



# GS1: Society

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**Disclaimer:** These notes are for guidance & reference only, based on our study, experience, & memory. Some fun mnemonics/terms may be included just to aid recall—no offence is intended. Please use your judgment and keep them updated over time.

## About Us



**Madhav Agarwal and Ratnesh Agrawal** — two friends, one mission, and a bond forged through shared dreams. From school classrooms to college corridors, their journey was always side by side. United by a common goal of cracking the UPSC, they spent over 300 hours on video calls — dissecting concepts, solving doubts, and building the notes that would become the backbone of their preparation.

Madhav went on to secure AIR 211 in CSE-2023 and then soared to **AIR 16 in CSE-2024**. Now set to join the **Indian Administrative Service**, he is living proof that quiet determination, when sustained with laser focus, can turn even the toughest dreams into destiny.

Ratnesh, who reached the **UPSC interview stage in CSE-2023**, chose a different but equally powerful path. With the same intensity and sharp thinking that marked his preparation, he stepped into the world of real estate. Today, he's a **dynamic builder in Indore** — shaping skylines and lives with a vision rooted in public purpose and entrepreneurial fire.

These notes are a result of their shared struggle, deep friendship, and uncompromising pursuit of excellence — a **gift to future aspirants**, from two dreamers who refused to settle for average, each leaving a mark in his own way.

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**Note:** These notes are the result of a group effort over the past few years. You'll find pink (or other coloured) highlights at the start of many topics—these usually mark key terms, definitions, quotes, etc., based on our memory cues at the time. While most content is updated, some sections—especially in GS3—may contain older material, so do cross-check and update where needed. Don't get confused by the highlights; use what's useful and feel free to build your own notes from them.

# GS-1 Society

## Dimensions for Society

- **Value Addition: #readagain**
  - As per Census 2011, only 16% households were joint families in India
  - Challenges faced by marriage in - child marriage, domestic violence, infidelity (social media affairs)
  - More than 90% pendency in domestic violence cases
  - **Women:** Gender sensitive urban planning - 'Safe City Projects', Universal Basic Income for women (on lines of PM Kisan); Digital literacy (Kerala's Akshaya centres), Community policing (Janamaithri Project in Kerala) - for communalism, women issues; Social safety nets are needed (common way fwd);
  - Globalisation on education: new pedagogy (project based); QS world ranking; New courses (cyber tech), MOOC (more choice); -ves: Cultural imperialism; social exclusion due to high fees; Ethics (plagiarism, fraud degrees);
  - Urbanisation best practices: Indore waste mgmt, Bangalore's miyawaki method, Gandhinagar rooftop solar
  - Diversity of India - Khasi & Nair community have matrilineal
  - **Reasons for increasing inequality in India** - Education and skill gaps (India Skills Report); Informal sector; Extreme events (covid, health); Social barriers (caste, patriarchy); Regional gaps (urban-rural)
  - **Social consequences** can be analysed on various levels - on women (always bring a gender angle), on family, on society overall, on migration, on population, on govt exp, on govt policies of future, on health
  - **UCC CONTRADICTS THE IDEA OF RELIGIOUS PLURALISM - Against the "Salad Bowl", Loss of traditions (rituals in Hindu Marriage** are very different from the rituals followed in Christian Marriage); **Homogenization of Cultures, Cultural Crashes; However (Modernism and Progressive Laws, Clarity and Simplification, Filling Gaps in Personal Laws (Parsis and Christians lack any law relating to maintenance of children);**
  - **Objectification of Women (Kabir Singh, Animal), Control Over Women's Bodies, Subordination of Women**
- **Bring specific terms from the units/syllabus of GS** - When you talk of education (bring GER, dropouts), Eco participation (talk of FLFP, etc) so that data can be added

- **Use Syllabus approach** (Salient F, U in D, Women, C.S.R. karo Poverty mitao, TION mat kro - Urban, Globalisaiton, Population, rather Social empowerment karo) - eg: Use C.S.R. as a reason for negative things happening/aggravating
- **Forces of change** (use it to answer how Indian society got transformed from traditional to contemporary times): **MUG LIME** (Modernisation, Urbanisation, Globalisation, Legislation/Govt scheme, Industrialisation, Media, Education/Value system changes) - **Can be both +ve as well as -ve (eg: SM leading to decline of native language; Value system changing allows acceptance of FLFP therefore more income in Tier 2 cities)**
- **Institutions: (MMR-KFC) Marriage, Mass Media (films, books), Religion, Knowledge/Value system (content of edu); Family (nuclear vs joint), Caste**
- Features of IS (SF: C3M-JUMP) - Cultural lag, Cosmopolitanism, Coexistence of T&M, Mosaic Model, Jt fam, U in D, Multi-cultural...
- **Implications:** Analyse at level of indiv (diff sections: Women, Youth, Old age, SC/ST), family, society, national, global
- **Connect with Social Justice of GS 2** (NGOs, Health, Edu, HRD, Vulnerable sections, Poverty, Hunger, Welfare sch/laws); Use historical segmentations to form points in example/analysis format (Anc, Medieval, MIH, Post Indep)
- **Migrant, Vulnerable, Population, Women, Tribals, Urbanisation**
  - **GCLIT** (use it for 🇮🇳)
  - **IIA** (Infra, Inst, Attitude)
  - **Use life cycle analysis:** Infant, Adolescent, Adult, Old age (if question on one particular section of society)
- **Terms:** Capability approach of AS in answers, Social Mobility (moving up the ladder via education, jobs), Social security/Safety net (original line of defence), Relative deprivation, Ethnocentrism, **Identity Politics, Othering**
- **Note:** Content will be generic sometimes but when you use say globalisaiton/regionalism in body → then automatically draw its way fwd too in the suggestions or its conclusion if its appropriate (eg: Ek Bh Shreshta Bh)
- **Examine/Evaluate** pucha hai toh both +ve and -ve likhna hai even if women empowerment ki baat ho rhi ho! 2021: Q10. Examine the role of 'Gig Economy' in the process of empowerment of women in India. (Answer in 150...)
- More focus on **sociological** causes/impacts apart from PESTEL
  - Debate of giving **Social security (Universal Basic Income)**- Sociological aspect is - To give them opportunity to **get mobility in the social structure**
  - **RAVI SIHAG:** Personalities, NGO, Bureaucrat, Any current event (Kailash Satyarthi, ASER)
- **Introduction:**
  - **Definition, Statistics/data, Perspective of thinker**
  - **Linking Statement** (can ensure smooth transition from intro to body) - use it wisely don't over it (if not this one can use subheading) - Linking

statement plays a greater role in 15m compared to 10m (use this philosophy for GS overall all papers)

- Way forward (keep issues in mind while suggesting solutions); **General solutions:** Role of NGOs, Media, etc
- 🏆 **Symbol for getting 0.5-1 mark extra in each Qs**

### Syllabus:

Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India

Role of women and women's organization

Population and associated issues, Poverty and developmental issues

Urbanization, their problems and their remedies

Effects of globalization on Indian society

Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism

### **PYQs**

#### **2023 Mains**

- Do you think marriage as a sacrament in loosing its value in Modern India? *(Answer in 150 words) 10*
- Explain why suicide among young women is increasing in Indian Society. *(Answer in 150 words) 10*
- Child cuddling is now being replaced by mobile phones. Discuss its impact on the socialization of children. *(Answer in 150 words) 10*
- Does urbanization lead to more segregation and/or marginalization of the poor in Indian metropolises? *(Answer in 250 words) 15*
- Why is caste identity in India both fluid and static? *(Answer in 250 words) 15*
- Discuss the impact of post-liberal economy on ethnic identity and communalism. *(Answer in 250 words) 15*

#### **2022 Mains**

- A&C (40 marks)
  - Copied to A&C
- MIH, PI & WH (45 marks)
  - 2022: 2. Why did the armies of the British East India Company – mostly comprising of Indian soldiers – win consistently against the more numerous and better equipped armies of the Indian rulers? Give reasons. *(Answer in 150 words) 10*
  - 2022: 3. Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since the mid-eighteenth century? Give reasons. *(Answer in 150 words) 10*

- 2022: 11. The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- GEO (100 marks) - halke mein nahi lena geo ko!! 😞
  - 2022: 4. Describe the characteristics and types of primary rocks. (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - 2022: 5. Discuss the meaning of colour-coded weather warnings for cyclone prone areas given by India Meteorological department. (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - 2022: 6. Discuss the natural resource potentials of 'Deccan trap'. (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - 2022: 7. Examine the potential of wind energy in India and explain the reasons for their limited spatial spread. (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - 2022: 14. What are the forces that influence ocean currents? Describe their role in fishing industry of the world. (Answer in 250 words) 15
  - 2022: 15. Describing the distribution of rubber producing countries, indicate the major environmental issues faced by them. (Answer in 250 words) 15
  - 2022: 16. Mention the significance of straits and isthmus in international trade. (Answer in 250 words) 15
  - 2022: 17. Troposphere is a very significant atmospheric layer that determines weather processes. How? (Answer in 250 words) 15
- SOCIETY (75 marks)
  - 2022: 8. Explore and evaluate the impact of 'Work From Home' on family relationships. (Answer in 150 words) 10
    - **Intro:** Definition of WFH with following linking statement → the culture which existed earlier became a new normal in pandemic. It has impacted various dimensions of life from soc to eco to env to familial
    - **Explore means different r'ships (couple, parental, children) and Evaluate means +ve and -ve, way fwd (ki one line so that -ve impact is taken care of by you)**
    - **Impact:**
      - Conjugal r'ship: Women get greater opportunities of work → more bargaining power and improved status
        - Dilution of division of labour at work (spouse can help)
        - -ve: Frustration showered on women, domestic violence
      - Parent child: more time for kids leading to more engagement and value impartment; -ve: Greater surveillance reduction of freedom (over-parenting)

- Family: Reintegration of joint families; reduced isolation of old aged; Conflict is with respect to space sharing (as all at home)
  - Overall work efficiency reduces (no time limit to work now) → frustration shown to family (quantity of time inc but quality reduced)
  - **Way Fwd:** EE, ER, State (ER should not provide work beyond fixed hours, state should promote awareness on mental health, active helplines, open communication)
- 2022: 9. 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? (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - NMC - one that has reaped the benefits of post liberalisation, english educated, urban MC with major employment in pvt sector (earlier MC was known for its frugal/bachat mindset but know with idea of consumption) other features - disposable surplus income, lifestyle enhancement, consumerism
  - Recently in news, few tier 2 cities (Jaipur, Patna, Lucknow, Indore, Surat) have recorded high eco growth for which this culture of consumption has been very much responsible
  - Body need to show how these cities are rising because of NMC's culture of consumption:
    - Overcrowding of metro cities → lack of land, high price, pollution → alternative sought in tier 2 cities
    - Economic liberalisation and globalisation → rise of service sector and digital revolution leading to more jobs/More disposable income and demand for branded products on rise → higher consumption
    - Ease of consumption offered by e-commerce (door step delivery) as well as finance availability (zero EMI, credit card)
    - Feeling of relative deprivation → Consume more and more
    - Change in values → now there is rise in FLFP → more income → More consumption to raise Std of living
    - Due to greater returns rise in real estate investments
    - Govt initiatives: Digital india, Smart city, Startup India → accelerated urban transformation
  - Concl: Rising on back of NMC, tier 2 cities are emerging as force behind eco growth of country
- 2022: 10. Given the diversities among the tribal communities in India, in which specific contexts should they be considered as a single category? (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - Tribal is one of UPSC's favourite topic

- Introduction - Tribals 8.6% of population, how tribals are diverse in terms of language, size of population (Gond vs Sentenelise), categories (PVTG, DNT), etc give examples
- Linking line: Despite their diversity, tribal communities should be considered as single category in following ways:
- Main Body:
  - Multi-dimensional poverty - constitute poorest among the poor
  - Literacy: 59 vs 73%; Health: data of MMR, stunting, share in malaria disease
  - Dev induced displacement - 40% of them are STs
  - Harmony with nature
  - Cultural preservations unites them (Education practices, rituals)
- Concl: Vulnerability unites them, need to address, time is right 1st tribal president
- 2022: 19. Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15
  - Intro: Indian form of secularism: Rooted in unique historical circumstances, unlike west's complete isolation here exists principled distance with equal respect and protection to all religion
  - India has always been land of tolerance, assimilation, pluralism and has shaped secularism in following ways:
    - Tolerance: Ancient (Samudragupta allowed Meghavarman to estab monastery); Late Ancient (Harshavardhan adopted buddhism w/o giving up hinduism); Medieval (KDR employed muslim in admin); MIH (Secular politics of MG Ranade, GK Gokhale), Post indep (no official state religion, Article 25-28, etc)
    - Assimilation: Process by which diff groups are absorbed into dominant culture of country
      - eg: Sufi's influence from Bhakti used yogic postures, breathing technique; Dr BR Ambedkar called for assimilation of downtrodden into mainstream
    - Pluralism: variety seen in smaller groups making them unique
      - Festivals (Durga festival in WB, Ganesh festival in MH, X'mas celebrated by all); Linguistic and cultural rights (29,30); Art and architecture (Ajanta having structures of multiple religions)

- Concl: We need to ensure value edu so that younger lot can understand and appreciate not only its own religion but also that of others OR these 3 virtues are the 3 pillars of Indian secularism
- 2022: 20. Elucidate the relationship between globalization and new technology in a world of scarce resources, with special reference to India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

- Elucidate = Matlab prove it, show it
- Intro: Define globalisation (and make technology in box);
- Linking: There are scarce resources in the world but with tech we can harness them better eg: Without coal, one can focus on RE if they have right tech (mention diff types of tech)
- Body:
  - Tech allows us one to rise above disadv of natural resources eg: Japan
  - With new tech (AI, ML, IoT) we can use it for harnessing potential of HR in India by turning them into human capital
  - G is leading to diffusion of tech → domestic productivity is inc; Also recipient countries emerging as hub of R&D/patents
  - Tech adv can benefit humanity eg: Vaccine Maitri
  - Auto driving cars (Tesla) - electric, lesser fuel and emissions; similarly use of AI in other fields
  - Scarcity of land in agri bridged by Dry farming from Israel
  - However, positive impact is overstated and infact it can worsen the situation in resource scarce country like India due to:
    - Emerging tech comes at high cost thus accessible to skewed section
    - Hidden social and env costs - e-wastes, health affects, manipulation by AI, crypto
  - Need sustainable technology and global consensus

- 2022: 18. Analyze the salience of 'sect' in Indian society vis-a-vis caste, region and religion. (Answer in 250 words) 15

- 
- Sects are **subgroups from a single faith or religion**, such as Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, and others. Sects can also **refer to religious groups that have separated themselves** from an established religion and now follow their own rules.
- Sects usually attract members of lower rungs of society (Theodicy of disprivilege)
- **Salience of 'sect' vis-a-vis Religion:**
  - Hinduism is divided into **four major denominations:** Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Smartism and Shaktism. The

denominations differ primarily in the god worshipped as the Supreme One and in the traditions that accompany worship of that god.

- Muslims are divided into several sects based on their understanding of Islamic law (fiqh) and Islamic history. On the basis of sect, Muslims are divided into two parts- Sunni and Shia.
- Buddhism was divided into two sects namely Mahayana and Hinayana.
- Christians are divided into two sects - the Catholics and the Protestants. The former may be considered as the traditionalists and the latter the reformists. The two are divided mainly on the question of the authority of the Church.
- **Salience of 'sect' vis-a-vis Region:**
  - Sects also emerges from geographic aspects e.g. hill tribes like gaddis are nomadic in their practice, also, the shiekh are Muslim Community found in the north Indian states. There are four main sections in Shaikh e.g. siddiqi, farooq, usmani, abbasi.
  - Various sects emerged in Maharashtra due to experience of inequality in the observance of religion on the part of various sections of the society, invasion of Muslims and the political predominance acquired by the Muslim rulers over Hindu society. eg: Khalsa Sect in Punjab, or Nirankari sect (stressed on meditation) - here relative deprivation can be in terms of spiritual deprivation instead of wealth one
- **Salience of 'sect' vis-a-vis Caste:**
  - Emerged out of social change - Kabirpanthis, Ravidasias, etc
  - Owing to the rising socio-economic status of the sub-caste in India, they are asserting their dominance in political and socio sectors. E.g. Gujjar, Jats, Patidhar etc.
- Sects overall have promoted democratization of hierarchical practices and our shining examples of pluralism and multi-culturalism

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2021

- **MIH & PI & WH**

- Q2. Trace the rise and growth of socio-religious reform movements with special reference to Young Bengal and Brahma Samaj. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- Q3. Assess the main administrative issues and socio-cultural problems in the integration process of Indian Princely States. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- Q11. To what extent did the role of the moderates prepare a base for the wider freedom movement? Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- Q12. Bring out the constructive programmes of Mahatma Gandhi during Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- Q13. "There arose a serious challenge to the Democratic State System between the two World Wars." Evaluate the statement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

### ● Geography

- Q4. Differentiate the causes of landslides in the Himalayan region and Western Ghats. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- Q5. Despite India being one of the countries of the Gondwanaland, its mining industry contributes much less to its Gross Domestic Product(GDP) in percentage. Discuss.(Answer in 150 words) 10
- Q6. what are the environmental implications of the reclamation of the water bodies into urban land use? Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- Q7. Mention the global occurrence of volcanic eruptions in 2021 and their impact on regional environment. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- Q14. Briefly mention the alignment of major mountain ranges of the world and explain their impact on local weather conditions, with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- Q15. How do the melting of the Arctic ice and glaciers of the Antarctic differently affect the weather patterns and human activities on the Earth? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- Q16. Discuss the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of mineral oil in the world. (Answer in 250 words) 15

### ● Society

- 2021: Q8. Why is India considered as a sub-continent? Elaborate your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - A subcontinent is a **part of a continent that has distinct** geographical, political and cultural **identity**. India is considered as a subcontinent because:
  - **Geography:** India is **seventh largest** country in the world. Indian landmass is bounded by **Himalayas** in the north and **Indian ocean** in the south that gives it a distinct identity. A long coast line, a large desert (Thar), highest mountains ranges and large plains

(India-Ganga-Brahmaputra plains) gives a physiological diversity that can be observed only on continental scale. As per plate tectonics, India is a separate plate which collided with Eurasian plate leading to formation of Himalayas.

- **Population:** Indian has **second largest** population in the world (much higher than any other continent, except for Asia and Africa)
  - **Unity in diversity:** India has **multiple races, religions, castes etc.** speaking different languages, practicing different customs but a **certain element of unity** is visible in all.
  - **Political identity:** India is the largest **democracy** with independent institutions. Commitment to **socialism** and **secularism** makes it different from any other country in its vicinity.
  - **Diversity in flora and fauna:** India has wide range vegetation ranging from **evergreen** forests to **deciduous** forest to **alpine meadows**. Many of the **animal** species found in India are **endemic** and not found in any other part of the world.
  - **Historically,** even ancient people considered **India** a **separate unit** identifying entire **land mass lying south of Indus (Sindhu) as India** or **Jambudweep**. So, we can say that Identity of India as a subcontinent is well accepted even from ancient times.
- 2021: Q10. Examine the role of 'Gig Economy' in the process of empowerment of women in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - 2021: Q17. What are the main socio-economic implications arising out of the development of IT industries in major cities of India? (Answer in 250 words) 15
  - Q18. Discuss the main objectives of Population Education and point out the measures to achieve them in India in detail. (Answer in 250 words) 15
  - Q19. What is Cryptocurrency? How does it affect global society? Has it been affecting Indian society also?(Answer in 250 words) 15
    - Cryptocurrency is economically integrating the world divided by multiple currencies; People who are digitally illiterate are being left behind; India is the largest receiver of remittances but lose money on conversion - crypto will help people to get rid;
  - Q20. How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it.(Answer in 250 words) 15
    - Inst of Jt. Family (allows passing of tradition); Cultural practices (Festivals, rituals, and ceremonies, Diwali, Holi); Religious (bhajan-kirtan, rituals, moral teaching ); Educational Systems ( )
    - U in D; Like a river where all assimilate (Foreigners got Indianized); **Changes** (Decline of tolerance, Rise of individualism and Nuclearization of family, Modern education has made progressive

values like gender equality, Urbanisation, Globalization, Technology and Media, Legal reforms)

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### 1. Salient features of Indian Society

- a. 2022: 8. Explore and evaluate the impact of 'Work From Home' on family relationships. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- b. 2020: Q20. How does Indian society maintain continuity in traditional social values? Enumerate the changes taking place in it. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- c. 2019: What makes the Indian society unique in sustaining its culture? Discuss. [How culture is sustained in Indian society?]
- d. 2014: The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather than social values. Discuss. [Joint Family: Life cycle, Present status,]

### 2. Diversity of India

- a. 2022: 18. Analyze the salience of 'sect' in Indian society vis-a-vis caste, region and religion. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- b. 2020: Customs and traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism. Do you agree?
- c. Types of diversity and their significance (Any 4 cultural elements of India which can be defended with examples)

### 3. Role of women and women's organization

- a. 2021: Q10. Examine the role of 'Gig Economy' in the process of empowerment of women in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10
  - i. Covered below
- b. 2019: What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space? [Continued challenges for women]
- c. 2018: Women's movement in India has not addressed the issues of women of lower social strata. Substantiate your view
- d. 2014: How does patriarchy impact the position of a middle class working woman in India?
- e. 2014: Discuss the various economic and socio-cultural forces that are driving increasing feminization of agriculture in India (Feminization of agriculture: Causes, current status, need for reforms)
- f. 2014: Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments
  - i. Covered below
- g. 2013: "Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organization free from gender bias." Comment. [Women organization: Examples, reforms needed in them]
- h. 1985: Efforts taken for women empowerment from 19th century till today (laws, org, constitutional, policies, future measures needed)

#### 4. Population and associated issues

- a. 2021: Q18. Discuss the main objectives of Population Education and point out the measures to achieve them in India in detail. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- b. 2019: "Empowering women is the key to control population growth". Discuss
- c. Sex Ratio: Causes, region wise analysis, solution, way fwd
  - i. 2015: 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? (Comparison of sex ratio in SCs and STs)
  - ii. 2014: Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments
- d. 2015: Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades
- e. 1994: National Population Policy

#### 5. Poverty and developmental issues (link it with GS 2 as well) Answered below

- a. **2020: COVID-19 pandemic accelerated class inequalities and poverty in India. Comment.**
- b. 2018: 'Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty still exists'. Explain by giving reasons. (Limitation of G Schemes wrt poverty)
- c. 2016: "An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from deprivation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples. (Forms of deprivation and examples to eradicate)
- d. 2015: Population and poverty - chicken egg problem
- e. **2008: The conditions of the urban poor are more deplorable than that of their rural counterparts. Give your views.(365)**
- f. 2018: Mention core strategies for the transformation of aspirational districts in India and explain the nature of convergence, collaboration and competition for its success. (Aspirational Districts' Programme: Objectives - Convergence, Collab and Competition)

#### 6. Urbanization, their problems and their remedies

- a. 2022: 9. 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? (Answer in 150 words) 10
- b. 2021: Q17. What are the main socio-economic implications arising out of the development of IT industries in major cities of India? (Answer in 250 words) 15
- c. 2019: Efficient and affordable urban mass transport leading to rapid economic development (15 marks)
- d. 2017: "The growth of cities as I.T. hubs has opened up new avenues of employment, but has also created new problems". Substantiate this

statement with examples. [Urban Areas (in context of IT Hubs) problems and avenues] - Human geography

- e. 2016: With a brief background of **quality of urban life in India**, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme'.
- f. 2015: Smart cities in India cannot sustain without smart villages. Discuss this statement in the backdrop of rural urban integration. [Rurbanization - Need for smart villages (backdrop rural-urban integration)]
- g. 2015: Air pollution in Delhi vs Kolkata vs Mumbai; Solutions
- h. Urban floods: Comparative analysis of cities
  - i. Jan-2020: Also cover role of IMD in monsoon prediction in these states
- i. 2013: Social problems due to speedy urbanisation process (do for all PESTEL)
- j. 2007: Growing problems of Slums: Nature and causes

## 7. Effects of globalization on Indian society

- a. 2022: 20. Elucidate the relationship between globalization and new technology in a world of scarce resources, with special reference to India. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- b. 2021: Q19. What is Cryptocurrency? How does it affect global society? Has it been affecting Indian society also?(Answer in 250 words) 15
- c. 2020: Is diversity and pluralism in India under threat due to globalisation? Justify your answer
- d. Are we losing local identity for global identity?
- e. How culture specificities are strengthened? Extent to which G has impacted cultural diversity?
- f. Impact on women, culture, elderly, youth, class structure (class divides vs class less society)

## 8. Social empowerment

- a. 2022: 10. Given the diversities among the tribal communities in India, in which specific contexts should they be considered as a single category? (Answer in 150 words) 10
- b. 2021: Q9. Examine the uniqueness of tribal knowledge system when compared with mainstream knowledge and cultural systems. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- c. 2020: Has caste lost its relevance in understanding the multi-cultural Indian Society? Elaborate your answer with illustrations
- d. 2018: "Caste system is assuming new identities and associational forms. Hence, caste system cannot be eradicated in India." Comment.
- e. 2015: Debate the issue whether and how contemporary movements for assertion of Dalit identity work towards annihilation of caste. [Debate: Dailt identity movts. v/s annihilation of caste]

- i. Dr. BR Ambedkar in his book Annihilation of Caste advocated for intermarriages to reduce caste issues (as it will lead to fusion of blood and feeling of kinship)

## 9. Communalism, regionalism & secularism

### a. Secularism:

- i. 2022: 19. Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15
- ii. 2019: Challenges to cultural practices in name of secularism
  - a. Covered below
- iii. 2018: Indian vs western (firm) model of secularism: +ves and -ves
- iv. 2017: 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 at the present. Elaborate.
  - a. Covered below

### b. Communalism:



- i. 2018: 'Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.' Argue by giving suitable illustrations. [Causes (Power struggle and relative deprivation)]
  - a. Covered below
- ii. 2017: Distinguish between religiousness/religiosity and communalism giving one example of how the former has got transformed into the latter in independent India. [Religiousness vs Communalism]
  - a. Covered below

### c. Regionalism:

- i. 2021: Q8. Why is India considered as a sub-continent? Elaborate your answer. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- ii. 2020: Do you agree that regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness? Argue.
- iii. 2019: Do we have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation? Elaborate with examples.
- iv. 2018: Discuss whether formation of new states in recent times is beneficial or not for the economy of India.
- v. 2017: In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the States? Give reasons with examples for your view point.
- vi. 2016: What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on regional basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer.
- vii. 2016: Has Linguistic states strengthened the cause of Indian Unity

- viii. **2013: Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in generation of demand for a separate state. Discuss. (historic and contemporary examples/map)**
- ix. **2005: "Political boundaries and regional boundaries need to be co-terminus." Do you agree?**
- x. 1985: Keeping in view the political developments in India explain how the need for the national integration and the demand for the regional autonomy can be reconciled

## Regionalism

-  **Definition** (R is an ideology which seeks to adv interest of R over that of state; Fuelled by geog concentration of identity markers); **Thinkers** (Yogendra Y: India is not a N-S but S-N; Sailesh Gowda-B are not geo but dev) **Basis for R (PYQ 16)** (Socio-cul=lang/race/religion eg: Dravidistan vs Aryan race; Bihari expulsion from MH; Economic= regional developmental imbalance ie mumbai vs marathwada; Rengma Nagas demand for autonomous council in Assam, Geo=natural resources or loyalties to erstwhile princely rules, Historical=by folklores, Pol-Admin accentuates it), **Forms** (Supra-state ie N vs S or global level N vs S, Inter-state gives eg: river/territory dispute MH vs KR; Intra-state: bodoland/bundel/son of soil in MH/HY; Sep nation-Khalistan/Greater Nagalim) **Effects +ve** (read below) **and -ve** (use forms to create points; read below), **WF/Concl** (Ek Bh SB; Balanced development; Sensitize pol, ECI/Media reforms), Read Yellow pts below avoid green headings 🌟 PYQs - 1Q pa since last 2016 🌟
-  : Yogendra Y, Sailesh Gowda, Using many many examples
  - +ve: Realise salad bowl concept through regionalism, Right of self determination-Gandhiji's quote (ocean of Indianism, being gujrati = port); Subnational solidarity success eg: Kerela;
  - -ve: Ethnocentrism (own cultural lens used to judge others - eg: NE exodus), Identity Politics, (vote bank politics), Hinders international diplomacy (WB teesta dispute), Son of the Soil
  - As per BR Ambedkar, Indians must identify themselves as Indians first, Indians last and only as Indians.
- **Intro, Quotes, definition** ✓
  - Region is any homogenous area which is cult/geog distinct from neighbouring areas. Regionalism is an ideology that seeks to advance the interests of a region rather than that of the state. It is fuelled by geographical concentration of identity markers and encouraged by a sense of relative deprivation

- -ve sense: Chauvinism based on regional identity; +ve sense: people's love for their region, culture, language (person can be proud Bengali and a proud Indian at once)
- Yogendra Yadav : "India is not a Nation-State, rather it is a state-Nation" - Use when regionalism is to be favoured (State-nation accepts that political boundaries do not and need not coincide with cultural boundaries and that a political community can be imagined across deep diversities; This is backed by the idea of unity in diversity)
- Sailesh Gowda said 'The boundaries between regions of India are not geographical but developmental'
- **Basis of R (directly asked in 2016) ✓**
  - Geo: Regionalism happens due to geog concentration and is further fueled by presence of natural resources such as landforms/forests/climate/coastal areas/international border; Still support their loyalties to pre reorganisation princely states
  - Historical: Supported regionalism with cultural heritage, folklore, myths
  - Socio-cultural:
    - Language as the basis for bifurcation of states such as Assam, PJ (the real demand was religion but was presented under the garb of language as div based on religion would not have been allowed in secular state); (Expulsion of Biharis from MH)
    - Race, Caste & Religion: Eg: Dravidistan is supported on the historical premise that Aryan conquest removed their non-brahminical polity and hegemony; Colonial legacy of divide and rule
  - Economic: Resources are limited and developmental policies could not address regional developmental imbalance in terms of growth hence this leads to demand for smaller states eg: Uttrakhand from UP
    - Rengma Nagas demand for autonomous council in Assam (feeling of relative deprivation in Mikir hills whose earlier name was Rengma Hills)
  - Politico-admin: Accentuated regionalism does not create R as such
    - **Son of the soil**- eg Mumbai for Marathi
- **Forms of R (used in generating content)**
  - Supra-state: Eg: North vs South, NE vs mainland india
  - **Inter-state**: River disputes, Territory disputes (Assam Mizoram dispute; over Belgavi b/w KR and MH), 3 Bordering village issues b/w Odisha and AP (where AP conducted panchayat polls)
  - **Intra-state** (Demand for sep state): Bundelkhand, Bodoland, Vidharbha, Harit Pradesh, Saurashtra, Gorkhaland, Greater Tipraland
    - Son of the soil- eg Mumbai for Marathi, **Haryana local emp law** (run contrary to Ek Bhart Shreshta Bharat)
  - Demand for **separate nation**: Greater Nagalim, Khalistan

- Situation specific- During Corona, Delhi govt- healthcare for only delhi people

- **Effects**

- **Negative**

- **Threat to national integration** specially when separatist type movt.
- Violent means when used can create internal security challenges - eg: Extremism fueled by ULFA, NSCN
- Used as vote-bank politics - used more to gain political mileage
- May hinder international diplomacy (West Bengal Teesta dispute)
  - eg: West Bengal- teesta dispute, Tamil concerns- relations with SL, NE region- Myanmar cautious diplomacy wrt army
- Son of Soil Policy (happens in areas of higher 'in' migration (bringing outsiders), presence of regional parties, failure of state to accomodate interests of natives & outsiders) #readagain
  - Means that the state constitutes the exclusive homeland of its main language speakers, who are the sons of the soil or local residents
  - **Reasons:** Competition for industrial jobs, Rising unemployment, Rehabilitation of landowners + Agri distress, Linguistic reorg of state, Misued by regional parties **Needed for (+ve side):** Managing migration; Ensure that businesses do not adopt bias against local people (see them as lazy)
  - **Issues:** May not pass legal scrutiny (**Article 16** only parl can prescribe residence), Auto industry which contributed to 25% of the state GDP of Haryana will be adversely impacted, Dangerous for unity of the country (open pandoras box); Revival of License Raj (akin to pvt nationalisation); Litigation-Does Article 16 cover pvt jobs or only state jobs; **Dr. Pradeep Jain Case** - Son of S would be unconst but not expressly rules on it
  - **How to combat** (same as ways to tackle regionalism): Inclusive G (Balanced regional growth; Income tax benefits are given for **setting industries/edu/skill institutions** in backward areas); Cooperative federalism, Sensitize politicians, Promoting Unity in diversity; Electoral reforms to penalise hate crime; Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat-MP in Manipur's Sangai Mahaotsav
- There is no end to R as it may fuel intra-regional feeling of deprivation (this will happen when resources are not distributed within the region properly) - Difficulty in administrations
- May further fuel communalism, domino effect
- Resource rich states of JH/CG suffering from dutch disease

- **Positive**
  - Realise **salad bowl concept** in letter & spirit (diversity of India)
  - Right of Self-determination which makes people empowered and happy: Gandhiji said in this vast ocean of Indianism, being Gujarati is a port for me
  - **Eco**: Induces Competitive spirit - eg: Investor meets by GJ, WB, etc
  - **P**: Greater the level of subnational solidarity, higher will be the state's commitment to social welfare. **Kerala's success** is the most striking example (in south unlike north, people are atleast united on languages and not divided like caste, etc which happens in north say in BH)
    - **Multi-party democracy/Regional Political parties grew**
  - **Admin**: Admin efficiency in case of Uttrakhand (Sch V status, hilly areas developed);
    - Better integration of ppl in overall governance (as not always national interest is pitted against regional interest) - Strengthening of democracy
    - **Vulnerable**: Socio-economic development of vulnerable sections in case of states of JH/CG and better admin governace wrt **TG (high rank on EoDB Index)**
  - **Security**: Keeping the extremism at bay by accomodating sentiments of all eg: Accord with Mizo National Front (insulating one region from the other)
- **How India as 'nation' did not negate regional sentiments**
  -
- **Way forward** (How to reconcile national integration and regional autonomy)
  - Measures taken: Schemes such as Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat, One Nation One Tax, Promotion of balanced growth (income tax benefits are given for setting industries in backward areas), Three Language Formula
  - Balanced development models i.e promoting areas left behind eg: Financial Inclusion
  - These issue will not be threat to Unity if handled in democractic manner. Indian constitution provides enough space for regional demands (thus political autonomy can address regional aspirations - eg: autonomous council)
    - **Approaches used by India to not negate regional sentiments - covered in image above**
  - Sensitize Politics: Political consensus on priortising national interests
  - **Solving border issues ammicably** like Assam-Arun Pradesh (**Namsai Declaration**) - more states should adopt cooperation
  - More decentralisation through 5th, 6th schedule- NCST recommended 6th sch for Ladakh

- Print and Electoral Media reforms to cover concerns of all india issues - NE issues, issues of Andaman and not just focus on metro cities
- Electoral reforms- Empowering ECI for penalising hate speeches wrt other language,regions
- **Conclusion:** In the past, India as a nation did not negate regional sentiments by \_\_\_\_\_ which shows its ability to realise the positive sides of regionalism which are competition, cooperation and co-existence.
- Regionalism in a **negative sense begets** clashes and conflict, **but in a positive sense** it leads to competition, cooperation and co-existence

1. **2020: Do you agree that regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness? Argue.**

- a. R is due to rising **cultural assertiveness**
  - i. Son of the soil
  - ii. Hatred towards NE led to exodus in Bangalore
  - iii. Demand for separate states : examples above
  - iv. Extremism fueled by ULFA, NSCN in Nagaland
  - v. Historic: Guided by myths, customs and folklores
  - vi. Race, Caste & Religion: Eg: Dravidistan
- b. R is also due to other factors:
  - i. Other causes: Economic, Geographic

2. **2019: Do we have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation? Elaborate with examples.**

- a. Define cultural pockets- features of indian society given above
- b. **Examples:**
  - i. Metro cities such as Delhi/Mumbai (ppl from diff culture came & settled) - Multi Storey housing societies
  - ii. Central univ/colleges (such as JNU,DU,NSD)
  - iii. Festival (Ganesh 10 days, or Durga Puja)
  - iv. Migration causing formation of cultural pockets
  - v. Corporate offices and MNCs (celebration of major festivals at work)
  - vi. Indian sports team/IPL
  - vii. Media - Bollywood, Television
  - viii. Others: LBSNAA Cantonment areas (defence forces)
  - ix. Even idea of global india- Auroville, Parliament, Supreme court
- c. However India also consists of regions (areas where cultural pockets are not there) which have predominance of one form of cultural identity over others as can be seen in 5th and 6th schedule areas of NE to preserve tribal, Ladakh, Kashmir, Andaman islands- which is shows unity in diversity for the large india

3. **2018: Discuss whether formation of new states in recent times is beneficial or not for the economy of India.**

a. **Pros:**

- i. Political stability creates conducive environment for investment in the region
- ii. The Economic Survey 2016-17 stated that smaller states in India trade more than the rest. Smaller states offer better and efficient administration which leads to creation of infrastructure strengthening the connectivity in the area, expand its access to market and boost trade for the overall economy of the country.
- iii. Greater control over legislative and executive bodies in case of newer states can better deliver the promises made by leaders
- iv. Cohesion will lead to **development of regional art, literature, architecture** which can boost tourism and boost consumption of these items/services
- v. Recently formed state **Telangana** has continuously been among the top ranks in the list of ease of doing business in the country → Competitive spirit also ignited among other states
- vi. Better economic planning keeping in mind the geography of the region eg: **Uttrakhand**

b. **Cons:**

- i. Disputes such as water disputes, issue over state capital (Hyderabad in case of AP/TG), dispute wrt division of state resources can hinder the economic progress; More boundaries, more disputes
- ii. Huge capex to build newer admin/jud/pol machinery eg: New city **Amravati** require investment of **1 lakh crore** which could have been used for developmental purpose or tackling regionalism
- iii. Linkages of existing businesses operating before estab of new states may get impacted
- iv. Smaller states does not mean better development eg: Ghost hamlets in Uttrakhand
- v. Only new states is not a panacea we need good governance too

c. **Solution: Rather than increasing states, increasing number of distt for targetted scheme delivery; Increase autonomy of local bodies in the region**

4. **2017: In the context of the diversity of India, can it be said that the regions form cultural units rather than the States? Give reasons with examples for your view point.**


- a. Though the government **reorganized various states and also formed new states but cultural units have been intact** in India till this day. Examples such as:
- b. **Inter-state** diversity

- i. **Chhath parv** is celebrated by **eastern** end of **Uttar Pradesh** and **western** end of **Bihar**
- ii. **Rice fish dietary culture** has also been practiced across all coastal regions
- iii. **Hill dominated culture** in states of HP, Uttarakhand, JK
- iv. Festivals such as **Holi are celebrated all over india; Agricultural festivals such as Bihu/Pongal/Baisakhi** promote ties **based on economic background** rather than religion
- v. **Sports festivals** such as IPL are combining all cultures
- vi. Naga distributed over many NE states, **8 states of NE having similar traditions**
- vii. **Population living in green revolution area** that comprises Punjab, Haryana and west Uttar Pradesh practices nearly same traditions and **represents a single cultural unit**
- viii. **Combined south dravidian culture** at the same time multiple identities even within diff states
- ix. **Similarity** in culture of **Hindi belts - MP, UP, RJ**
- c. **Intra-state diversity**
  - i. **MP- Malwa plateau-** urban cities of Indore, Khargone region dominated by tribals
  - ii. **UP- diff cultures of west, middle, east UP**
  - iii. Even within Maharashtra- **Mumbai kind of mini India**, diff demands of Marathwada, Vidarbha
  - iv. **WB- Gorkha culture, Bengali culture**
- d. However **state a primary cultural unit too on basis of language-** as seen in demands since independence- AP, Gujarat, Maha, Madras etc also **continued demands for new states on basis of language** (Sindhi pradesh, gorka identity, bodo etc); **Rajput culture RJ**
5. **2016: What is the basis of regionalism? Is it that unequal distribution of benefits of development on regional basis eventually promotes regionalism? Substantiate your answer.**
6. **2016: Has Linguistic states strengthened the cause of Indian Unity**
  - a. Covered in post independence
7. **2013: Growing feeling of regionalism is an important factor in generation of demand for a separate state. Discuss. (historic and contemporary examples/map)**
  - a. Various dimesions of R- causes with examples (given above)
  - b. **However** new state without R (**due to admin efficiency or security needs**)- for admin efficiency (eg Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand) without very vocal R demands, Ladakh, JK based on politic- security needs
8. **2005: "Political boundaries and regional boundaries need to be co-terminus." Do you agree?**

- a. This vision of nationhood is more European than Indian. It draws upon a **model of the nation-state** that emerged in Europe. Europe's civilisational unease with diversities has had a long history. Nineteenth century nation-states were an attempt to **settle this unease by matching the cultural boundaries of a nation with the political boundaries of a state**. If there was a mismatch, the nation-state model tried either to shift the political boundaries—by creating new countries or merging existing states—or to alter the cultural boundaries by means of cultural integration, assimilation, coercion and even ethnic cleansing.
  - b. **Should be co-terminus**: preservation of culture, **social cohesion**, better admin in case of **language- easy governance** in context of linguistic states, **less chances of conflict**, easy to handle security, promote culture of area/tourism, Grassroot l'ship in politics
  - c. **Should not be: too many states**, chances of **frictions**, diff in admin, **threat to national integration**, too many elections
    - i. Cover points of above question in context of diff cultural units - cant make all pol boundaries
9. **1985: Keeping in view the political developments in India explain how the need for the national integration and the demand for the regional autonomy can be reconciled**
- a. Refer way fwds above

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## Secularism (2024)

- *Question asked in 2022*
-  **Definition** (Doctrine that opposes all forms of inter and intra religious domination), **Key terms** [Sarva Dh Sambhav (equal respect to all R), Complete separation vs Principled Distance] **Constitutional** (Article 25-28, Article 14/15/16, 42nd AA, 51A(e)-promote brotherhood; Right to religion is not absolute though), **Challenges/Threats to S** (Indv, Society, Pol, Admin-2.5% Sachar Rerport, PP Secularism rather than Cont Sec, Inter-national, Media), **Good example** (All faith prayer for new parl foundation), **Way Fwds** (Moral Education, Responsible Journalism via PCI Norms, Periodic convention of Nat Integration Council, UCC, PP oversight over spokesperson) **Conclusion** (Soul of R is one, encased in multiple forms-MG; There is no doubt Secularism is relevant to, and appropriate for India and thus must be defended from evils of communalism, casteism, party politics and obscurantism); Intra-religious denominations examples- Caste discrimination, Prejudice against women,

Sectarianism-Shia/Sunni sects) **Contemporary issues** (UCC, Triple Talaq, Sabrimala Case); Read yellow highlights below

- **Concept:** *Secularization* is to be understood as a process in which ties of religion, casteist and ethnic particularism are gradually transcended, in which the politics is defined on rationalist and ideological lines, and in which religion, caste and ethnicity are confined to the sphere of 'private' life #readagain
- 📌: Tolerance/Pluralism are the pillars of Indian secularism; Sachar Committee Report-2.5% in bureaucracy; Data on communal violences **2900** cases b/w 2017-2021; (5 yrs from 17 pe khatra), Madan Commission;
- Intro, Quotes, constitutional articles ✓
  - Doctrine that opposes all forms of inter and intra religious domination (NCERT)
  - In Indian context , Secularism means Equal Respect to all Religion. It is inspired by the spirit of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava" (Gandhi)
    - Gandhiji **viewed religion** through **prism of liberal** thoughts → **therefore ban untouchability**
    - Viewed **secular state** where no single religion can dominate others
    - **Religion** is a private affair and **no space in politics**
  - Rajeev Bhargava says that Indian secularism did not erect a strict wall of separation, but proposed a 'principled distance' between religion and state (or principled state intervention)
  - **Constitution: Article 25-28, 14,15,16 (prohibit discrim on religion), 30 (allows rel minorities to set edu inst)** (can be used in Intro); 42nd AA, Schedule VII (Concurrent list);
- Indian vs West Secularism (covered in GS2)
  - In Western context , it means complete separation of state and religion. The wall between them is strict, thus there is no scope for state sponsored religious reforms
    - **In the west, religion as a private matter; No support to institutions run by minorities**
  - Whereas in case of India the **wall is porous** thus allowing state to intervene and provide progressive voices eg: **banning sati, untouchability, triple talaq**, etc; while providing **equal protection to 'all' religions (room for reforms)**
    - **Principle of harmony** rather than strict separation; **Religious tolerance; Humanity** at its core;
  - **More liberal!**: Indian secularism is more liberal in a sense it is not neutral rather accept every religion in a broader sense
- **Challenges/Threats faced by Secularism**
  - **Indv level:** **Religious fundamentalism** (amplified by social media)
  - **Societal level:** **Forced conversions (against Stanislaus judgement)**, Rise in **majoritarianism eg: Imposition of vegetarianism** (imposing the

morals of majority community over the minorities), **Casteism** (greatest roadblock to the furtherance of secularism in our polity), **Obscurantism** is a great hurdle eg: Mob lynching/ **Valentine Day attacks** (people give importance to customs/traditions rather than reason); **Communalism** (data of NCRB 2900 cases b/w 2017-21) #readagain



- **Economics Causes** of Communalism: Unemployment leads to riots; Competition of resources (2008 Indore riots marginalisation of Muslim blacksmiths in tin based industries by Hindus); Ghettoization as observed in Ahmedabad #readagain
- **Madan Commission** (1970) said primary builders of communal tensions are politicians
- International influence: attacks on minorities in BG, Afghanistan issue
- Corporatisation of Media → **Sensationalisation** of news or circulation of fake news
- Political level: Communal politics, Exclusion of minorities (**Sachar Committee Report** - Muslims **only 2.5% in bureaucracy**)
  - **'Party-political secularism'** rather than constitutional **secularism** - political parties keep off religion or **intervene as and when it best suits** their party or electoral interests (*parties are not very secular in terms of composition and working*)
- **Issues with Secularism** ✓
  - Pratap Bhanu Mehta- I sec policy leaves all communities insecure due to divisive politics (asked once in PYQ)
  - Hindu Majoritarian inferiority complex wrt pseudo-secularism (eg Rajiv Gandhi- Shah Bano judgement)
  - Threat to cultural practices in question
    - Crackers during Diwali, Triple Talaq, Sabrimala, Freedom of speech used to demean gods, OTT- eg PK movie- Shiv ji in Bathroom, Tandav webseries, pseudo sec, Diff laws for minority inst (given autonomy) and others- eg: dont wear bangles, mehendi in school
      - However write positives of sec in end- that it reforms orthodox practices- Nikah halala, protects minority, politics of dec etc
- **Contemporary issues with Secularism:** ✓
  - **Sabrimala Case:** Issues as to what constitutes 'essential religious practice' which is protected under Article 25. The state/judiciary can intervene only in non-essential matters, however it cannot determine what constituted ERP — the matter is sub judice
  - Uniform Civil Code
  - Triple Talaq Issue: The new act [Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019] declared talaq-e-biddat illegal. Any muslim husband who pronounces such talaq to his wife can suffer imprisonment for a term of three years and also be liable for fine

- Santhara/Sallekhana: SC stayed the decision of the RJ High Court and lifted the ban on the practice of Santhara
- Good examples: ✓
  - All-faith prayer marks foundation stone-laying ceremony of new Parliament building; Shariff Chacha - Padma Awards
  - Muslims came forward to defend temples by forming human chain and hindus hiding muslims inside their homes is a sign of communal harmony; Cremation of hindu bodies by muslims during COVID-19
  - Sikh community sanitised Jama Masjid in delhi ahead of Eid 2020
- Conclusion: ✓
  - Need to imbibe Gandhiji's thought who said soul of religion is one encased in multitude of forms
  - Teach student from beginning about inter-R harmony
  - Media oversight or Responsible Journalism by independent committee to control programs that promote divisions and threat to secularism, tackling fake news culture in social media such as whatsapp, twitter
    - Effective oversight by party leadership over their spokesperson
  - Police reforms - more minority rep
  - Other Way Fwd: UCC can be brought, Anektavada of Jainism, Periodic convention of National Integration Council
  - Role of NGOs and Civil societies to ensure unity, More teeth to Election Commission, Article 51A (promote brotherhood)
  - This constitutional secularism cannot be sustained by the state alone but requires collective commitment from a scrupulous media, civil society activists, and an alert citizenry
  - Promoting politics of dev rather than identity
  - Better productive jobs to youth as well as eco growth to counter youth joining ISIS, doing communal lynching
  - Bollywood films focussing on peace rather than religious conflicts
- PYQs
  - 2022: 19. Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15
    - **Intro:** Indian form of secularism: Rooted in unique historical circumstances, unlike west's complete isolation here exists principled distance with equal respect and protection to all religion
    - India has always been land of tolerance, assimilation, pluralism and has shaped secularism in following ways:
      - **Tolerance:** Ancient (Samudragupta allowed Meghavarman to estab monastery); Late Ancient (Harshavardhan adopted buddhism w/o giving up hinduism); Medieval (Akbar-Sul-hi-kul policy, Ibadat Khana, KDR employed muslim in admin); MIH (Bhakti-Sufi, Secular politics of MG Ranade, GK

Gokhale), Post indep (no official state religion, Article 25-28, etc), Values of **Vasudev Kutumbakam #readagain**

- **Assimilation:** Process by which diff groups are absorbed into dominant culture of country
  - eg: Sufi's influence from Bhakti used yogic postures, breathing technique; Dr BR Ambedkar called for assimilation of downtrodden into mainstream, Sufi saints are revered by all faiths
- **Pluralism:** variety seen in smaller groups making them unique
  - Festivals (Durga festival in WB, Ganesh festival in MH, X'mas celebrated by all); Linguistic and cultural rights (29,30); Art and architecture (Ajanta having structures of multiple religions), Mughal art had native indian features
- **Concl:** We need to ensure value edu so that younger lot can understand and appreciate not only its own religion but also that of others OR these 3 virtues are the 3 pillars of Indian secularism
- **2017: 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 at the present. Elaborate.**
  - Explain tolerance and love in PESTEL context
  - Early times- **Indus valley- secular, policies of Ashoka- dhamma**, Mughal rulers like Akbar- Sul-hi-kul policy, Ibadat Khana (discussions), **Buddhism** effect on **Ashoka**, diff invaders assimilated in india due to love and tolerance here, Jainism, **Bhakti Sufi** movt effect- Kabir, Ahimsa, H-M unity advocated by Gandhiji during NCM, Nehru secular approach
  - **Present times: Non aligned movt, No first use in nuclear doctrine**, federalism, **wildlife care, environmental pacts** with global nations, need to fight common enemies such as poverty, pollution, crime and terrorism, relevant for **soft power diplomacy**
  - However colonial rule- divide and rule policies- sowed the seeds of communalism- seen in Partition, etc (**prescriptive tone, still lot to be done**)
    - **Current issues of intolerance**- mob lynching, caste and communal riots, biased social media in post-truth world, divisive politics, hate speech
- **2019: Challenges to cultural practices in name of secularism**
- **2018: Indian vs western (firm) model of secularism: +ves and -ves**

## Communalism (asked in 2023)

-  **Intro** (means aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity; said that C is 'Political Trade in religion' or involves use of R for political purposes) **Factors aiding C** = PESTEE + Media, Historic, International, Admin(Eco-Relative deprivation+Sachar; Soc-lack of trust as shown by PRCS/Pew Research Centre Survey'21+Pol) **Is C a threat** (No if Welfarist or Retreatist-no politics by Bahai; But Yes if Retaliatory or Secessionist C); **Current issues of C** (Alleged targeted demolitions, Alleged misuse Anti-religious conversion laws (UP, MP); Youth joining ISIS, Mob Lynching, Delhi riots) +ve example (same); **Way Fwd** (**NCRWC said Inter-Faith Commission, National Int Council, Sachar Committee-Equal Opp C; Rangnath Mishra Committee-attend to role of police in comm violence, etc;**) PYQs- **Based on Constant view of power** (progress at cost of other); Class coincided with religion eg: Hindu landlord vs Muslim; Factors aiding same as in Secularism; Read highlights below
  - **Examples:** Pre Indep-Divide & rule; Post-Indep: Ayodhya dispute, 1984 anti-Sikh riots, Recent delhi riots, Anti-Christian movt in Odisha, Minority Exodus from J&K/Recent Indv killings in J&K (cover diff examples and not just H-M)
  - **Examples 2023:** Recent incidences - Gyanvapi dispute, Hijab controversy, Hijab poster row Ganga Jamuna School Damoh (MP), Love Jihad
  - **Way Ahead:** Constant communal bickering cannot be the hallmark of a vishwaguru. Need to cherish the ideals of freedom fighters who saw India as a 'land of peace'; Mention Ek Bh, Shreshta Bh
  - 📌: NCRB data: Over 2,900 cases of communal or religious rioting were registered in the country between 2017 and 2021; **Terms** (SF: HI-CEO - **Hate Speech, Identity Politics, Constant view of power, Ethnocentrism, Othering, Intolerance, Interfaith Dialogue**) - Ethnocentrism: apply one's own culture as a frame of reference to judge other cultures/region
- **Intro** 
  - Communalism means aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity. It is said that communalism is Political Trade in Religion; It is said C is about politics and not about religion.
  - Based on 'Constant View of Power' which believes that one can progress only at the cost of others (which is not really true)
  - Ideology where religious communities within the society feel that they have different secular (social/pol/eco) interests (Note: non-secular interest toh diff hoga hi as diff religion but C occurs when 2 religions consider their secular interests to be in conflict);
  - Religiousness vs communalism: Covered in answer above

- Features of communalism: Primacy of own religious identity, Intolerant, Exclusivist
- Evolution ✓
  - Pre-Indep: James Mill divided India's history into H/M/British period, Divide & rule policy used by British, Bengal partition based on religion, Separate electorates-1909, Communal press was tolerated, Muslim League's 'two-nations-theory', Communal award 1932, Direct action day, Hindu touch given to national agenda (taking dip in Ganga etc.), using Hindu and Muslim revivalist movements, Assassination of Gandhi
  - Post-Indep: Shah Bano verdict, Ayodhya dispute, Bombay attacks, 1984 anti-Sikh riots, 1989 Kashmir violence, Godhra riots, Muzaffarpur riots, Recent Delhi riots, Anti-Christian movt in Odisha, Gyanvapi-Mandir Wapsi movement, Minority Exodus from J&K (cover diff examples and not just Hindu-Muslim)
- **Factors/Causes aiding Communalism**
  - Political: Used as a tool by political parties to fulfill their vested interests (politics of appeasement) - Lack of oversight over spokespersons
    - Communal politicians have successfully used the economics of inequality, uneven development and under-development to reinforce their stranglehold over the society.
    - **Madan Commission** (1970) said primary builders of communal tensions are politicians
  - Economic factors:
    - Feeling of **relative deprivation** due to uneven growth, unemployment — both of them aggravates insecurity in the minds of common men
      - **PYQ: Communalism arises either due to power struggle (religious distinctions were coinciding with class distinctions) or relative deprivation**
    - Sachar Committee conveyed about deprivation of Muslims in emp/literacy/admin/political representation
      - Exclusion of minorities (Sachar Committee Report - Muslims only 2.5% in bureaucracy)
  - Social factors:
    - Religious fundamentalism (which is militancy by self-styled believers who try to arrest erosion of their religious identities), Forced conversion, Rise of majoritarianism (beef consumption; SC held that nobody likes to be told what to eat or how to dress)
    - **Psychological factors** such as lack of inter-personal trust and mutual understanding (**feelings of US vs THEM**) or **C creates in-group solidarity by creating negative stereotypes about the out-group**



- Schemes such as Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (promoting unity in diversity through state level exchanges, book translation regional lang, movies, sports eg: MP in Manipur's Sangai Mahaotsav), One Nation One Tax
- The National Integration Council, the apex body mandated to fight communalism, casteism, regionalism and parochialism, must meet regularly (has not met ever since the BJP-led government came to power at the Centre)
- Gandhi - The need for the moment is not one religion for the whole human kind, but mutual respect, equal regard and tolerance of the devotees of different religion. As the soul of religion is one encased in multitude of forms
- NCRWC 2000 recommended setting up of 'Inter-Faith Commission' to promote inter-religious harmony and social solidarity
- Sachar Committee report on the status of Indian Muslims recommended the creation of an Equal Opportunities Commission to deal with complaints of intolerance and exclusion
- Movies like - Anek, Bajrangi Bhaijan, Chak De India, Article 15
- Read Comments in image below

■



1. **2018: 'Communalism arises either due to power struggle or relative deprivation.' Argue by giving suitable illustrations. [Causes (Power struggle and relative deprivation)]**

- a. **Power Struggle:** The **irony in Indian** context was such that **religious distinctions were coinciding with class distinctions** Eg: Hindu landlords vs Muslim peasants in Eastern Bengal whereas Muslim zamindars vs Hindu money lenders in Western Punjab
  - i. Political competition on ethnic lines rather than development; Power struggle used as by politicians to gain mileage; Other Points (Legacy of british - communal electorate; Minority in fear; Riots doctored to harden beliefs)
  - ii. Also one point can be based on Constant view of power
- b. **Relative Deprivation:** Due to differences in level of development there has been resentment in eyes of people. The **govt. is usually in tightspot while dealing** with such matters due to:
  - i. Majority regards any action of govt towards minority as minority appeasement
  - ii. Deprivation wrt police protection, HR abuse leads to indoctrination of minorities
  - iii. Whereas measures taken for majority is seen as marginalisation by the minority community
  - iv. Deprivation to majority wrt **beneficial schemes** (Haj Subsidy- now ended) **for minority may lead to communal angle**
- c. End with how tackle- ideals of secularism- welfare of all


2. **2017: Distinguish between religiousness/religiosity and communalism giving one example of how the former has got transformed into the latter in independent India. [Religiousness vs Communalism]**
- Religiosity - quality of being religious, **pious and devout**. In other words it is known as having strong religious feeling or belief
  - Communalism is a **negative connotation** which indicates political trade in religion
  - Differences between the 2:**
    - R is **older** concept and as old as civilisation; where as C is **newer** concept **introduced by British Viceroy Minto**
    - Concerned with **worship of god** whereas C is concerned with **using religious symbols for mobilisation** of followers of one religion in political space
    - Religiosity by default is **not associated with violence** where as in C the religious identity **overrides everything else**
    - Religiosity is **inclusive and tolerant** whereas C generally found to be **exclusivist and intolerant**
  - How religiosity got transformed? **Due to unbalanced economic development** and other causes listed below
  - Example of Bhindaranwale & the communalization of Sikhs (use this point to highlight differences)
    - After independence, the Sikhs were **no longer receiving preferential treatment** in the recruitment of Indian army, unlike during the British raj. Landless sikhs **could not reap advantage of Green Revolution** unlike land-owning Hindu-Jat families
    - Radical Sikh leaders like **Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale used this frustration of Sikh peasants and unemployed youth**
    - The **5Ks and** paying obeisance to the holy book of **Guru Granth** are the components of the **Sikh religiosity**
    - But, **Bhindranwale even threatened to kill the school principals who did not enforce the aforementioned symbols of Sikh religiosity** upon the students. Thus, he transformed religiosity into communalism for his petty agenda.


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## Globalization - Effects on Indian society (last ques in 2022)

-  **Definition** (Globalisation can be defined as the process of **increasing interdependence and integration** between the countries), **Terms** (Global Village, Borderless World, Vasudev Kutumbhukam, Problems w/o passports; Local events having global conseq and vice versa), **Factors leading to**  **G**

majorly eco (Tech-IT/space tech, Liberal tax norms; MNCs, Shortage of labour, Supra-national bodies, Global challenges, Cultural linkages eg: Buddhism), **Diff forms of impact on Ind Society** (Homogenisation, Hybrid/Glocal, Revival of local), Overall +ve, -ve impact; Impact on health/nutrition, Impact on family, Impact on religion, business, environment; **PYQs** (apart from others includes Impact on women, old age, higher education)

-  : Angles to look fwd while analysing Impact of G on anything  
#readagain

- **Economic:** agriculture/inc-dec in jobs
  - +ve: WTO, BPO for India, Poverty; -ve: Deficit, MNC tax haven, Casual workforce, GFC 2008, Technocracy of social media, Agri- traditional varieties dying for rice
- Impact due to movement of people/Goods&Serv
- **IR:** Any **International body** that you can write
  - WTO, ISA, WHO, UN, Negative role of players like China - debt trap, etc
- **Role** of Technology, Media (Technocracy)
- **Env:** Link environmental degradation caused by globalisation to poor state for any segment (very generic pt)
  - Issues: IAS, GHG, +ves too Montreal
- Social: MMR-KFC, youth, Social services (Health eg: reduced MMR; Edu eg: foreign edu)
  - +ve: education, health, etc -ve: Valentine day, westernisation, communicable diseases, edu for degree, Hindi at UN
  - -ve: Inequality (Oxfam), Inferiority complex, cultural imperialism, Valentine day attacks, westernisation, communicable diseases, edu for degree (same points for culture), Emerging adulthood, family etc pe impact (MMR KFC)
-  **Impact on culture** (lang, **food, dressing**, education style, **consumerist culture, religious assertion**, MMR-KFC; Boosted **tourism** for india; **Soft power** - Yoga day; Diwali in USA: Fusion culture promoted Pizza dosa; Negatives: Alienation due to ICT; **Commercialisation of festivals**)
- **Use other forces** of change to talk about Globalisation (MUG-LIME)
- **Marriages:** Live in relationship, same sex marriages, Destination weddings, international cuisines, and fusion ceremonies - cake cutting in ring ceremonies
- **Women:** +ve: Social mobility, Rights (#metoo), Pol (Rwanda model), UN Women, Health, Gig economy, Kutchcraft; -ve: Glass

- ceiling/wage gaps in MNC, Informal work, Increased vulnerability of sexual exploitation (night work at BPO), Patriarchy in tech
- **Youth: +ve** (Cosmopolitanism, Employment ↑, Cultural hybridisation, Foreign Edu); **-ve**(Consumerist attitude, Youth spend less time with the older generation resulting in loss of wisdom handed down; cases of depression and suicide, more deviant behaviour w/o family oversight)
  - Use #readagain only for below
- Basics: ✓
    - Globalisation is process where people & countries are getting integrated culturally and economically through trade, labour movt, media, travel and cultural exchanges. Involved movement of people, capital, goods & services
    - Local events global consequences and global events local consequences (Farm Bill response from Rihana, Impact of MeToo in Hollywood to Bollywood) eg: Global food/fuel inflation fuelled by local Russia-Uk conflict
    - Terms to use: Global Village, Borderless World, Vasudev Kutumbhukam, Problems w/o passports
  - Factor that led to G (generally economic factors, and some other factors added at end) ✓
    - Rapid improvement in technology - past fifty years have seen improvements in transportation technology  
eg: mobility increased with developments of aeroplanes.
      - Technologies: IT, satellite communication devices, space
    - Removal of tax barriers and liberalisation of economy, Need to specialise in production, Need markets
    - Shortage of labour in countries- eased immigration norms - promotes G
    - Arrival of MNCs- drivers of globalisation;
    - Supra-national bodies - WTO, UN - To avert horrors of world wars
    - Other factors: Global challenges (env, dis mgmt, health), Strategic interest are getting linked, Culture (Buddhism linking India with SE Asia & beyond)
  - **Different forms of impact on Indian Culture:**
    - **Homogenisation: aka cultural uniformity or westernisation**
      - **Homogenisation of Language:** The **usage of English language - 24 cr Eng speaker**- 2nd most in any country
      - Homogenisation of food: **Mcdonaldisation of food habits**, Fast food culture, Noodles more famous than traditional foods like sevaiyan
      - Homogenisation of dressing: **modern dresses like T- Shirt**, jeans, and shorts unlike traditional dhoti,saree etc

- Homogenisation of Art and culture: Indians are getting attracted to foreign dance forms like Salsa, Hip hop. In the field of Music, there is a rise of Pop music, rather than traditional dhrupad etc; **Netflix Effect - Same stds of developments of teenagers (same sitcoms are watched, blue whale games, binge watching)**
- Homogenisation of issues: Feminization, Worker rights, LGBT Movement
- **Family:** Sizes getting shorter, becoming democratic, Disintegration of JF, Emergence of live in r'ships
- Eg: **Consumerist Culture (due to Internet or emergence of e-commerce, credit card, easy access to good/services through door-step delivery)**
- Arguments against Homogenisation (homogenisation is not always negative)
  - Internet enables the homogenizing force of English as the world's common language- enables the speakers of various small languages to get connected and build common content [like various regional Wikipedia]
  - The same globalization allows for cuisines of various nations to be explored by people across the world like Thai, Chinese, Indian or Mexican
  - Again, a connected world also allows one to **explore different religions and spiritual paths**. You could be sitting in Jakarta and exploring Taoism, Shintoism, Hinduism or various African/native American religions.
  - Youtube effect- learning various distant arts, new music like Blues - getting connected to history of other countries
- **Hybridisation: aka Glocalisation** (Global + Local) #readagain
  - Eg: Mcdonalds not settling beef products, Remix music culture, Dubbing of Hollywood in local lang, Celebration of new days such as Father's/Mothers day, Contractual marriages (which are done with an aim for getting visa and generally last till the expiry of visa)
  - Indian cuisine: Eg Gobi manchurian, McAloo Tikki;
  - Value systems: For example- the LGBT movement in India got cultural support
  - Language diversity: Languages such as French, German are learnt at school level along with local languages
- **Revival of local culture: #readagain**
  - Eg: International Yoga day, Revival of AYUSH, Concept of GI tags, emerging demand of indian fashion products globally such as chikankari/bandhani, Food like Tandoori Chicken, Namaste Culture, Awareness of local leaders using Google doodles, revival

of holy shrines, Culture of Millets eating (multi-grain foods), Hindi at UN

- **Indian classical dance and music has got fillip** in the recent years with the efforts of organization like **SPIC MACAY** (nationwide, voluntary movement founded in 1977) and others
- Web series like Bandish Bandits- revival of traditional music among youth

## ● **Positive impact**

### ○ Economic Impact:

- Quote 1991 LPG benefit facts - Inc in forex reserves, growth rate
  - Can export what we produce in excess- can import what we produce in deficit
- Forums such as **WTO rules based multilateral order**
- MNCs increased investments, created new jobs like BPO outsourcing, ancillary domestic industries benefitted, wide and affordable choice to consumers
- Specialization or Comparative Advantage: India leading at IT, generic pharma, etc
- Indian co. **benefited with inc competition** (Better products by Tata motors compared to foreign brands) , **tech upgradation** as well as **Indian co. became global- Tata, Infosys**
- **Agriculture:** Getting technological & resource based support
- Optimum utilisation of scarce resources

### ○ Social Impact:

- **Inclusive growth:** Extension of internet facilities even to remotest rural areas - discovering new talents, cuisines, ability of rural people to showcase their talent
- **Better education** in Indian univ due to easy discussions, **exchanges** from abroad
- **Vulnerable sections:** Helps the **minorities**, vulnerable groups like **women**, farmers by promoting the values of secularism and democracy through global support

### ○ Cultural Impact:

- Cultural interaction enable Indians to overcome their cultural barrier- crushed many irrational and orthodox practices (Like triple talaq)
- **Integrated society** - becoming a global village (**Vasudev Kutumbakam**)

- Fighting 'Problems without passports' (Global Challenges): Env, health, food security, terrorism and disaster mgmt, marine security by QUAD

## ● **Negative impact**

### ○ Economic Impact:

- **Trade deficit** (as in case of India)- widen the gap between the developed & not so developed economies
- As the **economies are interlinked** any financial crisis in one country, result in slow down in developing **economies- job losses- Global recession 2008** in USA, **flight of capital due to rate hike**
- **Casualisation or informalisation of work force** leading to low wages for labourers and less job security
- **Agriculture not improved** as much as **services and manufacturing** sector- In the era of globalization, subsidies on agriculture getting phased out, WTO issues, cheap imports from Africa, Burma.
- **MNCs** becoming supra-national entities - using **tax havens**
- Increasing inequities (trickle down approach failed), Protectionism (USA's MAGA, India's Make in India), Trade Tariff wars, One Size fit all-Washington Consensus
- Solutions: WEF's Great Reset for Capitalism, Promoting minilateralism
- Social Impact:
  - Rising **inequalities (Oxfam R- top 10% of Indian population holds 75% of total national wealth)**
  - **Drugs, arms and human trafficking + Spread of communicable diseases** like bird flu, swine flue. COVID
  - Destruction of traditional service providers- parathas and lassi are replaced by Mc. Donald's, Chinese restaurants, etc.
  - **Fear of cultural erosion**, often results in violent strikes. For instance, **vigilante groups attacking couples on Valentine's Day**
  - **Environmental Concerns**: GHG emissions, pollution, deforestation & loss of biodiversity, Unsustainable development
- Cultural Impact: ★
  - Globalization promotes **cultural imperialism** - eg: westernisation rather than modernisation
    - **Inferiority complex due to clothing, Language (speak english only)**
  - **Rising materialism - aggravated corruption**
    - **Credit cards** have given enormous boost to consumerism and pushed many a household into indebtedness; **mindlessly consume more and more of everything**
  - **'Emerging adulthood'**: more freedom and control have led **young people to postpone the responsibilities of adult roles** like marriage, parenthood, finding a long-term job
    - **Delayed marriages**: As per the **NFHS-5**, the median age of first marriage has increased by 2.0 years during the last decade and a half, in 2005-06 & 2019-21

- International Angle:
  - A form of **neo-colonialism - Chinese debt trap diplomacy** in Africa, other countries in constant debt of IMF, WB, **Technocracy by Google, FB** (selective banning of ideologies)
- Impact on health and nutrition
  - Stress, anxiety and depression due to **change in life style patterns**. For instance, people are working late hours
  - The **fast food culture**, which is an import from the west, is leading to obesity and all kinds of troubles to people
  - Spread of diseases - zoonotic diseases, communicable ones like COVID
  - +ves:
    - It has lead to **major advances in the fields of medicine** and Diagnosis- **nano technology** in medicine, **MRI scanner**, Laser therapy, bio-technology
    - Revival of importance to fibre rich **nutri cereals**
    - **New fitness regimes** - pilates, gym culture
- **Impact on family**
  - Positive:
    - **Family involvement in finding a groom/bride is reducing**. Love marriages and **internet marriage sites** like Shaadi.com are playing a role
    - **Equal participation of men and women** - The proportion of **dual-earning couples** (DEC) is also substantially growing. It has enormously altered the traditional and functional role of women, family planning while distressing the family dynamics and affecting children and elderly at home
    - **Attitudinal changes** towards marriage- Economic aspects of marriage becoming important. There has also been an attitudinal change in the society **regarding widow remarriage and divorce**
  - Negative:
    - Basic unit of society in india- joint family- nuclear family and within that individualism is growing rapidly (Census 2011 - families avg size is reducing)
    - **Impact of Migration** - divided families due to work abroad or in metro-cities
    - Rise in individual aspirations- Leading to Higher disagreement and conflicts between wife and husband, parents and children are on the increase
    - New forms of family are emerging. Single parent, live-in relationship, etc
    - The family bonding and ties are reducing. Decline of traditional functions like giving basic education and values of family due to children living out

- **Distributions of powers:** The head of the family-father/grandfather have started losing their authority to the bread winner of the family (such that youth are getting control rather than age wise elders)
  - Youth: Due to more & more nuclear families → **incidences of deviant behaviour have increased**; Yuppie culture, Lifestyle changes such as over reliance on tech/sedantary lifestyle
  - **Friends have taken over relations with relatives in terms of siblings, etc.** (parents had negligible friends due to ample relations within the family whereas 2 generation later importance of friends have increased)
  - Neglect of elders at old age → State has to step in to provide welfare to them
- **Common Conclusion for any institution:** Changing family structures are **not necessarily breaking** down the family but also the **evolution** of family
- **Impact on Marriages (of urbanisation and globalisation)**
  - **Destination weddings**, international cuisines, and **fusion ceremonies - cake cutting in ring ceremonies**
  - The pursuit of higher education and professional success often **extends the period before individuals feel ready to marry**
  - **Urban lifestyles often promote shared responsibilities**, encouraging both partners to participate equally in household chores + **Increased say in reproductive life**
  - **Live in relationship, same sex marriages**
- **Impact on religion**
  - **Commercialisation of festivals:** Religious festivals are fully exploited by the corporate houses
  - **Soft Power Diplomacy**
  - **Secularization** of religion (R into **private sphere** rather than public)
  - International Consciousness via **ISKCON Movt**, Parliament of the World's Religions
  - Used as a **tool to destabilise nations** - eg: youth radicalisation, sponsored protests
  - **New TV channels** ( Ex: Astha channel, Sanskar channel) have come into existence to cater to the spiritual needs of the people but also lead to marketing ends of MNCs (spiritualism- materialism paradox)
  - **Religious violence is getting connected** across border - France ka badla NZ mein, etc
  - Computers are being used to prepare horoscope and impress upon the knave that computer made horoscopes are free from errors. Thus the tools of modern IT have come handy to pseudo science in its effect to propagate and reinforce age old superstitions

- Our traditional religions and cultures were gradually subverted - **new forms of god emerging in form of various babas who exploit gullible**
- Newer generations are getting away from naming their kids after names of gods; They are opting for much more **spiritual route** rather than dogmatic rituals
- Impact on Business community
  - Inflow of foreign funds
  - Indian companies adopted **international accounting standards**
  - Better customer relationship and **management practices** eg: **Kaizen, Zero Based Budgeting**
  - **Commercialisation of indigenous knowledge; Shark Tank - Startup Culture**
  - Big corporations access the indigenous knowledge and patent it for their gain **eg patenting indian traditional medicine by foreign co.**
  - Even the life supporting systems such as water, air has been commercialised
- Impact on environment
  - Globalization has led to an increase in the consumption of products, which has impacted the ecological cycle- more pressure on earth
  - **Spread** of exotic species due to increasing world trade; **Invasive Alien Species - African Cat fish**
  - Rapid Urbanisation → Urban heat islands, land fills
  - Commercialisation and mono-culture in agriculture - eg: Indonesian rainforests being replaced by oil palm plantations
  - Increase fuel consumption which led to rise in pollution
  - Dumping of industrial waste in oceans and in soil. Oil spills from oil tankers threat pose threat to marine environment
  - Land use change, degradation, **Scramble for Africa 2.0**
  - **+ves:** Global summits, organisation such as ISA, research, awareness, Global movements - Fridays for Future, Collaboration to reduce wildlife trade - **Operation WILDNET (by CITES)**
- **Impact on Youth:**
  - **Youth: +ve** (Cosmopolitanism, Employment ↑, Cultural hybridisation, Foreign Edu); **-ve** (Consumerist attitude, Youth spend less time with the older generation resulting in loss of wisdom handed down; cases of depression and suicide, more deviant behaviour w/o family oversight)
- Conclusion:
  - Gandhiji said '**let the wind from all the side** roam around my **house freely** but I **should remain firmly rooted in my own identity** as well'
  - Social and Legal institutions need to cope with changes in \_\_\_\_\_ (based on Qs) to safeguard Indv liberty and social good
- **Deglobalisation:** less connected worlds, powerful nations, local solutions  
**Evidences** (Protectionism, Failure of UN/WTO/IMF; Immigrant objection-Brexit;

Minilateralism; UNCLOS not followed; Cold war 2.0; Splinternet COVID19 as an inflection point for globalisation) **+ves** (local culture boosted; -ves of globalisation will reduce)  
**-ve** (india's soft power could not be projected; reduce capacity to harness demographic dividend; wave of unemployment)

## Effects of globalization on Indian society

1. **2020: Is diversity and pluralism in India under threat due to globalisation? Justify your answer.**
  - a. Yes both are under threat:
    - i. Impact on Agri- traditional varieties dying for rice, wheat and other commercialised HYV seeds
    - ii. Youth- becoming westernised compared to diff indian identities of various region, 'yuppies' (young professional person) are having no concern with issues of society at large
    - iii. Homog of linguistic, food habits, dressing, movie stories(neglect of traditional stories)
    - iv. Cover other Homogenisation points
  - b. No, it has further strengthened both of them
    - i. Cover cultural specificity as well as glocalisation, and local culture abroad revival- yoga, indian medicines etc
    - ii. Globalisation has brought global scrutiny along with it, thus there has been increasing pressure from global org in case there are perceived human right violations/minority issues
2. **2019- Are we losing local identity for global identity?**
  - a. Covered above
3. **2018- G generally said to promote cultural homogenisation but due to this cultural specificity appear to be strengthened in the Indian society. Elucidate.**
  - a. Start with global homogenisation
  - b. **Cultural specificity** - A large segment of populace feels insecure by the inroads of globalization and are trying to preserve their cultural traditions and practices (**can write points of glocalisation**)
    - i. Attempts of govt to **revive local languages- NEP mother tongue**
    - ii. Yoga- Not only promotion in global domain, Indian youth too focussing on traditional health activities
    - iii. Nutrition- **revival of millets** used since earlier times **due to needs of climate change & health**

- iv. Cultural Nationalism leading to conflicts; Rise of right wing nationalist parties in the west; Caste- onslaughts of social media- caste stories, past injustice circulated to harden caste consciousness, suppression of Valentine celebration; Religion- Fear of secularism and democracy among traditionalist- use of mass media for pointing our religious deprivation
4. **2016- To what extent G has influenced core cultural diversity in india?**
- a. Write both negative and positive effects of G on cultural diversity
5. **Impact on women (2015)**
- a.
  - b. Positive impact on women
    - i. Globalisation has created **more jobs (achieve social mobility)**- rise of not only working men but also women, higher pay leading to quality btw sexes in corporate domains, developed **entrepreneurship capabilities** among W; Increase in their **labour force participation**
    - ii. **Social empowerment**, better access to **health** facilities (**reduced MMR, Total fertility ratio**)
    - iii. Rising **global feminist movements- MeToo** in India after US, social media activism in cases of rape
    - iv. Influence young indian rural women who is victim of patriarchy to **fight for their rights** by seeing empowered W on internet
    - v. Pol empowerment- New Zealand PM having child while being in office
    - vi. **Benefits of gig economy can be reaped;**
    - vii. **Kutchcraft**, an association of 110 craftswomen's groups has generated over 6,000 job opportunities since India embarked on the path of globalisation; **Women role in service sector is much more accepted by society;**
  - c. Negative impact on women
    - i. SEZs and EPZs are breeding grounds for women exploitation limited labour laws apply- prefer to hire women because they are more docile
      - 1. Other places-**Dual burden of professional** and personal lives, **glass ceiling, wage gaps (new forms of violence)**
    - ii. **Mechanisation by MNCs but women don't have enough skills;**
    - iii. **Informalisation (95% women);**
    - iv. **Night shifts/long work hours, etc**
    - v. **Patriarchy creeping into technology** → Female voice assistants Alexa, Siri
    - vi. Globalisation led to technological advances- resulted in loss of women centric jobs Ex: Handloom.

- vii. Rise of call centres have created night jobs- **increased vulnerability** of women towards **sexual exploitation**
- viii. Capitalism boom and bust- **seen as reserve army of labour- hire and fire** acc to production needs

#### 6. **Impact on elderly (2013)**

- a. Positive- Modern communication made them **accessible to caretakers (Indian workers in Japan)**, Growing imp of health care globally - better social sector policies for elderly, Can pursue greater job opportunities eg: work from home culture, help in changing traditional outlook due to advent of internet, **Brazilia Decl of WHO called for 'active ageing' - Grey Economy**
- b. Negative- Neglect of elderly due to growing individualism and nuclear families, fake news and sensationalist media affecting elderly mental state, very less say in marriages, digital divide, rise of old age homes, elderly may have traditional views- youth today counters with disrespect rather than love, generation gaps have increased

#### 7. **Impact on Higher education (2005)**


- a. **Distance education available** - best foreign edu on wide disciplines at remote villages at no or minimal price
  - i. but issues of digital divide
- b. Youtube- can explain almost any education with great clarity
- c. **Indian univ need to compete to attract students going abroad**, Better research with foreign uni
- d. Recent NEP- open up foreign uni campus india as well as attracting students to study in India
- e. Flip side - erode our traditional values and ethos- students finding western values cool- breaking friendships, marriages, **rising materialism**, neglect of Indian system of medicine, decline of Hindi language, dilution wrt aim of **education which now focuses on getting degrees, glorification of western edu model**

#### 8. **2008- G Brought class divides rather than class less society**

- a. Covered above in general points
- b. Other issues in achieving inclusive growth- rising materialism, inequality etc
- c. **Counter** - Opportunities to skill and learn are more or less getting available to all

### **Urbanisation, their problems and their remedies (question in 2023)**

- **#readagain only yellow pointers below (only of 1st next point/para only, rest no need), asked in 2023**

-  Intro fact (From 31% to 41% by **2030; 70% GDP**), **Social effects** (disruption of old bonds; Caste→ Class; Anonymity, Mini cultural pot, Suresh Tendulkar Committee ~**13%** popu of urban ppl poor, *normal apni Tendulkar Cmt, 13.7 vs 25.7% tha na*), **7 key Problems** (Pol-Gov&Fin, Eco-Infra, Social, Env-Delhi 2% Yamuna patch bt 70% pollution, Housing/Slum, Health-lifestyle/mental h, -ve fallouts on rural areas), **Govt measures** (Smart City, AMRUT, PMSVANIDHI, Jal Jeevan-Urban; Urban Forests), **Way Fwd (2nd ARC 6th Report-Sep cadre, National Urban Policy Framework (NUPF) 2018-Incl cities for LIG, Use of ICT, Cascaded Planning, Transport oriented dev, NITI-Model Tenancy Act, Municipal B, Monetise land, Waste to Energy Corporation of India; 15th FC-publish audit/circle rate; Counter-magnet cities), Best practices** (Kerela Urban Employment, **Indore Model** of waste management, China's factory dorms; **Mahila Milan** developing Pune Slums), **Conclusion** (SDG-11)'; **Terms** (Cities are a technology for poverty reduction; Cities act as magnets; sub-urbanisation, RURBAN, Urban Sprawl (low density housing), Urbanisation of pandemic - 10 cities account for half COVID Cases); Global example (New York's GDP > Russia, Tokyo has short transit timing, High popu density of Tokyo); **New York and Copenhagen models of Urbanisation** (Vertical density, green spaces, bicycle infra, Community Involvement)
- **Conclusion/Way Fwd:**
  - **WB President Ajay Banga said "Municipal financing is the way for India's progress"**
  - A sound urbanisation policy is the need of the hour and cannot be delayed. The policy needs to cater to issues of finance, size of cities, lessons from the historical organizations, city planning should go beyond its political boundaries for viable agglomeration, cater to issues of climate change, utilize technology to alter the working patterns like work from home to reduce burden on transport infrastructure
  - Solutions: Transforming Urban Governance, Ensuring Participation from Private Sector, Engaging with the People, Ease of Living is and will remain as important as Ease of Doing Business, Development of green buildings along with GRIHA guidelines, Fiscal empowerment of urban local bodies
  - Urbanization yields several positive effects if it happens within the appropriate limits. Some of the positive implications of urbanization, therefore, include the creation of employment opportunities, technological and infrastructural advancements, improved transportation and communication, quality educational and medical facilities, and improved standards of living
  - Committee on urban infrastructure headed by Isher Judge Ahluwalia had estimated in its 2011 report that Indian cities would collectively need to invest around Rs 40 trillion in the two decades to 2031
  - 'Good' urbanisation is crucial to delivering economic justice for women, children and other vulnerable sections of the society. It is impossible to

have good urbanisation without focussing on the small and medium cities

- Global Examples: New York City's GDP equals that of Russia with 6% of the people and 0.00005% of the land.; Tokyo has a third of Japan's population but planning and investments have ensured that essential workers like teachers, nurses, and policemen rarely commute two hours (v/s Bengaluru where taxi and auto speeds average 8 km/hour)
- Env Issues of urbanisation, solution [Env issues of urban life- air pollution, urban heat islands, urban floods \(see env content\)- focus city specific](#); SPM Rurban Mission [Rural-urban integration, schemes, benefits, issues](#), At last [PYQs on Urbanization](#)
- **Introduction (facts of india, world, trends)**
  - Urbanisation refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change
  - **Census 2011: ~31.16% (India lives in villages),;** Expected to be reach **41% by 2030**
  - Global Average of urbanisation stands at ~54%
    - World Bank- Extent of U in india low compared to China (54%), South Korea(82%), Mexico(79%)
  - Cities are the **centres of economic growth** as they account for **70% of India's GDP**. Thus urban areas are more important towards achieve 5 TD economy
  - As per C. Rangarajan Expert Group: 17% of urban pop in slums, 13% urban households w/o toilets, 30% urban households w/o clean drinking water and 26.4% urban pop is BPL
  - Types of Urbanisation: Over-urbanisation, **Sub-urbanisation** (ppl moving to outside fringes when supported by public transport, high cost of living, new work culture, clean env), **Counter-urbanisation** (reverse urbanisation due to push back factors)
- **Causes**
  - Better eco opp, city life fascination, escaping from orthodox villages, better infra
- **Effects**
  - **Social effects (compared to rural) - PYQ 2016 - (read bold)**
    - Family and Kinship- **disruption of old bonds**, joint family (**frnds more imp than immediate family**), individualism, more divorces, disregard for old age
      - **Impersonality (lack of emotions) in social relations**
    - **+ve**: Women- **more opportunities** in urban setup, comparatively liberal mindset, however issues of dual work, unequal pay in work, urban crimes

- Caste- Normalisation of inter-caste marriages, **less caste solidarity compared to rural**
  - **+ve: High social mobility** in urban areas **facilitated by anonymity and homogenization**
- Class- Major problem among westernised elite (**caste factors are reducing and class factors have increased**)
- Ghettoisation of Religion → Riots possibility
- **Rise of New Middle Class**
- **Resource competition breeds regionalism** → **Son of Soil**
- **Old Age - Old age homes** ↑↑
- **Urban crimes:** in modern urban centers corruption and **white collar crimes** (financial & technical frauds) are rampant
- **Cultural heritage** is being lost & Environmental issues are ↑↑; High cost of living of urban centres; Consumerism thru advertisement
- **+ve: Melting pot of people** with diverse ethnic, linguistic, cultural diversities

#### ● **Problems**

- **Housing & Slums:** Slums are residential areas considered unfit for human habitation because of overcrowding, lack of sanitation, breeding ground of diseases (Dharawi during COVID), social tensions, etc. Slums are no longer a temporary halting points as almost 66% have lived in the same house for 3 generations or more; One in six people in urban areas live in slums (**17% in slums Census 2011**)
  - LA 2013 compensation too high- affordable housing not so affordable, railway, PSE large unutilised lands in cities- monetise for AH
  - **Stringent land conversion rules - bureaucracy- impacts Aff Housing**
  - **India's urbanisation** process has been **largely "messy and hidden", according to a World Bank report** which states that the **urban sprawl (unrestricted growth in many urban areas with little concern for urban planning) actually accounts for 55.3 per cent** of the country's total population and that official census figures understate it as **only 31 per cent** (messy is due to slums)
  - **Causes of Slums:** Improper city planning, Pvt. developers not interested in affordable houses, Failure of state govts to implement National Urban housing & habitat policy 2007 which says every year 15% of land will be allocated for social housing
- Socio-cultural problems: Cultural homogenization; Spatial pattern of communal violence as urban areas being segregated based on race/caste/ethnicity; Resource competition breeds regionalism
  - **Urban crimes:** in modern urban centers corruption and white collar crimes (financial & technical frauds) are rampant

- Physical Infrastructure:
  - **Overcrowding** and pressure: eg: Mumbai's pedestrian bridge accident, Acc to **Traffic index by Tomtom-** Mumbai most traffic congested city in the world for 2 year in a row now
  - **No round the clock water & electricity supply-** vacuum results in water pollution and other drainage issues; **Inadequate of medical care**
- **Pollution:** such as land fills, discharge of untreated wastes into rivers, air pollution (India is home to 15 out of the 20 most polluted cities in the world)
  - Rapid urbanisation, inefficient waste management and encroachment have turned the **Mahananda River into a drain (waste from Siliguri city), poor condition of Yamuna highlighted by NGT**
- **Governance & finance issue-** lack of motivation in ULB staff; As per **Urban Governance Index 2020, no state has devolved the all 18 functions** mentioned in 12th schedule to their city govts; Urban Governance issue **include deficits of** • Accountability • Empowerment • Financing • Resources
  - Institutional capacity of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) remains a persistent challenge. Financial autonomy, taxation powers and fund generation capabilities are the areas of concern
    - **Finance-** India **3%** municipal revenue share in total revenue but China 25% (**25% = 5-2 = 3%**); **Reasons-** Irregular updatation of circle rates leading to low municipal revenue; Undervaluation, incomplete registers, policy inadequacy, and inaccurate property tax rolls; Lack of clear/stable policy framework eg: lack of clear policies regarding land acquisition dissuade pvt sector participation
    - Urban Financing Issues: , Lack of coordination between different levels of government, Property tax collections in India constitute 0.2% of GDP vs 3% in developed nation, Limited government budget/bureaucratic delays/corruption
  - Lacks Foresight/Expansion without proper planning: eg: Mumbai expanding to suburbs but basic infra such as absence of drainage leading to flooding
  - Urban Planning is top-down and often aloof to local context
  - Definition of Urban is not same for centre & state - leading to diversion of resources
- Health issues: life style related diseases are increasing in urban areas; Current means of urbanisation & modernisation have brought with them issues of mental health (mental disorders are higher in developed southern states compared to northern states)

- Rural Bias: For eg- allocation for rural component of the Swachh Bharat Mission is about seven times more than for urban areas; urban support under the National Health Mission is just 3% of the total allocation
- **Negative fallouts of Urbanisation on rural areas:** Declining investment in agriculture, Urban-rural gap in per capita income, Brain drain, Decline in traditional arts and craft, Adoption of urban culture in rural areas
- **Misc Problems: Crimes increasing due to gaps in aspirations & resources (Delhi crime capital); Migration leading to alienation of ppl and mental health issues;** Misgovernance leading to poor tax collections; **Waste mgmt issues land fills;** Poor metro network compared to global cities
- Govt measures
  - **Smart Cities Program:** Mission covers **100 cities** for the duration of five years until FY20. Objective is to promote cities that **provide core infrastructure** and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions. Three ways would be used: **Retrofitting, Redevelopment, Greenfield** development
    - +ves: 5100+ **projects worth Rs. 2 lakh crore had been identified in 100 cities**, of which 81% are tendered and 31% are complete; **'Predictive modelling'** being used such as predict future real estate hotspots, accident hotspots in the city,,etc; **Smart City Index has been launched**
    - -ves: only 69 projects were for health infrastructure; **Negligible focus on job creation; Focused on Class I cities (1 lakh+) that already had relatively better infrastructure**, thus ignoring smaller town (b/w 20k-1lakh → Ironic when whole burden of reverse migration was borne by smaller towns); Smart city planning must be democratised so that all members of society, not just those with access to the internet, have a say in the process; Overall As per MoHUA, out of ~4700 projects only 1638 have been completed
    - **Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) are being operated under aegis of SPV rather than ULB staff; There is poor integration of services offered by ULB on the ICCC (thus currently ICCC are splintered nerve centres)**
  - AMRUT 2015: To ensure that every household has access to a tap with the assured supply of water and a sewerage connection. Along with that focus will be on developing greenery and well maintained open spaces and reducing pollution by switching to public transport/non-monitorised transport
    - Target was for urban renewal in 500 cities by 2020, extended upto 2021

- AMRUT has made states equal partners in planning and implementation of projects by approval of SAAP once a year by MoHUA and states have to give project sanctions and approval at their end, therefore actualisation of cooperative federalism
- **Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban):** provide universal coverage of water supply to **all households through functional taps** in all **statutory towns** in accordance with **SDG-6 "clean water and sanitation** for all"
  - Objectives:
    - Securing tap and sewer connections (to bridge the estimated gap of 2.68 crore urban household **functional water tap connections** and to provide 2.64 crore **sewer connections/septage** in 500 AMRUT cities)
    - **Rejuvenation of water bodies:** create green spaces and sponge cities to reduce floods and enhance amenity value through an Urban Aquifer Management plan
    - **★Tools to be used:** IEC campaigns, **Pey Jal Survekshan** (Survey for equitable distribution), By reducing **non-revenue water to below 20%**, **Recycling** used water to **meet at least 20% of total city water** demand, Raising funds through issuance of municipal bonds
    - **Funding will depend on population of cities** and funds from centre will be released in tranches based on outcomes
- PMSVANidhi: Launched by MoHUA, it will provide collateral free working capital loan of up to Rs. 10,000 to street vendors, which is repayable in monthly instalments within a year. On timely/early repayment of the loan, an interest subsidy of 7% per annum will be credited to the bank accounts of beneficiaries through direct benefit transfer on a six monthly basis.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana: to counter the issues of urban slums, urban poor, etc. Mission is being implemented during 2015- 2022 and will provide central assistance to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs); 4 components: **In-situ Rehabilitation of existing slum dwellers** using land as a resource through private participation; Credit Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership; **Subsidy for Beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement**
- **'Nagar Van' or Urban Forest scheme:** envisages creating forests in 200 urban cities across the country in next five years through multistakeholder approach and using funds from CAMPA (Pune's Warje forest offers a good model for growth)
- DAY-NULM for Skill dev, help urban poor to set up emp avenues, HRIDAY (rejuvenate heritage cities)
- MoHUA- Swatch bharaat survekshan survey, municipal perf index for competitive growth among cities

- Way forward
  - **ARC 6th report on Urban Governance Reforms**
    - ULB take resp of water supply, power distribution in their area for better citizen centric delivery
    - **Seperate cadre for city admin**
    - Population over 1 lakh cities- PPP for collection and disposal of garbage
    - **Unified Metropolitan Transport authorities set up for million plus cities- for coordinated planning and imp of urban transport solutions**
  - **National Urban Policy Framework** by MoHUA 2018
    - Housing- address neglect of rental housing issue wrt archaic laws, **Niti- Model tenancy law, Floor space index inc so that more floors-** more housing with adequate safety audits
      - **High stamp duty-** more black money in real estate- high prices- so work with **state to reduce it**
    - **Inclusive cities-** consider issues of poor and **low income groups (LIG)**, High standards for parking, reservation in health centres, discrimination should be adressed
    - **Financing-** ULB devolution, **unleash internal revenue through monetising land assets**, property tax, user charges, insert local bodies list in 7th schedule
      - **NITI Aayog- ULB municipal bonds (enjoy tax free status)**, standardised and timely financial management
      - **Best Practice:** States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh **levy impact fee and collect it upfront while granting development permission**. This can serve as an **important revenue-generating tool** especially in the newer developing townships;
    - **ICT-** smart city control centres wrt traffic, emergency, public light mgmt
    - Planning- Make urban planning a respected function, innovative and green planning, Implementable master plans **inc both peri urban areas, Rurban integration, gender perspective** in planning (**pink autos, pink buses, coaches**), **Cascaded planning (long term vision with immediate targets)**
    - Sanitation
      - **NITI- explore idea Waste to energy corporation of India** under MoHUA for setting up world class **W2E PPP projects** across the country- target 100 smart cities

- Traffic- strict enforcement through fines, sharing systems-car pooling, Ola, cycle lanes, intelligent transport, **car pooling, smart vehicles**
  - Others:
    - Newer models of development: Transport oriented model of development where transport is built first and houses, education, hospital etc are linked with it rather than vice-versa
  - Best Practices:
    - **Kerala government** runs **Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme** (AUEGS) for guaranteed employment; In 2021, 100 crore Urban Employment Scheme also started by Tamil Nadu
    - **Himachal Pradesh launched** Mukhya Mantri **Shahri Ajeevika** Guarantee Yojana - providing **120 days of guaranteed wage** employment
    - China's has policy for factory provided dormitory accommodation which makes the Industrial cities slum free
    - **Asia's Largest Bio-methanisation plant launched by Indore**
    - **Mahila Milan** brought together **3500 women across Pune slums to redevelop slums** as well as fulfill credit needs through SHGs
    - Local govts. in china compete among themselves to offer excellent infra and attract investments
    - Mukuru, Nairobi (one of largest slum dev of Africa) was redeveloped using people participation and customised SOPs
- Conclusion: Urban spaces need not to be only the centre of economic growth, we also need to make them spaces of cultural activity and social transformation

### Rural-urban integration, schemes, benefits, issues

- **Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)** was launched in **2016** by **M/o Rural Development** aimed at developing such rural areas by **provisioning of economic, social and physical infrastructure** facilities
  - Large parts of **rural areas in the country are not stand-alone settlements but part of a cluster** of settlements. These **clusters once developed** can then be classified as 'Rurban'.
  - A predecessor to SPMRM was the Provision of Urban Amenities to Rural Areas (PURA), announced in 2003. There are **2 categories of Rurban clusters**: Non-Tribal and Tribal
  - Under the **mission 300 Rurban clusters are envisaged** to be developed in a time bound manner. Spurred by the success of Rurban clusters, **NITI**

**Aayog** has **proposed a new and extended programme** for over a **1,000 clusters** in next 3 years.

- **Pradhan Manthri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):** Core scheme which aims to provide all weather road connectivity in the rural areas

### Way forward for rural-urban integration

- **Leveraging Technology** for Self-reliant Village: 650,000-plus existing villages should be smart with ICT integration, create a rural knowledge platform through active collaboration between the public and private sector- cutting edge technology deeper into villages and generate employment.(eg using AI for smart agri); **CSC, National Broadband Mission**
- Ensuring **Financial Autonomy: 'Atmanirbhar Village bonds'** could be issued to raise resources, PSL for smart villages
- **Training Youth:** create a fresh curriculum in engineering, medical colleges and business schools to train the young workforce to operate in rural areas; **Need specialised measures for rural and urban youth separately (Public Library Movt in Jamatara Distt)**
- **Adequate care of village needs in master plans** by taking into account needs of neighbouring villages- providing advanced facilities at outskirts of city, edu inst in rural areas for induced development.
- To ease pressure on cities- smaller towns with city like facilities which are regionally diversified in hook and corner of country for balanced dev
- Gandhi dream of Ram rajya, APJ PURA, **Nanaji Deshmukh - idea of self reliant villages (Bharat Ratna recently)** based on integral humanism (imp by him in 500 villages in India, especially in the **Chitrakoot area**(Satna Dist-MP),- **zero unemployment, no one below the poverty line**, zero internal legal disputes, **no widow being denied remarriage**)

**Conclusion:** A city can grow only if its villages sustain and vice-versa. **Urbanisation can be prevented from turning ugly not by keeping people away from cities but by taking cities to where people already live.**

**Env issues of urban life- air pollution, urban heat islands, urban floods (see env content)-** focus city specific

Issues: (think at all levels air, water, land, disaster, waste mgmt, health)

- Urban Heat Islands (micro climate phenomenon) are coming up in cities where average temperature is greater than 2 degree celcius as compared to suburban or rural areas (Eg: Bangalore, Hyderabad)
  - Mumbai lost 40% of its green cover b/w 1991 & 2018 (Report by Aligarh Muslin Univ and others) → led to 2 degree rise → Urban heat island

- **Urban floods** have become common due to loss of floodplains, lakes and peri-urban wetlands to encroachment;
- Internationally it has been recognised that desertification is a major problem particularly due to increased urbanisation
- **Air pollution** related issues where rural environments are generally cleaner than urban areas. Quote relevant stats from air pollution content in environment
- Huge quantities of **garbage generated by the cities** which are posing a serious health problem
- Issues such as **groundwater pollution** and persistent water crisis. Various cities failed the **BIS parameters; Concretisation of ground leading to impact of Rf; Man-Animal Conflicts (leopard encroaching urban areas)**
- Lifestyle diseases such as diabetes (other factors diet quality, physical activity levels)
- Sub Urbanisation: New trend of people moving away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city

### Best Practices:

**Urban Forestry Case Study:** Hyderabad recognised at Tree City by FAO, et al; Programme of Hyderabad is Haritha Haram Program

Ways to tackle: **Implement India Cooling Action Plan**, write schemes for each issue above

### PYQs on Urbanization

1. **2019: How is efficient and affordable urban mass transport leading to rapid economic development (15 marks)**
  - a. Problems in urban transport- congestion leading to long travel time, high parking charges as well as no parking spaces, unlike west- insensible driving, accidents- hesitancy with good samaritan, air pollution etc
  - b. **Imp of urban mass transport-** improved GDP- faster inputs, **connectivity to outer city, reduce congestion- save time and fuel, women friendly, more leisure hours-less stress, ancillary employment near stations, less carbon emmision**, cheaper city life - can live outside if good transport (suburbanisation-delhi, mumbai eg); **Skill development, Labour Mobility**
  - c. Take example of how 4 metro cities of India are running greatly due to urban transport
  - d. **Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) in various cities for example in Indore; Metro Rails, Mono rail in Bombay**
  - e. **Newer options such Metro lite and Metro Neo** (run on roads) being explored - (**Budget 2021**); **Hyper-Loop under consideration**



- f. Govt efforts
- i. **National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP)** - plans to **increase share to at least 50 percent of all motorized trips using public transport**
  - ii. **FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles), Green Mobility Fund**, High-speed trains and the proposed Hyperloop connectivity
  - iii. **Transit Oriented Development - results in improved access to transit facilities**- encourage citizen to prefer walking and choosing public transport over using private vehicles.
- g. WF- Need for smart and intelligent transport- manage traffic lights efficiently, catch rash drivers through command centres, traffic services in peak hours through radio; **Number plate technology**
2. **2017: "The growth of cities as I.T. hubs has opened up new avenues of employment, but has also created new problems". Substantiate this statement with examples. [Urban Areas (in context of IT Hubs) problems and avenues] - Human geography**
- a. Basic problems and way forward above
  - b. **+ves:** Agglomeration effect, Upskilling, Ancillary services have been developed; Affected by WFH culture
  - c. **Examples**
    - i. **Bangalore- expansion led to encroachment of wetlands, lakes polluted**- white foam on roads, flash floods, mass exodus of north east people; water shortage; **Congested housing in Delhi NCR**
    - ii. Noida, Gurugram- **traffic issues**, inc in land prices, women crimes due to clash of modern and traditional ideology; **Sex ratio being biased**
    - iii. **Hyderabad**- inc drug abuse, **e-waste**
    - iv. Urban heat islands, other environmental issues
    - v. **Mumbai- Son of the soil** issues
3. **2016: With a brief background of quality of urban life in India, introduce the objectives and strategy of the 'Smart City Programme'.**
- a. Covered above
4. **2015: Smart cities in India cannot sustain without smart villages. Discuss this statement in the backdrop of rural urban integration. [Rurbanization - Need for smart villages (backdrop rural-urban integration)]**
- a. Covered above
5. **GS-2: 2013: basis PURA Scheme rooted in estb connectivity? Aim? Currently transformed to Rurban Mission**
- a. PURA concept by APJ Abdul Kalam
  - b. His vision was to develop rural India through a cluster development system where 50-100 villages with common competencies and/or mutual markets could be horizontally or vertically integrated as PURA complexes

- c. These villages would be linked through “four connectivities” — physical, electronic, knowledge and economic.
  - d. The goal was to provide income and quality of life to all within PURA complex.
  - e. While this model would promote some rural-rural migration would be acceptable, rural to urban migration would be minimised.
  - f. Bridge R-Ugap- provide physical, social, tech infra in R, use PPP mode resp for urban level water supply, street lightening
6. **2015: Air pollution in Delhi vs Kolkata vs Mumbai; Solutions**
- a. According to air quality data compiled by the World Health Organisation (WHO), Delhi is the world’s most polluted city
  - b. Reasons:
    - i. Delhi has more than 9 million registered vehicles. Further, vehicles from the neighboring states entering in to Delhi are also very high
    - ii. **Stubble Burning issues:** where wind carries all the pollutants and dust particles, which get locked in the air
    - iii. Industrial pollution and **coal based power plants** in Delhi and surrounding areas cause pollution in the air
    - iv. NCR region is **land-locked** thus **pollution cannot dissipate quickly** as in coastal cities like Mumbai or Chennai
    - v. **Large-scale construction** in Delhi-NCR leading to dust and pollution in the air
  - c. Response: **Graded Response Action Plan**, Happy Seeder, **National Clean Air Programme, BS-VI, Green Tax, Switch Delhi Policy** to promote electronic vehicles, Judicial actions banning crackers, etc.; **New Commission for Air Quality Management in the NCR**
7. **2013: Social problems due to speedy urbanisation process (do for all PESTEL)**
- a. Covered above
8. **2007: Growing problems of Slums: Nature and causes**
- a. Basics covered above
  - b. Causes: Improper city planning, Pvt. developers not interested in affordable houses, Failure of state govts to implement National Urban housing & habitat policy 2007 which says every year 15% of land will be allocated for social housing; Inflated prices due to demand supply imbalance;
9. Urbanisation of Pandemic: Animal human interface, 10 cities account for half COVID Cases, Urbanised nations most urbanised

## Population and associated issues

- **2024:** Read only next 3 yellow paras below then #readagain
- 📄: Popu as an asset (if HRD ✓, labour supply, huge market), Role of disapora (remittances, diplomacy); Hetrogenous nature of DD in India; Dual burden on state (old age+ still keep giving jobs); Population Pyramid can be drawn (to show bulge); **Eco Survey - DD by 2041 peak (and overall population to peak at 2061); Youth bulge** (need to tap this dividend; where working > dependent population); China (retirement age inc, primary school converted to old age nursing, huge exp on social capital), High economic growth and sex ratio not relative (Punjab,Haryana,Guj), Son-meta pref; When world is ageing, it needs India
  - **Schemes** (family planning, chaya/antara contraception 88% data, universal immunisation, Jaya Jaitley Cmt - pushing age up) **Swaminathan Cmt** (Reproductive autonomy for women, universal immunisation, Elderly geriatric care, Women led family planning, Streamlining adoption process), **Development is the best contraceptive, UP unveils New Population Policy 2021-30 (targets low TFR);**
  - **Migrants:** 450 mn (Census 2011); Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 (register migrant worker, license lab contractors - low followed as per Std Commt of Lab, JH survey, NITI - migration at part of dev, Code of Social security), Women 70% migrants
- Prepare few graphs from the data if possible as question from population has high chances!!
- **Facts and trends in population in India and world**
  - India **17% of world population**, pop density 382/per sq km (Bihar 1106, Delhi NCT 11,320, Arun P 17)
  - 67% of population in working age (15-64), 1 in 4 worker- Indian
  - India has entered a **demographic sweet spot (65% population below 35)** which will continue for 2-3 decades ; **Median age 29 years;**
  - UN Report (2022) India will cross China as the world's most populous country by 2023 itself 2027 (and remain the **world's most populous country till 2100); Become most populous as per UN Population Fund in 2023**
  - At present, India hosts around 16-17% of the world's population, with only 2.45% of the global surface area and 4% of the water resources
  - **Trend:**
    - 1901- 21: High BR, High DR- stagnant growth
    - 1921-51 : High BR, Moderate DR- steady growth
    - **1951- 81- High BR, Low DR- led to Pop explosion+ International migrants incoming**

- 1981- currently- Moderate BR, Low DR- pop growth slowing down but still huge
  - Population Pyramid- age sex structure- no. of male and female in diff age groups
  -
- P seen as liability as an hindrance to dev (or puts pressure on resources) however can be asset (when **HR is transformed into Human capital consisting of eco/soc/cul capital**) too- eg Indian diaspora influence in foreign countries
- World population- 7.3B- 50.4% male,49.6%F, 60% in Asia
  - Africa fastest growing in population followed by Asia
  - Europe, Japan shrinking population- population ageing
- Post NEP 1991 there has been a socioeconomic tranformation in the way family is planned by Indians (which has led to low fertility rate) ie. Where farmers used to see more workers when they saw their children, the new aspirational parents invest more money in their fewer children by sending them to private schools and coaching classes
- **Global Trends of population growth density, factors influencing**
  - **Historical Data:** World population grew from 1 billion in 1800 to 8 billion in 2022
  - **Projections:** UN projects 9.7 billion by 2050 (thus **ensuring food security while preserving environmental resources is paramount**)
  - **Regional density rise:** Asia's high density due to India and China; Low density in Aus, Canada
  - **Urbanization affects distribution:** Tokyo, with over 37 million people, exemplifies urban density. even **Mumbai**
  - **Migration affects density:** Syrian refugee crisis impacting Europe.
  - BR, DR, Migration - all effect population growth
  - Addressing these challenges requires a **holistic approach**, integrating **sustainable development, improved healthcare and education**, and effective **migration policies**
- **Factors influencing distribution of P (PYQ 1991)**
  - Geographical
    - Availability of water- river valley densely populated (Ganga valley, Indus valley) compared to deserts
    - Landform- flat plains (suits agri along with water) over mountains
      - Soil- fertile imp for agri
    - Climate- not extreme hot or cold
  - Economical
    - **Minerals- attract industries- better emp eg Bokaro, Jamshedpur**
    - Industrialisation- Ind belts, corridors attract people
    - Urbanisation- City life etc

- Socio-cultural
  - Religious or cultural significance attract, social/pol unrest repels
- **Characteristics of Indian Demography #readagain**
  - **TFR** (no of child women have in their fertility age) All india- 2.3, **24 (state+UT) achieved replacement level 2.1** but high in states such as Bihar-3.4, UP 3.1, MP 2.9, Jharkhand 2.7 etc (Lowest states- WB-1.6, Delhi,Punjab,TN,HP- 1.7, Kerela- 1.8)
    - **TFR as per NFHS-5 has reached 2.0; Inc in adoption of contraceptives (as highlighted by NFHS-5); BH, UP, MP, etc are above around 3 TFR**
    - **Other data from NFHS-5: Sex Ratio 1020, Institutional deliveries 88% (from 78%)**
    - However, TFR remains higher than national avg of 2.2 among women in rural areas/having little formal edu/part of lowest income quintile
  - **MMR- Declined to MMR 97 as per SRS Bulletin (18-20)** from 122 in 2015-17 as per SRS - Assam 215, **MP 173** (60 above prev national avg of 113) and Kerela 43, TN 60)
  - **Life expectancy** rose from 37 (1950) to **~70 years (2020);**
  - **IMR- Current IMR - 27/1000 (2021), SDG Target 12/1000** currently (Kerela- 10, MP- 47 (Highest); **Under 5 Child Mortality Rate = 38/1000**)
  - **Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio**
    - Sex Ratio - Census 2011 data: Overall was 943 from 933 in prev census; The number of females per 1000 males in Haryana in Census 2011 stands at 879 followed by Jammu and Kashmir (889 female) and Punjab (895 females)
    - **Manipur = worst (757); Arunachal Pradesh 1084 = best (SRS 2018)**
    - Child Sex Ratio  unabated since 1951 
  - The median age increased for men – from 22.6 (2001) to 23.5 (2011) and for women – from 18.2 (2001) to 19.2 (2011)
  - While a state like Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries, Uttar Pradesh presents a very different picture with high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged (thus our whole demo dividend is coming at diff times in diff places ~ hetrogenous nature)
  - SECC Data 2011
    - Total households 24.39 crore households in India, of which 17.91 crore live in villages. Of these, 10.69 crore households are considered as deprived
    - In nearly 75 per cent of the rural households, the main earning family member makes less than Rs 5,000 per month

- Over 90% - of rural India, does not have salaried jobs; Just 3.41 % of households have a family member who is at least a graduate
  - Population issues
    - **Over population causes**
      - **Early marriage**- NFHS-4- 27% of women married before 18, Lack of right of decisions wrt child birth to W in families
      - **Universalisation of institution of marriage** where w/o it you're not seen as 'settled'
      - Neglect of **contraception- Lancet- half** pregnancies unintended
      - **Preference** of sons- unwanted girls, **Son meta pref- Eco survey**
      - **Literacy vs TFR**: UP literacy rate 56%- avg 4 children per couple, Kerala 100% literacy- 2 per couple
        - **Spl imp - women edu**
        - **Improving health** facilities has **lowered Death rate**
    - **Over population effects (read bold)**
      - Society
        - **Women tied to child rearing** for best years of their productive age- denied opp to explore other avenues- **low FLFP**
        - **Men**- constant **struggle of bread winner**- stress drinking etc
        - **Children- Boys**- large family have to **start working early**, **Girls**- worst sufferer- **low edu, early marriage**- vicious cycle continues; scapegoating treatment recd by extra child
        - Poor standard of living, hygiene issues, pandemic worst effects
        - Social norms need to change and the stabilisation strategy needs to keep rights of women & girls in mind (coercive methods have not worked for long anywhere)
      - Economy
        - Extra strain on social services- fiscal health bad
        - **Unemployment and underemp** as limited jobs
        - **(+)- large market** so india-specific products, **Ample labour supply**
      - Political & Security- more chances of **instability** going violent as limited armed forces (**Agniveer Protests**); Dev imbalance **promoted naxalism**
      - International- **diaspora benefits**, more weight in diplomacy
      - Mass media- Indianisation of culture, foreign youtubers making indian content
    - Under population, Issues of advanced countries
      - Ageing so more dependent- **huge social security, small work force**- limited exp of resources (russia far east)

- **Population policies, Measures for control** (read bold)
  - **Mission Parivar Vikas**- inc access to **contraceptives and family planning services** in 146 **districts of TFR more than 3**
    - Home delivery of **Chaya, Antara contraception pills by ASHA workers**
  - Stringent measures during emergency- forced sterilisation (much criticised)
  - **National population policy 2000**
    - **Immediate objective**- address unmet needs of **contraceptives, health care infra** for maternal and child services (eg Laqshya etc)
    - **Medium** - bring **TFR** to replacement level (**2.1**) by 2010 (👍)
    - **Long term**- achieve stable population by 2045 consistent with sust development
    - Others: **MMR 100** by 2010 (👍), **IMR 30** by 2010 (👍), **Universal immunization** (still 👎)
  - Mass com- posters- **hum do hamare do, National Population stabilisation fund**- for FM services, awareness etc
  - Family planning
    - National family planning indemnity scheme- clients insured for eventualities during sterilisations(to control birth after a point for W,male too however both optional)
    - **Push up marriage of girls**
      - Also inviting pvt healthcare for sterilisation
  - **ASHA counselling** to newly married for **spacing between births** (eg have 3 yr gap after 1st child)
  - **Jaya Jaitley Task Force recommended to push up age of marriage**
  - **Two child norms by states such as Assam, MP, Raj** which prohibit persons having more than 2 children to obtain govt job, **disqualify candidate from panchayat elections**
    - (-) Neglect HR, against art 14 more pressure of women due to son pref
  - **Success of Govt Measures: mention data from NFHS-5**
- **Recent demographic trends:**
  - TFR declined from 5.6 (1969) to 2.3 (currently) - steep decline reaching 1.3 in 2100 (inc in female edu and access to contraceptives major factor)
    - **TFR ↓ is → Sign of Ageing (also use in old age Qs):** Issues on **neglect of geritic care, inc dependents, double burden on govt (jobs+social security), Challenges** brought by **wealth management, insurance**
  - **Socio-eco transformation has been observed since 1990s** where earliers parents/farmers saw children has working hands to now **new aspirational parents wants to invest in their kids** (sending to

coaching, coding, etc). This has led to **shift in family building strategies leading to low fertility rate**

- Policies in News
  - UP's new draft policy, Assam's population policy
- **Way forward**
  - **Harnessing the demographic dividend**- dev HR-edu, skill dev, **occupational health for working population**, Labour intensive jobs need to be promoted, creating fiscal space for more investments, **diplomatic efforts for international migration (provide human resource to the world)**- H1B etc) as 2041 DD will peak and working age will reduce
  - **Striving towards gender parity**- overcoming son meta pref, equal pay, higher edu for addressing issues of female foeticide, inc FLFP, **better implementation of women property rights law**
  - **Elderly focus**- greater spending on pensions, geriatric care (focus on NCD's), inc age of retirement, meet needs of widows as life exp of W higher, **Harness Silver Economy**
  - Policies acc to state demography rather than one size fits all
  - Increasing financial commitment to family planning, sustaining coverage of 10 cr women using contraceptives, attract doc to family planning field, include men in family planning awareness prog,
  - Key to reduce IMR, MMR is to follow **birth spacing of atleast 3 years**
  - Handling interstate and R-U migration- population control prog in high fertility regions, **RURBAN dev**, also decent life to urban migrants esp LIG
  - To unleash the full potential of the young population, **policies must focus on the population development approach** (i.e. better education, better health services, skill development and better standard of living), in order to reap the benefits of demographic dividend (rather than population control)
  - It is often said that "**development is the best contraceptive**".

### Current Happenings:

**UP unveils** New Population Policy 2021-30 with **Target of TFR 2.1 by 2026** and 1.9 by 2030

**-ves:** Making welfare conditional is seen as coercion; Puttaswamy Judgement said person's autonomy over her body as an extension to right to privacy (the bill will undermine reproductive freedom); **Sex ratio might become skewed further**(due to aborting daughters to avoid disincentives); Similarly experience shows sterilization camps have **disparate impact on minorities** and vulnerable groups;

**Counter-productive:** Studies have found that **men divorced their wives in RJ/MP to**

**run for local body elections** and families **gave up children for adoption** to avoid disqualification **in states of RJ, MP**(where 2 child norms were established)

It must not result into what happened in **China** which now mandated **Three Child Policy**

**Conclusion: Development is the best contraceptive** - provide health services, literacy & eliminate poverty

## Migration (cover both internal and international)

- Migration refers to geographical mobility between one region & another involving change of residence for considerable period of time; Facilitated by Article 19(1)(d)
- Census of india captures definition based on 2 factors: place of birth & place of usual residence
- Types of migration:
  - Based on destination: Internal (intra-state, inter-state) & International
  - Based on duration: Permanent, Semi-permanent (forced back due to eco reasons), Temporary/seasonal (voluntary & not forced)
- **Facts on Migration**
  - Total internal migration as per **Census 2011** was ~450 mn or **every third indian is a migrant** (this includes 396 mn as intra-state & 54 mn as inter-state); **According to experts, current data is around 600 mn (of which 10% is inter-state)**
  - **As of 2011, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were the largest source of inter-state migrants while Maharashtra and Delhi were the largest receiver states**
  - **When question on migration cover both domestic as well as International**
    -
  - **R-R is largest in absolute number**; Increased % is being seen in R-U; **Intra state migration is 4 times of inter-state**; U-R is a new concept marked as counter migration
- **Causes (pull or push)**
  - **Political/Governance:**
    - **Pull: Political freedom** & increased political participation, safety & security
    - **Push: Failure of govt to implement schemes**, violence, corruption, **poor governance**, displacement of tribes due to development (eg: dams)
  - **Economic:**
    - **Pull: Better infra, skill dev, Industrialisation, Counter-magnets** (eg: **greater noida** built to ease pressure on delhi)

- Push: **Agri distress**, Decline in village indus, **lack of alternate employment** opportunities
  - Socio-cultural:
    - Pull: **Urbanism** leading to **annonymity of caste**, Liberal policies towards marriages/family values
    - Push: **Division of labour based on caste, Patriachy**, Differentiated access to resources due to ethnic/religios/linguistic issues, **Marriage push women** to other areas
  - 
  - New concept of Push-BackFactors:
    - Eco:
      - -ve: Congestion in urban areas, High cost of living, ltd. income opportunities
      - +ve: Commercialisation of agri, Govt schemes in rural area
    - Soc-cul:
      - -ve: Ghettoization, Lack of cultural integration, COVID
      - +ve: Feeling of nativism, Family reunification
    - Pol:
      - -ve: Son of the soil policy, state led persecution
      - +ve: Strengthening of local governance
- **Consequences (Source, Destination, Migrants)**
  - Economic Impact:
    - On Source Region: Allows source region to employ **greater focus on reduced population**; Loss of HR if migration is of employable people, however **if migration draws upon surplus labour then win-win situation; Benefits of remittances**
    - On Destination Region: Proliferation of **slums** due to mismgmt (as infra part of economics); **Stress on limited eco resources** such as jobs/investment/opportunities
  - Socio-cultural Impact:
    - On Source Region: **Newer ideas of social change** such as tech/family planning gets diffused to source regions; Problems of dual burden; Absence of adults may cause dislocation of family; **Violence faced by leftover members**
    - On Destination Region: Migrants are perceived to take away jobs of locals; **Issues with cultural integration** in some cases (**eg: Outsider movts in NE**) while broadening of mental horizons due to intermixing (ex in case of delhi)
  - Political Impact:
    - On Source Region: **Political participation** in activities of source region will **decline (can't vote)**

- On Destination Region: Regional parties can mobilise natives; **Son of soil policy**; Migrants can **impact politics of the region** in long term **eg: diaspora of india (don't forget international aspects)**
  - Demographic Impact:
    - On Source Region: Male specific migration will lead to **feminization of work** and increased probability of child labour; **Decline in birth rate, Dependent population increases** (as usually younger ones migrate)
    - On Destination Region: **Skewed sex ratio, increased violence** against vulnerable sections;
  - **On Migrants**:
    - +ve: **Social mobility** of status in society; **Social capital** increased **due to networking**; Opportunities for **innovation**; Social tolerance increases when diversity is accommodated
    - -ve: Devoid of skills/info/power they are caught in **exploitative labour arrangements**; **Hardships increases when inter-state** or distance between source & region increases; **Victims of identity politics**; **Denied social security benefits** (as are out of records); Denied political voice as they **lack voting rights**; **Governance failure to implement Interstate Migrant Workmen Act 1979**; **Invisible during COVID**
- **Govt measures** wrt migration
  - **Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979**: Labour contractors **recruiting migrants** are required to: (i) **be licensed**, (ii) **register migrant workers with the government authorities**, and (iii) arrange for the worker to be issued a passbook recording their identity.
    - A report by the **Standing Committee on Labour 2011** observed that **registration of workers** under the **ISMW Act was low** and implementation of protections outlined in the Act was poor. Report concluded that the Central government had not made any concrete and fruitful efforts
  - **Food distribution** under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan
  - Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan also launched a scheme for **Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers** and Urban Poor to provide affordable rental housing units under **PMAY**
  - **UP government announced provision of maintenance allowance of Rs 1,000 for returning migrants.**
  - One Nation One Ration card (Issues: low internet penetration, logistical nightmare for some FPS, dilutes local diet and spcl allocation)
  - **National Migrant Information System (NMIS)** - a **central online repository** on Migrant Workers - developed by NDMA; **State of JH decided to conduct migrant labour survey**

- **Ujjwala 2.0:** For LPG address proff no reqd **only self declaration;** **Ayushman Bharat** is portable All India
- **Way forward**
  - **Need for a National Policy on Migration**
  - **NITI Aayog** - Draft national policy - **nullifies handout approach and prefers a rights-based framework**, inter-state migration management bodies, sees Migration as part of Development
  - Interoperability of benefits on lines of One Nation One Ration Card
  - Legal cells can be created to ensure protection of legal right of migrants
  - **Judicious implementation of act of 1979, amendments keeping in mind present-day realities of internal migrations**
  - Active participation of NGOs to drive away trust deficits b/w natives and migrants
  - **Develop source regions** to address issues of over-migration
  - Collection of **proper and reliable data for data driven policy** formulation/reforms eg: Like **JH Survey**
  - Need to provide **civic right** of voting through some kind of system maybe **one nation one voter id**
  - **Every Panchayat must have a Migrant Labour Cell; Code on Social Security** - **Minimum social security to all**
  - The SDGs' central reference to migration is made in target 10.7, to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
  - Direct cash transfers
  - Universalisation of grain distribution from buffer stocks of FCI
  - Policy needs to ponder 'Is migration really a choice?' in India
- **Conclusion:** as India adopts a strategy of **rapid urbanisation** — for example, by building so-called smart cities and essentially using cities as centres of economic growth — **levels of internal migration will increase further; SDG 10.7**
- **International Migration**
  - **In 2011**, 99% of total migration (total migration 45.6 crore or ~450 mn) was internal and immigrants (**international migrants**) **comprised 1%**
  - As per World Bank Report, India is the **largest source of migrants** in the world. India remains the **highest international remittances**
- **Internal Migrants**
  - They are part of informal economy outside agriculture and dominate low-paying and hazardous jobs. (eg: construction, rickshaw, small factories)
  - Why internal migration happens? Cover pull & push factor above
  - **Issues related to internal migration:**
    - Cover -ve impact on migrants

- **Absence of reliable data** wrt to number and nature of migration - Census and NSS surveys are unable to capture data
- **Lack of education for children** of migrants aggravates the **intergenerational transmission of poverty**
- **Social exclusion** due to differences in **culture/language** of source & destination. They **do not form part of manifestos of trade unions**
- Trapped in cycle of poverty as they serve hard manual labour in young age → chronic illness → lower earning capacity → children start migrating → cycle repeats
- Additional issues due to COVID-19:
  - Due to uncertainty and desperation, many migrants left on foot or on overcrowded buses/vans
  - **Social exclusion in source areas** due to **fear of virus transmission** eg: **happened in villages of WB**
  - Loss of jobs combined leading to deepening of poverty
- What can be done? Use way forward points above
- **GIG Economy:** No clear definition of UBER Driver (whether self employed or gig); Regular jobs into gig

## PYQs on Population

1. **2015: Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades**
  - a. Trend of migration within India (**context of green revolution, LPG reforms**)
    - i. **Inter State Migration (East to West Migration):** migration from eastern part of country which includes UP, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal or North Eastern states, etc. to western part which includes Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi, Punjab or Haryana etc
    - ii. Labours **have attracted due to green revolution**, construction jobs, etc.
    - iii. **Migration to IT Hubs**
    - iv. Students are being pulled **for education/employment**
    - v. **In last four decades, female migration rate has surpassed the male migration. In Census 2011, 70% of migrants are females**
    - vi. Most cited reason for **migration is marriage**; Generally women migrated for marriage where as men for work
  - b. Trend in Migration outside India

- i. **Increase in migration** was observed specially after **globalisation**
  - ii. **Kerala, Tamil Nadu, AP and Punjab** mainly accounts for **out-migration to Middle East Asia**. Nature is of **unskilled jobs**
  - iii. Migration to **south eastern nations** has been there; **eastern nations** for support services
  - iv. Skilled workers have also **migrated to various areas of USA, UK** eg: **IT workers**, R&D workers
  - v. **Estimates of the number of international migrants by sex show that the volume of international migrants has been nearly equal for both men and women**
  - vi. **Less opportunities in home country** eg: medical students going to Ukraine
2. **2019: Empowering W key to control population growth. Discuss**
- a. **First issues of over-population** (India to take over China by 2027)
  - b. Then causes focussing on W- given above
  - c. **Then women emp**
    - i. **Education- no misinfo about contraceptives**, can counter unreasonable family demands of son pref induced births, family planning wrt no.
    - ii. **Health-** better reproductive and maternal health- less IMR issues
    - iii. **Eco-** influence DM powers, role of SHG, not dependent financially
    - iv. **Pol-** more women in parliament- effect on subjugated women to speak up
    - v. **Social- counter patriarchy through media**, awareness etc
  - d. Mention govt scheme such BBBB and conclude
  - e. **Cover both angles of yes as well as no (in 'no' list factors two other factors also need to be addressed and not just women emp)**
3. **Sex Ratio: Causes, region wise analysis, solution, way fwd**
- a. Data above; Quote highest and lowest state
  - b. Causes- **Son pref (perform last rites**, lineage and property to sons, **look after parents** in old age), exorbitant **dowry**, Ineffective regulation of **PCPNDT** working, parent feel **difficult to keep girl safe-** society pressure if not agree to marry with their choice
    - i. **Easy sex selection test-** High Female foeticide
    - ii. **High economic growth and sex ratio not relative (Punjab, Haryana, Guj etc)-** basic causes, rich have less kids- so prefer son- ultra sound, patriarchy whereas south -more female autonomy so better SR, migration of men to prosper
    - iii. **In states like Punjab, Haryana even Child sex ratio is low- shows men migration to these prosperous region cant be said to be reason for low SR**
  - c. Govt efforts
    - i. PCPNDT act- bans sex determination

- ii. **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao** (national campaign to address low Child SR districts- success- **Mau (Uttar Pradesh)** from 694 (2014-15) to 951 (2019-20), **Karnal** (Haryana) from 758 (2014-15) to 898 (2019-20)), **initiatives such as beti janmotsav, better inst delivery**, inc GER in edu, building toilets)
  - iii. **Sukanya Samridhhi**, Scheme for adolescent girls for not letting parent take them as burden
  - d. Way forward- plug leakages in PCPNDT, open PESTEL wrt improving sex ratio
4. **2015: Comparison of sex ratio in SCs and STs**
- a. **Child sex ratio for ST- 957, for SC- 933, Overall- 919**
  - b. Why better in ST?
    - i. Limited Social bias against W, **matriarchy in many tribes (Garo, etc)**, women can ask for divorce in many tribes (**matrilocal in meghalaya; matrilineal society in Nair tribe Kerela**)
    - ii. **Less rigid sexual division of labour, thus women is not seen as economic burden**
    - iii. **SCs** are being subject to **sanskritisation** whereas **STs** are **isolated** from this impact
    - iv. However can also be **due to limited awareness** about sex selection **techniques**
    - v. **Rather than dowry, bride price is more prevalent in STs**
    - vi. Recent trends show that SR in ST also declining (could be edu effect)
    - vii. Why others more- covered in prosperous region SR above
5. **2015: Growing Population cause of poverty or poverty main cause of growing population. Critically examine**
- a. Population cause of poverty- **pressure on resources, limited govt spending and services**, un emp and under emp, high population-**inadequate edu- low skill dev** (here population is seen as liability thus seen leading to poverty)
  - b. Poverty cause of population- **lack of family planning and contraceptives, low edu health unwanted pregnancies**, other basic points above in causes of population
    - i. *High income states have low TFR whereas Low income states- Bihar, MP have high TFR (shows poverty population linkage)*
  - c. Write way forward to tackle both poverty and population
6. **1994: National Population Policy**
- a. Covered above

## Salient features of Indian Society

- **2024: Readagain (rest no need to read)**
- ☁: Features of IS, **Caste** (Meaning of Caste & C Sys, Issues, changes, factors affecting changes), **Family** (def of Jt family, features of JF, Fx/Dys-Fx of F, Disintegration, Emergent forms), **Marriage** (Meaning, new forms), Read PYQs
- **Features of IS (SF: C<sup>3</sup>M-JUMP) - Cultural lag, Cosmopolitanism, Coexistence of T&M, Mosaic Model, Jt fam, U in D, Multi-cultural soc, Patriarchy)**  
**#readagain (rest no need to read)**
  - **Cosmopolitanism** - Vasudhiav Kutumbakam (Art 51), G20 logo
  - **Cultural Lag** - rigid/slow in changing core values, compared to peripheral values
  - **Coexistence of traditionalism and modernity**- marriage (*Fusion ceremony cake, Marriage with tree if manglik*)
  - **Colonial Mentality - Continuing** (sitting judge of Madras HC was denied entry in a club in Tamil Nadu as he was wearing a traditional Indian wear; Infatuation with foreign brand names 'Peter England'; Preference is given to western allopathic system) **Given Up** (Rajpath renamed as Kartvya path + Islands; SC Bose on India Gate; Tribal circuits, Buddhist circuits) **Way Ahead** (Academic research needs to be reoriented towards Indian perspectives rather than colonial glaze over caste; Adpot good of west and reject patronising aspects; Use tech to preserve heritage AI for translation of sanskrit manuscript)
  - **Mosaic Model (blend of Melting Pot vs Salad Bowl) eg: Urban centres are melting pot whereas tribal areas are salad bowl**
  - **Indian society includes the following common values: Family values** (family ties, touching feet); **Spiritual practices (fasts, Roja, Vrata); Ecological values (sacred groves, nature worship)**
  - **Joint Family System** - Family as inst is elsewhere also but Joint family is unique to India; family imp unlike W (leaves parent home)
  - **Unity in diversity**
  - **Mutli (culturalism, ethnic, lingual, racial) rather than being cultural pluralism** (where there is no lena dena bw cultures)
  - **Patriarchy**- except tribal societies of meghalaya and some tribes in Kerela
  - Balance btw spritualism and materialism- India land of S, but G impact - inc Western materialism
- **Features of Indian Society**
  - Caste system
    - Caste: hereditary, endogamous group having common name, common traditional occupation, rigidity in matters of mobility etc;

Caste system is a system of social stratification where access to resources (soc/pol/eco) is based on hierarchical arrangement

- **Issues (Less representation in judiciary/entrep; Manual scavenging; religious disabilities on entry/rituals; C based violence)**
  - Endogamy- persists in Rural, Urban changing
  - Caste based violence- due to inter-caste marriages, assertion for Dalit identity conflicts, Hathras incident
  - Less representation in judiciary, entrep
  - Manual scavenging - eventually became a caste based occupation
  - Civil and religious disabilities- restrictions on speech, rituals, clothing, entry, untouchability
  - Segmented division of society- caste acquired by birth, Hierarchy- ranked like a ladder from low to high
- **Changes:**
  - Inter-caste marriage- urban fluidity in marriages- class becoming imp than caste in metros
  - **New food habits- eating at same table, accepting food by low caste - clear norm today unlike earlier (except some in rural areas)**
  - **Occupational mobility- Brahmin become traders, Vaishya in teachings**
- **Factors/forces affecting changes in caste system (Ways in which caste is taking backseat) - MUG-LIME**
  - **Sanskritisation by MN Srinivas- lower caste claiming higher position in society by changing rituals such as adopting veg and teetotalism**
  - Westernisation- changes in edu, movies, dressing sense, insta influencing
  - Modernisation- inc rationalism in the new middle class (modern values system are questioning the hierarchy based on birth/ascriptive status) Note: Hierarchy per se is not bad but it should be based on achieved status rather than on birth/ascriptive status
  - **Industrialisation** (Indus is **challenging concept of occupational DoL** as all are now working under same roof)
    - Occupational DoL - Division of people in society according to occupations or trades
  - Urbanisation (New food habits- eating at same table; due to anonymity/heterogeneity is promoting secular pattern of living)

- **Role of State:** Changes due to govt, legislative acts, **Affirmative action, Land reforms**, Democratic decen through 73rd CAA, **universal adult suffrage**
    - **Role of Media, Movies (Article 15), Modes of Communication & Transportation**
    - **Caste politics-** Dalit politics, OBC politics inc influence in govt
  - Rest points on caste continued below [Features of caste system: Innate nature \(can never change ones caste\), Based on principles of purity and pollution, Hierarchy, Separation...](#)
- **Family-** first env to which child is exposed
  - **Joint family** is a **social group** consisting of people **united by ties of marriage, blood and adoption**; Extends to **2 or more generation**
    - **Features:** Common residence, Centralised authority (patriarchy) Patrilineal, Patrilocal, Age and sex as main ordering principles in hierarchy
    - **Just remember this generic data point, Census 2011 says that average size of households in India has decreased and no. of households have increased**
  - Types
    - On the basis of Marriage (Polygamous, Monogamous)
    - Residence (Patrilocal, Matrilocal- husband comes to wife home, Bilocal- some time at husband and some at wife, Neolocal- new place apart from parents- in metro cities)
    - Authority (Patriarchal, matriarchal- female owns property- shifts from mother to eldest daughter, has DM powers)
    - Ancestry/Descent (Patrilineal, Matrilineal)- lineage
    - Composition (Nuclear- parents and unmarried child, **Joint (more than 2 generations living- eldest male usually head, common residence, kitchen, vehicles)**
      - Out of 19.3 crore households- 51.7% nuclear households (2001), inc to 52.1% (2011)
      - Joint families fell from 19% to 16% (2011) (dip sharper in rural (from 20% to 16%) compared to urban (16.5% to 14.5%))
  - Space
    - North- mostly patrilineal, no M within same gotra
    - South- complicated pattern, dominance of patrilineal but also matrilineal, varying rules of marriage
    - N-E- matrilineal tribes
  - **Functions: only bold**

- **Primary agent of socialization** (induction of children into culture of soc), Production and rearing of child, **Agent of social control**, Culture transmission (religion, family values), Pattern maintenance (transf of culture), Economic cooperation (economy in expenditure, prevent fragmentation of assets)
- **Dysfunctions: only bold**
  - Lack of privacy and individualism, **Low status of women**, JF as an **arena of contradictions**, Taught to never ques authority, Self-alienation (detachment from self)
- **Disintegration of Families is leading to:** (write based on its fx and dsy-fx above)
  - For example: **Juvenile delinquency**, Suicides (cannot handle pressure), **State needs to take care of vulnerable sections** like old age, disabled
- **Emergent form of family/Changes** (Use MUG-LIME in such concepts)
  - **Baby sitters concept; Family outsources organisation marriages to event management rather than marriages**
  - **New forms:** Single parent households, Dual career families, Female headed households (due to male migration)
  - **Economic-** From **unit of production to unit of consumption (instead of all working, only few work-** affects family relations)
  - Influence of **urbanisation-city life favours nuclear family (★ due to high cost of living)** more rather than joint, **Gender parity** inc in urban areas
  - Changes in the marriage system: freedom in mate-selection;
  - As we move away from agriculture that needed more hands, the emphasis is now on the quality of life rather than the number of children, a new concept added to the family
  - **Legislative-** proh of early marriage, dowry proh laws, widow remarriage act modified the way marriage, family is conducted → Provided greater decision-making powers to the women
    - Various Acts like Hindu Marriage act, Inheritance act, Dowry Restrain act have not only modified the inter-personal relations and the composition of family but also the stability of joint family
  - **Enlightenment of Women:** become conscious of their rights, Patriarchal nature of family is fast changing
  - **Democractic relations** due to modern value system

- **Reduction of educational, religious, protective functions- taken over specialised inst**example schools, colleges
  - **Marriage (Question asked in 2023):** important social institution approved and sanctioned by customs as well as laws; seen as sign of being settled
    - Changes
      - In **aim and purpose- Traditional** society- M done to **maintain Dharma** of society- to prevent anarchy but **today** for **companionship**, pro-creation
      - **Delayed marriages - Inc in age- avg age gone up by avg 2 years** (recent **talks of inc to 21 of both**)
      - Legislative- **prohb of early marriage, dowry prohb laws, widow remarriage act modified the way marriage, family is conducted**
      - **Urbanisation-Inc in divorce- affected stability of M** in urban areas, Internet revolutionised the M institution;
      - **Love and Inter-caste marriages are increasing (supported by Bihar govt with cash incentives)**
      - **'Emerging Adulthood'** - Youth delaying marriages (Lokniti-CSDS Youth Studies in 2016 and 2007 show the proportion of married youth decreased by eight percentage points from 55% In 2007 to 47% in 2016;)
      - **Contractual marriages** - IELTS clear brides, NRI Rishtey, boy takes care of expenses to get VISA
      - Divorces/Separations/Dissolution of M has increased + singlehood is accepted
      - **Dating Apps for Adultery/Extra-marital** - 4400 signups during Pandemic
      - **Live in relationship-** growth in urban areas, also **legal recognition by SC** under Art 21, also child has property rights under Hindu marriage acts, 1955
      - In form- earlier polygamy- now prohibited- monogamy predominant
      - **★ Things that have not changed:** Endogamy largely, Patrilocal, Dowry still prevalent in forms of gifts, Social stigma to widow remarriages, Still seen as a sign of being settled
      - **Conclusion: Deep changes have occurred in institution of M along with elements of continuity, showing marriage remains dominant aspect of Indian social life**
  - Women
    - Issues etc (will be covered below)
  - **Religious pluralism**

■ Issues- covered in communalism

1. 2019: What makes the Indian society unique in sustaining its culture? Discuss. [How culture is sustained in Indian society?] - Use **elements of diversity of India as well**
  - a. Start with mentioning basic features of Indian society and culture
  - b. **Role of ancient rulers** such as Ashoka, Akbar practiced tolerance- **impact on indian culture wrt toleration (unlike Pak- creation of Bang)**
  - c. Assimilation of good things of other cultures, Indian culture is like ocean, in which many rivers come and meet- strengthens our culture
  - d. **Cultural Lag** where core values are retained while peripheral values are changing
  - e. Patronage for arts Eg **Gharana System** (social org linking musicians/dancers) to preserve A&C
  - f. **Inst & Festivals: Jaipur literary festival** (literature promotion and preservation); **SPIC MACAY - Youth awareness** for arts n culture; Role of ASI
  - g. **Languages** - carry traditional values and stories
  - h. **Technolgy: Dhimsa Community Radio** (Koraput) - Local artisans display talents; **Bharat SHRI - Digitalisation of ancient scripts**
  - i. **Still people draw identities from community; 85% still prefer arranged marriage (Lokniti-CSDS Youth); Still Family as an institution is strong & helps in pattern maintenance**
  - j. **Multiculturalism** (and not just cultural pluralism) where Indian society is a collection of multiple societies forming composite culture and not just common culture
  - k. **Hybridization of culture (glocalization prevents original culture to just fade off)** where some parts of the culture has evolved while retaining the original parts eg: Resorting to both allopathic and homeopathic meds, **Dubbing of Hollywood into local lang, Business Suits made from Saree cloth;** McDonalds not selling beef based products
  - l. Political (disobedience culture by - role of democratic/civil rights activists to counter any single culture imposition, F of speech- promotes toleration and individuality, policies of **inclusive growth, Ek bharat Shresth Bharat-** celebration of diversity
    - i. **Constitution as binding factor**
    - ii. Smooth transfer of political power- even after emergency/war periods
  - m. Unity in diversity - other pts

- n. However **challenges in sustaining**- Glob, materilism,regionalist,communalism,other points from factors threatening India's diversity.
- o. End with poisitive note
2. 2014: The life cycle of a joint family depends on economic factors rather that social values. Discuss. [Joint Family: Life cycle, Present status,]
  - a. Joint family is defined as social group consisting of people united by ties of marriage/blood/adoption. It consists of 2 or more generations
  - b. Life cycle of JF is not stable consists of disintegration where it becomes nuclear family, reintegration and so on
  - c. Economic factors affecting JF life cycle:
    - i. Disintegration due to: Industrialisation (better jobs in city), Pressure on Agri (land fragmentation, disguised unemp- move to cities), better civic facilities, lack of jobs/indus in villages
    - ii. Reintegration due to: high cost of living forcing back counter migration; Child rearing in dual career family becomes diff in nuclear families; As income inc people can sustain JF better, Feeling of nativism; WFH Culture, Death of spouse
  - d. Social issues such as women becoming more aware of their rights (issues of purdah, clothing,autonomy in JF), family quarrels , conflicts in HUF, influence of west (movies showing nuclear family as norm) also play their role
3. **In most cases**, there is **breakdown of joint households rather than joint families** as we can observe that **functional jointness** (eg: celebration, societal cermonies) is still retained. JF needs to evolve with changing dynamics of the society

## Social Empowerment/ Caste Issue

### Social Empowerment

1. SC: Legal, consitution
2. ST: Legal, consitution, why called ST?
  - a. The Constitution of India in Article 366 (25) prescribe that the **Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342** of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes.
3. **Article 342 (Process of determinsation of STs)**
  - a. It allows the President of India to specify the tribes or tribal communities that are deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to a state or Union Territory.

- b. The President must consult with the Governor of the state before issuing a notification.
- c. Parliament has the power to include or exclude any tribe or tribal community from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification.
- d. Once a notification is issued, it can be changed only through an Act of Parliament.
- **ADDITIONAL POINTS:**
  - M/o SJ&E developed an online web-portal e-utthaan.gov.in for monitoring of Allocation for Welfare of SCs
  - Similar portal also developed for STs by Tribal Aff Ministry
- **ST- debate at independence- Assimilationist Approach (full) or Isolationist**
  - Nehru brought **Tribal Panchsheel for middle path** by giving them basic modern welfare at the same time protecting their identity (Development w/o interference, Preservation of cultural identity, Administrative autonomy to tribals, Preserve tribal r'ship with nature, Avoidance of over administration)
  - In order to implement policy for these section- identification of them and placing in Schedule (therefore called ST, SC)

### Caste and Caste System

- Refer Caste, Caste System and related aspects at [Caste system](#)
- **Features of caste system:** Innate nature (can never change ones caste), Based on **principles of purity and pollution**, Hierarchy, Separation of contact, Occupational division of labour, Caste Solidarity, Sanctioned by ancient texts, Disability for LCs and Priveleges for UCs
- Note: Caste covers both SC and OBC
- **Newer forms of caste system:**
  - Social:
    - **Reservation demand of dominant castes** - new demands for internal reservations, reservation demand of dominant castes such as **Patel, Marathas, Jats**
      - Dominant caste are feeling relative deprivation - as cannot compete in pvt jobs against upper castes and cannot compete with lower caste as unlike LC, dominant castes do not have reservation benefit (DCs are socially empowered and hold land but still demanding reservation this proves they are having **feeling of relative deprivation**)
    - **Census 2011: Only 5.8% of Indian marriages were inter-caste, a rate unchanged over 40 years**
    - When rural workers migrate to new areas- look for people of same caste- strenghtening of identity
  - Political:


- Mandalisation of politics- assertion of OBC politics ('modern avatar of castes')
- Politicisation of castes - Earlier SC were being used by upper caste/dominant caste as vote banks
- **Castesisation of politics** - Emergence of **new political parties** such as Bahujan Samajh party, Bhim Sena - Now they **do not want to be used as vote banks** but are emerging fwd themselves by formings PPs
- **Demand of exclusive reservation** (as they're **feeling crowded within SC category**) -  
eg: **Vanniyar** community of TN
- More issues of dalit discrimination and untouchability have become the agenda of mainstream politics
- **10 year mission** of reservation has become a **political tool (Article 334)**
- Christophe Jefferlet " Indians do not cast their Vote , they Vote their Caste"
- **Indian tendency** - Daughters and Votes must not go out one's caste
- Dalit politics- recent Bhim Army in UP (edu schools for teaching Dalit history to child-both positive and negative benefits)
- **Castes based pressure groups** have emerged; **Policy making of govt** is still impacted by caste (reservation, Mandal commission)
- Economic:
  - **Economic Association** based on castes - Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (**DICCI**), National SC Finance & Development Corporation (**NSCFDC**)
  - **Dalit capitalism** (coined by Chandra Bhan Prasad which means capitalism being used for their emancipation) - fueled by association, **MUDRA** schemes, **Standup India** schemes, etc.
  - **Confinement to informal sector after urbanisation** has led to **replication of inequality based on caste** in rural areas to based **on class** in urban areas
- Media
  - **Media reports** an **accident also with religious or caste identities**, when it is **completely unnecessary**, say, a dalit youth killed in car accident
  - Use of social media- **dalit centric films** and videos of continued discrimination like Hathras - shows equality still not there- assertion of identity
  - Movies- Article 15
- Psychological



social mapping, Perception mgmt where job seekers need to made job creators, Education system need to overhauled (value based w/o any ideological coloration), Newer yardsticks to measures backwardness need to be introduced eg: NALSA judgement 2014 said OBC status to transgenders

- **2020: Has caste lost its relevance in understanding the multi-cultural Indian Society? Elaborate your answer with illustrations**
  - Define multicultural society - a **society where many different cultures live together**; aka cultural diversity; In multicultural communities, **people retain, pass down, celebrate, and share their unique cultural** ways of life, languages, art, traditions, and behaviors
  - **Ways in which caste is taking backseat** in urbanisation, sanskritisation, industrialisation, Role of state, Modernisation, Westernisation, new social media & movies, etc
  - However **side by side assertion** also going on as well continued discrimination and violence so caste not lost relevance (write other PESTEL points wrt strengthening of caste)

## Diversity of India

- : Intro **Types of D** ★ (Religion-inter-intra diversity eg: Vaishnav/Shivaite, Linguistic-Aryan/Dravid/Sino-tibetan-22 lang in 8th sch; 2nd highest lang after PNG (bt under threat as per UNESCO), Cultural-Arch/Festivals, Racial-Mongloid/Negrito/Aryan/Dravidian, Political-all left,right,centre) **Significance** (analyse based on each type: Good of all religion, Understand & read wider perspectives; Multiculturalism; Racial and political Tolerance, Binds together, Use salient features of Indian Soc ★), **Factors strengthening unity in diversity** (PESTEL), Factors threatening Unity, Conclusion
- Intro- Quotes, basic info
  - Indian Unity in diversity is special ★ as it promotes Unity without uniformity & diversity without differences
  - Whatever you can rightly say about India, the opposite is also true
  - **Introduction:** Abdul Kalam when asked to lit a lamp- I am muslim, I lit a Hindu's lamp using a Christian candle. This is unity in diversity of India
  - Unity enriches feeling of one-ness, Diversity enriches human interaction
- **Types of Diversity**
  - **Religious- multiple R, Diversity within R itself** (Shia-Sunni, Varnas) tribal and animistic R
    - **Significance in bldg national identity: take good of all R**, eg peace and happiness ideals of Buddhism, Service to people without any

notion of class by Sikhs, Discipline for the faith and personal sacrifice by Islamic fasts, Animal rights (everything has soul) from Jains

- **Linguistic- Aryan, Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan**, India- world's 2nd highest no. of languages after Papua New Guinea
  - Significance in....identity: Ability to read and understand wider perspectives in case of learning new languages, Constitution also recognises 22 lang under 8th Schedule
- **Cultural-** Architecture (Nagrara,Dravida, Indo-Islamic etc), dance forms, theatre, music, food habits
  - Significance in....identity: enriches us as proud Indians, cherish these monuments/performing arts
  - **Festival**: Ex: Lohri in Punjab , Pongal in Kerala, Bihu in NE states
- Racial- All major found here, Mongloid, Negrito, Aryan, Dravidian etc, assimilation of foreign races into Indian culture; Assimilation of foreign races - **Siddhi Race (from Africa)**
  - Significance in....identity: Idea of tolerance, better worldly perspectives, belief in human rights
- **Political** - All major ideologies- left, right, centre, green, identity politics
  - Political tolerance, perspectives of governance (idea of welfare state form capitalism and socialism)
- Geographical- desert, evergreen, mountain, hills etc
- **Familial Diversity**: Mention different types of families - matrilineal, matrilocal
- **Significance of Diversity**
  - Think of each type of diversity to generate points
- **Read Fully-Factors leading to unity in diversity** (PESTEL)
  - **Political** Identity: Election is run based on **variety of ideologies** rather than a single
  - **Legal & Constitutional identity- Common thread, FR-Art 15, Single citizenship**, common federal system
  - **Eco** integration- **freedom of trade and commerce under Art 301**, GST- one nation one tax
  - **Social** Integration ★ #readagain
    - **Inter-State mobility**- freedom of movement and residence **under 19**, All India Services-governance in form of IAS
    - **Pilgrimage**- From badrinath to kedarnath to dwarka to rameshwaram- **spread throughout** in country- **geo-cultural unity**
    - **Fairs and festivals** - Diwali celebrated by all religions as festival, **Christmas too, Id- distributing sewaiyan** etc
    - **Religious** coexistence: **Secularism** in preamble, no state religion; **Ganag-Jamuna Tehzeeb**

- **Integration in Art & Architecture - VJ merger of 2 styles, example of Kathak, Persian influence in hindustani music, Vessara style**
  - **Geo: Climatic integration-agri festivals, monsoon as unifying factor** for all farmers
  - **Sports and Cinema- Cricket** as religion, **Patriotic** movies
- **Factors threatening India's Unity**
  - **P: Divisive politics-** Ascriptive identities such as caste, religion used by politicians to garner votes- leads to caste based violence, mob lynching, communal riots
  - **★E: Development imbalance-** North east, Lakshwadeep, A&N- migration, **secessionist issues in NE region**
  - **Social:**
    - **Social issues- Patriarchy ★** (women not feeling part of this unity equally)
    - **Communalism**
    - **Regionalism-** particular region over national interest
    - **Inter-state resource conflicts- ★** Belgavi btw Maha and Karnataka, Cauvery dispute btw K, TN, Kerela (different form of Regionalism)
    - **Ethnic/Linguistic nativism/chauvinism- son of the soil-Maha,** Recent Haryana job for local, clashes b/w Bodos and Bengali in Assam
    - **★ Urbanisation (homogenisation, reclamation of heritage properties)**
    - **Role of Media (sensationalisation point, indoctrination by media ie. brain washing)**
  - **IR: External influence-** State & Non-state actors (ISI, China) promoting hatred within India- eg J&K, NE etc
- **Problem is not diversity but handling of diversity-** attempts of homogenisation eg civil war in Sri Lanka, slow disintegration of Pakistan serve as a reminder of not enforcing uniformity
  - **Kabir Das said - Kabira Kuan Ek Hai, Paani Bhare Anek, Bhande Hi Mein Bhed Hai, Paani Sab Mein Ek** (The Well is but one, the Water from which is filled by many, the difference only lies in the Pot, as all carry the same Water)
  - **Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the beauty and test of our civilization - Gandhiji**

## Diversity of India

1. **2015: Describe any four cultural elements of diversity in India and rate their relative significance in building a national identity. [Types of diversity and their significance (Any 4 cultural elements of India which can be defended with examples)]**
  - a. Religious, Linguistic, Cultural (festival, monuments), Racial
2. **2020: Customs and traditions suppress reason leading to obscurantism. Do you agree? #readagain**
  - a. Negative:
    - i. Tribal in **Odisha** getting **branded by hot iron rods** on stomach as a **cure to Tuberculosis** - later died
    - ii. **Eating more** during pregnancy will lead to **girl child**
    - iii. **White saree culture/women made** to shave their heads — which keeps **reminding** the widow of her **loneliness**
    - iv. **Burial in mud** upto neck during eclipse to cure ailments; **Dipping bodies in salt to bring back child from death**
    - v. **Roling over** Brahmin **left over food** in Karnataka temples
    - vi. **Marriage with trees/animals** to avert curse
    - vii. During **Covid- unscientific solutions** to combat
  - b. Positive:
    - i. **Touching feet of elders** generating culture of respect. Children learn reasoning from their elders
    - ii. **Applying Kumkuma on the forehead** which is a converging point of several nerves
    - iii. **Vedic and Buddhist Chanting (Intangible heritage)** - soothing effect on mind; **Traditional medicine - healing without side effects**
    - iv. **Namaste Culture** - imp realised globally during COVID
    - v. **Celebrating festivals together**, adds to **family spirit/blood relations**. In bad times, family can together deal with challenges effectively as views of all will be taken into account

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## Role of women and women's organization

- **2024: Read Yellow Points (if less time then can skip also)**
- **Terms: Period Poverty, Paraya Dhan, Feminization of old age, Son meta preference, Sexual division of labour, Dual burden, Low FLFP, Seen as flexible labour, Sarpanch pati, Practice of 'Haq tyag',** Bring dimension of role of women organisations, False sense of honour to oppress women
- Intro, Quotes

- Paradoxically, women goddesses worshiped in Indian society at the same time women denied independent identity and status
- 
- Facts on women parameters
  - **Gender Gap Report 2024: Ranked 129th**
  - Gender Gap Report 2021: Ranked 140/156 rank (112 in last edition)
    - Rank fell by 28 places; One of worst performers in South Asia; Ranking below BG, Nepal, Bhutan, SL
  - Gender Gap Report 2020: Ranked 112/153 rank (108 in last edition)
    - Ranked below China (106th), Brazil (92nd), Bangladesh (50th)
    - Performance on Four Indicators: India has improved to 18th place on political empowerment but it has slipped to 150th on health and survival, to 149th in terms of economic participation and opportunity and to 112th place for educational attainment
    - Globally, it would take ~99.5 years to achieve full parity between men and women at the current rate of change
  - **Gender equality SDG 5**
- Women and society
  - The caste structure- higher the caste or higher income greater were the constraints on W (also inc in household incomes → domestication of women), one of the reason for caste system was to control female sexuality, can be seen wrt not giving them property rights and keeping depended, strict divorce laws
  - Family: acts as agents of cultural reproduction (thus promotes patriarchy) rather than agents of social change, diff socialization for boy and girl
    - Anxiety over birth of D- Manu- man could achieve merit only by protecting the purity of his wife and through her, his sons., Shradha done by sons will lead to moksha for father
  - Patriarchy is a system of social structure & practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women
  - Knowledge system: Stories at school 'father going to work, mother at home'
- **Current challenges faced by women**
  - **Social:**
    - **Health:**
      - NFHS-4 2015-16 points out that almost half of the pregnant women aged between 15 and 49 years are anaemic and more than 1/3rd of women have a low BMI
      - MMR stands at 97 (2018), **97% is tubectomy**
      - **Period Poverty:** lack of awareness and resources
      - Measures taken: MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY Amendment Act 2021, Banning child marriage, PM Matru

Vandana Yojana, PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, PCPNDT Act (banning sex selective abortions)

- **Imalia Village 90% use menstrual cup, while overall India 50% still use cloth (NFHS-5)**

- **Literacy:**

- Illiteracy among women (total 74%, men 82% and female 65% or **write there is Literacy gap of 17%**)

- **Violence against women** - manifested at various places such as at home (domestic violence **spiked during COVID as per NCW**), at work (workplace harassment), at public places (eve teasing, sexual harassment), across borders

- **Gender stereotyping:** Women are seen as weak, passive & dependent → **Subject to violence**(same point can be used for all vulnerable sections)
- This **remains unabated due to stigmatization, fear of exclusion from society, low conviction, broken window theory, corruption of moral values**, cultural acceptance of domestic violence #readagain
- Crime against women showed an increase of 7.3% in 2019 from 2018 as per **NCRB- 39/~40 cases of crimes** against women were recorded **per hour, every 16 min rape, every hour a dowry death**, living with constant threat of violence-affects motivation

- Concept of 'Paraya Dhan' due to patrilocal nature of society → Parents refrain from investing in education of girl child whereas boy child is seen as inheritor of family

- **Feminization of old age (sex ratio for 60+ is 1033)** due to higher life expectancy. This makes them vulnerable at older ages

- **Issues:** Religious **dogmas and beliefs-** result in older women **taking refuge in pilgrim towns**. Ex: **Widows living in Vrindavan**

- Media: Objectification & commodification of women by social media/web series/books; Similarly daily soap promoting the image of ideal women (Sita Syndrome)

- **Son Meta Preference** - as per ES18 there are **21 mn + 'unwanted girls' in India; Also seen as 'Paraya Dhan' - refrain from investment**

- **Sexual division of labour** (rather than on skills) → **led to socialisation of domestic work**

- Institutionalisation of patriarchy (penetrated into all inst. such as family/marriage/religion/ media/ knowledge system)

- **Dual burden** of domestic chores and economic work

- As and when there is inc in household incomes → domestication of women (bade ghar ke aurte kaam nahi krti) - Decision making improves in internal sphere but restricted movt in external sphere
- Dowry culture as women are seen as economic burden (kinda paradox at one place you restrict their movement by not allowing to work and at other place you see them as burden)
- Economic:
  - In rural India, while 75 per cent of rural women workers are engaged in agriculture, women's **operational landholding is only ~14%** (at all india level; **Agriculture Census 15-16**)
  - Gender stereotyping: Women are caring/nuturing therefore restricted to domestic chores; Women are emotional & not rational thus forming a glass ceiling; Have soft skills → **Pink collar jobs** (teachers, nurses, receptionists, babysitter)
  - **Low FLFP at 22% (1/3rd of men)** (17.5% as per ES-18 - **lowest in history it was around ~37% in 2006**); As per ILO women participation in service sector along with industrial is less than 20%
    - **★ Reasons:** Difficulties in taking loan- no property for collateral, edu issues, no control over their own earnings rather men decides what to do, Inc in household income, Lack of safety at work, Ill effects of maternity act, early marriages (MMR-KFC), Wages gaps, 36% cos don't have ICC as per FICCI; **Careers breaks** due to migration/marriages/domestic duties; Maternity benefit act reduce diserability of the women
  - Despite equal remuneration act - **Wage Gaps (as per ILO pay gap in India is 30%)**; Issues faced in fair wage/non payment to ASHA workers during pandemic
  - **Seen as 'flexible labour'** (as they need not be paid or provided proper working conditions) this makes it easier for women to hire in agriculture/informal sector
  - Careers breaks due to migration/marriages/domestic duties
  - Feminization of agriculture, Femi of informal sector jobs (woven participation in informal sector surpassed that of men as per ILO)
    - Girl child labour- 90% under 14 workers- girls in Sivakasi match industry, her labour generally too considered as extension of mother's value- not given independent status
  - Sexual Harrasment at Work (only 36% cos have formed ICC - FICCI)
  - Due to newer innovation such as automation, women are the most vulnerable to losing jobs (as per McKinsey Global institute, 12 mn indian women will lose job by 2030 due to automation)
  - Economic dependence of women on its family/kids/spouse → restricts her ability to pursue economic opportunities

- Production for self consumption and production for market-only latter counted as work- non valuation results in neglect of w eco contribution to nation, even not part of GDP
    - Early marriage, especially of girl children, reduces their opportunities, denying them the chance to get empowered
  - Science & Technology
    - In India, ~30% of women (in rural and 40% urban) were reported to be using Internet as per NFHS-5 (deprives them from public services which are becoming largest internet based specially after Covid) - while Faheema Shirin vs state of kerala case says internet is right under art 21
    - Patriarchy in technology: Female voice assistants Siri, Alexa
    - In 15-16, women in scientific R&D were 14.71% (remember it like 15-16 main women's share was ~15%)
  - Governance:
    - Absence of gender-disaggregated data sets is a major challenge
    - Institutional: CBSE (patriarchal passage in 10th class exam), NCW (weakness & disadvantages)
    - Proportion of budget earmarked under gender budget FY22 - 4.40% (hovered around 5% in prev yrs)
    - Institutional weakness (lack of stringent laws, improper enforcement, poor conviction rate, gender insensitive attitude of stakeholder)
    - Judicial issues such as slow proceedings, judicial patriarchy
    - Males get more medical care compared to women- high percentage of anaemia, despite improvements less institutional delivery in lowest rung of society
    - Education- limited in STEM education, Census 2011(15-19 yrs) literacy 15% less than boys
  - Political: [B.R. Ambedkar said that 'political power is the key to all social progress']
    - The newly elected 17th Lok Sabha has 78 women MPs, the highest since independence. However this still amounts to **just ~14% of total seat despite population 49%** (women reservation bill not re-introduced by govt)
    - 33% reservation in local bodies but issues of 'sarpach pati'
    - Only two woman cabinet ministers in Modi government 2.0
    - Highest number of women officers selected in IAS 2019 - 53 candidates (however progress still needed)
    - Only one woman judge in supreme court; **No women CJI till now**
    - **Unrepresented in association/trade unions/political parties**, this **restricts their access to a platform** to raise their voice
  - **International:**

- Nearly 100% of women in Britain suffered molestation in some point of their lives, of which 97% did not reported the case (survey by YouGov)
- Sexual harassment case at United Nations
- Head of the Tokyo Olympics organising committee made sexist remarks that meetings with many female board directors would 'take a lot of time'
- Legal:
  - **Maternity Benefit Act:** Will **reduce desirability of women** in labour market as 26 weeks seen as economic burden by cos; Gender stereotyping of parental role (as only maternal not parental); Only covers women in formal sector ignoring informal sector
  - Sexual Harassment Act 2013: as per FICCI, 36% indian cos have not constituted internal complaint committees; Act is not gender neutral
  - Domestic Violence Act: **DV shares highest share in crime against women (as per NCRB)**; SC said that section 498A (dowry) of IPC and DV act are most misused acts in india
  - **Inheritance Acts:** Hindu Succession Act 1956, **Forest Rights Act, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (need one woman member registered as the owner)**
    - Why still so low? Practice of 'Haq Tyag' i.e. "sacrificing one's right - made to sign away their inheritance rights by the male family members; Limited awareness
  - Communications and laws made in the parliament are not gender neutral - eg: women in 'l'ship positions are referred as chairmen and partymen; Laws are not made gender neutral (Whereas Canada's Dept of Justice has guidelines for using gender neutral lang in all legal documents; In 2018 UK's Parliament conducted to understand its culture & env for women as a workspace)
- Time (Past challenges, current debates on gender)
  - Past: Seen participation in Sabha/Samitis in vedic age; *Manu* said '*where women are honoured; there reside the Gods*'; Women are seen as *Ardhangani* where without them, any crucial work/ritual is incomplete
  - **Current debates:** #MeToo, Marital Rape, DV during COVID, Sabrimala (religion vs women equality), FGM, TT issues wrt UCC
- Space (Urban, Rural, Domestic, Public, West, East)
  - Rural areas: Femi of agri, Rigid structure of society, lesser opportunities for mobility
  - Urban areas: Challenges related to violence, isolation
- **Class (Low, Middle, High)**

- Many studies reported **inverse relationship btw income of household and women work participation**
  - Middle class is generally salaried thus face dual burden, **glass ceiling, (diagram can be made of ladder with men above, women below)** violence at work place
  - Higher class women have rather reduced autonomy as their autonomy is seen to hamper family pride and achievements
- Women movements
  - Evolution
    - **Pre-independence**
      - Began in the shadow of colonial rule- started by western educated middle and high class men which later got joined by women
      - Started with issues that affected urban upper caste women such as purdah, sati, education, age of marriage and widow remarriage; Not issues questioning the traditional role of women
      - Sakhi Samiti (Society of Friends) was started by Swarnakumari Devi in 1896 (to assist orphans and widows)
      - Started political bodies from 1910s with setting up of Bharat Stree Mahamandal by Sarla devi Chaudhrani; Arya Mahila Samaj, Margaraet Cousins
      - Got right to vote in 1919, movement increased → Role played by All India Women's Conference wrt female franchise and raising age of marriage (Sarda Act 1929)
      - Ram mohan Roy - Brahmo Samaj- Sati abolition, women edu, against child marriage, polygamy, for property rights (Prathna by Ranada, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagr, VSP, BM Malabari, other), Islamic(Begum of Bhopal, Syed Ahmed Khan)
      - INM- Coming of Gandhi- involvement of large no. - gave strength for fight for their rights
      - Women in peasant and labour movt- Tebhaga (Nari Bahini) in Bengal, In telagana against Nizam, Anusuya Sarabhai efforts in Ahmd Mill worker strike
    - **Post independence**
      - Played key role in framing of constitution & members of initial government
      - After indep- Kasturba Memorial trust- assist rural W, All India federation of women lawyers
      - Legal reforms: Legal battle against restrictions on entry into Shani Shiganapur temple, Haji Ali Dargah and abolition of Triple Talaq

- Self Employed W association (SEWA) in Guj → Focused on skill development (Ela Bhat), Shramik Mahila Sangathan (MH) working for women self emp as well as welfare for women labour wrt health, working conditions etc
- Anti price rise movt 1974- united front of all W org;
- Anti-Drunk movement in AP in 1970 (Anti-Alcohol agitation)
- Issues based movt of 70's-80's
  - Beginning of movements, which were **focused on women-centric issues alone and not just social issues of the past phases**
  - **Saw a rise** in the creative contribution by **uneducated and less educated women**
  - New approaches of women org- **autonomous W org (not attached to any pol party)**-instead of welfare app- focus on protest politics for specific issues- domestic violence, alcoholism among men, dowry (current MeToo, marital rape, Sexual harassment)
  - Anti dowry movt- Dahej Virodhi Chetna Manch- led to Dowry Proh(ammendment act)
  - Anti Sati movt- even after Sati abolished in 1829- burining of widow 18 yr old Roop Kanwar in Deorala,Raj in 1988- huge protests led to Commision of Sati(prevention bill) hurriedly passed- led to more stringent measures to prevent
  - Unjust family laws: E.g. Shah Bano Case; Reproductive rights: Campaign against sex determination
  - Anti-rape movt- Nirbhaya protests led to Fund, Verma commitee, stringent changes in law, current movts- by feminist orgs(recent CJI led panel asking accused for marriage etc)
  - Ecological movt- hardship by W due to cutting of trees- Chipko movt 1973 (cling to trees to prevent logging)- currently too W more vocal for Env issues; Narmada Bachao Andolan
- It is said that women's movement in India has now entered its 'fourth phase' marked by issues like sexual harassment and gender inequality at work place
- Overall Post Independence Movements: LGBTQ movement, Tribal movements in the North-East, Dalit literature grew at an immense pace during Dalit Panther movement, New Farmers' Movement in Punjab, Nirbhaya protest, IAC movt, Bharti Kisan Union protested against electricity price rise as well as WTO policies such as agri subsidy restrictions, etc



- Science:
  - KIRAN Umbrella Scheme for women in S&T by M/o S&T
- International:
  - 25 years- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)- adopted in UN Fourth World Conference on Women (1995)- sets strategic objectives and actions for advancement of women in 12 critical areas of concern.( India working to fulfill objectives)
  - **CEDAW**
- Legislative
  - **National Commission** for Women act 1991
  - Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021: Abortion period increased to 24 weeks
    - Upto 20 weeks - 1 doctor (not 22 weeks), 20-24 weeks - 2 doctor and Beyond 24 week approach Medical boards; Minors who want abortion are recog as vulnerable & will be provided services
    - SC expanded the definition (X vs Delhi Govt) to include all women regardless of marital status (Article 21, 14) + SC also acknowledged marital rape as a ground for abortion under MRTPA; Also Roe vs Wade (USA)
    - Issues: Discussion with medical board would breach privacy; Act fails to recognise the absolute right of woman over her body; Technology today supports abortion even near the full term; gives control of women's personal life decision to the state and medical board who can be driven by personal beliefs; Uses word women and thereby denies access of safe abortion to transgender, intersex, et all; Shortage of qualified doctors; Social stigma attached to unmarried women becoming pregnant; Religious Opposition; Ethical dilemma
  - The **Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace** (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) **Act, 2013**, The Protection of Women from **Domestic Violence Act (2005)**, **The Dowry Prohibition Act, (1961)** The Prohibition of **Child Marriage Act (2006)** The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, (2012), The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (**PC&PNDT**) **1994**
  - **Surrogacy Regulation & Prohibition Bill** - to prohibit commercial surrogacy and regulate altruistic surrogacy
  - **NCW: Whatsapp Number launched to curb DV during COVID;**
  - **During COVID: Bell Bajao Campaign (of your neighbour)**
- Others:

- **Awareness/Empowerment: NARI portal**, PM Mahila Shashaktikaran Yojana, Nari Shakti Puruskars, The Pink-color Economic Survey 2017-18; **Jan Aushadhi Suvidha** Oxo-Biodegradable **Sanitary Napkin (Re 1 per pad)**
    - Planning- From welfare to development (eg not just giving tailoring lessons but asking what training they want- arranging credit for that work) to empowerment
- **Positive Stories**
  - Eco- Gita gopinath, Indra nooyi, Shikha sharma- axis bank, Zomato period leave
  - Political- Mamta Banerjee, Mohua Moitra, Indira Gandhi, Sushma Swaraj, Nirmala Tai
  - Sports- Nikhat Zareen, Saina Nehwal, Mary kom, Hima Das, PV sindhu, Harmanpreet Kaur
  - Defence- Avani Chaturvedi, Gunjan Saxena, Lt. Nikita Kaul, **Monika Khanna (female pilot who saved flight on fire)**
  - Social- Medha Patkar, More and more female starts speaking up for whats right- Tapsee Pannu etc
- **Way forward**
  - Polity:
    - Tackling the menace of Sarpanch Pati, Reservation of seat in parliament, Grassroot level participation must be promoted
    - Positive effects of bringing women in legislature can be learnt from Qatar; BG Model
  - Economy:
    - ES 18 highlighted that India is going through 'Feminization U hypothesis' where initially, female labour force participation will reduce with increasing economic growth (eg: females are studying as of now rather than working), but will ultimately inc in later stages
    - If women participation same as men - Indian GDP will inc by 27% said IMF Chief
    - Flexible work conditions and work from culture should be promoted, Paternal leaves should be promoted as well (on lines of leave sharing)
    - Structural transformation of the economy, gender parity in wages and expanded social protection are the strategies pursued through which more women can take part in economic activities
    - Expansion MGNREGA or Urban employment guarantee focused on women
  - Social:
    - ★ Violence against women: #readagain

- Short term: Fast track courts, self defence training, Community police/mohalla committes, Mahila police stations, active role of NGO/SHG, Outcome based budgeting, Self-regulation for media so that there is no over-sensitization
  - Long term: Moral overhauling of society, Engage men & boys as change agents (He 4 She , MARD(Men against rape and discrimination) campaign), Break the Loop campaign by Star Plus for women empowerment
  - Dowry: Naming & shaming; Promote Aadarsh marriages, Educating & empowering women, promoting age to 21
  - Positive Potryal by Movies:
- Governance:
  - Strengthening gender-disaggregated data systems. It is essential to invest in gender-sensitive data to identify gaps and challenges, especially for women and transgender person. Steps such as **Gender Budget Cells are steps in the right direction**
- Science:
  - Promoting more and more **female graduates to take up science** as a career by **offering perks and benefits**
- Others:
  - Positive portrayal by movies such as English Vinglish, Chak de India, Thappad, Gulab gang, Padman, Toilet
  - Make NCW powerful instead of toothless
  - Gender neutral best practice: French law prevents govt agencies from hiring more than 60% management positions from same gender
- Conclusion: Even our fundamental duty under Article 51A clause (e), requires us to promote harmony and brotherhood among people of india and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women

1. **2021: Q10. Examine the role of 'Gig Economy' in the process of empowerment of women in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10**

- a. A **gig economy** is a **free market system** in which **temporary positions** are common and organizations hire **independent workers** for **short-term commitments**.
- b. Gig economy can help in **process of empowerment of women** in India in following ways:
  - i. Gig employment allows **part-time work** and **flexible working hours** which allows women to **balancetheir traditional roles** (homemakers and care giver) with employment.

- ii. Gig employment complemented by work-from-home (WFH) and technology has addressed the issue of safety during travel and night shifts. Also, new employment opportunities for women in tier 2 and 3 cities have emerged.
  - iii. It provides women with on-demand work allowing her join and drop-out of work force as per her own will.
  - iv. Gig employment helps women earn extra income, boosted her confidence and gives decision making power all of which are important component of women empowerment.
- c. However, gig economy comes with its own set of constraints such as:
- i. Gig economy works purely on market principle of demand and supply. It views humans just as another resource. Easily replaceable low skill gig laborers are exploited by employers. There is also lack of certainty regarding availability of work and stability of career.
  - ii. Lack of benefits: Flexi-workers usually are not entitled to minimum wages, insurances, PF, retirement plans, paid leave, maternity benefits, etc.
  - iii. Pay difference: Permanent employees have a grade-pay plus benefits like travel allowance, etc. Gig workers are paid strictly as per the amount of work.
  - iv. Restricted growth: Low skill gig workers cannot move-up the organizational hierarchy and not considered for promotions.
- d. In short term, gig economy can be a step towards increasing female labour force participation and women empowerment. But, in long run, predictable and formal employment with opportunities of upskilling is required
2. 2019: What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space? [continued challenges for women]
- a. **Space:** Urban/Rural; Workplace vs Home;
3. 2018: Women movements could not fulfill issues of lower strata women
- a. Brief about women movts over the years and issues they focussed
  - b. ★ However since 1980's- more focus on issues of urban women- like Sec 497 (adultery), Sabrimala, Me too, Right to privacy- more focus on upper and middle class W
    - i. Reasons- Urban centric media, digital divide, Membership base not rural, lack of women leaders
    - ii. ★ While issues or rural and lower strata- DV, khap panchayats, dalit atrocities (Hathras), Sarpanch pati issues, abandonment by husbands, conflict of issues (urban needs wage gap where as feminisation of agri by rural)
- c. ★ However- Success stories of SEWA (Ela Bhat), Chipko Movt, Against liquor in Bihar → have put a their issues into public

- d. Way forward- reform in org - bring more rural/lower strata membership, should not be arm chair activists rather ground workers working for women rights, movies etc
4. **2014: Why do some of the most prosperous regions of India have an adverse sex ratio for women? Give your arguments**
- India's **per capita income increased nearly 10 times** over the last 65 years yet there has been an **unabated fall in child sex ratio since 1951**. This can also be corroborated by the fact that many Indian cities has high economic growth but lower figures on sex ratio than rural areas.
  - Reasons: Continuation of Gender Bias (anti-female bias, suffer educational, health and nutritional discrimination); Son-Preference (men are perceived as the principal wage earners); Social Practices (Despite banning, dowry still prevalent and massive expense); Accessibility to postnatal sex selection techniques; Distortion in the Marriage System (some villages in Haryana and Punjab have such poor sex ratios that men "import" brides from other States which is often accompanied by the exploitation and violence, human trafficking)
    - Gender-imbalance: Prof. Amartya Kumar Sen, in his world famous article "Missing Women? has statistically proved that during the last century, 100 million women have been missing in south Asia.
  - Measures needed: Bringing Behavioural Change (government's Beti-Bachao Beti Padhao Campaign has achieved remarkable success); Sensitizing Youth; Stringent Enforcement of Law (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994)
  - Although India has created several impressive goals to reduce its population growth rates, India and the rest of the world has a long way to go to achieve meaningful population policy which are not only based on quantitative control but qualitative control as well.
5. **2014: Patriarchy and affect on position of middle class working women**
- Patriarchy is a system of social structure & practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women.
  - Introduce middle class women who is **generally salaried and educated**
  - List down economic factor listed above** such as: stereotyping, wage gaps, glass ceiling, dual burde, sexual harassment at work, issues related to maternity benefit, role of media in potraying it as ideal women, etc.
  - Conclusion: How gender parity can promote GDP by 27% - IMF chief
6. **2013: "Male membership needs to be encouraged in order to make women's organization free from gender bias." Comment. [Women organization: Examples, reforms needed in them]**
- Pros of male membership:** Will enable to see the issue from male point of view; Promote gender neutrality in legislations; Narrow views fuel dissent and perpetuates discrimination; Radical feminists believe that only women can understand women's problems; Positive role played by

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (**Chalo hi men ne kiya tha**)

- b. **Cons of male membership:** Might fragment and reduce the effectiveness of women org; Role played in passing legislation may get affected;
  - c. Conclusion: There is **needed to be cross membership in both male and female organisations**. This will promote holistic perspective on a situation rather than having narrow mindset
  - d. **Gender neutral best practice: French law prevents govt agencies from hiring more than 60% management positions from same gender.** Paris mayor Anne Hidalgo fined \$110,000 for hiring 'too many women'
  - e. Women org started by middle class men in 18th c for reforms (so collab always works leading to better imp without discords)
7. 1985: Efforts taken for women empowerment from 19th century till today (laws, org, constitutional, policies, future measures needed)
- a. Covered above
8. 2014: Feminization of agriculture: Causes, current status, need for reforms
- a. Around 84% of women depends on agriculture for their livelihood and mostly confined to labour intensive/unskilled part of the job
  - b. **Answer to UPSC question: (refer image below)**
  - c.
  - d. Challenges faced (use reverse of UN def of women empowerment to generate points)
    - i. 14% land holding are owned by women; of these 90% are small holdings
    - ii. Without land, accessing credit becomes difficult
    - iii. Due to lack of skills/eco dev, they cannot reap benefits of newer tech/updates
    - iv. Lack of recognition of work done in agriculture
    - v. Weak representation in farmer unions → cannot raise voice
  - e. Way Fwd: SHGs & co-op farming eg: Operation flood; Proactively involve Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Collateral free credit policies, Mahina Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojna under DAY-NRLM, Women farmer schemes, 30% agri schemes to women (eg: PM KISAN) Gender friendly intervention in agri extention services, land reforms, quote other agri reforms needed




### Issues in news:

- **Marital Rape**
  - 2023: Supreme Court to list marital rape petitions for hearing
  - **Section 375 of IPC has 2 exception;** Stat: NFHS-5 1 in 3 women b/w 18-49 have faced spousal abuse

- **Favour:** Psychological effects; Women safety (fact above); CEDAW commitments; Rape is rape said Karnataka HC; Martial rape good ground to claim divorce said Kerala HC
- **Against:** Misuse of law; Burden of proof; Breakdown of marriage as an institution
- **Raising the Age of Marriage #readagain**
  - **Current Act = Special Marriage Act 1954 & Prevention of Child Marriage Act 2006: Ages as 18 and 21 (Jaya Jaitley TF)**
    - **Prevention of Child Marriage Act 2006 will get amended**
  - Arguments for:
    - **Economic: Early marriage stops them from entering labour force** and being financially independent
    - **Health: Linkage of MMR, IMR and nutrition level of children with age of mother**
    - **Promotes gender neutrality (Article 14)**
    - **Mental well being - Early marriage and leading to early pregnancies**
    - **Improved female labour force participation rate through higher education attainment** and later marriages; Financially-independent women of working- age **contributing to the economic growth**
    - Raising age will bring gender parity (when they enter school at same age, they need to exit together too)
  - Arguments against:
    - Experts believe Legislation **would force a huge section of the population into illegal marriages**
    - **Raising age in countries with son preference and poverty** may lead to female infanticide and sex selective abortions; Will have **no say in personal matters upto age 21 (Sex selective abortions might ↑)**
    - **Already average age to marry for women is 22.7 yrs due to enhanced education**
    - **Conflict with other laws: Age of consent 18 yrs, Can vote at 18 but not marry**
    - According to Lancet Study based on NFHS 4 clearly indicated that poverty (and not marriageable age) plays the greatest role both in relation to her undernourishment and that of her child
    - **Marriages have social legitimacy even if the law declares a marriage before the specified age to be void (as despite law child marriage continue)**
    - As per **Odisha's State Commission** for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), it may **increase the instances of female foeticides**

- **WF: Law Commission** suggests age at 18 for both sides; Other targeted approach to reduce child marriage; Empowerment of women is needed
  - **Women SHGs** to be used to initiate community dialogue and action against child marriage with **Odisha** govt which aims to end child marriage by 2030
- However, **without implementation of other policies such as education, nutrition & poverty we will not be able change the perspective paraya dhan to an Asset**
- Age of Consent
  - 18 years as per POCSO
  - **Debate b/w child abuse and criminalisation of consensual adolescent sexual activity**
  - Issues due to criminalisation: Criminalisation of romantic r'ship overburdened the judiciary/police; Lead to policing sexuality; Stigmatises safe sex in teenagers; Teenagers caught in unnecessary legal web
    - **UNICEF-India on POSCO Act - One in every four cases under POSCO Act constituted romantic cases. >90% cases ended with acquittals**
  - Other side: Higher age leads to regulation of maternal mortality and early child birth; Min age of consent and age of marriage are seen as linked (which needs to be overcome)
  - WF: Justice JS Verma recommended age to be brought to 16 yrs; CJI DY Chandrachud called for legislative reforms to address the gap
- **Women Reservation in Legislature - Nari Shakti Adhiniyam Act #readagain**
  - **Provisions: 106th AA**; New Article **330A** and Article **332A** Inserted for **LS/State LAs**; After delimitation; **15 years**; **Periodic Rotation**
  - Need: Under rep of women; **Rawanda/Iceland positive evidence**; **Gender-sensitization** of public policy (low FLFP, crimes - '**India Spend Report**'); **International mandate under CEDAW/Beijing declaration**
  - Issues: **Against equality principle**; Women, **unlike caste groups, are not a homogeneous**; **Other issues unaddressed** (criminalisation, internal demo); **No reservation in RS and LC of States**; **Proxy culture like sarpanch pati**; **Diverts attention from larger issue**
  - WF: **Conduct census/delimitation**; providing **training and mentorship** to women leaders; **Intra-party democracy**

## Poverty and Developmental issues (Covered in detail in GS2 - Social Justice notes)

-  **Concepts** (SDG-1: Half P, Zero homeless); **Development paradox** in India-fastest growing economy but 22%; **Divergence of Hunger**   and

poverty ↓; AS said P is lack of capab not income); **Data** (UNDP's MPI-28%,S.Tend-Ind:21.9%,R:25.7%,U:13.7% 2011); **Causes** (Population-Poverty trap-low income-low edu/health-lowHRD=Trap; Agri not viable NABARD S; Corruption/leakages; Multiple definition makes eval diff-highly politicised issue; Low Social mobility-40% ST poor; Failure of trickle down; Regional varinace 40% in CG\_1% in A&N; Feminization of agri); **Schemes** (MGNREGA, NSoAP, Gareeb Kalayan Package, ADP-115 distt, NRLM, Awas Y, Jan Dhan, PM-JAY); **Success** (Reduced poverty from 45% to 21%; 415mn out during FY06-FY21 as per MPI 2023; Improv shown in BNI; **3 crore** houses sanctioned under PMAY(R+U)); **Way Fwd** (Bottom up rural agri reforms; Quasi-UBI-for most deprived groups; Micro-targeting vulnerable; Panchayat led plan article 243; Kudumbashree; Effective distribution of wealth; Use of Technology (UN President lives of 800 mn transformed); Cost effective high frequency surveys; Focusing on MPI-education, health, living stds; Read only Urban Poverty Question 2008) **Why Schemes fail** (USe SICK FOUJI + plethora of schemes, Socio issues- like **patriachy and caste** based discrimination in identification; Definition itself politicised); We need **safety nets** like risk insurance, strong public health services to ensure people taken out of poverty are are not pushed back due to "accidents of life"

- **Hidden Dimensions of Poverty: Psychological** (affects mental health, self-esteem, and social status, leading to marginalisation), **Structural barriers** (barriers such as lack of access to quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities), **Environmental** (located in areas prone to environmental hazards, which exacerbates their vulnerability; lack of clean water/sanitation); **IMF and WB calls for** fostering inclusive dialogue & engaging communities via bottom up planning and strong institutions;
- **The Poverty Trap:** A vicious cycle where poverty itself creates barriers to escaping it. Limited access to education and healthcare can hinder opportunities for better jobs and income generation. Investing in education, healthcare, and social safety nets can empower individuals and communities to break free from the poverty trap
- **MPI 2023 Findings: by UNDP**
  - **25 countries, including India, successfully halved their global MPI values within 15 years; 415 million people in India were lifted out of poverty from 2005-06 to 2019-21**
  - 1.1 billion out of 6.1 billion people (just more than 18%) live in acute multidimensional poverty across 110 countries. **Sub-Saharan Africa** (534 million) and **South Asia** (389 million) are home to **approximately five out of every six poor people**
  - Said lack of comprehensive data during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic poses challenges in assessing immediate prospects

- Although low-income countries constitute only 10% of the population included in the MPI, these are where 35% of all poor people reside
- **2023 National MPI Report by NITI**
  - Significant decline in multidimensional poverty; from **24.85% (2015-16) to 14.96% (2019- 2021)**. **Approximately 13.5 crore Indians escaped poverty during this period.**
  - The **number of states with less than 10% multidimensional poor doubled** from 7 to **14**
  - **'BIMARU' states**, viz., Bihar, UP, MP, Odisha, and Rajasthan witnessed the **fastest decline**
  - **Issues:** Despite progress, **nearly one in seven Indians remains multidimensionally poor (wahi 14%)**, indicating the persistent challenges in addressing poverty and inequality. **Bihar has one-third population multi-dimensionally poor.** **WF: Generic wale health, education, jobs, public goods for New India**, data driven, **NGOs for randomised trials, Agri growth hub & spoke**

1. 2018: 'Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty still exists'. Explain by giving reasons. (Limitation of G Schemes wrt poverty)
2. 2016: "An essential condition to eradicate poverty is to liberate the poor from deprivation." Substantiate this statement with suitable examples. (Forms of deprivation and examples to eradicate)
3. 2015: Population and poverty - chicken egg problem