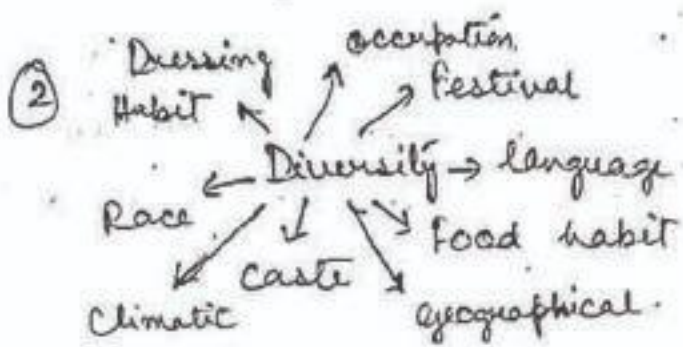


NCERT - 6 : Social / Political Life

Cultural diversity:

Diversity:

① Diversity is about being different from others in some ways and similar in some ways. (appreciating differences)



③ Diversity is also about adapting lives to the geographical area in which one lives.

→ Ladakh

- ① Pashmina wool - Shawl
- ② Yak - cows
- ③ Trade - route via passes to Tibet.
- ④ silk, spices and carpets, wool (silk)
- ⑤ Buddhism reached Tibet via Ladakh. (Little Tibet)
- ⑥ Rich oral tradition - Kesar Saga

→ Kerala

- ① Arabian sea → Western ghats (surrounded by)
- ② Major products grown: pepper, cloves, cardamom
- ③ Ibn Battuta: traveller: wrote about Muslim community in Kerala.
- ④ 5/8 religions →
 - Judaism
 - Hindism
 - Christianity
 - Islam
 - Buddhism

Conclusion: Hist & Geog are often tied to the cultural life of a region

eg: Kerala and Ladakh have different hist/geog background leading to varied cultural life.



→ In the book 'Discovery of India' Nehru said Indian unity is not something imposed from outside but something deeper but within its fold. Thus he coined the phrase 'unity in diversity' to describe our country.

H/W → [Q. 3] 1st part + 2nd part

→ Do you think 'unity in diversity' is an apt. term to describe India? Critically analyse Nehru's view on India's unity in diversity in light of social fractures prevalent. (200, 12.5)

→ Text which reflect India's unity in Diversity:

① National Anthem

② Preamble to the Constitution



Chapter 2: Diversity and Discrimination

- ① 8 religions ; 1600 languages.
- ② prejudice : to judge other people negatively / see them as inferior

③ Diversity (misused) → Prejudice → stereotypes, discrimination

stereotype - when we fix people into one image, it stops us from looking at each person as unique individual having unique qualities.

eg: educating girl child among Muslims. (Refer Box in NCERT)

- ④ Kanyashree scheme : WB government ; → UN Public service award in good governance.

⑤ Dalit : 'broken'

Dalit means 'broken' which shows how social prejudice and discrimination have 'broken' the Dalits.

Gandhiji : 'Harijan'

⑥ **BR. Ambedkar** (1891-1956)

- i) Father of Indian Constitution.
- ii) Leader of the Dalits (Fought for Dalit community)
- iii) Caste - Mahan (untouchable)
 - ↳ Poor
 - ↳ Lived : spaces outside village
 - ↳ owned no land
 - ↳ Occupation : what their parents did.

iv) Occupation : Lawyer



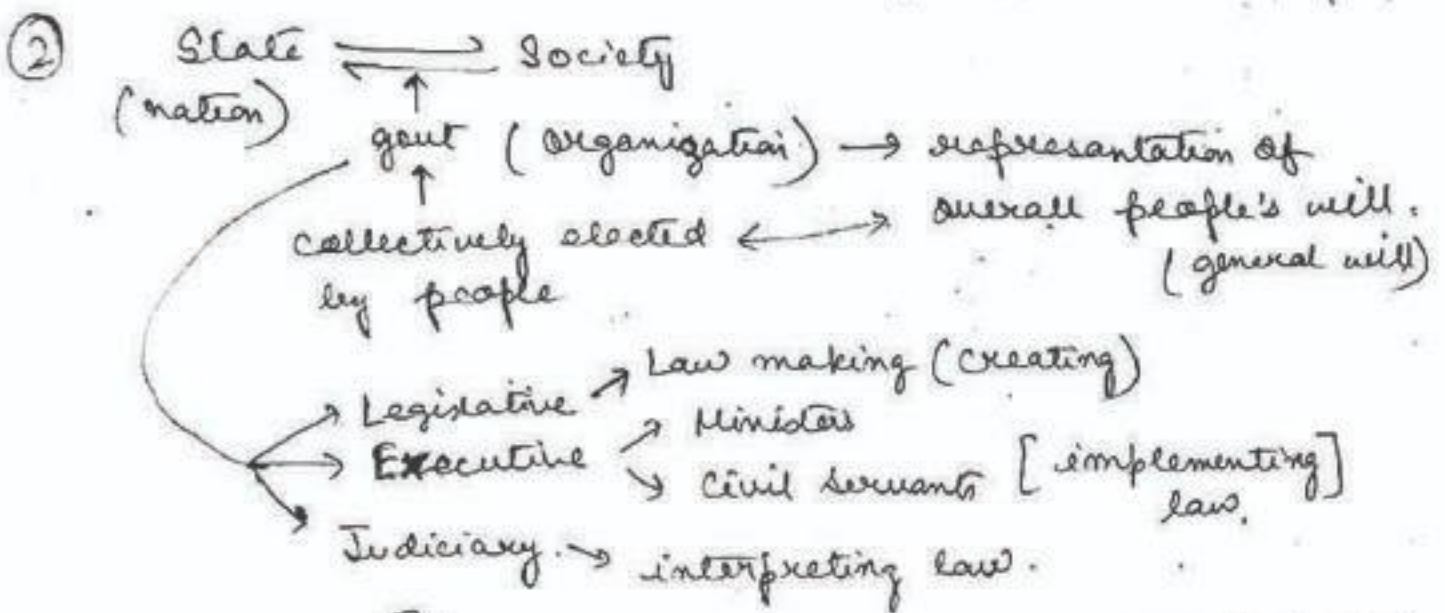
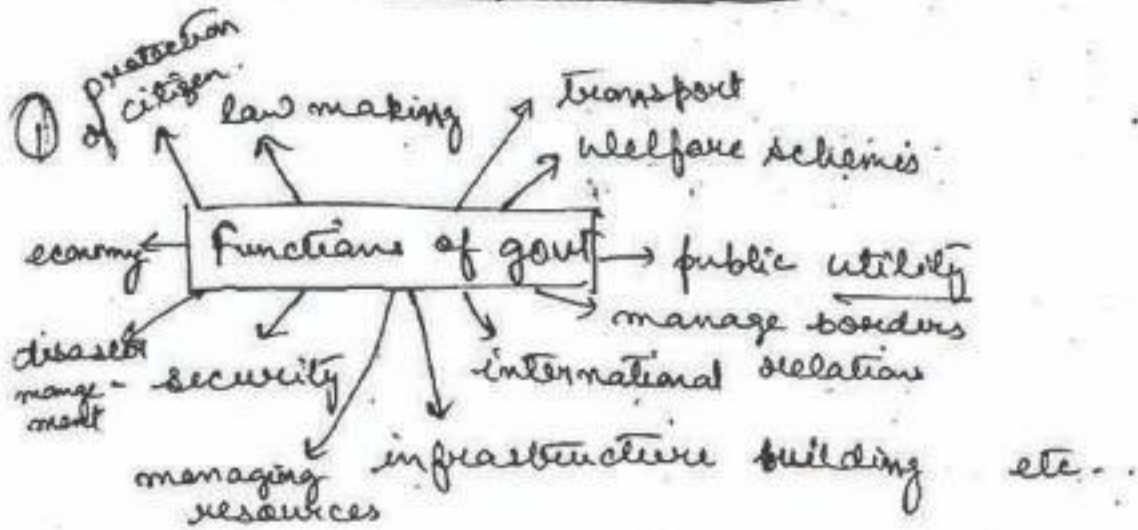
(v) What he did for Dalit rights :

- Encouraged Dalits to send their children to school/college
- Encouraged them to take different govt. jobs.
- made efforts so that Dalits can enter temples.

(vi) Converted to : Buddhism (treats all members equally)



Ch 3 - government



⊗ Court is a part of the govt.

→ What is govt?

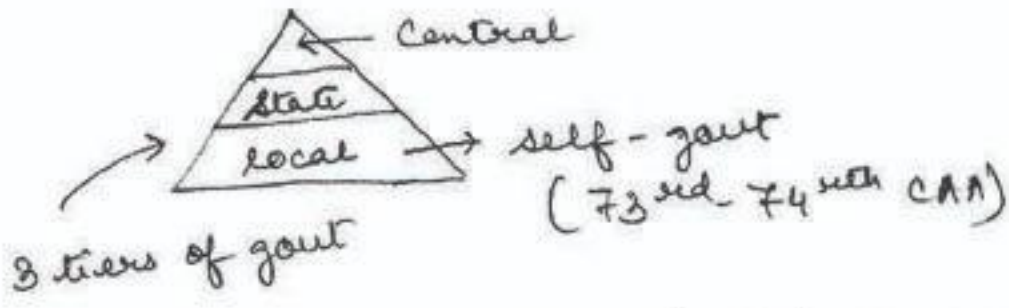
→ Why do we need government?

(i) When human beings live and work together there needs to be some amount of organization so that decisions can be made. [A govt. binds the society together] - (ii)

(iii) govt. creates laws and laws create deterrence. and (fear)

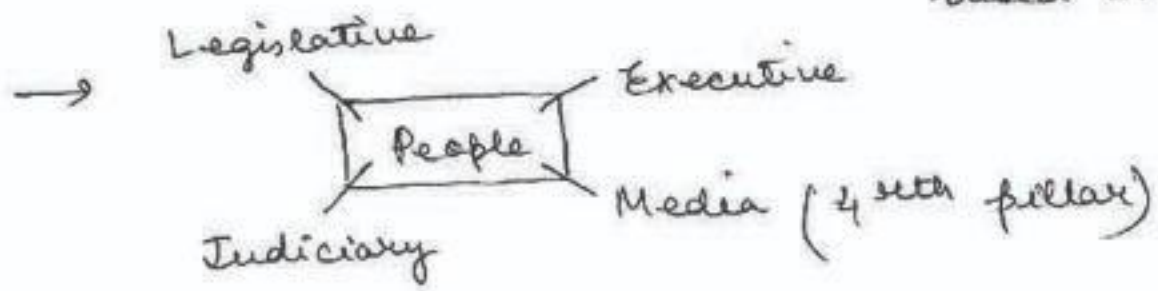
(iv) govt → by the people
 of " " ← Abraham Lincoln.
 for " "

→ Government means governing men and technology (and women)

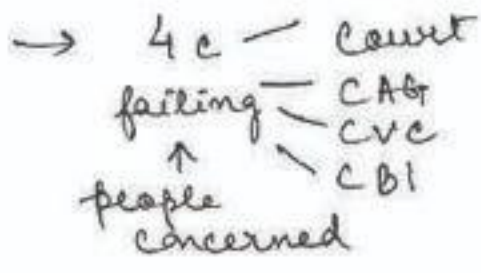


→ A decision is only meaningful and effective when it is implemented and accepted.

→ Decisions are based on laws; govt decisions; based on laws



→ 4 pillars closed: protest by civil society (5th pillar)
[Pressure groups, NGO, Trade Unions]



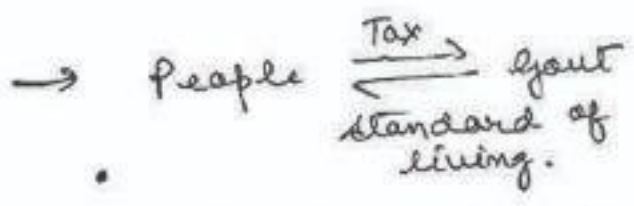
→ Democratic govt.

- decision making (bottom to top)
- accountable govt
- voting rights.

(Demo - People → Rule of people
Cratic - Rule)

(bottom to top)

Participatory governance
Citizen centric governance



- Voices to be heard
- quality of living → economic
→ social
→ political
- further expansion of rights (DPSP)
- basic rights (FR)



Features of Democratic govt.

- ① Participation
- ② Transparency
- ③ Accountability
- ④ Rule of Law & Constitution
↓
supreme
- ⑤ Equality before law (X)

Monarchy
Constitutional monarchy
↑ if mentioned in Constitution

Women suffrage

- WWI : women movement in Europe
- India : 1st participation movement : women - Swadeshi

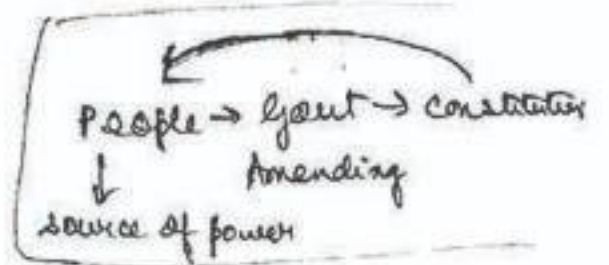
→ Suffrage → Independent → imparted power to everyone to vote. [1950: Universal adult franchise]

- US women : 1st vote → 1920
- UK → 1928 (women; 1st vote)
- NZ → First vote (women)

INDIA → [1950: Universal adult franchise]

Q → Colonial govt - Democratic govt : difference.

- ↳ Discriminatory
 - ↳ Drain of wealth
 - ↳ Inequality
 - ↳ Opaque
 - ↳ Adhocism
- ↳ 1-5 (X)



UPSC : Young India : Gandhi
UPSC : Source of power : People

→ Gandhi : Young India :

"I cannot possibly ~~believe~~ bear the idea that a man who has got wealth should get the vote, but a man who has got character, but no wealth or literacy, should have no vote"



Ch 4: Key elements of Democratic govt

Possible qs:

- ① Compare the freedom struggle: India - S. Africa
- ② Draw the similarities b/w Gandhi and Mandela's movement for rights.

③ New forms of civil society resistance: ^{eg} change.org.

→ Erosion of democratic fabric of ~~a~~ nation happens when people don't raise their voice.

→ what we ^{society} felt during lockdown is what Kashmir felt all this way (curbing rights).

→ 'Democracy is good. I say this because other systems are worse' - Nehru.

→ Untouchability is unconstitutional.

Also, breaching of
 ↳ Liberty
 ↳ Equality
 ↳ Fraternity

→ Equality: govt initiative → Laws

↳ Policies
 ↳ Rules
 ↳ Preamble
 ↳ setting example.
 eg: Rakshabandhan
 women

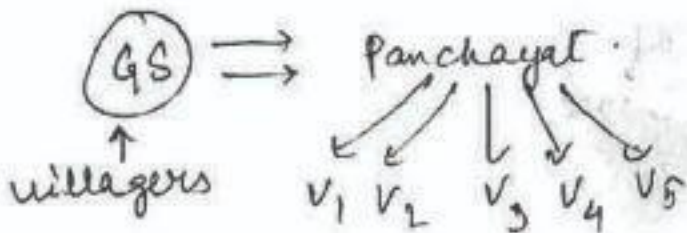
H/w What do you mean by government? Why do we need a government? Discuss the essential features of a democratic govt. in light of recent happenings? (200; 10)



Panchayati Raj

Gram Sabha - Assembly.

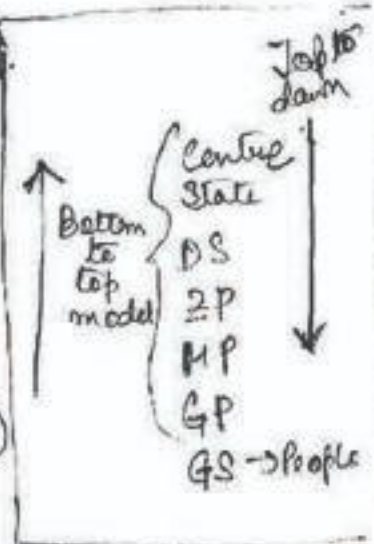
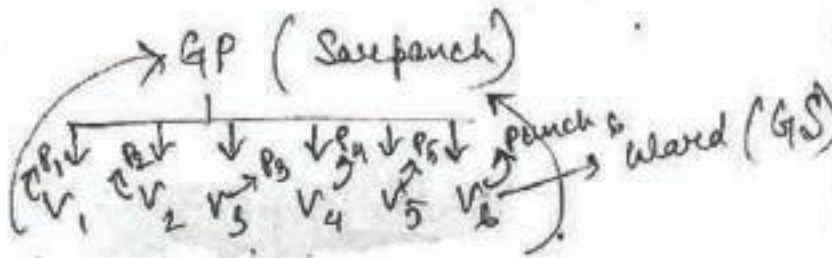
- participate
- seek answers (accountable) from elected representatives.



① GS is a meeting of all adults who live in the area governed by a Panchayat. A Panchayat may have → one or multiple villages.

② Anyone who is 18 years old or more, has the right to vote can become GS member. → in electoral role

- Functions → water shortage.
- (Basic daily needs) → plan or repairing road etc.
- finalisation of BPL list
- toilet construction



③ → members of GS elect a Sarpanch, who is the president of GP

④ Every GP is divided into wards. Each ward elects a representative.

⑤ GP is elected for 5 years

⑥ GP has a secretary who is not an elected one but appointed by govt. - responsible for calling meeting of GS, GP - Keep records of proceedings.

GS - works of GP placed before people.



Q. GS plays a crucial role in making GP accountable.
- Discuss.

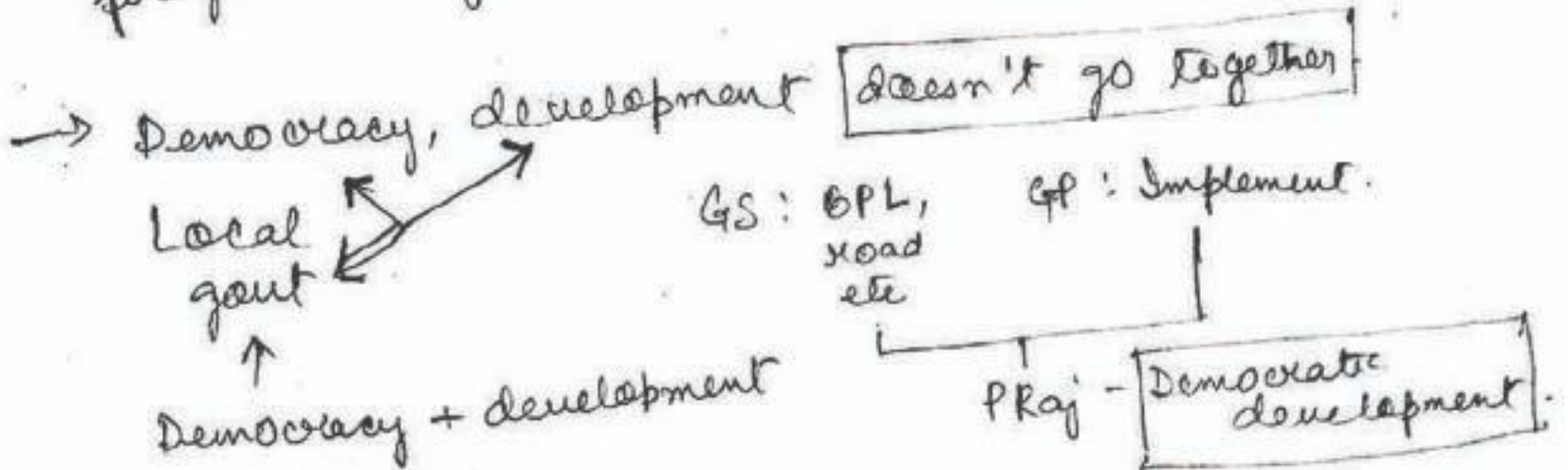
MCA - The basic unit of ^{direct} ind. democracy:

- 1) GS
- 2) GP
- 3) BP
- 4) ZP

Direct democracy - People participating in democracy.

MGNREGA - Social Audit - An audit by society; the work done by agencies for the society.
↓
implemented by GS.

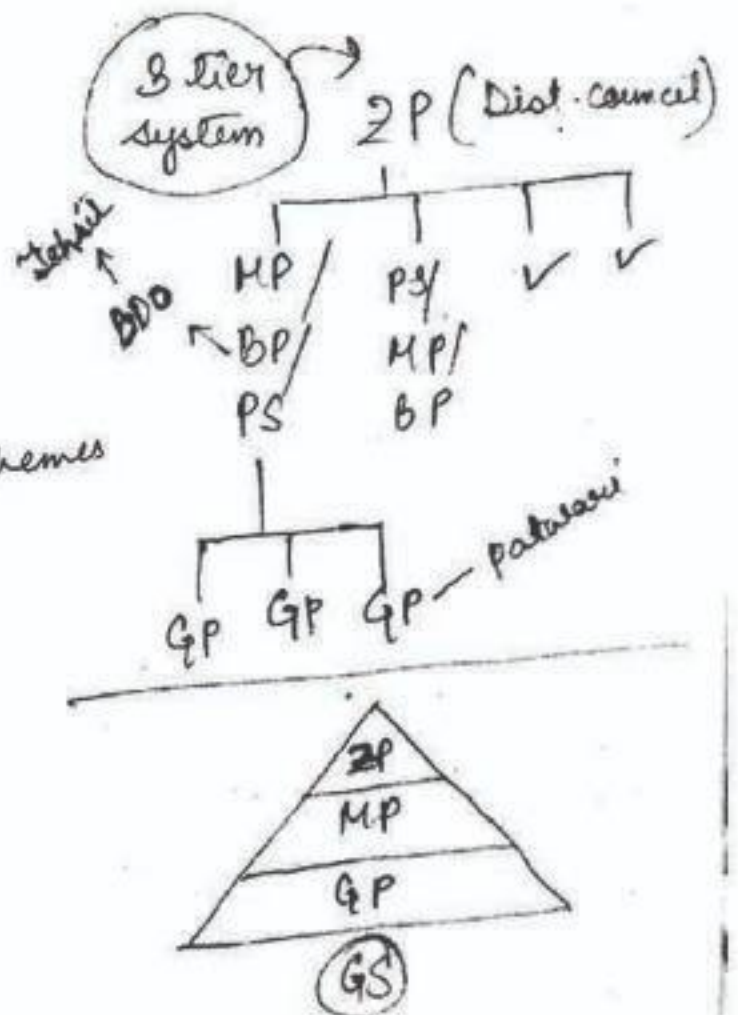
8) GP meets regularly to meet implement dev. programmes for small villages.



Works of GP (+)

~~Sources~~: Collect taxes
Implement govt schemes

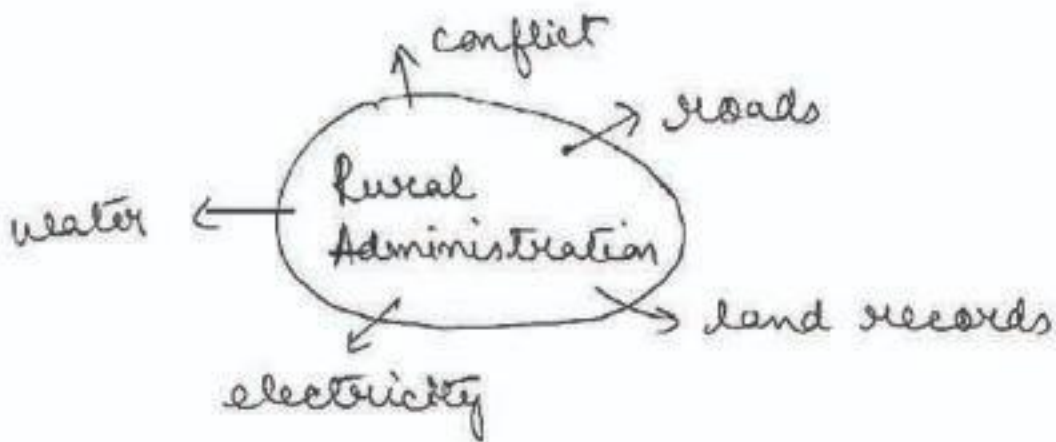
first tier - GP



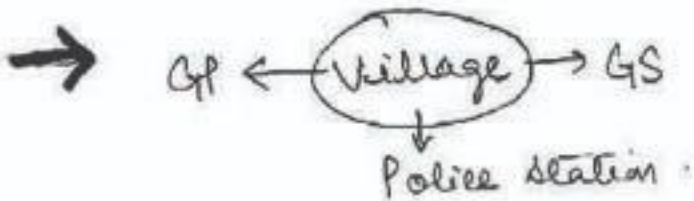


6: Rural Administration

- ① No. of villages in India : 6,60,000
No. of districts " " : around 700.



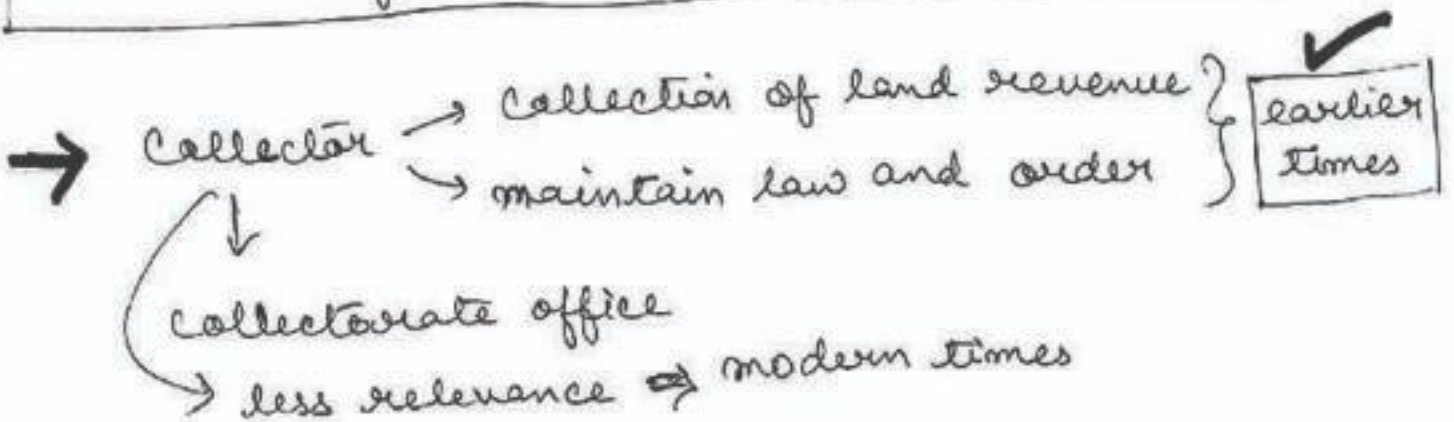
- ② state = government \Rightarrow Police station (organ)



- ③ interior \rightarrow agriculture
land record maintain

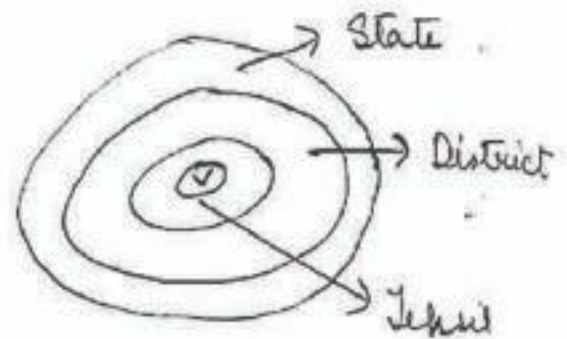
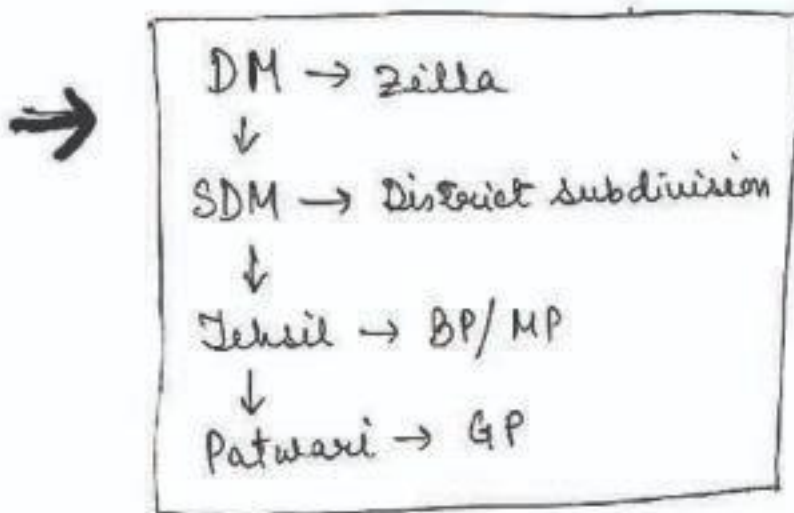
- ④ Measuring land + keeping land records \rightarrow main work of Patwari
 \downarrow
 other names
 $\swarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \searrow$
 Lekhpal Kanungo Karmachari

UPSC Prc: Lekhpal, Kanungo, Karmachari are names referred to \rightarrow



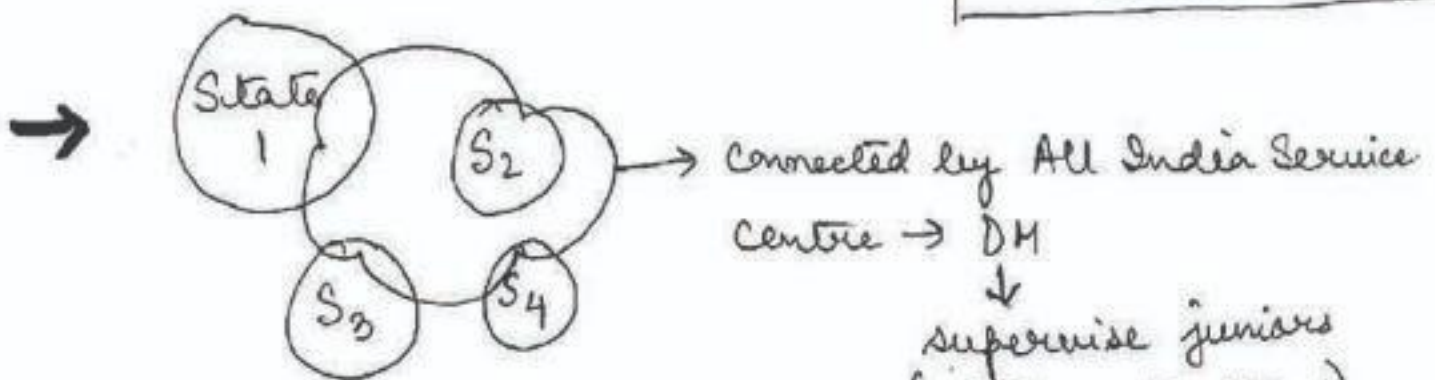
⑤ Patwari is also responsible for collection of land revenue from farmers and providing information to government about crops grown.

- ∴ Functions
- Measuring land
 - Maintain land record
 - Collection of land revenue from farmers
 - providing information to govt about crops grown
 - Regular updation of land record.

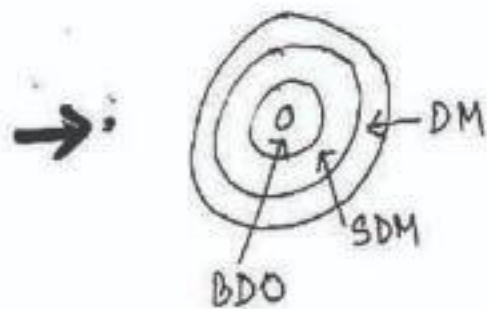


→ state governed → ZP
 → Tehsil
 → Local govt.

DM: listens temporarily to state, permanently to centre



↓
 supervise juniors (state govt. exams)
 ↓
 Patwari (most junior)



⑥ To manage matters related to land, districts are further sub-divided; known by different names:

- ① Tehsil
- ② Taluka
- ③ Block
- ④ Mandal etc.

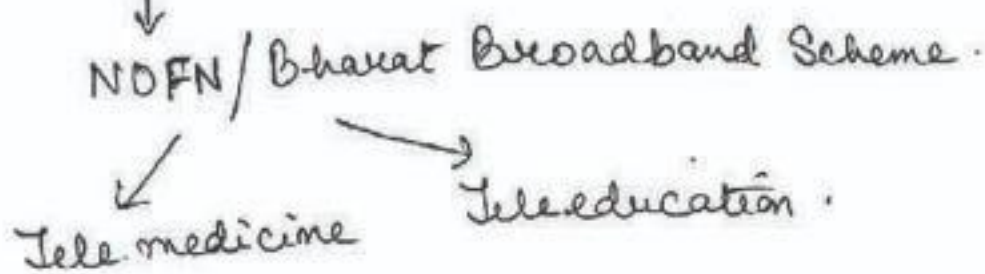
→ At the head: District collector

↓
revenue officers under him

→ At tehsildar level land records are reviewed and disputes are heard.

<u>Executive</u>	<u>Legislature</u>
DM	Zilla
SDM	BP
Tehsildar	Sarpanch
Patwari	Panch
appointed	selected

→ Panchayat level → computerization → easily available land records



H/W Rural land records, modernization scheme.

→ Hindu Succession Amendment Act - 2005

— Ownership rights to women.

Municipal Corporation

Urban Administration - (7)

① Tax collection for urban governance :

- Trade Tax
- Property Tax
- Water Tax
- Education Tax.

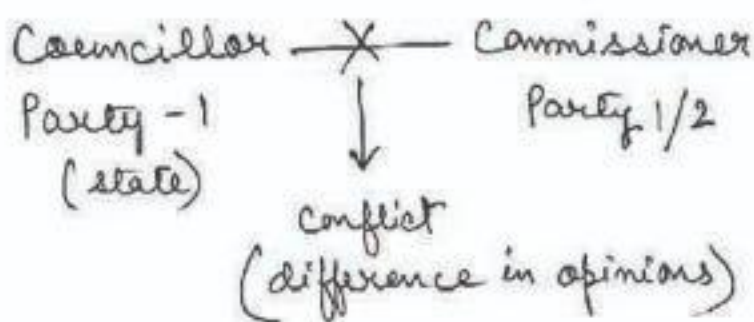
②



wards → Ward Councillor.

- Councillor (legislative)
- Commissioner (executive)
(IAS/WBCS)

③



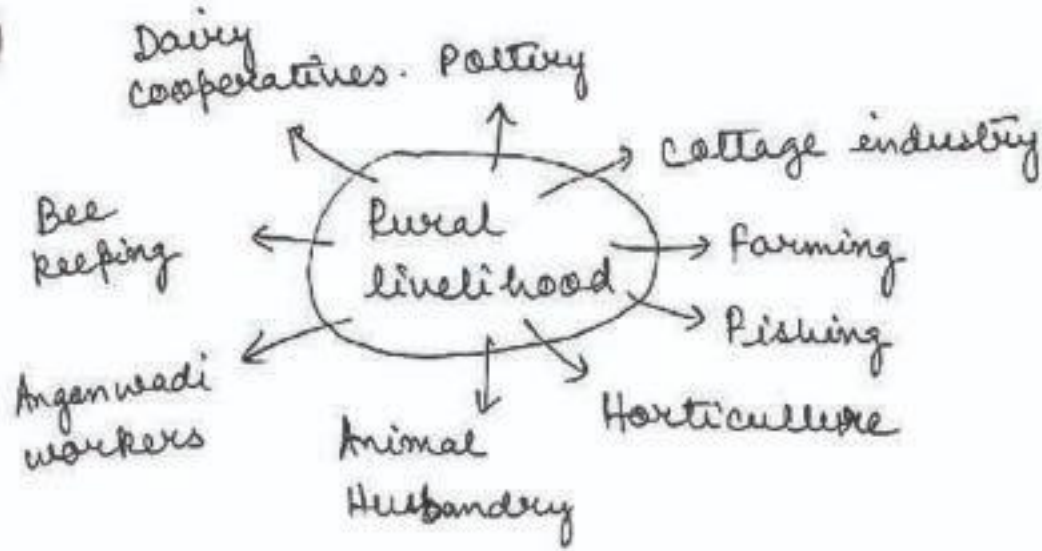
④ Ex of good urban governance:

- Surat
- Ahmedabad
- Indore
- COVID → Kerala
→ Bhilwara
→ Dharavi
- Swachh Bharat → Chandigarh
→ Indore
→ Pune.
- Surat model: Comeback from Plague in 1994.
- H/W → Bhilwara Model
Dharavi, → 50 words.



8: Rural livelihoods

①

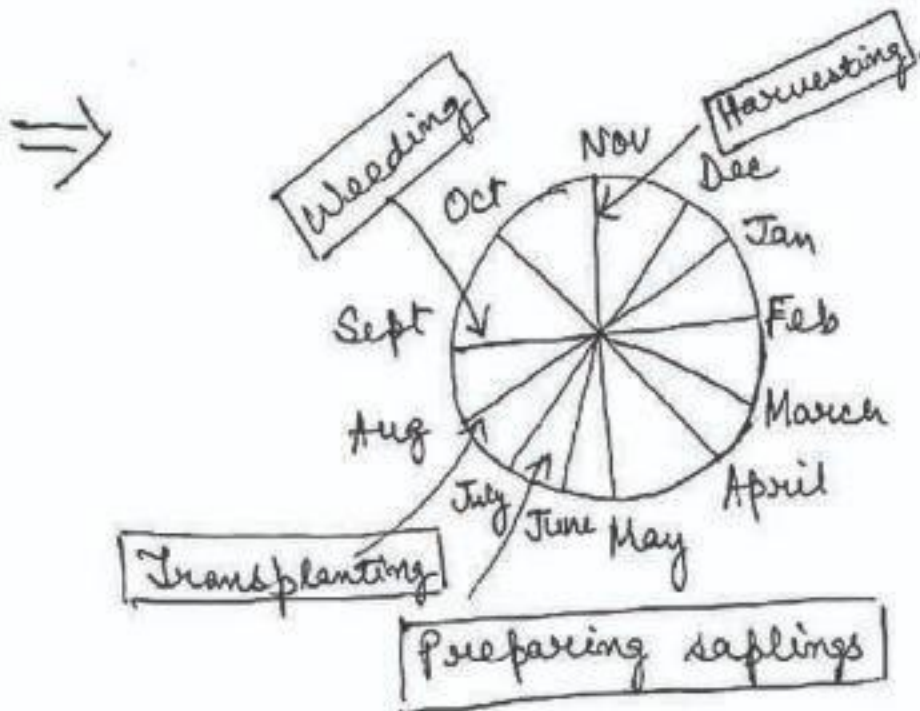
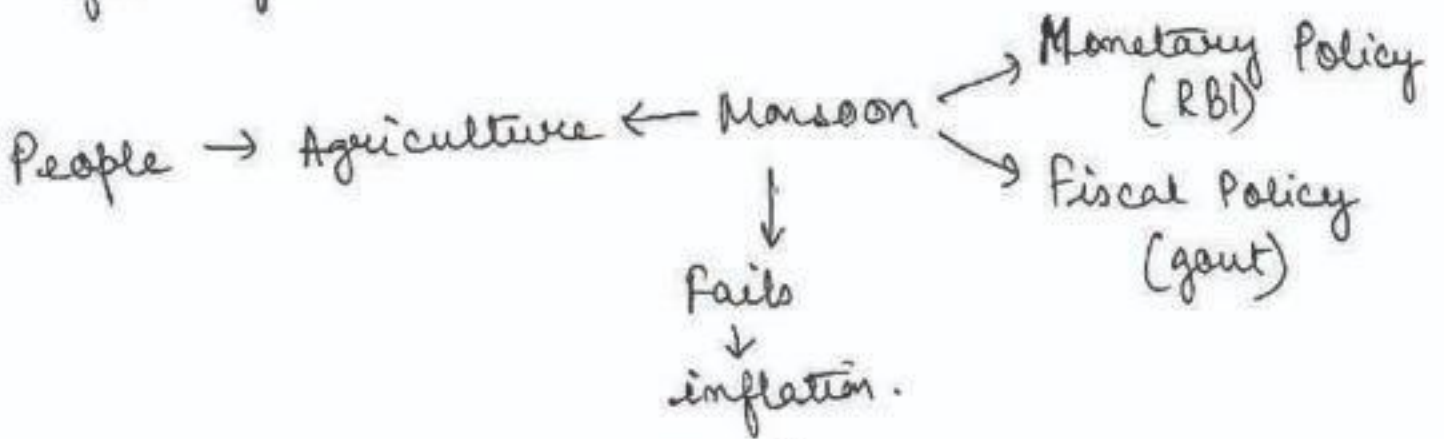


② → Relation b/w agriculture - monsoon:

↓
1-10 June, A/N, Kerala

- Rabi - winter
- Kharif - summer
- ↑
monsoon dependant

- • India is an agrarian economy
- India lives in villages
- more than 50% of population in the world is in farming





- Landless agricultural labourers
- Small marginal landholdings
- Large landholdings

• Subsistence agriculture: farmers grow crops to meet needs for themselves.

• Commercial agriculture.

→ Terrace farming: Nagaland & Chakhesang Community.