

Q-1

Cooperative Society is defined as an informal form organisation of like minded people (generally >10) who come together to solve the socio-economic problems.

In village cooperative societies are very important in socio-economic development :-

- 1) Inducate habit of "saving" in village economy and help in formalising of village economy
- 2) Societies like SEED Cooperative, fertilizer cooperative help in providing input at a reasonable rate to farmer/peasants
- 3) cooperatives like Cotton, sugarcane and Silk cooperative, control a significant market position, enable products to consumers at reasonable cost
- 4) AR desai - considered cooperatives as important institution to bring back agriculture on line from debacle caused by colonial rule.

5) Cooperative help in greater access to credit among village farmers. They mobilize credit from formal sources and hence reduce informal credit at usurious rate also fight against social evils like Alcoholism.

6) They help in building Infrastructure such as processing, packaging, storage, loading & unloading thereby creating off farm employment opportunities to women and landless labourers.

7) P.R. Dubhashi considers cooperatives as a movement, it responds to changing need of farmer in village.

However Daniel Thorner study of cooperatives in 250 villages highlight issue of overbureaucratization and politicization which reduces and mares their functioning.

Cooperatives thus have spiritual motivation in India, also popularised by VINOBA BHAVE, one important socio-economic institutions.

(b) The coming of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation (LPG) reforms in 1991 caused a structural shift in India's socialist framework.

The market economy introduced by colonial masters got more ingrained in India where prices of goods and services were now dependent on subtler competition.

The impact of market led approach are

1. Increased competition in marketplace led to increase in quality of products and efficiency of firms
2. The deregulation of industrial sector and privatisation of industries made a space for government to focus on social spending, rather doing business
3. The Boom in innovation and higher employment generation due to high

FDI, employed many, thereby reducing
pressure on agriculture.

Agriculture contribution to GDP decreased
~~from~~ to (18%) whereas service sector
contribution rose to (59%).

4. Indian economy got fully
integrated to world economy through
MNCs, outsourcing of services etc.

However there were some challenges that
rose:-

1. LPA reforms made India a hunting
ground for cheap labour.
- It started the informalisation of
workforce, more contractual jobs and
lesser permanent jobs
2. Shift of polluting industries to countryside
3. Rise of robust growth as manufacturing
sector (labour intensive) was skipped

Thus shift from a socialist to a liberal
state has a mixed bag of goods and
bad for Indian development

Rajiv Bhargava - sees constitution as a potent source of social change.

with

caste ridden society

untouchability still plaguing society

gender discrimination

illiteracy

Poverty and stark differences in land ownership in rural areas

These social conditions along with

material limitations like

low human resource

technical
workforce

- ↳ Lack of modern industries

All this fuelled need of CONSTITUTION

THE ROLE OF CONSTITUTION IN SOCIAL CHANGE

1) SOCIAL CHANGE :-

1) granting equality to all people

- 2) freedom of speech and expression
It enforced that all people irrespective of CASTE, CLASS, GENDER are equal
 - 3) It also propounded equality of Religion and hence SECULARISM to reduce the vulnerability of inter-Religion conflict (as witnessed in Partition)
 - 4) It banished untouchability, It was regarded as an offence
thus it gave dignity to downtrodden
 - 5) It provided ample space for minorities to flourish, by not adopting any particular language, Religion as National language.
- Rajeev Bhargava thus says that
Constitution is a check on majority tyranny
- The adoption of Fundamental Rights,
DPSPs - that guide state's socio-economic development and fundamental duties have led India path on development and Nation building

- (a) Slums are those dwellings which are made of dilapidated and cheap materials with features like no ventilation, narrow streets, less common open areas etc.

Lewis Mumford and Engels first studied the concept of slum, which arose as a by-product of industrialisation in west.

Slums vary from one another in ways like

- (1) Occupation of people of slum
- Housework
 - scavenging
 - minis factories.
- (2) Heterogeneous mix of people
- different castes
 - SC
 - ST
 - OBCs
 - Poor people
- (3) at different locations like
- Urban agglomeration
 - Rural slums
 - urban periphery slum.

However general universal patterns shared by them are :-

- 1) Oscar Lewis - Slum has a culture of their own, which is

a poverty-perpetuating value system

- (b) Marshall Cunnard - slums have their own way of life
- (c) Boston street corner study - William Whyte identified "overcrowding" as a universal feature of slum
- (d) though all slums functionally integrated to urban areas, they are at moral and material apathy of government and people (Geetadhar Verman)
- (e) slum has over representation of depressed populations like SC/ST (Chanshyam Shah)
- (f) slums are part of both developed and developing nations eg: in America slums constitute other America
- (g) All slums are infested with crimes, gangs and "dadas" - locally powerful crimes like drug, organ, human trafficking. Nonetheless slum provide solace to migrant population by giving cheap dwelling unit.

e)

Women participation in movement for changing their socio-economic status, constitutes women's movement

However they are accused of having narrow middle class base, as is evident from :-

1) 1850s-1915 :- The social Renaissance time of India. Leaders like Rammohan Roy, Ishwar vidyasaagar, BM Malabari spoke for women rights against SATI, FEMALE FOSTERAGE, child marriage, for widow remarriage

LEADERSHIP → came from high caste men
↓ who fought for evils
near to "No" participation of women in this phase

2) 1915-1947 → women organisations like Bharat Mahila Mahamandal by Sarla debi chaudharani and others

Came up.

LEADERSHIP

they followed basic attitude and values of

western women education

Philanthropists

by high caste women focusing on high caste issues like WIDOWISM, property inheritance and higher

Issues of women from depressed sections like — SC/ST

control over forest resources

livelihood threatened due to repressive forest laws

social evil → alcoholism, dowry, domestic violence

got overshadowed.

GANDHIAN PHASE

→ mass participation of women, however leadership position still privilege to high class/caste women like Samojin.

Naiya, Annie Besant

After Towards equality report of National Council of women, women movement has reformed with organisations like SEVA, Mahila Samata Samiksha Dal etc.

- ⑤ Backward class movements (BCM) are defined as participation of Backward class - (which is a loose concept, consisting of people above schedule caste but below high caste - MARC GALANTER) who seek social-economic reform.

SIGNIFICANCE of BCM

- ① MSA 800 defines 3 types of Backward class movement (BCM)
- ~~Brakhs~~ Brahmins Vs others
such as Jogi movement (Punjab)
Justice party movement (Tamil Nadu)
 - dalits Vs other such as (SNDP) movement by Nanyam guru
 - Brahmins Vs non-Brahmins = here (SHUDRAS) were the main force consisting of artisans, service class
- ② BCM helped in caste/class consciousness
many BC like Xadavars + reared

their genealogies and demanded for secular benefits (Andre Beteille)

② The coming of Mandal commission report - saw disappearance of Sanskritisation - and Backward class consolidated

③ demand for Reservation and benefit similar to Dalits got voice and favour

④ increase Backward class coalitions in electoral space came to be seen
e.g. ASGAR (Ahuir, Jat, gujjar) coalition.

⑤ many dominant caste emerged challenging position of Brahmins
e.g. (Yadav in U.P. Bihar
Kamma, Reddi in Andhras)

⑥ further policies like green revolution and land reforms led swelling of Backward class in India.

Thus BCM led to introduction of more fluid class system in India

- ⑥ David Hall defines "Planning" as a guideline to state for judicious use of resources for material/moral benefits

Planning acts as an agent of social change. It is a balancing act between community aspirations and individual requirement.

PLANNING AS SOCIAL CHANGE :-

- 1) Planning introduced in India on lines of Soviet union's 5 year plans, led adoption of SOCIALIST ECONOMY with private capital = MIXED ECONOMY

2) MIXED ECONOMY HELPED IN

taking care of
poor/depressed
by government

new industries and
Innovation, creation
of employment
by private sector

↔
Cooperation

- 3) The debacle caused by India due to

colonial rule → like
Rural, high inequality
Caste/class
gender/income
↓
measure adopted

→ Fertile agri-land
gone to
Pakistan and
Bangladesh

① Community development
program (CDP)

⇒ green
revolution

② cooperative agriculture

⇒ to increase
productivity

③ Land reforms

↓
Reduced dependence
on 'PL-480
program

all this helped in

→ Reducing poverty

→ increasing community assets

4) The methods like decentralisation
(73rd/74th CAA) helped to make shift from
Politics of Ideology to Politics of Representation
(Vera and Parishad)

5) Right to Education, helped India increase
literacy from 14% to 75% (Census, 2011)

Thus planning act as a method to
Institutionalise socio-economic and
Political change.

(C) Urbanisation is defined as socio-cultural and demographical process consisting of migration from rural to urban areas and spreading of urban way of life, i.e. material, non-material, attitude, value and beliefs of urban area.

India's urbanisation level is 31.7 (Census 2011) is below world average, however it faces unique problem of overurbanisation and underurbanisation.

Effect of Rapid urbanisation :-

1) It affects environment/ecology.

Murray Bookchin - urban areas generate huge waste and consume high energy.

2) Reduced standards of living. One room used for multiple purposes.

ARUL THAKUR :- 33.1% of Indian live in space less than provided for American prisoners.

- 3) problems like → drainage system
 urban floods / fires → lack of drinking water
poor sanitation → traffic logjams
increased slums on periphery

arise due to maladies of overurbanisation

- 4) huge socio-economic effects like
 high cost of living → inter-ethnic conflicts (North Indians in Maharashtra)
 increased discrimination to migrants (BP, Biharis)

Robert E. Park - Marginal man - due to transition from one culture to other.

- 5) Rapid urbanisation causes poverty,
Reduced living standard, crime proliferation

However government schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, AMRUT,
Pranayojana etc are important
 steps to balance development with
urbanisation

(d) Politicisation of Religion - refers to use of religion to fan political desires often negative / divisive politics.

~~Dasan Thakur~~ says that Vipulendra says that politicisation of Religion started during colonial times when Britishers pitted one religion against others and their DIVIDE and RULE policy.

Politicisation of Religion as a threat to Democracy :-

- 1) It increases divisive relations, can cause communal clashes etc.
(2013) Muzaffargarh Riots, Partition episode
- 2) It gives a death blow to SECULARISM fabric in India. equality of all Religion is threatened.
- 3) It leads to breakdown of social harmony - It increases the tensions

between minority and majority Religious
communities (Hindu-Muslim)

of: Babri Masjid Politics
godhra Riots

- 4) Breakdown of law, also threatening
human life, causing mutual hatred.
- 5) BIPIN Chandra says that Religion is
not core of Communalism but
Socio-economic aspirations are promoted
in name of Religion — same happens
when Religion is used as a tool to
gain more benefits.
- 6) Vote Bank Politics keep on rising due to
Identity Politics and Politics of
opportunism → it disturbs idea of
one person-one vote or equality of vote

A country thus should maintain
principled distance from religion in
political matters. Dharm Nirapeksha
and Sarv dharm Sambhav should be
our guiding ideology.

- e) International labour organisation (ILO) defines child labour as the children working in hazardous environment, on low wages, living life like an adult which is dangerous for their physical and mental development.
India is home to 4.1 million child labour (Census 2011) one of the highest in world.

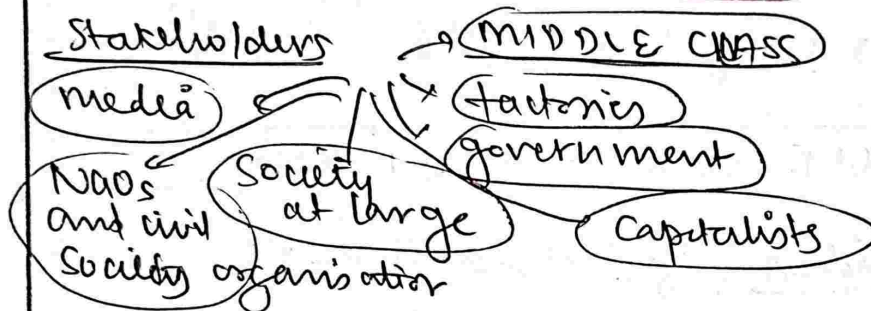
CHILD LABOUR COMMITTED BY FEW

- 1) Neeti Mishra - girl child is more vulnerable as less protesting nature hence employed in household chores (usually by high class urban people)
- 2) Vkashankar - says that economies of child labour i.e. child offers a cheap employee to many small, medium industries pushes more child labour
eg:- Muzshidabad - hub of beedi selling contains many child labours

3) Neera Bhatta in her Born to work says that middle class actively promotes child labour e.g. in restaurants, dhabas etc

4) child labour employed in — Carpet factories
require "SOFT HANDS" { Bangle making factories

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY



1) Responsible consumption by high class could lead Responsible production by Capitalists

2) Legal framework by government like Platform for enforcement of No child labour Prevention of child labour act

3) NGOs like Child Rights and You (CRY) Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Kailash Satyarthi)

4) focus on EARN and LEARN

thus focus of learning as well as Earning, with participation of society could reduce child labour

④ a) Regionalism defined by Hanifan Bhattacharya as, geographic concentration of loyalties encourage through caste/class/region and religion.

It is defined as when love for region is greater than love for nation.

REGIONALISM AS A THREAT :-

1) causes demands from various groups ranging from

<u>Seperate state</u>	<u>Secessionist</u>	<u>State autonomy</u>
⇓	⇓	⇓
• <u>Telangana</u>	• <u>Chhatisgarh</u>	• <u>Ladakh</u>
• <u>Tharukhand</u>		

2) It gives a death blow to National integrity as it increases parochial tendencies.

3) Various groups based on caste/creed etc are pitted against one another like issue of Kannadigas

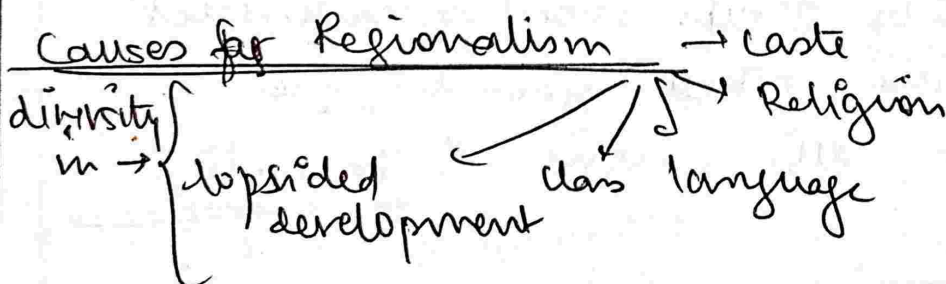
Versus tensions in sharing of canary water

4) It breaks down the law and order
causing mass killings and
ethnic conflicts.
(eg: Nagalm demand)

5) Regionalism can be used to form
Nationalism (Chhatisgarh, Odisha)
by highlighting the issue of
underdevelopment and highlighting feeling
of exploitation

It could lead to Balkanisation of country
causing numerous political/social
and economic tension

6) Regionalism is further strengthened
by history, myths, folklore



However Regionalism is (not) always a disintegrating force 1-

1) Deepankar gupta - says that Regionalism is not anti people or anti-National. However it becomes problematic only when interest of one region is put diametrically opposite to other

2) similarly Rajni Kothari - is optimistic about Regionalism. He says that Regionalism promotes development of a region, and Nationalism promotes development of Nation hence both can exist in a creative partnership.

3) similarly Michael Harrington says that Regionalism is a precursor to Nationalism. what starts as regionalism would culminate into

~~Regio~~ Nationalism

- 4) Regionalism has made India's electoral space more vibrant with increased participation of population as well as increased Regional political parties
- 5) Issues of Region → Imbalanced development
have been → fiscal devolution
raised at National level. distinct identity
- 6) It fulfilled the aspiration of people by formation of new States (Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Telangana) along with unity maintenance
- 7) A distinct Religio-linguistic identity further strengthened national Identity.

thus Regionalism has helped to realise local/regional goals which ultimately led to National development
It has stood the test of time and its success depends on accommodative approach.

- ⑥ Francis J Brown - defines education as systematic skilling of pupils which leads to universal attitude, ~~education~~ education, and provide an atmosphere for development.

Indian Education system is both prerogative of government as well as private institutions.

Government policies like

- 1) Right to Education - for Universal enrollment, universal retention.
- 2) Scholarships such as → STEM scholarship
→ WEST scholarship
- 3) Inclusivity
PwDs, SC/ST
25% enrollment in private colleges.

Private SECTOR PARTICIPATION :-

- 1) Primary, secondary schools
- India spends only (3%) of gdp on education, thus arises

Need of Private participation in education:

1. TO Upgrade syllabus in line with Industrial requirement
2. TO improve
 - teacher's ability
 - teacher training
 - Reduce teacher absenteeism
3. for higher school infrastructure as government schools lack many facilities
4. to induce competitiveness in education market to introduce higher quality primary and secondary education
5. Private sector would help in
 - Increasing Seats for MBBS, B.Tech
 - improve employability
(NSSO, U.F.T. of engineers unemployable)
6. Private sector with high financial capacity could introduce better facilities like online education, open courses, certification

7. can help in linkage of industry and academia to improve practicality of education through innovation
8. provide world class facilities like
e.g., RYAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
AMITY UNIVERSITY

~~However~~
However there lies CONCERN :-

- 1) increasing commercialisation of education (high entrance/education fee)
- 2) Impact inclusivity of education as (government provides reservation to vulnerable people)
- 3) could lead to Capitalistic Value transfer in student as education will promote sole profit motive
- 4) Increasing private participation in engineering colleges have resulted in

decrease in quality of such courses

5. Instances of corruption / donations /
Seat selling in higher educational
Institutes

6. May promote coaching culture to
generate profit among students
preparing for graduation

7. could lead to digital divide, rural-
urban divide as most private institution
prefer high class urban areas like
DELHI, MUMBAI for their Campus

8. Also impact employment opportunities
for teaching class in private educational
institution.

9. Issues of faculty syllabus, take accreditation
Poor assessment makes private colleges

Thus need is to follow accommodative
approach as highlighted in NEP
EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020

- © Marital Rape as defined under INDEPENDENT THOUGHT CASE refers to non-consensual sex between a husband and wife, if a wife is less than 18 yrs of age.

Justice Verma committee recommended for criminalising of marital rape, which got credence for supreme court judgement (IPC-A-375).

EFFECTS OF MARITAL RAPE criminalisation

1. It would lead breakdown of families frequently in India, where family is important social institution
2. It would lead rise of - single parent
 parentless child.
3. It can be misused against HUSBANDS, by women for economic benefits.
4. It would reduce the sanctity of marriage in India, where Man and women are treated as a

Single entity after marriage
(DOCTRINE OF WRITURE).

5. It would lead to vulnerability of
children, affect their careers, ingrain
in them emotional-trauma.

However there are some positive side
Also :-

- 1) Uphold dignity and sovereignty of
women
- 2) provide women freedom from toxic
relationships, help their social-economic
empowerment
- 3) Uphold her Right to life (Article 21)
guaranteed by constitution.

Thus a more balanced approach is
required of:- bringing gender neutrality
in marital rape law, social sensitization about
women rights.

"A raped women lives with horror of Rapist
A marital raped women lives with Rapist"

6 (a) Manual scavenging is defined as the act of lifting human excreta by humans. This is present in Indian society still, despite due to frameworks like Ban on manual scavenging.

REASONS BEHIND manual scavenging :-

1. Caste problem: MASTE shows that (98%) of scavengers are belonging to SC/ST only. and rest 2% from backward caste.

discrimination, prejudice and stereotype perpetuate such acts by low caste who are made to serve high caste. This problem is historical.

2. lack of livelihood to people who accept manual scavenging work for a penny.

3) low protection means

- 3) low legal standards and poor legislative frameworks. eg: there is not a single conviction under prevention of manual scavenging law (MOSJE)
- 4) Apathy of government - despite numerous incidents of death due to poisonous gases inside sewers, government at helm continues to say that there had been '0' death due to scavenging
- 5) poverty - breeding low skill and lack of employability pushes people to scavenging
- 6) faulty urbanisation - faulty drainage limiting cleaning through machines require human intervention
- 7) Apathy of society - weak institutional mechanism of municipalities, who themselves hire such people at low wage even without wage

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and staff of municipalities to ascertain effective management of drainage system

6) New employment creation through training (Pr. Karsak Vikas Yojana) and Rehabilitation (compensation - 10 lakh (Supreme court))

7) NAMASTE - action plan for mechanised sewerage ecosystem cleaning

8) Participation of NGOs / CSOs to identify the instances of such activities

Thus As Gandhi said, "everyone should become his own scavenger" can be a source of light to fight this menace through community participation approach

⑥ Displacement refers to shift in dwelling place it may be forceful and involuntary eg: displacement due to Dam construction

State induced displacement refers to the curious situation where state policies of development for one sector causes displacement of other sector.

government accountability for consequences have been absent, is highlighted by lacunae such as:- [VASUDHA DHAGAMWAR]

- 1) Weak institutional framework for Implementation of LARA (Land alienation and Rehabilitation act)
- 2) weak monetary benefits
- 3) no focus on emotional trauma caused
- 4) unsatisfactory Rehabilitation
- 5) social-emotional cost of displacement not given attention

6) no compensation for loss of kinship ties, common property resources

ARUNDHATI ROY → the displaced people
one refugees of unacknowledged war,
a heartbeat away from destitution

SOCIAL IMPLICATION OF DISPLACED COMMUNITIES:-

1) Walter fernandez = 3 crore people displaced
SC/ST 2 ST

Vulnerable population like SC/ST are more
prone to displacement due to residence
in forested areas (Eg. Niyamgiri hills)

2) loss of kinship bond = Rise of nuclear
settlement due to displacement

3) women blind policies of relief and
compensation (MRIDULA SINGH) adding
to vulnerability of girls, unmarried women,
Widows

4) loss of identity — ethnic
linguistic

5) imperfect integration to mainstream
society especially of tribals and
forest dwellers (e.g. high discrimination)

6) loss of livelihood (traditional)

↓ hunting gathering fishing
and Rise of informal labour in MINES
(often cause detribalisation = Buddher
Khancheng)

7) loss of political identity

8) emotion trauma due to separation from
totemic duties, forest, mountains
(QUHA and CADGIL) = ecological imperialism.

CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS :

1) loss of culture e.g. tribal culture of
BRIDE PRICE, youth dormitory

2) Supage of urban consumerist values
in otherwise primitive people

3) Increased exploitation due to
cultural transgression of dominant
community

- 4) Marginalisation within economic sphere, coercively integrated to market economy.
- 5) ~~People~~ ~~ties with~~ not able to garner fruits of development, a feeling of discontent often bursts in form of Ecological movements like LOCH KARD, NARMADA BACHAO.

Thus displacement affect each and every aspect of people. Increasing quest for development, leaves settled communities uprootment.

This increases discontent. A proper Policy of Shab, accordingly EIA principles and consent based approach with GRAM SABHA participation

are required. A concept of lesser ecological harm should also be there to protect Communities

(C) Green revolution refers to the increased production of food grains in India during 1960s after successful application of HYV seeds of Rice/wheat for Philippines and Mexico

The green revolution, was the 1st major movement after lost independence in terms of visible outcomes.

SOME POSITIVE OUTCOMES :-

- 1) increase food production
 - 2) reduced famines
 - 3) 5-10 million employment created
 - 4) Reduce dependence of PL 430 program
 - 5) contained R-V migration
- } HANUMANTHA
RAO and
WORLD
BANK
REPORT
- 6) In economic terms agri-productivity rose from 1% to upto 6% in GDP.

However it led to many negative consequences

1. Bhalla and Chaddha study to 20 villages in Punjab showed that income difference of 16 times and production difference of 200 times between

Rich and poor farmer

- 2) The GR technology was Scale neutral but not Resource neutral. It caused indebthens and suicide [P. SAINATH]
 - 3) Reyes Virado - Muktsar, Bhatinda, Ludhiana study. High Pesticide/Fertilizer made several areas of Punjab as Cancer Capitals
 - 4) Ashish Bose - Skewed sex ratio observed in GR areas due to high conspicuous income and increased attachment to land
 - 5) Utsa Patnaik - increased income from field led women withdraw from economic activity - patriarchy strengthened.
 - 6) Regional inequality - wet areas more benefit than DRY areas (eg = Vidarbha)
 - 7) PC Joshi - exploitative land lease started. commercial tenancy increased.
- Thus Prigeli - Says that GR ~~facto~~ cause imbalances due to policies adopted to increase food production. It was a mixed bag of good and bad.

- ⑧ Population of a country is its horoscope. It decides whether nation will progress or degen. India's population stand as 125 million and is ready to surpass china in 2024.

Indian population DYNAMICS :-

Reasons for high population in India

A. ECONOMIC → Poverty
→ illiteracy
→ low affordability to family
Planning.
eg: contraceptive devices

B. SOCIAL → Universality of marriage
→ Religious factor = except Buddhism all religion encourage to Breed and Multiply
child marriage and low age marriage encourages more child birth
Son preference - a female with girl child goes for more child birth

Other social reasons

↓
 ↳ JOINT family encourages more children

Behavioural
Challenges

↓
 low awareness
about
contraceptive

CULTURAL NOTIONS : SONAL DESH

A daughter in law gets respect only if she bears child, especially Male child

Rao and Inbaraj → Study in Vellore - women consider it against God's will

IMPACT OF HIGH POPULATIONILL-IMPACTS →

1. high poverty - due to overutilisation and simultaneously non-availability of resources
2. Illiterate
3. loss of political vision due to failure of development
4. high instances of crime and delinquency ← failure of planning
5. degradation of environment
6. High pressure on agriculture - due to

- high food grain demand
7. poor living standards due to
 $\text{employment level} < \text{population}$
 $\text{industrialisation} < \text{population}$
and urbanisation level
 8. Increased savage of disease, pandemic
high vulnerability in case of disaster
(Malthusian hypothesis)
 9. low public health, high communicable
diseases due to burden on healthcare
system
 10. lack of economic growth due to
higher dependent population, demanding
higher social sector investment
 11. Poor quality of products, services
unchecked urbanisation

however there are certain SILVER
LINEs also :-

- 1) High economic growth due to
more manufacturing addressing

the increased demand
However with good accurate policies
 The population can be converted from
 a liability to asset. The same is
 envisaged by National population
Policy - 2000.

By improvement in Health
education
income
 through policies
 like institutional delivery, new education
Policy - 2020, Home delivery of contraceptive
encouragement to tubectomy / vasectomy
 the population could be checked.

further greater political will is required to
 harness India's high demographic
 dividend (52%) in age of 15-59)
 to take advantage of India's
dynamic population

⑥ Byron Wilson defines secularism as the increasing distance between Religion and man. The reduction in public visibility of Religion in Social, Economic and Political sphere is called as Secularism.

Religious revivalism is defined as the movement undertaken to restore the lost attachment and commitment to Religion.

one one side Secularism is increasing as we see :-

- 1) cosmopolitisation of Religion in urban areas (Celebration of all festivals)
- 2) reduction in role of Religion in private life e.g.:- concept of sexual purity, pativrata, pse-mantra etc have been changed
- 3) Rise of secular acts like court

marriages instead of Homa, Saptadi
and Icanyadan.

4) Inter-religion marriages have been
increasing.

5) State sponsored secularism -
(Sarva dharma sambhava)

freedom of religion (A-25) etc.

eg: holiday on all religious festivals

however on other hand Religions
revivalism is taking place :-

1) issues of LOVE - JIHAD that censor
inter-religious marriages

2) The Anti-conversion Bill in many
States censoring conversions

3) The Rise of HINDUTVA politics
and Right wing agenda

eg: BSP Victory 2014, Bamse Victory

4) Increased instances of cow vigilantism
in LOW BELT areas (UP, Bihar, Himachal
Rajasthan)

eg: mob lynching of Akhlaq

5) increased arrival of cults and sects in India

eg: ISKCON, Dera Sacha Sauda etc

6) Rise of Religious nationalism causing frequent clashes with minority religion increasing communal violence (eg: Babri Masjid issue)

7) Rise of religion centered politics, Religion = suitable VOTE BANK

GCE

Other issues which showcase secularism and Religious Revivalism issues is the introduction of debate on

UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

Secularism

- Uniformity in personal laws of all religion
- equality of religion

Religious Revivalism

- Increase consciousness about overshadowing of minority practices
- eg: Islamic fatwa issue

Religious Revivalism thus has a
political ideology as well.

leaders like Nehru have said that
secularism does not means
how majority thinks but how
minority feels

The recent incidents of attack on
SALMAN RUSHDIE on his novel
Satanic Verses, the censoring of
Tashmeen naseem etc, are examples
that Religion still plays its part
in people's mind and heart

- (C) Nation is a meta physical identity, that exists in our collective imagination says Andereson. A nation is a ~~terrace~~ psychological and emotional entity, generating a feeling of sharing common identity and sometimes it is coterminous with territorial boundary.

India's Idea of Nationalism :-

TK Oommen describes (4) nationalism phases of India

- 1) India as an ancient Hindu civilisation
- 2) As a mix of culture (mythical)
- 3) As a territory colonial
- 4) As a Religious entity (Partition)

India is also an example of peaceful nation in terms of

nation of languages nation of great and little tradition a territorial unit delineated by constitution

This idea of Nationalism was peaceful.

It embodied equality of Religion,
gender and people. It gave space to
minorities and vulnerable through
instrument of constitution — Fundamental
Rights, DPSPs, Citizenship and
SECULARISM and DEMOCRACY.

However in recent times it is transferring

1) Increased HINDU Nationalism ideology

causes cow vigilantism ← Intolerance culture
eg: Jash-i-siwaaj
increase culture of "us" versus "they" ← advertisement on diwali = caused hue and cry

eg: muslims = outsiders
Hindu = original inhabitants

2) Idea of exclusive nationalism

giving no space to people of
different ideology like liberalism
eg: Anti-Hindi movement etc.

Thus a more political will is required to
restore Nationalism to its PRIDE