

## Institute of Sciences, Humanities & Liberal Studies

**Department of Languages**

**Topic: Urban and rural life, Political system of India.**

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# Rural Life and Society in India

Reference from: July 24, 2013 By Vikash Mehra Category: [Blog](#), [National Issues of India](#)

“**Rural life and society** in a typical Indian village is very simple. Rural areas are also referred to as ‘villages’. The villagers have a common way of living, dressing, food habits, shelter and manners, etc. The people in the village have a lot of homogeneity and enjoy more or less the same social status. In the villages, due to homogeneity, an associative attitude of community development has developed although there is very little scope for occupational mobility because agriculture is still the main occupation of the people.

In the village the family still plays a predominant role. Its hold is very strong and it is required to perform many important functions. Educational and recreational associations do not divert a man from the family responsibility.

In a village each member tries to conform his behavior to established norms of conduct. He is able to understand the shortcomings and qualities of the members of his community.

In rural societies there are no turmoil's and as such there is not much of individuality. The speed of change is slow and there is usually not acute problem of social adaptability in day-to-day life.

In the rural society culture is deep-rooted. It is part and parcel of social life. The villagers love their culture and cultural heritage, therefore pure culture can be found in the

villages alone.

In the villages the people have face-to-face and primary contacts with each other with the result that the chances of crime are the minimum. It is primarily because stolen goods cannot be hidden, and secondly it is easy to trace the people of doubtful character.

Village life is uniform. Energetic and active individual's frustrated from life find the village a sort of closed lane for them. In the villages there is little social stratification. The problems of class conflicts do not worry the people. There are no extremes and, in most walks of life, the people feel near to each other.

In India's villages there are many factions. A faction is a section of people inclined to a certain type of thinking almost unknowingly and willingly. The factions develop due to personal interests i.e. an individual might become part of a faction simply because he might feel that his interests can best be served by joining that group. He might go on extending support to that faction under all circumstances as long as that faction serves his purposes. Then it can be due to political reasons. The people belonging to a political ideology might form one faction as opposed to another faction with a different ideology. Then there can be occupational factions that the people professing a type of profession or vocation might become part of one set of the people forming another type of quite opposite profession and vocation, thus having clashing and conflicting interests. It can also be faction based on caste with a view to either establishing its supremacy or superiority or seizing power or authority and the attempt might be checked or resisted by the people belonging to other caste faction.

Thus in every village there may be caste and political factions. The Constitution and state do not take cognizance of the caste system but in actual practice caste system plays a role in the power structure. The whole village is divided on the basis of caste. Elections to all the elected bodies are held with caste considerations. The votes are cast on caste lines. Decisions are made and views to problems taken, taking caste in consideration. In fact in the village every activity is based on caste and political factions. Without political or caste faction it is difficult to think of any power structure in

the village. To be more precise power structure in the village is more influenced by caste than political considerations.

The horizontal ties of a caste too are important, for a caste group living in one village has strong links with its counterparts in other villages, and in several spheres of life members of the same caste living in different villages tend to act together.

The underprivileged sections in the rural economy – the self-employed peasants, the artisans, the landless agricultural workers – are getting politicized and are becoming more and more assertive. The recent tensions in the rural areas, the tenacity with which this section has started defending itself show its new mood. It is indeed a grim commentary on the role of all political parties which stand for a radical transformation of the socio-economic system that this broadest strata has so far remained unorganized.”

The above mentioned by Mehra discusses the aesthetics of Rural life the issues and shares a political concern.

As opposed to this, urban life is much settled and organized. There exist more employment facilities and opportunities. The modern scanning of the cities and urban life style shows that there is a significant amount of disguised problems that the people suffer from. Majorly they are classified into emotional problems, physical problems and demographical problems.

Emotional problems lead by disjoint family structure results to less emotional sharing and increasing mental illness. Professional attitude makes people more difficult to open emotionally up.

Physical issues such as stress and hectic schedules accounts of more anxiety in urban lifestyle. The peace encountered at rural life seems to vanish and promptly it is disguised in the form of silence which is harmful resulting into various heart diseases, diabetes, blood pressure problems etc. these diseases are accounted less in rural life.

Under-employment is a demographical issue which is faced in urban life, where there is

a constant treat faced by people at services plans to fight the companions for security of their designation in workplace.

## **Political system of India**

India is a multicultural and multi lingual country. It accounts of world's second largest population of the world. It also holds the number one position as the world's largest democracy.

Democracy of India is sustained and profoundly working on the idea of power sharing constituting three pillars namely

1. Legislative – the law makers
  2. Executives- the executors of law and bill
  3. Judiciary- this ensures the practice of law is fairly done
- These branches hold the democracy and politics firmly by following a Federal system. The legislatives constitute of members of two distinct houses i.e. Lower House (Lok Sabha) and the Upper House (Rajya Sabha).
  - There are total 535 seats in total. And these members are elected by the people for the people and from the people of India.
  - The executives are the civil servicemen and government employers who work to execute the government's acts.
  - The Judiciary is a hierarchical structure where at the apex lays the Supreme Court, below comes the High Court and then there are District courts.
  - Each member of the parliament is chosen by free and fair means of election conditioned by Election Council Commission.
  - All citizen of India can vote if the person is above the age of 18 under Universal adult Franchise Act.
  - The selected part or team of coalition becomes the ruling government for the 5 years plan. And the process of election is repeated to check hold of government and keep democracy intact.