., French Canada and English Canada) or through immigration from different jurisdictions around the world (ex., Australia, Canada, United States, United Kingdom, and many other countries).
- **Nation:** It is a psychological concept where people believe themselves to be a part of a wider community, based on several shared characteristics such as: common language, geographical location, history, religion, race, ethnicity, political aspirations, etc. However, nations may exist without one or more of such characteristics. A nation is comprised of its people, who are the ultimate guarantors of its existence, meaning and powers.
- **Nationalism:** It is an ideology that emphasizes loyalty, devotion, or allegiance to a nation or nation-state and holds that such obligations outweigh other individual or group interests.
- **National cohesion:** It is a process and an outcome of instilling and enabling all citizens in the country to have a sense as well as a feeling that they are members of the same country, engaged in a

Patriotism vs Nationalism

When someone loves his country, is he a patriot or a nationalist? In fact, there is no definite answer to this question. Patriotism and Nationalism are two words that have very similar meanings but also very different connotations, with one being positive and the other being negative. So, it is wrong to call a patriot a nationalist and vice versa: if you call someone a nationalist, they can take it as an insult

DEFINITION

PATRIOTISM is the love someone feels for their country that is based on the idea that this country itself is good and that good people live there.

DEFINITION

NATIONALISM also is the love and affection for one's country, but it's based on the idea that this particular country is better than all the rest.

common enterprise and facing shared challenges. Indeed, National Cohesion goes beyond peace-keeping and conflict management. National cohesion is based on the fact that societies and individuals can only achieve their potential when living and working together. This is realized through the regulation and reconciliation of differences, competing interests and demands.

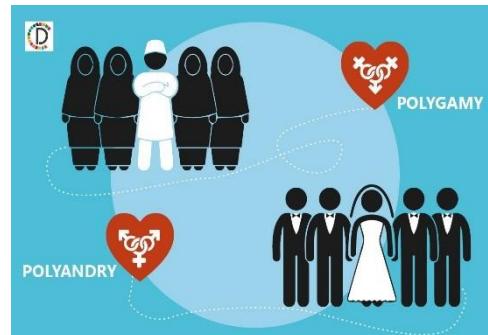
- ✓ **Usage:** National cohesion is strongest when everyone in the country has the opportunity, the resources and the motivation to participate in society as fully as they wish and on an equal basis with others.
- **Nation - state:** A particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world, in which a government has sovereign power within a defined territorial area, and the mass of the population are citizens who know themselves to be part of a single nation. Nation-states are closely associated with the rise of nationalism, although nationalist loyalties do not always conform to the boundaries of specific states that exist today.
- **Neo-conservativism:** A political perspective that believes in traditional values and aims to change the moral and cultural fabric of society.
- **Neo-local Residence:** When a married couple live together in a new residence instead of with the husband's family (patrilocal residence) or the wife's family (matrilocal residence).
- **Patriarchal bargain:** It describes the strategies women employ to gain a greater degree of security and autonomy within the bounds of their sex-based oppression.
- **Patriarchy:** It is defined as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate and oppress women.
 - ✓ **Example:** Patriarchy within household in the form of unpaid domestic labour of women.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Industrialization is often blamed as the real beginning of modern patriarchal system in which women were branded as housewives.
- **Patrilineal:** It means the male lineage system in which there is a transfer of rights, property, surname, and wealth from father to coming generations.
 - ✓ **Example:** Mostly it has been seen that an offspring irrespective of gender takes his father's surname.
- **Patrilocal:** It is related to a pattern of marriage in which the couple settles in the husband's home or community.
- **Pink-collar jobs:** These are career fields that have historically been female-dominated.
 - ✓ **Example:** secretary, nurse, etc.



- **Politicisation of caste:** It refers to the rise of caste politics that has contributed to institutionalizing caste in politics. Political parties use caste as an instrument for social change. The political use of caste is institutionalizing and not abolishing caste in India. Caste politics is used by the political parties to garner vote banks and use caste as an instrument of securing power.



- **Polyandry:** It is a type of polygamy in which a woman has more than one husband.
- **Polygamy:** It is the practice or custom of having more than one wife or husband at the same time.
- **Polygyny:** It is a type of polygamy in which a man has more than one wife.
- **Reconstituted family:** It is formed when two families join together after one or both partners have had a previous break. This family type can sometimes be referred to as a blended family or a step family. With an increase in divorce rates, it is a family type that is on the rise.
- **Regionalism:** The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.
 - ✓ **Example:** Reservation for locals in private sector by Haryana.
- **Religious fundamentalism:** It is a type of religious revivalism, but it is a more extreme form of ideology. Fundamentalism involves strict interpretation of religious scriptures and is an effort by religious interpreters like to go back to pure and original religious values and behaviour.
 - ✓ **Example:** Religious fundamentalism with Rohingyas in Myanmar.
- **Religious pluralism:** Religious pluralism generally refers to the belief in two or more religious worldviews as being equally valid or acceptable. More than mere tolerance, religious pluralism accepts multiple paths to God or gods as a possibility and is usually contrasted with "exclusivism," the idea that there is only one true religion or way to know God.
- **Religious revivalism:** Religious revivalism is term applied to mass movements which are based upon intense religious upheaval. It is argued that modernization and globalization has led to increased uncertainty in people's lives, led to a sense of meaninglessness which has led to religious revivalism. To overcome these feelings, people turn to religion.
 - ✓ **Example:** Arya Samaj is one of the most important revivalist movements which was based on shuddhi movement.
- **Relative deprivation:** It is formally defined as an actual or perceived lack of resources required to maintain the quality of life (e.g., diet, activities, material possessions) to which various socioeconomic groups or individuals within those groups have grown accustomed, or are considered to be the accepted norm within the group.
- **Salad bowl:** It is a metaphor for the way a multicultural society can integrate different cultures while maintaining their separate identities, contrasting with a melting pot, which emphasizes the combination of the parts into a single whole.
- **Sanskritization:** It denotes the process by which lower castes in the caste hierarchy seek upward mobility by emulating the beliefs,



rituals, ideology, customs and practices of the upper or dominant castes.

- ✓ **Example:** Adoption or emulation of the practice of twice-born castes, of vegetarianism by people belonging to the so-called "low castes" who are traditionally not averse to non-vegetarian food.
 - **Sects & Cults:** A **sect** is a small body or group of people who separated from a larger established group to follow a different doctrine. It is a faction of a larger body or group, especially religious groups, which developed their own distinct beliefs and practices. A **cult**, on the other hand, is a quasi-religious group that has different and unorthodox ideologies with distinct rituals and practices and is headed by an authoritarian and charismatic leader.
 - **Secularisation:** It is a process of transformation of a society from close identification with religious values and institutions towards non-religious values and secular institutions. It refers to the belief that as society's progress, particularly through modernization and rationalization, religion loses its authority in all aspects of social life and governance.

- **Secularism:**

- ✓ The doctrine by which the state is kept strictly separate from religion, i.e., separation of 'church and state' as in western societies.
 - ✓ The doctrine by which the state does not discriminate between different religions and shows equal respect to all as in context of Indian Society.

- **Serial Monogamy:** The practice of remarrying and so on.

- **Sexual Division of Labour:** The sexual division of labour (SDL) is the delegation of different tasks between males and females.

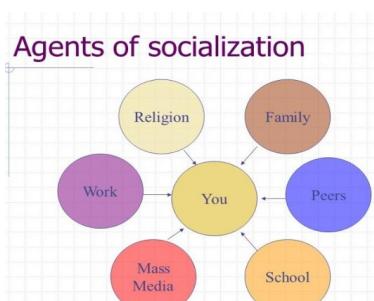
- ✓ **Example:** Under the patriarchal system, men were the sole bread winners whereas women were expected to stay at home and complete the household work.

- **Social exclusion:** It manifests itself in the lack of an individual's access to functioning as compared to other members of society. It is a relative concept in the sense that an individual can be socially excluded only in comparison with other members of a society; there is no 'absolute' social exclusion, and an individual can be declared as socially excluded only with respect to the society it is considered to be a member of.

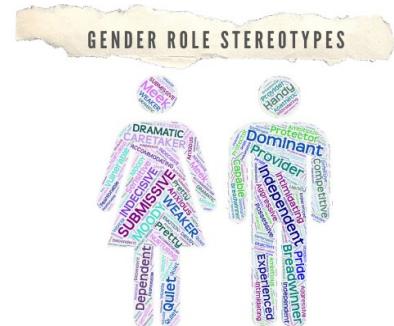
- **Socialization:** Socialization is a process that introduces people to social norms and customs. This process helps individuals function well in society, and, in turn, helps society run smoothly.

- ✓ **Example:** Family members, teachers, religious leaders, and peers all play roles in a person's socialization.

- **Social justice:** According to United Nations, Social justice may be broadly understood as the fair and compassionate distribution of the fruits of economic growth.



- **Social movements:** They are a type of group action. They are large, sometimes informal, groupings of individuals or organizations which focus on specific political or social issues. In other words, they carry out, resist, or undo a social change.
- **Sologamy:** Sologamy or autogamy is marriage by a person to themselves. Supporters of the practice argue that it affirms one's own value and leads to a happier life.
 - ✓ **Example:** 24-year-old Kshama Bindu tied the knot with herself last month – the first example of 'Sologamy' in India.
- **Son Meta-Preference:** It is the phenomena where parents continue to produce children until the desired number of sons are born.
 - ✓ According to Economic Survey-2017-18, there are over 21 million '**unwanted girls**' in India, by analysing the sex ratio of last child (SRLC).
- **Son preference:** The social phenomenon where members of a community prefer to have sons rather than daughters, i.e., they value sons more than daughters. The existence of son preference can be established by observing social behaviour towards sons and daughters, or by asking people directly about their preferences and perceptions.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Son Preference among Indian families has resulted in about 63 million women statistically "missing" from the country's population.
- **Stereotype:** It is a fixed and inflexible characterisation of a group of people.
 - ✓ **Example:** Gender stereotypes like Girls should play with dolls and boys should play with trucks.
- **Social stigma:** The shame or disgrace attached to something.
 - ✓ **Example:** Earlier having an illegitimate child (outside of marriage) was seen as a source of shame for women.
- **Stratification:** It refers to a society's categorization of its people into rankings based on factors like wealth, income, education, family background, and power.
 - ✓ **Example:** Class, gender, race-based stratification.
 - ✓ **Usage:** Social stratification may lead to social inequality in terms of income, social status, gender biases, race and ethnicity.
- **Symmetrical Family:** It is a family form in which spouses carry out different tasks but each makes a similar contribution within the home.
- **Tribe:** It is defined as a social group bound together by kin and duly associated with a particular territory; members of the tribe share the social cohesion and associated with the family together with the sense of political autonomy of the nation.
 - ✓ **Example:** Gonds, Bhils etc.



Social stratification



- **Untouchability:** A social practice within the caste system whereby members of the lowest castes are considered to be ritually impure to such an extent that they cause pollution by mere touch. Untouchable castes are at the bottom of the social scale and are excluded from most social institutions.
 - ✓ **Example:** A study conducted in Gujarat found that Dalits cannot rent a house in a non-Dalit community; they must not touch the water pots or utensils of non-Dalits; and Dalit religious leaders are never asked to celebrate a religious ceremony in a non-Dalit area.
- **Welfare state:** A system in which the state takes responsibility for protecting the health and welfare of its citizens and meeting their social needs.
 - ✓ The state does this by providing services and benefits like Public Distribution Services, PM KISAN etc.
- **Westernization:** It refers to the process of the imitation of western countries by the non-western countries (also known as Europeanization or Americanization). In the Indian context westernization refers to changes that were brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of the British rule.

Society content for class

Paternity leave :-

CONCEPT :- It is a paid leave period reserved exclusively for fathers in relation to child birth.

Wrt INDIA :-

- .) No legal provision for paternity leave in India
- .) All India & Civil Service Rules allow Central Govt employees (< 2 surviving children), 15 days of paternity leave.
 - ↳ It extends to adopted kids
 - ↳ availed upto 6 months from date of delivery or adoption
- .) No mandatory prov' in pvt. organization
 - ↳ eg:- Zomato India
(26 weeks of paid leave)
for new fathers

•) UNICEF \Rightarrow 16 weeks of paid leave.

Why paternity leave is imp^t

-) Acc to ILO, child requires equal support from both parents in first 1000 days
(Quality father-child interaction \Rightarrow healthy dev^t of child)
-) Postpartum depression + anxiety symptoms of new mothers can be reduced with father's ability to stay home.
-) Nuclearization of family

Lack of support of extended family
wth child care

entire \Downarrow
burden on mother

\Downarrow
with paternity leave, the
burden can be shared.

- .) Bridging gender gap at home for facilitating equality at workplace.
(LFLFP : Reason :-)
 - .) Career Break due to Reproductive beh^r + child bearing responsibility)
 - .) Dual Burden

Challenges :-

- .) The culture of toxic masculinity
 - ↓
Hesitancy + Ridiculing in doing what men consider as 'WOMEN'S WORK'
- .) Lack of will among employers.
 - ↓
financial burden
- .) Gender based division of labor.
- .) Existing legislation (15 days of PL) are reinforcing societal bias.

CHANGING TRENDS

- ↳ Eg of Zomato India
- ↳ Britain : Parents granted 1 yr. of paid leave
- ↳ COVID-19 : Work from Home culture

WAY AHEAD :-

- .) Socialization of children, Adolescents wrt notions of Gender equality
- .) Attitudinal change in society so as to ensure active participation of male partner during pre, peri, post natal stages.
- .) Legislative Reform : Paternity Benefit Bill needs to be passed

Domestic Violence

- ↳ Acc. to MoSPI, highest share in violence against women.
- ↳ Premise :- SC ruled that women will have right to residence in the shared house (even if rented / owned by in-laws + husband has no ownership rights)
- .) Brother-in-law, has liability to pay maintenance to victim (if stayed in joint family)
- ↳ Provisions :-
- .) Define Domestic Violence :> factual / threat of abuse
=> physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, economic
 - .) Define 'women' : wife, mother, daughter, sister, nie-n-s'rship, divorced-wife
 - .) Civil law : relief provided to aggrieved women
 - compensation
 - right to residence
 - custody of child protection
 - .) Only when protection orders are breached it becomes
 - Cognizable
 - Non-bailable

.) **Punishment** : 1 yr max jail | 20,000 fine | both

.) provⁿ for **protection officer** : To help women wrt legal aid,
safe shelter + medical examination
+ **NGO's**

.) **Marital Rape** is not included

(*) **NOTE** :- .) To make ract 'Gender neutral', term 'Adult Male' has removed
.) Granting **maintenance** does not depend on wife's earning

.) **Live-in partner** (+) **divorced wife** incorporated
(can seek maintenance) (against marital abuse)

wrt Maintenance : SC held that deserted wives + children are entitled to
maintenance from the date they apply for it in court

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- Dowry is considered a cognizable offence for the purpose of investigation.
- Every offence under this Act is non-bailable and non-compoundable.
- Burden of proof is on the accused
- Makes the agreement for giving or taking dowry void
- Dowry Prohibition Officers could be established by the State Government
- Punishment with imprisonment or fine or both for:
 - Giving or taking or abetting the giving or taking of dowry
 - Demanding dowry
 - Advertisement related to dowry

**Mark
these
bulletts**

Harassment of women at workplace :-

↳ Recently 'SC' held that objective of act is

→ protection
→ prevention
→ Redressal of complaints

↳ Provision :-
) Defines what constitutes Sexual Harassment

→ Quid pro Quo

→ Hostile work environment

) Section 354 (a) of IPC defines sexual Harassment

→ physical contact
→ Request for sexual favour
→ sexually coloured remarks
→ showing pornography
→ phy, verbal, non-verbal conduct of sexual nature

) Defⁿ of aggrieved women

 ↳ Irrespective of age / status

 ↳ client, customer

 ↳ Domestic works

) Applicable to both formal + informal Sector

) Complaint to be filed within 90 days

) Completion of enquiry , , 90 days

) Mandated to take action within 60 days of submission of Report

ICC (formal sector)

- Requires employees to create ICC
- power of **Civil Court**
- **Presiding officer** : Women (at senior level)
Members : atleast 2 from legal field
or women cause
+ from NGO (women cause)
- Atleast **50% members** (WOMEN)

LCC (informal sector)

- local committee in each district by state govt district office/collector
- Additional local complaint committee at Block level.
- **Chairperson** : Women from eminent field
Member : 1 (taluk/block/ward)
Member : 2 (NGO)
(atleast 1 (women), 1 (legal)
+ (SC/ST/OBC/minority))
Member : ex-officio (social welfare)

-) prov^ for **false complaint**
-) offence is **bailable** + **non-cognizable**
-) Online platform : **SHe-Box**

④ SURROGACY :-

↳ Define :- It is a practice where a woman give birth to a child for Intending couple with intention to hand over the child after birth to "Intending couple".

- ↳ Prov' of fact :-
-) Prohibits commercial surrogacy.
 -) Surrogacy is permitted when it is for Intending couple suffering from proven Infertility.
 -) Altruistic
 -) Not for producing children for sale, prostitution / exploitation
 -) for any cond' / disease specified through regulation
 -) Gestational surrogacy
 -) Registration of surrogacy clinics compulsory
 -) Central / state govt will appoint authorities for evaluating + taking action against breach of prov'.

Types of Surrogacy

- **Altruistic surrogacy:** It involves no monetary compensation to the surrogate mother other than the medical expenses and insurance coverage during the pregnancy.
- **Commercial surrogacy:** It includes surrogacy or its related procedures undertaken for a monetary benefit or reward (in cash or kind) exceeding the basic medical expenses and insurance coverage.
 - It was first legalised in India in 2002 after which India became the 'rent-on-womb' capital of the world.
 - However, due to lack of proper laws and safeguards for the parties involved, multiple ethical legal challenges arose.
- Government has banned surrogacy for foreign nationals in 2015.

⇒ Eligibility Criteria for surrogate mother

- e-) Married women
) (25-35 yr) old
) have child of her own
) Surrogate only once
) possess certificate of medical / psy. fitness
) Willing woman

⇒ Eligibility Criteria for couples.

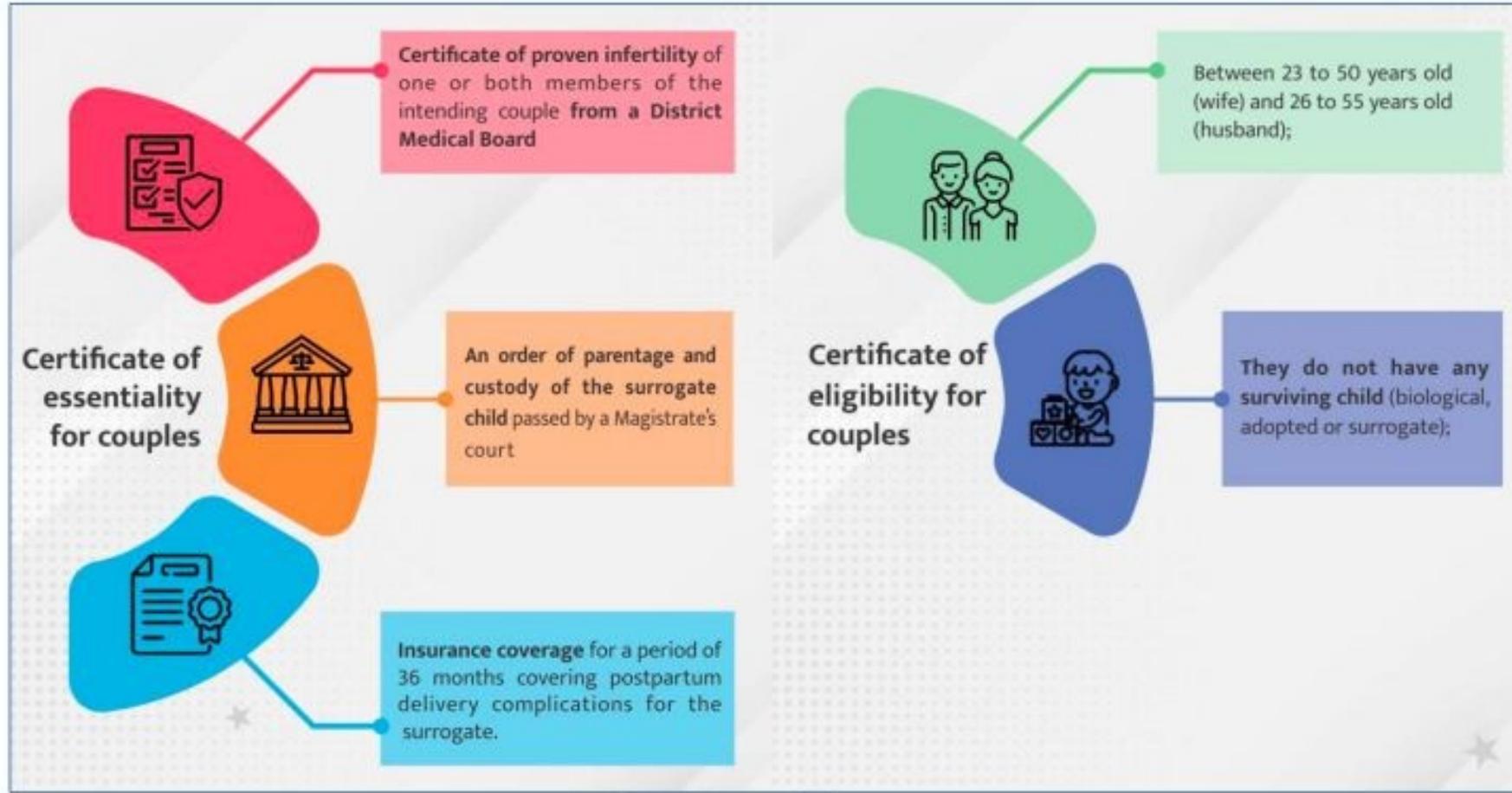
- e-) Certificate of essentiality
) Certificate of eligibility

⇒ Surrogate child will be biological child of Intending couple
⇒ abortion will require written consent of surrogate mother (+) authorisation from authority (MTP Act 1971)

⇒ Offences + penalties (30 yr jail (+) 10 lakh fine)

⇒ Intending women can also avail :-
 surrogacy

-) Indian
) Divorcee or widow
) 35-45 yr.



↳ Surrogate mother has [option to withdraw] her consent for surrogacy before implantation of embryo in her womb.

↳ of National Assisted Reproductive Tech^{g4} & Surrogacy Board.

- .) Minister-in charge of MHRW = chairman
- [FUNCTION] .) Advising Central Govt on policy matters related to surrogacy
- .) Review + monitor implementation
- .) Lay down code of conduct of surrogacy clinics
- .) set minⁿ std of phy. Infra, labs, expert manpower
- .) oversee performance of various bodies
- .) [Supervise] the functioning of state Assisted Rep. Tech^{g4} + Surrogacy Boards.

Analysis of Act :-

- PROS :-
- Provides appropriate safeguards (penalties) for registration of surrogacy clinics + ensures
 - Safeguards rights of surrogate mother (wrt abortion, withdrawal, pre + post natal care)
 - RT of child : Abandonment of child (genetic | disability | gender) or changing of couple's social | marital status not allowed.
 - Ethical as it helps to alleviate the issue of infertility
 - Insurance coverage upto 36 months.

- Shortcomings :-
-) If total ban will push Industry underground.
 -) B.K Parthasarathi Vs Govt. of AP, rt. to decide wrt reproduction is a personal choice
 -) Adevika Biswas Vs Uo I, court held rt. to reproduction is essential facet of Rt. to life (U/A 21)
 -) Restricting surrogacy to heterosexual couples + particular age grp (exclusion of LGBT, single person, old couple) violation of Right U/A 21 + U/A 14.
 -) issue with def' of Infertility

- ④ Way forward :-
- .) Taking care of Post-Partum Depression
 - .) Extending maternal benefits to both mothers
 - .) Take into Consideration 'Tokophobia'
 - .) Expanding the option of surrogacy to include commercial surrogacy (overtime)



POCSO Act (2012)

-) Gender neutral
-) clearly defines 'CHILD' (< 18 yr)
-) It defines sexual abuse of all kinds
 - sexual harassment
 - non-penetrative
 - penetrative
 - child pornography
-) aggravated
-) non-aggravated

-) Special provisions
 - special court
 - special prosecutor
 - compensation
 - in-camera recording
 - translator
-) In case of aggravated assault, onus of Innocence is on accused.
-) No time limit to file complaint
-) NCPCR, SCPCR are monitoring agency.
-) Investigation has to be completed within 60 days
-) It mandates investigation & trial within 8 months

POCSO RULES 2020

④ **Background** :- PoCSO Act was amended in 2019

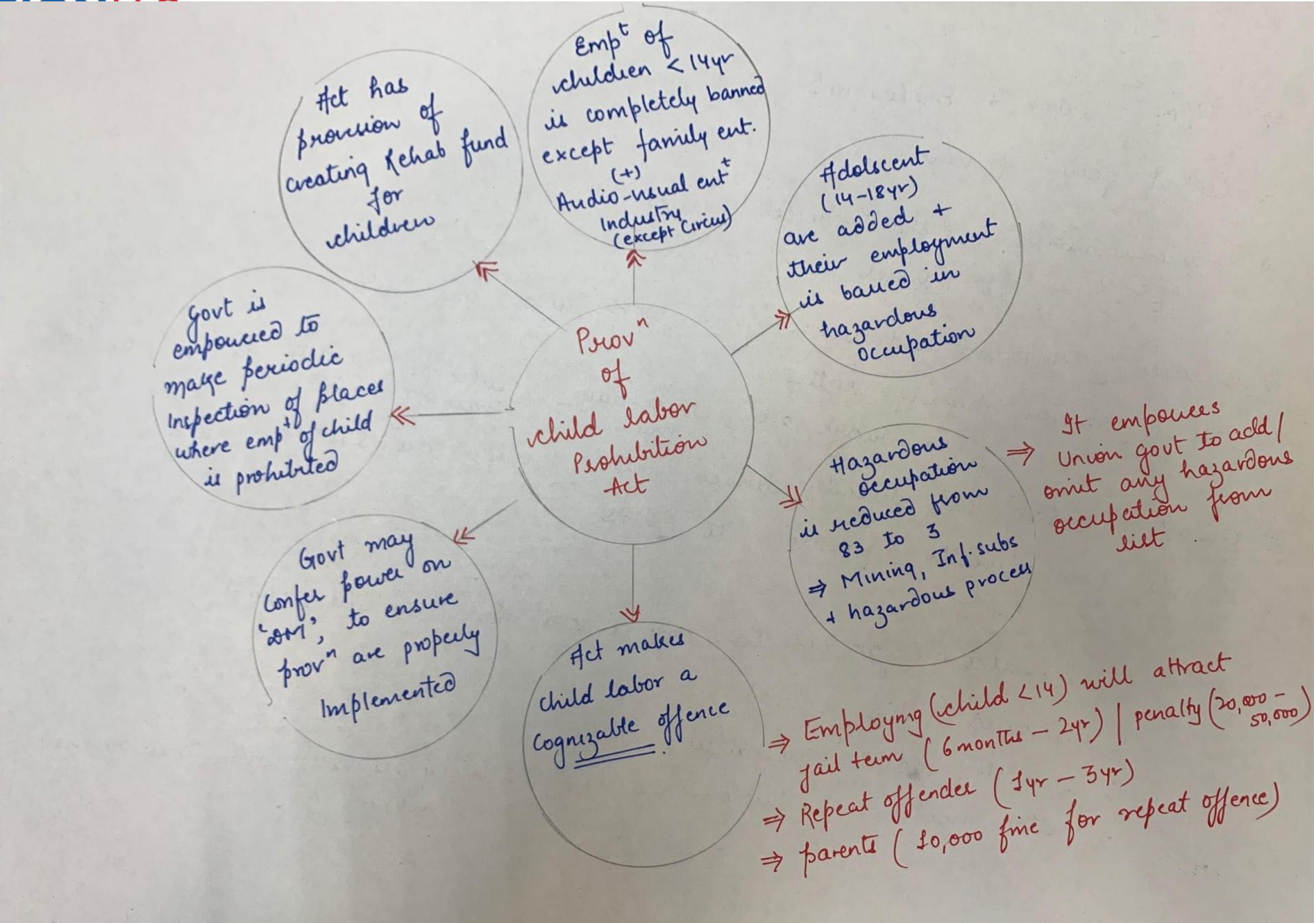
.) **Penetrative Sexual Assault** :- The act increases min punishment from 7yr → 10yr. It also provides for imprisonment b/w 20yr to life with fine (if child is < 16 yr)

.) **Aggravated PSA** :- two more grounds added.
 ⇒ resulting in death of child
 ⇒ assault committed during natural calamity
It inc. min. punishment from 10 → 20yr.
Max " (death penalty)

.) **ASA** : two more offences added.
 .) assault during natural calamity
 .) administering any chemical or any hormone to child for attaining early sexual maturity

- ↳ child pornography s-) It defines CP
- as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct that involves child such as photograph, video, digital or computer generated image.
-) Punishment for storage of pornographic material increased from 3yr - 5yr. [fine / both]

-) Two other offences added
① transmitting, displaying, distributing such material except for purpose of reporting it
② failing to destroy or delete or report pornographic material involving child.



National child labor project :-

- ↳ U/M of labor + Employment
- ↳ Central sector scheme
- ↳ Implementation Agency : District Project Societies
(under DM/ collector)
- ↳ children (9-14) are withdrawn from work and put into NCLP special training centres
 - bridge eduⁿ, mid-day meal, vocational training, health etc is provided
 - care
- ↳ children (5-8 yr) are directly linked with formal eduⁿ systems
- ↳ funds are directly provided to DPS

PENCIL :- (platform for effective enforcement for No child labor)

-) dedicated online portal
-) to make NCLP successful
-) Better monitoring, implementation, timely disposal with transparency of work

ILO 8-

- .) Tripartite UN agency
- .) formed in 1919
- .) It brings together govt, employers + workers of its member states
 - ⇒ To set labor std
 - ⇒ Develop policies
 - ⇒ Encourage programe promoting decent work for all men + women

- .) India is founding member
 - .) there are 8 ILO fundamental convention
 - ⇒ Except No. 87 (Freedom of Association + protection of rt. to organise and No. 98 (rt. to Organize + Collective Bargaining))
- India has ratified remaining. Recent being
- No. 138 (Min. Age)
 - No. 182 (Worst form of child labor)

Juvenile Delinquency :-

↳ Who is a Juvenile? :-) A juvenile is a person < 18 yrs.

↳ Causes of Juvenile Delinquency :-) Juvenile Delinquency :-
It refers to large variety of disapproved behavior for which some kind of punishment is justified in public interest.

↳ Statistics :-) Acc. to NCRB, offences committed by juvenile shot up by 23% in 2020
(↑se in crime is attributed to lack of emp't opp (During lockdown)

Specification	Related Provisions in JJ Act,2015	Features of Bill
Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of a child is final once a civil court issues an adoption order. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Magistrates (DM), including ADM, can issue adoption orders (both for intra-country and intercountry adoptions).
Appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be no appeal for any order made by a Child Welfare Committee (CWC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person aggrieved by an adoption order passed by the DM may file an appeal

		before the Divisional Commissioner, within 30 days of such order.
Serious Offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offences committed by juveniles are categorised as: heinous offences, serious offences (to be inquired by Juvenile Justice Board), petty offences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redefines 'serious offences' to give effect to the recommendation of Supreme court in Shilpa Mittal v. State of NCT of Delhi case.
Designated Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offences punishable with imprisonment of more than seven years, will be tried in the Children's Court. Other offences will be tried by a Judicial Magistrate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All offences under the Act will be tried in the Children's Court.
Offences against children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offence punishable with imprisonment of 3-7 years will be cognizable and non-bailable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such offences will be non-cognizable and non-bailable.
Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States must constitute one or more CWCs for each district for dealing with children in need of care and protection. Provides certain criteria for the appointment of members to CWC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stipulate certain additional criteria for appointment of CWC members. For example, it prohibits people with past record of violation of human rights or child rights or if they are convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude among others..

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2021

- **Adoption order:** The adoption order issued by the court establishes that the child belongs to the adoptive parents. The Bill provides that instead of the court, the DM (including Additional DM) will issue such adoption orders.
- **Appeal against order:** Any person aggrieved by an adoption order passed by the DM may file an appeal before the Divisional Commissioner, within 30 days from the date of passage of such order. Such appeals should be disposed within four weeks from the date of filing of the appeal.
- **Additional functions of the DM:** These include: supervising the District Child Protection Unit; and conducting a quarterly review of the functioning of the Child Welfare Committee.
- **Bars some persons to be appointed as members of CWC:** They are persons having any record of violation of human rights or child rights, or convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude, or has been removed or dismissed from service of the government (central/ State / undertaking owned by the government) or is part of the management of a child care institution in a district.
- **Widened the ambit of 'serious offences':** Under the 2015 Act 'Serious offences' are those for which the punishment is imprisonment between three to seven years. The bill provides serious offences will also include offences for which maximum punishment is imprisonment of more than seven years, and minimum punishment is not prescribed or is of less than seven years.
 - Offence which is punishable with imprisonment between three to seven years will be **non-cognizable** (where arrest is not allowed without warrant) and **non-bailable** (in the 2015 Act it was cognizable and non-bailable).
- **Designated Court:** All offences (by a child) under the Act be tried in children's court.

Benefits of New Bill

- .) Enhanced protection of children
- .) Strengthens the process of monitoring
- .) Ensures smooth implementation
- .) Faster adoption as the bill empowers DM + F&DM to issue adoption order.

Concerns wrt Bill :-

-) The Bill puts entire onus of child welfare on DM
↓
| Lead to Delays
-) DM are already over-burdened
-) DM & Divisional commissioners are not trained to deal with specific laws related to child
-) In other countries (UK, Germany, France etc) adoption orders are issued by court
-) adverse impact on doctrine of Separation of Powers.
↓
as GRM has given power to executive

Way forward :-

- Proper record keeping & documentation by agencies to ensure transparency
- Sensitization of officials wrt. issues, needs, concerns, + safety of children
- Adequate no. of staff must be employed to ensure care & protection of child
- Coordinating with agencies & 3rd val (who are experts in area of children) to ensure effective policy making + empⁿ.

child Marriage Act

- appointed by state govt
- invested with power of police office
- DM can be given additional powers

CM Proh. officers
are responsible
for implementation

defines
child marriage
⇒ Boy (< 21 yr)
⇒ Girl (< 18 yr)

Marriage
is VALID
but voidable

★ fns. of
Proh. officer

offenders
can be punished
upto 2 yr and/or
upto 1 lakh
fine

guardians,
parents, those
performing,
participating etc
can be punished

child
marriage
Prohibition
Act

allow
minors to
repudiate [nullified]
marriage up till
2 years of
attaining
majority

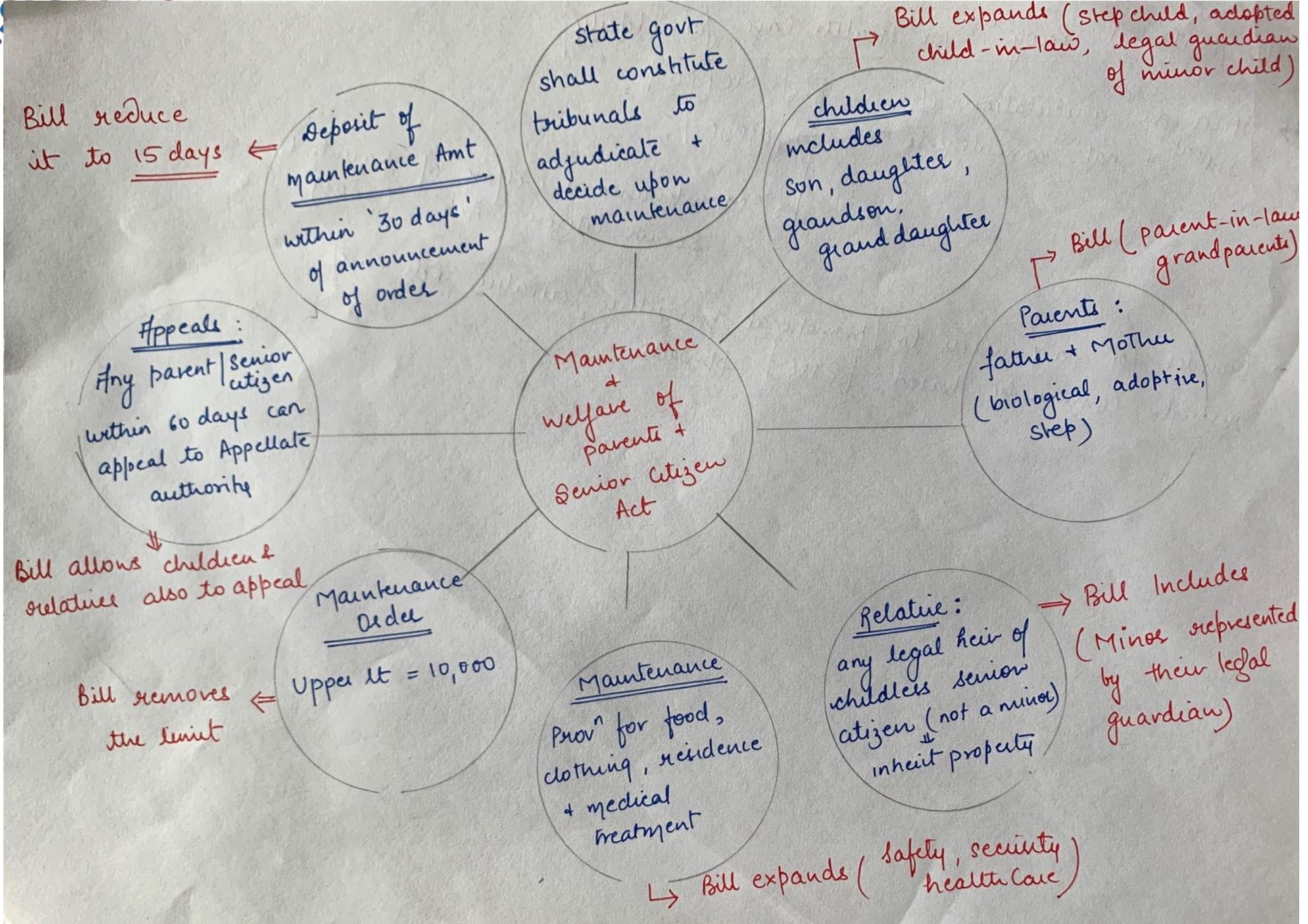
Girl to be
provided safe
home / maintenance
till her remarriage
(Court can)
order

NO legal
validity of
→ trafficking
→ enticement
→ fraud,
deceit

child born will be considered
legitimate

Functions of Prob. officer :-

- .) Prevention of child marriages
- .) collection of evidences
- .) creating awareness
- .) Counseling
- .) Sensitizing community
- .) Maintaining statistics



Integrated Prog for Older P.

Aim: to improve quality of life of older people by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical-care etc.

- U/M of SJ & Empowerment
- Central Sector Scheme (1992)
- Financial assistance is provided to NGO's, PRIs for projects like old age homes, etc.

Downloaded with  Studydrive
Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana

Aim: To provide phy. aids + Assisted living devices for Senior Citizen belonging to BPL

- U/M of SJ & Emp⁺
- Central Sector Scheme
- Implemented by ALIMCO (Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corpⁿ) (PSU)
- funded from Senior Citizens Welfare Fund

est. under Finance Act 2015,
for promotion of welfare of senior
Citizen in line with National
policy for older persons.

IGNOAPS

Aim: to provide financial assistance to person of ≥ 60 yr. (BPL)

- gIC sub-component of NSAP
- U/M of Rural Dev⁺
- Centrally Sponsored (Core of Core Scheme)

④ Demand to hike the assistance.
from 200/- 800/- (> 60)
from 500/- 1200/- (> 80)
(To give effect to
Art 41 of DPSP)
(Public assistance in case of
unemp⁺, old age, disability etc)

Vasishtha Pension Bima Yojana

Aim: To provide assured pension based on guaranteed rate of return of 8% p.c. annum for 10 yrs.

option to opt for pension on monthly | quarterly | half yearly + annual basis

→ Administered by LIC

→ pension payment through ECS/NEFT only.

P. M. Jaya Vandana Yojana

→ Simplified Version
Implemented through LIC

for Senior Citizens

- .) assured 8% p.a
- .) for 10 yr.
- .) exempted from GST/Service Tax
- .) Investment limit - 15 lakh.
- .) Minimum Pension = 1000/- month
- Max. " = 10,000/- month

Vayoschreetha Samman

→ scheme of awards instituted by M of SJ & Emp^t.

→ It is upgraded to status of National Award.

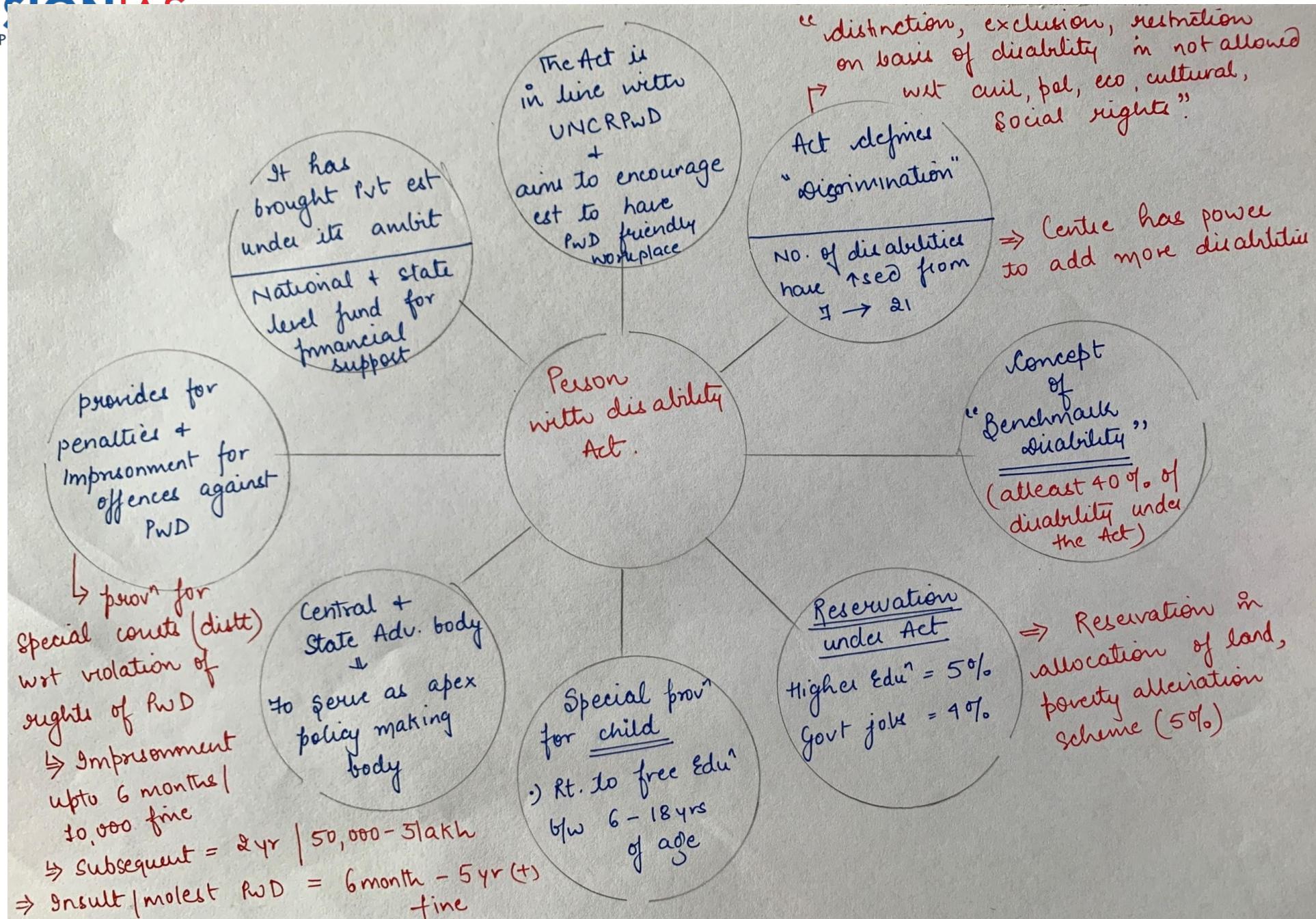
→ Are presented as celebration of International Day for older persons on 1st Oct.

→ It is awarded to

- .) Institutions (working for cause of) older person
- .) Eminent Senior Citizens in recognition of their services
- .) Individuals from any part of Country.

National Prog^{me} for Health Care for elderly

- ↳ It is an articulation of Int'l + nat'l commitments → **UNCRPD**
- **NPOP**
- "Maintenance + welfare of parents + Senior Citizen Act" (2007)
- ↳ Provides for easy access to through community based **PHC** approach.
promotional, preventive, curative, Rch. care



Key points to Remember

- ;) Act in line with UNCRPA
- ;) 1st human rights treaty of 21st Century (2008)
- ;) first legally binding instrument.
- ;) India has ratified the convention
- ;) Guiding principles
 - Respect for dignity
 - Inclusion
 - Equality of opp.
 - accessibility
 - Respect of Right of CWD
 - Equality b/w men & women

UN's Guidelines on Access to Social justice for PWD's.

- ↳ No one shall be denied access to justice
- ↳ Universal accessibility of facilities + services
- ↳ Right to appropriate procedural accomodation
- ↳ Right to access legal notices + information in timely manner
- ↳ Right to access substantive + procedural safeguards
- ↳ Entitled to all substantive + procedural legal assistance
- ↳ Right to free / affordable legal assistance
- ↳ Right to participate in administration of justice
- ↳ Right to report complaints + initiate legal proceedings
- ↳ Effective + Robust monitoring mechanism
- ↳ Awareness - raising + Training prog.

Accessible India Campaign

- ↳ Flagship Campaign (MoS I & Emp^t)
- ↳ Launched on Int'l Day of PWD (3rd Dec) (2015)

Three Verticals

- ↳ Built Env^t accessibility
- ↳ Transportation " "
- ↳ Infra & Communication eco system "
- ↳ Leadership endorsement
- ↳ Mass awareness
- ↳ Capacity building
- ↳ Interventions
- ↳ PPP

Multi-pronged strategy

- ↳ Targets :
- ↳ 50% of Govt buildings in Capital city to be fully accessible
 - ↳ Govt airports + railway station (A1, A & B) "
 - ↳ 25% of Public television programe by govt channel to meet accessibility std.
 - ↳ 50% of public documents (CA + SC) "
 - ↳ 50% of govt websites (accessible) "
 - ↳ 25% of govt. public transport carrier into fully accessible
 - ↳ Conducting audit of above mentioned.

ADRS

- .) It is a central sector scheme
- .) Implemented by Mo SIE
- .) financial assistance to NGOs.
- .) Objective:
 - .) To create enabling env^t to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice & empowerment
 - .) voluntary action for effective implementation
 - .) to encourage PwD Act
 - .) Make available services
 - framing
 - awareness
 - life skills, edu^r.
 - skill dev^t etc.

Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019

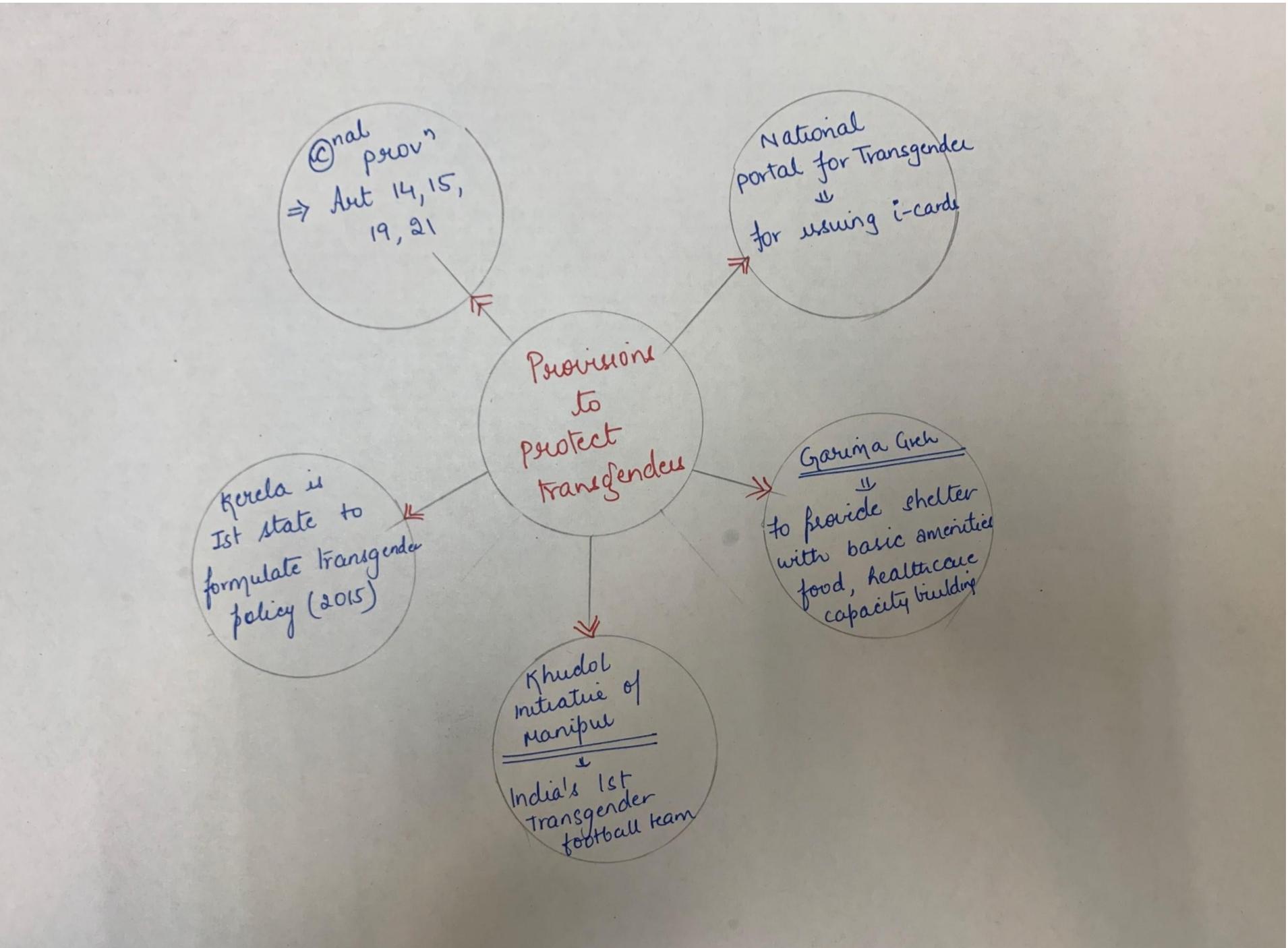
↳ Who are transgender?

↳ Background:

.) NALSA judgement (2014)

- 'Third gender'
- Right to self identification
- Reservation under OBC quota
- Commission on lines of NC for SC/ST.

- ↳ Report published by NHRC:
- .) Acc. to census 2011, 4.8 lakh Transgenders
 - .) Only 30,000 registered with election commission
 - .) 99% have suffered social rejection
 - .) 96% denied jobs
 - .) 89% say (No job for qualified ones)
 - .) 18% are physically abused, 62% are verbally abused in schools
 - .) Only 2% live with parents
 - .) 53% live under Guni-chela system



Provisions of Act

Def :-

Sex assigned at birth don't match gender identity

National Council for transgender

Welfare by Govt

- Resettlement
- Rehabilitation
- Vocational training
- Self-employment
- Policies

Probs. of discrimination :-

- ↳ education
- ↳ employment
- ↳ healthcare
- ↳ access to public facilities
- ↳ rt. to movement
- ↳ rt. to reside
- ↳ rt. to hold off. establishment
- ↳ access to establishment

Transgender Act

Offences & penalties

Rt. to self-
Identification
by obtaining
Certificate
from GOI.

Health-Care

HIV
Surveillance
Centre

Sex-
Reassignment
Surgery

Insurance

State level Initiatives :-

- ↳ Kerala, Transgender policy (2015)
- ↳ TN : Transgender welfare Board.

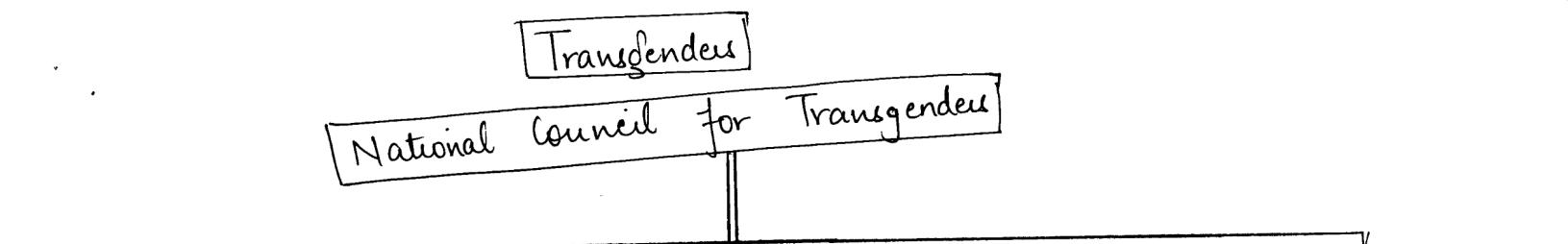
Key Issues (To be Remember)

- .) No provⁿ for National Commⁿ
- .) No provⁿ for affirmative action
- .) No District screening Committee but Certificate to be issued by DM.
- .) No review mechanism.
- .) Offences :
 - .) forced labour.
 - .) denial of use of public places
 - .) removal from household.
 - .) abuse
- .) Penalty :
 - .) b/w 6mths - 2yr + fine
- .) The term 'begging' has been removed.

NCT :-

- ① Statutory Body.
- ② Chairperson (Union minister for social justice)
- ③ Minister of state for social justice
- ④ Secretary of Minister of SJ.
- One representative from
 - Health
 - H Ministry
 - HRD
- ③ Advice govt (+) monitor implementation
- ④ address grievances.

Representative
from NHRC (+)
Niti Ayog
(+)
State govt
(+)
Transgender community
(5)
(+)
NGO's (5)

National Council for Transgenders		
		
Composition	Functions	Concerns
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairperson : U/M of Social Justice • Vice-c : Minister of State for ST • Members : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Representative of dept of pension, NITI AYOG, NRSC 2) Rep. from 5 states + UT 3) 5 Members from Transgender 4) 5 experts from NGO's 5) Joint secretary level members from Health, Labor, Home, minority Affairs, Rural Dev + law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Advise • To monitor & evaluate the Impact • To Review + Co-ordinate • To Redress Grievance • To Perform fn's as prescribed by CG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of transparency wrt selection of members • No prov" for co-ord" among council & Transgender dev' boards (ct post NALSA judgement) • Inadequate representation of community • lack of adequate rep' of problems of unrepresented States .

④ Transgender Persons (Protection of rights) rules 2020

→ framed by Mo SJ & Emp^t

⇒ Key features :-

- .) DM will certify the gender of a person based on the affidavit w/o any medical / physical examination
- .) State govt to constitute welfare boards ⇒ to protect rights ⇒ facilitate access to schemes & welfare measures
- .) Review of all existing educational, social security, health schemes etc to include transgender
- .) State govt to take steps to prohibit discrimination of transgender in any pvt / govt org? (+) pvt + public edu^t inst^t
- .) transgender - sensitive Infrastructure (eg: separate washrooms)
- .) State govt to set up transgender protection cell to monitor cases of offences against transgender persons.

Sect and Cults:

- **Sects**
 - ✓ A sect is a small body or group of people who separated from a larger established group to follow a different doctrine. It is a faction of a larger body or group, especially religious groups, which developed their own distinct beliefs and practices.
 - ✓ Urge for change and reinterpretation are at the heart of the sects and they are defined as new religious movements which break away from orthodoxy of dominant religion.
 - ✓ The sect is often intolerant toward other religious groups.
 - ✓ It is marked by a desire to disassociate from the existing social order.
 - ✓ Sects are seen as an attempt to rationalize the dominant religion.
 - ✓ Example: Sects in Hinduism: Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism, etc., in Christianity: Calvinist, Protestants, Catholics, in Islam: Shia, Sunni, etc.
- **Cults**
 - ✓ A cult, on the other hand, is a quasi-religious group that has different and unorthodox ideologies with distinct rituals and practices and is headed by an authoritarian and charismatic leader.
 - ✓ It never challenges the mainstream religion directly.
 - ✓ They are often based upon charismatic leadership.
 - ✓ It has no concept of membership and it is loosely organized with little rules and regulations and members may even retain affiliations to other religions as well.
 - ✓ The Cult is a voluntary organization, open to all who wish to join or participate in it
 - ✓ Example: Osho cult.
- **Reasons for growth of sects and cults:**
 - ✓ **Weber** argued that sects are more likely to emerge within those groups which are marginalised in society and he terms this phenomenon as '**theodicy of disprivileged**'. This means that sects explain and justify their members' relative deprivation.
 - ✓ **Stark & Bainbridge** define sects as an organisation which break away from the established church, and they believe it is the relatively deprived people who are likely to break away.
 - ✓ **Bryan Wilson** argues that sects arise during the period of rapid social change when traditional norms are disrupted, social relationships come to lack consistency and traditional universe of meaning is undermined.
 - ✓ **Steve Bruce** attributes the development of a range of religious institutions, including sects and cults, to a general process of **modernisation** and **secularisation**.
 - ✓ **Andrew Dawson** concurs the emergence of new religious movement on the modern epoch is directly related to the all-embracing transformations unleashed by **rapid and large-scale urban industrialization**.

Content on population
education

- Acc. to UNESCO, → "pop" edu" is an educational prog" which provides "of pop" situation of family, community, nation + world".
→ The purpose is to develop in students rational, responsible attitude/behⁱ towards demographic situation.
- Acc. to Stephen Viederman & Process by which student investigate & explore nature + meaning of pop process, pop characteristic, causes of pop change + consequences of these processes, characteristic & changes for himself, family, society + world.

↳ OBJECTIVES OF POPULATION EDUCATION :- To dev^p an understanding about.

- .) demographic concept + processes.
- .) Rapid growth of ppⁿ + its causes
- .) Influence of ppⁿ trends on various aspect of human life
(social, cultural, political + economic)
- .) close interaction b/w ppⁿ growth + dev^{+ processes} (esp wrt std of living)
- .) evil effect of over ppⁿ on env^t
- .) develop appreciation of fact : → small family is desirable
→ relationship b/w ppⁿ size + quality of life
→ family size is matter of choice + human regulation
→ relationship b/w health of mother, welfare of child + small family
- .) Awareness wrt ppⁿ policies + progr^{me}
- .) Empowering learners to take informed decisions on issues of ppⁿ + dev⁺ (Rep. H)
- .) how action of Ind^{vat} members affect others + decⁿ regarding family size has long-range consequences for whole world.

- ④ Objectives of PE varies from community \Rightarrow society \Rightarrow Nation
Hence, for a country like INDIA, aim of PE is
- .) enable students to understand family size is controllable
 - .) pp" limitation can facilitate dev' of Quality of life of Nation
 - .) Small family size \Rightarrow ↑se std of living + Quality for Ind' val family
 - .) wrt health + Welfare of family members
 - .) Economic stability of family
 - .) Better prospects for younger generation
- \Rightarrow Family needs to be small + compact.

(FOR OVERALL UNDERSTANDING)

④ India made various efforts to control ppⁿ. (only for Ref^{ce})

eg: National family planning prog^{me}. [1951-61]

CLINICAL APPROACH.

Extentⁿ approach

Cafeteria app.

Selective app.

(PE part of Non-formal sector)

[1961-71]

ppⁿ Eduⁿ emerged as an indirect means to strengthen direct intervention strategies + approaches aimed at attaining national demographic goals.

④ NPP - 1978: Major feature: "Educational + Voluntary app." to family welfare.

NPP - 2000: Improve Quality of life, enhance well-being, app to become productive asset for society.

④ Till 1986, PE part of NPP with NEP - 1986, necessity of educⁿ effort to bring social transformation wrt ppⁿ stabilization was recognized.

+ it categorically stated to Reduce ppⁿ.

BODY

8. Although **Holistic approach** was taken wrt ppⁿ control
(Part II)
-) \uparrow g age of marriage
 -) Laws wrt MTP
 -) distributing devices wrt FP.
 -) Incentivising two-child norm etc.
- Incentivising two-child norm etc.

BUT, The need for PE to address the issue of ppⁿ growth led to govt taking full measures.

④ Ppⁿ Eduⁿ through Education Sector 8-

8. At school level 8-
-) **National popⁿ Eduⁿ project** was launched in 1980 to institutionalize PE in existing eduⁿ system
 -) **ARSH** (Adolescent Reproductive + Sexual Health) prog. was created \Rightarrow changed into Adol. Eduⁿ Prog (2005).

-) At higher level :- [ppⁿ dynamics + Mgmt] has been included as an area of research for higher studies under [NEP-2020]
-) However, commitment of UGC to PE at higher level goes back to [1983] : financial support was provided to College + Universities to organize PE through PE clubs. (as co-curricular)
-) [1986] :
 -) Govtⁿ of lecture series on PE
 -) Assistance w.r.t survey research on PE wrt IM, Malnutrition, small family, age at marriage etc.
 -) Promotion of TV series on PE
 -) Inclusion of PE at UG level in foundation + applied course.
-) Adult Edu :- U/ NEP-2020, Curriculum for AG has a mandatory prog. related to critical life skills which include [Family Welfare & Planning]

4) pp^n Edu^n for OoS Adolescents :-

-) UNFPA + M| Youth Affairs have been collaborating since 2003, in Adol Health + Sex+ project for OoS Adolescents.
-) Taking help of NGO's, Gram Sabha, peer Volunteers to provide edu^n on Rep. + Sexual Health in gender sensitive manner.
-) National Youth Policy (2014)
RKSK (Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram)] \Rightarrow envision community based peer edu^n prog. for adol. to provide sex edu^n + prevent adol. pregnancies.

CONCLUSION :-

-) Despite efforts, PE in India is not comprehensive.
-) NEP-2020, does not include Reproductive & sexual health edu^n in school curriculum.
-) Due to rampant issue w.r.t Youth pp^n bulge, teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion, high IMR, skewed sex ratio, AIDS burden etc.

Essential to :

-) Include comprehensive PE curriculum at school level.
-) Trained teachers
-) Sensitization of Parents.

URBAN POOR

- ↳ Acc. to Tendulkar committee 13.7 % is the Urban poverty level
- ↳ Acc. to Dandekar & Rath, Urban poor are overflow of rural poor in cities

Housing	Economic issues	Social	Personal
<ul style="list-style-type: none">) 17% of Urban pp' live in slums) 13% do not have access to toilet facilities) 30% do not have access to safe drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Acc. to Rangrajan panel 26.4% is BPL) Casual labor in informal sector, hawker, daily wage earners etc) Irregular emp') Lack of access to formal credit system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) High disease burden due to unhealthy living + lack of safe working cond') ltd access to ed' + skill dev') Acc. to NCRB, Urban crimes has increased by 7.3% (as Relative dep' is high but moderate) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ High crime + low suicide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Victims of Injustice + violence) Urban poor have network based on primary ties eg: caste, kinship, religion etc) Maintain ties with rural area through visits + remittance) further certain people are more vulnerable among them.

Housing Vulnerability

-) PMAY
-) Affordable Rental housing complexes

Economic Vulnerability

-) Street Vendors Act
-) DAY - NULM
-) SHG's to generate additional emp + opp.

Govt. efforts
for
Urban poor

Social Vulnerability

-) PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
-) PM Suraksha Bima Yojana
-) Atal Pension Yojana

Personal vulnerability

-) Inter-state migrant workmen Act
-) Portability of benefits
-) Counselling centres
-) Inter-state co-ord'g centres

⇒ e.g.: ONE NATION
ONE RATION CARD
INITIATIVE

How to address problem of Urban poverty

(2E)

- ↳ strict enforcement of **Inter state Migrant workmen Act**.
- ↳ **Decentralize Urban growth** by focussing on dev⁺ of small cities + towns
idea⁺ of concept of **Counter magnets**.
- ↳ Dev⁺ of **Inclusive Cities**
 - ↳ poor + low income grp should be mainstreamed
 - ↳ Accessibility + Affordability of basic Infrastructure
- ↳ Reform **Urban Governance** :- Ensure Convergence + A/c. (use of tech⁹⁴ wider public participation)
- ↳ **Capacity Building** of ULB's.
- ↳ Build a **credible data base**
- ↳ **Augmenting finances** for ULB's :- (monetizing land assets, PPP, municipal bonds etc).

Impact of COVID on Urban poor

- ↳ Increased risk esp. for those living in slums.
- ↳ job losses due to lockdown, disruption in supply chains etc
- ↳ lack of alternatives as rural economy incapable to absorb surplus labor
- ↳ Due to problem of documentation, poor identification of beneficiary has resulted into many people remaining outside the scope govt benefit
- ↳ lack of social protection for Urban poor
for eg: No urban equivalent of MNREGA

National Urban emp⁺ guarantee Prog^{me}

(3)

BENEFITS

- .) Will help in addressing problem of unemployment + low wages
- .) It will help in controlling migration by retain local work force
- .) Will promote creation of assets
 - Improve quality of life
 - shared sense of public good
 - improve town's ecology
 - demand for goods
- .) ↑se income → demand for goods
- .) better trained workforce for pri sector
(∴ educated youth on acquiring skills)
- .) guarantee 'Rt. to life' U/A 21

CHALLENGES

- .) MGNREGA works on self-selection and jobs are of unskilled nature
 - to create urban equivalent is a challenge as urban society depicts transformation from low to high skill jobs
- .) Even unskilled job guarantee will be a challenge
 - As availability of common land is scarce.
- .) Corruption, creation of ghost jobs etc.

URBANISATION OF PANDEMICS

- COVID-19 almost over entire world is very urban-centric
- WHO has identified 'urbanization' as one of the key challenges for public health in 21st century.
- with large scale people move to urban areas along with large % age of shift of national economies to urban centre
- Concentration of epidemic, pandemics in cities
- Max^m cases in highly urbanized countries (spain, italy, france, uk, us, germany, can)
- Even in India, 10 cities have 7, half cases
(Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Indore, Pune, Jaipur)
(Hyd, chennai, Surat, Agra.)

Reasons for Urbanization of Pandemic

- ① Density of people in housing, during commutes using public transportation
a in work envt is high
- ② Inequalities exacerbated by the rapid influx of people from rural areas
often results in poor housing, insufficient supply of water, sanitation
etc all of which increase outbreak risk
- ③ Rapid urbanization might lead to encroachment into natural habitats
a close encounters with wildlife. Increase proximity to animals
in farms + food markets also ↑ce of zoonotic infections
- ④ failure / lack of preparedness of local authorities wrt risk mgmt.

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POST-PANDEMIC CITY PLANNING

URBAN DESIGN

-) Needs data + feedback loops
-) wider footpaths + walkable streets
-) upgradation of health facility
-) Sanitation facility at public places (bus, metro, rail stations etc)

Spatial Planning

-) During disasters, urban poor is impacted more.
-) their residential dwellings lack infrastructure + amenities
-) Need to build spaces which are not ghettos (non segregated, mixed-class, mixed-use nhd)

CITY PLANNING

HOUSING

-) to ensure livability + comfort (resource efficiency, greenery, connectivity, common services, locational aspect etc.)
-) transport connectivity of affordable housing + self constructed settlements
-) Planners to provide design support & training to SC settlements.

Mobility

-) physical distancing in shopping districts (widening sidewalks with temporary cones) (London, Dublin)
-) encourage walking, cycling (Milan)
-) providing daily needs within 20 min walk, bike ride (Melbourne)
-) pedestrian-friendly streets (Chennai, Pune have created over 100 km of PFS streets)