Society

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| Society | * + Index     - [Communalism](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={B92ACDC7-A934-3D47-AFF5-145C0455B96D}&1C&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Diversity](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={6ECF180F-08B1-8549-8EE8-38489DAA877D}&3B&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Effects of Globalization on Indian society](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={6ECF180F-08B1-8549-8EE8-38489DAA877D}&E4&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Population and Associated Issues](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={6ECF180F-08B1-8549-8EE8-38489DAA877D}&78&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Poverty and Developmental Issues](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={6ECF180F-08B1-8549-8EE8-38489DAA877D}&95&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Reservation (EWS Judgement)](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={98FA5DE6-6A93-3C4B-9AD8-567703F9FE9B}&AF&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Regionalism](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={B92ACDC7-A934-3D47-AFF5-145C0455B96D}&36&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Secularism](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={B92ACDC7-A934-3D47-AFF5-145C0455B96D}&59&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Social Empowerment](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={6ECF180F-08B1-8549-8EE8-38489DAA877D}&FB&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Women Issues](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={98FA5DE6-6A93-3C4B-9AD8-567703F9FE9B}&CB&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Uniform Civil Code](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={B92ACDC7-A934-3D47-AFF5-145C0455B96D}&69&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)     - [Urbanization, their problems and their remedies](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={6ECF180F-08B1-8549-8EE8-38489DAA877D}&C4&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)      * + Quotes     - "Law determines the direction in which **society** should move. However, it is the culture which determines the direction in which society actually moves" -Andre Beteille |
| Key terms | * + Cultural lag   + Patriarchy   + Prejudice   + Chauvinism   + Objectification |
| **Salient features of Indian Society** | * + **Introduction**      - Indian society is rich intermix of diverse tradition, culture and values that gives it a distinct hue.     - Indian society features a paradox where modernity and traditionality exist together.     - Indian society is known for its rich tapestry of traditions and social values.      * + Salient features - **PLATFORMED**     - Philosophy     - Languages     - Literature     - Art and Architecture     - Temples and Sculptures     - Food/Cuisines     - Festivals     - Family System     - Caste System     - Religion     - Marriage     - Music     - Ethnicity     - Dance Form     - Sect      * + Marriage     - Marriage as a Sacrament Losing Its Value       * Rising Divorce Rates : increase acceptance of divorce       * Live-in Relationships becoming more accepted in urban areas         + Example: Legal recognition of live-in relationships by the Supreme Court of India.       * Love marriages : growing trend towards love marriages based on compatibility and emotional connection.       * Delayed marriages : shifting priorities to education and career aspiration       * Changing social norms due to globalization and liberalization         + Example: Media and popular culture promoting narratives of personal freedom       * Legal Reforms supporting individuals over traditional roles         + Example: Domestic Violence Act providing protection to women     - Marriage as a Sacrament Retaining Its Value       * Deep-rooted religious traditions consider marriage as sacred ceremony         + Example: Sacred rituals like 'saptapadi' in Hindu marriages and 'nikah' in Muslim marriages.       * Social and family pressures still has strong influence         + Example: Arranged marriages       * Social security and support system         + Example: Marital bonds help during personal or family crisis       * Legal Recognition : marital benefits still not available to unmarried couples         + Example: Legal benefits like joint property ownership, inheritance rights, and spousal support.       * Essential for family lineage         + E.g. strong importance placed on having children within wedlock.       * Community Celebrations         + Example: Lavish traditional weddings growing      * + Sect refers to group of people sharing same philosophical beliefs often from different religious and cultural backgrounds.     - Sect vis-a-vis caste       * Created fluid caste boundaries resulting into social mobility and integration         + Bhakti movement's sects like Kabir Panth challenged caste hierarchies       * Caste specific sects reinforce caste identities         + E.g. Lingayat Sects from Lingayat caste influenced social and political dynamics       * Sectarian movements reform caste system         + The Arya Samaj movement       * Sect-specific rituals transcend caste boundaries         + E.g. meditation practices in Buddhist sects       * Education and healthcare for different castes         + E.g. Bhrama Kumaris running schools and hospital     - Sect vis-a-vis region       * Promote local cultures and regional identities         + Example: The Meitei Sanamahi sect in Manipur       * Promote regional leaders and gurus       * Development of regional pilgrimage sites         + Example: The Nathdwara temple in Rajasthan, a major pilgrimage site for the Pushtimarg sect.       * Can exacerbate regional conflicts         + Between different sectarian groups in region       * Promoting regional language and literature         + Example: The Varkari sect promoting Marathi literature     - Sect vis-a-vis religion       * Religious syncretism         + E.g. Sufiism attracting Shias and Sunnis       * Religious reforms : Sects reform religious traditions         + Example: The Sikhism emerged to reform Hindu rituals       * Promote philosophical dialogue         + Example: The Advaita Vedanta sect's non-dualistic philosophy within Hinduism.       * Develop interfaith dialogue and cooperation         + E.g. Art of Living       * Proselytizing and conversion      * + Caste system      * + **Conclusion**     - The strength of Indian society lies in it's ability to embrace modernity while cherishing it’s traditional values.      * + Article 51A(h) - develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform |
|  | * + How does Indian Society maintain continuity in traditional social values     - Joint Family System : reinforces traditional values     - Arranged marriage practices : marital alliances reinforce social, economic, and cultural compatibilities     - Religious rituals and festivals       * Example: Festivals like Diwali, Eid, Christmas, and Guru Nanak Jayanti     - Pilgrimages to Temples     - Religious organizations and sects     - Community Gatherings : such as weddings, village panchayats       * Durga Puja in Bengal or Ganesh Chaturthi in Maharashtra     - Strong spiritual and Philosophical foundation       * Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas       * Ramayana and Mahabharat     - Traditional social hierarchies like caste system     - Education system and role of teachers     - Remarkable historical resilience in face of invasions, colonization, and globalization due to adaptation and assimilation       * E.g. syncretic traditions like Mughlai cuisine and Indo-Islamic architecture.     - Arts and Crafts       * Example: Government initiatives like the Geographical Indications (GI) tag help protect       * Sangeet Natak Akademi     - Music and literature       * Literary festivals     - Cuisines     - Preservation through Institutions       * ICCR and National Museums      * + Changes taking place in Indian Society     - Urbanization and modernization     - Nuclear families     - Educational Attainment     - Women’s Empowerment     - Digitalization     - Globalization influences     - Rise of new middle class     - Dilution of caste system particularly in urban areas     - Greater emphasis on environmental conservation, health, and sanitation      * + Customs and traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism     - Suppress reason       * Blind adherence without critical thinking         + Example: The caste system       * Rigid customs based on outdated beliefs and practices         + E.g. dowry practices, animal sacrifice       * Perpetuate gender inequality         + E.g. child marriages       * Obscurantism : where knowledge is deliberately withheld to maintain status quo         + E.g. traditional gender roles by limited educational opportunities       * Lead to systemic discrimination         + E.g. untouchability      * + How Customs and Traditions Can Foster Reason     - Custom can transmit knowledge, values, and skills from generation to generation       * E.g. Ayurveda and Yoga     - Create a sense of belonging and community       * E.g. festivals and community gatherings       * Example: The concept of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"     - Traditions evolve with time       * Example: The Bhakti and Sufi movements     - Traditions promote sustainable practices       * Example: Traditional water conservation methods in villages   + Customs and traditions are not inherently good or bad for reason. By fostering critical thinking along with respect for traditions we can enrich our lives. |
|  | * + Impacts of Work From Home on Family Relationships     - Positive Impact       * Increased family time can foster stronger bonds         + Example: Parents can help children in homework's       * More opportunities for shared activities : like shared meals, games, movies       * Work-life balance         + Example: Parents can take care of sick children without taking leaves       * Reduced Commute Stress         + Example: More time for morning routine to stay positive       * Role modelling      * + Negative Impact     - Work-Life Conflict : Blurring the lines between work and home time     - Constant availability for work can disrupt family routines       * Example: Late-night work calls     - Uneven Workload : women often bearing a disproportionate share of domestic responsibilities     - Social Isolation : due to limited interaction with colleagues and friends     - Lack of Private Space for work can lead to distraction and conflicts     - Household noise and interruptions can disrupt work       * Example: Children playing or household chores   + Way forward     - establish clear boundaries, share domestic responsibility, maintain open communication within the family.      * + Characteristics of mainstream knowledge system     - Compartmentalized Knowledge : separation of disciplines     - Global standardization and universalization of principles     - Economic and Utilitarian Perspective emphasize individual growth, resource exploitation and technological advancements     - Focus on individual achievements often sometimes at expense of the environmental and social cohesion     - Knowledge hierarchies and intellectual property restrictions     - Competitive and exploitative tendencies |
| **Diversity of India** | * + **Introduction**     - Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and test of our civilization - MG     - “Indianness is an inheritance that is falsified as soon as it is rigidly defined.”        * + **CERTS** (Caste, Culture, Ethnicity, Religious, Race, Tribal, Social, Linguistic)      * + Caste     - 'Caste form mosaic of Indian Society. It is present in subconsciousness of Indians'     - Static nature of caste       * Endogamy         + Over 90% marriage still inter-caste marriages in India.       * Associated with inherited status         + Example: Occupations like priesthood and manual scavenging traditionally linked to specific castes.       * Physical segregation in villages         + Example: Separate living areas for different castes in rural communities.       * Caste based organization         + Example: Jat and Maratha associations       * Strong cultural and religious norms         + Example: Practices like untouchability still prevalent in some rural areas.       * Politicization of caste         + Caste-based vote banks     - Fluid nature of caste       * Urbanization         + Example: Mixed-caste neighborhoods in metro area       * Social mobility through reservation policies         + E.g. employment in public services       * Education and awareness         + E.g. reservation in education institutions       * Professional integration : skills and qualifications are the factors in modern workspace rather then caste         + Example: Merit based IT and corporate sectors in India       * Sanskritization         + Example: Dalit communities emulating Brahmin rituals       * Economic mobility         + Example: OBC rise after Green Revolution       * Political representation         + Example: The rise of Dalit leaders like Mayawati       * Growing acceptance of intercaste marriage       * Legal provisions         + Anti-discrimination laws like POA Act 1989     - Reasons for paradox       * Uneven changes       * Caste still used as marker of identity       * Complex interplay of social, economic, cultural and political factors      * + Religious diversity     - Section(2) of NCM Act, 1992 - designated by Central Government       * Christian       * Muslims       * Sikhs       * Buddhists       * Zoroastrians       * Jains      * + Linguistic diversity     - With over 1,600 languages and dialects     - Eighth schedule - 22 language     - Indo-Aryan languages - Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Gujarati     - Dravidian languages - Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam     - Austroasiatic languages - Santali, Khasi     - Tibeto-Burman languages - Manipuri Sherpa     - Andamanese languages -     - Indo-European languages - English, French, Portuguese     - Tribal languages       * Garo language       * Nicobarese language       * Swahili - Siddhi tribe of Gujarat       * Toda - TN       * Santhali, Ho, Munda - Odisha.      * + Racial Diversity     - Indo-Aryans     - Dravidians     - Mongoloids - Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga     - Negritos - Uralis of Nilgiri, Kadors of Kochi     - Proto Australoid - Bhils, Kols      * + Tribal Diversity     - as a Single Category       * Constitutional and Legal rights       * Affirmative action policies       * Forest rights         + Forest Rights Act, 2006       * Poverty Alleviation       * Health and Nutrition         + Sickle Cell Anemia       * Education         + Example: Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)       * Promoting cultural heritage         + Example: National Tribal Festival - Aadi Mahotsav by MoTA       * Common issues of land alienation and displacement       * Implementation of integrated welfare schemes         + Example: Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana     - Not a single category       * Recognizing internal diversities : cultural practices, traditions, language       * Economic Conditions : differ significantly from hunting-gathering to agrarian lifestyle       * Regional development needs       * Local governance based on customary laws within constitutional framework       * Religious beliefs and practices      * + Uniqueness of tribal knowledge system when compared with mainstream knowledge and cultural systems.     - Deep connection and reverence for nature :   E.g. sacred groves   * + Detailed ecological understanding about local flora and fauna, weather patterns   + Integrated knowledge : including agriculture, medicine, spirituality and social organization   + Focus on community wellbeing including human, animals and environment   + Oral traditions : transmitted through storytelling, songs, rituals, and apprenticeship     - Example: The Kani tribe of Kerala uses collective knowledge of medicinal plant   + Respect for elders   + Sustainability : culture that ensure well-being of future generations   + Focus on collaboration and collective decision-making      * + Impact of LPG reforms on ethnic identities     - Positive       * Economic opportunities for ethnic minorities         + Example: IT sector providing employment to ethnic minorities       * Social mobility for backward ethnicities based on education and employment       * Globalization increased cultural exchange         + Example: Mixed-ethnicity neighborhoods in metro cities       * Revival of traditional art because of expanded market       * Access to education       * Political mobilization : ethnicity based political parties     - Negative       * Regional disparities leading to feeling of resentment fuelling ethnic nationalism       * Son of soil movements : because of competition for jobs and resources       * Westernization threatening traditional way of life      * + Challenges posed by Diversity     - Regionalism, Communalism, Casteism, Ethnic Discrimination ….      * + Challenges posed to diversity     - Homogenization, Westernization, Globalization (**WHG**)     - Inequality and Exclusion      * + Pluralism - is the acceptance and respect of diversity in society. It involves recognizing multiple viewpoints and coexisting peacefully despite differences.     - Contrasted with monolithic or homogeneous societies.      * + **Unity in Diversity**     - Features       * Role of government - cultural organizations, museums, Ministry of Culture, ICCR.       * Geographical         + Single citizenship         + Constitution         + Same political culture         + Religious places       * Regional         + Caste common language, culture       * Socio-cultural         + Language         + Religion       * Other factors         + Festivals, cinema, cuisines, educational institutions.     - Cultural pockets of small India all over the nation       * Metro cities : Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad       * Educational institutions : IITs, IIMs, NITs, AIIMS       * Government Services : AIS, Public institutions       * MNCs and PSUs      * + **Conclusion**     - Article 51A to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.      * + “Diversity is to be prized, not policed”. |
| **Role of Women** | * + **Introduction**      - IMF calculates that equal participation of female workforce can raise India's GDP by 27%.      * + Women are the largest talent of untapped reservoir in the world - Hillary Clinton      * + The World Bank notes that over 43% of Indian STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) graduates are women.      * + If you invest in women, they invest in everybody else, that's what lifts up societies.   + The Global Gender Gap Report places India at 141 rank out of 185.      * + Constitutional provisions     - 14,15,16,39(a), 39(d), 42, 51A(e), 243D and 243T.   + Case laws     - Vishakha Case, Shayara Bano case, NALSA, Puttaswamy , Joseph Shine(decriminalized adultery)      * + Continued challenges for women in India against time and space     - Socio-cultural       * Deep-rooted patriarchal attitudes         + Example: Preference for male children       * Gender Stereotyping         + Confining women to traditional roles of homemakers and caregivers.       * Domestic Violence         + E.g. physical, emotional, and sexual abuse within their homes.       * Sexual Harassment and Assault         + #MeToo movement       * Dowry System leading to financial strain         + Example: Cases of dowry harassment and dowry deaths       * Child Marriage         + 1/5 girl is married below legal age     - Economic challenges       * Low Workforce Participation       * Wage Disparity       * Glass Ceiling; Glass Cliff       * Economic Dependence on spouse and families         + Example: Lack of property rights and access to credit for women     - Educational       * Gender Gap in Education         + Example: Lower enrollment and higher dropout rates for girls         + 23 million girls drop out/yr       * Quality of Education         + Example: schools lacking proper sanitation facilities affecting girls attendance and performance       * Lower literacy rates among women     - Health       * High Maternal Mortality       * Limited access to reproductive health and family planning services       * Malnutrition and anemia       * Inadequate healthcare infrastructure     - Political       * Underrepresentation in decision-making bodies       * limited active participation in politics       * Women face barriers in accessing justice due to societal pressure and stigma      * + Stereotyping - **SPECS**     - Soft skills - pink collarisation of jobs     - Passive, weak and dependent - violence against women     - Emotional - glass ceiling and glass cliff       * **Only 5%** women are CEO in India (Deloitte)     - Caring and nurturing - justify domestic division of labour     - Self sacrificing nature - exploitation      * + Patriarchy     - Patriarchal refers to domination and control of women's thought, actions and behaviour by the male   members of society. It puts them into an inferior position permanently irrespective of their achievements.   * + Perpetuate through     - Family     - Knowledge system     - Symbolism       * E.g. Great Indian Kitchen movie highlights how modern patriarchy is practiced.     - Religion     - Media     - Caste       * Social division of labour       * Sexual division of labour       * Notion of purity and pollution   + Example     - Preference for male child     - Rituals like 'Kanyadaan' implying women as property.        * + Nari Shakti Vandan [Constitution (106th Amendment)] Act, 2023     - Article 330A and Article 332A Inserted:     - Article 334A : Reservations shall come into effect after delimitation is undertaken      * + Women at workplace      * + Agriculture employs 80% of all economically active women in India   + State of Working India Report (Azim Premji University)      * + Lack of FLFPR     - 37% (PLFS-2023)     - Ratio of female to male LFPR - 0.33 as against 1 -Niti Aayog SDG index   + Access to resources     - E.g. 14.7% operational land holding owned by woman   + Issues     - Lack of avenues for technical and vocational education     - Wage gap       * 34% gender wage gap (Deloitte)       * 82% labour income captured by men     - Glass ceiling and glass cliff       * Only 5% CEOs are Women (McKinsey)     - Dual burden       * Patriarchal social norms     - Lack of education       * 57% girls drop out by the time they reach class 12(ASER Survey)     - Lacks literacy       * 60% of all illiterates are women     - Lack of awareness     - Career break due to reproductive responsibility     - Sexual harassment     - Self alienation     - Pink collar jobs     - Violence     - Private patriarchy -> Public patriarchy      * + Violence against Women (draw hexagon)     - Post pandemic, crime against women increased by 100% as reported by NCW. WHO has called it shadow pandemic.      * + Issues     - Hexagon       * Pre birth - sex selection       * Infant - infanticide       * Child - child marriage, lack of nutrition, stereotyping       * Adolescence - trafficking       * Adulthood - sexual harassment, domestic violence, Honour killings, Dowry       * Old age - abuse against women     - Lack of deterrence       * 90% pendency, only 32% conviction rate (NCRB)      * + Technology ­facilitated sexual violence (TFSV)     - E.g. Deepfakes, cyber harassment   + Online abuse (especially of women) - TK Vishwanathan committee   Viswanathan Anand - Wikipedia     * + Health concerns     - E.g. 57% anaemic   + Caste-based discrimination   + Limited political representation     - Current LS 14%, at state level it is 8% and at PRI level it is 45% -Niti Aayog SDG index       * World average - 24%      * + Gender Social Norms Index 2022, by UNDP     - 90 % of both men and women are biased against women.     - 50 % believed males are better political leaders.     - 40% of them believe men are better corporate executives.     - 28 % believe that it is fine for a husband to beat his wife.      * + 127/146 - Global Gender Gap Index 2023      * + **Women empowerment**     - Autonomy; opportunities and resources; leadership; equality     - According to UN WE have 5 components **LOSWC**       * I Y-UD          fö-wU          ,kG.Q.Âm          HfC-Qry5          8-o--eÂ J   + How women empowerment?     - Provides formal employment opportunities     - Addressing gender pay gaps ensures fair compensation for all     - Upskilling and training opportunities     - Financial literacy and entrepreneurship     - Challenging gender stereotypes     - Promoting inclusive education      * + Monetize care economy through women empowerment     - Quantify care work in GDP     - Formal employment in care sector : nursing, pink collar jobs     - Expansion of childcare services       * Example: Anganwadi centers     - Develop eldercare infrastructure       * Vayoshri Yojna     - Access to microfinance for women       * SHG     - Provide training and skill development for women in care-related role       * PMKVY, DAY-NRLM     - Ensure social security benefit for caregivers       * Example: Maternity benefits and pension scheme     - Promote women’s entrepreneurship in care services.       * Mudra Yojana loan      * + **Women excelled in various fields**      - Politics - PM Indra Gandhi     - Space - Kalpana Chawla     - Sports - Mary Kom , Saina Nehwal, PV Sandhu     - Business - Indra Nooyi     - Entrepreneurship - Falguni Nayar (Nykaa)     - Defence - Tessy Thomas      * + **Laws and Mechanism**      - Gender Budgeting     - National Policy for Women **(Pam Rajput committee)**     - National commission for women     - The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act     - The Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act     - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961     - The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act     - Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act     - Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) - POSH Act     - Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act      * + Domestic Violence Act, 2005   + Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017   + 33% reservation in PRI   + Equal Remuneration Act, 1976   + NARI SHAKTI VANDAN [CONSTITUTION (106TH AMENDMENT)] ACT, 2023   + Beti Bachao Beti Padhao     - Target of institutional deliveries rate of 95%     - 1% increase in enrolment at secondary education level     - Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY)      * + Stand Up India Scheme   + MISSION SHAKTI: AN INTEGRATED WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME     - Encompasses two sub-schemes: Sambal & Samarthya     - Helpline        (181-WHL        Orw Stop        Centres        (O SC)        Prod h On        Mantri Matru        Swadhar        'Samarthya'        Empowerment        of Women        Beti        eti Pa dh        VWking        National        Creche        SC he        Ad a lats        Funding shared between Centre & States        'Sambal'        Safety and        Security of Women        100% funded by the Centre   + WISE-KIRAN      * + Exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, where women have been disproportionately affected by the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic      * + Prevention of sexual violence     - Technology solution       * Emergency Mobile Apps       * Smart Surveillance System : using AI to identify and respond       * Online reporting portal       * GPS tracking         + E.g. Uber app     - Social       * Community Policing       * Training in self defence     - Legal reforms       * Fast-Track Courts     - Education       * Comprehensive sex education : awareness about sexual rights and consent      * + **Medical Termination of Pregnancy**      * + **Way forward**      * + Education : Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.   + Economic Empowerment : SHGs like SEWA by Ela Bhatt   + Media Campaigns : #HeForShe.      * + Modernizing laws     - e.g. POCSO, UCC etc.   + Training women in self Defence     - Narishakti NGO   + Support Systems for victims     - E.g. TechSakhi Platform   + Moral education     - E.g. Ramamurthy committee recommendation on imparting value education   + Gender sensitization     - E.g. using gender neutral language in school textbooks   + De stigmatization     - Through persuasion, conditioning, reward and punishment.   + Role modelling     - [Women excelled in various fields](onenote:#Society&section-id={DA2D6583-6393-3942-9C6F-2F119C30EFDD}&page-id={E349BBA2-DC8C-0D4F-9AE6-262C6603FEB8}&object-id={CE1EBEB6-D947-3346-8675-B2BB65F59462}&7E&base-path=https://d.docs.live.net/9b24b3fb5359b984/Documents/My%20Notebook/short%20notes.one)   + Using technology to break stereotypes     - aazadiSAT satellite launched by schoolgirls.   + Empowering women entrepreneurship     - **herStart** - Women Startup initiative     - 70% MUDRA loans to women     - Standup India - 80% women   + Financial inclusion     - Ladali Laxmi and Ladali Behna Yojna   + Organizing women In SHG's     - E.g. 12 million SHG's 88% women   + Digital inclusion   + Redeploying and reemploying women in emerging jobs     - E.g. Artificial intelligence, Space     - E.g. 43% STEM graduates are women   + Mid career reskilling policies   + Promote unbiased hiring and promotional practices   + Women’s basic income scheme      * + **Conclusion**      * + Article 39 makes it duty of state for Men and Women to have equal and adequate means of livelihood.     - Equal pay for equal work for men and women      * + Article 51A(e) to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.      * + Article 42 provides for provisions of just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.      * + You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a women; you educate a generation. |
| **Women issues** | * + Suicides among young women     - Patriarchal norms create limitations on personal autonomy and career choices     - Honour killings     - Societal pressure to marry and the burden of dowry can create immense stress     - Domestic violence and abusive relationships with no support     - Substance abuse     - Health issues in general and mental health issues in particular like depression and anxiety     - Academic and career stress due to high expectations to perform well in competitive environment     - Cyberbullying and online harassment     - Sexual harassment     - Social isolation     - Unrealistic standards of beauty and success on social media can lead to feelings of inadequacy     - Way forward       * Empowering young women - education, skill development, job opportunities       * Challenging patriarchal norms through social awareness campaigns       * mental health awareness and support       * stringent measures against domestic violence and abuse       * building supportive social networks      * + Empowering Aspects of the Gig Economy     - Flexible Working environment       * Example: Platforms like UrbanClap allow women to offer services that suits their schedules     - Remote Work Opportunities       * Example: Freelance writing, graphic design, and virtual assistance work     - Financial Independence     - Skill Monetization : Example: Selling handmade crafts online or tutoring on YouTube     - Access for Rural Women :       * Proliferation of home-based businesses selling products on Amazon     - Entrepreneurship and Microfinance       * Example: proliferation of women entrepreneurs in rural areas and SHGs      * + Challenges in the Gig Economy     - Job Insecurity     - Absence of Employee Benefits : health insurance, maternity leave, PF     - Unregulated Work Environment creating problems of wage gap, exploitation     - Digital Divide : barrier for women with lower socio-economic backgrounds     - Limited upskilling opportunities      * + Measures to truly ameliorate women     - Strengthening Gender-Sensitive Laws     - Promoting Positive Media Portrayals       * Campaigns like “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao”     - Encouraging Female Leadership in Media       * Supporting women journalists     - Inclusive Workplace Policies     - Supporting Women Entrepreneurs     - Community-Based Programs like SHGs     - Political Representation : reservation in PRIs and legislatures |
| **Women’s Organization** | * + Women’s organizations example     - Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA)     - Kudumbashree initiative - Microfinancing     - Jay Ambe SHG in Rajasthan - Microfinancing     - JEEVIKA in Bihar      * + Types of women’s organizations (STAPLE)   + Level of penetration   + 19th Century Social Reform Movements and Early Women's Organisations –     - Agrarian Struggles and Revolt     - Participation in Freedom Struggle   + Problems faced by women’s organizations   + Is a larger vocal role possible and ways to achieve the same   + Role of SHGs, Micro finance Institution |
| **Population and Associated Issues** | * + **Introduction**      - As per World Development Report (WB), 64% of India's Population bulge in working age group i.e. 15-59 years     - It opens a window of opportunity for realizing demographic dividend.      * + Indian's median age - 25, US, China - 40, Europe - 50      * + Population depends of     - Fertility       * As per **NFHS-5**         + India - 2.05         + MP - 2.0         + Bihar - 3.0         + Kerela - 1.8     - Mortality     - Migration       * Push Factor/Pull Factors (SPEC)       * 37% of Indian population are migrant of which 68% are women.         + Rural/Urban PnC       * *Waves of migration*         + First Wave - Colonial period - *Indentured labourers - Mauritius, Caribbean islands, Fiji and South Africa - Girmit Act (Indian Emigration Act).*         + Second wave - In search of economic opportunities - ASEAN, Africa etc.         + Third wave - Professionals - USA, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Germany.      * + Basic Demography of India     - High Fl uctuating        15        Present        world        examples        Fig.        Stage        esh.        Rainforest •        tribes        Stage        Expanding        N atural        Increase in        pulation        DR        Peru        Sri Lanka .        Kenya •        Stage        111        . Low Fluctuating        Canada        Japan        USA        2.3:        Demographic Transition Theory      * + **Census 2011**     - Density - 382 persons/sq km     - Religion       * Hindu - 79.8%       * Muslims - 14.2 %       * Christians - 2.3%       * Sikhs - 1.7%     - Caste       * SC - 16.6%       * Tribal - 8.6%       * OBC - 52%     - Sex ratio       * India - 943 (W/1000M)       * Kerela - 1084       * MP - 931     - Age       * 25.69 percent - 0-14 year category       * 67.51 percent - 15-64 age group       * 8.6 percent > 65 years      * + Population Trends in India and their Implications     - There are four distinct phases of growth       * Phase I : 1901-1921 : Stagnant phase       * Phase II : 1921-1951 : Steady population growth       * Phase III : 1951-1981 : Population explosion       * Phase IV : 1981 till present : The growth rate high, has started slowing down gradually     - TFR < 2.1     - Declining child sex ratio lowest in 2011 census (**914**) since independence.      * + Causes and Effects of Over Population     - Source area     - Destination area     - On migrant      * + Challenges of Population Explosion     - Resources, Environment, Infrastructure, Housing, Unemployment, 1,2,3,4, Migrants, Displacement.      * + Changing Age Structure of Indian Population      * + Demographic Dividend: Boon or Bane for India     - Demographic dividend is the economic growth potential due to increase in working age population.     - It depends on quality of workforce and Employment opportunities.      * + Population Aging in India     - 4-2-1 phenomenon (each single child is responsible for two parents and four grandparents)      * + India's Population Policy & Initiatives     - 1952 : National Family planning program     - 1978: First National Population Policy - Implementation of child marriage restraint Act     - 2000: Second National Population Policy  * + Controlling population through women empowerment     - Increased educational level more likely lead to       * family planning, reproductive health     - Delayed marriages due to pursuing higher education and career opportunities will contribute to lower fertility rates     - Women employment reduce fertility rates       * Women prioritize career aspirations     - Greater autonomy in decision-making       * Help make informed choice about family size     - Access to healthcare - promote reproductive health and child care services reducing mortalities     - Empowered women more likely to use contraceptives     - Changing gender role with men sharing responsibilities in child care will promote balanced family planning      * + Main Objectives of Population Education     - Promote Responsible Reproductive Health : education about contraception, preventing unintended pregnancies and reducing spread of STDs.     - Family planning : making informed choices about family size, spacing of children and healthy sexual practices     - Improve the Quality of Life     - Promoting healthy practices : like proper nutrition, hygiene and childcare     - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment      * + Measures to deal with overpopulation     - Integrating into School Curriculum and teacher training     - Women's Empowerment     - Public awareness campaigns     - Entrepreneurship Development     - Technology and Innovation     - Social Security and Welfare Programs     - Supportive Policies     - Partnerships with NGOs and international organizations     - Global Collaboration       * With international organisations and neighbourhood countries      * + Measures to deal with aging population     - Increasing the age of retirement      * + **Conclusion**      - Overall, A comprehensive approach that takes into account needs of women empowerment, health, education and well being of all communities. |
| **Poverty and Developmental Issues** | * + **Introduction**      - According to NITI Aayog’s Discussion Paper ‘Multidimensional Poverty in India ', 11..28% of Indians are reportedly multidimensionally poor.      * + Data     - 24.82 crore Indians escape Multidimensional Poverty in last 9 years.     - Steep decline in Poverty Headcount Ratio from 29.17% in 2013-14 to 11.28% in 2022-23.      * + Concept of Development and Poverty     - Poverty - The state of being extremely poor      * + Types of Poverty     - Absolute poverty (measured by poverty line)     - Relative poverty     - Urban poverty     - Rural poverty     - Intergenerational poverty     - Gender-based poverty     - Chronic poverty     - Hidden poverty (high cost of living)      * + Measurement of Poverty – Poverty Line     - Poverty line - the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life.     - Rangarajan committee      * + Causes of Poverty     - Agricultural issues       * Overdependence on Agriculture       * Land Fragmentation     - Socio-economic       * High Population Growth       * High Dependency Ratio       * Jobless Growth       * Skill mismatch     - Health and education       * Inadequate and poor quality education       * Limited access to healthcare services leads to loss of income and high out-of-pocket expenditure       * Malnutrition affects productivity     - Climate change       * Extreme Weather Events like cyclones destroy homes and displace poor people, pushing them back into poverty       * Erratic rainfall and draughts       * Heatwaves and urban flooding     - Lack of Social Security Nets : informal workers, migrant workers lacks benefits like pension and health insurance     - Urban Poverty due to rapid migration and proliferation of slums      * + Poverty as a Social Problem     - Social isolation     - Violence and crime       * NCRB Data - PSI Report      * + Socio-economic Spread of Poverty     - Income, minorities, geographical, gender, vulnerable groups, migrants, refugees etc.      * + Consequences of Poverty –     - Inequality     - Continuation of Vicious Cycle     - Who is worst affected by poverty?      * + Problem of Rising Urban Poverty   + Policy shifts from “Trickle Down” Economics to Inclusive or Pro-poor Development to Reduce Poverty   + Relation between Poverty Reduction and Development: Poverty-Inequality-Development Nexus  * + Poverty Alleviation Initiatives     - MGNREGA     - PM Rozgar Yojna (PMRY)     - National social assistance program     - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)     - Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana (PMGKAY)     - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana     - NFSA     - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan     - Jan Dhan Yojana     - Ayushman Bharat     - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana     - Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM): Har Ghar Jal       * 13 Crore Rural Households Tap Connections     - PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA (PMUY) 2.0       * 9.67 Crore active LPG Connections under PMUY.      * + Human development fail to keep pace with economic development     - Economic inequality     - Inadequate social infrastructure       * Healthcare system - India’s public health expenditure is only around 1.5% of GDP       * Education System - Quality and access to education remain problematic     - Caste and Gender Discrimination     - Urban-Rural Divide     - Digital inequality     - Unemployment and Underemployment     - Skills Mismatch     - Regional disparities     - Corruption and Inefficiency     - Environmental Degradation and pollution     - Climate Change     - High Population Growth     - Unplanned urbanization       * Example: Slum proliferation      * + Core strategies for development     - Data driven governance     - Real time monitoring     - Focus on key sectors -       * Health - primary healthcare services, reducing malnutrition, child and maternal health       * Education - quality of education, increase enrollment and retention rate, improve learning outcomes       * Skill development - vocational skills, digital literacy       * Agriculture and water resource management - irrigation, sustainable agriculture, water harvesting       * Basic infrastructure - all weather roads, electrification, affordable housing     - Participatory approach - Gram Sabha's     - Tailored solutions      * + Way forward     - Promoting Inclusive Growth - creating job opportunities, skill development, healthcare and education for all.     - Supporting and empowering MSMEs - access to credit, training, tax breaks     - Investment in infrastructure - roads, irrigation, energy, digitalization     - Financial inclusion - access to affordable credit, financial services like bank accounts     - Agriculture - productivity and resilience     - Social security nets - pension schemes, maternity leaves     - Women empowerment     - Income support schemes - PM KISAN     - Efficient service delivery     - Transparency and accountability in governance     - Digital literacy and access      * + **Conclusion**     - Poverty is the worst form of violence – Mahatma Gandhi     - A38 - mentions that state shall secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people and strive to minimise the inequalities between individuals and groups. |
| **Urbanization, their problems and their remedies** | * + **Introduction**     - A McKinsey report on urbanisation quote a figure of $1.2 trillion will be required to meet the needs of urban infrastructure by 2030.     - out of the 50 most polluted cities in the world, 39 are in India.      * + Urbanisation Trends in India and Their Implications - Demographic and Social Dimensions.     - Urban population contributes 63% of India's GDP. -> 75% by 2030     - Around**36% of India’s population** is living in cities and by **2047**it will be more than **50%.**     - By 2036, 650 Mn People, about 40% of Indian population will be living in cities.   で 5 土   * + Economic importance     - 60% GDP but 3% land   + Current financing of urban infra     - CG 48% SG 24% City govt 15% PPP 3% Commercial debt 2%      * + Types of urbanization     - Over urbanization     - Sub-urbanization - Urban sprawl      * + Factors Driving Urbanisation     - Heterogeneity     - Anonymity      * + State of Service Delivery and **Challenges** posed by Urbanisation      * + **Problems** of Urban Areas - social/environmental/governance/financial/hazards/planning     - Spatial Segregation:       * Slum Proliferation : 30% of urban population       * Gentrification : Urban renewal projects displacing low-income residents       * Unaffordable Housing for poor     - Access to Services       * Healthcare Disparities       * Educational Inequity       * Public Utilities: Inequitable access to water, electricity, and sanitation services     - Social Exclusion : discrimination faced by lower castes and minorities     - Lack of Political Representation     - Over Migration     - Environmental       * Pollution       * Land use change     - Urban Hazards - floods, heatwaves, disease burden     - Water stress       * NITI Aayog: Approx. 21 cities will run out of groundwater     - Urban capital expenditure are highly dependent on government spendings (~private financing)       * Only 3% PPP     - Lack of investment       * India spends $16 per capita annually on urban infra as against $100 global bench mark and $116 by china- **Mckinsey**     - Lack of government spending       * Combined expenditure of all urban bodies is 1% of GDP - NITI Aayog     - Pollution       * 14/15 most polluted cities in india       * Motorised transport alone is the cause for 60% of urban pollution     - Unplanned urbanization       * census 2011- 17% of urban population lives in **slums**      * + **Positives of Urbanization**     - Urban Amenities : cities offer better access to education, healthcare facilities, and economic opportunities compared to rural areas      * + Issue in Urban planning of India     - Limited space     - Financial constraints     - Climate change     - Integration with existing infrastructure     - Technical expertise     - Absence of Master Plans: urban sprawls and unplanned urbanization     - Lack of people's involvement in decision-making process      * + Social Consequences of Urbanisation      * + Impact of Urbanisation in Rural Areas      * + Urban Planning and Role of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)      * + Environmental implications of the reclamation of water bodies into urban land use     - Heat island effect     - Habitat destruction of aquatic and terrestrial species     - Urban flooding     - Water quality degradation     - Groundwater depletion     - Pollution     - Loss of recreational and cultural spaces     - Disruption of hydrological cycles      * + **Urban flooding**     - Causes       * Unplanned and rapid Urban Growth         + Led to encroachment of lakes and nalas (drains)       * Impervious Surfaces         + construction of roads, buildings, and pavements reduce natural absorption increasing runoff       * Inadequate Drainage Infrastructure that cannot handle high volume of water during rainfall       * Poor Maintenance leading to clogged drains       * Increasing intensity of rainfall due to climate change       * Loss of natural water bodies due to encroachment       * Deforestation and loss of green cover     - Lasting remedial measures       * Comprehensive urban planning that integrate water management, green spaces and sustainable infrastructure       * Floodplain zoning : Strict enforcement of laws to prevent construction in floodplains and natural waterways.       * Upgrading and expanding drainage infrastructure         + Example: Installing larger diameter stormwater drains and separate sewer systems       * Ensuring regular cleaning and maintenance of drainage system       * Incentivizing rainwater harvesting systems across residential, commercial and industrial buildings       * Retrofitting infrastructure to withstand extreme rains         + Flood barriers, retention basins, underground storage tanks       * Rejuvenating and restoring wetlands, lakes, and ponds       * Promoting urban forestry and the green buildings         + rooftop gardens       * Public Awareness Campaigns about waste segregation, water harvesting     - Some immediate measure when water clogged       * Evacuating people from waterlogged areas to safe neighborhoods       * Using water pumps to remove stagnant water from streets and buildings       * Identify and clear blocked drains       * Disinfect contaminated water to prevent outbreak of disease       * Inter-Agency Coordination involving disaster management teams, municipal authorities, police, health and utility services       * Infrastructure repairs including damaged roads, potholes, and buildings.      * + **Way Forward**     - **Planning and Infrastructure:**       * Sustainable Urban Planning         + green spaces, walkable neighborhoods, and public transportation       * Public Transportation:         + Expand and improve network of buses, metros, trains, cycling       * Improved Infrastructure         + water supply, sanitation systems, waste management, and energy grids         + Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (**AMRUT**)         + **AMRUT 2.0**     - **Governance and Finance:**       * Strong Local Governance         + 3Fs: finances, functions, and functionaries.         + Manishankar Iyar committee - devolution of powers to municipalities       * Property tax collection should be improved       * Public-Private Partnerships       * Land Management (because of limited space)         + Implementing and monitoring clear land use policies to prevent sprawls         + Smart cities mission       * Developing Municipal cadre and provide specific training     - **Social Inclusion and Equity:**       * Affordable Housing         + Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (PMAY)       * Social Services         + Expanding access to health, education, and community centres         + Jal Jeewan Mission         + Swachh Bharat Abhiyan       * Slum Upgradation:       * Robust safety measures: Enhancing surveillance, gender-sensitive design         + . E.g., **Kakodkar** Committee report.     - **Environment and Sustainability:**       * Climate-resilient infrastructure       * Renewable Energy       * Waste Management       * Urban forestry -         + Miyawaki method       * Sponge cities for rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge     - **Technology and Innovation:**       * Smart City Initiatives : data-driven solutions in areas like traffic management, resource management, and public service delivery.       * Disaster Preparedness : early warning system         + Integrated flood warning system - IFLOWS-Mumbai       * National Urban Digital Mission      * + Government policies     - Smart Cities Mission     - Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana- Urban (National Urban Livelihoods Mission): DAY-NULM     - Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 (SBM-Urban 2.0)     - Pradhan Mantri Aways Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U)     - Urban Infrastructure Development Fund (UIDF) with the outlay of ₹10,000 crore.      * + **Conclusion**      - **K.C. Siva Ramakrishnan** committee recommended urban growth engines for social justice and inclusive growth. |
| **Effects of Globalization on Indian society** | * + **Introduction**      - Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, driven by cross-border trade, investment, and the exchange of ideas and information.      * + Understanding Globalisation – Its Different Dimensions     - Economic - Trade, FDI, Movement of Capital and Labour(Remittances), GDP growth     - Cultural - Exchange of music, art, literature, cultural practices, values and ideas through the media and popular culture.       * E.g., cosmopolitan culture, decriminalization of homosexuality etc.     - Political - UN, WTO, MNC's, NGO's, Foreign Governments.     - Environmental - climate change and the loss of biodiversity     - Social - migration, transnational communities, internet and social media, women empowerment     - Technology - growth of India’s IT sector, global satellite launches, space economy       * E.g., **NISAR** mission, Artemis Accords     - International cooperation - Vaccine diplomacy during covid-19      * + Globalisation & Culture     - Cultural Homogenization       * McDonaldization of food habits       * Obsession with English language       * Globalization of Popular Culture         + Hollywood films, Netflix series, and K-pop (Korean pop culture)     - Cultural Hybridization : blending of local and global       * Jeans and kurta       * Hinglish       * pizza burger, India chinese!       * Bollywood hip-hop     - Erosion of Traditional Values:     - Global Awareness and Solidarity on issues like climate change, human rights, and social justice       * Fridays for Future, #metoo     - Social and political fragmentation within societies       * Brexit, Make America Great Again campaign     - Revival of local culture      * + Factors Driving Globalisation      * + Globalisation & India      * + Impact of Globalisation on India - Socio-cultural, economic, on women, agrarian sector etc.     - On Family       * Positive impact         + Gender equality - leading to more equitable gender roles.         + Connections with family living apart through internet and social media         + Better living standards         + Higher aspirations for education and employment       * Negative impact         + Nuclearization of Families         + Value Shift towards materialism and individualism         + Increasing work pressures have reduced family time         + Childcare and elderly care issues         + Generational gap in expectations and values         + Brain Drain   Young students/professionals migrating to foreign land   * + - Instant Gratification     - Information Abundance     - Virtual Relationships      * + Cryptocurrency     - Is a digital currency based on cryptography and blockchain technology for security. It is primarily decentralized in nature.     - Decentralized finance (DeFi) - Transactions are recorded on public ledger.     - Positive Impact       * Argued that would lead to financial inclusion     - Negative Impact       * Regulation       * High degree of risk and volatility       * Cyber crime and money laundering     - Other issues       * Cryptocurrency exchange (FTX, Vauld)     - RBI - CBDC      * + Does Globalisation cause Poverty and inequality     - Economic Inequality: Oxfam     - Rural-Urban Divide :     - Non-inclusive growth: 34% lives in slum(WB)     - Class divide:       * E.g. domination of English     - 220 languages in India are on the verge of extinction (UNESCO)      * + Relationship between globalization and new technology in a world of scarce resources     - Positive aspects       * IT and services sector growth       * Vibrant startup ecosystem         + Example: Startups in fintech, edtech, and healthtech       * Improved resource management : precision agriculture and micro irrigation can help improving agricultural productivity       * Industrial Automation : can optimize resource use reducing waste material         + E.g. 3D printing       * Renewable energy development can reduce India's energy dependence         + Example: Adoption of solar and wind energy       * Water Conservation         + drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting can prevent draughts       * Digital platforms can provide access to global markets and information.      * + Negative aspects     - Environmental degradation : unsustainable mining and resource extraction     - Overextraction of resources : lithium and rare earths for advanced tech     - Rising inequalities     - Digital divide - access and literacy       * Example: Internet penetration in rural India is considerably lower than in urban area   + Way forward     - Inclusive growth     - Sustainable development     - Social equity      * + **New middle class**     - Economic       * Increased Disposable Income       * Dual-Income Households     - Education, Health, Employment       * Higher Education Levels       * Employment in Formal Sector       * Greater Focus on Health : gyms membership, yoga classes, health check-ups, healthy eating     - Lifestyle       * Consumerism : lifestyle products, electronics, fashion, and dining out.         + High demand for branded clothing, smartphones, gadgets       * Strong desire for Home Ownership       * Personal Vehicles         + Example: Families owning multiple vehicles     - Social       * Exposure to Global Culture : through media, internet, and travel, leading to cosmopolitan lifestyle         + dining habits, fashion, and entertainment preferences     - Technological       * Digital Savvy : high digital literacy, greater use of smartphones, the internet, and social media.       * Online Shopping       * Strong focus on career growth and professional development      * + Globalization and women     - Positive (only which I can't recall)       * Changing traditional gender roles       * Increased awareness of rights     - Negative       * Work life conflicts : women have to bear brunt of dual responsibilities       * Human trafficking       * Lifestyle related health risks      * + Globalization and local identity     - Losing local identity       * Western influence : dominance of Western media, fashion trends, entertainment, consumer goods and multinational corporations         + E.g., cutting cakes on birthday       * Consumerism : emphasis on global brands and standardized products       * Fast Food and Chain Stores         + Macdonaldization and Denimisation of food and clothing       * English Language Dominance       * Global competition threatening local artisans and small-scale industries         + Example: Handloom weavers competing with MNC       * Rural-urban divide due to globalization can lead to cultural disconnect       * Erosion of Traditional Values : due to rise in individualism and consumerism       * Social media platforms and the internet connecting people across world      * + Arguments Against Losing Local Identity     - Revival of local cultures : traditional arts and crafts appealing to global audience       * Example: The global market for Indian textiles, handicrafts, and traditional music     - Local Food and Fashion : growing interest in locally sourced food, traditional clothing, and handicrafts     - Rising nationalism and cultural assertion     - Cultural pride : Increased global visibility of Indian culture enhancing cultural pride       * E.g. International Yoga Day       * E.g., celebration of Diwali at 10 downing street     - Fusion cuisines, music, fashion     - Local Goes Global: empowering local artists, musicians and businesses to reach to global markets       * Example: Indian cuisine, yoga, and Bollywood films gaining popularity worldwide       * Namaste salutation gaining prominence     - Digital Preservation and promotion through online platforms       * Example: Online archives, digital museum, social media     - Racial acceptability       * E.g. Rishi Sunak, Kamala Harris getting to political helm   + The Reality: A Mix of Both      * + What Can Be Done?     - Support Local Businesses:       * E.g. Make in India     - Learn about Local Cultures : engage with local traditions, languages, and art forms.     - Support Local Artists and Craftspeople     - Cultural exchange     - Travel with Purpose : to explore local cultures and supporting local communities      * + Explore and evaluate the impact of ‘Work From Home’ on family relationships |
| **Liberalization** | * + Socio-economic implications arising out of services driven growth     - Positive implication       * Economic Growth         + Job Creation         + Major Contribution to GDP         + Entrepreneurship and Startups       * Urban Development         + Infrastructure Improvement : better roads, public transport, and utilities.         + Real Estate Growth       * Educational Advancements         + Growth of educational institutions         + Greater emphasis on skill development       * Social         + Increased Incomes improved standard of living.         + upward social mobility for lower castes         + Women empowerment         + Development of social infra - schools, hospitals, community centers      * + Negative implications     - Unplanned Urbanization     - Socio-Economic Inequality     - Lifestyle Changes : more consumerist lifestyle     - Environmental degradation     - Pollution and Waste |
| **Social Empowerment** | * + Which are the Socially Disadvantaged Groups?   + Meaning and concept of social empowerment     - Empowerment - The process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's rights.   + Dimensions of Social Empowerment   + Why do we need social empowerment?   + Government Initiatives to Aide Social Empowerment   + Empowerment in reality and India’s experience      * + **Reservation (EWS Judgement)**     - For reservation       * Substantive equality of opportunity       * Universal representation       * Upward mobility in existing caste system       * Reducing gap and historical inequalities       * Prevent social conflict and promote national cohesion       * Breaking stereotypes       * Women empowerment      * + Against reservation     - Merit gets compromised     - Class within caste     - Opportunities restricted to few     - Reverse discrimination (50% reservation ceiling breached)     - Violence against people from reserved categories     - Further consolidate caste identities     - Reinforce stereotypes and aggravates prejudices   + **Conclusion**      - Article 38 directs the state to secure social order and promote welfare of the people |
| **Communalism** | * + Communalism refers to the tendency of people to identify with and actively support their own community(religious, ethnic, etc) over the interest of society as a whole.      * + Communalism – Its Characteristics     - Assimilationist - melting pot     - Welfarist - socio economic upliftment     - Retreatism - forbids political participation, focus on unity     - Retaliatory - hostility, communal violence (Gujarat riots)     - Separatist - demand for autonomy based on religion under Indian union (Kashmir)     - Secessionist - nation based on religion (Khalistan)      * + Communalism in India in the Past     - Banquo's Ghost - The partition led to mass migration and communal violence.      * + Power struggle - communal rhetoric to mobilize support and gain power, fuelling communal tensions. AIMIM, Hindu Mahasabha and Shiv Sena     - Electoral Politics :divisive rhetoric to consolidate vote banks       * Babri Masjid Demolition (1992)     - Struggle for dominance and independence       * Partition of India      * + Relative deprivation - Upper caste feel deprived of reservation, Muslims - lack of representation (Sacchar Committee 2.9% of Muslims are IAS and only 2.2% in Judiciary)     - Unequal development between communities       * Assam movement due to perceived economic advantages of Bengalis over Assamese     - Scarce employment opportunities and economic hardship       * Son of Soil Movements in Maharashtra     - Social marginalization and exclusion from mainstream society may develop communal tensions     - Struggle for recognition and respect for one’s identity       * Example: The rise of Tamil nationalism in Sri Lanka      * + Causes of Communalism     - Intolerance     - Historical background     - Lack of cultural integration (cultural lag) -> Stereotype formation -> Prejudice attitude -> Violent manifestation -> Ghettoization      * + Consequences of Communalism     - Loss of lives, property damage, displacement of communities, trauma, fear, and mistrust among different religious groups.      * + Impact of LPG Reforms on Communalism     - Politicization of religious identities       * Example: Communal rhetoric during elections     - Increase in communal tensions due to misinformation and hate speech over social media     - Intensified competition for resource and opportunities     - Widened economic disparities between different communities     - Rise of social movement for and against communal rhetoric     - Increasing influence of pressure groups on government policies      * + **Way forward |** Measures to Control & Eradicate Communalism     - Multiculturalism and secularism     - Inclusive growth -     - Addressing economic, political and social factors     - Promoting dialogue and understanding     - Combating hate speech and propaganda     - Building effective institutions for communal harmony     - Secularism as an Antidote to Communalism     - Pluralism       * E.g. Amar Akbar Anthony   + **Conclusion**      - Communalism is political policy to exploit ethnic differences for advantage of few at the cost of society at large.     - 51A(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence; |
| **Regionalism** | * + **Introduction**     - Promotion of the interests of a particular geographic region or group over those of the broader community.      * + Concept of Region & Regionalism     - Region -   HDI   * + Homogeneity   + Distinct   + Identity      * + Reasons for regionalism     - Cultural -       * Language as Identity         + Separate state movement - Andhra 1954       * Protection of cultural heritage         + E.g. protest against homogenization and Hindi in Tamil Nadu         + E.g. Northeast       * Cultural symbols, festivals and rituals foster regional pride and identity         + Example : Durga Puja in West Bengal, Pongal in Tamil Nad     - Economic grievances - to fair share of resources       * Example: The demand for statehood by the Jharkhand       * E.g. Son of Soil movements by Marathas and Jats     - Developmental Aspirations       * Example: Vidharba in Maharashtra     - Political Mobilization by regional parties to assert regional interests       * Example: Shiv Sena in Maharashtra and DMK in Tamil Nadu     - Demands for regional autonomy (Punjab)       * E.g. Northeast states     - Challenges due to fiscal federalism     - Historical legacies reinforcing regional identities       * E.g. Punjab Partition and demands for Khalistan     - Inter state disputes     - Ethnic       * Bodoland movement in Assam     - International diplomacy (Tamils - TN, Teesta - WB)      * + Consequences of Regionalism     - Threat to national unity and fraternity       * Example : Khalistan Movement in Punjab     - Inter-Regional Conflicts       * Belgaum       * River water disputes       * Separatism and insurgency(NE)     - Violence against migrants       * Example: Violence against North Eastern students and workers     - Political       * Fragmentation of politics : instable coalition government       * Populist policies can threaten fiscal health       * Cooperative federalism to confrontational federalism         + Example: The Andhra Pradesh-Telangana water dispute     - Economic disparities       * Uneven resource allocation neglecting national priorities         + E.g. state like Bihar and Odisha lag behind.     - Social tensions       * Ethnic and cultural conflicts         + E.g. Manipur       * Regionalism can marginalize minority communities within regions         + Example: The Assamese nationalism movement targeting Bengali-speaking Muslims       * Parochialism : preventing development of broader perspective         + Limit cross cultural understanding     - Administrative challenges       * Inefficient policies : regional governments prioritize local over national policies       * Fragmentation of governance structures         + Example: Differing state-level policies on industrial regulation, education, and health care        * + Concept of 'Sons of Soil'   + Federalism & Regionalism   + Role of Regional Parties   + Measures to Contain Regionalism     - Promoting equitable economic development     - Strengthening federalism       * Decentralization of Power         + Example: Strengthening Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies       * Inter-State Councils     - Inclusive Governance : representation and participation of all regions in decision-making bodies     - National Integration Campaigns       * Example: The "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat" initiative     - Cultural Exchange Programs       * Kashi-Tamil Sangamam     - Multilingual Education     - Improving Connectivity     - Digital Inclusion      * + Regionalism in the International Sphere   + Reorganization of states     - Favour       * Economic Survey 2016-17 stated that smaller states in India trade more than the rest.       * New states are growing faster than the old states     - Against       * Internal displacement       * Small states do not generate enough revenue for the state       * Spending in administrative expenses      * + **Conclusion**      - Article 51A(e) - To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood      * + Unity, Integrity and fraternity of nation as espoused in preamble.      * + Healthy reconciliation between regionalism and nationalism. |
| **Secularism** | * + **Introduction**      - Secularism is a contested concept. For west it means absence of religion from public sphere, but for India it means equal respect and celebration for all religion.     - Article 25-28     Irxiivviual     |  |  | | --- | --- | | Western | India | | Influenced by The Renaissance - Machiavelli and Hobbes | Derived from long tradition of tolerance and peaceful coexistence from centuries | | Strict separation of state and religion | State respect and promote all religion equally | | Policy of non interference | State can interfere in religion (principled distance)  E.g. abolition of triple talaq  E.g. essential religious practice doctrine | | No community based rights | Individual and community rights | | No state support to any religion | * + - Positive Secularism: **(**"**Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava”)**       * encourages interfaith dialogue       * promotes mutual understanding       * celebrates the diversity | | Melting pot | * + - Salad Bowl     - Syncretic Traditions       * Salad Bowl     - Interfaith Festivals:     - Sufi Shrines       * revered by both Muslims and Hindus, serve as powerful symbols of inter-faith harmony | | Religion confined to houses | Public display of religion |      * + Nature & Practice of Secularism in India     - Based on Idea of equal respect and celebration of all religion (not on tolerance)     - Based on integration(salad bowl) rather then assimilation(melting pot)     - Based on Pluralism and Multiculturalism        * + Keywords for examples of Indian Secularism     - Constitutional provisions - 25,26,27,28 - equal respect for all     - Articles 29 and 30 - pluralism     - Ganga-Jamuna Tehzeeb     - Din-i-Ilahi of Akbar     - The Bhakti and Sufi movement     - Interfaith dialogues     - Diwali and Eid being celebrated together     - Idea of "unity in diversity promoted by JL Nehru     - IIT, IIM, NIT - Cultural assimilation     - Growing interfaith marriages     - National holiday on Diwali, Christmas, Eid      * + Challenges faced by Secularism in India     - Minority appeasement       * E.g. Muslim personal law     - Legitimize vote bank politics     - Religious extremism     - Feeling of discrimination in majority     - Ghettoization of minorities     - Illiberal Cultural practices       * Triple talaq and polygamy       * Devadasi       * Sabarimala       * Jallikattu issue       * Food and clothing - Beef , Burkha       * Tribal practices      * + Challenges to culture by secularism     - Intervention in Religious Affairs is seen against religious freedom       * Sabarimala Temple case     - Uniform civil code could undermine cultural autonomy       * Tribal cultures     - Secularism in Education : some believe leads to neglect of moral and ethical education     - Restriction on public display of religion seen as infringement on expression       * E.g. Ban on Burkha in educational institution       * E.g. restriction on loudspeakers     - Legal Reforms seen in contrast with religious beliefs       * decriminalization of homosexuality (Section 377)     - Politicization of Secularism to gain votes      * + Challenges faced by secularism worldwide     - E.g. France - Laicite is not suitable for multi-religious societies       * Recent rioting in France post **Nahel M. killing**      * + Measures to Make India Truly Secular     - Interfaith dialogue : for trust and confidence building     - Inclusive policies promoting social justice and equality     - Balancing individual and community rights     - Develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform (51A(h))     - Fostering tolerance and acceptance      * + **Conclusion**      - सर्व धर्म संभव, वसुधेव कुटुंबकम्     - Article 51A(e) - to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities.      * + Secularism is a political necessity for a diverse society - Michael Sandel.   + India’s secularism is based on multiculturalism that recognises individuality of every religion. |
| Uniform Civil Code | * + Introduction -     - Article 44 - The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.      * + Matters concerned     - Marriage, divorce, Inheritance, adoption, guardianship      * + For UCC     - Gender Justice : equal rights to women       * SC - Shah Bano case - in favor UCC     - Equality - same law apply to all citizens irrespective of religious beliefs.     - National integration - promote unity and sense of common identity     - Reduce arbitrary interpretation and legal burden     - Better adjudication of civil matters     - Progressive law     - Would promote scientific temperament     - Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Hansa Mehta members of constituent assembly fought vehemently for UCC      * + Against UCC     - Protection of Minority Rights -       * Article 25, Article 29     - Undermine Cultural Diversity:       * Tribals have their own customary traditions       * Can aggravate religious conflicts     - Infringement on religious freedom     - Practical challenges : diversity in India      * + Implementation Challenges: -     - Lack of consensus     - Lack of Blueprint       * Ambedkar - purely voluntary   + Special Marriage Act, 1954        * + Way forward     - Inter faith council to debate and find common ground     - Piecemeal approach should be adopted - Reform personal laws of different religions.     - Codification of laws are not necessarily guarantee of justice, socio-cultural changes are required at it's base.      * + Conclusion -     - As per 21st law commission - 'UCC at this point is neither necessary nor required' but agreed on having certain uniform laws pertaining to marriage, divorce.      * + Gender equality is quintessential feature of constitution, ways and means can differ, not the goals. |