Society Terminology Handout

1. **Diversity** means a variety of races, of religions, of languages, of castes and of cultures.
2. **Unity** means **integration**. It is **a social psychological condition**. It connotes **a sense of one-ness, a sense of we-ness**.
3. **Unity in diversity** essentially means "**unity without uniformity**" and "**diversity without fragmentation**".
4. **Culture**- knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.
5. **Great Tradition** - It comprises the cultural traits or traditions which are written and widely accepted by the elites of a society who are educated and learned.
6. **Little Tradition** - It comprises the cultural traits or traditions which are oral and operates at the village level.
7. **Empowerment of women -** women can get power in decision making whether it is at the domestic level or national level
8. **Patriarchy -** the decision making is dominated by men and women are relegated to a secondary position.
9. **Transgender** - people who do not come under the exclusive biological distinction of either men or women.
10. **Feminization of poverty** - a trend of increasing inequality in living standards between men and women due to the widening gender gap in poverty. This phenomenon largely links to how women and children are disproportionately represented within the lower socioeconomic status community in comparison to men within the same socioeconomic status.
11. **Population-** In the statistical sense, the larger body (of persons, villages, households, etc.) from which a sample is drawn.
12. **Demographics -** statistical data relating to the population in a region. ·
13. **Census** - A comprehensive survey covering every single member of a population
14. **Replacement level** - The level of fertility at which the existing generation produces just enough children to replace itself, so that the next generation is

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of the same size (total population) as the current one. This translates to the rule of thumb that a woman needs to have approximately 2.1 children to ensure that she and her spouse are 'replaced' (the extra 0.1 is required to compensate for the risk of unforeseen or accidental deaths). In other words, the replacement level of the total fertility rate is usually said to be 2.1.

15. **Son preference**- The social phenomenon where members of a community prefer to have sons rather than daughters, i.e., they value sons more than daughters. The existence of son preference can be established by observing social behaviour towards sons and daughters, or by asking people directly about their preferences and perceptions.
16. **Population Education -** an educational programme which provides for a study of the population situation of the family, the community, nation and world.
17. **Total fertility rate (TFR)** in simple terms refers to the total number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her lifetime if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age-specific fertility in the population. TFR of about 2.1 children per woman is called Replacement-level fertility.'
18. **Sex ratio -** number of females born per thousand males.
19. **Family planning** implies **having only the desired number of children.** Thus, family planning implies both **limitation of the family to a number** considered appropriate to the resources of the family as well as **proper spacing between the children.**
20. **Poverty -** a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.
21. **Urbanisation -** the population shift from rural to urban areas, the corresponding decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change.
22. **Migration** - It is **the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location (within or outside the home country)**.
23. **Slum -** The Indian census defines a slum as "residential areas where dwellings are unfit for human habitation" because they are dilapidated, cramped, poorly ventilated, unclean, or "any combination of these factors which are detrimental to the safety and health".

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24. **Groundwater resources -** the water that seeps through rocks and soil and is stored below the ground. The rocks in which groundwater is stored are called aquifers.
25. **Smart City -** a city where there is a significant and extensive improvement in the physical, social and economic infrastructure.
26. **Urban mass transport -** the movement of people within urban areas using group travel technologies such as buses and trains.
27. **Social Empowerment -** the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence, and acting individually and collectively to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude poor people and keep them in poverty.
28. **Communalism** is a term used to denote attempts to construct religious or ethnic identity, incite strife between people identified as different communities, and to stimulate communal violence between those groups.
29. **Xenophobia** is the fear or hatred of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange.
30. **Regionalism -** The ideology of commitment to a particular regional identity which could be based on language, ethnicity and other characteristics in addition to geography.
31. **Identity politics:** Refers to a range of political activities that are founded in the shared experiences of a particular marginalized group such as gender, race, ethnic group etc.
32. **Secularism** - There are different versions: (a) The doctrine by which the state is kept strictly separate from religion, i.e., separation of church and state' as in western societies. (b) The doctrine by which the state does not discriminate between different religions and shows equal respect to all. (c) The popular sense of the antithesis of communalism, i.e., an attitude that is not biased in favour of or against any religion.
33. **Globalisation is** a process of increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of economies and societies to such an extent that an event in one part of the globe affects people in other parts of world.
34. **Glocalisation**: It is an intermixing of both globalisation and localization tendencies in contemporary social, political, and economic systems.
35. **Homogenisation**: To make uniform in structure or composition throughout.

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36. **Business process outsourcing (BPO)** is a method of subcontracting various business-related operations to third-party vendors.
37. **Division of labour**: Specialisation of tasks in ways that may involve exclusion from some opportunities. Hence, closure of labour opportunities exist in employment or by gender.
38. **Caste** is **a form of social stratification** characterised by **endogamy, hereditary transmission of a style of life** which often includes **an occupation, ritual status in a hierarchy, and customary social interaction and exclusion** based on cultural notions of **purity and pollution**.
39. **Varna**: Literally, 'colour'; a nation-wide version of the caste system dividing society into four hierarchically ordered varnas or caste groups named - brahmin, kshatriya, vaishya and shudra.
40. **Dominant caste** is used to refer to a caste which yields economic or political power and occupies a fairly high position in the hierarchy.
41. **Untouchability**: A social practice within the caste system whereby members of the lowest castes are considered to be ritually impure to such an extent that they cause pollution by mere touch. Untouchable castes are at the bottom of the social scale and are excluded from most social institutions.
42. **Scavenging**: The practice of manual cleaning of human excreta and other garbage and waste products. Still practiced where sewerage systems are not in place. This can also be a service that the untouchable castes are forced to perform.
43. **Sanskritisation**: A term invented by M.N. Srinivas to refer to the process by which middle or lower castes seek upward social mobility by imitating the ritual and social behaviour/practices of castes above themselves, usually brahmins or kshatriyas.
44. **Discrimination** is the unfair or prejudicial treatment of people and groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, age or sexual orientation.
45. **Jajmani system** is **an socio-economic and ritual arrangement in which one caste secures the service of another caste**. In jajmani system every one works for a certain family or group, with whom they are hereditarily linked.
46. **Reciprocity** - Informal, culturally regulated exchange (trade) of goods and services non-market economy.

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47. **Joint family** consists of parents, children, grandchildren and other near relatives along with their women.
48. **Gig Economy -** a work environment (borderless and technology enabled) where organisations /businesses hire temporary workers or freelancers instead of full-time long-term employees
49. **Self Image** - An image of a person as reflected in the eyes of others.
50. **Social Roles** - These are rights and responsibilities associated with a person's social position or status.
51. **Socialisation** - This is the process by which we learn to become members of society
52. **Social Mobility** - Movement from one status or occupation to another
53. **Laissez-faire** is an economic philosophy of free-market capitalism that opposes government intervention.
54. **Civil society** consists of groups and organisations that work for the goodwill of the citizens but they operate outside of the governmental sectors and profit sectors.
55. **Kinship system** refers to **a set of persons recognized as relatives either by virtue of a blood relationship or by virtue of a marriage relationship**.
56. **Marriage** - A socially acknowledged and approved sexual union between two adult individuals. When two people marry, they become kin to one another.
57. **Minority groups -** A group of people in a minority in a given society who, because of their distinct physical or cultural characteristics, find themselves in situations of inequality within that society. Such groups include ethnic minorities.
58. **Prejudice**- The holding of preconceived ideas about an individual or group, ideas that are resistant to change even in the face of new information. Prejudice may be either positive or negative, but the common usage is for negative or derogatory preconceptions.
59. **Social exclusion**: The combined outcome of deprivation and discrimination, which prevent individuals or groups from participating fully in the economic, social and political life of the society in which they live. Social exclusion is structural, i.e., the result of social processes and institutions rather than individual action.
60. **Stereotype**: A fixed and inflexible characterisation of a group of people.

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61. **Tribe**: A social group consisting of collections of families and lineages (or clans) based on shared ties of kinship, ethnicity, common history or territorial-political organisation. Distinguished from a caste in that caste is a hierarchical system of mutually exclusive castes whereas a tribe is a single inclusive grouping (though it may have divisions based on clans or lineages).
62. The **United Nations coordinated an International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo**, Egypt, on 5–13 September 1994. Its resulting **Programme of Action** is the steering document for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

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Society Data/Statistics Handout

Women

- According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data for 2020, **30% of crimes against women** were by family members — sons, husbands, fathers and uncles.
- India's **female literacy rate,** rose from just **9% in 1951 to 65% in 2011** (for women above the age of five years and seven years, respectively)
- According to NFHS-5 data, **70% of women** in the major States who faced **physical violence did not inform** anyone about it. Even among those who sought help, very few reached out to the relevant authorities.
- A 2020 study by Plan International, involving 14,000 women aged 15-25 from across 22 countries, revealed that **58% of girls** in the Asia-Pacific region reported **online harassment.**
- **Sex - Ratio**: For the first time since the NFHS began in 1992, **the proportion of women exceeded men**. There were **1,020 women for 1,000 men in 2019-21.** In the last edition of the survey in 2015-16, there were 991 women for every 1,000 men. This is the highest sex ratio for any NFHS survey as well as since the first modern synchronous census conducted in 1881.
- The survey showed that **women spend 84% of their working hours on unpaid activities**, while **men spend 80% of their working hours on paid work**. Just 6% of men participate in cooking in any manner, and just 8% do any house cleaning.
- When **women** work, they invest **90 percent** of **their income** back **into their families**, compared with 35 percent for men.
- The strength of **women officers serving the IAF** as on September 1, 2020 is **1,875**. Ten women officers have been commissioned into the **fighter stream** of the Indian Air Force (IAF) since the stream was opened up for women in 2016.
- India can increase its GDP by **16 per cent** if it achieves gender parity in the labour force.

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- According to the **UNFPA's State of the World Population 2020** report **46 million girls went missing in India.**
- **One in three girls missing globally** due to **sex selection**, both pre- and post-natal, **is from India** — 46 million out of the total 142 million.
- According to **UNICEF**, **71 percent of young women** in India remain **unaware of menstruation until their first cycle.**

Children

- The **Global Threat Assessment report 2021,** by WeProtect Global Alliance, said COVID-19 had contributed to **a significant spike in child sexual exploitation and abuse online.**
- The findings show that in the past two years, the reporting of child sexual exploitation and online abuse has reached its highest level.
- 'COVID-19 created a 'perfect storm' of conditions that fuelled a rise in child sexual exploitation and abuse across the globe,' it stated
- **Child labour** has **decreased by 38% globally** in the last decade, according to International Labour Organization (ILO). But **over 152 million children** are still in the grip of this social evil, the eradication of which is one of the UN Sustainable Goals.
- According to **UNICEF**, **India** has **over 30 million** orphaned and abandoned children.
- **80% of working children** live in India's **villages**, where most of them work in **agriculture.**

Elderly

- According to **Census 2011,** there were **103.4 million elderly** in 2011.
- Some states have more old people than others, but on an average, they comprise around **10 percent of the population**.
- The **elderly** population is growing three times faster than the population as a whole. It is projected that the percentage of elderly people will climb from **8% in 2010 to 19% in 2050.**

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Differently abled

- In India, the prevalence of disability (percentage of persons with disability in the population) was **2.2 per cent** - with **2.3 per cent in rural and 2 per cent in urban areas.**

Transgender

- Indian census has **never recognized** the third gender, i.e., transgender while collecting census data for years.
- According to the 2011 Census, the number of persons who do not identify as 'male' or 'female' but as 'other' stands at **0.04% of the total population.** The 2011 census also reported **55,000 children** as transgenders identified by their parents.

Migration

- Data from the National Sample Survey and the India Human Development Survey (IHDS) show that **migrant labourers** are mainly from **rural areas in poor regions and States**, and belong to the poorest socio-economic classes.
- Nearly **70% of migrants work in urban and peri-urban areas** in and around growth centres in States in the **north, west, and south of the country.**
- Nearly **81% of wage workers** even in non-agricultural sectors do not have any contract with their employers and enjoy no security of tenure.

Tribals

- According to the 2011 census, **the tribal population** in India is over **104 million** which is spread across **705 tribes** and accounts for **8.6% of the country's total population**.
- More than **90% of tribal** people live in **rural areas.**
- **40.6% of tribals** live below the poverty line vis-a-vis **20.5%** non-tribals.
- There are **461 tribal groups** in India out of which **424** are considered as the **Schedule Tribes.**

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Indian Languages

- India, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), has **197 endangered languages,** the highest in the world.
- Of the 121 languages recorded in the 2011 language census, **Hindi** is the **only scheduled language that has shown progress** in the general speaking population, with an almost 6% increase, census data shows.

Population

- According to the **World Population Prospects 2019 report,** India is set to overtake **China** as the most populous country **by 2027** and will have **almost 1.64 billion inhabitants by 2050.**
- The **average fertility rate in India today is 2.2**, which is higher than the rates in economically advanced countries such as the **U.S. (1.6)**, but much lower than what it was in **1992 (3.4) or 1951 (5.9).**
- The global population is growing at a rate of **1.1%,** adding about **83 million** human heads every year on the planet.
- At **253 million**, India's **adolescent** population is among the largest. Over **62% of India is aged between 15 and 59 years**, and the **median age of the population** is **less than 30 years.** India's 'demographic dividend' represents the potential for economic growth based on the age structure of the population.

Human Trafficking

- A 2014 **Dasra report** stated that approximately **16 million women are victims** of **sex trafficking in India** a year, while 40 per cent of them are adolescents and children.
- More than **70 per cent of victims are illiterate** and **50 percent** of them have a family **income of less than $1 per day.**

Urbanisation

- In 2020, approximately **a third of the total population** in India lived in cities. introduced in Parliament and all of them were passed in the same session.

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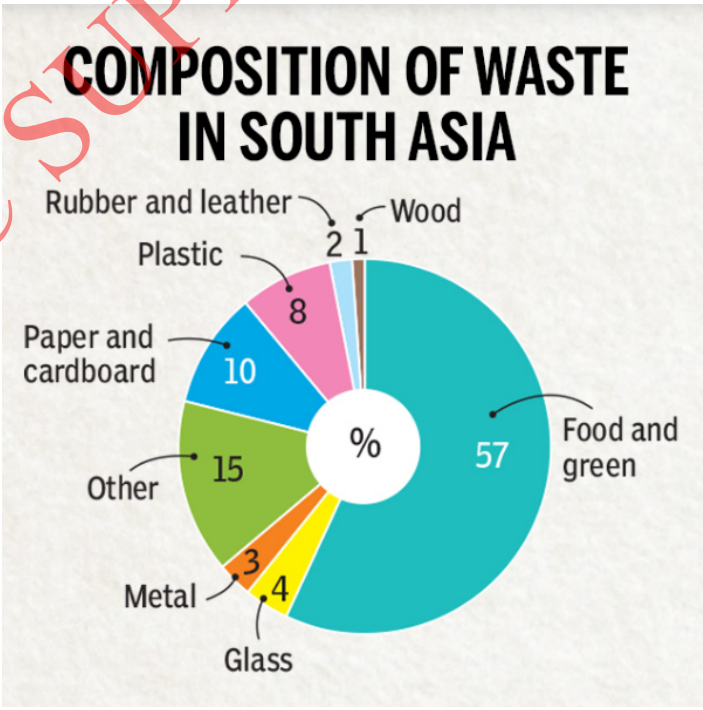
- Urban population (% of total population) in India was reported at **34.9 % in 2020**, according to the World Bank.
- The trend shows an increase of urbanization by **4% in the last decade. (2010 - 30.9%)**

- According to Census 2011, **17.7% of the urban population** comprising **65 million** people lives in **slums.**
- Urban development programmes such as the **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission** (2005-2014) allocated the bulk of funds to **large cities** (70 per cent to large cities and 30 per cent to smaller towns).
- At present, cities contribute nearly **65% of the country's GDP,** which is likely to go up to **70% by 2030** (McKinsey Global Institute, 2010).
- According to the United Nations projection, by 2030, **28 percent** of the **world population** will live in dense, congested spaces, jostling for ever-dwindling space and choked infrastructure.

Solid Waste Management

- The overall solid waste generated in the country has been estimated to be **1,52,076 Tons per day (TPD)** as per the Annual Report 2018-19 submitted by the **SPCBs/PCCs.** Of this, **98.5% of waste is collected**. However, only **35% of waste is treated**, and **33% of waste is landfilled.**



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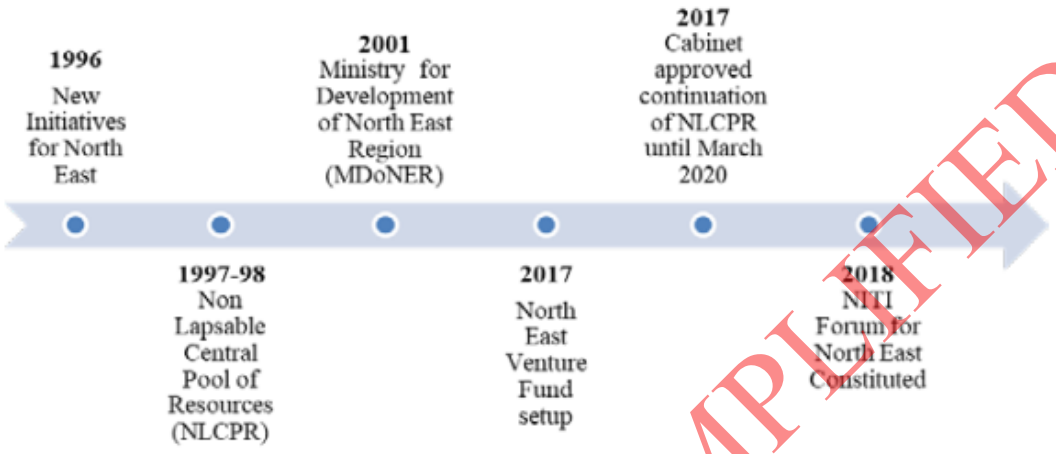
North-east India

Figure 36.3: Timeline of government initiatives for the development of north-east region



- North East Region (NER) comprises about **4% of India's total population.**
- **Hydropower potential** of nearly **50,000 MW**, **natural gas reserves** of **190 billion cubic metres**, **coal reserves** of over **900 million tonnes** and **oil reserves** of over **500 million tonnes**.
- Even with **33% of the country's water resources**, the region reels from **acute water distress.**

Miscellaneous

- The United Nations **World Happiness Report of 2021** ranks India **139 out of 149 countries.** The report shows that COVID-19-induced social distancing had a severe impact on happiness as sharing and community life were hugely affected during the pandemic.

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Parliament from time to time has passed several legislations to empower women & to provide them a legal basis in their fight for equality & justice. Some of them are:

- Sati (Prevention) Act 1987
- Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1986
- Dowry Prohibition Act 1961
- Maternity benefit Act 1961
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971
- Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- Domestic Violence Act 2005
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013

Constitutional Provisions for women in our constitution

1) **Article 14** - Men and women to have equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres.
2) **Article 15(1)** - Prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc.
3) **Article 15(3)**- Special provision enabling the State to make affirmative discriminations in favour of women.
4) **Article 16**- Equality of opportunities in matters of public appointments for all citizens.
5) **Article 23**- Bans trafficking in human and forced labour
6) **Article 39(a)**- The State shall direct its policy towards securing all citizens men and women, equally, the right to means of livelihood.
7) **Article 39(d)**- Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
8) **Article 42**- The State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
9) **Article 51 (A)(e)**- To renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women
10) **Article 300 (A)-** Right of property to women
11) **73rd & 74th Amendment Act 1992**- Reservation of 1/3rd of seats in local bodies of panchayats and municipalities for women.

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