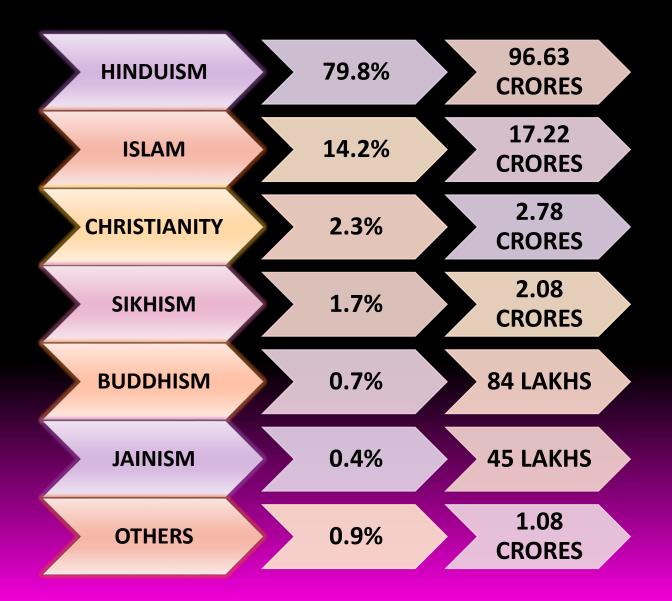
## **OVERVIEW OF INDIAN SOCIETY**

## 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**

#### **DHARMA - DUTIES**

**ARTHA – DESIRE FOR POWER** 

KAMA – DESIRE FOR MATERALISTIC 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 ATLEAST 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)

## **BUDDISM**

#### **ALL EXISTENCE IS DUKKHA**

**CAUSE OF DUKKHA IS CRAVING** 

REMOVAL OF DUKKHA COMES WITH REMOVAL OF CRAVING

EITHFOLD PATH LEADS YOU AWAY FROM DUKKA AND ATTAIN NIRVANA

RIGHT VIEW, RIGHT INTENSION, 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 COMPOSIITON OF POPULATION

- BRAHMINS RELIGIOUS PRECHERS
- 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 HERIDITARY 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
- UNEMPLOYEMENT RATE
- MEDIA EXPOSURE
- POVERTY

## **URBAN CHARACTERISTICS**

- SOCIAL HETROGENEITY
- SECONDARY RELATIONS
- SOCIAL MOBILITY
- SIZE OF POPULATION
- LOCATION PATTERNS
- LITERACY
- OCCUPATION
- UNEMPLOYEMENT
- 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

## CASTE SYSTEM

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF CASTE**

- HIERARCHY
- > HEREDITY
- > ENDOGAMOUS GROUP
- SOCIAL UNIT
- LOCALISED GROUP
- > TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION
- > FOOD HABBITS

## **CLASS SYSTEM**

## FACTORS DETERMINING CLASS SYTEM

- INCOME AND WEALTH
- > LEVEL OF EDUCATION
- MATERIAL POSSESSION
- LOCALITY OF RESIDENCE
- PRESTIGE AND STATUS

## **ESTATE SYSTEM**

## **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





# DECLINE IN STATUS OF WOMEN IN POST VEDIC PERIOD

- **X PRACTICE OF SATI**
- **X** SYSTEM OF DEVDASI
- **X** RESTRICTION ON EDUCATION OF FEMALES
- **X PRACTICE OF DOWRY SYSTEM**
- **X RESTRICTION ON WIDOW MARRIAGE**
- **X PRACTICE OF POLYGAMY**

## PRESENT DAY SITUATION OF WOMEN

- ► FREE EDUCATION FOR GIRLS UPTO 12<sup>TH</sup> 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**



## **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** (BLIND) **HANDICAPPED AUDITORILLY** (DEAF) **HANDICAPPED** SPEECH HANDICAPPED (DUMB) **ORTHOPEDICALLY** (PHYSICAL DISABILITY) **HANDICAPPED MENTALLY** (MENTAL DISABILITY **HANDICAPPED** 

# SERVICES AVAILABLE TO HANDICAPPED PERSONS

- > INSTITUTIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED
- MINISTRY OF WELFARE
- AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS
- > SCHOOLS
- VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS
- > FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
- > SPEACIAL 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

## INTER GROUP CONFLICTS IN INDIA

## COMMUNALISM

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** 

**✓** TOLERENCE

**✓ 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 COMPRISES 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