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**Tiruchirappalli- 620024,**  
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Programme: M.A., HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**Course Title : corporate social responsibility**

**Course Code : 22HRM3EC5**

**Unit-V**  
**Features of Indian society**

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# Introduction to India's

## Tapestry

India is a vibrant nation, woven with diverse threads of rural, tribal, and urban societies. This presentation explores the social dynamics of these communities through the lens of constitutional justice, illuminating their unique challenges and contributions to the nation's identity.





**Rural Societies: The Heart of India**  
Rural societies in India are the bedrock of its cultural heritage. They embody traditions, agriculture, and community living. Understanding their struggles for resources and rights is crucial in promoting constitutional justice and ensuring their voices are heard.





## Tribal Communities: Guardians of Tradition

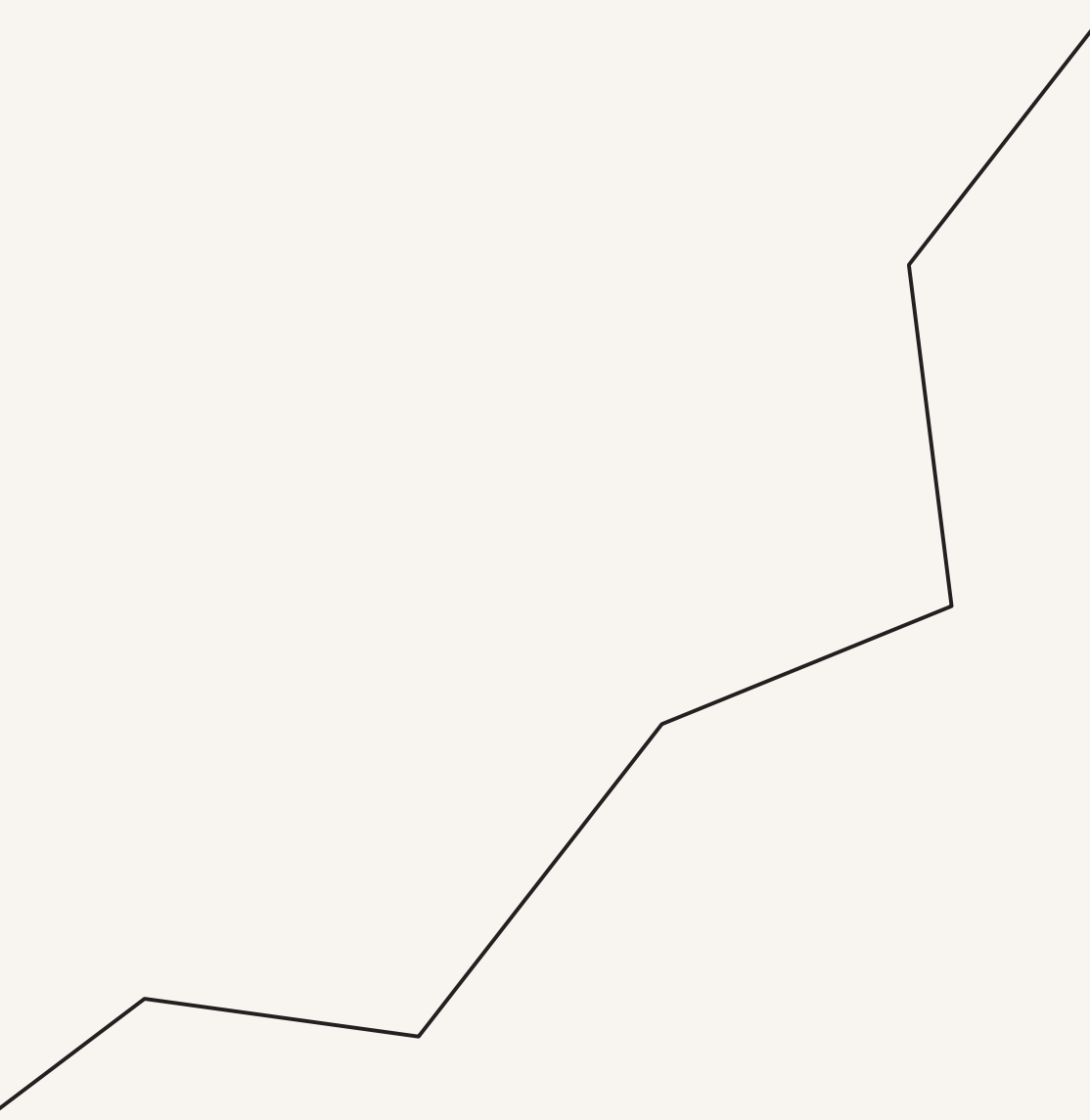
Tribal communities are the keepers of ancient traditions and ecological wisdom. Their rights to land and resources are often overlooked. This slide highlights their struggles and the importance of legal recognition in achieving social justice.



# Indian Constitution: Salient Features

The Indian Constitution is renowned for being the lengthiest written constitution in the world. It embodies a rich tapestry of principles and features borrowed from various global legal systems. Here are some of its salient features:

- 1.Lengthiest Written Constitution:** Comprising 448 articles divided into 25 parts and 12 schedules, it's a comprehensive document that addresses a wide range of issues.
- 2.Federal System with a Unitary Bias:** While India is a federal republic, the Constitution leans towards a unitary system, with a strong central government. This is evident in provisions like the power of the central government to intervene in state matters under certain conditions.
- 3.Parliamentary Form of Government:** India follows the parliamentary system of government, where the executive (the government) is responsible to the legislature (the Parliament).
- 4.Single Citizenship:** All citizens of India are considered equal, regardless of their place of residence. This contrasts with some federal systems where citizens have dual citizenship (of the state and the nation).
- 5.Fundamental Rights:** Part III of the Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, including the right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, right to life and personal liberty, and <sup>1</sup>right to education.
- 6.Directive Principles of State Policy:** Part IV of the Constitution outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy, which are guidelines for the government to strive towards achieving a just and equitable society. These principles are not enforceable by courts but serve as guiding principles for lawmaking.



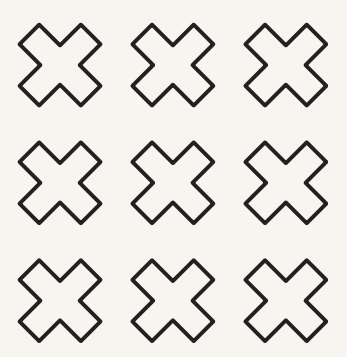
# Urban Societies: The Modern Fabric

Urban societies are characterized by diversity and dynamism. They face unique challenges such as migration, poverty, and inequality. This section delves into how urbanization impacts social structures and the question of constitutional justice.

**diversity**  
**dynamism**  
**migration** **poverty** **inequality**

**social structures**

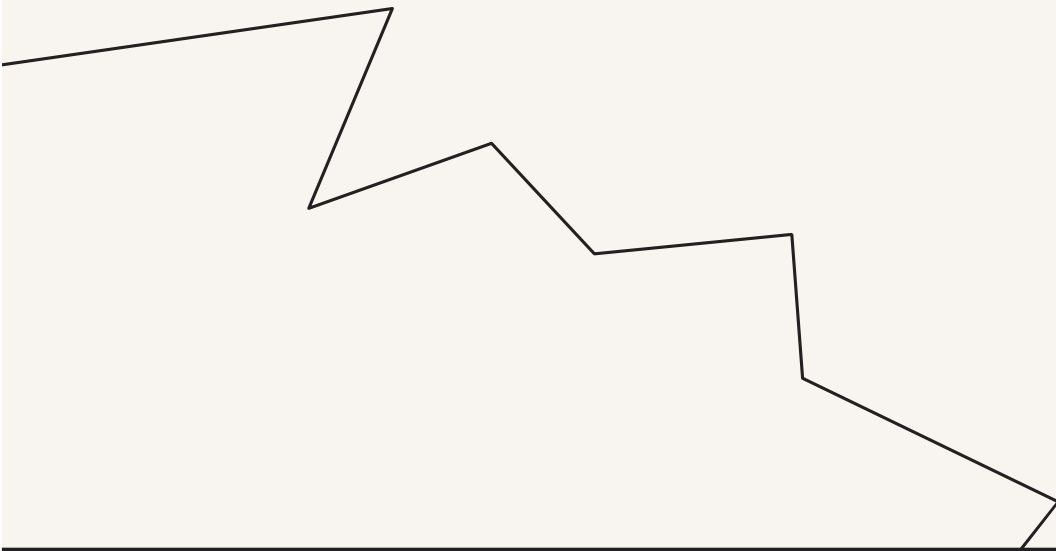
**constitutional justice**





## Constitutional Justice: A Framework

The Indian Constitution serves as a framework for establishing justice across diverse societies. It aims to uphold the rights of every citizen, ensuring equality, freedom, and dignity. This slide outlines its significance in addressing societal disparities.

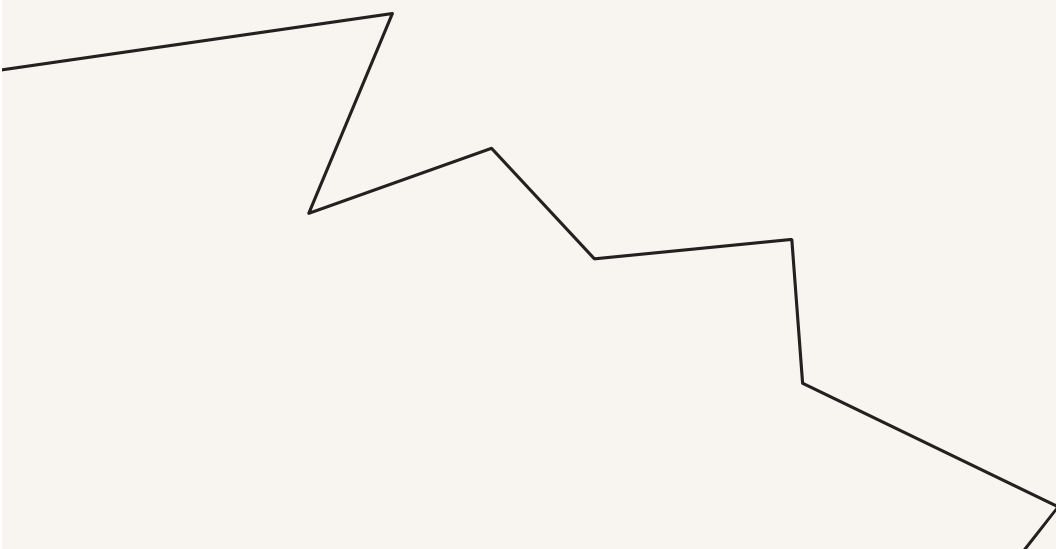




# Challenges in Rural Justice

Rural areas face systemic challenges in accessing justice, including lack of resources, awareness, and infrastructure. This slide emphasizes the need for legal aid and community engagement to bridge these gaps and promote constitutional rights.

**constitutional rights**







# Tribal Rights and Recognition

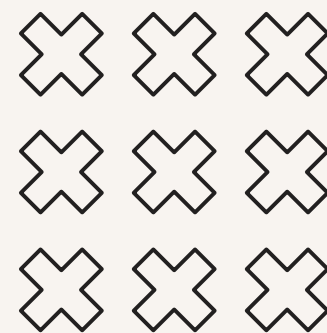
Tribal communities often struggle for recognition of their rights. This slide discusses the importance of legal frameworks that protect their land and culture, ensuring their voices are integral to the national narrative of justice.

**recognition**  
**frameworks**

**legal**

**voices**

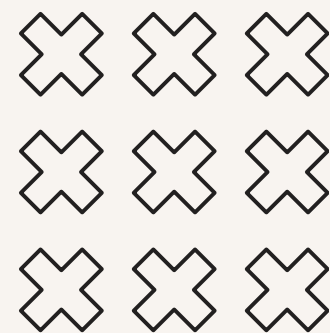
**national narrative**





## Urban Inequality: A Growing Concern

Urbanization has led to increased inequality and social stratification. This slide explores the impact of economic disparities on access to justice and the need for inclusive policies that address the needs of marginalized urban populations.





# Role of NGOs in Advocacy

Non-Governmental Organizations play a crucial role in advocating for the rights of rural, tribal, and urban communities. This slide highlights their efforts in promoting awareness, providing legal support, and fostering community empowerment.

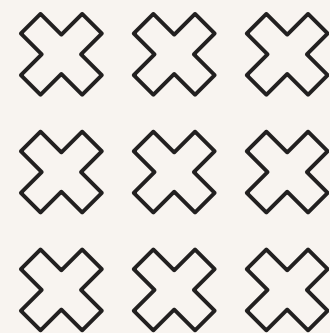
**support**

**awareness**

**legal**

**community**

**empowerment**





## Case Studies: Success Stories

This section presents case studies showcasing successful interventions that led to positive changes in rural, tribal, and urban societies. These stories illustrate the power of community action and the effectiveness of constitutional justice.





## Future Directions for Justice

To achieve true constitutional justice, we must focus on sustainable solutions that address the unique needs of each society. This slide discusses potential strategies for enhancing access to justice and fostering social harmony.



## Modern society: Characteristic features.

Modern society is characterized by a complex interplay of social, economic, and technological factors. Here are some of its key features:

- **Industrialization:** A shift from agrarian economies to industrialized ones, driven by technological advancements and mass production.
- **Urbanization:** The growth of cities and the concentration of populations in urban areas.
- **Secularization:** A decline in the influence of religion on social and political life.
- **Rationalization:** A focus on reason, logic, and efficiency in various aspects of life, including work, government, and social organization.
- **Individualism:** An emphasis on individual rights, freedoms, and self-expression.
- **Bureaucracy:** The growth of large, complex organizations with hierarchical structures and specialized roles.
- **Consumerism:** A focus on the acquisition of goods and services as a measure of success and happiness.
- **Globalization:** Increased interconnectedness between different parts of the world, facilitated by advancements in transportation and communication.
- **Technological Advancements:** Rapid advancements in technology, including the development of computers, the internet, and artificial intelligence.

These features have shaped the modern world in profound ways, influencing our social structures, economic systems, and cultural values. However, it's important to note that modern society is not monolithic and varies significantly across different regions and cultures.

# Conclusion: Weaving a Just Society

In conclusion, unraveling India's tapestry requires a holistic approach to justice that respects the diversity of its societies. By promoting constitutional rights and ensuring equity, we can weave a stronger and more just society for all.

