

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS



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UNIT – I

Poverty: definition, types, causes, and consequences; dependency, definition, causes; care of the dependants; relation between poverty and dependency; new economic policies and its consequences.

POVERTY:

Poverty is not having enough material possessions or income for a person's needs. Poverty may include social, economic, and political elements.

Absolute poverty is the complete lack of the means necessary to meet basic personal needs, such as food, clothing and shelter. The threshold at which absolute poverty is defined is always about the same, independent of the person's permanent location or era.

On the other hand, relative poverty occurs when a person cannot meet a minimum level of living standards, compared to others in the same time and place. Therefore, the threshold at which relative poverty is defined varies from one country to another, or from one society to another. For example, a person who cannot afford housing better than a small tent in an open field would be said to live in relative poverty if almost everyone else in that area lives in modern brick homes, but not if everyone else also lives in small tents in open fields (for example, in a nomadic tribe).

DEFINITION:

United Nations: Fundamentally, poverty is the inability of having choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity. It means lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to, not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

World Bank: Poverty is pronounced deprivation in well-being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Poverty also encompasses low levels of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capacity and opportunity to better one's life.

TYPES OF POVERTY:

1. Absolute Poverty:

Absolute poverty, extreme poverty, or abject poverty is "a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services."^[36] The term 'absolute poverty', when used in this fashion, is usually synonymous with 'extreme poverty': Robert McNamara, the former president of the World Bank, described absolute or extreme poverty as, "a condition so limited by malnutrition, illiteracy, disease, squalid surroundings, high infant mortality, and low life expectancy as to be beneath any reasonable definition of human decency.

2. Relative Poverty:

Relative poverty views poverty as socially defined and dependent on social context, hence relative poverty is a measure of income inequality. Usually, relative poverty is measured as the percentage of the population with income less than some fixed proportion of median income. There are several other different income inequality metrics, for example, the Gini coefficient or the Theil Index.

Relative poverty is the "most useful measure for ascertaining poverty rates in wealthy developed nations". "Relative poverty reflects better the cost of social inclusion and equality of opportunity in a specific time and space."

"Once economic development has progressed beyond a certain minimum level, the rub of the poverty problem – from the point of view of both the poor individual and of the societies in which they live – is not so much the effects of poverty in any absolute form but the effects of the contrast, daily perceived, between the lives of the poor and the lives of those around them. For practical purposes, the problem of poverty in the industrialized nations today is a problem of relative poverty. In 1776 Adam Smith in the Wealth of Nations argued that poverty is the inability to afford, "not only the commodities which are indispensably necessary for the support of life but whatever the custom of the country renders it indecent for creditable people, even of the lowest order, to be without".

3. Secondary Poverty:

Secondary poverty refers to those that earn enough income to not be impoverished, but who spend their income on unnecessary pleasures, such as alcoholic beverages, thus placing them below it in practice. In 18th- and 19th-century Great Britain, the practice of temperance among Methodists, as well as their rejection of gambling, allowed them to eliminate secondary poverty and accumulate capital.

4. Other Aspects:

Economic aspects of poverty focus on material needs, typically including the necessities of daily living, such as food, clothing, shelter, or safe drinking water. Poverty in this sense may be understood as a condition in which a person or community is lacking in the basic needs for a minimum standard of well-being and life, particularly as a result of a persistent lack of income. The increase in poverty runs parallel sides with unemployment, hunger, and higher crime rate.

Analysis of social aspects of poverty links conditions of scarcity to aspects of the distribution of resources and power in a society and recognizes that poverty may be a function of the diminished "capability" of people to live the kinds of lives they value. The social aspects of poverty may include lack of access to information, education, health care, social capital or political power.

The World Bank's "Voices of the Poor," based on research with over 20,000 poor people in 23 countries, identifies a range of factors which poor people identify as part of poverty. These include:

- ✓ Abuse by those in power
- ✓ Dis-empowering institutions
- ✓ Excluded locations
- ✓ Gender relationships
- ✓ Lack of security
- ✓ Limited capabilities
- ✓ Physical limitations
- ✓ Precarious livelihoods
- ✓ Problems in social relationships
- ✓ Weak community organizations
- ✓ Discrimination

5. Asset poverty:

Asset Poverty is an economic and social condition that is more persistent and prevalent than income poverty. It can be defined as a household's inability to access wealth resources that are enough to provide for basic needs for a period of three months. Basic needs refer to the minimum standards for consumption and acceptable needs. Wealth resources consist of home ownership, other real estate (second home, rented properties, etc.), net value of farm and business assets, stocks, checking and savings accounts, and other savings (money in savings bonds, life insurance policy cash values, etc.). Wealth is measured in three forms: net worth, net worth minus home equity, and liquid assets. Net worth consists of all the aspects mentioned above. Net worth minus home equity is the same except it does not include home ownership in asset calculations. Liquid assets are resources that are readily available such as cash, checking and savings accounts, stocks, and other sources of savings. There are two types of assets: tangible and intangible. Tangible assets most closely resemble liquid assets in that they include stocks, bonds, property, natural resources, and hard assets not in the form of real estate. Intangible assets are simply the access to credit, social capital, cultural capital, political capital, and human capital.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POVERTY:

1. Impact on Health and Morality:

One third of deaths around the world – some 18 million people a year or 50,000 per day – are due to poverty-related causes. People living in developing nations, among them women and children, are over represented among the global poor and these effects of severe poverty. Those living in poverty suffer disproportionately from hunger or even starvation and disease, as well as lower life expectancy. According to the World Health Organization, hunger and malnutrition are the single gravest threats to the world's public health and malnutrition is by far the biggest contributor to child mortality, present in half of all cases

2. Hunger:

Rises in the costs of living make poor people less able to afford items. Poor people spend a greater portion of their budgets on food than wealthy people. As a result, poor households and those near the poverty threshold can be particularly vulnerable to increases in food prices. For example, in late 2007 increases in the price of grains¹ led to food riots in some countries. The World Bank warned that 100 million people were at risk of sinking deeper into poverty. Threats to the supply of food may also be caused by drought and the water crisis. Intensive farming often leads to a vicious cycle of exhaustion of soil fertility and decline of agricultural yields. Approximately 40% of the world's agricultural land is seriously degraded. In Africa, if current trends of soil degradation continue, the continent might be able to feed just 25% of its population by 2025, according to United Nations University's Ghana-based Institute for Natural Resources in Africa. Every year nearly 11 million children living in poverty die before their fifth birthday. 1.02 billion people go to bed hungry every night.

According to the Global Hunger Index, Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest child malnutrition rate of the world's regions over the 2001–2006 period.

The Associated Press reports that people gather every evening in downtown Caracas in search of food thrown out on sidewalks due to 90% of Venezuela's population living in poverty

3. Education:

Research has found that there is a high risk of educational underachievement for children who are from low-income housing circumstances. This is often a process that begins in primary school for some less fortunate children. Instruction in the US educational system, as well as in most other countries, tends to be geared towards those students who come from more advantaged backgrounds. As a result, children in poverty are at a higher risk than advantaged children for retention in their grade, special deleterious placements during the school's hours and even not completing their high school education. Advantage breeds advantage. There are indeed many explanations for why students tend to drop out of school. One is the conditions of which they attend school. Schools in poverty-stricken areas have conditions that hinder children from learning in a safe environment. Researchers have developed a name for areas like this: an urban war zone is a poor, crime-laden district in which deteriorated, violent, even war-like conditions and underfunded, largely ineffective schools promote inferior academic performance, including irregular attendance and disruptive or non-compliant classroom behavior.^[142] Because of poverty, "Students from low-income families are 2.4 times more likely to drop out than middle-income kids, and over 10 times more likely than high-income peers to drop out"

4. Gender and Poverty:

In general, the interaction of gender with poverty or location tends to work to the disadvantage of girls in poorer countries with low completion rates and social expectations that they marry early, and to the disadvantage of boys in richer countries with high completion rates but social expectations that they enter the labour force early. At the primary education level, most countries with a completion rate below 60% exhibit gender disparity at girls' expense, particularly poor and rural girls. In Mauritania, the adjusted gender parity index is 0.86 on average, but only 0.63 for the poorest 20%, while there is parity among the richest 20%. In countries with completion rates between 60% and 80%, gender disparity is generally smaller, but disparity at the expense of poor girls is especially marked in Cameroon, Nigeria and Yemen. Exceptions in the opposite direction are observed in countries with pastoralist economies that rely on boys' labour, such as the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia.

5. Shelters:

Poverty increases the risk of homelessness. Slum-dwellers, who make up a third of the world's urban population, live in a poverty no better, if not worse, than rural people, who are the traditional focus of the poverty in the developing world, according to a report by the United Nations.

There are over 100 million street children worldwide.¹ Most of the children living in institutions around the world have a surviving parent or close relative, and they most commonly entered orphanages because of poverty. It is speculated that, flush with money, orphanages are increasing and push for children to join even though demographic data show that even the poorest extended families usually take in children whose parents have died. Experts and child advocates maintain that orphanages are expensive and often harm children's development by separating them from their families and that it would be more effective and cheaper to aid close relatives who want to take in the orphans

6. Water and Sanitation:

Water utility subsidies tend to subsidize water consumption by those connected to the supply grid, which is typically skewed towards the richer and urban segment of the population and those outside informal housing. As a result of heavy consumption subsidies, the price of water decreases to the extent that only 30%, on average, of the supplying costs in developing countries is covered. This results in a lack of incentive to maintain delivery systems, leading to losses from leaks annually that are enough for 200 million people. This also leads to a lack of incentive to invest in expanding the network, resulting in much of the poor population being unconnected to the network. Instead, the poor buy water from water vendors for, on average, about five to 16 times the metered price. However, subsidies for laying new connections to the network rather than for consumption have shown more promise for the poor.

7. Electricity:

Similarly, the poorest fifth receive 0.1% of the world's lighting but pay a fifth of total spending on light, accounting for 25 to 30 percent of their income.¹ Indoor air pollution from burning fuels kills 2 million, with almost half the deaths from pneumonia in children under 5. Fuel from Bamboo burns more cleanly and also matures much faster than wood, thus also reducing deforestation.^[159] Additionally, using solar panels is promoted as being cheaper over the products' lifetime even if upfront costs are higher.^[158] Thus, payment schemes such as lend-to-own programs are promoted and up to 14% of Kenyan households use solar as their primary energy source.

8. Violence:

According to experts, many women become victims of trafficking, the most common form of which is prostitution, as a means of survival and economic desperation. Deterioration of living conditions can often compel children to abandon school to contribute to the family income, putting them at risk of being exploited. For example, in Zimbabwe, a number of girls are turning to sex in return for food to survive because of the increasing poverty. According to studies, as poverty decreases there will be fewer and fewer instances of violence.

In one survey, 67% of children from disadvantaged inner cities said they had witnessed a serious assault, and 33% reported witnessing a homicide. 51% of fifth graders from New Orleans (median income for a household: \$27,133) have been found to be victims of violence, compared to 32% in Washington, DC (mean income for a household: \$40,127).

9. Personality:

A psychological study has been conducted by four scientists during inaugural Convention of Psychological Science. The results find that people who thrive with financial stability or fall under low socioeconomic status (SES), tend to perform worse cognitively due to external pressure imposed upon them. The research found that stressors such as low income, inadequate health care, discrimination, exposure to criminal activities all contribute to mental disorders. This study also found that it slows cognitive thinking in children when they are exposed to poverty stricken environments. In kids it is seen that kids perform better under the care and nourishment from their parents, and found that children tend to adopt speaking language at a younger age. Since being in poverty from childhood is especially more harmful than it is for an adult, therefore it is seen that children in poor households tend to fall behind in certain cognitive abilities compared to other average families.

10. Discrimination:

Cultural factors, such as discrimination of various kinds, can negatively affect productivity such as age discrimination, stereotyping, discrimination against people with physical disability, gender discrimination, racial discrimination, and caste discrimination. Women are the group suffering from the highest rate of poverty after children; 14.5% of women and 22% of children are poor in the United States. In addition, the fact that women are more likely to be caregivers, regardless of income level, to either the generations before or after them, exacerbates the burdens of their poverty. Marking the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty Philip Alston warned in a statement that, "The world's poor are at disproportionate risk of torture, arrest, early death and domestic violence, but their civil and political rights are being airbrushed out of the picture." ... people in lower socio-economic classes are much more likely to get killed, tortured or experience an invasion of their privacy, and are far less likely to realize their right to vote, or otherwise participate in the political process."

CAUSES OF POVERTY:

Causes of poverty is a highly ideologically charged subject, as different causes point to different remedies. Very broadly speaking, the socialist tradition locates the roots of poverty in problems of distribution and the use of the means of production as capital benefiting individuals, and calls for re-distribution of wealth as the solution, whereas the neoliberal school of thought is dedicated the idea that creating conditions for profitable private investment is the solutions. Neoliberal think tanks have received extensive funding, and the ability to apply many of their ideas in highly indebted countries in the global South as a condition for receiving emergency loans from the International Monetary Fund.

1. Increasing the supply of basic needs: Food and other goods

Agricultural technologies such as nitrogen fertilizers, pesticides, new seed varieties and new irrigation methods have dramatically reduced food shortages in modern times by boosting yields past previous constraints.

Before the Industrial Revolution, poverty had been mostly accepted as inevitable as economies produced little, making wealth scarce. Geoffrey Parker wrote that "In Antwerp and Lyon, two of the largest cities in western Europe, by 1600 three-quarters of the total population were too poor to pay taxes, and therefore likely to need relief in times of crisis. The initial industrial revolution led to high economic growth and eliminated mass absolute poverty in what is now considered the developed world. Mass production of goods in places such as rapidly industrializing China has made what were once considered luxuries, such as vehicles and computers, inexpensive and thus accessible to many who were otherwise too poor to afford them.

2. Health care and education:

Nations do not necessarily need wealth to gain health. For example, Sri Lanka had a maternal mortality rate of 2% in the 1930s, higher than any nation today. It reduced it to 0.5–0.6% in the 1950s and to 0.6% today while spending less each year on maternal health because it learned what worked and what did not. Knowledge on the cost effectiveness of healthcare interventions can be elusive and educational measures have been made to disseminate what works, such as the Copenhagen Consensus. Cheap water filters and promoting hand washing are some of the most cost effective health interventions and can cut deaths from diarrhea and pneumonia.

3. Removing constraints on government services:

Government revenue can be diverted away from basic services by corruption. Funds from aid and natural resources are often sent by government individuals for money laundering to overseas banks which insist on bank secrecy, instead of spending on the poor. A Global Witness report asked for more action from Western banks as they have proved capable of stanching the flow of funds linked to terrorism.

4. Reversing brain drain:

Countries has a damaging effect. As of 2004, there were more Ethiopia-trained doctors living in Chicago than in Ethiopia. Proposals to mitigate the problem include compulsory government service for graduates of public medical and nursing schools and promoting medical tourism so that health care personnel have more incentive to practice in their home countries. It is very easy for Ugandan doctors to emigrate to other countries. It is seen that only 69 percent of the health care jobs were filled in Uganda. Other Ugandan doctors were seeking jobs in other countries leaving inadequate or less skilled doctors to stay in Uganda

5. Controlling over population:

Some argue that overpopulation and lack of access to birth control can lead to population increase to exceed food production and other resources. Better education for both men and women, and more control of their lives, reduces population growth due to family planning. According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), by giving better education to men and women, they can earn money for their lives and can help them to strengthen economic security.

6. Increasing personal income:

The following are strategies used or proposed to increase personal incomes among the poor. Raising farm incomes is described as the core of the antipoverty effort as three-quarters of the poor today are farmers. Estimates show that growth in the agricultural productivity of small farmers is, on average, at least twice as effective in benefiting the poorest half of a country's population as growth generated in nonagricultural sectors.

7. Income grants:

A guaranteed minimum income ensures that every citizen will be able to purchase a desired level of basic needs. A basic income (or negative income tax) is a system of social security, that periodically provides each citizen, rich or poor, with a sum of money that is sufficient to live on. Studies of large cash-transfer programs in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Malawi show that the programs can be effective in increasing consumption, schooling, and nutrition, whether they are tied to such conditions or not. Proponents argue that a basic income is more economically efficient than a minimum wage and unemployment benefits, as the minimum wage effectively imposes a high marginal tax on employers, causing losses in efficiency. In 1968, Paul Samuelson, John Kenneth Galbraith and another 1,200 economists signed a document calling for the US Congress to introduce a system of income guarantees.

Income grants are argued to be vastly more efficient in extending basic needs to the poor than subsidizing supplies whose effectiveness in poverty alleviation is diluted by the non-poor who enjoy the same subsidized prices. With cars and other appliances, the wealthiest 20% of Egypt uses about 93% of the country's fuel subsidies. In some countries, fuel subsidies are a larger part of the budget than health and education.

8. Economic freedoms:

Corruption often leads to many civil services being treated by governments as employment agencies to loyal supporters and so it could mean going through 20 procedures, paying \$2,696 in fees, and waiting 82 business days to start a business in Bolivia, while in Canada it takes two days, two registration procedures, and \$280 to do the same. Such costly barriers favor big firms at the expense of small enterprises, where most jobs are created. Often, businesses have to bribe government officials even for routine activities, which is, in effect, a tax on business. Noted reductions in poverty in recent decades has occurred in China and India mostly as a result of the abandonment of collective farming in China and the ending of the central planning model known as the License Raj in India.

The World Bank concludes that governments and feudal elites extending to the poor the right to the land that they live and use are 'the key to reducing poverty' citing that land rights greatly increase poor people's wealth, in some cases doubling it.^[254] Although approaches varied, the World Bank said the key issues were security of tenure and ensuring land transactions costs were low.^[254]

9. Financial services:

Microloans, made famous by the Grameen Bank, is where small amounts of money are loaned to farmers or villages, mostly women, who can then obtain physical capital to increase their economic rewards. However, microlending has been criticized for making hyperprofits off the poor even from its founder, Muhammad Yunus, and in India, Arundhati Roy asserts that some 250,000 debt-ridden farmers have been driven to suicide.

There has been significant rise of agriculture and small business that started booming up after the introduction of Grameen Banking especially in the rural areas. While making the foundation of this loan, from 1984 to 1989 loan recovery decreased from 99.4 percent to 96.9 percent.

10. Wealth Concentration:

Poverty can also be reduced as an improved economic policy is developed by the governing authorities to facilitate a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth. Oxfam has called for an international movement to end extreme wealth concentration as a significant step towards ameliorating global poverty. The group stated that the \$240 billion added to the fortunes of the world's richest billionaires in 2012 was enough to end extreme poverty four times over. Oxfam argues that the "concentration of resources in the hands of the top 1% depresses economic activity and makes life harder for everyone else – particularly those at the bottom of the economic ladder." It has been reported that only 1% of the world population controls 50% of the wealth today, and the other 99% is having access to the remaining 50% only, and the gap has sharply increased in the recent past. In 2018, Oxfam reported that the gains of the world's billionaires in 2017, which amounted to \$762 billion, was enough to end extreme global poverty seven times over.

BUSINESS SOLUTIONS TO POVERTY:

1. Serving the poor market

The concept of business serving the world's poorest four billion or so people has been popular since CK Prahalad introduced the idea through his book Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid: Eradicating Poverty Through Profits in 2004, among many business corporations and business schools.

Kash Rangan, John Quelch, and other faculty members at the Global Poverty Project at Harvard Business School "believe that in pursuing its own self-interest in opening and expanding the BoP market, business can make a profit while serving the poorest of consumers and contributing to development." According to Rangan "For business, the bulk of emerging markets worldwide is at the bottom of the pyramid so it makes good business sense – not a sense of do-gooding – to go after it." In their 2013 book, "The Business Solution to Poverty," Paul Polak and Mal Warwick directly addressed the criticism leveled against Prahalad's concept. They noted that big business often failed to create products that actually met the needs and desires of the customers who lived at the bottom-of-the-pyramid. Their answer was that a business that wanted to succeed in that market had to spend time talking to and understanding those customers. Polak had previously promoted this approach in his previous book, "Out of Poverty," that described the work of International Development Enterprises (iDE), which he had formed in 1982.^[276] Polak and Warwick provided practical advice: a product needed to affect at least a billion people (i.e., have universal appeal), it had to be able to be delivered to customers living where there was not a FedEx office or even a road, and it had to be "radically affordable" to attract someone who earned less than \$2 a day.

2. Creating entrepreneurs

Rather than encouraging multinational businesses to meet the needs of the poor, some organizations such as iDE, the World Resources Institute, and the United Nations Development Programme began to focus on working directly with helping bottom-of-the-pyramid populations become local, small-scale entrepreneurs.^[278] Since so much of this population is engaged in agriculture, these NGOs have addressed market gaps that enable small-scale (i.e., plots less than 2 hectares) farmers to increase their production and find markets for their harvests. This is done by increasing the availability of farming equipment (e.g., pumps, tillers, seeders) and better quality seed and fertilizer, as well as expanding access for training in farming best practices (e.g., crop rotation).

Creating entrepreneurs through microfinance can produce unintended outcomes: Some entrepreneurial borrowers become informal intermediaries between microfinance initiatives and poorer micro-entrepreneurs. Those who more easily qualify for microfinance split loans into smaller credit to even poorer borrowers. Informal intermediation ranges from casual intermediaries at the good or benign end of the spectrum to 'loan sharks' at the professional and sometimes criminal end of the spectrum.

3. Criticisms of this approach

Milton Friedman argues that the social responsibility of business is to increase its profits only,^[280] thus, it needs to be examined whether business in BoP markets is capable of achieving the dual objective of making a profit while serving the poorest of consumers and contributing to development? Erik Simanis has reported that the model has a fatal flaw. According to Erik "Despite achieving healthy penetration rates of 5% to 10% in four test markets, for instance, Procter & Gamble couldn't generate a competitive return on its Pur water-purification powder after launching the product on a large scale in 2001.

4. Environmental Issues:

A report published in 2013 by the World Bank, with support from the Climate & Development Knowledge Network, found that climate change was likely to hinder future attempts to reduce poverty. The report presented the likely impacts of present day, 2 °C and 4 °C warming on agricultural production, water resources, coastal ecosystems and cities across Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and South East Asia. The impacts of a temperature rise of 2 °C included: regular food shortages in Sub-Saharan Africa; shifting rain patterns in South Asia leaving some parts under water and others without enough water for power generation, irrigation or drinking; degradation and loss of reefs in South East Asia, resulting in reduced fish stocks; and coastal communities and cities more vulnerable to increasingly violent storms. In 2016, a UN report claimed that by 2030, an additional 122 million more people could be driven to extreme poverty because of climate change.

VOLUNTARY POVERTY:

Among some individuals, poverty is considered a necessary or desirable condition, which must be embraced to reach certain spiritual, moral, or intellectual states. Poverty is often understood to be an essential element of renunciation in religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism (only for monks, not for lay persons) and Jainism, whilst in Roman Catholicism it is one of the evangelical counsels. The main aim of giving up things of the materialistic world is to withdraw oneself from sensual pleasures (as they are

considered illusionary and only temporary in some religions – such as the concept of dunya in Islam). This self-invited poverty (or giving up pleasures) is different from the one caused by economic imbalance. Some Christian communities, such as the Simple Way, the Bruderhof, and the Amish value voluntary poverty; some even take a vow of poverty, similar to that of the traditional Catholic orders, in order to live a more complete life of discipleship.

Benedict XVI distinguished "poverty chosen" (the poverty of spirit proposed by Jesus), and "poverty to be fought" (unjust and imposed poverty). He considered that the moderation implied in the former favors solidarity, and is a necessary condition so as to fight effectively to eradicate the abuse of the latter.

DEPENDENCY:

Psychological dependence is a state that involves emotional–motivational withdrawal symptoms, e.g. anxiety and anhedonia, upon cessation of drug use or certain behaviours. It develops through frequent exposure to a psychoactive substance or behaviour, though behavioural dependence is less talked about. The specific mechanism involves a neuronal counter-adaption, which could be mediated through changes in neurotransmitter activity or altered receptor expression.

CHARACTERISTICS & SYMPTOMS OF DEPENDENCY:

1. Anxiety
2. Panic attack
3. Dysphoria
4. Anhedonia
5. Craving
6. Stress

1. Anxiety:

Anxiety is your body's natural response to stress. It's a feeling of fear or apprehension about what's to come. The first day of school, going to a job interview, or giving a speech may cause most people to feel fearful and nervous..

2. Panic Attack:

A panic attack is a sudden episode of intense fear that triggers severe physical reactions when there is no real danger or apparent cause. Panic attacks can be very frightening. When panic attacks occur, you might think you're losing control, having a heart attack or even dying.

3. Dysphoria:

People who have gender dysphoria feel strongly that their gender does not match their biology. For example, a person who has a penis and all other physical traits of a male might feel instead that he is actually a female. That person would have an intense desire to have a female body and to be accepted by others as a female. Or someone with the physical characteristics of a female would feel her true identity is male.

Feeling that your body does not reflect your true gender can cause severe distress, anxiety, and depression. "Dysphoria" is a feeling of dissatisfaction, anxiety, and restlessness. With gender dysphoria, the discomfort with your male or female body can be so intense that it can interfere with your normal life, for instance at school or work or during social activities.

4. Anhedonia:

Anhedonia is a diverse array of deficits in hedonic function, including reduced motivation or ability to experience pleasure. While earlier definitions of anhedonia emphasized the inability to experience pleasure, anhedonia is used by researchers to refer to reduced motivation, reduced anticipatory pleasure (wanting), reduced consummatory pleasure (liking), and deficits in reinforcement learning.

5. Craving:

A food craving (also called selective hunger) is an intense desire to consume a specific food, and is different from normal hunger.^[1] It may or may not be related to specific hunger, the drive to consume particular nutrients that is well-studied in animals. In studies of food cravings, chocolate and chocolate confectioneries almost always top the list of foods people say they crave; this craving is referred to as chocoholism. The craving of non-food items as food is called pica.

6. Stress:

Stress is a feeling of emotional or physical tension. It can come from any event or thought that makes you feel frustrated, angry, or nervous. Stress is your body's reaction to a challenge or demand. In short bursts, stress can be positive, such as when it helps you avoid danger or meet a deadline.

CAUSES OF ADDICTION:

Certain factors can affect the likelihood and speed of developing an addiction:

1. Family history of addiction.
2. Drug addiction
3. Mental health disorder
4. Peer pressure
5. Lack of family involvement
6. Early use.
7. Taking a highly addictive drug.

1. Family history of addiction:

Children born into families with a history of addiction or abuse are at increased risks for substance use disorders later in life. They must overcome genetic predispositions, familial influences and chaotic environments. The odds are stacked against them, and the statistics say most of them are destined to become addicts. But some children, despite all obstacles in their path, overcome the odds and live a life free of addiction.

2. Drug Addiction:

Addiction is a brain disorder characterized by compulsive engagement in rewarding stimuli despite adverse consequences.^[9] Despite the involvement of a number of psychosocial factors, a biological process—one that is induced by repeated exposure to an addictive stimulus—is the core pathology that drives the development and maintenance of an addiction.

3. Mental Health disorder:

Mental illness, also called mental health disorders, refers to a wide range of mental health conditions — disorders that affect your mood, thinking and behavior. Examples of mental illness include depression, anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, eating disorders and addictive behaviors.

4. Peer Pressure:

Peer pressure (or social pressure) is the direct influence on people by peers, or the effect on an individual who gets encouraged to follow their peers by changing their attitudes, values or behaviors to conform to those of the influencing group or individual.

5. Lack of family Involvement:

Parental involvement has a significant effect on pupil achievement throughout the years of schooling. Educational failure is increased by lack of parental .

6. Early Use:

Early use allows the client to use part of the site before the project is completed, i.e. practical completion is not deemed to have occurred. With early use, the risk remains with the contractor. ... If the contractor has exclusive possession then the early use provisions will apply.

7. Taking a highly addictive drug.

People taken to the emergency room after using synthetic cannabinoids report rapid heart rate, vomiting, violent behavior, and suicidal thoughts.

RELATION BETWEEN POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

According to one view, government welfare programs of the last two decades (principally Aid to Families with Dependent Children, AFDC) have succeeded in aiding some groups but have left a residue of persons destined to perennial dependence on public support. Made up for the most part of the adult children of "welfare mothers," this subgroup has sometimes been portrayed as deficient not only in earned income but also in moral character and social behavior. They purportedly do not share society's accepted values, are often disruptive and violent, and are beyond the help of either private or public efforts to rehabilitate them

Family structure and the reproduction of poverty :

"The key question," McLanahan writes, "has been and continues to be whether long-term inequality is due to family structure per se (i.e., the absence of a parent) or to some other factor such as social class and/or ethnicity which is correlated with both family structure and adult attainment.

Economic deprivation:

The economic-deprivation thesis attributes differences in children's attainment to income differences that exist between one- and two-parent families. McLanahan found support for that argument. There was a strong relationship between family income and schooling probabilities: the lower the income, the less likely that either a black or a white teenager would be in school, and income explained over 50 percent of the schooling difference between white offspring in single- versus two-parent families

Absence of the father:

The "father-absence" thesis argues that the lack of a male role model decreases motivation among children, interferes with psychosexual development, and results in premature termination of schooling. According to this view, negative effects should appear in all types of households from which the father is absent, should be more pronounced among boys, and should gain intensity the longer the father has been gone..

Family stress :

The family-stress argument states that the negative consequences associated with single-parent families are due to the We are gathering a list of past Institute affiliates research assistants and research associates - as part of our program to mark the 20th anniversary of the Institute. If you have information on the current location and work of former IRP researchers, please send it to Elizabeth Uhr. 1180 Observatory Drive, 3412 Social Science Building, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. recency and timing of parents' marital disruption. The more recent the breakup, the more negative the effect, probably owing to tensions within the household. In addition, when the split occurs during the children's adolescence, the offspring are doubly vulnerable-because of the stress and because of its coincidence with critical life-course decisions, such as school continuation. If the family-stress thesis is accurate, we would expect to find that recently disrupted households account for most of the negative association between family structure and schooling.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES AND ITS CONSEQUENCES:

The New Economic Policy of India was launched in the year 1991 under the leadership of P. V. Narasimha Rao. This policy opened the door of the India Economy for the global exposure for the first time. In this New Economic Policy P. V. Narasimha Rao government reduced the import duties, opened reserved sector for the private players, devalued the Indian currency to increase the export. This is also known as the LPG Model of growth.

Main objectives behind the launching of the New Economic policy (NEP) in 1991 by the union Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh are stated as follows:

1. The main objective was to plunge Indian Economy in to the arena of 'Globalization and to give it a new thrust on market orientation.
2. The NEP intended to bring down the rate of inflation
3. It intended to move towards higher economic growth rate and to build sufficient foreign exchange reserves.
4. It wanted to achieve economic stabilization and to convert the economy into a market economy by removing all kinds of un-necessary restrictions.
5. It wanted to permit the international flow of goods, services, capital, human resources and technology, without many restrictions.
6. It wanted to increase the participation of private players in the all sectors of the economy. That is why the reserved numbers of sectors for government were reduced. As of now this number is just

Following steps were taken under the Liberalisation measure:

(i) Free determination of interest rate by the commercial Banks:

Under the policy of liberalisation interest rate of the banking system will not be determined by RBI rather all commercial Banks are independent to determine the rate of interest.

(ii) Increase in the investment limit for the Small Scale Industries (SSIs):

Investment limit of the small scale industries has been raised to Rs. 1 crore. So these companies can upgrade their machinery and improve their efficiency.

(iii) Freedom to import capital goods:

Indian industries will be free to buy machines and raw materials from foreign countries to do their holistic development.

(iv) Freedom for expansion and production to Industries:

In this new liberalized era now the Industries are free to diversify their production capacities and reduce the cost of production. Earlier government used to fix the maximum limit of production capacity. No industry could produce beyond that limit. Now the industries are free to decide their production by their own on the basis of the requirement of the markets.

(v) Abolition of Restrictive Trade Practices:

According to Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act 1969, all those companies having assets worth Rs. 100 crore or more were called MRTP firms and were subjected to several restrictions. Now these firms have not to obtain prior approval of the Govt. for taking investment decision. Now MRTP Act is replaced by the competition Act, 2002.

UNIT –II

Untouchability: definition, causes, and consequences; forms of untouchability, measures to prevent untouchability; intercaste marriages- issues and problems; problems of minorities and the marginalised.

DEFINITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY :

It is extremely difficult to define untouchability. In fact, it implies those disabilities which were imposed upon the scheduled castes by the superior castes. In Untouchability Offences Act 1955, the word untouchability was given this connotation. According to it, it is an offence to prevent any person on the ground of untouchability

- a. from entering any place of public worship which is open to other persons, professing the same religion,
- b. from worshipping or offering prayers or performing any religious service in any place of public worship or bathing in or using the waters of any sacred tank, well, spring or water-course in the same manner as is permissible to other persons professing the same religion; and
- c. from access to or use of a shop, hotel, public restaurant or place of public entertainment or public conveyance or hospital dispensary or educational institution or charitable trust.”

Disabilities of Untouchables :

Untouchables suffer from the following disabilities :-

Religious disabilities

In India the Harijans were subjected to various religious disabilities in the society. They were prevented from entering temples, monasteries and cremation grounds, and could not make use of them because it was believed that these places would become impure by their touching them. In this way the Harijans could not worship in the temple. Their presence was considered sufficient to defile the gods, let alone their worshippers.

I, Social disabilities

In the social sphere the disabilities of the Harijans are the following :-

a. Prevention from the use of public roads-

Hudson has written that the presence of a particular untouchable caste in Tamil Nadu was considered so derogatory that their members were prevented from using the public roads in the day times and consequently they were obliged to do their work at night. Their shadow was enough to defile the members of the higher castes of dalit would adopt a prostrate posture upon the ground so that their shadow may not fall on the member of higher castes.

b. Prevention from the use of public wells

In almost all Indian villages the dalit were forbidden to use the well for drawing water, and this convention was enforced with a greater or less degree strictness. In Bengal they were permitted to come near the well but not allowed to draw water from it. Only a higher caste hindu could draw water for them. In some other states the untouchables were not permitted even to approach the well.

c. Prevention from entering schools

The Dalit children did not have the right to enter the schools because if they sit down to study along with other children it would have defiled the latter.

d. Other social restrictions

Besides the foregoing disabilities the dalit were subjected to many other social restrictions. In marriage the dalit bride and bridegroom were not allowed to sit in the palanquin. The dalit were not allowed the freedom of adopting a respectable outfit. The hair dresser would not tend their hair. The washerman would not wash their clothes and the shopkeeper would not supply them food.

II. Economic disabilities

The disabilities of the Harijan were not restricted only to the social sphere but extended into the economic sphere too. Due to their occupation. They did not have permission to engage in the profession of the higher castes. Their conventional occupations were dirty and soiled and their means for earning their bread and butter were limited. Even now there is next to no education among the dalits. They are burdened with debt while poverty and famine conditions prevail among them.

FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF UNTOUCHABLE :

In 'Caste in India' J.H.Hutton writes, "The origin of the position of exterior castes is partly racial, partly religious and partly a matter of social custom." In this way, the three fundamental causes of untouchability are racial, religious and social factors.

1. Racial Factors :

The fundamental causes of untouchability are racial factors. According to Hutton this restriction has been imposed upon the Aho people because they are different from the other Naga tribes from the racial viewpoint. The cause of this has been explained by some sociologists to be the advent of the higher castes from the plains into the native homeland of the artisans and Harijans.

2. Religious Factors :

Religious beliefs and conventions are also causes of untouchability. In religion much importance is attributed to purity and divinity. Thus it was considered essential to abstain from the people who engage in impure occupations.

3. Social Factors-

Social customs and conventions shared the burden of maintaining the untouchability recognised by the religious and racial causes. Social convention are so influential that even the members of the untouchable castes dare not violate the customs of untouchability.

Suggestions for the Eradication of Untouchability :

The methods of eradication of untouchability are now known to all educated people. The following suggestions can be made in this direction:

1. Education should be spread among the Harijans and this should include both general education as well as technical education. Education should be free, coupled with facilities of scholarship, books, stationary, hostels etc.
2. Laws should be formulated for legal protection from interest upon loans and deprivation of land in order to improve the financial condition of the Harijans.
3. The Harijans should be helped in every conceivable way so as to remove their economic disabilities.
4. The Harijans should be provided with land, animals, ploughs, seeds, manure and agricultural tools for agriculture. Financial assistance for cottage industries should be supplemented by technical training.
5. Laws should be formulated for preventing the Harijans from being subjected to social disabilities.
6. Laws removing the religious disabilities which burden the Harijans should also be enforced.
7. Platform speeches, radio, newspaper, the press and other means of communication should assist in the propaganda against untouchability.
8. In spite of the enforcement of all the above mentioned measures, it will take the Harijans a long time to achieve equality with the superior castes.
9. It is necessary that seats should be reserved for the Harijans in the legislatures for some time to come. Some people contend that this violates the democratic principle of equality, but the people who have been deprived of equality for hundreds of years need some privileges in order to restore them to the general level. Once they have become equal to the superior castes the privileges will no longer be necessary.
10. The eradication of the caste system is very essential for the removal of untouchability. Actually, the caste system is the biggest single cause of untouchability even though it is not the sole cause. Thus the eradication of the caste system will also remove the tradition of untouchability.
11. It is necessary that there should be a ever increasing contact between The Harijans and the caste/Hindus at the same time that all the above measures are being put into practice, so that the tradition of untouchability should be destroyed and the feelings of sheer disgust which the superior Hindus harbour for the untouchables as well as the sense of inferiority of the Harijans should be eliminated.

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

Inter caste marriage is a marriage where two people from different caste marry each other. In ancient India people only married with in their own caste so when a person marry from outside their caste it is called as inter caste marriage.

ISSUES AND PROBLEMS OF INTER CASTE MARRIAGE

Acceptance by the family

The first and foremost inter-caste marriage problem in India is of acceptance by the family. Firstly Indian parents do not easily get convinced. Very rare Indian parents happily allow their son/daughter to marry in differ caste. Mostly parent and family members kind of disown their son/daughter who intends to go for an inter-caste love marriage. In some cases, parents discontentedly approve the inter-caste marriage but later they do not accept the couple wholeheartedly. In general, for an inter-religion marriage in India, the family's approval for marriage and their annoyance for the bride or groom belonging to different communities places a big challenge for the couple.

Acceptance by the community

The second big challenge for inter-caste marriage in India is of communities' rigidness for their caste, traditions and rituals. The couple who decided to opt for inter-caste love marriage has to face the brunt of communities' disapproval as well. Especially in rural areas, community has a great say and impact on people's lives and decisions and in such places community unite to ignore and disown the couple as well as their families.

Acceptance by the society

Indian society has deep-rooted beliefs about marriage and caste systems. So changing any belief to either of them isn't easy for society. Society isn't very broad and open for inter-caste marriage in India, so they usually don't like inter-religion marriage. Living without social acceptance is not easy for couple, so disapproval and acceptance issues by society are one of the biggest inter-caste marriage problems in India.

Acceptance of each other's lifestyle

Inter-caste marriage problems in India aren't limited to family, community or society, they also have connections with the partners who decided to break the bars of caste to get married. Every caste and community in India has a great impact on the upbringing and personality on its people, so no wonder the lifestyle of inter-caste married couple has a lot of differences. Two individuals from different caste have to keep a lot of scope of adjustment and spirit to adapt to new things.

Acceptance of each other's cultures

Inter-caste marriages in India are opposed by parents because of the difference in the cultures of different communities. Indian families are very firm and protective about their traditions and rituals, so they expect new family member to adopt those traditions and rituals unconditionally. Moreover, couples from different cultural backgrounds need to understand the basic culture of spouse's family so that they can enjoy with each other's family and don't feel left out.

Challenges of Inter-caste marriages are many, but so is the charm of living your life with your love. There are many inter-caste marriage problems in India, but if the couple has a firm faith in each other, all the obstacle and challenges can be conquered. There can be nothing like spending your life with your dream partner, so what if you have to keep some patience and stretch a bit to adapt to the new family and family members. Remember the foundation of a hay marriage isn't caste it is the care and concern you have for your life partner, so go ahead and break the walls of caste to find your dream partner.

MINORITIES

Meaning

Wide differences are seen between these so called "minorities" and the "dominant group". This often makes the dominant group in these societies to differentiate between its members and the minority. Very often unequal treatment is meted out to the members of the minority group denying them equal access to power, wealth and prestige.

Definition

N.J.Smelser : A minority group may be defined as “a group of people who, because of their physical or cultural characteristics, are singled out from the others in the society in which they live for differential and unequal treatment and who, therefore, regard themselves as objects of collective discrimination”

MAIN PROBLEMS OF THE MINORITIES

Minorities of ethnic, religious, racial or linguistic character of different nations of the world are facing two important problems : (i) the problem of prejudice and discrimination, and (ii) the problem of preserving their distinct social and cultural life.

i. Problem of Prejudice and Discrimination

Prejudice and discrimination are found in any situation of hostility between racial and ethnic groups and divergent religious communities. The two terms are often used interchangeably in ordinary speech, but in fact, they refer to two different, but related phenomenon.

- a. The Phenomenon of Prejudice
- b. Prejudice implies a negative or an unfavourable attitude :
- c. Prejudice Violates social norms and sense of justice
- d. Prejudice works on the “In-group and out-group” principle.

ii. The Dominant Group Claiming Social Advantage At the Expense of the Minority Groups :

Discrimination takes place when the dominant group regards itself as entitled to social advantages and uses its power to secure those advantages at the expense of the minority groups. These advantages may be many different kinds. The dominant group may, for example, reserve positions of political power for itself; it may establish a claim over desirable residential areas; it may demand the exclusive use of certain recreational facilities and schools; it may right to high-status jobs.

iii. Prevalence of Discriminatory Practices :

Discriminatory practices often become embedded in society's laws. even more severe discriminatory practices against the Blacks prevailed in South Africa during the British rule against which Mahatma Gandhiji waged a successful and an untrung non-violent battle.

iv. Institutionalised Discrimination :

The concept of “institutionalised discrimination” reveals that “discrimination against some groups in a society can result from the majority simply adhering, unthinkingly to the existing organisational and institutional rules or norms” Institutional sexism and institutionalised racism are most common manifestations of this phenomenon.

SOME OF THE PROBLEMS OF MINORITIES IN INDIA :

In spite of the provisions of the constitutional equality, religious minorities in India, often experience some problems among which the following may be noted.

1. Problem of providing protection :

Need for security and protection is very often felt by the minorities. Especially times of communal violence, caste conflicts, observance of festivals and religious functions on a mass scale, minority groups often seek police protection.

2. Problem of Communal Tension and Riots :

Communal tensions and riots have been incessantly increasing since independence. Whenever the communal tensions and riots take place for whatever reason, minority interests get threatened; fears and anxieties become widespread. It becomes a tough task for the government in power to restore the confidence in them.

3. Problem of Lack of Representation in Civil Service and Politics :

Though the constitution provides for equality and equal opportunities to all its citizens including the religious minorities, the biggest minority community, that is, Muslims in particular, have not availed themselves of these facilities. There is a feeling among them that they are neglected. However, such a feeling does not seem to be economically and educationally better than the majority community.

4. Problem of Separation

Some of the demands put forward by some religious communities in some areas are not acceptable to others. This has widened the gap between them and others.

5. Failure to stick on strictly to secularism :

India has declared itself as a secular” country. The very spirit of our constitution is secular. Almost all political parties including the Muslim League claim themselves to be secular. But in actual practice, no party is honest in its commitment to secularism. Purely religious issues are often politicised by these parties.

6. Problem relating to the introduction of common civil code :

Another major hurdle that we find in the relation between the majority and the minority is relating to the failure of Governments which have assumed power so far, in the introduction of a common civil code. It is argued that social equality is possible only when a common civil code is enforced throughout the nation.

WELFARE OF THE MINORITIES :

Constitutional Provisions for the protection of minorities Constitutional provisions that are made for protecting the interests of the minorities can be classified into two groups (a) General provisions and (b) specific provisions.

a. General Provisions :

The constitution of India treats the minorities on par with the other people. Article 14 of the constitution assures them equality before law, Article-15 prohibits discriminatory treatment, Article-16 provides for equal employment opportunities, Article 325 and 326 provide for right to universal adult franchise to all, including the minorities and Article 44 makes provision for common civil codes.

b. Specific provisions :

Articles 29 and 30 of the constitution provide protection to the linguistic, educational and cultural rights of the minorities. Article 29 states that any community in India is entitled to have and preserve its own specific languages, script or culture Article 30 declares (a) that all minorities. (b) it also states that the state while giving grants shall not discriminate against any institution just because it belongs to a linguistic or religious minority. (c) Articles 331 and 333 also make provisions to give protection to the interests of the Anglo-Indian communities.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WELFARE OF THE MINORITIES :

In 1985, the then Government of India, under the directions of the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, framed a 15 point programme to promote the welfare of the minorities. The programme consists of the following recommendations and activities.

a. Protection against communal riots :

1. In areas identified as sensitive from the religious point of view, very efficient, honest and strict police officers known for their secular outlook should be appointed so that better protection could be given to the minorities.
2. Police officers and district collectors who render an impartial and an efficient service in controlling communal riots must be felicitated.
3. Stringent legal action must be taken against those who instigate communal riots and violence.
4. Separate courts to be established to investigate into the criminal cases connected with communal riots.
5. Immediate legal steps to be taken to give reliefs to those affected by communal riots. They must also be rehabilitated at the earliest.
6. Mass media such as radio and T.V. etc, must assist the establishment in reviving communal harmony, peace and mutual understanding in the riot-hit areas.
7. News papers and periodicals are specifically requested not to disturb the communal harmony of an area through their prejudiced articles.

b. Appointment in state and central services.

1. The states are to be instructed to take extra care regarding the minorities in making appointments for the police department.
2. The Central Govt. must also have the same stand while making appointments to Central service Police- force.
3. The railways, nationalised banks and industries in the public sector do provide employment opportunities to a large number people..
4. Special training classes should be held in the minority institutions to the candidates belonging

to the minority communities.

5. Special encouragement must be given to open technical institutions such as ITI, polytechnics and engineering colleges in the areas in which the minorities are found in a large number.

PROBLEMS OF MARGINALISED MINORITIES:

Overcoming the marginalization of minorities has direct benefits for national development processes and the achievement of inclusive growth. For example:

1. Discrimination against minorities is a major factor in poverty and inequality; addressing discrimination can make poverty reduction strategies more effective. Knowledge among government actors of the negative effects of discrimination on development and the particularities of cultural and religious traditions of marginalised groups can better equip them to create more flexible, effective and well-informed strategies for poverty reduction.
2. To achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), greater efforts are needed to address hard-to-reach groups like the most minorities; if these groups are left behind by the MDGs, inequality will increase and intercommunal tensions could rise, undermining the sustainability of MDG achievements.
3. Educational attainments among minority groups are often lower; curriculum reform that takes account of minority cultures, languages and tackles discrimination will contribute towards achieving education for all.
4. Enabling political participation by minority groups can strengthen State cohesion, accountability and help to achieve democratic governance.
5. Fair political representation of minorities can stimulate broad-appeal policies that maximize development potential. Access to justice for minorities can reduce inter-communal tensions, prevent crisis, strengthen the rule of law and help maintain stability for development.

UNIT – III.

Prostitution: definition, types, causes - implications and rehabilitative measures.

Beggary: Definition - Causes - types and rehabilitation measures.

PROSTITUTION:

Prostitution is the business or practice of engaging in sexual activity in exchange for payment. Prostitution is sometimes described as sexual services, commercial sex or, colloquially, hooking. It is sometimes referred to euphemistically as "the world's oldest profession" in the English-speaking world. A person who works in this field is called a prostitute and is a type of sex worker.

Prostitution occurs in a variety of forms, and its legal status varies from country to country (sometimes from region to region within a given country), ranging from being an enforced or unenforced crime, to unregulated, to a regulated profession. It is one branch of the sex industry, along with pornography, stripping, and erotic dancing. Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution. In escort prostitution, the act may take place at the client's residence or hotel room (referred to as out-call), or at the escort's residence or a hotel room rented for the occasion by the escort (in-call). Another form is street prostitution.

There are about 42 million prostitutes in the world, living all over the world (though most of Central Asia, the Middle East and Africa lacks data, studied countries in that large region rank as top sex tourism destinations). Estimates place the annual revenue generated by prostitution worldwide to be over \$100 billion. The majority of prostitutes are female and have male clients.

DEFINITION:

Prostitute is derived from the Latin prostituta. Some sources cite the verb as a composition of "pro" meaning "up front" or "forward" and "stituere", defined as "to offer up for sale". Another explanation is that prostituta is a composition of pro and statuere (to cause to stand, to station, place erect). A literal translation therefore is: "to put up front for sale" or "to place forward".

The Online Etymology Dictionary states, "The notion of 'sex for hire' is not inherent in the etymology, which rather suggests one 'exposed to lust' or sex 'indiscriminately offered.'"

TYPES OF PROSTITUTION:

1. Street

In street prostitution, the prostitute solicits customers while waiting at street corners, sometimes called "the track" by pimps and prostitutes alike. They usually dress in skimpy, provocative clothing, regardless of the weather. Street prostitutes are often called "streetwalkers" while their customers are referred to as "tricks" or "johns." Servicing the customers is described as "turning tricks." The sex is usually performed in the customer's car, in a nearby alley, or in a rented room. Motels and hotels that accommodate prostitutes commonly rent rooms by the half or full hour.

2. Window prostitution

Window prostitution is a form of prostitution that is fairly common in the Netherlands and surrounding countries. The prostitute rents a window plus workspace off a window operator for a certain period of time, often per day or part of a day. The prostitute is also independent and recruits her own customers and also negotiates the price and the services to be provided.

3. Brothels:

Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution, often confined to special red-light districts in big cities. Other names for brothels include bordello, whorehouse, cathouse, knocking shop, and general houses. Prostitution also occurs in some massage parlours, and in Asian countries in some barber shops where sexual services may be offered as a secondary function of the premises.

4. Escorts

Escort services may be distinguished from prostitution or other forms of prostitution in that sexual activities are often not explicitly advertised as necessarily included in these services; rather, payment is often noted as being for an escort's time and companionship only, although there is often an implicit assumption that sexual activities are expected.

5. Sex tourism

Sex tourism is travel for sexual intercourse with prostitutes or to engage in other sexual activity. The World Tourism Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations defines sex tourism as "trips organized from within the tourism sector, or from outside this sector but using its structures and networks,

with the primary purpose of effecting a commercial sexual relationship by the tourist with residents at the destination"

6. Virtual sex

Virtual sex, that is, sexual acts conveyed by messages rather than physically, is also the subject of commercial transactions. Commercial phone sex services have been available for decades. The advent of the Internet has made other forms of virtual sex available for money, including computer-mediated cybersex, in which sexual services are provided in text form by way of chat rooms or instant messaging, or audio visually through a webcam (see camgirl).

CAUSES OF PROSTITUTION:

1. Economic Crisis Poverty and Debt:

Most of the respondents reported that the biggest reason for involvement into prostitution was bad economic circumstances and conditions. Poverty is the motivating force to fend their lives for the survival of the family. Among thirty three respondents, seven narrated that they had chosen this profession under the pressure of debt on their families.

2. Illness in the Family:

Some domestic issues lead the members to crucial stages. A few women reported that the illness in the family was the reason to join this profession effectively. One woman narrated: "My father was chronically sick having kidney problem. Our family had to spend around 75000 of rupees on my father's recovery and treatment. My father was single earning hand and in this condition our family couldn't afford all the expenses. Our all relatives left alone in this bad condition. We family didn't have any source of money. We had to sell even our house for that purpose but all in vain. I used to work as a factory laborer and was paid very little. The money was not enough and I had to decide to choose this profession.

3. Husbands' Drug Abuse:

Some women reported that their husbands' addiction become the cause of their becoming prostitution. They narrated that their husbands used to alcohol and different types of drugs. They didn't have any concern about their families. In this situation, they were compelled and had to do something for their children.

4. Early marriages and Domestic Clashes:

Early marriages and domestic violence or clashes as major reasons for becoming women prostitutes according to some prostitutes. According to those women who belong to poor families and were mostly from rural areas, their parents thought, girls were burden on them.

5. Supporting Family Members:

The other reason that we found after conducting the interviews with the prostitutes was supporting the other family members.

6. Forced Rape or Assault:

Some respondents reported that they were sexually attacked and raped. This unfair action leads us to indulge in this profession. One woman explained how she was forced to join sex work:

7. Deceiving By Family:

A rare case comes up. In this case, parents were involved in selling their daughter for the money.

8. Deceiving by a Lover :

A woman explained that deception by a lover took her into prostitution: "I was student of 10th class and I eloped with the man I loved too much. We lived together for a year outside the city and enjoyed our lives without any tension. Later we have to face some financial difficulties. One day he left me alone in that house where we lived together suddenly and did not return up till to now. One of my friends used to work as prostitutes in the area and through her I started this work. I must have been around 21 years old then.

9. Sex for Enjoyment:

A case has been reported that she joined this profession for enjoyment. She said: "I was from upper-middle class family and everything was good in my house in every respect. We were financially happy but I want job for my own will. After finishing my 12th class, I started looking for a job to spend my leisure time. At that time our neighborhood aunt was working as field worker. She promised me to get me a good job under very handsome salary package and very soon. After sometime she took me to a house outside of the city and made me sit outside the room. There were three or four girls as well. They

were very friendly and I stayed with them for three to four days. But when I realized everybody engaging in sexual activities I also wished and desired I could do it. The owner of the house understood my feelings and sent a man to me. I had sex with him and enjoyed it. I then started doing it on a regular basis.

REHABILITATION MEASURES TAKEN BY THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, INDIA AGAINST PROSTITUTION:

The Commission has been greatly concerned about the number of women, particularly minor girls, found in the brothels of Delhi. To control this problem, the Focal Point on Trafficking set-up at the Commission decided that there was need to coordinate the programmes and measures to deal with prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of women and children trafficked into prostitution in Delhi and, indeed, along the borders with Nepal and Bangladesh. A meeting was accordingly convened in the Commission on 25 February 2002 under the Chairmanship of Justice Smt. Sujata V. Manohar. It was attended by senior police officials of Delhi, a representative of 'STOP' an NGO, working in this area in Delhi, and senior officials of the Commission. The National Commission for Women (NCW) was also invited. Smt. Nafisa Hussain, Member, NCW attended the meeting. Some of the pertinent points arising out of the meeting were as follows:

1. Arrangements for providing food for the rescued women / girls as well as for their transportation to hospitals for their medical check-up should be made available at the concerned Police Stations.
2. Additional space should be provided for rescued women and children at Nirmal Chaya in Delhi in order to accommodate those who are rescued.
3. There was need for other Departments to coordinate with the Social Welfare Department of NCT Delhi and with the State Social Welfare Departments for rehabilitation of rescued women and children. This would help in checking inter-state and inter-country trafficking across borders.
4. There was need for better networking and co-ordination within the country between the Police Stations of different States / UTs to combat trafficking.
5. Emphasis should be given to rehabilitation per se. Meaningful steps should be taken by the Government as well as by NGOs working in the field to arrange the repatriation of victims, their re-acceptance by their families, and their gradual re-entry into the life of their communities.
6. Owners of Kothas and pimps were often able to get bail and free themselves with the connivance of law-enforcing agencies. It was proposed that there was need to examine whether provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 could be invoked to stall bail applications.

BEGGARY:

Beggary is a form of personal disorganization as it indicates. the failure of the individual to adjust himself with his social milieu. It is equally a. symptom of social disorganization as the beggar in the street at once reminds us of. the ill-organized society which is not able to adjust him properly.

Begging:

Begging (also panhandling) is the practice of imploring others to grant a favor, often a gift of money, with little or no expectation of reciprocation. A person doing such is called a beggar or panhandler. Beggars may be found in public places such as transport routes, urban parks, and markets. Besides money, they may also ask for food, drink, cigarettes or other small items.

Beggar:

A beggar is different from a religious **mendicant** as some mendicants do not ask for money. Their survival is reciprocated by providing society with various forms of religious service, moral education, and preservation of culture.

Definition:

A beggar is a poor person who asks others, or begs, for money or food. Another word for a *beggar* is a "panhandler," although both terms are vaguely offensive. No one wants to be a *beggar*.

Many people who are beggars are also homeless and haven't been able to find jobs. Sometimes people use the word in an informal, pitying way: "Poor little *beggar*, he works so hard!" Another informal term is "to *beggar* belief," as when something is so incredible that you find it hard to believe. Another expression is "*beggars* can't be choosers" which means you get what you get and you don't get upset.

CAUSES OF BEGGARY:

1. PHYSICAL FACTORS
2. ECONOMICAL FACTORS
3. SOCIAL FACTORS
4. NATURAL CALAMITIES
5. PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

PHYSICAL FACTORS:

1. Old Age :

Persons who have become physically weak in old age and cannot do any work, at the same time who have nobody to support, become beggars to get easy money and sustain themselves. They are above 60 years of age.

2. Wasting or Anathematized Disease :

The diseases may be curable and preventive in the beginning but in the long run may become chronic and incurable. Diseases like syphilis/ T.B./ Skin diseases and leprosy are included in the above category.

3. Physical Handicap :

Due to some of the inborn physical defects like blindness/ dumbness or deafness many persons have been forced to beg as the economic condition of their family is not such as to afford the maintenance of these disabled persons.

4. Accident :

Accidents take a substantial roll of human life. An accident is an occurrence in sequence of events which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage. If the earning member of a family is involved in some serious accident, the family becomes poor. So accident is also one of the important causes of begging.

ECONOMICAL FACTORS:

1. Poverty :

Radhakamal Mukherjee has rightly observed that "Obviously the most common cause of beggary in India is the loss of agricultural employment in rural areas. For several decades the number of landless workers deprived of subsistence from the land has been steadily rising. All landless individuals cannot be absorbed in industrial employment"

2. Unemployment :

Poverty alone cannot be held responsible for those who take to begging. There are also other economic factors. Unemployment is also a major economic problem causing personal disorganisation. "Unemployment is a state of worklessness for a man fit and willing to work, i.e., it is condition of involuntary and not voluntary idleness"

3. Loss of Income : Income is the amount of money that the individual earns from his wealth on possession". Loss of income is also another cause of begging.

SOCIAL FACTORS

1. Hereditary Occupation :

Occupation which can be passed down from an older generation to a younger generation is called hereditary occupation. Begging has also become a hereditary occupation.

2. Family Disorganisation :

Family is an integral part of our social relationship which influences our patterns of behaviour and activities. Any disturbance in the home condition especially in the case of the poor one, leads to a break down of family which in turn gives rise to beggary.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

1. Droughts :

The absence of timely rains / and deficient rains cause droughts which bring serious damage to agricultural products. So generally people migrate from one place to another in the hope of getting any alternative source of livelihood.

2. Floods :

Flood brings untold sufferings on the people of low lying plains. Thousands are rendered homeless and the damage of property is incalculable. Flood affects the health of the people in the locality with the out-break of fatal disease like Cholera, Typhoid and other diseases.

3. Epidemics :

Victims of epidemics comprise 2.00 per cent of the beggars. Nearly half of the above cases have lost their eyes and the other half have become weak by the diseases. They have no other support for living. So they fully depend on begging as their only source of living as they are unable to do any hard work.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS:

1. Frustration :

When any goal directed activity is blocked/ the normal individual experiences a psychological reaction which continues as long as the need remains unsatisfied. That is called frustration. Frustration brings in personal disorganization in the society/ which leads to begging.

2. Unwillingness to Work :

Idleness is also causes poverty. Many persons, in spite of sufficient opportunity to work, do not work because of idleness. They have no interest at all to do any work.

3. Tendency Towards Social Isolation :

In the society the nature of individual differs from each other. Some of them have attachment towards society. But some others have a feeling of isolation. So social isolation sometimes leads to begging.

TYPES OF BEGGARY:

While going to office, or outside shopping malls, or at metro stations, or nearby to religious places, we find numerous beggars. Few are really needy ones, while few beg as it becomes their profession. However, lot of people ignore the beggars and don't give them any amount. But, few are really the needy ones. So, here we bring you a collection of some types of beggars which you might meet everyday. This article will probably help you to judge the types of beggars you meet on streets and this would help you to give them the help they need.

1. Chronic beggars:

These types of beggars keep on asking for money for a long time, until you pass by or you give them some amount.

2. The religious beggars:

These beggars dress up in some religious Avatar and ask for money. You may also find few beggars on some special days like on Saturdays people beg in name of Shani Devta, the Hindu deity.

3. Indirect beggars:

These beggars do not ask for money to satisfy their needs, rather they beg on behalf of others.

4. Situational beggars:

These beggars chose to beg due to some situation that happens all of sudden and this makes them to beg in order to deal with the situation.

5. The educated beggars:

These beggars beg in english with you, and you may find them saying - 'Sir/mam 10 rs please'

6. Disaster struck beggars:

These types of beggars have to beg as they have become of a disaster like an earthquake, or their family member is suffering from some medical ailment.

7. Tactical beggars:

These beggars have an aim that they beg for like for completing their education, or to go to some wedding.

8. The lost home beggars:

These ones beg in to order to gather money, as due to some or the other reason they lose money and now need some amount to go back to their hometown.

9. The beggars with good looks:

You may find few people who are well dressed, still asking for money. Sometimes, they act so humble that we give them the money.

10. Destituted beggars:

The ones who have lost the jobs and have to beg as they have no other alternatives.

11. The bill payers:

Few people beg to pay their bills like electricity or to pay the rent of their house.

Government of India Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment: Rehabilitation of Beggars:

- ✓ The prevalence of Beggary can be attributed to various reasons including poverty and unemployment. The States are responsible for taking necessary preventive and rehabilitative steps on the issue of Beggary. As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have enacted their own anti-beggary legislation or adopted legislation enacted by other States/UTs.
- ✓ As per information furnished by Registrar General of India (RGI), there are 4,13,670 beggars, vagrants etc. in the country as per Census 2011 out of which 70,506 are disabled beggars. Out of these, 5982 persons suffer from mental retardation and 5588 persons suffer from mental illness.
- ✓ This information was given by the Minister of State for Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar in a written reply to a question in Lok Sabha here today.

Beggar Rehabilitation Measures in India

From my recent pilgrimage to Sabarimala and a few other places, I just observed that beggar menace in India is increasing like anything. You can find beggars virtually in every place. Though the individual entities have taken steps to keep beggars off their limits, the problem still persists. I would significantly quote, 'Travancore Devaswom Board' for having put boards en route Pampa to Sannidhanam that begging is prohibited in the route and a request to pilgrims in not encouraging them. The specific note is put up in Tamil, English, Hindi and Malayalam.

I remember a film comedy by Goundamani and Senthil which shows that beggars are normally picked up by Corporation and Municipal authorities and given rehabilitation by suitably employing them for small cottage industry work. I am just wondering what happened to those mysterious measures. I have written a email query to on the same a week back but it is still pending any valid responsible reply from them.

1. On a quick Internet research, I found this topic on the subject (Begging for Change). As per the article only NGOs are currently active in providing relief measures for beggars and cops only end up abusing the already challenged souls.
2. While I did a quick search for any IPC provisions on the same, the only article I was able to locate was 'Bombay Beggary Prevention Act'.

Serious Issues of Beggary:

1. When beggars go near international tourists and seek alms, it presents a negative image for the country.
2. Antisocials often cripple young kids and dumb animals like monkeys and parrots with the malicious intent of demonstrating the handicap to public and to gather funds for their selfish use.

UNIT – IV

Alcoholism and Drug Addiction: alcoholism – causes / implications, prevention and prohibition, causes of success & failure of prohibition, drug addiction – meaning, types of drugs – causes of addiction and teenagers – effects – remedial measures and de-addiction.

ALCOHOLISM :

The drinking habit among the poor and labour class has generated serious problems all over the world and alcoholism among poor is dangerous morally, socially and economically. The poor drink usually to escape from their besetting worries which are largely due to indecency. But as is obvious, drinking can help only to perpetuate poverty and by no stretch of imagination can be regarded as solution of this problem. Excessive drinking can help only to perpetuate poverty and by no stretch of imagination can be regarded as solution of this problem. Excessive drinking robs a man of his sense of discrimination; he is unable to distinguish between good and bad, right and wrong.

CAUSES OF DRINKING :

Different reasons have been given by various writers such as Caltin, Starling, Bonger and Janet, which may be summarised as below.

1. Misery Drinking :

Men drink, because they are miserable, because life holds no joy for them nor any other prospect other than a dreary and unending round of toil. In such a life scheme drinking is a blessed palliative medicine.

2. Occupational Factor :

Men drink because their occupation has completely exhausted them. They look forward to the respite which intoxication affords after the heat of the blast furnace or the stench of the stockyards.

3. Bad Housing and Lack of Recreational Facilities :

Men drink, because their houses are so cold, dark and sordid, that they cannot stay there for a long time. The failure of community to satisfy the emotions in a sane and healthy manner also leads to such craving.

4. Ignorance :

Men who do heavy manual work have long been deluded by the belief that alcohol furnishes added strength and vigour with which they can pursue their labour. This illusory feeling of physical vitality after the consumption of alcohol is the cause of drunkenness.

5. Inherent Nervous Defects :

There are born drunkards whose neurological heritage is such that they are unable to face reality. In their desperate effort to flee the world these unhappy persons become hopeless alcoholics. vi. God's Curse or Gift : Some persons believe that men drink because they are steeped in original sin. Others maintain with equal conviction that men drink because the Lord intended that they should have occasional movements of pleasant oblivion from this vale of tears- and placed the grapes on earth for that particular purpose.

6. For companionship and Fun :

Men drink for companionship, for fun, for conceivability for what the Germans call Gemulichkeit, a compound of all tree.

7. Fashion :

Drinking to excess is a "perversion of the hard instinct", brought about by the athletic attempt of one individual to enter into rapport with his fellows.

8. For Business Reasons :

Men drink for business reasons in the capacity of either potential customers or sellers. The great game of "entertaining the visiting buyer" falls into this category.

9. Sudden success in Business :

Many cases of drinking arise after apparent success in Business or professional life.

10. Urbanization:

The urbanization and mechanization of life along with material mindedness which modern civilization has brought, has also been responsible for the increase in drinking.

11. Social Inadequacy :

There are certain persons who are unable to face the hard realities of life and start drinking to overcome their social inadequacy temporarily which later on takes the form of habitual drinking.

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF LIQUOR :

The use of liquor and other intoxicants is harmful for every progressive and growing individual and society. It is harmful in as much as it intellectually impoverishes, morally softens and spiritually damns the person addicted to it.

1. The wastage of national wealth :

It has been estimated that a successful enforcement of prohibition policy would increase the purchasing capacity of people by Rs.140 crores; of this Rs.44 crores will be invested for productive purpose. It is obvious, therefore, that prohibition would save the country from huge wastage of national wealth.

2. Low standards of health :

The consumption of liquor leads to deterioration of health. This may happen due to any of two following reasons : (i) Liquor is narcotic and leads to nervous degeneration, liver cirrhosis, high blood pressure and a host of other deceases, and (ii) money spent on liquor reduces one's resources and may not leave one with sufficient funds to buy nutritious food.

3. Lowering of efficiency :

With the fall in the standards of bodily health and mental agility, the fall in efficiency is but a cordially. The alcoholic is whimsical and incapable of sustained attention, concentration and putting in long hours of work.

4. Mental imbalance :

A man under the influence of liquor has no control over his will and fickle minded. He is unable to think and work constructively. His own vision and thinking get barred if intoxication is strong.

5. Increase in poverty :

In India villagers and labourer drink in spite of their poverty. This obviously increases their poverty though it may provide them temporary well-being and euphoria.

6. 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 becomes feeble. He grows careless and indifferent and feels little difference between morality and immorality. All this produces personality disintegration.

7. 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 are the normal consequences. An alcoholic shows little respect to his wife or children. This leads to constant family tension and divorce.

8. Increase in Crime :

Under the influence of liquor people act in unsocial ways as their inhibitions are removed. This includes murder, rape and other crimes. Moreover, in order to meet the expenses of drink a man may take to gambling or even theft.

9. Social disorganization :

All the above factors lead to social disorganization.

DRUG ADDICTION

The conditions of modern society often give scope for drug abuse. These drugs which cause serious health problems to the individuals who use it also lead to some sort of dependence. Hence they are also called "dependence-producing drugs". Though legal restrictions and prohibitions are imposed on these drugs, though legal restrictions and prohibitions are imposed on these drugs, many individuals are found to be using them escaping the notice of the law enforcement authorities.

The abusable drugs or "dependence producing drugs" belong to the following six main categories.

They are (1) alcohol (2) sedatives (3) stimulants (4) narcotics (5) hallucinogens, and (6) nicotine. The impact of these drugs on the individual users is not the same, but different.

i. Alcohol :

By pharmacological definition, alcohol is a drug and may be classified as a sedative, tranquilizer, hypnotic or anesthetic, depending upon the quantity that is consumed. It relieves tension and lessens aggressive inhibitions. It includes intoxication.. Alcohol has a marked effect on the central nervous system.

ii. Sedatives or Depressants :

Babriturates, bromides and tranquillizers belong to this category. These drugs are also called “downers”. They act to relax the central nervous system and induce sleep and provide a soothing effect. Medically, these are used in high blood pressure, insomnia, epilepsy and to relax patients before and during surgery.

iii. Stimulants :

The most widely known stimulants are amphetamines [popularly known as ‘pep-pills’]. When administered by a medical practitioner, moderate dose of amphetamine can check fatigue and produce feelings of alertness and self-confidence. But the heavy dose of the same may cause extreme nervousness, irritability, head ache, sweating, diarrhea and unclear speech.

iv. Narcotics :

Narcotic drugs are many for they include opium, marijuana, heroin, morphine, cocaine, codeine, methadone, pithindine and cannabis such as charas, ganja, bhang etc. Continued taking of these is regarded as the worst type of addiction because it produces craving and psychic dependence.

v. Hallucinogens :

These include mescaline, DMT, STP, MDA and LSD. These drugs are called “psychedelics”. Their use is not advised by medical practitioners. The well-known drug in this group is LSD which is a man-made chemical.

vi. Nicotine or Tobacco :

This includes beedi, cigarettes, cigars, snuffs and beedi [which includes tobacco]. This leads to relaxation, stimulates and central nervous system, increases wakefulness and removes bedroom.

CAUSES OF DRUG ADDICTION OR MOTIVATIONS IN DRUG USAGE

According to Ram Ahuja, the causes of drug abuse may be classified under the following four main heads :

i. Psychological Causes :

Psychological factors such as - getting ‘kicks’ and ‘thrills’, relieving tension, removing exhibitioners, avoiding boredom, easing depression, satisfying curiosity, feeling high and confident and intensifying perception, etc. may motivate individuals drug abuse.

ii. Physiological Factors:

like removing pain, getting sleep, heightening sexual experiences, staying awake, getting more physical strength etc. also induce people to become drug addicts.

iii. Social causes

that favour drug abuse are - to become acceptable to friends, the desire to join “high society”, facilitating social experiences, challenging social values, to set new social trends, etc.

iv. Miscellaneous Causes

backing the ugly practice of drug abuse include-sharpening religious insight or to get new spiritual light, improving study, solving personal problems, deepening self-understanding, increasing efficiency, to refresh the mind, and so on.

B. Some specific causes :

In addition to four broad categories of factors causing drug abuse, some specific may also contribute to it. Among such causes, the following ones deserve a special mention.

i. Using Drugs for ‘Kicks’ or ‘Thrills’ :

Sizeable number of street children, educated and uneducated youths become drug addicts because of their intense eagerness to taste it once. They get initiated to its use in the beginning only for ‘fun’ or for a ‘thrill’ or ‘kick’.

ii. Peer Group Influence :

Peer group influence seems to be very powerful in initiating a new person to drug-taking habit. To get recognition in the company, to satisfy other members of the peer group, to feel superior in the presence of a boy friend or girl friend, to avoid ridicule at the hands of fellow- members-and due to such other factors young people become victims of drug abuse.

iii. Feeling of Alienation and Lack of Motivation :

The conditions of modern society are such that they may push some mentally, weak or delicate persons towards loneliness. Such persons though live in the midst of people tend to feel that they are alone in the world for they do not have any companions.

iv. To Escape from the Pressure and Conflicts of Life :

Our living conditions also impose various pressures, conflicts, tensions and dangers in our life. One requires courage and a realistic approach to face such challenges of life. All are not mentally equipped to face successfully such realities of life.

Effects of Drug Addiction :

Some of the disastrous effects of drug abuse may be noted here :

1. Physical & Mental Decline.
2. The Tragic Dependence on Drugs.
3. Great Damage to Health.
4. Moral Degradation.
5. Blackmailing the Drug Addicts for Criminal Purposes.
6. Other Harmful of Drug Addiction :
 1. Drug addiction causes waste of huge amount of money on drug.
 2. It damages family relations, leads to an increase in divorce, desertion and family disorganization.
 3. It spoils human potentiality and prevents a large number of people from utilizing their talents and abilities for their own betterment and for the betterment of the society.

TEENAGERS:

A teenager, or teen, is a person who falls within the ages of 13 to 19 years old. The word "teenager" is another word for an adolescent. When a teenager turns 20, they are no longer a teenager: they are no longer in that developmental stage.

The way the word is used varies. Most societies traditionally had a formal ceremony to mark the change from childhood to adulthood. These ceremonies were often quite elaborate. During puberty, rapid mental and physical development occurs. Adolescence is the name for this transition period from childhood to adulthood.

REASONS WHY TEENAGERS EXPERIMENT WITH DRUGS:

1. Boredom

One of the most common reasons that teenagers begin experimenting with drugs and alcohol is that they are simply bored and have no deeper interests. They see drugs and alcohol as a pastime to be explored. Try giving your teenager more responsibilities or extra-curricular activities to get involved with so that he or she doesn't have the time to think about substance use.

2. A Bonding Experience

Many teenagers, usually around freshman year in high school, are shy and have trouble making friends (especially at a new school with older students). We turn to drugs and alcohol to help us feel more confident or to bond with a social group that is known for using these substances. This isn't the same as direct peer pressure; it stems from the need to bond and make friends. Encouraging your children to join clubs and sports can help them make friends in a healthy way.

3. Depression

Some teens turn to drugs and alcohol as a form of escapism. When they are sad or depressed they see these substances as a way to forget and feel happier. It's their attempt to self-medicate. You may see a sullen attitude as "just being a teenager," but there may be a deeper depression within.

4. Curiosity

Curiosity is a natural part of life and teenagers are not immune to the urge. Many teens begin experimenting with drugs and alcohol simply because they are curious and want to know what it feels like. As teenagers, they have the delusion that they are invincible. Even if they know that drugs are bad, they don't believe that anything bad can actually happen to them. Educating your child on the repercussions of drug and alcohol abuse may extinguish this curiosity.

5. Weight Loss

Female teenagers often turn to harder drugs—such as cocaine—for a quick way to lose weight. During high school especially, young girls become more body-conscious and may become desperate to slim down and attract the attention of popular boys. These young ladies may also be struggling with a co-occurring eating disorder, such as anorexia or bulimia.

6. Stress

During high school many teenagers are overly stressed with a packed schedule of advanced classes and extracurricular activities. A lack of coping skills can lead them to seek out an artificial method of coping with stress. They then turn to drugs such as marijuana in order to relax.

7. Low Self-Esteem

In teenagers, especially between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, low self-esteem due to physical appearance or lack of friends can lead to self-destructive behavior. The media, bullies, and often family put pressure on teenagers to act and look a certain way, and they lose confidence in themselves if they don't meet those high standards. Drugs and alcohol seem like an easy way to escape this reality.

8. Enhanced Experiences

Drugs and alcohol are often used to enhance certain experiences. Cocaine and Adderall are commonly used to enhance energy and focus when they feel like they can't do something on their own and need a little help. Ecstasy can be used for a lack of inhibition and enhanced sexual experience. Marijuana and alcohol are often used to relax and be more comfortable in social situations.

9. Peer Pressure

They all learn about it and think it won't happen to them, but often the classic tale of peer pressure is the reason they experiment with drugs and alcohol. This peer pressure happens most often between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, when teenagers begin to think "everyone else is doing it," so they should too. At a party, after prom, with friends or significant others—these are all common situations in which they feel like they need to join in to be able to fit in. This peer pressure is more obvious than the pressure to make friends and is sometimes instigated by older friends.

10. Now or Never

Teenagers often feel a social imperative to experiment and experience all that we can while they are still young. They feel like it is a "now or never" situation. They have to try drugs now, before they become adults and have responsibilities. They feel like if they don't try it now, they will be missing out. They feel like it won't be a big deal if they try everything once... or twice.

11. Genetics

If there is a family history of drug addiction or alcoholism, teenagers may be genetically predisposed to experiment with drugs and alcohol and become addicted. Although poor choices are part of being a teenager, they can't be blamed for their genes, especially if they haven't been educated. If there is a family history of addiction, be honest and open a dialogue about the real risks of substance abuse.

DE-ADDICTION MEASURES OF DRUG ABUSE/ADDICTION

i. Educational Approach :

Imparting education about drugs and the evil effects of their consumption is of great importance.

ii. Community Approach :

The rapid changes taking place at the present time in relations between individuals, groups and nations are also reflected in a rapidly changing pattern of drug use in many parts of the world.

iii. Legal Approach :

The legal control on the distribution of drugs, when effectively applied has been and remains an important approach in the prevention of drug abuse.

iv. Punishment to Enforcement Agencies Including Police :

No law or legislation is effective itself. It gets strength only if it is effectively enforced.

v. Changing the Attitudes of Doctors :

The practicing doctors will have to change their approach in prescribing too many costly drugs. They have to be careful about the side effects of the drugs which they are prescribing.

vi. Follow-up study of Drug Addicts Under Treatment :

It is necessary to make follow-up study of drug addicts treated under detoxification programmes.

vii. Role of Teachers :

Teachers can play a vital role in the prevention of drug abuse. They can talk openly and freely with the students' interests and activities.

viii. Role of Parents :

Parent's role is no less significant, Drug abuse, at times, may have its roots in parental neglect, over-hostility, rejection, marital disharmony, etc. It is thus necessary that parents have to take more care in keeping the family environment congenial and harmonious.

ix. Parents can do a lot in the prevention of drug abuse :

They could talk their children openly and affectionately, listen to their problems patiently and suggest them how to handle the problems effectively.

x. Providing Alternative Activities :

A popular approach to the prevention of drug abuse is providing for alternative activities which may help to prevent drug abuse.

Unit – 5

Child labour: definition, causes, and consequences; Juvenile delinquency: definition – causes – consequences, vagrancy, truancy, street children – prevention – reformation of delinquents.

CHILD LABOUR:

Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially or morally harmful. Such exploitation is prohibited by legislation worldwide, although these laws do not consider all work by children as child labour; exceptions include work by child artists, family duties, supervised training, and some forms of child work practiced by Amish children, as well as by indigenous children in the Americas.

Child labour has existed to varying extents throughout history. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, many children aged 5–14 from poorer families worked in Western nations and their colonies alike. These children mainly worked in agriculture, home-based assembly operations, factories, mining, and services such as news boys—some worked night shifts lasting 12 hours. With the rise of household income, availability of schools and passage of child labour laws, the incidence rates of child labour fell.

Definition:

The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or
- interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Child labour in preindustrial societies

Child labour forms an intrinsic part of pre-industrial economies. In pre-industrial societies, there is rarely a concept of childhood in the modern sense. Children often begin to actively participate in activities such as child rearing, hunting and farming as soon as they are competent. In many societies, children as young as 13 are seen as adults and engage in the same activities as adults.

The work of children was important in pre-industrial societies, as children needed to provide their labour for their survival and that of their group. Pre-industrial societies were characterised by low productivity and short life expectancy; preventing children from participating in productive work would be more harmful to their welfare and that of their group in the long run. In pre-industrial societies, there was little need for children to attend school. This is especially the case in non-literate societies. Most pre-industrial skill and knowledge were amenable to being passed down through direct mentoring or apprenticing by competent adults.

Industrial Revolution

With the onset of the Industrial Revolution in Britain in the late 18th century, there was a rapid increase in the industrial exploitation of labour, including child labour. Industrial cities such as Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool rapidly grew from small villages into large cities and improving child mortality rates. These cities drew in the population that was rapidly growing due to increased agricultural output. This process was replicated in other industrialising countries

The Victorian era in particular became notorious for the conditions under which children were employed. Children as young as four were employed in production factories and mines working long hours in dangerous, often fatal, working conditions. In coal mines, children would crawl through tunnels too narrow and low for adults. Children also worked as errand boys, crossing sweepers, shoe blacks, or selling matches, flowers and other cheap goods. Some children undertook work as apprentices to respectable trades, such as building or as domestic servants (there were over 120,000 domestic servants in London in the mid-18th century). Working hours were long: builders worked 64 hours a week in summer and 52 in winter, while domestic servants worked 80-hour weeks.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR:

International Labour Organization (ILO) suggests poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour. For impoverished households, income from a child's work is usually crucial for his or her own survival or for that of the household. Income from working children, even if small, may be between 25 and

40% of the household income. Other scholars such as Harsch on African child labour, and Edmonds and Pavcnik on global child labour have reached the same conclusion.

Lack of meaningful alternatives, such as affordable schools and quality education, according to ILO, is another major factor driving children to harmful labour. Children work because they have nothing better to do. Many communities, particularly rural areas where between 60–70% of child labour is prevalent, do not possess adequate school facilities. Even when schools are sometimes available, they are too far away, difficult to reach, unaffordable or the quality of education is so poor that parents wonder if going to school is really worth it.

1. Poverty and unemployment levels are high.

Poor children and their families may rely upon child labor in order to improve their chances of attaining basic necessities. More than one-fourth of the world's people live in extreme poverty, according to 2005 U.N. statistics. The intensified poverty in parts of Africa, Asia, and Latin America causes many children there to become child laborers.

2. Existing laws or codes of conduct are often violated.

Even when laws or codes of conduct exist, they are often violated. For example, the manufacture and export of products often involves multiple layers of production and outsourcing, which can make it difficult to monitor who is performing labor at each step of the process. Extensive subcontracting can intentionally or unintentionally hide the use of child labor.

3. Laws and enforcement are often inadequate.

Child labor laws around the world are often not enforced or include exemptions that allow for child labor to persist in certain sectors, such as agriculture or domestic work. Even in countries where strong child labor laws exist, labor departments and labor inspection offices are often under-funded and understaffed, or courts may fail to enforce the laws. Similarly, many state governments allocate few resources to enforcing child labor laws.

4. Workers' rights are repressed.

Workers' abilities to organize unions affect the international protection of core labor standards, including child labor. Attacks on workers' abilities to organize make it more difficult to improve labor standards and living standards in order to eliminate child labor. For example, in 2010, 5,000 workers were fired and 2,500 workers were arrested as a result of their union activity, according to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

5. The global economy intensifies the effects of some factors.

As multinational corporations expand across borders, countries often compete for jobs, investment, and industry. This competition sometimes slows child labor reform by encouraging corporations and governments to seek low labor costs by resisting international standards. Some U.S. legislation has begun to include labor standards and child labor as criteria for preferential trade and federal contracts. However, international free trade rules may prohibit consideration of child labor or workers' rights.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHILD LABOUR:

- Child labour, particularly in hazardous jobs, creates health problems that have repercussions on physical and/or mental health status in adult life (among which are back problems, arthritis, reduced strength and stamina). •
- Although roughly two-thirds of labouring children are enrolled in school, a large body of evidence shows that working children are more likely to leave school early, before grade completion, and demonstrate less knowledge in tests. Countries with the highest child labour rates show lower school completion rates. •
- By leaving school early, young people give up competences that later allow them to enter jobs with a steeper wage growth trajectory. •
- Child labourers usually live in a family setting, and one child's activities impact siblings. Some child labour keeps siblings from working. For example, when work is prohibited for a child, the risk of another child in the family working is increased. However, there are cases where having a sibling attending school increases the probability that a child attends school. Identifying the circumstances in which the spill-over is positive or negative remains a work in progress.
- Since most child labour is unskilled, its prevalence contributes to lower wages for unskilled workers. In addition, by increasing unskilled labour, it contributes to the adoption of production

methods that are unfavourable to skill accumulation and to the diffusion of technological advancement which ultimately reduces the potential of economic growth.

REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST CHILD LABOUR:

1. Review national laws regarding child labour:

Ensure that all workers in your business know how child labour is defined: in international standards, in the law of the country and in the sector in which your business operates. For example, you can look at the Constitution, child labour laws, regulation and ordinances, forced and bonded labour laws, occupational safety and health laws and regulations, minimum age legislation, etc.

2. Refer to your buyers' requirements:

Buyers may expect you to have strict policies about child labour (perhaps stricter than national law and international standards). International buyers and brands want to meet accepted international labour standards and also avoid bad publicity and potential damage to brand image and share value. Foreign companies, or local plants and plantations owned by multinational companies, may use other suppliers if you fail to meet their requirements.

3. Check the age of your employees:

The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), obliges ratifying States to set a minimum age for employees, in line with the minimum school-leaving age. This must not be less than 15 years of age (or 14 in developing countries).

4. Identify hazardous work:

Identifying hazardous work in your company is an important step in preventing child labour. If young people (of a legal working age) work in safe, non-hazardous conditions, then this is called youth employment.

5. Stop hiring children below the minimum age:

It is unacceptable for businesses to employ children in conditions of child labour. Companies of all sizes need to ensure that they do not use child labour anywhere in their operations. Youth employment, i.e. children who are above the minimum age for work, but under the age of 18, must have decent working conditions. This will ensure you are not adding to the problem.

6. Support education:

According to Convention No. 182, States (Parties) shall take measures to ensure access to free basic education, and wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training for children withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency has become an important aspect of criminology. Juveniles have got serious forms of delinquent behavior which may hamper the stability and social command of our society. The deviant behavior of the juveniles has created social disorder and destruction of moral values which is creating an alarming position in organized society.

DEFINITION:

The word "delinquency" has its origin from the Latin word "delinquere" which meaning de i.e. "away and linquere" i.e. "to leave thus, mean by to leave or to abandon". Initially, the word was having primarily meaning and applied to those parents who have abandoned and neglected their children. Now days, it is applicable on all those children who are involved in illegal and harmful activities.

Juvenile is considered as a child who has not completed a specific age as mentioned in the law of any country and doesn't bear resemblance as an adult person and who can be made legally answerable for his criminal activities. The juvenile is a child who has alleged violated certain laws which declares his act or omission as an offence. A juvenile and a minor are used in different perspective in legal terms. The term juvenile is generally used in reference to a young criminal offender and minor is related to legal capacity of a person.

CAUSES FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

School Problems:

School problem is one of the causes of juvenile delinquency. There are a variety of reasons related to schooling that can lead a minor to criminal activity. Truancy is one of the main reasons. When a child misses a lot of schools they do not reap the benefits of education or learn the discipline of attending school each day.

Economic Problems:

Lack of food, clothing or a secure place to stay can also lead to criminal activity. Children will turn to steal when they are hungry. If a minor is in a position to not have their most basic needs met, there is a high potential for many types of criminal activity to take place.

Substance Abuse – Home Life:

When there is a home life that has substance abuse taking place within the home, there is a high risk for criminal activity by the minors in that home. Crimes may be committed to getting necessities that are not being provided, or they may be committed to helping their caregiver support their habits. When substance abuse is in a home there is less guidance for the minors as well.

Substance Abuse – Personal:

When there is substance abuse at home there is a high risk for substance abuse in the minor and is one of the reasons for juvenile delinquency. When a teen is using drugs or alcohol there is a significantly higher risk for criminal activity. This is for two reasons. First, the minor will commit crimes so that they can support their habit. The second reason is that the decision-making process in the minor is altered and they may do things that they have not actually thought through.

Physical Abuse At Home:

When a child or teen is being physically abused at home it is not unusual for them to act out when away from home. This is generally in the form of more violent crimes against people or property. Assaults of all types of vandalism are often associated with physical abuse at home.

Lack Of Adult Interaction:

Children are influenced by those around them. That is the natural order of things. Children who do not have an adult influence in their life to teach them right from wrong, encourage them to stay within the law, or just be a presence in their lives are more prone to criminal activity. An adult influence helps children make the right decision in all situations.

Peer Pressure – Neighborhood Influence:

The people that the minor associates can have a dramatic effect on what choices they make when they are away from home. Peer pressure is a very real thing, and minors will often act out in front of their “friends” so that they feel accepted and are a part of a group and its reasons for juvenile delinquency.

ACTIONS AGAINST JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

1. Prevention:

Delinquency prevention is the broad term for all efforts aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in criminal, or other antisocial, activity. Prevention services may include activities such as substance abuse education and treatment, family counseling, youth mentoring, parenting education, educational support, and youth sheltering. Increasing availability and use of family planning services, including education and contraceptives helps to reduce unintended pregnancy and unwanted births, which are risk factors for delinquency. It has been noted that often interventions such as peer groups may leave at-risk children worse off than if there had never been an intervention.

2. Punishments

One criminal justice approach to juvenile delinquency is through the juvenile court systems. These courts are specifically for minors to be tried in. Sometimes, juvenile offenders are sent to adult prisons. In the United States, children as young as 13 can be tried and convicted as adults. According to the US Department of Justice, about 3,600 children are housed in adult jails.

3. Policies:

Education promotes economic growth, national productivity and innovation, and values of democracy and social cohesion. Prevention through education has been seen to discourage delinquency for minors.

- ❖ A well-known intervention treatment is the Scared Straight Treatment. According to research done by Scott Lilienfeld, this type of intervention is often harmful because of juvenile offenders’ vicarious exposure to criminal role models and the possibility of increased resentment in reaction to the confrontational interactions. It has been reasoned that the most efficient interventions are those that not only separate at-risk teens from anti-social peers, and place them instead with pro-social ones, but also simultaneously improve their home environment by training parents with appropriate parenting styles.

- ❖ In response to the data correlated with the school to prison pipeline, some institutions have implemented restorative justice policies. The restorative justice approach emphasizes conflict resolution and non-punitive intervention. Interventions such as hiring more counselors as opposed to security professionals or focusing on talking through problems would be included in a restorative justice approach.

VAGRANCY

Vagrancy is the condition of homelessness without regular employment or income. Vagrants usually live in poverty and support themselves by begging, garbage scraping, petty theft, temporary work, or welfare (where available).

Historically, vagrancy in Western societies was associated with petty crime, begging and lawlessness, and punishable by law by forced labor, forced military service, imprisonment, or confinement to dedicated labor houses.

TRUANCY

Truancy is any intentional, unjustified, unauthorized, or illegal absence from compulsory education. It is a deliberate absence by a student's own free will and usually does not refer to legitimate excused absences, such as ones related to medical conditions. Truancy is usually explicitly defined in the school's handbook of policies and procedures. Some children whose parents claim to homeschool have also been found truant in the United States.^[1] Other terms for truancy include playing hooky (American English), skiving off (British English), and bunking. Attending school but not going to class is called skipping class, cutting class, or, "flapping" or, more formally, internal truancy. Recent estimates in the United States suggest that approximately 11% of adolescents have skipped school during the past month.

In some schools, truancy may result in not being able to graduate or to receive credit for classes attended, until the time lost to truancy is made up through a combination of detention, fines, or summer school.

Truancy is a frequent subject of popular culture. *Ferris Bueller's Day Off* is about the title character's (played by Matthew Broderick) day of truancy in Chicago with his girlfriend and best friend. *Truancy* is also the title of a 2008 novel about a student uprising against a dictatorial educational system.

STREET CHILDREN

Street children are poor or homeless children who live on the streets of a city, town, or village. Homeless youth are often called street kids or street child; the definition of street children is contested, but many practitioners and policymakers use UNICEF's concept of boys and girls, aged under 18 years, for whom "the street" (including unoccupied dwellings and wasteland) has become home and/or their source of livelihood, and who are inadequately protected or supervised.

Some street children, notably in more developed nations, are part of a subcategory called thrown-away children, consisting of children who have been forced to leave home. Thrown-away children are more likely to come from single-parent homes.^[2] Street children are often subject to abuse, neglect, exploitation, or, in extreme cases, murder by "clean-up squads" that have been hired by local businesses or police.

REFORMS IN DELINQUENCY:

Changes in Care of Young Troublemakers:

State work camps for reclamation of delinquent youths are receiving wide acclaim as an instrument for dealing with one of society's most troubling problems. The camps have been highly successful in the ease of certain groups of carefully selected boys, but it has been emphasized that they cannot supply all the answers to the complex questions involved in juvenile delinquency. One of the most significant things about the camps is that they give prominence to a gradual change in correctional methods which is taking place generally in institutions for delinquents.

Shift in Types and Needs of Youths in Custody:

The training school population represents the residue of trouble-making children for whom all other agencies of reform, beginning with home and school, have failed. Nearly 1½ million children come to police attention every year, and half a million are brought into juvenile courts. One-half of the court cases are dismissed or otherwise adjusted. Around 185,000 juveniles are placed on probation annually,

and approximately 25,000 are referred to other agencies. The remainder, some 40,000, are committed to institutions of the training school type, where they remain on the

Tendency to Diversify Correctional Treatment:

The term “delinquent” is said to have a moral and legal meaning but to be “of little value in understanding the pathology or in devising methods of treatment.”⁶ Because delinquents show such a wide variety of symptoms, it is now believed they should be classified for purposes of treatment, not according to the seriousness of their offenses, but according to the nature of their personality defects.

Growth of Interest in Forestry and Ranch Camps:

The work camp is still another rehabilitative facility which is gaining favor. The Federal Bureau of Prisons for 17 years has maintained a forestry camp in Virginia, on the site of an old Civilian Conservation Corps camp,⁸ for boys aged 15 to 18 selected from the National Training School in Washington, D. C, or directly committed by the courts. Ten states—California, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington—have established similar camps, some within the last year or two. At least eight additional states—Mississippi, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin—are seriously considering doing likewise.

Shortcomings of the Training Schools:

Reform of delinquents through institutional treatment has advanced a long way in theory in recent years, but it has not gone forward as rapidly in practice. Training schools are faced with many problems—inadequate funds, lack of specialist personnel, overcrowding, lack of selectivity in assignment of delinquents to the schools. It is generally accepted that the first key to an effective program of reform is classification. This entails study and diagnosis of each case by experts (doctors, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers) and use of their findings to determine the type of program most likely to correct the individual's difficulty. Actually the crowded dockets and meager staffing of many juvenile courts preclude such exacting evaluations. Few training schools, moreover, are equipped to do an effective classification job for themselves, much less to carry out indicated therapeutic programs.

Experience With Old-Fashioned Reform Schools:

The philosophy governing programs of reform schools underwent little change for years. The primary purpose was to guard delinquents from the influences which had led them astray, to inculcate a respect for authority, and to teach inmates a trade. Rigid, discipline, insistence on orderly behavior, religious exercises, and plenty of “busy work” were the chief program ingredients.

Differences in Today's Schools for Delinquents:

Despite public concern over juvenile delinquency, no intensive study of actual practices in the nation's 186 public (129 state and 57 local) and 133 private training schools for delinquents has been conducted. It is known that they vary widely in quality of accommodations and in types of programs, but it is not known to what extent the schools are applying modern concepts of delinquency reform.

Employment of Inadequately Trained Custodians:

The Children's Bureau survey showed that only a handful of the 1,718 day cottage personnel in the covered state institutions were college graduates; 286 had only a grammar school education. Low salaries and poor working conditions account in part for the difficulty of recruiting high grade personnel. Median salary for house parents in 1953 was only \$2,965 or \$1,994 with room and board.

Overcrowding of Schools; Factor of High Costs:

Congestion is another major difficulty in the training schools. The 1953 survey underlined the overcrowding in many state institutions. Nineteen per cent of the schools reporting had more than 100 per cent occupancy, and another 22 per cent were 90 to 100 per cent occupied. Half of the schools had a capacity in excess of 200, which is considered the maximum for an effectively programmed juvenile institution. Few of today's training schools can meet the accepted standard of no more than 20 boys or girls to a cottage, and fewer in the case of “heterogeneous groups of children or those with serious personality disturbances.”