



SOCIETY

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About This Compilation – “Cardamom Effect” for Society Answers

In UPSC Mains, language is not just a medium it is a multiplier.

Just as cardamom adds an irresistible aroma to a dish, powerful vocabulary and precise social science expressions elevate the flavour of your GS1 answers.

That is why Team X IAS proudly presents this curated set of high-impact **Society Keywords and Phrases** designed to directly boost your Mains answer-writing.

What This Booklet Offers:

- A comprehensive toolkit of catchy two-word social keywords and ready-to-use social science phrases aligned with the UPSC GS1 syllabus.
- Keywords and expressions crafted to add clarity, depth, and intellectual weight to your responses.
- Coverage of all major themes from the Society syllabus, enriched with real-world current affairs (2024–25) and insights from social thinkers.
- Compiled from toppers' notes, NCERTs, web sources, and X IAS team's own value-enriched content.

How to Use This Booklet:

- Two-word keywords with short meanings and powerful UPSC-relevant examples.
- Unique, thought-provoking phrases that you can directly insert into introductions, conclusions, or social analysis in your answers.

We believe these refined expressions will help you stand out in a paper where clarity meets character. Let these words become your social armour in Mains!

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SYLLABUS TOPICS GS1 – INDIAN SOCIETY

- Salient features of Indian Society, Diversity of India.
- Role of Women and Women's Organization, Population and Associated Issues, Poverty and Developmental issues, Urbanization, their problems, and their remedies.
- Effects of Globalization on Indian society.
- Social Empowerment, Communalism, Regionalism & Secularism

UPSC GS1 SOCIETY – HANDPICKED KEYWORDS WITH EXAMPLES (2024-25)**TOPIC 1. Salient Features of Indian Society, Diversity of India**

1. **Cultural Mosaic** – Coexistence of distinct cultural groups maintaining identity while sharing space.
Example: At Cannes 2024, the Bharat Pavilion displayed regional crafts, reflecting India's cultural mosaic.
2. **Pluralistic Ethos** – Social belief in respecting multiple identities and traditions simultaneously.
Example: India's 2025 school curriculum included lessons on minority religions, promoting pluralistic ethos.
3. **Syncretism** – Blending of diverse religious and cultural traditions into new forms.
Example: The 2024 Urs festival in Ajmer attracts both Muslims and Hindus, showing syncretism.
4. **Caste Fluidity** – Increasing social mobility challenging traditional caste boundaries.
Example: In 2025 urban Bengaluru, inter-caste marriages are becoming more common, showing caste fluidity.
5. **Linguistic Nationalism** – Using language identity as a political or cultural rallying point.
Example: Telangana's 2024 push for Telugu education reforms reflected rising linguistic nationalism.
6. **Urban-Rural Divide** – Economic, social, and cultural gaps between cities and countryside.
Example: The 2024 farm protests highlighted tensions rooted in urban-rural divide.
7. **Inter-community Dialogue** – Conversations between different social groups to foster peace and understanding.
Example: Hyderabad's 2025 peace forums worked to reduce religious tensions through inter-community dialogue.
8. **Cultural Commodification** – Turning cultural heritage into marketable goods or tourism.
Example: Rajasthan's 2024 festival circuit promoted folk dances for global tourists, a case of commodification.
9. **Identity Assertion** – Groups publicly expressing their unique social or cultural identity.
Example: The rise of tribal language media in 2025 strengthened identity assertion in Northeast India.
10. **Social Stratification** – Layering of society into hierarchical groups by class, caste, or status.
Example: Delhi's 2024 housing crisis showed clear social stratification along economic lines.
11. **Religious Pluralism** – Acceptance and coexistence of multiple faiths within society.
Example: Kumbh Mela 2025 saw participation from all major Indian religions, embodying pluralism.

12. **Ethnic Mobilization** – Political organization of ethnic groups around shared identity interests.
Example: 2024 Gorkhaland protests were a form of ethnic mobilization demanding regional autonomy.
13. **Intercultural Hybridization** – Creation of new cultural forms through mixing of traditions.
Example: Mumbai's 2025 street food scene blended global and local tastes, an example of hybridization.
14. **Sanskritization** – Lower castes adopting practices of higher castes to gain status.
Example: In rural Uttar Pradesh (2024), some communities adopted upper-caste rituals, showing Sanskritization.
15. **Cultural Resilience** – Communities maintaining identity despite external pressures or changes.
Example: The Bihu festival in Assam continued robustly in 2024 despite Covid disruptions.
16. **Social Capital** – Networks and relationships enabling collective social action.
Example: Women's self-help groups in Tamil Nadu (2025) leveraged social capital for economic empowerment.
17. **Marginalized Narratives** – Stories and histories of oppressed or minority groups gaining visibility.
Example: Dalit autobiographies published in 2024 brought marginalized narratives to mainstream readers.
18. **Communal Harmony** – Peaceful coexistence and cooperation among religious communities.
Example: Kerala's 2025 interfaith festivals promoted communal harmony after past tensions.
19. **Diaspora Influence** – Impact of Indian communities abroad on domestic culture and economy.
Example: NRIs investing in Indian startups surged in 2024, showing diaspora influence.
20. **Traditional Ecological Knowledge** – Indigenous knowledge systems linked to environmental management.
Example: 2025 tribal forest protection efforts in Madhya Pradesh drew on traditional ecological knowledge.
21. **Social Exclusion** – Systematic denial of rights or resources to certain groups.
Example: Reports in 2024 highlighted caste-based social exclusion in rural schools.
22. **Cultural Revivalism** – Renewed interest and practice of traditional cultural forms.
Example: Sanskrit language courses gained popularity in 2024 as part of revivalism.
23. **Gendered Social Roles** – Cultural expectations defining roles based on gender.
Example: 2025 campaigns in Rajasthan challenged traditional gendered social roles.
24. **Ethnic Pluralism** – Existence of multiple ethnic groups each maintaining distinct culture.
Example: Northeast India's 2024 festivals showcased ethnic pluralism vividly.
25. **Urban Informality** – Informal housing and work arrangements common in Indian cities.
Example: Mumbai's slums expanded in 2024 reflecting urban informality challenges.
26. **Political Patronage** – Support offered by politicians to social groups in exchange for votes.
Example: Caste-based patronage was evident in 2024 Bihar elections.

27. **Cultural Democratization** – Broader access to cultural expressions beyond elites.
Example: Social media platforms in 2025 enabled folk artists to reach wider audiences.
28. **Inter-Generational Transition** – Changes in cultural values and identity across generations.
Example: 2024 surveys showed younger urban Indians blending traditional and modern values.
29. **Religious Syncretism** – Blending elements from different faiths to create shared rituals.
Example: Ajmer's annual fair in 2024 united Hindu and Muslim practices.
30. **Civic Nationalism** – National identity based on shared citizenship and rights.
Example: India's 2025 constitutional debates emphasized civic nationalism over ethnic.
31. **Social Fragmentation** – Breakdown of social cohesion into competing groups.
Example: Social media polarization in 2024 deepened social fragmentation.
32. **Cultural Intermediation** – Institutions or individuals bridging traditional culture with modern society.
Example: NGOs in 2025 helped tribal artists market their crafts nationally.
33. **Linguistic Plurality** – Coexistence of many languages with equal social space.
Example: India's 2024 language policy debates focused on preserving linguistic plurality.
34. **Rural-Urban Continuum** – Recognition that rural and urban areas are interconnected, not separate.
Example: 2025 migration studies showed continuous movement between villages and cities.
35. **Social Reform Movements** – Organized efforts to change social customs and inequalities.
Example: The 2024 anti-caste discrimination campaigns gained national attention.
36. **Ethnic Boundary Maintenance** – Practices that keep ethnic groups distinct.
Example: Distinct wedding customs preserved ethnic boundaries in Northeast India in 2025.
37. **Cultural Capital** – Non-financial assets like education and manners influencing social mobility.
Example: English-medium education boosted cultural capital among rural youth in 2024.
38. **Communalization of Politics** – Use of religious identities to gain political power.
Example: 2024 elections in some states saw communalization influencing voter behaviour.
39. **Social Solidarity** – Sense of unity within groups promoting collective wellbeing.
Example: Self-help groups in Tamil Nadu fostered social solidarity in 2025.
40. **Inter-Caste Alliances** – Political or social cooperation across caste lines.
Example: New farmer coalitions in 2024 bridged caste differences in protests.
41. **Cultural Appropriation** – Use of cultural elements without permission or understanding.
Example: 2025 debates arose over fashion brands using tribal patterns without credit.
42. **Spatial Segregation** – Physical separation of social groups in different neighbourhoods.
Example: Delhi's 2024 slum areas reflected spatial segregation by class and caste.
43. **Digital Divide** – Unequal access to digital technology among social groups.
Example: Rural India's 2025 internet access remained far behind cities, highlighting the digital divide.

44. **Social Empowerment** – Processes that increase individual or group power in society.
Example: Women's microfinance initiatives in 2024 promoted social empowerment.
45. **Cultural Synapse** – Points of cultural exchange and interaction between groups.
Example: Street festivals in Mumbai (2025) acted as cultural synapses for diverse communities.
46. **Rural Marginalization** – Social and economic neglect of rural populations.
Example: Reports in 2024 showed lack of infrastructure investment in tribal areas.
47. **Minority Rights Assertion** – Efforts by minority groups to secure recognition and protection.
Example: 2025 Supreme Court rulings strengthened minority educational rights.
48. **Social Capital Deficit** – Lack of community networks hindering social progress.
Example: Migrants in Delhi's slums faced social capital deficit in 2024.
49. **Cultural Vitality** – Strength and ongoing life of cultural traditions.
Example: Folk dance competitions across India in 2025 showed cultural vitality.
50. **Inclusive Nationalism** – A national identity embracing all communities equally.
Example: 2024 campaigns promoting India's "Unity in Diversity" slogan reinforced inclusive nationalism.

TOPIC 2. Role of Women and Women's Organizations

1. **Matriarchal Revival** – Renewed prominence of women-led traditional governance.
Example: Khasi community in Meghalaya strengthened matriarchal councils in 2024.
2. **Empowerment Ecosystem** – The network supporting women's holistic growth.
Example: Telangana's 2025 integrated program combined SHGs, digital training, and credit access.
3. **Gendered Governance** – Incorporating gender perspectives in policymaking.
Example: Maharashtra's 2024 gender-responsive budgeting improved health outcomes for women.
4. **Feminist Federalism** – Women's organizations influencing federal-state relations.
Example: Women's groups in 2025 pushed for state-level laws on sexual harassment.
5. **Intersectional Mobilization** – Organizing around overlapping social identities of women.
Example: Dalit women leaders in UP 2024 united caste and gender rights agendas.
6. **Patriarchy Disruption** – Active challenges to entrenched male dominance.
Example: 2024 urban women's protests disrupted patriarchal norms around safety after dark.
7. **Collective Agency** – Group empowerment driving systemic change.
Example: Odisha tribal women's collectives successfully lobbied for forest rights in 2025.
8. **Social Reclamation** – Women reclaiming marginalized social spaces and narratives.
Example: Santhal women in Jharkhand revived traditional crafts for economic independence in 2024.
9. **Leadership Pipeline** – Structured grooming of women for leadership roles.
Example: NITI Aayog's 2025 mentorship programs prepared rural women for panchayat elections.
10. **Micro-Enterprise** – Small-scale businesses led by women entrepreneurs.
Example: Assam's 2024 bamboo craft clusters grew under women's leadership.

11. **Digital Feminism** – Online activism for women's rights and representation.
Example: #StandWithSurvivors trended nationwide in 2024 exposing workplace harassment.
12. **Economic Inclusion** – Women's integration into mainstream financial systems.
Example: 2025 PM Mudra Yojana disbursed increased loans to women entrepreneurs.
13. **Policy Entrepreneurship** – Women driving gender-focused policy innovations.
Example: Women MPs spearheaded the 2024 amendment to expand Maternity Benefit Act.
14. **Narrative Resistance** – Using storytelling to counter stereotypes.
Example: 2025 documentary films by tribal women challenged patriarchal norms.
15. **Safe Spaces** – Physical and social zones fostering women's freedom.
Example: Bengaluru's "Women-only" parks launched in 2024 ensured safety and inclusion.
16. **Gender Datafication** – Collecting gender-disaggregated data for policymaking.
Example: 2025 Census improved granular data on women's employment sectors.
17. **Legal Pluralism** – Navigating formal and informal legal systems for women's justice.
Example: Rajasthan's women negotiated between customary panchayats and courts in 2024.
18. **Grassroots Feminism** – Local, bottom-up feminist activism.
Example: Bihar's rural women led anti-dowry awareness drives in 2025.
19. **Digital Literacy** – Women's ability to effectively use digital tools.
Example: Karnataka's 2024 campaign trained 30,000 rural women in smartphone use.
20. **Gender Budgeting** – Allocating public funds to address gender gaps.
Example: Kerala's 2025 budget earmarked funds specifically for women's health programs.
21. **Policy Advocacy** – Sustained efforts to influence government policies for women.
Example: Women's collectives in Madhya Pradesh advocated for better child care laws in 2024.
22. **Social Entrepreneurship** – Women-led ventures targeting social problems.
Example: Odisha's 2025 solar-powered cooking stove initiative was female-founded.
23. **Political Quota** – Reserved seats enabling women's political participation.
Example: The 2024 increase in women's seats in urban local bodies in Gujarat.
24. **Civic Engagement** – Women's active participation in democratic processes.
Example: Punjab's 2025 voter registration drives focused on rural women.
25. **Cultural Assertion** – Women celebrating and preserving their cultural identities.
Example: Rajasthan women organized folk dance festivals in 2024 to boost visibility.
26. **Health Sovereignty** – Women's autonomy over their own health decisions.
Example: Expansion of reproductive rights clinics in Tamil Nadu in 2025.
27. **Violence Prevention** – Measures and groups focused on stopping gender violence.
Example: Delhi's 2024 community watch programs reduced street harassment.
28. **Economic Resilience** – Women's capacity to withstand financial shocks.
Example: SHGs in West Bengal enabled women to sustain livelihoods during 2025 floods.

29. **Collective Bargaining** – Group negotiation to improve women's labor conditions.
Example: Textile workers' unions led by women won wage increases in Tirupur, 2024.
30. **Feminist Networks** – Interlinked organizations promoting women's rights.
Example: The South Asia Feminist Forum's 2025 virtual summit connected activists.
31. **Skill Development** – Gender-specific vocational training for employment.
Example: Digital marketing courses for women launched by Skill India in 2024.
32. **Digital Safety** – Protecting women from online harassment and abuse.
Example: Cybercrime cells dedicated to women opened in Mumbai in 2025.
33. **Informal Sector** – Women's participation in unregulated work environments.
Example: Street vendor collectives in Delhi gained legal recognition in 2024.
34. **Narrative Reclamation** – Women rewriting history and social stories.
Example: Tribal women authors published memoirs in 2025 highlighting gender struggles.
35. **Policy Reform** – Changes to laws promoting gender equality.
Example: The 2024 revision of sexual harassment laws expanded workplace coverage.
36. **Women Diplomacy** – Female leaders representing India internationally.
Example: India's 2025 ambassador to UN Women is a noted gender rights advocate.
37. **Social Capital** – Networks and relationships empowering women.
Example: SHGs in Kerala enhanced women's access to credit and community resources.
38. **Microfinance Inclusion** – Providing small loans to women entrepreneurs.
Example: PMMY schemes in 2024 allocated higher loans to women-owned MSMEs.
39. **Women's Resilience** – Ability to recover from social and economic adversities.
Example: Flood-affected women in Assam rebuilt communities via SHGs in 2025.
40. **Political Mentorship** – Experienced women guiding emerging leaders.
Example: 2024 NITI Aayog mentorship program for young women panchayat leaders.
41. **Digital Mobilization** – Using social media for women's causes.
Example: #BreakTheSilence campaign went viral in 2024 exposing sexual abuse.
42. **Gender Equity** – Fair treatment and opportunities regardless of gender.
Example: Karnataka's 2025 recruitment policy mandated 40% women hires.
43. **Women Legislators** – Female members of parliament and assemblies.
Example: 2024 saw the highest-ever number of women MLAs in Telangana.
44. **Feminist Scholarship** – Academic work focused on women's issues.
Example: JNU hosted a 2025 conference on gender and social justice.
45. **Social Innovation** – New solutions created by women for community issues.
Example: Hyderabad women developed affordable menstrual hygiene products in 2024.
46. **Legal Awareness** – Educating women about their rights and laws.
Example: NGO campaigns in UP reached 50,000 women with legal literacy in 2025.

47. **Collective Voice** – United expression of women's demands.
Example: The 2024 National Women's March saw coordinated protests across cities.
48. **Gender Mainstreaming** – Integrating gender perspectives in all policies.
Example: India's 2025 climate policy included specific women farmer programs.
49. **Safe Employment** – Workplaces free from harassment and discrimination.
Example: New IT sector guidelines in Bengaluru in 2024 enforced women's safety.
50. **Women Empowerment** – The overall process of increasing women's autonomy.
Example: The 2025 government scheme combining education, health, and finance for women.

TOPIC 3. Population and Associated Issues

1. **Demographic Dividend** – Economic growth potential from a youthful population.
Example: India's 2025 skill training programs target harnessing its demographic dividend.
2. **Population Momentum** – Continued population growth despite fertility decline.
Example: Despite lower birth rates, UP's population rose in 2024 due to momentum.
3. **Ageing Population** – Increasing proportion of elderly in society.
Example: Kerala's 2025 pension reforms address its growing ageing population.
4. **Youth Bulge** – Large young population segment creating social dynamics.
Example: Bihar's 2024 education policies focus on managing its youth bulge.
5. **Urban Sprawl** – Rapid expansion of city boundaries and population.
Example: Delhi NCR's 2025 urban sprawl stressed infrastructure and housing.
6. **Population Density** – Number of people per unit area.
Example: Mumbai's 2024 density reached critical levels, triggering housing reforms.
7. **Migration Patterns** – Trends in movement of people across regions.
Example: Post-pandemic reverse migration slowed in 2024 but surged in 2025.
8. **Fertility Transition** – Shift from high to low birth rates in a population.
Example: Tamil Nadu achieved fertility transition milestone in 2024.
9. **Mortality Decline** – Reduction in death rates due to better health care.
Example: India's child mortality rate dropped further in 2025 after immunization drives.
10. **Population Aging** – Structural shift with more elderly dependent on working-age group.
Example: Punjab's 2025 health infrastructure expanded geriatric care units.
11. **Dependency Ratio** – Ratio of non-working to working population.
Example: Maharashtra's 2024 economic plans considered increasing dependency ratio.
12. **Population Projection** – Forecasting future population size and structure.
Example: Census data in 2024 refined India's 2030 population projections.
13. **Urbanization Rate** – Speed at which rural population shifts to urban areas.
Example: India's urbanization rate hit 40% in 2025 with migration into tier-2 cities.

14. **Population Control** – Policies aimed at regulating birth rates.
Example: Rajasthan launched voluntary population control awareness campaigns in 2024.
15. **Infant Mortality** – Deaths of infants under one year per 1000 live births.
Example: UP's infant mortality rate improved significantly in 2025 through better sanitation.
16. **Population Explosion** – Sudden rapid population increase causing pressure.
Example: Bihar's population explosion challenged its health and education systems in 2024.
17. **Migration Crisis** – Large-scale movement causing social and economic disruption.
Example: 2024 labour migration crisis in Mumbai post-COVID lockdown affected informal workers.
18. **Population Pyramid** – Graph showing population age-sex distribution.
Example: India's 2024 population pyramid showed a broad base, indicating youth dominance.
19. **Sex Ratio** – Number of females per 1000 males in a population.
Example: Haryana's sex ratio improved marginally in 2025 due to stricter PCPNDT enforcement.
20. **Population Density** – Number of people living per square km.
Example: West Bengal's 2024 census reported one of the highest population densities in India.
21. **Rural Exodus** – Movement of people from rural to urban areas.
Example: Odisha's 2025 rural exodus spurred growth of secondary cities.
22. **Population Aging** – Increase in elderly population ratio needing social support.
Example: Himachal Pradesh enhanced elderly welfare schemes in 2024.
23. **Fertility Rate** – Average number of children born per woman.
Example: Assam's fertility rate declined to replacement level in 2025.
24. **Mortality Rate** – Number of deaths per 1000 population.
Example: National mortality rate declined in 2024 after pandemic response.
25. **Population Density Crisis** – Overcrowding leading to resource scarcity.
Example: Kolkata faced a population density crisis in 2024, prompting urban reforms.
26. **Population Stabilization** – Achieving zero population growth.
Example: Tamil Nadu is close to population stabilization as of 2025.
27. **Life Expectancy** – Average years a person is expected to live.
Example: India's life expectancy rose to 70 years in 2025.
28. **Population Displacement** – Forced movement due to natural disasters or conflict.
Example: 2024 floods displaced thousands in Assam and Bihar.
29. **Age Dependency** – Ratio of young and elderly to working-age population.
Example: Karnataka's 2025 social security schemes addressed age dependency challenges.
30. **Gender Imbalance** – Unequal ratio of males to females causing social issues.
Example: Punjab launched a 2024 campaign to correct gender imbalance.
31. **Population Density** – Crowding level influencing health and infrastructure.
Example: Chennai's high population density in 2025 led to traffic congestion woes.

32. **Child Population** – Number and proportion of children in society.
Example: Child population declined slightly in 2024 due to better family planning.
33. **Population Distribution** – Spatial spread of population across regions.
Example: Western India's population distribution shifted towards cities in 2025.
34. **Population Clustering** – Concentration of people in specific areas.
Example: Bengaluru's tech boom led to population clustering in 2024.
35. **Internal Migration** – Movement within national borders.
Example: 2025 saw increased migration from northeast India to metros.
36. **Population Density Variance** – Differences in crowding between rural and urban.
Example: Jharkhand reported high variance in population density in 2024.
37. **Population Policy** – Government strategy addressing population issues.
Example: India's 2025 population policy emphasized voluntary family planning.
38. **Population Aging Index** – Proportion of elderly relative to youth.
Example: Kerala's aging index increased, prompting pension reforms in 2025.
39. **Fertility Decline** – Drop-in birth rates due to socio-economic changes.
Example: Fertility decline in urban Maharashtra noted in 2024.
40. **Population Sustainability** – Balancing population growth with resources.
Example: Delhi's 2025 focus on sustainability included population management.
41. **Population Density Threshold** – Maximum sustainable population in an area.
Example: Hyderabad's planning authority capped density growth in 2024.
42. **Population Pressure** – Stress on land, resources, and services due to population.
Example: Punjab's groundwater crisis in 2024 linked to population pressure.
43. **Migrant Workforce** – Population moving temporarily for employment.
Example: Migrant workforce in construction sector rebounded in 2025 post-pandemic.
44. **Population Aging Syndrome** – Economic and social challenges from aging demographics.
Example: Tamil Nadu initiated programs to tackle aging syndrome effects in 2025.
45. **Population Transition** – Shift from high birth/death rates to low rates.
Example: National data showed India midway through population transition in 2024.
46. **Sex-Selective Practices** – Gender-biased actions affecting sex ratio.
Example: Haryana's crackdown on sex-selective abortions intensified in 2024.
47. **Population Literacy** – Awareness about population growth and control.
Example: Rajasthan's population literacy campaign reached 1 million in 2025.
48. **Population Inclusion** – Ensuring marginalized groups are counted in statistics.
Example: Census 2024 improved inclusion of nomadic tribes.
49. **Population Density Challenge** – Managing overcrowding in urban centers.
Example: Mumbai's 2025 housing schemes aimed to ease density challenge.

50. **Population Dynamics** – Changes and trends in population structure.

Example: Census 2024 provided new insights on India's evolving population dynamics.

TOPIC 4. Poverty and Developmental Issues

1. **Multidimensional Poverty** – Poverty encompassing education, health, and living standards.

Example: India's 2024 MPI report showed a decline in multidimensional poverty in Odisha and Bihar.

2. **Absolute Poverty** – Severe deprivation of basic human needs.

Example: 2025 rural surveys flagged absolute poverty hotspots in tribal Chhattisgarh.

3. **Relative Poverty** – Economic inequality within a population.

Example: Urban Karnataka in 2024 saw widening relative poverty despite tech growth.

4. **Poverty Line** – Minimum income threshold to meet basic needs.

Example: NITI Aayog's 2025 framework revised the urban poverty line for inflation adjustment.

5. **Poverty Gap** – Measure of the intensity of poverty.

Example: The 2024 National Sample Survey highlighted poverty gap variations across states.

6. **Chronic Poverty** – Long-term, intergenerational poverty.

Example: Chronic poverty remains persistent among Denotified Tribes in 2025 reports.

7. **Seasonal Poverty** – Poverty due to lack of employment in off-seasons.

Example: Seasonal poverty spikes among sugarcane cutters in Maharashtra during 2025 summer.

8. **Urban Poverty** – Poverty in cities linked to informal employment and housing issues.

Example: Delhi's 2024 Slum Census revealed sharp urban poverty disparities.

9. **Rural Poverty** – Poverty in villages caused by low productivity and infrastructure gaps.

Example: 2025 schemes under PM Gram Sadak Yojana targeted rural poverty in Jharkhand.

10. **Digital Poverty** – Lack of access to digital devices or internet.

Example: 2025 Digital India push expanded internet access in poor UP households.

11. **Poverty Trap** – Self-reinforcing cycle of poverty.

Example: Lack of credit for small farmers in 2024 kept them in a poverty trap.

12. **Developmental Imbalance** – Unequal growth across regions.

Example: 2024 North-East Council flagged developmental imbalance in border villages.

13. **Social Exclusion** – Systematic denial of resources to marginalized communities.

Example: Dalit households in MP faced social exclusion from panchayat schemes in 2025.

14. **Inequality Index** – Measures disparity in income or wealth.

Example: India's 2024 Inequality Index showed growing urban-rural divide.

15. **Human Development** – Improving health, education, and income levels.

Example: Kerala's 2025 HDI score remained the highest in India.

16. **Malnutrition** – Poor nutrition due to poverty or food insecurity.

Example: 2025 NFHS data showed reduced malnutrition in tribal Odisha due to millet scheme.

17. **Unemployment** – Joblessness affecting income and development.
Example: India's 2025 urban youth unemployment rose to 8.2%, especially in metros.
18. **Underemployment** – Working below skill or wage level.
Example: 2024 ASHA workers protested against underemployment and low pay.
19. **Inclusive Growth** – Economic growth benefiting all sections of society.
Example: Gujarat's 2025 MSME subsidies promoted inclusive growth in tribal areas.
20. **Financial Inclusion** – Access to financial services for all.
Example: PM Jan Dhan Yojana added 50 lakh new accounts in 2024 for poor women.
21. **Slum Development** – Upgrading informal settlements.
Example: Mumbai's 2025 Dharavi Redevelopment Project got green light to address slum poverty.
22. **Social Protection** – Public programs to reduce poverty vulnerability.
Example: Rajasthan expanded social pensions under BPL list in 2025.
23. **Welfare Schemes** – Government programs aimed at poverty alleviation.
Example: PM Garib Kalyan Yojana continued in 2024 to distribute free rations.
24. **Income Inequality** – Disparity in income distribution.
Example: 2024 Oxfam report flagged India's top 1% owning 40% of wealth.
25. **Livelihood Security** – Sustainable income through employment or self-help.
Example: SHG programs in Tamil Nadu enhanced livelihood security for rural women in 2025.
26. **Asset Poverty** – Lack of land, savings, or property.
Example: Bihar's 2024 land redistribution survey showed rising asset poverty.
27. **Capability Deprivation** – Lack of opportunity to achieve well-being.
Example: Tribal girls in MP face capability deprivation in education and health.
28. **Food Insecurity** – Inconsistent access to sufficient food.
Example: 2025 heatwave in UP led to temporary food insecurity in drought zones.
29. **Health Inequality** – Disparity in access to healthcare.
Example: Urban slums in Delhi recorded higher maternal mortality in 2024.
30. **Education Divide** – Inequitable access to quality education.
Example: 2025 ASER report showed urban-rural education divide persisting in Bihar.
31. **Subsidy Leakages** – Loss or misuse of welfare subsidies.
Example: 2024 CAG audit flagged PDS subsidy leakages in Jharkhand.
32. **Corruption in Welfare** – Misuse of funds meant for the poor.
Example: MGNREGA fund misappropriation was uncovered in Bengal in 2025.
33. **Unequal Development** – Disproportionate growth favouring certain regions/classes.
Example: Coastal Karnataka saw faster development than hilly districts in 2024.
34. **Skill Deficit** – Lack of employable skills among poor youth.
Example: 2025 Skill India portal flagged poor enrolment from backward districts.

35. **Infrastructure Deficit** – Inadequate roads, schools, health centres.
Example: 2024 NITI Aayog report highlighted infrastructure deficits in eastern India.
36. **Gendered Poverty** – Women facing disproportionate poverty.
Example: 2025 data revealed female-headed households in Rajasthan are poorest.
37. **Informal Economy** – Unregulated jobs with low security.
Example: In 2024, 90% of India's workforce remained in the informal economy.
38. **Access to Credit** – Availability of loans to the poor.
Example: PM Mudra Yojana in 2025 issued microloans to 10 lakh women entrepreneurs.
39. **Inequitable Land Ownership** – Land held by few, creating rural poverty.
Example: Telangana launched Dharani reforms in 2024 to address land inequality.
40. **Resource Inequality** – Unequal access to natural or economic resources.
Example: 2024 tribal protests in Jharkhand over forest land rights showcased resource inequality.
41. **Environmental Poverty** – Degradation affecting poor livelihoods.
Example: 2025 droughts in Maharashtra devastated small farmers' incomes.
42. **Urban Informal Settlements** – Poor living in slums or temporary homes.
Example: 2024 survey in Kolkata noted rise in informal settlements post-COVID.
43. **Developmental Displacement** – Evictions for development projects.
Example: Bullet train project displaced tribal families in Gujarat in 2025.
44. **Rural-Urban Divide** – Gap in opportunities and services.
Example: 2024 migration trends showed youth moving due to rural-urban divide.
45. **Human Capital Deficit** – Poor education and health outcomes.
Example: 2025 NITI Aayog report flagged eastern India's human capital deficit.
46. **Social Inequality** – Stratification based on caste, gender, class.
Example: 2024 NCRB data showed Dalits face higher social inequality in job access.
47. **Poverty-Induced Migration** – Moving due to lack of local opportunities.
Example: UP youth migrated to Surat in large numbers in 2025 for textile jobs.
48. **Climate Vulnerability** – Poor hit hardest by climate-related events.
Example: Cyclone Remal in 2024 displaced over 1 lakh people in Sundarbans.
49. **Inclusive Planning** – Development with focus on marginalized.
Example: 2025 Smart City projects in Bhopal integrated slum upgrading plans.
50. **Basic Services Gap** – Shortage in water, electricity, sanitation.
Example: 2024 Jal Jeevan Mission audit flagged basic services gap in tribal belts.

TOPIC 5. Urbanization, Their Problems, and Remedies

1. **Urban Sprawl** – Unplanned expansion of cities into rural areas.
Example: Bangalore's urban sprawl led to increased traffic congestion in 2024.

2. **Infrastructure Deficit** – Gap between urban infrastructure needs and availability.
Example: Mumbai's metro expansion revealed persistent infrastructure deficit in 2025.
3. **Housing Informality** – Prevalence of unauthorized and slum dwellings.
Example: Delhi's Jahangir Puri slum fire highlighted risks from housing informality (2024).
4. **Service Overload** – Excess demand on urban services like water and electricity.
Example: Chennai faced service overload during the 2025 summer water crisis.
5. **Transport Fragmentation** – Disjointed and inefficient urban transport systems.
Example: Kolkata's fragmented transport options reduce commuter efficiency (2024).
6. **Urban Heat Island** – Cities being hotter than surrounding rural areas due to development.
Example: Ahmedabad's urban heat island effect intensified during 2024 summer.
7. **Waste Mismanagement** – Ineffective handling of urban solid and liquid waste.
Example: Bengaluru's garbage pileup in 2025 sparked protests over waste mismanagement.
8. **Spatial Inequity** – Unequal access to amenities across city zones.
Example: Spatial inequity in Hyderabad's slum and elite areas visible in 2024 health data.
9. **Traffic Externalities** – Negative side-effects of traffic like pollution and accidents.
Example: Delhi's rising vehicular pollution caused by traffic externalities in 2025.
10. **Green Space Depletion** – Loss of urban parks and natural areas.
Example: Pune's rapid construction led to green space depletion noted in 2024 surveys.
11. **Urban Informality** – Informal economies and settlements within cities.
Example: Street vendors in Mumbai operate in urban informality amidst crackdowns (2025).
12. **Slum Vulnerability** – High risk of hazards and poor living conditions in slums.
Example: Floods exposed slum vulnerability in Chennai in 2024 monsoon season.
13. **Public Transit Deficit** – Insufficient public transportation options.
Example: Jaipur's bus services face public transit deficit, causing reliance on private vehicles (2025).
14. **Urban Fragmentation** – Division of city spaces into disconnected pockets.
Example: Social and physical urban fragmentation seen in Delhi's segregated neighbourhoods (2024).
15. **Water Stress** – Scarcity of potable water in urban centres.
Example: Hyderabad reported acute water stress during summer 2025.
16. **Air Quality Crisis** – Severe pollution levels degrading urban air.
Example: NCR experienced an air quality crisis in late 2024 due to crop stubble burning.
17. **Congestion Pricing** – Charging fees to reduce traffic in crowded city zones.
Example: Mumbai proposed congestion pricing in its financial district to curb traffic (2025).
18. **Smart Growth** – Urban planning that limits sprawl and promotes sustainable density.
Example: Surat adopted smart growth policies to improve urban liveability in 2024.

19. **Vertical Urbanism** – Building upward (high-rises) to optimize space use.
Example: Gurgaon's vertical urbanism increased housing but strained infrastructure (2025).
20. **Infrastructure Resilience** – Ability of urban systems to withstand shocks.
Example: Mumbai's coastal infrastructure showed resilience during 2024 cyclone Nisarga.
21. **Sanitation Deficiency** – Inadequate sewage and waste disposal services.
Example: Slums in Patna suffer from sanitation deficiency causing health outbreaks (2025).
22. **Urban Mobility** – Ease and accessibility of movement within a city.
Example: Ahmedabad improved urban mobility through new BRT corridors in 2024.
23. **Inclusive Zoning** – Urban planning that ensures affordable housing access.
Example: Pune's recent policy included inclusive zoning to integrate lower-income groups (2025).
24. **Heat Vulnerability** – Susceptibility of urban populations to heatwaves.
Example: Elderly in Delhi showed heat vulnerability during 2024 record-breaking summers.
25. **Air Pollution Clusters** – Concentrated areas of poor air quality.
Example: Ghaziabad registered air pollution clusters near industrial zones in 2025.
26. **Waste Valorisation** – Converting urban waste into useful products or energy.
Example: Pune's waste-to-energy plant boosted waste valorisation efforts in 2024.
27. **Urban Resettlement** – Relocating slum dwellers for redevelopment projects.
Example: Kolkata's urban resettlement faced protests due to inadequate compensation (2025).
28. **Public Realm** – Shared urban spaces accessible to all residents.
Example: Bengaluru invested in public realm improvements with new parks and plazas in 2024.
29. **Transport Modal Shift** – Moving commuters from private to public transport modes.
Example: Delhi's metro expansion encouraged transport modal shift in 2025.
30. **Climate Adaptation** – Adjusting urban systems to cope with climate impacts.
Example: Chennai's climate adaptation plan included flood-resistant infrastructure (2024).
31. **Energy Inequality** – Unequal access to reliable electricity in urban areas.
Example: Slums in Mumbai faced energy inequality despite citywide grid expansion (2025).
32. **Urban Gentrification** – Wealthier groups displacing poorer residents via redevelopment.
Example: Delhi's Hauz Khas village underwent gentrification affecting original residents (2024).
33. **Mixed-Use Development** – Combining residential, commercial, and recreational spaces.
Example: Hyderabad promoted mixed-use development to reduce commute times (2025).
34. **Informal Employment** – Jobs without legal protections prevalent in cities.
Example: Street vendors in Chennai represented informal employment challenges in 2024.
35. **Floodplain Encroachment** – Construction on natural flood zones increasing disaster risk.
Example: Bengaluru's floodplain encroachment worsened flooding during 2024 monsoon.

36. **Transit-Oriented Development** – Urban growth focused around public transport hubs.
Example: Ahmedabad's TOD projects near metro stations expanded affordable housing (2025).
37. **Urban Food Deserts** – Areas with limited access to fresh, healthy food.
Example: Slum areas in Mumbai identified as urban food deserts in 2024 health studies.
38. **Infrastructure Inefficiency** – Poor utilization and management of urban assets.
Example: Chennai's water supply inefficiency caused shortages during 2025 summer.
39. **Density Paradox** – High urban density causing both benefits and challenges.
Example: Mumbai's density paradox noted in balancing housing demand and liveability (2024).
40. **Pollution Displacement** – Shifting pollution sources rather than reducing them.
Example: Delhi's shift of industries to outskirts caused pollution displacement in 2025.
41. **Participatory Planning** – Involving citizens in urban decision-making processes.
Example: Surat's participatory planning included local communities in 2024 city plans.
42. **Waste Segregation** – Sorting waste at source for better recycling.
Example: Pune's successful waste segregation campaign increased recycling rates in 2025.
43. **Affordable Housing Gap** – Shortfall of low-cost housing units in cities.
Example: Mumbai faced an affordable housing gap amid rising real estate prices (2024).
44. **Sustainable Transit** – Eco-friendly transportation modes like cycling and electric buses.
Example: Hyderabad expanded electric bus fleet to promote sustainable transit (2025).
45. **Urban Inequities** – Disparities in wealth, health, and opportunities in cities.
Example: Delhi's urban inequities evident in health outcomes during 2024 pandemic waves.
46. **Public-Private Synergy** – Collaboration between government and private sector in urban projects.
Example: Smart city initiatives in Pune exemplified public-private synergy in 2025.
47. **Water Table Decline** – Falling groundwater levels due to urban extraction.
Example: Chennai's water table decline caused acute shortages in 2024.
48. **Slum Upgrading** – Improving infrastructure and services in informal settlements.
Example: Mumbai's slum upgrading program improved sanitation and roads in 2025.
49. **Urban Ecosystem Services** – Benefits cities derive from nature, like air purification.
Example: Delhi increased tree covers to enhance urban ecosystem services (2024).
50. **Resilient Urbanism** – Designing cities to absorb and recover from shocks.
Example: Ahmedabad's flood resilience projects reduced damage during 2024 rains.

TOPIC 6. Effects of Globalization on Indian Society

1. **Cultural Homogenization:** The process by which local cultures become similar to each other due to globalization.
Example: Streaming platforms like Netflix and Disney+ promoting global shows have accelerated cultural homogenization across Indian urban youth in 2024.

2. **Cultural Assimilation:** The process by which a minority culture adopts the traits of the dominant culture.
Example: In metropolitan Indian cities, indigenous tribal communities are increasingly assimilating urban lifestyles, seen in language and dress changes in 2024.
3. **Economic Integration:** The interlinking of national economies through trade, investment, and technology.
Example: India's participation in the RCEP agreement continues to deepen economic integration with Asia-Pacific economies in 2024.
4. **Cultural Exchange:** The mutual sharing of cultural elements between different cultures.
Example: The 2024 Jaipur Literature Festival hosted international authors, promoting cultural exchange between Indian and global literary communities.
5. **Social Stratification:** The division of society into different levels based on economic and social status.
Example: The widening wealth gap in Indian megacities during 2024 highlights increased social stratification post-pandemic recovery.
6. **Digital Divide:** The gap between those who have access to digital technology and those who do not.
Example: Despite India's Digital India initiatives, rural areas still experience a significant digital divide in 2024 affecting education access.
7. **Global Workforce:** The international labor market that transcends national borders.
Example: The growth of remote work in 2024 has integrated many Indian IT professionals into the global workforce.
8. **Cultural Pluralism:** The coexistence of multiple cultures in a single society.
Example: The rise of multicultural festivals in Bengaluru in 2024 celebrates cultural pluralism by promoting diverse Indian and foreign traditions.
9. **Consumerism:** The preoccupation with and inclination toward buying consumer goods.
Example: The 2024 surge in online shopping during festival seasons reflects increased consumerism among Indian millennials.
10. **Hybrid Cultures:** The blending of elements from different cultures to create new cultural forms.
Example: In 2024, Indian pop music increasingly incorporates Western and regional folk styles, exemplifying hybrid cultures.
11. **Cultural Preservation:** Efforts to maintain and protect cultural heritage in the face of globalization.
Example: UNESCO's 2024 support for conserving Odisha's Pattachitra art helps cultural preservation amidst modernization.
12. **Glocalization:** The adaptation of global products to fit local cultures.
Example: McDonald's introduction of millet-based burgers in India during 2024 showcases glocalization to suit local tastes.
13. **Diaspora:** The movement, migration, or scattering of people away from their ancestral homelands.
Example: The Indian diaspora in Canada hosted virtual cultural events in 2024 to maintain ties during ongoing travel restrictions.

14. **Cultural Diffusion:** The spread of cultural beliefs and social activities from one group to another.
Example: Yoga's global popularity in 2024 continues cultural diffusion from India to western wellness markets.
15. **Westernization:** The adoption of Western cultural elements in non-Western societies.
Example: Western fashion brands gaining popularity among Indian youth in 2024 illustrate ongoing Westernization.
16. **Linguistic Diversity:** The variety of languages spoken within a society.
Example: The rise of regional language content on Indian OTT platforms in 2024 promotes linguistic diversity.
17. **Economic Disparities:** The widening gap between different economic groups.
Example: Post-COVID economic recovery in 2024 has disproportionately benefited urban elites, worsening economic disparities in India.
18. **Media Influence:** The impact of global media on local cultures and societies.
Example: International social media challenges trending in India during 2024 influence youth behaviour and language.
19. **Cultural Identity:** The identity or feeling of belonging to a particular culture or group.
Example: 2024 debates around preserving Hindi and regional languages reflect concerns about cultural identity in India.
20. **Technological Advancements:** Progress in technology due to global integration.
Example: The rollout of 5G in Indian cities during 2024 is a result of technological advancements tied to globalization.
21. **Global Education:** The spread and adoption of educational practices from around the world.
Example: Indian universities in 2024 increasingly adopt hybrid learning models inspired by Western education systems.
22. **Cultural Resistance:** The opposition to cultural changes brought about by globalization.
Example: Grassroots movements in 2024 resisting the commercialization of Indian festivals represent cultural resistance.
23. **Social Mobility:** The movement of individuals or groups within social strata.
Example: The rise of Indian startups in 2024 has created new pathways for social mobility for young entrepreneurs.
24. **Environmental Impact:** The effects of globalization on the environment.
Example: Increased industrial activity in 2024 linked to global supply chains has heightened air pollution levels in Delhi.
25. **Cultural Commodification:** The process of turning cultural elements into marketable goods.
Example: The commercialization of Indian classical dance performances as tourist attractions increased in 2024.
26. **Global Citizenship:** The idea of belonging to a global community beyond national borders.
Example: Indian youth participating in global climate strikes in 2024 embody the spirit of global citizenship.

27. **Economic Liberalization:** The reduction of state intervention in the economy to encourage private enterprise.
Example: New FDI policies in 2024 reflect India's ongoing economic liberalization efforts to attract global investment.
28. **Cultural Hybridization:** The process of mixing cultural elements to create new cultural forms.
Example: Fusion cuisine combining Indian spices with international dishes gained popularity in Indian urban centres in 2024.
29. **Trade Liberalization:** The removal or reduction of trade barriers to promote international trade.
Example: India's trade agreements with the UK and EU in 2024 demonstrate recent trade liberalization.
30. **Cultural Retention:** The preservation of traditional cultural practices in the face of globalization.
Example: Revival of folk music festivals in Rajasthan in 2024 supports cultural retention among younger generations.
31. **Global Norms:** Standards and practices that are accepted worldwide.
Example: India's adaptation of WHO health guidelines during the 2024 pandemic wave reflects alignment with global norms.
32. **Socio-Economic Disparities:** Differences in economic and social status within a society.
Example: Access to quality healthcare in 2024 India continues to highlight socio-economic disparities.
33. **Global Influence:** The impact of global trends and events on local societies.
Example: The popularity of K-pop in urban India in 2024 illustrates strong global cultural influence.
34. **Intercultural Dialogue:** Communication and exchange between cultures to promote understanding.
Example: The 2024 India-US cultural exchange programs strengthened intercultural dialogue between the nations.
35. **Economic Opportunities:** New job and business prospects created by global integration.
Example: The rise of green energy startups in India during 2024 opens fresh economic opportunities linked to global trends.
36. **Cultural Dynamics:** The changes and developments in culture due to external influences.
Example: Urban Indian youth in 2024 increasingly embrace mental health awareness, reflecting evolving cultural dynamics.
37. **Global Networks:** Interconnected systems that span across countries.
Example: India's IT industry in 2024 benefits from global networks connecting startups to international clients.
38. **Cultural Innovation:** The creation of new cultural practices through the blending of different traditions.
Example: Indian artists in 2024 are pioneering digital art forms that blend traditional motifs with modern technology.
39. **Global Labor Market:** The international demand and supply of labor.
Example: The booming demand for Indian software engineers in Silicon Valley in 2024 underscores the global labour market.

40. **Cultural Shifts:** Significant changes in cultural practices and beliefs.
Example: Increased awareness of gender fluidity in urban India during 2024 signals cultural shifts in social norms.
41. **Global Economic Trends:** Patterns and changes in the global economy.
Example: Inflationary pressures worldwide in 2024 affected India's import costs and consumer prices.
42. **Cultural Hybridization:** The blending of different cultural elements to create new practices.
Example: Bollywood incorporating Latin dance styles in 2024 is an example of cultural hybridization.
43. **Global Supply Chains:** International networks for the production and distribution of goods.
Example: India's role in pharmaceutical global supply chains expanded in 2024 amid ongoing health crises.
44. **Cultural Transmission:** The passing of cultural elements from one generation or society to another.
Example: Digital platforms in 2024 have facilitated cultural transmission of Indian classical music to younger audiences.
45. **Economic Globalization:** The increasing economic interdependence of national economies.
Example: The rise of multinational corporations in India during 2024 highlights economic globalization.
46. **Global Cultural Trends:** Widespread cultural phenomena that affect multiple societies.
Example: The popularity of eco-conscious lifestyles in 2024 influences urban Indian consumer behaviour.
47. **Cross-Cultural Communication:** The exchange of information between individuals from different cultures.
Example: Remote work environments in 2024 emphasize the importance of cross-cultural communication skills in India.
48. **Cultural Heritage:** The legacy of cultural resources and traditions from the past.
Example: Restoration projects of historic monuments in India in 2024 aim to preserve cultural heritage.
49. **Global Economic Policies:** Strategies and regulations that govern international economic interactions.
Example: India's alignment with global climate finance policies in 2024 reflects updated global economic policies.
50. **Cultural Appreciation:** The recognition and enjoyment of the qualities of different cultures.
Example: International film festivals in India during 2024 promote cultural appreciation among diverse audiences.

TOPIC 7. Social Empowerment

1. **Agency Amplification** – Enhancing individual or group capacity to act independently.
Example: Women's self-help groups in Tamil Nadu saw agency amplification through microfinance in 2024.

2. **Equity Advancement** – Progress towards fair access and opportunities.
Example: Telangana's scholarship programs advanced educational equity for marginalized communities (2025).
3. **Grassroots Mobilization** – Local community organizing for social change.
Example: Kerala's tribal communities demonstrated grassroots mobilization in forest rights campaigns (2024).
4. **Participatory Governance** – Inclusion of marginalized voices in decision-making.
Example: Odisha's panchayats enhanced participatory governance by including women leaders (2025).
5. **Intersectional Inclusion** – Addressing overlapping social identities in empowerment.
Example: Delhi's policy for disabled women showcased intersectional inclusion in employment schemes (2024).
6. **Capacity Building** – Developing skills and competencies for empowerment.
Example: Bihar's digital literacy drive for rural youth emphasized capacity building in 2025.
7. **Social Capitalization** – Leveraging networks and relationships for empowerment.
Example: Mumbai's community-based NGOs increased social capitalization among slum dwellers (2024).
8. **Rights Realization** – The process of securing legal and human rights.
Example: Karnataka's land rights reforms promoted rights realization for Dalit farmers (2025).
9. **Economic Inclusion** – Integrating marginalized groups into the formal economy.
Example: Punjab's efforts to include women artisans in e-commerce platforms boosted economic inclusion (2024).
10. **Political Voice** – Active participation of marginalized groups in politics.
Example: Jharkhand's youth leadership programs enhanced political voice among Adivasi youth (2025).
11. **Empowerment Ecosystem** – The network of institutions supporting social empowerment.
Example: Rajasthan's rural empowerment ecosystem improved access to education and health (2024).
12. **Narrative Shift** – Changing dominant social perceptions to empower communities.
Example: Media campaigns in Uttar Pradesh led a narrative shift on mental health stigma (2025).
13. **Social Entrepreneurship** – Business initiatives that address social issues.
Example: Delhi's startups promoting menstrual health exemplify social entrepreneurship (2024).
14. **Digital Democratization** – Widespread access to digital tools for empowerment.
Example: West Bengal's community internet centres promoted digital democratization in rural areas (2025).
15. **Empowerment Metrics** – Quantitative measures to assess empowerment progress.
Example: Tamil Nadu introduced empowerment metrics in its annual social welfare reports (2024).
16. **Civic Literacy** – Knowledge of rights and duties enabling social participation.
Example: Haryana's civic literacy campaigns boosted voter turnout in 2025 local elections.

17. **Resource Redistribution** – Equitable allocation of resources for empowerment.
Example: Andhra Pradesh's farm input subsidies focused on resource redistribution for smallholders (2024).
18. **Cultural Assertion** – Embracing cultural identity as a source of empowerment.
Example: Northeast India's cultural festivals strengthened cultural assertion among tribal youth (2025).
19. **Gender Parity** – Equal rights and opportunities for all genders.
Example: Kerala's push for gender parity in local governance bodies improved women's representation (2024).
20. **Social Capital Deficit** – Lack of supportive networks hindering empowerment.
Example: Urban migrants in Delhi face social capital deficit impacting access to services (2025).
21. **Empowerment Narratives** – Stories highlighting pathways to empowerment.
Example: Documentaries on Dalit women entrepreneurs fostered empowerment narratives (2024).
22. **Policy Mainstreaming** – Integrating empowerment goals into all policy areas.
Example: Maharashtra mainstreamed empowerment objectives into its urban housing schemes (2025).
23. **Inclusion Mandates** – Legal requirements to include marginalized groups.
Example: Central govt's inclusion mandates increased employment for persons with disabilities in 2024.
24. **Social Safety Nets** – Programs protecting vulnerable groups from deprivation.
Example: Rajasthan's expanded food security program enhanced social safety nets in 2025.
25. **Empowerment Catalysts** – Key drivers that accelerate social empowerment.
Example: Mobile banking acted as an empowerment catalyst for rural women in Bihar (2024).
26. **Institutional Enablers** – Organizations facilitating empowerment initiatives.
Example: NGOs in Madhya Pradesh served as institutional enablers for tribal education (2025).
27. **Voice Amplification** – Strengthening the public presence of marginalized groups.
Example: Social media campaigns in Assam led to voice amplification for women activists (2024).
28. **Empowerment Feedback** – Community responses guiding empowerment efforts.
Example: Odisha's tribal forums provided empowerment feedback influencing policy design (2025).
29. **Decentralized Empowerment** – Power and decision-making shifted to local levels.
Example: Gujarat's decentralized empowerment model enhanced village-level governance (2024).
30. **Digital Literacy Gap** – Disparity in digital skills limiting empowerment access.
Example: UP's rural areas continue to face a digital literacy gap despite govt efforts (2025).
31. **Empowerment Dividend** – Benefits accrued from investing in social empowerment.
Example: Kerala saw an empowerment dividend in reduced poverty after women's SHG expansion (2024).
32. **Collective Agency** – Power derived from organized group action.
Example: Farmers' cooperatives in Punjab exemplify collective agency influencing policy (2025).

33. **Intersectional Marginalization** – Multiple, overlapping forms of social exclusion.
Example: Dalit transgender persons in Maharashtra face intersectional marginalization (2024).
34. **Social Justice Framework** – Principles guiding equitable empowerment policies.
Example: Tamil Nadu's social justice framework prioritizes education and health for minorities (2025).
35. **Empowerment Resilience** – Ability of communities to sustain empowerment gains.
Example: Post-flood rehabilitation in Assam strengthened community empowerment resilience (2024).
36. **Capacity Expansion** – Increasing scale and scope of empowerment initiatives.
Example: Bihar's capacity expansion in skill development programs reached more youth in 2025.
37. **Equity Lens** – Policy perspective focused on fairness and justice.
Example: Delhi's COVID relief efforts were implemented through an equity lens (2024).
38. **Social Inclusion Index** – Composite measure tracking inclusion progress.
Example: West Bengal developed a social inclusion index to monitor tribal welfare schemes (2025).
39. **Empowerment Disparities** – Unequal progress in empowerment across groups.
Example: SC/ST women in Odisha experience empowerment disparities in education access (2024).
40. **Transformative Justice** – Justice that seeks to transform social structures.
Example: Jharkhand's land redistribution policies aimed at transformative justice (2025).
41. **Empowerment Paradox** – Situations where empowerment efforts produce unintended inequalities.
Example: Urban renewal in Mumbai led to an empowerment paradox with displacement of informal workers (2024).
42. **Social Capital Networks** – Webs of relationships supporting empowerment.
Example: Hyderabad's youth forums build social capital networks enhancing leadership (2025).
43. **Voice Equity** – Equal opportunity for all to express concerns and ideas.
Example: Kerala's local assemblies worked to ensure voice equity in community decisions (2024).
44. **Empowerment Trajectories** – Patterns and pathways of empowerment over time.
Example: Longitudinal studies in Punjab mapped empowerment trajectories of women farmers (2025).
45. **Marginalized Agency** – Capacity for self-advocacy among excluded groups.
Example: Street vendors in Chennai demonstrated marginalized agency during pandemic relief efforts (2024).
46. **Empowerment Synergy** – Collaboration between sectors boosting empowerment impact.
Example: Maharashtra's govt-NGO partnerships created empowerment synergy in rural healthcare (2025).
47. **Participatory Budgeting** – Citizens directly involved in allocating local funds.
Example: Goa introduced participatory budgeting to empower communities in 2024.
48. **Social Capital Deficit** – Weak community networks limiting empowerment access.
Example: Migrant laborers in Delhi suffer social capital deficit affecting welfare benefits (2025).

49. **Empowerment Feedback Loop** – Cyclical process where empowerment leads to more empowerment.
Example: SHGs in Kerala created an empowerment feedback loop boosting women's leadership (2024).
50. **Structural Inequality** – Systemic barriers hindering social empowerment.
Example: Structural inequality remains a challenge for tribal youth employment in Jharkhand (2025).

TOPIC 8. Communalism, Regionalism, Secularism

1. **Sectarian Dynamics** – Interactions and tensions between religious groups.
Example: The sectarian dynamics in Karnataka saw flare-ups during 2024 local elections.
2. **Regional Assertion** – Expression of regional identity and demands.
Example: Tamil Nadu's language policy debates intensified regional assertion in 2025.
3. **Secular Ethos** – Core values promoting state neutrality in religion.
Example: The Supreme Court reaffirmed India's secular ethos in a 2024 verdict on religious freedom.
4. **Communal Polarization** – Division of society along religious lines.
Example: Uttar Pradesh witnessed communal polarization around the 2024 festival season.
5. **Sub nationalism** – Strong allegiance to a region within a nation-state.
Example: Kashmir's youth movements represent sub nationalism amid political transitions (2025).
6. **Faith-Based Mobilization** – Political organizing around religious identities.
Example: Faith-based mobilization influenced Bihar's 2024 assembly polls.
7. **Civic Secularism** – Secularism focused on equal citizenship rights beyond religion.
Example: Kerala's civic secularism was evident in its communal harmony initiatives (2025).
8. **Ethnic Regionalism** – Regionalism linked to ethnic identities.
Example: Northeast India's ethnic regionalism shaped demands for greater autonomy (2024).
9. **Communal Riots** – Violent clashes based on religious animosities.
Example: Gujarat's swift response prevented communal riots during 2025 festival gatherings.
10. **Linguistic Federalism** – Federal structures based on language diversity.
Example: Maharashtra's demand for Marathi language promotion showcases linguistic federalism (2024).
11. **Interfaith Dialogue** – Conversations aimed at religious harmony.
Example: Punjab's interfaith dialogue programs expanded after 2024 communal tensions.
12. **Regional Disparities** – Unequal development fuelling regional discontent.
Example: Bihar's developmental gaps reinforced regional disparities in 2025.
13. **Secular Nationalism** – Nationalism grounded in secular principles.
Example: Delhi's public discourse emphasized secular nationalism in 2024 protests.
14. **Communal Politics** – Exploitation of religious divisions for political gain.
Example: Communal politics shaped electoral narratives in Rajasthan's 2024 elections.

15. **Cultural Pluralism** – Coexistence of multiple cultures within a society.
Example: Mumbai's cultural pluralism thrives despite regional and religious tensions (2025).
16. **Regional Autonomy** – Self-governance powers granted to regions.
Example: Jammu and Kashmir's regional autonomy debate resurfaced in 2024 legislative sessions.
17. **Secular Fabric** – The intertwined social and political structures supporting secularism.
Example: The education reforms in West Bengal aimed to strengthen the secular fabric (2025).
18. **Communal Harmony** – Peaceful coexistence among religious communities.
Example: Assam's grassroots campaigns promoted communal harmony post-2024 incidents.
19. **Ethno-Religious Identity** – Combined ethnic and religious group identity.
Example: Tripura's political discourse highlighted ethno-religious identity claims (2024).
20. **Regional Identity Politics** – Political mobilization around regional identity.
Example: Telangana's statehood anniversary celebrations reinforced regional identity politics (2025).
21. **Secular Vigilance** – Active protection of secular values.
Example: NGOs in Karnataka conducted secular vigilance workshops in 2024.
22. **Communal Bias** – Prejudice based on religious affiliation.
Example: Reports highlighted communal bias in policing during 2025 festivals in UP.
23. **Decentralized Regionalism** – Regionalism supported through local governance.
Example: Kerala's decentralized regionalism enhanced local cultural autonomy (2024).
24. **Religious Majoritarianism** – Dominance of one religious group over others.
Example: Debates on religious majoritarianism intensified after 2025 policy changes in MP.
25. **Linguistic Chauvinism** – Aggressive promotion of one language over others.
Example: The protests in Karnataka over language policies in 2024 reflected linguistic chauvinism.
26. **Inter-Regional Cooperation** – Collaboration between different regions.
Example: The 2025 North-East festival fostered inter-regional cooperation among states.
27. **Communal Scapegoating** – Blaming religious groups for social problems.
Example: Media analysis showed communal scapegoating during 2024 communal flare-ups in Bihar.
28. **Secular Reforms** – Changes aimed at strengthening secularism.
Example: Tamil Nadu's education curriculum reforms in 2025 focused on secular values.
29. **Regionalism Resurgence** – Revival of strong regional sentiments.
Example: Punjab witnessed regionalism resurgence amid farm policy debates in 2024.
30. **Communal Stereotyping** – Oversimplified negative images of religious communities.
Example: Social media campaigns in Delhi countered communal stereotyping in 2025.
31. **Religious Pluralism** – Acceptance of multiple religions within society.
Example: Goa's religious pluralism was highlighted during the 2024 tourism festival.
32. **Regional Power Dynamics** – Political and economic power balance between regions.
Example: West Bengal's power dynamics shifted after 2025 state elections.

33. **Secular Constitutionalism** – Adherence to secular principles in constitution.
Example: The 2024 Supreme Court ruling upheld secular constitutionalism on minority rights.
34. **Communal Segregation** – Social separation of religious communities.
Example: Urban ghettos in Mumbai reveal communal segregation trends (2025).
35. **Sub-State Nationalism** – Nationalism within a sub-unit of the state.
Example: Ladakh's demand for separate statehood exemplifies sub-state nationalism (2024).
36. **Linguistic Identity Movements** – Movements centred on language pride.
Example: The 2025 Marathi language movement in Maharashtra intensified calls for linguistic identity.
37. **Inter-Communal Tolerance** – Acceptance among different religious groups.
Example: Hyderabad's community festivals in 2024 promoted inter-communal tolerance.
38. **Regional Development Gap** – Economic disparities among regions fuelling unrest.
Example: Odisha's efforts to bridge the regional development gap accelerated in 2025.
39. **Secular Pluralism** – Secular respect for all cultural and religious groups.
Example: Gujarat's educational programs incorporated secular pluralism in 2024.
40. **Communal Trigger Points** – Specific events causing communal tensions.
Example: The demolition of a disputed structure in UP triggered communal trigger points in 2025.
41. **Ethnic Regional Conflicts** – Violence rooted in ethnic-regional identity clashes.
Example: Conflicts in Northeast India's tribal areas showed ethnic regional conflicts in 2024.
42. **Regional Integration** – Process of uniting diverse regions politically and economically.
Example: The 2025 G20 summit highlighted India's efforts toward regional integration.
43. **Secular Statecraft** – Governance approach ensuring secular principles.
Example: Karnataka's secular statecraft was evident in equal resource distribution in 2024.
44. **Communalization of Politics** – Political exploitation of religious divisions.
Example: Bihar's 2024 elections saw heightened communalization of politics.
45. **Cultural Regionalism** – Regional identity based on shared culture.
Example: Rajasthan's folk festivals celebrated cultural regionalism in 2025.
46. **Interfaith Solidarity** – Unity among different religious communities.
Example: Mumbai's interfaith solidarity initiatives gained momentum post-2024 communal tensions.
47. **Regional Identity Assertion** – Public demand for recognition of regional uniqueness.
Example: The Telangana government's 2025 campaign boosted regional identity assertion.
48. **Secular Education Policy** – Education frameworks promoting secularism.
Example: Himachal Pradesh revised its school curriculum to emphasize secular education policy in 2024.
49. **Communal Polarities** – Opposing communal groups within society.
Example: The media highlighted communal polarities during 2025 festival seasons in UP.

50. **Regional Sentiment Politics** – Political use of regional feelings and pride.

Example: Political parties in Maharashtra used regional sentiment politics ahead of 2024 polls.



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