

Indian Polity – Part 27, 28, 29

27] Society

Notes

- A society is a group of individuals involved in persistent social interaction, or a large social group sharing the same geographical or social territory, typically subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. Family is the basic of society. School is the second basic of society.
- “Man is by nature a social animal; an individual who is unsocial naturally and not accidentally is either beneath our notice or more than human. Society is something that precedes the individual. Anyone who either cannot lead the common life or is so self-sufficient as not to need to, and therefore does not partake of society, is either a beast or a god.”— Aristotle
- The soul of india lives in its villages – Mahatma Gandhi
- A teacher is a person who helps others to acquire knowledge, competences or values. Teachers is working as a rootstock of the society
- In India Teacher’s Day is celebrated on 5th of September as a tribute to the contribution made by the teachers towards the community. Since 1962 the day commemorates the birthday of Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a great teacher and a staunch believer of education, known for his contribution towards the education system of India. According to Dr Radhakrishnan, “teachers should be the best minds in the country”.
- The birthday of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan came to be celebrated as Teachers Day when some of his students requested him to allow them to celebrate his birthday ‘5th September’. Dr.Radhakrishnan said, “instead of celebrating my birthday separately, it would be my proud privilege if September 5 is observed as Teachers’ day”. Since then 5th September is observed as Teachers Day throughout India.
- Government officials (Office workers) are working like connecting as a bridge in between Government and common public.
- There are 2 basic elements for our social life.
- Family and school both are learning the best path ways of social life to children.

- Society can changes depend upon the time. Reason of Science and Technology development, Information Technology development has made many social changes.
- Sports center, Entertainment hub , Hospital , School, College were the examples of social organizations.
- Most of the Indian People are living in Villages. Their important work is agriculture.
- To eliminate the idiocy and illiterate ‘Arivoli foundation’ , ‘Education for everyone’ like startups are introduced.
- People of society are divided by their occupation.
- Social formation is a bridge to combine the people.
- The fulfilled society will have the ethics of Judicial and discipline.

28] Villages And Cities

- City and municipality consists of more people. The population density is higher in the municipalities.
- A village is a clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town, with a population ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand.
- Municipalities areas are around 25 mile radius around the city.
- A city is a large human settlement. Cities generally have extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, utilities, land use, and communication. Their density facilitates interaction between people, government organizations and businesses, sometimes benefiting different parties in the process.
- Peoples occupation in the rural areas of agriculture, housing, agriculture, rice, rice and fishing.
- A rural area or countryside is a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities. Rural areas is the name called by if the villages are surrounded by the cities.
- Unemployment is the situation of actively looking for employment but not being currently employed.

- The unemployment rate is a measure of the prevalence of unemployment and it is calculated as a percentage by dividing the number of unemployed individuals by all individuals currently in the labor force.
- Unemployment is the main reason for migrating to cities from villages.
- Agriculture is the occupational work in the townships.
- To promote the education for the children who is belonging to the family of Economically backward class, the scheme name is called “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” (SSA)
- To promote the Higher secondary education the welfare scheme name is “Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan” (RMSA).



29] Republic Notes

- Democracy is considered to be the best in recent times.
- In a direct democracy, which is also called pure democracy the decisions are not taken by representatives. All decisions are voted on by the people. When a budget or law needs to be passed, then the idea goes to the people. Large governments rarely make decisions this way.
- Democracy is a government system and scheme states that all people are participating in that .
- In the 4 or more states, the party should have to get 6 percent of the votes in the parliamentary election to recognize the National Party.
- The party should get at least 6 percent of votes and win at least 2 seats in the assembly election to recognize the state party.
- 18 is the minimum age to vote in the election.

- Direct election is a system of choosing political officeholders in which the voters directly cast ballots for the person, persons, or political party that they desire to see elected.
- An indirect election is an election in which voters do not choose between candidates for an office, but elect people who then choose. It is one of the oldest forms of elections, and is still used today for many presidents, cabinets, upper houses, and supranational legislatures.

Multiparty system

- ✓ A multi-party system is a system in which multiple political parties across the political spectrum run for national election, and all have the capacity to gain control of government offices, separately or in coalition.
- ✓ Examples: Taiwan, Germany, Denmark, India, Indonesia, France, soiree Leone, brazil, Canada Kosovo and Israel are the nations that used multi-party system effectively in their democracies.

One Party System

A one-party state is a form of government where the country is ruled by a single political party, meaning only one political party exists and the forming of other political parties is forbidden. For example, in China all power is vested in the Communist Party of China.

Merits of one-party system:

(1) It helps in the establishment of stable administration which further helps in the progress of the country. The progress of the Soviet Union is a glaring example in this regard.

- (2) In this system, formation and execution of long-term planning is possible.
- (3) The country achieves remarkable economic progress as the Government ends the conflicts among all the classes and it devotes its entire energy, towards the increase of production in the country.
- (4) The administration becomes efficient because all the powers are concentrated in the hands of one leader and there favouritism, nepotism and black-marketing are banished altogether.
- (5) There is a unity and discipline in the country.
- (6) Time is not wasted in unnecessary criticism and propaganda.

Demerits of one-party system:

- (1) Since there is only one party in this system, there is no freedom of expression.
- (2) Democracy is eroded and dictatorship emerges.
- (3) There is no regard for the views of different classes and interests.
- (4) The Government becomes absolute and the administration becomes irresponsible.
- (5) The development of the personality is hindered because all social freedoms are crushed.
- (6) In this system there is an overbearing influence of terrorism, and the opponents are crushed with a heavy hand.

(7) The dictators make enormous military preparations for maintaining their honor and position, and they adopt the policy of war and victory which is quite harmful for the country.

Two Party System

A two-party system is a party system where two major political parties dominate the government. One of the two parties typically holds a majority in the legislature and is usually referred to as the majority or governing party while the other is the minority or opposition party. Around the world, the term has different senses. For example, in the United States, Jamaica, and Malta, England the sense of two party system describes an arrangement in which all or nearly all elected officials belong to one of the only two major parties, and third parties rarely win any seats in the legislature.

Merits of a Two Party System

1. Political information is much easier to understand.
2. Balance is achieved because multiple interests and opinions are accommodated.
3. Political stability is achieved.
4. Governing them is much more simpler.
5. There are fewer voting choices.

Demerits of a Two Party System

1. It brings government to a standstill.

2. It offers limited options.
3. It promotes corruption.
4. It ignores alternative voices.

