



FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE: B.A.LL.B 204

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SUBJECT: SOCIOLOGY-II

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Lecture- 39



LECTURE 39:

Child marriage Child marriage has been traditionally prevalent in India but is not so continued in Modern India to this day. Historically, child brides would live with their parents until they reached puberty. In the past, child widows were condemned to a life of great agony, shaved heads, living in isolation, and being shunned by society.[17] Although child marriage was outlawed in 1860, it is still a common practice.[108] The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 is the relevant legislation in the country. According to UNICEF's "State of the World's Children-2009" report, 47% of India's women aged 20–24 were married before the legal age of 18, rising to 56% in rural areas.[109] The report also showed that 40% of the world's child marriages occur in India. Domestic violence Domestic violence in India is endemic. Around 70% of women in India are victims of domestic violence, according to Renuka Chowdhury, former Union minister for Women and Child Development. Domestic violence was legally addressed in the 1980s when the 1983 Criminal Law Act introduced section 498A "Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty". The National Crime Records Bureau reveal that a crime against a woman is committed every three minutes, a woman is raped every 29 minutes, a dowry death occurs every 77 minutes, and one case of cruelty committed by either the husband or relative of the husband occurs every nine minutes. This occurs despite the fact that women in India are legally protected from domestic abuse under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. In India, domestic violence toward women is considered as any type of abuse that can be considered a threat; it can also be physical, psychological, or sexual abuse to any current or former partner.[114] Domestic violence is not handled as a crime or complaint, it is seen more as a private or family matter.[114] In determining the category of a complaint, it is based on caste, class, religious bias and race which also determines whether action is to be taken or not.[114] Many studies have reported about the prevalence of the violence and have taken a criminal-justice approach, but most women refuse to report it.[114] These women are guaranteed constitutional justice, dignity and equality but continue to refuse based on their sociocultural contexts.[114] As the women refuse to speak of the violence and find help, they are also not receiving the proper treatment. [114] Dowry A map of the Indian dowry death rate per 100,000 people, 2012. In 1961, the Government of India passed the Dowry Prohibition Act,[115] making dowry demands in wedding arrangements illegal. However, many cases of dowry-related domestic violence, suicides and murders have been reported. In the 1980s, numerous such cases were reported.[82] In 1985, the Dowry Prohibition (maintenance of lists of presents to the bride and bridegroom) Rules were framed.[116] According to these rules, a signed list should be maintained of presents given at the time of the marriage to the bride and the bridegroom. The list should contain a brief description of each present, its approximate value, the name of who has given the present, and relationship to the recipient. However, such rules are rarely enforced. Female infanticide and sex-selective abortion In India, the male-female sex ratio is skewed dramatically in favour of men, the chief reason being the high number of women who die before reaching adulthood.[22] Tribal societies in India have a less skewed sex ratio than other caste groups. This is in spite of the fact that tribal communities have far lower income levels, lower literacy rates, and less adequate health facilities.[22] Honor killings Honor killings have been reported in northern regions of India, mainly in the Indian states of Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, as a result of the girl marrying without the family's acceptance, and sometimes for marrying outside her caste or religion. Haryana is notorious for incidents of honor killings, which have been described as "chillingly common in villages of Haryana".[120] In contrast, honor killings are rare to non-existent in South India and the western Indian states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. In some other parts of India, notably West Bengal, honor killings completely ceased about a century ago, largely due to the activism and influence of reformists such as Vivekananda, Ramakrishna, Vidyasagar and Raja Ram Mohan Roy.[121] In 2010, the Supreme Court of India issued notice in regard to honor killings to the states of Punjab, Haryana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.[122] Accusations of witchcraft Violence against women related to accusations of witchcraft occurs in

India, particularly in parts of Northern India. Belief in the supernatural among the Indian population is strong, and lynchings for witchcraft are reported by the media.[123] In Assam and West Bengal between 2003 and 2008 there were around 750 deaths related to accusations of witchcraft.[124] Officials in the state of Chhattisgarh reported in 2008 that at least 100 women are maltreated annually as suspected witches.[125] Rape People in Delhi, India protesting after a young student was gang-raped in Delhi in December 2012. Rape in India has been described by Radha Kumar as one of India's most common crimes against women[126] and by the UN's human-rights chief as a "national problem".[127] Since the 1980s, women's rights groups lobbied for marital rape to be declared unlawful,[126] but the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 still maintains the marital exemption by stating in its exception clause under Section 375, that: "Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape".[128] While per-capita reported incidents are quite low compared to other countries, even developed countries,[129][130] a new case is reported every 20 minutes.[131][132] New Delhi has one of the highest rate of rape-reports among Indian cities.[132] Sources show that rape cases in India have doubled between 1990 and 2008.[133][134] Sexual harassment Eve teasing is a euphemism used for sexual harassment or molestation of women by men. Many activists blame the rising incidents of sexual harassment against women on the influence of "Western culture". In 1987, The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act was passed[135] to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings or in any other manner. Trafficking The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act was passed in 1956.[138] However many cases of trafficking of young girls and women have been reported. Women's safety laws 1. Guardians & Wards Act, 1890[139] 2. Indian Penal Code, 1860 3. Christian Marriage Act, 1872 4. Indian Evidence Act, 1872[140] 5. Married Women's Property Act, 1874 6. Workmen's compensation Act, 1923 7. Indian Successions Act, 1925 8. Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act, 1956 9. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961[115] 10. Commission of Sati(Prevention) Act, 1987 11. Cinematograph Act, 1952 12. Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act, 1886 13. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 14. Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 15. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 16. Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application,1937 17. Indecent Representation of Women(Prevention) Act,1986 18. Special Marriage Act, 1954[141] 19. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 20. Hindu Successions Act, 1956 21. Foreign Marriage Act, 1969 22. Family Courts Act, 1984 23. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 24. Hindu Adoption & Maintenance ACT, 1956 25. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 26. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 27. National Commission for Women Act, 1990 28. The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 29. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 30. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013[142] 31. Indian Divorce Act, 1969 32. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 33. Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856 34. Muslim women (protection of rights on divorce) Act, 1986 Social opinions In the wake of several brutal rape attacks in the capital city of Delhi, debates held in other cities revealed that some men believed women who dressed provocatively deserved to get raped; many of the correspondents stated women incited men to rape them.[143][144] Health The average female life expectancy today in India is low compared to many countries, but it has shown gradual improvement over the years. In many families, especially rural ones, girls and women face nutritional discrimination within the family, and are anaemic and malnourished.[22] Almost half of adolescent girls are chronically malnourished. Sex ratios India has a highly skewed sex ratio, which is attributed to sex-selective abortion and female infanticide affecting approximately one million female babies per year.[160] In, 2011, government stated India was missing three million girls and there are now 48 less girls per 1,000 boys.[161] Despite this, the government has taken further steps to improve the ratio, and the ratio is reported to have been improved in recent years.[162] Sanitation In rural areas, schools have been reported to have gained the improved sanitation facility.[166] Given the existing socio-cultural norms and situation of sanitation in schools, girl students are forced not to relieve themselves in the open unlike boys.[167] Lack of facilities in home forces women to wait for the night to relieve themselves and avoid being seen by others.[168] Access to sanitation in Bihar has been discussed. According to an estimate from 2013, about 85% of the rural households in Bihar have no access to a toilet; and this creates a

dangerous situation for women and girls who are followed, attacked and raped in the fields.[169]

Social problems and Legislations

1. Social : It means relating to society and society means living together in an organized way, it consists of different specific cultural, linguistic, religious faiths, traditions, belief, regional etc factors pertaining to each society. Organized : means systematic efficient and harmonious in arrangement or function. Social Problems are created due to disorganization.
2. •Points •1 Definitions •2. Enlisting various social problems and discuss major ones • 3 Resolution to curb them

3. Emile Durkheim – “social disorganization as a state of disequilibrium and a lack of social solidarity or consensus (agreement or compromise) among the members of a society”. Thomas and F. Znaniecki – “social disorganization as a decrease of the influence of existing rules of behavior upon individual members of the groups”. Mowever – “social disorganization is the process by which the relationships between members of a group are shaken”. In short : Social disorganization implies some breakdown in the organization of society. Definitions of social disorganization

4. Causes of Social Disorganization

1. Conflict of Mores and of Institutions: Every society has its mores and institutions which tries regulate the life of members with the destruction of agreement, social organization breaks up and social disorganization ensues. For ex. Men tries to regulate lives of females, majority tries to regulate minority people lives.
2. Transfer of Functions from One group to another: Transfer of functions from one group to another is one of the causes of social disorganization. E.g. Women started to work in every field out of home, low caste people thrown away traditional works etc thats why the stake holders which had been exploiting since ages started anguish agaisnt these groups.
3. Individualization: Man today thinks in terms of self; thats injustice may be done on others .
4. Change in the role and status of the Individuals: In course of time our norms change which also brings a change in the roles and statuses of the people which shatters the stake holder and disorganization occures Beside all above other causes includes Division of labour, Violation of social rules, Industrialization, Cultural lag, Natural catastrophes, War etc

5. Vulnerable groups :
 1. Women and children,
 2. Marginalized groups,
 3. Minority groups,
 4. Elderly,
 5. Handicapped etc

6. Social Problems
 1. Traditional Dowry , Child marriage, child labour, casteism/untouchability
 2. Overpopulation
 3. Economical Poverty , sanitaion , housing ,slums, unemployment , corruption , Regionalism and Language Conflicts
 4. Educational Literacy , primary education, lack of quality and skill based education, lack of management of need and training educated human resources.
 5. Violence Related Domestic violence, violence/crime against women and children, violence against SC,ST, Communal violence, terrorism ,naxalism.
 6. Addictions Drugs, alcohol , tobacco
 7. Gender descrimination Female foeticide , male dominance , depriving equal opportunities for females
8. 1. Traditional Indian society has many traditions and believes which have been being practised since ages. Some traditions created many social problems due to stubbornness , illiteracy and lack of awareness . Some important problems related to traditions as below ...
 1. Dowry ,
 2. Child marriage,
 3. child labour,
 4. Casteism /untouchability
9. The durable goods, cash, and real or movable property that the bride's family gives to the bridegroom, his parents, or his relatives as a condition of the marriage. This evil practice turned as religious tradition in the name of `streedhan` by Manu since ancient time documented proof over the Epics era (200 BC to 700 AD) . Due to this tradition the parents of girl get huge economic burden , total economic collape, increased domestic violence against women , married women suicides, murder sexual physical exploitation of married women. Every year in India dowry related 8455 deaths occures and about 1 lakh cases of domestic violence against married women as per 2014 NCB REPORT Despite of laws this evil practice is day by worsening , more educated bridegroom more the rate of dowry. Dowry
10. Resolution /Laws/Acts :
 1. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 Under this act demanding, taking, offering giving dowary is punishable offence with punishment of imprisonment of a term not less than 5 years and cash fine not less than 15000 or ammount involved in dowry. Even advertising in any sort of media any offer/demand direct or indirect is also punishable as above.
 2. Govt. of India has framed the Maintenance of Lists of Presents to the Bride and the Bridegroom Rules, 1985. There are also several state level amendments to the Dowry Prohibition Act.
 3. The Indian Penal Code , 1860 (IPC) Amendment : section 304B : Dowry death is specific punishable offence which has punishment of 7 yrs or for life imprisonment. Any death of married woman within 7 yrs of marriage with evidence prior burns and injuries or suspicious death is punishable section 113B of the Evidence Act,

1872 ("Evidence Act"): punishes those who escapes from dowry prohibition act 1961 . Section 113A of the Evidence Act : Provides a similar presumption of abetment of suicide (which is an offense under Section 306 IPC), in case of death of a married woman within a period of seven years of her marriage. IPC 302 : judiciary can presume dowry death in specific evident cases under IPC 302 with punishment of death sentence or life imprisonment of husband n his relatives. IPC 406 : Implies recovery of dowry from bridegroom 11. 11. 4. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 : Its an amedment in 1983 Act to protect women from cruelty and harassment; Section 498A IPC was specifically included The Domestic Violence Act encompasses all forms of physical, verbal, emotional, economic and sexual abuse and forms a subset of the anti-dowry laws. It provides protection orders - prohibiting a person from committing domestic violence; residence orders - dispossessing such person from a shared household; custody orders - granting custody of a child; and compensation orders - directing payment of compensation. 12. 12. Child Marriage Child marriage is defined as the union of two people, at least one whom is below the age of 18. Child marriage in India, according to the Indian law, is a marriage where either the woman is below age 18 or the man is below age 21. Most child marriages involve underage women, Before 19th century child marriage was predominant all over world but more magnitude in india which still a social problem. Its seen in Hindu Muslims and all low economic illiterate groups . In medieval period social disorganization due to lack of governace and chaos . Local Jahgirdars, landlords, and mighty fringe elements used to exploit females to save it child marriage was adopted. This one is a pressumptive hypothesis as all religions practise child marriage in past n present. Today 40% of worlds child marriages occure in India . 47% females AND IN RURAL 56% marry under the age of 18 yrs. UNICEF REPORT 2009. Census 2001 showed 7% decrease Census 2011 showed 3.7% decrease in child marriages. 13. 13. Causes of Child Marriage: Customs and Traditions Gender roles in a patriarchal society Control over sexuality Developing an alliance between two families Minimising the risk of dishonour Moulding the behaviour of the girl child Economics : early childhood marriage is less expensive than grown up and expenses on girl by parents are saved of upbringing still 18 yrs. Anxiety about suitable matches Perception of a girl child as 'Paraya Dhan' Lack of political commitment Pressure of society and relatives Lack of awareness of adverse health consequences and law against child marriage 14. 14. The Serious Consequences of Child Marriage 1. Sexual abuse/exploitaion of female child by elderly male 2. early teen pregnancy leads to matrnal deaths 2. LBW, congenital anomolies baby, miscarriages , septic abortions, malnutrition, increased IMR, Still birth, IUGR, IUD 3. mother malnutrition growth stunting grievous health effects 4. Pyscological effect due to sudden heavy burden of responsibilty of family, manners, work and motherhood in totally new atmosphere on her imature body and mind. 5. Disturbed married life as non aware and mismatching age , deprresion, anxiety, hysteria. 6. Increased domestic violence as less resitance from imatured female child. 7. Child widow And wives abandoning is common 15. 15. Resolutions/ Acts/ Laws for Child Marriages 1.The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929: The legal age for marriage in India is 18 years for women and 21 for men. Any marriage of a person younger than this is banned in India under this act. a male between 18 and 21 years marrying a child imprisonment of up to 15 days, a fine of 1,000 rs, or both. a male above 21 years imprisonment of three months and a possible fine. anyone who performed or directed a child marriage ceremony imprisonment of up to three months and a possible fine, The punishment for a parent or guardian of a child imprisonment of up to three months or a possible fine. It was amended in 1940 and 1978 regarding ages and punishments mentioned above. 16. 16. 2.The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 : Advocacy at the Supreme Court, GOI brought the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) in 2006, and it came into effect on 1 November 2007. Prohibition in place of restraint the ages of adult males and females the same Forced child marriage child provided choice to void the marriage upto 2yrs after adulthood or incertain situation before that too. Valuables, gifts ,money has to return back if null n void the maarrriage. Girl must be provided residency until her marriage or adulthood. Children born from such marriage are legitimate. punished for male marrying child and guardian ,n persons attending, directing up to two years of imprisonment or a fine or both 17. 17. Child labour Child labour is the practice of having children engage in economic activity, on part or -time basis. The practice deprives children of their childhood, and is harmful to their physical and mental development. Poverty, lack of good schools and growth of informal economy are

considered as the important causes of child labour in India. The 1998 national census of India estimated the total number of child labour, aged 4–15 -- 12.6 million, out of a total child population of 253 million in 5-14 age group. A 2009-2010 nationwide survey found child labour prevalence had reduced to 4.98 million children (or less than 2% of children in 5-14 age group). The 2011 national census of India found the total number of child labour, aged 5– 14, to be at 4.35 million,[and the total child population to be 259.64 million in that age group. The child labour problem is not unique to India; worldwide, about 217 million children work, many full-time. 18. 18. Initiatives to prevent child labour Non-governmental organisations Many NGOs like Bachpan Bachao Andolan, Child Fund, CARE India, Talaash Association,Child Rights and You, Global March Against Child Labour, RIDE India, Childline etc. have been working to eradicate child labour in India. 19. 19. Acts /Resolution

The Factories Act of 1948: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The law also placed rules on who, when and how long can pre- adults aged 15–18 years be employed in any factory. The Mines Act of 1952: The Act prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law. The list was expanded in 2006, and again in 2008. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act of 2000: This law made it a crime, punishable with a prison term, for anyone to procure or employ a child in any hazardous employment or in bondage. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009: The law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years. This legislation also mandated that 25 percent of seats in every private school must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children. The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1987 : formulated based on Gurupadswamy Committee(1979) to find about child labour and means to tackle it in 1986 enacted in 1987, A National Policy on Child Labour was formulated in 1987 to focus on rehabilitating children working in hazardous occupations. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had implemented around 100 industry-specific National Child Labour Projects to rehabilitate the child workers since 1988. 20. 20. Casteism/ Untouchability The caste system in India has its roots in ancient India ; Manusmriti described 4 varn 1.Brahman 2.kshatriy 3,vaishya 4, kshudra Where kshudras today's sc st obc sbc people are ill treated ,discriminated and very inhuman behaviour with them in past like untouchability existed. Even after great efforts by many national reformist, leaders, social workers and by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar still our society didn't get rid of this evil. Caste-based discrimination has at times even led to violence. The caste-system also makes the working of democracy in our country difficult. Society gets divided into artificial groups that tend to support the candidate who belongs to their caste. 21. 21. Sl. No. Year Crimes Against Scheduled Castes Percentage change over the previous year Violent (IPC) Others (IPC) SLL Total Violent (IPC) Others (IPC) SLL Total (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) 1. 2. 3. 1998 1999 2000 2237 2216 2313 15234 14898 15084 8167 7979 8058 25638 25093 25455 -6.9 -0.9 4.4 -6.3 -2.2 1.2 -12.1 -2.3 1.0 -8.3 -2.1 1.4

Number of crimes against Sc/ST during 1998 to 2000 Note:- 1. Violent crime includes Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery & Arson 2. * Includes 'Hurt' cases SLL = SPL LAW SHOWS CRIME AGAINST SC/ST INCREASING TREND. 22. 22. Article 46 of the Constitution of India, expressly provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic upliftment of the Weaker Sections of the people, in particular of SCs & STs and shall protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitation. The Indian Constitution vide Article 15 lays down that no citizen shall on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth be subjected to any disability or restriction. It also guarantees that every citizen shall have equality of status and opportunity 3. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 : It is article 17 furtherance , untouchability was abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden 4. SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 : atrocities against SC ST are brought under criminal IPC with stringent punishment ,Speedy trial ,Special courts 5. the Constitution 65th Amendment Act, 1990, National Commission for SCs and STs was constituted w.e.f. 12th March, 1992 with wide functions and powers of Civil Court to take up matters which are of vital importance for 23. 23. Overpopulation Indian census 2011, the population of India 1,210,193,422. The second most populous country of the world after China . India will be world's number-1 populous country, surpassing China, by 2025. stabilisation of population

can take place by 2050. Effects: Unemployment, manpower utilisation, overburden on infrastructure/services, Resource depletion, inflation increased demand, hunger poverty, crimes etc
 Causes: Early marriage and universal marriage system, poverty illiteracy, age-old cultural norms, etc 24.

24. Resolution / Acts/ Policies : 1. National Family Welfare Programme: launched in 1951 with the objective of "reducing the birth rate to the extent necessary to stabilise the population at a level consistent with the requirement of the National economy 2. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme: launched in October 1997 incorporating new approach to population and development issues, as exposed in the International Conference in Population and Development held at Cairo in 1994. The programme integrated and strengthened in services/interventions under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme and Family Planning Services and added to the basket of services, new areas on Reproductive Tract/Sexually Transmitted infections (RTI/STI). 3. The National Population Policy: In 2000 affirms the commitment of government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services. 4. The National Rural Health Mission (2005): Provide effective healthcare to rural population ; aims at effective integration of health concerns with determinants of health like sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water through a District Plan for Health. 5. Urban family welfare schemes: provide services through setting up of Health Posts mainly in slum areas 6. Sterilization Beds Scheme: reservation of Sterilization beds in govt. Hospital

25. 3. Economical Poverty Definition : In past it was based on calorie consumption now Tendulkar methodology, It defines poverty not in terms of annual income, but in terms of consumption or spending per individual over a certain period for a basket of essential goods. Further, this methodology sets different poverty lines for rural and urban areas. Since 2007, India set its official threshold at ₹ 26 a day (\$0.43) in rural areas and about ₹ 32 per day (\$0.53) in urban areas. While these numbers are lower than the World Bank's \$1.25 per day income-based definition, on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis

26. 1876-1879 famine in South of British India that starved and killed over 6 million people, 27. child who starved to death during the Bengal famine of 1943. 28. Problem Magnitude : 29. 29. Percentage population living on less than \$2 per day 2009 30. 30. Causes 1. High population growth rate: 2. Economy based on Agriculture : About 60% of the population is employed in agriculture whereas the contribution of agriculture to the GDP is about 18%. Agriculture growth rate has dropped from 4.8% to 2%. Apathy of govts towards agriculture sector needs and problems. Decreased rain and natural calamity affect adversely the agricultural sector. 3. Unemployment 4. Corruption and black money 5. Rift between rich and poor deepening more 6. Lack of quality and skill based education

31. 31. Effects Of Poverty 1. Hunger deaths .. 2. Malnutrition 3. Diseases 4. Morbidity and mortality 5. Crime/Violence 6. Social Unrest

32. 32. Poverty alleviation programmes in India The five year plans immediately after independence tried to focus on poverty alleviation through sectoral programmes 1) Wage employment programmes, 2) Self-employment programmes, 3) Food security programmes, 4) Social security programmes and 5) Urban poverty alleviation programmes. 33. 33. It is for BPL families. 3 National Maternity Benefit Scheme : 500 Rs to a pregnant mother for the first two live births. The women have to be older than 19 years of age. It is given normally 12-8 weeks before the birth and in case of the death of the child the women can still avail it. JSY AND JSSK are also later introduced. 4 Annapurna : started in 1999-2000 to provide food to senior citizens who are not under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), and who have no one to take care of them in their village. This scheme would 20000 Rs to a person provide 10 kg of free food grains a month for the eligible senior citizens of a family who becomes the head of the family after the death of its primary breadwinner. started in August 1995 by the GOI transferred to the state sector scheme after 2002-03. Poverty alleviation programmes in India 1 National Old sponsored by the state government. Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS): Rs. 200 per month for applicants aged 60-79. For applicants aged above 80 years, the amount has been revised in Rs. 500 a month according to the (2011-2012) Budget. State can contribute it. 2 National family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): 34. 34. 5 Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) : introduced in 1978-79 in to alleviate rural poverty by providing income-generated assets to the poor 6 Rural Housing-Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (initiated in 1985): This scheme aimed at creating housing for everyone. It

aimed at creating 20 lakh housing units out of which 13 lakhs were in rural area. This scheme also would give out loans to people at subsidized rates to make houses. It was started in 1999– 2000. 7

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) : The NREGA bill notified in 2005 and came into force in 2006 and further modified it as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act MNREGA in 2008. This scheme guarantees 100 days of paid work to people in the rural areas. The scheme has proved to be a major boost in Indian rural population's income. 35. 35.

Sanitation Due to traditional cultural practices or lack of access to toilets, or both Indian population practice of people defecating outside and not into a designated toilet. In 2010, the UN estimated based on Indian statistics that 626 million people practice open defecation. India is the world's largest "open air toilet". Even Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan have better sanitation records. In 2008, only 31% had access to improved sanitation. In rural areas, where 72% of India's population lives, only 21% have proper sanitation. In urban areas, 54% to improved sanitation. Access has improved substantially since 1990 when it was estimated to stand at 18% had sanitation Effects : 1. Environmental nuisance 2. Health hazards 3. Social issues 4. Female safety 36. 36.

Schemes for Sanitation

1. **Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) :** initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme demand driven and people centered. follows a principle of "low to no subsidy" where a nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. TSC gives strong emphasis on IEC, Capacity Building and Hygiene Education for effective behaviour change with involvement of PRIs, CBOs, and NGOs etc. The key intervention areas are Individual household latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets supported by Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centers (PCs). The main goal of the GOI is to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2010. The unit cost of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) under TSC is Rs.2500.00 (Rs. 3000.00 for hilly and difficult areas). The incentive given to BPL households by the Central Government would be Rs.1500.00 (Rs.2000.00 in hilly and difficult areas), the State Government incentive would be Rs.700.00 and the beneficiary contribution would be unchanged at Rs.300.00. State Governments are allowed the flexibility to provide higher incentive for a household toilet 4000 RS to ANY HOUSEHOLDS UNDER Bharat swachhta Abhiyan by 2015 37. 37.

2. **Nirmal Gram Puraskar(NGP) :** Government of India (GOI) has been promoting sanitation coverage in a campaign mode to ensure better health and quality of life for people in rural India. To add vigour to its implementation, GOI launched an award based Incentive Scheme for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks, Districts and States called "Nirmal Gram Puraskar" (NGP) in October 2003 38. 38.

Corruption Corruption has been defined variously by scholars. But the simple meaning of it is that corruption implies perversion of morality, integrity, character or duty out of mercenary motives, i.e. bribery, without any regard to honour, right and justice. In other words, undue favour for any one for some monetary or other gains is corruption. Simultaneously, depriving the genuinely deserving from their right or privilege is also a corrupt practice. Shrinking from one's duty or dereliction of duty are also forms of corruption. Besides, thefts, wastage of public property constitute varieties of corruption. Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption. It has spread its tentacles in every sphere of life, namely business administration, politics, officialdom, and services. In fact, there is hardly any sector which can be characterised for not being infected with the vices of corruption. Corruption is rampant in every segment and every section of society, barring the social status attached to it. Nobody can be considered free from corruption from a high ranking officer. 39. 39.

Problem Magnitude: According to Transparency International In 2006 India has it's the best in since last decade 70 th rank with 3.3 cpi (corruption perception index) Now dropped to 85 th rank with 3.8 CPI In the world. Below is 2014 status of India 40. 40.

Due to this according to World Economic Forum RECENT REPORT 2015 India losing its rank in competitive index which related to and for foreign investment lowest among BRICS group too . More dropped after 2013 contradicting claims of the present govt. 41. 41.

Anti-corruption efforts: Right to Information Act : Enacted in 2005,required government officials to provide information requested by citizens or face punitive action. Right to public services legislation enacted in 19 states of India, guarantee time bound delivery of services for various public services rendered by the Government to citizen and provides mechanism for punishing the errant public

servant who is deficient in providing the service stipulated under the statute. Anti-corruption laws in India Public servants in India can be penalised for corruption under the 1. Indian Penal Code, 1860 2. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 3. Prosecution section of Income Tax Act, 1961 4. The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 to prohibit benami transactions. 5. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 India is also a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption since 2005 (ratified 2011). The Convention covers a wide range of acts of corruption and also proposes certain preventive policies.[56] 6. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 7. Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011, 42. 42. Literacy Illiteracy is a major social problem in India which affects every aspect of development. Indian literacy rate has grown to 75% (2011 figure) from 12% at the end of British India in 1947. 43. 43. Measures 1. National Literacy Mission- Launched in 1988 , targeting 35 to 75 yrs age group. The Total Literacy Campaign is the principal strategy of the NLM for eradication of illiteracy. 2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan- launched in 2001 aimed to complete min 8 years of education ensuring all children in the 6–14-year age-group attend school by 2010. 3. Right to education : The right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution 44. 44. Violence against women It has become a prominent topic of discussion in India in recent years. Politicians and media have placed great focus on the issue due to continuously increasing trends during 2008-2012. According to the NATIONAL Crime Records Bureau of India, reported incidents of crime against women increased 6.4% during 2012, and a crime against a woman is committed every three minutes. In 2012, there were a total of 244,270 reported incidents of crime against women, while in 2011, there were 228,650 reported incidents It includes 1. Murders -Dowry deaths, Honour killings, Witchcraft related murders, Female infanticide, Female foeticide 2. Sexual crimes – Rape, Marital rape, Gang rape , Insult to modesty , Human trafficking and forced prostitution 3. Domestic violence - 4. Forced marriage and child marriage 5. Acid throwing 6. Abduction 45. 45. WOMEN-SPECIFIC LEGISLATIONS: 1. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956: 2. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961) (Amended in 1986) 3. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 4. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988) 5. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 6. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION and REDRESSAL) Act, 2013 7. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 : made more stringent amendments in previous acts prohibiting violence against women . provisions 8. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO): The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) 2012 was formulated in order to effectively address sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. 46. 46. Terrorism Terrorism is the systematic use or threatened use of violence to intimidate a population or government for political, religious, or ideological goals. Terrorism found in India includes ethno-nationalist terrorism(LTTE, bodo , ULFA ,assam, NE groups etc), religious terrorism (KHALISTANWADI, POST BABARI AND KASHMIR RELATED TERRORISM, etc), left (Naxalism) and now right wing terrorism (CONTRAVERSIAL INVOLVEMENT OF RIGHT WING GROUPS) , and narco terrorism (NE states and punjab). SATP (South Asian Terror Portal) has listed 180 terrorist groups that have operated within India over the last 20 years, many of them co-listed as transnational terror networks ; Of these, 38 are on the current list of terrorist organizations banned by India under its First Schedule of the UA(P) Act, 1967. According SATP recent report till october 25th 2015 From 1988 uptill now total 47234 incidents ,14723 civilians and 6181 security personels lost lives . 47. 47. 1. Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (1985) 2. Prevention of Terrorist Activities Act (2002) 3. Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (1967 with 35 amendments till 2008) Laws Against Terrorism 48. 48. Communal violence in India It includes acts of violence by followers of one religious group against followers and institutions of another religious group, often in the form of rioting. Religious violence in India, especially in recent times, has generally involved hindus and muslims, although incidents of violence have also involved christian, sikhs, SC/ST (buddhists). Though Since independence,India has always maintained a constitutional commitment to secularism , sporadic large-scale violence sparked by underlying tensions between sections of the Hindu and Muslim communities. These conflicts also stem from the ideologies of hindutva versus islamic

extremism and prevalent in certain sections of the population. It dangerously destabilizing the india's basic ethos and strong fundamental base that is unity in diversity. according to amnesty international every year average 130 citizens lose their lives and nation suffers trillions of loss of property and get setback jolt to progress and unity . 49. 49. Laws preventing communal violence There is no yet any separate law as such a bill for tackling communal violence 2005 is pending in parliament. Presently communal violence is handled using by various sections of IPC only . Some as below .. Section 141 Unlawful assembly. Section 146 Rioting. Section 150. Hiring, or conniving at hiring, of persons to join unlawful assembly. Section 154. Owner or occupier of land on which an unlawful assembly is held. Section 155 Liability of person for whose benefit riot is committed. Section 156. Liability of agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit riot is committed. Section 157. Harboursing persons hired for an unlawful assembly. Section 158 Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot Section 159 Affray. Section 160. Punishment for committing affray