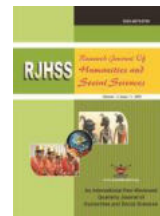


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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sustainable Societies: A Comparative analysis of India and Canada

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ABSTRACT:

A sustainable society is one that ensures providing the socio-economic development, vitality of its people lives as well as its culture and continues these for future generations through its adopted political regime in a state. Durkheim has defined a society as “an internally differentiated yet functionally integrated system, whose operations could be understood only from the point view of the whole.” India and Canada are the two major societies states in the world. India is one of an Asian continent state. In contrast, Canada is one of a North American continent state. Geographically, both the countries are far away from each other. India is having a federal parliamentary constitutional republic government. In contrast, Canada is having a federal parliamentary representative democracy under constitutional monarchy. This article has analyzed comparatively about these two states similarities as well as dissimilarities, parliaments as well as governments, bilateral relations and the status as well as the level of how far these two countries have got sustained as per the sustainable society index (SSI) indicators. The conclusion has dealt the major findings of the research article.

KEYWORDS: Efficacy, Compensatory Laws.

INTRODUCTION:

A sustainable Society is one that ensures the Socio-economic development, vitality of humans life as well as culture and continue these for future generations in that particular Society. France academician Emile Durkheim has defined the concept of society as “an internally differentiated yet functionally integrated system, whose operations could be understood only from the point of view of the whole”. (Larry Ray, P.593). A society is consider as one State or one country in the world. India and Canada are the two major societies states in the world. Moreover, both are sustainable societies on the basis of various parameters. India consists of 29 states and 7 Union territories is an Asian continent state. In contrast, Canada consists of 10 Provinces and 3 territories is a North American continent state. In fact, India is the 7th largest state in the world in the realm of area, which is 32, 87, 590 sq.km.

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Whereas, Canada is the 2nd largest state in the world in the realm of area, which is 99,84,670sq.km. This is the most striking geographical characteristic of the Canada because of its immense size (George Thomas Kurian, 2010, Vol.I, P.417). But compare to Canada, India’s population is more. In fact, Canada is a sparsely populated state. The majority of its land territory is being dominated by forest, tundra and rocky mountains. It is highly urbanized state with 82% of its people live in urban areas. It’s capital city is Ottawa and its largest city is Toronto (Google, dated 09/03/2017). In contrast, majority people in India live in rural areas. Its capital city is New Delhi and its largest city is Mumbai (Google, dated 13/03/2017).

Like India, Canada is also a plural society. Unlike in India, immigration is more in Canada (Anil Dutta Mishra and Govind Prasad, 2003, P.1). There are many commonalities between these 2 countries such as liberal as well as parliamentary democracy, multiculturalism, human rights, pacifism, minority rights and federalism (G.Gopa Kumar, P.35). Moreover, both have adopted

