

### **357 Hurricane Day25 30/07/2022 Society Revision**

Q1 'Regionalism is not bad, but excess of it is not good'. Do you agree? Elaborate with examples. (10)

Q2 'Urbanisation is a wholesome process of improving the multiple facets of human life, but this vision hasn't fructified in India till now'. Do you agree? Elucidate. (10)

Q3 Along with the youth of India, the elderly also need to be given due attention now. Examine. (10)

Q4 Despite the assumption, 'Caste' as an identifier has not withdrawn from Indian politics and society. Do you agree? Why? What more needs to be done to bring more substantive equality? (10)

Q5 Poverty and Population are still unsolved problems for India. How far do you think the two issues are connected with each other? Do you think the approach of handling these issue have changed in last few years in India? (15)

Q6 In India, we find 'Unity in Diversity' and 'Diversity in Unity'. What do you mean? Substantiate with examples. Why has India been able to maintain this unique cultural distinction? (15)

Q7 Indian women face issues and challenges from 'womb to tomb'. Critically examine. (15)

Ans. 1)

Regionalism is a phenomenon where people living in a homogenated area, associate themselves with particular region rather than the whole country.

Regionalism as good

- 1) Identity : when people needs it, the particular region give them identity -
- 2) Development of region : helps in the prosperity of that region through this. like developmet of Kerala by Keralites -
- 3) Enhance unity among people through common culture like Punjabi culture of Punjab.

Regionalism as bad due to excess

- 1) Demand for separate state like demand by Andhra Pradesh in the past, or greater Assam demand

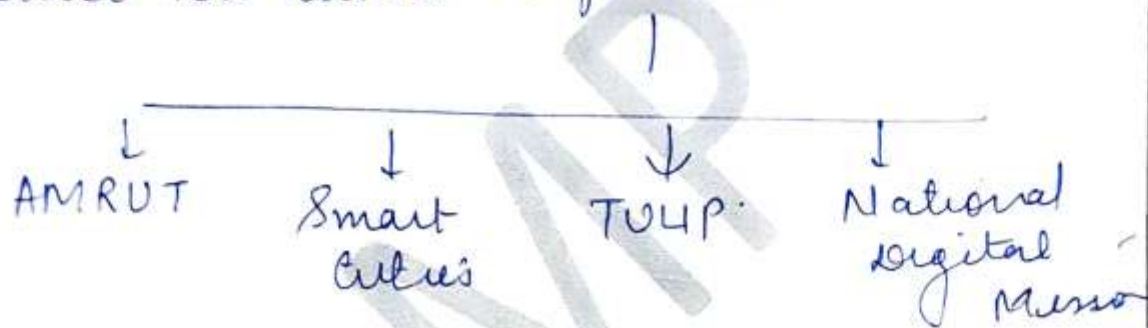
- o) Secessionist demand : due to this, for example demand for Khalistan, Azad Kashmir.
- o) Law of soil Policy: especially in Maharashtra and recent Haryana's law in reservation of jobs.
- o) Threatens unity : like demand of Nagas →
- o) Threatens internal security : Greater Nagalim demand leading to Naga insurgency.

Hence excess of everything is bad similarly regionalism is bad when it threatens the unity and security of the country -

Ans. 2

Urbanisation is the process of development of the urban infrastructure of the cities.

It is considered as an important tool of a social change. Government of India has taken steps like



However, this vision of urbanisation as a multifaceted good not fulfilled in India till now.

### Reasons

- 1) Lack of infrastructure: as there is no infrastructure, limited land in the cities.
- 2) Slums proliferation: With migration from rural to urban, slums have developed on the outskirts



- 3) Lack of finances : As India still <sup>is</sup> under financial crunches - Lack of funds with Urban local bodies
- 4) Poverty : With 27.1% of Poverty, lack of development in Population.
- 5) Overexploding Population : about to surpass China by 2023.

It is assumed that currently 30% of population lives in urban cities, it would reach to 50% in near future.

Hence, a high need to reap the benefits of urbanisation through proper, convergent and multistakeholder approach involving Urban local bodies.

Ans 3

The elderly population stands at 8% and is assumed to be reaching at 16.1% in 2041. The elderly in India are those persons who are of aged 60 + years.

Needs to be given attention

1) Social security

Since they are equivalent citizens of India, there should be social security needs to be given.

2) Violence against elderly

is present in the society.

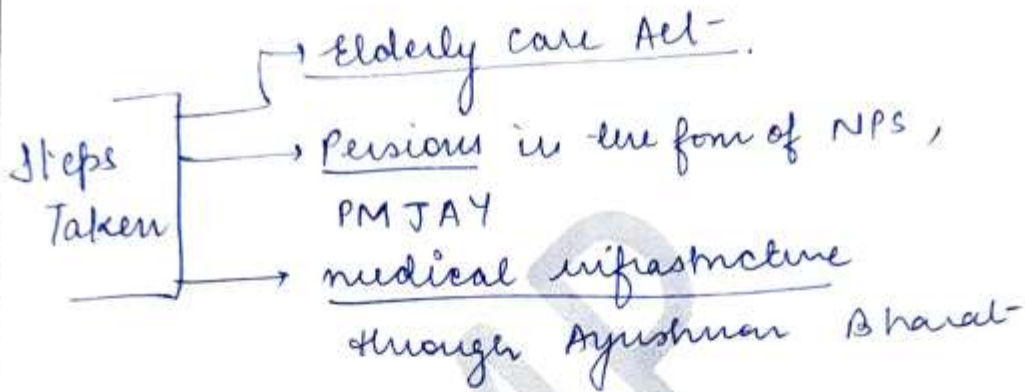
3) Seen as a liability

hence important that they are not taken as liability and seen as asset.

4) For socialization

as they are important for primary socialization of children.

5) left alone  
with opening of various old aged  
homes.



Since, elderly are the storehouse of wisdom and are asset to a family, there is a high need to take care of them.



Ques 4

Caste system is a form of social stratification which prohibits social mobility, marriage exogamy and is a closed order.

It is an significant feature of Indian society and despite various efforts like Dalit Movement, Self Respect Movement, etc, 'caste' is still prevalent.

### Prevalence of caste

- 1) Parochial Mindset of people especially in village -
- 2) Presence of Khap Panchayats have been increasing the prevalence of caste system -
- 3) Lack of education among lower caste.
- 4) Low inter-caste marriage because of caste based matrimonial like Jat Matrimony  
NHS-3 → 11% intercaste Marriage only.



\*) Politisisation of Caste : like seen as a role bank politics, emergence of dominant caste.

\*) Casteisation of Politics : emergence of BSP in UP one of the important Political Party.

Steps that needs to be taken

1) Education : powerful tool → uniform education.

2) Attitudinal change among people.

3) employment creation.

4) strengthening of infrastructure.

5) Penalising those who are perpetually caste.

Caste is a problematic feature which affects Indian society, hence needs to be removed.

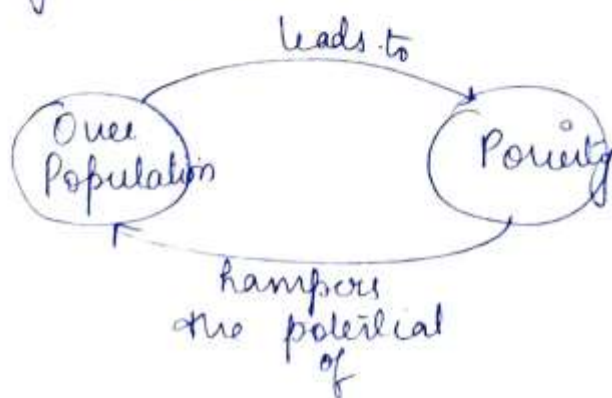
Ques 5

Poverty is the state of deprivation by which a person is unable to get access to basic necessities.

Population is the all encompassing term consisting of all individuals in the country.

With Poverty, according to Multidimensional Poverty Index, at 27.9% and the World Population Prospects Report 2022 assumption that India will be surpassing China in terms of population by 2023, the two issues are correlated and unsolved.

Poverty and Population



Poverty and Population are interconnected as :-

- 1) Over Population leads to increasing Poverty as more mouths to feed with limited resources.
- 2) Poor People think that more hands mean more income, so they procreate to get more kids perpetually over explosion in population.
- 3) With relevant awareness among poor, population could be controlled. Through awareness about contraceptives, family planning.
- 4) The exploding population can be seen as a potential as demographic dividend and human capital formation.

### APPROACH

- 1) There have been no. of welfare schemes to curb Poverty like PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, MGNREGA



o) awareness through family planning,  
distribution of contraceptives at nominal  
price, role modelling,  
advertisements by filmstars.

There have been substantial  
efforts and recent World Bank  
Reports have projected that 12%  
decline in extreme poverty and  
NFHS-5 → with Replacement Fertility  
Rate at 2.0 → a significant change.

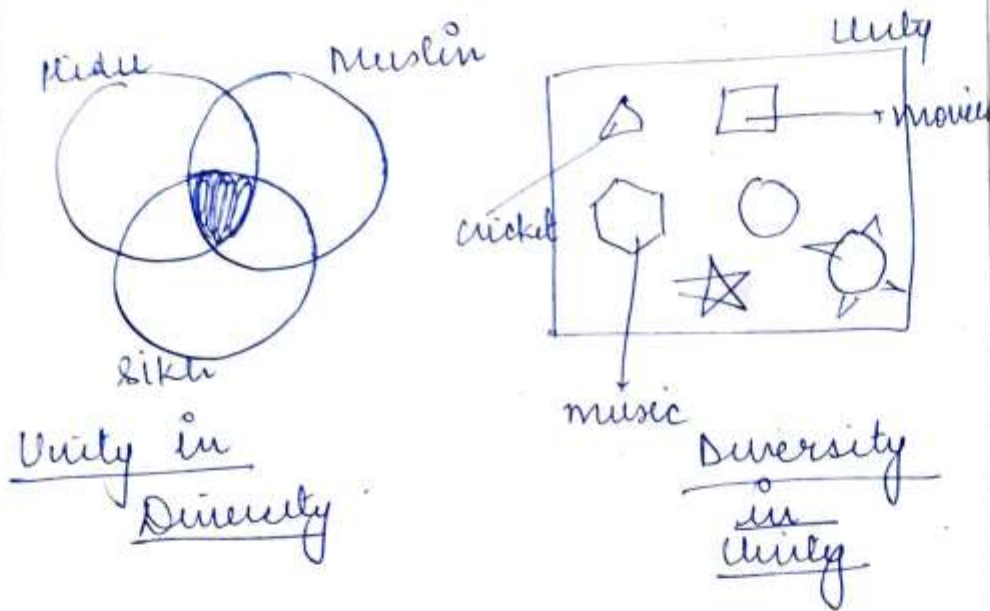
However, though charges have  
been there but poor so we need  
awareness, strengthened institutions,  
rapidly of demographic dividend.

As Mahatma Gandhi said,  
'Education is the powerful weapon'  
so it should be used to solve  
the issues of poverty and population.



Ans. 6

'Unity in Diversity' means the sense of oneness despite multiple differences. Whereas, 'Diversity in unity' means that there are multiple different interpretations in achieving that sense of oneness.



### Unity in Diversity

In India, multiple, complex diversities exist.



India's unity in diversity is taken as a "salad bowl" concept where despite existing divisions, there is a sense of oneness.

### Diversity in Unity

While we, all Indians are bound by patriotism, as citizens of India, still we have diversity in our behaviour, preferences, desires.

For example:

Some prefer south Indian food, while others prefer Chinese or north Indian.

1) Dressing differences; sports matches differences  
cricket match, IPL, hockey, etc.

### Unique Cultural Distinction

India has been able to maintain this unique culture through various measures:-

- 1) Single citizenship
- 2) Secular state

- ) Respecting every culture ✓
- ) Geographical unity across Himalayas and plain.
- ) Equal representation in Politics.

This has been ensured so that there are less communal conflicts; less violence, no secessionist tendencies, no exploitation.

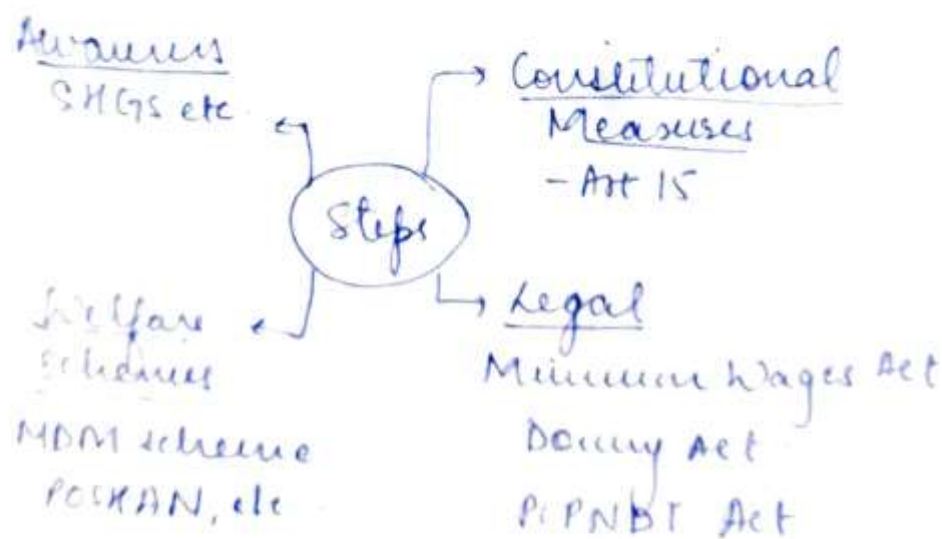
Hence, it is the duty of every citizen as well as the state to preserve this 'unity in diversity' by <sup>respecting</sup> existing "Diversity in unity".



Ans. 7

The census 2011 shows that the sex ratio stands at 943:1000, child sex ratio at 917:1000. This shows the status of women in India.

There have been various steps taken to ensure women autonomy and empowerment.



However, despite the steps taken women face several issues and challenges from birth till death.



## Challenges and issues during womb and child phase

- 1) Considered as a financial and social liability.
- 2) Prevalence of Male Son Preference over a girl child.
- 3) Going for sex-selective abortions.
- 4) Female foeticide especially in Haryana and Punjab.
- 5) Not sending girl child to school because women education still considered waste of resource.

## Challenges and Issues after being born till death

- 1) Presence of Domestic division of labour.

2) Glass ceiling : she is not allowed to get promoted after a certain barrier.

3) ~~feminization~~ pink collarization of jobs like nursing, teaching, receptionist.

4) Unequal wage payment : Women are still paid lesser than their male counterparts.

5) Sexual Harassment at workplace and at home → rape, marital rape, domestic violence.

Despite steps, women face these issues. Hence, a more stringent law, change in attitude, strong political will is required.

As Gandhiji considered women equal to men during freedom struggle, it's important that we make their lives livable and empowered from "cradle to grave".