

IV semester-Paper-social problems and social legislation

1Q.SOCIAL DEVIANCE,SOCIAL DISORGANISATION

Society is a web of social relationships. In an organized society these relationships remain organized. In a disorganized society these social relationships exhibit a lack of organization. The process where by social relationships become disorganized is known as disorganization. In the process of social disorganization all these become disorganized when each individual satisfactorily performs the roles which attach to his particular status in society the society retains its organized character

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL DISORGANISATION

The following definitions of social disorganizations will further clarify the concept. ELLIOT and MERILL social disorganization is the process by which the relationship between members of group are broken or dissolved.

2.R.E.L Fairs ; social disorganization is a disturbance in the patterns and mechanism of human relations. In an organized society social relations have some patterns and mechanisms. Disorganization consists in their being disordered.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND DISORGANISATION

1.UNANIMITY	MULTIPLICITY OF OPINION
2.SIMILARITY IN THE INTERESTS AND ATTITUDES	INDIVIDUALITY AND VARIETY IN INTERESTS AND ATTITUDES
3.MUTUAL FAITH	MUTUAL DISTRUST
4.EMPHASIES ON DUTIES	EMPHASIES ON RIGHTS
5. SINCERITY	OSTENTATION

6. PEACE AND HAPPINESS	DISTURBANCE AND PAIN
7. CLARITY OF SITUATION	LACK OF CLARITY OF SITUATION AND ACTIVITIES
8. SYNTHESIS OF MORES	CONFLICT OF MORES
9. STRONG SOCIAL CONTROL	ABSENCE OF SOCIAL CONTROL
10. ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN SOCIETY AND INDIVIDUAL	CONFLICT BETWEEN SOCIETY AND INDIVIDUAL
11. RESPECT OF SOCIAL LAWS	DISREGARDED OF SOCIAL LAWS
12. ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE SOCIETY	CONFLICT BETWEEN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE SOCIETY

In this way the process of social disorganization is completely opposed to the process of social organization. Social organization is a tool. Social disorganization is the disintegration of the tool.

CAUSES OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

The following have been adduced as the causes of social disorganization.

1. CASTEISM AND UNTOUCHABILITY: As remarked above the evil of casteism as ratified into the society into innumerable classes and sub-classes. Further more, it has encouraged self centeredness, parochialism and class hatred. These things have broken up the society into fragments and all cohesive bonds and unifying influences are obliterated. This has naturally resulted in acute social disorganization

2. COMMUNALISM: The problem of hindu-muslim disunity and conflict has been with Indian society ever since the conquest of india by muslim rulers. This evil of communalism has an extremely adverse effect on the social harmony and peace in Indian society. As a consequence of this evil Indian society remains disorganized.

3. LANGUAGE PARCHIALSIM: In modern India there are serious divisions among the people due to language problem. In India there are more than 200 languages. 18 of these have been given the status of national languages. Many times the language controversy takes the ugly form of violence and destruction. Obviously this leads to social disorganization.

4. REGIONALISM ; In modern India the sentiment of regionalism loyalties at the expense of nation is gaining strength. Northernism ,southernism ,easternism , and westernism ,and like are the order of the day .It is obvious that such trends are disastrous for the society and encourage social disorganization.

5 LACK OF INTEGRAL EDUCATION ; one of the main causes of social disorganization in India is the lack of whole some and adequate education .the higher education and lower education can not address it self to the problem of character building . Most of the teachers are too poor to lead a dignified life and are easily tempted .No wonder society pays to teachers .

6 RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES. What crimes are not committed in the name of religion in India .The communal violence ,hatered and rivalry is encouraged by religious differences .All religions have their vested interests and are dominated by priests .,Himams ,and pujaries . These people have made religion a flourishing profession and in order to boost their professional interests .They encourage evil practices of allurements ,cheating seduction that leads social dis organization .

7 MARITAL PRACTICES ; Due to marital dis organization all sorts of evil practices regarding marriage have come into vogue .In India there are still communities where child marriages is practiced . Due to dowry system and its con coments ills many a girls are unable to marry till very rip age .Many are compelled to live as spinisters. Widow- re marriage is frowned upon .Due to these evils many women are forced into prostitution and illicit sex . All these encourages dis organization .

8 URBANISATION ; The current trend in India towards urbanization is giving rise to all its implied evils . The villegers have much less expectations from life than the towns men and, therefore hurdle themselves in slum. Besides allurements of city

life seduce them and they take to drinking prostitution and crimes. All these leads to social disorganization.

9.INDUSTRIALISATION: The rapid industrialization in modern India has given rise to social disorganization.Due to industrialization numerous industrial townships have sprung up causing uprooting of numerous people engaged in farming. The development of slums ,cinemas,brothels and liquor shops is an inevitable consequence of Industrialisation.The gambling dens are necessary concomitant of industrialization, and evils of drinking, prostitution, theft,and other crimes. All these leads to social disorganization.

10.Juvinelle delinquency, poverty, unemployment are also leads to social disorganization

Q. DRUG ADDITION

Drugs are substances usually used in medicine examples to reduce the level of pain; However, Some substances which are called drugs such as cannabis, Ganja, opium, Heroin and cocaine are not usually used in medicines.

Some drugs after prolonged use can have the effect of causing a person's body to become dependent on the drug. At this point the has become addicted. For example the prolonged use of heroine results in a person becoming physically addicted developing a compulsive take need to take drug. Where we think of drug s as a special problem we are not concerned their use, under care full super vision, for healing the risk the social problem is the compulsive use of drugs by people.

Drug Habitation:-

A person may became dependent on the drug because he develops a state of mind where he wants to continue using the drug because it gives some satisfaction and pleasure, this is called drug a habitation.

Cannabis :

Cannabis is also called as marijuavana , Bhang, and hasbhish, people using cannabis usually somke it in the form of cigarette mixed with tobacco known as joint . Smoking marijuvana normally takes place when the people are in groups .Cannabis is not a drug which leads to addiction. But its smoking might lead the drug user to resort to more harmful drugs

Heroin: -

Heroin can be taken into the body in a number of ways such as by tablets, or by injecting under the skin pumping or into main vein.

A person use heroin does not became addicted immediately, but gradually he needs more does to achieve the same effect and his body eventually becomes addicted to the drug .The severe addiction can lead to death . The heroin addict steals or robs to get money to buy heroin supplied through the channels of organized crime. To day addicts young people in every country of this world .

Opium:-

Opium is a class in itself. And perhaps introduced in India by muslim traders in the 9 th century A.D and cultivation was soon extended in India. Opium and other drugs i.e charas , Ganjai, and cocaine are consumed mostly by the poor laboring classes. As a medicine, it affords relief in digestive disturbances, Cough and pain and produces sleep. After 1948 the Government india passed a bill to prohibited.

The opium in the country as well in all state s of India.

Ganja- Bhang:-

Ganja consists of the flowering top of the Asian herbaceous plant hemp plant, which consists dried leaves. Ganja like charas is generally taken in the form of smoking while Bhang is taken in the form of drinking.

The Delhi conference of 1949 suggested its gradual prohibition. The state Governments agreed to follow this policy to stop the use of this drug over a period of time. The Ganja and Bhang are now prohibited in the almost of all states

Q.UN-TOUCH BILITY

Indian society has been divided through “**varna** “System. They are Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vysya , Shudra. Untouchables even in the caste systm also they are segregated. The depressed classes are more suffers by socially, economically, politically and they are kept distance in society.

Definition :

Actually untouchability implies those disabilities which were imposed upon the lower castes by the superior castes. In the untouchablity act of 1955. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and mahathma Gandhi have also defined the untouchability on the basis of some disabilities. In this way disabilities are a sign of untouchability.

The form of untouchability:

1. They should not use tanks and wells which are common to all
2. they should not participate in general religious activities
3. They should not enter into temples
4. They should not sit in community, peasants along with others, and not allowed to take meals along with the other castes
5. They should not have martial alliance with higher caste.
6. Prevention from the use of public wells.
7. Prevention from entering schools, colleges

Causes of untouchability:

There are many social, religious and causes of untouchability in rural area. The major cause is caste system. The untouchability castes are the most inferior among the numerous castes in hindu community . the caste system carries with in the sense of high and low. Which is fundamental cause of untouchability.

Factors to eradicate untouchability:

There have been numerous governmental and nongovernmental efforts towards the eradication of untouchability in India and the improvement in the conditions of untouchables. In article 46 of the Indian constitution much emphasis has been laid upon the spread of eradicating among backward castes, and the protection of their economic interest.

Article 15: the state shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of the religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them

Article 16: there shall be equality of opportunity for citizen in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state

Article 17: untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden

Article 330: seats shall be reserved in the house of the people for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

Article 332: there shall be special officer for the schedule castes, schedule tribes to be appointed by the president

Legislation against untouchability:

The untouchability act of 1955 provides penalties for preventing a person on the ground of untouchability from entering a place of public worship and offering prayers, taking water from wells, springs. Penalties are also provided for enforcing any kind of social disability such as denying access to any shop, restaurant, public hospitals, schools or any place of public entertainment etc.

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Q.FEMALE FOETICIDE AND FEMALE INFANTICIDES

The killing of girl child in the womb it is called female foeticide. The killing of girl child after birth is called female infanticide.

The reasons were:

1. Attitudes of preference for sons
2. Negative attitude towards girl child
3. Marriage practices and customs
4. Dowry
5. Puberty rituals
6. Lack of social and economic opportunities for girls, besides male dominated society

Child preference on the basis of sex:

Not only does the family draw its lineage from the male, society also indorses inheritance to sons only. The corresponding social status availed by the male due to his being the inheritor, the protector of the family its interests the male child is more valued .More over it is the sons who are an old age insurance for the parents since. Besides sexual matures daughter imply expenses relating to peasantry marriage, dowry and delivery expenses. This a male child preferred by the society,

In a male dominated society where sources and resources both material and non-material youth as status ,property reside with males .Infact the desire for a male child is so preferred that even practices like female foeticide and infanticide are accepted and widely prevented in many areas .

The discrimination against girl child has not only lowering the status girls but also was partly responsible for un equal sex –motion with men out numbering women in the population of the country .Son preference ,neglect of girls ,female infanticide and foeticide ,were created as factors responsible for sex differences in mortality status. The another reason for son preference is the parents thing the sons their old age security and also source of financial support for the family .In the agricultural society physical forces required hence in agrarian families they prefer

sons .The continuity of the family life and fulfillment of certain religious rituals and obligations and particularly during the funeral rights the males are more preferred. The burden of providing dowry for daughters is also another reason for son preference .

- 1) Lok sabha passed a bill in july 1994 to prevent misuse of pre- natal techniques for determining the sex of a baby and a booting in case it turned out to be a female .
- 2) Implementation of law needs the active involvement of women organizations to create awareness among people and to ensure the recording of the cases offensive.
- 3) Doctors should have professional ethics .The national commission for women can entrusted with responsibility of investigation &review of the cases.
- 4) Legislation alone how ever does not bring encourage with out a change in social attitudes and living circumstances of girl child .
- 5)Media can play a vital role to change the attitude toward girl child and to create a positive atmosphere in the society.

2. Q.DISCUSS WHY AIDS IS A SOCIAL PROBLEM?

CONCEPT: AIDS {ACQUIRED IMMUNO DEFICIENCY SYNDROME} is a disease which is caused by a virus called HUMAN IMMUNO DEFICIENCY VIRUS {HIV}. This virus is fatal and dangerous because it destroys the immune system, in the human body and remains in the body for years together without any visible symptoms. The virus can be transmitted to other persons in a number of ways. Aids is the last stage of infection in the virus. No vaccine has been invented till today as a cure for aids or for protecting people from the HIV.

In the united states and some other countries like france, Belgium,Uganda Zambia, tanzinia, Zimbabwe etc. The aids emerged in the 1980s. Though the first aids case of India , The first case of HIV infection was reported in MAY 1986 in Madras. The national institute of virology- pune. The Christian medical college velluru, started screening operations in 1987 on the recommendation of AIDS task force of Indian council of medical research, NEW DELHI.

MAGNITUDE: HIV is currently spreading in the world at the rate of one new infection every fifty seconds. The HIV/AIDS is not confined to any one class, one community, religion, age group, sex, profession.

Though according to the health organization women and children are believed to be more prone to AIDS.

The HIV infection is spread over all religions and all groups. India the most populated country in the world- may have the dubious distinction of hosting over a large number of AIDS patients and lakhs of persons infected with HIV/AIDS virus. The Indian health organization Pune has estimated that about 10,000 people will die every day in India by the turn of the century 20 A.D on account of this man made calamity leaving 20,000 children orphans and 5,000 widows daily.

HIV spreads mainly through four sources.

1. Sex with an infected partner
2. Transfusion of blood, and blood products infected with HIV.
3. Injected drugs with infected syringes or needles.
4. Infected mother to her unborn child.

PROSTITUTION ; Female sex workers sell sex . A large number of prostitutes and call girls are infected with HIV who pass on the infection to their customers.

HOMO SEXUALS ; In India are looked down upon with hostility unlike in the United States, Britain etc . The homo sexuals are found in prisons, correctional reformatories, rescue homes etc. Outside institutions also, they are found in thousands . The risk of HIV infection through homo sexuality is indeed very real.

DRUG ADDICTS ; Who take drugs by injections carry the possibilities of spreading the HIV infection through infected needles . The use of drugs is spreading rapidly among the students, industrial workers, truck-auto rickshaw workers, cycle rickshaw pullers, and people living in slum areas . Some times, the same syringes are used by many drug-addicts increasing possibility .

BLOOD DONARS; Too transmit the HIV infection .There are some professional blood donars are also whose blood some times contains the HIV .when their blood is transfused to patients with out too similarely tranmit the HIV ,when they supply blood with out scientific testing .

PROTECTIVE MEASUERS ;-some measures have been suggested for protecting and preventing the AIDS /HIV infection .These are

- 1 Since sex with infected person is the highest factor in aids.
 - Educate people to have safe sex
 - Using condoms
 - Avoiding multiple sexual partners, This could be done through t.v radio newspapers and other media.

The required awareness / knowledge can be produced through course content in the educational institutions.

2. Aids advisory centres also be organized seminars, symposia, workshops etc.

3. Some training is necessary for doctors and nurses.

Q. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Q.Domestic violence is a world wide evil. In india it is too much. The causes for this evil are a male dominated society. B} Dependency of female on male members. C} illiteracy d} religious beliefs etc. Today most of the males maintain double standards. On the one hand they advocate that the women should be respected and the other hand they resort to harras and abuse them.Even manu said that even god will be pleased if a woman is treated well with dignity and prestige. He further said if a man deserts his wife without justification, he must be expelled from the society. Similarly our religious texts Also mentioned that a person who offers prayers to gods are useless. Whatever maybe today domestic violence became a natural phenomena.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MEANING;

Generally the domestic violence means an abusive, violent ,coercive ,forceful or threatening act or word inflicted by husband and other members of his family on wife. In fact, the domestic violence starts at the natal home. [her fathers family] in the form of female foeticide, female infanticide and abandonment of the girl child,

Child, child abuse etc. Due to sociological, economical and other factors the women used to bear all these atrocities with patience. To safeguard women from domestic violence the government incorporated 498- A in the Indian penal code. The government of india passed the protection of women from domestic violence act 2005. The act came into force on 26th October 2006.

KINDS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: The protection of women from domestic violence act 2005 divided domestic violence into 5 categories.

1} PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 2} SEXUAL VIOLENCE 3} VERBAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE 4} ECONOMIC VIOLENCE 5}DOWRY RELATED HARASSEMENET.

1] PHYSICAL VIOLENCE: It includes – beating slapping, hitting, biting, kicking, punching, pushing, causing bodily pain or injury in any other manner etc.

2]SEXUAL VIOLENCE: It includes- forced sexual intercourse, forcing to look at pornography or any other obscene pictures of material, any act of sexual nature to abuse, humiliate or degrade and child sexual abuse.

3] VERBAL AND EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE: It includes insults, name calling, accusation on character or conduct ,Insult for not having a male child , preventing from taking job , forcing to leave job, preventing you or child in your custody from attending educational institutions etc.

4} ECONOMIC VIOLENCE : It includes not providing food, clothes, medicines etc. Not providing money for maintaining. not allowing to take up employment, taking away your income, forcing to leave the house etc.

5}DOWRY RELATED HARASSMENT: It includes demanding to bring dowry, or demanding more dowry.

MEASURES TO TAKEN FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN:

The aim of the act is to help the aggrieved on humanitarian grounds rather than to punish the accused. It will try to solve the problems between husband and wife amicably through arbitration. But the last resort left over is to punish the accused. Keeping in view the act provided for the appointment of 4 types of officers. They are 1)protection officer 2)service provider 3)police officials 4)magistrate.

Q.JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

From the legal point of view, a juvenile delinquent is a person between the ages of 18 who indulges in anti social activity. A juvenile delinquent is one who breaks the law, is a vagrant, persists in disobeying orders, whose behavior, endangers his own moral life as well as the moral life of others or one who tries to marry without the consent of the parents.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRIME AND JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

- 1.Difference of age :- The above description of juvenile delinquency makes it apparent that the main difference between a juvenile delinquent and a criminal is one of the age, but both are sub verse and hindering of social relationships.
2. Difference of action:- But sometimes criminals and juvenile delinquents differ not only in respect of their age but also in respect of the crimes they commit. In this connection certain actions of younger and children lead them to be regarded as juvenile delinquents through their activities are not actually crimes.
- 3.Difference of characteristics:- Sometimes a juvenile commits a crime with only an intention to enjoy himself and indulge his sense of humors or finds expression in practical joking like breaking car glass, putting bolder on railway tracks or pushing people into a pond of water that for the fun of it.

The juvenile delinquent does not commit a crime on a planned and organized basis, being more apt to do things on the moment.

Briefing criminals and juvenile delinquents or to be distinguished by their difference of age, kinds of actions, objective of activities and made of working.

CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELIQUENTS;-

The causes of juvenile delinquents have been divided into two classes –internal and social. In crime ,two types of factors are at work ,internal and external work. Internal factors include physical and psychological factors while external factors consists of social eliments.

- 1) The family;- of the causes of juvenile delinquents elicit and merit accept broken family influence to the most patent
- 2) Broken families ;- A shady of juvenile delinquency has reveled that the greatest number of delinquents come from broken families .
- 3) Attitude of parents ;-In the family facts in juvenile delinquency. Another important condition in the relation between the two parents
- 4) Character and conduct of the parents;-A child personality is considerably influence by the character and conduct of the parents.
- 5) Influence of Brothers sisters ;- A Childs personality is susceptible to the influence of the personalities of his brothers ,and sisters apart from the personality and mutual relation ship of the parents .
- 6) The school ;- After the family a Childs personalities is next influenced by the school .But one major form of juvenile delinquency is absconding from school .

II) PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES ;--

1 Intellectual weakness ;-Having a intellectual weakness is a cause of crime.

2)Mental deases ;--Other criminologists have tried to establish a definite relationship between mental deases and crime .Some psychologists and neurologists believe that the psychopathic personality is a cause of crime. Psychiatric children are born in families ,where there is almost complete absence of love ,affection, and control .

3) Emotional Instability ;-- In this way ,Emotional instability is the one of the most important cause of crime .A Childs personality is rendered unbalanced

through lack of love and affection ,emotional insecurity .Very strict discipline ,feeling of insufficiency ,inferiority and reaction or revolt .

4) ECONOMIC CAUSES ;--Crime and poverty are intimately related .Merill has written that a low family income compels the children also to share the burden and to neglect their education .Atmosphere in factories and mills lead the male and female children to crime .

REMEDIAL MEASURES.

1) probation ;- In this method the juvenile delinquents is kept under the supervision of a probation officer to help him in getting established in normal life and to see that the delinquent observes the rules of bail bonds .

2)REFORMATAORY INSTITUTIONS;- Institutions such as reformatory schools ,are devised to reform immediate delinquents .The aim at an all round progress of a delinquent.

3) OBSERVATION HOME ;-Observation home means a home established by the state government or a voluntary organization under section 8 of this act . The objective of observation is provide temporary reception enquiry regarding them .During this stay in observation home they (the observational home persons)make preliminary enquires regarding this family ,social ,economic status .

Q. CRIME

What is crime ? Explain the causes of crime?

The term crime “ technically means a form of anti –social behaviour . That has violated public sentiment to such an extent as to be forbidden stable .This definition does not include those anti- social activities which are not prohibited by law .Crime is an anti social behaviour which an organized society rejects and to which it attaches penalties . In this way ,all those activities for which the state lays down punishments are crimes .

CHARECTERISTICS OF CRIMES ;--

- 1) HARM ;- Before a behavior can be called crime .There must be certain external consequences or harm . A crime has a harm full impact on social interests .
- 2) ILLEGAL ;--The harm must be legally forbidden and most entire a punishment in penal law .Anti- social behavior is not crime unless it is prohibited by law .
- 3) MODIFIED INTENTION ;- There must be criminal conductive there must be an international or interaction which brings about the harm full consequences .
- 4) CASUAL RELATION SHIP ;-- There must be casual relationship between the legally forbidden harm and the voluntary misconduct .The small suffocation offer being shot at the level crime.

TYPES OF CRIMES ;-

- 1) Born criminals ;- such persons are to be regarded as born born criminals that is they seem to inherit a mental frame work or constitution which pre disposes them to crime. Mostly such persons belongs to the families which have adopted –crime as a profession
- 2) CASUAL CRIMINALS ;- Some persons are not criminally disposed and do not commit crimes often ,but under certain circumstances they feel the impulse to crime which is not always success fully resisted .
- 3) HABITUL CRIMINALS ;-These persons do not inherit bad influences but in course of their lives develop some dirty habits which force the m into criminality.
- 4) SEX CRIMINALS ;- Sex criminals are those who commit out reasons sex acts or outrage the modesty of others .such persons ,under the over powering sex impulse or the absence self control commits crime like rape.etc
- 5) ECONOMIC CRIMES ;- To hurt the economic and financial interests of others either by theft or by financial mal practices is an economic crime .Some times certain graphs reduce the labour of an industrial house or eliminate from competition the rival business grab .
- 6) MISCELLINEOUS CRIMES ;-The crimes which are not covered by any of the above categories are the category of extra or miscellaneous crimes .

SCIENTIFIC CLASIFICATION ;-

1. Delinquents: From the legalistic point of view the minds committing criminal acts are not called criminals but delinquents. The persons under 18 who commit violation of law are called delinquents.
2. Offenders: Offenders are new to crime. An offenders has no background of crime and the offence in question is some dedication of duty or adventure with law. The offenders are usually minor crimes and therefore offenders are treated delinquently by law courts.
3. Criminals: A criminal is a person who is in the habit of committing crime. Repetition of crime is the special feature of the criminals.

CAUSES OF CRIME:

The main causes of crime are 1)social 2) economical 3)physical and developmental 4)geographical 5)political .

FAMILY AND CRIME: The family is the most dominant factor in the social causes of crime in India. Now that the natural relations between parents and children devoid of love both young boys and girls are prone to criminal activity. Even in the villages the adolescents and young men and women do not respect their elders and they want to lead a care free ,un restricted individual life.

DEFECTIVE EDUCATION SYSTEM: Modern education in India is very defective. It does not develop the character of students in the right direction

Q.PROBLEM OF DOWRY

DISCUS THE DOWRY PROBLEM IN INDIA

Ans ; - Dowry means any prosperity or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly by one party in a marriage to the other party or their parents or any other person in connection with marriage

THE DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT 1961.

The dowry system has become a major evil in our society. Many married women are subject to cruelty and harassment. Many unmarried girls are committing suicide who are unable to pay dowry. The number of dowry deaths is

increasing. Thus our government has a deep concern for this evil. It has stepped up the anti dowry publicity in recent years and made several efforts to deal with this problem.

As part of these efforts our parliament has passed the dowry prohibition bill in 1961. This act was amended in 1986.

Object: The dowry prohibits act prohibits the evil practice of giving and taking of dowry. It also prevents cases of dowry deaths and cruelty to women. The main provisions of this act are ..

1. PENALTY FOR GIVING OR TAKING DOWRY:-

Giving or receiving dowry is punishable because it is a criminal crime with imprisonment for 5 years and with fine up to 15000/- presentations are given at the time of marriage to bride or bridegroom are to be entered in a list and maintained as per rules.

2. CRUELTY TO A MARRIED WOMEN:-

According to section 498A OF THE I.P.C for this crime husband his relatives shall be punished with imprisonment up to 3 years and fine.

DOWRY DEATHS: According to section 403B of the I.P.C if a woman dies with burns or bodily injury or otherwise within 7 years of her marriage is called dowry death, is imprisonment up to 7 years. If a women committed suicide within 7 years from the date of her marriage. The court may presume that such suicide had been caused by her husband or his relatives.

THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT 1955: The Hindu marriage act was enacted in 1955. The objective of this act is to amend and codify the laws relating to the marriage among Hindus. The dowry prohibition act was amended in 1984 to make giving or receiving dowry a cognizable offence. Another amendment in 1986 defined dowry death and to conduct post mortem of a women, who had committed suicide or died in suspicious circumstances within 7 years of her marriage.

The dowry prohibiton act 1961 applies to all communities irrespective of the religion and only to Hindus. But infarct it equally applies to muslims, Christians, paretis, Jews or to any and every person who performs his marriage in India and is found guilty by dowry offence. For adequate and special reasons the court has the power to grant lesser punishment, but the reasons must be recorded in the judgement under section 3.

. Under the dowry prohibition act , imprisonment from 6 months to 2 years. Later it is extended from rs.5000/- to 10000/-. Later these are extended as in the

dowry prohibition act 1986. Imprisonment up to 5 years and fine up to 15000/- or the amount of the value of such dowry which ever is more.

- For demanding dowry ,directly and indirectly . The punishment is imprisonment from 6 months to 2years.and fine imposed up to 10000/ under section 4.
- Section 4A OF act prohibits any publicity regarding dowry offers through news papers ,periodicals ,journals or through any other media for this offence .imprisonment for 6 months to 5 years and fine imposed up to 15000/.
- If she dies with in 7 years her prosperity must be transferred to her children or in the absence of children ,to her parents .

MEASURES TO CONTROL DOWRY

In this way in Indian society have been taken many social reforms –for example Raja ram mohan roy ,sati act 1829 and reduce for child marriages. After that many NGOs & social organizations were come forward to reduce and remove the social problems of society dowry and like

- 1)The govt ,should be encourage the women education.
- 2) and also the govt ,provides the equal rights for women in all aspects
- 3)The government should provide Employment for women.
- 4)In this way the govt of AP should give 33 % reservations in various fields of society.
- 5)The govt should strictly enforce the dowry prohibition act.
- 6)We should encourage the social marriages.

Q. ALCOHALISM

DEFINE ALCOHOLISM? DISCUSS THE CAUSES AND REMIDIES ?

Though alcoholism does not in variably lead to personal dis organization in particular the drinking habit among the poor and labour class has generated serious problem s all over the world and alcoholism among poor is dangerous morally ,socially ,economically .The poor who drink usually to escape from their be setting worries which are largely due to indigence. Alcoholism produces personality disorganization and is the main cause of family disorganization. The poor in India remain permanently poor on account of alcoholism.

DEFINITION: Define alcoholism is a condition in which an individual loses his control over his alcohol intake in that he is constantly unable to refrain from drinking once he begins.

TYPES OF ALCOHOLISM :

1. **DAILY LIQUOR CONSUMPTION :** Liquor reduces tensions, deletes, arteries and produces euphoria. In some exceptional cases its moderate daily consumption relieves tension and induces good sleep.

2. **ESCAPIST DRINKING :** Some persons take liquor because under its euphoric spell a sense of well being sparseness and thus they became oblivious of their nagging problems and worries

3. **HARMFUL EFFECTS OF LIQUOR:**

A) **The wastage of national health:-** It has been estimated that a successful enforcement of prohibition policy would increase the purchasing capacity of people 110 crores of this rs.44 crores will be invested for this purpose.

B) **LOW STANDARDS OF HEALTH:** Liquor is narcotic and leads to nervous degeneration, liver cirrhosis, high blood pressure and a host of other diseases.

c) **MENTAL IMBALANCE :** A man under the influence of liquor has no control over his will and is fickle minded. He is unable to think and work constructively.

D) **INCREASE IN POVERTY:** In India villagers and labourers drink in spite of their poverty.

E) **INDIVIDUAL DISORGANIZATION:** The consumption of liquor makes a man wayward in habits and whimsical in moods. He also loses all control over his will and his desire to grow and progress became feeble.

F) **FAMILY DISORGANIZATION:** More homes are broken due to drinking than any other single cause. This is easy to understand. As the moral sense of man is destroyed and his inhibitions removed due to alcoholism, prostitution and adultery or the normal consequences.

G) **INCREASE IN CRIME:** Under the influence of liquor people not in unsocial ways as their inhibitions are removed.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION: All the above factors lead to social disorganizations.

PROHIBITION IN INDIA: In Indian constitution enjoins on the state to Endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the prohibition enquiry committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation for this directive in the light of the experience of the states in implementing their prohibition policies in the past.

The committees men recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the countries development. Plans were affirmed by a resolution. At the loksabha on march 31st,1956.

Q. PROSTITUTION

DEFINE PROSTITUTION? EXPLAIN THE CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

Prostitution is one of the great evils that are being found in the present society .Organization of prostitution assumes commercial form in all modern societies. It brings not only the personal disorganization but also affects, the life organization of the family and the community at large, ignorance, sexual urge, and sex curiosity, illiteracy, unhappy family life ,dowry , poverty ,unemployment, kidnap and rape are some of the contributory factors responsible for this ever-growing phenomena

There are many identified and unidentified prostitutes. Some have force bully became victims of this deviance and live a disturbed life in brothel houses.

PRESENT POSITION: The all India moral and social hygiene association attempted a survey of the eluting situation in India in 1949-50 as regards traffic in women and children.

- 1.The average age of women in the prostitution falls between 10-29 years were formed 56.5% of the total while from urban areas 43.5% as the total.
- 2.Poverty and lack of employment oppourtunities are the large factors in bringing women to this nasty position.

TYPES OF PROSTITUTION:

- 1.HOTEL PROSTITUTION
- 2.DECENTRALISED PROSTITUTION
- 3.HEREDITARY PROSTITUTION
- 4.RELIGIOUS PROSTITUTION
5. TRADITIONAL PROSTITUTION

VICTIMS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

There are many prostitutes recruited from the poor but respectable families. Because of economic necessity often due to unemployment young widows who made to feel that they are a burden on their family, such widows are enforced to live a life of chastity find it hard and fall pray to **seduction**. Old maidenhood and enforced widowhood is a rich ground for recruitment to the field of prostitution, unprotected and destitute girls.

1.FOREIGN PROSTITUTION: In the port towns and large cities of the country are to be found a lot of Chinese, Japanese ,Jews ,Arab, Anglo Indian , French and Persian prostitutes are called to be needs of the high class generally.

2.CABARATE PROSTITUTES: They are the sing-song, girls who are seen in great numbers very prettily dressed and be jeweled, with charming innocent faces, usually riding their rickshaws two by two later to disappear into the restaurants.

3.BAR PROSTITUTES: Bar prostitutes are part time dancing women in the hotels. They earn supplementary income as barmaids, Bar girls.

4.BROTHEL PROSTITUTES: Girls working in various types of houses were selected, by and large with a view to their capacity for meeting the needs of the respective clients.

DIFFERENT FACTORS

1.ECONOMIC CAUSES: The chief cause for women or young girls accepting this profession is their poverty having no other way to support the family. Both absolute and relative poverty affects sexual behavior.

2.BAD WORKING CONDITIONS: In India women are able to get employment through intermediaries and women keep them under their mercy whenever they get chance they exploit them.

3.POLLUTION AND CORRUPTION IN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES:

The lack of proper facility to accommodation for the workers and their families cities .The workers leave their families in the villages . So in such a situation these people have to come up.

4)INDUSTRIALISATION ;- The rapid industrialization has led to fast urbanization in its wake with acute shortage of living and housing accommodation. So many industrial workers do not bring their wives .

5) IMMORAL TRAFICKING IN CHILDREN AND WOMEN;-Many tender girls are being kidnapped from their homes .They are being trained in the art of prostitution and when girls are matured ,then they are sold .

6) ILLITRACY ;- Lack of education also is a cause of exploitation and poverty .so it leads women to prostitute.

7) IGNORENCE ;- Aften cunning men, offering job opportunities ,bring girls from their local areas to the cities.

8) RELIGIUOS CUSTOMS;- Some of the religious customs encouraging this evil to flourish.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS ;-

1 Dowry system

2 Child marriage

3 The caste rigidity and custom bride price

4 Disappearance of joint family system.

5 The system of poly gamy ,among Hindus and Muslims.

FAMILY FACTORS ;- Most of the prostitutes are from the broken families ,parents live separetly ,and children are not cared & loved.

BAD NEIGHUOR HOOD ;-Children living near the brothels besides ,so used to selling sex es ,they have to come to accept it as normal .

SOCIAL MEASURES ;-The one great impediment to the success full rehabilitation of the women is the existence of un married mothers .

PROVISION OF SEX EDUCATION ;- To prevent the young girls from entering into prostitution ,education and character enough to resist demoralization are

need to be develop instructions in religious education will do a great deal in stimulating right thinking and condemning immoral.

