# TOPICS & POINTERS

## Exclusively For
## UPSC Mains 2023
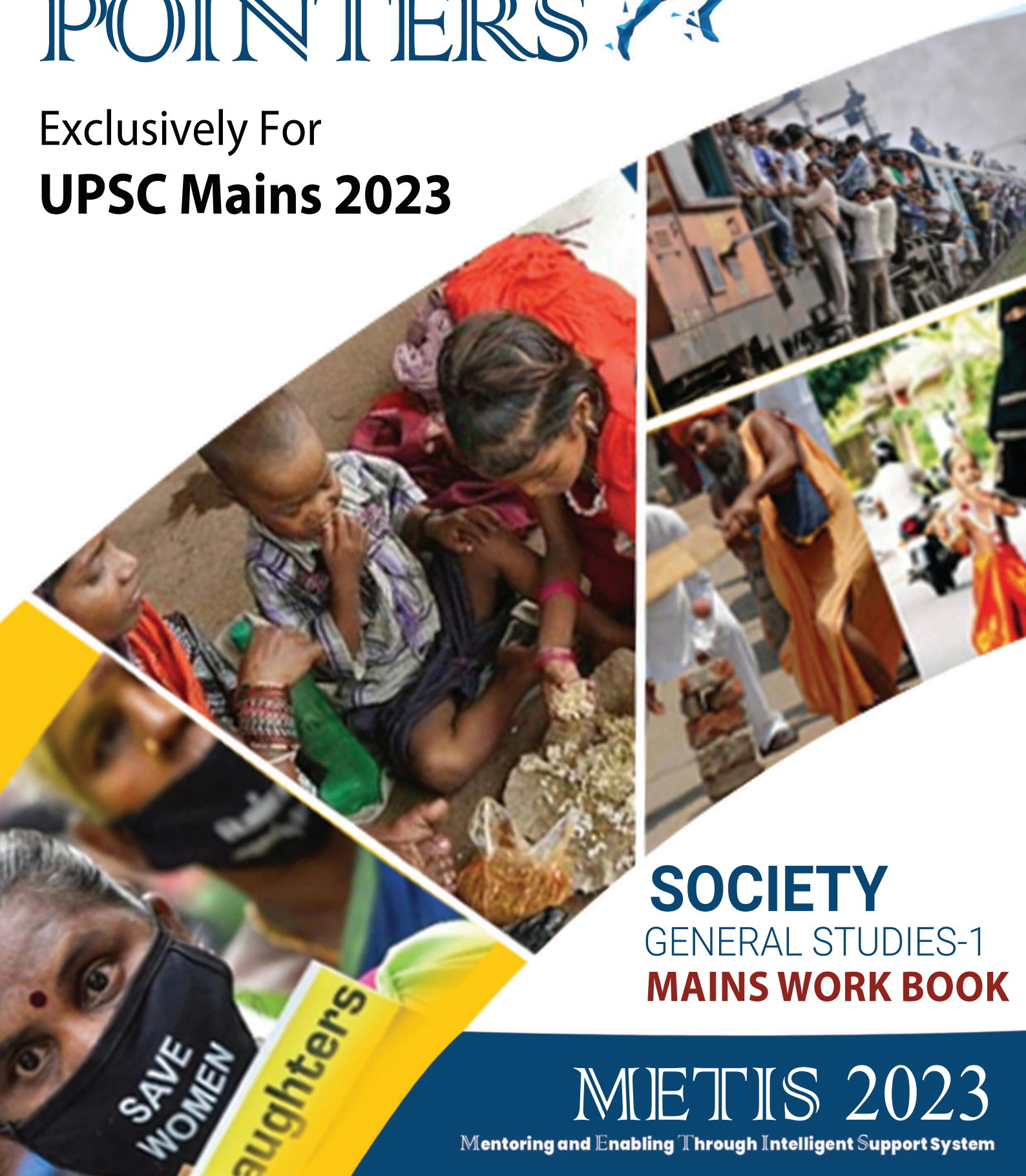
**SOCIETY**
GENERAL STUDIES-1
**MAINS WORK BOOK**

SAVE WOMEN

aughters

# METIS 2023
**M**entoring and **E**nabling **T**hrough **I**ntelligent **S**upport System

# TOPICS AND POINTERS
## 2023- MAINS STUDY MODULE

### SOCIETY - MAINS IMPORTANT THEMES & PYQ'S 2013-2022

**Salient features of Indian society:**

1. Caste system -relevance
2. Modernity and traditionality –Traditional social values.
3. Diversity and pluralism
4. Family, Joint family
5. Spirit of tolerance and love
6.

**Population associated issues, poverty and developmental issues:**

1. Population education
2. Women and population growth
3. Globalization and population
4. Population and poverty- interconnection
5. Disasters (Covid - 19) and its consequences on poverty.
6. Poverty and implementation of associated programmes
7. Poverty and deprivation
8. Tribal Issues

**Role of women and women's organization**

1. Challenges to women.
2. Patriarchy.
3. Middle class working women.
4. Sex ratios and its interconnection with the region's growth.
5. Sex ratio among castes and their development
6. Women's movement in India - its connection with lower strata women.
7. Socio religious reform movements and Women's movement.
8. Male membership in women's organization

**Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism and secularism**

1. Basis for regionalism.
2. Regionalism and separate state demand.
3. Regionalism and Unity of India.
4. Secularism: West vs. India debate.
5. Secularism and cultural practices.
6. Secularism and religious freedom.
7. Causes of communalism.
8. Communalism and impact on society harmony.
9. Social empowerment of vulnerable groups.

**Effects of globalisation on Indian society:**

1. Effects on cultural diversity.
2. Impact on local traditions.
3. Positive changes due to globalisation.
4. Globalisation and demographic profile.
5. Globalisation and women empowerment.
6. Debate around 'Globalisation' definition.

# TOPICS AND POINTERS
## 2023- MAINS STUDY MODULE

**Urbanisation, their problems and their remedies:**

1. Socioeconomic problems in Urban cities.
2. Schemes for urban cities.
3. Demographic changes in urban cities.
4. New Industries around Urban settlements and its impact.
5. Cultural changes arise out of Urbanisation.

**Previous year questions**

**Salient features of Indian society:**

1. Explore and evaluate the impact of work from home on family relationship.(2022)
2. Has caste lost its relevance in understanding the multi-cultural Indian Society? Elaborate your answer with illustrations.
3. "Caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms. Hence, the caste system cannot be eradicated in India." Comment.
4. Are diversity and pluralism in India under threat due to globalisation? Justify your answer
5. Customs and traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism. Do you agree?
6. How does the Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it.
7. The spirit of tolerance and love is not only an interesting feature of Indian society from very early times, but it is also playing an important part in the present. Elaborate.
8. Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India and rate their relative significance in building a national identity.
9. The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social values. Discuss.

**Population associated issues, poverty and developmental issues**

1. **Given the diversities among tribal communities in India, in which specific contexts should they be considered as a single category?(2022)**
2. COVID-19 pandemic accelerated class inequalities and poverty in India. Comment.
3. Discuss the main objectives of Population Education and point out the measures to achieve them in India in detail.
4. "Empowering women is the key to control population growth". Discuss.
5. Despite the implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing'. Explain by giving reasons.
6. An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from the process of deprivation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples.
7. Critically examine whether a growing population is the cause of poverty OR poverty is the mains cause of population increase in India.
8. How do you explain the statistics that show that the sex ratio in Tribes in India is more favourable to women than the sex ratio among Scheduled Castes?
9. Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments.
10. Critically examine the effects of globalization on the aged population in India.

**Role of women and womens organization**

1. What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space?
2. Women's movement in India has not addressed the issues of women of lower social strata.' Substantiate your view.

3. The women's questions arose in modern India as a part of the 19th century social reform movement. What are the major issues and debates concerning women in that period?
4. How does patriarchy impact the position of a middle-class working woman in India?

**Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism and secularism**

1. **Analyse the salience of 'sect' in Indian society vis-a-vis caste, region and religion.(2022)**
2. **Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. (2022)**
3. What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on a regional basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer.
4. Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in the generation of demand for a separate state. Discuss.
5. Do you agree that regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness? Argue.
6. How do the Indian debates on secularism differ from the debates in the West?
7. How is the Indian concept of secularism different from the western model of secularism? Discuss.
8. What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism?
9. 'Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.' Argue by giving suitable illustrations.
10. Customs and traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism. Do you agree?

**Effects of globalisation on Indian society:**
1. **Elucidate the relationship between globalization and new technology in a world of scarce resources, with special reference to India. (2022)**
2. To what extent has globalisation influenced the core of cultural diversity in India? Explain.
3. Critically examine the effects of globalization on the aged population in India
4. Globalisation is generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to these cultural specificities appear to be strengthened in the Indian society.' Elucidate.
5. Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? Discuss.
6. Are diversity and pluralism in India under threat due to globalisation? Justify your answer.

**Urbanisation, their problems and their remedies:**
1. **How is the growth of Tier 2 cities related to the rise of a new middle class with an emphasis on the culture of consumption ? (2022)**
2. Discussion the various social problems which originated out of the speedy process of urbanization in India.
3. With a brief background of the quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme."
4. What are the main socio-economic implications arising out of the development of IT industries in major cities of India?

## SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY

| 1 | CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF INDIA AND ITS ROLE IN NATION BUILDING (BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE) | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Intro:**<br>Mention about 8 main religions, 1632 languages, 705 tribal groups etc...multiple cuisine, festivals, Arts and crafts, dance and Music forms.<br><br>**Body:**<br>**Advantages** : Unity in Diversity, Rich civilizational culture, endurance to hardships, Resilience and adaptability cultural exchange and understanding diverse ideas and innovations, open mindedness, wide cultural and environment potential, -economic opportunities<br>**Disadvantages** : Regionalism, language barriers, Communalism, caste conflicts, xenophobia, vote bank and Identity politics, civic disengagement, social fragmentation minority appeasement, majority domination and exploitation, mutual suspicion, regional divide<br><br>**Conclusion:**<br>- disadvantages are not inherent to cultural diversity itself, but rather challenges that can arise due to the complexities and dynamics of managing a diverse society.<br>- Eg., Success of India vs failure of Pakistan in 75 years, Sachar committee report. | |
| 2 | CONTRIBUTIONS OF MULTI ETHNIC/LINGUISTIC/RELIGIOUS IDENTITY TO THE SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY | |
| | **Intro**:<br>Ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity - shaped India's cultural, social, and political landscape.<br><br>**Contributions:**<br>- Pluralism - multiple religions, languages, and traditions coexist → inclusivity, tolerance, and respect for diversity, making India a unique example of a multicultural society.<br>- Syncretism - different religions and cultural traditions have influenced and merged with one another → cultural fusion →creation of unique art forms, music, cuisine, and attire.<br>- Intellectual and Philosophical discourses - co-existence of multiple religions & traditions, rich values and ethos from sacred books<br>- Different festivals and celebrations- shared joy<br>- Add colors to monotonous modern life (vibrant cities) | |

| 5 | - Concept of acceptance and tolerance<br>- pluralistic political landscape ensures representation and allows for the accommodation of diverse interests, leading to a more inclusive and participatory democracy.<br>- reduces biases and prejudices, and Protection of minorities.<br>- Some -ve aspects of Indian society also stem from its multi-cultural aspects: 1990s communal riots, secession demand, cow vigilante killings, anti-Hindi agitation etc.<br><br>**Conclusion:**<br>United we stand, divided we fall, Diversity can be seen either as a challenge or opportunities. India's vasudeva kutumbakam concept accepts whole world as one family despite the differences. | |
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| **3** | **ONE NATION – ONE CULTURE. CRITICALLY EVALUATE.** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>- One nation -One Culture →asserts the idea that within a nation-state, there should be a singular dominant culture that encompasses all citizens.<br>- proposed as a means to foster national unity, social cohesion, and a shared identity.<br><br>**Body:**<br>- Indian society – Pluralist, complex social order – results, cultural variations. Globalisation/westernisation, narrow-minded policies – threat to diversity.<br><br>*Positives:*<br>- Homogeneity, Cultural pride and Preservation<br>- social cohesion among citizens , shared identity, values, and traditions, which can contribute to a stronger sense of national unity and solidarity.<br>- Simplified governance, Administrative convenience, understand whole people,<br>- less possibility of separatism/vested interests<br><br>*Negatives:*<br>- Cultural Homogeneity and Diversity Loss<br>- Exclusion and Marginalisation<br>- Stifled Individuality and Freedom of Expression:<br>- Social conflict and resentment<br>- Cultural Rigidity and Stagnation<br>- Fade away cultural vibrance<br>- trust issues, against natural/fundamental rights. | |

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| | **Conclusion**:<br>Embracing cultural pluralism and promoting an inclusive national identity can offer a more holistic and equitable approach to fostering social cohesion and unity within a diverse nation. | |
| **4** | **BALANCE BETWEEN TRADITIONALISM AND MODERNITY IN INDIAN SOCIETY** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>India, with its rich cultural heritage and rapid economic growth & modernization, requires to maintain a striking balance between traditionalism and modernity. This balance is crucial for maintaining cultural roots while embracing the benefits of progress and development.<br><br>**Body:**<br>**Embracing Traditionality:** cultural preservation→ Spiritualism, -Sacred grooves(environment), -Gandhian way of life (economy) -Ayurvedic medicines, Yoga - importance to family, subsistence life -ethos like "aditi devo bhava", "vasudhaiva kutumbakam", yadhum oorae yavarum kaeleer.<br>**Modernity we endorsed:** -Culture (Equality in terms of gender, caste, religion), -abolition of social evil, -Polity (Democracy, justice, secularism) -Technology (Communication, mass economic production→ trade, economic growth) , Modern education system<br>Traditional values and customs → not be perceived as static or inflexible→ can be adapted to suit the changing needs and values of contemporary society→ allows for the evolution of traditions while maintaining their essence, enabling cultural continuity in the face of modern challenges.<br><br>**Conclusion:**<br>Modernity in India should coexist with traditional values and practices, creating a unique blend of the old and the new. | |
| **5** | **BALANCE BETWEEN SPIRITUALISM AND MATERIALISM IN INDIAN SOCIETY** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>Unique Feature of Indian society - amalgamation of Spirituality and materialism. | |

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| 7 | Nehru said, PSUs and industries are "temples of modern India". Vivekananda bats for both spiritual and material aspects of Indian society.<br><br>**Body:**<br>    **In past** Buddhism supports both spirituality and prosperity, both Samkhya and charvaka philosophy co-existed, thirukkural (aram,porul,inbam), both grihastha and sanyasa are part of 4 ashramas.<br>    **In present**: growing unicorn startups alongside mushrooming cults and sects,weekend spiritual sessions in MNCs, commercial products are sold by spiritual gurus e.g., patanjali economic boom during kumbh melas, huge gold reserves in temples. Different darshan based on special tickets, skyrocketing yoga classes → Buddhist circuits - Promotion of tourism → economic growth.<br><br>**Conclusion:**<br>    India – net exporter of both material services and spirituality. It is the right time for government to focus on both GDP and happiness index. | |
| **6** | **KINSHIP AND FAMILY ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF INDIAN SOCIETY.** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>    In India, marriages are not between individuals but between families, Trio of family, caste, kinship forms the base for Indian society. It is integral because of its multi-functional role.<br><br>**Body:**<br>    →Embodies collectivist culture, →satisfy emotional needs, →family as an economic grouping (Family business), →ascriptive value from family(status), socio political sustainability, →family, kinship – protection of assets →source of cultural capital, →Caste endogamy made kinship a functional group for many generations, →family gives societal acceptance. →Kinship – basis of identity and socialization →influences the individual life decision in direct and indirect ways →Kinship reflects the duties and responsibilities towards each other and provides sanctions for not doing it →means to transfer the familial knowledge and skills →cultural continuity<br><br>**Changing Status**<br>    On the other hand, →Family is losing its value : →separation of family and market, →role of state increasing, →out of | |

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| 8 | wedlock concept. →family unable to provide the psychological and personal needs of the child. →Declining care for aging parents →Role of government in geriatrics increasing |
| | **Conclusion:** |
| | Family is an institution in itself. Differentiation of roles are increasing in society and so in family but its importance in maintaining social order is more important now, than ever in the past. |
| **7** | **SYNCRETIC AND DYNAMIC FEATURES OF INDIAN SOCIETY.** | |
| | **Intro:** | |
| | Indian society - amalgamation of multiple cultures (Composite not common) so it gives dynamic nature to itself. From plastic banana leaf to readymade dhoti – Indian society loves syncretic nature. | |
| | **Body:** | |
| | **Dynamic Features** | |
| | Family – nuclear in structure but joint in function, →from patrilocal to neo local families, →overt form of caste are undermined but its covert expression increases, →polygamy is replaced by serial/sequential marriages, →Indian model of evolving secularism, →Thinning margin of gender roles →love cum arranged marriages are increasing, →open to other caste marriages provided both caste are in same social status, →embracing both little and great tradition, →McDonaldization of Indian foods.   →Slow acceptance of LGBTQ+ and transgenders → "Digital Families" – continuity of familial relationships thro social media → Acceptance of modern ideas and ideals up to their needs. → From mindful spending to unmindful consumerism →Postmodernist trend – becoming localist and regionalist in identity (micropolitics, autonomy) but with a wider outlook → Religious beliefs and culinary preferences becoming separate domains, →Environmental consciousness at the same time celebrating festivals of tradition. | |
| | **Syncretic Features** | |
| | → Overlapping traditions in the different religions → **Eg** – Diwali (For Hindus) –Rama's victory over Ravana (For Sikhs) -- commemorates the release of Guru Hargobind Sahib →Literary traditions – Ramayana by Valmiki and Kambaramayana by Kambar (Same tradition in different | |

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| 9 | languages) → philosophical and spiritual syncretism – Bhakthi and Sufi -- love for divine beyond religion.<br>Having said that, some static nature : Caste as a tool for differentiation, Patriarchal mind set, Hierarchical setup in socioeconomic conditions.<br>**Conclusion:**<br>Indian society is a "salad bowl" which will accept all functional novel ideas and reflect its dynamic nature. | |
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| **8** | **PATRIARCHY IS ONE OF THE SALIENT FEATURES OF OUR SOCIETY** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>Patriarchy - male domination and to the power relationships by which men dominate women<br>**Male dominance:**<br>- Hold all positions of power and authority.<br>- Men hold greater share of economic resources<br>- Men – more mobility , societal privileges<br>- From a young age, boys are often socialized to assert dominance and exhibit traits associated with power, strength, and authority.<br>- Majority of Decisions are taken by men at both personal and societal levels<br>- Women Lok sabha MP's-78 /543, in the 17th lok sabha .<br>- Women make up only 28% of the workforce in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math)<br>- There are more women judges at the district court level than at the High Court level, with 35% of the total number of judges at the district court level and only 13% of judges in the High Courts across the country comprising of women, the India Justice Report (IJR) 2022 has revealed.<br>- 60 women in total out of over 900 have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2022.<br>**Gender based Violence**<br>- Through crimes such as Sexism, negative attitudes, domestic violence, female foeticide and infanticide, cyber harassment, online abuse , deepfakes etc.,<br>- As per the NCRB's 'Crime in India 2021' report, there was a 19.34% increase in rape cases last year when compared to 2020. A total of 4,28,278 crimes against women were registered in the country. | |

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**Discrimination against women**

- Preference for male child, selective abortion, early marriage, lack of jobs, domestic violence, economic and social freedom are some of the many examples of such discrimination.
- Demand for equal age for marriage is still on
- Gender based recruitment (eg- appointment in permanent commission to women officers after a great hustle) – Gender based wages --
- India -lowest female labour participation rate -around 20%.
- Women make up only 18% of qualified coaches and 9% of senior coaches. For almost half (49%) of publicly funded national governing bodies, less than a quarter of their Board are women.

**Reproductive Health and Autonomy**

- Influence on women's access to reproductive health services and decisions about their own bodies.
- Practices such as forced sterilizations, restrictions on reproductive choices, and limited access to comprehensive sexual education reflect the control exerted by patriarchal structures.

**Cultural Stigma around Menstruation**:

- Menstruation -- surrounded by cultural stigma and taboos in many parts of Indian society -- views menstruation as impure or shameful, leading to restricted access to menstrual hygiene products, limited educational resources, and social exclusion for women

**Traditional beliefs and stereotypes regarding women's' roles in the society:**

Power and dominance -behind -stereotypes and violence - women

**Constructing notions of masculinity and femininity:**

Characteristics, traits, and activities that are "deemed" appropriate for men and women are referred to as 'gender stereotypes'.

**Conclusion:**

It is important to note that while patriarchy remains a salient feature, there are ongoing **efforts to challenge and dismantle these patriarchal norms** in Indian society. Women's rights movements, legal reforms, and awareness campaigns have contributed to progress in addressing gender inequalities.

| 9 | INDIA CASTE AND CLASS SAME OR NOT? IF YES /NO EXPLAIN | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Intro:** | |

**Intro:**

    Caste and class -forms -Social stratification .Castes - hereditary groups -fixed ritual status, Classes - relations of production.

**Body:**

- Caste – ascriptive social stratification, Class -Economic social stratification
- Mobility between classes is possible whereas mobility between castes is not.
- Caste identity in India is functional whereas the class identity is not
- Caste -basis of marriage (endogamy ) whereas class is not . Around only 6 % of intercaste marriage exists(2011 census).
- Caste -has religious connotations -class does not
- Caste and occupations nexus still prevails . 73.31% of manual scavengers from Scheduled Castes.
- Identity politics -Demand caste based reservations -Example: Vanniar Reservation ,Maratha reservation
- Kith and Kin belonging to same caste ,class differences are neglected

**Interconnected but distinct**

- Certain castes being economically disadvantaged, perpetuating class inequalities
- With changing socio-economic dynamics, individuals from lower castes have also achieved significant social and economic progress.
- Eg – Reservation for Economically weaker section includes both the caste and the class aspects.

**Withering away of caste and moving towards class ?**

- Percolation of modern education among middle class - Social mobility .
- Occupation is based on merit - caste holding division of labour in modern ,rational society is negligible
- Reservation based on economic criteria -Economic weaker section .103 constitutional amendment act

**Conclusion:**

    Transformation of society is marked up by transition from closed form of stratification to open form of stratification

| 10 | CASTE ACTING AS A UNITING TOOL IN THIS DIVERSE COUNTRY/ DIVISIVE TOOL IN THE SOCIETY | |
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| | **Intro:** | |

**Intro:**

Caste as an institution sustained 2000 plus years, so it is obvious that it has both uniting and divisive factors.

**Body:**

**Caste as divisive tool**

- A person -norm violation - ostracized and devalued. untouchability. Influence of khap panchayat. loss of individual liberty and freedom.
- Intercaste prejudices and stereotypes – unrest among groups at times of celebrations and larger public gatherings
- Stratification among the sections of population -- caste conflicts . Threat to social order, stability, peace and harmony. As per the statistics provided in the NCRB report, atrocities/Crime against Scheduled Castes have increased by 1.2% in 2021 (50,900) over 2020 (50,291 cases).
- Identity politics . Nomination of legislators from dominant caste (Caste based mobilisation strategies) -by most of the political parties – leads to political fragmentation based on caste grounds .Pressure groups -caste based -caste centric reservation demands ,protests .
- Work of an individual -based -ascribed criteria .Jajmani system -bonded labour .
- Promotion of same caste marriage-endogamy -intercaste marriage -honour killing . - Forced Endogamy – dilutes social harmony

**Caste uniting tool**

- Foundation of kith and kin – caste .
- Caste -creates solidarity among its own people . - Community Support Systems - belonging, and support to their members.
- Caste – helps in preservation of culture
- Promotes economic development among its group people .
- Protects individual from exploitation of other caste members
- It helps in socialization
- Internal Regulatory mechanisms- Dispute Resolution among families
- Caste based movements to fight against discrimination and inequality

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| | **Conclusion:** <br> Caste as a divisive tool outweighs caste as a uniting tool to the society . | |
| **11** | **HAS MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY HAS LED TO DILUTION OF CASTE SIGNIFICANCE?** | |
| | **Intro:** <br><br> • Agents of modernity - modern education, industrialization, urbanization, Indian Constitution etc. has contributed -to loosing sheen of caste. <br><br> **Body:** <br><br> **Caste losing -significance -multicultural society** <br><br> - Growing dissociation between caste and hereditary occupation <br> • **Political Equality** →All castes have given importance in the socio-political field policies. <br> - Identity of people has been moved from caste based (ascribed) to achievement criteria. (Merit) <br> - Indian society is more tolerant of inter-caste marriage- modern forms of marriage such as LGBTQ+, love marriages has eroded the prevalence of caste on marriages . <br> • Infrastructure -westernized -Restaurants, shopping malls, regional celebrations, local festivals, public institutions, private establishments, do not consider the caste factor. <br><br> **Caste is still strong – ability to adapt -multicultural society.** <br><br> - Endogamy of caste -reinforced through caste based matrimony <br> - Usage of technology -new forms of caste based associations -whatsapp group, facebook group <br> - Manual scavenging -Swacch Bharat mission -unholy nexus of caste and occupation <br> - Last names - indications of what caste a person belongs to. <br> • 200 million Dalits that face violence, harassment, and exclusion daily basis. <br><br> **Conclusion:** <br> Due to differentiation of society (complex society ) the role played by caste institution are increasingly replaced /refuted by modern institutions like state ,education ,civil society. (End optimistically) | |

| 12 | **DALIT ASSERTION- ANNIHILATES CASTE OR REINFORCING IT?** | |
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| | **Intro:** | |

**Intro:**

    Dalits-An umbrella term for the Schedules classes which were Historically categorized as untouchables. Subjective awareness of exploitation and exclusion→Dalit assertion

**Body:**

    Dalit assertion→ Based on Markers of Caste identity→ Pre-Ambedkar (Temple Entry, Access to Education, Patronage)→Post-Ambedkar (Socio, Political, Economic Equality)

    A. **Dilutes Caste:** 1. Informing and Debating the Atrocities, 2. Articulating the Collective injustice, 3. Civilised Appeal, 4. Liberal Attitudes Developed, 5. Inclusivity in Politics resulted in Sensitivity, 6.Urbanisation, 7. Counter Currents over Caste and dilution of caste atrocities.

    **B. Reinforces Caste:**

- Polarizes Sections, 2. Caste- Binary based Assertion consolidates the caste hierarchy→ only Political level dilution no social dilution →socially stronger. (Brahmanism vs Dalit Consciousness) Ex: Bhima Koregaon Violence→Dalit Middle Class and disconnect with Dalit Massses.

**Conclusion:**

    Ambedkar's →annihilation of caste remains elusive →Dalit Assertion used as a plank for the assertiveness of dominant castes

| 13 | **TRIBAL PEOPLE LOSING THEIR UNIQUE CULTURE DUE TO HOMOGENIZATION** | |
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**Intro:**

    Tribal culture→ Rich, Unique and Hetetogenous, Homogenisation refers to the Flattening of cultures.

**Body:**

    8.6% ST population, PVTG's, UNESCO-250 language lost in 50 years.

    **Reasons:**

Tribal Culture- Diversity;

Mainstream Bias→ Inferior Culture.

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| 15 | **Westernisation**: Loss of Language, Crafts and<br>**McDonaldisation**: Homogenisation of Taste<br>**Walmartisation**→Consumption pattern<br>Christianisation and **Sanskritisation** of Tribes→Loss of Tribal Religion<br>**Globalisation:** WTO norms<br>Assimilation Approach towards tribes<br>(Present Education Policy→tries to mainstream. Does not Impart Tribal Education)<br><br>**Conclusion:**<br>    Needs Preservation, ***Protection*** of less tangible ***tribal cultural*** resources is also critical to preserving ***tribal culture***.<br>**Extra:**<br>    Schemes: Schedule 5,6 PVTG, Eklayva Model Schools, Van Dhan, Adi Mahotsav. Etc | |
| **14** | **TRIBAL KNOWLEDGE VS MAINSTREAM KNOWLEDGE?** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>    Awareness and cognition→ observed and orally transmitted tradition<br>**Body:** | |

**Tribal:**
- Undocumented, orally transmitted, paintings etc
- Based on Observation, Subjective Experience
- Simple, Sustenance Tech
- Subject to nature and linked to Natural Resources
- Intrinsically Linked to Sustainability
- Less of Material and Monetised culture
- Resilient to climate change

**Mainstream:**
- Documented and Written Transmission, Tech based today
- Based on Scientific Methods, Objective
- Complex and Spohisticated tech
- Brings nature under subjection
- More focus on economic growth
- More Materialistic and Monetised
- Vulnerable to climate change
- Unhealthy Pattern of consumption

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| | **Examples:**<br>Sacred Grove, Disaster Management **(**Bajo *Tribe:* cyclone**),** Recent IIT studies- Gonds predicted nature on the behaviour of birds, Indigineous Medicine etc<br>**Conclusion:**<br>Mainstream Knowledge protected by Patent, IP rights→Traditional needs Preservation, Present knowledge systems becoming more and more irrelevant in the tribal milieu-it requires documentation. | |
| **15** | **INTEGRATION VS ASSIMILATION OF TRIBES IN INDIA** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>• Assimilation describes the process of social, cultural, and political integration of a minority into a dominant culture and society.<br>• Integration is a two-way process where there are cross influences from both the cultures and both change a small bit to accept the minority culture into the majority culture<br>**Body:**<br>- G.S Ghurye- Proponent of Assimilation<br>- Verrier Elwin- Isolation Policy<br>- Tribal Panchsheel- Integration<br>  **Variations in acculturation**: Ex: Central India Tribes more assimilated than North Eastern Tribes<br>  **Assimilated Tribes** →Alienation→ Survivalistic Living→Become Cheap Labour→Tribal Identity at stake.<br>  **Schedule 5, 6, ILP (Inner Line)** → Tribal Autonomy<br>  **Challenges:** Tribal Sub Nationalism, Christianisation, Islamisation, Hinduisation of Tribes, Lack of script- Loss of Culture.<br>**Conclusion:**<br>Development through own genius→Tribal based schemes not universal schemes.<br>Assimilation—inevitable but policy of integration is needed to protect its socio-cultural fabric intact. Spirit of "Tribal Panchsheel" is needed. | |
| **16** | **NORTH EAST INDIAN TRIBAL ASSERTION IS INCREASING IN THE RECENT PAST. REASONS?** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>NE India boasts- large no of Tribal population- 200+ ST out of 619 ST (India), Naga, Mizo, Meghalaya-80% Tribes. | |

- Recent Manipur Violence(Meitis vs Kukis) highlights the downside to increased tribal assertion

**Body:**

NE Tribes are distinct from other Tribes—Higher Territorial Affinity

**Reasons:**

Drawn towards Insurgency→ Perceived threat to Autonomy→Economic Resources Lesser→ Porous Border→Ethnic Sub Nationalism stronger than Nationalism-→Parochialism→Lesser Employment opportunity→Mainland Insensitivity towards NE (Ex: Use of Derogatory words)→AFSPA →Militarization of Region

**NE Tribal Assertion:**

Naga Tribal Groups Protesting AFSPA, Mizo National Front, ULFA, Bodo Organisations,

> Important Tribes: Sumi, Kuki, Bru, Bodo, Khasi etc

**Conclusion:**

Tribals & non-tribals relationship→changing. Tribals as a category are no longer despised or inferior-→ Becoming dominant group in the state.

Mutual respect of cultures needed. Inclusivity of NE in Policy formulation

# POPULATION AND ASSOCIATED ISSUES, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

| 17 | **THE INSTITUTIONS OF FAMILY ARE UNDERGOING CHANGES – HOW AND WHY?** | |
|---|---|---|
| | - India had a rich family structure with a patrilineal background - kinship groupings – Vedic age – concept of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (The earth is one family) – <br><br>**Changes in family: What changes?**<br> - Joint family to nuclear families→From the functions of procreation to increasing phsychological and care functions→ Adoption and surrogacy diluting the rigid biological markers of family→ single parent families→ Urban and rural families becoming more distinct. | |

**Reasons for changing family structures include**

- changes in marriage age – reducing fertility rate – commercialisation of economy – increased marriage dissolutions – increased female work participation.
- New changes in family structure includes – nuclear family - cohabitation or live-in relations – single-parent households – emergence of same-sex couples - childless families.

**Conclusion:**

- As the Indian family and their mind set up is not well prepared to fast growing and ever changing present competitive and challenging world, this change in societal norms and lifestyle are becoming a threatening to Indian family structures with increase in several socio-psychological problems. Consequently, radical transformation of Indian society is inevitable.

| 18 | INDIA BECOMES THE MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY- IMPLICATION? |  |
|----|----|----|

- India has surpassed China to become the world's most populous nation, according to the latest United Nations data.
- Twenty-six per cent of India's population is in the 10-24 age bracket and 68 per cent in the 15-64 age bracket.
- Seven per cent of the country's population is above 65 years of age.
- People under the age of 25 accounts for more than 40% of India's population.

***Reasons*** - Historically higher population – Higher birth rates and fertility rates - Early Marriage - Poverty and Illiteracy - migration

**Implications**

- ***Positives*** - Demographic dividend (India's unique population structure with around 66% population in the working age group (15-59 years)) - population growth is correlated to technological advancement - Largest pool of consumers leading to increased economic growth
- ***Negatives*** - Unemployment - Infrastructure load - inefficient resource utilization - Inequitable income distribution

**Conclusion**

- Despite its problems, despite persistent poverty, intercommunal tensions, and the uneven reach of opportunities and education, India is a country bursting forth with dynamism, ideas, diversity, and change.

| 19 | **INDIAN FAMILIES ARE STRUCTURALLY NUCLEAR BUT FUNCTIONALLY JOINT IN NATURE.** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Intro:** <br> Contemporary Indian family system – neither joint nor nuclear - mix of both (Transition stage). <br><br> **Body:** <br> - Features of traditional joint family include common residence, common kitchen, common property and participate in common family worship etc. However in recent years it has been replaced by functional joint family. <br> - Functional joint family means a family where even though the members of family are living separately but each individual gives importance to fulfillment of obligation towards kin, even if residence is separate and there is no common ownership of property. <br> - Structurally nuclear: limited members (mostly 2 generations), migration, self-sustaining, suicides, individualism, organic solidarity. <br> - Functionally joint: Festivals, family gatherings, fewer divorces than west, caste, economical savings, existing values, respect for elders, <br><br> **Conclusion:** <br> While adapting to modernity, need to embrace the past glory of oneness. | |
| 20 | **POPULATION LEAD TO POVERTY OR POVERTY LEADS TO MORE POPULATION?** | |
| | **Intro:** <br> Vicious cycle in poor & developing countries- intergenerational cycles of poverty- that's why population & poverty are main agenda of govt (planning commission) since 1 st five-year plan. <br><br> **Body:** <br> - Population $\rightarrow$ poverty <br> - If Population $\uparrow$ $\rightarrow$ per capita income reduces, pressure on resources increases (landlessness, water scarcity, food insecurity), disguised unemployment, constraints on state's capacity, High income inequality, <br> - Poverty $\rightarrow$ population <br> - If poverty $\uparrow$, <br> - Hand to mouth condition, no investment in health & education (women in particular), high infant mortality, life expectancy decreases (hence more children), high fertility, child marriage, reduced access to contraceptives | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Conclusion :**<br>- NFHS-5 report - TFR was 2 in 2019-2021, just below the replacement fertility rate of 2.1<br>- According to a World Bank working paper, India more than halved the proportion of its extremely poor people.<br>- International Monetary Fund (IMF) study estimate that taking food subsidy into account, India had almost eliminated extreme poverty by 2020-21. | |
| **21** | **IS POVERTY A SOCIAL ISSUE? REASONS FOR ITS CONTINUANCE?** | |
| | **Intro:**<br><br>**Poverty as a social issue**<br>- Caste discrimination, Inherent laws, Justice become expensive and delayed, Women early marriage (IMR MMR), Child labour, Human trafficking, Black economy and Juvenile delinquency, Uneven distribution of fertile land, Inflation, especially rise in food prices, raises the cost of minimum consumption expenditure required to meet the basic needs.<br>  &bull; Growth strategy mainly benefitted the rich, than aiding the poor, Adoption of capital intensive and labour-displacing technology in the growing industries, **Trickle-down effect**, New high-yielding technology has not been adopted on a significant scale - agricultural performance has not been good.<br>**Reasons for failure of poverty alleviation efforts**<br>  &bull; No proper validation method, Climate change, Gender disparity Non inclusive development, High population, Urbanization and Lack of expenditure in public sector, **Educated unemployment and disguised unemployment**, and Poverty is just a reflection of this aspect, Inadequate infrastructure, Inadequate industrialization in selected areas.<br>**Way forward**<br>  &bull; Realistic Assessment of poverty, Direct income transfer, Taxing wealth of rich people, improving social infrastructure, Increase job opportunities and Increase investment in agriculture to reduce rural poverty, Non-overlapping of government schemes.<br>**Conclusion:** | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Global Multidimensional Poverty Index,** use of technology for social sector programs | |
| 22 | **SOCIAL CAUSES OF POVERTY** | |
| | **Intro:** There are various causes of poverty like Economic, Political, Geographical and Social. | |

**Body:**

1. **Untouchability**- Country's most backward areas that denies individuals of the lower castes their democratic rights.
2. **Unethical abuse of authority** - A corrupt administration - constantly seek to maintain the status quo in order to maintain greater influence over the populace.
3. **Ignorance and illiteracy are widespread -** People's ignorance is also caused by illiteracy. They are completely uninformed of all of the possibilities that modern civilization has to offer, and they live their lives in ignorance.
4. **Densely populated areas -** Poverty emerges in any overcrowded area as competition rises and opportunities decline.
5. **Using the caste system -** The caste system divides people in society (depending on their occupation) and prevents them from seeking work outside of their caste. A person from a lower caste, for example, will not be permitted to work as a businessman or dealer.
6. **Marginalisation** - lack of equal opportunity, Religion - Sachar committee report, backwardness of a Muslims = marginalization
7. **Under nourishment** - vicious cycle - fuelling poverty
   o SC and ST children show stunting levels of 42.8% and 43.8%, respectively, while all groups taken together record a lower 38.4%, according to NFHS-4.
   o For maternal nutrition outcomes such as anaemia among women, SC and ST groups show much higher levels at 55.9% and 59.9%, respectively, compared to all groups at 53.1%.
8. **Lack of opportunity in education** – no skills- unemployed – difficult to self-sustain- hand to mouth- no schooling to children -intergenerational

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22 | poverty continues - Inequality of accessible opportunities. <br> 9. **High divorce rates and feminization of poverty -** The structure of family and household, employment, sexual violence, education, climate change and health. The traditional stereotypes of women remain embedded in many cultures restricting income opportunities and community involvement for many women. | |
| 23 | **RECENT TRENDS IN MIGRATION I) INSIDE AND II) OUTSIDE INDIA** | |
| | **Intro:** <br>   Migration and historical factors <br> **Body:** <br> -   The census of India, - 7 broad reasons for migration. Business, Work and Employment, Marriage, Moved at birth, Moved with families, Political reasons, Education. <br> **India's Internal Migration:** <br> According to the Migration in India Report 2020-21 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, <br> The **all-India migration rate was 28.9%** for July 2020-June 2021, with a **26.5 %** migration rate in **rural** areas and **34.9%** in **urban** areas. <br> Females recorded a higher share of migration rate of 47.9%; 48% in rural and 47.8% in urban areas. <br> 86.8% females migrated for marriage while 49.6% of the males migrated in search of employment. <br> 1) **Intra-State Migration:** An estimated 400 million Indians "migrate" within the district they live in. The next 140 million migrate from one district to another but within the same state. <br> 2) **Inter-State Migration:** And only about 60 million — that is, just 10% of all internal migrants — move from one state to another. <br> **Outside India:** <br> **Global migration report ,2020**- Indians represent 17.5 million Diaspora - Highest remittance receiving nation, India.  2011 census reports that only 1% of people migrate to other countries. <br> According to the **International Migrant Stock 2019 report** (released by the Population Division of the United Nations | |

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Department of Economic and Social Affairs), **India** with 5 million international migrants has emerged as the **top source of international migrants**, constituting **6.4%** of world's total migrant population.

7The United Arab Emirates, the US and Saudi Arabia were the top destinations of the Indian diaspora.

**Positive Impact of Migration**
- Labour Demand and Supply
- Economic Remittances
- Skill Development
- Quality of Life
- Social Remittances
- Food and Nutrition Security
- Demographic Advantage
- Climate Change Adaptive Mechanism

**Negative impact of Migration**
- Demographic Profile
- Political Exclusion
- Population Explosion and the Influx of workers
- Employment challenges to the migrants
- Psychological and Emotional Stress to the migrants

**Conclusion:**

The 2030 Agenda (with core principle to "leave no one behind," including migrants) for Sustainable Development recognizes for the first time the contribution of migration to sustainable development.

11 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain targets and indicators that are relevant to migration or mobility.

## ROLE OF WOMEN AND WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

| 24 | PROSPEROUS REGION BUT ADVERSE SEX RATIO. TRIBAL PEOPLE HAVE HEALTHY SEX RATIO THAN NON-TRIBAL PEOPLE. EXPLAIN BOTH. | |
|---|---|---|

**Intro:**

Child sex ratio has come down to 919(2011) from 927(2001).

**Body:**

Factors affecting sex ratio in India:

Life expectancy, sex ratio at birth, migration, son meta preference etc. female foeticide, dowry, violence against women.

**Sex ratio -adverse -prosperous regions**

Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat etc. -worst sex ratio at birth- patriarchal society, ownership of property and carrying family lineage - lower urban sex ratio than rural due to migration, prejudice towards girl child –

Son meta preference in these states are over 65% while the national average is around 50%.

Misuse of technology – female foeticide/infanticide, lack of ethics in doctors, administrative apathy towards abuse of laws

**Sex ratio -tribals**

Sex ratio of 990 among tribes -lower literacy rates.

**Reasons:**

cultural gender parity as well as lack of access to pre-natal diagnostic technology, no social bias against women in tribal communities as opposed to non-tribals, money is paid to the girl's family at the time of marriage, lack of rigid patriarchal family templates, better status of women – financially and socially.

**Way forward:**

Behavioural nudge and schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Account, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994, gender budgeting.

| 25 | WOMEN ISSUES IN 19TH CENTURY AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF WOMEN IN PRESENT TIME. | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Intro:**<br>Different in nature but may have a common root – Patriarchy, Misogynism.<br>**Comparison:**<br>**19th century:** Evil practices like Sati, Purdah system, child marriage, female infanticide, dowry, bride pricing, polygamy, Devadasi system, social ban on widow remarriage, violence, etc. existed.<br>**Reasons for these practices:** Lack of property rights for women, no education/skill dev, lack of political rights, financial dependence, poor sanitary and health conditions, colonial governments upholding rigid and patriarchal Hindu and Islamic personal laws.<br>**Problems at present:** Violence against women, selective abortion, dowry, disparity in employment (gender wage gap, falling LFPR, glass ceiling), education (literacy rate gap), political status (only 14% in Lok Sabha, sarpanch pati), sexual harassment, feminisation of the elderly population(by 2050), marital rape, feminisation of agriculture, etc.<br>Problems are occurring in new dimensions like sexual harassment at workplace, household inequality where only women do chores even if they too work, objectification in media, gender role stereotyping ('pink collar' jobs), etc.<br>**Conclusion:**<br>Such changing dimensions of women issues are reinforced by the patriarchal structure in a society. | |
| 26 | MILLENNIAL WOMEN'S PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF EXPRESSING IT. | |
| | **Intro:**<br>Women -> half of India's population. Over the years -> women grown significantly in public & pvt life -> but still a long way to go. New age (Gen-Z) brought new problems -> demands specific solutions. | |

**Body:**
**Problems of Millennial women:**
  **Political:**
  - Low political representation => 14% in Lok Sabha (4.4% in 1952); global average -> 24.6% -> lack of women's perspective in law made.
  - Lack of Sexual and Reproductive Rights -> Marital rape
  **Economic:**
  - Exploitation of women – surrogacy, Commercialization of ovum & zygote, 'pink tax' etc.,
  - Non-recognition of Caregiving & household work.
  - Sexual harassment at workplace-Gender disparity – Workplace Discrimination (pay scale), glass ceiling effect, lack of maternity benefits, absence of Creche facility etc.,
  - Gender gap => India ranked 140 / 156 nations in WEF Global Gender gap report 2021
  - Globally Women paid 20% less than men (WEF) -> 34% less in India. Women consist -> only 15% of top wage earners.
  **Social**
  - Normalization of Misogyny, Gender stereotyping, objectification of women. Discrimination based on sexual orientation & gender identity.
  - UN -> increased cases of domestic violence -> 'Hidden Pandemic'
  - Mental health problems -> immense chronic stress (anxious generations)
  - Crimes against women -> 30% increased in 2021 (NCW data); Average of 77 rape cases daily in 2020. (NCRB data)
  - Missing Women => from 61 million in 1970 to 143 million in 2020 globally.
  **Cyber**
  - Cyberbullying, stalking, Online abuse
      o Metaverse – women harassment
      o GitHub case- Bulli Bai case
      o Club house - forum for hate, and sexist, racist remarks.
  - Digital divide
**Ways of expression:**
  - **Novel methods =>** Cyber-feminism, #Metoo movement, #TamponTax (stop taxing periods) etc.

- **Conventional =>** Pinjra Tod (Break the cage) in India, 'StopAcidSale'.

**Conclusion**

"Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls is not just a goal in itself, but a key to sustainable development, economic growth, and peace and security". (SDG 5- gender equality)

| 27 | **GENDER SENSITIZATION** | |
|----|--------------------------|---|

**Introduction:**

- Importance for developing gender sensitization right from school -> family -> society.

**Body:**

**Reasons for gender discrimination**

Patriarchy, Meta son preference, Role of cultural institutions, Assumed role of women like child care, Discrimination at work, Imbibed prejudices in the mindset of the people even in women etc.

**Gender sensitization Process**

Change in perception → Recognition → Accommodation → Action.

Even some Judges -> "old school", "patriarchal" in outlook -> pass orders objectifying women in such cases.

**Government initiatives**

1. Beti Bacho Beti Padhao (BBBP) → Child Sex Ratio
2. Swadhar Greh Scheme → relief and rehabilitation
3. Ujjawala → re-integration of victims of trafficking
4. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide loan to poor women

Gender sensitization could be realized through

- Inclusion in Curriculum, co-curricular activities → Community-based activities involving the triangle of parents, teachers and media.
- Providing an ambience in the school campus to nurture mutual gender understanding.
- Training the teachers to understand the challenges and planning their activities.

**Conclusion**

- Delhi Model of schooling; awareness & education -> great social change.

| 28 | **RAISING LEGAL MARRIAGE AGE OF WOMEN I) PRO AND II) ANTI PRO** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Intro:** | |
| | PM in his independence-→ talks about raising legal marriage age of women in country, economic survey and law commission talked about the pros and cons of this move in the past | |
| | **Body:** | |
| | **Pro:** | |
| | Gender-neutrality → reduce IMR, MMR, improve nutrition level → reduce risk of early pregnancy → delaying marriage will give more control over life choices → Access to education and jobs for women → reaping the demographic dividend and increasing productivity → give legal rights for those women who want to pursue their dreams against family compulsion. | |
| | **Against:** | |
| | - Eligible enough to select rulers of nation but not for deciding own life? <br> - No strong scientific backing for linking undernutrition with early marriage <br> - It will criminalise 54% of women who got married under 21 -> ∴ Legal battle. <br> - It will exclude those victims (married under 21) from government schemes <br> - Mean age of marriage for women is already around 21 across countries. | |
| | **Conclusion:** | |
| | Access to education and health is the proven model for women empowerment, marriages are social event which can't be changed by coercive law, persuasion is the key. | |
| 29 | **PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN I) WILL CHANGE GROUND REALITY? OR II) JUST A SYMBOLIC MOVE?** | |
| | **Intro:** | |
| | Low political representation => 14% in Lok Sabha (4.4% in 1952); global average -> 24.6%. | |
| | We already have women reservation in PRIs. Now it's time to implement, 33% reservation in parliament. | |
| | **Body:** | |
| | **Will change the ground reality:** | |
| | - Political empowerment is a tool for gender equality → setting an example at the top will have a spillover effect -> adds women's perspective & gender-neutral laws. | |

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| - Dalit empowerment can be replicated in women too → Successful women legislators will act as a positive reference group.<br>- Break stereotypes & entrenched gender roles.<br>**Just a Symbolic move:**<br>- In panchayat system, results are not encouraging like sarpanch pathi system.<br>- Reservation perpetuates the unequal status of women<br>- Scheduled caste and tribal women won't get benefits as against others.<br>- We had a history of successful women PM and CM -> but ground reality remains same.<br>**Conclusion:**<br>　　Ambedkar, "the real progress of the country is measured through the development of the women community in the country. We should focus on political, socio-economic development holistically." | |

| 30 | **CYBER SECURITY AND WOMEN SAFETY** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Intro:**<br>　　Cybercrime => "any act or crime that involves the use of a computer"<br>　　Violence against women -> Digital Proliferation. NCRB statistics => $1/5^{th}$ of total cybercrimes in India against women during 2020.<br><br>**Body:**<br>- Forms of threats: Online rape threats, online harassment/abuse, cyber-stalking, blackmail, trolling, slut-shaming & Cyberbullying.<br>　　o Metaverse – women harassment<br>　　o GitHub case- Bulli Bai case<br>　　o Club house - forum for hate, and sexist, racist remarks.<br>- Digital divide<br>- Reluctance to file case, Delay in redressal & Lack of awareness<br>**Government initiatives**<br>- Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC) scheme -> to setting up cyber forensic-cum-training laboratories, training, and hiring junior cyber consultants. | |

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| | - Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) -> to offer a framework and ecosystem to deal with cybercrimes in a thorough and coordinated manner.<br>- National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal -> public to report all sorts of cybercrimes.<br>**Conclusion:**<br>    Need -> targeted legislation towards a cyber-safe space. Creating awareness among the people through education. | |
| 31 | **WORKPLACE SAFETY AND WOMEN EMPLOYMENT** | |
| | **Intro:**<br>    In recent years, sexual harassment at workplace is becoming one of the most pressing issues affecting women across the globe.<br><br>**Body**<br>- Sexual harassment at workplace-Gender disparity – Workplace Discrimination (pay scale), glass ceiling effect, lack of maternity benefits, absence of Creche facility etc.,<br>- Gender gap => India ranked 140 / 156 nations in WEF Global Gender gap report 2021<br>- Globally Women paid 20% less than men (WEF) -> 34% less in India. Women consist -> only 15% of top wage earners.<br>- Women are often discriminated against in the workplace, whether in hiring, pay, promotions, or opportunities.<br>- Inadequate support for working mothers from family and society.<br>**Constitutional Safeguards:**<br>- Fundamental Rights: It guarantees all Indians the right to equality (Article 14), no discrimination by the State on the basis of gender (Article 15(1)) and special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women (Article 15(3)).<br>- Fundamental Duties: It ensures that practices derogatory to the dignity of women are prohibited under Article 51 (A).<br>**Legislative Framework:**<br>- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013.<br>- Vishakha Guidelines, 1997 -> made it compulsory for employers to ensure a safe work environment for female employees.<br>- MeToo Movement, 2017 -> considered as new age women's movement. | |

| | **Way forward** | |
|---|---|---|
| | - Women-Friendly Infrastructure: safe and welcoming for women -> separate washrooms, breastfeeding rooms, and appropriate lighting and security measures.<br>- Constitution of Internal Complaint Committees -> to address complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace.<br>- Addressing the Deep-Rooted Structural and Cultural Violence -> Education and Awareness, Empowering Marginalized Groups, Policy and Legal Reform, challenging harmful beliefs and attitudes etc. | |

# SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT, COMMUNALISM, REGIONALISM AND SECULARISM

| 32. | BASIS OF REGIONALISM: | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Relative deprivation** | |

**Relative deprivation**
- caused by economic or other social inequalities among various social groups.
- Struggle for scarce economic resources
- Relative deprivation in terms of political representation (Uttarakhand – UP)
- Survival of one upon the benefits of another (Chhota Nagpur plateau)
- Culturally deprived as their norms and values are neglected (Bodoland)
- Intra state geographical deprivation (Coastal and inland Andhra Pradesh)

**Son-of-the-soil ideology**
- Due to fast urbanization and cultural shock, sons of soil protest are in rise
- Mismatch between jobs available and local job seeker is a major concern (NLC protest in Tamil Nadu)
- Relative autonomy experienced by the regions shows resistance (6th Schedule areas)
- Fear of cultural demography change (Abrogation of Art 370 and right to property)

**Development issues (economic under development, continuous neglect of a region)**
- India moved from ethnic identity to developmental agenda for the basis of state
- Recent telengana state formation talks about developmental issues
- Misgovernance of a region and people distrust (Bihar and Jharkhand)
- Failing to provide social and economic equity
- Difficulty in ensuring Food and water security (Marathwada and Vidarbha region)
- Too diverse to handle ( UT of Pudhuchery)

**Linguistic aspirations**
- State reorganization is primarily based on linguistic aspirations
- Need for better linguistic cultural unity (Division of Bombay and Madras provinces)

| 33 | - Need to be recognised within the 8th schedule (Tulu nadu protest)<br>- Questioning the majority dominance (Anti Hindi protests in 1960's)<br>- Cultural assertiveness because of rich heritage (Dravida nadu protests)<br>**Political vested interests**<br>- To gain in caste-based identity politics (Kongu protest in Tamil Nadu)<br>- Protests in the state of Maharashtra in 1960's against south Indians | |
|---|---|---|
| **33.** | **IMPACT OF REGIONALISM IN INDIA** | |

**Intro:**

Impact of regionalism →has both positive and negative effects - nations -socio-economic and political parameters

**Positives:**
- Plays important role in building the nation-demands met. (co-operative federalism & competitive federalism ).
- Helped - art and culture  - flourish-languages in particular.
- Internal self-determination of community. Ex: Autonomous district council -ART 244 A -Protects the welfare -community - than Regional or national government.
- Scope for balanced regional development. -putting an end - relative deprivation.
- Demands Regional identities-recognized -democratic process.

**Negatives:**
- Internal security challenges.
- Serious impediment -development. (ex:Naxalism and Nagalism ).
- National policies are now dominated by regional demands-coalition government and Alliances.
- Identity politics -based on caste, Language -against healthy democratic policies .
- Regionalism - hurdle - international diplomacy. -example -the nexus  between Sri lankan tamil issue and Tamil Nadu .
- India's status -global order -diminished-with protest and agitation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Conclusion:** Unless regionalism takes a militant and aggressive turn - regionalism need not be regarded as an unhealthy or anti-national phenomenon. | |
| **34.** | **REGIONALISM -MANIFESTATIONS & MEASURES TO HANDLE REGIONALISM DEMAND** | |
| | **Intro:** Regionalism - common sense of identity and purpose by people - specific geographical region, united - language, culture, language, etc. **Manifestations -regional movements :** <br> - **Secessionism** -militant and fundamentalist groups -seperation from India -demands of Dravida nadu from Tamil Nadu. <br> - **Separatism**-Separate statehood -sub regional movement - Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana. <br> - **Demand for Full Statehood**-the union territories →such demands - Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh demands have been met . <br> - **The Demand for Autonomy**→the emergence of regional parties→due to centres influence .Tamil Nadu the DMK, in Punjab the Akali Dal, in Andhra Pradesh the Telgu Desham, <br> - **Demand for Regional Autonomy within a State**→people → various regions → demanding recognition of their regional identities.-->reason regional imbalances→the Ladakh-demanding a regional status. <br><br> **Measures to handle Regionalism :** <br> - Role of the National Integration council – revamped. <br> - Fairs and festivals →promote national identity. "Ek Bharat-Shreshtha Bharat". <br> - Cultural sensitization programs → colleges +schools →to remove hatred . <br> - Development of underdeveloped, backward regions and Naxal hit areas -priority. <br> - Unifying factors -sports +cinema →promoted -throughout nation <br> - Political parties -Should avoid -divisive agenda . <br> **Conclusion :** Unity in Diversity → preserved → pluralistic character of the Indian nation state. | |

| 35. | **SECULARISM- WEST VS INDIA** | |

**Intro:**

Secularism is the practice where a state does not uphold and/or promote one single religion, at the exclusion of all other religions. It treats all the religions equally and promotes equality within and among the religions.

| **Indian Secularism** | **Western Secularism** |
|---|---|
| - Indian secularism is based on the principle of equal treatment of all religions by the state, | - Western secularism is based on the complete separation of church and state. |
| - Embodies a positive concept of secularism, i.e. equal respect to all religions or equal protection of all religions (Sarvadharma Sam Bhava) | - Embodies a negative concept of secularism, i.e. strict separation between religion & state |
| - Allows for certain religious accommodations, such as personal laws for different religious communities. | - Generally does not allow for such accommodations. |
| - Critical respect for all religions.<br>- Indian state abandons strict separation but keeps a principled distance from all religions. | - The line between state and religion is obvious and unmistakable. |
| - Equal freedom for the individuals either to profess and practice any religious beliefs and practices or the absence thereof (**Art. 25**) | - No policy of the state can have an exclusively religious rationale; and no religious classification can be the basis of any public policy. |
| - Marked by a **culture of inter-religious tolerance.** | - **Mutual exclusion** of state and religion, i.e. non-interference in affairs of each other. |
| - A state can aid educational institutions run by minorities. | - No state support to any educational institution run by religious minorities. |
| - Promotes tolerance and acceptance of different religions | - Emphasizes the importance of freedom of |

| | |
|---|---|
| | religion and the right to practice one's own religion |
| - Allows for religious symbols and practices in the public sphere. | - Calls for the strict separation of religion and the public sphere. |

In principle, Indian Secularism is much more than mere peaceful coexistence or toleration, and allows for **principled state intervention** in all religions.

**Threats to Indian Secularism:**

      a.    Rise of religious vote bank politics/ the politicisation of religions – leads to increased communal violence and mistrust/suspicion among religious communities.

      b.    State intervention being viewed as unnecessary intrusion into personal religious practices and beliefs.

- The protest against the triple talaq bill, was a case in point.

      c.    Radicalisation of youths in the name of religion – affects their education, employment opportunities – contribution to national economy and growth. (Wastage of demographic dividend)

      d.    Rise of cow vigilantism and the mob attacks against certain religious communities.

      e.    The threat of loss of religious identity in the wake of increasing globalization trend – more immigration and emigration alters the religious demographic profile of India

- Indian Secularism should be protected against any narrow sectarian politics to ensure a peaceful coexistence of all the religious communities, as envisioned by our constitution-framers.

| 36. | **SECULARISM AND CULTURAL PRACTICES** | |
|---|---|---|

**Refer Above for Intro:**

    Art 14-Secularism is not standalone -It flows from and towards Equality and Non-Discrimination. The neutrality of State in Religious Matters- Secularism

**Some Sentences to use:**

    Religion as politics has nothing to do with religion as faith- Secularism is not the binary opposite of communalism--

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Secularism is the diametric opposite of theocracy. - Indian Society is fractured both ways- Vertical (Class, caste gender) & Horizontal- Language, Religion, Ethnicity

**Cultural Practices and Secularism:**

Cultural Practices in India are interwoven with Religion, Religious Festivals, Jallikattu ban, Sabarimala Issues, (Inter-Religious Marriages upheld, So-called Love- Jihad)—Feeling that Modern secular ethos conflict with traditional family values- Hijab Issue -Ayodhya Dispute etc- Marginalisation of Minorities- Pseudo Secularism.  Recent controversy of Sengol in the new parliament inauguration.

**Ashish Nandy's Critic of India's Secularisation:**

Faiths were challenged by secularism-Tried to substitute faith with Secularism- It is a Western notion that wanted to replace religion - India has always been a Secular State from times immemorial- Artificial Imposition of State.

**Conclusion**

However, SC has reiterated that India's constitution and secularism in fact protect and promote cultural practices. Culture Evolves and so does values-Certain practices don't fit into contemporary standards.

The challenge to secularism has not come from personal faith or religion, but from religious groups that struggle for power.

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| **37.** | **COMMUNALISM** | |

**Intro:**

Ram Ahuja - Communalism - The antagonism practiced by the members of one community against the people of other community and religion.

**Causes:**

**Historical reasons**

- In ancient Indian society, people of different faith coexisted peacefully.
- Medieval India - arrival of Islam in India marked by occasional occurrences of violence.
    - o Mahmud Ghazni's destruction of Hindu temples and
    - o Mahmud of Ghor's attack on Hindus, Jains and Buddhists.
    - o sectarian rulers like Aurangzeb were among the least tolerant.
- British Imperialism and their Policy of "Divide and Rule".

- stagnant economy of India during the British rule.
- Partition of the country.

**Identity politics**

- Divisive Politics – Communalism is often defined as a political doctrine that makes use of religious and cultural differences in achieving political gains.
- communal politics till 1937 - organised around government jobs, educational concessions and political positions - seats in legislative councils, municipal bodies.
- demand for a separate electorate and the organization of the Muslim League.
- politics of opportunism by the middle/ upper class for secular gains.

**Separatism, Relative deprivation of religious minorities.**

- Dravidian movement and Anti-Hindi agitation.
- 1983 Assam Agitation against Indira Gandhi's decision to give 4 million immigrants from Bangladesh the right to vote.
- 1984 - Anti-Sikh riots.
- Shah Bano controversy in 1985 and the Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi controversy.
- 2002 - Gujarat communal riots.
- 2015 mob lynchings against Muslims.
- Hijab controversy.
- Nupur Sharma - Prophet defaming issue.
- Propaganda movies - The kashmir files and the Kerala story.

**Majoritarianism vs Minoritarianism.**

- Politics of Appeasement.
- Religious fundamentalism among youth.
- Isolation and Economic Backwardness of Muslim Community.
- lack of inter-personal trust and mutual understanding.
- Media sensationalism and spread of rumours.

**As per the National Crime Records Bureau data, a total of 378 cases of communal or religious rioting were registered in 2021, 857 in 2020, 438 in 2019, 512 in 2018 and 723 in 2017.**

| 38. | **COMMUNALISM AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY** | |
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| | **Intro:** | |

**Intro:**
- threat to the unity and integrity of the nation as a whole.
- hatred among different religious sections → social fabric of the society gets irreparably damaged and conditions of mistrust.
- threat to Indian constitutional values.
- Influence Voters to vote on communal lines → biggest casualty is democracy.
- Barrier to nation building - investment attitude towards the country from foreign investors would be cautious.
- Violence and mass exodus – hooliganism, plundering, .
- massive destruction of public properties.
- Deployment of large-scale security forces dissipates the state exchequer.
- India's global image gets tarnished and affects IR.

**Reasons behind Communalism in India**

Divisive Politics – Economic Causes – Uneven development, class divisions, poverty, and unemployment exacerbate common men's insecurity, making them vulnerable to political manipulation.
- Appeasement Politics – Muslim Community Isolation and Economic Backwardness – Administrative Failure – Psychological Factors – A lack of interpersonal trust and mutual understanding – Role of media

**Governmental policies and programmes.**
- Identification and mapping of riot prone areas. For Example, the Delhi police used drones to monitor to maintain vigil.
- Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951 prohibits communal canvassing.
- The Abhiram Singh judgment → declared communal canvassing an electoral offence.
- Model code of conduct.
- Section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 prohibits a candidate from making sympathetic appeal based on religion.
- Role of National Integration Council.
- Skilling of minority communities through various programmes. Ex. Nai Roshni,
- Ranganath Mishra Commission → to suggest practical measures for the upliftment of the socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities.

**Conclusion:**
The process of Socialization must be reoriented to include social harmony and brotherhood in every instance of socialization like education, employment.

# EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION ON INDIAN SOCIETY

| 39. | GLOBALISATION AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY | |
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**Introduction:**

The essence of Indian society - harbouring diverse and distinct identities, ethnicities, languages, religions and culinary preferences.

**Body:**

Globalization - process of interaction and integration among the people, organizations, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.

**Cultural diversity:**

Indian society succeeded and is unique because of its various peculiarities:

A Cosmic Vision - Sense of Harmony – Tolerance - Continuity and Stability – Adaptability - Caste System and Hierarchy

**Pros of globalisation**

The growth rate of the GDP of India has been on the increase from 2.6 percent during 1980- 90 to around 6% percent shown by the union budget 2016-17 - The greater and faster flow of information between countries - greater cultural interaction - to overcome cultural barriers - Increased FDI and FII - Benefits for consumers - lower prices of goods and a wide range of goods available to choose from.

**Cons of globalization**

Social insecurity - drastic increase in child labor due to LPG policy - high rate of unemployment in India - globalization as a double-edged weapon - Psychological Impact - Stress and insecurity - Self-selected culture.

- **Inducing homogenization:** Family structure – increase in nuclear family - increasing number of old age homes
- Use of English has increased manifold in urban areas, this has led to a homogenization in language across the country, but the rural areas have been less affected by it.
- **Impact on cuisine and clothing:** westernisation in food habits like KFC &McDonalds and in clothing
- **Impact on festivals:** Celebration of friendship day, brothers day
- Multiplex theatres – commercialization of food, clothing, cinema everything.
- **Impact on Caste system:** Inter-caste marriages, intermingling, and socializing - expansion of economic

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| | opportunities, education, and liberal thoughts, which has resulted in the weakening of the caste system.<br>- **Impact on tribal culture:** constitute 8.6% of the nation's total population, over 104 million people - In the name of up-gradation of the lifestyle of poor indigenous tribal people, the market forces have created wealth for their interests at the cost of livelihood and security of these tribes in the areas.<br>- In poverty-stricken tribal areas, large scale migration has revealed the increasing movement of young women towards urban centers in search of work.<br>- Their living conditions are unhygienic, the salary is poor and tribal women are vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous agents.<br>- Tribals are being forcefully integrated into the society leading to them losing their unique cultural features and their habitat threatened.<br>- Land Alienation of Tribals:<br>- Displacement of Tribals: The construction of over 1500 major irrigation development projects since independence, over 16 million people were displaced from their villages, of which about 40 percent belong to the tribal populations.<br>**Conclusion:**<br>Indian society - enjoy 'enormous cultural autonomy'. This provides colossal cultural resilience to communities in India to filter the effect of globalization through refectory and prismatic adaptation. That is why India's core values have never changed despite giving shelter to divergent religions of the world and accommodating them within its civilization. | |
| 40. | **GLOBALISATION-IMPACT ON LOCAL TRADITIONS** | |
| | **Introduction:**<br>Ritzer (2004) - coined *Glocalisation* -"growth imperatives (pushing) organizations and nations to expand globally and to impose themselves on the local".<br><br>**Body:**<br>*Glocalization* - refers to the mixing of the global with the local. It is not entirely spontaneous. Nor is it entirely delinked from the commercial interests of globalisation.<br>foreign television channels like Star, MTV, Channel V and Cartoon Network use Indian languages.<br>Paneer Tikka Burger in McDonalds. Popularity of 'Bhangra pop', 'Indi pop', fusion music and even remixes. | |

- **Changes in Norms and rules:** changes conventional social structure, consolation of secularization, decrease in social solidarity and making many-sided quality in social relations - professionalism, improvement in education, etc. - employment opportunities - improving the conditions of the vulnerable.
- **Influence on Marriage:** Importance of marriage is decreasing - an increase in divorce, increase in live-in relationships, and single parenting.
  - Marriage used to be considered as bonding of the souls; but today marriage is becoming professional and contractual. However, despite change in forms of marriage, it has not declined as an institution.
- **Impact on local economy:** Prices in global markets able to impact local prices eg. the sugar industry - casualization of labor encourage formal firms to shift formal wage workers to informal employment arrangements without minimum wages, assured work, or benefits - shift in the composition of the labour force in favor of the skilled laborers
- **Impact on Women:**
  o **+ve:** promoted ideas and norms of equality for women - an increase in the independence of women, especially in urban areas - Changes in the attitude of women-more acceptance of western clothes, dating has become common in urban areas, increased use of contraception in rural as well as urban areas.
  o **-ve:** most crowded in low paying jobs, have less social security - persistence of the patriarchal mindset of Indians, this has led to problems for women like the commodification of women, the use of social media to harass women, increase in violence against women - prostitution, abuse, and dowry related suicides are increasing.

**Conclusion:**

Innovate educational institutions and aggressively close the skills gap - Focus on the most vulnerable populations - Stop climate change - Build a movement focused on equity - Invest in strengthening local and regional economies

| 41. | **POSITIVE CHANGES DUE TO GLOBALISATION.** | 9626364444 |
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| | **On Education:**<br>E-learning, foreign universities collaborating with Indian institutions, Women's education, information sharing -> spread of culture, equal access to education.<br><br>**On Economy:**<br>More choices to consumers, higher disposable incomes, more jobs, aid from international institutions, better service delivery & product quality, more investments.<br><br>**On Women:**<br>Awareness about women's status, better recognition of women's rights, Rise in consumerism -> more home appliances -> more time for women (education & employment), decline in child marriage & other social evils, improving health indicators, more political participation (PRIs have 49% women representation), Decline in caste-based occupations in rural & rise in class-based occupations in urban.<br><br>**On Tribes:**<br>Promotion to tribal arts/crafts/products/practices, educational opportunities (Vanavasi Kalyan, Eklavya schools), decline in superstitions (burial of new-born with dead mother in Khasi tribes -> stopped), Removed their isolation & helped national integration.<br><br>**On Environment:**<br>Increased & integrated environmental consciousness ('Fridays for Future' -> Greta Thunberg), global coalition/organisations against climate change (UNFCCC, IUCN etc)<br><br>**On culture:**<br>Social mobility -> due to merit-based economy (not traditional caste-based division of labour), decreasing religiosity (more people become atheists & agnostic), standardisation & uniformization of culture, change of cuisine, Trans-national languages -> education, employment etc.<br><br>**On Family:**<br>More individualism (individual rights & duties), web-based matrimony services (scope for inter-caste & inter-religious marriages), nuclear families, dual family income, joint-conjugal roles. | |

| 42 | **GLOBALISATION AND ITS VARIED IMPACT ON DEMOGRAPHICS** | |
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**Impact on adulthood:**

**Positive:**

Access to advanced medical services & technology, institutional care services, improved life expectancy, rising continued & re-employment -> "ageless society", communication technologies -> helped interaction with family, sending money etc.

**Negatives**:

Dis-integration of joint families, anxiety due to changing culture, alienation from family & society, inability to adapt to new technology & evolving values.

**Impact on children:**

**Positives**:

Ease of access to internet & virtual learning (smart classrooms, e-learning), reducing infant mortality rates -> due to more institutional deliveries, social networking -> contact building ->skills & employment.

**Negatives**:

Social media -> less physical activity, more consumerism -> physical, emotional & social impacts, exploitation (child labour, sexual abuse, trafficking), exposure to pornography /drugs/terrorist ideologies.

**Impact on working population:**

**Positives**:

More migration (intra-national & international) -> social mobility, higher disposable incomes, more jobs, merit-based economy (not traditional caste-based division of labour), Market liberalization policies & employment (1991 LPG reforms), Growth of new segments (IT, agro-products, beauty/health care etc.) -> rise in demand & supply, Improvement in standard of living, Organic solidarity.

**Negatives**:

Deteriorating working conditions -> wages, health/safety, working hours, social security, representation, exploitation of women & children (physical/mental/sexual), alienation from product & process, brain drain, under-employment.

**Impact on women empowerment:**

**Positives**:

Awareness about women's status, better recognition of women's rights, Rise in consumerism -> more home appliances -> more time for women (education &

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| | employment), decline in child marriage & other social evils, improving health indicators, More political participation (PRIs have 49% women representation), Decline in caste-based occupations in rural & rise in class-based occupations in urban. <br><br> **Negatives**: <br> Commoditization of women -> due to manipulated consciousness of colour & beauty, unhealthy lifestyles -> more non-communicable diseases, feminization of informal/manual jobs (deprived of social security), feminization of agriculture (led to ruralisation & feminization of poverty), pink-collar jobs (role-base stereotypes). | |
| **43. a)** | **GLOBALISATION VS WESTERNISATION** | |
| | **Introduction** <br><br> - Globalization →process of integration of a nation's culture, economy, trade & commerce, etc. with the global market and society, leading to the development of a 'global village'. <br> - Westernization →process of emulation and adoption of western cultures and practices, esp. that of the U.S. in other developing and least developed nations. <br><br> **Globalisation Leading to westernisation** <br> **Socially** <br> - Emulation of western practices by Asian and African nations – celebration, dress, food at the cost of local practices eg. celebration of new year, valentines day etc., <br> - McDonaldization of food consumption habits - Fast Food, Pepsi Coke Culture <br> - Asian youth craving for western citizenships leading to knowledge flight <br> **Economically** <br> - Work hours and culture westernsied → Western nations outsourcing jobs – attuning to US time zones. e.g. the rise of BPOs with rotational shifts, etc. <br> **Politically:** <br> - Unipolarity → western policy changes affecting the dynamics of the whole world eg. foreign policy , US Fed rate change <br><br> **Globalisation does not lead to westernisation** <br> - Rising regional powers such as China, India and Russia in the unipolar world eg.- many countries opting alternate | |

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| | - currencies instead of US dollar, building of regional navigational systems<br>- Reclamation of national and regional cultural activities eg.- Yoga day (Jun 21), Tribal Utsav, celebration of regional new years, Pongal, etc.<br>- Rise of consciousness towards the preservation of local/traditional knowledge and practices like Traditional Digital Knowledge Library (TDKL), etc.<br>- Increased push towards localization of data storage and processing. (asserting digital sovereignty)<br>- Sovereign Economic & Political policies & decisions: despite the threat of U.S sanctions, India continues to import crude oil from Russia, in the midst of ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis.; neutral stand of India in Ukraine Russia crisis - political sovereignity<br>**Conclusion**<br>- Thus, though globalization does means integration/ sameness, it equally means difference, largely driven by local factors. And, globalisation never means the extinction of cultural diversity, but only the interchange of ideas, values people, goods, etc. among different nations. | |
| **43.b)** | **GLOBALIZATION VS. HOMOGENISATION** | |
| | **Introduction**<br>- Globalisation -interchange of ideas, values, thoughts, people, goods, etc. amongst the nations – Rise of ICT - greatly aided in the speeding up global integration.<br>- Homogenisation - commingling of various beliefs, cultures, ideas and values into an integrated whole<br>**Globalisation=homogenisation?**<br>- Globalisation doesn't completely replace local culture and practices - just homogenises it - only means an assimilation of diverse cultures into one- diverse homogenity (global homogenity with local differences/variations).<br>**Sectors most impacted:**<br>**Education**: Influence of english language as medium - global connect - accessibility to several materials<br>**Technology**: Homogeneous global data management - databases of important ICT services at foreign places away from site of data generation eg. facebook (opposed to rules of origin)<br>**Health**: rise in tele-consultation,specialist consultation even in the remotest areas with sufficient network infrastructure. | |

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| | **Trade & Commerce**: More integrated with multilateral and international forums like RCEP, SAFTA, WTO, MERCOSUR, etc. **Economy**: US dollar as reference point of demand and foreign exchange reserves. <br><br> <u>**Negative fall-outs**</u>: <br><br> **Language extinction:** In India alone, there are about 600 potentially endangered languages, according to the ***UNESCO's Atlas of World's Languages in Danger.*** — **Global value chain:** the recent Russia-Ukraine crisis throws light on the impact of an integrated global value chain in the event of any potential crisis somewhere in the value chain. affecting wheat trade as well as creating semiconductor shortage – **U.S. dominant unipolar world:** there is the constant threat of U.S sanctions any developing nations that trade with its adversaries like Iran, Russia, etc., through its CAATSA Act (2020)-threat of loss of political & economic sovereignty. – **Global repercussions** of any major disease outbreaks like the recent COVID pandemic, ransomware & other malware attacks against the tech supergiants like Facebook, Microsoft, etc. <br><br> <u>**Benefits of homogenisation:**</u> <br><br> **Seamless global collaboration** - covid management - global sharing of genomic data - sharing of technologies . development of vaccines <br> **Effective global cooperation** in addressing various international issues like corruption (FATF, Interpol, etc), tax evasion by MNCs (global minimum tax of 15% by OECD, Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, etc), global warming (2015 Paris Climate Summit, 2021 Glasgow Climate Pact, etc). <br> mutual sharing of global common goods. E.g. GPS data used across various nations in Humanitarian and disaster relief activities, cyclone warning, etc., the benefit of reduced ozone hole for the whole world, etc. <br><br> **Conclusion** <br> - Homogenisation of the diverse cultures should not be viewed from a narrow sense as the extinction of local cultural values and practices, but as the one assimilatimg, promoting and respecting the diverse cultures and moulding them into one global diverse culture (an all-inclusive homogenity). | |
| **44.** | **AI AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY** | |
| | **Introduction** <br> - AI - transformative technology – potential to affect the society beyond the conventional industrial sectors - the way of life, the interpretations, the understanding,  hence into the culture and the beliefs of the people in certain ways | |

**Body**

**Positive impacts**

- Improved interaction between people of different languages (natural language processing) – Improved health diagnostics – cause health pointers to improve – Productivity in job – propels economy – Social Welfare – understanding large data and predicting optimal policy needs and prospects - Energy security – optimisation of energy usages – Environmental safety -eg. FireAld

**Negative Impacts**

- Shape cultural trends, influence public discourse, and potentially contribute to the spread of misinformation. – historical bias reinforcement since data fed is based on historical facts – Volatility in job skill requirements with job displacements – uncertainty and anxiety – psychological problems among unemployed youth - Missing human factor in the administration – Concerns of privacy - tools like chatbots might subtly affect people's beliefs far more than social media (based on database of language models) – both long term and short term threats to human civilisation if the tech travels in the wrong direction – AI cannot at times explain the logic of decisions- lack of accountability and trust – concerns over ethical usage and regulation. - filter bubbles, - individuals are exposed to a limited range of information and perspectives - loss of control in decisions can lead to feelings of powerlessness and a lack of agency -

**Conclusion**

- Any technology has both positive and negative impacts. The role of state lies in the streamlined regulation that can result in the effective and positive utilisation of the technology at the same time curbing the misuse of such tech that may lead to disasters. Any impact must be predicted, analysed and if needed corrected.

| | URBANISATION, THEIR PROBLEMS AND THEIR REMEDIES | |
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| **45.** | **SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN URBAN CITIES** | |
| | - Cities - play multifaceted functions in all societies, heart of technological development and economic growth <br> - 60% of the global population will live in urban areas until 2030 (34% of India – urban) <br> - Urbanization has long been associated with human development and progress, but recent studies hold opposite view. <br> - Has adverse impact most pronounced on poor, weaker sections. <br> - Overpopulation, haphazard and unplanned growth of urban areas, lack of social infrastructures is major cause of concern. <br><br> **Social problems** <br> - Social exclusion, Discrimination & Inequality → gender-based violence, dual burden to women etc., <br> - Communal tensions between various religious, linguistic and ethnic groups; Widening rich and poor divide <br> - Slums – breeding ground for poverty, increased crime rate, unclean, unsafe area sanitation problem, drug menace, overburdened health systems. <br> - Migration related problems → Migrants may experience **cultural bereavement, culture shock or culture conflict;** <br> - Social media provide spaces for xenophobic, Anti-immigration, racist discourse hatred towards migrants, outsiders – Mob lynching; <br><br> **Economic problems** <br> - Informal economy, Poverty, unemployment, underemployment, economic disparity, digital inequality etc., <br> - Relative deprivation and lack of social capital → lack of education, low skill, no job, child labor, poverty trap, intergenerational poverty. | |

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| 50 | - Housing problems, overburdened public transport system<br>- Traffic congestion and pollution<br>- Epidemics and disease control → humongous task (slums being hotspots of covid e.g., Daravi slum most affected)<br>- Challenging solid waste and plastic waste management.<br>- Pollution, heat waves, climate change related issues.<br>**Conclusion**<br>- Addressing these socio-economic problems requires a multi-faceted approach that focuses on inclusive urban planning, investment in infrastructure, employment generation, poverty alleviation programs, access to quality education and healthcare, and sustainable development practices.<br>- It is essential to promote equitable growth, enhance social cohesion, and ensure that the benefits of urbanization reach all sections of society. | |
| **46.** | **NEW INDUSTRIES AROUND URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND ITS IMPACT** | |
| | **(Mention what impacts these subheadings do on urban society)**<br>**IT and software industries**<br>- Site for glocalization. (Globalization + localization)<br>- Rise of Gated communities.<br>- Manifestation of post modernity<br>- Diffuse of corporate culture in urban culture. (Rationalization, impersonalization, etc.)<br>- Change in family values (DINK families, weekend families, rise in divorce rate)<br>- Increase the autonomy of women compared to other sectors.<br>**Start-ups culture around cities**<br>- Cradle for innovation<br>- New avenues for urban employment<br>- City specific urban governance.<br>- Enhances Rurban (Rural + urban) infrastructure<br>- Reduces pressure on traditional sectors.<br>- Ease of living.<br>**Cosmopolitan culture**<br>- values including autonomy, freedom, egalitarianism, and mutual respect | |

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| 51 | <ul><li>ethnically diverse and racially tolerant</li><li>opportunities for unique and novel experiences.</li><li>creativity and excitement as key features</li><li>cultural shock for new migrants.</li></ul>**Negative impacts**<ul><li>Burgeoning of slums/ poverty →Labour intensive sectors around cities creates Slum and ghettos</li><li>Lack of social security in unorganized sectors manifests into urban poverty</li><li>Commodification of women are new problems of urban media and film industries.</li><li>Growing divide between ghettos and gated community</li><li>Lack of social solidarity and social capital, social cohesion.</li><li>It is essential to manage urban development effectively by considering factors like sustainable planning, equitable access to opportunities, social inclusion, and environmental stewardship.</li></ul> |  |
| **47.** | **NEW ECONOMY AND ITS IMPACT ON WORKING CLASS** |  |
|  | <ul><li>It refers to a concept that emerged in the late 1990s to describe the profound changes in the global economic landscape</li><li>It is driven by advancements in technology, particularly the rise of the internet and digital technologies.</li><li>characterized by the increasing importance of knowledge-based industries, innovation, connectivity, and the digital transformation of various sectors.</li></ul>**Impact on Working class**<ul><li>Job Polarization – high skilled, knowledge based and low skilled, manual labour jobs → income inequality, low-skilled jobs often face low wages, limited benefits, and job insecurity.</li><li>New Opportunities → growth of service sectors and IT industries, promoted economic growth, per capita income.</li><li>**Job Transformation** → Automation and Artificial intelligence - repetitive tasks in various industries, such as manufacturing, logistics, and customer service, are being automated → loss of jobs for low/middle skilled labours.</li></ul> |  |

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| 52 | <ul><li>o E.g., growth of e-commerce has disrupted the traditional retail sector</li></ul>- Rise of the Gig Economy – freelancing jobs<ul><li>o Positives - flexibility and opportunities for income generation for low/ semi-skilled works e.g., Swiggy, Zomato, zepto etc.,</li><li>o Negatives - lack of job security and labor protections, unpredictable income, lack of access to social security, and difficulty in obtaining loans or mortgages.</li></ul>1. Upskilling & Reskilling - new economy places a premium on specialized skills, particularly in technology, data analysis, and digital literacy; No Skill → No Jobs; workers must bridge the skills gap & to adapt to the **changing demands of the job market**.<br>- Precarious Work conditions and Income Insecurity; financial instability for the working class. E.g., Layoffs in MNCs such as Twitter, Amazon etc., → more pathetic for gig-workers.<br>- Work-Life Balance and Well-being – introduced new work patterns & opportunities such as Work from home; may blur work and personal life boundaries leading to increased stress, burnout, and mental health challenges for the working class.<br>**Conclusion**<br>Impact of the new economy on the working class in India is multifaceted → positive – economic growth; -ve aspect – tackled by Govt initiatives on skill development, training, vocational training etc., Balancing the benefits and challenges of the new economy to ensure inclusive growth and the well-being of the working class is need of the hour. |  |