Social Problems in India - I

BA - Sociology

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SYLLABUS - BOOK MAPPING TABLE

Social Problems in India - I

Course Objective:

The objective of this course is to introduce the students to the problems of contemporary society in India and enable them to understand these problems from a sociological perspective.

	Syllabus	Mapping in Book
Unit I:	Social Problems, Theoretical approaches to Social Problems; Social Problems and Disorganization.	Unit I: Social Problems (Pages 1 - 36)
Unit II:	Population Explosion: Increase in Population, Causes, Effects, Population Policy.	Unit II: Population Explosion (Pages 37 - 66)
Unit III:	Violence against Women: Nature, Types, Theoretical Explanation of Violent Behaviour, Controlling Violence against Women.	Unit III: Violence against Women (Pages 67 - 93)
Unit IV:	Child Abuse and Child Labour: Child Population and working children, Types of child abuse, Causes of child abuse, Effects of abuse on children, The problem of child labour.	Unit IV: Child Abuse and Child Labour (Pages 94 - 121)
Unit V:	Suicide: Meaning, Types, Causes; Durkheim's views on Suicide.	Unit V: Suicide: Meaning, Types, Causes; Durkheim's Views on Suicide (Pages 122 - 142)
Unit VI:	Corruption: Meaning, Forms and causes, Anti-corruption movement in India.	Unit VI: Corruption: Meaning, Forms and Causes, Anti-corruption Movement in India (Pages 143 - 168)

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Unit I   Social Problems

Learning Objectives:

By the end of this unit, students will be able to:

- Understand the definition of 'Social Problem'
- Know the types of Social Problems
- Understand the different theoretical approaches to Social Problems
- Study on Social Disorganization

Structure:

1.1   INTRODUCTION

After a protracted fight against the people's colonial burden, India became an independent nation-state on August 15, 1947. The country could be a Sovereign, Socialist, Profane and Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of presidency.

The most significant social issues in India are poverty, overcrowding, pollution, illiteracy, bribery, inequality, gender inequality, militancy, casteism, inadequate infrastructure, unemployment, separatism, casteism, alcoholism, drug abuse, and violence against women. Similarly, societal issues in India have changed dramatically over the course of history. All of those stages' primary social issues mirror current societal norms and ideals.

1.2   SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Any circumstance or behaviour that negatively affects a significant number of people is considered to be a social issue, and this is typically regarded as something that has to be handled. This definition includes both an objective and a subjective element, such as:

An objective state, such as crime, poverty, or community tensions, whose presence and degree can be determined, confirmed, and quantified by objective social observers; and

A subjective determination by some members of society that the target condition is a "problem" that needs to be addressed. This is when inheriting values comes into play. Individuals begin to notice that certain ideals are at jeopardy.

E. Raab and G.J. Selznick provide a more exact, albeit wide, description. A social problem, according to them, is "a difficulty in human relationships that poses a major threat to society or obstructs the vital ambitions of many individuals." "A social problem exists when organized society's ability to order relationships among people appears to be failing; when its institutions are failing, its laws are being flouted, the transmission of its values from one generation to the next is breaking down, and the framework of expectations is being shattered," they say of the first aspect. Juvenile delinquency, as a societal problem, is to be viewed "as a breakdown in society itself."

According to **Nisbet and Merton,** social issues are characterized by "their strong link with moral principles and social structures, which distinguishes them from a kind by themselves." They are social in the sense that they are concerned with human interactions and the normative frameworks in which they take place. They are issues in the sense that they are disruptions in the anticipated or intended order of things; violations of the right or appropriate, as a society defines these

attributes; and dislocations in the social patterns and connections that a society values."

Bardara Wootton, on the other hand, defines "social pathology" more strictly. She defines social pathology as "those behaviours on the prevention of which public money is spent, or the perpetrators of which are penalized or otherwise dealt with at the expense of the public." According to **Bottomore,** this definition places an unfair constraint on the field since "it relates exclusively to behaviours that draw the attention of the State at a certain time." As a result, Wootton's definition excludes many significant circumstances and types of behaviour that are often seen as creating societal issues (e.g., poverty, various forms of industrial strife, and so on). Bottomore believes that Raab and Selznick's definition is more beneficial.

Many social scientists believe that social problems are conditions that many people dislike. Despite the fact that the notion is founded on public judgments, proponents of the definition argue that it is meaningless. Merton's division between overt and latent difficulties maintains this dubious position. While keeping the perspective of public value, the categories suggest the existence of unrecognised social problems. The categories of overt social problems are limited to the latter, unlike functional analysis, which divides objective situations from subjective interpretations. The common understanding overlooks the potential that certain ostensibly societal concerns are trivial or fictitious. A feasible alternative is the application of scientific values and sociological standards. Modern scientific principles can serve as important criterion for revising the understanding of social issues.

A social drawback may be a condition that a minimum of some individuals in a very community think about undesirable. What is regarded as a social issue in one society could not be in another. Norms and values of the society have an impact on perception. Divorce is considered as a social concern in various nations. In the early stages of Indian civilization, the main social issues were the escalating rigidity of the social structure, the ongoing conflicts between the Aryans and the Dasas, the emphasis on ceremonial observance, animal sacrifices, etc. New social problems occurred with the rise of the Muslim government in India, such as Sati, Purdah, and the creation of the caste system among Muslims, among others.

1.2.1 Nature of Social Problems

It is undeniably challenging or even difficult to characterize the idea of social issues. It might rely on the political conditions, normal bias, traditions, convictions, and so on. It might even change from one spot to another (city to city, state to state and country to country). The idea of social issues in a specific region relies upon the attitude and perspective individuals living around there. Aside from a few peculiarities outside the control of human exercises, a large portion of the social issues are borne from individuals themselves. So, the idea of social issues relies on individuals dealing with those social issues. The social issue is associated with larger part of the individuals from the society. As per Bernad, the severe and tense condition ensuing of social issues might be including three sorts of components:

(i) tension elements which challenges a few upsides of society, (ii) social values which are being tested and (iii) extreme response of people what's more gatherings to challenge. The accompanying qualities display the idea of social issues:

(i) **Disintegrative:** Social issues, straightforwardly or by implication, crumble social framework. Social issue causes disappointment, enduring and wretchedness. It has a true impact on the general public's values. It is steadily degrading and causing disruption. It's obnoxious. It has a negative impact on the broader public.

(ii) **Multiple causes:** There is no one-size-fits-all solution to social problems. Each problem has a fascinating history and is usually caused by a big variety of factors rather than just one. War, neediness, joblessness or wrongdoings do not offer single or basic clarification of their events. Now and then, one issue is so joined with different issues that it cannot be settled separated from them.

(iii) **Interconnected:** Social issues are connected because of which these become genuine. For instance, joblessness, destitution and wrongdoing are between associated.

(iv) **Many remedies:** As a result, resolving the perplexing societal problem necessitates a variety of multi-faceted solutions.

(v) **Relative concept:** The concept of a social issue is a relative one. What we consider a social issue in our society may not be a problem in another one. Similarly, a societal problem today may not be a problem tomorrow.

(vi) **Functional value:** A social issue has functional relevance, even if it is disintegrative, because its solution leads to another social problem and social evolution.

(vii) **Two viewpoints:** A social problem can be seen from two different perspectives. From the standpoint of the community, it may be damaging or disintegrative. As a result, social issues must be addressed at both the individual and communal levels. Because connections are physical, the societal issue is psychological in origin. It is pathological because it is not a typical or healthy sign of social connections. Classism, casteism, untouchability and other forms of discrimination stem from tensions in social stratification and imbalances among social classes. Furthermore, some economic illnesses, imbalances, tensions, malpractices and difficulties such as beggary, unemployment, poverty, industrialization and urbanization problems, and ultimately, labour problems. Then there are issues that arise as a result of group conflicts. These groupings might be racial, regional, geographical, or national, for example. Tensions between them cause societal issues such as regionalism, linguist, communalism, racialism, and so on.

1.2.2 Characteristics of Social Problem
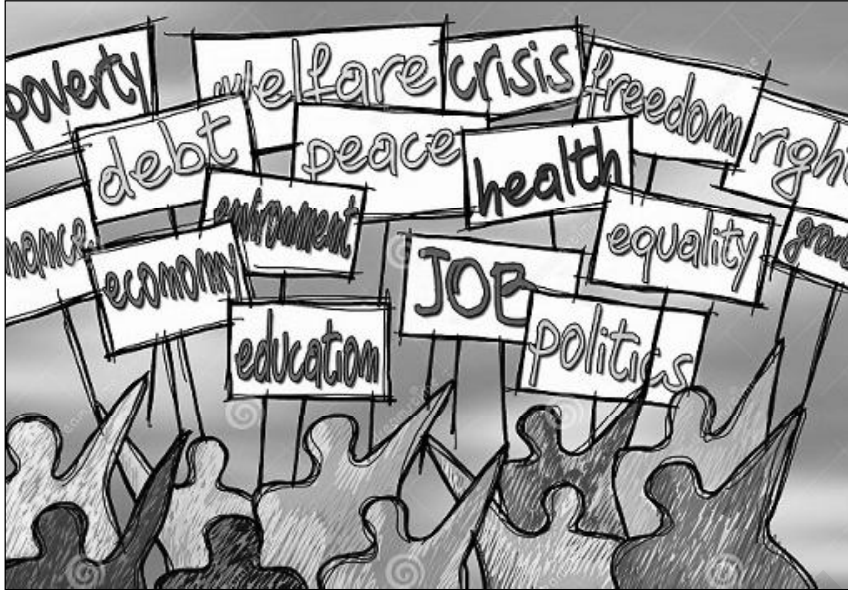
There are several social problems in contemporary India. Despite the fact that they are referred to as societal issues. However, sociocultural nuances are more apparent in some problems, while economic and legal nuances are more apparent in others. The following categories can be used to categorise current social issues:

- **Sociocultural problems:** Communitarianism, untouchability, population boom, child abuse, programmed caste difficulties, programmed tribes, weaker sections, women, alcoholism, and drug abuse.
- **Economic problems:** Black money, the unemployment rate, and the poverty line.
- **Legal issues:** Crime, mischief, violence, and terrorism.

These groupings are solely for narrative purposes. They are inextricably linked to one another. Poverty is both an economic and a social issue. Similarly, communitarianism is intertwined with economic issues. Although there are legal intricacies to crime and delinquency, they are inextricably tied to social and economic variables.

Social issues arise within the cluster outlined as a member of the debating community.

The conduct of the mentally disturbed is presently viewed as a form of "divergent behaviour" that needs medical specialty and social treatment.

The media (newspapers, the internet, television, radio, and film) play a critical role in enhancing public awareness of the scope and importance of social issues.

Social issues must be viewed in the context of societal ideals and institutions. The issue of racial strife in the United States, for example, is vastly different from the issue of untouchability in Asian countries. Cluster dynamics and social ties should be examined in terms of their impact on social issues.

According to the discussion and definitions above, social problems have the following characteristics:

1. Every social problem is an occurrence that has an adverse effect on society.
2. Every social issue is a deviation from the ideal situation.
3. A variety of causes contribute to social issues.
4. All of these issues have a societal foundation.
5. Social issues are inextricably linked.
6. Social problems influence all members of society.
7. Different people are affected differently by social concerns.

1.2.3 Causes of Social Problem

Social issues produce dissonance and personality disorder. However, still the issues exist. The most reason for this can be that the sociologists cannot pinpoint one cause accountable for making such a drag.

A number of the important causes of social issues in Republic of India are:

Social modification results in social issues: All social changes are not problematic. Societal concerns are rarely triggered by social changes that are natural in nature and do not pose any issues for people to carry on with their day-to-day activities. However, once social alteration creates adjustment challenges, social troubles may emerge.

For example, the government's efforts to bring academic alteration through a brand-new educational policy that is fundamentally flawed could result in concerns such as student unrest and a lack of knowledge. An unanticipated military coup might throw a country into political chaos and civil unrest.

Cultural lag inflicting social problems: According to sociologists William F. Ogburn, cultural lag is a common socio-cultural phenomenon produced by material culture's capacity for quick and extensive change, in contrast to non-material culture's resistance to change and protracted stability. The lag is known as the 'cultural lag.' This lag, often known as a cultural lag, can lead to adjustment problems as well as social challenges.

For example, deforestation is occurring at a faster rate to meet the demands of the rising paper industry, house construction, furniture manufacturing, and so on (material culture). The art of forest conservation (non-material culture) does not, however, keep up with these industrial advancements. As a result, the issue of environmental population arises.

Natural disasters: Without a doubt, nature has been generous to man. Floods, famines, cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, infectious disease epidemics, and other natural calamities are common victims of nature's fury. Thousands upon thousands of people around the world are victims of nature's extremes every year. Man's attempts to control nature and its forces have never

been complete and may never be. Some people, on the other hand, may be forced to pay a high price in the form of facing the wrath of nature at some point in the future.

For example, Bhuj, Gujarat, experienced a horrible cyclone in 2000 that proved to be fateful in the province in 1999, and the big "Tsunami" waves of December 26, 2004, which killed over 2.5 million people and damaged property worth thousands of crores of rupees in India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, and Africa. Natural disasters such as the floods that wreaked havoc in Uttarakhand in 2013, and in Jammu and the surrounding region in 2014, among others, not only disrupt the traditional path of people's social lives, but also cause major societal difficulties.

Political and social causes: Nature isn't the only source of danger to man's existence; man also produces conditions that are often not only damaging but also dangerous. Political and social reasons such as political revolutions, community riots, racial disputes, terrorism, ethnic clashes, mass movements, military rebellion, burning and looting, bomb explosions, and so on disrupt even well-organized societies.

For instance, the Godhra incident in Gujarat, which resulted in the burning alive of 59 people (Ram Sevakas) in a train cabin on February 27, 2002.

Biological causes: Serious population fluctuations, population explosions, imbalances in population composition, the spread of diseases, a shortage of nutritious food, and other biological causes all disrupt the social equilibrium within a civilization.

Psychological causes: Mental inclinations, temperament, and inherited characteristics all influence a person's behaviour and actions. These features of man may occasionally obstruct his ability to make changes in response to the ever-changing times. Instincts, imitation, vulnerability, hatred, prejudice, wrath, jealousy, fight, aggression, histrionic nature, and other mental attributes all have a good and bad impact on human behaviour and actions. These activities ultimately determine how quickly or inefficiently people respond to social difficulties or deal with distressing social situations.

Technological inventions: Technology has its own set of constraints. It resulted in both intelligent and dangerous outcomes for man. Technology, as Ogburn put it, increases the chasm between the fabric and non-material parts of civilization. There has been a rise in individualism and hedonism (pleasure seekers), both of which have negative consequences for society.

For example, cities have encouraged social concerns such as slums, crimes, whoredom, environmental degradation, gambling, habituation, and so on as a result of technical growth.

Check Your Progress
1. What is a social problem?
2. Mention the classification of social problems.
3. Give an example for social problems are interrelated.

1.3 THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS

The general public's perception of a social issue has shifted dramatically in the modern time. Prior societal issues were clarified, with an emphasis on the individual, as well as their causes. It was determined that the person's inherited constitution was the root of these issues, and it was considered that this condition was unfixable. The current emphasis is on the fundamental variables as well as the social, financial, political, and sociological dimensions. Because of this, modern methodology looks at a society problem's root causes as a whole rather than as an individual. Additionally, in the past, social need and harmony were prioritised, and this focus was employed to implement both friendly progress and dubious strangeness.

Presently, it is acknowledged that strains and social issues arise because of inconsistencies existing in the social framework which can be figured out by eliminating these inconsistencies.

1.3.1 Functional Approach

One of the major speculative points of view in humanism is the functionalist point of view, sometimes known as functionalism. Its origins can be traced back to Emile Durkheim, who was fascinated with how social requests might be made or how society can remain stable in general.

Social foundations have a particular capacity for the government assistance of the whole society. Similarly, the body's organs have explicit capacities that add to the general government assistance of the body. Functionalists trust that it is steady friendly relations or designs that impact human conduct. These structures emerge from shared qualities, and can either add to, or degrade from the social solidness. Functionalists trust that reestablishing balance and expanding social attachment can take care of most friendly issues. In the last part of the 40s, Robert Merton made a huge commitment to functionalist thought with his speculations of manifest and inert capacities, i.e., a social design can have both purposeful capacities, and unexpected capacities individually. Merton likewise accepted that social constructions can varyingly affect unique gatherings.

For example, the functionalist way to deal with degenerate conduct takes the position that a specific measure of aberrance or wrongdoing is vital in the public arena. At the right equilibrium, aberrance has idle capacities that add to the well-being of the society. At the point when the equilibrium is disturbed, social attachment decays.

Auguste Comte considered the study of society to be basically like innate science. His positivist methodology depended on the guideline of direct perception, which could be clarified by hypothetical explanations in light of setting up causal, law-like speculations.

According to Comte, the goal of humanism was to obtain accurate data on the social environment in order to forecast it, and then, based on those predictions, to

moderately govern and direct public behaviour. Comte's conviction in the extraordinary precognitive potential of the normal sciences undoubtedly contributed to his positivist way of thinking. The principles of Comte were quite strong, especially his theory of scientific progress served as inspiration for several masterminds working on revolutionary social change hypotheses.

Comte recommends that human science is the result of a three-stage advancement:

Theological stage: Individuals held a non-secular perspective of society expressing omnipotence from the dawn of human history to the conclusion of the European Middle Ages. In the system of rules state, the human mind believes that all events are the direct result of supernatural creatures acting suddenly because it is seeking absolute knowledge, the fundamental nature of beings, and the primary and ultimate causes (the origin and purpose) of all consequences.

Metaphysical stage: At this metaphysical stage, people began to see society as a natural system rather than a supernatural one. This started with Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau's ideas, as well as the Enlightenment. Rather than God's perfection, society's perceptions mirrored the imperfections of a hungry human nature.

Positive stage: This focuses on developed by researchers to describe society through the use of logical methods.

Auguste Comte's ideas influenced a number of important sociologists, including Sorokin, J.S. Mill, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, and others. His three-phase laws have been largely disregarded by contemporary sociologists. The underlying idea of progressive phases in concepts and culture in a changed structure has been recognised, though.

Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), an English philosopher and humanist, expanded on Comte's theories to make the case that social orders were dependent on social development in the same way that the natural world was susceptible to biological advancement.

According to Merton, investigating social difficulties necessitates a focus on the dysfunctions of public examples of conduct, conviction, and association. Such social dysfunctions come from a certain aspect of the framework not fulfilling a utilitarian necessity. For example, as a result of industrialisation, the change from joint family to family unit has occurred. What's more urbanization is broken for the consideration of the old populace. Thus, care for individuals in the advanced age has turned into a social issue.

In a social context, a similar social example may be unhelpful for some and useful for others.

For example, a massive dam could be beneficial to those who profit from it. It is, however, unhelpful for those who are thrown off by it. As defects mount, societal security is disrupted, and new interpersonal challenges are brought about. Further, the general public fosters specific codes of standards furthermore qualities to keep up with harmony between the unique parts. In any case, on occasion,

certain conditions are produced which encroach such friendly codes. As a result, social issues like communalism are created.

1.3.2 Marxist Approach

In all social orders, according to the **Marxists**, there are two classes of people - the decision class and the controlled class - with the exception of primitive and Communist social orders. The decision-making class is a small group. It does, however, take advantage of the controlled class, which makes up the majority of the population. For example, kings in primitive societies exploit their serfs. Industrialists exploit their workers in a capitalist society. This prompts a major irreconcilable circumstance between these two classes since one increases to the detriment of the other. So, this multitude of social orders contain some fundamental inconsistencies. Consequently, they cannot make due in their existing structure. As per the Marxists, the social issues in the general public are because of inconsistencies innate in the actual framework.

Marx identifies the following as some of the social issues facing the entrepreneurial society:

 (i) Man's exploitation by other men,

 (ii) Alienation,

 (iii) Inequality and poverty.

Entrepreneurs typically offer workers the lowest wages possible to maximise their profits and strive to get the most work from them. The businesses abuse the workers in this way because they do not pay them their fair wages. In the creation interaction, the workers have no say. They should deliver products as wanted by the entrepreneurs. So, they get estranged from their own items. The units of creation in the general public are inconsistent appropriated. This prompts disparity in the general public. This disparity goes on expanding as the entrepreneurs continue becoming more extravagant furthermore; the labourers continue becoming less fortunate. The expansion of destitution coincides with the convergence of riches in the hands of businessmen.

Marx acknowledged that the only way to resolve these challenges is for the current social structure, i.e., private enterprise, to alter. All things considered; it requires an extremist change in the design of the general public where private enterprise ought to be supplanted by socialism. In any event, Marxist approach is criticised for exaggerating the role of material capabilities and conflict.

It has misinterpreted the entrepreneur society's class structure, ignoring the importance of new occupations, callings, and the working class.

Conflict Perspective

The functionalist perspective holds that society is made up of various components that work together. Contrarily, the conflict perspective sees society as a collection of rival factions and interests vying for control over resources.

In order to explain a range of features of our social reality, the conflict viewpoint looks at which groups are powerful and profit from a particular social structure. According to feminist ideology, for instance, our society is patriarchal and characterised by a hierarchical organisational structure that is dominated by men. The majority of individuals would concur that feminism "demands the reform of current economic, political, and social systems," despite the fact that there are many unique forms of feminist ideology (Weir and Faulkner, 2004).

The conflict perspective can be traced back to **Karl Marx's** significant writings. Marx argued that all societies experience several stages of economic development. Concern for existence is replaced by concern for profit as civilizations go from agrarian to industrial, which is the hallmark of a capitalist economy. Industrialization leads to the emergence of the bourgeoisie, or owners of the means of production (factories, farms, and businesses,) and the proletariat, or wage workers.

The division of society into the "haves" and "have-nots" favours those who own the means of production. Workers are denied access to the various resources available to affluent owners, even if they just get subsistence pay. Marx asserts that the bourgeoisie exercises influence over the institutions of society. Marx, for instance, referred to religion as the "opiate of the masses" because it relieves the misery and suffering experienced by working-class people and directs their attention away from earthly concerns like living conditions and toward spirituality, God, and the afterlife.

1.3.3 Gandhian Approach

Gandhi provided a completely different perspective on how to understand societal concerns. His concepts of Sarvodaya and also swaraj contain his perspectives on societal difficulties. The benefits of truth and peace are the foundation of Gandhi's beliefs. Gandhi thought society should function as an one entity. In this respect, he did not concur with the Marxists. Gandhi asserts that even though different classes' interests can conflict, irreconcilable conditions do not call for authority to win over local unity. Consequently, the solidarity of direction of the entire local area is overwhelming in Gandhian clarification. Participation as opposed to clashing is the main trait of the society. To achieve the prosperity of the local region as a whole, various classes that shape it cooperate or work together. Gandhi opposed the notion that reorganising society financially would solve all of society's social, political, and societal problems. Simply repairing the general public's finances will not provide a solution to societal problems. The progressions to be brought ought to be all unavoidable. Revolutionary changes must be achieved in financial, social, political and more social circles of the local area. The Gandhian approach contradicts the savage upheaval and forcible change premise. The transformation must be a constant process that is accomplished through mass arousal. As a result, to overcome social challenges, a programme of social, monetary, social, and political arousal of the majority must be pursued. Gandhi was opposed to the use of regulation to bring about massive monetary, societal, and social reforms.

The society should gradually transform due to its own initiative and other endeavours. When society is moving in the same direction as the progressions, regulation may operate. The general populace should not be compelled to change. Gandhian approach includes an examination of the existing need, the formulation of certain vital components of a different general public, and a process for dealing with societal challenges. Scholars have contended that Gandhian methodology needs creativity. It is also a blend of the customary Indian reasoning, government assistance thinking and radicalism. It is hopeful and separated from the hard friendly real factors. In any event, it should be remembered that it was successfully used to combat communism by blacks in the United States and South Africa, as well as by persons in Eastern Europe.

1.3.4 Social Interactionist Approach

Interactionism is a fictitious viewpoint in social science that holds that society develops as a result of widespread social collaboration on a daily basis. Interactionism focuses on smaller scale social relationships, such as interpersonal collaboration or local gatherings, as opposed to studying a social framework on a broader scale, such as the entire population of a country or underdeveloped countries. The interactionism hypothesis has been embraced by George Herbert Mead, Max Weber, and Herbert Blumer.

Interactionism is a theoretical point of view in social science that sees social cycles (such as struggle, collaboration, and character formation) as resulting from human contact. This school of thought focuses on how individuals act in society and believes that importance is produced through people's cooperation. Interactionists argue that orientation definition exists because people respond toward one another based on the implications they have for one another. Interactionists believe that these implications are determined by friendly engagement, and that they are monitored and adjusted by interpretive interaction, which people employ to figure out and manage the objects that make up their social worlds.

One of the forefathers of this hypothetical point of view, **Erving Goffman,** emphasised the importance of control in friendly relationships. According to Goffman, during a collaboration, people will try to manipulate the behaviour of other members in order to obtain required data and to control one's own image. If a partnership is at risk of ending before a person requires it, it is usually preserved through a series of stages. One conversational companion can adjust to the other's assumptions, the person in question can ignore particular episodes, or the person in question can deal with obvious concerns.

Symbolic Interactionism

Interactionism is the study of human behaviour via the examination of the fundamental role of pictures in human collaboration. Because the traits and practises of both are socially produced, repeated, and built up via everyday cooperation, this is absolutely pertinent to the discussion of manliness and womanliness. Consider this scenario: you walk into a bank, hoping to acquire a

small loan for education, a home, or a business venture. Assuming you meet with a male credit official, you can lawfully present your case by listing all of the hard numbers that qualify you for the credit. This method would tap into the perceptive qualities commonly associated with manliness. If you meet with a female credit official, on the other hand, you can make a positive social attraction by stating your positive social goals. This strategy would appeal to the sensitive and social characteristics generally associated with gentility.

1.3.5 Social Problems and Social Change in India

Due to social and cultural evolution, every culture faces a variety of issues. A shift in societal structures and organization is referred to as social change. It's a disruption or impediment to a society's stability. Social transformation is a never-ending and incomplete process. It might be something simple or something major. The following are the primary aspects that point to social reform as a solution to India's social problems.

1. **Changes in the structure of the family:** The changing family structure reflects the effect of modern societal dynamics. In India, the joint family structure predominates, in which the family's leader wields total control over its members. He divides up the labour between his family members. As a result, it is authoritarian, encouraging collectivism above individualism. The joint family arrangement, however, is dissolving as a result of modern factors. It is now showing signs of being a member of an urban family. The family's control and bonds are progressively eroding. There is now a tendency toward the formation of nuclear families.

2. **Caste system changes:** In the institution of caste, the impact of contemporary forces may be seen. The old structure of caste has been disrupted by modern communication, the emergence of a competitive economy, and the spread of western education. This is a shift from strict caste to modern mobility classes. Certain castes have gained upper-class privileges, while others are losing ground. Aside from that, there is secularization in terms of career choices. In every facet of social life, this sort of shift has manifested itself. There is a trend toward modernization among the upper castes, whereas Sanskritization is prevalent among the lower castes.

3. **Social stratification changes:** The caste system which prioritizes ascription over individual achievements is the foundation of Indian society's original stratification. Birth no longer serves as a criterion for position assignment. The achievement is gradually taking its position. Indian civilization is transitioning from a feudal to a capitalist framework as a result of the effect of contemporary forces. As a result, class-based segregation is progressively occurring. The collapse of caste rule is the primary reason for the emergence of new classes.

4. **Increasing mobility:** In India, the caste system restricts individuals from moving from one occupation to the next. However, the new class

structure has aided social mobility. Furthermore, legal coercion has aided social mobility and progress. "An outstanding example of social transformation via legal force is supplied by the removal of untouchability by legislation in India," writes Prof. S.C. Dube. When the social atmosphere is conducive, legislation may be a powerful tool for social change.

5. **Changes in the institution of marriage:** Marriage has experienced a significant transformation in India. When it came to endogamy, people used to be strict. In terms of the 'gotra,' there is a distinction between 'caste' and exogamy. Endogamous constraints are increasingly fading as a result of the influence of contemporary races. Inter-caste marriages are becoming increasingly common among educated individuals.

6. **Changes in politics:** Certain changes have happened in the political realm of Indian society as a result of the effect of contemporary forces. The conventional social structure has been altered by the regulation of court laws, the development of village panchayats, and the increase of local autonomy. Caste panchayats are disappearing in communities, and their powers are being shifted to the courts. Caste, on the other hand, is evolving along political lines. As a result, political incentives take the form of casteism. In addition, there is a shift in the leadership pattern. The leadership of the national movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was predominantly recruited from middle-income families. However, low-income communities now have access to this leadership chance.

7. **Changes in the economy:** Certain changes may also be seen in the economic realm, where technological advancements, transportation and communication have had a significant impact on the economy. The agrarian sector, in particular, is experiencing a crisis at the moment. Aside from that, the village's self-sustaining economy has collapsed. It has evolved into an important component of the national economy. Production serves not just communal needs, but also commercial needs. As a result, the economy is transitioning from agrarian to national and industrial.

8. **Religious shifts:** Individuals are currently seen as the basic unit of society. As a result of this transformation, the traditional religious relationships have changed. Hinduism as an ideology and culture is today being weakened by contemporary influences.

9. **Emotional and practical lives are mostly dominated by a religious viewpoint:** Religious ideas may be seen in art, painting and folk culture. Individual behaviour and societal control are determined by traditional religious notions. However, there has been progress. Indian society underwent a gradual transition with the arrival of British control. Capitalism supplanted the subsistence economy. As a result, non-religious and secular standards have emerged. Authoritarian religious

rules that ruled Indian society for centuries are being replaced by democratic and egalitarian concepts. A secular leadership is emerging, as are secular institutions and organizations.

10. **Changes in culture:** Modern socio-economic pressures have an influence on culture as well. Human understanding of the natural world has expanded as a result of modern technologies. As a result, man has gained more control over nature. In the same way, knowledge in the social domain has risen. Our ancient civilization placed a great deal of emphasis on society and community. However, there is a tendency to emphasize individual liberty as a result of western education and agreements with other countries. Indian culture has always been artistic. Art and life are inextricably linked. People are involved in creative activities as a whole. It has a primarily familial aspect. However, significant cultural shifts have occurred as a result of the competitive social economy.

As a result, contemporary social forces have an influence on every area of Indian social life. In art, culture, the economy, and social and economic institutions, there is a modernization movement.

Check Your Progress

4. What are the main theoretical approaches?
5. What are the principles of social interactional theory?
6. What is an example of Marxist theory?

1.4 SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

1.4.1 Concept of Social Disorganization

The term "social disorganization" is a relative concept. There is nothing like perfect social organization. Social organization implies a certain degree of social disorganization. As there might be different levels of social organization and social disorganization. Social disorganization may thus create a threat to social stability when the forces of social change and as a result social problems emerge.

Social disorganisation refers to a breakdown in social organisation, which might be similar or dissimilar depending on the factors of social change at the moment.

"Social disorganisation represents a breakdown in the equilibrium of forces, deterioration in the social order, so that old habits and forms of social control no longer work effectively," Elliott and Merill (1940) write.

Mowrer (1943) defines social disorganization as "whereas social organization consists of individual responses as a consequence of the operation of conventionalized patterns of consensus and control, any change in the cultural context, which impedes or destroys the functioning of the patterns of coordination which constitute the social order represents social disorganization."

The method of social disorganisation is the opposite of social organisation. A systematic relationship of parts is referred to as social organisation. What makes this systematic organisation so important is what it does. There is an imbalance in society when components of the social system do their duties improperly, ineffectively, or not at all.

1.4.2 Definition of Social Disorganization

"A state of disequilibrium and a lack of social solidarity or unanimity among the members of a community," Emile Durkheim described social disorganisation.

Social disorganisation, according to Mowever, is "the process by which the links between members of a group are shattered."

In their book "Social Organization and Disorganization," Stuart A. Queen, Walter B. Bodenhafer, and Ernest B. Harper defined social disorganisation as the polar opposite of social organisation.

As a result of these definitions, it is feasible to draw the conclusion that social disorganisation has more to do with extreme instability than it does with an unbalanced society that is unable to satisfactorily meet the needs of its members. Society is a network of social connections, as we all know. Social relations in an ordered society follow certain patterns and systems. Social disorganisation occurs when relationships become chaotic or fragmented.

Social disorganization, subsequently, is to be considered as far as practical disequilibrium. It is disequilibrium inside customs, organizations, gatherings, networks and social orders. Contrasting social complication and social association, Queen and Harper state, "Assuming that social association implies the advancement of connections which people and gatherings find commonly acceptable, then, at that point, confusion implies their substitution by connections which bring disillusionment, obstructed wishes, aggravation and misery." Social disorganization regularly brings individual disruption, since an individual is a social creation and his "self" a social item. It could be, nonetheless, regardless of whether a circumstance addresses association or disruption is to a great extent an issue of emotional judgment.

However, it should be highlighted that there are no concrete criteria for measuring the level of disorder; rather, assessing whether a scenario is orderly or disorganised mostly depends on subjective evaluation. For instance, divorce may be seen as a sign of a disorganised household. It is possible that this is related to a greater understanding of divorce rules and a shift in views regarding marriage.

1.4.3 Causes of Social Disorganization

G.R. Madan has recorded a couple of variables answerable for disruption.

1. **Psychological factors:** The reason for social complication is to be found in the human brain science itself. Mental elements add to disruption in two ways: (i) inability to keep up with legitimate correspondence among

individual creatures and (ii) inability to adjust or transform one's perspectives on top of requests of time.

2. **Cultural lag:** The Cultural lag idea involved by W.E. Ogburn refers to the uncomfortable disparity between the material social culture and non-material culture in terms of progress pace and rapidity. Material culture items, such as modes of habitation, modes of transportation, modes of correspondence, types of clothing, examples of adornments, specialised and mechanical devices, and instruments, change quickly. Be that as it may, thoughts, convictions, mentalities, taste, methods of reasoning, propensities, belief systems, institutional systems and other non-material cultural elements undergo progressive change. As a result, there develops a gap or slack between the material and non-material.

3. **Physical or geographic factors:** The maladjustment of man and his way of life to specific exceptional physical or geographic conditions or circumstances might cause disruption in the public arena. This is particularly evident on account of normal disasters, e.g., storms, tornadoes, typhoons, starvations, floods, plagues and so forth which upset the social equilibrium and get social disorganization.

4. **Biological factors:** Physical disease, damage and mental deficits are examples of issues stemming from functional disorders.

5. **Ecological factors:** Social confusion is connected with climate as far as areas and neighborhoods.

6. **Social problems leading to social disorganization:** Social issues and powers, e.g., an unrest, social disturbance, a class battle, a monetary or financial emergency, a conflict between countries, psychological maladjustment, and political debasement compromise the government assistance of the general public.

7. **Degeneration of values:** Social qualities is regularly viewed as the supporting powers of society. They add to the strength and security of social request. However, because of quick friendly change, new qualities come up and a portion of the old qualities decrease. Simultaneously, individuals are not in a situation to dismiss the old totally and acknowledge the new by and large. As a result, the conflict between the old and the new is an inevitable result that causes social unrest.

8. **Disintegration and confusion of roles:** Citizenry are relied upon to play out specific clear jobs as per their arrangements in the public eye. Because of significant social changes, these assumptions likewise go through change. Thus, individuals are mistaken for respect to their new jobs.

9. **Political subservience:** Political subjection of a nation will bring about friendly confusion. The subordinate nation is not allowed to foster its economy and organizations freely and is made as a way to serve the interest of the predominant country.

10. **Conflict of goals and means:** Struggles over goals and methods for achieving them could also be disruptive. A large portion of the people share the prevailing objectives of the general public and act in like manner. Be that as it may, coming up short on the means for accomplishing the objectives by genuine means some might fall back on ill-conceived and illicit means bringing about bad habit, wrongdoing and other articulation of social disorganization.

11. **Decline of social control:** The trajectory of disruption has also been aided by the waning influence of religion, ethics, norms, and other institutions on men's behaviour. There is an expansion in relational contentions, violations, pressures, separate, misconduct, mental insanity, etc. According to Thomas and Znaniecki, the actual diminishing of the impact of existing standard of conduct upon the singular individuals from the actual gathering demonstrates social disorganization.

12. **Extreme divisions of labour:** As per Durkheim, social disruption is regularly achieved by outrageous division of labour. In ordinary course, as per him, division of work prompts social fortitude might end up being upset.

13. **Disruptive social change:** Society goes through change for the most part because of the activity of physical, organic, mechanical and social variables. Unexpected and revolutionary social changes might upset the solidness and the association of the general public. The outcome is social disruption.

The following have been proposed as reasons of social disorganization:

● **Untouchability and casteism:** As previously stated, the evil of casteism has split society into several divisions and subcategories. It has also developed self-centeredness, parochialism, and class animosity. These events have shattered society into bits, obliterating all cohesive relationships and uniting forces. As a result, there has been a lot of social disarray.

In modern India, the notion of regional loyalty at the expense of the country is gaining traction. The South's regional sympathies can grow so strong that some Southerners consider seceding from the Indian nation and finding their own country. Such trends are obviously harmful to society and increase social disintegration.

● **Lack of integral education:** A lack of wholesome and appropriate education is one of the key reasons of societal disorder in India. Higher education cannot solve the problem of character development on its own, and schools at the lower levels are so underfunded and understaffed that expecting many advantages from education is unrealistic. The majority of instructors are too impoverished to live a respectable life and are readily influenced. It is no surprise that society has little regard for teachers. Furthermore, many institutions are administered on a sectarian basis, with

the goal of propagating their own interests rather than imparting nationally oriented education.

● **Religious discrimination:** In India, what crimes are not committed in the name of religion? Religious differences generate communal violence, animosity and competitiveness. Priests, maulavies, and pujaris rule all religions and have vested interests. These individuals have turned religion into a lucrative business, and in order to further their careers, they engage in deceptive techniques such as allurement, cheating, seduction, and prostitution. These heinous acts promote fissiparous tendencies, and as a result, societal disintegration.

● **Marital malpractices:** As a result of marital disorder, various kinds of nefarious marriage practices have become fashionable. There are still groups in India where child marriage is practiced, and there are some who see marriage as an opportunity to get wealthy. Therefore, they demand extravagant dowries. Many girls are unable to marry at the appropriate age due to the dowry system and its associated evils; many are forced to live as spinsters. Remarrying a widow is frowned upon. Many women are coerced into prostitution and unlawful sex as a result of these injustices. If a girl delivers inadequate presents from her parents' house, her in-laws will punish her. All of this contributes to disarray.

● **Urbanization:** India's present urbanization trend is causing all of the associated problems. The sudden change in values causes a traumatic shock to huge groups of people moving to towns from villages. Villagers have far less expectations from life than city dwellers, and as a result, they congregate in slums. Furthermore, the glamour of city life seduces them, and they turn to drinking, prostitution and criminal activity. These trends are unquestionably conducive to chaos.

● **Industrialization:** Modern India's fast industrialization has resulted in societal disorder. Many industrial townships have sprouted up as a result of industrialization, displacing many people who used to farm. Slums, movies, brothels and booze stores are all unavoidable byproducts of urbanization. Villagers are agitated by the departure to towns, and many succumb to neuroses and the evils of drinking, prostitution, stealing and other crimes. Gambling dens and industrialization go hand in hand. Furthermore, a rapid economic downturn mandating the shutdown of companies and long-term strikes exacerbates labour issues. In such situations, they may resort to begging or a life of crime.

● **Crime and juvenile delinquency:** On the one hand, the increased prevalence of crime and juvenile offences is a sign of societal disorder; on the other hand, they contribute to it.

● **Poverty and unemployment:** As one eminent economist put it, there is no worse affliction that can befall a man than poverty. The destitute must feed themselves in some way. They do so by eating other people's leftovers or by committing thievery. Even worse, impoverished men have

a hard time maintaining moral integrity. Some dads are forced to prostitute their wives and daughters in order to support their families. To numb their feelings of shame and regret, they drink and abuse their wives, or worse, disrespect their own daughters. Nothing, therefore, is more capable of destroying civilization than moral wretchedness and depravity.

- **Outbreaks:** Violent epidemics of smallpox, cholera, and influenza continue to ravage India. In addition, infectious and contagious disorders are relatively common. Many people die or are handicapped as a result of sickness in an impoverished nation like India. When a family loses a breadwinner or a man loses his wife, the social structure suffers.

- **Conflicts with China and Pakistan contribute significantly to societal disarray:** There has been significant societal disintegration in India as a result of wars with China and Pakistan twice. Families of troops killed in battle tend to disintegrate. Due to the conflict, there is a large loss of life and industrial complexes, as well as widespread migration of people from one location to another. Diseases spread as a result. Social relationships suffer as a result of this. During and immediately after a conflict, crime is more prevalent. Indian economic progress is hampered by the possibility of conflict with its neighbours, and a lack of development leads to evils, which contribute to societal disintegration.

The foregoing review of the reasons or causes of social disorganization demonstrates that no one factor or cause is to blame for India's social disorganization. In reality, all of the aforementioned factors are currently at work in Indian culture, resulting in widespread social disorder. If this trend toward chaos in every profession is halted, wicked behaviours and beliefs may be eradicated by comprehensive programmes. First and foremost, all forms of corruption from all walks of life must be eliminated. Then there will be adjustments to marital institutions and agreements between various organs of society.

The disarray in society caused by cultural lag may be healed, and normal relationships can be restored, if the educational system is revamped and reformatted. In the area of religion, fundamental legislative reforms are required. The town should be upgraded and town planning should be promoted. The problem of slum clearance, as well as preventing the intake of alcohol and drugs, necessitates hard work and thought. No one should be forced to sell her body and soul because of her financial situation.

Breaking, destroying, or scattering the social structure, social institutions, and social ties is referred to as social disorganization. Social disorganization denotes a breakdown in social organization, which may vary in severity depending on the forces of social change in effect at the moment.

Herbert A. Bloch categorized social disorganization symptoms into two categories: sociological and literary-ideological perspectives. Social disorganization is caused by division of labour, violations of social rules, industrialization, cultural lag, natural disasters, conflict, and the misadaptation of inherited nature to culture.

1.4.4 Characteristics of Disorganization

Similarly, as a sickness is known by its side effects, the idea of social disorganization can be perceived through its characteristics:

1. **Conflict of mores and of institutions:** Every general public has its own set of organisations and mores that regulate the conduct of its members in public. Some of these traditions and institutions might become archaic with the passage of time. Increased institutions and standards may emerge to satisfy the new requirements. They might conflict with current institutions and mores rather than making place for new ones. The social consensus could be shattered by this clash between the old and the new. The organisation is upset as a result of the agreement's obliteration. In India, for example, social practises, goals, and foundations linked to inter-caste marriage, dowry system, untouchability family planning, widow remarriage, separate, female instruction, joint families, family control, widow remarriage, etc.

2. **Transfer of functions from one group to another:** The components of diverse gatherings are fairly unique and essentially predetermined in a coordinated culture. Because of the unique idea of society, a portion of these capacities either go through extremist change or get moved to different gatherings or organizations. As a result, even for a little period of time, social disorientation may develop. For instance, the joint family is not substantially using some of its traditional abilities in India because these have been transferred to certain outlying offices. As a result, the joint family structure is currently facing an emergency. According to others, it is in a state of great disorder, which could lead to its extermination if it occurs in large urban areas. Likewise, the elements of station and strict associations have been moved to different associations or organizations driving to emergency.

3. **Individuation:** Independence or individualistic tendencies are valued highly in the modern day. Everyone nowadays is more prone to think about himself and his own joys, wishes, and assumptions. Significant issues like instruction, occupation, marriage, amusement ethical quality, and so on, have nearly become matters of individual choices. People regularly neglect to think as far as the assumptions and wishes of the gatherings or associations of which they are a section. The changing social qualities, of course, are the cause of this desire. Whatever the case may be, it has the potential to destroy the social bond and lead to disarray.

4. **Inconsistency between expectations and achievements:** In a disorganised society, there is a significant gap between the social work's underlying principles and how readily most individuals can recognise them. At the point when an enormous number of individuals in the general public attempt to accomplish objectives in an enemy of social way, there is a reasonable sign of the general public being in a condition of social disruption.

For example, assuming an enormous number of understudies participate consistently in strikes what's more enjoy brutality and resort to acts of neglect in assessment, we have no delay to say that the advanced degree framework has turned into a disordered one.

5. **Inconsistency between status and role:** In a well-coordinated society, each individual's rank and job are both clearly defined, and there is essentially little chance that they will conflict. Conflicts between people's status and jobs may arise as a result of evolving social characteristics and circumstances. Due to this, complication might set in.

At last, it could be said that in any occasion of social disruption the following conditions might be available somehow either separately or on the other hand all things considered. In the majority of the cases, they are found in a joined structure.

The alternative ways of understanding social problems are:

(i) Social Disorganization Approach: Social disorganization theory was an early form of the functionalist approach. This idea proposed that society is ordered according to a set of expectations or norms. When such expectations are not met, social disorder occurs, and it manifests itself in three ways:

1. Normlessness, which occurs when individuals lack rules that instruct them how to behave;

2. Culture conflict, which occurs when people feel imprisoned by contradicting norms; and

3. Breakdown, which occurs when a set of rules is not rewarded or is actively penalized. When rapid societal change renders conventional norms of behaviour outmoded without establishing new ones, it can lead to normlessness. When children of immigrants feel imprisoned between their parents' expectations and those of their new society, culture conflict can occur. When black students who excel in school face workplace discrimination, they may experience a breakdown.

Changes in a society, according to French social theorist Emile Durkheim, may significantly alter the objectives and purposes of human groups and organizations. When a society experiences a dramatic transformation, such as shifting from agricultural to industrial production, people's statuses and responsibilities shift as well, with far-reaching implications. As a result, in an urban-industrial society where housing space is limited and job opportunities are constantly changing, the tendency for men and women from rural backgrounds to have a large number of children, which is beneficial in agrarian societies because it produces much-needed farmhands, becomes a liability. In terms of society's smooth functioning, it could be argued that in an industrial setting, parents' rules in a rural setting, which encourage long periods of childbearing and a large number of children, become "dysfunctional."

The social disorganization method, as defined by Ettio Elliott and Merrill, is the process by which bonds between group members are severed or broken. When

the balance of power changes, the social order disintegrates, and the conventional modes of social control no longer work, social disorganization ensues. This disruptive societal situation, which manifests itself in normlessness, role conflicts, social conflicts, and demoralization, exacerbates social issues.

Increased industrialization, increased education, and the entry of women into paid work, for example, have had an impact on husband-wife interactions as well as parent-child connections. The ancient rules governing connections between families and within families appear to have broken down in many cases. A lot of individuals are upset and angry. This is a period of societal unrest where the collapse of traditional standards has led in widespread discontent and disappointment as a result of changes in fundamental life situations. Change, they say, has disrupted the formal system of behaviour's organization. Whyte has discussed social disorder in slum living and mentioned deviant or unapproved group organisation.

Victims of societal disorganization may endure stress that leads to personal disorganization, such as drug addiction or criminality. However, the social system as a whole is affected by disorder. It may change its rules, retain contradicting rules, or break down in response. If the causes of disorganization are identified and remedied, it can be stopped or reversed.

(ii) Cultural Lag Approach: When some components of a culture change quicker than other related aspects, cultural lag occurs, disturbing the culture's integration and stability. Material culture, for example, changes more swiftly in industrial cultures than non-material culture due to rapid breakthroughs in science and technology.

In modern civilizations, political, educational, family, and religious institutions have a tendency to change more slowly than technological improvements, according to the cultural lag theory. It's easy to understand how cultural differences can cause problems in society.

Even after increasing industrialization in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, some people were so impacted by the caste system's tight rules that they refused to work in factories alongside people from other castes, preferring to remain idle and poor. As a result, the first two decades of the twentieth century were marked by cultural stagnation. It took more than a generation for us to adjust to agricultural and industrial technological advancements. As a result, our social institution preserved its traditional flavour while the rest of the world evolved technologically.

Though the cultural lag hypothesis addresses some of the societal issues, it does not explain all of them. Not all societal issues are explained by it. Therefore, it cannot be applied as a blanket justification for all societal problems.

(iii) Value Conflict Approach: The Marxist theory of class conflict is unable to account for all types of conflicts. For example, we see dispute in families ranging from apparently inconsequential disputes over television shows to serious disagreements over problems such as drinking or drug use; disputes between landlords and tenants, parents and members of the school administration, and

groups of parents who disagree on issues of educational policy, such as sex education or the rights of female athletes, also occur in neighbourhoods. Such conflict is frequently caused by differences in ideals rather than deep-seated class rivalries. Abortion, for example, is a social problem for most feminist groups if women are unable to freely terminate a pregnancy within a reasonable time frame. Many religious groups, on the other hand, see legal abortion as a societal issue. The argument over whether abortion should be legal or illegal reflects the contrasting ideals of various groups in society.

Social difficulties are defined by value conflict theorists as "conditions that are incompatible with collective values." They feel that such issues are common. Because there are various groups in a complex society, their interests and values are destined to differ.

When groups with differing values meet and compete, according to value conflict theory, societal issues arise. To return to the example of criminal deviance, value conflict theorists would argue that divergence from society is caused by certain groups disagreeing with the norms and hence feeling free to break them if they can. As a result, if a society restricts substances such as alcohol or narcotics, some individuals would circumvent the regulations in order to access the prohibited substance. To meet their demands, criminal organizations that employ gangsters and street peddlers will emerge. Conflicting values about the usage of specific drugs are at the root of the problem.

Conflicts between value systems, according to value conflict theorists like Waller, Fuller, Cuber, and Harper, are essential to the formation and development of societal problems. The tension between 'organizational' and 'humanitarian' values has been mentioned by Waller. The former advocates for private property and individualism, whereas the latter advocates for redressing other people's misfortunes.

Many social problems can be understood from the perspective of value conflict in terms of which groups possess values and have the authority to impose them against the will of others. Once this is established, the value conflict method generates recommendations for problem-solving changes, settlements, discussions and compromises. As a result, new policies such as citizen review boards, conflict arbitration, open hearings on problems, and revisions to existing laws to represent a range of viewpoints may emerge.

(iv) Personal Deviation Approach: Non-conformity to societal standards is referred to as deviation. It differs from aberrant behaviour in that the latter is associated with mental disease rather than social maladjustment or conflict. As a result, those who break societal conventions aren't always mentally sick.

When it comes to social issues, the social disorganization method looks at the rules that have broken down and the changes that have occurred as a result of the rules being broken. The motives and behaviour of the deviants who are instrumental in producing the issues are examined in the personal deviation method. In the personal deviation method, there are two variables that need to be explained:

(i) What factors influence the onset of personal deviancy?

(ii) What kinds of personal deviations are most commonly associated with societal problems?

Personal deviancy results from either: (a) an individual's inability to follow or (b) a refusal to accept universally accepted standards. The first is due to a person's emotional, social, or biological weakness, which means that certain people are physically, emotionally, or socially incapable of constantly adhering to widely accepted norms. The socially inadequate do not really break the rules; rather, they show a lack of capacity to understand and obey them. Emotional insufficiency is caused by biopsychological factors. These deviants, who both cause and contribute to societal issues, frequently require medical, psychological, and environmental or social interventions.

Individuals' refusal to accept social standards, on the other side, is related to a lack of socialization. Despite having learned norms and values such as honesty, truthfulness, integrity, fairness and collaboration, some individuals are unable to put them into practice. They continue to be prone to lying, cheating, exploiting and defaming others, and they learn how to do it in ways that suit their needs. They have no feelings of remorse or shame as a result of their transgression. If it fits their goal, they may quickly and fully switch sides on a societal issue.

Whether there are societal problems and whether they are addressed or not, as long as the circumstance may be used to one's advantage; they are unconcerned.

Three categories of personal aberrations have been identified by Horton and Leslie:

1. Deviation resulting from adherence to the standards of various reference groups. Due to cultural diversity, most individuals are exposed to a variety of norms, some of which may be in contradiction with one another. For example, a person may be a member despite belonging to a particular faith or caste, he may need to compromise for the sake of his job. A clerk or official may accept a bribe similarly if it benefits their business.

2. Deviation that arises as a result of the development of deviant subcultures, such as criminal norms in slum sections of major cities.

3. Complete disregard for commonly accepted conventions. This form of deviation may be seen in the deliberate disclosure of one's income on income tax filings.

(v) Anomie Approach: Merton advocated for this strategy. Anomic refers to the relative absence, weakness, or misunderstanding of norms and values within a society or a group. Durkheim developed the idea of anomie to explain the division of labour and suicide, but it was Merton who used it to explain abnormal behaviour in terms of how social and cultural structures in society functioned 41 years after Durkheim's book "Suicide" was released. When cultural goals and standards are

out of sync with group members' socially organised capacities to act in line with them, anomie is defined as a breakdown in the cultural framework.

The complete opposite of social solidarity is anomie. Anomie is a state of ambiguity, insecurity, and normlessness, much like social solidarity is a state of shared intellectual integration. Men's commitment to culturally imposed objectives or institutionalised techniques deteriorates as a result of the mismatch of goals and means, according to Merton, resulting in anomie. According to Merton, people adjust to the dysfunction by rejecting cultural goals, institutionalised means, or both. He categorises abnormal behaviour into four categories. As a result, Merton places the origins of strain in culture and social structure rather than in individual characteristics. "The social problem emerges not from people failing to live up to the expectations of their social positions, but from a defective arrangement of these statuses into a reasonably cohesive social framework," he claims.

Check Your Progress

7. Explain value conflict Approach.
8. Explain personal deviation approach.

1.5 TYPES OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

1.5.1 Personal Disorganization

Personal disorganisation refers to a person's behaviour that deviates from standard practises. It causes friendly opposition, which can manifest in a variety of ways. Individuals can also react in a variety of ways. Every now and then, social reality throws forth an endless jumble of social dissatisfaction. It could be gentle or savage. In like manner, people react either emphatically or contrarily to social objection.

The most noticeable part of individual confusion in complex social orders is that wherein there is gentle social dissatisfaction to which the individual reacts emphatically. This sort of private complication does not profoundly upset the social request.

The second type of social disorder occurs when there is ferocious social opposition but the individual reacts decisively. The individual retreats into a separately described internal world in the third aspect, where the singular's reaction to social discontent is abstract. His achievements have lost their social personality. He becomes entangled in the development of systems, further isolating him from the effects of gathering life. This type of private complexity leads to psychosis, in which the individual tries to break free from the snare of social ties by self-destructing.

Disorganization can occur when an individual's everyday life is disrupted. According to Elliott and Merrill, there are four types of circumstances or situations that frequently disrupt a person's daily routine:

1. **Biological factors:** This category includes challenges stemming from a functional disease, such as physical sickness, injury, mental shortcomings, or personal inadequacies, all of which can cause restructuring in a person's life. The disabled person becomes maladjusted and unable to overcome his evident disadvantages due to his biological origin.

2. **Environment factors:** Business suffering, confusion, contradiction, and conflict in social interactions in the family, in the economic world, in religious organizations, or in leisure activities are examples of environmental circumstances that can cause disorder in an individual's life.

3. **Insecurity of status and role:** When a kid or an adult seeks security in society, we must remember that the child's sense of security is founded on the fact that he is his parents' child and belongs to them in the most literal sense. When this sense is endangered, and the individual experiences a lack of attention and acceptance from his family, playmates, co-workers, or other companions, chaos ensues. The psychological urge for a person to feel that he is a vital part of the cosmos is well-known.

4. **Social crises:** Sudden shocks in an individual's life, whether as a result of the death of a close relative or the loss of services, property, or the death of a breadwinner, for example, might disrupt his life's organization.

1.5.2 Family Disorganization

Family disorganization might be thought to incorporate any kind of non-amicable working inside the family. In this manner, it might incorporate not just the strains between the couple however those emerging between and among youngsters and guardians too. Pressures among youngsters and guardians regularly present major issues of change. This outcome in erosion and such conflicts may likewise bring about strains among a couple. Be that as it may, the youngsters' contention with guardians does not compromise the family association as a level of contention among a couple over trivial issues just as basic social issues, which makes the cracks more genuine prompting family disturbance. Disturbances of the marriage are occasioned by strains among a couple. Like marriage, it is administered by an assortment of social and legitimate guidelines that show that it is so hard to achieve and the social and individual results it produces. This intimate relationship is the focal bond joining the family in any general public. At the point when this bond is broken, it might appear as abandonment, partition, separate, actual viciousness or utilization of harmful language. In any case, these indications are just the shallow side-effects of a breakdown in the close connections inside the family. Family complication in the outside sign might appear as departure, division, separate, actual savagery or utilization of oppressive language. It is to be brought up that strain in everyday life is filling in the cutting-edge age in view of the fast changes in the job and status of the accomplices.

Based on the foregoing, family disorganization causes personal and impersonal variables to play a larger role in family disintegration, including inequalities in

views and values that make life together unpleasant for one or both parties. Let's look at a few of the problems:

1. Personal Characteristics:

(a) **Romantic fallacy:** Because of reduced parental supervision in the choice of mates, and because of expanding democracy and other social pressures such as liberation of women in religion, economic concerns, politics, and above all, in the power of marital choice, the Romantic Fallacy brings many couples together these days. In reality, gender equality was a key feature in romantic courting, since it provided more freedom to the people. When the first carefree rapture wears off, wives and husbands who believe that romantic bliss is the only requirement for marriage are inclined to believe that something has occurred. They may assume that the only option to rekindle their love feelings is to find a new partner. Marriage, on the other hand, is a serious and practical partnership, not a passionate fling. Later on, the individual realizes that he made a poor first decision and that the thrill of true romance may be experienced more fully with someone else. As a result, the romantic illusion is the source of many family conflicts among newly wed young couples.

(b) **Clashing temperament:** In the early stages of a relationship, when each person is focused on making a positive impression on the other, the true personality and temperament are not shown. Temperament lessons, on the other hand, may become violent in the future. For the cheerful, carefree teenager who prefers a homosexual party than spending the evening at home, the overcritical, gloomy, nagging wife may make life a misery. Alternatively, one individual may be hot-tempered and choleric, while the other is calm and slow to rage. Despite a certain link of attachment, highly individualized temperaments develop a distinct pattern of behaviour that the other resents and hates.

(c) **Philosophy of life:** The role of an individual's philosophy of life in the marriage connection is more essential than temperament. Marriage difficulties are more likely to be effectively resolved if both husband and wife have some identification of important values, as indicated in social attitudes. If they disagree on core beliefs, on the other hand, their relationship is likely to be strained quickly. For example, if the woman's primary goal is social ascent, the swirl of bridge parties and tea parties, while her husband likes intellectually stimulating interactions, new books on art and philosophy, and academic acquaintances, conflict would inevitably arise.

(d) **Personal-behaviour patterns:** Personal-behaviour patterns might include habits as well as a more generic way of behaving. Irritable little behaviours, no matter how minor they appear, can cause marital strife. A lady may embarrass her spouse by talking too loudly on the street. A spouse may be used to eating food on the street, but his wife may have been raised in a household where such behaviour was frowned upon.

Both of these differences have major consequences since they demonstrate a disrespect for ideals that the other has recognized as vital. Even the most successful marriages include annoying small habits and mannerisms that the other spouse was unaware of at the time of marriage. They may not cause any substantial problems if they can be embraced without any major changes in life values and in the spirit of tolerant give and take. However, major problems may occur if they are unable to acquire the power of tolerance.

(e) Psychopathic personalities: One partner's psychopathic personality may have an impact on marriage partnerships. These people are mentally ill, and they are frequently accused of harsh and inhumane treatment, mental brutality, or physical assault (and have the symptoms of psychosis and neurosis).

2. Social and Cultural Factors or Impersonal Factors:

(a) Economic tensions: Economic tensions may be caused by a range of factors, including –

 (i) Sheer poverty: Despite the romantic ideal of love, long-term financial anxiety is not conducive to a successful marriage. Poverty is, without a doubt, a relative phrase. A middle-class family's income may be insufficient for a lower-class household. A person's temper may be affected if his income is insufficient to satisfy the demands of existence in a certain position. His wife is sympathetic, but she is also concerned. She may lose her temper or her spouse may leave the house if she is irritated and distressed because the children demand shoes or there is no food.

 (ii) Business reverses: Business reversals can cause problems, especially if the wife comes from a wealthy family and has an aristocratic character, and she is unable to adjust to the new reduced income.

 (iii) Wife's economic independence: If the wife and husband work in the same field, but the wife's abilities are regarded as being superior to her husband's, her husband may hate playing the second fiddle. In such cases, professional jealousy may have an impact on marital relations. Similarly, the economic dependency of a wife who worked before marriage may become a thorn in the flesh. She could find it tough to scale down her experience to fit her husband's wallet. She finds it difficult to maintain the same level of consumption as she did before she married. As a result, she may be unhappy with the relationship as a whole.

(b) Occupational tensions: Workplace misfits might be another source of marital strife. A young guy with literary and intellectual tastes will never be satisfied with a commercial salary. Similarly, shifting from a store clerk to an insurance agent or from a salesperson to a window dresser

entails constant readjusting and a period of low income, which always creates family risks. Burgess and Cottrell discovered that frequent position changes are linked to poor marriage adjustment ratings. There is a mismatch between his goals and his behaviours, which might easily cause family strife.

(c) Differences in cultural background: If the husband and wife have similar educational backgrounds and share cosmopolitan tastes, there should be no major issues. Individuals with a distinct cultural background, however, may find it challenging to acclimatize in the absence of the foregoing commonalities. Burgess and Cottrell discovered that one of the five sets of factors impacting family adjustment is both husband and wife' cultural background.

(d) Age disparity: Any significant age difference is likely to result in divergent attitudes and interests. Though there is no clear rule as to the optimal age for marriage, those marriages that looked to be more successful were those in which both parties were quite mature or in which the bride was over twenty-one because she had emotional maturity and insight into marriage issues at the time. However, age is only one factor in this complicated connection.

(e) Illness: In the beginning, a sick wife or husband may elicit genuine feelings of sympathy. However, long-term illness, which drains the family budget, as well as irritation caused by nervous stress, can generate a slew of family problems. Her nervous breakdown might be caused by a lack of stimulating interaction, tedious parts of housework, and her husband's apathetic show of devotion. A happy marriage must be built on the foundation of good health.

(f) Relationships between parents and children: While childless marriages are often less effective than marriages with children, the children themselves may be the source of family strain and conflict. Disagreements may arise over disciplinary policies, training methods, the nature of the child's education, social activities and other topics. The father may be envious of the attention the wife lavishes on her children, particularly if there is a son, and feel cut off from his wife's love. In the same way, the mother may dislike the father's favoritism for his daughter.

(g) In-law interference: Parents are frequently infused with goals and a desire for their children's happiness, and as a result, they frequently insist on forcing their decisions on the children who are unwilling to accept them. They may claim that the daughter-in-law is excessively lavish, disagreeable, or unfit to her role as a mother. Their harsh judgment may wreak havoc on a young marriage in a variety of ways.

For some time, the contemporary family's instability, as measured by divorce, separation and domestic strife, will continue to rise. The contemporary family's role, responsibilities and interests have grown more defined. And a slew of new intra-family issues, such as those

between husband and wife, and parents and children, have developed or at least surfaced.

1.5.3 Community Disorganization

Community Disorganisation involves destitution, beggary, joblessness, overpopulation, wilderness, political debasement, wrongdoing thus on.

The following are some examples of communal disorganization:

1. **Rural community institutional disorganization:** It is mostly caused by substantial alterations in agricultural practices and other socio-political factors that have occurred in villages, as well as the ignorance and insufficiency of the social institutions that serve rural needs.

2. **Corruption:** It is the process of a huge part of societal disorder that may be observed in politics, administration, business and other areas.

3. **Unemployment:** A lack of job to make a basic living is regarded a community problem on both a local and national level, and it is also a key source of a variety of other social disorders such as slums, thievery, prostitution, and so on.

The presence of sick or disruptive components in society is indicated by social disorganization. According to Mabel, A. Elliot and Francis E. Merrill, social disorganization can take three forms: disorganization on a personal, family, and societal level. Among the indications of personal disarray were juvenile delinquency, various forms of criminality, insanity, alcoholism, suicide, and prostitution.

Calvin F. Schmid claims that there are high rates of commercialised vice, commercialised divorce, desertion, illegitimacy, dependency, delinquency, and criminality. He also claims that there are high rates of males, low rates of house ownership, high rates of suicide, are all signs of disorganised communities.

Herbert A. Bloch categorized social disorganization symptoms into two categories: sociological and literary-ideological.

Individual, family and community sociological symptoms were separated into three groups by him. He used the term "literary-ideological symptoms" to refer to particular patterns found in literary and artistic works that point to a disordered state of mind. He suggested nostalgic themes, emotional dissatisfaction, and revolt or protest as examples of these inclinations. In their list of social disorders, they include insanity, dementia, homelessness, poverty, sickness, and unemployment, Queen, Bodenhafer and Harper were listed.

Check Your Progress

9. What is community disorganization?
10. What are the symptoms of personal disorganization?
11. Comment on industrialization as a cause of social disorganization.

1.6 ANSWERS TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

1. A social issue is a condition that at minimum certain individuals in a local area view as being bothersome.

2. Psychological warfare, viciousness, offenses against ladies, youngsters and minorities, illicit drug use, defilement, relocation and dislodging, ecological corruption, populace blast, casteism, unapproachability, regionalism, linguism, communalism, beggarliness, unemployment, dependence, work-related issues, national issues, problems with industrialization and urbanisation, prostitution, wrongdoing, and self-destruction, adolescent misconduct, youth strains and understudy turmoil lastly the issues of a majority rules government, HIV/AIDS, and so forth.

3. Unemployment may cause serious personal problems for jobless people, such as despair and financial difficulties, and a personal problem, such as being demented, can cause social problems such as mass murder and widespread dread.

4. Sociologists today utilize three essential hypothetical points of view:

   (i) the interactionist viewpoint,

   (ii) the functionalist viewpoint, and

   (iii) the contention point of view.

   Sociologists can use these frames of reference as theoretically ideal models to comprehend what society means to individuals and vice versa.

5. Like some other speculation, standards of social connection depend on the repeat of similar peculiarity under comparable conditions. Normally changing circumstances adjust the speculations, yet the redundancy of the changed circumstance inspires a similar outcome.

6. With an end goal to dispose of private enterprise, socialist states, in principle, pay labourers as per their capacity and needs, and eliminate entrepreneurs by having a solid focal government own all property openly. One illustration of a current socialist government is China.

7. Conflicts between value systems, according to value conflict theorists like Waller, Fuller, Cuber, and Harper, are essential to the formation and development of societal problems.

8. Individuals' refusal to accept social standards, on the other side, is related to a lack of socialization. Despite having learned norms and values such as honesty, truthfulness, integrity, fairness and collaboration, some individuals are unable to put them into practice, this is termed as Social deviation approach.

9. Community Disorganization suggests a condition of deficiency and disunity that gives free play to the powers of weakening in local area life.

10. Among the manifestations of personal disorganization, they included adolescent wrongdoing, different kinds of wrongdoing, craziness, tipsiness, self-destruction and prostitution.

11. Industrialization creates settings that exacerbate social problems. Private enterprise, double-dealing, and class disputes arose as a result of industrialization, according to the framework.

1.7 SUMMARY

- The section opens with a prelude to the social difficulties, following that, it makes an effort to define what a social problem is. In light of this, societal problems in the Indian setting have been examined as well as their features. Then, based on causal and fundamental aspects, an attempt was made to understand the nature of social challenges. Social difficulties can arise as a result of social, social, economic, political, legal, and environmental factors. Social troubles might arise as a result of underlying reasons such as social disorientation or a person's bizarre behaviour. We have also learnt how to cope with friendly situations by focusing on them.

- According to functionalism, society is a complicated framework in which many elements work together to provide dependability and unity. Functionalism holds that society is made up of interconnected parts that function harmoniously as a whole to maintain equilibrium and social balance. The phrases utilitarian and useless are used by functionalists to describe the effects of social components on society.

- The hypothetical point of view of Karl Marx is referred to as recorded materialism. The origins of the contention viewpoint may be traced back to Karl Marx's creative works. The fundamental flaw in the social struggle perspective is that it ignores the stability of social orders.

- Interactionism is a hypothetical stance in humanism that sees social cycles (such as conflict, participation and character arrangement) as arising through human connection. This school of thought focuses on how people behave in society and believes that relevance is supplied via individual collaborations.

- Symbolic interactionism seeks to understand human behaviour by examining the fundamental role of pictures in human interaction. Orientation is maintained via responsibility, according to West and Zimmerman. People are expected to act out their orientation to the point that it becomes naturalized, and their position is based on their ability to do so.

- The most significant roadblocks to emblematic interactionism are related to its core commitment. It revolves on the ongoing development and debate of implications in the public view.

1.8 KEY TERMS

- **Standards:** Examples of everyday, routine, or expected behaviour in relation to social orders, specified settings, or social jobs.

- **Values:** Major and enduring convictions about what is enticing and what is repellent. Religion, political issues, and one's family background are all important sources of traits.

- **Socialization:** The early stages of a person's acquisition of the values, customs, and attitudes of a society.

- **Anomie:** Anomie is a societal state in which formerly shared rules and ideals have disintegrated or disappeared.

- **Exploitation:** Exploitation is a long-term social interaction in which some people are treated unfairly or abused for the advantage of others.

- **Man-centric Society:** A man-centric society alludes to a general public in which there are inconsistencies in power relations between men and women, resulting in women being effectively impeded and abused (Feminist Network of London).

- **Social Personality:** Interacting with other individuals brings happiness to persons with a sociable personality. They enjoy interacting with others and, in many circumstances, getting physically close to them. Individuals that are social like not only being with other people, but also desire to help others, and are frequently referred to as 'helpers.' People who are social are drawn to jobs and workplaces where they may connect with the public and other people on a regular basis.

- **The Mirror Self:** The possibility that and person's self-idea depends on how they might interpret how others see them.

1.9 SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain Social Problems.
2. What is going on with Social Disorganization?
3. Define Interactionism.
4. Describe Functionalism.

Long Answer Questions

1. Record the characteristics of Social Problems.
2. What is social issue? Describe its nature.
3. Clarify the point of view of Interactionism.
4. Clarify the characteristics of Social Disorganization.
5. Count the types of Social Disorganization.
6. Identify the nature of Social Problems.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The term "social issue" refers to a situation in _____.

    (a) current situation

    (b) moral approach to the problem

    (c) a personal issue

    (d) a family issues

2. The term "constitutes" refers to a "pattern of behaviour."

    (a) social problem

    (b) economic problem

    (c) political problem

    (d) religious problem

3. Which of the following is a sign of a societal issue?

    (a) It effects on a large section of a society

    (b) Always creates frustrations

    (c) None of above

    (d) All of the above

4. Which of the following is not a sign of a societal issue?

    (a) Generally regarded harmful for the society

    (b) It has effect on a large section of a society

    (c) Develops gradually and slowly

    (d) All of the above

5. Which of the following is not source of social problem?

    (a) Social change

    (b) Poverty

    (c) Personal development

    (d) Personal disorganization

6. The population density is inextricably linked to _____.

    (a) climate

    (b) political system

    (c) environmental study

    (d) economic condition

7. To society, social control brings _____.

    (a) social order

    (b) deviance

    (c) disobedience

    (d) violence

8. One of the characteristics of modern cultures is that _____.

    (a) specialization of work

    (b) face-to-face interaction of members

    (c) urbanization and factory production

    (d) agricultural production

9. The idea that humans must work together to achieve their fundamental needs, as well as to generate and reproduce themselves and their environment, was backed up by _____.

    (a) Emile Durkheim

    (b) Charles Darwin

    (c) Tom Bottomore

    (d) Durkheim and Karl Marx

NOTES

10. The breakdown of behavioural standards that leads to social disorder is referred to as _____.

    (a) Strain   (b) Social dysfunction

    (c) Normalized society   (d) Tom Bottomore

    (e) Anomie

Ans.: 1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (d), 4. (c), 5. (c), 6. (a), 7. (a), 8. (c), 9. (d), 10. (e)

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Unit II   Population Explosion

Learning Objectives:

By the end of this unit, the learners would be able to:

- Discuss the concept of population explosion
- Enumerate the characteristics of population growth
- Explain the causes of population explosion
- Familiarize yourself with the problems associated with population explosion
- Explain the steps to be taken to curb population growth

Structure:

2.1   INTRODUCTION

The development and increment of human population have made significant issues in emerging nations overall. The causes and outcomes of population growth

has turned into a crucial issue for present-day culture. To sustain the quality of life, population growth must be controlled urgently. If economic progress is to be sustained, planners propose that specific steps be adopted to reduce population expansion. As a result, the Indian government has been attempting to manage population increase through its Population Policy and the inclusion of population control provisions in each Five Year Plan. These strategies, however, were unable to produce significant outcomes. Education, it is anticipated, will play a vital role in limiting human population expansion.

This unit covers the idea of population explosion, its characteristics, the variables that cause population explosion, the difficulties that population explosion causes, and the methods that can be taken to restrict population expansion.

2.2 POPULATION EXPLOSION

The term "population explosion" or "overpopulation" refers to a situation in which a country's carrying or supporting capacity is rapidly exceeded. The interaction between human population and its environment, the Earth, is referred to as population explosion. To put it another way, it has to do with ecological balance, which is critical for the survival of many plants and creatures on this planet.

The world's population increase has become one of the most pressing issues. India's population is growing faster than the majority of other nations in the world. It is the world's second most populous country after China, and it is expected to surpass China's population by 1.5 billion people by 2050.

The world's population increase has become one of the most pressing issues.

India's population has been continuously increasing throughout time. Compared to China, the United States is seeing quicker population growth. India is anticipated to surpass China as the world's most populated nation around 2024, though growth is likely to decelerate and ultimately drop in the latter half of the twenty-first century, as it has in the past. The growth and expansion of the human population has created substantial problems in emerging countries. The causes and consequences of population expansion have become a critical subject in contemporary culture. Planners recommend that particular efforts be taken to reduce population expansion if economic success is to be sustained. As a result, through its Population Policy and the inclusion of population control provisions in each Five Year Plan, the Indian government has attempted to limit population

growth. These tactics, on the other hand, were unable to yield meaningful results. It is expected that education would play a critical role in curbing human population growth.

The increase in population has put a lot of pressure on agriculture to produce more food and industries to flourish. Deforestation is occurring on a massive scale, resulting in soil erosion, climate change and natural resource exploitation. This has sparked concerns that people are overpopulating the globe, and that the Earth may not be able to support a higher population. According to scientific consensus, contemporary population growth and rising resource use have posed a threat to the biosphere. The population growth exacerbates many environmental issues such as increased amounts of atmospheric carbon dioxide, global warming, pollution, and so on.

As a result, population explosion simply refers to a fast growth in population. As previously noted, most emerging countries have contributed to the dramatic growth in population during the last century. The astounding expansion of population, now more correctly referred to as population explosion, has become the most significant challenge confronting our planet today.

2.2.1 Characteristics of Population Growth

Birth rate, mortality rate, immigration, emigration, geographical distribution, population density and growth rate are all examples of population characteristics. Some aspects of population increase may be formulated as follows based on these factors:

- Population growth refers to the increase in human populations in a certain region over time.

- A positive rise is one that exceeds the previous year's growth, while a negative increase is one that is less than the previous year's growth.

- Population growth is higher in developing and undeveloped nations than in developed ones, and it is faster in poor and underdeveloped countries than in developing countries.

- These emerging and poor nations are not progressing as quickly as they would want due to population growth.

- Rapid population growth promotes illiteracy and poverty, poses a health risk to humans, and widens the socio-economic and general life disparities between rich and poor countries.

- Population growth has an impact on natural resource usage, resulting in an imbalance.

2.2.2 Causing Factors of India's Population Explosion

You now have a better understanding of population. It is critical that we comprehend the causal variables that have contributed to India's unprecedented population rise. The massive population expansion is due to a variety of causes such as social, economic, cultural, psychological, and so on. Let us now look at

some of the major elements that contribute to population increase, which includes the following:

- **Fertility:** One of the most essential factors is the high fertility of women who are likely to have children. This age group ranges from 15 to 45 years old. After 45, only a small percentage of women are likely to have children. When women are young, they are more likely to start a family. In India, the birth rate is substantially higher since women marry young. In China, 70% of females aged 15 to 19 are married, compared to barely 15% in the United States. In India, everyone gets married between the ages of 20 and 24, while only a tiny percentage gets married between the ages of 25 and 29. In the United States, a sizable proportion of the population is unmarried, but in India, marriage is nearly universal. Women's universal marriage and early marriage result in more births and a rise in population.

- **Widow remarriage:** In India, widow remarriage is becoming more common. When such remarriages become common, the birth rate rises. Over 90% of women between the ages of 20 and 35, when fertility is at its peak, are now married.

- **Preference for sons:** After the death of the father, the religious imperative to leave a son behind to perform religious ceremonies and carry on the family name is firmly established in the country's social and economic realities. Furthermore, the boys are highly valued in the joint family arrangement. Because there is no social security for the elderly, families saw safety in having a large number of children so that at least one or two sons might look at them in their old age. As a result, the concept of restricting family size did not cross people's minds.

- **Girls' education:** One of the biggest causes in maintaining large family customs is lack of education among girls. The literacy percentage among women is notably low in rural regions. They seldom get the time to acquire an opinion about the number of children they should have because they marry young.

  Customs, religious dogma and societal traditions impact people's attitudes regarding having a big family.

- **Children's employment:** Although the use of children in organized enterprises is illegal by law, kids are often employed in the unorganized sector. If they work in agricultural or home industries, their upbringing costs next to nothing. Because a huge portion of our population lives in abject poverty, they believe that having more children would increase the family's income. A big family is more of an asset than a problem under certain situations.

- **Attitude towards family planning:** How people feel about family planning influences whether or not they use it. Women are more likely than males to approve family planning in most instances. The male

approval rate in family planning is lower, resulting in a larger discrepancy between men and women's approval rates. Women have a more favourable attitude toward family planning and birth control than males, according to many studies and polls, yet they have little or no involvement in selecting the number and spacing of their offspring due to their poor social position.

- **The death-birth gap is widening:** The gap between the rates of birth and mortality has resulted in the fast rise of the world's population during the last hundred years. It is partly due to the economic and technological breakthroughs that have occurred in recent years. In addition to significantly improved medical care that has led to higher life spans and a lower death rate, new technologies have increased food production capacity to satisfy the needs of an expanding population.

- **Migration has also contributed to the population growth:** India's development passing from one nation to another is referred to as migration. In general, people move from one nation to another in quest of a better life. Migration is a regular occurrence in many parts of the world. However, if it happens on a wide scale, it may cause major social, cultural, economic and political issues for a country. Both numerically and qualitatively, migration has a negative impact. It becomes a worldwide issue in such a case.

Today, our state of Assam is dealing with a similar issue. Migration from Bangladesh and Nepal, two neighbouring nations, has put significant strain on the state's economy. It has also caused issues in people's socio-cultural lives. Therefore, it is the Union Government's duty to take decisive action to stop this influx in order to safeguard the country from unwelcome consequences.

Check Your Progress

1. What is the definition of population explosion?
2. Name the world's most populated country.
3. Mention some of the environmental issues that have arisen as a result of the population increase.

2.3 EFFECTS OF POPULATION EXPLOSION IN INDIA

You must have realized by now the seriousness of the population growth problem that is wreaking havoc on our country's progress in several sectors. This explains why our per capita GDP has stayed unchanged despite our impressive advances in the agricultural and industrial sectors since independence. If the population continues to expand at its current rate, there will be a vast army of hungry, destitute people in a few years who will threaten the country's social, economic, and political systems and institutions. There is a numerical dimension to all sectoral needs. The important question is for how many people, regardless of the topic—education, employment, health, housing, water supply, or any other sector. Let's examine how population expansion impacts society.

2.3.1 Effects of Population on Education

One of the most pressing issues arising from high population increase is the provision of education for the expanding number of youngsters. Despite the fact that many developing nations have implemented a large number of educational programmes to combat illiteracy and thereby boost the enrollment ratio of school-aged children, they have not been able to keep up with the rise in the number of children.

Student index, teacher index, organization index and material index are the four indices that may be used to assess the influence of population expansion on education.

We summarize the issues that arise as a result of overpopulation in the regions listed below.

1. **Low-quality education:** Due to the tremendous rise of the population, it will be impossible to maintain quality up with quantity, which will inevitably lead to a drop in educational standards.

    There will be a high teacher-to-pupil ratio, with more than 50 students to one teacher, culminating in less attention to individual students while teaching, as well as the possibility of illness and poor health among students due to a lack of adequate healthcare, drinking water, and toilet facilities, besides other things.

    The organization will have insufficient supervisory personnel, less space amenities, a lower education budget, and fewer administrative projects.

    Teachers will be poorly paid and underqualified. They will be less motivated and receive less social praise.

    In many ways, the material index will reflect the shortfall. There will be inadequate library and laboratory facilities as well as textbooks, audio-visual aids and other materials. Buildings will be insufficient to accommodate large crowds, resulting in gaps in many other areas.

2. **Discipline issues:** While the human population in towns and cities is continually rising, higher education facilities are not. Colleges, technical schools and medical schools are all under a lot of stress. One of the primary reasons of student discontent in our nation is this.

3. **Education as a money-making business:** For some people, education has become a money-making business. As the need for education grows in number, they demand more money for enrolling in their institutions, whose educational standards are often questionable. Many fictitious educational institutions have sprung up to take advantage of the situation.

2.3.2 Consequence of Population Explosion on Environment

The majority of environmental issues, whether in India or globally, are driven by human population expansion. The following are some of the key issues that have arisen as a result of population growth:

- **Degradation of environmental quality:** Over 10,000 mammal and plant species have now disappeared since 1950, while greenhouse gas emissions have surged by 400%. Since 1950, 80 percent of rainforests have been destroyed, and half of the Earth's surface acreage has been utilised for commercial reasons, which is still going on.

- **Food quality deterioration:** Chemical fertilizers are employed to improve agricultural productivity in order to fulfil the rising demand for food. Pesticides are used to protect corpses and seeds, but this degrades the quality of food.

- **Urbanization:** The population and habitation of cities is quickly expanding. It has polluted the environment with sewage waste, vehicles, air, water and noise.

- **Industrialization:** To satisfy the country's demands and requirements, industrialization and technical progress are required. It has also polluted the industrial estate's air, water, land and noise.

- **Water shortage:** It is currently projected that the world's population will be subjected to water scarcity in the future. Water stress will exacerbate the difficulty of fulfilling water consumption targets, wreaking havoc on the ecosystem.

2.3.3 Impact of Population Explosion on the Socio-economic Life of the People

Unprecedented population expansion in recent decades has resulted in resource constraints, which has resulted in a slew of issues in people's socio-economic lives. Here are a few examples:

- **Overcrowding:** As previously said, every 6th guy on the planet is an Indian. However, India only accounts for 1/45th of the world's total land area. At the current pace of expansion, one Australia's worth of people being added to India's population every year. The creation of slums, insanitary living conditions, exposure of youngsters to deviant social behaviour, insufficient supply of commodities and services, and other social problems are all caused by the excessive concentration of people in cities.

- **Unemployment:** The economy suffers from widespread unemployment and underemployment as a result of a fast-growing population. This unavoidably leads to a low national income, a low quality of life and people's misery.

- **Housing:** Housing is one of men's three fundamental requirements, the other two being food and clothes. As a result, the necessity for suitable housing facilities is critical. Aside from the large rural population, the situation in cities and industrial towns is far worse. The majority of industries expand without a strategy, and as a result, cities have evolved haphazardly. As a result, there are several slums around the country.

● **Poor living standards:** A country's per capita income is a measure of its quality of life. A greater per capita income corresponds to a better level of life, whereas a lower per capita income corresponds to a lower quality of living. People's actual income is determined by a number of factors, including the pace of economic development, level of consumption, food intake capacity, health and medical services, and education. India's per capita income is lower than that of other industrialized countries, resulting in a low level of life.

● **Man's quality of life:** Due to the rapid rise of the human population, man's quality of life is diminishing as well. Society's corruption and sins are steadily expanding. In the political, religious, social and cultural domains of existence, there is a loss of value. The fast development of the human population in our nation has defiled the human being physically, socially, mentally and culturally.

● **Medical and healthcare facilities:** India, like many other developing countries, is falling behind in delivering medical services. Rapid population increase has produced a massive demand-supply mismatch. Although significant improvement has been made in metropolitan regions in recent years, rural communities have continued to struggle. There is no doubt that things have improved significantly, but there is still a significant disparity in terms of the services available in rural regions. In comparison to other industrialized nations, maternal and newborn mortality rates remain high. Nutritional inadequacy is especially frequent among mothers and children. The government must make significant progress in improving medical and healthcare facilities for all citizens.

Check Your Progress

4. List the four main consequences of population growth.
5. Will human numbers continue to grow exponentially in the future?

2.4 POPULATION POLICIES OF INDIA

The main objectives of economic and social development are to enhance people's quality of life, boost their level of wellbeing, and give them with chances and choices to become valuable assets in society. Individual actions can be productive at the micro scale, such as in the family and local group, but such an aim can only be realised at the national level with effective government involvement focused on regulating population transition in the desired direction.

A country's population policy can no longer be restricted to lowering the birth rate; rather, it must be a complete and all-encompassing plan for enhancing the country's social, economic, and demographic fabric. The family welfare/planning programmes take two different methods. One is proposing long-term actions aimed at strengthening a country's entire social, economic and demographic structure, while the other is advocating short-term policies aimed at achieving immediate benefits by reducing the number of births.

Promotion of well-conceived population education, raising the marriage age, avoiding child labour, establishing compulsory schooling, and adult literacy programmes are all long-term strategies. Providing old-age security, limiting maternity support for small families, and establishing new life insurance plans with unique benefits for small families. Creating a dense network of small-scale industries based on agro-livestock raw materials, employing scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as labour. Diversifying the economy through rapid urban industrial expansion, boosting health, and expanding education and employment possibilities in general, and specifically for women.

As a result of the above discussion, it has been established that India's primary concern is overpopulation. It should be resolved using a good population policy. India is now dealing with both quantitative and qualitative issues. All quantitative and qualitative components of population increase are given equal weight in a population policy. It denotes a set of population growth qualitatively. In terms of quality, it refers to a set of economic and social conditions that will allow each individual to meet his or her basic requirements while adhering to specific minimal standards. In terms of quality, it refers to a population programmes that, while ensuring the continuing maintenance of people, also considers the population's eugenic and ethnic enhancement.

If there is a problem, a policy statement is expected to openly identify its goals, offer some analysis in terms of the problem's broad dimensions, and explain the means, whether legislative or administrative, putative or punitive, that will be used to achieve the goals. Some people would want to add the effective method to it as well. The size, sex composition, age structure, geographic distribution, or a combination of these elements should all be specified in a population policy statement, as well as the amount to which it wants to do so and the justification for doing so.

It should also identify the methods by which it intends to attain the goals, and prove, if feasible, that it does so without sacrificing other goals that are equally important in the overall welfare of the people it wishes to promote.

Population policy refers to measures taken by the government to indirectly or directly affect demographic characteristics in order to address the population problem.

According to Professor B. Berelson, a population policy includes all of the government's initiatives to alter demographic phenomena or census and actual change in them. This definition has three distinct characteristics:

(i) It refers to all government actions, both little and large, such as laws, bye-laws, acts and ordinances.

(ii) It has to do with causes and effects.

(iii) It investigates all classes, groups, social and religious issues, ethics, and so on.

"A population policy can be nothing less than a social policy at large," in the broadest sense.

There is a significant risk that population policy will be unduly limited and guided toward corrective quackery if realistic social science is not on the lookout. The social fabric must be penetrated by and penetrated by a population programme by all indications of social change. If we are to respond intelligently to the demographic catastrophe, we must reconsider all societal objectives and programmes.

2.4.1 Objectives of a Population Policy

It is necessary to understand the goals of a population policy in order to respond to these issues. This might be expressed as follows:

1. In terms of the economy, a population policy might seek to raise per capita income, housing, and food availability while also supplying employment, dietary guidance, and educational opportunities as well as boosting national output and productivity. This can be accomplished through lowering the population's size, growth rate and composition. To achieve the objectives, the government must set a fertility and mortality education target, develop a migration strategy, and transfer employees to different areas to ease pressure.

2. On the political front, it might fight for equality, justice, and freedom. A democratic government, which requires an educated public and fair management, can accomplish this.

3. It might try to attain ecological and environmental equilibrium on the environmental and ecological fronts. People from industrial locations that are highly populated may therefore be relocated. This might protect them from a variety of illnesses and other genetic disruptions that could lead to hereditary alterations in the future. It has the potential to degrade the natural attractiveness of the country.

4. On the sociological front, it may seek to improve educational levels as well as cultural and aesthetic features, among other things, they should offer proper health and security services. By achieving the appropriate population size and growth rate, these goals can be accomplished. Nowadays, people choose quality over quantity. As a result, design of a population strategy must be founded on government and people's freedom of choice in order to achieve any of the above goals. It should strive for a generational improvement and be founded on a thorough understanding of the implications.

2.4.2 Methods of Population Control

With the right tools, policy objectives may be met. A population policy can be implemented in five different ways to get the greatest results:

1. **Information and education:** The provisions of the policy should be verbally explained to and disclosed to the public.

2. **Extension of voluntary programmes:** Facilities and methods for voluntary policy adaptation should be offered to people. They should feel compelled to participate in the programmes.

3. **Changes in social institutions:** Attempts to influence current social practices, rituals and systems may be done via education. Women may be taught about their rights and freedoms, resulting in a shift in their attitudes regarding large families in favour of fewer ones.

4. **Manipulation of incentives and disincentives:** In order to achieve a desired result, incentives and disincentives should be provided. It might be monetary, service, promotion, seat reservation, increments, and so on.

5. **Imposition of coercion:** This strategy allows any population policy goal to be achieved by the use of laws, ordinances and government compulsions. It is possible to make this vital for the people. However, in rare cases, such as in an emergency, this might have the opposite effect.

Birth control methods

Birth control methods

Condom | Female condom | Pill | Hormonal ring | UID | Injection

Surgical sterilization | Implant | Coitus interruptus | Calendar rhythm method | Patch | Diaphragm
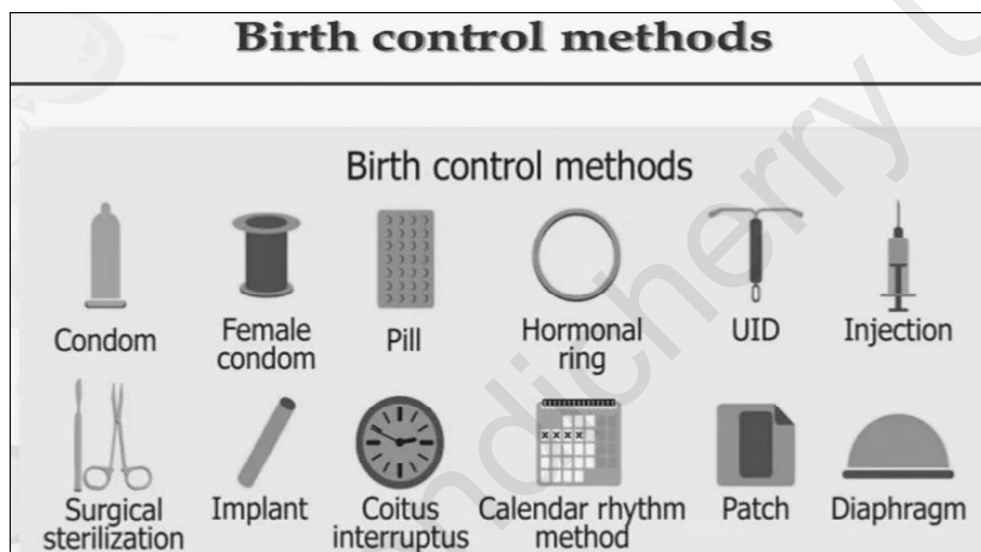
Obstacles to Population Control Policies

The state's work can become more challenging due to imbalances brought on by rapid population growth, but the way the issue is being handled is problematic and will have unintended consequences.

The tactic is against the poor since they have more children than middle-class people do. Restricting a citizen's freedom of choice, as well as their sexual and reproductive rights, is also anti-democratic behaviour.

People tend to have more children when socioeconomic challenges like infant and child mortality are frequent. The National Family Health Survey-4 (2015–16) found that women with poor access to health care and education, as well as those who are caught in a cycle of poverty, are having more children overall.

The issue with the two-child rule is that if the first two children are both female, one of them may not live past the first few weeks of life since her parents

prefer male offspring. In India, female infanticide will increase as a result of this. In the UP, there were 908 females for every 1,000 males, compared to 940 overall, according to the 2011 census. The two-child restriction will only make matters worse.

Population control measures solve a problem that occurred yesterday. Yet, the population control measures may create problems for tomorrow. Exclusionary approaches to handle the population problem will not increase the quality of life in states. As a result, there will be issues in the future.

Against the National Human Rights Commission's order: The NHRC has already denounced the incentives/disincentives strategy after numerous governments in the 1990s and 2000s introduced similar policies. The states involved are Haryana, unbroken Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.

Examples from throughout the world: Other countries' harsher population control policies are ineffective in the long run and tend to distort the gender ratio. In China, for example, the preference for a male kid resulted in a huge gender imbalance.

2.4.3 The Population Policy of India

Influencing public policy on fertility, it is vital to understand India's demographic, economic, and social characteristics while analyzing its population policy. After a thorough examination of India's socio-economic challenges, the country was determined to be at the takeoff stage, implying that it has advanced beyond the conventional society's high stationary stage. Other socio-economic variables such as food availability, housing, education, work possibilities, capital creation rate, dependency ratio, India belongs to the developing world, which is characterised by high rates of birth and death. The quality of the inhabitants is really low. As a result, any strategy that reduces the mortality and fertility rates is suitable. India, like other governments throughout the world, has implemented anti-natal laws in order to decrease future land pressures.

The Planning Commission was established by the Indian Government shortly after independence to create a strategy for the optimum, balanced utilisation of natural resources for economic development. In establishing the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission acknowledged that a population strategy aimed at slowing the pace of population growth in proportion to economic development and boosting people's living standards planning is essential, and family planning is a start in the right path. A budget of 65 lakhs was allocated in that plan for family planning initiatives. India was the first nation in the world to put in place a government-sponsored programme for population control.

It might be fair to divide the time into three halves for the examination of India's anti-natalist demographic plan.

Prior to the Declaration of Independence

Until the early 1920s, the British judged the effectiveness of their rule in part by the amount of population growth required in India, as Chandrasekharan pointed out, "The degree of contentment with and justification for British rule in India was exactly proportional to the significant growth in population indicated by the census every decade."

The British rulers' hesitancy was due in part to a national debate about population control and in part to a policy of not intervening in domestic affairs. During both world wars, the Indian elite expressed worry about population increase.

This was largely about population density. The 1931 census confirmed population increase, but whether India was overpopulated remained debatable.

P.K. Sharma authored "The Population Problem in India" in 1916. Wattal was a proponent of family planning. In Bombay, R.D. Karve created the first birth control centre in 1925. Ravindranath Tagore was an outspoken supporter of family planning. During the pre-independence period, the following were the major milestones in this direction:

- The Government of Mysore established the world's first government birth control clinic on 11th June, 1936.

- Madras University began offering classes on birth control methods in 1931.

- The Madras Government decided to operate birth control clinics in 1932.

- All men and women should be instructed on birth control measures at approved clinics, according to the All-India Women's Conference in Lucknow in 1932.

- In 1935, the Indian National Congress founded the Jawaharlal Nehru-led National Planning Committee. The need of birth control measures was stressed by this Committee. It recommended that the marriage age be raised, that mad and ill people be sterilized, that vital statistics be kept up-to-date, and that periodic demographic studies be conducted.

- In December 1995, the Association for the Research and Promotion of Family Hygiene was established.

- In 1939, birth control clinics were established in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh by Birth Control Worldwide and the Matri Seva Sangh, respectively.

- P.N. Sapru successfully lobbied for the creation of birth control clinics in the Council of States in 1940.

- The Family Planning Society was established in 1940 as a group dedicated to advancing family hygiene research.

- In 1943, the Wood Head Commission, a Famine Enquiry Commission, issued a negative report on the practice of birth control.

- In 1945, the Indian Government established the Health Survey and Development Committee, which was chaired by Sir Joseph Bhore. For the sake of the moms' health, this Committee advocated birth control services.

Aside from the aforementioned advancements, M.K. Gandhi's support for his organization had a significant impact on population control during this time period. "There might be two viewpoints regarding the importance of birth control," he said. However, the sole way passed down through the millennia is self-control, often known as Brahmacharya. It is a trustworthy sovereign remedy that helps those who use it. The connection is for the purpose of procreation, not for pleasure." Other birth control measures, however, were opposed by M.K. Gandhi and many other national leaders. Second, they believed that the important issue was independence, not population control.

The elite, on the other hand, encouraged and put pressure on the government to spread knowledge about birth control and its use.

Population Policy after Independence

The post-independence period may be split into three parts: (i) the pre-emergency period (1951-1975), (ii) the emergency period (1975-77), and (iii) the post-emergency period (after 1977).

(i) Prior to the Emergency (1951-75)

Five Year plans in India	
Plan	**Year**
First Plan	1951-1956
Second Plan	1956-1961
Third Plan	1961-1966
Three Annual Plans	1966-1969
Fourth Plan	1969-1974
Fifth Plan	1974-1979
Sixth Plan	1980-1985
Seventh Plan	1985-1990
Eighth Plan	1992-1997
Ninth Plan	1997-2002
Tenth Plan	2002-2007
Eleventh Plan	2007-2012
Twelfth Plan	2012-2017

(a) The First Five-Year Plan (1951-1956): In July 1951, the Draft Outline of the First Five Year Plan included a section on population pressure and its impact on development, admitting that India suffers population pressure, necessitating the

creation of a demographic strategy. The policy, which was introduced in the first Five Year Plan, can be described as follows:

- To understand why the population is growing at a higher rate.

- Regulation and discovery of facts about fertility and fecundity.

- Identifying ways to expand mass education more quickly.

- Using hospitals as family planning resource centres.

The amount of money allocated to fulfil the aforesaid objectives was ₹ 65 lakhs.

(b) The Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61): The pace of population increase was maintained as a crucial aspect in development and planning. This strategy has the following primary objectives:

- Consultation and advice services for family planning will be expanded.

. - Extension of sex education, population education, and other marital, childrearing, and childbearing concerns.

- Examining and evaluating the work of institutions that play a significant role.

- Preparing the report and development description.

A total budget of ₹ 5 crores were set for the entire plan period to achieve the aforesaid goal.

(c) The Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66): This plan had a provision of ₹ 27 crores, with the possibility of increasing to ₹ 50 crores, of which only ₹ 25.5 crores were spent. This strategy seemed more promising. This strategy, which is outlined below, aimed at long-term development through population control:

- A broader spread of education to provide a conducive social environment for family planning.

- Coordination of family planning programmes with public health services in general.
- Obtaining maximum cooperation from volunteer organizations and local institutions by including family planning curriculum in medical colleges and other educational institutions.

(d) The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74): Indira Gandhi served as India's prime minister during the time. The green revolution in India was accelerated by the nationalisation of 14 significant Indian banks by Indira Gandhi's administration. Furthermore, as a result of the Indo-Pak war of 1971, the situation in East Pakistan was deteriorating and the independence of Bangladesh, which necessitated the diversion of money intended for industrial growth. The target growth rate was 5.6%, but it was only 3.3% in reality.

(e) The Five-Year Plan (1974-79): The fifth five-year plan made a point of highlighting employment, reducing poverty, and justice. In terms of agricultural productivity and defence, self-sufficiency was also emphasised in the policy. The concept was rejected by the newly elected Morarji Desai administration in 1978. In 1975, the Electricity Supply Act was changed, allowing the federal government to take part in the production and transmission of power. To handle the growing traffic, the Indian National Highway System was built, and some roads were enlarged. The tourism industry increased as well. The target rate of growth was 4.4 percent, but it was 5.0 percent in the end.

II. Population Policy in a Time of Emergency (1975-77)

The National Population Policy Declaration (1976), the legal necessity to endorse family planning, some of the important characteristics of the period of National emergency may include the role of brutality in enforcing the family planning programme and the abrupt upward jolt in the execution of family planning programmes. A few of the bold decisions made during this time period are worth mentioning:

- The census population of 1971 will be used as the foundation for assigning federal funding to states, devolvement of duties, subsidies, and taxes, and so on until 2001.
- The marriage age for boys and girls was also requested to be increased from 15 to 18 to 18 and 21 years old, respectively. It was considered a criminal offence to break the law by raising the marriage age.
- States were given the authority to write their own sterilisation rules that, regardless of caste or origin, would be applicable to all Indian residents of the state. Maharashtra drafted the 1975 Maharashtra Family (Restriction on Size) Act and was rejected by the federal government.
- The most crucial feature of the family planning programme's execution is the coordination and cooperation of all state and federal government ministries.
- This strategy considered population education for the younger generation as a long-term project.

Apart from the foregoing, overenthusiasm and a lack of disagreement as a result of press restrictions, as well as a race to please the administrators, may be a few additional noteworthy elements of this time that have left an indelible mark on India's population policy history.

III. Policy Regarding the Post-Emergency Period 1977 (after March)

The Janata Government vowed shortly after gaining office, the population planning program—now known as the family welfare program—would not be carried out through coercion.

As a result, all laws and regulations based on coercion were repealed. The significance of the family planning movement, on the other hand, was underlined. The term "voluntary sterilization" was replaced with "expectations," and the word "targets"was dropped.

Many of the policies contained in the previous administration's National Population Policy, such as raising the marriage age, integrating the family planning programme, as well as promoting the family aid programme, were supported by the government. The government has made efforts, including highlighting the program's voluntary nature, inviting rural cooperative institutions to participate, and implementing a system of tier-based sterilisation compensation, among other things.

Welfare of Families

In India, the family welfare programme strives to provide family planning services as part of a larger package of maternal and child healthcare. It disseminates information and instruction to enable couples to make informed, free decisions concerning family size and spacing using contraception.

Programmes for Maternal and Child Health

In the light of the worldwide aims of "Health for all by 2000 AD," the Family Health Policy of 1983 established the following normative standards for maternal and child healthcare: (a) infant mortality must be reduced to fewer than 60 per thousand live births; (b) maternal mortality must be reduced to less than 200 per lakh live births; and (c) child mortality (0-4) must be reduced to less than 10 per thousand population. As 100% centrally supported schemes, the following specific programmes have been implemented:

- Since 1985-86, the Universal Immunization Program has been in effect.
- Since 1986-87, Therapy of Oral Rehydration (ORT) (Under) Programme has been in use.
- Prophylaxis Plans (Under Construction) since the fourth plan's adoption period.

(a) The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-1985): Increased national income, technical advancement, ensuring continued poverty and unemployment reductions, population management using family planning, and so forth.

The planned growth rate was 5.2 percent, but it was 5.66 percent in the end. The sixth plan made relatively little progress in terms of child health and maternity

care. As a result, there is a higher need to protect both the mother and the infant in order to increase the survival percentage.

(b) The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90): Focus: Rapid expansion of foodgrain production, greater job possibilities, and productivity while adhering to basic planning principles. The plan worked extremely well; instead of the anticipated 5 percent growth, the economy grew at a rate of 6 percent.

Strategy and Programmes: It was also determined that sterilization and other sterilization-related programmes should be given more attention, in addition to educating individuals and informing them of the benefits of later marriage. According to the report, in order to match the typical family size of two children, the child survival rate should also be increased. The family planning program's crucial component, the mother and child health programme, achieved its goal of bringing the 1 MR down to 80 per thousand live births in 1990.

(c) The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97): The seventh plan has been delayed for two years as a result of political upheaval in the nation's capital. Population management is one of the Eighth Plan's eight most significant objectives, the IMR from 80 per thousand in 1990 to 70 by 1997, and the CBR from 29.9 per thousand in 1990 to 26 per thousand by 1997. The following are the key features:

- A broad national consensus on family planning will be constructed with the active participation of volunteers from every community.
- The quality of the family planning programme's services and facilities should be upgraded. It should be more universally applicable.
- The development of new high-quality contraceptives is necessary.
- The impact of mortality on population policy is significant.

The National Health Program of 1981, which was approved by the country's sixth joint meeting of the central health welfare, represents a significant step forward in the country's mortality-reducing policy. This might be viewed as a statement made during the Alma-Ata's (USSR) WHO and UNICEF Conference in 1978.

(d) The Ninth Five-Year Plan: It was created with four major considerations in mind: quality of life, creation of gainful jobs, regional balance, and self-sufficiency. 6.5% growth is the goal and 5.35% actual growth.

Three significant factors, which mostly contribute to population increase, have been identified in the Approach Paper of the Ninth Five-Year Plan:

- The number of people between the ages of 15 and 45 years influences up to 60% of a country's population increase.
- The absence of contraception supplies is also leading to population increase of up to 20%.
- Because of the high infant mortality rate, there is a high birth rate. The high infant mortality rate accounts for around 20% of population growth.

(e) The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007):

Objectives:

- Obtain an 8% yearly growth rate for the GDP.

- The poverty rate will have dropped by five percentage points by 2007.

- Supplying the growing labour population with well-paying, high-quality jobs during the tenth plan period.

- By 2007, universal elementary education will be available.

- decrease of gender differences in income and literacy by 50% by 2007.

- From 2001 to 2011, the decadal rate of population increase was reduced to 16.2%.

- Raise literacy rates to 72% by the end of the plan period and 80% by 2012.

- By 2007, the infant mortality rate will have dropped to 45 per 1000 live births, and by 2012, it will have dropped to 28.

- An increase in tree and forest cover of 25% by 2007 and a 33% increase by 2012.

- By 2007, all main contaminated rivers will be cleaned, and other notified portions will be cleaned by 2012.

(f) The Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007-2012):

Objectives:

- ncrease the GDP growth rate from 7% to 10%. Boost agricultural GDP expansion to a yearly pace of 4%.

- Increase employment by 70 million and decrease unemployment among educated people to around 5%.

- An increase of 20% in the actual pay rate for unskilled employees.

- Reduce primary school dropout rates from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% in 2011-12. Raise the literacy rate among people aged 7 and up to 85%.

- Reduce maternal and infant mortality to 1 per 1000 live births and 28 per 1000 live births, respectively.

- By 2009, all people will have access to safe drinking water. halving the current level of malnutrition among children aged 0-3 years.

- Reduce the prevalence of anaemia in women and girls by 50%.

- Raise the sex ratio for children aged 0 to 6 from 935 in 2011-12 to 950 in 2016-17.

- By November 2007, link every village to the telephone network, and by 2012, give broadband connectivity to all communities.

- By 2011-12, achieve WHO air quality standards in all significant cities.

- By 2011-12, ensure clean river waters, process all urban waste water.

- By 2016-17, 20 percent more energy efficiency.

(g) The Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012-2017): The government of India's twelfth five-year plan calls for an 8.2% growth rate, although the National Development Council (NDC) authorized an 8.0% growth rate for the 12th Five-Year Plan on December 27, 2012. During the 12th Five-Year Plan, the government wants to eliminate poverty by 10%. "We intend to lower poverty estimates by 9% yearly on a sustainable basis over the plan term," stated Mr. Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

The Experimentation Period (1951-1961)

Family planning was made available by the government as a method of population control during the first ten years of planned economic growth in India (1955-1961). In 1952, the National Family Planning Program was established with the intention of "reducing the birth rate to the degree required to stabilise the population at a level compatible with the needs of the national economy."

With a first plan investment of ₹ 65 lakhs and a second plan outlay of ₹ 5 crores, this initiative began on an experimental basis. It was created using a Clinical Approach to help people who were encouraged to frequent government-run family planning centres.

The Population Control Policy (1961 to 2000)

The Extension Approach to Family Planning was introduced in the Third Plan in response to the considerable population expansion of 21.5 percent in the 1961 Census. This method placed a strong emphasis on the adoption of a family planning educational strategy through Panchayat Samitis, Village Development Committees, and other groups in order to influence people's attitudes, behaviours, and understanding regarding family planning.
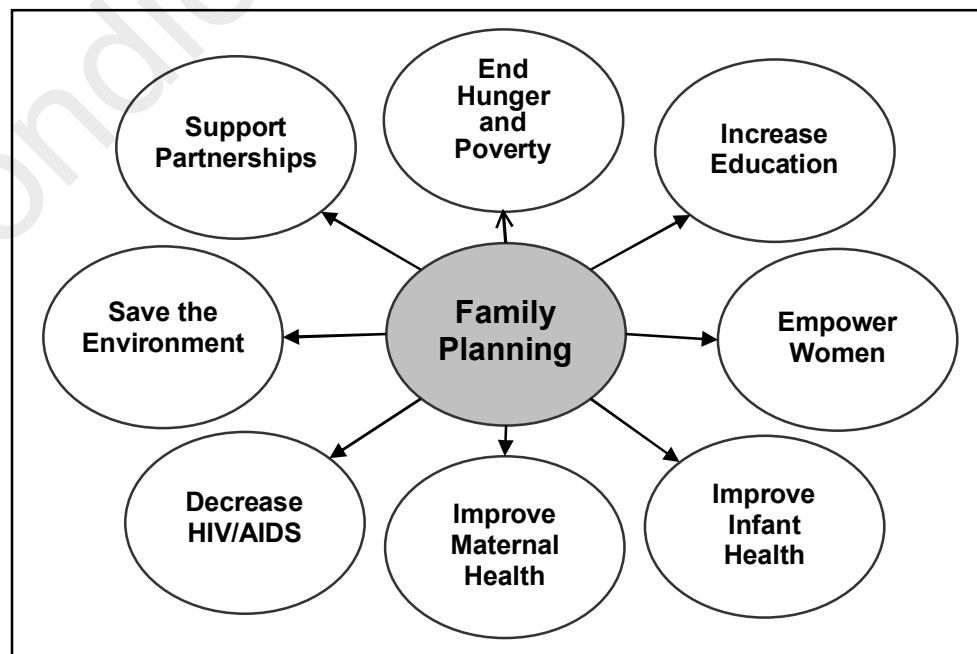
The above figure shows the advantage of family planning.

With ₹ 27 crores being up for this purpose during the Plan, additionally, the family planning programme was made to be more goal-oriented. By 1973, the target birth rate was to be 25 per 1000 people.

The couples received guidance on various family planning strategies to use as part of it. They may use any strategy they wished. To ensure the smooth implementation of the family planning programme, a separate Department of Family Welfare was established under the Ministry of Health and Family Planning in 1966.

During the Fourth Plan, the family planning programme was given top emphasis with ₹ 330 crores allocated.

The objective was to reduce the birth rate to 25 per 1000 people by 1980–1981. Work was to be concentrated on the following:

● Acceptance in the social circle of a tiny household;

● Increased knowledge of family planning techniques in both urban and rural areas; and

● Making different gadgets and equipment available to the couples.

Another crucial tactic was the integration of family planning services with healthcare, maternity and paediatric care, and nutrition. The family planning programme was expanded as a result. Couples in the reproductive age range of 25 to 35 years were advised to have sterilisation, and the Selective Approach was employed to increase the effectiveness of this programme.

The population increased by 24.6%, according to the 1971 Census. In order to address this, the Fifth Plan set an ambitious goal of reducing the birth rate to 30 per 1000 by the plan's end (1978–79) and 25 per 1000 by 1983–84.

In order to do this, it projected that 33 percent of couples would be protected from conception by 1978–1979, up from 16–17 percent at the end of the Fourth Plan. A financial incentive was given to couples undergoing sterilisation to encourage them to finish the treatment.

In 1976, the National Population Policy was introduced for the first time with the goal of mounting "a frontal assault on the problem of numbers."

Its most salient features were:

● to change the age of majority for marriage from 21 for men and 18 for women;

● to implement unique initiatives throughout all States to improve the level of female education; and

● to increase the monetary incentive for people who undergo sterilization based on how many kids the family has.

Additional benefits for government workers who are sterilising themselves and having up to two children.

In all of the states, sterilization targets were set. The number of sterilizations increased from 9.4 lakhs in 1973-74 to 82.6 lakhs in 1976-77 as a result. However, this was owing to the majority of state governments' approval of mandatory sterilization.

In the post-emergency era, the Janata Government created a New Population Policy in 1977. The following were the primary aspects of this policy:

- The family welfare programme will now be known as the family planning programme.
- Establishing the marriage age at 18 for females and 21 for males. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act of 1978 made this possible by making sterilizing elective.
- Making population education a regular element of the curriculum.
- monetary incentive for people who undergo tubectomy and sterilization.
- Tax breaks for commercial businesses that encourage birth control among their employees.
- The use of the media to advocate for family planning in rural areas, etc.

This programme abolished forced sterilization and emphasized voluntary sterilization. The family planning programme was hampered as a result of this. As a result, the number of sterilisation procedures decreased from 82.6 lakh in 1976–1977 to 9 lakh in 1977–1978.

By the year 2000, the crude birth rate was to be decreased to 21, the crude death rate to be decreased to 9, the infant mortality rate to be decreased to less than 60 per 1000, and the couple protection rate (CPR) to be increased to 60%.

The goal of obtaining an NRR of 1 was updated to 2006–2011 in the Seventh Plan with a crude birth rate of 29, a crude death rate of 10.4, a child mortality rate of 90 per 1000, and a couple protection rate of 42 percent. In the Seventh Plan, the importance of the two-child family was also emphasised. It improved maternity, child health, and family planning programmes to ensure its success.

The Eighth Plan extended the goal of achieving an NRR of 1 to the years 2011–16 in order to accomplish it. During the implementation of the Plan, the crude birth rate was set at 26, the child death rate at 70 per 1000, the couple protection rate at 56%.

The government switched from the old Population Control Approach to the Reproductive and Child Health Approach in October 1997 with the intention of stabilising the population and enhancing quality of life in order to achieve these objectives. This tactic emphasised decentralised area-specific macro-planning.

It gave rise to a plethora of fresh efforts aimed at enhancing the calibre and accessibility of social services for women, kids, and teenagers, including those related to child survival, safe motherhood, universal immunisation, and reproductive tract infections (RTI).

The prior approach of employing an NRR (Net Reproduction Rate) of 1.0 was switched out for a TFR (Total Fertility Rate) of 2.1 during the Ninth Plan. According to the Plan, this level of TFR is anticipated to be attained by 2026. Furthermore, by the end of the Ninth Plan, the goals for the infant death rate of 50 per 1000, crude birth rate of 23, total fertility rate of 2.6, and CPR of 60 percent had been attained. This was made possible by enhanced RCH (Reproductive and Child Health) (2002).

The National Policy for Women's Empowerment was passed in 2001 with the intention of ensuring that women have their rightful place in society by utilising their empowerment as agents of socioeconomic development.

2.4.4 National Population Policy (2000)
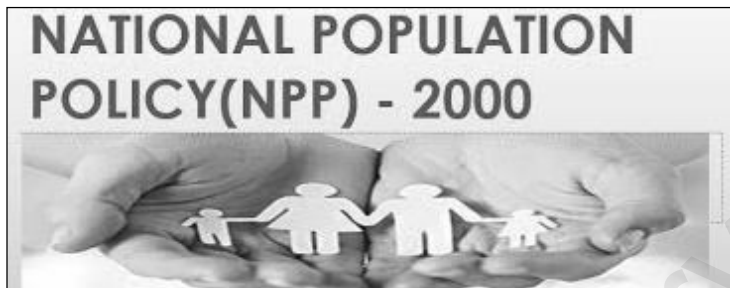
The National Population Policy of 2000 emphasises that socially equitable development policies that prioritise everyone's well-being are the most effective.

Important Characteristics

1. The National Population Policy states that economic and social development should enhance people's quality of life, promote their wellbeing, and give them chances and options to become active members of society.

2. The enormous number of people in India who are of reproductive age, the higher overall fertility rate brought on by the unmet need for contraception, and the higher desirable total fertility rate brought on by high infant mortality and early girl marriages are all factors in the country's rapid population growth.

3. The National Policy's short-term objectives are to address unmet needs for contraception, health infrastructure, and personnel, as well as to make sure that fundamental reproductive and child healthcare is provided in an integrated manner.

Long-term goals include stabilising the population by 2045 at a level that promotes social advancement, long-term economic growth, and environmental preservation. To achieve these goals by 2010, 14 National Socio-demographic Goals have been created. The following are some of the policy's key measures:

1. Making obligatory school attendance and lowering dropout rates.

2. Slash the infant mortality rate to 30 per 1000 live births.

3. Less than 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births should be the target.

4. Encourage girls to marry later in life.

5. Achieve an institutional delivery rate of 80%.

6. To achieve TFR replacement levels, actively encourage modest family norms.

If India's large population is given the tools to live healthy and economically productive lives, they may become its greatest asset. The spread of literacy and education, as well as the increased availability of affordable reproductive and child health services, the convergence of service delivery at village levels, and women's participation in the paid labour force, will all help to accelerate the process of population stabilisation. Population stabilisation is a multi-sectoral endeavour that necessitates frequent and effective communication among a wide range of stakeholders, as well as collaboration at all levels of government and society. If the NPP 2000's Action Plan is carried out as a national movement, success will be attained.

Dimensions of India's Population Policy: Psycho-social Consequences

While all population plans appear to be similar in their design, they differ in terms of their true end goals. This is so that the formulation can be carried out by the Ministry of Health and a select group of planning organisations. The main elements of population impacting policies should be investigated since they are intended to have a direct impact on the population and because the goal of population policy is to manipulate demographic traits. Significant factors include reducing fertility, mortality and morbidity, migration, and population dispersion.

India's fertility laws aim to cut the birth rate to 25 per 1,000 people by 1984, or a growth rate of 1.25%. While India has succeeded in lowering both the death and birth rates, the reductions are not proportionate. As a result, the pace of growth has increased. As a result, the nation is under pressure to cut the birth rate at this time. Despite her best efforts, India has struggled to achieve this aim for a variety of reasons.

First, birth control programmes did not obtain the same level of support as expected, although measures to cut mortality were reasonably well accepted. Furthermore, birth control schemes have developed a cultural taboo, presumably as a result of insufficient and ambiguous promotion on the side of programme managers as well as illiteracy. For a variety of socio-economic factors, India's migration is minimal. First, India is a country with a high rate of illiteracy which has limited migration opportunities. Second, because agriculture employs 80% of Indians, they are content with whatever they earn at home.

In terms of in-migration, India has not attracted in-migrants as a developing country plagued by inadequate capital formation, unemployment, poverty, and a sluggish pace of technological advancement. India's attempts to postpone marriage through low or persuasion have fallen short because the majority of young women there are not in school or working for pay. Equal status for daughters should be guaranteed through inheritance laws, changing the preference for sons.

India recently took a step in this direction by granting daughters a share of their family property, breaking the social norm that denies daughters any claim to their parental or ancestors' property. In a society where females are denied any claim to their ancestors' or parents' property, this law hasn't gained much traction. It seems that just a small percentage of Indian women would embrace equal rights because more than 80% of them live in villages that prevent them from deviating from their expected traditional responsibilities. It is critical to consider how population policy will function in the real world when developing it.

Check Your Progress

6. Is population control a policy that is implemented on a voluntary basis?
7. What is the definition of a population policy that is beneficial to the people?

2.5 ANSWERS TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

1. A population explosion occurs whenever a species' population catches a quick upswing. The term is most frequently used in reference to the global human population, notably the post-World War II population boom as a result of a combination of a faster birth rate, lower infant mortality and longer life expectancy.

2. With 1.42 billion inhabitants, China is the most populated nation in the world as of 2019.

3. Other environmental issues such as pollution, waste disposal, deforestation, global warming, and global warming are linked to overpopulation.

4. The consequence of population growth are:

   (i) Poverty: With little resources, a big family will become impoverished.

   (ii) Unsanitary living conditions: As a result of more people crammed into a tiny space. People would be exposed to more illnesses as a result of this.

   (iii) A housing crisis: It will occur as more dwellings are needed to accommodate the growing population, but they are not being created at a rapid enough rate.

   (iv) Pollution: This will be a new issue as a result of the increased population. A large population will pollute the environment.

5. India's population is expected to increase by 25% from 2011 to 1.52 billion people by 2036, according to the Technical Committee on Population Predictions' final report, which was published in July 2020. The National Commission on Demographic (NCP) Initiatives of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare established the group with the goal of giving population forecasts for the years 2011 through 2036.

6. The population policy's original goals were to curb population increase and encourage economic development, and it has accomplished both.

7. Population policies are various laws or regulations enacted by governments to achieve demographic changes such as lowering or rising birth rates, lowering mortality, encouraging immigration, or achieving other related goals. They even attempt to alter the population's composition on occasion.

2.6 SUMMARY

- The world's population increase has become one of the most pressing issues. It refers to a situation in which a country's population quickly outnumbers its ability to support itself.

- India's economy is under strain due to population expansion and growing resource use. Population growth is faster in impoverished and developing countries than in wealthy countries.

- Several reasons, including social, economic, psychological and religious aspects, are to blame for the massive population expansion. In India, women marry young and start their kids soon. Furthermore, sons are highly valued in the joint family arrangement. Because of dramatically better healthcare and expanded food supply, the gap between birth and mortality rates is widening. Population expansion is also aided by migration from one country to another.

- The population growth has caused several issues in various areas of development, including education, the environment and the country's economy. In education, there will be a large teacher-to-student ratio, a

scarcity of personnel and a shortage of various educational facilities like furniture, libraries, laboratories, and so on, all of which will contribute to low educational quality and disciplinary issues.

- Population increase has exacerbated important environmental issues such as environmental deterioration, deforestation, air, water and noise pollution, among others. It has also had an impact on the people's socio-economic lives.

- The population control effort relies heavily on activities in the areas of information, education, and communities (IEC). Fortunately, thanks to government-led programmes, female literacy has increased significantly over the last decade. High school and college courses should contain population education. It should also be a significant component of adult and non-formal education. Communication tactics should be designed in such a way that they are successful in changing attitudes and dispelling indifference, ignorance, and reservations regarding family planning and small-family norms.

- As a result, developing an integrated multi-sectoral approach to deal with the population in all of its aspects is critical. Regardless of religion, caste, or political affiliation, a serious and aggressive implementation of population policy will serve to offer a better shared present and future for all of our people.

2.7 KEY TERMS

1. **Demography:** Demography is the study of the characteristics of a population. The number of births per 1,000 individuals in the population is known as the birth rate.

2. **Death rate:** The number of deaths per 1,000 individuals in the population is referred to as the death rate.

3. **Population explosion:** A population explosion is a situation in which a country's population expansion outpaces its ability to cope with the influx of people.

4. **Ecumene:** Habitable land is defined as territory with sufficient water supplies, reasonably level topography, and readily available human food sources.

5. **Underpopulation:** A excess of essential resources to satisfy the demands of a particular area's population.

6. **Overpopulation:** Overpopulation refers to a shortage of resources to satisfy the demands of a particular area's population.

7. **Migration:** The movement of people from one place to another is known as migration. The motivations might include a desire for education, job or a higher standard of living, among others. The majority of migration in

India occurs from rural to urban regions in quest of improved economic prospects.

8. **Population Density:** Population density is defined as the number of people living in a certain geographic area per unit of land area. (For instance, one square kilometre is multiplied by how many people dwell there to determine a region's population density.)

9. **Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** TFR stands for the average number of children a woman can have. India's TFR is now 2.3, however it varies per state.

10. **Birth Rate:** The birth rate is defined as the total live births per 1,000 persons in a given year. (For example, if we take 1000 members of a population in 2014 and compare them to the same population in 2015, we may calculate the number of newborn infants born during that time period.) This will provide information on the birth rate). In 2016, the birth rate in India was 19.3%.

2.8 SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain the meaning of Population Explosion.
2. What are the adverse effects of population explosion?
3. "Population growth has become the mother of all calamities." Explain.

Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the fundamental variables impacting India's population.
2. What steps has the NPP 2000 made to protect the youth population?
3. What is the major reason for population growth?
4. What is the negative impact of population growth?
5. What are the objectives of population policy?
6. Why population policy is important for a country progress?

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which period is referred to as the period of population explosion?

   (a) 1901-1921   (b) 1921-1951

   (c) 1951-1981   (d) 1981-2001

2. Identify one of the reasons for population explosion.

   (a) Disease control   (b) Low birth rate

   (c) Low death rate   (d) None of the above

3. The book "An Essay on the Principle of Population" was written by

   (a) Thomas Robert Malthus   (b) Marxist

   (c) Max Weber   (d) None of the above

4. An enumeration or counting of a population is referred to as

   (a) vital statistics   (b) census

   (c) fertility rate   (d) growth rate

5. Which of the following is the most significant feature of Indian population?

   (a) Improvement in the literacy level

   (b) the size of its adolescent population

   (c) improvement in health condition

   (d) declining in birth rate

6. When did the national population policy came into effect?

   (a) 1952   (b) 1968

   (c) 2000   (d) 2001

7. The average number of persons per unit area, such as square kilometer, is termed as which of the following?

   (a) Population distribution   (b) Population growth

   (c) Absolute population   (d) Population density

8. Largest component of internal migration in India is

   (a) Rural-urban migration   (b) Urban-rural migration

   (c) Marriage migration   (d) Rural migration

9. Human population can

   (a) exist apart from cultural interaction

   (b) exist a part from social interaction

   (c) exist a part from socio-cultural interaction

   (d) not exist apart from socio-cultural interaction

10. The number of people in different age group is referred as

    (a) adolescent population   (b) age composition

    (c) sex ratio   (d) occupational structure

Ans.: 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (a), 4. (b), 5. (c), 6. (b), 7. (d), 8. (a), 9. (d), 10. (b)

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Unit III Violence against Women

Learning Objectives:

By the end of this unit, the learners would be able to:

- Know the nature of violence against women
- Discuss the types of violence against women
- Theoretically explain violent behaviour against women
- Understand the means to control violent behaviour against women

Structure:

3.1   INTRODUCTION

Savagery against women and young women is a significant well-being and common liberties issue. About one-fifth of all women worldwide have experienced physical or sexual abuse at some point in their life at the hands of a man or men. Many people, especially pregnant women and small children, are victims of serious, ongoing, or repetitive assaults. Savagery against women has been estimated around the world to be as serious a cause of mortality and insufficiency among women of reproductive age as disease, and a more common cause of infirmity than vehicle crashes and intestinal illness combined. Women's mistreatment is successfully overlooked by almost every general audience in the world. When compared to the number of incidents, men who beat or assault women or young women are rarely charged and convicted. As a result, savagery serves to maintain and reinforce women's subjugation.

India is a conventional male-overwhelmed country where ladies need to confront different savagery in the general public from the antiquated time. As the world is driving in the mechanical improvement, headway of material success, and so forth, the pace of unnatural sex and viciousness with ladies is likewise coming. Assaults and merciless homicides have been so normal nowadays. Other savagery are like badgering, attack, chain-grabbing, and so forth have been associated with the every day schedule in the cutting-edge Indian culture. Brutality against ladies has developed by and large in the free India. Share passings, murder, lady of the hour consuming, and so forth are bringing about other viciousness in the general public. Synchronous expansion in viciousness against ladies is blocking the social, practical, political and social advancement in the country.

The ceaseless act of share framework in the general public demonstrates that the viciousness against ladies can never end. It is an intricate peculiarity covering a few components of savagery. It diminishes the situation with little kids in the general public as well as brings down their nobility. At the hour of marriage, in the event that a lady do not carry satisfactory share with her, she would truly be at high

danger of abuse after the marriage. Large number of young ladies are welcome survivors of this social villain on everyday schedule.

3.2 NATURE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The word savagery has a by and large pessimistic implication. It has been characterized as "conduct intended to cause injury to individuals or harm to property." It might be viewed as real or ill-conceived, contingent upon who utilizes it and why and how. A few exceptional employments of brutality, especially in sports like football and hockey, are so socially acknowledged that they are for the most part seen not as savage however as sound and even person building. Additionally, not by and large, considered savagery is underlying viciousness, i.e., the guys and 3% are females.

In many societies all over the world, a women is still considered to be the property of men. There is a major business around women, as articles. This adds to inequality, as similar open doors are not accessible. This segregation has brought about a lot of savagery against women, both truly and inwardly. By and large, women are not permitted to take off from the house without the consent of their spouses or father. They are totally subject to men, and this leaves them defenceless against misuse and savagery.

The way that women do not get similar freedoms as men is a significant contributing variable to viciousness against women. Orientation disparity is a common freedoms infringement, and it should be tended to direly. We really want to make a general public where women are treated with deference and respect where they have similar open doors as men. Really, at that time, we can end savagery against women for the last time.

Violent demonstrations are usually classified as physical, sexual, or mental, irrespective of whether they are self-coordinated, relational, or aggregate. Mental mistreatment can take many forms, including hardship and neglect. Be that as it may, these various structures frequently interface with one another, and structure an intricate example of conduct where mental savagery is combined with physical and additionally sexual maltreatment for certain settings. Coker and colleagues discovered that women who had been subjected to both physical and sexual abuse scored higher on scales measuring chronic illness than women who had only been subjected to physical violence. They deduce that sexual viciousness could be a sign of more extreme violence, as well as a rise in savagery.

Actual viciousness is practiced through genuinely forceful demonstrations like kicking, gnawing, slapping, beating, or in any event, choking. Deliberately incurred wounds are regularly camouflaged as mishaps.

Constrained sex with actual power, risks, and terrorising is referred to as sexual viciousness. Limited interest in corrupting sexuality manifests itself in activities such as the refusal to use contraception or to embrace steps to protect against physically transmitted illnesses. Even still, there is a lot of sexual savagery

when it comes to implying accomplice savagery. It can also happen in a variety of situations. Sexual violence can be perpetrated by a relative, a romantic partner, or a coworker, and it can affect children and teenagers as well as adults. In assaults, a woman can be physically mistreated by one or more parties. Assault, rape, sexual abuse, and sexual savagery are all phrases that are sometimes used interchangeably. Regardless, these terminologies may have entirely different meanings and recommendations in different situations and regions. The initial two will quite often be characterized lawfully, with assault frequently being more barely characterized than rape. Legitimate definitions might differ from clinical and social definitions.

Check Your Progress

1. What is meant by the word savagery against women?

3.3 TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Following are the types of violence against women.

3.3.1 Abusive Behaviour at Home

Abusive behaviour at home, also known as homegrown mistreatment or private accomplice brutality, is any action taken with the intention of gaining or keeping control over a close partner. It includes all actions that are physical, sexual, financial, and mental, as well as the risks associated with those acts, that have an impact on others. One of the most well-known types of violence against women in the entire globe is this.
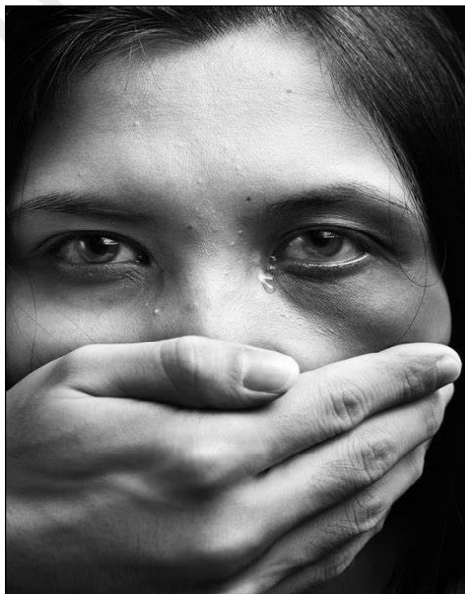
3.3.2 Financial Brutality

Making or attempting to make an individual fiscally subordinate includes maintaining complete control over monetary assets, maintaining access to cash, or perhaps prohibiting involvement in daily activities.

3.3.3 Mental Viciousness

Examples of mental cruelty include terrorising, undermining actual harm to oneself, an accomplice, or children; destroying pets and property; playing mind games; or forcibly separating from friends, family, school, or possibly employment.

3.3.4 Passionate Savagery

Examples of enthusiastic brutality include undermining a person's sense of self-worth through constant criticism, undermining one's abilities, mocking or engaging in other raucous behaviour, endangering a partner's bond with the children, or forbidding a partner from seeing loved ones.

3.3.5 Actual Viciousness

True savagery includes hitting, kicking, eating, getting, squeezing, shoving, ripping hair, biting, denying medical attention, forcing alcohol or drug use, or using other forms of physical force to harm or attempt to harm a companion. It could also include property damage.

3.3.6 Femicide

Femicide refers to the intentional killing of women because they are women, but it can be defined more broadly to include any killings of women or young women. There are several ways that femicide is different from male manslaughter. For instance, the majority of femicide instances are reported by accomplices or former accomplices and involve domestic violence, threats or acts of terror, sexual violence, or circumstances in which women are less powerful or possess less wealth than their accomplice.
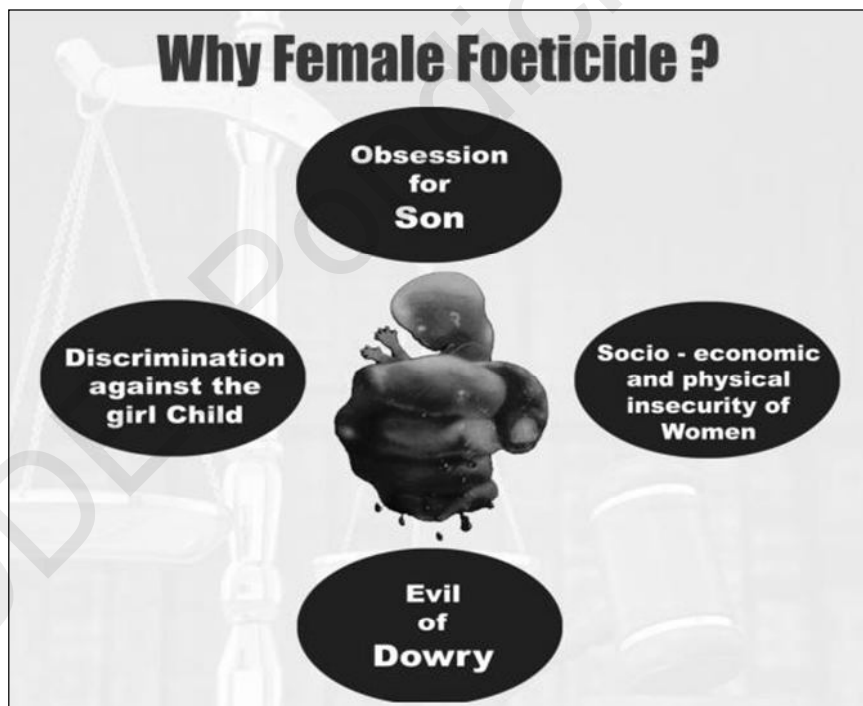
3.3.7 Honour Killing

Honour killing is the homicide of a relative, normally a lady or young lady, for the indicated reason that the individual has brought disrespect or disgrace upon the family. These killings regularly have to do with sexual virtue, and assumed offences with respect to female relatives.

3.3.8 Sexual Savagery

Any sexual act carried out against the will of another person is considered sexual violence, whether it be when that person refuses to consent or when getting their consent is difficult due to factors like their age, psychological condition, or level of intoxication or drug usage. Sexual savagery can incorporate the accompanying.

3.3.9 Lewd Behaviour

Non-consensual actual contact, such as seizing, squeezing, slapping, or rubbing against another person in a sexual manner, is considered lewd behaviour. Heckles, sexual remarks regarding an individual's body or attractiveness, demands for sexual blessings, physically intriguing gazing, following, and uncovering one's sex organs are all examples of non-actual structures.

3.3.10 Assault

Any non-consensual vaginal, butt-centric, or oral infiltration of another person with any real part or thing is considered assault. This can be done by anyone the survivor knows or doesn't know, within marriage and ties, and during a provided struggle.

3.3.11 Remedial Assault

Remedial assault is a type of assault of executed against somebody based on their sexual direction or orientation character. It is planned to constrain the casualty to adjust to heterosexuality or regulating orientation personality.

3.3.12 Assault Culture

Assault culture is the social climate that permits sexual savagery to be standardized and defended. It is established in male-centric society and energized by steady orientation imbalances and predispositions about orientation and sexuality.

3.3.13 Illegal Exploitation

Illegal exploitation is the procurement and abuse of individuals, through means like power, misrepresentation, compulsion, or misdirection. This shocking wrongdoing captures a huge number of women and young women around the world, a considerable lot of whom are physically taken advantage of.

3.3.14 Female Genital Mutilation

The term "female genital mutilation" (FGM) refers to practises that harm or change the female genital organs for non-clinical purposes. It is divided into four

main categories, and the training and motivations guiding each category change over time. FGM is a common procedure that is usually believed to be an important step in preparing young women for adulthood and marriage. It is typically motivated by beliefs about orientation and its relationship to a suitable sexual articulation. By means of a joint declaration made by WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA in 1997, it was initially designated as harsh.

3.3.15 Child Marriage

Child marriage alludes to any marriage where either of the companions are below the age of 18. It is an infringement of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which expresses that "marriage will be gone into just with the free and full assent of the expecting life partners." Girls are bound to be youngster women, and thus exit school and experience different types of savagery.

Sex Trafficking - Prostitution - Pole/Lap/Table Dancing - Pornography

Physical - Financial - Sexual - Emotional (Psychological/Mental)

COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Violence Against Women

RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND STALKING

Forced Marriage - Honour Crimes - Dowry Related Crimes - FGM

Note: Men can also suffer from most of these forms of violence but the majority of the victims are women and children.

Adapted from NHS What Health Workers Need to Know about Gender Based Violence, an Overview http://www.gbv.scot.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/GBV_12ppA5-5.pdf

3.3.16 On-the-web or Computerized Savagery

On-the-web or computerized savagery against women alludes to any demonstration of brutality that is submitted, helped or bothered by the utilization of data and correspondence innovation (cell phones, the Internet, online media, PC games, message informing, email, and so forth) against a woman since she is a lady.

Online brutality can incorporate the accompanying:

- **Cyberbullying:** Cyberbullying includes the sending of scary or compromising messages.
- **Doxing:** Doxing includes the public arrival of private or distinguishing data about the person in question.

Check Your Progress

2. Define violence against women.
3. What is meant by FGM?
4. What is meant by child marriage?
5. What is Cyberbullying?

3.4 THEORETICAL EXPLANANTION OF VIOLENT AGAINST WOMEN

Viciousness against women alludes to compel, regardless of whether unmistakable or convert, used to wrest from a woman something that she would rather not give willingly and which causes her either actual injury or enthusiastic injury or both.

Viciousness against women might be classified as criminal savagery (assault, kidnapping, murder, attack, etc.), aggressive behaviour at home (settlement passing, spouse battering, sexual maltreatment by family, abuse of widows and older women, torment of girl-in-law, etc.), and social brutality (driving wife/girl-in-law to go for female foeticide, eve-prodding, constraining a youthful widow to perpetrate sati, declining to give offer to a lady in property, etc.).

Who are the casualties of savagery? Based on a study we distinguish four kinds of ladies who are generally the casualties of brutality:

1. Who feel defenseless, discouraged, have a helpless mental self-portrait and experience the ill-effects of self-degrading, or the individuals who are 'sincerely devoured' by the culprits of brutality or who experience the ill-effects of 'philanthropic weakness'.

2. Who reside in uncomfortable family situations or in households that cannot be characterised as "average", i.e., which are fundamentally fragmented, financially insecure, ethically degenerate, and practically lacking.

3. Who need social development or social relational abilities and experience the ill-effects of conduct problems.

4. Whose spouses have either obsessive characters or are drunkards.

Crime file

RAPE (376 IPC)
580
833

ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITH INTENT TO OUTRAGE THEIR MODESTY (354 IPC)
735   1,022

KIDNAPPING OF WOMEN
1,026
1,580

ABDUCTION OF WOMEN   46   159

INSULT TO THE MODESTY OF WOMEN (509 IPC)
146   197

498-A/406 IPC (CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND IN-LAWS)   824   1,712

DOWRY DEATH (304B)
47
56

DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT
3
7

●2020 ●2021
Data up to June 15
SOURCE: DELHI POLICE
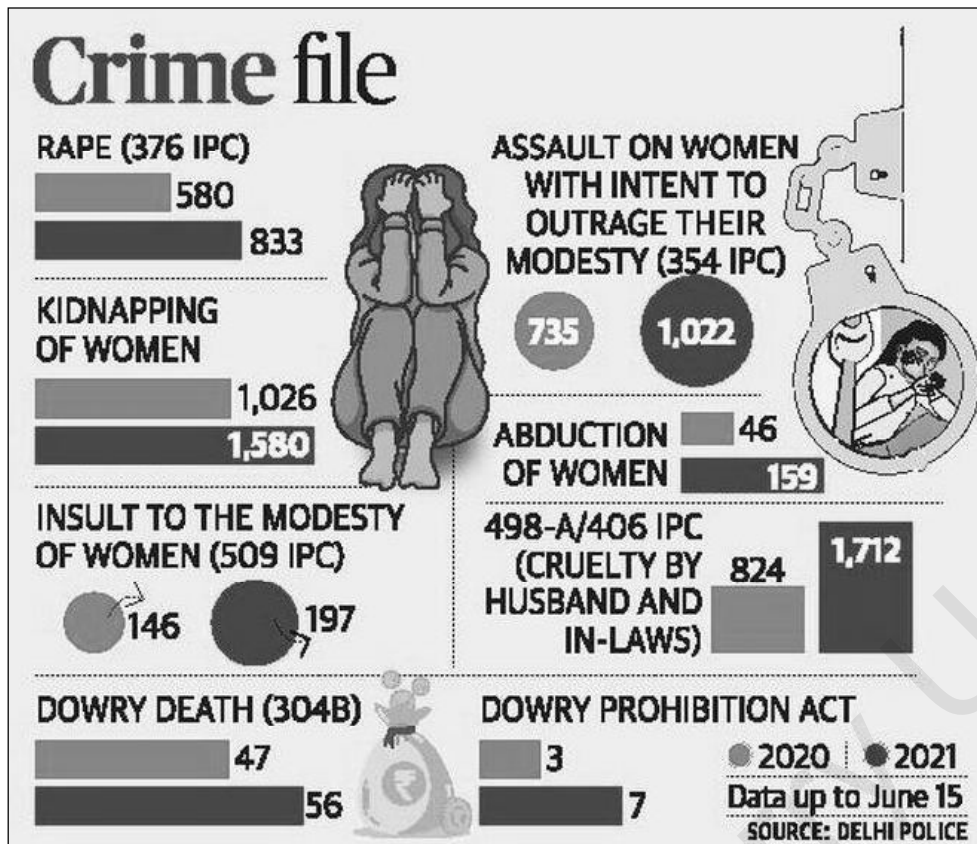
The image above is from THE HINDU Newspaper, which shows that rape cases have increased to 833 in 2021from 580 in the same period last year.

In the first six months of 2021, crime against women in Delhi increased by 63.3 percent when compared to the same period in 2020, according to data provided by Delhi Police.

Who are the culprits of brutality? By and large, women are mishandled and assaulted by men they know. One review directed by the University of Warwick in England called attention to that around 60% of women are mishandled by their own relatives and around 40% by outsiders.

In India, additionally, the instances of abuse reported to police in various states are very less. Guys contend that today a lady does not stick to the ordinary boundaries expected of a spouse. Does this mirror that a lady declining to adjust and requesting some opportunity and independence needs brutality whether physical, mental or enthusiastic to guarantee that congruity? Would we be able to acknowledge this kind of 'patriarchal agreements in this age?

Assault: Though attack is perceived as genuine in all countries, it is demonstrably not as genuine in India as it appears to be in western culture. It isn't just the helpless young ladies who become assault casualties, yet even the representatives having a place with the working class are physically embarrassed by their bosses. Ladies prisoners in correctional facilities are assaulted by the directors, ladies wrongdoing suspects by the cops, ladies patient by clinic staff, house cleaner workers by their lords, and ladies day by day breadwinners by project workers and

center men. Indeed, even hard of hearing and unable to speak, insane person and visually impaired, and ladies bums are not saved. Ladies from the lower working class who are the primary breadwinners for their families are subjected to sexual abuse invisibly and without retaliation. If the victims register a fight, they will face social guilt and shame, as well as true blame aches and behavioural disorders.

Snatching and Kidnapping: Kidnapping is removing or captivating of a minor without the assent of the legal watchman. Snatching is coercively, falsely or underhandedly removing of a lady with a goal of tempting her to unlawful sex or convincing her to wed an individual without wanting to. In hijacking, the casualties assent is unimportant yet in kidnapping, the casualty's intentional assent supports the wrongdoing. The significant attributes of seizing/kidnapping as uncovered by an investigation of 41 cases are:

1. Unmarried young ladies are bound to be casualties of snatching than wedded ladies.

2. Kidnappings and casualties are familiar with one another in an enormous number of cases.

3. More often than not, the basic exchange between the kidnapper and his victim takes place at the latter's house or neighbourhood.

4. Most frequently, just a single individual is engaged with kidnapping. Accordingly, a danger with respect to the guilty party and obstruction with respect to the casualty is not extremely normal in snatching.

5. The two most significant intentions of snatching are sex and marriage. Kidnapping with a monetary rationale comprises scarcely one 10th of the all out snatching.

6. Rapes go with snatching in excess of 80% of the cases.

7. Lack of parental authority and discordant family ties are important factors in contacts between the kidnapper and the target as well as young women escaping the house with some familiar person.

Murder: Homicide is principally a manly wrongdoing. However, it is not possible to acquire statistics for all of India about sex-based killings and the number of victims. It is noteworthy that there are fewer female crime survivors than male victims. The key characteristics of female killers and their victims as found in an exact investigation of 33 homicide cases are:

1. In a greater part of cases (94%), killers and their casualties are individuals from a similar family;

2. In around four-fifth cases (80%) killers have a place with the youthful age gathering of 25-40 years;

3. Women who have been in long-term relationships (lasting more than five years) with the male perpetrator make up a sizable portion of the victims. The victims' average relationship length with their partners and in-laws was calculated to be 7.5 years;

4. The majority of the deceased women are mothers. The kids were 14.8 years old on average;

5. Killers frequently belong to groups and professions with poor prestige and salary;

6. Sixty six percent of murders (66%) are spontaneous and carried out under the influence of intense emotion;

7. Four-fifth homicides (80%) are submitted without anyone's assistance. Assistant in arranged killings are likewise generally relatives; and

8. Insignificant homegrown squabbles, unlawful relations, and ladies' persistent sickness are the primary inspirations in ladies' homicide.

Torture for dowry: Dowry-passings either via self-destruction by husband and parents-in-law have for sure turned into a reason for extraordinary worry for guardians, lawmakers, police, courts and society all in all. Not seven days passes when one does not find out about a young lady being bugged, tormented, killed or headed to self-destruction due to share, but what number of the denounced are rebuffed? Barely any executioners in lady consuming cases are captured, less are indicted, and least at last condemned. However, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 has restricted the act of settlement yet as a general rule all that the law does is to perceive that the issue exists. It is for all intents and purposes incomprehensible a spouse or his family to be sued for demanding taking a settlement. If anything, the requests for share here raised throughout the years alongside endowment passings. The majority of share transfers take place in the safety of the spouse's home and with the consent of the family. As a result, courts admit that they were unable to prosecute anyone due to a lack of evidence. Police investigation management has a reputation for being so cruel that judges have questioned the officers' dependability and productivity. The following are the distinguishing characteristics of settlement passings as determined by an accurate review:

1. Working-class women are exploited at a faster rate than lower-class or wealthy women;

2. Round 70% casualties have a place with 21-24 years age bunch, i.e., they are matter actually as well as;

3. The issue is more an upper-position peculiarity than a lower-station issue;

4. Prior to a genuine homicide, a few type of badgering/embarrassment are utilized against the youthful ladies which show the tumultuous example of social conduct of the individuals from the casualties family;

5. The main humanistic element in the causation of share demise is the guilty party's ecological pressure or social strains brought about by factors endogenous and exogenous to his family, and the significant mental element is the executioner's tyrant character, predominant qualities and his character maladjustment;

6. There is no connection between the young woman's education level and the murder that was reported for sharing; and

7. The piece of family assumes a vital part in lady consuming cases.

Spouse Battering: Violence towards ladies with regards to marriage turns out to be more critical when a husband who should cherish and safeguard his significant other beats her. Being abused by a man she trusted becomes a life-changing experience for a woman. Slaps and kicks to shattered bones, agony, attempted murder, and even homicide itself are all examples of cruelty. In certain cases, viciousness is linked to inebriation, but this is not always the case. Reared in Indian culture, a spouse seldom thinks as far as revealing an instance of battering to the police. She endures embarrassment peacefully and accepts it as her predetermination. Regardless of whether she needs to revolt, she can't do this is a direct result of the dread that her own folks would decline to keep her in their home for all time after her conjugal separate. The significant attributes of spouse battering brought up by an observational investigation of 60 self-distinguished cases are:

1. Spouses under the age of 24 are more likely to be exploited;

2. Spouses who are five years younger than their husbands are more likely to be assaulted by their spouses;

3. Low-wage women are more likely to be deceived, but family pay is more difficult to link to exploitation;

4. The size of the family and the structure of the family have little bearing on the likelihood of a spouse being beaten;

5. Attacks by spouses for the most part don't include cuts off injury;

6. The significant reasons for spouse battering are sexual maladjustment, enthusiastic aggravations, desire, and wife's uninvolved tentativeness;

7. Openness to viciousness of the assaulter in his youth is a significant element in spouse battering;

8. Despite the fact that ignorant wives are more powerless against their husbands' beatings than knowledgeable wives, there is no clear link between the severity of the beating and the level of education of the individuals in question; and

9. Husbands with alcoholic wives, on the other hand, are more likely to exploit their wives. It has been observed that the vast majority of husbands beat their wives when they are not inebriated, but rather when they are calm.

Savagery against Widows: Not all widows face the same problems. A widow can be a lady who has been widowed for one or two years after getting married without experiencing any issues, or she can become one after five to ten years and has a couple of little children to support, or she could be over 50 years old. However, this high number of three types of widows must cope with issues of social, economical, and emotional transformation; The first and third categories of widows are free from obligations, but the second type of widows must act as a

father figure for their kids. The repercussions of natural change must also be dealt with by the first two categories of widows. These first two personality types don't mesh with their partner's family as well as the third one does. The first two sorts of widows are being worked on by the relatives, while the third type of widow is made responsible for truly focusing on her child's children and cooking food without even a trace of her functional girl in-control, and she becomes a crucial figure in the child's family. The three types of widows have different mental self-portraits and levels of confidence. The financial reliance of a widow poses a serious threat to her self-esteem and sense of character. Their confidence is shattered by their in-laws' low standing and that of others in the family's jobs. The shame of widowhood has an adverse effect on a lady, and she lowers in her own estimation. If we take a broad view of widows, we may assert that violence against widows encompasses physical assault, intense disregard/torture, bothersome attack, sexual mistreatment, real estate difficulties, and abuse of their children. The following are the main characteristics of violence against widows:

1. Youthful widows are more embarrassed, annoyed, took advantage of or defrauded than the moderately aged widows;

2. Conventionally widows realize minimal with regards to their significant other's business accounts, authentications, protection strategies, and securities, and become simple casualties of fake plans cultivated by deceitful individuals from their group (of multiplication who attempt to procure their acquired property or life coverage benefits);

3. Culprits of savagery are for the most part the individuals from the spouse's family;

4. Power, property, and sex are the three most important purposes of exploitation—property is a crucial factor in exploitation in working class widows, sex in lower class widows, and power in both working and lower class widows;

5. However, while the mother's dictatorial nature and kin in-regulation are key factors in the widow's exploitation, the main factor is the widow's detached shyness; and

6. Age, training, and class give off an impression of being fundamentally corresponded to the abuse of the widows, yet family organization and family size have little connection with it.

Share-passings either via self-destruction by an annoyed spouse or murder by the covetous husband and parents-in-law have for sure turned into a reason for incredible worry for guardians, officials, police, courts and society all in all. Not seven days passes when one doesn't learn about a young lady being hassled, tormented, killed or headed to self-destruction in view of share, but what number of the charged are rebuffed? Scarcely any executioners in lady of the hour consuming cases are captured, less are indicted, and least at long last condemned. The Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961, meanwhile, has limited the act of endowment; but, in reality, all that the law accomplishes is make people aware that the problem is there.

It is practically murder, spouse battering, sexual maltreatment, settlement passing, abuse of widows, constraining the wife or girl in-regulation for female foeticide, eve-prodding, declining to give an offer to ladies in property, compelling a youthful widow to submit sati, irritating the little girl in-regulation to bring more share. This brutality has made a significant issue in Indian social request. Occasions of brutality between life partners have for quite some time been recognized and surprisingly endured as a component of homegrown life. Spouses are the most continuous survivors of such savagery. In spite of the fact that there are a few battered husbands, frequently the casualties are truly harmed. Yet, similarly as with youngster misuse, the customary independence of the family, along with the conventional subjection of ladies inside the family, have made the specialists hesitant to mediate. As of late, companion misuse has become an issue of social concern.

Check Your Progress

6. Distinguish four kinds of women who are generally the casualties of violence.

3.5 CONTROLLING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

3.5.1 Psychological Sickness

Mental ailment ought to be recognized and treated expeditiously. Patients with dynamic side effects ought to be kept in a secured climate till significant improvement happens. Numerous patients, e.g., those experiencing mental impediment or ongoing schizophrenia might require long lasting security. Women with extreme psychological maladjustment need exceptional consideration.

Ladies need assurance. However, those with psychological maladjustment need more consideration and security.

The genuine issue is not dysfunctional behaviour, yet there is negative disposition towards it.

More clinical illnesses than dysfunctional behaviours are the cause of marital problems.

Why shouldn't there be a dual norm? If a woman can carry on with her marriage after her partner encourages a mental illness, then so can the spouse. Additionally, individuals ought to be made to get that assuming it is on the right track to wed a child or little girl with psychological maladjustment, then, at that point, the converse is likewise obvious. A daughter-in-law with psychological instability ought to likewise be acknowledged.

Great family support incredibly works on the guess. On the off chance that the spouse's family acknowledges the lady with dysfunctional behaviour, the general public will likewise follow lady with psychological sickness ought to be acknowledged with her disease.

Viciousness is not the arrangement. Psychological sickness in the person in question (e.g., misery) or culprit (e.g., liquor abuse or schizophrenia) ought to be quickly treated.

3.5.2 Limitation on Utilization of Liquor

Alcohol use should be prohibited during large-scale social events held in public places like trains and other transportation. Reducing the number of booze stores is necessary. The legal drinking age could increase to 30 years old. Exceptional minds bubbly events are suggested with the assistance of breath analyzers. Compulsory treatment of people with liquor reliance ought to be done.

3.5.3 Control on Media

Sexual material ought to be edited. Great topics, which denounce brutality and extol recovery of the person in question, ought to be anticipated. Prohibition on porn ought to be totally carried out. The locales might be obstructed.

3.5.4 Relationships

Marriage of young men and young women ought to ideally be in mid-20s, in a hurry soon as doable, with the goal that sexual requirements could be fulfilled in a socially fitting way.

3.5.5 Fortifying the Organization of Marriage

Solid conjugal bond would go about as an obstruction. The "Shiv-Parvati" model ought to be advanced for Hindus:

1. **Law authorization:** It is necessary to have a competent and responsible legal enforcement machinery at all levels (organisation, government, police, and legal executive).

2 **Regulation:** A shift in the legal executive's mindset is urgently required. "It's the ideal chance for India's courts to look inward and discard out profoundly entrenched man-centric beliefs that prohibit judgements from being rational for women," said Indira Jaising, Additional Solicitor General of India.

3. **Revisions in existing regulations:**

   The Hindu Marriage Act (1955): Hindu marriage states could be free of mental disease. Failure to disclose a past ailment of dysfunctional behaviour should not be grounds for annulment of a marriage.

   Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005 Dowry Prohibition Act (DPA), 1961: Evaluation for aberrant behavior could be included in the code common approach, with the purpose of identifying and treating psychological maladjustment in both the individual in question (woman) and the perpetrator (male family member). Brutality can be avoided in this way.

   The issue of brutality gave a 'shared belief to preparation' a part of the New Women's Movement. In the 1980s, the "golden age" of women's

activism persisted governmental issues in India, packed with a large group of ladies-driven regulations.

During the 1980s, the emphasis of women's growth was on official reform. In spite of debates about the Shah Bano case and the Uniform Civil Code, instances of violence against women and settlement-related wrongdoings have brought attention to the need for laws that expressly address their needs. Though the term "abusive behaviour at home" did not appear in legal discourse until 2005, the Indian Penal Code's sections 498A and 304B In 1983, they made a positive move. Violence against spouses is now a non-bailable crime with a maximum five-year prison sentence under the 498A ruling. Share-passing became a criminal under 304B, subject to at least seven years in jail and, in the event of conviction, life in prison.

Section 498A is described by Indira Jaising as being "strong." (Jaising, 2014). As far as one could be concerned, it presented criminal offences in personal relationships that had traditionally been seen as being above the reach of the law, and two, since cruelty extended not only to the desire for endowment but also to mental remorselessness and actual physical mutilation or pain (2014, Jaising). The offence was also considered cognizable, implying that a capture might be carried out without a judge's permission. The article perceived four types of 'remorselessness': lead that is likely to drive a lady to self-destruction; direct that is likely to cause grave injury to the lady's life, appendage, or soundness; badgering intended to compel the lady or her family members to give some property; provocation because the lady or her family members can't respect requests for more cash or doesn't give some property.

Despite being a watershed moment in women's history, Area 498A has been scrutinised in many archives for the extent to which it addressed the issue of female cruelty. The term 'brutality' was deemed prohibitive because it excluded monetary and sexual savagery from its scope. The rule also excluded instances of savagery occurring within a woman's birth home. Additionally, the Family Courts Act of 1984 moved "savagery" cases from officer courts to family courts so that women could resolve their divorces and provide for their children under one roof. Family courts were dominated by the idea of 'family structure assurance,' rather than discipline. In such circumstances, a certain level of savagery was authorised in order to keep the family from falling apart.

498A's major flaw was the inadequacy of its execution in the first place. Because the specialists were unwilling to do so due to their own ethical biases and faith in the business as usual of aggressive behaviour at home, the designers confined the trouble ladies' looks in going toward the police for recording the primary data report (FIR). Despite the fact that the number of cases exposed under these reformatory settings increased with each passing year, the pace of sentiments remained unchanged. The

Center for Social Research in Delhi (CSR 2005) conducted a review that yielded some startling findings. Of the 100 cases that were asked to be investigated under Section 498A, just two led to an indictment. In cases where the lady had passed away and Section 498A was filed combined with Section 304B (endowment demise) or Section 302 (fraudulent conveyance), convictions were most frequently obtained (murder). In any of the instances enrolled solely under Section 498A, there were no feelings. It was impossible to believe in the regulation's viability without significant benefits flowing from it.

Agreement during the 1980 focused on aggressive behaviour at home being inseparably connected with the homicide of ladies, the interest for endowment being the hidden reason for incurring actual viciousness. This comprehension of the phrase was also used in Section 498A, which excluded from its purview the heap structures where women experienced violence in their marital and natal homes before the first seven years of marriage and later. The requirement for a more extensive regulation on abusive behaviour at home was voiced across ladies' gatherings in India that tended to actual viciousness, yet additionally verbal, financial, passionate and sexual savagery. The interest was to extend the possibility of savagery to recognize non-actual types of brutality and grow its site from the conjugal home. The mission for another regulation on abusive behaviour at home traversed more than 10 years, and was spearheaded by the Lawyer's Collective, which wrote the regulation and wrangled with the government to have it approved.

The Lawyer's Collective's proposed law prioritised the safety of women over the punishment of the offender. The proposed law was placed within the common ambit, taking the political and social context into consideration, as it was generally believed that placing it under the criminal ambit would restrict access to the law for women. The bill was viewed as an achievement regarding the manner in which it moved toward a ladies' situation in the public arena; the proposed measure pushed toward female responses in the restriction of them being residents,

which is not at all like the majority of legislation under the Indian Constitution that see women as a characteristic of a family. The National Commission for Women was presented with the initial draught of the common regulation against domestic violence in 1994. A public colloquium titled "Strengthening through Law" was successful in expanding the laws governing violent behaviour at home. Gone to by scholastics, activists and legal counselors, there was wide affirmation that aggressive behaviour at home was immeasurably not quite the same as different types of viciousness as it happened inside the system of personal connections frequently in the security of the home and in a circumstance of reliance, making announcements and admittance to legitimate guides and other help administrations troublesome (Jadavpur University, 2010). The way that abusive behaviour at home was not perceived by regulation was reason enough for another regulation.

Various worries were raised by ladies' gatherings during the drafting system of the new demonstration. An argumentative discussion emerged whether the new regulation ought to be sexually impartial, or was it to likewise incorporate men who were survivors of aggressive behaviour at home. The agreement arose that sexual equity would nullify the actual point of a regulation on abusive behaviour at home. The viciousness looked by ladies was a gendered peculiarity, which came about and built up orientation imbalances. It was accordingly fundamental that the law be planned explicitly for ladies. One more concern voiced by ladies' gatherings was whether the law was to cover ladies culprits of savagery too. There were various instances of mothers by marriage and sisters-in-regulation incurring brutality in conjugal homes. Nonetheless, it was inferred that the law was fundamentally implied for the insurance of ladies, and such a regulation ought in no situation become a method for abuse against those for what its identity was organized in any case.

On March 8, 2002, the Lok Sabha was the first legislative body to hear the "Security for Domestic Violence Bill, 2001," which the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) governing party had presented eight years earlier. The new bill was intended to preserve the family unit, not shield women from domestic abuse. The bill intervened on multiple levels, disregarding both the deadline for finishing the legal process and the rights of the victim of abuse. The arrangements were examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, to whom the measure was referred, as well as the outlook on the National Commission for Women. Nothing remarkable happened in the intervening two years. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) served as the interim ruling coalition after the Lok Sabha's dissolution in 2004. One of the major aims of the UPA government's Unified Minimum Programme was the implementation of a common regulation on domestic abuse. In June 2005, the bill's draught was approved by the agency. The bill was approved by the President and passed by both Houses before becoming enacted as the Protection of

Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. On October 26, 2006, it occurred.

The PWDVA has been labelled as "extreme" by Rajeswari Sunder Rajan. Bringing the legislative issues of freedoms into the house, the Act's provisions are without a doubt so in terms of their widened breadth and the degree to which they contradict heteronormative, male-centric notions of the family and the 'natural' place for women within it. The Act broadens the extent of aggressive behaviour at home past that looked in intimate connections to viciousness in all types of homegrown relations, remembering brutality for a lady's natal home and in relations in the 'idea of marriage'. Aside from youngster misuse, the Act likewise considers the rate of viciousness on older ladies. The Act augments the extent of medicinal measures, permitting ladies the option to live in shared families no matter what whose name the house is under. The Act enslaves men, criminals, and women as victims, and includes a time-based procedure for resolving cases.

The PWDVA represents a turning point in India's formal history. It regards non-legislative entertainers as important experts in the apportioning of equity, despite legal, clinical, and monetary guidance. Perceiving NGOs as 'specialist co-ops', the law is a site for obscuring the split between cultural establishments.

3.5.6 New Regulations

New regulation is expected to accommodate giving "Interval Relief" (a major amount of cash that is paid by the culprit) to a survivor of extreme rape. The cash might be used for restoration of the person in question. Restoration of the survivors of merciless rapes ought to be the State's liability. The regulation ought to accommodate upgraded discipline for savagery executed against women with psychological sickness.

Suitable use of laws in the setting of psychological sickness is regularly extremely challenging, by the by vital. Legal executive dealing with such cases ought to alluringly have both legitimate (LLB) just as clinical (MD Psychiatry/DPM) capabilities.

3.5.7 Governing Set of Rules

Governing set of rules at workplace, school and home, as for cooperation with people of other gender ought to be laid out and carried out:

(i) **Orientation refinement:** Orientation refinement by guardians and educators is required in regards to the awareness and limits of man-woman connections.

(ii) **Schooling and work:** Improvement in nature of schooling and work open doors for youth.

(iii) **Entertainment and ability:** Sporting roads and potential open doors for ability improvement in youngsters.

(iv) Moral and strict qualities: Guardians and educators ought to endeavor to mix great moral and strict qualities in kids and fill in as good examples.

(v) Populace control: Last but not least, if we are sincere, we will see the results. Let's all agree to reject violence against women.

Unquestionably, there has been progress in the fight against the violation of women's rights on a global scale. This can be seen in the efforts to promote open mindfulness and the provision of healing spaces for women who are affected negatively by barbarism. This is most obviously not a singular solution to women's worries around the world, as many women continue to experience savagery due to dangerous partners who commit their crimes in silence or out of fear for the outcome.

The worldwide organisation should assess the general public's mentalities about orientation discernments in order to properly address the issue. To remedy this, it is conceivable that campaigns against this unhealthy behaviour be scaled back to the local level. Recently, a few cases that would have gone unreported have been properly reported and handled, thereby reducing the frequency of such violation.

However, experts on women's rights have discovered that many of the violent crimes that have gone unreported up to this point involve the use of the state and its agents by the perpetrators to intimidate the offended. However, there are few instances in certain places that call for exceptional thought considering kill brutality. This is demonstrated by the law enforcement agencies' hesitation to take decisive action against the offenders. Surprisingly, managing such situations on a global scale could not even provide a natural product.

To eliminate this risk, local efforts that are specific to each exceptional case and tailored to them must be started. Evidently, the emergence of regulation at various levels within regions and states is a clear indication that the problem of discrimination against women cannot be resolved at the global level alone but should instead be strengthened by the local legal structures..

Viciousness against Indian ladies is a blotch on the country and the general public also. However long the Indian ladies are exposed to viciousness, the global picture of India is additionally going to endure. Likewise, episodes of aggressive behaviour at home, rapes and other comparative wrongdoings on ladies will constantly harm Indian culture and discourage public advancement. Hence, it is basic to go to severe counter lengths to decrease any sort of brutality against Indian ladies.

Steps You Can Take to Forestall Brutality against Women

On the off chance that you presume any kind of viciousness, it is essential to follow a progression of steps to recognize and stop it. Viciousness against ladies is something that can occur whenever, and all ladies are in danger. Along these lines, we as a whole should know and make a move when required.

1. Identify the demonstration of brutality. Assuming you presume that somebody near you is vicious, you ought to painstakingly examine how the individual treats you. On the off chance that you actually don't know whether this treatment comprises savagery, talk about the issue with a confided in companion or relative.

2. Don't treat demonstrations of brutality as ordinary. At the point when somebody makes disastrous examinations about us, pushes us, controls our activities, and so on, this is brutality. On the off chance that you experience or witness this kind of conduct, it is an ideal opportunity to make a move. Supporting or limiting maltreatment will just permit it to proceed and potentially deteriorate.

3. Look for help. Whenever ladies experience the ill-effects of savagery of any kind, we should search for help perfectly positioned. This implies going to individuals who will pay attention to us and treat what is going on in a serious way, without judgment. Having support has a significant influence in tracking down the boldness and apparatuses to confront what is going on.

4. Be a resilient lady. This is frequently actually quite difficult, yet entirely it is certainly feasible. The key is tracking down the solidarity to settle on the choice to break free. We really want to perceive and concede while we are enduring savagery and track down the exit plan.

5. Seek mental assistance. At the point when somebody bears what is happening, it is typical for this to negatively affect their confidence. Ladies who endure brutality regularly feel uncertain and oppressed. Mental treatment can assist us with recuperating the fearlessness we lost.

6. Research everything you can about viciousness against ladies. We have a superior possibility ending brutality against ladies assuming we are educated. This assists us with safeguarding ourselves, yet additionally loved ones that may likewise be enduring savagery.

7. If you witness any kind of viciousness, report it. This is quite possibly the main method for forestalling viciousness against ladies. In the event that you notice any kind of vicious disposition, don't stay quiet.

8. Educate your kids concerning how they should treat others and be dealt with. We genuinely should likewise find ways to give our kids a superior future. The two young ladies and young men need to figure out how to treat others with poise and regard – and request something similar.

Notwithstanding any rough or hurtful circumstance, we really want to track down the assurance to get out. As ladies, we as a whole are in danger of enduring brutality, yet being educated is indispensable in stopping it. Forestalling viciousness against ladies is conceivable.

7. Which is the year of Equal Remuneration Act?
8. Write the full form of PWDVA.

3.6 ANSWER TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

1. Savagery against women means conduct intended to cause injury or harm to a women.

2. Violence against women is defined as any manifestations of orientation-based violence that cause or are likely to cause physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, as well as the risks associated with such manifestations, intimidation, or self-aggrandizing hardship of freedom, whether they take place in public or in private.

3. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a term that refers to systems that alter or injure the female genital organs for non-clinical reasons.

4. Child marriage alludes to any marriage where either of the companions are beneath the age of 18.

5. Cyberbullying is a type of terrorizing utilizing electronic types of contact.

6. One who feel defenseless.

   One who live in unpleasant family.

   One who need social development or social relational abilities.

   One whose spouses have either obsessive characters or are drunkards.

7. 1976.

8. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.

3.7 SUMMARY

● In India, ladies are 48% of the all out country populace that is a little include in India with an enormous populace. The viciousness against ladies in India had turned into an installed issue for ladies in the public arena. The public authority of India confronting immense difficulty to shut down every one of the issues looked by the ladies or females of the country. From the antiquated long periods of India, ladies had colossal segregation in the public arena and don't permit them even in family choices. Ladies are not permitted to move in the general public to have essential instruction however appended them for the family works. In any case, as the days continue on with a great deal of battles by the political dissidents and positive ministers ladies accomplished opportunity and lived freely in the current days.

● Individuals of India figure ladies don't have the actual power and mental ability to safeguard the men in the country. By accepting this as a flimsy spot, numerous men began brutality against ladies in the public eye.

There is no age limit for ladies who face brutality by men. India stands first on the planet for abusive behaviour at home against ladies. Share is the central matter for abusive behaviour at home in the nation and furthermore the power of the guardians towards ladies to get hitched to an obscure individual.

- Corrosive assaults, assaults, abusive behaviour at home, foeticide, killing the young lady kid, body disgracing, and so forth are the kinds of viciousness against ladies that are looking in present society. In any case, India is the country that loves ladies for the sake of Durga, kali, Saraswathi, and a lot more yet while coming to reality there is brutality and many issues towards the ladies. These men love ladies as goddesses yet these men don't regard the ladies. Numerous uninformed men remember to include ladies in sexual exercises persuasively, where these lead to the demise of the ladies.

- Numerous ladies were not opened up in the public eye about the criminal behaviour that happened to them. Since individuals of the nation give worth to societal position rather than equity and basic liberties. In 2012 there are 2.44 lakhs of bodies of evidence that are accounted for brutality against ladies and this count is expanding directly with time. 25th November of consistently is considered as International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Ladies and this is concentrated with a topic as per the circumstances.

- The public authority of India purchased out the guidelines against the savagery issues, viciousness against ladies acts, and a lot more hard disciplines that make the ladies brutal. There is the ladies police power which helps the ladies of the country to open up their difficulties and battle for equity by the regulations. Each man in the nation ought to be taught to regard ladies and treat them as an equivalent piece of society. It isn't just answerable for the public authority to hold a finish to the savagery against ladies, each individual should feel dependable to get ladies and regard them as well.

- Ladies are likewise an equivalent piece of nature. They should not be oppressed and ought not create viciousness against them. The public authority of India and every individual should cooperate in teaching individuals about the government assistance and security of ladies. Brutality against ladies crusades and camps ought to go into individuals of rustic regions where a ton of uninformed individuals think in a negative bearing. Numerous rivalries like viciousness against ladies' drawings, artworks and expositions ought to be led for kids at schools. The main potential ways of holding a finish to the issue is teaching individuals and applying severe regulations in the public arena. Each kid and man ought to be taught from adolescence for the eventual fate of ladies in the country.

- The situation with women in India has been dependent upon numerous incredible changes over the beyond barely any millennia. Women have occupied significant positions in India today, including those of President, Prime Minister, Speaker, and Leader of the Opposition. Nonetheless, women in India keep on confronting barbarities, e.g., assault, corrosive tossing, share killings, and the constrained prostitution of little kids.

- Misuse is the irresponsible use or abuse of something repeatedly for unfair or inappropriate gain. Misuse can take numerous forms, such as hurting someone physically or verbally, attacking them, assaulting them, engaging in obscene behaviour, breaking the law, or harbouring various forms of enmity. Savagery against women is a not kidding infringement of women' basic liberties and of direct worry to the general well-being area in light of the huge commitments that general well-being labourers could do if appropriately prepared, as they are set near the people in question, and potentially very much familiar with the local area and its occupants. Consequently, nearby well-being administrations and networks could have a focal impact in bringing issues to light among the general population to forestall this savagery. To transparently discuss this subject is a method for diminishing society's resistance towards viciousness against women. Presently, today's women labourers are improved and advance in their working environment and in mechanical work.

- Women labourers are regularly dependent upon inappropriate behaviour. The Government should put severe principles for these kinds of violations, additionally open vehicle framework here and there risk for lady and Government should put more Inspection. Subsequently, a central change is needed in mentalities of workers, relatives and public.

3.8 KEY TERMS

- **Abduction:** Capturing young women forcibly from their family to disregard, misuse and strongly wed.

- **Workplace Harassment:** Workplace harassment is be unwanted to the one to whom it is tended to, which has turned into a state of work and which establishes an environment of antagonism, embarrassment or terrorizing. It might accept the type of actual contacts, comments and jokes with a sexual implication, unwanted solicitations, and presentations of explicit material of actual animosity (worldwide).

- **Caste-based Violence:** Caste-based savagery is circumstance where women are assaulted and taken advantage of due to their orientation and station.

- **Honour Killing:** The killing or mutilation of a woman when she purportedly ventures outside of her socially endorsed job, particularly

however not just, concerning her sexuality and to her association with men outside her family.

- **Rape:** The sexual entrance, but slight, of any part of the victim's body with a sexual organ, or of the victim's butt-centric or genital hole with any object or other part of their body is referred to as rape or assault.

- **Sexual Violence:** Sexual violence is a general term used to depict any brutality, physical or mental, helped out through sexual means or by focusing on sexuality. Sexual violence incorporates assault and endeavored assault, and such goes about as driving an individual to strip bare out in the open, compelling two casualties to perform sexual follows up on each other or damage each other in a sexual way, ruining an individual's privates or a woman's bosoms, and sexual servitude (worldwide).

- **Women's Strengthening:** Dealing with women and young women includes the recruitment, transportation, movement, holding on, and reception of individuals through threat of harm or the use of force and various forms of pressure, or snatching.

- **Women's Empowerment:** Working on the situation with women to upgrade their dynamic limit at all levels, particularly as it connects with their sexuality and conceptive well-being.

- **Women Trafficking:** Dealing with women and young women includes enlisting, transporting, moving, holding onto, and receiving people by threat of harm or use of force and various forms of intimidation, including snatching. Abuse is caused by dishonesty, the use of force against a person who is vulnerable, or by the offering or receiving of payments or benefits in order to win someone's consent. It includes confined prostitution or other forms of sexual abuse, confined work or services, subordination or behaviours like bonded labour, bonded labour, or organ ejection.

3.9 SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Short Answer Questions

1. What is women trafficking?
2. Suggest two ways to control violence against women.
3. What is meant by assault?
4. What is female foeticide?
5. What is meant by honour killing?
6. Define violence.
7. Define domestic violence and discuss its types.

Long Answer Questions

1. What is the nature of violence against women?
2. Explain any ten types of violence against women.
3. Theoretically explain violence against women.
4. What are the different ways to control violence against women?

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Rape, abduction and murder is an example of
   (a) Criminal violence   (b) Domestic violence
   (c) Social violence   (d) All of the above
2. Dowry deaths and wife battering is an example of
   (a) Criminal violence   (b) Domestic violence
   (c) Social violence   (d) All of the above
3. Female foeticide and eve-teasing is an example of
   (a) Criminal violence   (b) Domestic violence
   (c) Social violence   (d) All of the above
4. In honour killing, it is a murder committed by
   (a) Neighbour   (b) Family members
   (c) Enemy   (d) Unknown
5. When was the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act enacted?
   (a) 2003   (b) 2004
   (c) 2005   (d) 2006

Ans.: 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (b), 5. (c)

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Unit IV   Child Abuse and Child Labour

Learning Objectives:

By the end of this unit, the learners would be able to:
- Know the various types of child abuse in our society
- Understand the causes of child abuse
- Analyze the effects of child abuse
- Know about the problems of child labour

Structure:

4.1   Introduction

4.2   Child Population and Working Children

4.3   Types of Child Abuse

    4.3.1   Physical Abuse

    4.3.2   Emotional Abuse

    4.3.3   Sexual Abuse

    4.3.4   Neglect

4.4   Causes of Child Abuse

4.5   Effects of Abuse on Children

    4.5.1   Long-term Consequences

    4.5.2   Short-term Potential Consequences

4.6   The Problems of Child Labour

    4.6.1   Causes of Child Labour

    4.6.2   Results/Effects of Child Labour

    4.6.3   Arrangements to Reduce Child Labour

4.7   Answers to 'Check Your Progress'

4.8   Summary

4.9   Key Terms

4.10   Self-Assessment Questions and Exercises

4.11   References

4.1 INTRODUCTION

India is the nation with the largest population of children on the planet, accounting for more than 19% of all children worldwide. It innately characterizes the country's part in turning into a place of refuge for children in this steadily evolving society. The country consequently gives its kids a large group of privileges – essential and legitimate while revering the significance of their security, care and advancement in its general approaches, plans and goals.

Despite each governmental policy regarding minorities in society taken concerning kids through various demonstrations and revisions, their condition has not changed a lot after some time. The way that children are the weakest segment of the general public has not shifted even following quite a while of freedom. Starting from the initial 5th Year Plan, progressive legislatures concocted different arrangement changes and legislation for altering children's states and influencing their lifestyles. However, double-dealing, abuse, work and relinquishment stay the ground truth of children across India.

Child Abuse is one of the most well-known, recurrent, and widespread problems in today's society. The primary driver of which is often found in impoverished areas of the general public, along with domestic violence, substance abuse and lack of education supplementing the trouble of the circumstance.

The following definitions indicate the clear concept of child abuse:

According to **Garden** and **Gray**, child abuse includes, "children who have received serious physical injury caused wilfully rather than by accident."

According to **Kempe** and **Kempe,** child abuse is, "a condition having to do with those who have been deliberately injured by physical assault."

"Any youngster who sustains nonaccidental emotional and cognitive injury as a result of acts and omissions on the part of his parents, guardians, or employers," according to Burgess. Verbal abuse, physical violence threats, and severe physical punishment that doesn't require medical attention are all examples of child abuse.

According to **Marsden** and **Wrench**, a child abuse is "a deliberate attack against a child resulting in physical injury perpetrated by any person exercising his responsibility as a care taker."

According to **Suzanne Steinmetz** and **Murry Straus**, "The most universal type of physical violence is corporal punishment by parents. Studies in England and United States show that between 84% and 97% of all parents use physical punishment at some points in their child's life."

4.2 CHILD POPULATION AND WORKING CHILDREN

In the previous four years, there has been an 8.4 million increase in the number of minors working as children around the world, and millions more are at

danger owing to COVID-19's consequences, according to a new report from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF.

Child Labour: *Global Estimates 2020, Trends and the Road Ahead,* which was published ahead of June 12th's World Day Against Child Labor, warns that the rate of progress toward ending child labour has slowed to historically low levels in the past 20 years, reversing an earlier downward trend that saw child labour decline by 94 million between 2000 and 2016.

The report focuses on a considerable rise in the number of kids working as kids, who now make up just over a quarter of all kids working worldwide.

Starting in 2016, there were 6.5 million more kids between the ages of 5 and 17 working in dangerous settings, which is defined as job that could jeopardise their health, safety, or morals.

"The new gauges are a reminder. We can't hold on while another age of youngsters is put in danger," said ILO Director-General Guy Ryder. "Comprehensive social insurance permits families to make sure their kids stay enrolled even notwithstanding financial difficulty. Expanded interest in provincial turn of events and respectable work in horticulture is fundamental. We are at a urgent second and much relies upon how we react. This is a period for recharged responsibility and energy, to turn the corner and break the pattern of neediness and youngster work."

In recent years, 16.6 million more children in Sub-Saharan Africa have been forced into child labour as a result of population increase, periodic emergencies, acute poverty, and insufficient social security measures.

Even in nations that have made some progress since early 2016, like Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, COVID-19 is endangering growth.

The report warns that the epidemic will force 9 million more children into child labour around the world by the end of 2022. If they do not reach basic social security inclusion, this figure might rise to 46 million, according to a recreation model.

The COVID-19's additional financial shocks and school closings indicate that many more children may be forced into the most horrific kinds of child labour due to work and pay misfortunes among their families, while those already engaged in child labour may be working longer hours or in worse conditions.

Henrietta Fore, executive director of UNICEF, said, "We are losing ground in the fight against child labour, and the past year has not made that battle any easier." "Presently, well into a second year of worldwide lockdowns, school terminations, financial interruptions, and contracting public spending plans, families are compelled to settle on appalling decisions. We ask states and global improvement banks to focus on interests in programs that can get kids out of the labour force and back into school, and in friendly assurance programs that can assist families with trying not to settle on this decision in any case."

Other key discoveries in the report include:

- Thirty percent work in administrations (31.4 million), twenty percent in agriculture (112 million), and ten percent in industry (16.5 million).

- Around 28% of children between the ages of 5 and 11 and 35% of youngsters between the ages of 12 and 14 are not in school due to child labour.

- Young men are more likely than young women to work as children at every age. When family responsibilities are taken into account for something like 21 hours each week, the orientation gap in child labour becomes apparent.

- Child labour is more prevalent in rural regions (14%) than in cities (about three times as often) (5 percent).

- Children at risk of physical and mental harm are those who work as slaves. Children's education is harmed by child labour, which also restricts their rights and future possibilities and creates dreadful generational cycles of poverty and child labour.

The ILO and UNICEF are pushing for the following changes to flip the vertical pattern of child labour:

- A solid social safety net that is affordable for all, including substantial child benefits.

- Spending more on high-quality education and enrolling all children again, even those who had left before COVID-19.

- Promotion of adult employment of excellence. As a result, families do not need to rely on their children to help them earn money.

- Abolition of child labor-inducing orientation norms and separation.

- Youngster security frameworks, horticulture events, provincial public administrations, foundations, and livelihoods are all of interest.

The global organisation Alliance 8.7, of which UNICEF and the ILO are partners, is urging its member nations, businesses, labour unions, civil society, and local and international organisations to make significant activity commitments in the global fight against child labour as part of the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labor.

Guy Ryder, the director-general of the ILO, and Henrietta Fore, the executive director of UNICEF, will participate in a high-level gathering at the International Labour Conference from June 10 to June 17 to address the arrival of the new global assessments and the path forward.

According to Census 2011, there are 259.6 million children in India in the age range of 5 to 14 years, with more than 10 million of them (4 percent) employed as "primary workers" or "marginal labourers." The Census information demonstrates diminished frequency of child labour in India by 2.6 million somewhere in the range of 2001 and 2011. The information shows more prominent decrease in rustic

than in metropolitan regions. The expansion in country-to-metropolitan movement is driving interest for youngster labourers in metropolitan regions.

Nonetheless, (despite the lack of proof or information at this time), the likelihood of child labour has probably grown as a result of COVID-19 and the ensuing financial issues. 247 million children attend elementary and auxiliary schools in India, where 1.5 million schools have been closed as a result of the pandemic and lockdowns, increasing the likelihood that they may be compelled to leave and engage in child labour.

Dr. Yasmin Ali Haque, UNICEF India Representative said, "The pandemic has plainly arisen as a kid rights emergency, disturbing the danger of child labour as a lot more families are probably going to have fallen into outrageous destitution. Kids in poor and distraught families in India are currently at a more serious danger of negative strategies for dealing with especially difficult times, for example, exiting school and being constrained in the process of childbirth, marriage, and surprisingly succumbing to dealing. We are additionally seeing kids lose guardians and guardians to the infection - leaving them penniless, without parental consideration. These kids are at incredibly helpless against neglect, abuse and double-dealing."

"We should move quickly to forestall the COVID-19 pandemic from turning into an enduring emergency for kids in India, particularly the individuals who are generally helpless."

UNICEF wants all governments, leaders, families, and individuals to do everything they can to advance and secure freedoms, ensuring that COVID-19 does not bring any more danger or mischief to the most vulnerable.

In India, the ILO and UNICEF are committed to assisting the Indian government in its efforts to eliminate child labour and achieve SDG 8.7.

According to the 2011 Census, India's five most populous states account for 55 percent of the country's total child labour population. Make a reference to the table below:

States	Percentage	Numbers (In Million)
Uttar Pradesh	21.5	2.18
Bihar	10.7	1.09
Rajasthan	8.4	0.85
Maharashtra	7.2	0.73
Madhya Pradesh	6.9	0.70

Check Your Progress

1. Child labour is most prevalent in which state of India (according to the Census of 2011)?

2. Which institution in India are resolved to help Government of India for joint activity on disposal of child labour and accomplishing SDG 8.7?

4.3 TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse is a traumatic experience for a child on a daily basis, as well as a passionate hurt to the family. Small children are prevented from informing their parents about the event due to feelings of shame, responsibility, or even chaos. This apprehension could also be a result of the victimizer's threat, which is why guardians ought to be able to spot abuse's telltale signals. If a youngster is aware that her parents are concerned about her, it can have a profound effect on her life.

What is Child Abuse?

The physical, mental or sexual abuse or neglect of a youngster is named as child abuse. This can occur on account of a parent, a direct relation or a guardian and has a huge inconvenient impact on the kid's mind. The most noteworthy danger of child abuse is to kids who are five years and underneath. When both parents are at work, the child is frequently left in the care of a sitter, a daycare centre, or a relative. It is understandable in this circumstance for the parents to be concerned for the safety of the kids.

Understanding the many forms of child abuse is crucial, even while the consequences of it—grave physical or emotional harm—remain the same as they always have, however to likewise infer an unmistakable plan to recognize its various kinds, empowering to determine and consider upon potential answers for the current test.
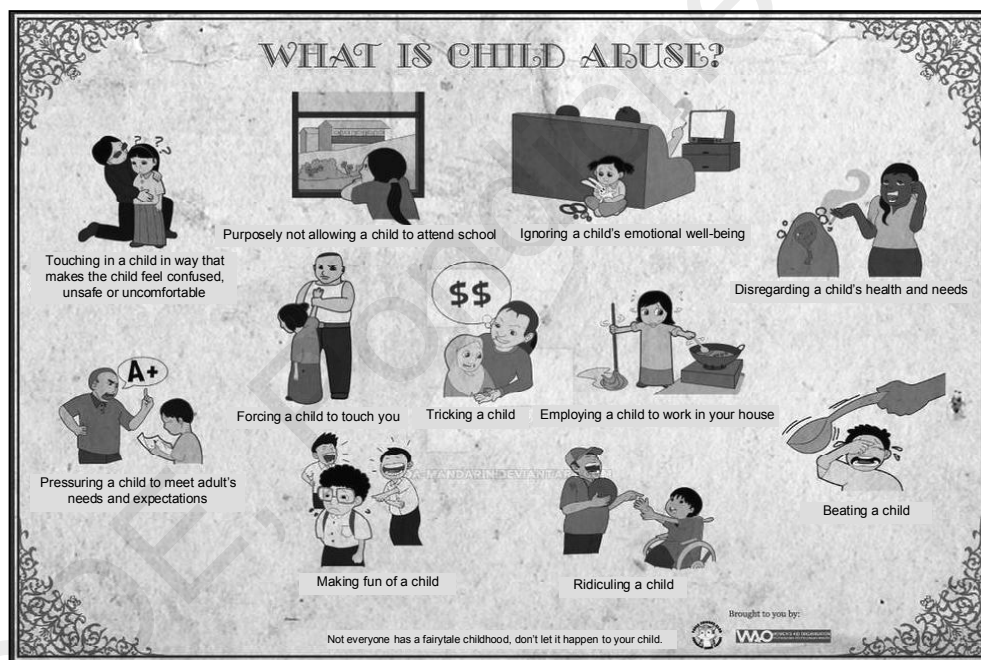
Classification of Child Abuse

4.3.1 Physical Abuse

Physical Abuse fundamentally brings about expected actual damage from a showdown or a collaboration, which is inside the control of a parent or an individual in an important, influential place or authority. Whether or not the intent

of the conduct was to inflict injury, the wounds that resulted are considered abuse. The following activities/occurrences are fundamental to child abuse:

- Punishments that are excessive
- Beating or striking a child
- Leaving a child in an indecent position
- Working conditions that are restricted
- Embarrassing signs of physical abuse in children
- Unexplained bruises, welts, or wounds, and so on
- Unlucky or shy behaviour, and so forth

4.3.2 Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is frequently seen as an example of conduct that hampers the child's passionate turn of events, making it amazingly hard to demonstrate. The present Child Protection System is put to the test when there is no proof of child emotional abuse. When multiple sorts of abuse are identified in a child, psychological mistreatment is frequently present. The following are the most common instances of child emotional abuse:

- A child's confinement or exclusion
- Maligning a kid
- Inability to provide a stable environment
- Parental figures not reacting to a child's feelings
- Extorting a child

Indications of Emotional Abuse in Children:

- Shyness and dread that is out of control
- Extremes in society
- Introverted personality
- Unacceptable adolescent behaviour

4.3.3 Sexual Abuse

When a child is made to engage in sexual activity that they do not completely comprehend or agree of, it is considered child sexual abuse. The child typically has no concept of the sexual act at all and keeping in mind that being formatively not ready for the demonstration, cannot give an educated assent. Child Sexual Abuse is principally isolated into two significant sorts:

1. Contact Type:
   - Kissing or embracing in a sexual manner
   - Forcing to touch genital areas
   - Anal or vaginal penetration
   - Sexual exploitation

- Inbreeding
- Assault

2. Non-contact Type:

- Explicit remarks
- Sex on the internet
- Solicitation for online sex
- Forced to view pornography
- Physically meddling remarks
- Voyeurism

Indications of Child Sexual Abuse:

(i) Social signs: The youngster may show information or interest in sexual demonstrations improper to their age, or even alluring conduct or show surprising conduct either being extremely forceful or exceptionally aloof.

(ii) Actual signs: A child may have trouble sitting or standing, or they may have smeared, dirty, or torn underwear. A warning sign might be genital swelling, damage, or draining.

(iii) Parental figure signs: The parent may appear to be unusually protective of the child and controlling, limiting contact with other children and adults.

4.3.4 Neglect

Neglect is a sort of a maltreatment which includes denying an offspring of sufficient food, clothing, cover, oversight, clinical consideration and instruction. neglect too hurts kids despite the fact that it is more about being latent and not accomplishing something than the past types of abuse, which are more dynamic.

Neglect may basically include the following:

- Inability to shield from hurt
- Absentmindedness of care
- Inability to screen kid's advancement
- Disappointments to report swelling
- Inability to give nourishment
- Inability to screen kid's advancement

Indications of neglect:

- Kid is by all accounts unaided
- Kid might seem to have reliably awful cleanliness
- The youngster may show problematic, problematic conduct

Physical Abuse

Physical force resulting in physical injury, pain, or impairment to a vulnerable elder

Abandonment

Desertion of a vulnerable elder by the person who assumed responsibility for that elder

Types of Abuse

Emotional Abuse

Infliction of pain or distress via verbal or nonverbal means

Neglect

Refusal or failure of those responsible, to provide life necessities for a vulnerable elder

Sexual Abuse

Non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with a vulnerable elder

Financial Exploitation

Illegal or improper use of a vulnerable elder's property, funds, or assets

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Check Your Progress

3. What is Child Abuse?
4. How is child abuse classified?
5. What is meant by neglect in child abuse?

4.4 CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse is a complex phenomenon with many contributing factors. There is no one element that can be blamed for all of the adult behaviour that is abusive or careless toward children.

Numerous variables that interact to affect the likelihood of child abuse at the level of the individual, their connections, their neighbourhood local area, and the general public at large are identified by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN). Age, sex, and personal history are elements that contribute to child abuse on an individual level, whereas social norms that allow for harsh actual disciplining of children, financial inequality, and a lack of social safety nets are factors that contribute on a society level. Understanding the complex interaction of numerous threat variables, according to WHO and ISPCAN, is critical for handling the issue of child abuse:

1. **Non-compliance:** The virtue of submitting to guardians, instructors and seniors is to educate the kid yet it isn't required that whatever is shown the kid will follow. On the off chance that the youngster resists his folks and elderly folks, the guardians might reprimand him or may beat him harshly, assuming his defiance has made them to lose their distinction before others. At school, his rebellion towards instructors might prompt extreme whipping.

2. **Fights:** The squabbles between the guardians and children might prompt maltreatment. The kid might foster cynicism about his folks and he might disdain his folks. On the off chance that the guardians feel that the youngster has crossed his cutoff points, they will beat the kid and damage him genuinely and intellectually.

3. **Aversion of Studies:** On the off chance that the youngster is not keen on examinations by any means, then it is difficult to foster interest of studies in him. The kid will bunk the class and might be consistently missing from the school. The aversion of review will procure him terrible scores and the guardians might beat him up over this and will live long-lasting scars at the forefront of his thoughts. This will just solidify his aversion towards studies. A large portion of the occasions it happens that the guardians request that the youngster leave their home. The kid truly leaves the home and afterward different issues like prostitution, beggary and addictions are produced.

4. **Negative quirks:** The negative quirks of kid like lying, tormenting, taking will prompt his maltreatment by his folks, seniors and instructors. Normally the guardians will chide the youngster for his unfortunate quirks however now and again the chastening crosses its cutoff points and prompts physical and mental maltreatment of the kid.

5. **Grievances:** The customary grievances from teachers will be offending to the guardians. The guardians thus may whip the kid for this.

6. **Loss of items:** Numerous kids have the propensity to free different things like pen, pencils, rubbers, sharpeners, cash, umbrella, textbooks, water bottle and so forth. Yet, assuming the guardians choose to teach the youngster an illustration with the goal that he will not free the things in future, then the kid is beaten and hurt by the guardians.

7. **Neediness:** The monetarily helpless guardians make their children to work. On the off chance that the youngster will not work, he is tormented and manhandled till he accepts work.

8. **Baffled parents:** The guardians who are not doing great monetarily or who are consistently abused by their chief or who do not have great social relations with their partners are disappointed.

   They attempt to eliminate their baffling by getting into mischief with their companion and kids. The youngsters are blameless survivors of their torment and misuse.

9. **Dismissed parents:** The guardians who were ignored in their youth will attempt to eliminate their responsibility over their children. Such guardians might go to the degree of physical and mental maltreatment of their youngster.

10. **Dependent parents:** The guardians who are chain smokers, drunkard and drug addicts might hurt the kid when they are affected by medications or liquor. Such guardians do not manhandle the youngster deliberately yet their inebriation prompts physical and mental maltreatment of the kid.

11. **Unseasoned parents:** Unseasoned parents implies stepfather or stepmother of the kid who are absolutely new for the kid. The kid will have issues of change with such guardians and the youngster may not submit to them or may revile them or get into mischief with them. Then, at that point, these unexperienced parents with their new tones begin mishandling the youngster truly and intellectually. In exceptionally uncommon of the most extraordinary case, we observe that the unseasoned parents can make trust in the kid.

12. **Working parents:** For the most part, the kid maltreatment of working guardians is more than that of the non-working guardians. In the event that both the guardians are working, they need to keep the youngster in day care or in the authority of seniors or family members. Such kids are then taken advantage of physically by the guardians.

13. **Social isolation:** The guardians who live in friendly separation submit kid abuse. Those guardians who do not go outside to meet individuals or to go to any capacity or social gatherings are baffled. They eliminate their disappointment on the youngster.

14. **Social practices:** The social practices like kid marriage, devadasi framework and inclination to the kid youngster prompts child abuse. These practices prompts physical and psychological mistreatment of the youngster.

Check Your Progress

6. State the full form of ISPCAN.
7. State any three causes of child abuse.

4.5 EFFECTS OF ABUSE ON CHILDREN

Risk Factors for Child Maltreatment

Poor parenting skills

Impaired bonding

Victim of child abuse

Conduct disorder

Academic problems

Perpetrator of child abuse

Alcohol Drugs

Youth violence

Poor mental health
Stress, Depression, Anxiety

Pregnancy
Unplanned, Teenage, Parental conflict

Domestic and sexual violence

Unemployment

Poor housing

High crime area

Based on Hughes & Bellis , WHO, 2013

4.5.1 Long-term Consequences

The three most common long-term effects of child abuse and neglect are physical, mental, and social repercussions, which many people encounter. Indeed, even a very long time after the abuse closes, casualties can in any case wind up managing the drawn out impacts of the physical, enthusiastic, or sexual maltreatment they confronted. This effect can even traverse ages assuming that the casualty cannot seek treatment to stop the cycle from happening again with their own children:

1. **Medical issues:** While a few long haul impacts of child abuse and neglect happen right away, e.g., mind harm from head injury, different impacts can require months or a long time to become perceivable. Survivors are at an increased risk for a variety of long-term or future medical concerns, including:

   - Ailing health
   - Hypertension
   - Joint pain
   - Disease
   - Entrail disease
   - Diabetes
   - Coronary illness
   - Lung problems

Overcomers of abuse and neglect are additionally in danger for impacts of hindered or inappropriate mental health. Districts of the cerebrum, including the amygdala, which has an enormous impact in handling feelings, and the hippocampus, which is essential for learning and memory, are adversely impacted by child maltreatment and neglect.

However, it is possible to aid these areas of the brain in recovering and overcoming those effects with the use of therapy and meditation.

2. **Substance use disorders:** Children are more likely to experience abuse or neglect if their parents use drugs or alcohol. As they become older, it also increases their likelihood of resorting to alcohol and drugs as a stress reliever. The development of substance dependence is definitely connected to physical abuse throughout the first five years of life, according to a lengthy research that followed survivors until they were 24 years old.

   Tragically, those who have experienced child abuse and neglect are more likely to mistreat their own kids. It is critical to seek treatment for substance abuse in order to break the cycle of abuse and neglect that has befallen you and your belongings.

3. **Adolescent delinquency and criminal acts:** According to research supported by the National Institute of Justice, children who have experienced abuse or neglect are more prone to become reclusive and associate with other people who have same traits. The conclusions of the data analysts, who were paid by the National Institute of Justice, were supported by evidence from several additional investigations.

   The investigation also showed that neglect and abuse of children had unintended consequences on both men and women. Females would in general disguise their practices, bringing about nervousness or social withdrawal. Guys, then again, shown externalizing practices like harassing or animosity. This conduct followed them into adulthood.

4. **Mental and behavioural issues:** Being abused or neglected as a child increases your risk of developing mental health problems, for example:

   ● Wretchedness

   ● Nervousness

   ● Post-traumatic stress disorder

   ● Anorexia or Bulimia

5. **Social disorders:** According to research on youth damage and its effects on the mind, victims' mental health may be harmed or impaired as a result of abuse, leaving them defenceless against these challenges. According to one study, adults with significant suffering who were also victims of child abuse and neglect responded less favourably to stimulant medicines. Some studies also indicated that survivors of sexual assault were more likely to develop obesity as they aged. The likelihood of

developing these diseases increases if you are exposed to child abuse and neglect, but that does not imply you will have to live with them forever.

6. **Weakened cognitive skills and executive functioning:** Child abuse and neglect can upset mental health, bringing about a debilitation of the mind's leader capacities. These capacities incorporate working memory, mindfulness, arranging, and critical thinking. This harm can result in:

   ● Learning disabilities

   ● Less than stellar scores

   ● A higher chance of dropping out of school

   ● These sad transient impacts can definitely affect a kid's future schooling and profession possibilities.

4.5.2 Short-term Potential Consequences

Abuse and neglect can cause children to react in a variety of ways, depending on their age. Bed-wetting in preschool-aged children or little children may occur, as well as signs of acute stress. Primary school students may have bad grades or few friends. A few children explore different avenues regarding medications and liquor or battle with their relatives:

1. **Depression and Anxiety:** Adolescent young ladies have a higher shot at creating gloom and nervousness from physical, passionate, or sexual maltreatment. Nonetheless, an offspring of any orientation or age can encounter sadness and nervousness because of abuse. Sensations of culpability and outrage are additionally normal among young people.

2. **Changed sleep cycle:** Child abuse casualties may likewise experience the ill-effects of a changed rest cycle. Bad dreams, rest unsettling influences, and hypervigilance can add to their rest issues. These side-effects commonly happen in preschoolers.

3. **Backward behaviour:** Backward conduct happens when a kid relapses to a previous formative stage inwardly, socially, or typically. One instance of regressive behaviour is the need for a bottle or pacifier after the child has already been weaned off of them. People can experience age relapse at any point in their lives. Children around three to four years old may likewise show backward conduct in the wake of seeing abusive behaviour at home.

4. **Fear of abandonment:** Preschool-matured children might foster a fear of abandonment because of abuse and neglect. Side-effects for this problem incorporate continually shadowing an overseer around the house just as stomach throbs and tipsiness fully expecting detachment.

5. **Low Self-esteem:** Child abuse victims usually have low self-esteem. They might make an effort to cover up the abuse and acknowledge that they were to blame for it or deserved it. These sentiments of shame and inadequacy can linger into adulthood, with long-term repercussions for child abuse and neglect.

4.6 THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR

A child's exposure to labour should not jeopardise their education or objectives. Minors who work as children are denied the chance to experience youth, go to school, and have a chance at success.

They are doomed to a life with little access to open doors. As a result, it is critical to ensure that each youngster is safe and not exploited for menial labour.

It is not only the responsibility of the guardians, but also of the government and the broader public, to eliminate child labour.

The total number of child labourers in India is estimated to be 10.1 million, with ages ranging from 5 to 14. (*Source*: Wikipedia)

Therefore, the term "child labour" refers to the deprivation of children's fundamental liberties while using them as a labour force. Such liberties include the incredible opportunity to participate in their childhood, go to class on a regular basis, feel mental harmony, and have a dignified life. Kid labour is another term for the practise of using children as a source of income. Because their pay request is cheap, several businesses use teenagers to cut down on labour costs.

Child labour is the term used to describe any work that puts children in hazardous, damaging, or unethical circumstances while disregarding their welfare.

When children are forced to perform work that is legally prohibited for children of a certain age group, this is referred to as kid labour.

According to Wikipedia, child labour is the practise of engaging kids in paid work, whether it be part-time or full-time. The training stunts children's physical and mental development and robs them of their adolescence.

4.6.1 Causes of Child Labour

Child labour is brought about by a few elements. Some of them include:

1. **Neediness:** This is the single most significant factor influencing how much time kids spend inside buildings, shops, or plants as opposed to playing and learning. Families need more money, and kids are routinely exploited as a way to get it, even if doing so means going above and beyond what is expected of them as youngsters. When costs exceed the guardians' income, children from helpless homes may feel forced to try to aid their kin and guardians or increase the family's income. It's a major issue, particularly in developing nations where there aren't many business prospects or professional opportunities for guardians to support themselves. Instead of going to school, children could be employed in manufacturing companies to help support the family.

A few kids have passed on vagrants or deserted because of destitution. Such children do not have anybody to deal with them and wind up attempting to take care of themselves except if taken up by shelters. Such a training is a typical peculiarity in destitution-stricken locales with enormous processing plants set up by worldwide organizations.

2. **Low aspiration:** It is crucial that both parents and kids comprehend that they can put in a lot of effort and accomplish remarkable things. Low parental and child aspirations are a crucial factor in child labour because, under such circumstances, working in a local processing plant or selling basic necessities on the streets is the norm. For these kids and their parents, achieving success means belonging to a particular community or social group. They don't aspire to be well-known experts or extraordinary business visionaries. It's a mindset that frames how child labour is actually reinforced.

3. **Tremendous interest for incompetent workers:** Another factor for child labour is the desire for unskilled workers. Children are generally untalented and provide a limited amount of work, making them an appealing option for some lusty bosses. Child labour, by virtue of its modesty, broadens the horizon of benefits for those business people whose primary goal is benefit expansion, regardless of whether it comes at the expense of morals or major strategic policies. These businesses can also compel youngsters to work in perilous situations by exerting control or posing explicit risks.

4. **Ignorance:** Many educated people are aware of how crucial it is to attend class and work toward one's goals. Children can become anything they want to be given enough time and opportunity. On the other hand, ignorance makes it challenging for certain individuals to understand the value of training. People who lack education perceive education as a protection for the rich in society. As a result, they won't help kids so that they can go to school and lay solid foundations for success in the future. Unskilled guardians have a similar outlook on life, emphasising the importance of children contributing to the family's upkeep over going to school.

5. **Early marriages:** Young marriage is a major factor in population growth. Child labour results from having many children and inadequate means to support them. Older children are forced to work to help their parents sustain the household.

6. **Significant expense of training:** It costs a lot of money to get a good education. Many guardians who live in servile poverty prioritise providing food for their family because supporting several children's education is too expensive to endure. Incompetent employees are hired by parents to help support the family rather than letting kids stay home since there isn't enough money to send them to school. Some parents can only

afford the most basic training, which forces their kids to get a job because they can't continue their education.

7. **Orientation segregation:** Young women frequently need to quit education and start working to increase family income till they are properly offered. This impression is shared by classes that are often weak.

8. **Family custom:** Many families with organizations or conventional occupations like expressions, and so on anticipate that the kids should attempt to have the option to pass on the customary expressions or business simply by experience.

NOTES

Types of Child Labour

Do you know that there are 168 million child labourers in the world? And more than half of them, 85 million, are in hazardous work.

1. Children in Plantations & Farms

Based on 26 countries developing countries, ILO data shows that there are nearly 70% of child laborers, or some 170 million, work in agriculture, fishing, forestry and hunting.

Tobacco |
Brazil, Cambodia, Guatemala, Indonesia,
Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgystan, Lebanon, Malawi,
Mexico, Phillipines, Tanzania,Uganda

Cotton |
Argentina, Azerbaijan, Benin,
Brazil, Burkina, China, Egypt,
Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Mali,
Paraguay, Pakistan, Turkey,
Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

Tea |
Argentina, Banglades, Kenya,
Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda

Cocoa |
Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana,
Guinea, Ivory Coast, Nigeria

Flowers |
Columbia

2. Children in the Mining & Quarrying area

2% of child labourers are actually involved in construction and mining industries

Coal |
China, Colombia,
Mongolia, North Korea,
Ukraine, Pakistan

Gold Mining |
Bolivia, Burkina, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador,
Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia,
Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, North Korea,
Peru, Phillipines, Senegal, Tanzania

Charcoal |
Brazil, El Salvador, Uganda

Emerald |
Colombia

Mines |
Columbia, Peru

Bricks |
Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh,
Brazil, Burma, China, Ecuador,India,
Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Peru, Uganda

3. Children in the Manufacturing Companies

8% of child labourers are actually involved in manufacturing

Garments |
Argentina, Bangladesh, China,
Jordon, Malaysia, Thailand

Surgical Instruments |
Pakistan

Stitching of Football |
Pakistan

4. Children in Unconditional Worst Forms

Pornography |
Cambodia, Colombia, Mexico,
Ukraine, Russia, Phillipines,
Thailand

Plastic Bags Collection |
Cambodia, India, Indonesia,
Nepa, Philippines, Thailand,
Vietnam

Cans Collection |
Cambodia, India, Indonesia,
Nepal, Philippines, Thailand,
Vietnam

Trafficking Hard Drug |
Brazil, Mexico, Peru

Child Soldier |
Afghanistan, Colombia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel,
Laos, (Occupied) Palestinan, Philippines, Rwanda,
Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, Yemen

4.6.2 Results/Effects of Child Labour

Child labour has a few adverse consequences. Some of them include:

1. **Loss of quality youth:** It is critical for people to participate in each stage of their life's journey. A child should play with friends and develop experiences that will last a lifetime. Young individuals should examine life and build firm foundations that will characterise their adult lives. As a result of child labour, adolescents lose their value since they are denied the opportunity to take part in the incredible experiences that come with youth. Typically, parents encourage their kids to play since it promotes their physical and mental development. A child who is made to work will miss out on a lot of what makes youth special.

2. **Medical problems:** Child labour can also generate unanticipated problems due to malnutrition and inadequate working circumstances. It's incredibly improbable that individuals who hire kids will also have the moral foresight to make sure they have a comfortable workplace. Working in settings such as mines and heavily moulded production lines might lead to long-term heath issues for youngsters. A child who is given truly requesting responsibilities may suffer an accident that may leave them scarred for life.

3. **Mental injury:** It's not exactly a fun experience to be forced to step in as a child when your friends are out having fun or attending school. Children are also helpless against the vast majority of issues that develop in the job. Harassment, sexual assault, and difficult working hours may cause mental harm in these children. Because of traumatic youth events, they will believe it is tough to forget the past and may become cultural outcasts. Child labour can sometimes lead to harshness due to a lack of enthusiastic development.

4. **Lack of education:** People who work do not have the option to go to school. As the days and weeks go by, they devote a lot of time to their workstations. All things considered, their lack of teaching and knowledge causes them to be persons with limited open doors. Training also prepares an individual for a long period in the public eye, and without it, one may find themselves lacking the fundamental abilities needed to tackle a variety of obstacles throughout life. A student may be familiar with other strategies for dealing with life's challenges without resorting to brute force. An uneducated person, on the other hand, feels that power is the primary solution to almost all of life's problems.

4.6.3 Arrangements to Reduce Child Labour

How may child labour be lessened or eliminated entirely? Every newborn has the capacity to harbour ambitions and carry them out. Even though there may be a number of barriers preventing some of these wishes from being fulfilled, it is still feasible to get beyond these barriers and make the most advancements.

To grasp this aim, various partners must be involved. Some of the strategies to solve the problem of child labour include the following:

1. **Free training:** The elimination of child labour is possible with free education. Guardians who lack the funds for school expenditures can use this as an opportunity to provide their children with education. With increased effort, the incidences of child labour would drastically decline. It has already been a success in many places throughout the world. Plans for late-morning meals can also be used to persuade children whose parents can hardly afford to feed them to learn. Whether or not students want to attend classes because of the free meals, they can still learn and create a well-rounded educational environment for themselves.

2. **Moral polishing:** Child labour should never be used in any capacity. It is morally and legally incorrect. Children shouldn't be allowed to prioritise work over receiving an education and having fun. Owners of production lines, businesspeople, and ventures generally shouldn't employ children. The negative effects of child labour should be made known to the public. So, whenever it occurs, it becomes a problem that is not acceptable. People who plan to employ youngsters and use them as a source of menial employment would be hindered by this kind of moral purification. A significant number of the ills that continue in the general public do as such on the grounds that individuals choose not to see or neglect to think about their ethical effects. With this strategy, child labour occurrences will drastically decrease across our networks.

3. **Encourage interest for talented and prepared specialists:** Child labour cases will decrease as more talented and prepared specialists get interested in the field because almost all child labourers fall into the category of incompetent labourers. It will prompt grown-up work as the interest for gifted work rises. Building up expertise-based acquiring places, professional instructional hubs and specialized preparing establishments further develops education and adds to the accessibility of gifted and prepared labourers in the gig market. Making of open positions by the public authority is likewise one more way that instances of joblessness can be diminished and family pay for the populace expanded. Such government arrangements work on expectations for everyday comforts and take out the requirement for kids to look for work to help their families.

4. **Mindfulness:** Increasing awareness of the illegality of child labour can also aid in stopping the training. Guardians should be made aware of the legal ramifications of sending their children to work and how the law would follow all the way through assuming they are viewed as supporting and abetting this bad habit. It is the obliviousness among many guardians and individuals from the general public that causes them to take an interest in child labour rehearses. Leading a mission to make mindfulness about its destructive impacts would dispose of the training. The public

authority, along with non-administrative associations and the common society, can make a technique to make such a drive a triumph.

5. **Strengthening of destitute individuals:** Child labour has the greatest impact on the poor. They are sometimes hesitant members of this terrible habit due to helpless expectations for everyday conveniences and monetary constraints. Engaging poor people in information and enterprises that generate cash would significantly help to reduce child labour. The protection of children's rights and the prevention of child labour are two more goals that can be achieved through parental education. By arming parents with this knowledge, society as a whole may change for the better and enable the avoidance of child labour practises in networks.

Child labour prevents kids from developing physically and mentally. since it deprives them of the most formative years of their lives — adolescence. Children under the age of 14 are not allowed to work in dangerous occupations under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986. Under the real demonstration, a list of dangerous vocations is arranged.

Several tasks are carried out in India, including Operation Smile, Operation Muskaan, and others, where there are several strikes in the chaotic region, fabricating units, and various industrial factories.

India has an extremely amazing means of managing saved kids as far as restoring and localizing them with the family with specific help to the family too, to emerge from the neediness trap.

Government initiatives include:

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

- A child is someone who has not reached the age of fourteen, according to the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986. Its objective is to control the working hours and circumstances of juvenile labourers, as well as to prevent them from working in dangerous situations.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016

The 2016 amendment to the Constitution's raw act reads as follows:

- "An Act to prohibit the engagement of children in all occupations and to prohibit the engagement of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes and the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

- The Government of India will impose stronger sanctions on managers who violate the Act, as indicated by this modification in the Act.

- It will also make any business that employs a minor or a juvenile in violation of the Act liable.

- The Act also gives the government the ability to prohibit young people from working in dangerous situations.

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017

Following extensive consultation with the partners, the Indian government decided to make additional revisions to the Act. The following are the arrangements made under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules:

- An expansive and explicit structure for counteraction, preclusion, salvage and recovery of youngsters and as well as juvenile labourers.

- Lucidity on issues connected with family undertakings.

- Shields for imaginative labourers or professionals who have been permitted to work under the Act, in terms of working hours and working conditions.

- Set of explicit obligations and responsibilities regarding regulation authorization offices to guarantee powerful execution and consistence of the Act.

Child Labour constitutes the following:

- All forms of slavery or acts resembling submission, such as the trade or trafficking in children, the subordination of obligations, and compelled labour.

- It additionally implies the constrained or obligatory enlistment of kids for use in equipped struggle.

- The use of a child in prostitution, the creation of sexual entertainment, or indecent displays.

- The definition of child usage as it pertains to significant international agreements, notably the production and distribution of drugs.

- It also includes work that could endanger children's safety, ethics, and well-being due to its nature or the settings in which it is accomplished.

The following jobs are not considered child labour:

- Additionally, it's crucial to keep in mind that not all of the work completed by kids should be finished using child labour. Indeed, children's or young people's investment in work that does not negatively impact their well-being and self-awareness or slow down their tutoring is often regarded as a good thing.

- This can be doing household chores for their parents, helping out at a small business, or working extra shifts at school activities to make extra money. These exercises are indeed accepted to add to youngsters' turn of events.

International Laws on Child Labour

- The 1989-adopted United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, recognises that children are more than protestors who have a place with their families or adults undergoing instruction, for whom decisions are made. Instead, they are unique people with their own rights and freedoms.

- According to the Convention, childhood, which is separate from adulthood and lasts until the age of 18, is a special, protected time when kids should be free to develop, learn, play, create, and thrive with pride.

- The Convention eventually rose to become the most universally embraced basic rights accord in history, and it has had a significant impact on the lives of children.

UNICEF's Work against Child Labour in India

- UNICEF has also been fighting child labour in India for a long time.

- In India, the vast majority of its initiatives focus on children engaged in certain types of employment, such as cotton production in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, metalwork and floor coverings in Uttar Pradesh, and tea plantations in Assam.

- These projects arrive at a huge number of youngsters and their families in regions with significant degrees of child labour.

Acts for Children Welfare in India

Both the federal government and state legislatures have the authority to legislate on the subject of young child labour. At both levels, many regulatory initiatives have been adopted. The following are examples of substantial public authority improvements:

- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- Factories Act, 1948
- Mines Act, 1952
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act, 2000
- Right to Education Act, 2009
- National Child Labour Programme, 1988
- Article 24 of the Indian Constitution

Some NGOs, such as Bachpan Bachao Andolan, CRY, Pratham, and others, also work for the country's welfare.

World Day against Child Labour

The International Labour Organization established the World Day Against Child Labor in 2002. It is constantly appreciated on June 12th over the world.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the day was commemorated with a virtual mission co-ordinated by the Global March Against Child Labor and the International Partnership for Child Labour in Agriculture (IPCCLA). The theme for 2020 was "Protect children from child labour, now more than ever."

Despite the fact that India has improved its statistics since the 2001 Census, in order to entirely eradicate child labour in the nation, there is still a long way to go.

To ensure that everyone has access to education and information, the government should impose stricter regulations and punishments against child labour. Additionally, everyone should be able to enrol in obligatory school.

Check Your Progress

10. What is meant by child labour?
11. State any one cause of child labour.
12. State an effect of child labour.
13. How is government arranging to reduce child labour?

4.7 ANSWERS TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

1. Uttar Pradesh.

2. ILO and UNICEF.

3. Kid abuse is defined as the intentional physical, mental, or sexual abuse or neglect of a child.

4. Physical child abuse, Child emotional abuse, Child sexual abuse and Neglect.

5. Neglect is a sort of a maltreatment which includes denying an offspring of sufficient food, clothing, cover, oversight, clinical consideration and instruction.

6. International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

7. Non-compliance with guardians, no interest in studies and low parent income.

8. Medical issues.

9. Depression and anxiety.

10. When a child is exposed to work at the expense of their education and aspirations, this is referred to as child labour.

11. Poverty.

12. Due to malnutrition and precarious working conditions, child labour can also result in unforeseen problems.

13. Free training/schooling and mid-day meals.

4.8 SUMMARY

- Child abuse is a condition of passionate, physical, financial and sexual abuse that is forced upon a person, who is under 18 years old.

- It is expressed as an all around the world significant peculiarity. In India, there has not been a comprehension of the extent of this issue.

- The different issues that the people have been encountering in their day-to-day routines have prompted commonness of child abuse.

- Child maltreatment has real physical and mental consequences for people's health and attitudes.

- For the country's long-term viability, it's critical to ensure that children are nurtured in a safe environment and receive proper training, nutrition, and activities that promote their useful development and advancement.

- It is the responsibility of the government and the local community to answer the children's concerns about care and insurance.

- A few created nations of the world have strong kid insurance frameworks, dominatingly persuaded on compulsory detailing, documentation and assessments of impacted kids, and frequently making threatening moves.

- The issues of significant level proclamations, reports and examinations are inside the families, yet additionally inside the frameworks, which are needed to expand their assets.

- In these structures, the issues of child abuse and neglect in India require insightful and more extensive thought, especially among the oppressed, minimized and socio-financially in reverse areas of the general public inside country and metropolitan networks, where kid security frameworks are not totally evolved, or are not available.

- Examined underneath are the fundamental driver of child labour in India:

  ♦ **Overpopulation:** The number of inhabitants in the nation is more in contrast with the open positions accessible.

  ♦ **Lack of education:** This is undoubtedly the main justification. A child will have to decide between working for a living and helping the family if they are unable to pursue an education because of social or financial barriers.

  ♦ **Destitution:** Parents are compelled to push their children to work for money in order to deal with the financial crisis and poverty.

  ♦ **Urbanization:** It is yet another factor.

  ♦ **Vagrants:** The specialists should make new arrangements for vagrants with the goal that they can be instructed and try not to work at a youthful age for their own vocation and endurance.

  ♦ **Grown-up joblessness:** They cannot teach their children until the adults are not employed, which eventually leads to child labour.

  ♦ **Obligation trap:** In other circumstances, a financial surplus or obligation also serves as a justification for child labour.

  ♦ **Modest work:** The work pay is negligible, subsequently, to expand the family pay, they are compelled to allow their youngsters to work.

Assuming that the previously mentioned focuses are dealt with by the concerned specialists, youngster work in India can be diminished.

4.9 KEY TERMS

- **Child maltreatment:** Abuse committed against minors under the age of 18 by a parent, guardian, or other figure with custody (e.g., pastorate, mentor, educator). Child abuse is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a variety of intentional or unintentional injury to a child's wellbeing, including physical and sexual abuse, neglect, lapses in judgement, and business or other double-dealing, endurance, advancement, or respect in a relationship of obligation, trust, or authority over a kid under the age of 18 by a parent, caregiver, or another individual in a custodial position. (Clergy, coach, teacher, etc., for examples).

  The World Health Organization (WHO) defines child maltreatment as any form of physical or emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, negligence, or commercial or other exploitation in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power that actually harms or threatens to harm a child's health, survival, development, or dignity.

- **Physical Abuse:** Purposeful utilization of actual power against a youngster, for example, incurring real hurt through punching, pounding, shaking, chewing, singing, ingesting, injuring, and choking.

- **Sexual Abuse:** There is a drawing of a young child engaging in sexual acts. It entails touching, mistreatment, and subjecting a youngster to various sexual acts.

- **Emotional and Psychological Abuse:** Verbally abusing, disgracing, dismissing, keeping love, and undermining a child's self-esteem or enthusiastic prosperity are examples of activities that harm a child's self-esteem or enthusiastic prosperity.

- **Neglect:** The absence of fundamental requirements provision for a child. These conditions include admission to clinical consideration, lodging, food, clothing, and education.

- **Child Labour:** Frequently referred to as work that deprives children of puberty, their full potential, and their poise and exposes them to risk of physical and emotional injury.

4.10 SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain physical child abuse.
2. Explain child emotional abuse.
3. Write short note on child sexual abuse.
4. What is neglect in child abuse?
5. State any two short-term causes of child labour.

Long Answer Questions

1. Explain child population and working children.

2. Explain various types of child abuse.

3. Explain any six causes of child abuse.

4. What are the effects of child labour?

5. State the causes of child labour.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Child Labour Prevention Act was amended by the government in:

   (a) September 2007   (b) October 2006

   (c) January 2002   (d) October 2005

2. Child Labour prevention means:

   (a) Child under 14 of age banned for working in dhabas

   (b) Child under 14 of age banned for working in restaurants

   (c) Child under 14 of age banned for working in tea shops

   (d) All of these

3. Violating Child Labour Prevention Act must be:

   (a) Penalized with the punishment of 3 months

   (b) Fine of ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 20,000

   (c) Both (a) and (b)

   (d) None of these

4. Only three states published the plan of Child Labour Prevention Act. These are:

   (a) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

   (b) Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra

   (c) Both (a) and (b)

   (d) None of these

5. No child below the age of _____ shall be employed to work in any factory.

   (a) Fourteen   (b) Twenty

   (c) Ten   (d) Three

6. The number one cause of child labour is _____.

   (a) no education   (b) factory work

   (c) poverty   (d) sweatshop

7. Poverty and _____ are twin problems found in India.

   (a) Unemployment   (b) Child Labour

   (c) Crime   (d) Casteism

8. Child abuse includes

   (a) Physical, sexual and emotional

   (b) Physical, sexual and religious

   (c) Physical, mental and emotional

   (d) None of the above

9. Which Article says that, "No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or in any hazardous employment"?

   (a) Article 24   (b) Article 25

   (c) Article 26   (d) Article 27

10. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is an example of _____.

    (a) Regulative Labour Legislation

    (b) Protective Labour Legislation

    (c) Social Security Legislation

    (d) Welfare Legislation

Ans: 1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (a), 6. (c), 7. (a), 8. (a), 9. (a), 10. (b).

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Unit V

Suicide: Meaning, Types, Causes; Durkheim's Views on Suicide

Learning Objectives:

By the end of this unit, the learners would be able to:

- Know the meaning of suicide
- Explain the types of suicide
- Understand the causes of suicide
- Discuss Durkheim's views on Suicide

Structure:

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Suicide, ending your own life, is a sad response to upsetting life circumstances – and even more significant in light of the fact that suicide can be anticipated. Learn the warning signs of suicide and how to get in touch for sure support and professional treatment, whether you are contemplating suicide or know someone who is. You could save a life, either your own or someone else's.

It might appear as though it is absolutely impossible to tackle your concerns and that suicide is the best way to end the worsening. In any case, you can find ways to remain safe – and begin partaking in your life once more.

Suicide is a leading cause of death for several mental illnesses, including schizophrenia, anxiety, and sadness. It is never simple to comprehend a suicide's motives. It is because all living organisms' strongest instinct is to protect themselves. We owe it to ourselves to understand why others contemplate suicide. During the current pandemic, suicide is an exceptionally important component in our culture. People are cooped up in their houses, with no one to share their sorrows with. Suicidal thoughts are more likely to be carried out by people who suffer from depression or have a hereditary susceptibility.

Until they articulate their thoughts, it can be challenging to know if someone is considering suicide. Because of this, mental health is a major concern. People need to be aware of a straightforward solution to their mental health issues. There is still a stigma attached to persons who seek mental health treatment. Many people believe that mental health issues are nothing more than a figment of their imagination. The concept instils fear in people who need to see a professional because they are terrified of being labelled "crazy" or being shunned.

In the end, the desire to commit suicide stems from a sense of alienation from others, devastating despair, or a great, unfathomable loss. Suicide is considered a sin by many faiths around the world.

Euthanasia, on the other hand, is the voluntary termination of a person's life, but it is far more understandable because they are in excruciating physical suffering. However, in a physically healthy person, such a concept is typically unfathomable. We must extend our efforts to our friends and family, and try to comprehend their suffering. We can listen to their difficulties with empathy. When you express genuine care for someone who is ill, they are more likely to go to the doctor.

Suicide is a foreign concept to most of us, but we can agree that such severe emotions exist and can make someone unhappy. People with deteriorating conditions should get treatment from a mental health professional.

Mental illnesses can be equally as deadly as physical illnesses. If a person has suicidal thoughts, they cannot be considered healthy. Many people who are depressed feel pain in various places of their body that they are unable to define. They are unsure of how they are feeling and are attempting to isolate themselves from other people. As a result, people should look for similar indicators in those close to them, and if required, speak with them. Let us make a promise to make the

people in our lives healthy and happy, and to seek medical help if we have any negative ideas.

5.2 MEANING OF SUICIDE

"Suicide is used by Durkheim as a means of demonstrating the key impact of social factors on our personal lives and even our most intimate motives. The book succeeds brilliantly, both as a technical study of suicide and as a fundamental contribution to this broader issue. Students of sociology will continue to be required to study this book, which will remain on the sociological agenda for many years yet to come." – ***Anthony Giddens***

"Suicide remains one of the most incisive and profound critiques of modern society ever written. The first exemplar of modern 'scientific sociology', Durkheim's classic demonstrated the relevance of multivariate statistical sociology to the most compelling moral and existential issues of the day. In his insistence on the centrality of social solidarity, Durkheim issued a challenge that contemporary sociologists have yet to meet." – ***Jeffrey Alexander***

"Suicide is a sociological masterpiece on three counts: it addresses a problem of great social significance which evokes the moral concern of both author and reader, it assembles and analyses a large quantity of factual information and it develops an original and sophisticated theoretical argument." – ***Gianfranco Poggi***

Suicide is killing yourself deliberately, dying at your own hand. A few people commit suicide accidentally, but that is not suicide, it is just inconvenient and sad.

The word suicide came from Latin words sui and caedere, that along mean "commit suicide." However, not all suicides are with respect to a definitive completion of life. for instance, a noble legislator will commit political suicide by talking in broad daylight regarding associate degree unpopular topic. We keep an eye on a person who has committed suicide, and a police report might determine which rate suicides occur during a town yearly.

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Every suicide could be a misfortune that influences families, communities and full nations and has seemingly perpetual impacts on the relatives left behind. Suicide was the fourth driving explanation for death among 15-29-year-olds around the world in 2019.

Suicide does not just happen in advanced nations but could be a worldwide issue. In fact, more than 77% of overall suicides happened in low-and middle-income nations in 2019.

Expecting suicide does not imply that you will act appropriately. It does not imply that you are "going off the deep end." Suicide is generally a sign that you simply wish to escape. However, suicides are preventable with convenient activity, proof-based and sometimes with a reasonable mediation. For country-wide reactions to be effective, a thorough multisectoral suicide impedance procedure is required.

Suicides cases rose 10% from 2019 with incredibly high of 53,052 inside the pandemic year of 2020, with student's suicides seeing the absolute best extent increment at 21.20%, predictable with the freshest information from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

As far as total numbers are concerned, daily workers made up the greatest piece of all out suicides at 37,666 out of 2020, consistent with the unplanned deaths and suicides across the nation.

There were 1,53,052 suicides reported nationwide in 2020, a rise of 10.0 percent over 2019, while the suicide rate climbed by 8.7% over 2019. The graph depicts the prevalence and rate of suicides from 2010 to 2020.

Chart 1: State wise rate of suicide during 2020
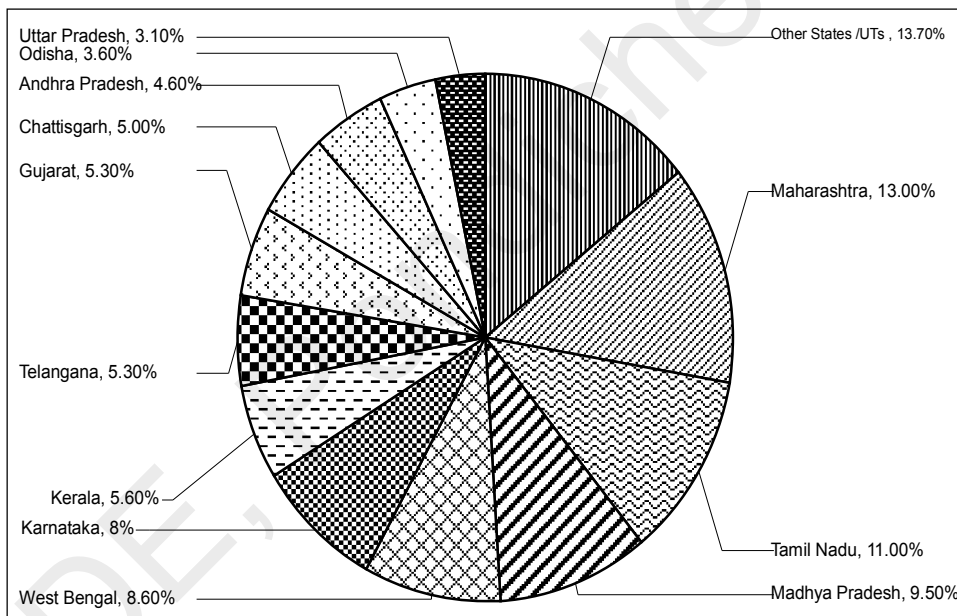
Chart 2: Profession-wise distribution of suicide during 2020

Maharashtra reported the most suicides (18,916), followed by Tamil Nadu (13,493), West Bengal (12,665), Madhya Pradesh (12,457), and Karnataka (11,288); these states collectively accounted for 13.6 percent, 9.7 percent, 9.1 percent, 9.0 percent, and 8.1 percent of all suicides. Together, these 5 States accounted for 49.5% of all suicides reported in the nation.

5.3 TYPES OF SUICIDE

As shown by Emile Durkheim's (A Study in Sociology, New York, The Free Press, 1951) hypothesis on suicide, he thought that there are four main kinds of suicide

The focus of Durkheim's research was on understanding what constitutes a person really end it all and what impacts or factors might have driven that individual to suicide stage. Durkheim accepted that different social factors and impacts were working, e.g., work pressure, financial, religious, marital, etc.

Durkheim identifies four different types of suicide:

 (i) Egoistic suicide.
 (ii) Altruistic suicide.
(iii) Anomic suicide.
 (iv) Fatalistic suicide.

5.3.1 Egoistic Suicide

The effect of a somewhat weak group combination is egoistic suicide. It occurs as a result of extreme dejection as well as excessive individuality. At the point when men are "segregated from society," and the ties that had previously bound them to their kindred species are broken. They have a higher proclivity for egoistic suicide.

- Egoistic suicides, according to Durkheim, are performed by those who tend to silence themselves down inside themselves. Such folks feel belittled, hurt, and unnoticed. Introvert qualities gain a strong foothold in them.

- Egoistic persons are disconnected from society's norms and do not care about societal issues. Such people get separated and believe it is difficult to adapt to social distance, and they feel compelled to put a stop to it all.

The failure of persons to join the group, according to Durkheim, is the primary cause of egoistic suicide. Durkheim focused on altering people's levels of affiliation with their religious, family, political, and public networks.

- Suicides were significantly less common among Catholics than among Protestants, he noted. He also noted that Catholicism has the ability to absorb all of its constituents into its overlap.

- On the other hand, Protestantism cultivates the soul of free choice, allows for extraordinary individual possibility, necessitates hierarchical alliances, and has less common ideas and behaviours. The Catholic Church is recognised as being more capable of coordination than the Protestant Church.

- Protestants are more likely than Catholics to commit suicide as a result of this. As a result, according to Durkheim, the main factor contributing to egoistic suicide is a lack of integration.

5.3.2 Altruistic Suicide

This kind of suicide takes the form of a sacrifice, in which a person kills himself valiantly in support of a cause or goal he or she cares deeply about.

- It is the outcome of the person being over-mixed into his group.
- Selfless suicide is simply the deliberate taking of one's own life.
- It implies that even a high level of social fortitude can lead to suicide.

Examples:

(i) Suicide like this occurs in a few archaic societies and current armed units.

(ii) This type of suicide has been seen in Japan on occasion. *Harakiri* is the term they use to describe it. In this act of *Harakiri*, some Japanese go so far as to sacrifice their lives for the greater good of society. They believe that self-destruction will prevent social disintegration.

(iii) Another example of this is the act of "sati," which was once practised in North India.

(iv) Buddhist priests' self-immolation and self-destruction in Nirvana under the Brahmanical influence, as described by ancient Hindu sages, address several types of altruistic suicide.

5.3.3 Anomic Suicide

The breakdown of accepted practices and abrupt social changes that are normal for present-day occasions, support anomic suicide.

- At the point when the collective awareness weakens, men surrender to anomic suicide. "Life is clearly not worth continuing without the social assistance to which one is used."

- Anomic suicide is the type of suicide that occurs as a result of drastic social upheaval. Everywhere, public activity seemed to be failing.

- Individual and social morals, in Durkheim's view, become causal factors when social interactions are stretched.

- Life's values erode, and certain people's perspectives shift dramatically. There are unquestionably dangerous improvements in the general public as a result.

- An abrupt change has repercussions in public behaviour as well as social relationships, paving the door for suicide. Assuming the change is abrupt, it becomes inconvenient, and those who do not adjust to it eventually give up.

- Suicide is a result of this societal disruption. As per Durkheim, not only financial deficit and modern emergency as well as even unexpected monetary prosperity can cause interruption and deregulation, and lastly suicide.

5.3.4 Fatalistic Suicide

Fatalistic Suicide is a type of suicide that occurs in a pleasant environment where the individual is subjected to unavoidable abuse.

- Fatalistic suicide, according to Durkheim, is the result of "excessive guidelines." Suicide by those whose rights have been violated as a result of abusive discipline.

- Slavery may lead a person to believe that the best way to observe escape is to commit suicide.

- We'd term it fatalistic suicide since the person believes he or she is doomed by fate or destined to be a slave.

5.3.5 Concluding Remarks

These three suicide subcategories, referred to as social kinds, resemble psychological subcategories.

- One of the characteristics of egoistic suicide is a sense of separation from life;

- A state of vigour and zeal is indicative of altruistic suicide;

- "Suicide caused by anomie is characterised by discomfort or revulsion." Raymond Aron

- Raymond Aron, was fruitful in establishing a social reality in which there are explicit social characteristics that oversee individual differences.

- The most striking, persuasion-inducing model is that of societal powers that push people to their deaths, everyone accepting that he is only obeying himself.

There is no single reason for suicide. A few variables can expand an individual's danger for attempting or dying by suicide. Nonetheless, having these danger factors does not consistently imply that suicide will happen.

5.4 CAUSES OF SUICIDE

There is no single reason for suicide. A few variables can expand an individual's danger for attempting or dying by suicide. Nonetheless, having these danger factors does not consistently imply that suicide will happen.

Every person's reasons for committing suicide, talking about it, or even contemplating it are different. It is usually the result of sadness and discouraged linked expressions that become so unrealistic and uncomfortable that they become confused and determine that they cannot and will not continue with their current feelings and beliefs after years of therapy and drugs.

Suicide thoughts can occur when a person believes they are currently unable to adapt to a difficult situation. This could be due to financial difficulties, the death of a friend or family member, the loss of a friendship, or the onset of a weakening illness or sickness.

Sadness, sexual abuse, financial difficulties, remorse, dismissal, and joblessness are a few additional common life events that might lead to suicidal thoughts.

I. Illness of the Mind

The majority of people attempt suicide on the spur of the moment rather than planning ahead of time.

While a variety of causes may play a role in someone choosing suicide, severe depression is the most common.

Depression patients may experience significant emotional misery and a loss of hope, leaving them with no other option except to commit suicide.

Nearly half of all suicides, according to the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, involve depression.

The following mental conditions are among others that can raise the risk of suicide:

- Bipolar disorder
- Borderline personality disorder (BPD)
- Eating disorders
- Schizophrenia

II. Traumatic Stress

Many years after a traumatic experience, such as childhood sexual abuse, rape, physical violence, or war trauma, a person is more likely to commit suicide.

In a survey of more than 6,000 people conducted in the United States, it was found that 23 percent of those who had been physically assaulted attempted suicide at some point, compared to 22 percent of those who had been sexually assaulted.

The risk is further increased by having post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or having experienced several stressful circumstances. This is partially because depression is frequent following a traumatic experience and among those who have PTSD, which can result in feelings of hopelessness and powerlessness that can lead to suicide.

III. Impulsivity and Substance Abuse

A suicidal person may become more impulsive and inclined to act on their desires while using drugs or alcohol than they would if they were sober. Misusing drugs and alcohol can make other factors, like losing a job or a relationship, that can cause suicide more likely.

Substance use and alcohol use disorders are more common in people with depression and other psychiatric conditions. The risks increase when you combine these elements.

IV. Fear of Loss or Loss

A person may choose to take their own life when they are faced with a loss or the possibility of losing something. These situations include some of the following:

- Failing academically
- Being imprisoned or detained
- Bullying, shame, or humiliation, particularly online bullying
- Financial challenges
- An intimate friendship or romantic partnership has ended.
- Employment loss
- You no longer receive family or friend support because of your revealed sexual orientation.
- Loss of social prestige.

V. Hopelessness

Numerous studies have found a connection between the decision to commit suicide and hopelessness, either in the short term or as a long-term trait. The person may feel hopeless in the face of a physical or social hardship.

People may conceal all the good aspects of their lives when they feel hopeless and helpless to improve their situation, which may give the impression that suicide is a possible option.

Even though it appears to outsiders that things will get better, folks who are depressed may be unable to see it because of their pessimism and despair.

VI. Illness and Chronic Pain

Suicide may seem to be a means to restore dignity and control over one's life if a person is experiencing chronic pain or an illness with little possibility of a cure or relief from suffering. Because of this, assisted suicide is legal in many areas.

A research in the American Journal of Preventative Medicine found associations between the subsequent medical conditions and a higher risk of suicide::

- Asthma
- Back pain
- Brain injury
- Cancer
- Congestive heart failure
- Diabetes
- Epilepsy
- HIV/AIDS
- Heart disease
- High blood pressure
- Migraine
- Parkinson's disease

Anxiety and depression brought on by chronic pain can raise your risk of suicide. A study found that people with chronic pain are four times as that of pain-free adults to experience despair or worry.

VII. Others Consider You a Burden

A person with chronic pain or a fatal illness may feel like a burden to others when it gets harder to ask for yet another trip to the doctor, more assistance with domestic tasks, or financial aid for hospital bills. A common justification for suicide is that the person's loved ones or the entire world would be better off without them.

Such conversation is a common symptom of impending suicide. Due to the immense emotional burden they bear within, people frequently view themselves as a burden to others or as worthless.

VIII. Isolation from Others

Social isolation may result from losing friends or a relationship, from becoming divorced or separated, from having a physical or mental illness, from having social anxiety, from retiring, or from moving to a distant area. Internal issues like low self-esteem might also play a role in social isolation. Loneliness can lead to additional suicide risk factors including depression and abusing alcohol or drugs.

IX. Cries for Assistance

People may try suicide if they are unable to get help, not because they wish to die. Suicide attempts are a cry for assistance, not sympathy. They use it as a means of expressing to the world how terrible their condition is.

Sadly, these screams for aid could be fatal if the person underestimates the seriousness of the approach they've chosen. People are much more likely to try again after failing on their first attempt, and their subsequent efforts are much more likely to be deadly.

X. Accidental Suicide

In some cases, what appears to be a suicide is actually an accident. Suffocation suicides include autoerotic asphyxiation and choking games, in which children choke themselves to feel high-like effects (also known as "pass-out challenge," "flatliner," and "space monkey"). Accidental overdoses, gun suicides, and poisoning suicides are all examples of unintentional suicide.

5.4.1 Factors Which May Increase the Chance of Suicide Ideation

- A family history of violence or suicide
- A familial history of trauma, abuse, or neglect toward children
- Suffering from mental illness in the past
- A sense of helplessness
- Being acquainted with, cognizant of, or connected with a suicide victim
- Being hasty or impetuous in behaviour
- A feeling of loneliness or isolation
- Being unable to obtain mental health treatment
- A failure at work, with friends, with finances, or with a loved one
- Suffering from a bodily ailment or situation
- Having a pistol or other dangerous weapon
- Fear of being judged or stigmatized if you ask for help
- Anxiety caused by discrimination and unfairness
- Traumatic events throughout history, such as the annihilation of cultures and communities
- Attempts at suicide in the past
- Being harassed or traumatized
- Suicide tales that are graphic or sensationalized
- Being exposed to suicide behaviour in others
- Facing legal or financial difficulties
- Using drugs or alcohol while impaired

5.4.2 Conditions that Researchers Have Linked to a Higher Risk of Suicide Ideation

- Depression
- Schizophrenia
- Bipolar illness
- Several character qualities, like hostility
- Circumstances that impact relationships
- Harm to the brain from trauma
- Conditions that cause persistent pain
- Dependency on drugs or alcohol

5.4.3 How to Help?

1. Do not hesitate to talk about suicide: If you suspect a friend or family member is considering suicide, bring it up. It is common for people to feel at ease discussing it with others. Recognizing their suffering makes it easier to deal with the stress of caring about pain alone. Giving someone your whole attention while avoiding making assumptions about their sentiments is crucial. Keep in mind that not being able to express how deeply you feel will just make someone feel more distant.

You may in some cases stress that raising the subject of suicide will give ideas to a generally discouraged. person. Despite what is generally expected, showing your anxiety gives an individual in trouble realize that someone is paying attention to them. Talking gives an outstanding, frequently overwhelming feeling an outlet, assuming that person is actually considering suicide.

2. Ask direct questions: Avoiding the topic could mean that you don't take someone's threats seriously enough to make an inquiry. Verify whether suicide has been considered and, if so, whether a plan for how and when to execute it has been made. The possibility that someone is preparing to kill themselves increases with the level of planning.

3. Build connections with other people: Feeling associated with others is a major piece of shielding yourself from suicide.

Here are ways of building associations:

- Invest energy with loved ones.
- Go to social or religious events.
- Engage locally, e.g., pursue classes at your public venue or school.
- Help other people, e.g., help out a charity or other gathering.

4. Get help early for mental health problems: Suicide is often accompanied with mental health issues. You can protect yourself by seeking care for mental health issues as soon as possible.

Psychological well-being issues are a big part of suicide. You can assist with ensuring yourself by finding help for psychological well-being issues early.

Here are some common signs of mental illness:

- Feel as if nothing will ever fulfil you.
- Feeling pathetic or depressed over an extended amount of time.
- Having the impression that you are unable to adapt to life's happenings.
- Feeling incredibly worried or afraid over an extended period of time.
- Observing unusual thoughts or observing strange items that do not vanish Some people can hear voices that others cannot.
- Sleeping less or more than one might expect.
- Consuming less or more food than anticipated.
- Indulging in more alcoholic beverages or abusing prescription drugs.
- Getting some much-needed rest while working or attending school.
- Avoiding contact with loved ones.
- Consistently feeling "run down" or weakened.

If you observe any of these symptoms, consult your doctor.

5.4.4 Suicide Has Far-reaching Impact

Suicide and attempted suicide have real emotional, physical, and financial consequences. Individuals who attempt suicide and succeed may suffer catastrophic injuries that have long-term consequences for their health. They may also experience sadness and other concerns about their mental well-being. Fortunately, nearly 90% of people who try suicide and survive do not die by suicide.

Friends, relatives, coworkers, and the community all suffer when someone commits or attempts to commit suicide. When someone commits suicide, their loved ones may experience shock, outrage, guilt, despair, or anxiety, and they might even consider committing suicide.

The financial cost of suicide to society is likewise substantial. The United States spends more than $70 billion annually on health and employment-related costs associated with suicides and suicide attempts.

5.4.5 What are the Various Treatment Choices and Therapies Available?

People who are at risk of suicide can benefit from the following evidence-based interventions:

- **CBT (Cognitive Behavioural Therapy):** CBT is a type of psychotherapy that focuses on the mind. It is a form of psychotherapy that can help people discover fresh ways to handle tough circumstances. When people have suicidal thoughts, CBT can help them notice their thought patterns and consider other options.

- **Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT):** DBT is a sort of psychotherapy that has been demonstrated to help teenagers avoid suicide behaviour. DBT has also been shown to lower the risk of suicide attempts in individuals with borderline personality disorder, a mental illness characterised by a recurring pattern of fluctuating moods, self-image, and behaviour that commonly results in impulsive behaviour and relationship problems. A therapist who has received DBT training can help a patient identify when their emotions or behaviours are unhelpful or disruptive and can also teach them coping mechanisms for challenging circumstances.

- **Brief Intervention Strategies:** According to studies, creating a safety plan or crisis response plan with clear directions for what to do and how to get assistance if you are having suicidal thoughts will help reduce the likelihood that you will act on such thoughts. Keeping in touch with people who are suicidal and following up with them has been found to help reduce the likelihood of future suicide attempts. Increased safe storage of dangerous weapons has also been demonstrated to help minimize suicide attempts and deaths by suicide, according to research. Furthermore, collaborative suicidality assessment and management can aid in the reduction of suicidal thoughts.

- **Collaborative Care:** A team-based approach to mental healthcare is referred to as collaborative care. A mental healthcare manager will collaborate with the person, their primary care provider, and mental health professionals to develop a treatment plan. Collaborative care has been demonstrated to be an effective treatment for depression and suicidal ideation reduction.

Check Your Progress

1. Explain the definition of suicide.
2. Explain the various types of suicide?
3. What are the main causes of suicide?

5.5 DURKHEIM'S VIEWS ON SUICIDE

Suicide may be a major hypothesis of social constraints about collective conscience. It's cited as an amazing landmark during which conceptual hypothesis and observational exploration are brought along. In his hypothesis of suicide, sociologist makes an attempt to look at an apparently personal development in a very social science means.

Over a hundred years ago, sociologist (1897) created experimental observation based generally on friendly science theory that made non-psychological or non-material causes of suicide. The distinguished feature of Durkheim's unique work is that the theory's utility (Kaslow, 1975). Durkheim's motivation to review suicide risen up out of his best friend, Victor Hommay. Hommay committed suicide, and sociologist addressed this passionate tragedy the most effective he might. He set to conduct social science analysis on suicide (Lukes, 1985). Once a professional person understands this hypothesis, he or she will be capable to controlled supply a significant interventional strategy. Sociologists made four aspects that give predictors for suicide:

- Anomic
- Fatalistic
- Egoistic
- Altruistic
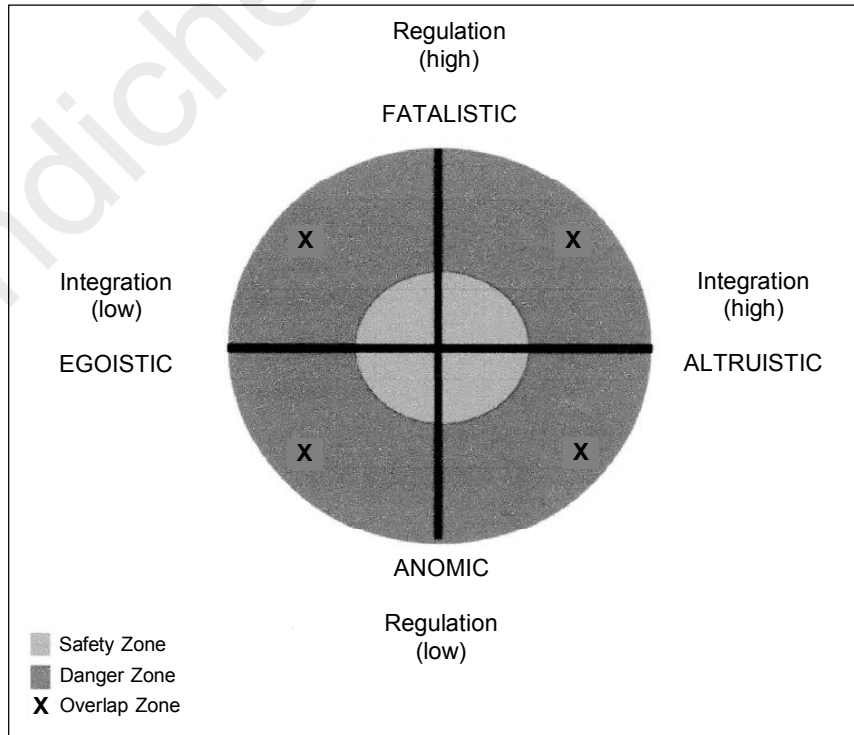
The above figure gives a decent outline of the four aspects. That differ in various degrees. For instance, everyone encounters the issue of anomic, however to various degrees. On account of Mr. Smith, we can say that the higher the force in

an anomic environment, the higher the odds of suicide. This is valid for every one of the aspects. In the figure, the safety zone signifies the encounters along the four aspects that are "normal" or in charge. The risk zone proposes development into a pressure filled climate that, when broke to its limit, urges an individual to take their own life. Every idea is combined with another. From the beginning, this matching might appear to be too hard to even consider understanding. In any case, it is basic for experts and understudies to foresee the blending of the ideas. These ideas are relative and adjusted. In functional terms, it is incredibly normal for a suicidal individual to exist toward one side of a couple set and slide to the next outrageous. This "sliding phenomenon" was first recognized by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in investigating how fear-based oppressors eventually volunteer to commit suicide (Benmelech, Berrebi, and Klor, 2012).

At the point when I previously found out with regards to the CIA's depiction of suicidal examples among terrorists, I understood that precisely the same example exists starting with one outrageous then onto the next then commits suicide. Anomic is combined with fatalistic, while egoistic matched with altruistic. The ideas are combined in light of the fact that they address opposite edges of a common continuum. Would an older individual be able to be set at two closures of two unique aspects all the while? The response is yes. It is normal among seniors to experience being dragged into an environment that shares two significant troubles. One cannot encounter ideas that are housed on opposite edges of a solitary continuum at the same time. Nonetheless, similar to the CIA's finding of terrorists who commit suicide for the "purpose," older folks may likewise slide from one end of a continuum to the other.

Anomic-Fatalistic: Emile Durkheim (1897) created the foundation for a quite distinct two separate concepts: "anomic" and "fatalistic." In anomic suicide, Emile Durkheim explains a social organization that was overwhelmed by social rules that the person could not gain familiarity or could not sustain with the speedily dynamic social rules. The extraordinary speedy changes in technology will confuse an older person to the purpose of significant frustration. Once such disappointment becomes persistent with no predictable retardation, the pathway for self-destruction becomes cleared. Fatalistic suicide, of course, is that the actual opposite of anomic suicide. People commit fatalistic suicide when they are held under severe control. These individuals are exposed to strict controls or are subjected to high demands, removing their feeling of identity or individuality. People who believe they are destined to be in such situations and regard death as the only option may commit fatalistic suicide. Examples include slavery and persecution. Celebrities are subject to rigorous regulations in South Korea. Due to weariness from attempting to stay up with society's standards and laws, a singer committed suicide. Kim Jonghyun, a star, committed suicide in 2017 as a result of intense depression and the stress of being in the spotlight, believing he could not achieve his full potential. Boredom is that the centerpiece of such a social atmosphere. The shortage of amendment and no desire for social feeling turns into the impetus for a need to commit suicide. Of Durkheim's four ideas, fatalistic suicide is that which offers very little elaboration.

This is often somewhat ironic as an aftereffect of geriatrics, fatalistic self-destruction rules. In essence, Emile Durkheim is taking note of that life satisfaction could be a balance (noted by the protection zone in Figure). An inordinate sum of speedy amendment induces passionate pain.

Likewise, the whole absence of a dynamic social atmosphere conjointly induces passionate pain. However, the feeling of somebody faced with overpowering social alteration is very not quite the same as the feeling of somebody faced with complete social stagnation. Each might be showing feeling decimating.

Emile Durkheim focused on that people ought to have a harmony between the two types. Taken to their limit, each will drive a senior into passive or active suicide (noted by the zone in Figure). Proud Altruistic Emile Durkheim (1897) conjointly made the reason between another two separate ideas: "egoistic" and "altruistic." By childish suicide, Emile Durkheim envisioned a social association during which the individual gets by in AN isolated atmosphere.

Basically, the individual neither feels a piece of a family or group nor has any feeling of belongingness. The fruitful soil for this type of air is that the foundation, any place the occupant has very little to no appearance and any place the power is brief staffed. At last, the individual's absence of connectedness and absence of role expectations advance into a feeling of despair, that progressively actuates the individual to consider a suicide.

By egoistic suicide, Emile Durkheim intended to clarify a social association portrayed by social suppression. The social world turns into a sticking plant that smothers the individual into a solid arrangement of social jobs and norms. Distinction is stripped away in light of the fact that the group overwhelms the individual. However, altruistic suicide is extra normal among explicit subcultures in our nation and very normal at Asian societies. We scarcely find it within typical American society. The foremost common example of a more seasoned associate is that the person who speeds up their demise to change successors to acquire the greatest measure of their domain as achievable before the worth of medical care nibbles into it. As inside the opposition of anomic-fatalistic, Emile Durkheim noticed that life fulfillment could be a harmony among egoistic and altruistic (noted by the assurance zone in Figure). An extreme amount of social isolation initiates enthusiastic trouble. While drenching into a sticking plant social environment conjointly actuates emotional distress. People ought to have seasons of calm loneliness. Nonetheless, we will more often than not conjointly need social cooperation. An extreme measure of isolation or overpowering social requests will drive a senior into passive or active suicide (noted by the zone in Figure). Like anomic and fatalistic social conditions, egoistic and altruistic social environments are really contrary energies.

Durkheim's work on suicide stays important and measurably essential nowadays.

Check Your Progress

4. Write Durkheim view of suicide.

5. Explain the impact of suicide.

6. Why is it that people avoid discussing suicide?

5.6 ANSWERS TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

1. Suicide, often known as suicidal ideation, is the act of purposely ending one's life due to mental illness, familial problems, or other factors.

2. The types of suicide given by Durkheim are:
   - Egoistic suicide
   - Altruistic suicide
   - Anomic suicide
   - Fatalistic suicide

3. A stressful life event takes place, such as the death of a loved one, a military deployment, a breakup, or money or legal issues. Suicidal thoughts might be exacerbated by substance misuse, which can make you feel reckless or impulsive enough to act on them.

4. Durkheim considered that suicide was an example of social deviancy. Social deviance being any offence of socially established norms, he designed a normative theory of suicide aiming on the circumstances of group life.

5. If you have concerns about a family member or acquaintance considering suicide, talk to them about it. You might start the dialogue by asking nonjudgmental and non-confrontational inquiries.

6. People consciously avoid discussing suicide because it makes them feel uncomfortable. People who are suffering find it tough to talk about it because we are unable to face the painful realities.

5.7 SUMMARY

- Suicidal ideation, often called suicidal thoughts, is the act of thinking about or planning suicide. It could be anything from putting together a detailed plan to having a fleeting thought. The last suicide attempt is not included.

- Suicidal ideation might be a sign of a more serious issue. Treatment can be useful in many circumstances.

- When a person is unable to cope with a challenging situation, suicidal ideation can emerge. A persistent illness or health condition, financial troubles, the loss of a loved one, the termination of a relationship, or financial challenges are all potential causes.

- Suicide is the second largest cause of mortality among teenagers and young people, after automobile accidents.

- People who are depressed commit a large number of suicides. An example of a mental ailment is depression. It causes chemical imbalances in the brain that might result in dejection, sluggishness, or apathy toward life.

- The mere introduction of the possibility will not convince someone who has never considered suicide to adopt the idea. On the other side, people who are thinking about suicide will find your attention comforting. People may also utilise this opportunity to vent about their difficulties.

- Egoistic suicide, altruistic suicide, anomic suicide, and fatalistic suicide are the four types of suicide identified by Durkheim.

5.8 KEY TERMS

- **Suicide:** A self-inflicted death is one that was brought on by self-destructive behaviour with the intention of passing away as a result of the behaviour.

- **Suicide Attempt:** Self-directed behaviour that is non-fatal but potentially harmful, with the goal of dying as a result of the behaviour. Suicide attempts may or may not result in injury.

- **Substance Abuse:** Substance abuse (mainly alcohol abuse), often known as drug abuse, is the use of a drug in amounts or through means that are harmful to the user or others.

- **Psychiatric Disease:** Especially mood disorders (e.g., depression, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia).

- **Egoistic Suicide:** Allegedly brought on in part by a lack of social interaction. Individuals who consider themselves to be social misfits or outsiders do it.

- **Altruistic Suicide:** Altruistic suicide occurs when social group participation is excessive. People are so successfully assimilated into the group that they will even risk their lives to fulfil a group duty.

- **Anomic Suicide:** Anomic suicide is a sort of suicide that happens when a person is angry or dissatisfied and is caused by a lack of social restraint. Anomic suicide can result from sudden and unexpected changes in circumstances. A person may attempt suicide as a means of escape when they experience a significant financial loss, such as the loss of their employment.

- **Fatalistic Suicide:** People who are tightly controlled end their lives fatalistically. These people lose their sense of self and creativity as a result of being subjected to strict rules or demanding conditions.

5.9 SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Short Answer Questions

1. Explain egoistic suicide with example.
2. What are suicidal thoughts caused by?
3. Why do people attempt suicide?
4. What should you do if someone tells you they are thinking about suicide?
5. Write a short note on the suicide.
6. What is anomic suicide?
7. Write a short note on the altruistic suicide.
8. What is fatalistic suicide?

Long Answer Questions

1. What are the main causes of suicide?
2. Highlight the causes and results of suicide.
3. What are the most common methods of suicide?
4. Define the Durkheim's theory of suicide.
5. Explain the factors that can increase the chance of suicide ideation.

True and False Questions

1. Suicide usually occurs out of the blue – without any warning.

   (a) True   (b) False

2. If you attempt suicide, you really want to die.

   (a) True   (b) False

3. Suicide runs in families. It is a hereditary condition that cannot be prevented.

   (a) True   (b) False

4. The danger of suicide has passed when a person begins to cheer up.

   (a) True   (b) False

5. Most teenage suicides involve drugs and alcohol.

   (a) True   (b) False

6. Feeling suicidal usually means you are mentally ill.

   (a) True   (b) False

7. Females die by suicide more frequently than males.

   (a) True   (b) False

8. If you are only thinking about suicide, you probably won't really do it.

   (a) True   (b) False

9. It is against the law to take your own life.

(a) True　　　　　　　　　(b) False

Ans.:　1. (b), 2. (b), 3. (b), 4. (b), 5. (a), 6. (b), 7. (b), 8. (b), 9. (b)

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Corruption: Meaning, Forms and Causes, Anti-corruption Movement in India

Unit VI

Learning Objectives:

By the end of this unit, the learners would be able to:

- Meaning of Corruption
- Forms of Corruption
- Causes of Corruption
- Anti-corruption movement in India

Structure:

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Abject poverty, joblessness, rising food and energy prices, global warming, and terrorism all rank number one among the world's most important issues. It is often regarded as one of the most significant causes of poverty all across the world. Although the definition of corruption has evolved through time and vary among cultures and jurisdictions with different legal frameworks, it has long been connected with moral impurity. It stifles economic growth, undermines trust, and worsens social division, poverty, inequality, and the environmental catastrophe. It's a type of criminal behaviour or dishonesty. A horrific act perpetrated by a single individual or a group of people is referred to as a heinous deed. Above all, irresponsible behaviour jeopardises the rights and privileges of others.

Bribery and embezzlement are also two of the most common forms of corruption. On the other hand, corruption can manifest itself in a multitude of ways. It is most likely to have an impact on people in positions of power. It has a clear link to greed and self-interest.

Corruption is a significant issue in India with substantial repercussions for the rule of law and access to justice.

India's governance system is rife with corruption, which jeopardises the efficiency of all government organisations. Following independence, various governments have employed a range of legislative and institutional tools to reduce corruption in the country. Additionally, India's corruption tramples on the fundamental principles of its democracy, which were designed to establish a rule of law society in the country. But over time, a scourge of corruption in every institution has shattered the promises made by the authors of the Indian Constitution, leaving a taint on the entire system of government. The current anti-corruption framework in India places an excessive amount of emphasis on the criminal justice system, which is already in crisis as a result of corruption and other issues. As a result, combating corruption is also necessary for rebuilding public confidence in the criminal justice system of India. But legal restrictions on corruption should put a greater emphasis on promoting openness and accountability in government. The foundation for legal and political reform must be citizen empowerment. To combat corruption, institutional improvements are needed. In general, the initiatives are positive that have been conducted in this regard have not been successful to date.

In order to empower Indian citizens, the right to information has evolved in that country and given its benefits, guaranteeing openness is worth emphasizing.

The functioning of these organisations is explained by the Central Information Commission's (CIC) and State Information Commissions' (SICs) functions, with a critical evaluation of the freedom of information law and its implementation. There are new initiatives in India that are charting their own political course and have the capacity to provide accountability and openness which ensure that the right to information is upheld. The most pressing need, however, is for India to establish an independent anti-corruption commission in order to provide a more effective institutional and legal framework for preventing corruption outcomes.

6.2 MEANING OF CORRUPTION

The definition of corruption is the use of a public office for personal gain or the use of a position, title, or prestige by an office holder for their own benefit.

(a) Bribery,

(b) Extortion,

(c) Fraud,

(d) Embezzlement,

(e) Nepotism,

(f) Cronyism,

(g) Misuse of government resources and property for personal gain, and

(h) Influencing others.

are just a few examples of corrupt behaviour.

Examples of corrupt behaviour that can be committed by a single authority include fraud and embezzlement. Bribery, extortion, and influence peddling are examples of corrupt transactions that include two parties: the giver and the receiver. Corruption is dishonest behaviour that undermines public trust. If you hear of corruption at your bank, you may decide to close your account and invest your money elsewhere.

The Latin words "*com*" which means "with" and "*rumpere*" which means "to break" are combined to form the noun corruption. In the view of others, corruption can "break" or "destroy" a person's integrity and good reputation. News of corruption in the Mayor's office, for example, could shock the people and result in a new mayor being elected. Anything that is ordinarily pure or honest becomes tainted when it is tainted. As a result, "minor corruption" is a significant crime in our judicial system.

Corruption can take many forms, including:

● government representatives who request or accept payment or favours in exchange for their services.

● Politicians misusing public funds or giving their friends, family members, or supporters jobs or contracts from the government.

● Corporations bribe officials in order to close lucrative deals.

● Corruption can happen in a range of contexts, from business to government to the courts, media, and civil society, as well as in a variety of sectors, from infrastructure and sports to health and education.

● Politicians, public servants, business owners, and members of the general public can all be impacted by corruption.

● Corruption grows in the shadows, with the assistance of professionals that facilitate it, such as bankers, attorneys, accountants, and real estate brokers, as well as secretive financial systems and anonymous shell firms that help corruption schemes and the laundering and cover - up of illegal money by the corrupt.

● Corruption adjusts to a wide range of situations and occurrences. It may evolve as a result of modifications to legislation, rules, and even technology.
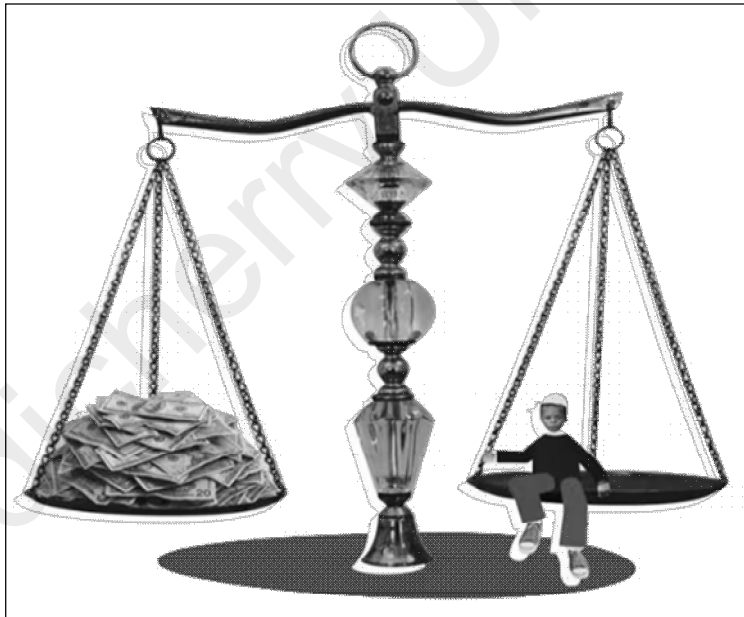
6.2.1 Characteristics of Corruption

(a) Recipients and payers

(b) Extortion

(c) Lubricant of society

(d) An ethical problem

(e) Culture

(f) Reduction of poverty

(g) Small is beautiful

(h) 'Kindness among friends'

(a) Payers and Recipients

Corruption is the private exploitation of elected authority and positions of trust. Global outrage has been sparked by politicians and public servants who accept bribes and enrich themselves personally at the expense of the broader public. Misuses of power and authority for personal gain could happen between the worker and the manager; the buyer and the manufacturer; the tenant and the owner.

TEST: Inquire about the opinions of relatives, neighbours, and co-workers on this topic. Do they agree that bribing politicians and public officials is unethical, but that bribing these authorities for personal gain is acceptable? Would they condemn someone who bribed a government official or politician?

(b) Extortion

Many of us go above and above. They don't just hold politicians and government representatives responsible for accepting bribes at will. They frequently claim that those in positions of power in our society want to be bought off or that we should buy them off. As a result, the question of "who is to blame" is now directed at the extortionist and the victim rather than the payer. The complaint says, "There's no way around it since if you don't pay, you'll fall behind."

(c) Society's Lubricant

Many people believe that the functioning of society depends on bribes. They fear that such contracts will be given away to others if they do not receive an occasional present (such as during Christmas and New Year's) or an incidental gift (such as at a wedding or the birth of a child).

(d) An Ethical Issue

The fact that both bribers and their victims make an effort to (and frequently succeed). in concealing their conduct illustrates that such behaviour commonly regarded as unethical. Many individuals view corruption as a moral and ethical issue. Also call it a "wrongdoing" or "sinful" act. It's a problem that people can 'reform' to solve.

(e) Culture

Gifts are a natural part of human interactions and so exist in all cultures. On birthdays, Santa Claus or Christmas; on important occasions; a meeting or a departure; a wedding or retirement; a gift-giving or gift-receiving occasion.

Bribes are presents as well; however, they are given under the table. High-ranking politicians and public servants have amassed substantial fortunes thanks to bribes in many different countries.

(f) Reduction of Poverty

The issue of global poverty is frequently brought up to explain the phenomena of corruption. Is that sufficient? Is it true that the impoverished are more corrupt than the wealthy? Can this be proven? The explanation that refers to eradicating individual poverty is offered by those with a keen eye for corruption among lower-level government employees, including lower-level office clerks, police officers,

customs officers, the military, teachers, admission staff in hospitals, bus ticket collectors, car-park attendants, garbage collectors, and others, who have good opportunities to extract additional income or privileges from decisions made on an operational level. As a result, they have a distinct value. Their occasionally corrupt behaviour can be explained by the fact that they depend on bribes to get by because they are underpaid. The statement that if matches the description provided by this explanation.

Their salaries are not only low, but also not paid on time, things might grow a lot worse. On the other hand, investigations into the impact of a person's wealth level offer convincing proof that this claim is false. Contrary to popular belief, not all people with low incomes are dishonest. Clarity and transparency of the rules and decision-making process, as well as the oversight of rule application, are far more important for preventing or combating corruption at a lower level in all types of hierarchies. Paying your wage on time is a must if you want to avoid corruption.

(g) Small is Beautiful

A little contribution to a public official for the purpose of speeding up or simplifying a transaction is within the bounds of the rules and the law. The shipment of fresh vegetables is the example that is always used to demonstrate such a circumstance. Is it legal to give a customs officer a minor fee in order to speed up a border check on perishable cargo on a truck or ship? He isn't breaking any laws; he's simply doing what needs to be done, albeit a bit faster or earlier. As a result, there will be a much greater possibility that these vegetables will arrive at their destination in good condition. The argument is that without such 'payment facilitation,' the economy will suffer.

TEST: What you see as 'petty corruption' in your own social environment? The results of such an investigation would then enable politicians and other public servants to support integrity protection and join the fight against corruption on the basis of plausible justifications.

(h) 'Kindness among Friends'

It is crucial whether you are giving a present out of pure thoughtfulness or with a specific intention. Is it a show of contemplation, or is it concealing a specific goal, a future 'return'? Whether it is 'attention' or 'intention,' the distinction is critical to the relationship. Is this a 'investment' or a 'friendly turn'?

Having friends is a cultural trait. Can you, however, 'purchase' a friend? Isn't it right that true friendships is founded on openness? The reciprocal exchange of presents is a sign of friendship. It should not be lost in a power grab for personal gain.
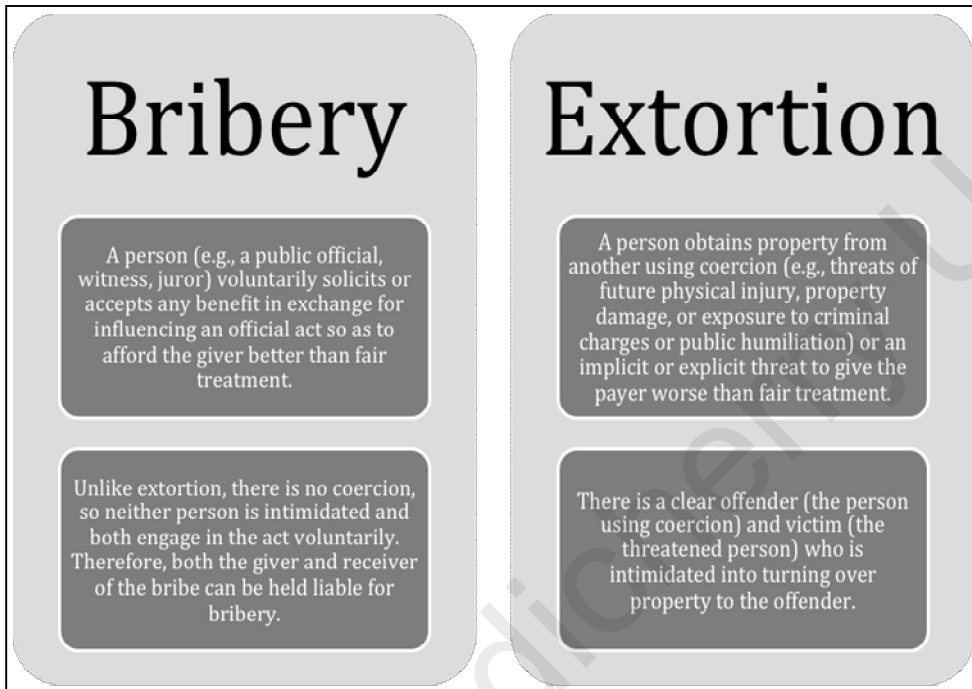
6.3 FORMS OF CORRUPTION

Bribery, embezzlement, fraud, frauds, extortion, or more simply "any conduct that is against the law" are the most common forms of corruption. It also involves serious flaws in corporate integrity procedures, such as conflicts of interest, extortion, embezzlement scams and deception.

6.3.1 Bribery

It's described as the unsuitable exchange of gifts and favours for personal benefit. In the Middle East, this is referred to as kickbacks or baksheesh. It is a typical form of corruption. Money, presents, real estate, promotions, sexual favours, employee perks, stock in a company, privileges, entertainment, employment, and political advantages are all examples of favours. Personal gain could take the form of being given preferential treatment on purpose or having a misbehaviour or crime ignored. Bribery can occasionally be a part of a systemic use of corruption for other purposes, like committing additional corruption. Officials who have been bribed are more vulnerable to extortion or blackmail.

Bribery

A person (e.g., a public official, witness, juror) voluntarily solicits or accepts any benefit in exchange for influencing an official act so as to afford the giver better than fair treatment.

Unlike extortion, there is no coercion, so neither person is intimidated and both engage in the act voluntarily. Therefore, both the giver and receiver of the bribe can be held liable for bribery.

Extortion

A person obtains property from another using coercion (e.g., threats of future physical injury, property damage, or exposure to criminal charges or public humiliation) or an implicit or explicit threat to give the payer worse than fair treatment.

There is a clear offender (the person using coercion) and victim (the threatened person) who is intimidated into turning over property to the offender.

6.3.2 Embezzlement, Theft and Fraud

When someone with unauthorised access to funds or assets takes control of them, it is called embezzlement or theft. Fraud is defined as the use of deception to induce the owner of funds or assets to transfer those funds or assets to an unauthorised individual.

Examples of scams, election fraud, and other types of corruption include the transfer of corporate earnings into "shadow enterprises" (and ultimately into the pockets of dishonest individuals), the skimming of foreign aid funds, and other types of corruption. Embezzlement can come in a variety of forms. For instance, some embezzlers have years of impunity because they "purchase from above" the money they have. This entails that they gradually withdraw tiny sums of money from a sizable fund in the hopes that the missing money won't be discovered.

Other forms of embezzlement may be more intimate. A person may be charged with embezzlement if they cash their own or a relative's Social Security cheque for personal use. A person could be charged with the same offences if they

are accused of "borrowing" money from a community organisation, a sports league, or a parent fund.

6.3.3 Abuse of Discretion

The misapplication of one's skills and decision-making abilities is referred to as abuse of discretion. Examples include a judge who arbitrarily throws out a criminal case or a customs official who decides to let an illicit substance pass through a port.

The flexibility provided to the court or judge in your case to make decisions based on circumstances, legal precedent, and their own judgement is referred to as discretion. Although this is a broad legal term, it usually refers to extremely particular decisions taken by judges in criminal cases.

Judges can be accused of abusing their discretion when they operate outside of their power, make decisions based on biased viewpoints, or misread the law.

6.3.4 Favouritism, Nepotism and Clientelism

Favouritism, nepotism and clientelism, all refer to the preferring of someone who is related to the culprit of corruption, such as a friend, member of the family, or associate. An example would be the promotion or hiring of a family member or employee who is a member of the same political party as you but is not qualified for the post.

Favoritism in the government has long been a contentious issue. According to a survey conducted by the federal government's Office of Personnel Management in 2002, just 36.1% of federal employees thought promotions within their work units were based on merit. (Brian Friel, "Playing Favourites," Government Executive Magazine, October 2004). They thought that connections, partisanship, and other factors had an impact. Favoritism that entails partiality toward friends and acquaintances is known as cronyism. It's not what you know; it's who you know, according to the proverb, or, as blogger Danny Ferguson put it, "it's not what you don't know; it's who your college roommate knows." The "good ol boys" network of insiders, who help one another out, is where cronyism thrives.

Nepotism is favouritism taken to its logical conclusion. It alludes to family favouritism and is derived from the Italian word "nephew." Both nepotism and cronyism are regularly at play when political parties recruit individuals for public service.

What are the Ethical Implications of Favouritism, Cronyism and Nepotism?

Equals should be treated similarly, and unequals should be treated unfairly, according to Aristotle. Favoritism, cronyism, and nepotism all undermine fairness by bestowing unfair benefits on individuals who may or may not be deserving of them.

Favoritism, cronyism, and nepotism in public life are also detrimental to everyone's welfare. The level of service provided to the public may suffer if individuals are employed solely on their connections rather than their credentials and knowledge.

Additionally, since prejudice is often hidden (few elected officials are foolish enough to openly declare prejudice to friends and family), it undermines the transparency that should be a component of government hiring and contracting processes.
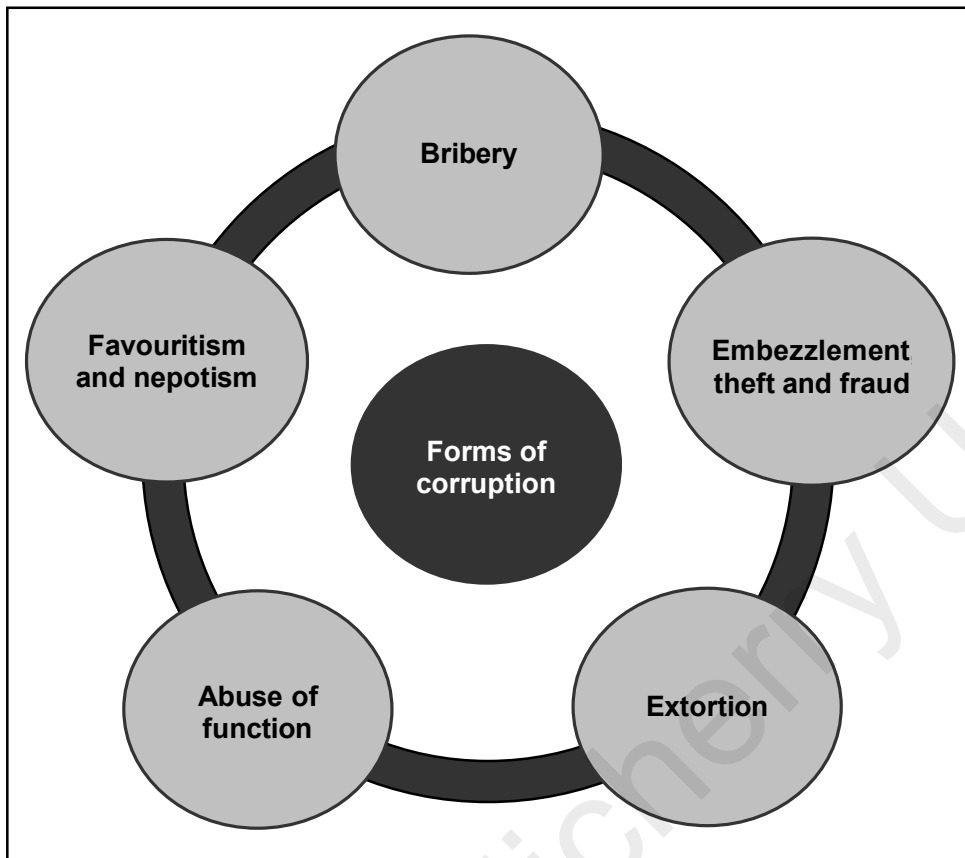
6.3.5 Extortion and Blackmail

Bribery is the practise of using advantageous incentives for improper ends, whereas extortion and coercion are the use of threats. Threats of bodily violence or wrongful detention, as well as the disclosure of a person's secrets or prior transgressions, are examples of this.

This kind of conduct can involve a powerful person threatening to go to the media if they do not get quick medical attention (at the expense of other patients), threatening to reveal a public official's secrets if they do not vote a certain way, or demanding money in exchange for continuous secrecy. Another instance is a police officer who was threatened with dismissal by their superiors if they persisted in questioning a high-ranking official.

A public official is considered to be using coercive extortion when they seek or receive a corrupt advantage under the fear of obtaining unfair treatment or making the payer worse off than they are currently or anticipate being.

The payee is the one who commits extortion, whereas the payer is the one who commits extortion. Coercive extortion therefore has at least three baselines (fair treatment, expected treatment, and the status quo).

Extortion happens, for instance, when a public official demands a bribe in exchange for awarding a bidder a public contract that the bidder obviously deserves. The official would be given the payment if he or she threatened to treat the contractor unfairly. The contractor would not have done anything criminal in many places as he would be accused of bribery in some cases, but he was only required to buy back what he initially deserved. However, in the majority of payment scenarios, we won't be able to tell who truly deserves to be awarded a government contract. Typically, the official informs the bidder that unless he pays off the official, he will not be awarded the contract; but, the contract will go to the bidder who pays. The bidder will be treated unfairly if he doesn't pay (coercive extortion). He will receive fair treatment if he pays (bribery). Therefore, the same cash envelope can be used to force both a payment demanded under threat of unfairly unfavourable treatment and a bribe obtained under the promise of unfairly favourable treatment.

6.4 CAUSES OF CORRUPTINON

Corruption can be found in a variety of settings, including occupations, corporations, promotions, election campaigns and sports. The sorts of corruption are listed below.

Lack of Accountability

Due to lack of Accountability Corruption increases

Lack of Strict Punishment

Lack of Fast & Strict Punishment help Officers to do corruption without any Fear

Low Pay/Scales Wages

Due to financial problems of employees , they have only option to get money is corruption

Option of Political Parties

Corruption is main weapon of political parties to steal peoples money

1. Inadequate management and organization

Departments are in disarray due to a lack of skilled leadership and poor organisation. The absence of coordination and control between organisational levels and departments is the result. The absence of management and self-control on the part of the government leads to corruption. Mismanagement is also facilitated by the hiring of inept and incapable managers and executives at various levels of the hierarchy. As a result, the only reason for erroneous nominations is corruption, and corruption feeds on itself.

2. Lack of economic stability

The main causes of corruption in India are price increases and economic crises. As a result, people's lives change and jobs are lost. It creates a sense of unease among the general people, particularly among the poor. Most individuals are unable to cope with this deplorable situation, and in order to keep their jobs and maintain a decent standard of life, they resort to unlawful and immoral behaviour. They hesitate to work hard again because of their previous experiences, preferring instead to take a range of irregular shortcuts to reach their goals.

3. Lack of values

When it comes to values, the family and school must first groom their children. Character is largely moulded by one's upbringing and educational institutions. Because children imitate their parents, a lack of moral standards instilled in them throughout their formative years may result in tainted offspring. If both parents are corrupt, it is almost probable that the child will follow in their footsteps.

4. Lack of good control and vigilance

In India, certain authorities fight corruption tenaciously. A variety of anti-corruption laws are also in force. Some of these authorities' officers give in to the temptation of illegal commissions, allowing unscrupulous people to get away with it. There is a need for more honest authorities, and more such agencies must be established.

5. Elections

During elections, whether for the Lok Sabha or the Vidhan Sabha, corruption is at its peak. Leading industrialists support politicians in order to cover the expensive costs of elections, and in the end, to gain personal favour. Bribery of politicians earns them power, and bribery by politicians earns them votes. Politicians bribe the poor and ignorant to get elected.

6. Lack of decent remuneration

Employees in the private sector have the last say when it comes to selecting their compensation and perks. He enjoys entire autonomy and is not subject to government pressure. Many employers pay less for more work which is a classic example of the capitalist method of production. Employers make the most money, even if they work to their maximum potential, and abuse the working class or their employees. Employees become disgruntled and resort to illicit ways to improve their earnings and safeguard their future.

7. Wages and pay scales are low

Most government workers receive meagre wages and salaries. Because of this, some workers turn to corruption to raise their salary.

8. A scarcity of job opportunities

This is another cause of corruption. Due to a lack of employment options, many people decide to use corruption to get a job offer. They will offer lump sum payments to politicians or higher-ranking officials in exchange for a job offer.

9. Lack of strict and fast punishment

Even if they are found guilty or caught red-handed by anti-corruption agents or the media, convicts are given a lighter sentence. Before being transferred to a new position with the same pay grade and benefits, they will be placed on leave for a few months or weeks. As a result, the official who engaged in the corrupt behaviour is given free permission to do so.

If the government is so tight that any such corrupt incidence results in permanent dismissal from the position as well as severe penalty, such as several years in prison, then corruption will be greatly reduced.

10. Lack of concern about a bad reputation

If someone is dishonest or has acted improperly, they should not be respected and should be avoided. On the other hand, those with a history of corruption and other crimes are being given key positions like members of parliament or even higher positions. They are revered rather than despised.

11. A lack of public cohesion

Although corruption is frequently opposed by the public, there is no universal agreement on how to stop it. If possible, a person will use corruption to accomplish their goals before criticising the corrupt official. Corruption will end if the public unite against it and no one is willing to pay bribes, corrupt authoritites will be forced to operate without corruption. During elections, politicians try to persuade voters by giving money and other incentives. If these politicians acquire power, they try to recuperate 10 to 100 times the amount of money they spent on the campaign.

12. Lack of transparency in affairs and deals

There are numerous opaque seat selection processes, including those in employment agreements, education, and employee income reporting.

13. Absence of a private detective agency

There is a lack of an impartial investigating body with full authority and latitude to look into and identify corrupt people. Existing organisations cannot operate freely because they are either governed by the government or the military. As a result, someone committing a crime won't be afraid of being looked into because they might be able to stop it by getting help from individuals in positions of authority.

14. The option of many political parties

Anyone can form a political party in a democracy. As a result, several political parties in the country may be prone to corruption.

If a political party wins, its supporters will wish to broadcast its message across the country. To achieve so, they'll need enough cash reserves. Once in control, they turn to corrupt methods to generate the riches required to develop the party.

15. Lack of enough powers to the judicial system and other independent organizations

For example, if a politician makes a mistake or breaks the rules during the election campaign, the electoral commission cannot exclude them from running (like distributing money to people, etc.). In the same way, the legal system has limited options for penalising someone who is found to be.

16. Lack of accountability

There is a serious corruption trend in the government. The reason for this is a lack of responsibility. The performance of government workers falls short of their potential. They may only be able to clean 50 of the 100 files they need to remove in a week. They frequently put off filing clearance, which is a dangerous practise. The clearance office staff must be paid by those who are eager to clear their names. The main source of corruption in government organisations is a lack of accountability.

If a deadline is established for the clearance of all or at least 95% of files received for review by government agencies, then, to a significant extent, corruption can be reduced.

15. Encouragement of unhealthy competition

In business, competition is a useful indicator of the level of the services to be offered. However, unhealthy rivalry is encouraged in developing countries.

When a tender is issued, you will observe that only a few companies submit bids. This is because corporations with political ties have a better chance of winning than those who do not. As a result, even if a company is good, it will not bid for the offer if it has little political clout. Due to political intervention, the number of bidders for a tender will be low.

6.5 EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION

- Lack of development
- Increase in poverty
- Scarcity of FDI
- Lack of respect for rules
- Shortage of proper justice
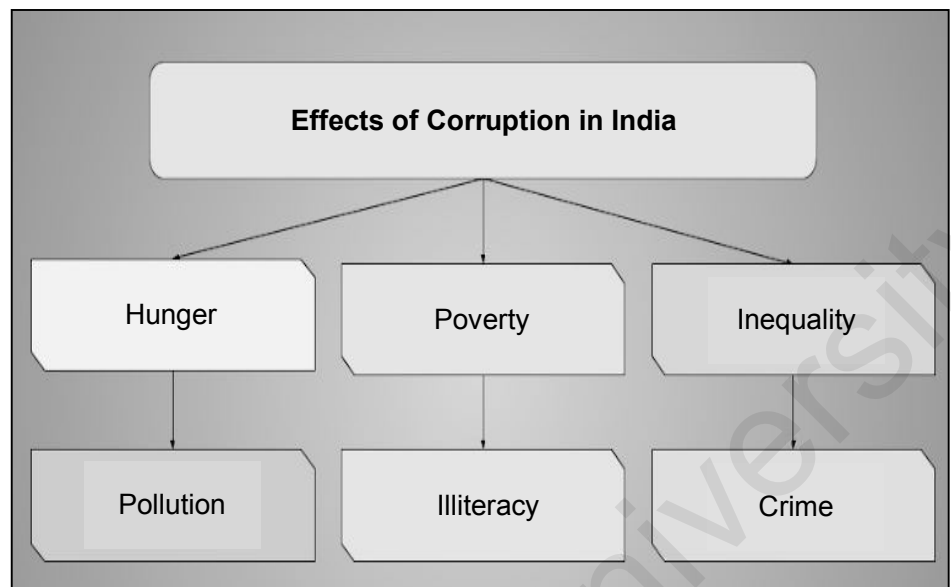
6.6 THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON THE ECONOMY

1. Corruption leads to a rise in public investments (at the expense of private investments) because there are many ways for high-level officials to manipulate public expenditures in order to receive bribes (which means that more general government expenditures or a large budget offer more opportunities for corruption).

2. As a result of corruption, the composition of government spending shifts away from the requirements of operation and maintenance and toward new equipment.

3. Corruption sometimes causes public spending to be diverted away from important long-term assets like health and education because commissions from other, maybe redundant endeavours are less likely to be earned.

4. Corruption reduces the efficiency of a nation's public investments and infrastructure.

5. By jeopardising the state's ability to collect taxes and fees, corruption can diminish tax collections, albeit the overall impact depends on how corrupt officials set the nominal tax and other regulatory costs.

The impact of corruption on the economy is influenced by a number of factors:

1. **Through the impact of corruption on businesses:** The influence of corruption on a corporation is largely determined by its size. Small (especially start-up companies) and middle-sized businesses, regardless of how important they are to the economy and development, have a lot more difficulty surviving than large businesses because they are less protected in a corrupt environment, can avoid taxes more easily, and are shielded by their size from minor corruption.

2. **Through the impact of corruption on investments:** Investments are negatively impacted by corruption:

    (a) Aggregate investments,

    (b) Size and nature of foreign direct investment,

    (c) The size of government expenditures, and

    (d) The effectiveness with which investment choices and projects are carried out.

3. **Through the influence of corruption on talent allocation:** Because of the environment's impact and the country's predicament, gifted and potential students are being pushed to choose a career in law rather than engineering, which would benefit the nation. Corruption has an indirect negative effect on economic growth through talent allocation.

    Corruption has a negative impact on government spending, especially in the health and education sectors. Furthermore, there is proof that there is a connection between corruption and military spending, demonstrating how excessive military spending affects economic growth.

4. **Through the influence of corruption on taxes:** Since some of the money goes to dishonest tax authorities, fewer taxes are collected than would otherwise be the case. Corrupt nations frequently use tax breaks, selective taxes, and other progressive taxes. In brief, the country has significantly less money than it could have, and corruption has an impact on economic growth through the country's financial imbalance; and the conclusions on the detrimental impact of corruption on economic growth (both indirect and direct) are concluded.

For a number of causes, corruption has an effect on the following areas:

1. Employment is given to the person who is willing to pay for it or return the favour in some other way, not to the one who is most qualified or qualified.

2. It affects the total amount of money invested.

3. Foreign investment volume and composition, as well as government investment size and composition.

4. The length of time it takes to implement investment decisions and projects. Investors are less hesitant to make investments when there is corruption because they are aware that in order for the firm to prosper, they will need to bribe authorities or even give them a profit share. Due to the escalating costs, business owners are hesitant to invest.

The effectiveness of various financial assistance programmes (both state-run and international) is decreased by corruption because funds are "lost somewhere along the way" and do not reach the intended recipients or those in need, and because the benefits of corruption are hidden, they are not taxable. Corruption causes the state to lose a percentage of its tax revenue, and public spending caused by corruption (or limited private interests) has a negative impact on the budget.

6.7 WAYS OF STOPPING CORRUPTION

1. Giving a greater compensation

In a government post, it is a key strategy for combating corruption. Many government employees are underpaid. As a result, they have to rely on bribes to get by. As a result, government workers should be properly compensated. As a result, their drive and resolve to bribe would be weakened.

2. Increasing the number of employees

This is another feasible strategy for combating corruption. Many government departments are overburdened with work. As a result, government workers will be allowed to take a break from their responsibilities. As a result, in order to get speedier work, many employees turn to bribery. As a result, the likelihood of bribery is decreased by increasing the number of employees in government institutions.

3. Imposing tough law

To fight corruption, strict laws are needed. Above all, those who break the law must endure harsh punishments. Additionally, tight guidelines must be carried out quickly and effectively.

4. Using cameras in the workplace

It is a terrific idea to use cameras in the workplace to prevent corruption. Many people, above all, are frightened of being found out if they engage in corruption. Furthermore, if they hadn't been given the chance, these guys would have acted corruptly.

5. Maintain low rate of inflation

The government must keep inflation at a low level. Due to growing prices, many people feel that their wages are insufficient. As a result, the level of public corruption has risen. In order to sell their inventory at a higher profit margin, businesspeople boost prices. Additionally, the politician supports them because to the advantages they have.

In conclusion, corruption is a serious social issue. It is imperative that this heinousness is eradicated from society as soon as possible. Nowadays, corruption has poisoned the minds of a lot of people. Hopefully, we will be able to eradicate corruption through continued governmental and civic activities.

6.8 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION IN INDIA
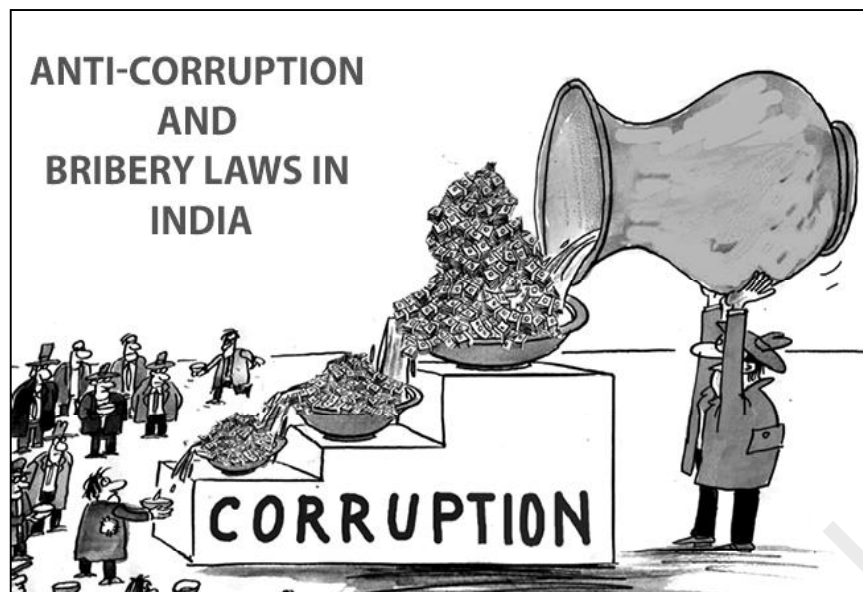
Because of the work of the Independent Commission against Corruption ("ICAC"), Hong Kong's institutional response to corruption has been highly successful. Human rights concerns have been raised about the ICAC's law enforcement efforts. These issues, on the other hand, have been largely resolved by adequate checks and balances. In India, numerous initiatives have been made to solve the corruption issue. Institutional steps, such as the adoption of legal and administrative norms, have been made to ensure that corrupt persons are prosecuted. The Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE), which the British constructed before India gained its freedom, was created to address the massive corruption that prevailed during World War II. The Anti-Corruption Act was signed into law. In 1947, the Prevention of Corruption Act was passed, and in 1955, the Ministry of Home Affairs established the Administrative Vigilance Division ("AVD").

As a result, vigilance officers were appointed in each ministry to investigate allegations of corruption against personnel in numerous companies. Intriguingly, the First Five-Year Plan in 1952 addressed the issue of public integrity, stating that corruption "not only inflicts difficult-to-redress wrongs, but it undermines the structure of administration as well as in public life." The notion that corruption had the ability to stymie growth was recognized by India's early planners, but the legal and institutional responses half-hearted, ineffective, and lacked enforcement mechanisms to the issue.

The Santhanam Committee advocated the creation of the Central Vigilance Commission ("CVC"), which would be independent of government oversight, as one of the first organised strategies to tackle corruption in India. In 1964, the CVC was established. People who own assets other than known sources of income for which there was insufficient information were included as engaging in illegal behaviour under the Prevention of Corruption Act revision.

In 1963, the Santhanam Committee Report led to the formation of the Central Bureau of Investigation ("CBI"), which included the DSPE as its investigation and anti-corruption section. Because there is minimal political agreement on problems connected to anti-corruption processes, the institutional alternatives that have been tried have mainly failed to curb corruption. "The initiation of an investigation into crime or an inquiry into charge[s] of corruption or maladministration must not depend on the whims of the men in power," A.G. Noorani said of the attempts to investigate corruption. "If it does, it is no longer a government based on the rule of law."

The institutional and legislative remedies to the problem of corruption have given persons in positions of authority, who may be directly or indirectly involved in the corrupt governance system, the authority to look into allegations of corruption. Because of this, the investigative authority's independence is essential for guaranteeing that all allegations of corruption against public officials are handled in a fair, objective, and unbiased manner. The CVC's statutory status in India, which was conferred following the Supreme Court's ruling in *Vineet Narain* v/s *Union of India*, is a positive step toward ensuring that investigative agencies like the CVC are not directly exposed to political pressures while dealing with corruption cases. The CVC was also given increased authority as a result of this ruling, including monitoring of the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate ("ED"). This will lessen the unpredictable nature of corruption investigations and the effects they may have on the rule of law.

When it comes to the repercussions of breaking the law, predictability is necessary for the rule of law. This predictability has not been proven in corruption trials in India. As a result, reforming the criminal and civil justice systems is necessary in order to increase predictability and remove uncertainty from the rule of law's protection. Despite the enactment of a Right to Information Act recently, India lacks the legal and institutional structures needed to protect whistleblowers. The Indian government looked examined a law developed by the Law Commission of India called the Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Bill in 2002.

The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) enacted a resolution to safeguard whistle-blowers in light of the suggestions. While the protection provided by this resolution is not comparable to statutory protection, it may be valuable to give whistle-blowers with a minimum level of assurance. According to the resolution, the CVC was designated as the Designated Agency for receiving written complaints or revelations regarding any allegations of corruption or abuse of power made against any Central Government employee, any corporation established by or pursuant to any Central Act, government companies, societies, or local governments owned or under the control of the Central Government.

Unlike analogous Japanese legislation, the constraint of "owned or controlled by the Central Government" has clearly excluded private firms, corporations and private institutions from whistle-blower protection, resulting in a restrictive

approach to protection. A person may file an application for redress with the designated agency if they feel they have been victimised as a result of making a complaint or disclosure, as stated in Section 6 of the resolution. Witness protection is provided under Section 7. However, whether the authorised agency believes the witness needs protection depends on their assessment. Overall, policy regulations provide very little protection to whistle-blowers and severely underestimate the need for it.

6.9 ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

India, although being one of the world's largest democracies, is also one of the most corrupt. Between 2010 and 2012, India saw an increase in the number of high-level scandals, which alarmed international society and earned India the moniker "patronage democracy" owing to its particularly strong identity-based form of clientelism. The collaboration of bureaucracy and politicians has been implicated in a succession of major heists, sparking a wave of anti-corruption initiatives. The Jan Lokpal Bill, also known as the Citizen's Ombudsman Bill, was a civil society project that gained traction as part of the anti-corruption movement, fuelled by accounts of intolerable levels of corruption in both the public and private sectors.

Due to the peculiar socio-political backdrop, the anti-corruption movement's eventual success on a national level is restricted. Rural and lower classes are less predisposed to engage in activities of accessing and engaging with government policy and law.

This begins with an examination of the limitations of the Right to Information Act, which was the social movement's first piece of national anti-corruption legislation. For two reasons, the India Against Corruption Movement will be examined as a first in the history of India's social movements. To begin with, it addresses an issue of corruption that affects all levels of society and government. Second, the emergence of the Aam Admi Party, which runs solely on an anti-corruption platform, signals a significant transition in India's civil society from social action to political domain. Finally, the conclusion.

In this context, the Anti-corruption Movement, led by Kisan Baburao Hazare, also known as Anna Hazare, was founded in April 2011.

Anna Hazare, a well-known anti-corruption crusader, and his associates, known as 'Team Anna,' began an 'indefinite fast' at a historical site in New Delhi.

6.9.1 Objectives of Anti-corruption Movement

The anti-corruption movement in India is a series of continuous demonstrations and protests around the country with the goal of enacting robust legislation and enforcement to combat endemic political corruption. Since 5th April, 2011, the movement has gathered traction.

When Anna Hazare, an anti-corruption campaigner, began his now-famous hunger strike at New Delhi's Jantar Mantar. The movement's basic demands for a strong **'Anti-corruption Law'** were as follows:

- Call for the creation of a Joint Formulation Committee to incorporate civil society in the drafting of this bill.
- Serious disagreements arose throughout the bill's writing, raising concerns about the government's intentions.

The people who are driving the movement are as follows:

- Arvind Kejriwal, an RTI and anti-corruption activist, is the driving force behind the movement.
- Former IRS officer, Kiran Bedi is a retired Indian Police Service officer.
- Prashant Bhushan is a social activist who advocates for people in higher courts.
- Ex-Minister of Law Shanti Bhushan, Kumar Vishwas is a well-known Indian poet who was a key figure in the Anna Hazare fasts in Ramlila Maidan, Rajghat, and Jantar-Mantar.

6.9.2 Need for Anti-corruption Movement

It gives a common platform for connecting people of like thoughts throughout the globe in a non-violent manner while maintaining peace and solidarity.

6.9.3 Events and Results

Alongside Anna's Movement, one of the spiritual leaders, Swami Ramdev, with 60,000 thousand followers, launched a campaign against black money, which was quickly shut down by the government, and earned widespread condemnation. Anna declared another hunger strike after the government refused to introduce the law and police arrested him. The bill was introduced in Parliament on August 27th, but it was unable to be passed for the entire term as the movement spread like wildfire throughout thousands of villages and towns.

6.9.4 Implications for Practitioners

- Anna's Movement has sparked widespread debate in the public sphere and shifted public sentiment in the correct direction, leading CSOs participating in policy-making to reconsider and rethink their approach.
- Anna's Movement sought and mobilized resources and support from regular folks, allowing her to retain a great deal of autonomy. For the first time in modern history, the middle class has surpassed intermediate CSOs in stake holding claims in governance reforms. This is a big departure, and CSOs must now work out how to position themselves in relation to this large middle class in both urban and rural areas.

6.10 CONCLUSION

Corruption exists not only in India, but around the world, particularly in countries where the danger of being caught is low but the rewards are large. It is a question of personal integrity and decency, not of whether it is legal or illegal. Hoarding money and gaining an edge through wrongdoings is unethical. It causes social inequity, widens the wealth gap between wealthy and poor, slows down administration, and makes the country look bad in the eyes of the rest of the world. It is critical for the Indian people to understand that what begins as greed and

selfishness eventually transforms into corruption. Apart from the cures indicated above, people's mindsets must change which can only be accomplished by the people themselves. There is no treatment or book that can instruct them in the same way. Their brains must be cleansed of the roots of greed and selfishness. In India, corruption is a big hindrance to good governance. Although it has been noted that the problem's responses to criminal law and public policy have had mixed results, no real effort has been made to establish a human rights solution to the matter. In India, the right to information must be linked with the right to clean government and openness. This all-encompassing strategy for combating corruption would guarantee that India's political and administrative apparatus is answerable to its citizenry. Accountability is engendered by establishing statutory and institutional safeguards to guarantee that official corruption is not permitted at any stage of the decision-making process.

Only by ensuring the right to corruption-free governance through the empowerment of India's citizens can the country's political culture be changed. The media, as well as other members of civil society, play a vital role in this context. Politicians and bureaucrats should be held accountable through the media. The strengthening of the judiciary should be followed by the passage of anti-corruption legislation, norms and regulations. The ability of corruption to hinder democratic decision-making has endangered India's rule of law.

While India's democratic underpinnings are strong, corruption has clearly sown the seeds of civic and political unrest. Furthermore, a perception of callous indifference among the public is exacerbated by a lack of political and administrative accountability and openness. In fact, rights-based methods to fighting corruption, which are one way to broaden accountability frameworks for the advancement of good governance, must be used to counteract these depressing trends in Indian society.

As civil society participates more actively in political discourse, India has a unique opportunity to eradicate corruption and establish reinforced institutions of integrity that can guarantee procedural fairness, which is idealistically a right of every citizen in a democracy. It is past time for the whole Indian political system to adopt a pro-active, results-driven strategy to combat structural corruption and make sure that the rule of law permeates every aspect of Indian citizens' lives.

Check Your Progress

1. What does corruption actually imply?
2. What does it mean to be anti-corruption?
3. What are the four different types of corruption?
4. What is the definition of bribery corruption?
5. What is the definition of petty corruption?
6. Describe the terms embezzlement, theft, and fraud.
7. What is the difference between favouritism, nepotism, and clientelism?

6.11 ANSWERS TO 'CHECK YOUR PROGRESS'

1. Depravity is described as dishonest or criminal behaviour perpetrated by powerful people (such as government officials or police officers), or government officials' corruption induced by inappropriate or illegitimate means (such as bribery).

2. Activities aimed at preventing or reducing corruption are known as anti-corruption measures (or anti-corruption). Just as corruption can take numerous forms, anti-corruption strategies and tactics vary in their breadth. Sometimes a line is drawn between proactive and reactive actions. According to this theory, investigating authorities' efforts to expose corrupt practises would be regarded as reactive, whereas firm-wide compliance programmes and education on the negative effects of corruption would be considered proactive.

3. Bribery, extortion, cronyism, misuse of information, and abuse of discretion are only few of the behaviours that are classified as corruption.

4. The giving of something of value to a corporate or public official in exchange for their assistance in influencing a decision-making process, committing or permitting fraud against the official's organisation, or abusing their official duties in some other way is known as bribery. Bribery is a criminal and corrupt practise.

5. Petty corruption takes place on a smaller scale when public servants deal with the populace while performing public services. There are numerous small enterprises and government organisations, including state licencing boards, police departments, and registration offices.

6. Theft or embezzlement occurs when someone who has unauthorised access to funds or assets seizes control of them.

   When someone having unauthorised access to funds or assets seizes control of them, it is referred to as embezzlement or theft. Fraud is defined as the use of deception to induce the owner of funds or assets to transfer those monies or assets to an unauthorised party.

   Examples of scams, election fraud, and other types of corruption include the transfer of corporate earnings into "shadow enterprises" (and ultimately into the pockets of dishonest individuals), the skimming of foreign aid funds, and other types of corruption.

7. Favouritism, nepotism, and clientelism are all phrases for favouring someone who is linked to the corrupt person, such as a friend, member of the family, or associate. hiring or promoting a family member or staff member who is a member of the same political party to a position for which they are not qualified, or elevating a family member or staff member to a position for which they are not competent.

6.12 SUMMARY

- There are various synonyms for the word corruption. These show how corruption can manifest itself in a variety of ways, ranging from minor to major, and the consequences it can have on all facets of life.

- An attempted or real violation of the law constitutes a corrupt act, but the crime is committed for the perpetrator's or corruptible person's personal gain.

- Corruption can be lawful or illegal, as long as it progresses with an ulterior motive or results in money or products being taken from an organization or individual by someone who is not entitled to them.

- Corruption can manifest itself in a variety of ways. It could be greedy ideas, taking bribes, misappropriating public funds, nepotism, or even lying about the genuine nature of the product.

- Bribery is the most prevalent form of corruption, in which someone offers another person money or things in exchange for them doing something that benefits them.

- Theft, extortion and bribery are the most obvious ways in which corruption harms society. Every community has some type of crime, but corruption exacerbates the situation. The most dangerous sort of corruption, however, occurs in the realm of political power. This is due to the fact that corruption can occur in a variety of settings, from individuals to businesses. Even the institution of government allows for some corruption, but it is not widespread in the government. Because businesses are hesitant to outbid each other in order to maintain as much market share as possible.

- Corruption limits open competition. As a result, corruption creates a winner-take-all atmosphere in which only a few companies benefit.

6.11 KEY TERMS

- **Corruption:** The corrupting of government officials through improper or illicit means (such as bribery).

- **Abuse of Discretion:** The misapplication of one's skills and decision-making abilities is referred to as abuse of discretion. Two examples include a judge dismissing a criminal case without cause or a customs official using their discretion to let an illicit substance through a port.

- **Anti-corruption Movement:** 2011 saw the start of the Indian Anti-corruption Movement, which involved several protests and demonstrations around the nation with the goal of enacting strong legislation and enforcement against what was seen to be widespread government corruption.

- **Anti-corruption Functions:** Actions that fight or prevent corruption are known as anti-corruption (or anti-corruption). Anti-corruption initiatives, like corruption, vary in scope and strategy. A contrast is sometimes established between preventive and reactive measures.

- **India Against Corruption (IAC):** IAC is an anti-corruption organization in India that rose to prominence during the 2011 and 2012 anti-corruption rallies in response to the enactment of the Jan Lokpal Bill.

- **Grand Corruption:** It is characterised as high-level corruption that results in a considerable subversion of political, judicial, and economic institutions. Countries with authoritarian or dictatorial regimes as well as those with lax anti-corruption laws are prone to corruption.

6.12 SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

Short Answer Questions

1. Use an example to explain what exactly corruption is.
2. What are the signs and symptoms of corruption?
3. Define the concepts:
   - Bribery
   - Extortion
   - Fraud
   - Embezzlement
4. Write a brief note about corruption.
5. Describe why an anti-corruption movement is necessary?

Long Answer Questions

1. What are some of the most common types of corruption?
2. Emphasize the causes and consequences of corruption.
3. Describe India's Anti-corruption Movement.
4. What are the effects of corruption?
5. Explain the need for Anti-corruption Movement.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. _____ is a form of dishonesty or a criminal offense which is undertaken by a person or an organization
   - (a) Corruption
   - (b) Crime
   - (c) Authority
   - (d) None of the above

2. _____ involves the improper use of gifts and favors in exchange for personal gain
   - (a) Corruption
   - (b) Bribery
   - (c) Authority
   - (d) None of the above

3. _____ refers to obtaining property or compelling action by the use of threats or by the misuse of public office.

   (a) Fraud   (b) Bribery

   (c) Extortion   (d) None of the above

4. _____ is the practice of partiality in awarding jobs and other advantages to friends or trusted colleagues, especially in politics and between politicians and supportive organizations.

   (a) Cronyism   (b) Bribery

   (c) Extortion   (d) Nepotism

5. Unless it's an employee's birthday or they won a contest, presenting gifts to one employee over another is an example of _____.

   (a) Cronyism   (b) favoritism

   (c) Extortion   (d) Nepotism

Ans: 1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b).

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