

Salient Features of Society

⑥

Def.

Society refers to the aggregate of people living together and interacting in the web of social relationships.

* Key words & concepts to discuss in Answers

- ↳ ① Caste System & change ^{SN, W, M, E} ② Pluralistic society of India
- ③ Middle Class [★] ④ Conflict due to R, C, S ⑤ Social life in Urban + Rural ⑥ Vulnerability, gender, caste, etc. Poverty ⑦ Demography ⑧ Gⁿ ⑨ Family & Marriage ⑩ SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

- [FW]**
- ① Social Str
 - ② Social Institutions
 - ③ Social Behaviour
 - ④ Beliefs & Social Norms

Tradition v.s. Modernity

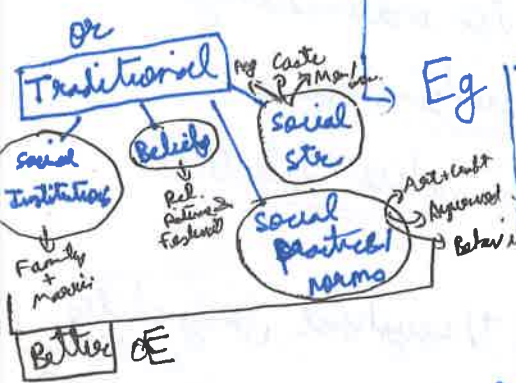
- Tradition**
- eg.
- ① Tradition of women doing household work now shared
 - ② Caste as a factor in employment & marriage
 - ③ Joint Family

Set of beliefs & practices based on local values

It is dynamic but changes slowly

It is a social anchor for coexistence and social behaviour ★

It is a method of preserving ancient social values & knowledge eg. Traditional Medicine (HALDI)



- Eg Tradition**
- Caste System
 - Festivals eg. Karna Chauth, DIWALI, Holi
 - Rituals & Religion eg. NAVRATRI Fasting
 - Traditional practices eg. Ayurveda, Yoga
 - Traditional Art & Craft eg. Saree Art, Madhubani
 - Social behaviour norms eg. Touching Feet (SHAVE HAND - Death)

- ves**
- ① Reluctant to change
 - ② Followed blindly even without rationale eg. Khap Panchayat Honour killing
 - ③ May propagate social ills
- eg Caste System; Gender discrimination; animal rights, Khap
- Animal Sacrifice → KAMAKHYA
- Jalli Kattu Festival

Modernity → Influence of Modernization based on western concepts of economics, rationality and socio-political theory
 eg. Science, Sec-to-Believe, Equality, merit
 → Ideas started in 19th Cen. Renaissance with ↑ Edu
 → Brings deep rooted changes in attitudes, aspirations & values of people

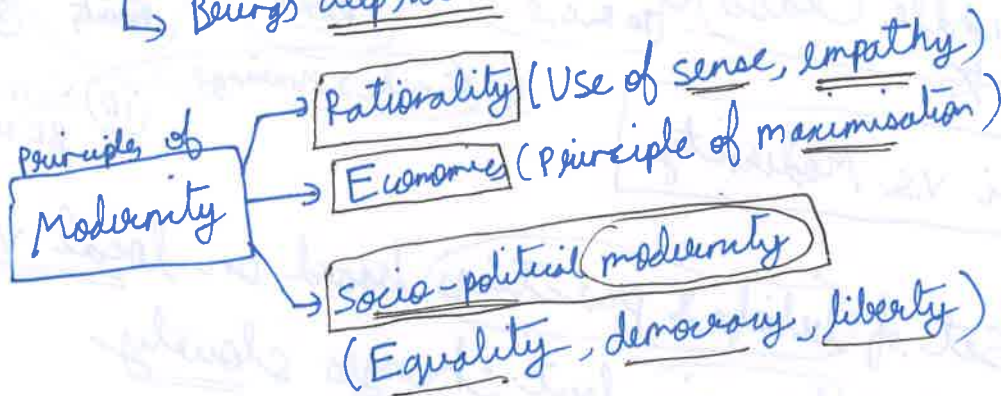
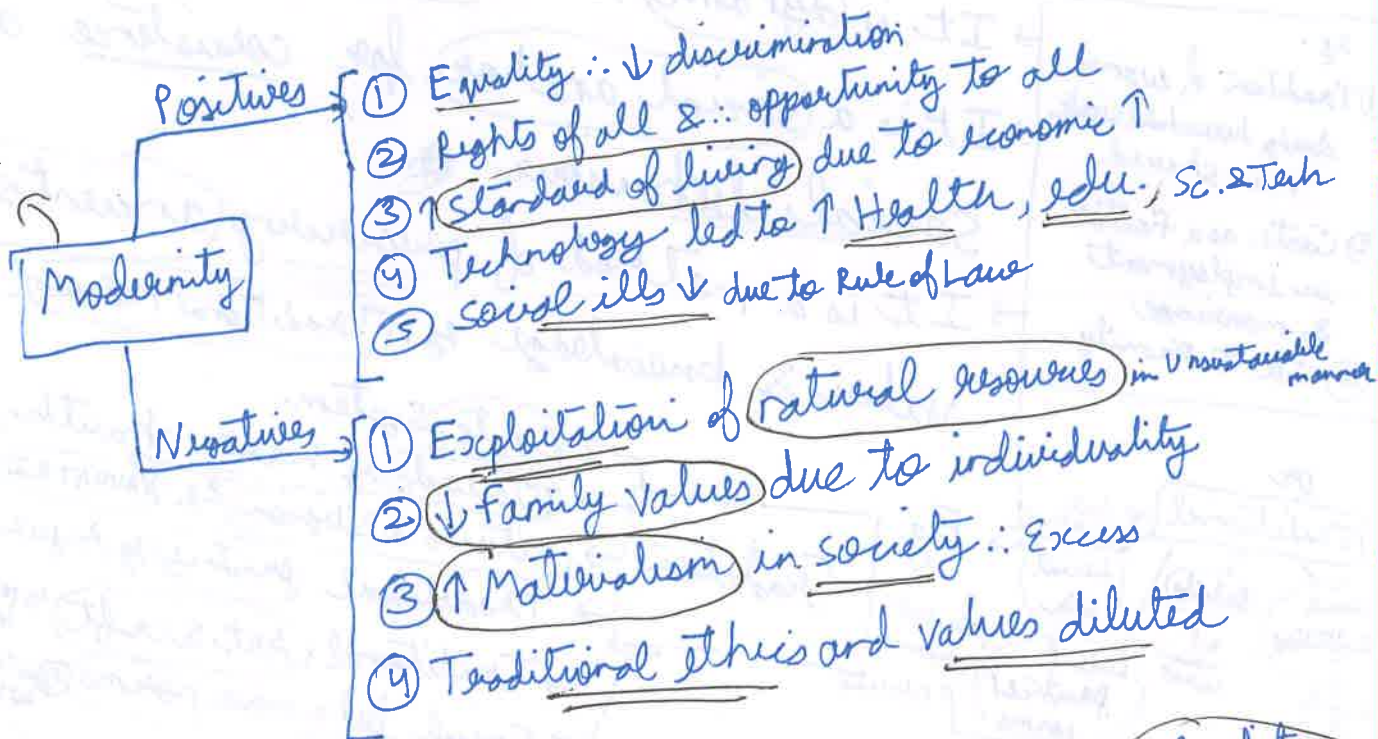


TABLE also



Challenges → ① Modern ideas do not percolate throughout only elites initially
 ② Modern ideas are met with resistance

GS-I

Society Features

1

① Social Str. → Regularities & patterns in individual & societal behaviour and action ∴ ① Hierarchy ② Stratification ③ Leads to constraints (Internal)

eg. Div. of Labour, Equality, Stratification etc.

② Social Stratification → Structured hierarchy / inequality

eg. Social class ∴ Class, Tribe, Race, Caste, Region, Gender

eg. ① Brahmin ② Women ③ North East

→ Proposed by social institutions like Marriage etc.

③ Social Processes → eg. Marriage, Celebration, Mourning etc. Education, Food, Clothes, rules etc.

+ Social Institutions

④ Social → Family, Society

eg. Girl crying in wedding
→ USA → Giving Tips

④ Social Change → Occurs due to Pol., Cultural, Economic

☆ Sⁿ Wⁿ Mⁿ ☆

① Environmental or ② Technological change

eg. ① Swachh Bharat (Pol.) ② COVID (Env.)

③ Forces of Nat (Eco) ④ Mobile Phone (Tech.)

⑤ Globalization (Cultural)

⑥ Global Warming ∴ ↑ Refugees (Env)

Sⁿ, Wⁿ, Mⁿ are reflections of social change
HOW then?

Cultural → Bhakti, Buddhism ∴ ↓ Orthodoxy + ↑ Women

IMPACT OF CHANGE

⑤ Social Order → Tendency in societies to resist change

eg. Patriarchy, Dowry, Caste, Marriage

→ Dominant groups perpetuate the authority

⑥ Env issues have social repercussions → Status & Power dictate access to resources

∴ Rich farmers get borewell when ↓ water

→ Rich farmers can buy climate tolerant seeds

→ Rich countries CO₂ leads to poor countries to devent

∴ SUSTAINABLE DEV.

~~Social~~

Society Features

(2)

→ Social Exclusion can be on the basis of gender,

Religion, Ethnicity, Caste, Language, Economic

eg (1) Beem Teerbaals (2) Pohingya (3) Women in Army (4) Subsistence
(5) Transgender (6) Migrant workers

→ Stereotype & Prejudice reinforce these exclusion

Def → Involuntary exclusion from access to social resources,
★ eco. opp & Cultural participation

→ eg Caste system legitimizes social discrimination in India
while Race was reason for Apartheid in S.A.

leads to → Exclusion, Humiliation, Subordination, Exploitation
★ eg TRIBALS ★

* Framework for Social Empowerment for Vul.

(1) State led → (a) Mechanisms (b) Laws (c) Institutions (d) Bodies (e) Welfare Scheme
(2) Non State → (a) NGOs (b) Individual (c) Case Studies (d) Self ^{Community} empowerment (SHG etc.)

Social empowerment requires change in the mind of society



Case Study → Despite humiliation + Burning of villages in GOHANA by Jats, the split between work + focus on edu. because discrimination is part of social reality

(1) Eco Empowerment of Koderma ∴ Pol. relevant group + social status
(2) Pol. Empowerment of Women due to 73/74 C.A
(3) Eco " " SHG/NRLM
(4) Social BBWP NHM ICDS PEPNDT P.P. Policy

Social Group

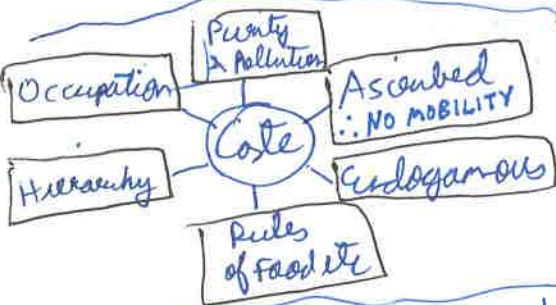
→ Group of individuals sharing Identity Factors
eg Age, Job, Language, Region, Caste, Religion

~~Social~~

Purval - Urban Factors

- ① Individualistic vs. Community
- ② Fast vs. Slow
- ③ Types of Jobs
- ④ Social Norms eg Caste

Now ① ↓ divide due to roads ② Tech. ↑ ③ Aspirations ↑
④ Agri is < 50% of Purval



* Anthro → Caste in Modern World
Caste system has modified & from an ascribed system it has become Eco oriented,
new pol. identities on Caste, while
Endogamy persists + New Laws.
↓ social behaviour of Caste

Caste in Post Independent India

- ① Colonial effect
- ② Constitutional Promise
- ③ ↑ Eco
- ④ Cultural
- ⑤ Pol.
- ⑥ New Dominant Caste
- ⑦ New Voice to low Caste & Pressure group

Social Institutions
+ Social Relations

- ① Marriage (Rules, norms etc.) Now Age, Live in, Endogamy, DDWRY, Same sex, Love etc., Role of spouse
- ② Family (Residence, inheritance, Authority, Joint / Nuclear)
- ③ Caste
- ④ Markets (eg Dhokra Bastar Weekly or Pushkar Camel Fair)
- ⑤ Religion & Ritual
- ⑥ Politics
- ⑦ KINSHIP

Social Inequality

- Unequal distribution of Social Resources,
Economic Capital & Cultural Capital
(money + app.) (Knowledge, Food, Dance)
- Can be Ascribed or due to inrate issue
- ∴ stratification is problematic + Social Exclusion

Caste in Modern India

- ① Socially → ↓ rules + ↑ Freedom due to laws + spread to other regions
② Eco → Casteless urban society but in rural areas & Caste based occupation: scists (Yes & No)
③ Pol. → Caste is a pol. identity + Pressure group & Jat reservation etc
④ Endogamy → Yes & No. ⑤ W^r & Sⁿ & reverse Sⁿ
⑥ Caste based violence + New Dom. Caste

Eco
↳ Informal
Caste Assn
→ severe clear

DIVERSITY

Refers to presence of multiple social groups
 & its constituent ^{cult. richness} → based on ① religion, ② ethnicity, ③ ~~gender~~, ④ language, ⑤ racial, in an area eg. #New Delhi (DU) → study together ∴ socio-cultural interactions

→ Diversity also means different cultural identities & performances
 ∴ Identity is central to a person ∴ Potential Cause of Conflict

eg. ① AXONE movie, ② Hijab in France, ③ No skin show by women in Saudi
 ④ Tribal culture prays to trees

→ People feel attached to cultural identity ∴ perceive others as Threat ∴ Problems of ① COMMUNALISM ② REGIONALISM ③ LANGUAGE ④ Violence

→ ① Reconciliation through Edu. + ② Celebrate diversity + ③ Rule of Law eg. SC → Jain (Sincerely), Muslim (3xTaqat), Hindu (Sukshma), LINGAYATS

④ Weave larger identity of Nation-State ⑤ Involve Minorities Actively
 ⑥ Tradition + modernity ⑦ Syncretic eg. Rath Yatra festival of Puri celebrated together by ALL religions

India (INTRO) ★

⑧ 1.3 Bn people, ⑨ 600 Languages, ⑩ Religions, ⑪ Food, ⑫ Constitutional respect ∴ this pluralism of cultural identities is called diversity

→ Diversity leads to majority & minority groups who often see their interests as mutually exclusive

Culture → ① Food ② Festivals ③ Art ④ Practices ⑤ way of performance of activities
 ⑥ Beliefs & Customs

Social Empowerment

→ Process of Neutralizing Social Inequality & reducing Social Exclusion

Diversity (Contd.)

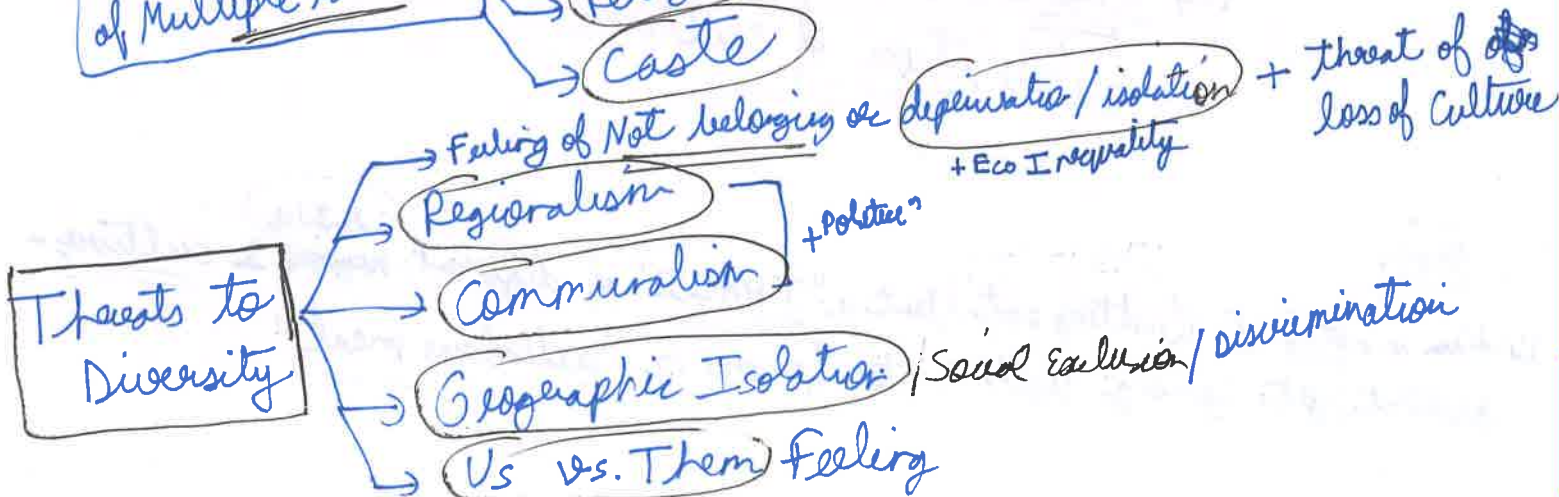
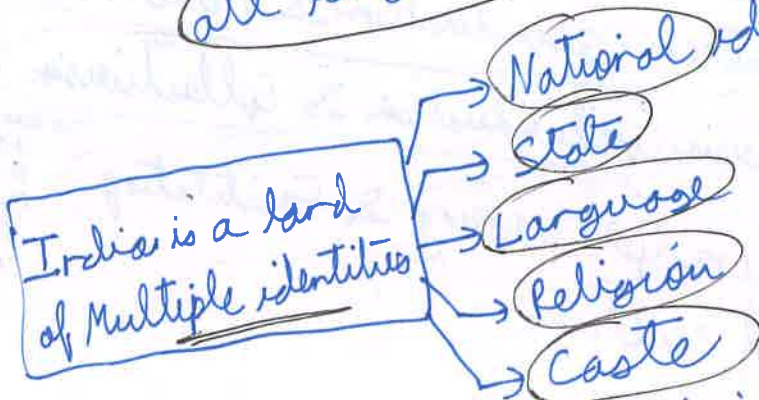
~~Assimilation~~

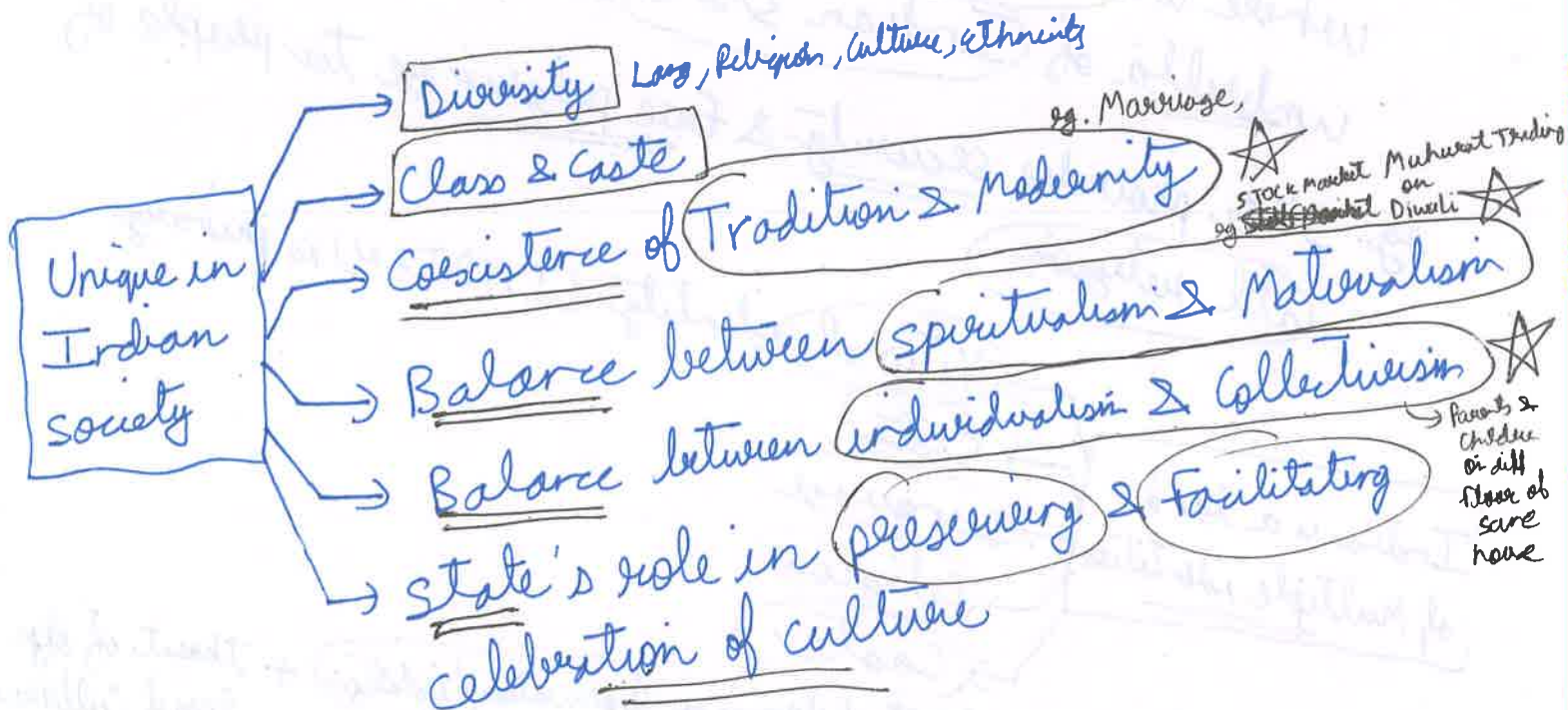
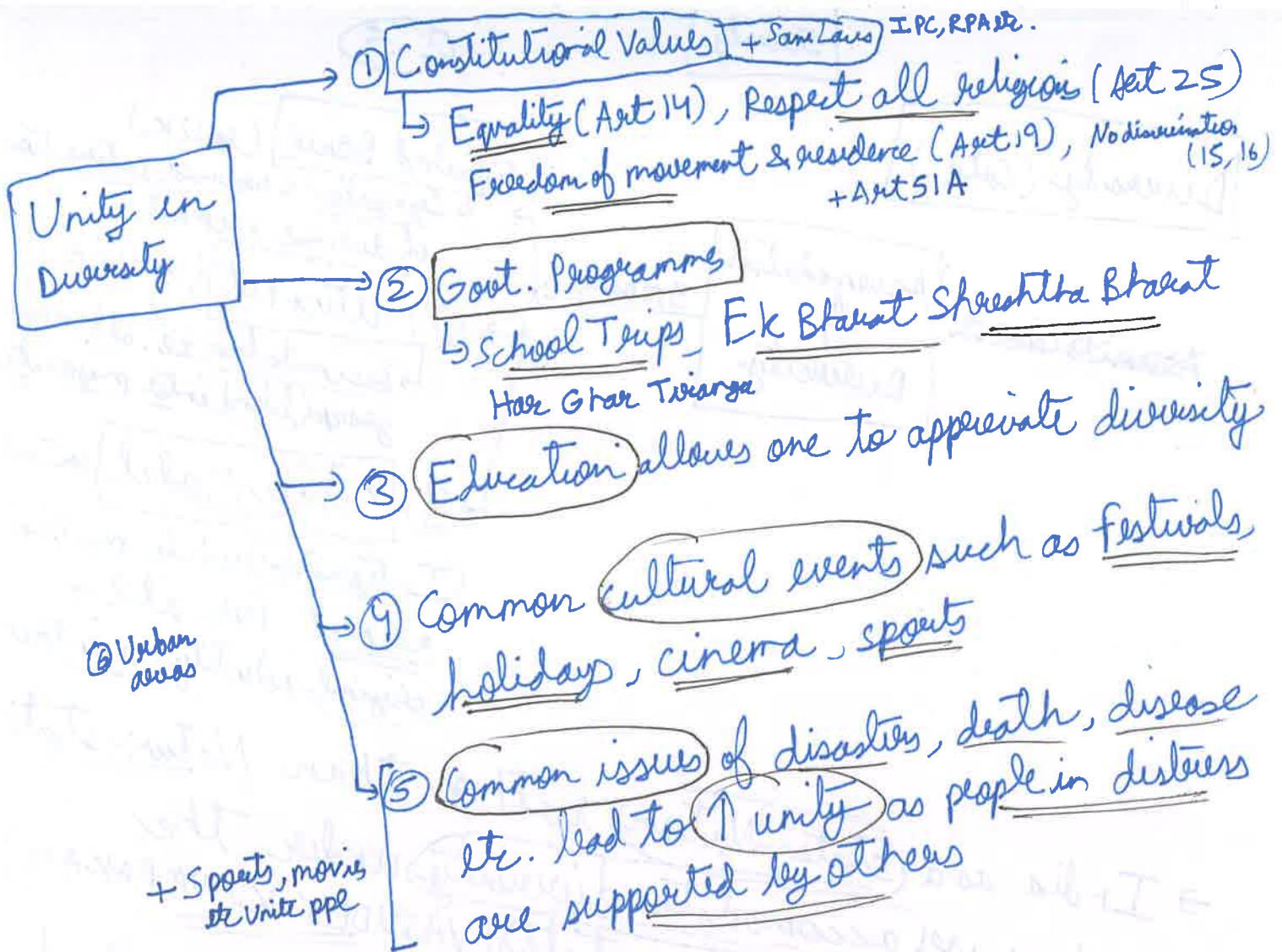
Accommodation of Diversity

3 Models

- ① Salad Bowl (eg UK)
↳ Segregation & reduced interaction of diverse elements
- ② Melting Pot (eg USA)
↳ Assimilation i.e. all minority groups blend into majority
- ③ Mosaic Model (eg Ind.)
THALI
↳ Integration while mutual respect for all + original identity maintained

→ India as a state-Nation rather than Nation-state where we accommodate diversity under the umbrella of Indian state (VASUDEV KUTUMBAKAM)
eg. State provides security & free pilgrimage to people of all religions





Intro

India is not just a melting pot but a "THALI" of different identities & cultures - distinct yet coming together to form a "delicious meal".

SOCIETY ③

Social Change → Change in elements of society i.e. structures, institutions, ideas, processes etc.

eg. ① PRI → Rural social str changed as women, SC/ST status ↑
 ② Gⁿ → Culture
 ③ Uⁿ → Socio-Eco
 ④ Iⁿ → Eco
 ⑤ Affirmative Action

- MANY Egs are Post-Independence India
- Social Movements
- Features
- ① Wide Spread
 - ② Inspires + mobilize
 - ③ Change ✓
 - ④ Represents social interests of masses
 - ⑤ Reformist or Revolutionary or Redemptive

→ Sustained collective action for specific objectives in ass planned manner by one or more social groups to challenge status quo

eg. ① MKSS by Anna Roy → RTI (Rights Based)
 ② Potti Suralu for AP state (Regionalism)
 ③ Anna Hazare Anti Corruption → Lokpal (Pol.)
 ④ Gandhi movements (Cult)
 ⑤ Santal Ulgulan (Cultural)
 ⑥ AASU (Pol + Econ)
 ⑦ Frudays for Future (Env.) + DISHA Rani
 ⑧ Agri Reform protest

→ Old times → Pol issue Issue of power Regional issue
New → ① Quality of Life ② Civil society led ③ Global

→ Peasants, Tribe, Women, Rights, Ecological, Caste
 OBC, Jat, Palit

-ve eg.
 Kesh movement against Gawking Tax

Caste movement

- Bhakti movement, Anti caste movement of 19th Cen.
- Gandhi & Ambedkar + re-Buddhism & Conversion
- Sects formed eg. Matusas, Satnamis
- Dalit Panther movement (1972) Maha
- Kanshi Ram - Mayawati BSP movement based on "Educate, Organize, Agitate"

- Changes in marriage
- ① Purpose: From Dharma, duty → Companionship
 - ② Form: Polygamous, Male-female → Monogamy & sometimes homosexual
 - ③ Age: Child marriage → Adult
 - ④ Live in ⑤ ^{Eco} Role of spouses ⑥ Endogamy - Exo
 - ⑦ Mate Selection (Social → Personal)
 - ⑧ Authority (Patri to =) ⑨ Residence rules
 - ⑩ Social norms (Dowry etc.)

Women & Women Org.

I Women

- Words → ① Gender Sensitivity ② Equality of opp. ③ Rights Based approach
- ④ Social Justice ⑤ Empower ⑥ Art 14, 15, 16
- ⑦ Art 39(a), Art 39(d) ⑧ Art 42 ⑨ 73rd, 74th C.A
- ⑩ "Gender Responsive" policy ⑪ Discrimination starts before birth PC/PNDT
- ⑫ SHGs ⑬ Disempowered ⑭ Equal pay for work
- ⑮ Socio Cultural ⑯ Eco ⑰ Pol. ⑱ Status & Role. ⑲ Health { Repro Nut Access } ⑳ Edu.

SocioEco Discrimination

- ① Eco. Dependence
- ② Pol. Disempowered
- ③ Socially Disadv.
- Edu. Age Status

- ④ Social ill
- Violence Traffic Rape

- ⑤ Discrimination
- Job School Role

- ① No money per opp. ② No Property rights (Now revery)

- ③ Lower status in religion ④ ↓ Rep. in Public office

- ⑤ ∴ Domestic Violence + Position in Family + Socialization

- ⑥ Stats → ⑦ Sex Ratio 940 ⑧ Health & Nutrition ⑨ Literacy

- ⑩ Employment ⑪ Pol. Status

- ⑫ Care Economy ⑬ Trafficking + Labour + Prostitution

- ⑭ Professional Women → Job + Household + discrimination

- ⑮ Rape, Harassment ⑯ Foeticide, Infanticide (PC/PNDT)

- ⑰ ↓ Control over earnings ⑱ Digital literacy gap (30%)

- ⑲ Cyber Harassment ⑳ Forced Marriage + Genital Mutilation

Women's movements Features

- ① Issue Based eg Violence etc ② Localized
- ③ Led by urban educated

Scheme
+ Laws
+ Cⁿ
+ Bodies
+ SC
Cases

- ① Maternity + Health (JSY, M.V.Y) (Role of ASHA + AWC) (ICDS)
- ② Edu. (BBBP + Har) → Aapki Beti Hamari Beti
- ③ Finance + Employment (SHG BL scheme) → NRLM
- ④ Social Security (Ujjwala + PDS) → JANAHAN
- ⑤ Safety (Nirbhaya Fund) + Ujjwala + OCS + PMJDY
- ⑥ Sexual Harassment of Women at WA, 2013 + Maternity Benefit Act + MTP Act
- ⑦ Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- ⑧ Powering Protection Act, 1961
- ⑨ PCPNDT ⑩ POCSO

- ⑪ DISHA (Digital Sakshata Parip) → Women colleges in DV + logg. Reservation
- ⑫ Sabakshala, Women in Army
- ⑬ MUDRA & Stand up India
- ⑭ SHG Bank Linkage

Case Studies

- ① Mahila Samakhya NGO, works towards ↑ Women to stand in elections at PR I level + ↑ Eco opp.
- ② Self Employed Women's Assn (Guj) - EWA - Ela Bhatt uses bottom up women cooperatives to ↑ skills etc.
- ③ Kudumbashree ④ Aapki Beti Hamari Beti Har Scheme → ₹21000 DBT for 1st Born Girl
- ④ Facebook "We Think Digital" Prog. with NCW to provide Digital literacy to 1 Lakh women
- ⑤ Stree Mukti Sangathan (NGO) provided Digital counselling to women during lockdown
- ⑥ SC recently gave CO processing rights + Perm. Comm.
- ⑦ SHGs produced 30 million Masks with help from PAISA Portal
- ⑧ Mission Shakti by UP govt. to ↑ awareness about women rights & empowerment at Panchayat level + Zero Tolerance against Crime + Grievance Redressal Helpline + One Stop Centres
- ⑨ Bhu Mata Baugade → Women Entry in Hajji Ali

Data

- ① 25.3% is Female LFPR while male is ~81%
- ② IM Femp ↑ in GDP by 27% of equal
- ③ Only 23% seats by Women in L.S + L.A (14% in L.S)
- ④ 66% Literacy 81% - men
- ⑤ Sex ratio + CSR (914)

Corp. Gov. Ethics

Socm

Women & Women Org

(2)

COVID-19 (GENDERED Impact)

Effects of —

- ① Mortality & access to Healthcare
- ② Domestic Violence
- ③ ↓ Nutrition
- ④ Lost Work + ↓ livelihood
- ⑤ Trafficking
- ⑥ Domestic Work

Importance of Women

- ① Care Economy
- ② Health of Child (Best milk + Care)
- ③ ~50% Agri labour
- ④ 15% Entrepreneurs

Case Studies

Cold.

- ⑨ "Sakhi Deustikon" project by Cape Gemini to train & hire women general graduates of EWS } Corp Gov.
- ⑩ Action Aid NGO & ↑ capacity of Tribal Women in T.N
- ⑪ Natⁿ Network of Sex Workers works for women in forced sex trade & coercive prostitution

Organizations

- ① Intl' - ① Commission on Status of Women (CSW) under ECOSOC
② CEDAW Elimination ③ UN-Women ④ RAW in WAR

- ② National state ① MoWCD ② NCW + SCW ③ Rashtriya Mahila Kosh - Funding to NGOs
④ Sakhi One Stop Centre ⑤ Mahila Police Stations (Hos)

- ③ Voluntary → ① Action Aid ② Bhu Mata Brigade ③ Mahila Samakhya
④ Net Network of Sex Workers e

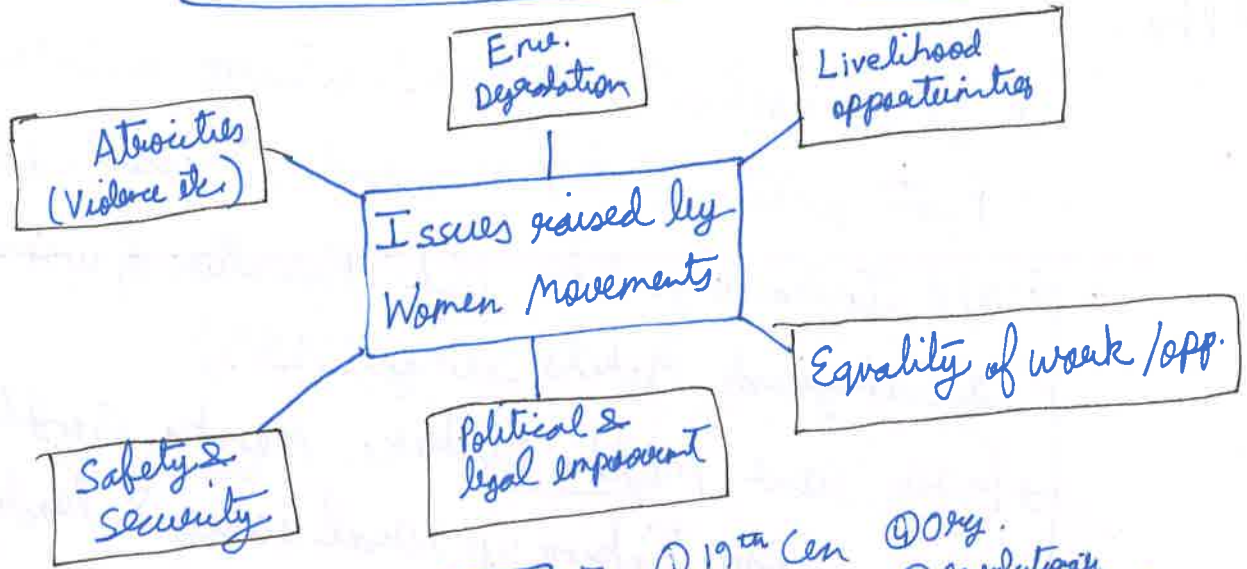
- ④ Participatory → ① SHGs ② Kudumbastree ③ SEWA

- Issues ① Social Conditions ↓ Self esteem & Self Confidence ∴ ↓ Empower
② Poor HR dev. i.e. ↓ Edu, health ③ No money ∴ Dependent
④ Politically disempowered ∴ ↓ gender sensitivity in laws etc

* Empowerment means being in a position to take control & ownership of one's choices

Women's Organization & their Role

③



Women Movements in India

ste

- ① 19th Cen
- ② 20th Cen
- ③ movements
- ④ Org.
- ⑤ revolution
- ⑥ Post Independence

First Phase

- During colonial times
- Raising ~~the~~ issues of social ills such as Sati, purdah, age of marriage in 19th Cen
- 20th Cen. saw Organisations for ↑ edu., jobs, political rights etc

* Read other notebook for this

eg. ① Savitribai Phule was the pioneer as she trained herself in teaching & then opened a women's school

- Focused on specific issues & were limited to upper class women
- 1890s → Arya Mahila Samaj (Pandita Ramabai)
 - 1910 → Bharat stree Mahamandal
 - 1912 → Women's Social Conference
 - 1917 → Women's India Assn (Right to vote)
 - 1919 → Mazdoor Mahajan Sabha (Anusuya ^{sara} ~~Phule~~ ^{Phule})
 - 1927 → AIWC

2nd Phase

1930s onwards

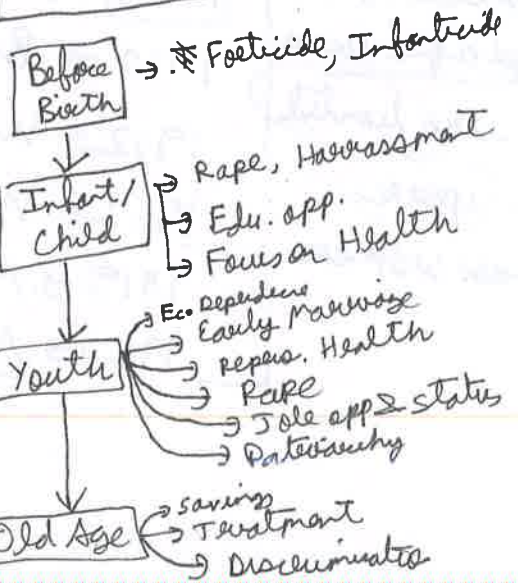
- ↑ Participation in militant activities & Chittagong
- Participated in SIM, went to jail etc.
- All India org. like Natⁿ Federation of women (1954) & Samajwadi Mahila Samaj (1959)
- 1970s saw Medha Patkar, Meraka Gandhi, Aruna Roy taking up local issues & leading
- Anti Alcohol Agitation, SEWA movement (1972)
- Chipka movement

3rd Phase

1990s onwards

- ↑ Pol. representation due to PRIs
- ↑ SHGs & ∴ Financial independence
- ↑ focus on independence & rights + voice against patriarchy
- Me Too movement

Life Cycle of Discrimination



Social Empowerment

① Old Age ② Disabled ③ Women ④ Children ⑤ Manual Scavengers

⑥ SC/ST ⑦ Transgender ⑧ Minorities

* Do Social Issues M365 properly as
↓ Prob. of S

Structure

① Issues

↳ ① Socio-cultural discrimination

② Economic opportunity

③ Political empowerment / representation

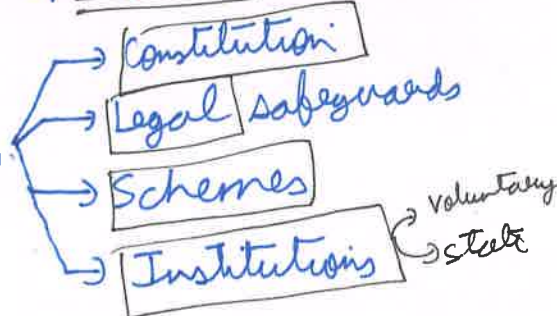
④ Access to health & Edu.

⑤ Financial inclusion

⑥ Specific issues



② Solutions



* COVID Impact

- ① ↑ Informality
- ② ↓ Savings
- ③ No school + NO MDM
- ④ ↓ Jobs
- ⑤ Digitisation exclusion

③ Make up Case studies

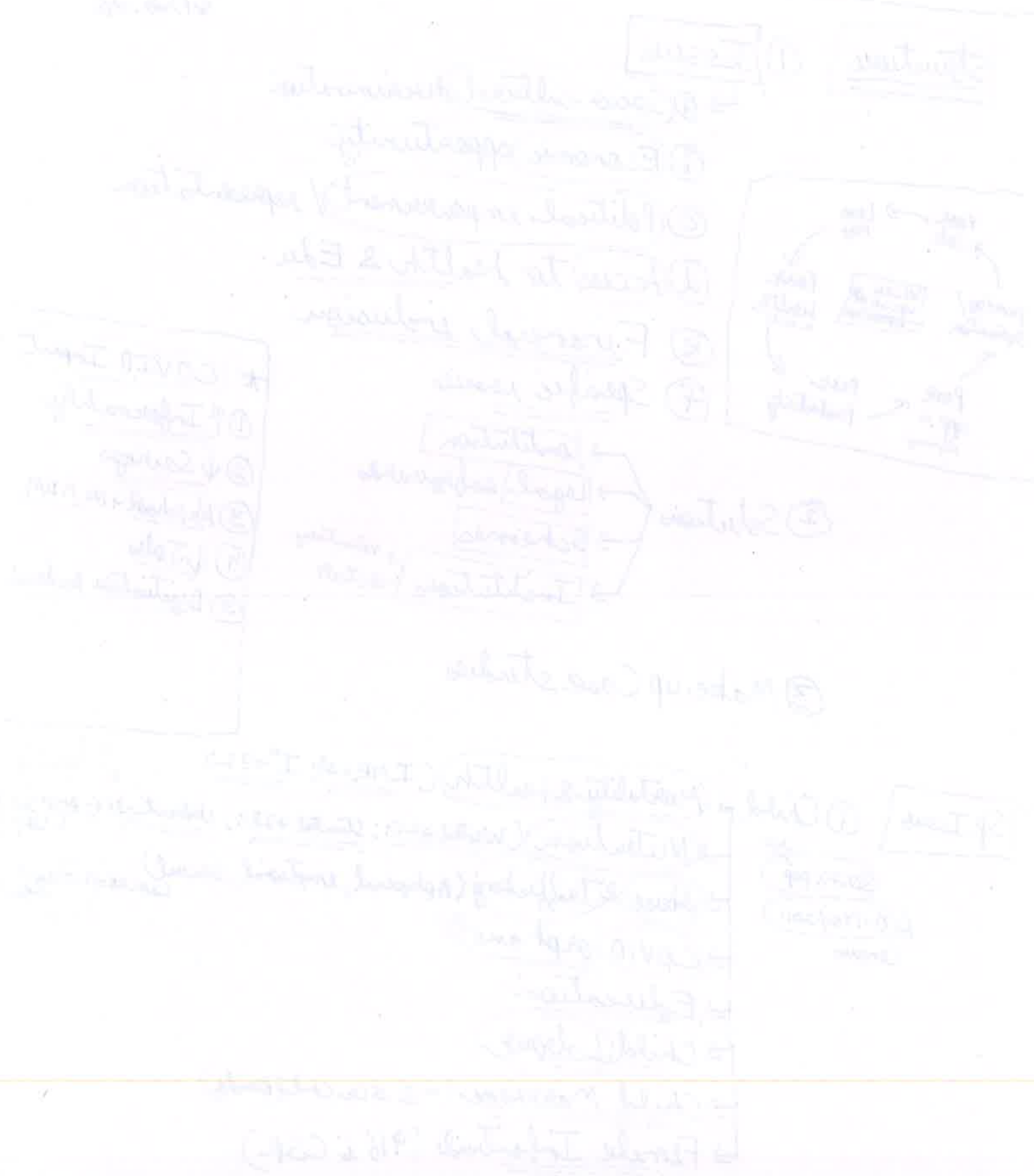
Sp. Issues

① Child

30.7% pop.
is 0-14yo/2011
Census

- ↳ Mortality & health (IMR → 29; Iⁿ → 72%)
- ↳ Nutrition (Wasted → 21%; Stunted → 38%; Underwt. → 36%; Anemia → 28%)
- ↳ Abuse & trafficking (physical, emotional, sexual)
- ↳ COVID orphans
- ↳ Education
- ↳ Child Labour
- ↳ Child Marriage (~2.5 cr child brides)
- ↳ Female Infanticide (916 is CSR)

eg COVID Impact \rightarrow ① \uparrow Child marriages ② \uparrow Dropouts ③ \uparrow Edu. loss \therefore growth wasted
 ④ \uparrow Child Labour ⑤ Orphans ⑥ \downarrow Health as \downarrow MDM



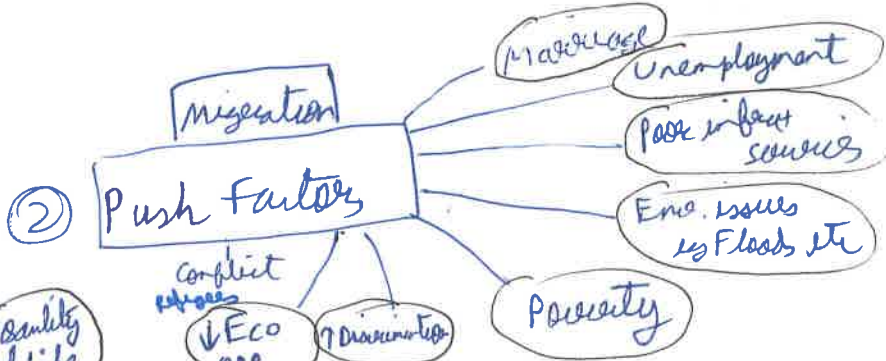
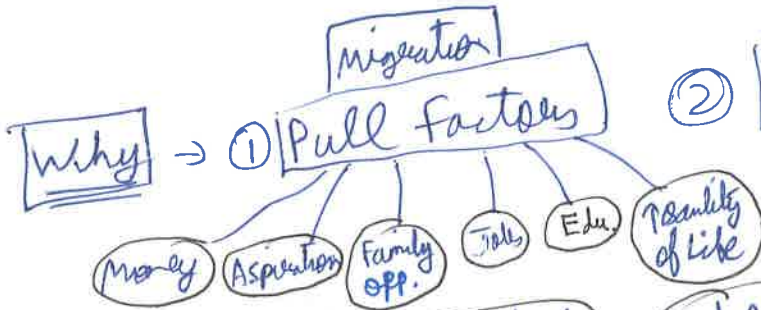
Urbanization & Migration

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2

32% acc to Census 2011

Def

Census defines as ① 75% male in nonagri & Pop. Density $> 400/km^2$ ② > 5000 ppl
While state govt. notifies places as urban w/out objective Census
↑ Migration ∴ ↑ Uⁿ ; Total ~ 70 million Migrant in Top 10 cities



Whereas also pull back & push back factors
MGNREGA, family COVID, discrimination

Impact

+ve

- ① ↑ Money
- ② ↓ Caste
- ③ ↑ Social Remittance / Edu. / Health
- ④ Women empowered as head of rural household
- ⑤ ↑ Aspiration
- ⑥ Women work in Urban areas also
- ⑦ Easier Access to goods & services eg food Transport ∴ Faster life
- ⑧ ↑ Aggregation of Human Activity ∴ ↑ Efficiency
- ⑨ move from Agri & unorg

- On
- ① Individual (anonymous) ↑ money
 - ② Family & kinship
 - ③ Caste
 - ④ Women
 - ⑤ Env. & D.M.
 - ⑥ On Urban Center

-ve ① ↓ Social Connect ∴ ↑ Alienation ② ↑ Urban Inequality

- ③ Slums ∴ ↑ Disease
- ④ Housing issue
- ⑤ ↓ Greenery
- ⑥ ↑ Load on water & ⑦ ↑ Crime
- ⑧ Sanitation & waste mgmt.
- ⑨ Mass Transport
- ⑩ Land Degradation
- ⑪ ↑ Disaster vul. ★
- ⑫ ↑ Nuclear families + ↓ kin relations ★
- ⑬ Dual burden on women ★

Types of urban areas

- ① Admin. Towns eg. Chandi
- ② Industrial (Mumbai, Bhubai)
- ③ Transport (Vizag, Aggra, Kharla)
- ④ Commercial Towns (Kolkata)
- ⑤ Cantonment
- ⑥ Mining
- ⑦ Edu. (Pilani)
- ⑧ Religious (Varanasi)
- ⑨ Tourist (Munnar)

Incentive to not declare ULB due to scheme + money for PFI

Schemes + Prog

⑪ Transitioning Areas
SPM Reservation
mission

- ① PMAY-Urban
- ② NULM
- ③ Smart City + AMRUT
- ④ Swachh Bharat
- ⑤ Mithun + BRTS in Sec 28
- ⑥ HRIDAY → Culture in urban areas eg Lodhi Art Project
- ⑦ NCR + Counter Magnet
- ⑧ Land Bank + Formalize illegal colonies
- ⑨ Insurance Schemes eg PM Shram Yogi Mandhan
- ⑩ Affordable Rental Housing for poor under PMACU

Dimensions of Urban Areas

Quality + Quantity

- ① Transport
- ② Cleanliness & Waste Mgmt. ie. MSW, Air, water
- ③ Housing
- ④ Employment
- ⑤ Utilities (road, e, water etc.)
- ⑥ Common Infra (Parks, Trees etc.)
- ⑦ ↑ Pop. Density housing etc.
- ⑧ Heterogeneous Pop. p: diversity
- ⑨ ↑ Movement & connectivity
- ⑩ Urban Poverty
- ⑪ Low order
- ⑫ Agglomeration Economy
- ⑬ Spatial planning framework
- ⑭ Health & Edu.

70% Urban + H → Piped water
17% → Sewer
10% → Sewer

Way forward

Ahluwalia Comm. ★
NITI Aayog Action Agenda ★

- ① Urban Design & Planning eg. Chandigarh ★
- ② Common Utilities & Infra eg Transport, roads
- ③ Counter Magnet Cities
- ④ Cleanliness
- ⑤ Envr. Sustainable eg Trees etc.
- ⑥ Municipal Bonds
- ⑦ Urban NREGA
- ⑧ ↑ 3rd level Powers: ↑ Fin.

Case Studies

- ① Chandigarh
- ② Old-man
- ③ Delhi govt. → Recognize illegal colonies
- ④ Mohalla Clinics in Delhi
- ⑤ CM's Shramik Yatra → 100 days work for urban poor (JH)
- ⑥ Indore, Torhat Cleanliness + Torhat Forest
- ⑦ Ahmedabad Municipal Bonds
- ⑧ Land Pooling

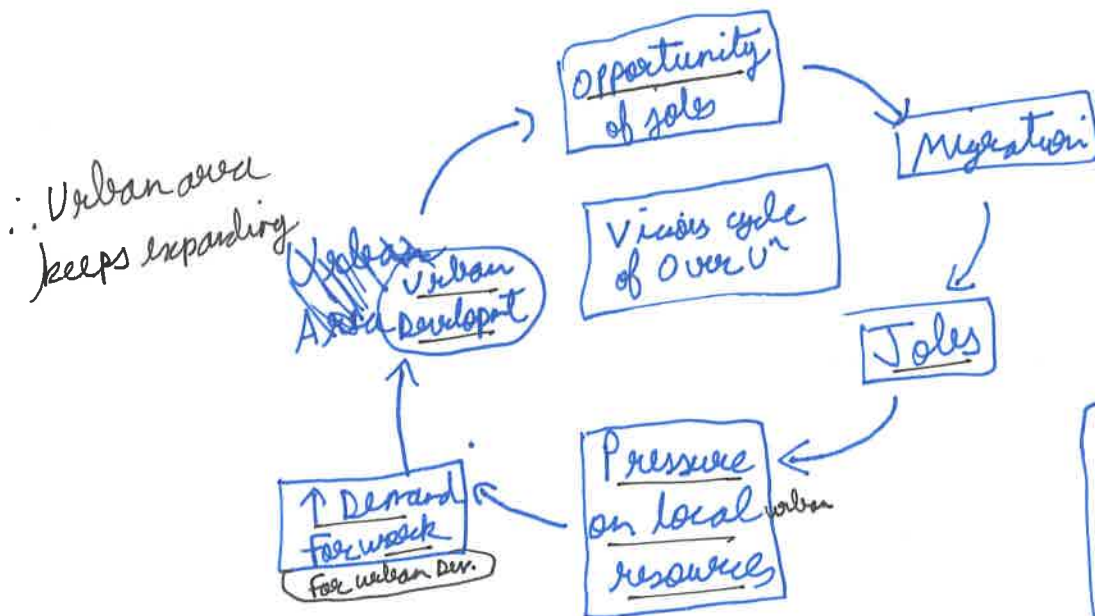
Uⁿ & Migration (2)



→ Migration $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Intl} \\ \text{Domestic} \end{array} \right\}$ $\approx 3\%$ Diaspora
 300/450 million are intra distinct
 100 → Intra State; 50 Intra State

→ Short Term Migrant → 6 months

→ Circular Migrant → Go home for holidays etc.
 1-3 times a year



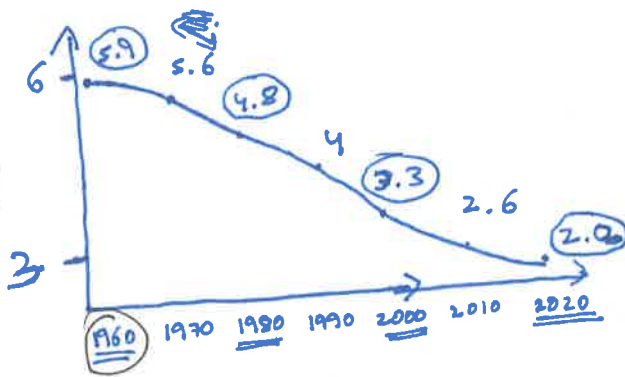
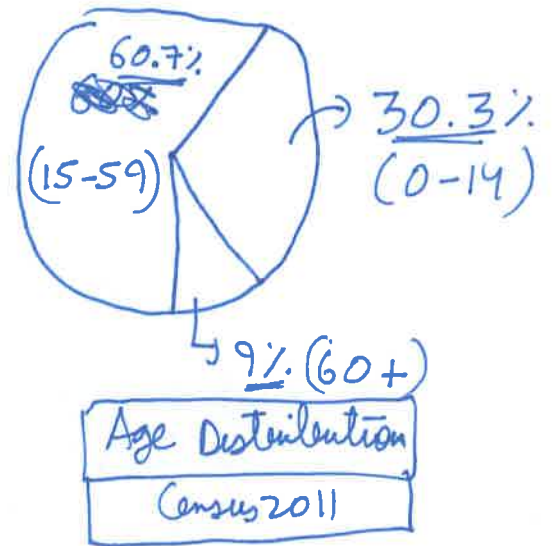
→ Govt. steps for Migration → ① PMSYM ② ONDRC ③ AB
 ④ e-shram ⑤ \approx Unorganised workers act

- * Terms
- ① Outgrowth (Census 1971 def.)
 ↳ out of Statutory town area but fully a part
 - ② Urban agglomeration (2001 def.)
 ↳ town + outgrowth + statutory town
 - ③ Sub Uⁿ
 ↳ when fringe areas of urban centre occupied
 ↳ GGN, FBD

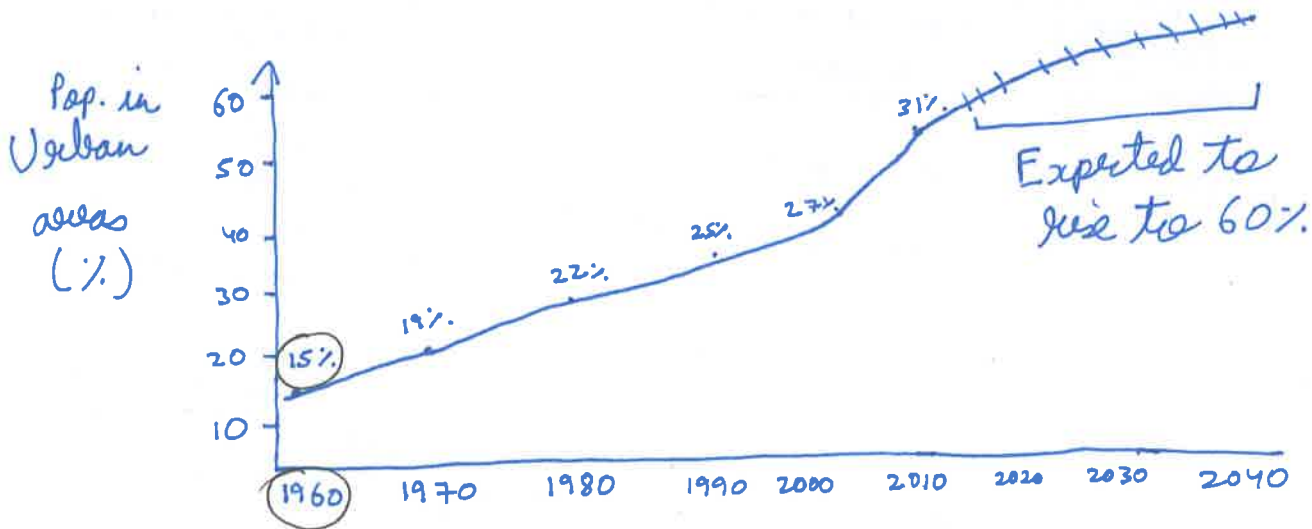
Case Studies

- ⑨ Assam govt introduced a 2 child policy for govt. employees
- ⑩ NCRB crime statistics noted that av. crime rate per capita is 2.8 x higher in urban areas

Demo. Dividend means
 \rightarrow No. of (15-59) > No. of dependents



TFR in ~~great~~ urban areas is 1.8
 and rural is 2.3



Vⁿ & Migration

Issues Faced by Migrants

- ① Social Exclusion due to cultural & ethnic differences
- ② Health issues due to poverty, hazardous work & living environment
- ③ Low Income & poor employment in informal sector
- ④ Excluded From social benefits offered by home state
- ⑤ Psychological & emotional stress
- ⑥ Post COVID → ① ↓ Jobs ② ↑ Inflation ③ ↑ Displacement

∴ ① Identity → Use of VLBs to register & identify migrants

② Extension of Benefits

↳ Ration Card, LPG Connection, Tap water connection

Bank Acc, EPFO, ESIC

③ Skilling, re-skilling, up-skilling

④ Social Infra Access Health & Edu.

⑤ Eg) Guj → Migrant Schools

Uⁿ & migration

Urban points & Cases

① Concept of counter magnet cities as alternative centers of urbanisation

② Issue of Climate change & Uⁿ

① ↑ weather events eg. Floods, rain etc. ∴ Severe etc.

② Water shortage + ↑ heat ③ ↑ extreme weather ∴ ↑ e⁻ demand
↓
Urban Heat Island

eg. 2015 Chennai Floods + Chennai water issue + A.C in December + Sea level rise

∴ Need for ULB led approach focused on sustainable solutions & participatory planning

① Green Buildings ② Clean Energy ③ Clean Transport

④ Natural buffers eg. Wetlands, urban Forest, River Bank

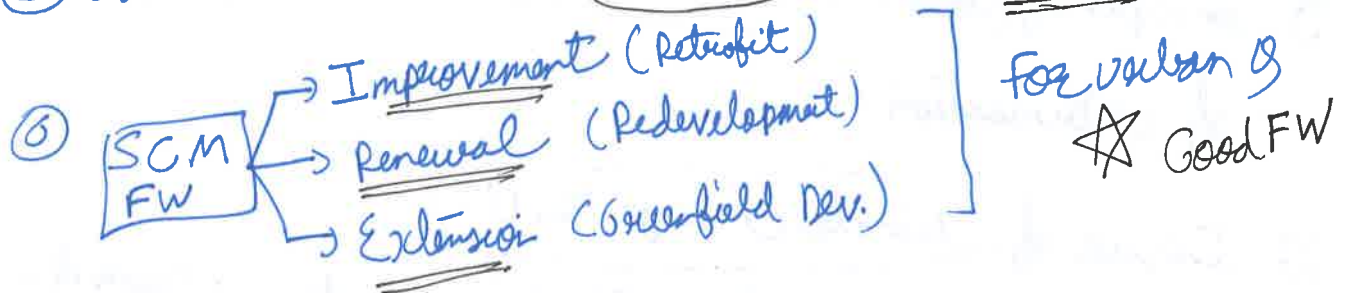
⑤ Reuse & Recycle water ★

③ Sub-urban housing & development as a model for sustainable urban growth

④ Significance of Urban areas

① 32% pop. in 2011; ~40% by 2020 ② Centers of Eco. productivity
③ Job Creation ④ Centers of Socio-cultural relations

⑤ Urban areas - 31% pop. & 61% GDP as per Census 2011



Population & Associated Issues

①

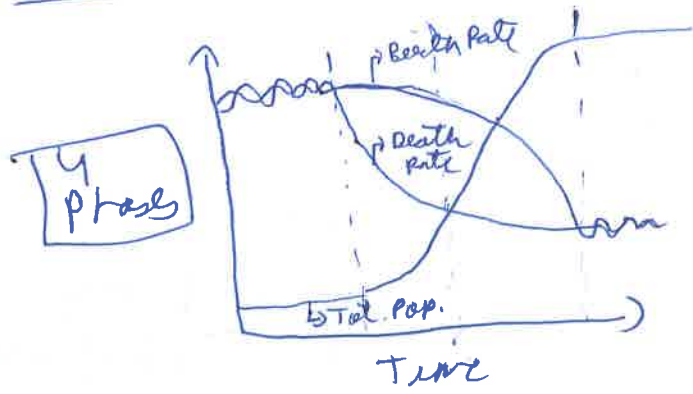
SRS → Sample Registration Survey Data

- ① Pop. stats
- ② TFR 2
- ③ Sex ratio 940
- ④ 30,61,9 Age distri
- ⑤ Health (IMR, MMR etc)
- ⑥ Edu (literacy, enrolment)
- ⑦ LFPR
- ⑧ rural Urban

- TFR is 2.08 in 2018 & 24 states < 2.1
- ∴ Stagnating pop. ∴ Demographic Dividend + will peak by 2048 ∴ ↑ dependency is old.
- Regional disparities in growth rate + Sex ratios
- ↓ illiteracy among young women from 30% in 2011 to 13% in 2018 ∴ ↓ children ★
- ↑ AWCs etc ∴ ↓ ~~Anemia~~ Anemia + ↑ Contraceptives
- ↑ Sex ratio in Haryana (Case Study)
- 62% are in the 15-59 Age group
- 69 yrs is life Expectancy

→ Pop. Growth is checked by ① Preventive (Late marriage, Cordon Edu., Behaviour campaign) or ② Positive (Disease, Famine) + Demographic Transition Curve

- words
- Age Structure (Dist)
 - Demographic Dividend
 - Qualitative approach
 - Gender Balance ★
 - Aspiration
 - Regional Variation ★
 - Immigration & Emigration



Factors of Pop. ↑ or ↓

- Social → Health, Edu, Nutrition,
- Env → ↓ Food ∴ ↓ children, ↑ Heat, ↑ Disease
- ECO → ↑ money, ↓ crime, Happiness &
- Cultural → male child preference, infanticide
- Pol → 1 Child Policy, PCPNDT
- Tech → Contraceptives

Legal Age of marriage ←

Phases in India → ① 1901-21 → Stagnant ② 21-51 → Steady growth
 ③ 51-81 → Explosion ④ 81-Now → Slowing Rate

Migration
Elements
Link to Vⁿ

① Rur → Urban ② Urban ↔ Urban ③ Rural ↔ Rural

Inter or Intra State → 450 million Total (Census 2011)
 Male / Female



Features

① Spatial variation + Migration Corridors
 + Seasonal Migrants (140 million)
 + mostly marginalized communities

Issue

Inter state
Migrant Workmen
Act, 1979
 ↳ Requires to
Register

① Portability of entitlement ② No Schemes as state govt. initiative
 ③ Cheated + Exploited ④ Poor Housing, Health, Edu.
 ⑤ No official data ⑥ Local Discrimination (eg. Guj)
 ⑦ Access to Food (PDS), water ⑧ No registration
 ⑨ Informal labour ⑩ Psychological away from family
 ↳ live in illegal slums

Case Studies

① COVID impact
 ② Bangalore has a North Eastern Society
 for migrants who help each other
 with houses jobs etc through FB

Steps Taken

① ONORC ② DBT ③ Inter state coordination committee
 ④ AB ⑤ e-shram

Population & Associated Issues

②

Issues

- ① TFR variation
- ② Harness Demographic Dividend
- ③ Gender Parity
- ④ Social infra ↑ for Vul eg old etc
- ⑤ Migration Corridors
- ⑥ ↑ Density in urban areas
- ⑦ Family planning
- ⑧ Sex Ratio
- ⑩ Specific Rural & Urban Issues (Water etc.)
- ⑪ Pressure on jobs
- ⑫ Pressure on resources & Infra
- ⑬ Human Dev. & Productivity

Case Studies

- ① Assam govt. introduced rule that people with more than 2 children cannot get govt jobs. led to ↑ Exclusion of SC/STs
- ② Nax Punsale Uni Street Play Society org. Nukkad Natak in Har & Pun villages to ↑ girl child
- ③ China is going back to 2-3 child policy + issues in Japan

Pop Goals → Quant → No., Ratio
 → Qual → Edu, Health etc

Govt. Prog

- ① Mission Parivar Vikas → ↑ Planning in districts with TFR 73
- ② Antara Prog to ↑ outreach of oral & injectable contraceptives
- ③ ASHA work to help women plan for RMNCH women
- ④ Aapki Beti Hamari Beti
- ⑤ Natl Pop. Policy 2000
- ⑥ PCPNDT
- ⑦ Other schemes eg Maternity Benefit etc only for 1st two children

Ageing pop.

Art 41

Issues

Govt. Steps

Case Study

5.5% (1951) \rightarrow 8.6% (2011) \rightarrow 13% by 2030 projected

Why ① ↑ Quality of life + Health

② ↓ TFR

① ↑ Chronic age related illnesses \therefore Burden on India

② Isolation & Depression

③ Victims of financial Fraud + crimes

④ Nuclear Families + Negligence by children

⑤ ↑ Dependency ratio

① IPOP ② Vayasthi Yojna (BPL device) ③ Vaya Vardana Yojna

④ IGNatⁿ old age pension scheme ⑤ Mint. of old age persons Act

⑥ SAGE Portal (Single window)

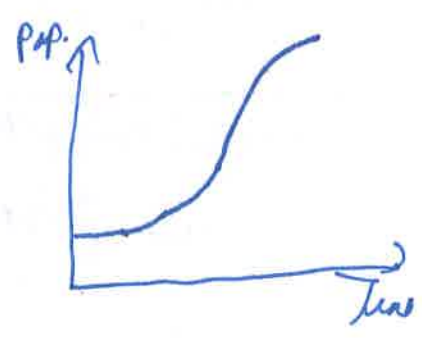
① Assam law to ensure Family responsibility

Pop. - Society

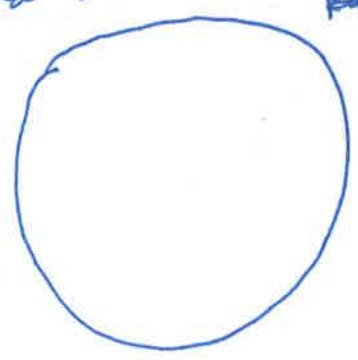
3

→ Growth in India in 4 phases

- ① 1901-21 (Stagnant) as ↑ death rate
- ② 21-51 (Steady) as ↑ health + stability
- ③ 51-81 (Explosion)
- ④ 81-Now (steady)

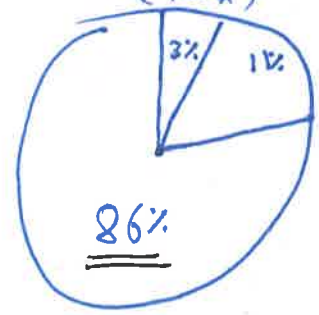


→ Migration → Pie chart for

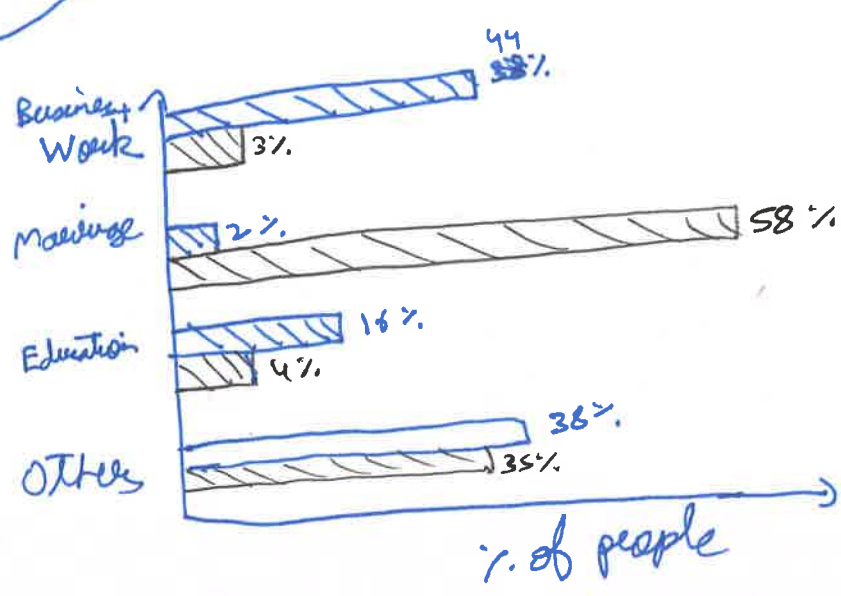


Rur-Rur
 Rur-Urban
 Urban-Urban

Interstate (50 mn)
 Intra State (400 mn)
 Intra Country (13M) (2%)



Reason for
 migration
 (Male & female)
 2011



→ Issues of Migration → ① Socio Cult ② Demographic ③ Eco work pattern
 ④ Env.

- Contraceptive prevalence is 57% in India, up from 45% in 2016-17. 83% of contraceptives used are by women.
- 25% of population is obese/overweight & 38% of men use tobacco

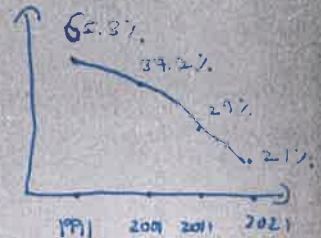


POVERTY & DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

Acc to WB, poverty is pronounced deprivation in well being that is multifaceted which includes social, economic & political elements.

Poverty in India

%age of popn. living below BPL decreased from 37% (2004-05) to 22% (2011-12)



Poverty Estimation in India

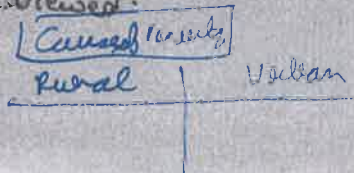
Tendulkar Committee (2005)

recommended 'poverty line basket'

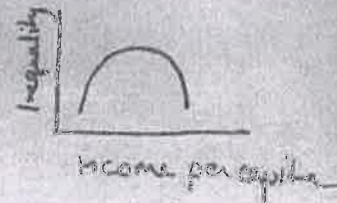
computed new PL for rural & urban areas of each state.

Rangarajan Committee reviewed:

Causes of Poverty



Kuznets



I RURAL

Agric. issues
Edu + lit
Health + dis.
Caste
Debt
Gov. of Non Agric.

1. Agricultural distress + ↓ land size
2. Dependence on climate → subsistence.
3. low level of education & literacy.
4. caste based perpetuation of poverty.
5. indebtedness.
6. Poor development of non-agri-activities. ★

II Urban

1. Over-population.
2. Absence of skills
3. Unemployment & underemployment.
4. Lack of access to edu.
5. Lack of housing.
6. Lack of social security. ★★

Poverty as Social Problem

Manifestations ★

- Hunger & malnutrition
- Limited access to edu. & other basic services
- social discrimination & exclusion

Social Security is keyword for poverty

POVERTY & DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

Universities - poverty is perceived deprivation in well being

1. Odisha (Bihar) - by Gopala for Buddhism

2. Vikramshila (Bihar) - By dharampala for Buddhism Vajrayana

3. Jagadala (WB) - Rampala for Vajrayana

4. Valabhi (Gujarat) - For Niyayana

5. Nalanda (in Bihar for Buddhism) - (2011-12)

6. Takshila in Pakistan for Buddhism

7. Kancheepuram by Pallavas for Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism

Tanaka Committee (2005)

recommended 'poverty line basket'

computed was PL for rural & urban areas of each state.

AKBAR -

Causes of Poverty

1. Architecture - Fort of agra, Fatehpur sikri as new capital, buland darwaza

2. Literature - Made Persian the language of the court and the empire and thus inditised Persian became urdu; Kitabkhana for books and translators

to translate, enjoyed calligraphy called nastaliq. Abul fazal wrote

akbarnama and badshahnama and ain-e-akbari

3. Paintings and art - Miniatures of poetry

4. Religion - Secular as sulh-i-kul + no jizya + diwan-i-khas + Chishti bhakt

5. Music and Poetry - Tansen ragas - ago - activities

Urban

1. Over-population

2. Absence of skills

3. Unemployment & underemployment

4. Lack of accounts

5. Lack of housing

6. Lack of social security

Khurga & malakha
limited access to
edu. & other basic services
social disorganisation
urbanisation

Manifestations
Poverty as social problem

Causes of Poverty

① Historical - ② policies of land

③ Economic

- agru-growth
- Sluggish labour-intensive
- Inequitable access to land & property
- Deprivation of resources (eg. alienation of tribals from forests)
- Unemployment

④ Social

- Caste system : poor social mobility.
- Illiteracy & poor education + Health
- Unemployment + Overpopulation

⑤ Environmental & Climate

- Natural disasters
- Lack of seasonal rainfall

⑥ Administrative

- Poor Implementation of schemes
- Corruption

Weakness of (PAP) Poverty Alleviation Prog.

1. Mis-appropriation of funds + leakages
- diversion to non-poor.
2. amount of resource allocated insufficient
3. non-participation of local level institution Top Down
- * 4. Govt. policies fail to address vast majority of vulnerable people living on or just above poverty line.

* Poverty Eradication is an Ethical, Social, Political & Economic imperative
↓
overall/empowerment

Poverty Alleviation Progs

- IRDP TRISEM
- MGNREGA
- NRLM
- NSAP + JBY + SBY
- Flowing PMAY
- PMGorib Kalyan Yojana
- Covid times

Global Hunger Index → 1992-2020

- ① has highest prevalence of wasting < 5 yrs
- 94/107 countries

Causes of Poverty

① Historical: (a) policies of land caves such as Varaha cave and Krishna cave + started Dravidian style with the shore temple complex with shiva, nandi and Vishnu carvings

② Sculptures – rock cut and copper bronzes were very high quality eg nandi bull, shiva nataraj

③ Social

- Inequality access to land & property
- Deprivation of resources (eg alienation of tribals from forests)
- Unemployment

• Caste system: poor social mobility

• Illitary & poor education

• Unemployment & overpopulation

④ Environmental: (a) Poor drainage

• Natural disasters

6th-9th were early pandyas and 13th to 14th Cen

⑤ Administrative: (a) Poor implementation of laws

• Corruption

region)

⑥ Earliest Ports in Madurai and Korkai, roman coins, megaliths, urns and pottery

1. **Temples** Jambukeswarar Temple, Tiruchirappalli; Meenakshi Temple,

Madurai; Natara Temple, Chidambaram

2. **Cave art** – Sittanavasal caves and Tirumalaipuram cave with rock cut plus

3. **non participation of local level institutions**

* 4. **Govt. policies** fail to address vast majority of vulnerable people living on or just above poverty line

* Poverty eradication is an ethnic, social, Political & economic

Cholas

9th-13th cen CE Tamil nadu + ker + AP + kar

region, Thanjavur, kacheepuram)

1. **Early cholas (3rd cen BC)** – Coins, ports, mentioned in dipavamsa and sangam literature

2. **Temples** – Brihadeshwara (raja raja; largest + typical Dravidian style) + gangaikondacholapuram in Odisha (rajendra chola); airateeshwar

temple + very fine carvings on pillars

Globalization

①

Def. → Process of ~~more~~ increasing internationalness through foster exchange of info., goods, services & ideas across the globe thus making the world 1 global society.
↓ dist. bet. ppl, countries & regions too create

Framework



① India Historical (ie. IVC, Aryan, Mughals, Ashoka etc)

② Modern India (Pre & Post 1991)

③ Eco internationalness
+ (1991) was Seminal

Investment
+ves (↑ choice, ↑ jobs, etc.)
-ves (2008, Industrial Fail, Agri) local disruption

④ Cultural Interaction

Clothes, Food, Behaviour
Yoga, McDonalds, Jeans, Songs, Movies
meditation

⑤ ↓ Distances due to Tech. ie Digital + Physical

⑥ Behavioural Aspects (Aspirations, ENGLISH, ↑ consumption)

⑦ Social Change (Love marriage, Western Edu., Divorce ↑)
↑ accommodation of Homos etc, women Role

⑧ Env. Change (New UNFCCC etc. : ↑ Tech etc least ↑ Green)

⑫ ↑ Interdependence for Eco, Env. etc.

⑬ Pol. (UN, SAFTA, BRICS etc.)

⑨ ↑ Tech (Agri, Mfg etc.)

⑩ Comm. + Info (media + comm.)

⑪ Intl' Division of Labour (Global Supply Chain)

egs Facebook, TV, Netflix, McDonalds, Yoga, Ayurveda, Jeans, Music, ↑ Choice, Blockchain

Glocalization → Mix of both

eg McAlloo Tikki Burger; Khadi jeans; Music, Language

→ New retreat of Gⁿ due to ↑ Nationalism & ostensible threat to identity

Coe Studies → ① Middle East Oil ② Groundnut farmers of AP Pazulseena destroyed because of Gⁿ & oil imports

③ ↑ Dependence of Bt Cotton. Monopolize

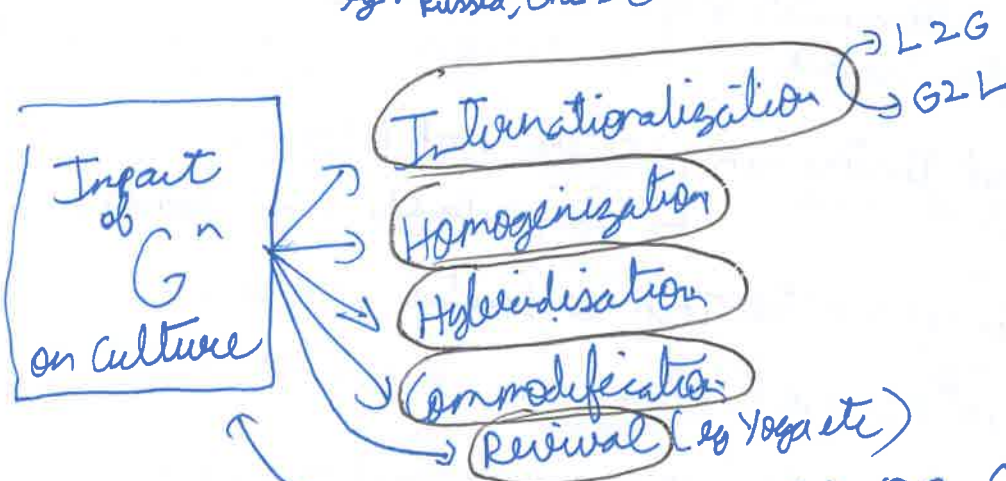
④ ↑ Market for Pharma industry ⑤ Service Sector

⑥ Indian global image of hardworking, simple BPOs

⑦ Korean Music & TV shows v. popular due to Netflix, Youtube

⑧ Globally interlinked supply chains ⑨ COVID
eg. Russia, Chi etc.

* WARS & COVID exposed the vulnerabilities of a globalized society



VASUDHAIV
KUTUMBHAM
Conclusion

Impact of Gⁿ on Society

- ① On Culture ② On Family ③ On Caste ④ On Children
⑤ On Social Behaviour ⑥ On Employment
⑦ On Agriculture ⑧ On Aspirations ⑨ On Religion
On Enve.

* Make a mini Table for all

Positive	Negative

Gⁿ → Local to Global

- ① Food ② Festivals
- ③ Dance & Music ④ Bollywood
- ⑤ Yoga & Meditation
- ⑥ Tribal Products

Global to Local

- ① Food ② Clothing
- ③ Ideas of equality etc
- ④ Festivals - Father's day, Mother's day etc
- ⑤ Global products
- ⑥ Global culture - Instagram, Twitter

Communalism + Secularism

Art 25-28, 29, 30
+ DPSP + FR

Potent form of Social Solidarity

→ Religion is a central identity marker for people
 & ∴ often people of a religious group feel suppressed,
 discriminated against or alienated & ∴ tendencies born
 to ~~serve~~ ^{serve} the pol., Eco. & socio-cultural interests of a
 religious group as mutually exclusive & antagonistic of
 other religious groups. ∴ Inferior, illegitimate & opposed
 eg. Sinhalese Buddhists vs. Tamils, Khalistan; ~~AA~~ Rohingyas, Vignar

→ India → ↑ diversity + ↑ Cultural roots ∴ ↑ Risk
 Presence of Fear, sus. & hostility bet Pol. comm. which leads to

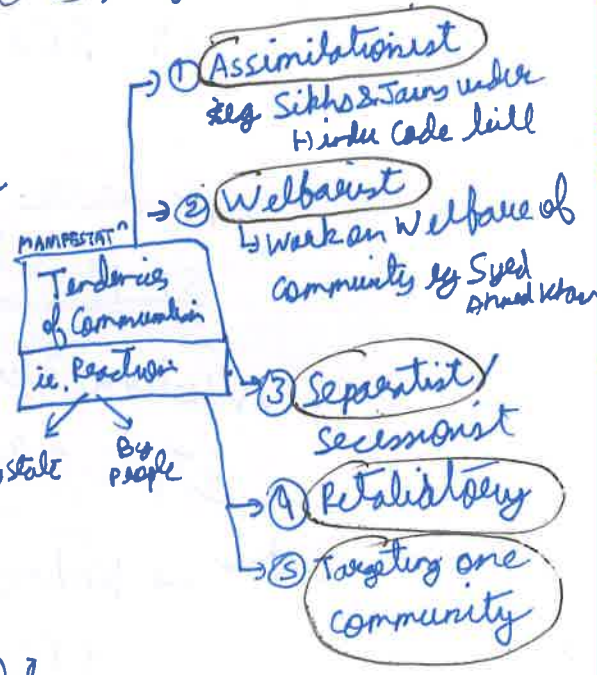
Communalism

↓
 * Societies are not communal but sometimes get communally charged due to social, pol. & Eco reasons

Form of aggressive religious identity

Often Politically motivated as religion is easy way to ↑ pol. mileage

↓ Peaceful coexistence



eg. → ① Sikh Riots ② Gujarat Riots ③ BRU, CHAKMA, HAZONG

Laws → ① Religious Monuments 1993 Act

to Safeguard ② Section 15A RPA → Call on Religion ③ IPC & CrP

What to do

① Weave a sense of Belonging to country over Religion eg. EK Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Short term (propaganda) or mitigate

→ Law & order
→ Pol. Party rules

② Allow religious ideas to flourish eg. Art 25, 26

③ Ensure minorities do not feel alienated

④ Composite Nationalism + Syncretic heritage

⑤ Rule of Law

Long term (reformative)

Secularism

→ India's +ve sense i.e. all religions ^{protected equally} rather than no religion at all. ∴ Profess, propagate & practice

∴ State respects religious identity + sentiment

eg. ① Subsidies for Pilgrimage to Kailash Mansarovar, Haj, Palitana temple

② Religious holidays; Diwali, Eid, Mahanav Jayanti

③ Allow Beards for Muslim + Sikh in Army

④ "Essential Practices" saved from Law (SHIRUR MUTT)

→ However Secularism means "=" treatment & ∴ no sp. privilege for minorities allowed

→ Western Secularism is complete separation of state & religion

~~India~~ → ¹⁹⁷³ Kesavanand Bharti said Secularism part of Basic str
→ ⁽¹⁹⁹²⁾ S.R. Bommai said " is part of Cⁿ morality
→ Shri Mutt "Doctrine of Essentiality" (1954)

Communalism & Secularism

(2)

Why does communalism arise :-

① Divisive Politics eg 1993 Babri Masjid demolition

- ① Div. Politics
- ② Eco. Deprivation
- ③ Pol. Disemp
- ④ Social Discrep
- ⑤ Humiliation & Exclusion
- ⑥ VS V/S Thom & Isolation

② Increasing Economic backwardness of one community
(Sachar committee) & Isolation

③ Social Cultural factors → Different Food habits, clothing, reduced
intermingling with people of other
religions ∴ Isolation + Feeling of
Culture is under Threat (eg. Assam)

* ④ Role of Media → Sensationalize issues, Communalize issues
eg Sudastan TV

⑤ Social Media → Unregulated + anonymity

⑥ Role of state to pre-empt communal tension

SHORT TERM

① Enforcement of RoPA, 1951

② Role of police & CRPF
rapid action force to minimise
death

③ Criminal justice system to
bring perpetrators to justice

Long Term

① Economic development

② Cultural integration
at school level

③ Focus on minorities
through MoMA and
BPM, 15 point agenda

④ Allow religious ideas to
flourish & build
a composite National
identity

How to
Tackle
Short Term
+
Long Term

Indian Secularism +ve

- ① Equal protection to all religions by the state
- ② Community & minority rights recognized (29, 30)
eg AMU, Stephen to protect & preserve culture
- ③ Scope for state to assist in religious activities
eg Haj, Mansarovar, Security, Kumbh Mela Yatra,
- ④ Non Uniform Civil Code
- ⑤ Promotes & celebrates diversity to maintain order

Western Secularism -ve

- ① State & religion are mutually exclusive
- ② Focuses on individual rights only
- ③ No such scope
- ④ Uniform Civil Code
- ⑤ Suppresses diverse cultures to promote Homogenous order
eg Fr. Hijab,

Add Examples of Indian Secularism.

-ves of Diversity are Casteism, Regionalism, Communalism & Linguistic issues, Tribe issues

Preventing Communalism

Short Term Immediate steps

- ① Enforcement of IPC, CrP & legal Safeguards ∴ Role of CJS
- ② Pol. Regulation
- ③ Social Media Regulation
- ④ Schemes to ↑

Long Term Interventions

- ① ↑ Edu ② School + NSS
- ② Weave a sense of Natⁿ Belong ③ Har Ghar Tiranga
- ③ Celebrate diversity & Unity ④ Festivals
- ④ MoMA

Communism & Secularism

3

Examples & Case Studies

- ① UP gov. passed "love jihad" law to ban unlawful conversions & inter faith marriages with intention to change girl's religion ∴ annul marriage + 10 yrs jail ∴ Communal & Secular (Pol, marriage etc) affected
- ② Sabarnala ostensibly disrespected local religious sentiment
- ③ Tribal religious sentiment is associated with forests
- ④ Jain practice of Sallekharu (Voluntary death by fasting) banned by SC
- ⑤ French Gov. & issue of Islamic radicalism
- ⑥ Communalism stages in British India (divide & rule)
 - Ⓐ Rise of social reform vs. Revivalist movement
 - Ⓑ Liberal communalism is British focused on Hindus & Muslims lagged behind in jobs & education
 - Ⓒ Extreme communalism is. Pakistan creation, ML, riots etc
- ⑦ Armenia vs. Azerbaijan; Israel vs. Palestine; Tigray vs. Oromo
- ⑧ AASU mobilization against Bangladeshi Muslims + Nellie massacre of ~2200 people of Bidsh after they got right to vote

⑨ Khalistani Communalism

Green revolution benefits were largely to Hindus

Economic Disparity

↓ p. Jarnail Singh

Radical sikh leader communalized the narrative to Hindu vs Sikh

Divergent Politics

↓
Unemployed youth & locals mobilized

Poor education & anger

} Social Discontent

↓
Khalistani insurgency & demand for khalistan

Communalism, Regionalism & internal security issue

⑩

Fear of marginalisation

Political issues by Muslim base & Hindu Mahasabha

Idea that Hindu-Muslim interests are mutually exclusive

↓
Communal riots during partition

*"Salwa Dhalava Samlehar" Conclusion

News & Case studies

- ① Karnataka Muslim students banned from wearing Hijab
 ∴ Essential doctrine principle, Shriya Mutt case issue
 other exp. case ① No Tarbaw by Anand Margis
- ② Communal violence in Kar on Ram Navmi because
 of Hijab, Halal (meat during Navratri) & Azhar
 issues, stoked by Pol. Leadership through hate
 hate speech
- ③ Communal violence as 2 radical Islamists murdered
 Hindu Tailor for views on Religion. (Nupur Sharma)
- ④ Sabamala (Rel. vs Secular) ; Triple Talaq, Sulekhara, Anand,
 Margis
 Pauri → Dead bodies on road. ; JALLI-Kattu ; ~~HAZIM~~

Post Independence Regionalism + Communalism

Deal with Diversity

Regional Aspirations

Regionalism manifested as

② Imbalance or Discrimination
eg JH, Telangana, CH, UK

(a) Autonomy
J & K, T.N, ~~etc~~
N.E → Bodo, Khasi, Jaintia
→ Mizo, Aizawl

(b) Secession + Separatism
Punjab → Anandpur Sahib Resolution
N.E → Mizo
→ Nagas

(c) Sep. Area
Theory of State
→ 6th Sch
③ STATE vs. STATE
→ Water or Area

(d) Against Outsiders
→ Assam
→ Tripura
→ I.L.P
→ Racism

Lessons From Regionalism

- ① Part of Democratic Politics
- ② Solve using Dialogue
- ③ Power sharing is Good
- ④ Do not let regional imbalance occur
- ⑤ Mutual Respect + Inclusivity + Common respect for Constitution

Regionalism

→ when people's regional loyalties Take priority over rational / greater loyalty
Refers to phenomenon where regional concentration of individuals with distinct identity markers
eg. language religion etc prioritize regional identity
interest over larger social group / Nation.

Identity markers

- ① Tribes / Caste eg Bodos, Nagas
- ② Lang. (AP, Punjab)
- ③ Religion (Pak, Israel)
- ④ Culture (Assam)
- ⑤ Relative Deprivation (JH, CH, Tel)
- ⑥ Historical
- ⑦ Geo. Area (SL)
- ⑧ Politics

POLITICS is heavily intertwined with regionalism eg DMK, BJD
Akali Dal etc came up as parties representing regional interest
JMM
↓
JH
Mukherjee
Mishra
∴ But later ~~the~~ issues are seen from regional lens to gain political mileage.

Way Forward

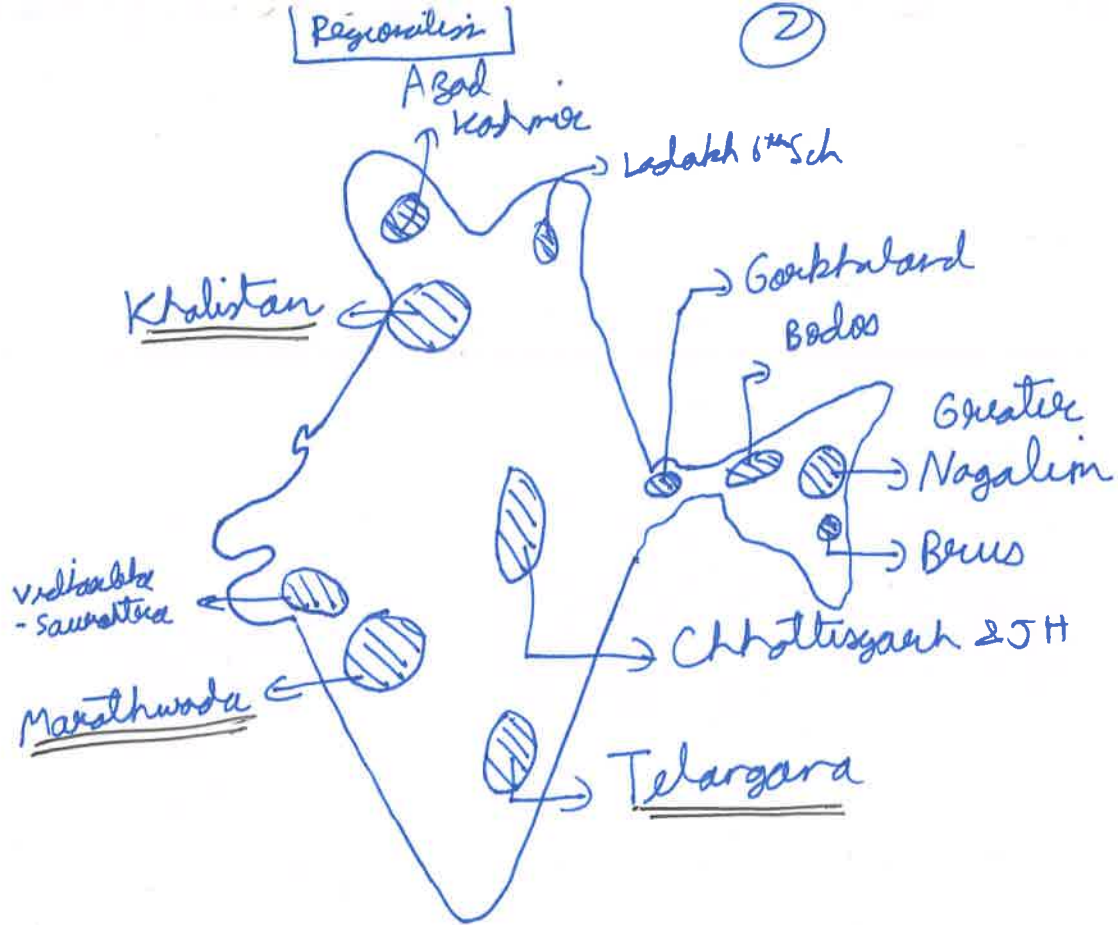
- Regionalism in the short term → Disintegrating force
- But in the long run, if checked, then can lead to Natural ~~Building~~ Integration spurred by regional Development
- It spurs Federalism by ↑ voice of State
- ↓ Centralising tendencies + local Pol. parties in P.S. ↑ Debate
- ∴ Healthy + Creative partnership in larger Natⁿ Interest
- Preserv. of State → ① ↑ Ethno-National Identity
- It gives autonomy to deprived eg 6th Sch & Autonomous Councils & ∴ participatory + self-determining
- egs. → ① Bam ② Demand for IPLP ③ 5th & 6th Sch demand ④ Assam Police vs. Mizo Police
- ⑤ Preserv. of state ⑥ Devaida Nadu

* Concept of Active Civil Society

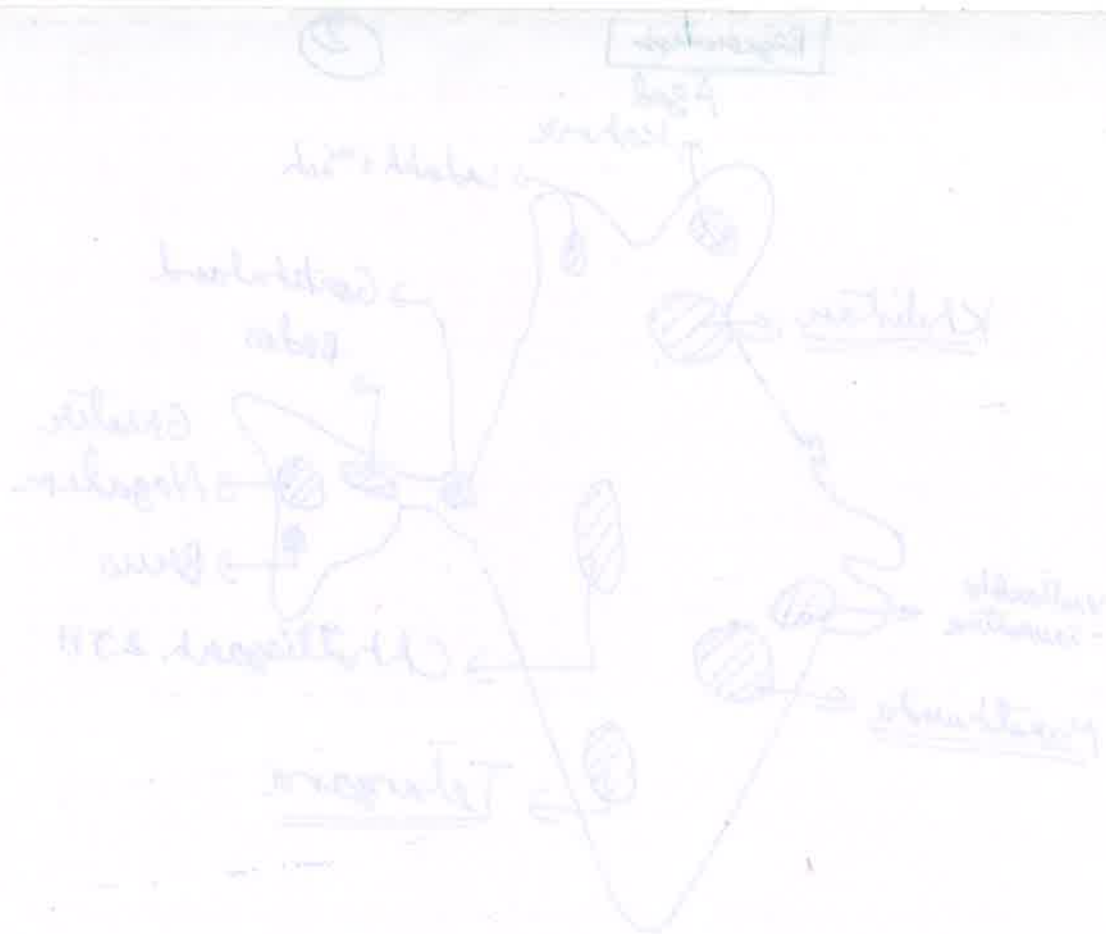
Non state actors eg. Public Figures, students, professors,
Media, NGOs, Think Tanks should act as a
check on the powers of the Democratic state
who are ruling on their behalf.

eg ① Lokpal ② RTI ③ AASU ④ Media Reports

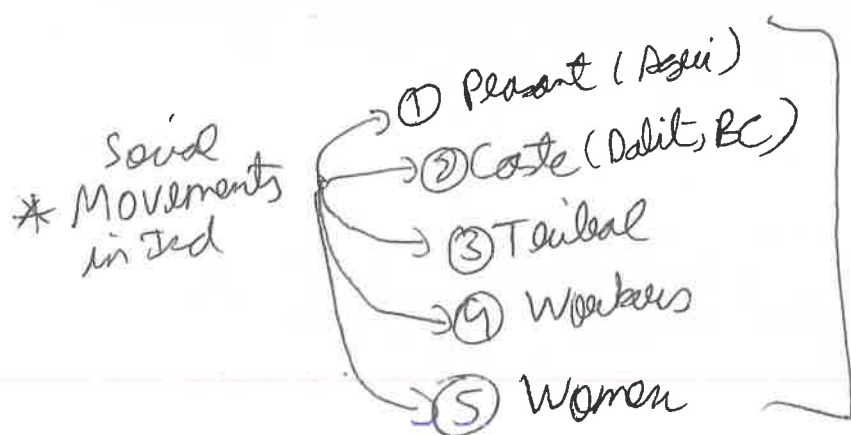
* "THALI" Intro / Conclusion



- Assam regionalism against "Miya Muslims" & 1984 issues
- of NRC & voters
- protests in JH by tribals due to inclusion of Bhojpuri & Magahi
- in JH Competitive exams as these languages promote interests of 'others' viz a viz Adivasis



"उत्तर प्रदेश" (Uttar Pradesh) "मध्य प्रदेश" (Madhya Pradesh) "गुजरात" (Gujarat) "कर्नाटक" (Karnataka) "आंध्र प्रदेश" (Andhra Pradesh) "तेलंगाना" (Telangana) "महाराष्ट्र" (Maharashtra) "कोलकाता" (Kolkata) "चेन्नई" (Chennai) "मुंबई" (Mumbai) "दिल्ली" (Delhi) "राजस्थान" (Rajasthan) "हरियाणा" (Haryana) "पंजाब" (Punjab) "सिक्किम" (Sikkim) "अरुणाचल प्रदेश" (Arunachal Pradesh) "नागालैंड" (Nagaland) "मिजोरम" (Mizoram) "मेघालय" (Meghalaya) "त्रिपुरा" (Tripura) "असम" (Assam) "बिहार" (Bihar) "झारखण्ड" (Jharkhand) "ओडिशा" (Odisha) "गोवा" (Goa) "केरल" (Kerala) "तमिल नाडु" (Tamil Nadu)

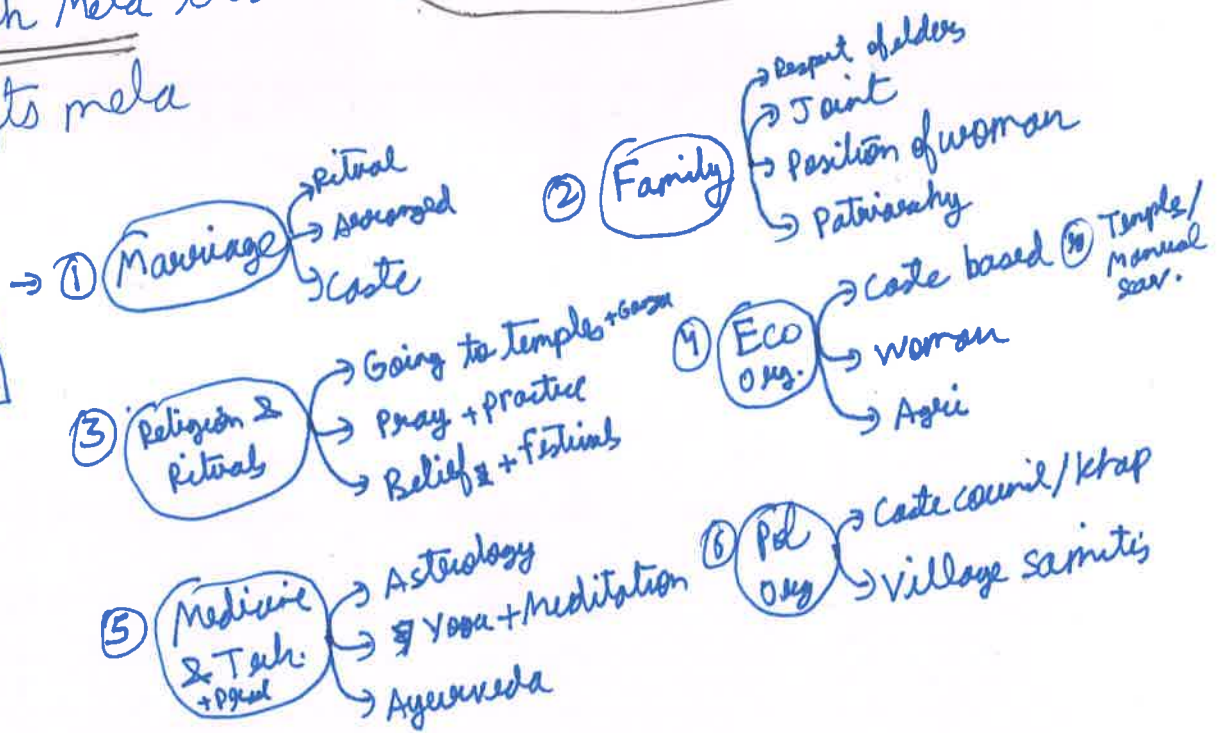


∴ Class Based +
~~system~~

Society Case studies & Egs

- ① Lisan Khap panchayat of "Rewari" district, Haryana gave up caste identity and whole village uses "Kumar" as surname
- ② People have started Video-call "Daashans" in Temples
∴ Modernity + Tradition
- ③ People continue to trust natural medicines etc. &
∴ 62% pop. still uses Homeopathy, Ayurveda etc. (NFHS-5)
- ④ Kumbh Mela tradition, Pustkar Camel Fair, Surajkund crafts mela

Tradition
Esp.



Tradition
+ Modernity

- ① Shaadi.com / Patni app
- ② New Joint Family
- ③ Video 'Daashans'
- ④ Woman - Traditional Role + Work
- ⑤ Pol. → P.R.I.s
- ⑥ Modern → Pantanjali + Himalaya ∴ Traditional but modern
- ⑦ Online astrology + Yoga classes
- BUT → ⑧ ↓ Elder respect ⑨ ↑ Alcohol + Drugs ⑩ ↑ Individualism ⑪ ↑ Consumerism

