

Unit-IV

Emerging Dimensions of Indian Politics

1. Planning and Development : NITI Commission

All human beings are worried about their tomorrow because they have the capacity to think about themselves far into the future. Unlike other animals who respond to life mostly on a moment-by-moment basis, our ability to imagine the future allows us to behave in ways today that will have desired consequences later on. Self-awareness is essential for planning for the future, improving ourselves, and avoiding future threats. We contemplate the solution for this concern and our future plans are inherent in this contemplation. For proper diagnosis of these concerns, we must make some systematic efforts towards fulfillment of future needs. We, therefore take appropriate steps in the present to make our future better. Nations also have to take steps to fulfill their present and future needs. The USSR was the first country to adopt centralized planning as the tool for growth of the economy in 1928. The USSR introduced a planned economy when it adopted its first Five Year Plan, 1929- 1934. Some planned steps were taken to resolve the problems of the country. These efforts of the USSR were quite successful in that period. As a result, other nations also accepted this model of development. After India achieved Independence, a formal model of planning was adopted, and accordingly the Planning Commission, reporting directly to the Prime Minister of India, was established on 15 March 1950, with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman. The Planning Commission was finally replaced by NITI Aayog

(National Institution for Transforming India) when on 1 January 2015 a Cabinet resolution was passed to this effect. Thus, financial planning is essential for the development of infrastructure, industries and factories and to speed up information technology and also to alleviate poverty, unemployment and economic inequality in the country.

1.1 What is planning?

The first step taken in the right direction by thinking carefully is planning. Planning is the process of thinking about the activities required to achieve a desired goal. It involves the creation and maintenance of a plan, such as psychological aspects that require conceptual skills. It is necessary that objectives of the planning must be clear and the means and efforts of achieving them are organized and the period is clear. Thus, planning is as a process to develop a strategy to achieve desired objectives, to solve problems, and to facilitate action. Our Planning Commission has defined planning in following words-

"Planning is a method of organization of resources through which there sources are properly used for maximum benefit of the society so as to enable it to fulfill the societal objectives"

Our Planning Commission defines this as saying that -

"Planning is a method of organization of resources through which the resources are properly

used for maximum benefit of the society and to fulfill the societal objectives"

The Planning Commission is an extra constitutional and non-statutory body which was formed in 1950. First of all the idea of planned economy was crystallized in 1930s when our national leaders came under the influence of socialist philosophy. India's Five year plans were very much impressed by the rapid strides achieved by the USSR through five years plans. In 1934, Sir M. Visvesvaraya had published a book titled "Planned Economy in India", in which he presented a constructive draft of the development of India in next ten years. His core idea was to lay out a plan to shift labor from agriculture to industries and double up National income in ten years. This was the first concrete scholarly work towards planning. Bombay Plan of 1944, Gandhian Plan of Shriman Narayan, People's Plan of M N Roy, Sarvodaya Plan of 1950 of Jaiprakash Narayan were some of the meaningful efforts towards planned economy.

1.2 Why Planning -

The aim of planning in economic sector is national development. The participatory and responsive management is the first ladder of development. The planning makes administration and resources involved and responsive. Attitude and orientation of policy maker, flexible result mechanism, participation and commitment to the work are considered essential factors for development by Pai Panadhikar and KshirSagar. For Mahatma Gandhi the aim of planning is development of the last man at the bottom and decentralization of resources. The slogan of our present Prime Minister Narendra Modi '**SabkaSaath...SabkaVikas**' '**Collective Efforts Inclusive Growth**' endorses this perception. Development means improvement in the living standard of the people. Today, India has craved a place for itself among the advanced nations of the world. It indicates that our strategy of planned development has been quite successful. The planning commission played a crucial role in the planned development from its formation in 1950 till

its replacement by NITI Aayog in 2015.

1.3 National Institution for Transforming India (NITI)

National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog was formed by the Union government on January 1, 2015. It replaced its predecessor the Planning Commission. In the context of governance structures, the changed requirements of our country, point to the need for setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the government a directional and policy dynamo. The proposed institution has to provide governments at the central and state levels with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy.

This includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue-based support. The institution has to be able to respond to the changing and more integrated world that India is part of. An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a centre-to-state one-way flow of policy by a genuine and continuing partnership with the states.

The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and, ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the government as well as deal with contingent issues. Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world, no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find our own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in and for India. It will be a Bharatiya approach to development.

1.4 Basis of Formation of NITI-

1. To ensure active role of states in development- The states will play active role in the national development as partners of the Indian Cooperative Federalism.

2. To ensure proper use of Intellectual Property and stop Brain -Drain - It emphasizes on maximum exposure and proper use of intellectual property available in our country and stops its drain to other countries by channelizing it to be part of good governance in our own country.

3. To build a common platform of the Union and the States for cooperative development - It is to prepare a joint platform of the union and the states to ensure success in achieving the development goals by removing the communication barriers in the procedural requirements of the various ministries and the states. It tends to meet the requirement of various states through mutual discussions and deliberations.

1.5 Aims/Objectives

1. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to.
2. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
3. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
4. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
5. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
6. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative

improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.

7. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
8. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
9. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
10. To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders.
11. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
12. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
13. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.

1.6 Composition of NITI-

The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:

1. **Chairman** -Prime Minister of India as the ex-officio Chairman.
2. **Members of Governing Council**- Chief Ministers of all the states, Chief Ministers of Union Territories which have legislative assemblies and Lt. Governor of the remaining Union Territories.
3. **Regional Councils**-Regional Councils will be

formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for a specified tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairman of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

Members nominated by the Prime Minister-

Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister

Full time Officials-

Vice-Chairman- To be appointed by the Prime Minister.

Full time members- Two.

Part time members- Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organizations and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis.

Ex Officio members- Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

Chief Executive Officer- To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

Secretariat as deemed necessary.

Presently, Dr. Rajiv Kumar is vice-Chairman of NITI and Dr. Bibek Debroy and Dr. V. K. Saraswat are full time members.

Important Points

- Planning Commission which was an extra-constitutional or a non-statutory body was formed by a Cabinet resolution in 1950.
- Objectives of Planning-Proper utilization of resources, alleviating poverty, skill development, national development, increase in Per capita income or average income, self-reliance and to develop capabilities for welfare.

- National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015.
- NITI Aayog acts as a 'Think Tank' of the government.
- NITI Aayog has initiated a systematic effort for proper use of intellectual property.
- Prime Minister of India is an ex-officio chairman of NITI Aayog, one Vice-chairperson and two full time members are appointed by the Prime Minister.
- All the states and the Union Territories have their representation in the Governing Council.
- Present Vice-chairperson of NITI Aayog is Dr. Rajiv Kumar.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions-

- When was NITI Aayog formed?
(A) March 1, 2015 (B) January 1, 2015
(C) April 1, 2015 (D) March 1, 1950 ()
- Who is an ex-officio Chairperson of NITI Aayog?
(A) Prime Minister (B) President
(C) Chief Justice
(D) Governor of the state ()
- Who is author of 'Planned Economy for India'?
(A) Ashirwadam (B) Amartya Sen
(C) M Viswernaiva
(D) Dr. Arvind Pangariya ()
- Which among the following is a member of Governing Council of NITI Aayog?
(A) Lt. Governor of Delhi
(B) Chief Minister of Rajasthan
(C) Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(D) All above ()
- Which of the following institution is performing the function of planning in our

Country?

(A) Planning Commission

(B) Finance Commission

(C) UPSC

(D) NITI Aayog ()

Very Short Answer Type Questions-

1. When was the Planning Commission established?
2. What is the full form of NITI Aayog in English?
3. How many full time members are there in the NITI Aayog?
4. Who presides over meetings of the regional councils?
5. Who gave the slogan '*SabkaSaath... SabkaVikas*' 'Collective Efforts Inclusive Growth'?

Short Answer Type Questions-

1. What is planning? Explain.
2. Describe the four characteristics of good

planning.

3. Write names of the Vice-Chairman and the permanent members of the NITI Aayog.
4. What are the main objectives of planning in India? Explain.
5. How has the the NITI Aayog has started the systematic effort to use 'intellectual property'?

Essay Type Questions-

1. What is planning? Write elaborately about its necessity and objectives.
2. Review the bases of formation NITI Aayog and its objectives in the present context.
3. Give your suggestions for empowerment of the 'NITI Aayog' in the context of the current needs of the country.

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions-

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

2. Environment & Natural Resources

“माता भूमिः पुत्रोऽहं पृथिव्या”

“Earth is our mother, we all are her son”.

Since the beginning of human life, there has been a perpetual mutual relationship between man and environment. Man's life depends on nature. Therefore, natural environment is essential for its existence. In Indian culture, nature has been called a mother. Earth, as mother nourishes the whole universe. So it is our ethical duty to protect it. For the people of India, environmental conservation is not a new concept. Indian society has played the role of environmental protector since ancient times. In Jainism non-violence is considered as the supreme religion and hence the conservation of the life of every living organ (*jiva*) is treated essential. Bishnoi sect of Rajasthan, which follows twenty nine principles (Bees+nau) are valuable rules for the conservation of nature. In the year 1485, Guru Jamboji launched the Bishnoi cult and framed 29 principles or commandments for his followers. He spent the remaining 51 years of his life to spreading his great vision to the people of the areas of Thar Desert. The principles laid down by him were adopted to conserve the bio-diversity of the area as much as a healthy eco-friendly social life for his followers. It is said that in Khejadli village in Rajasthan 363 Bishnois, led by Amrita Devi sacrificed their lives in 1730 AD while protecting green Khejri trees considered sacred by the community, by hugging them. Amrita Devi invoked this idiom while sacrificing her life for trees.

“सिर साटे रूख रहे तो भी सस्तो जाण”

"Sir sātey rūkh rahe to bhī sasto jān"

*"If a tree was saved from cutting
even at the cost of one's head, it's worth it."*

2.1 Need of Environmental Protection -

Presently man is oriented towards progress and development. For development, he is making new strides and innovations in the scientific and technological fields. However, negative aspect of excessive development is that it has created many environmental problems for the mankind. The environment has suffered due to the scientific inventions. A lot has been discovered over the years. Many of these inventions tend to be harmful to the environment, though it is a way of the human race trying to make their life better. Factories have been built in so many places around the world. The emission of harmful gases into the air is on the increase. The dredging of oil in the sea is also another case. Trees are being cut down to create space for more land. With all this going on, the environment remains at the mercy for protection.

Due to unchecked development our environment is getting polluted. Deforestation is perhaps the most vital cause of environmental disruption. Deforestation, decrease in the inter dependence between the vegetations and organisms, industrialization, rapid urbanization, smoke emitted by vehicles and factories unexpected expansion of technology, population explosion, dumping of solid waste, agricultural waste, radioactive waste of

nuclear furnaces and the electronic pollution from electronic devices are the major sources of environmental pollution. All these activities have led to over exploitation of nature and its difficult to guess as to how long the nature will be able to support these human activities. The rising temperature of the earth has resulted in the *global warming*. The gradual heating of Earth's surface, oceans and atmosphere is one of the most vexing environmental issues and the biggest climatic challenge the world is facing today. Global warming is primarily a problem of too much carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere, which acts as a blanket, trapping heat and warming the planet. Due to the increase in population, particularly in developing countries, there has been surge in demand for basic food, occupation and shelter. The world has witnessed massive deforestation to expand absorb the growing population and their demands. not only the area of agricultural land is decreasing but the fertility of the soil is also decreasing. The livestock and milk production have been affected by the reduction in grasslands. Due to the decrease in agricultural production, providing food to the growing population has become a serious concern of the governments of all countries.

According to the United Nations report, 2016, one billion and 20 million people of developing countries do not have access to clean water. More than 3 million children die every year because more than two million sixty million people are not having access to clean facilities. Moreover, Over 97 percent of the earth's water is found in the oceans as salt water. Two percent of the earth's water is stored as fresh water in glaciers, ice caps, and snowy mountain ranges. That leaves only one percent of the earth's water available to us for our daily water supply needs. A large part of this water is also not proper for drinking due to environmental pollution. Environmental Pollution can have devastating effects on sea life, on crops and on human health. It affects all plant, human and animal life in a negative way. Almost all of our gains in the fields of industrial progress, science and technology had so far been realized at the cost of our health. Even our flora and

fauna were found to be threatened with extinction. All this really leaves us wondering if all our achievements and industrial civilization really help us climb the peaks of prosperity or simply take us down the blind alleys of adversity. The question is being raised whether all is well with our industrial growth and progress in the field of science and technology.

Global Warming

2.2 What is Global Warming?

Global temperature i.e. global warming has become the world's biggest problem today. This term refers to the general increase in the earth's average temperature caused by the presence of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which causes changes in climate patterns across the globe. Global warming is no longer just a prediction it is actually happening. It is undisputed that the average temperature at the surface of the Earth has increased over the past century by about 1°F (0.6°C), with both the air and the oceans warming. Efforts are on the world over to reduce the global temperature but it is increasing year after year. Before we understand the global warming we must understand the greenhouse effect. The green house is called a room in which plants are produced. The walls of this chamber are made of heat resistant materials and the roof is made of glass, in which sunlight and energy can enter the plant house, but heat cannot come out. Since the temperature of the plant house does not decrease even in the winter season, the plants can be easily grown by increasing the temperature in it. The same thing happens to temperature of the atmosphere of the Earth. Many chemical compounds found in the Earth's atmosphere act as “greenhouse gases.” These gases allow sunlight, which is radiated in the visible and ultraviolet spectra, to enter the atmosphere unimpeded. When it strikes the Earth's surface, some of the sunlight is reflected as infrared radiation (heat). Greenhouse gases form a natural cover over the earth tend to absorb this infrared radiation as it is reflected back

towards space trapping the heat in the atmosphere. This is done similar to the glass walls of the greenhouse absorbing some heat in it. Greenhouse gases comprise less than 1% of the atmosphere. The major greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and ozone (O₃). Atmospheric water vapour (H₂O) also makes a large contribution to the natural greenhouse effect but it is thought that its presence is not directly affected by human activity. The increasing temperature of the atmosphere is compared to that of the Green House because these Greenhouse gases form a cover over the earth's surface and absorb the reradiated heat in it. It helps in increase of temperature of the earth. It is done similar to what the as heat resistant walls do to absorb some heat in the green houses. Due to greenhouse gases, the atmosphere absorbs more infrared energy than it reradiates to space, resulting in a net warming of the Earthatmosphere system and of surface temperature. This phenomenon is called global warming.

2.3 Causes of Global Warming-

1. **Increase in greenhouse gases due to human activities-** The most responsible for the global warming is the man and his activities. The man who considers himself as the most intelligent creature of this earth is unconsciously or intentionally bent on eliminating his own habitat. The human activities are constantly increasing the amount of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen oxides etc. The cover formed of these green house gases is getting denser and absorbs in it more reradiated heat reflected back from earth's surface. It results in increase in the earth's temperature to alarming level.
2. **The buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere-** The buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, mainly from your fossil fuel emissions, is the most significant human cause of global warming. The quantity of carbon dioxide is increasing in the atmosphere due to indiscriminate emissions of gases of the

vehicles, aircrafts, power plants, factories and the industries.

3. **Destruction of the forest cover-** The other cause of global warming is indiscriminate destruction of the forests. We are currently destroying some of the best known mechanisms for storing that carbon plants. Deforestation increases the severity of global warming as well. Carbon dioxide is released from the human conversion of forests and grasslands into farmland and cities. All living plants store carbon. When those plants die and decay, carbon dioxide is released back into the atmosphere. As forests and grasslands are cleared for our use, enormous amounts of stored carbon enter the atmosphere.
4. **Use of Chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) -** Another cause of global warming is CFCs which are used in refrigerators, fire extinguishers and air conditioning units. Chlorofluorocarbons, commonly known as CFCs, are a group of man-made compounds containing chlorine, fluorine and carbon. CFCs release free chlorine atoms which cause significant ozone depletion. Ozone layer prevents the fatal ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the Sun to reach the earth. Scientists claim that now there is a large hole in the ozone layer through which the ultraviolet rays reach the earth directly thus making it hot. Due to global warming and rise in the temperature snow deposits on the poles are rapidly melting leading to climatic changes.
5. **Burning of fossil fuels for production of electricity-** The need for electricity is constantly increasing everywhere be it developed or undeveloped countries. In order to produce electricity, fossil fuels are used in large quantities. By burning of fossil fuels a huge amount of carbon dioxide is released. This in turn increases the effect of greenhouse gases. Obviously, it contributes in the global warming.

2.4 Effects of Global Warming -

1. Increase in temperature of the atmosphere

In the last ten years, the average temperature of the earth has increased from 0.3 to 0.06 degrees Celsius. It is feared that there will be further increase in global warming in the coming years. After the year 1895, the year 2012 was recorded as the hottest year. Global warming caused by human activities that emit heat-trapping carbon dioxide has raised the average global temperature by about 1°F (0.6°C) over the past century. In the oceans, this change has only been about 0.18°F (0.1°C).

2. Increase in sea surface

The temperature of the earth is rising at an alarming level due to global warming. The process of melting of ice deposits on glaciers which has already started will result in increase of the amount of water in the oceans. The increase in water will further lead to increase in the surface of the sea. Global warming can affect sea levels, coastlines, ocean acidification, ocean currents, seawater, sea surface temperatures, tides, the sea floor, weather, and trigger several changes in ocean biogeochemistry; all of these affect the functioning of a society. As the surface of the oceans increase, a large part of the natural shores will be submerged in the sea eroding the coastal areas. Thus most people living in coastal areas will be rendered homeless. So far, 18 islands of the world have submerged due to rise in temperature. In India, Sundarban, a group of 54 islands is also threatened by this crisis. The islands of Kiribati, a remote and low-lying nation in the Pacific Ocean, with a population of ten million is under threat from climate change. Mājuli, the world's biggest river island in the Brahmaputra River in Assam is also in danger due to floods; its area has decreased from 1287 sq km to 557 sq km. With the effect of global warming, 14 islands are expected to be completely eliminated by 2020.

3. Effect on human health

Global climate change directly and indirectly contributes to the spread of diseases and premature mortality. Due to rise in temperature, risks of

infectious vector born diseases such as malaria, dengue and yellow fever will increase. The time is likely to arrive when most of us will not have clean water to drink, fresh food to eat and fresh air to breathe.

4. Effect on animal birds and vegetation

Global warming will also have a profound impact on animals, birds and vegetation. It is believed that with the increase of heat, animal birds and flora will slowly migrate towards the north and mountainous areas, but in this process some of species are likely to meet their extinction due to changing food availability and environmental conditions.

5. Effect on Cities

Cities are uniquely sensitive to many impacts, especially extreme weather impacts. Climate change may threaten people's jobs and livelihoods. Due to extreme heat in summer and extreme cold during the winters the use of air conditioners in homes has increased manifold leading to over consumption of energy. It further results in release of more amounts of CFC gases in the environment which will have adverse effect on the ozone layers.

2.5 The Main Contributors of Greenhouse Gas Emissions-

Sr.No	Source/Contributor	Percentage
1	Power Station	21.30
2	Industries	16.80
3	Transport Vehicles & Trains	14.40
4	Agriculture & Farming Product	12.30
5	Use of Fossil Fuel	11.30
6	Residential Areas	10.30
7	Burning of Bio-Mass	10.00
8	Burning of Garbage	03.40

2.6 Measures to Prevent Global Warming -

Global Warming is a serious problem for humans today and for the future of humanity. We must combine all our knowledge and wisdom to find a solution to this problem. Always try your best to

educate people about global warming and its causes and after affects. Tell them how they can contribute their part by saving energy that will be good for the environment. Gather opportunities and establish programs that will help you to share information with friends, relatives and neighbors. By being just a little more mindful, we all can play our part in combating global warming. The following points should be noted for this -

1. It is necessary that we keep the environment green around us.
2. Reduction in the use of organic fuel.
3. Use of carbon free energy resources such as sun, air, nuclear power resources should be encouraged.
4. Proper measures should be taken to prevent the deforestation of forest areas.

2.7 Global Concern on Climate Change-

Climate change has been recognized as the foremost environmental problem of the twenty-first century and has become a subject of considerable debate. It is a serious global problem related to the existence and development of our lives. It is likely to result in a massive climatic upheavals in the entire world. It may endanger the very existence of the islands of the world. It has not only adversely affected human life, but has also intensified the frequency of various natural calamities such as floods, droughts and sea storms etc. Due to the indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources has led to many natural crises. Rise in the temperature of the earth has caused melting of the glaciers and the ability of the ozone layer to prevent ultraviolet rays of the sun has also decreased due to creation of a hole in it. Overall, we are facing the biggest environmental challenge our generation has ever seen. Climate change is expected to act as a 'risk-multiplier', interacting with other trends. It is likely to make it even more difficult to address poverty, disease, and food and water insecurity. In particular, rising temperatures and changing patterns of precipitation may affect the availability of food

(including crops and livestock) and water, leading to more hunger and increased volatility in food prices, and heightened regional tensions, affecting international stability and security. An increased frequency of extreme weather events may adversely affect human health, disrupt the flow of natural resources and commodities, and threaten global infrastructure for transport and energy. Moreover, the inherent uncertainty of these various impacts is likely to increase risks significantly in the business and financial sectors. In this direction, the first large global level meeting known as the Stockholm Conference (United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, 1972 organized by the United Nations focusing on environmental issues) was held at Stockholm (Sweden) from 5 to 16 June, 1972. In the conference detailed discussions on the global impact of climate change were made. To celebrate the 10th Anniversary of this Conference, another Conference of UN nations was held in Nairobi (Kenya) on 10th to 18th May, 1982, in which a declaration of various project and work schemes related to the environment was accepted. On the twentieth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference, the United Nations Earth Summit was held from 3 to 14 June, 1992 at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); in which Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 1992 was approved by accepting principles underlined in it. It reaffirmed the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972, and sought to build upon it, with the goal of establishing a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of co-operation among States, key sectors of societies and people, working towards international agreements which respect the interests of all and protect the integrity of the global environmental and developmental system and by recognizing the integral and interdependent nature of the Earth. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was also signed in the conference to address the challenges of climate change. The first joint conference on the climate change was held in 1995 in Berlin (Germany). Since then, twenty two annual

conferences on climate change have been held so far.

2.8 The United Nations Climate Change Conference, 2014-

The United Nations Climate Change Conference, 2014 (COP20 or CMP10) was held in Lima, Peru, from December 1 to 12, 2014. The main points of the conference are as follows:

Besides representatives of 194 countries of the world, 12,500 politicians, diplomats, climate activists of various international institutions and NGOs and media persons participated in the conference in which the problem of climate change and its solution were seriously discussed. Peru's Environment Minister Manuel Pulgar-Vidal presided over the conference and it was also addressed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban-Ki-Moon. India was represented by Prakash Javadekar, Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

One important achievement of this conference was the acceptance of the consensus draft format for national resolutions to cut global carbon emissions was accepted and the concerns of developing countries including India were also resolved.

India was successful in making its a consensus draft of national resolution for reduction of global carbon emission accepted and getting the concerns of developing countries resolved. Developed countries were advised to adhere to their commitment of financial assistance strictly and were given an interim target to mobilize \$100 billion a year towards the Green Climate Fund by 2020. The COP instead urged developed countries to “enhance the available quantitative and qualitative elements of a pathway, placing greater emphasis on transparency and predictability of financial flows.”

According to the agreement, all United Nations countries will present their goal of reducing carbon emissions in Paris conference.

2.9 United Nations Climate Change

Conference 2015- It was held from 30

November to 12 December 2015 in the capital city of France, Paris. It was the 21st yearly session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties (CMP) to the 1997 Kyoto Protocol.

Its main points are as follows:

On April 22, on the occasion of Earth Day, delegates from 175 countries, including India, signed the United Nations on the Climate Change Agreement of the Paris. On behalf of India Environment Minister of India signed this agreement at the ceremony held at the United Nations General Assembly.

The signing of any agreement by 175 countries of the world was a record in itself. Earlier, 119 countries signed an agreement on maritime safety in 1982.

After signing the Paris Climate Agreement, all countries were required to get this agreement approved by the respective Parliaments of their countries.

It will come into effect within 30 days of approval by 55 countries responsible for at least 55 percent carbon emissions in the world.

Under the agreement, member countries have set a target to limit the global temperature rise to less than two degrees Celsius by the end of the 21st century. The agreement calls for zero net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions to be reached during the second half of the 21st century.

India has set a target of producing 175 giga watts of renewable energy by 2022 with reduction in fossil fuel emissions.

The Paris Agreement acknowledges the development imperatives of developing countries. The Agreement recognizes the developing countries' right to development and their efforts to harmonize development with environment, while protecting the interests of the most vulnerable.

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted, "*Outcome of Paris Agreement has no winners or losers. Climate justice has won and we*

are all working towards a greener future."

President of France, who was host to the Climate Conference, said, "*It is a Great day for Earth.*" He further said that Paris had witnessed many revolutions in its past many centuries but what it had witnessed this day was the most beautiful and peaceful revolution.

United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki-moon said, "This step will not only save the environment of the earth but it will also end poverty and promote development."

India's Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar said, "This is not an agreement alone rather a new chapter in the lives of seven billion people." Gandhiji used to say that we have not inherited this earth from our ancestors, but generations have passed it to us in debt.

On the occasion of Jayanti 25th of September, 2016 of Pandit Deendayal, Indian Prime Minister announced that all terms of the Paris Agreement in India will be implemented with effect from October 2, 2016. Accordingly, the process for implementation of Paris agreement in India started w.e.f October 2, 2016.

The key elements of a successful agreement in Paris-

The ultimate objective is to keep dangerous climate change in check. For the European Union (EU), the new agreement must send a clear signal of governments' resolve to reduce emissions sufficiently to keep global average temperature increase below the agreed 2°C limit by the end of the century. The EU's vision of a credible agreement includes: A global vision for a long term goal a signal for broader audiences, businesses and investors of governments' resolve to transition to low-carbon economies.

1. A mechanism to regularly review and raise the collective ambition countries should come together to consider and strengthen emissions reduction targets in light of the latest science and progress made to date.
2. Robust transparency and accountability rules.

Parties and other stakeholders need to be able to trust that what is promised will be delivered and that reductions achieved are accounted for consistently.

3. Beyond emissions reductions, the Paris Agreement must also help countries, especially those most vulnerable, adapt to climate change impacts.

2.10 Indian Constitution and Conservation of Environment-

Our rich and environment friendly culture prompted our Constitution makers to recognize the need for assimilating provisions for the environment protection in the constitution. Initially, the Constitution of India had no direct provision for environmental protection. However, later on the environment protection was made a constitutional obligation/duty not only of the government but also of the citizens. Many factors have led to these developments. Global consciousness for the protection of environment in the seventies, Stockholm Conference and increasing awareness of the environmental crisis prompted the Indian Government to enact 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976. While recognizing the need for protection of the environment, the Constitution was amended to introduce direct provisions for protection of environment. The Constitution (Forty second Amendment) Act, added Article 48-A to the Directive Principles of State Policy and for the first time, inserted specific provision with respect to the preservation of environment throughout the country. The Indian Constitution is the first constitution in the world which made provision for the protection of environment. The Directive Principles of State Policy have been included in Part-4 of the Constitution.

1. Article 48A says "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country." The said amendment also imposed a responsibility on every citizen in the form of fundamental duty.

2. Article 51-A (g) which deals with

Fundamental Duties of the citizens states:

“It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.”

3. Article 21 of the constitution of India provides for the right to life and personal liberty. It states that “no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.”

4. Article 252 and 253 of the Constitution of India are significant as they authorize the law makers to make laws keeping in view the matter of protection of the environment. Not only the concepts of saving the environment are inherent in the Constitution of India but emphasis has also been given to protect the country from the adverse effects of environmental imbalance.

The Parliament has passed several legislations for this, the main ones are: -

1. Environment Protection Act, 1986 - This Act was approved by the President on May 23, 1986. It authorizes the central government to protect and improve environmental quality, control and reduce pollution from all sources, and prohibit or restrict the setting and/or operation of any industrial facility on environmental grounds. In case of violations, the Act under section-7 explicitly prohibits discharge of environmental pollutants in excess of prescribed regulatory standards. Under section 15, it prescribes the penalties for offences under the Act-a prison term of up to 5 years or a fine of up to Rs.1 lakh, or both. The Act imposes an additional fine of up to Rs.5,000 for every day of continuing violation. If a failure or contravention occurs for more than one year after the date of conviction, an offender may be punished for up to 7 years imprisonment.

On the violation of rules, any person can sue for public interest by giving notice of two months. The Central Government is authorized under Section 5 of this Act to give written instructions to the established authorities for the execution of their powers. The Central Government has the right to

shut down industries that do not comply with the Act and can instruct to stop power services.

2. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981- The Air Act provides for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution.

Under this Act, the State Government may declare any area as air pollution control area at its discretion. All industrial units will have to take a certificate from the state board, if they fail to comply with the provisions of the Act, the power and water connections of the industries may also be severed.

3. Water (Pollution, Prevention and Control) Act, 1974- (Amendment Act, 1988)- The main features of this Act are related to measures to be taken to keep water pollution free. It proposed for strict punishments and penalties for polluting industrial units. This Act establishes an institutional structure for preventing and abating water pollution. It establishes standards for water quality and effluent. Polluting industries must seek permission to discharge waste into effluent bodies. The CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board) was constituted under this act.

4. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 Amendment - The Wildlife Protection Act was passed by the Indian Parliament on September 9, 1972. This act is a milestone for conservation of wild animals. It provides for the protection of birds and animals and for all matters that are connected to it whether it be their habitat or the waterhole or the forests that sustain them. This act has removed the item of wildlife conservation from the state list and included it in the concurrent list.

The main features of this act are as follows:

1. It ensures the protection and management of wild animals.
2. It prohibits animal hunting, sale of their leather and products.
3. It prevents illegal hunting and focus upon the need for the protection of wildlife.
4. It provides for imprisonment of 3-5 years and a fine of Rs. 5 thousand on violation of the act by criminals. In case of hunting of the National

Animal Tiger and national bird Peacock, it provides for imprisonment upto 10 years.

2.11 Environmental Protection : Some Important Decisions of the Judiciary-

Our judiciary has been playing an important role as a steward of environmental protection. In recent years; there has been a sustained focus on the role played by the higher judiciary in devising and monitoring the implementation of measures for pollution control, conservation of forests and wildlife protection. Many of these judicial interventions have been triggered by the persistent incoherence in policy-making as well as the lack of capacity-building amongst the executive agencies. Devices such as Public Interest Litigation (PIL) have been prominently relied upon to tackle environmental problems, and this approach has its supporters as well as critics. The Apex court and the High Courts have given important instructions/orders for environmental protection.

1. The State Governments and Union Territories will require, as a condition of licenses to all cinema halls, touring cinemas and video parlours, that at least two slides/messages provided by the Ministry of Environment, and which deal with environmental issues, will be shown free of cost as part of each show. Failure to comply with this order is grounds for cancellation of a license.
2. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will start producing short films which deal with the environment and pollution. One such film will be shown, as far as practicable, in one show every day by the cinema halls.
3. All India Radio and Doordarshan will take steps to make and broadcast interesting programmes on the environment and pollution. The Attorney-General has said that five to seven minutes can be devoted to these programs each day on these radio/TV stations.
4. The University Grants Commission will take appropriate steps to require universities to prescribe a course on the environment. They

should consider making this course a compulsory subject. As far as education up to the college level, every State Government and every Education Board connected with education up to the matriculation stage, as well as intermediate colleges, is required to take steps to enforce compulsory education on the environment in a graded way.

5. In the year 1996, the Supreme Court ordered the federal government and local authorities to clean the historic city of Delhi every day, run a Comprehensive Forestry Campaign and implement Reserve Forest Laws.
6. To protect the world heritage of Agra-Taj Mahal, the Supreme Court held in its judgment dated December 13, 1996 that the 292 coal-based industries shall as per the schedule indicated change-over to natural gas as an industrial-fuel and the industries which were not in a position to get gas connections for any reason would stop functioning with the aid of coke/coal in the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) and may relocate themselves as per the orders given by the Supreme Court. The court directed (in 1999), Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest, and the Secretary, Ministry of Tourism to collect Rs. 20 million from tourists which shall be spent on preservation and beautification of the city.
7. The Supreme Court has issued various instructions to prevent pollution caused by vehicles.
8. Leadless gasoline should be used in the four metros, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai from 2000.
9. CNG to be used in taxis, auto rickshaws and buses in Delhi w.e.f. April 2001.
10. Smoking should be prohibited in all public places.

2.12 Important Days Related to Environmental Awareness-

1. World Environment Day- 5 June
2. Earth Day-22 April

3. World Ozone Day-16 September
4. Foerst conservation Day-28 July
5. World Water Day-22 March

2.13 Consumer Culture-

Consumption is a complex social phenomenon in which people consume goods or services for reasons beyond their basic use-value. Consumerism is an economic process which means that every element within the society is consumable. Only thing required is to set up them in the market as essential products. Consumer culture can be defined as a *"social arrangement in which the relations between the (lived cultural experience of everyday life) and social resources, between meaningful (valued) ways of life and the symbolic and material resources on which they depend, is mediated through markets."*

The industrialists ignite an artificial desire in the minds of the customers to attract them towards their products by generating a vague feeling that they cannot do without those products. This is deliberately cultivated by the industrialists and traders to sell their products in the market and earn profit. This is here the trend of debutant consumerism begins. Consumer culture is a system in which consumption, a set of behaviors found in all times and places, is dominated by the consumption of commercial products. It is also a system in which the transmission of existing cultural values, norms and customary ways of doing things from generation to generation "is largely understood to be carried out through the exercise of free personal choice in the private sphere of everyday life." Three-fourths of the world's total resources are consumed by the people of developed countries, where less than one-fourth of the world's population lives. For example, while the US population is 5 percent of the world's population, 20 percent of total petroleum products of the world are consumed by the American consumer. Similarly, due to excessive use of air conditioners in homes and vehicles in the developed countries results in emission of green house gases; which in turn causes global warming.

More or less the behavior of all the developed and developing countries is similar to that of the US. In the flippant chasing of the Western culture, developing countries like India have come under the grip of the consumer culture. Advertisements have played an important role in developing this thinking.

For the last few decades, concept of *"the economics of supply"*, based on the theme-make the goods and you will also get the consumers is going on very well. Where customers are not prepared to buy the goods at their own they are tempted by advertisements to make them ready as customers. Government and banks are also supporting the tendency in the competitive era of maximum industrial production. The consumers' are turning bankrupt due to excessive and indiscriminate and uninterrupted purchases made through the wallets, net banking, debit and credit cards and bank accounts. Moreover, the lifespan of products expires after their due expiry date making them unusable and useless. With the old stuff quickly meets its expiry date and rendered unusable new products comes for sale. The average lifetime of a product was three times more in the 1980s as compared to the present times. Along with this, the production of packing materials and the use of disposable products have resulted in the challenge of salvaging the waste products before the world. The natural resources of mineral, forest, water and energy sources are being exploited to prepare these products. This system is polluting the environment by destroying the valuable and healthful sources of nature. We should not forget that natural resources can not be created and it is impossible to increase them. Current industrial development is running a business that is being used to spend its own deposit. It is believed by environmentalists that while calculating a nation's Gross National Product (GNP), the resources should also be accounted for, which are getting destroyed by the industrial system.

According to experts, if we continue to consume natural resources at the present rate, then in the 277 years, in the cobalt and platinum 400 years, in Petrol 49 years, petroleum 60 years, coal will

disappear from Earth in a few hundred years. Today, millions of years ago, in the world, the use of gasoline, coal and natural gas is being used to generate energy. Therefore, we have to understand that in spite of raising such resources of consumerism in a consumerist culture, man is not truly happy; this culture of consumerism continues to be a cause of mental stress due to human desire to fulfill the new needs. What has been said in our culture to limit the requirements and to adopt a restrained and *sattvik* lifestyle is that today it is relevant not only for India but to the whole world. Earth is not someone's personal contact. We have not received this right from our ancestors, but it is a heritage of future generations. Therefore, we are bound by the obligation to preserve the present natural resources.

Conclusion-

In today's development race man has advanced so fast that it hardly has any time to look towards conservation of its environment. He has nearly forgotten that he lives on the earth. If every individual whether he is a child or an aged one develop awareness, consciousness and be alert about environment issues and adapts to it accordingly; only then can this serious problem be solved. Today, there is a dire need for all human beings to coordinate, cooperate and adapt to the environment. At the same time, we must adopt our traditional methods and ancient culture and follow the provisions of environmental conservation enshrined in our constitution.

Important Points

- In Khejadli village in Rajasthan 363 Bishnois, led by Amrita Devi sacrificed their lives while protecting trees and said that saving trees at the cost of one's head was worth it.
- Green houses gases are responsible for the rising temperature of the earth.
- Green house gases are- chlorofluorocarbons, carbon di-oxide, methane and nitrogen oxide

tec.

- Global warming has become the world's biggest problem today and the glaciers are melting at the poles due to the rising temperature which in turn results in rising of sea water. It creates a threat of submerging of coastal areas into the sea and also adversely affects human health and lives of all other living beings.
- Every individual must be aware about the dangers of global warming and strive hard to curtail it. The application of carbon free sources of energy such as solar, wind, and nuclear energy should be encouraged.
- Materials derived from natures which are directly or indirectly necessary for human life are called natural resources i.e.; water resources, mineral resources, food resources, forest resources, energy resources and soil resources.
- The first global level conference on climate change was held at Stockholm (Sweden) from 5 to 16 June, 1972.
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was also signed in the first joint conference held at Berlin (Germany) in 1995. Since then UNFCCC conference is being held year.
- 21st United Nations Climate Change Conference 2015 was held from 30 November to 12 December 2015 at Paris.
- Under the agreement, member countries have set a target to limit the global temperature rise to less than two degrees celcius by the end of the 21st century.
- Article 48A of the Constitution of India says "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country."
- Article 51-A (g) of part IV of the constitution

deals with Fundamental Duties of the citizens states: "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."

- The Parliament has passed several legislations to save us from the effects of environmental imbalance such as-Environment Protection Act, 1986, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 Amendment.
- The tendency of Consumer culture is causing great harm to the environment.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions-

1. When is the world environment day observed?
(A) 16 September
(B) 16 October
(C) 16 November
(D) 16 December ()
2. When is the world water day observed?
(A) 12 March
(B) 22 March
(C) 12 April
(D) 22 April ()
3. Where was the UNFCCC (COP21) held?
(A) Kyoto (Japan)
(B) Lima (Peru)
(C) Paris (France)
(D) Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) ()
4. Which one of the following is a metallic minerals?
(A) Gypsum
(B) Granite
(C) Rock Phosphate

(D) Zink

()

Very Short Answer Type Questions-

1. In which year and where did the incident of the sacrifice of the Bishnoi for saving trees take place?
2. Which Bishnoi woman sacrificed her life for saving the trees?
3. What is the full form of CFC?
4. When is the world earth day observed?
5. When is the world environment day observed?
6. What is the name of the chemical element used in nuclear energy?
7. Write the name of any two of the Hydro Power Projects of Rajasthan?
8. What is the full form of UNFCCC?

Short Answer Type Questions-

1. What is the significance of environment conservation in Indian Culture?
2. "Sir sātey rūkh rahe to bhī sasto jān"
"If a tree was saved from cutting even at the cost of one's head, it's worth it." Describe in brief the incident related to this saying.
3. Suggest measures to control Global Warming.
4. Write name of any three deserts of the world.
5. Write a brief note on Paris agreement.
6. What constitutional provisions were made by the government under Environment Protection Act, 1986 for the conservation of the environment?
7. How Consumer Culture is harmful to the environment? Describe in brief.

Essay Type Questions-

1. What does the Global Warming mean? Describe its causes and effects on the earth.
2. Describe comprehensively about the

provisions made for the conservation of environment in our constitution.

3. Write an essay on the world perspective as regards the Global Warming.
4. Elaborate about the causes of Consumer Culture and its effects on the environment and human life.
5. How is Consumer Culture causing irreparable damage to the natural resources. Elaborate?

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions-

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C

3. India & Globalization

In the last decade of the twentieth century, the revolution in communication technology has transformed the whole world into a '*global village*'. It is a metaphoric shrinking of the world into a village through the use of electronic media. In this era, a new concept of *globalization* was initiated. After the end of Second World War, the world was divided into two parts on the basis of ideology. On one side, there were countries which were supporting liberalization; privatization, globalization and capitalism, while on the other side there were other countries which supported communism and socialism. The United States led the first group, while the other group was being led by the former Soviet Union. The mutual political and economic relations between these two factions were not equal. All the countries of both the groups were members of the United Nations, but the Soviet Union, the East European Union and their supporters were not members of the International organizations such as World Bank, International Monetary Fund and General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT). In these communist countries, there were totalitarian regimes and state owned economy, whereas the capitalist faction had private ownership and market-oriented finance system. The possibility of eliminating poverty, economic inequality and exploitation was inherent in the communist system, but the possibility of independence, inspiration and prosperity was not there. The bureaucratic system dominated the communist factions all over the world. On the contrary, the capitalist bloc was engaged in attracting under developed and developing countries by showing them the dream of

independence, inspiration and development, but it was not serious about eliminating poverty and exploitation which were rampant in these countries. Both ideologies indulged in all sorts of fair and unfair measures to increase their area of influence in the world. As a consequence of this rivalry, the Cold War broke out between two diverse and opposite ideological blocs. The USA which led the capitalist faction realized that communism could flourish in the countries which were infested by poverty, inequality and capitalism. Therefore, to counter this possibility it made efforts to overcome poverty and inequality in these countries through international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The Communist faction neither had resources nor the ability to redress poverty and inequality in areas of their influence. Economic inequality was continuously increasing in the communist countries due to the lack of effective administrative machinery, maladministration and the indiscriminate arms and weapons race. Around this time, the then President of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, called economic liberalization and globalization as the need of the time for communism and the world at large. In March 1985, he launched his nation on a dramatic new course. His dual program of "*perestroika*" ("restructuring") and "*glasnost*" ("openness") introduced profound changes in economic practice, internal affairs and international relations. Within five years, Gorbachev's revolutionary program swept communist governments throughout Eastern Europe from power and brought an end to the Cold War (1945-91), the largely political and economic rivalry

between the Soviets and the United States and their respective allies that emerged following World War II. Gorbachev's actions also inadvertently set the stage for the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union, which dissolved into 15 individual republics. Thus the communist bloc and its ideology communism were defeated by the capitalist bloc led by the United States. Since then, and the capitalism has emerged as a winning ideology. The western capitalist countries felt that their prosperity could touch new heights by creating a new relationship with the countries which so far did not have economic links with them. With the quiet death of communism the only option left for supporters of the communist and many backward nations of Asia and Africa was to adopt a market oriented system for their development. As a result, the vast majority of the world adopted the liberalized economy and adopted a market-oriented economy driven by privatization, liberalization and globalization.

3.1 Meaning of Globalization

Globalization means the international integration, opening of the world trade, development of advanced means of communication, internationalization of financial markets, increasing the importance of multinational companies, increase in the movement of the people, capital, data and ideas across the world. Globalization, therefore; is the free movement of goods, services and people across the world in a seamless and integrated manner. It is a process that has integrated the diverse world into a single society. It can be thought of to be the result of the opening up of the global economy and the concomitant increase in trade between nations. In other words, when countries that were hitherto closed to trade and foreign investment open up their economies and go global, the result is an increasing interconnectedness and integration of the economies of the world. Globalization means different things to different people. It is a very debated and controversial ideology, although there is a consensus on the fact that there has been unprecedented growth in the global flow of people, capital, goods and ideas in the era of globalization. It

can be defined simply as an expansion of economic activities across political boundaries of nation states. Trend of globalization has changed the nature of the nation state. It has compromised the sovereignty of the nation state in favor of an international order. More importantly it refers to a process of deepening economic integration, increasing economic openness and growing economic interdependence between countries in the world economy. It is associated not only with a phenomenal spread and volume of cross-border economic transactions but also with an organization of economic activities which straddle national boundaries of the world. India is also not untouched by the effects of globalization. Globalization in India is generally taken as integrating the economy of the country with the rest of the world. This in turn implies that opening up the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to foreign companies to invest in different fields of economic activities in India.

3.2 Causes of Globalization

There is no single factor responsible for the globalization, yet the source lies instead in the development of technology. The costs of transport, of travel, and above all the costs of communicating information have fallen dramatically in the post-war period, almost entirely because of the progress of technology. Telegraphs, telephones and microchips and the new inventions such as Internet have revolutionized the communication throughout the world. The development of communication technologies such as internet, email and mobile phones have been vital to the growth of globalization because they help Multi National Corporations (MNCs) to operate throughout the world. The effect of an event taken place in one part of the world is now realized in the whole world.

3.3 Political Impact of Globalization

The globalization has greatly impacted the national states. The ecological changes, integrated economy and other influential trends at the global level have direct bearing on the political

environment of the entire world. It has changed the very concept of the national state. Despite the continuing emphasis on promoting global prosperity and achieving a more “just world,” negative aspects of globalization remain rife in our globe. Poverties, inequalities, injustices, starvations, backwards and marginalization are all serious problems many societies are still experiencing. We are living in a global international system where nation-state is expected to be diminished. Sovereignty of nation-states has also been undermined due to the growing number of powerful supranational/supra territorial forces as well as global problems (like the climate change, MNCs, terrorism, international non-governmental organizations, new communication technologies like Internet). The concept of *welfare state* has also been eroded and it is now being replaced by the new concept of *Non-Interfering State*. In international law, the principle of non-intervention includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. In domestic affairs, the traditional rights of the state have been curtailed and now the jurisdiction of the state has been restricted to maintain law and justice system and to protect its citizens. The market has become the key determinant of economic and social priorities and replaced the public welfare state. Multinationals established all over the world have affected the autonomy and sovereignty of the governments. Although, the nation-state is still important in the world politics and its position; primarily as a form of a political community has not yet been challenged. Globalization has some positive effects on the state. It is often accompanied by the flow of related lifestyles, tastes, ideas, and even values across boundaries which help reshape local political institutions, cultural patterns and social relations. It also creates new opportunities for many peoples to increase their wealth and enhance their prosperities. The intense exchange of information has facilitated the lives of citizens. With the rise of Japan and Germany as main economic powers in the beginning of 1960s, the term globalization was treated as a

merely economic phenomenon. But after the “*withering*” of Communism and the end of the Cold War, the term becomes the ‘*buzzword*’ of our time and its meaning remains elusive. It is now no more an economic phenomenon or a merely mental state as perceived during the Cold War, but it transforms into a movement being enhance through concentrating on global common principles such as democracy and human rights, growing interdependence between states, and unprecedented revolution in information technology .The quantitative and qualitative effects of this process are seen in many aspects of human life. Within these perspectives, globalization becomes a process of reshaping human life through globalizing certain values which include economic patterns related to free trade, production, consumption and distribution; cultural patterns related to entity, language, and lifestyle; and political patterns related to democratic process and human rights. The potential for people of different cultural and religious backgrounds to know and understand one another owing to this process is greater than ever before. Therefore, it is important that one not should reject it totally. Instead, as a short and medium-term strategy one should try to inject ethical and moral considerations into some of the dominant economic institutions, activities and goals associated with the process. The rapid exchange of information across the borders has made life of people a bit more comfortable. However, there is no doubt about the impact of globalization on politics; but some social scientists are skeptical about it and differ on the nature and extent to which it affects the politics at national and international level .They also contend that the MNCs as part of the process of globalization has not diluted the sovereignty and weakened the nation state. They all agree that the international institutions and the nation states are dependent on each other in many ways but their interdependence has not affected the existence of the nation states. Nation state is still very important, In fact, the influences of MNCs on the states have restructured the international relations and there is no possibility of the end of the existence of national states. In the

latter part of the twentieth century, international relations and various political aspects of world politics were deeply influenced by globalization. The Cold War was an ideological conflict between two factions. In the 1950s and 1960s, when the Cold War was on its rise, colonialism in Asia and Africa was ending and new national states were emerging. Their struggle was inspired by the principles of freedom, justice and equality. Both the Eastern and Western blocs were ideologically supporting and ratifying these principles in their own way. These newly independent nations were a fertile land for economic, political and ideological competition for eastern and western groups. As a result of cold war, regional conflicts took place in Korea, Vietnam, Congo, Angola, Mozambique and Somalia. Some political scientists believe that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the globalization has ushered the world politics in a new era of peace and tranquility. Now the international community is promoting openness in trade which is based on the principles of democracy and human rights. The United Nations, World Bank and International Monetary Fund have also changed their policies in accordance to the changes taking place in the politics. The traditional struggle for power between the East and West has ended and many legal institutions such as International Court of Justice have been created for the protection of human rights, peace and criminal justice at international level. A large number of international conferences are being organized frequently so that all the countries of the world can come together and solve their problems by mutual cooperation. All international organizations are based on the mutual sharing and equal participation of national states and respect the fundamental principles of national sovereignty. In away globalization has helped in bringing all the countries of the world to a common platform to reconcile their own and global problems by mutual cooperation. This kind of trend can be termed as political globalization.

3.4 Economic Impact of Globalization

The global economy is affected the most by the

process of globalization. The Western capitalist countries have been working very hard to find a market for their products in Asia and Africa. Each country has opened its market for sale of foreign goods. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade organization (WTO) are directly and indirectly playing an active role in determining the economic policies in the world. These institutions are under the influence of the capitalist forces and work in tune with their policies. Hence, globalization is much better for developed economic growth. On average, countries that globalized more- experienced higher growth rates. The backward and developing economies have also been benefited a lot. The quality of life of people has improved significantly. Progressive economies like China, India and Brazil have made more profit as compared to other backward economies. Unrestrained economic flow has increased between the different countries of the world. In the past, the countries used to impose trade restrictions on imports, but under globalization these restrictions have been relaxed. Now the investors of the wealthy and developed countries can easily invest in other countries. The developing countries such as India and Brazil are major attractions for foreign investment. Capitalist countries make huge profits through such investments. Globalization has revolutionized the world trade conceptually. Now there are no restrictions on the flow and exchange of ideas across the national borders. The free flow of cross-border information helps in promotion of economic growth of countries. Besides, with a fully integrated market of services, labor, capital and goods, increased internationalization leads to larger income and sales, which in leads to greater profit potential especially in exploiting emerging markets. Globalization can enhance socio-economic development in the developing economies. The international trade and globalization are important factors for a developing economy to build a positive economic system. Internet and computer related services such as banking, online shopping and trading have made international transactions easy and rapid, but the movement of the people and the

flow of capital have not increased with the same speed and simplicity. The developed capitalist countries have made their visa policy extremely complicated and difficult after the terrorist act of 9/11. This is mainly due to two reasons. Firstly, these countries are apprehensive that the migrant population can grab jobs and businesses and render the native citizens' jobless. Globalization has had different effects on different countries. Economy of some countries is progressing fast, while some countries are financially lagging far behind. Economic globalization gives governments of developing nations' access to foreign lending. When these funds are used on infrastructure including roads, health care, education, and social services, the standard of living of the people of these the countries increases. If the money is used only selectively, however, not all citizens will participate in the benefits. Globalization leads to freer trade between countries. This is one of its largest benefits to developing nations. Homegrown industries see trade barriers fall and have access to a much wider international market. The growth this generates allows companies to develop new technologies and produce new products and services. The social justice is still in crisis in the era of globalization. Vulnerable, marginalized, and weaker sections of society, including unskilled and low-skilled workers and the poor, continue to be disadvantaged in this current economic climate that emphasizes capitalism, market economy profit and competition at the expense of social justice and human rights. Due to the lack of protection and safeguards of their rights by the government, the weaker sections of society are facing loss rather than profit. It is also emphasized that social security cover must be provided for the backward people in the era of globalization. Some critics condemn globalization as new colonialism. While the supporters of globalization praise it for the growth and prosperity it brings in the society. The openness and free flow of ideas and trade leads to overall prosperity and by and large every country big or small, rich or poor is benefited by the process of globalization.

3.5 Cultural Impact of Globalization

The globalization has not only affected the political and economic life of a country, but it also has a great impact on the cultural life of its people. It has mixed impact on local cultures of the countries. The traditional cultures of the world are facing the higher risk from the process of globalization. An importance feature of globalization is the interchange of ideas as symbolized by the social media sites of the internet. The negative aspect of it leads to materialism. The concern involves the clash of cultures and the spread of materialistic values. The internet allows any person to access anything and anywhere in the world and no one is there to stop, control or direct him. This has enormous influence on how people think; act or behave. The values that an individual reflects on internet often promote materialism, violence and immorality. The globalization gives rise to cultural harmony, which has adverse effects on the exotic native cultures. In the name of cultural harmony, Western cultural values are being introduced and imposed upon the other native cultures. This has caused adverse effects on diet, lifestyle and the way of living of the people. Positive aspect of globalization is that the development and free flow of technology have created the potential for the emergence of a new world culture. The globalization is the process of harmonizing different culture and beliefs and also eroding differences in culture and producing a seamless global system of culture and economic values Internet, social media, fax, satellite and cable TV have made significant contribution in removing the existing cultural barriers between different nations. The continuing world-wide growth of access to internet is being mirrored by an equally discernible rise in its use by ethnic ideological and national groups anxious to assert their culture identity.

3.6 The Channels for Promoting Cultural Exchanges

Informational Services

Exchange of information through internet and

email-The electronic revolution has made the information democratic and people friendly.

Making exchange of thoughts and beliefs easy- There has been a digital revolution in the expansion of information technology, although there has also been created a digital divide.

Information services under the control of the state- In some undeveloped, under- developed and developing countries information services are still under the control of the state.

Supremacy of particular group over information media is undemocratic.

News services - Such as CNN, B.B.C., Al Jazeera and hundreds of other international channels are making live telecast the worldwide. They have made the process of globalization more effective. The authenticity and honesty of the news is still questionable. The news and their analysis are mostly related to the political influence which is not suitable for democracy.

3.7 The Impact of globalization on India

The wave of globalization hit India at the end of the last century and still the country is flowing with the current of global changes. India which was a mixed economy so far also joined this stream. Indian economy had experienced major policy changes in early 1990s. The new economic reform, popularly known as, Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model) aimed at making the Indian economy as fastest growing economy and globally competitive. Globalization was initiated in India by the then Prime Minister Narasimha Rao in July 1991. In practice, the then finance minister Manmohan Singh started the new economic policies (liberalization, privatization and deregulation). The series of reforms undertaken with respect to industrial sector, trade as well as financial sector aimed at making the economy more efficient. By adopting the new economic policy in 1991, India joined the process of globalization and liberalization. In a technical sense, India opened up to globalization much later in 1991 when it was felt important to liberalize market norms and allow

privatization to encourage the growth of its long-stagnant economy. Historically, however, India has long preached ideals of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (the world is one family) and *Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah* (may all be prosperous and happy), thus carving out the Indian model of globalization. From 1992-93 the rupee was made fully convertible. Steps were taken for capital market and financial reforms. Import-export policy was also reformed. The restrictions that acted as barriers in free flow of trade were removed. On December 30, 1994, India signed and ratified World Trade Organization (WTO) which came into force on 1 January 1995. After signing the agreement; India started eliminating many rules and formalities which had been a hindrance in economic development over the years. Several reforms were introduced in the administrative system and the bureaucratic complexities were also done away with. The process of globalization still continues. Globalization has different effects on Indian politics. Three different responses to Indian Unionism have been brought to face these challenges. First, it is anticipated that due to globalization, there is a tremendous impact on the economic development of the country due to the looseness of the economy, because India is still a development country and cannot equate the developed countries by leveraging the positive trends of globalization on the path of development. The biggest beneficiaries of globalization will be those economies which are already developed. The Underdeveloped and economically backward countries will be left behind in this race. If the Indian state has to accelerate the overall and socialist development, then the powers of the national government will also have to be increased. This demands centralization to provide better service in competitive market and also to implement policies in uniform manner.

Second, the trend of globalization produces validity vacuum. On one side, the national state reduces its economic sovereignty but avoids abandoning internal sovereignty. In order to increase domestic sovereignty, the nation state has to make local democratic structures so that the

credibility of the state remains intact. The constitutional recognition and introduction of *Panchayatiraj*, as the third layer of Indian federation is a step towards this goal. This trend is referred to as "*Act locally*" and "*go globally*" and reflective of this concern. The third challenge to globalization is the rapid growth of civil society organizations. Some of these organizations produce parallel and horizontal structures of democratic governance which have a negative effect on the conduct of democracy. If the Indian state is committed to economic development then it has to initiate corrective measures by direct intervention in two different levels of development. On the one hand, advance states have made extensive development in all sectors, whereas the backward states are lagging far behind in development and they have to depend on the center for social and economic development. The backward states have to depend on center for not only their own development but they also render help to center for potential positive growth of the nation. This trend is called - ***Cooperative financial federalism***. Equal rights should be granted to unequal states is the guiding principle of federalism. On one hand, the regional inequality affects the mutual bargaining power of one unit. On the other hand, the impact of national and international factors on bargaining also affects the social and political participation of the population of these units. Globalization in the form of a process is as old as our civilization. However, this tendency acquired importance at the national and international level in the last two decades. Politics and administration of all the nations of the world has been under the impact of globalization. It had major impact on the administrative system of the developing countries. India had become a part of this process, since it had to open up its economy to other countries of the world in the era of financial crisis in 1991. On one hand, Independent India's federal structure was influenced by its past colonial legacy, and on the other hand, there was a reaction to the compulsions and challenges of nation building. The constitution makers had expected that the institutional infrastructure provided by them would

be able to successfully deal with the complexities of the country and the challenges of nation building. It has not happened so far. In Indian Union two opposite tendencies exist. It has tendencies of pluralism and decentralization on one hand and at the same time it also has tendency of centralism. The co-existence of these two anti-trends makes India's federalism quasi-federal.

Globalization as a process began with the creation of the capitalist economy, which formed connections between distant regions of the world. One part has an effect on another. Increasing interaction and interdependence between states is one of the most important features of the globalization. People around the globe are more connected to each other than ever before. Information and money flow more quickly than ever. Goods and services produced in one part of the world are increasingly available in all parts of the world. International travel is more frequent and international communication is commonplace. Globalization is an economic tidal wave that is sweeping over the world. It can't be stopped, and there will be winners and losers. Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept and is related to every aspect of life. Globalization has turned the world into a "*global village*" because people from the far-flung areas of the world now feel closer to each other as if they are neighbors of each other. Technology is an important contributor to accelerating the trend of globalization. Increasing communication tools, Internet and social media have changed the world into an integrated unit. With the increase in traffic and communication systems, today the whole world has become a market place (business area).

If you live in a big city then you can buy Kiwi fruit of America or New Zealand in your local market. Thus, this flow of commodities from the productive countries to the markets of other countries is a part of globalization. This free flow of goods and services has persisted within the national boundaries of the country at all times.

The apples of Himachal Pradesh and oranges

of Gujarat and Maharashtra reach the markets in the north-eastern states. But when this happens between two or more sovereign national states, this trend is given the name of globalization. In this way, the country which can produce a car with a more inexpensive and better technique than other countries, can export all the manufactured cars to different markets the world for sale. Similarly, in countries where computers are not produced and computers have to be imported from outside, the countries that produce cheap and better computers can export these goods to such countries. It is called - one of the best profits of a nation in a competitive market. Globalization is a process in which a country produces the goods and then competes with other countries to sell the goods in the whole world. It leads to increase in international trade, annuity and capital. Today, China's products are available for sale in any country of the world because wages are cheaper there. This has helped China in competing with other nations. How does a nation decide as to what it is to produce? Many factors such as availability of natural resources, geography, climate, expertise and specialization in the production of something special determine as to what a country should produce. India has expertise and special areas for the production of Basmati rice.

Main Competition-The area in which the country has the ability to produce something is called the main competition. It is a basic element that establishes expertise or qualification in the description of a subject area or skill.

Therefore, the main idea behind globalization is that all the nations will produce the things in which they have competence and expertise. Such competition will be helpful in strengthening the countries involved from within the country and also internationally. Despite all this, restrictions are frequently imposed by countries to restrict the free flow of goods and services. Since all the countries are trying to sell in the same world, it is natural that opportunities for production of items are easily

available to them. Generally, developed nations do not give other nations an opportunity to reach the developed level. Even when a nation prepares to confront these obstacles created by these developed nations then new boundaries, restrictions or constraints are created as barriers to block the progress of developing nations. India as a developing nation has to be ready to face such difficulties.

3.8 Impact of Globalization on Native Culture

Due to globalization, songs and music of any country can be heard and watched in every corner of the world. The negative aspect of this trend is that it has polluted the special national music. Globalization has enhanced the spread of folk culture all over the world, but it has blocked the expression of regional culture. The domination of Western and foreign cultural imperialism has increased under globalization. Pope Culture has also adversely influenced classical music tradition. With the arrival of electronic instruments in place of folk instruments, the beauty of the music and the classical desirability has ceased. It is important to study the impact of these changes on our culture and Society. Culture is a broad concept and covers numerous identifying features of a society. Culture shapes our personality and has a lasting mark on our perception. Our culture is deeply rooted and is a blend of well accepted philosophy, tradition, religion, history, myth, and legend. This perception has been developed through several millennia, producing, over successive generations, a mind-set, a value system and a way of life. The blindly adopting to Western culture and life style has endangered our traditional cultural ethos and values. Globalization has adverse effects on the food and clothing of a nation. Indian culture is under the severe threat of the ruthless forces of Globalization today. An unbelievable expansion of western culture has continued at a faster rate along with the denigration and decline of our native culture, civilization, religion, art, literature and customs.

3.9 Impact of Globalization on Social Values

India is poised for a rapid all round growth with Globalization in economic, social and technological fields. The biggest challenge before India now is to manage this growth effectively and also integrate with the global society smoothly. For this we need to develop new business models and strategies. India has had a positive impact of globalization on economic sector, but it has adverse effects on its social sector. Our youth under the Western influence has taken to flippant western life style and has renounced the native life values and rituals. Selfishness has replaced the social morality. Under the influence of globalization, the moral character of an individual in particular and society in general has declined to its lowest ebb. Lack of moral character and values of citizens have proved to be very fatal for a pluralistic country like India, where morals and values were considered most important. Ancient Indian culture was very rich in values and virtues. It was believed to be created by God itself. It was a country where the battles were based on values i.e. **Dharma Yudh. Mahabharat**, the battle at **Kurukshetra** was the one fought for **Dharmakshetram**, but these all are presently depleting due to globalization.

3.10 Outcome of Globalization-

Today, the whole world is bound by the same network. The immediate impact of the important event of a nation falls on other nations. Objects, capitalists, knowledge, communication, weapons, crime, fashions, ideas, and beliefs reach at a rapid pace from one country to another. Globalization has given birth to a global system with a global culture. Globalization has affected every area of life. Globalization promotes the process of mass movements and migration which affects the aged and elderly the most. Globalization has given birth to refugee problems in Europe and many other parts of the world. By 2016, approximately 60 million people were refugees, i.e. every 122th person was a refugee. On the one hand, globalization is a process

that fulfills the financial needs of each individual. On the other hand, globalization primarily furthers the interests of the corporate sector and industrialists and it does not have any concern with the individual interests. Some critics also believe that the world's expectations from the free market-oriented economy of globalization have not been fulfilled. The organizations affected by globalization have only furthered the interests of the corporate world, ignoring the interests of poor countries, workers and the natural environment. This is a new form of imperialism of big nations. Globalization is committed to impose a debt-based economy, which can lead to a high level of credit and a situation of debt crisis.

Criticism-

The wave of globalization is certainly not resistible although often confronted with a lot of mixed reactions. One of the hair-splitting arguments pertaining to globalization is that it is seen as an economic monster whose objectives include, among others, the wiping away of the nation-state's sovereignty especially with regard to socio-economic and political autonomy. As a matter of fact, the nation-state is seen as a toothless partner in the process and does not have the power or mandate to control or have a democratic voice pertaining to the principles and policies under which the globalization gospel is advanced.

The criticism can be under the following points:

1. Globalization can affect the autonomy, sovereignty and self-dependence of a nation. The under developed and developing nations are more likely to lose their sovereignty and autonomy due to their over dependence on developed countries.
2. Globalization can prove to be deadly for developing countries like India and other backward nations. This phenomenon will encourage America's domination.
3. It is believed that globalization will make India a client state of the USA.

4. Globalization is a force for oppression, exploitation and injustice.

The policy of globalization or globalisation is an expression of the logical consequences of liberalization and privatization. Under this, the work of financial activities of the system is given to allow the systemic semi-administered economy to be connected with the economic momentum of any political system of the world for the increase in efficiency. Under globalization, any arrangement can be combined with any part of its production procurement and services network. Where quality can be upgraded at the lowest cost and maximum profit can be found. The policy of globalization in the economic sector promotes the expansion of multinational corporations, which in turn leads to the social, economic and cultural life of the developmental regimes under the scope of global, social and economic cultural influence. Liberalization is a policy or process under which the government's restriction and control over the system are reduced to bare minimum or concessions are granted to increase the efficiency of financial activities and increase the profitability of the system. Market forces get more power and opportunities to work freely to conduct economic activities in a favorable manner in order to strengthen the economy of the system. Under this policy, the accountability of the state towards the welfare of the people and the society is reduced to bare minimum with the expectations that globalization supports trade across borders and follow rules of free competition and meet the demands of the services and goods and benefits the traders and the workers both by providing them attractive economic benefits and a variety of incentives as well.

Globalization ultimately results in emergence of such conditions and circumstances which are not conducive and favorable for the developing and under developed countries and may create many social, political, economic and cultural problems in the developing systems. Globalization also has its side effects to the developed nations. These include

some factors which are jobs insecurity, fluctuation in prices, terrorism, fluctuation in currency, capital flows and so on. It promotes the neo colonial mindset through which the developed countries use cheap raw material and cheap labor of under developed countries for their own benefit at the pretext of international trade and industrialization and dump their products for sale in the markets of the client states using them as part of big global market. Globalization is a threat to culture and religion, and it harms indigenous people groups while multinational corporations profit from it. Although globalization has promised an improved standard of living and economic development, it has been heavily criticized for its production of negative effects. Globalization is not simply an economic project, but it also heavily influences the country environmentally, politically, and socially as well.

Achievements-

Despite the criticisms, the positive role of globalization in the present global order cannot be ruled out. In the last 25 years, globalization has been an important contributor to the progress of many backward nations and making the people happy and prosperous. Globalization offers hope to the world's poorest. Just as more open trade tends to promote economic growth, growth in turn leads to poverty reduction. Globalization helps in international economic integration in which technology allows people to pursue their own goals and they are given the liberty to do so. The result is that society as a whole prospers and advances spontaneously, not by design of any person or government. People choose what serves their own self-interest, each of them making that judgment for himself.

The achievements of globalization are given as under-

1. It has facilitated the spread of modern medicine, which has helped to extend life expectancy and reduce infant mortality of the people of developing and poor countries.
2. It has helped in proliferation of universal adult franchise.

3. It has increased the nutritional value of people's diet.
4. It has helped in reducing the practice of child labor.
5. It has helped in providing basic amenities to an individual such as electricity, car, radio, television, telephone, mobile phone and internet etc.
6. It has helped in providing clean water.
7. It has facilitated an unprecedented improvement of each service sector.
8. Globalization has made life of the people more comfortable.
9. It encourages governments to follow more sensible economic policies.
10. It provides capital to fuel future growth.
11. It helps in gaining access to a much higher level of technology.
12. It helps in gaining access to much larger markets, both for imports and exports.

Conclusion-

The process of globalization which began in 1991 benefited developed nations the most. It also had very positive effects on the economy of developing countries such as China, India and Brazil. However, comparatively there has been less economic improvement and progress in under-developed and undeveloped countries than the developed and developing countries. It has helped in the increase of per capita income of higher and middle class people of countries like India. The people in service sectors, telecommunications, information technology, finance, entertainment and tourism have been more benefited by globalization than the people involved in agriculture and manufacturing sector. Today India is a progressive nation and its economy is quite strong. Many multinational companies have invested in India in different areas. Globalization is making continuous progress in India as elsewhere through technological revolution. The advance of globalization has not been a smooth or a pain-free

process. Many voices are getting raised against the much hyped globalization in India. The critics view globalization as the cause of ruination of India. Critics of globalization warn of a destructive ***“race to the bottom,”*** as advanced nations are forced to weaken labor and environmental standards to compete with less-regulated producers in developing nations. The changes it has caused, or is perceived to have caused, have spurred a political backlash dramatically evident in the street protests that plagued the WTO ministerial in Seattle. Two of the most common complaints against globalization are that it has undermined labor and environmental standards, and that it has exacerbated the gap between rich and poor, both among and within countries. To build a developed India, it is essential that we believe in ourselves and ensure that what we can do as a nation. Market incentives in agriculture and industry, followed by welcoming aggressive foreign investment and state-of-the-art technology adoption and development, can set India on a path to rapid economic growth. Unfortunately, apparently in some people of our country we can see a kind of mentality under which they think that foreign goods are relatively better than the indigenous ones. This is also seen in our country. For example, we are willing to buy the imported goods of cheap and low quality manufactured in China with the belief that they will be better than any products made in our country. At the outset, it appears that we have lost our confidence in ourselves. Globalization is not a new trend for us. Centuries ago India was a global leader and pioneer in the field of international trade. Thousands of years ago, India's goods were exported to remote areas of the world due to its high quality and workmanship. Today, we need to restore that faith, which has weakened in us for various reasons. We must resolve to reduce our hype and attraction towards imported goods and must take pride in buying goods produced in our country like the citizens of Japan. The present government's ***'Make in India'*** plan reflects this sentiment. We have to become courageous as a nation and have to work for our own, and then only we will be able to

survive in this period of globalization. In the era of globalization, we need to develop in all the areas in which India has full potential to develop. We have to transform India in areas where India has core competence such as agriculture and food processing, education and healthcare, information and communication technology, infrastructure development and Self-reliance in critical technologies. It is only possible when we have an honest, creative and upright elected leader as the driving force to take our nation on an unexplored path of developmental politics with the cooperation of other parties, using the core competences of other leaders, intellectuals, able and creative minds from all disciplines irrespective of their party affiliations, to realize the vision.

Important Points

- ! International integration, the opening of world trade, the development of advanced communication tools, globalization of the market, the increase in the importance of multinational companies, the migration of the population across the borders are parts of the process of globalization.
- ! The main cause of globalization is the quick proliferation of technology
- ! Major Impact of Globalization - Political, Economic, Social and Cultural
- ! Achievements of globalization -
- ! Globalization has helped to extend life expectancy and reduce infant mortality of the people of developing and poor countries.
- ! Globalization has helped in proliferation of universal adult franchise.
- ! Globalization has increased the nutritional value of people's diet.
- ! Globalization has helped in reducing the practice of child labor.
- ! Globalization has helped in providing basic amenities to an individual such as electricity, car, radio, television, telephone,

mobile phone and internet etc.

! It has helped in providing clean water.

! It has facilitated an unprecedented improvement of each service sector.

! Globalization has made life of the people more comfortable.

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which statement is true in relation to globalization?
 (A) It is just a market oriented economic phenomenon.
 (B) It was started in 1991.
 (C) Globalization and Capitalism are synonymous of each other.
 (D) This is a multi-dimensional phenomenon. ()
2. Which statement is true about the effect of globalization?
 (A) It has had negative impact on different countries and societies.
 (B) It has had similar impact on all the countries.
 (C) The effect of globalization is limited to political scope.
 (D) It essentially leads to cultural harmony. ()
3. Which statement is true about causes of globalization?
 (A) Its sole cause is mutual dependence on the economic level.
 (B) It is related to movement of objects.
 (C) It is related to a particular community.
 (D) It took birth in the United States of America. ()
4. Which statement is true about globalization?
 (A) Globalization is concerned only with the movement of objects.

- (B) There is no conflict of values in globalization.
- (C) The importance of services as part of globalization is secondary.
- (D) Globalization is related to global interpersonal engagement. ()
5. Which statement about globalization is false?
- (A) The advocates of globalization argue that it increases economic growth and prosperity.
- (B) Supporters of globalization believe that it helps in cultural harmony.
- (C) Critics of globalization argue that it helps in cultural harmony.
- (D) Critics of globalization argue that this will increase the economic inequality more. ()

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What does globalization mean?
2. What does India and globalization mean?
3. What does privatization mean?
4. What are the advantages of globalization?
5. When and why were the economic reforms in India started?
6. What impact the political aspects of globalization have on the state?
7. Which countries were influenced the most by

the globalization?

8. What are the economic aspects of globalization?
9. What effects did political aspects of globalization have on the state?
10. What impact did globalization have on life expectancy?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you understand by the cultural aspects of globalization?
2. What are the major influences of globalization?
3. Show the positive effects of globalization?
4. Why is globalization adopted in India? Write any four reasons.
5. What are the main bases of globalization? Explain.
6. Explain how globalization has affected national sovereignty.

Essay Type Questions

1. What is globalization? Describe its political and economic impacts
2. Write an Essay on India and Globalization

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions-

1.B 2.D 3.A 4.D 5.C

4. New Social Movements

The term social movement is literally a flexible word that relates to all the social interests, groups and efforts of the society which are generally deprived of representative representation in democracy. However, the term New Social Movement (NSMs) is a theory of social movements that attempts to explain the plethora of new movements that have come up in various western societies roughly since the mid-1960s (i.e. in a post-industrial economy) which are claimed to depart significantly from the conventional social movement paradigm. This is a collective social action which aims to protect, promote and enhance the interests of disadvantaged groups. Social movements are broad alliances of people who are connected through their shared interest in social change. Social movements can advocate for a particular social change, but they can also organize to oppose a social change that is being advocated by another entity. These movements do not have to be formally organized to be considered social movements. Different alliances can work separately for common causes and still be considered a social movement.

4.1 Classification of Social Movements

There is no single, standard typology of social movements. As various scholars focus on different aspects of movements, different schemes of classification emerge. Hence any social movement may be described in terms of several dimensions.

1. Revolutionary
2. Reformatory
3. Corrective

4. Alternative

1. Revolutionary Social Movement- A revolutionary movement favors the radical change in the prevailing social institutions and systems. It seeks, at minimum, to overthrow the government or state, and perhaps to change the economy and key institutions of the entire society. They can also be violent like Naxalites and Leftist movements.

2. Reformatory Social Movement- A reformatory social movement favors gradual improvement in the prevailing inequalities and social problems. They work to create partial societal change in order to address injustices and inequalities. Reformatory movements tend to have as their stated goal a desire to foster and promote positive change and achieve a just social order. Generally, the constitutional parliamentary traditions are used for minor changes instead of radical changes. Most NGOs fall under this category.

3. Redemptive or Corrective Social Movement- Redemptive social movement is radical in scope but focused on the individual or the problem. Their goal is to provoke inner change or spiritual growth in individuals and get rid of a particular problem. Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission are examples of such movements.

4. Alternative Social Movement- It favors establishing a different alternative by altering social and cultural system. It refers to a social movement that seeks limited societal change. It also includes altering social values. It targets a small group of people and a specific behavior, and attempt to

change the behavior of individual people in relation to that issue. The Feminist Movement is an example of alternative movement. A key feature of this movement is that it is based towards lesser populations. Social movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue, such as ensuring the right of the tribal population to use the forests or the right of displaced people to settlement and compensation. While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defense of status quo.

In this way, the social movements are conscious and collective human efforts for change in an old or existing system and to bring a new one. Through these movements, collective efforts are made to bring in desired changes in the human behavior and values in the social system in tune with the change in time and circumstances. The singular objective of all these movements is to establish a fair social system. According to the renowned social scientist Abhay Kumar Dubey, earlier leftist political activities were seen as class based activities. But when movements were organised in the west on the issues like radical feminism, environment protection, the rights of Afro-Americans, nuclear disarmament, the class centrality was challenged. Accordingly New Social Movements are the issue- centric movements based on ideological diversity.

The New Social Movements which essentially need to be discussed are described as under :

1. Peasants' Movement- Indian economy is primarily an agrarian economy. The main occupation of majority of the population is agriculture. Agriculture once known as the backbone of Indian Economy is at present at its worst. There have been many peasants' movements in India since 1991 to protect the interest of small farmers after the government adopted anti farmer, capitalist economy and pro-Industry policy. Their aim is primarily to safeguard Indian interests in the free market system in the era of globalization and privatization. The Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, The

Bhartiya Kisan Union and Shetakari Sangathan etc. are examples of farmers movements of India.

2. Labor Movements - Traditional Labor Movements were mainly leftist trade groups and their activities were limited to collective bargaining with industrial establishments and governments. In this new era of globalization, the new social movement organizations such as Chhatisgarh Mukti Morcha are actively working to safeguard the interests of the workers of Service Sector and the Industrial sector.

3. Women Empowerment Movements- In India the feminist movement developed during anti colonial national movement. After the stages of women- welfare and women- development in the 80's, the era of women- empowerment is the product of new social movement. Accordingly it was demanded that through participation, representation and the effective role in decision making, women should gain their appropriate status in the social system. Challenging the conservative Patriarchy, women feminist movements have campaigned gender sensitization of family to economy and state.

4. Movements Against Development Hazards - Although development is a compulsory and continuous process but sometimes it also results in adverse effects. There is a large scale displacement of human beings due to construction of large dams over rivers in India, in general. A deeper analysis is needed on the issues of rationale of dam building, the processes and procedures of land acquisition from the original land owners, especially the tribal residing in the remote areas, either inside or adjacent to the forests, the ills of the so-called compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation. Industrial projects and road and rail projects also cause displacement of human beings and create problems of rehabilitation, river water disputes and environmental degradation etc. In this context the concept of 'Infinite Development' was challenged and mobilization for 'Sustainable Development' is being done.

Important Points

- There are four categories of social movements
(i) Revolutionary (ii) Reformative
(iii) Redemptive (iv) Alternative
- Some active social movements in India are -
Peasants' movement, Labor movement,
Women empowerment movement, Movement
against development hazards (Narmada
Bachao Andolan, water dispute etc.)

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of these is an example of a reformative movement in India -
(A) Naxalite Movement
(B) Save Girl Child Movement
(C) Bodo Movement
(D) Cauvery Water Dispute ()
2. Which of these is not related to the Movement for Peasants rights -
(A) Bharatiya Kisan Sangh

(B) Bhartiya Kisan Union

(C) Shetakari Sangathan

(D) People's Movement ()

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write name of a labor union.
2. To what Narmada Bachao Andolan is related?
3. In which state is Shetkari Sangathan active?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write any two special features of the reformative movements?
2. Collect information about any two feminist movements.
3. Name any two movements that have stood up against development projects.

Essay Type Questions

1. Write an analytical article on the trend and types of new social movements in India.
2. Explain the difference between social movements and new social movements.

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions

1. B. 2. D

5. Social and Economic Justice and Women's Reservation

The important provisions are contained in Part IV (Article 36-51) of the Constitution of India, to establish social and economic justice. Directive Principles are classified under the following categories economic and socialistic, political and administrative, justice and legal, environmental, protection of monuments and peace and security. As a concept, the foundation of social justice is based on the insistence of all humans to be equal. The social justice emphasizes that there should not be discrimination against any person on grounds of social, religious and cultural prejudices and biases. The emergence of the concept of social justice is the result of the process of development of social norms, rituals, laws and ethics. This concept stressed upon implementing the rules and laws according to the principles of social equality. It is the duty of the State to apply such principles in making laws to establish a just society in the country. The first part of the term social justice refers to social- all people living in the society and the second part justice is related to liberty, equality and proper and just distribution of rights of citizens. Social Justice is the concept that protects the rights and equality of all the people living in society. In other words, the state of proper development of the capabilities of all the members of society can be called social justice. There is a great difference between the traditional concept of social justice and the modern concept.

5.1 Meaning of Social Justice

Justice means that it establishes equality, unity and human rights without any discrimination between all members of society and gives special importance to the person's dignity and dignity. It is a

concept based on the concepts of human rights and equality, whose purpose is to establish an egalitarian society. The conservative social view of Indian society was full of discrimination. Casteism and communalism have been the biggest obstacles in establishing social justice in India. Due to the lack of social justice, India's unity and integrity could not remain intact and it had to remain a slave for a long time. The Indian social system, which is caste based, was a major obstacle in the establishment of social justice and egalitarian state. The struggle for social justice has continued in Indian society for centuries. There were many social reformers who stressed the establishment of social justice. Thousands of social reformers such as Mahatma Buddha, Mahaveer Swami, Kabir, folk deity Baba Ramdev and Mahatma Gandhi did their best to reform the social structure of Indian society that based on the discrimination. The states lacking in social justice are more prone to frequent wars, revolutions, revolts and rebellions. All the best rulers of the world have recognized social justice in their policies. The states and the administrators who acted against the principles of social justice have been unstable and shaky. Indian society was primarily based on the *Varna* system was gradually became polluted and was transformed into caste system. Inequality, separatism, regionalism, and social upheavals were born due to the introduction of conservatives in the caste system. The foreign invaders took benefit of this precarious situation and established their rule in India. By adopting the policy of "*divide and rule*" first Muslims and then the English succeeded in enslaving India for a long period. But during the freedom movement, all the Indians fought the

colonial power as one unit. They left aside the fringe of social discrimination and adopted the spirit of unity, fraternity and brotherhood and finally succeeded in independence of India on 15 August 1947.

5.2 Social Justice & Constitution of India

After obtaining independence, making provisions in the constitution for establishing 'social justice' was one of the important priorities for constitution makers. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar considered social justice necessary for the establishment of future Indian philanthropic democracy. The constitution of India embraces the goal of achieving social equality in express terms. The Preamble of the Constitution has used the terms like "Socialist", "Social and Economic Justice", "Equality". It indicates that the state would extensively involve itself in social welfare of people, and would try to establish an egalitarian society. Our constitution is not only moderate but it is also based on the concept of social justice. Various provisions have been made in the Constitution to fulfill this objective. The right to equality was included in the fundamental rights because the constitution makers believed that it was not possible to improve the condition of the oppressed sections of society without right to equality. Accordingly, in order to improve their position and to protect interests of the deprived sections of the society, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been provided in government jobs and in the legislature. It is also provided in the constitution that the state may make any special provision for women and children. Special provisions may be made for the advancements of any socially or educationally backward class or scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. It was felt that for true democracy equality alone was not enough and justice was also necessary because equality and freedom without justice were of no use for the oppressed sections of the society. Under Indian Constitution the use of social justice is accepted in wider sense which includes both social

and economic justice both. Article 38(State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people) of Part IV of the Constitution mentions that (1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life. (2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.

5.3 Nature of Social Justice

Social Justice means that there should not be any distinction from one citizen to another on the basis of social status and every individual has access to full opportunities for development. The concept of social justice emphasizes that no person should be exploited in any form and its personality should be considered as a sacred and dignified social entity and not merely a means for the accomplishment of any goal. In the system based on social justice, it is expected that there must prevail all necessary conditions for the smooth and cultured life and the political power of the society must strive to establish an equal society through its legislative and executive programs.

The meaning of social justice is that there should be no discrimination among the people on the basis of caste, varna, sex, race, place of birth. In the historical evolution of society, on the above said bases discrimination grew between person to person, which led to inequality and injustice in society. Therefore social inequality prevailed as a social reality. To establish social justice, the state has to adopt 'Differential Justice' which demands 'Equality Among Equals and Unequal Treatment with Unequals'. State provides safeguards to the marginalised communities. Thus 'Protective Discrimination' is must for social justice. The constitution of India also establishes this notion.

In the Indian Constitution, the happiness of

social justice has been accepted in many ways. Various remedies for achieving social justice have been explained in **Part 3** of the Constitution (Fundamental Rights) and **Part-4** (Directive Principles of State Policy). **Article 14** of the Constitution of India provides for equality before the law or equal protection within the territory of India. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of law within the territory of India. **Article 15** of the Constitution provides that no citizen shall be subjected to discrimination in matters of rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to him. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, and place of birth or any of them. **Article 16** deals with the equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. **Article 17** of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability. Under **Article 23(1)** Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. **Article 24** mandates that No child below age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Both **Article 29** and **Articles 30** (Cultural & Educational Rights) guarantee certain right to the minorities. **Article 29** protects the interests of the minorities by making a provision that any citizen /section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture have the right to conserve the same. **Article 29** mandates that no discrimination would be done on the ground of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. **Article 30** mandates that all minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. These are also the steps of social justice. The constitution has accepted the right of citizens to get work, education and public assistance in some states. **Article 41** of the Constitution of India deals with right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases. The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision

for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. **Article 42** of the Constitution provides for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. **Article 43** (Living wage, etc, for workers) provides that -the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co operative basis in rural areas. **Article 44(Uniform civil code for Citizens)** provides that the state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a **uniform civil code** throughout the territory of India. **Article 45** provides for free and compulsory education for children. The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. **Article 47** of the constitution of **India**, deals with Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health. Another important step in establishing social justice is the **Article 21(A)**. The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted **Article 21-A** in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under **Article 21-A**, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. **Article 21-A** was enacted by Parliament on August 4, 2009 and came into force on 1 April

2010.

The most important thing of the concept of social justice is that it works for social upliftment of the disadvantaged class. In reality, the principle of social justice will be only attained after all kind of discrimination is over from the society and the polity. Social polarization and the politics of caste based vote bank are totally opposite to the fundamental principles of social justice. Social justice cannot be established only by providing reservation to the socially backward class only. Continuous and meaningful efforts towards mental and educational development of this class can only keep them free from narrow social activities. Therefore, social uplift and mental development of the disadvantaged sections is essential for social justice.

5.4 Economic Justice

It is not possible to establish complete economic justice and economic equality in any society. Economic justice also does not mean to end economic inequality completely and bring all the people on the same level economically. Since economic equilibrium is not practically possible, the basic goal of economic justice is to reduce economic inequality in a particular society. Economic justice is a component of social justice. . Functionally, “justice” is a set of universal principles which guide people in judging what is right and what is wrong, no matter what culture and society they live in. It's a set of moral principles for building economic institutions, the ultimate goal of which is to create an opportunity for each person to create a sufficient material foundation upon which to have a dignified, productive, and creative life beyond economics. The ultimate purpose of economic justice is to elevate the dignity and sovereignty of all the human beings and to alleviate economic inequality and disparity which may lead to social inequality. Economic justice, which touches the individual person as well as the social order, encompasses the moral principles which guide us in designing our economic institutions. These institutions determine how each person earns a living, enters into contracts,

exchanges goods and services with others and otherwise produces an independent material foundation for his or her economic sustenance. The ultimate purpose of economic justice is to free each person to engage creatively in the unlimited work beyond economics, that of the mind and the spirit. Historically, elements of social and economic injustice have existed in every era and every region. Marx on justice is quite uncommon. Marx's view of history, which came to be called materialism, said that, there have always existed two separate classes in society according to the economic condition of the people. The first one represents the rich class which usually exploits the second class which is formed of the poor or the oppressed people. These two classes are always at war as the exploiting class and the exploited class and economic justice cannot be established in the society without the end of one class. He conceived human history as a history of class conflicts and proposed a classless society, where the conflicts would be ultimately resolved. However, democratic socialists and social democrats reject the idea that socialism can be accomplished only through class conflict and a proletarian revolution. Just like other countries of the world, the economic condition of the people in India is also not equal and therefore, establishing economic justice is an important goal of Indian government. Due to rising economic inequality in different states of India, the problems like Naxalism, corruption, criminalization of politics, smuggling and terrorism have developed. These problems pose great are challenge to India's unity and integrity and therefore economic justice is a mandatory condition for social and political justice.

5.5 Meaning of Economic Justice

The meaning of economic justice is that, there must not be any discrimination on the basis of wealth and property and no economic wall is erected between the poor and wealthy. In ordinary words, economic justice means justice in the economic field. Money and property have always been an important place in human society and played an important role in achieving higher status and

acquiring power in society. Every person tries to increase wealth and property. The economic justice therefore stresses upon equal and even distribution of economic power and resources (wealth) in any state or society. Economic injustice or economic inequality prevails when equitable distribution of economic resources, wealth and assets is not done. The economic justice is a condition in which every person of society can live a dignified life. In other words, economic justice implies that the minimum requirements of all the people in society are fulfilled. It seeks to establish such conditions that no one becomes so poor or financially weak that he may lose his own existence and dignity. Economic justice is a component of social justice. It's a set of moral principles for building economic institutions, the ultimate goal of which is to create an opportunity for each person to create a sufficient material foundation upon which to have a dignified, productive, and creative life beyond economics. Social and economic democracy is the foundation on which political democracy would be a way of life in the Indian polity. In present era a social welfare state is the need of hour and no state can become a welfare state unless and until it provides socio, economic and political justice to its subjects.

Pt Nehru said that-“Democracy is of no value to a person who is starving.”

Dr. S.Radhakrishnan once said that- “Poor people, who wander about, find no work, get no wages and starve whose lives are a continual round of sore affliction and pinching poverty, cannot be proud of the Constitution or its law.”

US President Franklin D. Roosevelt also said that-“True individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence.”

5.6 Economic Justice and Indian Constitution

In India, many provisions have been made in the Constitution to make the concept of economic justice as successful in the practice. Social and economic democracy is the foundation on which political democracy would be a way of life in the

Indian polity. The expression 'economic justice' envisaged in the preamble of the Indian Constitution denotes the determination of India in bringing socio-economic revolution. Article 39 (b) and (c) are also very significant constitutional provisions in relation to economic justice as they affect the entire economic system of India. They related to distribution of ownership and control of material resources of the community. These articles are characters of the social economic liberties of the people of India. Article 16 gives the guarantee of equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Article 16(1) & 16(2) have laid down a general rule that there shall be equal opportunity for all citizens and thus emphasizes on universality of Indian Citizenship. However, further section of Article 16 provides the exceptions. Article 16(3) reads as follows: Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office [under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory] prior to such employment or appointment. As per this article residence qualifications may be made necessary in the case of appointments under the state for particular positions, thus making the domicile provisions stronger, however, the power is not vested in the states but in Parliament to prescribe the requirement as to residence in the state. This emphasizes on making the qualifying test uniform throughout the country. Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution provides that all citizens have the right to to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. There are adequate provisions for economic justice under the Directive Principles of State policy. Under Article 39 certain principles of policy to be followed by the State: The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means to livelihood;

- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub serve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. After independence, India launched its First FYP in 1951, under socialist influence of first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Five Year Plans were efforts towards establishing economic justice. The process began with setting up of Planning Commission in March 1950 in pursuance of declared objectives of the Government to promote a rapid rise in the standard of living of the people by efficient exploitation of the resources of the country, increasing production and offering opportunities to all for employment in the service of the community. The socialist patterns of welfare state and mixed economy were followed in making economic policies in the economic sector. Economic inequality can be reduced by adopting the middle path to achieve national goals. The *directive principles of state policy* enshrined in Indian Constitution (Article 36 to 51 mentioned in Part IV) fulfill the purpose of a welfare state and also to ensure a new social and economic system attested with justice. Welfare state means a nation where the government bodies take care of the needs of the citizens. These

principles are in the form of instructions to the center and state government. Unlike the fundamental rights, these principles are not justifiable. That is, the state is not legally bound to abide by these instructions and a person cannot move to any legal body to make them do so.

The directive principles of state policy are incorporated in some other constitutions around the world too. This idea was taken into our constitution from the *Irish constitution*. The Irish took it from the *Spanish constitution*. Article 39 provides for equal justice and unencumbered legal aid so that the government has the duty to keep its party in court during the trial for which he is poor or for some reason that he has provided the lawyer on government expenditure. The provisions of Article 39 (a) and 39 (b) are also significantly related to economic justice. Both of these paragraphs are also significant in that if necessary for their attainment can limit even the fundamental rights. With the objective of establishing economic justice, the *Jagirdari system* and *Privy purses* of the former rulers of *princely states* were also abolished in India.

5.7 Essential Arrangements for the Establishment of Economic Justice in India

In the last 70 years, since India getting independent in 1947, the condition of poor has certainly improved in India, but the gap between the rich and the poor keeps widening. Nexus between the corrupt politicians, bureaucrats and criminals have further widened the economic inequality in India, gap between the rich and poor is constantly getting deeper. Government of India has to make the following concrete and impactful arrangements to reduce economic inequality.

1. Remove economic inequality from the society.
2. Ban the right of unlimited property.
3. Ensure financial security by providing employment to every citizen.
4. Proper distribution of Wealth.

5. Viable policy formulation and implementation of new schemes for the welfare of the poor.
6. Effective establishment of tax system and improvement in tax system.
7. Providing reservation on economic basis without giving reservation on political basis.

5.8 The Situation of Economic Justice

India has become the fastest growing country of the world today. India's growth rate in fiscal year 2015-16 was 7.6 percent, which is ahead of China's 6.7 percent growth rate. Due to concrete decisions like GST and demonetization taken by India's Prime Minister Modi in recent years can help India achieve 8-9 per cent growth rate in the coming years. Although for the time being growth rate may seem to falter but in the long run it will prove to be very helpful in saving the country from the clutches of poverty. Despite the good growth rate, problems stemmed due to economic inequality in the country cannot be ignored. Economic justice can be established in the true sense only if the proper benefit of economic development reaches all sections equally. It is noteworthy that in spite of the high growth rate, the rich are getting richer but the poor are still poor. The real benefit of development is just confined only to the cities. The villages of India where approximately 65 percent population lives are still struggling with gruesome barrenness and shortcomings. So far the internet and technology have not spread to the desired level in the villages and this phenomenon known as the digital divide has divided the villages and cities. In India, the manufacturing and production sectors which were lagging far behind other countries.

Women Reservation

Traditionally, Indian women of the countryside have remained confined within the periphery of their house for years. In this fast era of globalization, where women are working together with men in social, economic and political areas in the western and eastern regions, Indian women have not been able to develop and use their full capacities

openly for social and religious reasons. Indian male dominant mindset has not given woman ample opportunities for all-round development of her personality. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban/rural), educational status, social status (caste and class), and age. Policies on women's empowerment exist at the national, state, and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, gender-based violence, and political participation. However, there are significant gaps between policy advancements and actual practice at the community level. In the last 70 years, there has been remarkable progress in the field of women education in India, but Indian women have not yet got enough opportunities to get employment, to do business in industries and also to work in political sectors. Unless the socio-economic and political situation of Indian women equals with men, neither the real progress of the nation nor the progress of women is possible. In such a situation, it becomes necessary that special facilities are provided to them in all fields at par with men to bring them to the same level with men in power and strength. Currently, government jobs are reserved for women in many states. They have also been given jobs in the Army, Air Force and Navy through Short Service Commission. In other fields also their participation is rapidly growing. However, their representation is very small as compared to men.

5.9 Reservation of Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions

To ensure proper development and to increase participation of women in the activities of local self-government, 1/3 posts in *Panchayati Raj Institutions* have been reserved for women in all categories by 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment of Indian Constitution. This provision has not only increased the participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions, but has also helped in social and political empowerment of women. They now have an active role to play in the development work through Panchayati Raj Institutions. Most

women elected representatives have actively participated in the activities of Gram Sabha and Panchayat. As a result of the reservation, women's participation in Panchayati Raj institutions in India has crossed the figure of 42.3 percent. The Constitution has provided for reservation of not less than one third seats and offices of Chairpersons of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for women. As such, the Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) are not mere proxy for male relatives but statutorily empowered to hold seats and offices in PRIs. Reservation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions

5.10 Demand for Women Reservation in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and Assemblies

India's economic liberalization and rapid growth over the past two decades have helped expose people to more liberal views about women. As a result, more women are stepping out of traditional roles. Female doctors, lawyers, police officers and bureaucrats are common and are now everyday sight in cities. Yet women make up only twenty-two per cent of the work force and though seventy-nine per cent of rural women work in agriculture and more than ninety per cent are in the informal sector with little social protection or land ownership. In India, women are so deeply engrossed in family affairs and burdened with such heavy domestic responsibilities that in spite of their capabilities, education and aptitude, most of them are unable to enter into Government services on time. Women have only marginal representation in services connected with the affairs of the Union. They are capable of efficiently carrying out various responsibilities connected with the assignments. It is welcome step that in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh thirty three percent posts are reserved for females in all Government services. This will help end gender bias and prove to be a great leap towards women empowerment. In order to create a level playing field for all its citizens, women may be provided with preferential precedence and reservation in Government services is expected to

considerably increase opportunity for women. In a bid to boost women's empowerment it is proposed that women get due representation in Government services, it is necessary to reserve thirty-three per cent of all post and services under the Central Government, including public sector undertakings and enterprises; for women by providing them relaxation in matters of age limit, requisite educational qualifications, experience and other conditions of eligibility.

The Need for Reservation

The solid foundation of reservation for women is that till now women have not been to properly develop themselves successful in all walks of life for social reasons because all the roads of development of women were blocked by trivial man-head mentality. It is necessary for the smooth execution and development of democracy that the equitable participation of both men and women in the process of uninterrupted construction should be ensured so that the balance of the structure of the society can be maintained properly. Neither the goal of equality can be achieved without the strong participation of women in all spheres, nor can the peace in the world be achieved. Strong participation of women for all-round development is indispensable. Reservation for women is necessary to overcome all social constraints and obstacles and also to enable them to make a meaningful contribution to politics and society. Reservation safeguards their social, economic and political rights. Increasing women's participation by reservation in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is a positive step for Indian democracy, which will further strengthen the process of democratization of India. In this regard, the statement of Article 181 of the Fourth World Women's Conference, the Declaration of Beijing, is remarkable. This article states that it is necessary for the smooth execution and development of democracy that the equitable participation of both men and women in the process of uninterrupted construction should be ensured so that the balance of the structure of the society can be maintained properly. Neither the goal of equality nor the peace

can be achieved without the strong participation of women in all spheres, in the world. Strong participation of women for all-round development is indispensable.

India's economic liberalization and rapid growth over the past two decades have helped expose people to more liberal views about women. As a result, more women are stepping out of traditional roles. Female doctors, lawyers, police officers and bureaucrats are common and are now everyday sight in cities. Yet women make up only twenty-two per cent of the work force and though seventy-nine per cent of rural women work in agriculture and more than ninety per cent are in the informal sector with little social protection or land ownership. In the first session of the centenary Lok Sabha on June 4, 2009, the then President Pratibha Patil announced in a joint meeting of the two houses that the government will take steps within 100 days in the legislative assemblies and legislation to pass the Women's Reservation bill very early in the day. President Pratibha Patil actually put forward the government's vision for women reservation. According to the President, women have been deprived of many opportunities due to class, caste and their being female. In India, women are so deeply engrossed in family affairs and burdened with such heavy domestic responsibilities that in spite of their capabilities, education and aptitude, most of them are unable to enter into Government services on time. Women have only marginal representation in services connected with the affairs of the Union. They are capable of efficiently carrying out various responsibilities connected with the assignments. It is welcome step that in most of the states thirty three posts are reserved for females in all Government services. This will help end gender bias and prove to be a great leap towards women empowerment. In order to create a level playing field for all its citizens, women may be provided with preferential precedence and reservation in Government services is expected to considerably increase opportunity for women. In a

bid to boost women's empowerment it is proposed that women get due representation in Government services, it is necessary to reserve thirty-three per cent of all post and services under the Central Government, including public sector undertakings and enterprises; for women by providing them relaxation in matters of age limit, requisite educational qualifications, experience and other conditions of eligibility.

5.11 A Brief History of the Women's Reservation Bill

1. **1996** - The Women's Reservation Bill was introduced by the Deve Gowda government in 1996 as the 81st Constitutional Amendment
2. **1998** - The Women's Reservation Bill as the 84th Constitutional Bill was introduced by the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
3. **1999** - The bill was again introduced by the National Democratic Alliance (NDA)
4. **2002** - Women's Reservation Bill could not be passed in the House.
5. **2003** - Second consecutive presentation of the Women's Reservation Bill.
6. **2008** - The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government, again put up the women's reservation bill in the form of a 108th constitutional amendment to save it from being time barred.
7. **2010** - The Cabinet approved the proposal of the Women's Reservation Bill in the Rajya Sabha. After a long battle, the Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on February 25, 2010 amidst stiff resistance from some political parties. Then it was forwarded to the Lok Sabha to get it passed there but the bill is still pending and has also become time barred.
8. With the approval of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha to pass this bill, it is also necessary to have the bill passed by half the states of India. Only then can it be sent to the President

for final approval. But unfortunately, this bill has been hanged for reasons of selfishness, political dogma, and demand for arrangement of class reservation in this bill etc. for various political parties.

9. **2016** - In November 2016, the demand for women reservation has been revived in the Parliament. But no proposal has been made so far.

The Women's Reservation Bill is one of the longest pending legislations in the Indian Parliament. The Bill seeks to reserve 33.33 per cent seats in the Lok Sabha or the Lower House of Indian Parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies for women, in accordance with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments which reserved the same percentage of seats for women in rural and urban local bodies respectively. The Bill has been introduced in the Indian Parliament several times since its initial launch in 1996, but however the status of the bill remains undecided primarily due to lack of political consensus. Due to the vested interests of various political outfits the Women's Reservation Bill could not be passed in the lower house, in 2010 but its demand has become more intense at present. It is imperative for the overall development of India that half the population of the country should get equal participation in not only the parliament but also in the legislative assemblies. It enables traditional women to develop and make full contribution to the development of the country.

Important Points

- Provisions as regards the concept of social and economic justice are given in Part 4 of the Indian Constitution.
- Traditional Indian society was classified into four classes- Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra and there was no further justification for such classification.
- In society many people have to face social and economic disparities on caste basis.

- Article 16 (4) of the Indian Constitution provides for reservation for the strengthening of social justice.
- Equality of opportunities is an effective step to establish economic justice.
- To ensure equal opportunities in government jobs and legislatures, the Women's Reservation Bill is necessary.
- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009 and which came into effect on 1 April 2010 (It describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution).

Exercise

Multiple Choice Questions

1. In which part of the constitution, the provisions as regards social and economic justice have been given?
(A) Part I (B) Part II
(C) Part III (D) Part IV ()
2. Which of these statements does not match the concept of social justice?
(A) It emphasizes freedom, equality and justice.
(B) It nourishes human rights.
(C) It promotes caste discrimination.
(D) It is based on the concept of equality ()
3. What specific provisions have been made in the Constitution for the upliftment of people who were traditionally exploited and socially marginalized?
(A) Arrangement of reservation
(B) Accommodation to all
(C) Panchayati Raj System
(D) None of these ()

4. Which Article of Indian Constitution provides equality of opportunity?
(A) Article 15 (B) Article 16
(C) Article 20 (D) Articles 32 ()
5. From which date The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act became effective -
(A) January 26, 1950
(B) August 4, 2009
(C) April 1, 2010
(D) April 15, 2015 ()
6. 'Democracy is of no value to a person who is starving.' Who said this statement?
(A) Bisank (B) Pt. Nehru
(C) Lohiya (D) Amartya Sen ()
7. Which Constitutional Amendment Act relating to the women's reservation is pending in Parliament?
(A) 108th (B) 118th
(C) 43rd (D) 74th ()

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Write the names of two social reformers who have favored social justice.
2. What is the main cause of war or revolution?
3. What were the four *Varnas* of Indian social order?

4. How many classes are found in the society on the basis of economic condition? Write down the name.
5. Who was the first woman president of India?
6. How many posts are reserved for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?

Short Answer Type Questions -

1. Explain the meaning of social justice.
2. Comment on the concept of economic justice.
3. Why is reservation based on the caste provided in India?
4. What is the main reason of women reservation bill not getting passed in Parliament?

Essay Type Questions -

1. "The concept of social justice is possible only in the equitable society."
Do you agree? Explain the whole concept.
2. As a welfare state, review the provisions of the Indian Constitution which favors establishment of economic justice.
3. Write an article on status and direction of Women's Reservation.

Answers to Multiple Choice Questions-

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. B | 6. B | 7. A | |