

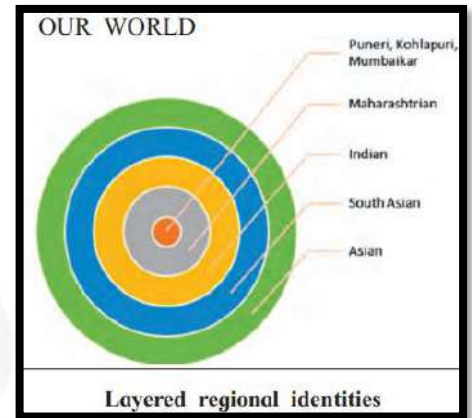
1.Salient features of Indian Society

About Indian Society

- Indian society is **diverse yet unified**, blending **tradition with modernity** and guided by **secular and democratic values**.

Features of Indian Society

- Multiculturalism:** Coexistence of diverse religions, languages, and traditions → e.g., Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Christian harmony seen in shared festivals like Diwali and Eid.
- Family-Centric Structure:** Joint and extended families prevalent → Social security through kinship → e.g., rural households functioning as collective economic units.
- Caste System:** Hierarchical social stratification based on birth → Influences occupation & marriage → e.g., reservation system addressing caste inequalities.
- Religious Diversity:** Presence of almost all major world religions → e.g., Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism coexisting.
- Linguistic Diversity:** 22 scheduled languages + numerous dialects → e.g., Tamil, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi shaping regional identities.
- Rural-Urban Continuum:** Rural ethos persists even in urban areas → e.g., migration and slum settlements blending rural traditions into cities.
- Unity in Diversity:** Cultural, linguistic, and religious pluralism coexists within a single national framework → e.g., Constitution ensuring equality and secularism.
- Patriarchal Orientation:** Male-dominated family and social norms → e.g., gender bias in property rights and political representation.
- Tolerance & Syncretism:** Acceptance and adaptation of multiple beliefs → e.g., Sufi-Bhakti movements bridging Hindu-Islamic traditions.



Social Institutions in Indian Society

Social Institution	Features in Indian Context	Maharashtra Perspective / Examples
1. Family	- Basic social unit; performs reproduction, socialization, emotional & economic support. - Traditionally joint & patriarchal; shift towards nuclear & egalitarian families.	- Rural Maharashtra: Joint families still common. - Urban areas (Mumbai, Pune): Nuclear families, dual earners. - Elderly care, intergenerational support through SHGs & housing societies.
2. Marriage	- Considered a sacred & social institution, not merely contractual. - Arranged marriages dominate; increasing inter-caste & love marriages in cities. - Endogamy common in caste groups.	- Reforms by Phule, Ambedkar fought child marriage & dowry. - Inter-caste marriages supported under Dr. Ambedkar Foundation scheme. - Urban youth prefer compatibility-based alliances.
3. Kinship	- Network of relationships based on blood, marriage, or adoption. - Governs inheritance, succession, marriage rules, & social obligations. - In India, kinship extends beyond nuclear family (clan, gotra, caste).	- Kinship ties strong in rural Maharashtra (village networks, extended families). - Urbanization → weakening of traditional kinship but family bonds remain important in rituals & social functions.
4. Caste System (Jati)	- Traditional birth-based social stratification. - Linked with occupation & purity-pollution concept. - Modern era: legal abolition (Art. 17) but persists socially & politically.	- Maharashtra: Anti-caste movements (Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj, Ambedkar's Dalit movement). - OBC, SC, ST mobilization for rights & representation. - Urban areas show class-based rather than caste-based divisions.

Contemporary Perspective on Social Institutions in Indian Society

1.Changing Forms of Family in Contemporary Society

- Nuclear Families:** Urbanization & migration → rise of small independent units.
- Single-Parent Families:** Due to divorce, widowhood, or choice.
- Live-in Relationships:** Youth acceptance & legal recognition increasing.

- **Childless (DINK) Families:** Career-focused dual-income couples.
- **Blended Families:** Formed after remarriage with stepchildren.
- **Dispersed Extended Families:** Separate living, strong emotional ties.
- **Same-Sex Families:** Emerging post-Section 377 decriminalization.
- **Matrilocal/Matrilineal Families:** Found among Khasis, Nairs.

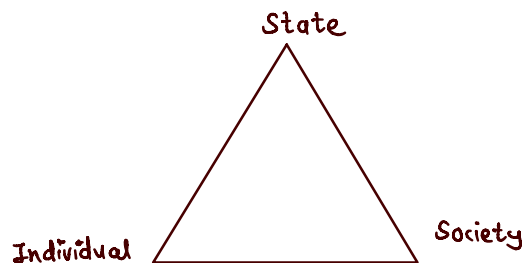
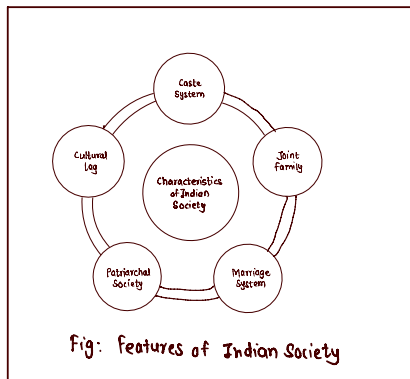
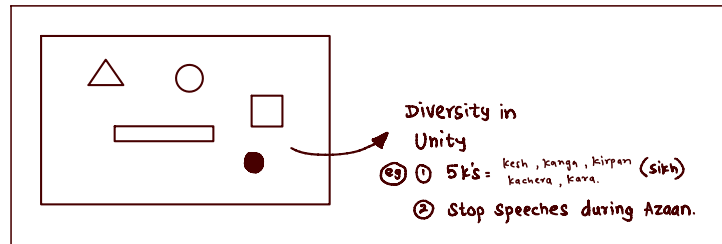
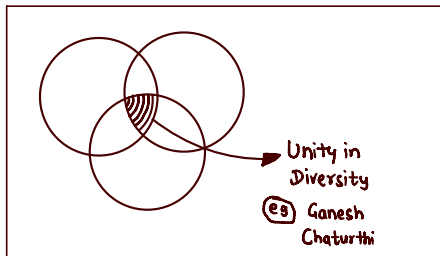
2. Evolving Patterns of Marriage in Modern Times

- **Shift from Arranged to Love Marriages:** Urbanization, education, and individual choice increasing love marriages.
- **Inter-caste & Inter-religious Marriages:** Growing social acceptance; supported by Special Marriage Act, 1954.
- **Delayed Marriages:** Focus on education and career leading to higher marriage age.
- **Rise in Divorce Rates:** Greater awareness of rights and reduced stigma toward separation.
- **Live-in Relationships:** Alternative to marriage gaining legal and social recognition.
- **Same-Sex Unions:** Post-Section 377, LGBTQ+ couples seeking social legitimacy.
- **Contract & Companionate Marriages:** Based on equality, emotional compatibility, and mutual consent.
- **Decline in Child Marriage:** Legal awareness and female education reducing early marriages.

3. Emerging Identities & New Associations within the Caste System

- **Caste → Class:** Education + economy → status shift (e.g. Dalit entrepreneurs).
- **Political Mobilization** → Caste unity for power (e.g. Maratha, OBC, Dalit agitations).
- **Backward Caste Assertion** → Demand for quota & respect (e.g. Mandal legacy).
- **Urbanization** → Mixed living → weak caste barriers.
- **Inter-caste Marriages** ↑ → Education & exposure (e.g. govt incentives).
- **Neo-Middle Castes** → Upward OBCs forming new lobbies.
- **Caste in Economy** → Networks aid jobs & business (e.g. community cooperatives).
- **Shift → Hierarchy ↓ Identity ↑** → Caste = tool for assertion, not just birth rank.
- **Shift from Hierarchy to Identity:** Caste seen more as a tool for **social identity and political bargaining** than fixed status.

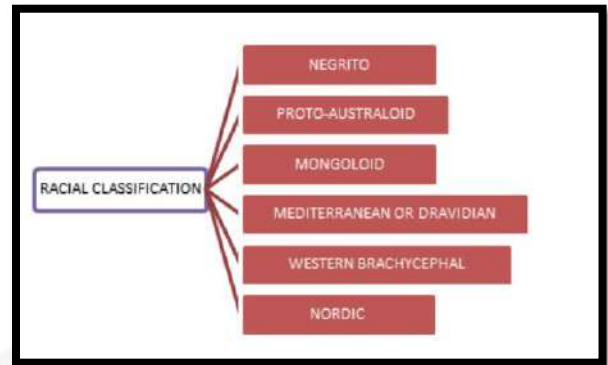
Features of Indian Society:



2.Diversity of India

Forms of Diversity in India

- **Racial Diversity:** Ancient migrations → Five racial types — Negrito (Andamanese, Nilgiri tribes) → Proto-Australoid (Santhals, Bhils) → Mongoloid (Northeast & Himalayan tribes) → Mediterranean (North & South Indians) → Western Brachycephal (Punjab, Gujarat) → Reflect India's regional physical diversity.
- **Religious Diversity:** Multiple faiths → Hinduism (80%) + Islam (14%) + others → Festivals & pluralism in daily life.
- **Linguistic Diversity:** 22 scheduled + 122 major + 1600+ dialects → Regional identity → Political & cultural assertion (e.g., anti-Hindi movements).
- **Cultural Diversity:** Distinct art, music, dance, cuisine → Regional styles → Strengthens unity in diversity.
- **Social Diversity:** Caste → Tribe → Urban-rural → Varied social roles & customs → Complex social fabric.



Cultural Elements of Diversity

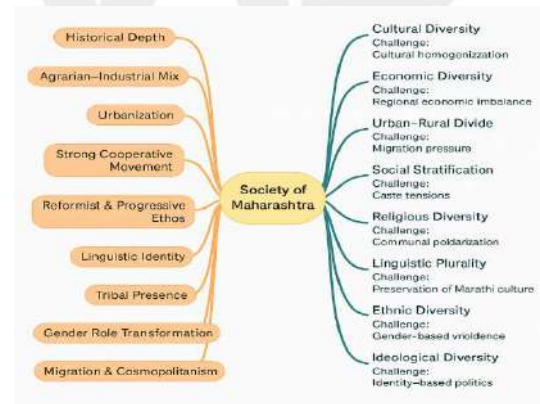
- **Language & Literature:** Sanskrit & Tamil roots → Modern Hindi, Bengali, Urdu → Reflects continuity of ideas.
- **Performing Arts:** Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi → Bhangra, Garba → Regional stories → Cultural identity.
- **Visual Arts:** Madhubani → Warli → Tanjore → Symbolic styles rooted in local traditions.
- **Cuisine:** Based on Ecology + faith → North (wheat/mustard oil) → South (rice/coconut oil) → Regional taste diversity.
- **Clothing & Ornaments:** Saree drapes → Turbans → Jewelry → Region-specific identity & heritage.
- **Rituals & Festivals:** Common origin → Regional forms (Pongal ↔ Bihu ↔ Lohri) → Cultural unity through variation.

Integrative Factors Behind Unity in Diversity in India

- **Constitutional Framework:** Single Constitution → Common citizenship → Fundamental Rights & Duties → Legal unity across diversity.
- **Secularism:** Equal respect for all religions → Prevents communal domination → Promotes harmony.
- **Democratic Polity:** Universal suffrage → Political participation of all → Shared national identity.
- **Cultural Integration:** Shared festivals (Diwali, Eid, Christmas) → Inter-regional art, music, cinema → Emotional unity.
- **Geographical Continuity:** Himalayas → Indo-Gangetic plains → Peninsula → Natural bonds fostering oneness.
- **Economic Interdependence:** Regional specialization → Trade & labour mobility → Economic cohesion.
- **Symbolic Nationalism:** National Flag, Anthem, Army, and institutions → Common symbols → Collective belonging.
- **Communication & Mobility:** Highways, railways, digital networks → Physical & cultural connectivity → Strengthened unity.

Obstacles to India's Unity and Diversity (with Examples)

- **Regionalism:** Over-emphasis on local identity → Conflicts over resources & boundaries → e.g., Telangana-Andhra bifurcation, Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute.
- **Communalism:** Religion used for political mobilization → Undermines secularism → e.g., 1947 Partition riots, 2002 Gujarat violence.
- **Casteism:** Social hierarchy → Discrimination & vote-bank politics → e.g., Dalit atrocities, Jat and Patidar reservation agitations.
- **Economic Inequality:** Regional & income disparities → Alienation of marginalized regions → e.g., Bihar-Kerala HDI gap, Naxalite-affected underdeveloped belts.
- **Linguistic Conflicts:** Language pride → Anti-imposition protests → e.g., Anti-Hindi agitations in Tamil Nadu, demand for inclusion of Bodo & Santhali languages.
- **Ethnic & Tribal Tensions:** Demand for autonomy or recognition → Separatist tendencies → e.g., Naga, Bodo, and Gorkhaland movements.
- **Political Opportunism:** Vote-bank politics → Deepens social cleavages → e.g., religion/caste-based party appeals during elections.
- **Information Divide:** Unequal access to education & digital media → Misinformation & stereotypes → e.g., rural-urban knowledge gap, social media polarization.



3.Role of Women and Women’s Organization

Key Terms Related to the WOMEN

Concept	Core Idea	Key Examples
Gender Equality	Equal rights, opportunities, and treatment for all genders in every sphere.	Equal pay for equal work; equal access to education; 33% reservation in PRIs.
Gender Equity	Fairness and justice in treatment by compensating for historical disadvantages.	Women’s reservation; maternity benefits; scholarships for girls.
Women’s Empowerment	Process of enhancing women’s agency, autonomy, and decision-making power.	SHG movement (Kudumbashree), Domestic Violence Act (2005), Stand-Up India, women sarpanches.

Interlinkage

- **Equity** → **Equality** → **Empowerment** form a continuum.
- **Equity** provides the means, **Empowerment** builds capacity, and **Equality** is the ultimate goal.

Major Women’s Issues in India

- **Gender Discrimination:** Unequal pay & promotion → India ranks **131/148 (Global Gender Gap Report 2025)**→ Limits economic autonomy.
- **Low Workforce Participation:** FLFP 35.6% (PLFS 2023–24) → Mostly informal work → Agriculture & domestic labour dominance.

Major Women’s Issues in Maharashtra (More or less same as India)

- **Gender Inequality**
- **Low Workforce Participation** Concentrated in agriculture, bidi-making, domestic work → Urban informal jobs dominate Mumbai–Pune belt.
- **Rural Poverty & Agrarian Distress:** Farmer suicides → Widows face land, credit denial → Vidarbha & Marathwada most affected.
- **Education Gap:** Literacy ~80% (female) vs 89% (male) → Dropouts high in rural & tribal belts → Early marriage still prevalent in Beed, Nanded.
- **Health & Nutrition:** Anaemia >55% (NFHS-5) → Maternal mortality improving yet uneven → Tribal areas lack access to PHCs.
- **Violence & Safety:** Crimes rising → Domestic violence, sexual harassment in workplaces, trafficking along Mumbai-Goa route.
- **Caste-Gender Overlap:** Dalit & Adivasi women face double marginalization → Landless labor & manual scavenging persist.
- **Urban Challenges:** Migration → Slum overcrowding → Insecure housing & safety → Mumbai reports high harassment cases.
- **Political Representation:** Women ~7–8% in state legislature → Reservation in panchayats improved local visibility.

- **Educational Gaps:** Rising literacy → Yet low STEM & higher education enrolment → Only 43% in STEM (AISHE 2023).
- **Health & Nutrition:** 57% anaemic (NFHS-5) → Maternal health improving → Institutional deliveries 88.6%.
- **Violence & Safety:** Crimes ↑ (4.28L in 2021, NCRB) → 30% domestic violence → Delhi, UP report highest cases.
- **Political Under-representation:** 14% in Lok Sabha → Women’s Reservation Act 2023 pending rollout.
- **Patriarchal Norms:** Son preference → Dowry → Mobility curbed → Sex ratio 1020:1000 (NFHS-5) still uneven regionally.
- **Caste & Class Discrimination:** Dalit, Adivasi women doubly marginalized → Manual scavenging & bonded labour persist.
- **Economic Inequality:** Unpaid care work → Women earn 20–30% less → Time-use survey highlights double burden.
- **Digital Divide:** Only ~33% women access internet → Limits financial & social empowerment.
- **Representation Gap:** Low corporate, media, judicial roles → <10% women in Supreme Court.

Some Contemporary Challenges to Women in India

1. Patriarchy

Def- A social system where men hold primary power and authority in family, society, and institutions, while women are subordinated and expected to follow gendered roles defined by tradition and culture.

Patriarchy Across different Social Classes in India	Patriarchy and Social Norms in India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper-Class Patriarchy: Wealth & status → Restricts women to domestic/"honour" roles → Glass ceiling in corporate & elite families persists (e.g., few women CEOs). • Middle-Class Patriarchy: Education ↑ → Yet control over mobility, marriage, and career choices → Urban educated women face "dual burden" of job + home. • Working-Class Patriarchy: Economic contribution vital → But male dominance in wages & decisions → Women in construction, textile sectors underpaid. • Rural & Agrarian Classes: Labour-intensive roles → Ownership denied → Women farm workers lack land titles (NFHS-5: only 13% land ownership). • Dalit & Adivasi Women: Face caste + gender oppression → Manual scavenging, trafficking, and sexual violence (e.g., Hathras case). • Urban Poor & Slum Dwellers: Patriarchy tied to poverty → Early marriage, lack of safety, unpaid work → High GBV in Mumbai & Delhi slums. • Elite Professional Women: Freedom in public life → Yet subtle gender bias → Corporate underrepresentation <10% at board level. • Political Sphere: Patriarchal party structures → Token representation → Low women candidacy despite reservation in panchayats. 	<p>How Patriarchy Defines Social Norms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy shapes social expectations → Sets men as decision-makers & women as dependents → Institutionalizes gender hierarchy in family, work, and community roles. <p>Impact on Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricts education, mobility, and property rights. • Normalizes unpaid domestic labour & economic dependence. • Encourages son preference, early marriage, and dowry. • Leads to violence, underrepresentation, and limited autonomy. <p>Assertion of Patriarchy in Indian Society through social Norms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage System: Early & arranged marriages → Control over women's sexuality → Dowry & honour killings reinforce control. • Family Structure: Joint families → Male elders as decision-makers → Women's opinions often secondary in rural households. • Economic Dependence: Norms restrict women's employment → Low FLFP (35.6%) reflects economic patriarchy. • Cultural & Religious Justifications: Customs and rituals glorify female submission → e.g., "Pativrata" ideal in Hindu traditions. • Media & Socialization: Stereotyped portrayals → Reinforce "ideal woman" image → TV ads and cinema normalize gender bias. <p>Changing Trends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education & activism → Challenging norms → #MeToo, Women's Reservation Act mark social transition.

2. Skewed Child Sex Ratio

<p>Current Status</p>	<p>According to the 2011 Census India's sex ratio estimated to be around 943 females per 1,000 males → As per recent trends India's sex ratio improving → 1020 females per 1000 males (NFHS-5) → But child sex ratio still low (929 girls/1000 boys).</p>
<p>Factors Attributed to Skewed child sex ratio in India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root Cause: Patriarchal mindset → Son preference → Male heirs seen as economic & ritual asset. • Female Foeticide: Access to prenatal sex detection → Misuse of technology → PCPNDT Act 1994 often poorly enforced. • Infanticide & Neglect: Female infants face neglect in nutrition, healthcare → Higher infant mortality among girls. • Dowry & Marriage Cost: Economic burden perception → Girls seen as financial liability in many rural belts. • Education & Awareness Gap: Low literacy → Ignorance of legal rights → Deepens gender bias in northern states. • Regional Pattern: Skew severe in Haryana, Punjab, UP, Rajasthan → Better in Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic Link: Wealthier but patriarchal states show worse ratios → “Prosperity paradox” of North India. • Cultural Factors: Rituals valuing sons → Funeral rites & lineage continuity → Sons preferred for social status.
<u>Government Response</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Action: PCPNDT Act 1994 → Bans sex-determination → Curbs female foeticide. • Health Measures: MTP Act, Janani Suraksha, PMMVY → Safe motherhood → Lower female infant deaths. • Flagship Scheme: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (2015) → Awareness + enforcement + girl education. • Financial Incentives: Sukanya Samridhhi, Ladli, Balika Samridhhi, Ladaki Bahin Yojana → Promote girl birth & savings. • Education Focus: Free schooling, scholarships → Reduce dropout → Empower daughters. • Community Action: IEC campaigns + Panchayat monitoring → Curb illegal clinics. • Institutional Support: NCW, Gender Budgeting Cells → Mainstream gender equity.

3.Feminisation of Agriculture

<u>Current Status</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: Rising participation of women in agricultural activities, both as labourers and cultivators. • According to PLFS 2023-24 data, over three-quarters (76.95) of rural women are engaged in agriculture. • Agriculture Census of 2015-16 reported that while 73% of rural women workers are engaged in agriculture. • The feminisation of agriculture is often discussed alongside the feminisation of poverty or feminisation of agrarian distress. As male members of the family migrate in search of better opportunities, the women left behind are forced to move into agriculture – often seen as a less advantageous livelihood option.
<u>Factors Behind Feminisation of Agriculture</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male Out-Migration: Men move to cities → Women assume farm roles → Common in Bihar, Odisha, UP. • Rural Poverty & Distress: Declining rural jobs → Women take up part-time or seasonal farm labour. • Land Fragmentation: Small holdings → Families rely on women’s unpaid work for survival. • Agricultural Casualisation: Shift from cultivators → labourers → More women in daily wage and informal roles. • Lack of Alternate Employment: Limited non-farm options → Women bound to subsistence farming. • Self-Help Groups & Cooperatives: Women-led collectives like Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) promote empowerment. • Technological & Institutional Gaps: Low access to credit, training, land rights → Limits productivity despite participation.
<u>Challenges to Feminisation of Agriculture</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Ownership Gap: Only ~13% women own land (NFHS-5) → Limits decision-making & credit access. • Wage Disparity: Women earn 20-30% less than men in farm work. • Unpaid & Invisible Labour: Domestic + farm work → No social or economic recognition. • Access to Inputs & Technology: Limited training & mechanization support → Productivity gap widens. • Health & Safety: Exposure to chemicals, physical strain → Poor healthcare access in rural belts. • Policy Blindness: Most farm policies → Gender-neutral, not gender-sensitive → Weak institutional focus.
<u>Government Response</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes & Programmes: Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) → Enhances skills, credit, and livelihood support. • Legal Measures: Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act 2005 → Equal inheritance rights to women. • Skill & Credit Access: NABARD & SHG linkages → Promote agri-entrepreneurship & microfinance for women.

- **Institutional Support:** National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) → Empowers women farmers through collectives.

Women Organisations

Types of Women Organization

Category	Definition / Focus	Examples
1. National Statutory Bodies	Legally mandated institutions to protect and promote women’s rights.	- NCW (1992) – legal safeguards, policy advice - State Women’s Commissions – regional redressal
2. Grassroots & Community-Based Organizations	Local collectives empowering marginalized women.	- SEWA – informal workers’ rights - Mahila Mandals – health, literacy, livelihoods
3. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) & Microfinance Collectives	Informal savings-credit groups fostering economic self-reliance.	- Kudumbashree (Kerala) - NRLM SHG networks
4. Issue-Based Advocacy Groups	Focus on specific concerns—violence, rights, equality, safety.	- Jagori, Breakthrough, Bebaak Collective

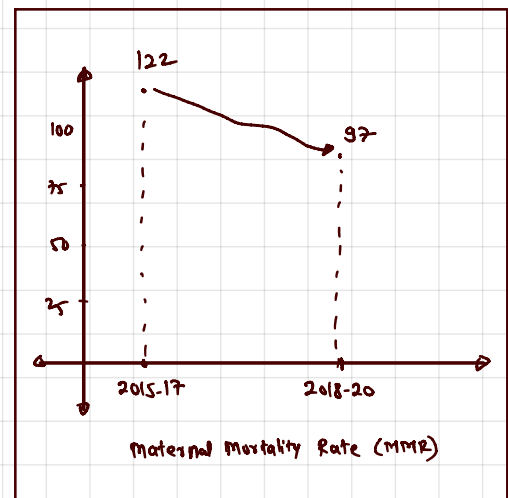
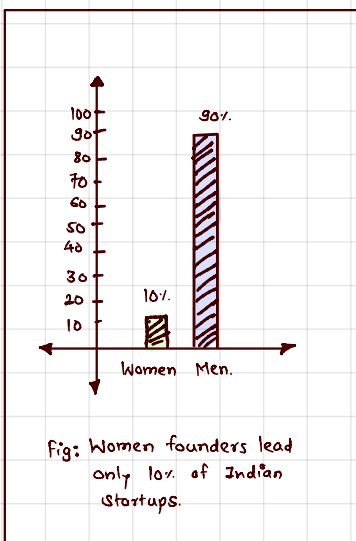
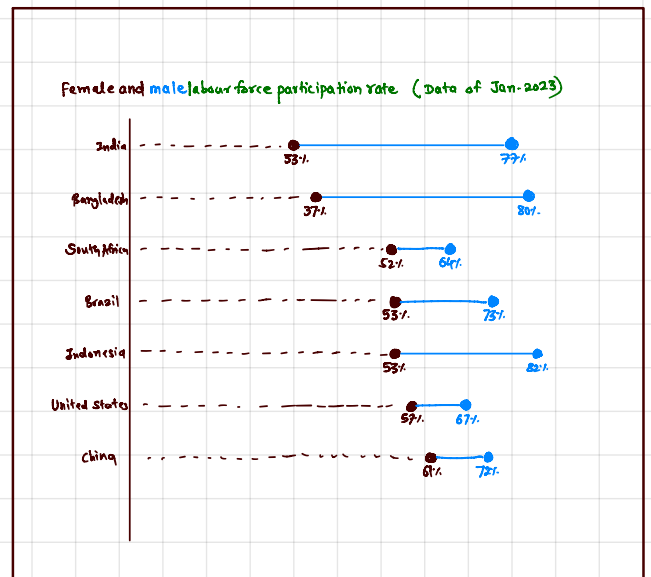
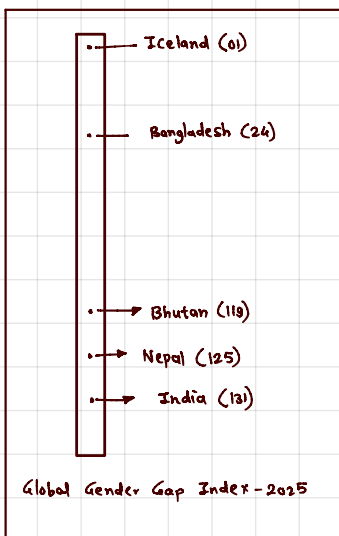
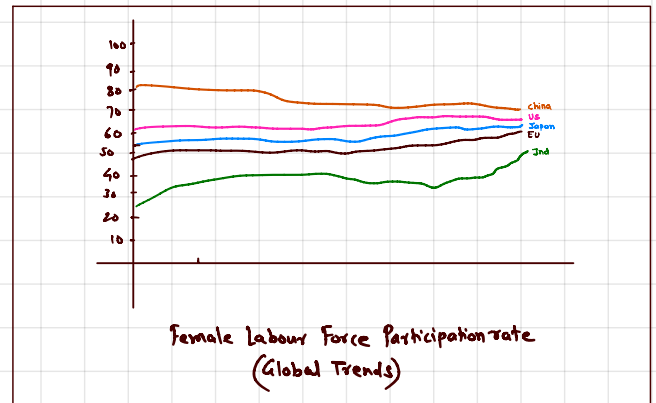
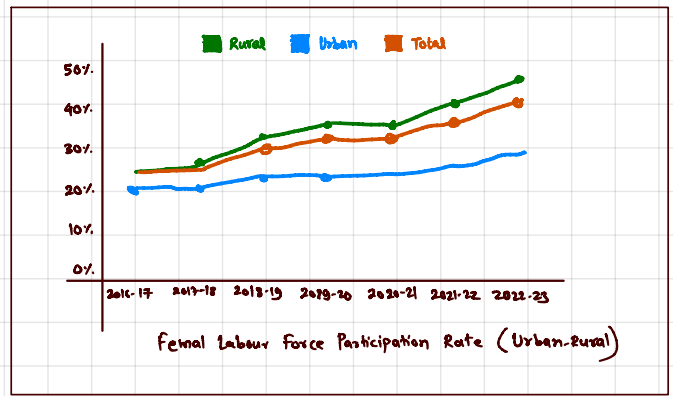
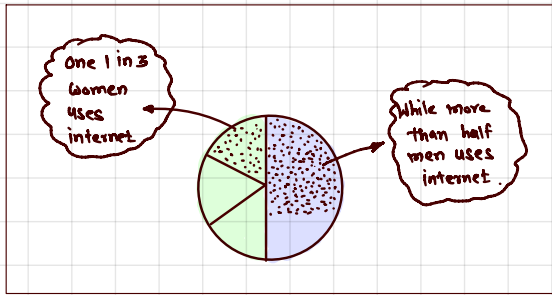
Major Areas of Impact

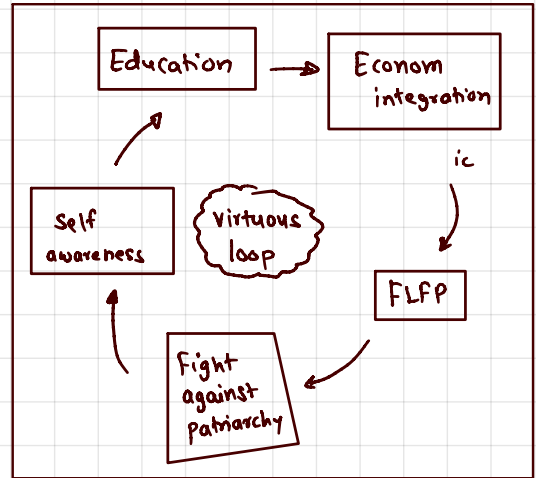
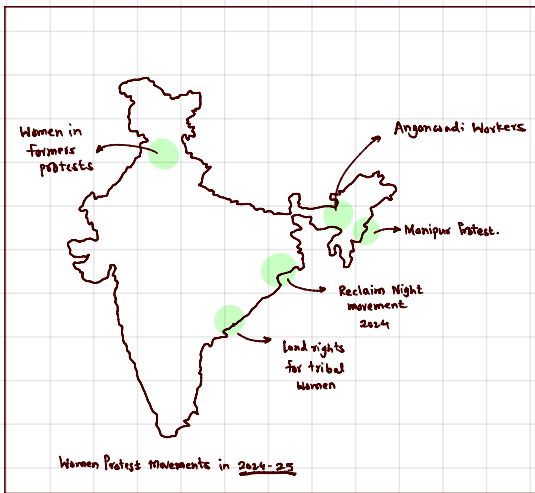
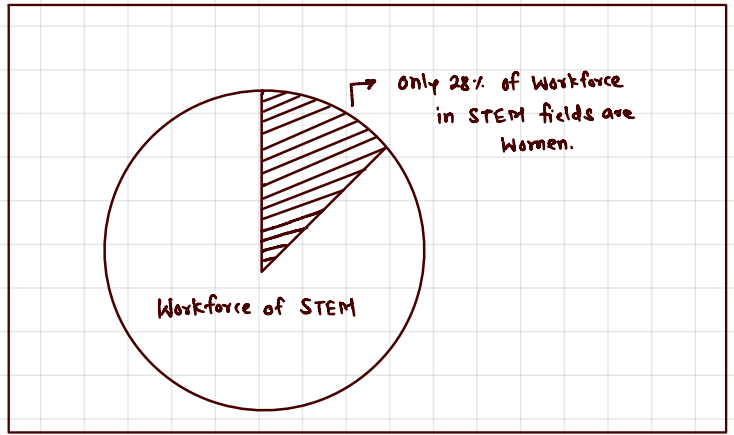
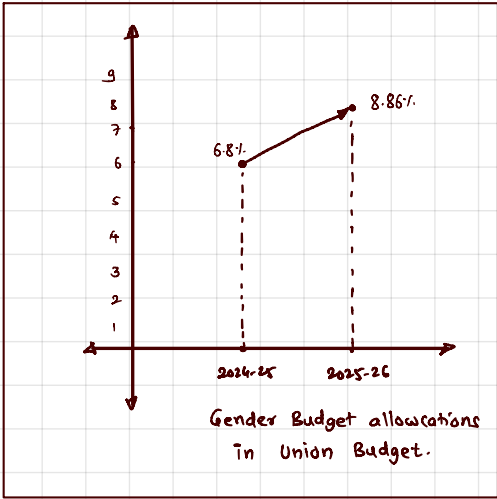
- **Social Awareness & Rights Mobilisation:** Women’s groups → Challenged patriarchy, dowry, and child marriage → AIWC, Mahila Samakhya led reforms.
- **Economic Empowerment:** Self-Help Groups (SHGs) → Boosted financial inclusion → SEWA and MAVIM (Maharashtra) improved women’s income & savings.
- **Political Participation:** Pressure movements → Enabled **33% reservation in local bodies** → NFIW & National Women’s Movement built leadership capacity.
- **Legal & Policy Advocacy:** Activism → Led to major laws: Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act (2005), Sexual Harassment Act (2013).
- **Education & Health:** NGOs promoted girl education, literacy drives & maternal health → Beti Bachao-Padhao campaigns supported locally.
- **Violence & Safety:** Organisations like Jagori, Saheli provide counselling & legal aid → Raised awareness on domestic & workplace violence.
- **Representation & Media:** Created visibility for women’s voices → Gender-sensitive reporting & film activism challenging stereotypes.
- **Rural Empowerment:** NRLM & SHG federations → Strengthened women’s role in rural governance & entrepreneurship.

Challenges Faced

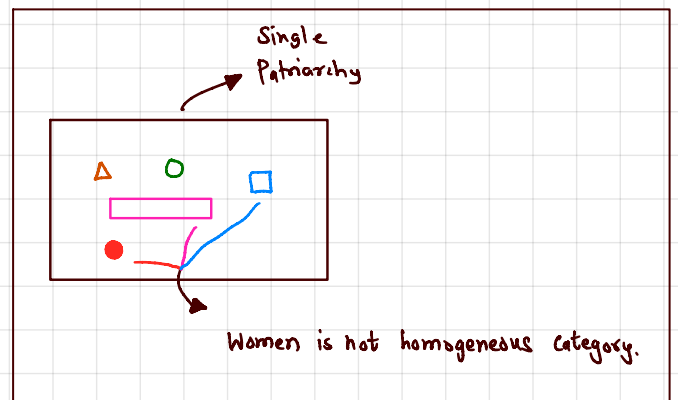
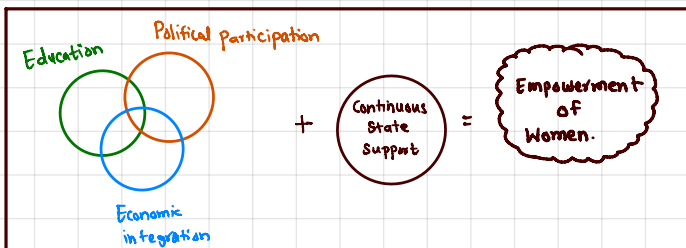
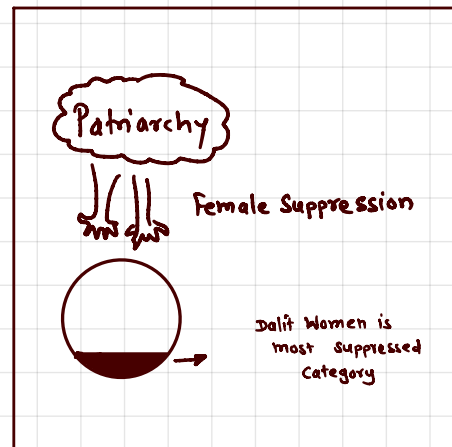
- Resource constraints → Limited outreach in remote areas.
- Patriarchal resistance → Slows social acceptance.
- Fragmentation among groups → Weakens collective influence.
- Policy implementation gaps → Reduce impact of advocacy.

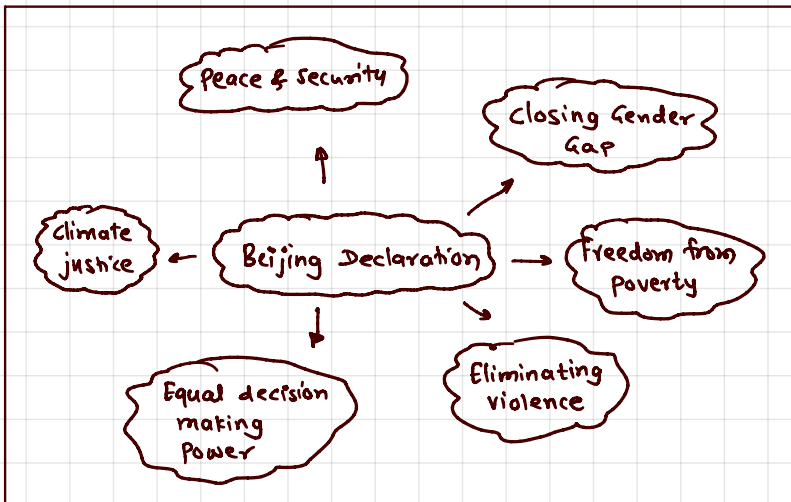
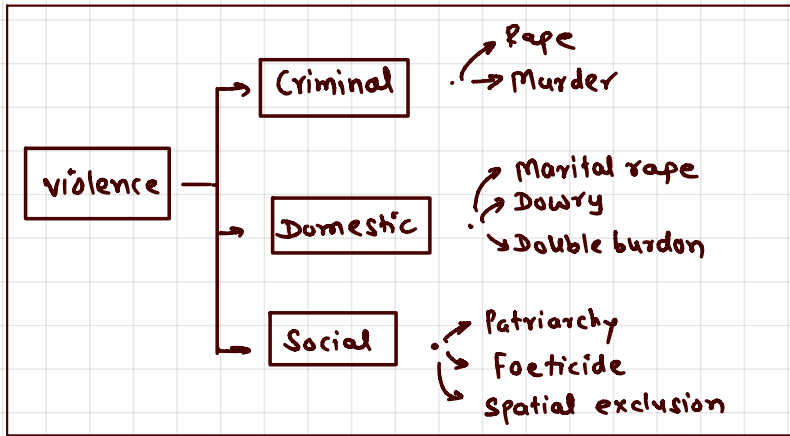
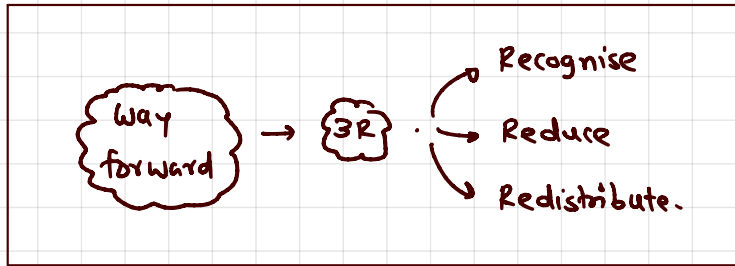
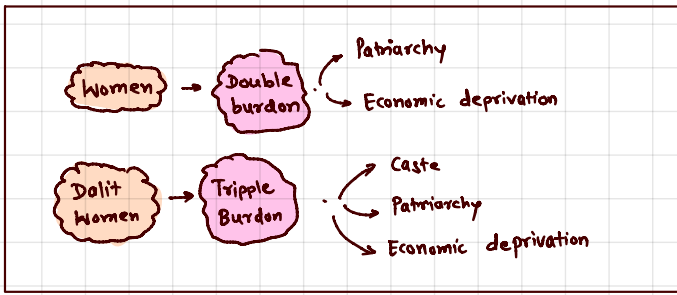
Women





-
- Smash the patriarchy
 - Hold over private property
 - Economic participation
 - Everyday resistance
 - Self awareness







210 among every 1,000 persons in managerial positions are women.

55.63% Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan accounts held by women.

Contemporary debates

Body Autonomy.

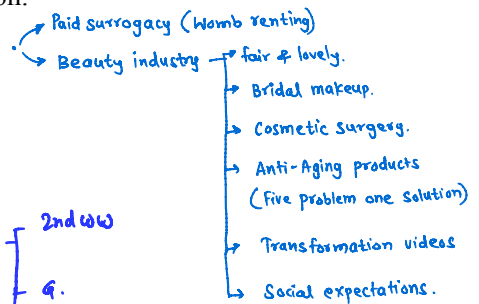
Marriage, Pregnancy, freedom from violence
Abortion, menstrual leaves, dress, move, live freely.

Reproductive Rights = (Abortion, Menstrual Health and leaves, Sexual Consent, Marital Rape, Surrogacy)

Intersectionality = (Caste = Dalit women ^{disability} in hathras, Religion = Shahin Bagh)

Digital Vulnerability = Online harassment, deepfake, privacy violation.

Commodification of women body = Body beauty and mental health



Ecofeminism.

Keywords

Reserve Army of Labour → pulled into workforce when needed

Social Reproduction → cooking, caregiving, cleaning.

Duel Burden

Glass ceiling

Sticky floor

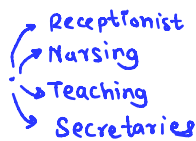
Newer forms of patriarchy

Intersectionality

Motherhood penalty

Feminisation of Poverty

Pink collar jobs = women work

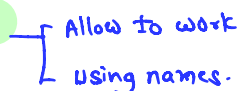


Tokenism

Masculinisation of Governance → Absence in Top police, Military.

Commodification of women body

Symbolic autonomy



2nd GW
G.
Covid

Interesting content can be directly used in essay.

Dalit women talk differently (Sharmila Rege) : Arguments for Dalit Feminism, connection between caste, class and Gender.

Capitalism, Sexual Violence, and Sexism by Kavita Krishnan.

Writing caste is writing gender : How caste and Gender are interrelated and produces each other.

Feminism for 99% : Tithi Bhattacharya

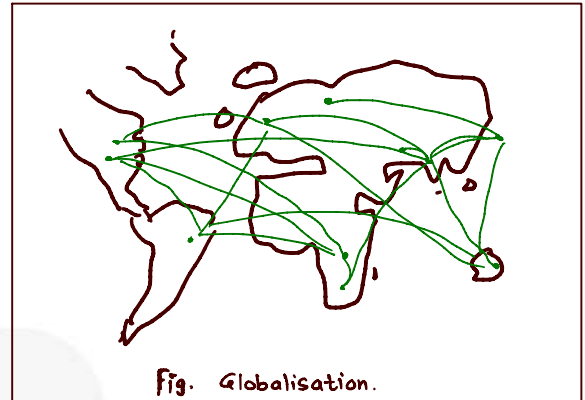
Why Loiter = Shilpa Phadke

4. Effects of Globalization on Indian society

Globalization means the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations through cross-border exchange of goods, ideas, and technologies.

Key Elements of Globalization

- **Economic Integration:** Trade ↑ → FDI/FII inflows.
- **Technological Flow:** ICT, internet, automation spread.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Global media → Lifestyle blending.
- **Labour Mobility:** Migration → Remittances & outsourcing.
- **Global Production:** MNCs → Supply chains across borders.
- **Financial Linkages:** Global capital & stock integration.
- **Policy Liberalisation:** LPG reforms → Market-driven economy.
- **Knowledge Flow:** Education & skill exchange ↑.
- **Consumerism:** Global brands → New consumption culture.



Overall Positive and Negative Impact of Globalization

Positive Impacts of Globalisation on Indian Society	Negative Impacts of Globalisation on Indian Society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Mobility ↑: Education, jobs, and exposure → Rise of aspirational middle class. • Women's Empowerment: Access to global ideas, jobs, and rights movements → Challenging patriarchy. • Cultural Exchange: Blending of global & local (glocal) lifestyles → Broader social acceptance. • Youth Orientation: Liberal values → Greater focus on individuality, career, and choice. • Education Expansion: Global universities, online learning → Improved access & awareness. • Social Awareness: Human rights, gender equality, environment, LGBTQ+ issues gain visibility. • Urban Modernisation: Global cities → Cosmopolitan values & inter-community interaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Homogenisation: Western lifestyles → Threat to indigenous art, language, and ethos. • Family Disintegration: Shift from joint to nuclear families → Erosion of traditional support systems. • Consumerism & Materialism: Rising social comparison → Mental stress & debt culture. • Rural-Urban Divide: Unequal access to global benefits → Widened social inequality. • Identity Conflicts: Traditional vs. modern values → Generational & moral tensions. • Gendered Exploitation: Informal sector feminisation → Low pay, double burden. • Social Alienation: Urban anonymity → Weakening community bonds & social trust.

Is Diversity and Pluralism in India Under Threat Due to Globalisation?

Argument in Support (Yes, Globalisation Threatens Diversity & Pluralism)	Argument Against (No, Globalisation Strengthens Diversity & Pluralism)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Homogenisation: Western media & consumerism → Erosion of local languages, attire, and festivals. • Loss of Indigenous Knowledge: Traditional crafts, folk arts, and healing systems replaced by global mass culture. • Language Dominance: English-centric education → Marginalisation of regional languages. • Urban Aspirations: Uniform lifestyles → Diminished regional identities & value systems. • Media Monopoly: Global platforms → Promote uniform ideals of beauty, success, and consumption. • Economic Uniformity: MNC-driven markets → Undermine small artisans, rural producers, and local economies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Exchange, Not Erosion: Fusion of global & local → "Glocalisation" promotes new hybrid identities. • Empowerment through Connectivity: Digital media amplifies regional voices, arts, and activism. • Economic Inclusion: Global exposure revives traditional crafts via e-commerce (e.g., Madhubani art online exports). • Awareness & Rights: Global human rights discourse → Boosts gender equality & minority protection. • Tourism & Cultural Revival: Global tourism → Promotes preservation of heritage & diversity. • Knowledge Sharing: Exposure to global education → Fosters tolerance & multicultural understanding.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Alienation: Cultural roots replaced by global pop culture → Weakening traditional cohesion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Backing: India's pluralist Constitution + soft power diplomacy → Reinforce inclusive identity.
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Balanced View :

- Globalisation reshapes, not replaces, India's diversity → the challenge lies in balancing global integration with cultural rootedness. India's pluralism endures when adaptation complements, not erases, tradition.

Impact of Globalization on Customs and Traditions in India

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Exchange: Exposure to global ideas → Broader acceptance of diversity & modern values. • Reinvention of Traditions: Festivals, cuisine, and clothing adapt to modern trends (e.g., eco-friendly Ganesh Chaturthi, fusion fashion). • Revival via Media: Yoga, Ayurveda, classical dance gain global recognition → Cultural soft power boost. • Diaspora Influence: NRI communities preserve and globalise Indian customs abroad (e.g., Diwali celebrated globally). • Technology Integration: Digital platforms → Online pujas, cultural festivals → Wider reach among youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Homogenisation: Western lifestyles & consumerism → Dilution of traditional practices and dress. • Decline in Ritual Practices: Youth detachment → Reduced participation in family & religious customs. • Commercialisation of Traditions: Festivals turned into market-driven events (e.g., Valentine's Day replacing local observances). • Language & Art Loss: Regional languages, folk songs, and crafts declining under global entertainment dominance. • Shift in Values: Collectivism → Individualism → Weakening of family, community, and moral bonds.

Impact of Globalization on Different Components of Indian Society

Social Component	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rise of nuclear families → economic independence. - Improved standard of living & gender equality in decision-making. - Exposure to liberal, modern values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakening of joint family bonds. - Elder neglect & emotional isolation. - Increased divorce & family conflicts.
Marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-caste/inter-regional marriages ↑. - Greater freedom of choice & delayed marriage age. - Acceptance of love & companionate marriage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercialisation & rise of online matchmaking. - Erosion of traditional rituals. - Higher divorce rates & instability.
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic empowerment via jobs & education. - Visibility in media, politics & entrepreneurship. - Awareness of rights & equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double burden of work & home. - Sexualisation & consumerist portrayal in media. - Exploitation in informal/global labour sectors.
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better education access & global exposure. - Enhanced creativity & digital literacy. - Awareness of rights & individuality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Screen addiction & cultural detachment. - Consumerism & stress ↑. - Weakening family-child emotional bonds.
Caste System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupational mobility & urban anonymity ↓ caste barriers. - Inter-caste interactions in workplaces & education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persistence of caste in politics & marriages. - New forms of inequality (economic replacing social). - Identity-based tensions continue.

5. Population and Associated Issues

Salient Features of India's Population

- **Largest Population:** ~1.4 billion (2023) → India now world's most populous nation.
- **Slowing Growth:** Growth rate ↓ from 2% (1970s) → ~1% today → Fertility decline shows demographic transition.
- **Demographic Diversity:** Fertility & mortality vary — Bihar (TFR 3.0) vs Kerala (1.6).
- **Youthful Population:** Median age ~28 yrs → 60% in working-age → Huge demographic dividend.
- **Uneven Distribution:** Dense Indo-Gangetic plains & coasts → Sparse in deserts, hills, NE states.
- **Rural-Urban Divide:** ~65% rural; urbanisation rising (34% in 2011, higher now).
- **Sex Ratio:** Overall 1020♀/1000♂ (NFHS-5) → Child sex ratio still low in north-west states.
- **Ethnic & Linguistic Diversity:** 2000+ ethnic groups, 22 scheduled languages → Multicultural population.
- **Religious Composition:** Hindu majority (79.8%) → Muslims (14.2%) → Others include Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains.
- **Dependency Variation:** High youth dependency in UP, Bihar; ageing in Kerala, TN.
- **Life Expectancy:** ~70 years → Improved healthcare, but rural-urban gap persists.
- **Migration:** Rural → urban & inter-state (e.g., Bihar → Maharashtra, UP → Delhi) for jobs.

Factors for Growth of Population in India

- **High Fertility Rate:** Early marriage → Frequent childbirths → Population surge.
- **Declining Mortality:** Better healthcare → Infant & maternal deaths ↓ → Life expectancy ↑.
- **Poverty & Illiteracy:** Low awareness → Larger families seen as economic security.
- **Agrarian Economy:** Labour-intensive farming → Preference for more children.
- **Religious & Social Norms:** Son preference → Continued childbirth until male heir.
- **Improved Medical Facilities:** Vaccination & medicine access → Death rate ↓, birth rate steady.
- **Early Marriage & Low Female Education:** Women marry young → Longer reproductive span.
- **Lack of Family Planning Awareness:** Limited contraceptive use → High unintended births.
- **Migration & Fertility Link:** Rural migrants maintain high fertility norms in urban areas.
- **Government Support Services:** Expansion of food, health & subsidies → Reduced mortality → Net growth ↑.

Factors Responsible for Uneven Population Distribution in India

- **Relief & Terrain:** Flat plains → Dense (Indo-Gangetic) → Mountains & deserts → Sparse (Himalayas, Thar).
- **Climate:** Moderate & humid (coastal, plains) → High density → Extreme cold/heat → Low settlement.
- **Soil Fertility:** Alluvial soil (UP, Bihar, Punjab) → Intensive farming → Dense population.
- **Water Availability:** Rivers & groundwater (Ganga, Godavari) → Attract habitation; arid zones sparse.
- **Industrialisation:** Industrial belts (Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi) → Urban crowding → Job pull factor.
- **Agricultural Productivity:** Fertile & irrigated areas → Support larger rural populations.
- **Transport & Accessibility:** Well-connected plains → Dense; remote NE & Himalayan areas sparse.
- **Urbanisation:** Metro cities → High density due to migration; rural interiors less populated.
- **Historical & Political Factors:** Early settlements (Delhi, Varanasi) → Population legacy.
- **Socio-Cultural Factors:** Pilgrimage & trade centres (Varanasi, Tirupati) → Local crowd concentration.

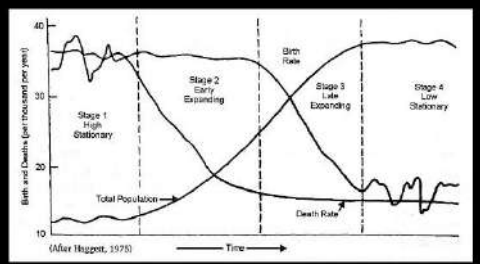
Socio-Economic Consequences of Migration in Maharashtra

- **Urbanisation Boost:** In-migration → Rapid city growth (Mumbai, Pune, Nashik).
- **Labour Supply:** Migrants fill low-skill jobs → Construction, textiles, domestic work sustained.
- **Economic Growth:** Cheap labour → Industrial & service-sector expansion → GDP contribution ↑.
- **Cultural Diversity:** Mixed population → Festivals, cuisines, languages enrich urban culture.
- **Informal Sector Rise:** Migrant dependence → Growth of unregulated, low-wage employment.
- **Pressure on Infrastructure:** Overcrowding → Housing shortage, slums, water & transport stress.
- **Social Tensions:** Competition for jobs & resources → Sons-of-soil movements, regional politics.
- **Wage Suppression:** Labour oversupply → Wage stagnation for local workers.
- **Rural Impact (Source States):** Out-migration → Remittances ↑ but rural labour ↓ (e.g., Bihar, UP).
- **Health & Living Conditions:** Poor sanitation, unsafe housing → Vulnerability to disease & exploitation.
- **Education Burden:** Migrant influx → Overcrowded municipal schools → Quality ↓.
- **Cultural Assimilation Issues:** Language & identity differences → Occasional regional friction.

Issues Associated with Population of India

- **Overpopulation Pressure:** 1.4 billion → Strain on land, water, housing, and services.
- **Unemployment:** Job creation < Population growth → Youth joblessness ↑.
- **Poverty Cycle:** High dependency → Low income → Poor education & health.
- **Pressure on Agriculture:** Small holdings → Low productivity → Rural distress.
- **Urban Overcrowding:** Migration → Slums, congestion, pollution in metros.
- **Infrastructure Deficit:** Roads, schools, hospitals overstressed → Service quality ↓.
- **Health Challenges:** Malnutrition, maternal mortality, disease spread ↑ with density.
- **Education Gap:** Enrolment improved but quality & reach uneven.
- **Environmental Stress:** Deforestation, waste, and groundwater depletion due to population load.
- **Regional Imbalance:** North (high fertility) ↔ South (aging) → Uneven resource needs.
- **Gender Imbalance:** Son preference → Skewed sex ratio in several states.
- **Youth Bulge Risk:** Unused demographic dividend → Risk of social unrest.

Demographic Transition

<p>Concept</p>	<p>Demographic Transition – Concept & Stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: Shift from high birth & death rates → low birth & death rates as a country develops. • Stage I – High Stationary: High birth ↔ High death → Low growth → Pre-industrial era (tribal, agrarian societies). • Stage II – Early Expanding: Death rate ↓ (medical, sanitation) → Birth rate high → Population explosion → India till 1980s. • Stage III – Late Expanding: Birth rate ↓ (education, family planning) → Growth slows → India’s current stage. • Stage IV – Low Stationary: Low birth ↔ Low death → Stable population → Seen in developed countries. • Stage V – Declining (in some nations): Birth rate < Death rate → Population decline → Japan, parts of Europe.
<p>India’s Position</p>	<p>→ India in late expanding stage → Fertility falling, mortality low → Demographic dividend window open.</p>
<p>Diagram</p>	
<p>Demographic Transition of Maharashtra</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Stage: Late Expanding to Low Stationary → Birth & death rates both declining steadily. • Fertility Rate: TFR ~1.7 (below replacement level) → Similar to southern developed states. • Mortality Rate: Low due to better healthcare → IMR ~17 (one of India’s lowest). • Population Growth: Slowed → Urbanisation & literacy curbing family size. • Urban Influence: Mumbai-Pune corridor → Modern lifestyle → Delayed marriage & fewer children. • Rural-Urban Divide: Rural belts (Vidarbha, Marathwada) → Slightly higher fertility, slower transition. • Life Expectancy: ~72 years → Reflects improved medical infrastructure & living standards. • Age Composition: Rising working-age share → Emerging demographic dividend. • Challenges: Ageing population ahead → Need for elderly care, social security. • Overall Trend: Moving toward Stage IV (Low Stationary) → Stable, ageing, urbanised population profile.

Demographic Dividend

Concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: Demographic dividend, as defined by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), is "the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working-age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older)" • India's Status: Working-age share ~65% → Median age ~28 yrs → Dividend window till ~2055.
Opportunities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large labour force → Higher productivity & innovation. • Savings & investment ↑ → Economic growth boost. • Rising women workforce → Gender empowerment. • Demand surge → Expanding markets & consumption. • Scope for global labour export → Skilled youth advantage.
Challenges to Realising the Dividend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobless Growth: Employment creation not matching workforce size. • Skill Deficit: Low-quality education → Poor employability. • Gender Gap: FLFP only ~35% → Half the potential untapped. • Health Issues: Malnutrition, poor healthcare → Productivity loss. • Regional Imbalance: North & East still in high fertility stage → Uneven benefits. • Automation Threat: Tech replacing low-skill jobs → Youth redundancy risk.
Way Forward & Government Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill Development: Skill India Mission, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana → Upgrade employability & industry linkages. • Education Quality: NEP 2020 → Focus on critical thinking, digital skills & vocational learning. • Job Creation: Make in India, Start-Up India, Digital India → Boost entrepreneurship & manufacturing jobs. • Women Empowerment: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Mahila Shakti Kendra → Raise FLFP through safety & flexibility. • Health Investment: Ayushman Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyan → Strengthen youth health & nutrition. • Labour Reforms: Simplified labour codes → Encourage formal jobs & productivity. • Regional Balance: Special focus on BIMARU states → Fertility, education & employment alignment. • Innovation Ecosystem: Atal Innovation Mission, Digital India → Promote tech-driven growth & global competitiveness. • Migration Management: Skill mapping & urban planning → Absorb rural-urban workforce efficiently. • Social Security Expansion: EPFO, PM-SYM → Support ageing workforce & informal sector workers.
Conclusion	<p>Tagore's insight reminds us that the future cannot be built with yesterday's learning. India's demographic dividend will be realized only if education, skills, and innovation evolve with the times.</p>

India's silent crisis: an ageing population/ Demographic Winter

Concept & status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: Declining fertility + rising longevity → Growing elderly share → Shrinking youth base. • Current Trend: 10% of Indians (≥60 yrs) → Expected 20%+ by 2050 (UNFPA). • Cause: Fertility ↓ (TFR ~2.0) + Life expectancy ↑ (~70 yrs) → Ageing transition. • State Variation: Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra → Fastest ageing; UP, Bihar → Still young. • Dependency Shift: Working-age share ↓ → Elderly dependency ↑ → Fiscal & social strain.
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage and low pension amounts, especially for informal workers. • Poor accessibility and affordability of geriatric healthcare. • Insufficient trained workforce in geriatric care and counseling. • Weak legal enforcement to protect elderly from abuse and neglect. • Social stigma against institutional elder care in traditional societies.

Government Response & Way Forward

- **Policy Framework:** National Policy on Older Persons (1999), Maintenance & Welfare of Parents Act (2007).
- **Health Schemes:** National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) → Geriatric services at PHCs.
- **Social Security:** Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension, PM-SYM, EPFO reforms.
- **Elder Care Infrastructure:** Day-care centres, old-age homes, tele-medicine.
- **Way Forward:** Promote **healthy ageing, pension coverage, elderly employment, and community care** to avert demographic winter.

Population

Total population of India ~ 1.42 billion, overtook China in 2023 to become the most populous country.

Composition of population - 0 to 14 years = 25%, 15 to 64 years = 68%, above 65 = 7%

Total Fertility Rate = 2 (used to be 5.7 in 1950s)

Crude Death Rate = 7.4 (used to be 22 in 1950s)

Average age in India = 28 (China = 38, USA = 38, Japan = 48)

States of Bihar, UP, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are projected to have > 50% of the country's youth

Total migrant population in India - 2001 = 300 mn, 2011 = 450 mn, 2021 = 600 mn (estimated)
 ↓
 30 crore

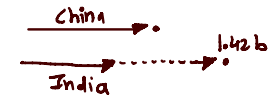


Fig: India overtaking china's population.

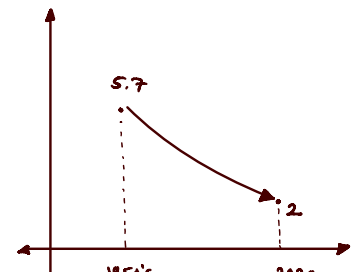


Fig: Total fertility rate (TFR)

P R A Y A A S

Projections of population based on data of UN.

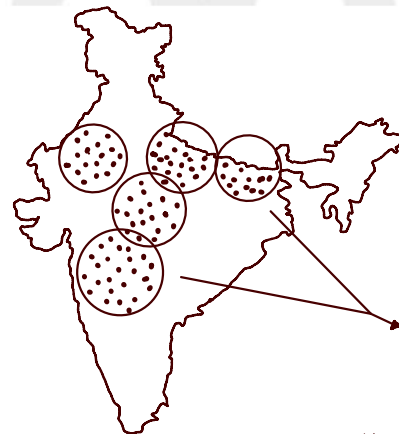
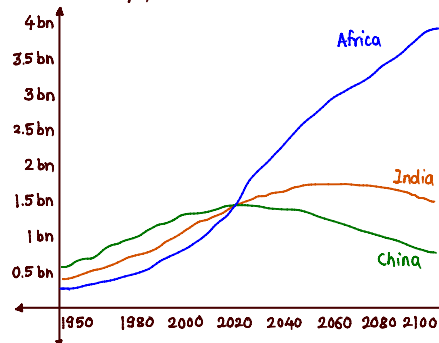


Fig: Youth of India

6. Poverty and Developmental issues

Brief overview About Topic

Nature & Extent of Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent despite growth → Aaround 11 % still multidimensionally poor (UNDP Report). • Concentrated in <i>rural belts & lagging states (Bihar, Jharkhand, UP)</i>. • Poverty multidimensional → income + education + health + dignity deficits.
Development-Poverty Link	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty → Developmental Block: Low human capital → Poor productivity → Slow growth. • Development Deficit → Poverty Trap: Unequal access to education, health, infrastructure → Sustains deprivation. • Uneven Growth: Urban & coastal prosperity ↔ rural & tribal stagnation → <i>Spatial inequality deepens poverty.</i>
Major Developmental Issues Associated with Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment & Informality: 80% workforce informal → No social security. • Agrarian Crisis: Fragmented land, low irrigation, and price shocks → Rural distress. • Education Gap: Poor quality schooling → Limits skill development. • Health Inequality: Malnutrition, low health access → Weak human capital. • Gender Disparity: Low FLFP, wage gap → Feminisation of poverty. • Regional Imbalance: Northern & eastern states lag in HDI → Unequal development. • Urban Challenges: Slums, housing shortage, and service deficits → Urban poverty.

Causes of Poverty & Government Response

Causes of Poverty in India	Government Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Inequality: Colonial exploitation → Skewed land ownership → Rural distress. • Population Pressure: High growth → Resource strain → Low per capita income. • Agrarian Backwardness: Small holdings, low productivity, monsoon dependence. • Unemployment & Underemployment: Jobless growth → Informal sector dominance (~80% workforce). • Low Education & Skills: Poor literacy → Limits employability → Skill mismatch. • Social Inequality: Caste, gender, and regional disparities → Unequal access to assets. • Inflation & Price Rise: Erodes real income of poor → Food insecurity. • Infrastructure Gaps: Weak transport, energy, and connectivity → Regional underdevelopment. • Health Deprivation: Malnutrition & disease burden → Reduces human productivity. • Governance & Policy Gaps: Leakages, corruption → Inefficient welfare delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Generation: <i>MGNREGA, PMEGP, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana</i> → Rural jobs & skilling. • Livelihood & Empowerment: <i>National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)</i> → SHG-led income generation. • Social Security: <i>PM-KISAN, PMGKY, PM-SYM</i> → Income & pension support. • Food Security: <i>National Food Security Act, Mid-Day Meal, ICDS</i> → Nutritional protection. • Housing & Infrastructure: <i>PM Awas Yojana, PMGSY, Jal Jeevan Mission</i> → Rural asset creation. • Health & Education: <i>Ayushman Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyan, NEP 2020</i> → Human capital building. • Financial Inclusion: <i>Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, DBT</i> → Leakages ↓, access ↑. • Targeted Poverty Reduction: <i>Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Saubhagya, Ujjwala</i> → Focus on poorest households.

Vicious Cycle of Poverty

Concept	Diagram
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Income → Low Savings → Low Investment → Low Productivity → Low Employment → Low Income again. • Poor Education → Low Skills → Low Wages → Limited Upward Mobility. • Malnutrition & Poor Health → Low Work Efficiency → Reduced Earning Capacity. • Large Family Size → High Dependency Ratio → Resource Drain → Continued Poverty. • Social Inequality (Caste, Gender) → Unequal Opportunities → Entrenched Deprivation. 	<pre> graph TD A[Low Income] --> B[Low Savings] B --> C[Low Investment] C --> D[Low Productivity] D --> E[Low Employment] E --> A </pre>

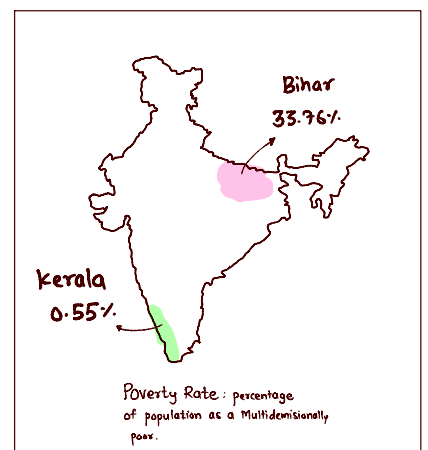
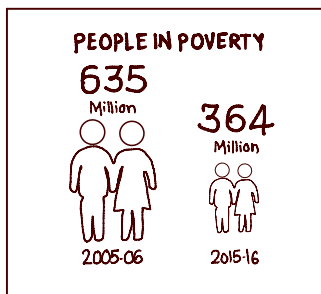
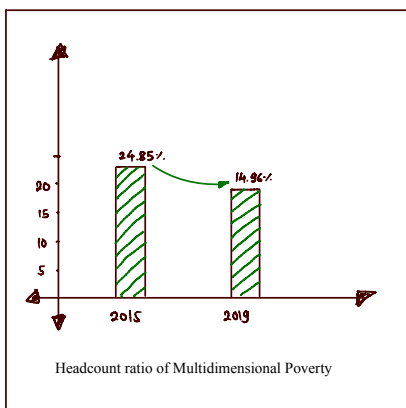
- Lack of Infrastructure → Low Growth → Weak Market Access → Income Stagnation.
- **Debt Trap:** Borrowing for survival → Interest burden ↑ → Perpetuates poverty.

Relationship between Population and Poverty ; Populations is cause of poverty or poverty cause of population

Relationship between Population and Poverty	→ Population and poverty are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. High population can strain resources and slow development, while poverty itself often sustains high fertility — creating a self-perpetuating cycle .
Population as a Cause of Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Pressure: More people → Land, water, jobs overstressed → Low per capita income. • Unemployment & Underemployment: Labour supply > job creation → Wage suppression. • Low Capital Formation: More dependents → Less savings → Investment ↓. • Infrastructure Burden: Schools, hospitals, housing overstrained → Poor service quality. • Agrarian Fragmentation: Smaller farms → Lower productivity → Rural poverty. • Environmental Degradation: Overuse of land & forests → Long-term livelihood loss.
Poverty as a Cause of Population Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Education: Lack of awareness → Large family norms persist. • Economic Security Need: Poor view children as support in old age or labour for income. • High Infant Mortality: Leads to more births as survival insurance. • Gender Inequality: Early marriage + limited access to contraception → High fertility. • Social Norms: Son preference → Repeated childbirth till male child born.
Conclusion ; Poverty breeds population, and population deepens poverty — only inclusive growth and social reform can separate the two.	

Maharashtra’s Multidimensional Poverty Trap

1. Core Idea	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maharashtra’s prosperity coexists with deep regional deprivation, especially in <i>Vidarbha</i> and <i>Marathwada</i>. • Inadequate rural infrastructure is the root of multidimensional poverty — investing in it could break the poverty trap. 	
Regional Disparities	Infrastructure Gaps - The Key Constraint
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosperous West: Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Kolhapur → Per capita income > ₹3 lakh. • Backward East: Washim, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal, Buldhana → < ₹1.5 lakh. • Multidimensional Poverty: Nandurbar (33%), Dhule (24%) → vs Pune & Nagpur (~3-4%). • Spatial Pattern: Deprivation clusters in tribal & hilly belts → <i>Nandurbar, Palghar, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Parbhani</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficit in Basic Infrastructure: Roads, transport, electricity, banks, markets, and telecommunication remain poor in many villages. • Health Deficit: Lack of PHCs, MCH centres, toilets, drainage, piped water → limits human development. • Education Deficit: Sparse schools & training centres beyond 10 km → high dropout rates. • Composite Deprivation Index: Maharashtra ranks 21st among Indian states — worse than <i>Bihar (15th)</i> and <i>Rajasthan (18th)</i> in rural infrastructure.
Socio-Economic Consequences	Policy Insights / Way Forward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underdevelopment Clusters: Backward villages surrounded by similarly poor ones → geographic poverty traps. • Migration & Informality: Poor infrastructure → outmigration → urban slum growth, informal labour. • Social Unrest: Inequality → demand for reservations & regional autonomy movements. • Health & Nutrition: Malnutrition, poor sanitation, and low female employment concentrated in deprived zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Infrastructure Investment: Roads, electricity, water, health, education → multiplier effects on growth. • Balanced Regional Planning: Focus beyond administrative boundaries → integrate Tier-III (local) planning. • Inclusive Growth: Equal distribution of state resources to lagging districts. • Governance Reform: Strengthen local governments (PRIs) → decentralised delivery & accountability. • Human Capital Focus: Health + education + skill development → key to break multidimensional poverty trap.



7.Urbanization, their problems and their remedies

Characteristics of Indian Urbanisation

- **Rapid but Uneven Growth:** Urban population ↑ from 17% (1951) → 35%+ (2024) → Concentrated in few metros.
- **Metropolitan Dominance:** Mumbai, Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata dominate → Urban primacy phenomenon.
- **Regional Imbalance:** Western & southern states highly urbanised → Eastern & central lag behind.
- **Rural-Urban Continuum:** Expansion of peri-urban areas → Blurring boundary between villages & towns.
- **Migration-Driven:** Rural distress & job search → Major factor in city growth.
- **Informal Settlements:** 30–40% urban dwellers in slums → Poor housing & sanitation.
- **Job Concentration in Services:** IT, trade, transport & construction dominate → Manufacturing decentralised.
- **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Congestion, waste, water & transport crisis → Urban sustainability challenge.
- **Socio-Economic Diversity:** Coexistence of affluence & deprivation → Urban dualism.
- **Urban Governance Gaps:** Weak municipal finance & planning → Inefficient service delivery.

Positive Impacts of Urbanisation

- **Economic Growth:** Cities → hubs of industry, services & innovation → GDP driver.
- **Employment Generation:** Expands opportunities in formal & informal sectors.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Better transport, housing, health & education facilities.
- **Social Mobility:** Breaks caste, gender & regional barriers → Merit-based opportunities.
- **Modernisation of Lifestyles:** Liberal values, awareness, and technological adoption ↑.
- **Improved Access to Services:** Health, education, finance, and governance closer to citizens.
- **Women Empowerment:** Greater participation in jobs & public life.
- **Innovation & Entrepreneurship:** Start-ups and new business ecosystems thrive in cities.
- **Cultural Integration:** Mixing of communities → Promotes pluralism & tolerance.
- **Better Connectivity:** Digital & physical networks strengthen markets and communication.

Issues Associated with Urbanisation In India

<p>Social Problems Originating from Rapid Urbanization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slum Growth: Housing shortage → mushrooming of slums like <i>Dharavi (Mumbai)</i> & <i>Kibera-type clusters</i> → poor sanitation & overcrowding. • Unemployment & Underemployment: Migrants from <i>UP, Bihar</i> to Mumbai-Pune belt → rely on daily-wage or informal jobs. • Urban Poverty: Rising living costs → <i>informal workers in slums</i> struggle with food, rent & healthcare. • Health Hazards: <i>Air pollution in Delhi, dengue outbreaks in Kolkata</i> → result of poor waste & drainage management. • Crime & Insecurity: <i>Urban thefts, drug abuse, juvenile crime</i> ↑ in metro peripheries like <i>NCR & Pune outskirts</i>. • Social Disintegration: Nuclear family rise → Loneliness, stress → <i>high depression & suicide rates in metros</i>. • Gender Issues: <i>Nirbhaya case (Delhi)</i> & unsafe public transport → restrict women's mobility & employment. • Environmental Degradation: <i>Yamuna & Mithi river pollution, loss of green cover in Gurugram</i> → urban sprawl impact.
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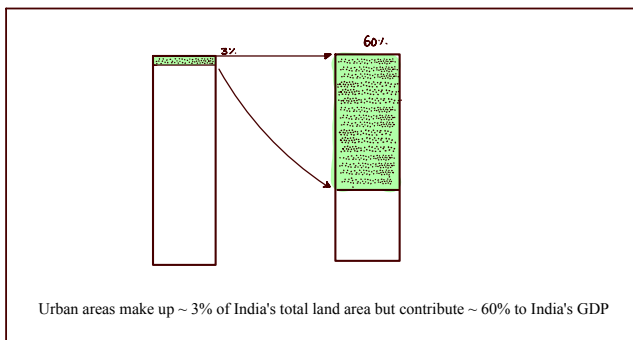
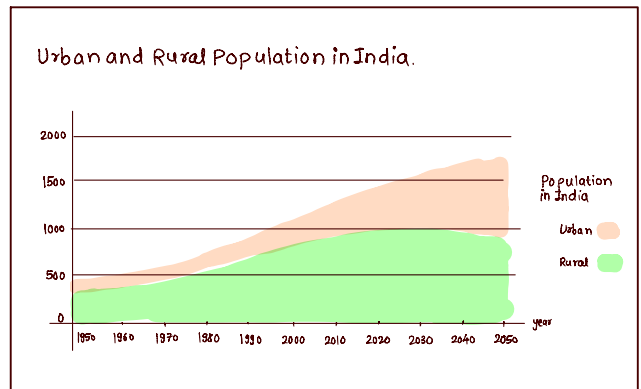
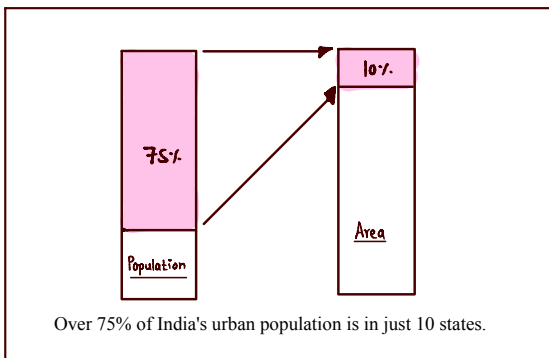
Characteristics of Urbanisation in Maharashtra

- **Highly urbanised:** ~45% urban (above national avg).
- **Metro dominance:** Mumbai-Pune-Thane-Nagpur urban core.
- **Mumbai primacy:** Financial hub → major migration pull.
- **Industrial corridors:** Mumbai-Pune-Aurangabad-Nagpur growth belt.
- **Migration-led growth:** Influx from UP, Bihar, MP → labour force driver.
- **Regional imbalance:** West developed ↔ Vidarbha-Marathwada lag.
- **Peri-urban sprawl:** Rapid expansion around metros → unplanned growth → sub urban unplanned area in Mumbai like Badalapur, Virar in Mumbai
- **Service-sector driven:** Finance, IT, trade > manufacturing.
- **Slum concentration:** High informal housing in metros → Dharavi slum
- **Infrastructure strain:** Water, waste, transport stress ↑. → Traffic congestion in Pune

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Inequality: <i>Luxury towers beside slums in Mumbai</i> → stark contrast symbolising "islands of prosperity amid poverty."
Environmental Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Pollution: Vehicular emissions + industries → <i>Delhi, Mumbai, Lucknow</i> among world's most polluted cities. • Water Pollution: Untreated sewage into rivers → <i>Yamuna, Mithi, Musi</i> heavily contaminated. • Solid Waste Mismanagement: Overflowing landfills → <i>Ghaziabad, Chennai</i> face health & land crises. • Loss of Green Cover: Urban sprawl → <i>Bengaluru lakes, Aarey forest (Mumbai)</i> shrinking rapidly. • Noise Pollution: Traffic & construction → Stress, sleep disorders in metros. • Urban Heat Island Effect: Concrete density → <i>Delhi & Hyderabad</i> hotter than surroundings. • Climate Vulnerability: Floods, heatwaves, coastal erosion → <i>Chennai (2015 floods), Mumbai (2021 floods)</i>. • Groundwater Depletion: Over-extraction → <i>Gurugram, Chennai, Pune</i> face acute water scarcity.
Infrastructural Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Shortage: 18 million-unit urban housing gap → <i>Slums in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata</i>. • Transport Congestion: Poor public transit → <i>Bengaluru traffic, Delhi NCR commute crisis</i>. • Water Supply Inequality: 24x7 supply rare → <i>Bengaluru, Hyderabad</i> depend on tanker economy. • Sewage & Drainage Gaps: Only ~30% sewage treated → Urban flooding ↑ (<i>Mumbai, Patna</i>). • Waste Management Deficit: Poor segregation & recycling → Landfill overflow & methane emissions. • Power Demand Strain: Unreliable supply in tier-2 cities → Energy loss & outages. • Digital Divide: Smart city push uneven → Smaller towns lag in broadband, e-services. • Urban Governance Deficit: Weak ULB finances → Poor maintenance of civic infrastructure.

Remedies & Policy Interventions

- **Decentralised Governance:** Empower ULBs under 74th Amendment → *Ward committees, area sabhas (Bengaluru)*.
- **Inclusive Housing:** *PMAY, in-situ redevelopment (Dharavi)* → Secure tenure, rental housing for migrants.
- **Green Mobility:** Expand *Metro, BRTS, EVs, cycle tracks* → *Delhi Metro* cuts pollution.
- **Urban Health & Education:** Strengthen PHCs, municipal schools, skills → Extend PDS & welfare.
- **Waste & Environment:** Source segregation, green zones, lake revival → *Indore* model of cleanliness.
- **Smart Infra:** *Smart Cities, AMRUT* → ICT-based governance, water & sewerage access.
- **Balanced Development:** Boost *Tier-2/3 cities, MGNREGA, rural skills* → Reduce metro migration.



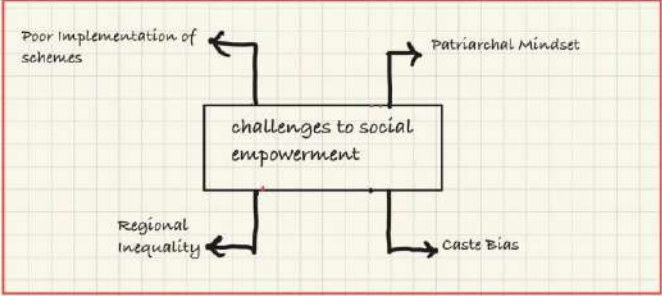
17% urban population lives in slums.

35% of slums do not have access of clean water

8. Social Empowerment, Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism

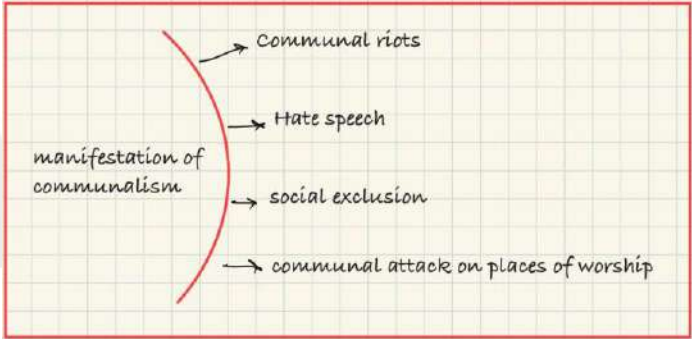
Social Empowerment

Meaning: Process of enabling individuals and marginalized groups to gain **equal access to resources, opportunities and dignity** in society.

Key Dimensions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic: Access to livelihood, credit, and assets → <i>NRLM, SHGs, Stand-Up India.</i> Educational: Literacy, higher education, and skill training → <i>NEP 2020, Samagra Shiksha.</i> Political: Representation & participation → <i>73rd & 74th Amendments, 33% local reservation for women.</i> Social: Abolition of caste & gender discrimination → <i>Article 17 (Untouchability), Dowry & Domestic Violence Acts.</i> Cultural: Promotion of dignity, awareness, and self-identity → <i>Ambedkarite & feminist movements</i>
Challenges to Social Empowerment	
Way Forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education + economic independence + awareness = lasting empowerment. Strengthen inclusive institutions, social justice laws, and representation.

Communalism

- Meaning:** Ideology that places **religious loyalty above national identity**, reducing people to a single religious identity.
- Core Idea:** One community's interests seen as opposed to another's → breeds distrust & division.

<p>Stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mild: Cultural distinctiveness assertion. Moderate: Political demands for separate representation. Extreme: Hatred, riots, violence → Threat to unity. 	
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Causes of Communalism in India

- Historical Legacy:** *British divide-and-rule policy* → Deepened religious divisions.
- Political Opportunism:** Vote-bank politics → Mobilisation on religious lines.
- Socio-Economic Inequality:** Poverty, unemployment & underdevelopment → breeds resentment between communities.
- Educational Backwardness:** Lack of civic & secular education → Prejudices persist.
- Religious Fundamentalism:** Rigid beliefs & intolerance → Fuel mistrust.
- Media Misuse:** Fake news, hate speech, and polarising coverage → Escalate tensions.
- Failure of Governance:** Weak law enforcement → Impunity in communal crimes.
- Social Segregation:** Ghettos & isolation reduce inter-community understanding.
- Psychological Insecurity:** Fear of identity loss or domination → fosters "us vs them" mindset.
- External Influence:** Cross-border propaganda & funding → Intensify radicalisation.

<p>Impact of Communalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat to National Unity: Undermines <i>unity in diversity</i> → e.g. <i>Delhi Riots (2020)</i>. • Erosion of Secularism: Religion-based politics weakens <i>constitutional fraternity & democracy</i>. • Social Fragmentation: Fear & segregation → <i>Ghettos in Ahmedabad, Mumbai</i>. • Violence & Loss: Riots cause deaths, displacement → <i>Gujarat 2002</i>. • Economic Disruption: Hurts investment, tourism, and trade in volatile regions. • Marginalisation of Minorities: Discrimination in housing, jobs → Alienation ↑. • Human Development Loss: Conflict-hit areas suffer in education, health, and livelihoods. 	<p>Measures to Curb Communalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Secular & Constitutional Values: Education & public discourse on fraternity & equality. • Strict Law Enforcement: Curb hate speech, misinformation, & violence. • Inclusive Education: Emphasise pluralism & shared heritage in curricula. • Interfaith Dialogue: Local peace committees, <i>community-level harmony programs</i>. • Responsible Media: Counter fake news, regulate inflammatory content. • Political Accountability: Penalise communal rhetoric; reform electoral laws. • Grassroots Involvement: Empower ULBs, panchayats & NGOs to maintain harmony. • Intelligence & Policing: Early detection & swift response to tensions. • Economic Inclusion: Reduce inequality → weaken roots of communal resentment.
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Regionalism

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: Ideology where loyalty to one's region or sub-national identity outweighs national unity. • Core Idea: Regional pride turns into political and economic assertion against the Centre or other states. 	
<p>Forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Demand-based:</i> Statehood, autonomy (<i>Telangana, Gorkhaland</i>). • <i>Inter-state:</i> Resource/boundary disputes (<i>Cauvery, Belgaum</i>). • <i>Secessionist:</i> Extreme form → demand for separation (<i>Nagaland, Kashmir earlier</i>). 	
<p>Causes of Regionalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Inequality: Uneven development → <i>Vidarbha, Marathwada vs. Western Maharashtra</i>. • Linguistic & Cultural Identity: Pride in language, culture → <i>Dravidian movement, Andhra agitation</i>. • Political Neglect: Centralised planning & poor representation fuel alienation. • Historical & Geographical Factors: Distinct history or isolation (<i>NE states, Kashmir</i>). • Migration & Resource Competition: Locals vs outsiders → <i>Sons-of-soil movements (Maharashtra, Assam)</i>. 	
<p>Impact of Regionalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive: Strengthens federalism, highlights regional aspirations. • Negative: Threatens national integration, sparks inter-state tensions. • Economic Impact: Unequal development & resource conflicts hinder growth. • Political Fragmentation: Rise of regional parties → coalition politics & instability. • Social Division: Regional chauvinism → discrimination against migrants (<i>MNS in Maharashtra</i>). 	<p>Measures to Curb Regionalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balanced Regional Development: Equitable resource allocation, <i>Backward Region Grants Fund</i>. • Cooperative Federalism: Strengthen Centre-State relations via <i>Inter-State Council, NITI Aayog</i>. • Cultural Accommodation: Promote linguistic & cultural pluralism (<i>three-language formula</i>). • Decentralisation: Empower states & local bodies under <i>73rd/74th Amendments</i>. • National Integration Efforts: Common education & civic programmes promoting national identity. • Inclusive Growth: Reduce disparity through rural & industrial development.

Secularism

<p>Secularism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning: Separation of religion from state → Equal respect for all faiths; no state religion. • Indian Context: <i>Positive secularism</i> — state maintains principled distance but promotes harmony among all religions. 	
<p>Features of Indian Secularism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal protection of all religions by the state. 	<p>Western Secularism in 4 crisp bullet points:</p>

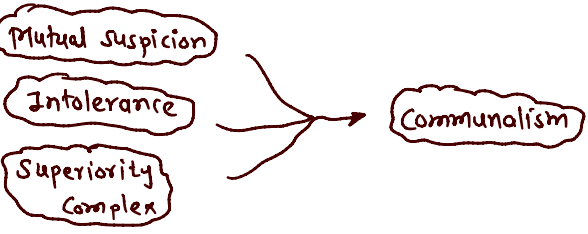
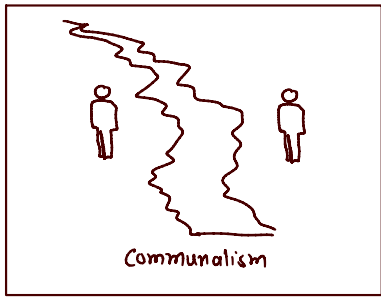
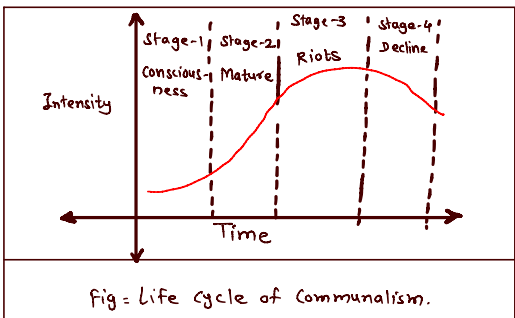
- Freedom to practice, profess, and propagate religion.
- State can regulate religious practices violating fundamental rights.
- Religious tolerance as civilisational value — *"Sarva Dharma Sambhav."*

- **Church-State Separation:** Religion kept strictly private; state detached from religious affairs.
- **Individual Freedom:** Focus on personal liberty of belief and conscience.
- **Negative Secularism:** State maintains total neutrality — *no interference, no support.*
- **Origin:** Emerged from Enlightenment & struggles against Church domination in Europe.

- Challenges**
- **Communal Politics:** Religion used for vote-bank mobilisation.
 - **Intolerance & Polarisation:** Riots, hate speech, social media radicalisation.
 - **Religious Extremism:** Fundamentalism across communities.
 - **Misinterpretation of Secularism:** Confusion between neutrality & appeasement.

- Way Forward**
- Strengthen **constitutional morality & civic education.**
 - Promote **interfaith dialogue, inclusive development, and depoliticisation of religion.**
 - Enforce laws against hate crimes & discrimination strictly.

Communalism



Secularism

