OVERVIEW OF INDIAN SOCIETY

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN CULTURE

- MULTI LINGUAL
- MULTI – RELIGION
- CASTE SYSTEM
- INTRA GROUP CULTURAL DIFFERENCE
- INFLUENCE OF WESTERN CULTURE
- CONTRIBUTION FROM VARIOUS RACES
RELIGION WISE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

- **Hinduism**: 79.8% of 96.63 crores
- **Islam**: 14.2% of 17.22 crores
- **Christianity**: 2.3% of 2.78 crores
- **Sikhism**: 1.7% of 2.08 crores
- **Buddhism**: 0.7% of 84 lakhs
- **Jainism**: 0.4% of 45 lakhs
- **Others**: 0.9% of 1.08 crores
HINDUISM

DHARMA - DUTIES

ARTHA – DESIRE FOR POWER

KAMA – DESIRE FOR MATERIALISTIC PLEASURE

MOKSHA – STATE OF LIBERATION
ISLAM

BELIEF IN ALLAH

PRAYERS FIVE TIMES A DAY

GIVING OF ALMS

FASTING FOR A MONTH EVERY YEAR

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA AT LEAST ONCE IN A LIFETIME
CHRISTIANITY

YOU SHALL HAVE NO OTHER GOD BEFORE ME

YOU SHALL NOT TAKE THE NAME OF GOD IN VAIN

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY, KEEP IT HOLY

HONOUR YOUR FATHER AND MOTHER

YOU SHALL NOT MURDER

YOU SHALL NOT COMMIT ADULTERY

YOU SHALL NOT STEAL

YOU SHALL NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST YOUR NEIGHBOUR

YOU SHALL NOT COVET YOUR NEIGHBOURS WIFE

YOU SHALL NOT COVET ANYTHING THAT BELONGS TO YOUR NEIGHBOUR
SIKKISM – RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS – 5 Ks

KESH (HAIR)
KANGHA (COMB)
KARA (BRACELET)
KIRPAN (SWORD)
KACHHA (SHORTS)
BUDDHISM

ALL EXISTENCE IS DUKKHA

CAUSE OF DUKKHA IS CRAVING

REMOVAL OF DUKKHA COMES WITH REMOVAL OF CRAVING

EIGHTFOLD PATH LEADS YOU AWAY FROM DUKKHA AND ATTAIN NIRVANA

RIGHT VIEW, RIGHT INTENTION, RIGHT SPEECH, RIGHT ACTION, RIGHT LIVELIHOOD, RIGHT EFFORT, RIGHT MINDFULNESS AND RIGHT CONCENTRATION
JAINISM

AHIMSA (NON VOILENCE)

SATYA (TRUTH)

ASTEYA (NOT STEALING)

BRAHMACHARYA (CHASTITY)

APARIGRAHA (DETACHMENT)
CASTE WISE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

- BRAHMINS – RELIGIOUS PREACHERS
- KSHATRIYAS – RULERS, ADMINISTRATORS, WARRIORS
- VAISHYAS – MONEY LENDERS, ARTISANS, TRADERS
- SHUDRAS – WORKERS OR LABORERS
FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR GROWTH OF CASTE SYSTEM IN INDIA

- Influence of Religion
- Static Rural Social Structure
- Lack of Education
- Existence of Many Races
- Rulers Did Not Enforce Uniform Customs
- The Hereditary Occupation
- Desire to Dominate
- Other Factors
LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

- INDO – ARYAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES
- DRAVIDIAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES
- SINO – TIBETIAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES
- AUSTRIC
REGIONAL VARIATIONS

- LITERACY
- BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE
- URBANISATION
- POVERTY
- INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
- LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYEMENT
- INDUSTRIALISATION
- INCOME INEQUALITIES
- GENDER RATIO
- LIFE EXPECTANCY
RURAL CHARACTERISTICS

- CASTE SYSTEM
- INTIMATE RELATIONS
- STATUS OF WOMEN
- OCCUPATION
- SIZE OF POPULATION
- LOCATION PATTERNS
- LITERACY
- CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDE
- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
- MEDIA EXPOSURE
- POVERTY
URBAN CHARACTERISTICS

- Social Heterogeneity
- Secondary Relations
- Social Mobility
- Size of Population
- Location Patterns
- Literacy
- Occupation
- Unemployment
- Media Exposure
- Poverty
- Work Participation Rate
TRIBAL CHARACTERISTICS

- COMMON TERRITORY
- COMMON NAME
- COMMON LANGUAGE
- COMMON CULTURE
- ENDOGAMOUS GROUP
- REGIONAL CONCENTRATION
- RELIGION
- OCCUPATION
- CASTE SYSTEM
- STATUS OF WOMEN
DIVERSITY AS DIFFERENCE

- PRIDE IN CULTURAL HERITAGE
- INTER CULTURE INFLUENCE
- COMMUNAL HARMONY
- RICH TASTE OF DIVERSE CULTURES
- PROMOTES HUMANISTIC VALUES AT WORKPLACE
- EXCHANGE OF INNOVATIVE IDEAS
CONCEPT OF DISPARITY-1

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND INEQUALITY

TYPES OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- CASTE SYSTEM
- CLASS SYSTEM
- ESTATE SYSTEM
CHARACTERISTICS OF CASTE

- HIERARCHY
- HEREDITY
- ENDOGAMOUS GROUP
- SOCIAL UNIT
- LOCALISED GROUP
- TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION
- FOOD HABITS
CLASS SYSTEM

FACTORS DETERMINING CLASS SYSTEM

- INCOME AND WEALTH
- LEVEL OF EDUCATION
- MATERIAL POSSESSION
- LOCALITY OF RESIDENCE
- PRESTIGE AND STATUS
FOUR GROUPS OF ESTATE SYSTEM

- THE CLERGY
- ARISTOCRATS
- MERCHANTS AND CRAFTSMEN
- SERFS
RECENT TRENDS IN SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- EDUCATION
- RESERVATION
- CASTE AND POLITICS
- INFLUENCE OF URBAN MIGRATION
STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

DIGNIFIED STATUS OF WOMEN IN VEDIC PERIOD

SHAKTI  PRAKRITI
DECLINE IN STATUS OF WOMEN IN POST VEDIC PERIOD

- PRACTICE OF SATI
- SYSTEM OF DEVDASI
- RESTRICTION ON EDUCATION OF FEMALES
- PRACTICE OF DOWRY SYSTEM
- RESTRICTION ON WIDOW MARRIAGE
- PRACTICE OF POLYGAMY
PRESENT DAY SITUATION OF WOMEN

- FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS UPTO 12TH STD
- RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR WOMEN AT PANCHAYAT AND OTHER ELECTION
- HIGHER TAX EXEMPTION FOR FEMALES AS COMPARED TO MALES
CAUSES OF DECLINING GENDER RATIO/
FEMALE FOETICIDE

x PREFERENCE FOR MALE CHILD
x FEMALE FOETICIDE
x FEMALE INFANT MORTALITY RATE
x POOR MATERNAL CARE
x MALNUTRITION OF FEMALES
x POVERTY
x THE PROBLEM OF DOWRY SYSTEM
x SMALL FAMILY CONCEPT
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- CRIMINAL VIOLENCE
- DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
- SOCIAL VIOLENCE
CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

- MONEY RELATED CAUSES
- PERSONALITY TRAITS
- VICTIM PRECIPITATED VIOLENCE
- STRESSFUL SITUATIONS
- MALE DOMINANCE
- INTOXICATION
- OVEREXPOSURE OF MEDIA
EFFECTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- MENTAL EFFECTS
- PHYSICAL EFFECTS
- SOCIAL EFFECTS
- EFFECTS ON FAMILY MEMBERS
STEPS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
WOMEN AND MASS MEDIA

POSITIVE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA TOWARDS WOMEN

- MASS MEDIA HIGHLIGHTS WOMEN RELATED ISSUES
- MASS MEDIA PROVIDES SOCIAL SUPPORT TO WOMEN
- IMPROVES WOMEN STATUS IN SOCIETY
NEGATIVE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA TOWARDS WOMEN

- MASS MEDIA DEPICTS WOMEN IN POOR TASTE
- MASS MEDIA PROMOTES WOMEN RELATED VIOLENT PROGRAMMES
HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED PERSONS

- Visually Handicapped (Blind)
- Auditorily Handicapped (Deaf)
- Speech Handicapped (Dumb)
- Orthopedically Handicapped (Physical Disability)
- Mentally Handicapped (Mental Disability)
SERVICES AVAILABLE TO HANDICAPPED PERSONS

- Institutions for the Handicapped
- Ministry of Welfare
- Awards and Scholarships
- Schools
- Voluntary Associations
- Financial Assistance
- Special Concessions
- Job Reservation
- Sports and Cultural Activities
- Incentives to Employers
- Rehabilitation Centres
CONCEPT OF DISPARITY-2

CASTE SYSTEM

INEQUALITIES AND CASTE SYSTEM

- INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION
- ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES
- LOWER STATUS OF WOMEN
- LOWER PREFERENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT BY PRIVATE SECTOR
- LOWER STATUS AND UNJUST TREATMENT
- LOWER LITERACY AMONG LOWER CASTES
MEASURES TO COMBAT INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION
COMMUNALISM IS A POLITICAL DOCTRINE WHICH MAKES USE OF RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL ENDS
CAUSES OF COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

- Growth of Communal Organisations
- Political Parties
- Absence of Uniform Civil Code
- Inflammatory Speeches
- Local Problems
- Petty Issues
- Failure of Law and Order
- Yatras by Political Leaders
- Religious Conversions
- Role of Foreign Forces
CONSEQUENCES OF COMMUNALISM

- LAWLESSNESS AND DISORDER TO SOCIETY
- LOOTING BY ANTI SOCIAL ELEMENTS
- ABUSING WOMEN AND CHILDREN
- DISRUPTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
- DEVELOPS NEGATIVE IMAGE OF STATE
- LOSS OF INVESTMENT BY NRIs AND MNCs
- VICTIMIZATION
MEASURES TO RESOLVE COMMUNALISM

- Law and Order Administration
- Identification of Communal Elements
- Education
- Role of Media
- Public Awareness Campaign
- Role of Religious Leaders
- Derecognition of Communal Political Parties
- Setting of Peace Committees
- Special Courts
CASTEISM

LINGUISM

REGIONALISM

✓ CONSEQUENCE

✓ MEASURES TO RESOLVE IT
THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION
- STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION
- FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES
- TOLERANCE
- PEACE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY
THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

TEXT OF THE PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC, REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty sixth day of Nov, 1949 DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION
STRUCTURE OF THE CONSTITUTION

THE STRUCTURE OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION COMPRIZES OF THE PREAMBLE, 22 PARTS CONTAINING 461 ARTICLES, 12 SCHEDULES, 118 AMENDMENTS AND 2 APPENDICES.
FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES OF INDIAN CITIZEN

✓ TO ABIDE BY THE CONSTITUTION
✓ TO CHERISH AND FOLLOW THE NOBLE IDEALS
✓ TO UPHOLD AND PROTECT SOVEREIGNTY AND INTEGRITY
✓ TO DEFEND THE COUNTRY
✓ TO PROMOTE HARMONY
✓ TO VALUE AND PRESERVE HERITAGE
✓ TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
✓ TO DEVELOP SCIENTIFIC TEMPER, HUMANISM AND REFORM
✓ TO SAFEGUARD PUBLIC PROPERTY
✓ TO STRIVE TOWARDS EXCELLENCE
✓ TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITY TOWARDS EDUCATION
IMPORTANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

✓ INCULCATES DISCIPLINE
✓ SERVES AS GUIDELINES
✓ ACTS AS A BALANCE BETWEEN RIGHTS AND DUTIES
✓ DEVELOPS NATIONAL SPIRIT
✓ DEVELOPS RESPECT FOR FREEDOM FIGHTERS
✓ PEACE AND SOCIAL ORDER
CRITISISM TO FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- CANNOT BE ENFORCED
- REFLECTS TOTALITARIAN GOVERNMENT
- DUPLICATION OF SOME LAWS AND ACTS
TOLERANCE – *to live and let live*

**IMPORTANCE OF TOLERANCE**

- PEACE AND HARMONY
- FACILITATES CO-OPERATION
- DEVELOPS RELATIONS
- ECONOMIC GROWTH
PEACE AND COMMUNAL HARMONY AND ITS IMPORTANCE

✓ HELPS TO REDUCE SOCIAL CONFLICTS
✓ HELPS TO FOSTER SOCIAL TIES
✓ DEVELOPS A SENSE OF BROTHERHOOD
✓ PROMOTES FEELING OF PATRIOTISM
✓ HELPS TO GAIN CO-OPERATION
✓ ENABLES PEOPLE TO BE MORE TOLERANT
BASIC FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- THE LONGEST CONSTITUTION IN THE WORLD
- LAWYERS PARADISE
- FEDERAL SYSTEM WITH UNITARY BIAS
- PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNEMENT WITH ELECTED HEAD OF STATE
- SECULAR STATE
- UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE
- UNIFORMITY IN BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS
- FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
- INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY
- JUDICIAL REVIEW
- REVOLUTIONARY IN NATURE
- SINGLE CITIZENSHIP
SIGNIFICANT ASPECTS OF POLITICAL PROCESSES

POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

POLITICAL PARTY IS AN ORGANISED GROUP OF CITIZENS WHO PROFESS TO SHARE THE SAME POLITICAL VIEWS AND WHO BY ACTING AS A POLITICAL UNIT, TRY TO CONTROL THE GOVERNMENT
CHARACTERISTICS/FEATURES OF POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM IN INDIA

- ORGANISED GROUP
  - PRESIDENT OF THE PARTY
  - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY
  - ELECTION COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY
  - OTHER OFFICE BEARERS

- PRE – REQUISITE FOR DEMOCRACY

- COMPLIES WITH INDIAN CONSTITUTION
TYPES OF POLITICAL PARTIES
- NATIONAL PARTIES
- STATE PARTIES

ELECTIONS

DE – RECOGNITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

SPLITS AND MERGERS

DEFECTION IN POLITICS

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS

CANDIDATES FROM FILM INDUSTRY

PUBLIC OPINION

SOCIAL WELFARE FUNCTIONS
LOCAL SELF GOVERNEMENT

- URBAN LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT – MUNCIPAL GOVERNMENT
- RURAL LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT – PANCHAYAT RAJ
WOMEN IN POLITICS

- WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
- POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN
- POLITICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING
- RESOLVING WOMEN RELATED SOCIAL PROBLEMS
- WOMEN UPLIFTMENT