



CHHATRAPATI SHAHU JI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY, KANPUR



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KANPUR UNIVERSITY'S QUESTION BANK

SOCIAL PROBLEM & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

B.A. IV SEM

Based On
NEP
2020

- Brief and Intensive Notes
- Multiple Choice Questions

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Syllabus

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Unit - 1

UNIT -1

DEVIANCE

Concept of Deviance-Deviance is a sociological concept referring to behaviours that violets social rules and norms. People who have substance use disorders are often described as being socially deviant because they do not meet society's expectations for what is considered acceptable behaviour.

Meaning of Deviance-According to W.G. Sumner, deviance is a violation of established contextual, cultural, or social norms, whether folkways, mores or codified law.

Deviance includes behaviour that is considered weird, odd and strange sometimes, deviance could include illegal behaviour, science people don't agree on what's normal, they don't agree on what counts as deviance either.

Definition.

Crime-Crime, the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law.

Crime has traditionally been studied as a form of deviant behaviour. Crime is a behaviour that violates official law and is punishable through formal sanctions. The dictionary meaning of the word 'crime' refers to a **"violation of law"** or **"an act punishable by law"**.

For example, driving with a blood alcohol percentage over the province's limit is a crime.

According to Elliot and Merrill, "Crime may be defined as anti-social behaviour which the group rejects and to which it attaches penalties." Therefore crime is believed that anti-social elements are responsible for increase in crime rate.

According to Mowrer (1959) has defined as "an anti-social act".

Causes of crime

After considering crime and criminal, a question arises that why does a person become a criminal? Or why does crime happen? What are the reasons that compel a person to do anti-social activities and commit crime? Many scholars have given many reasons for crime, which can be clarified by dividing them into the following categories for convenience:

(1) Physical Causes - Among the physical causes, the following are the main ones:

- a. Heredity – A person's ancestral traits or heredity predispose him to crime. Scholars like Lombroso and Hooton etc. have considered this to be an important reason. Many researchers have been done on these and it has been clearly found that criminal traits are transmitted from one generation to the next through inheritance.
- b. Age – Age is also an important factor in determining crime. Hettig concluded in a study that children of 15-16 years of age commit ordinary crimes and the seriousness of the crime also increases with the increase in age. Work concluded, based on a study of 909 boys, that most offenders were around the age of 19. Thus,

age is also an important reason for crime in which younger people commit ordinary crimes and older people commit serious crimes.

- c. Sex - Among both men and women, men commit more crimes than women. The reason for this may be that women are generally not much related to the outside world. Due to prestige, such pressure is put on them from the beginning by the elders of the house that they have to live a dignified life. This is why women commit less crimes than men.
- d. Physical Disability - Many physical disabilities like blindness, deafness, lameness or being more physically developed or less developed than others etc. become the cause of crime because the person He commits crime to suppress his physical disability.
- e. Acute Illness - Sometimes serious illness also makes a person unbalanced and as a result he commits crime.
- f. Excess of Physical Strength – A very strong person also considers himself superior and hence is ready to commit crime. They have made it their nature to fight etc., hence sometimes a serious crime is also committed.

(2) Mental Causes - Among the mental causes, the following elements are important which give rise to crime –

a. Feeble-Mindedness – Due to lack of mental development, people are unable to behave socially and commit crimes. On the basis of mental age, there are three types of mentally retarded people:

b. Idiot is a person whose mental age is less than three Or is like a child of three and a half years or who behaves like a child of three or three and a half years. (b) Imbecile – One who has the mental age of a seven year old child or behaves like a seven year old child.

c. Moron – One who has the mental age of an 11 year old child. Or the one who behaves like an 11 year old boy. All the above mentioned types of people are not able to behave socially. Therefore, we achieve our goals by any means. Apart from this, antisocial behavior is also the cause of mental diseases like 'neurosis'. Therefore, a retarded person is not aware of his aspirations.

d. Emotional Instability - Sometimes emotional instability also makes a person commit crime, he is unable to control himself and due to not understanding good and bad, the person commits crime. Murder often occurs due to emotional instability. Mental conflict and despair etc. arise due to this reason.

e. Mental Tension - When a person is unable to choose one option among many to solve a problem, then his mental stress occurs and this leads to crime. Therefore, mental stress is also a cause of crime.

- f. Feeling of inferiority (Interiority Complex) - As a result of feeling of inferiority, anger, cowardice, fear come in the person and he loses the discretion of right and wrong and commits crime.
- g. Fear – Sometimes crime occurs due to fear also. Due to fear, a person becomes timid, shy and commits anti-social acts. Thus fear is also a cause of crime.
- h. Imitation and Suggestion - Sometimes a person commits a crime due to someone's imitation or a suggestion is such that the person ignores his conscience and imitates it and commits a crime. Often, other intelligent people make a person with less intelligence commit a crime, because the unintelligent only imitates. He does not know what is good or bad.

(3)Family Causes – Family is also considered responsible for crime. The initial school of a person is the family, where he is socialized. If a person remains in touch with the ideals and values of the family, his personality becomes well-organized, otherwise he adopts wrong behavior from the beginning. The family can be responsible for many types of crimes, such as-

1. Excessive Indulgence: Sometimes parents give excessive affection to their children. They fulfill their every wish, and as they grow up, whenever circumstances become difficult, or high feelings arise in them, they compromise with any situation. Can't do it. As a result they commit crimes.

2. Family Control - Sometimes in a family, there is excessive control over the children or on the contrary, sometimes there is no control over the children at all. In both the situations the person becomes a criminal.

3. Broken Home – If

(1) One of the parents in the family has died,

(2) There has been a divorce,

(3) There are frequent fights between the parents,

(4) If the mother is in the house,

(5) The father is someone else - then often the children become criminals because they do not get the love which can properly socialize them or build their personality. As a result children become criminals.

4. Effects of Siblings - In families where brothers or sisters are born from either mother or are criminals, then children develop criminal feelings from the beginning.

5. Immoral Family – Family does not teach morality and spirituality to the individuals, but socializes them. If the members are corrupt and have unethical behavior then it is natural that they will not be able to set a good example for themselves. Hence the children there become criminals.

The Concept of Delinquency- Delinquency is a criminal behaviour, especially that carried out by a juvenile. Depending on the nation of origin, a juvenile becomes an adult anywhere between the age of 15 to 18, although the age is sometimes lowered for murder and other

crimes. Delinquency implies conduct that does not conform to the legal or moral standards of society, it usually applies only to acts that, if performed by an adult, would be termed criminal. Delinquency is an antisocial and criminal behaviour committed by a person who is under the age of 18 that is not adult.

Martha M. Butt, in the book, **The Fair Child Family** (1818), said that "all children are by nature evil and while they have none but the natural evil principle to guide them, pious and prudent parents must check their naughty passions in any way that they have in their power, and force them into decent and proper behaviour and into what are called good habits."

Juvenile Delinquency

Violation of law by a child is called Juvenile Delinquency. Juvenile Delinquency Juvenile delinquency is a social problem because a significant number of people find faults with the behaviour of children in the society. According to Armand Mauss (1975), he describes the social problem in objectivist theories. The objectivist theory locates the cause of social problems on social structures. There are two types of objectivist theories. (a) Left-Wing theory blames the cause of social problem on the needed change. In this perspective, a problem like juvenile delinquency is a product of the society. (b) Right-Wing theory explained that social problem emanates from rapid social change. It argues that whenever a society changes too rapidly, the relations among the people become overstretched. When there is upset in the balance, social problems are likely to occur. That is, structural disruptions will occur in the society and juvenile delinquency will directly emanate from these disruptions. In their social definitions, Morris and Hawkins believed that juvenile delinquency means different things to different groups. It also has meant different things in the same group at different times. The term is used to describe a large number of disapproved behaviour of children and youths. In this case, almost anything that youth does that others do not like is called juvenile delinquency. For example, within a juvenile 's own home, parents, siblings, or older relatives may call a certain behaviour 'delinquent' even though no law has been violated. The youngster who occasionally refuses to do his household chores, fights with siblings, associates with 'bad' friends may well be called delinquent by the parents. The family court would likely ignore such problem.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Many reasons are responsible for juvenile delinquency, no single reason can be considered the main cause of juvenile delinquency - many scholars have thrown light on these reasons in detail - which is as follows can be clarified.

Newmair has given 7 main reasons for juvenile delinquency-

- (1) Biological, mental and emotional states,
- (2) Character and behavioural traits.
- (3) Family situations.
- (4) Consistency.
- (5) Influence of community organizations.
- (6) 'Cultural differences are the cause of population relations.

(7) Economic and physical environmental reasons.

(2) **Elliot and Maril** have given the following reasons for juvenile delinquency:

1. Family reasons

(a) Heredity, (b) Children despised by parents, (c) Immoral family, (d) Brother or sister being criminal, (e) Economic condition of the family, and (f) Social training.

2. Personal reasons

(a) Physical reasons (b) Mental reasons - These include (a) mental ability, and (b) emotional instability.

3. Community reasons

(a) Entertainment, (b) School, (c) Criminal area (d) War, and (e) Group experience are important.

(3) **Mowrer** has considered the following reasons for juvenile delinquency:

1. Physical factors - (1) Physical imperfection, (2) Lactation of endocrine glands, (3) Heredity, (4) Ill health, (5) Rapid growth and impulsiveness.

2. Psychological factors (1) Psychological deficiency, (II) Dysfunctional role of mental processes, (4) Retarded intelligence, (5) Mental instability, (6) Social influence, (7) Psychosis of personality, (8) Frustrations, mental Conflict and basic instinctive reasons.

3. Socio-cultural factors (1) Poverty, (2) Housing system, (3) Dilapidated houses, (4) Lack of control, (5) Migrant families, (7) Criminal area.

Preventive Measures of Juvenile Delinquency - Some measures can be used to prevent juvenile delinquency, which can be the following-

1. Family - Child criminals are mostly born in families - If children are socialized in a healthy environment in the family, their health, needs, if full care is taken of interests, desires and proper education etc., then the child will behave according to society. Therefore, the family can prevent children from becoming criminals.

2. Establishment of recreational agencies - To prevent juvenile delinquency, recreational centres like playgrounds, theatres, community canters and puppet shows etc. can be established, so that children can spend their free time with healthy entertainment. This will not leave time for the development of criminal sentiments in them and will develop healthy sentiments in them.

3. Help to underprivileged children - If underprivileged children are helped by providing them financial facilities, then juvenile crimes can be reduced. Schools, religious institutions and other agencies can be encouraged for this work so that they serve the less privileged children.

4. Establishment of child guidance centres- Child guidance centres and mental health centres can be established with the aim of providing proper guidance to maladjusted and mentally disturbed children. Schools can also be helpful in providing proper direction to children by providing diagnostic facilities in this direction.

5. Training of concerned personnel: Many social organizations are working with the aim of preventing juvenile delinquency. There is a need to give them proper training so that they can understand the attitudes of children and give appropriate advice to parents and related agencies. For this, it is necessary to give proper training to all the members who are involved in child crime prevention work.

White collar crime

White-collar crime: Edwin, M. Sutherland first introduced the term White-collar crime which is defined as a “crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of the discharge of his/her official responsibilities. Consequently, it excludes many crimes of the upper class, such as cases of murder, adultery, and intoxication, since these are not customarily a part of their occupational responsibilities. Also, it excludes the confidence games of the wealthy, and the members of the underworld, since they are not persons of respectability and high social status.” Examples of white-collar crime include embezzlement, fraud, graft, legal combination in restraint of trade, misrepresentation in advertising, infringement of patents, adulteration of food and drugs, fee-splitting by doctors, and bribery. Though the social and economical damage of the white collar crime is greater, these crimes usually are less severely punished than the more conventional crimes, which are more likely to be committed by members of the lower classes. There is less public resentment against white-collar crime as compared to other types of crime. A criminal is:

- 1) A person who is convicted of violating a criminal law, one who is convicted of a felony.
- 2) A person who commits an antisocial act whether or not he/she is convicted of committing a crime. This definition would include any person who violates the mores or behaves in any way that is injurious to the society or to other individuals. It would include persons whose violations of the law are not discovered, as well as those whose antisocial acts are not illegal.
- 3) Because of the varied meanings associated with the term ‘criminal’ instead of attempting at a general definition, scholars focused on types of criminals, such as professional criminals, white-collar criminals, those in organised crime, and so forth. It was felt that by emphasising on the study of careers would give types of criminal more sociological and less legal orientation to the study of crime.

Sutherland has used this concept for violation of law by those persons who, (a) are respectable and important and who have high social status in the society, and

(b) Who, in the course of their professional activities, in the course of occupation) violate laws for economic purposes? Embezzlement by bank officials, illegal sale of sugar by sugar mill industrialists, fraud by lawyers on securities of their clients etc. are some examples. Crimes like murders, thefts, kidnappings, adultery etc. committed by the rich cannot be included in this definition because these are not customarily a part of their occupational procedures. Similarly, crimes committed by members of the criminal underworld also cannot be included in the above definition because these people do not have respectability and high social status.

Elements of White-Collar Crime

Adel Herz has given the following elements of white-clothed crime:

- (1) Intent to do wrong and achieve a purpose against law or public policy.

(2) Disguise the purpose or intent.

(3) The person who commits the crime (perpetrator) is the one who causes harm Reliance on the person's ignorance or carelessness

(4) Concealment of the crime in such a way that the victim does not realize that he has actually been harmed (concealment of crime by preventing the victim from realizing that he has been victimised)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is deviant behaviour?

- A. Following the norms of society
- B. Actions or behaviours that go against social norms or expectations
- C. Following the codified laws
- D. Doings actions which is positive for society

Answer. B) Actions or behaviours that go against social norms or expectations.

Q.2 Which statements is incorrect about crime and deviance?

- A. The concept of 'deviance' is much wider than 'crime'
- B. Deviance and crime very often imbricate
- C. The concept of deviance can be applied to individuals and groups
- D. Deviance is normally sanctioned by law

Answer. D) Actions or behaviours that go against social norms or expectations.

Q.3 What is the causes of social deviance ?

- A Poverty
- B Broken family and poor socialization
- C Rejection by society
- D All of the above

Answer . d all of the above

Q4. How many types of social deviance according Merton

- A 4
- B 5

C 7

D 3

Answer. 5

Q5. How many main types of deviance ?

A 4

B 3

C 2

D 5

Answer . 2

Q6. Which is the two types of deviance ?

A Formal and informal deviance

B Normal and abnormal deviance

C Rural and urban deviance

D None of these

Answer. A Formal and informal deviance

Q7. Which is a example of formal deviant behaviour?

A Murder

B Domestic violence

C Fraud

D All of the above

Answer. D all of the above

Q8. What is a formal deviant behaviour?

A .Violation of social norm

B .Violation of parents order

C .Violation of old people order

D .Violation of codified laws

Answer. D violation of codified laws

Q9. Why sociologist could not create a list of deviant acts, which one of the reasons?

A .There is no act that is in itself always regarded as deviant

B. There are so many acts that would be unrealistic to attempt to create such a list

C .Deviance involves too many individualistic mental dimensions

D .The law varies between societies to societies

Answer.A. There is no act that is in itself always regarded as deviant

Q10. Behaviour which is regarded by most members of a society as deviant, as they contribute similar ideas about approved and unapproved behaviour, is known as which one of the following

A. Structural deviance

B Conflict deviance

C Societal deviance

D Incidental deviance

Answer C. Societal deviance

Q11. Which statements about deviance is correct?

A Deviant behaviour is that which causes physical or psychological harm

B Deviance always has contradictory consequences and poses a threat to society.

C Behaviour regarded as deviant in one society is nearly always regarded as deviant in other societies

D. None of these statements is correct

Answer D. None of these statements is correct

Q12.The way the media may actually produce worse or create the very deviance they condemn is known as:

A Fake news

B Media trial

C Labelling

D Deviancy amplification

Answer D. Deviancy amplification

Q13. Which one of an example of global crime?

A spying other countries

B Corrupt and criminal speech

C War against the enemy countries

D Illegal drug trade

Answer. Illegal drug trade

Q 14. Rape, murder, Abduction ,is an example of

A. Criminal violence

B. Domestic violence

C. National violence

D. All of the above

Answer: A

Q 15. Girl foeticide , eve-teasing is an example of

A. Criminal violence

B. Domestic violence

C. Social violence

D. All of the above

Answer: C

Q16. Pay attention and tell which is a kind of delinquency

A. Individual delinquency

B. Organized delinquency

C. Situational delinquency

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q 17. What is the mechanism of treating delinquents?

A. Psychotherapy

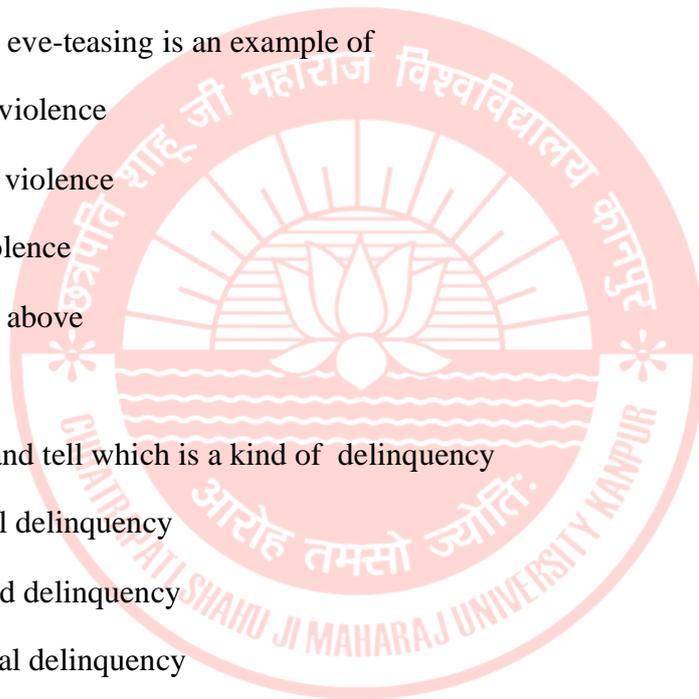
B. Reality therapy

C. Activity therapy

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q 18. Juvenile Delinquency is the involvement of a kid who is between the age of ...



- A. 10 to 17
- B. 7 to 18
- C. 15 to 18
- D. 6 to 19

Answer .A 10 to 17

Q 19. Juvenile justice (Care and protection of children) act passed in which year

- A. 2014
- B. 2016
- C. 2019
- D. 2015

Answer D. 2015

Q 20 What is JJ act?

- A. Juvenile Justice act
- B. Job justice act
- C. Junior justice act
- D. None of these

Answer. A Juvenile Justice act

Q 21 According to juvenile justice act 2015, juvenile means

- A A child is below 21 years
- B A child is below 19 years
- C A child is below 18 years
- D A child is below 25 years

Answer A child is below 18 years

Q 22 Which one is related to juvenile delinquent?

- A Remand home
- B District jail
- C Nearest police station
- D District court

Answer.A Remand home

Q 23 Which theorist explains that juvenile delinquency occurs because the juvenile do not have the means to make themselves happy ?

- A. Robert Merton
- B. Max Weber
- C. Talcott Parsons
- D. Herbert Spencer

Answer : A

Q 24 Pay your attention and tell the social cause of juvenile delinquency?

- A. Broken Homes
- B. Poverty
- C. Beggary
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

Q24 Which theorist said “Delinquency is a juvenile misconduct that might be dealt with under the law”?

- A. Friedlander
- B. B. Cyril Burt
- C. C. Ogburn
- D. Mamoria

Answer: A

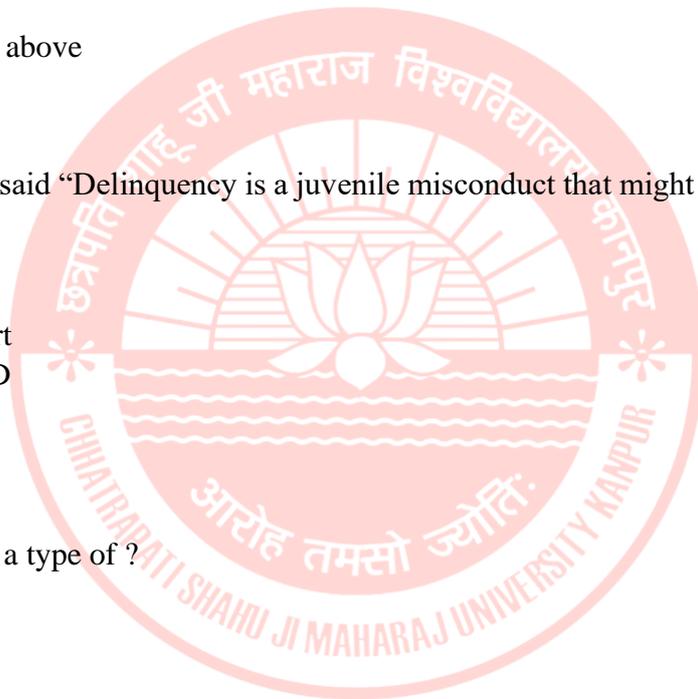
Q25 Delinquency is a type of ?

- A. Abnormality
- B. Normality
- C. Madness
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

Q 25 Which of the following constitutes a type of juvenile delinquency?

- A Status offense
- B Civil offense
- C. Criminal offense
- D. a and c only



Answer . D) Status offence and criminal offence

Q 26 Which option is right regarding delinquency offense?

- A. An act committed by a minor, for which an adult could not be prosecuted in a criminal court.
- B. An act committed by a minor, for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court.
- C. An act committed by a minor as a result of disequilibrium of homeostasis.
- D. An act committed by a minor with the absence of any rational motive.

Answer. A An act committed by a minor, for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court

Q 27 Which one is not a disposition of juvenile delinquency:

- A. conditional
- B. operational
- C. custodial
- D. None of these

Answer . B Operational

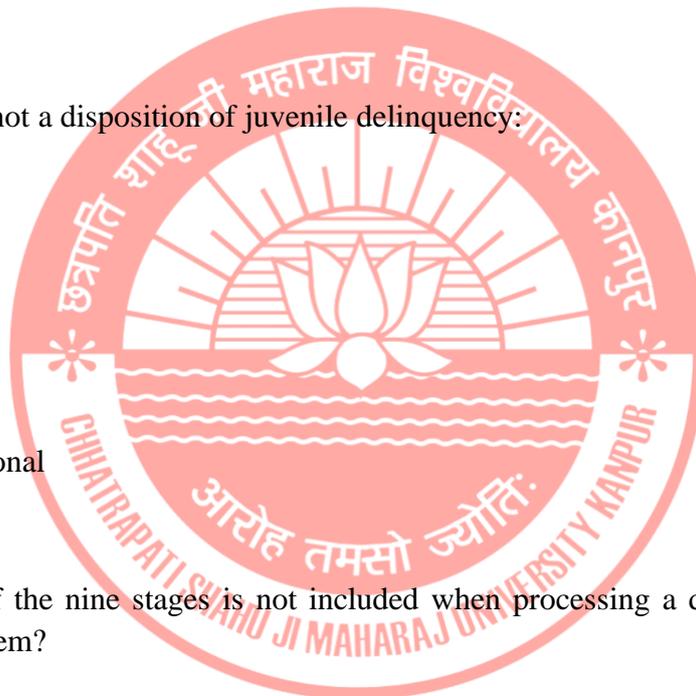
Q 28 Which one of the nine stages is not included when processing a delinquency case in juvenile justice system?

- A. pre adjudication juvenile detention
- B. juvenile aftercare plan
- C. juvenile intervention plan
- D. None of these

Answer : C Juvenile intervention plan

Q 29 A child below the age of __, who commits a crime, is not held morally or criminally responsible for that act.

- A. 5



B. 7

C. 10

D. 12

Answer. B 7

Q 30 In 1999, the most common sanction for the adjudication of youth was:

A. juvenile detention

B. monetary fines

C. community service

D. probation

Answer. D Probation

Q 31 Which of the following is correct, a major source of data on delinquency and victimization?

A Longitudinal studies

B. Uniform Crime Reports

C Self-report studies

D. Victimization surveys

Answer A : Longitudinal studies

Q 32 which is defined as taking an individual into custody for purposes of interviewing or charging an individual with a delinquency offense.

A. Booking

B. Interrogation

C Arrest

D. Indictment

Answer : 33 Arrest

Q 33 Which indicates that the number of youths who break the law is much greater than official statistics report.

A. Self-report surveys

B. Victimization surveys

C. Uniform Crime reports

D. A and B only

Answer : A Self – report surveys

Q 34 Unreported delinquent acts, also known as.....

- A. The dark figure of crime
- B. Escapees of crime
- C Smooth criminals acts
- D The criminal uncertainty

Answer : A The dark figure of crime

Q 35 Most of the juvenile crime victims exhibited which one of the following victimization risk factors?

- A. Involvement in gang or group fights
- B. Selling drugs
- C. Carrying a weapon
- D. A and C only

Answer. D All of the above

Q 36 Who commits white colour crime

- A Government employees
- B Professional worker
- C Corporate
- D All of the above

Answer D. all of the above

Q 37 Which of the following is not an index crime?

- A. Burglary
- B. Larceny
- C. Motor vehicle theft
- D Fraud

Answer .D Fraud



Q 38 Which one is a white colour crime:

- A .Bribe
- B .Robbery
- C .Burglary
- D. None of these

Answer . A Bribe

Q 39 Who gave the concept of white colour crime

- A .Lombroso
- B .Edwin Sutherland
- C .Howard bekar
- D .Haviland

Answer . B Edwin Sutherland

Q 40 Which type of crime is Money laundering?

- A. Red colour
- B. Blue colour
- C. Green color
- D. White colour

Answer. D white colour

Q 41 Which type of crime taking bribe

- A. Black colour
- B. Blue colour
- C. White colour
- D. Red colour

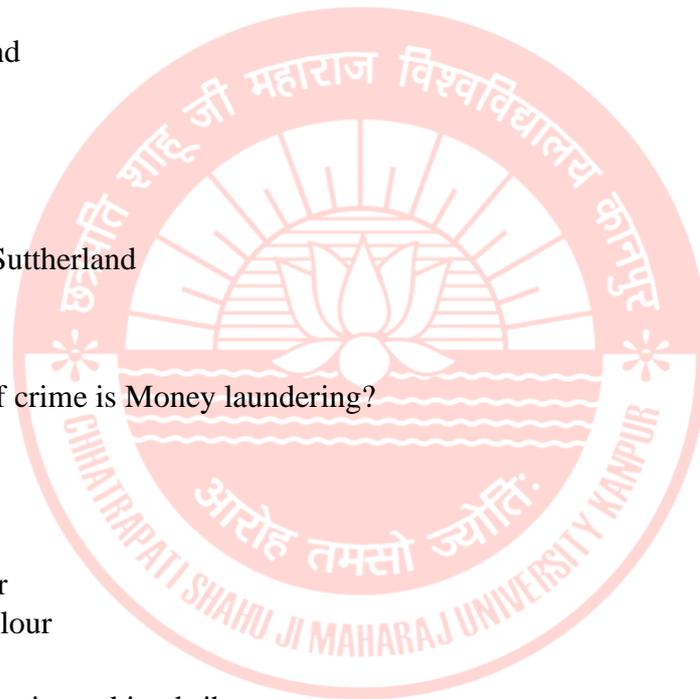
Answer. C White colour

Q42 Which type of people commit white colour crime?

- A .Professional people
- B. Agricultural people
- C .Uneducated people
- D .None of these

Answer. A Professional people

Q43 If Ramesh who commits a crime is known as....



- A. Fool
 - B .Criminal
 - C. Victim
 - D Accused
- Answer. B criminal

Q 44 Who has developed the Differential Association theory of crime

- A Merton
- B Edwin Suherland
- C Lombroso
- D Howard Becker

Answer.B Edwin sutherland

Q 45 Which crime is against the state

- A .Giving the secret to enemy country
- B .Gambling with other countries
- C .Marrying to foreign woman
- D .None of these

Answer. A Giving the secret to enemy country

Q 46 Which theory gives an opportunity to the criminals to reform himself is called

- A Forward looking
- B Backward looking
- C Straight looking
- D Side looking

Answer .A Forward looking

Q 47 What is the meaning of capital punishment?

- A .Imposing the huge amount of fine
- B .Imprisonment for sixty years
- C .Hanging till death

D. None of these

Answer. C Hanging till death

Q 48 Crime is a behaviour which is prohibited by

A .Social norms

B. Social custom

C. Codified law

D .Social order

Answer. C Codified law

Q 49 Which philosopher defines crime as a social phenomena ?

A Marx

B Weber

C Kant

D Plato

Answer. C kant

Q 50 Where is the international court of justice located?

A .Paris

B .New York

C .The Hague

D .London

Answer. C The Hague

Q 51 Stealing someone luggage is a example of

A. crime

B .cheating

C .sin

D .breaking belief

Answer. A crime

Q52. White colour crime is ?

A Direct crime



B Indirect crime

C Direct and indirect both

D None of these

Answer .B indirect crime

Q 53.White colour crime is a

A .Violent crime

B .Non violent crime

C .Non violent and indirect crime

D .Direct crime

Answer. C Non violent and indirect crime

Q 54 What is the causes of juvenile delinquency?

A Peer pressure

B Poor education quality

C Violence at home

D All of the above

Answer D. all of the above

Q 55 How can we prevent juvenile delinquency ?

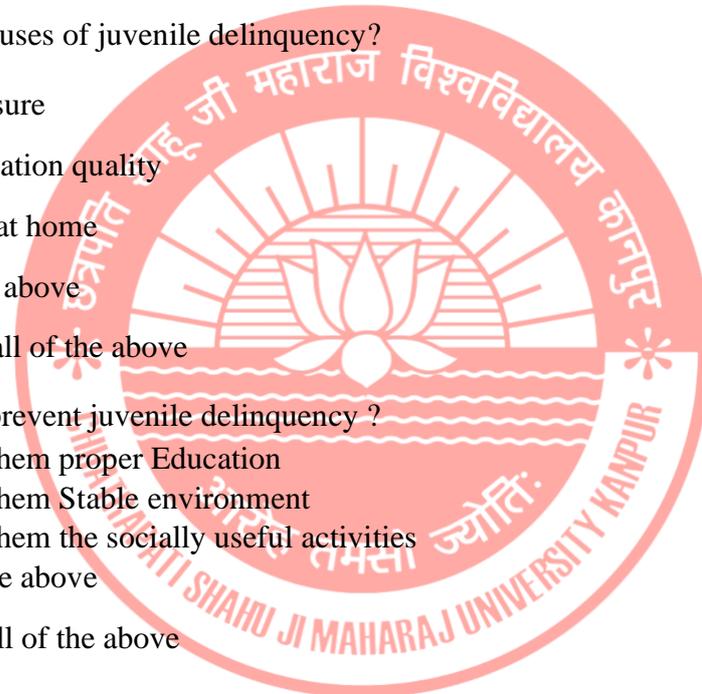
A. Giving them proper Education

B. Giving them Stable environment

C. Giving them the socially useful activities

D. All of the above

Answer.D all of the above





Corruption

Concept, Corruption can be described as 'the act of bribery'. It is also called “the use of public power for private gain in a way that involves breaking the law or deviates from public norms”.

Corruption has been defined in many different ways, each lacking in some aspect. A few years ago, the question of definition absorbed a large proportion of the time spent on discussions of corruption. The most popular and simplest definition of corruption is that it is the abuse of public power for private benefit. This is the definition used by the World Bank. From this definition it should not be concluded that corruption cannot exist within private sector activities. Especially in large private enterprises, this 186 Political Institutions and the Functioning of the State phenomenon clearly exists, as for ex- ample in procurement or even in hiring. It also exists in private activities regulated by the government Sometimes, the abuse of public power is not necessarily for one's private benefit but for the benefit of one's party, class, tribe, friends, family, and so on. In fact, in many countries some of the proceeds of corruption go to finance the activities of the political parties. Among the economic changes that have taken place in recent years, privatization has been most closely linked with corruption. There is no question that public or state enterprises have been a major source of corruption and especially of political corruption because they have occasionally been used to finance the activities of political parties and to provide jobs to the clientele of particular political groups.

DH Bailey (d, Douglas and Johnson, 1971) defined corruption as It has been described as “Abuse of power resulting from considerations of personal gain which may not be money related.

(Andriski, cf. Machael Clarke, 1983) has said, "In such ways Corruption

"The use of public power for private gain that violates the law.

" Morris Szeftel (cf. Machael Clarke, 1983) has said, "Corruption is behavior that violates or violates the norms and duties of public office." Deviation from the proper use of office for private gain". This personal gain is obtained by disregarding the restrictions imposed on certain acts or by exercising legitimate discretion in respect of that act, or in fulfilling certain duties towards that act.

J Nyc (J Nyc, 1967 410) says that “corruption refers to the misuse of public office for personal gain”. "There is a deviation from formal duties towards a public role for the sake of achievement."

Corruption is spread in many forms in the society. Bribery (given in cash or in kind or as a gift to induce illegal, dishonest work in favor of the giver),

Nepotism (providing protection to relatives through unnecessary favoritism))

Misappropriation (taking someone else's money for one's own use),

Patronage (wrongful support/encouragement by the patron and thus abusing the position),

Favoritism(except one person Giving undue preference to others).

Causes of corruption

According to a 2017 survey study, the following factors have been attributed as causes of corruption

- Greed of money, desires.
- Higher levels of market and political monopolization
- Low levels of democracy, weak civil participation and low political transparency
- Higher levels of bureaucracy and inefficient administrative structures
- Low press freedom
- Low economic freedom
- Large ethnic divisions and high levels of in group favouritism
- Gender inequality
- Poverty
- Political instability
- Weak property rights
- Contagion from corrupt neighbour countries
- Low levels of education
- Lack of commitment to society
- Extravagant family
- unemployment
- Lack of proper policies against corruption

Government steps to stop corruption

1. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
2. The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 to prohibit benami transactions.
3. Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Cyber crime

Cyber crime is any criminal activity that involves a computer, network or networked device.

While most cyber criminals use cybercrimes to generate a profit, some cybercrimes are carried out against computers or devices to directly damage or disable them. Others use computers or networks to spread malware, illegal information, images or other materials. Some cybercrimes do both – i.e. target computers to infect them with a computer virus, which is then spread to other machines and sometimes, entire networks.

A primary effect of cybercrime is financial. Cybercrime can include many different types of profit-driven criminal activity, including ransomware attacks, emails and internet fraud and

identity and identity fraud, as attempts to steal financial account , credit card or other payment card information.

According to IT act 2000 cyber crime, Any person who, fraudulently or dishonestly makes use of the electronic signature password , or any other unique identification feature of any other person , shall be punished. Any person who, by means for any communication device or computer resource cheats by personating, shall be punished.

Cybercrime is defined as crimes committed on the internet using the computer as a tool to target the victim for the execution of the desired crime. Though it is difficult to determine that where the particular cyber crime took place because it can harm its victim even sitting at a far distance. As stated above from the year 1997 to 2008 tremendous changes took place which helps the judicial system to determine the specific kind of cyber crime. However, all cybercrimes involved both the computer and the person behind it as victims; it just depends on which of the two is the main target.

Example 1 – Hacking involves attacking the computer’s information and other resources.

Example 2 – Stalking involves attacking the personal space of an individual.

- Cyber crimes are quite different from traditional crimes as they are often harder to detect, investigate and prosecute and because of that cyber crimes cause greater damage to society than traditional crimes. Cyber crime also includes traditional crimes conducted through the internet or any other computer technology. For example; defamation, forgery, identity theft, terrorism, cyber-stalking, hacking, software piracy, web jacking and bullying are considered to be cyber crimes when traditional crimes are committed through the use of a computer and the internet. The other difference between these two crimes is based on the evidence of the offences. In the traditional crimes the criminals usually leave any proof of that crime like fingerprints or other physical proof. But in the cyber crimes cyber criminals commit their crimes through the internet and there are very less chances of leaving any physical proof.

Cyber crimes are broadly classified into different groups:

- 1 .Crime against the individuals – Harassment, cyber-stalking, deformation, indecent exposure, cheating, email spoofing, fraud, etc.
2. Crime against property – Transmitting virus, net-trespass, unauthorized control over computer system, internet thefts, infringement of intellectual Property,etc.
- 3 .Crime against organization – Cyber terrorism within government organization, possession of unauthorized information, distribution of pirate software, etc.
- 4 .Crime against society – Child pornography, financial crimes, sale of unlawful articles, trafficking, forgery of records, gambling, etc.

Types of cybercrimes

- **Email Scams.** Misleading schemes that take many forms. ...
- **Social Media Fraud.** Scams that use social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok to deceive and defraud victims. ...
- **Banking Fraud.** ...
- **E-Commerce Fraud.** ...
- **Malware.** ...
- **Ransom ware.** ...
- **Cyber Espionage.** ...
- **Data Breaches.**
- **Phishing scams**
- **Identity theft**
- **Online harassment**

Impact of cybercrime

1. Financial loss or loss of income
2. Identity theft
3. Emotional trauma
4. Loss of reputation
5. Compromised records

DRUG ADDICTION

Meaning and Definition of Drugs - Drug is a variation of the English word "Drugs" which denotes intoxicating drug. In fact, a drug is a chemical substance that affects a person's actions and processes. From a psychological point of view, intoxicant or 'drugs' is a chemical substance which affects the brain and nervous system of a person. From sociological point of view it is used for habit formation. In summary, drug is a chemical substance which affects the mind and consciousness of a person and is harmful for both the individual and the society.

Drug addiction, also called substance use disorder, is a disease that affects a person's brain and behaviour and leads to an inability to control the use of a legal or illegal drug or medicine. Substances such as alcohol, marijuana and nicotine also are considered drugs. When you're addicted, you may continue using the drug despite the harm it causes.

Drug addiction can start with experimental use of a recreational drug in social situations, and, for some people, the drug use becomes more frequent. For others, particularly with uploads, drug addiction begins when they take prescribed medicines or receive them from others who have prescriptions.

The risk of addiction and how fast you become addicted varies by drug. Some drugs, such as upload painkillers, have a higher risk and cause addiction more quickly than others.

Types of Drugs

1. Stimulant Drugs - Cocaine, Amphetamine, Methedrine-Dexedrine and caffeine etc. are kept in the category of stimulants because these drugs drive away sleep, remove sadness, increase physical energy, Makes the nervous system active. It seems that the person has become active, agile and nimble, the mind has become happy. In this way, these drugs reduce fatigue and bring energy to the body. But if the quantity of their consumption is less then only they keep the person active. If the quantity of their consumption is increased then their effect becomes frightening from the psychological point of view - these substances are usually consumed orally or by ejection, which if stopped suddenly causes mental depression.

2. Narcotic Drugs – Drugs like opium, barbiturates, cannabis, hashish, heroin etc. are called anesthetic drugs. These substances are usually forms of opium and are obtained from plants. Consumption of Bhang, Ganja and Charas etc. makes the person drowsy, anxiety goes away, sadness and depression go away and the person appears happy. Heroin, which is made from morphine, is available in the form of white powder, a person takes it by injection as a liquid or also consumes it in the form of a puff. A person pulls opium, ganja, hashish etc. upwards through the nose or consumes them with the help of a pipe. Due to the effect of all these substances, the person does not feel hungry and has opium like effect on the person.

3. Depressants - Relaxing or analgesic drugs fall in this category, due to which the person feels like sleeping. These affect the central nervous system of a person in such a way that he feels weak. Barbiturates (Nembutal, Siconal, Sodium Amytal and Senioril etc.) are drugs with similar effects. Due to their consumption, the person becomes lazy, irritable and apathetic because these substances reduce the activity of the muscles of the person. Many times they are used before and after surgery to provide comfort to the patient. They are used to provide relief to the patient in diseases like high blood pressure and epilepsy, but their use in higher doses than prescribed is dangerous. In this situation the person becomes helpless, inactive and relaxed.

4. Hallucinogenic drugs (Hallucinogens) - LSD is prominent among these drugs, with the use of which a person goes away from reality and starts dreaming during the day. LSD is such a powerful chemical that even its quantity equal to a grain of salt produces a reaction in the nervous system of a person, and the person gets affected mentally. It is taken orally in powder form or it is also consumed in liquid form. Its effect lasts for 8-10 hours and by not taking it after getting used to it, the person becomes mentally unbalanced, sinks into deep depression and wants to achieve it at every possible level. This drug has abundant habit forming properties.

Causes of drug abuse

The question is why does a person abuse these drugs? J. H. Wills, a famous psychiatrist from England, considers the following reasons to be effective-

(1) **Psychological Cause** – People whose emotional development is incomplete; Are hypersensitive; Are not self-supporting; They consider themselves worthless, inefficient and weak and have a dormant personality. They abuse these drugs because these drugs reduce their stress, struggle and laziness, soothe depression and awaken their curiosity and joy. and provide intensity to their experience.

(2) **Social Cause** - In societies where drug consumption is accepted, it is considered a symbol of high status, has cultural and religious acceptance and is considered a catalyst for spiritual

thinking and meditation. It is more prevalent because it is accepted by friends there and is considered a symbol of social values.

(3) **Physical Cause** - These drugs are misused for the desire for pleasure, mood swings, reducing sadness and depression and also for creating self-excitement. These substances relieve sorrow, induce sleep, stimulate sexual desire and eliminate despair and create indescribable joy.

(4) **Easily available** – One reason for the misuse of these drugs is that they are easily available in the society. Since ancient times, substances like opium, ganja, hashish, beedi, alcohol and morphine have been easily available to people. They are used to solve personal problems and to improve one.

Symptoms of Drug Addiction

1. A sense of euphoria or feeling "high"
2. Elevated mood.
3. An altered sense of visual, auditory and taste perception.
4. Extreme anxiety or agitation.
5. Paranoia.
6. Hallucinations.
7. Increased heart rate and blood pressure or heart attack.
8. Vomiting.
9. Seizures
10. Stroke
11. Mental confusion and brain damage

Problems and Remedies related to drug abuse

1. Measures to combat Drug- Trafficking
2. Control of drug abuse
3. Control on businessmen and trafficking of Drug
4. Control by giving Education of Evil-effects of Drug
5. Control by parents
6. Follow-up Programmes
7. Treatment of addicts

To control the drug trafficking the government of India introduced the Law in 1985
“Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

SUICIDE

Suicide is the taking of one’s own life. It is a death that happens when someone harms themselves because they want to end their life.

Suicide is a major public health problem and leading cause of death in the world. It is a immeasurable tragedy for the surviving families, friends and communities. Suicide is often related to mental health conditions, such as depressions, anxiety and substance use disorders, particularly if undiagnosed or untreated. Suicide is defined as death caused by self- directed injurious behaviour with intent to die as a result of the behaviour.

Durkheim has defined suicide in his work ‘**Suicide**’ as follows - "The word suicide is used for all those incidents of death, which are a direct or indirect result of the positive or negative action of the person who dies." , the future consequences of which he (the dying person) knows." On the basis of this definition, some characteristics related to suicide emerge which can be as follows-

Characteristics of Suicide

(1) **Result of Action** - Only such death will be kept in the category of suicide which is the result of the action of the person who died. i.e. causation between action and result

There is a relationship whether the relationship is direct or indirect. Action can be positive as well as negative.

(2) **Positive and Negative Action** – Positive action means such an action which is clearly the cause of death, whereas in negative action the cause of death remains unclear. For example, if a patriot commits suicide before falling into the hands of the enemy or a frustrated person, frustrated with life, commits suicide. In the first case of suicide the cause is clear, whereas in the second the cause of death is unclear. In other words, in the first case the verb is positive and in the second the verb is negative.

(3) **Logical Action** - One characteristic of suicide is that it is a logical action, that is, the person commits suicide thoughtfully and willingly and also knows the consequences of his action. For example, if a person falls into water with the intention of drowning, then it is an example of suicide, but if that person drowns by falling into water unknowingly or fraudulently, then it is not suicide in Durkheim's opinion. What is meant to say is that only that death will come under the category of suicide, in which the person commits suicide despite knowing the consequences of the action. For this reason Durkheim has also included sacrifices in suicide.

(4) **Acquainted with Consequences of Action** - A characteristic of suicide is that if the person is already aware of his action and even after that he continues to perform his actions as usual, then this also It will be called suicide. That is, if a person already knows about the consequences of any action and still continues to perform the same deadly action, then it is suicide. For example, in Durkheim's opinion, if a scholar neglects his food because he is very careful about his studies and dies due to over-exertion, then this is also suicide because excessive over-exertion and neglect of

Causes of Suicide

Depression or other mental health conditions

A history of suicide attempts

A family history of suicide, substance misuse, or mental disorders

Chronic pain

Recent release from prison

Exposure to family violence, including sexual or physical abuse

Direct or indirect exposure to others' suicidal behaviour

The presence of guns in the home

Types of suicide

According to **Durkheim** there are three types of suicide

1. Egoistic
2. Altruistic
3. Anomic
 1. **Egoistic**- One of these types, directs attention to the concept of social integration. Durkheim argues that when individual with weak social ties and low levels of integration into societal norms are more susceptible to egoistic suicide. This emphasizes the pivotal role of strong social bonds in preventing self destructive behaviours.
 2. **Altruistic**- It is always intentional. Altruistic suicide refers to the **self- sacrifice of one's own life** for the sake of the greater good. Altruistic suicide is a act of heroism, such as giving life for own country.
 3. **Anomic**- Anomic suicide is a type of suicide that occurs when there is a breakdown of social norms and values, leading to sense of purposelessness and a lack of direction in individual's lives.

TERRORISM

Terrorism can be broadly understood as a method of coercion that utilizes or threatens to utilize violence in order to spread fear and thereby attain political or ideological goals.

According to **UNODC (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime)** terrorism as “criminal acts, including against civilians, committed with intent to cause death or serious bodily injury, or taking of hostages, with the purpose to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature, and calls upon all States to prevent such acts and, if not prevented, to ensure that such acts are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

Characteristics

Terrorism is a technique of random and brutal harassment, coercion or destruction of life and property. It is used by such sub-national groups who want to achieve real or fraternal goals while working under different conditions of tension. The main characteristics of terrorism are-

1. This is against the state or society.
2. It has a political purpose.
3. This is illegal and unlawful.
4. It tries to scare not only the victim but also the common people and create fear and terror in them with the intention of oppressing and controlling them.

5. This creates a feeling of helplessness and helplessness among the common people.
6. This eliminates rational thought.
7. This causes a fight or flight response
8. There is arbitrariness in the violence committed because the selection of victims is haphazard and indiscriminate.

Objectives of terrorism

Terrorist acts frequently have a political purpose based on self-determination claims, Ethno nationalist frustrations, single issue causes (like abortion or the environment), or other ideological or religious causes that terrorists claim are a moral justification for their violent acts. One of the aims of terrorism is to provoke the authorities into using illegal, unconstitutional, and repressive measures and thereby to lose public support. Individuals and groups choose terrorism as a tactics because it can Act as a form of asymmetric warfare in order to directly force a government to agree to demands Get attention and thus political support for cause .Directly inspire more people the cause – propaganda of the deeds Spread or dominance of a particular religion Ending perceived government oppression

Types of terrorism

Wilkinson has defined four types of terrorism

1. Criminal
2. Psychic
3. War
4. Political

Five types of terrorism have been described (Mahendra Ved, The Hindustan Times, March 22, 1993):

- (1) State-sponsored terrorism, which is mostly Used by a weak state;
- (2) Faction sponsored terrorism, which is a common international manifestation that arises as a part of state resistance or separatist movements;
- (3) Crime-related terrorism which uses violence as a means to spread terror. and which uses money rather than political power for motivation,
- (4) Narco-terrorism which supports the drug trade for money, and
- (5) Conflict-driven Issue motivated) Terrorism which is inspired by disputes like ban on nuclear weapons, land rights, industrial establishments, winning elections etc.

Listed Terrorist Organisation

Al-Qa ida founded by Osama bin Laden

Islamic State

Islamic State East Asia

ISIS

Islamic State in Libya (IS-Libya)

Boko Haram

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is corruption ?
 - a. The abuse of entrusted power for public gain
 - b. The abuse of entrusted power for private gain
 - c. The abuse of entrusted power for private and public gain both
 - d. None of theseAnswer. B) The abuse of entrusted power for private gain

2. What is the cause of corruption ?
 - a. Greed of money and desires
 - b. High levels of market and political monopolization
 - c. Low economic freedom
 - d. All of the aboveAnswer. D) All of the above

3. What is the types of corruption ?
 - a. Bribery
 - b. Embezzlement
 - c. Nepotism and cronyism
 - d. All of the aboveAnswer. D) all of the above

4. What are the approaches to prevent corruption ?
 - a. Value- based approaches
 - b. Compliance-based approaches
 - c. Awareness and participation- based approaches
 - d. All of the aboveAnswer. D) All of the above

5. What is the purpose of RTI(right to information)
 - a. To promote transparency
 - b. To prevent corruption
 - c. To empower the citizens
 - d. All of the above

Answer. D) all of the above

6. When RTI act was passed?
- 2006
 - 2009
 - 2005
 - 2003

Answer. C) 2005

7. Which organization gives report on corruption?
- Human development index
 - United nations
 - Transparency international
 - Human rights commission

Answer. C) Transparency international

8. 'LOKPAAL' movement is related to
- Environment
 - Domestic violence
 - Unemployment
 - Corruption in public life

Answer. D) Corruption in public life

9. Which day celebrate international Anti-Corruption day?
- 9 Dec.
 - 22 Dec.
 - 2 Oct.
 - 1 May

Answer A) 9 Dec.

10. Anna Hazare is recognized by which social movement
- Lokpal movement
 - Nirbhaya movement
 - Narmada Bachao movement
 - Chipko movement

Answer. A) Lokpal movement

11. What is cyber crime?
- A criminal activity that involves a computer
 - Crimes in which the computer is used as a weapon
 - Crimes in which the computer is used as an accessory to a crime
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

12. What is the purpose behind the cyber crime?
- To generate profit

- b. To damage computers devices or disable them
 - c. To spread illegal information
 - d. All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above

13. What is the primary objective of cyber crime ?
- a. Financial
 - b. Misinformation
 - c. Stealing data
 - d. Disabling computer devices
- Answer. A) Financial

14. Which of the following is not a type of cybercrime?
- a. Denial of Service
 - b. Man in the Middle
 - c. Malware
 - d. GPS
- Answer. D)GPS

15. Which of the following is a type of cyber attack?

- a) Phishing
 - b) Cryptojacking
 - c) Password Attack
 - d) All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above

16. Which is defined as an attempt to harm, damage or cause threat to a system or network?

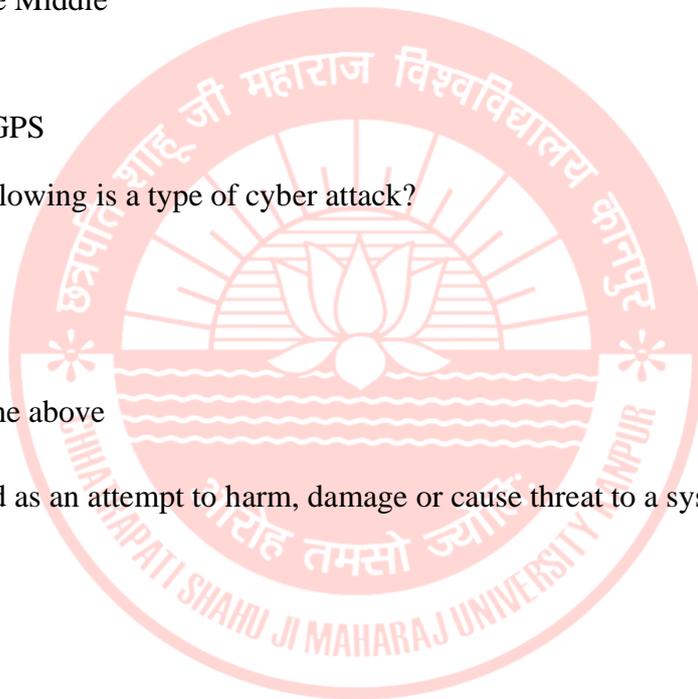
- a) Digital crime
 - b) Threats
 - c) System hijacking
 - d) Cyber Attack
- Answer. D) Cyber attack

17. Which step is not followed by cyber-criminals in data breaching?

- a) Ex filtration
 - b) Research and info-gathering
 - c) Attack the system
 - d) fixing the cyber security
- Answer. D) fixing the cyber security

18. An attempt to steal, spy, damage or destroy computer systems, networks, or their associated information is called

- a) Cyber attack
- b) Computer security
- c) Cryptography



d) Digital hacking

Answer. A) Cyber Attack

19. What are the features of cyber security?

a) Compliance

b) Biometric data

c) Utilizes Passwords

d) All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

20. A highly skilled hacker who provides cyber security for the country or state, hired by Governments is called

a) Nation / State sponsored hackers

b) Cyber hackers

c) Special Hackers

d) Government Hackers

Answer. A)) Nation / State sponsored hackers

21. Which one is not a type of peer-to-peer cyber-crime?

a) Worms to individuals

b) Injecting Trojans to a target victim

c) Credit card details leak in the deep web

d) Phishing

Answer. C) Credit card details leak in the deep web

22. What is phishing?

a. A fraudulent practice of sending emails

b. Fishing in nearest pond

c. Talking on Skype

d. None of these

Answer. A) A fraudulent practice of sending emails

22. Hackers whose main motive is, to gain financial profit by doing cyber crimes is called

a) White Hat Hackers

b) Black Hat Hackers

c) Red Hat Hackers

d) Gray Hat Hackers

Answer. B)) Black Hat Hackers

23. When a cyber-criminal digitally convince an individual to provide confidential information regarding his bank or credit card, is called

a) Cyber attack

b) Phishing attack

c) e-mail attack

d) digital attack

Answer. B) Phishing attack

24. How to protect yourself against the cybercrime?

a. Using strong password

b. Keeping software updated

c. Strengthen home Network

d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

25. To protect from cybercrime for its citizen government introduced which act?

a. The information technology act, 2000

b. The privacy policy protection act

c. The digital information protection act

d. None of these

Answer. A) The information technology act, 2000

26. Which type of problem is cybercrime?

a. Global problem

b. National problem

c. Domestic problem

d. Intercontinental problem

Answer. A) Global problem

27. Which one is not a good mean of safeguarding privacy ?

a. Biometric verification

b. ID based verification

c. Password based verification

d. Switching off the mobile phone

Answer. D) Switching off the mobile phone

28. When someone harassing through electronic message is called

a. Hacking

b. Phishing

c. Stalking

d. Abusing

Answer. C) Stalking

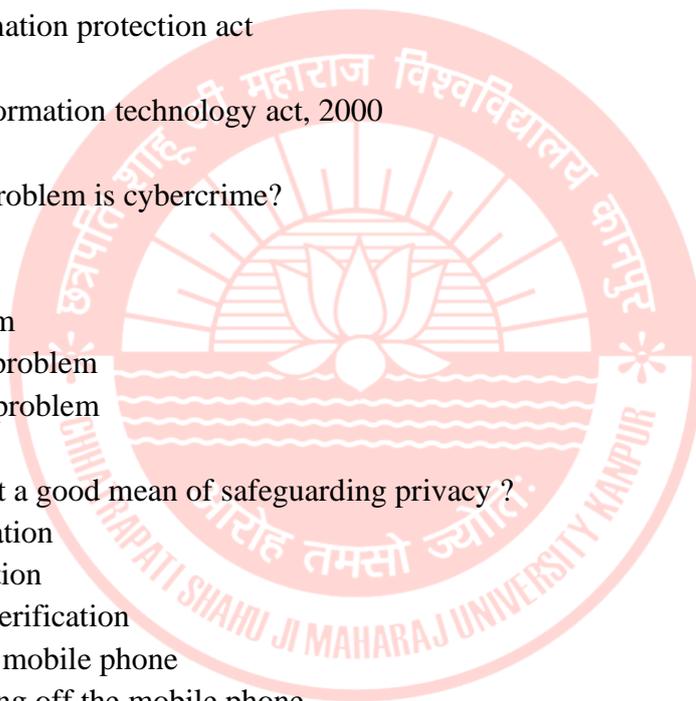
29. Which one is not a type of cybercrime?

a. Data stealing

b. Online forgery

c. Damaging data

d. installing antivirus for protection



Answer. D)Installing antivirus for protection

30.Cyber crimes can be recognized into how many main categories

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 3
- d. 6

Answer. A)4

31. Which one is not included into the four major categories of cybercrimes

- a. Identity Theft
- b. Fraud
- c. Hacking and Harassing
- d. Talking on Skype

Answer. D) Talking on Skype

32. What is Drug addiction?

- a Excessive use of psychoactive drugs
- b Substance use disorder
- c. Un control the use of legal or illegal drug
- d.All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

33. In which age, Drug addiction is a serious problem?

- a) Childhood
- b) Adolescence
- c) Adulthood
- d) Old Age

Answer. B) Adolescence

34. On which day International Day Against Drug Abuse celebrated ?

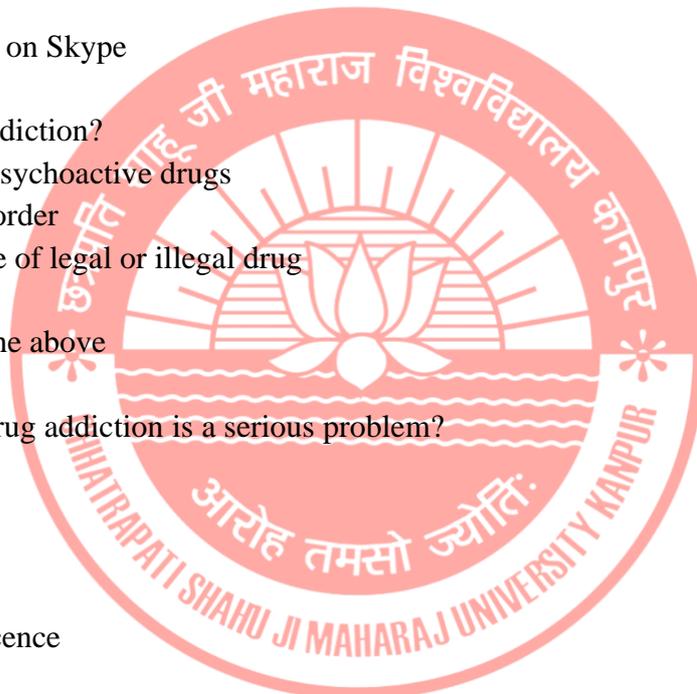
- a. 28 June
- b. 7 April
- c. 26 June
- d. 30 January

Answer. c) 26 June

35.Which of the following drugs is not used commonly by the youth in India

- a) Heroin
- b) Cannabis
- c) Opium
- d) Orphan Drug

Answer. D) Orphan Drug



36. Which type of problems occurs by heavy drug addiction?

- a. Sleeping and Feeding
- b. Tremors
- c. Nausea
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

37. what is the full form of LSD

- a. Lysergic Acid Diethylamide
- b. Large Acid Diethylamide
- c. Low Acid Diethylamide
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Lysergic Acid Diethylamide

38. Which drug is not a hallucinogenic?

- a. LSD
- b. Heroin
- c. Cannabis
- d. Antibiotics

Answer. D)Antibiotics

39. Which one is an important factor in substance abuse?

- a. Whether the substances are regularly used by other family members
- b. Whether the family environment is very poor
- c. Whether you are a single child
- d. Whether you are born in the rural area

Answer. A) Whether the substances are regularly used by other family members

40. what is cannabis Sativa ?

- a. A type of drug
- b. A type chocolate
- c. A type of food
- d. A type of spice

Answer. A) A type of drug

41. Which India's state is most affected by Drug abuse?

- a. Haryana
- b. Punjab
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Bihar

Answer. b) Punjab

42. What is ' meow meow'?

- a. A cat

- b. A cartoon
- c. A type of drug
- d. None of these

Answer. C) A type of drug

43. Which part of our body deadly affected by over consumption of alcohol ?

- a. Heart
- b. Stomach
- c. Liver
- d. Brain

Answer. C)Liver

44. Tobacco is contain which type of alkaloid?

- a. Morphine
- b. Nicotine
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Caffeine

Answer. B) Nicotine

45. What is Depressant?

- a. A type of medicine which provide energy to the body
- b. A type of medicine that induce sleep, relive anxiety
- c. A type of medicine that cause nausea
- d. None of these

Answer. B) A type of medicine that induce sleep, relive anxiety

46. What is the objective of drug rehabilitation?

- a. Educate to drug addict
- b. Social well being of drug addict
- c. complete abstaining from drug
- d. All of the above

Answer. D)All of the above

47. What is the full form of NDPS

- a. National drugs and psychotropic substances
- b. National drugs and psychological substances
- c. National development of public substances
- d. National development of pure substances

Answer. A) National drugs and psychotropic substances

48. How can we save our youth from drug addiction?

- a. By educate our teens about the negative effects of drug abuse
- b. Parents must pay attention on their teens activity

- c. Harsh restrictions on drug mafias
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

49. Article 47 of the Indian constitution states that.....

- a. Right to education
- b. Right to life
- c. Right to equality
- d. State shall prohibit drugs and intoxicating drinks.

Answer. D) State shall prohibit drugs and intoxicating drinks.

50. What is the most threatening form of drug addiction

- a. Complete dependence on drug
- b. Partial dependence over drug
- c. It is a cause of domestic violence
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Complete dependence on drug

51. 'Suicide' book is written by whom ?

- a. Max Weber
- b. Auguste Comte
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Herbert Spencer

Answer. C)Emile Durkheim

52. How many types of suicide mentioned by Durkheim

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 6

Answer. A) 4

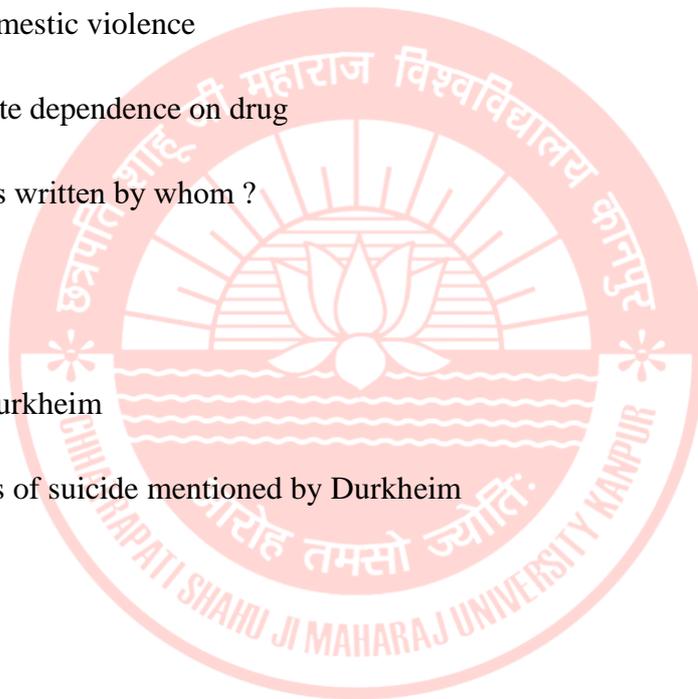
53. Which type of suicide did not mention by Durkheim

- a. Altruistic
- b. Fatalistic
- c. Egoistic
- d. Realistic

Answer. D) Realistic

54. what is the causes of suicide?

- a. social causes
- b. Psychological causes
- c. Economical causes
- d. All of the above



Answer. D) All of the above

55. Which type of suicide is that when someone end his/her life for others good?

- a. Fatalistic
- b. Egoistic
- c. Altruistic
- d. Anomic

Answer. C) Altruistic

56. Which type of suicide was Sati Pratha ?

- a. Anomic
- b. Fatalistic
- c. Altruistic
- d. Realistic

Answer. C) Altruistic

57. How can be prevented suicide?

- a. By Emotional support
- b. Better counselling
- c. Teach coping and problem-solving skills
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

58. In which age group suicide occurs with great frequency ?

- a. Adult
- b. Adolescence
- c. Middle age
- d. Old age

Answer. B) Adolescence

59. What is Euthanasia ?

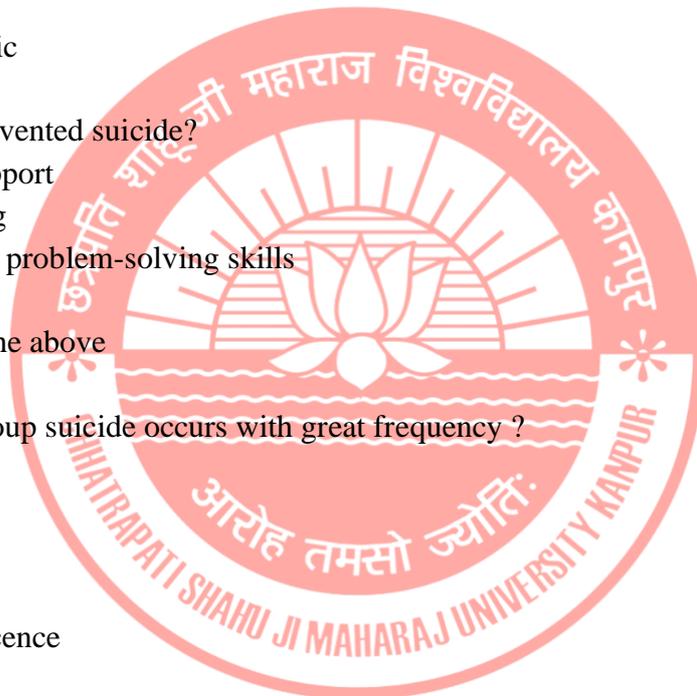
- a. A type of disease
- b. A type of assisted suicide
- c. A type of law
- d. None of these

Answer. B) . A type of assisted suicide

60. In India euthanasia is a

- a. Justified law
- b. Crime
- c. Custom
- d. Habit

Answer. B) Crime



61. What is terrorism?

- a. Terrorism is a kind of violence, or the threat of it, in service of a broadly political or religious aim
- b. It is a type of violence which is used by one nation to another nation
- c. It is a type of justice
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Terrorism is a kind of violence, or the threat of it, in service of a broadly political or religious aim

62. A) Jihad is an example of which kind of terrorism?

- a. Revolutionary
- b. Political
- c. Religious
- d. Socio- Economic

Answer. B) Religious

63. How can a country stop terrorism ?

- a. Stepping up the exchange of information
- b. Securing external borders
- c. Making secret agencies strong
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

64. Which terrorist organization attacked on World Trade Center ?

- a. Boko Haram
- b. Al- Qa'ida
- c. ISIS
- d. Haqqani Network

Answer. Al- Qa'ida

65. Which terrorist organization attacked in Mumbai's Oberoi Hotel in 2008 ?

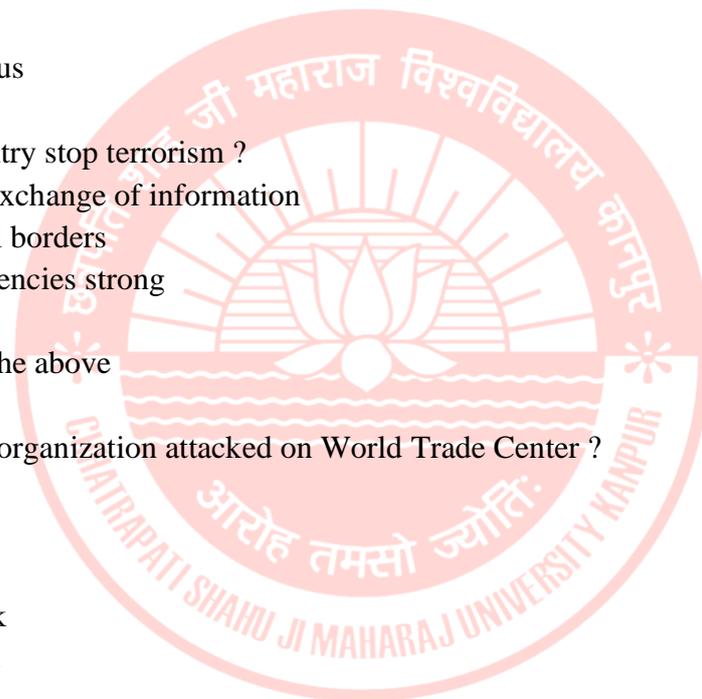
- a. Al- Qa'ida
- b. Lashkar- e- Taiba
- c. Jaish- e- Mohammed
- d. ISIS

Answer. B) Lashkar- e- Taiba

66. LTTE is a rebellion organization which work in

- a. Myanmar
- b. Bhutan
- c. Sri Lanka
- d. Pakistan

Answer. C) Sri Lanka



67. What is the full form of LITTE

- a. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
- b. Liberation terrorist of Tamil Eelam
- c. Liberal terrorist of Tamil Eelam
- d. Little Tiger of Tamil Eelam

Answer. A) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

68. Which militant organization killed India's former Prime Minister Rajeev Gandhi?

- a. ISIS
- b. SIMI
- c. LITTE
- d. AQ

Answer.c) LITTE

69. Who was the founder of Al- Qa'ida terrorist organization

- a. Osama bin Laden
- b. Al- Zawahiri
- c. Mohammad Masood Azhar Alvi
- d. Abu Omar al- Baghdadi

Answer.a) Osama bin Laden

70. A secret agency who combats against terrorism is called Mossad related to which country

- a. America
- b. Britain
- c. France
- d. Israel

Answer. Israel

71. CIA is a secret agency of which country?

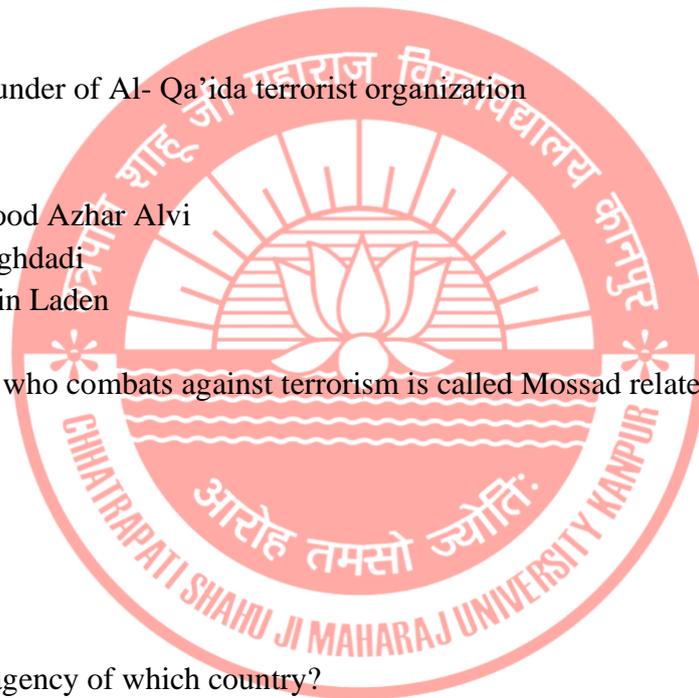
- a. America
- b. Australia
- c. New Zealand
- d. England

Answer. A) America

72. RAW is a secret agency of which country?

- a. India
- b. Bangladesh
- c. Sri lanka
- d. Pakistan

Answer. A) India



73. ISI is a secret agency of which country?

- a. Russia
- b. Bhutan
- c. Pakistan
- d. Bangladesh

Answer. C) Pakistan

74. What is the full form of RAW

- a. Research and Analysis Wing
- b. Reward and Analysis Wing
- c. Remand and Analysis Wing
- d. Reality and Analysis Wing

Answer.a) Research and Analysis Wing

75. What is the full form of CIA

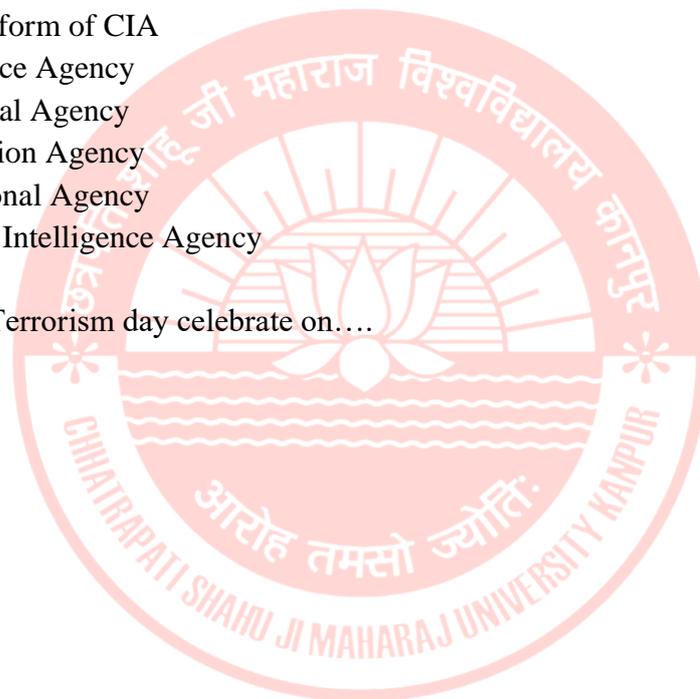
- a. Central Intelligence Agency
- b. Central Intellectual Agency
- c. Central Information Agency
- d. Central International Agency

Answer.a) . Central Intelligence Agency

76. National Anti- Terrorism day celebrate on....

- a. 1 May
- b. 21 May
- c. 2 Oct.
- d. 30 Jan.

Answer. B) 21 May





Poverty

Poverty is defined as the state or condition where people and communities cannot meet a minimum standard of living because they lack the proper resources. These includes financial resources, basic healthcare and education, clean drinking water and infrastructure.

Beaver has written, "Poverty may be defined as a standard of living in which health and physical efficiency cannot be maintained."

In Goddard's opinion, "Poverty is the condition of inadequate supply of those things which a person requires to maintain the health and strength of himself and his dependents.

On the basis of the above definitions of poverty, it is concluded that poverty is –

- (1) Minimum income for survival - poverty line,
- (2) Minimum standard of living,
- (3) Standard of living prevailing at a particular time and place, this can be seen on the basis of
- (4) Fulfillment of essential needs for survival, (5) fixed minimum standard of living as per the norms existing in the society, (6) inequality, and (7) promise.

TYPES OF POVERTY

According to Shepard and Voss there is two types of poverty

1. Absolute poverty
2. Relative poverty

1. **Absolute Poverty** - In absolute poverty, a person lacks food, shelter, medical facilities and other essential needs for survival because they do not have money to buy essential needs. Under this, the basis of measurement of poverty is measured from annual income level and poverty line. People whose income is less than the prescribed annual income are called poor. This method is not completely free from faults, because there are elements present in it which affect the needs of the family, such as number of dependents in the family, age and gender of the members, geographical structure etc.

2 **Relative Poverty** – Adequate to the concept of absolute poverty Criticism has been raised because this poverty does not include the changing parameters of needs and facilities, but is stable, but the thing which is a convenience today becomes a necessity in the future - for example, some time ago in India, television was among the convenience items. Was included, but now it is becoming a necessity for every person. In this way, due to change in the standard

of living of the country, the criteria of poverty also changes, hence relative poverty evaluates the comparative situation in two times, in two places and between two people, like - in America the situation which is assessed as poverty. Yes, for India that situation is not that of poverty. Thus poverty is a relative fact.

Causes of poverty

The causes of poverty are excessive population, fatal and contagious diseases, natural disasters, low agricultural yields, unemployment, casteism, illiteracy, gender inequality, environmental problems, changing trends in the economy of the country, untouchability, little or limited access to people's rights, Problems such as political violence, sponsored crime, corruption, lack of encouragement, inaction, ancient social beliefs, etc. have to be faced. Poverty has become a big problem of the world, efforts are being made across the world today to remove poverty, but the problem is that it does not take the name of ending. This problem affects a human's economic and daily life. Poverty teaches man to live like a slave in which he has to the lack of education of the poor, his nature and speech also make a difference. Living in a world of poor people has become a curse. Getting enough money to get food is like getting relief from a curse for the poor, that's why they do not have access to education.

David Ilesh, in his article "**Poverty Theories and Income Maintenance Validity and Policy Relevance**," **Social Science Quarterly, 1973**, discusses **three reasons** - (1) The individual,

(2) The culture or subculture of poverty, and

(3) The social structure.

Ryan and Chilman have considered the culture of poverty as the main reason..

B. N. Ganguly has analyzed the following causes of poverty in India in *The Challenge of Poverty in India*: foreign rule, exploitation of class society, over-population, lack of capital, high illiteracy, lack of economic motivation and ambition, poor health and hot climate. Lack of physical strength, lack of committed and honest administrators, lack of social and economic mobility, unmotivated and archaic social system and exploitative land system which keeps the farmers in a completely sedentary state.

Ferris and Gillin and Gillin have considered personal, social, economic, political, and cultural reasons responsible for poverty.

Personal Causes - Many times a person is not able to take care of himself and his family well due to his personal inabilities, due to which he has to face poverty. There are many types of these personal disabilities, which are as follows-

1. **Physical Disabilities** - When a person loses his ability to work due to a prolonged illness due to which he spends a lot of money on his illness and due to this he becomes poor.

2. **Mental disabilities**- Mental disability is also responsible for poverty. People who are mentally backward and disabled are unable to do any work properly. As a result, they depend on others to fulfill their essential needs, which leads to poverty.

3. **Hereditary disabilities**- Some disabilities are inherited by a person from birth due to which he is unable to do any work and as a result becomes poor. They are blind, lame, weak, sharp minded and have low intelligence by birth. Due to this, they are not able to earn their living properly and poverty increases among them.

4. **Circumstantial inefficiencies** - Sometimes circumstances also make a person incompetent, such as loss in business or making a child a child with high aspirations since birth - this makes him ineffective in the future, because according to the circumstances of early life, If the aspirations of life are not fulfilled then the person makes himself incompetent, he is unable to do any work and this leads to poverty.

5. **Wastefulness-sometimes** a person is involved in an addiction (alcohol, gambling, prostitution, they become victims of smoking) which consumes their income. As a result they become poor. The habit of spending unnecessarily also leads a person to poverty. Laziness and physical labour never make a person poor. Thus, as a result of many individual reasons, people become poor.

Social Causes:

Social causes include those Factors can be taken which are responsible for bringing inequality in the Indian social system. Poverty exists among lower castes, classes and tribes in India. These people are divided in the society in such a way that they are considered unfit to do higher professions. In this way the society is responsible for their exploitation. They don't even have the ability to fight against it. Religious superstition, joint family system and many restrictions fostered by the caste system are responsible for poverty.

(3) **Economic Causes** – Inadequate development, inflation, Lack of capital, lack of efficiency, and unemployment are the economic reasons that lead to increase in poverty. These affect poverty in the following ways.

Inadequate Development - Five-year plans have been carrying out development work under the guidance of the Planning Commission since April, 1951. Eight five year plans have been completed. The Ninth Five Year Plan is going on but the growth rate during this period of 50 years has been 3.5%. Increase in production, traffic, employment opportunities, housing, per capita income per month. The targets of per capita clothing, health facilities, development of human resources etc. have all been very less achieved. Due to not completing the plans keeping in mind the population growth, the development programs are not giving the desired results and hence the expected reduction in poverty is also not happening. Even today, about 26.32 crore people are poor in the country.

Inflation – Inflation is directly related to poverty. As inflation increases, poverty also increases. Due to inflation, the purchasing power of the rupee decreases, due to this the purchasing power of a poor person's income further decreases and he goes towards the bottom. According to the base year of 1960-61, the value of rupee was only 7.60 paise in May 1994,

which is now only 5 paise. Due to inflation or price rise, those above the poverty line remain below this line and those below it remain even lower and are unable to rise up.

Lack of Capital – Due to lack of capital, new industries and factories are not able to open. Due to this lack, there is hindrance in industrial development which prevents the growth of new business opportunities and also leads to closure of old industries. The actual situation of capital is a matter of concern. The amount of foreign debt in India is increasing every year. Crores of rupees of interest have to be paid on this. Lack of capital, payment of interest etc. increase poverty.

Lack of Efficiency - Lower class, laborers, craftsmen and other people lack efficiency due to many reasons, such as lack of proper training, literacy and education. Due to poverty, a large part of the population is not able to get average education and training due to which they cannot get good employment.

Unemployment- A major economic factor of poverty is the severe form of unemployment. There has been a huge increase in unemployment in the country in the last years. According to the employment office, by the end of June 1991, the names of 406 lakh unemployed people were registered. It has been estimated that by 2002 the number of unemployed in the country is likely to increase to approximately 9 crore 40 lakhs. Under these circumstances, the severe form of educated unemployment is promoting brain drain and forcing graduates, craftsmen, farmers, industrial workers, labourers, literates etc. to live a life of poverty.

(4) Political Causes – Political instability is also responsible for poverty. When the economic resources of the nation come into the hands of the country's politicians, they themselves become resourceful people and want to maintain poverty only with small slogans like 'end poverty'. Eleanor Graham is of the opinion that the political slogan of poverty alleviation is the contribution of those who are themselves well-off, the poor people did not raise such a slogan. Poverty also arises as a result of political instability

(5) Illiteracy - The reason for poverty is also the ignorance and illiteracy of the people. Literacy increased from 18.3% in 1951 to 65.38% in 2001. In 2001, India had the highest number of illiterates in the world at 35.55 crore. Due to lack of education, people are unable to evaluate their situation neither from a logical point of view nor at an emotional level. Despite seeing the villagers being exploited by moneylenders for centuries, they do not develop the consciousness to end illiteracy and at least make their children literate. Today, educational qualification is necessary for every work, importance is being given to training in all fields like agriculture, mechanics, industry, teaching, Ayurveda etc. If awareness about this is not brought in time, India will become poorer due to ignorance. By reading, a person gets awakened in his conscience to understand his good and bad and how he has to earn his livelihood. Therefore, the important cause of poverty is illiteracy.

(6) **Culture of Poverty** - Davis Ilesh has said that the reason for poverty is the way of living of the poor or the culture of poverty. Beliefs, ways of life, values, norms of the poor, considering present poverty as a result of past birth etc.

(7.) **Population Growth** - Decline, stability or growth of population has a direct impact on the distribution of per capita national income, unemployment, education, housing and health facilities and fulfillment of essential needs, which are the decisive factors of poverty. According to government in present time in India more than **80 crore** people are below poverty line.

Measurement of poverty

Poverty of a country can be measured on three grounds -

- (1) National Income,
- (2) Per Capita Income, and
- (3) Per capita consumption expenditure.

(1) National Income

To find the national income, the goods and services available in any year are looked at, but regarding which goods and facts should be taken, Pigou believes that in the national income only those assets are taken which can be measured in currency. In Marshall's opinion, the national income of a country can include the material and non-material goods produced through natural resources by the labor and capital of that country, the income received from foreign countries and all the services.

According to Fisher, only that part of the total production which is used in a year is included in national income. In this way, the economic progress of a country can be told on the basis of its national income. National income is also an estimated index of economic welfare. From this, the distribution of the country's income, standard of living of the people and per capita income can also be known and on the basis of per capita income, the total national income can be determined.

(2) Per Capita Income

Per capita personal income is also a yardstick to measure poverty in a society. But this is a bit controversial because it can reveal the expenses of a family and on the basis of this, poverty can be clarified by doing a comparative study.

(3) Per Head Consumption Expenditure

Poverty can also be measured on the basis of people's expenditure on consumption. To measure poverty, a minimum level of needs has been fixed, that is, a person who is unable to meet the minimum needs of material life will be placed in the category of poor. The requirement per

person living in rural areas per day is **2400 calories** The requirement per person living in urban areas per day is **2100 calories**

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

1. Five year plans
2. National Food for Work Programme
3. Sampoorna Grameen Rojga Yojana
4. Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana
5. Rural Employment Generation Programme
6. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar yojana
7. Stand up India Scheme
8. Manrega Scheme
9. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

Ideas to Eradicate Poverty

1. Creating Employment
2. Reform in agriculture system
3. Control population
4. Professional education
5. Proper distribution of resources
6. Eradication of anti social customs
7. Rapid industrialization in backward areas

Caste inequality

Through a hierarchical system, the assignment of basic rights among various castes is highly unequal, with those at the top enjoying most rights coupled with least duties and those at the bottom performing most duties coupled with no rights.

Caste system divide people into unequal and hierarchical social groups. Those at the bottom are considered 'lesser human beings', impure and 'polluting' to other caste groups. They are known to be untouchable and subjected to so called 'untouchability practices' in both public and private sphere. The nature of inequality in the Indian social system can be seen in the caste system. In India, there are four castes described as Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. Their basis and duties were different. There was inequality among them in terms of social prestige. This inequality was transmitted from generation to generation, which was based on the results of karma, that is, the highest position was of Brahmins, who did the work of study and teaching; Kshatriyas were the protectors of the society, Vaishyas were related to Artha, the work of Shudras was to serve the above mentioned three castes.

The caste in which one was born, he used to get Vaimi Ho status. Social inequality of caste is considered fair and equitable. Caste is both a form of social stratification and a status group.

According to Majumdar and T.N. Madan " caste is a closed class".

From the historical point of view the following inequalities of caste can be described as that period or era. The social philosophy of caste was governed by rules and was not influenced by the modern ideology of rights and duties.

According to **G. S. Ghurye**, these symptoms of caste inequalities **are mainly the following six**

- (1) Segmental division of society,
- (2) Stratification,
- (3) Restrictions on food and social co-habitation,
- (4) Civil and religious disabilities and privileges of different castes. (5) Lack of free choice of occupation, and
- (6) Restrictions on marriage.

E.A.H. Blunt has mentioned the following seven prohibitions in Social Service in India, which explain the inequalities among castes:

1. Queue prohibition- A person of one caste should sit in the queue of people of which caste and eat food and in which queue he should not.
2. Culinary prohibitions – Which persons of a caste can consume food cooked by it and which it cannot eat?
3. Food prohibition-What rituals should a person of a caste follow while eating?
4. Water prohibition – Water from whose hand one should drink and water from whose hand one should not.
5. Food prohibitions – what a caste should eat and what it should not eat.
6. Hookah-Water-Prohibition- Whose hookah water should one drink and with whom one should drink while sitting.
7. Utensils-Prohibitions-What type of utensils should be used for eating, drinking or cooking food.

Religious Problems

Indian society is a country of different religions, hence it is natural that religious fights, conflicts and many types of disharmonies will arise here. For the last few centuries, there have been continuous social, religious, economic, political and cultural conflicts between the followers of Hindu and Islamic religions, due to which there is disharmony at the local and national level. For the last few decades, disharmony can be seen due to discord, dispute, separation, hatred, conflict, tension, fights, fighting, arson among the religions of other religions like Hindu, Sikh, Christian and ethnic groups. For the stability and continuity of India's national harmony and integration, it is necessary to study the causes, disadvantages and measures to prevent religious disharmony, which are as follows:

Characteristics of Religious Disharmony - On the basis of the above definitions of religious disharmony, its following characteristics are clear –

Related to Religious Groups - Religious disharmony is related to religious organization, group or sect. People of a religion consider themselves members of a religious organization. If

there are small groups of different opinions in the religion, then the person finds himself in a more narrow situation and limits himself to a particular branch of religion, like Vaishnav, Shaiva etc. in Hinduism, and Shia in Islam. And Sunni.

Feeling of superiority - Members of one religion have a very strong feeling of superiority towards their own religion and they have a feeling of hatred towards other religions. They consider their religion, deities, values, ideals, customs etc. as superior. These sentiments promote religious disharmony.

Feeling of Indifference - Religious disharmony arises only when it is seen and found that the rituals, values, ideals, deities, clothes, ways of life of one religion are different from those of another religion. Culture and religious characteristics are viewed with disregard, disdain and hatred. This is also the root cause of religious disharmony.

Feeling of Alienation – The feeling of alienation is very intense among religious followers. One religious group prefers to remain isolated and away from other religious groups. Instead of mutual love, affection, cooperation and harmony, there is social, political, cultural, religious separation and disharmony.

Fear of Loss - People of one religion are constantly afraid of people of other religion, directly or indirectly, that they may harm them. These people are always afraid of each other that someone might destroy their property, house, shop, locality, religious place.

Feeling of Hate - Due to the strong feeling of communalism, people of one religion hate people of other religion.

Lack of Adaptation – There is a lack of mutual compromise or adaptation among people of different religions.

Religious Dogmatism – People of a religion have fanatical devotion towards their religion, actions and conduct. On the basis of the above definitions and characteristics of religion, it can be said that religion is a religious group in which there are many narrow-mindedness, there is fanatical loyalty and devotion towards one's religion and there is hatred, isolation, fear and neglect towards other religions. There is a feeling of etc. due to which there are conflicts, fights etc. among the followers of different religions, which creates disharmony in the society.

Causes of religious disharmony

Religion gives rise to communalism which is a combination of narrow-mindedness and its objective is to fulfill self-interest. In comparison to other countries, religious incompatibility in India nowadays remains a complex and unsatisfactory problem which has put the unity of the country in danger. There are many reasons for this problem, both historical and contemporary. The main notable reasons for this are as follows -

1. **Historical Causes** - If you look at the history of India, you will find that in ancient times, many invaders like Shaka, Hun, Kushan, Mughal, Pathan etc. kept coming to India and there was conflict. When Muslims came to India the situation of conflict became more tense. Some fanatically religious Muslim rulers promoted communalism. The British instigated communalism among Hindus and Muslims under the policy of 'divide and rule', which

increased religious disharmony. Because of him Hindus and Muslims always kept fighting. As a result of this religious disharmony, Hindustan and Pakistan were formed in 1947, which is the culmination of religious disharmony.

2. Psychological Causes - Muslims are minority in India and Hindus are majority. It has settled in the minds of Muslims that Hindus exploit us economically. Do not provide proper opportunities for development. They fear that Hindu people can kill and destroy us at any time. They have hatred, malice towards each other, sacrificed their lives in the war against Pakistan. This is the main cause of disharmony which works at the level of the individual.

3. Religious Dogmatism - In a way, religious reasons control and manage disharmony. Religiosity is also the reason for the origin and development of religious disharmony. The heads of all religions consider their religion supreme, superior and good and look at other religions with inferiority complex. The guardians, representatives, propagators and followers of religions criticize other religions. Create hatred, tension, animosity and hatred towards others. This creates mutual communalism among religions and conflicts occur which further creates disharmony in different areas.

4. Geographical Causes – In India, people of one caste, race, caste, language-speaking group, religion etc. reside at one place. A feeling of mutual ego develops among them and hatred towards people of other community, religion and culture develops. This religious geographical narrowness further promotes disharmony.

5. Religious Organizations - Ever since modern means of transport, means of communication, printing press, newspapers and magazines have become available, religious organizations have also been organized and organized at the village, town, district, state and all India level. They have become those who fulfill the needs of their respective followers. Protect your self-interests. Create inflammatory feelings towards followers of other religions. They collect weapons to protect themselves. The members give training to use them and sometimes even use these weapons when riots occur between different communities, which is highly condemnable. These types of organizations promote communal riots, tensions and conflicts, which creates disharmony in social, political, economic etc. areas.

6. Cultural Differences - Due to great differences in the culture of Hindus and Muslims, there has been cultural distance between them. Their food, clothing, religion, lifestyle, customs, traditions, gods and goddesses etc. are different. Followers of both the religions consider their respective traditions related to the method and type of marriage, divorce, widow remarriage etc. as superior to each other. This very approach creates cultural differences, animosity, tension, conflict and fights.

8. Political Interest – After independence, the government in India is selected through voting. The one who has majority wins the elections and forms the government. Casteism and religious sentiments are used in elections. Many political parties are formed on the basis of religion and communalism. In elections from Gram Panchayat to Lok Sabha,

candidates are fielded on the basis of religion and votes are sought. Religious discrimination is resorted to in elections. of each other Per is provoked. Due to this, fights and conflicts increase in the society, which creates a situation of disharmony in many areas.

9. **Interest of non-social elements** - Anti-social elements in the society also indulge in looting, theft etc. to increase communalism under the guise of religion. Whenever there is a religious festival or celebration, miscreants create conflict between followers of two religions. Throw stones at processions etc. The fight escalates. A stampede breaks out. Taking advantage of this opportunity, goons loot shops. Let's set it on fire. The miscreants run away and others are killed. People think that these are the works of people of other religions. This has been seen many times.

Consequences of Religious Disharmony

1. Mutual Tensions
2. Loss of life and wealth
3. Political Unstability and Unreliability
4. Increase in Anarchy
5. Hindrance in Development
6. Hindrance in National Unity
7. Conflict at National Level
8. Insecure life

Ethnic Problems

Ethnicity has been defined as: "the social group a person belongs to, and either identifies with or is identified with by others, as a result of a mix of cultural and other factors including language, diet, religion, ancestry and physical features traditionally associated with race".

Ethnic conflict arises if ethnic groups compete for the same goal, notably, power, access to resources, or territory. The interests of a society's elite class play an important role in mobilizing ethnic groups to engage in ethnic conflicts. Ethnic conflict is thus similar to other political interest conflicts.

Theodorson and Theodorson, while giving the definition of ethnic group, have given the following explanation:

"An ethnic group is a group with common cultural traditions and a sense of identity that exists as a sub-group within a larger society. Members of an ethnic group differ from other members of their society in certain cultural characteristics. They have their own language and religion as well as their own unique sense of group identity, but this concept is generally used to refer to many specific cultural groups in a society. If so, some writers also relate the ethnic group to the dominant cultural group." You cautioned, "Ethnic groups should not be confused with racial groups." It is possible to consider an ethnic group as a species group, but this is generally incorrect.

An ethnic group may differ from another in many ways, such as its origin and race. But on the basis of this difference it will be called a species and not an ethnicity. Ethnicity is also a group or community which, if it is different from other groups or communities on the basis of religion, culture, language etc. or on the basis of combination of all these qualities, will be called ethnicity.

Characteristics of Ethnic

Following are some of the characteristics of ethnicity.

- 1) Ethnicity relates to ascriptive identities like caste, language religion, region etc.
- 2) Inequality in terms of sharing power between two ethnic groups results into conflict. The ethnicity is socially mobilised and territorially confined. It has numerically sufficient population, and is a pool of symbols depicting distinctiveness. It has a reference group in relation to which/whom a sense of relative deprivation (real or imagined) is aggregated
- 3) Being left out of the developmental process or even being a victim of uneven development, ethnicity causes ethnic movements.
- 4) Ethnicity is manifested in Indian politics not merely due to grassroot discontent but is also a creation of vested political interest.
- 5) Ethnic groups that use ethnicity to make demands in the political arena for alteration in their status, in their economic well-being, etc. are engaged very often in a form of interest group politics

Regional Problems

Regional disharmony or problem is the disharmony that is prevalent in different settlements of the society settled in a certain area and is the chaos, conflict or imbalance existing between the societies settled in two or more areas, that is, regional disharmony. It exists in the form of intra-regional and inter-regional. In India, the mutual conflicts, fights, jealousy and disruptive situations that occur between different religions, different linguistic groups, ethnic groups etc. living in the same area is called inter-regional disharmony. Similarly, in India, the mutual conflict between linguistic, ethnic groups and religious followers living in different regional or regional areas is called inter-regional disharmony.

Characteristics of Region and Regional Disharmony

Many scholars have described the characteristics of regions and regional disharmonies. What Lundberg, Bogardus, Radhakamal Mukherjee etc. have mentioned are in essence as follows –

1. **Learned Behavior** - Leaders of a specific area promote and spread regional sentiments on the basis of plans, cultural characteristics, problems etc. of their area. Local people imitate the feelings, thoughts, viewpoints etc. of those leaders and spread the feeling of regionalism among each other. In this way, regionalism is a learned behavior.
2. **Local Patriotism** - People of a certain, limited geographical area have a feeling of loyalty and devotion towards their place, culture, society etc. and they give special priority to their local interests compared to the nation. This creates disharmony.

1. **Partial Attitude** - People of a region have this belief and attitude that their religion, language, culture, geographical location, climate, food, lifestyle, practices, customs etc. are the best. People from one region never compare their achievements with those of another region. Always assume that they are superior. In regionalism, such a biased approach is unilateral and extremist, which Promotes disharmony.

2. Feeling of Exploiter and Exploitee – People of a small area consider themselves exploited. There is a feeling among them that they are being oppressed and exploited by the government. The government is exploitative and they are the exploited which always nurtures the feeling of dissatisfaction among them. People of a region consider themselves as a separate social, political, economic and cultural unit and regional disharmony Struggle for needs and existence due to which it takes the form of regional disharmony.

3. Differences of Culture – Regional differences exist in all places. Some scholars believe that regional differences are closely related to cultural differences. The greater the diversity of cultural heritage, the greater will be regional disharmony.

Due to greater differences in the cultures of North India and South India, regional disharmony is also greater in both the regions. Due to the great similarity between the cultures of Eastern Rajasthan and Western Rajasthan, there is no disharmony. The greater the diversity of culture, history and racial diversity etc. in different regions, the more fierce will be the regional conflict. A major feature of regional disharmony is the variation in cultural heritage.

4. Representation is Politics - Regional conflict is directly related to the amount of representation in government and political organizations. The more an area is represented in these organizations, the less is the feeling of regionalism among the people of that area. But the less representation the area has in the government and political organizations, the greater is the disharmony in those areas.

5. Regional Organization - People believe that unless there is regional organization, the government will not pay attention to their problems. If you want to get more facilities from the government, then regional organizations should be formed and regionalism should be made as effective as possible. Regional organization plays an important role in the growth of regional disharmony.

Causes of Regional Problems

The main reasons for regional disharmony in India have been cited by various sociologists and scholars as geographical isolation, historical circumstances, cultural differences, economic disparities, political and social. These are as follows-

1. **Geographical Variations** - There are geographical areas of different nature in India. Different areas have different and specific problems. People of a particular region have their own problems - the difficulties which they understand best, when the government does not pay attention to them, then the regional disharmony emerges to the fullest and it fails to meet its demands as an organization. Comes out with.

2. **Socio-Cultural Heritage** – The second important reason is socio-cultural heritage. The greater the diversity in culture and The greater the specificity, the more clear and organized the disharmony will be. India is a country of different cultures, languages and customs. Due to there being many sub-cultural groups here, there are social differences among them which are very different in many places. Cultural-social differences and similarities are found in Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc. Cultural differences increase with geographical distance and result in regional disharmony.

3. **Political Cause** - Local leaders people for their political reasons. Many methods are adopted to increase influence, one of the important and effective means is to propagate regionalism on political basis. Many local leaders instigate the public in their areas to promote political interests and party. Incites the feeling of regionalism among them. They campaign against the government that it is not paying attention to the development of that area. The government does not listen to their problems. Does not pay attention. Leaders say that we all have to unite and raise our voice. Protest from time to time. Organize a bandh. Let's organize a strike. In this way, in a particular area The above process promotes imbalance and disharmony.

4. **Economic Cause** – People of an area from economic point of view Are backward. There is a lack of factories there. When the means of livelihood are limited, they are instigated that if their area is separated then development programs will be run there. Factories will be opened tomorrow. They are told that only if a separate regional government is formed, it will be possible to do all this and life can be happy and prosperous. Industries will be opened. Employment opportunities will increase. All this promotes imbalance in economically backward areas.

5. **Language Problem** – The biggest reason for disharmony in India has been the language problem. In India, provinces have been created on the basis of language. The geographical boundaries of state governments have been decided on the basis of language and the Central Government was forced to do so. Examples of this are the division of Punjab and Haryana, division of Maharashtra and Gujarat, creation of Tamil Nadu etc.

Negative effects of regional problems

1. Development of Destructive and Narrow Minded Leadership
2. Problem of language
3. Obstacle of National Unity
4. Obstacle in Social Justice
5. Encouragement to Regional Tensions

6. Hindrance in Progress

Problems of minorities

In a very general sense, we can say that when a group of people is divided on any issue or approach or characteristics the difference usually produces a bigger sub-group and a smaller sub-group. The smaller sub-group is called minority whereas the bigger sub-group is called the majority. It is also possible that the two groups could be of equal strength or the smaller group may have control over power and other resources. So, it is not always the numerical strength or non-strength, which is the deciding factor for a group to be called a minority. It is now widely felt that population size is not the only feature of minority status. If a group is discriminated against on the basis of religion, race or culture it can be considered a minority group. **The sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities set up under the Human Rights Commission which drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, has defined minorities as only those non-dominant groups in a population which possess or wish to preserve stable, ethnic, religious or linguistic traditions or characteristics markedly different from those of the most of the population.

In the International Encyclopaedia of the Social Science, Arnold Rose has defined minority without any quantitative connotations. He defines it as 'a group of people differentiated from others in the same society by race, nationality, religion or language, who think of themselves as differentiated group and are thought of by others as a differentiated group with negative connotations. Further, they are relatively lacking in power and hence are subjected to certain exclusions, discrimination and other differential treatments.'

Constitution of India through its various provision recognises;

- (i) Religious minorities
- (ii) Linguistic minorities
- (iii) Cultural minorities and
- (iv) Minorities possessing a script of their own.

Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jain and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minority communities under Section 2 (c) of **the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992**. As per the **Census 2011**, the percentage of minorities in the country is about **19.3%** of the total population of the country.

The biggest religious minority group in India is Muslim. India is a diverse country with a multitude of religions, languages, and cultures. The major religions practiced in India include **Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, and Jainism**. While India is a secular country, meaning that there is no state religion and all religions are treated equally, religious minorities often face various problems and challenges in their day-to-day lives.

Problems faced by religious minorities:

- **Discrimination:** Religious minorities often face discrimination in various aspects of life, such as employment, education, and housing. This discrimination can be both direct and indirect, and it often leads to social exclusion and marginalization.

- **Communal violence:** India has a history of communal violence, with religious tensions often leading to riots and clashes between different religious groups. This violence not only leads to loss of life and property but also creates fear and insecurity among religious minorities.
- **Forced conversions:** Some religious minorities face pressure to convert to the majority religion, either through force or coercion. This is a violation of their fundamental right to freedom of religion and belief.
- **Hate speech and intolerance:** Hate speech against religious minorities is not uncommon in India, and it often leads to increased tensions and violence between different religious groups. This intolerance can be perpetuated by political leaders, religious leaders, and even the media.
- **Legal issues:** Religious minorities often face legal issues related to their personal laws, such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance. These issues can lead to conflicts between religious laws and the secular laws of the country.

Measures to solve the problems faced by religious minorities:

- **Strengthening secularism:** Ensuring that the state remains neutral in matters of religion and treats all religious groups equally is essential for protecting the rights of religious minorities. This can be achieved by implementing laws and policies that promote secularism and religious tolerance.
- **Promoting interfaith dialogue:** Encouraging dialogue and understanding between different religious groups can help to reduce tensions and promote harmony. This can be done through interfaith conferences, workshops, and cultural exchange programs.
- **Education and awareness:** Educating people about different religions and their beliefs can help to dispel stereotypes and promote understanding. This can be done through the inclusion of religious studies in school curricula and public awareness campaigns.
- **Legal reforms:** Revisiting and reforming personal laws that discriminate against religious minorities can help to ensure that their rights are protected. This can be done through the establishment of a uniform civil code that applies to all citizens, regardless of their religion.
- **Strict action against hate speech and violence:** The government should take strict action against those who incite religious hatred and violence. This can be done through the implementation of stringent laws against hate speech and the establishment of special courts to deal with cases of communal violence.
- **Empowerment of religious minorities:** Empowering religious minorities through education, employment, and political representation can help to reduce their vulnerability and ensure their integration into mainstream society.

In conclusion, the problems faced by religious minorities in India are complex and multifaceted. Addressing these issues requires a combination of legal, social, and political measures that promote secularism, religious tolerance, and social harmony. By working together, the government, civil society, and religious communities can help to create a more inclusive and tolerant society for all Indians.

BACKWARD CLASSES AND DALITS

Dalits is a term generally used for the ex-untouchable castes, which have been identified as the Scheduled Castes by our constitution. They form a large number of castes and have been involved in the low ranking occupations like leather work, scavenging and agricultural labourers. Land reform measures did not benefit them. However, a large number of welfare programmes have had varying impact on them in different parts of the country. Despite the handicap in benefiting from the welfare policies of the state, there has been improvement in their conditions. 2 Reservation in the educational and political institutions have given rise to the emergence of an articulate group among them. This group articulates their problems. This also indicates towards a process social transformation, which has taken place in India. But the social transformation has shown uneven patterns in the country. In large areas of the country, especially the rural areas, dalits continue to face indignities and humiliations. Despite the comprehensive provisions in the Constitution of India, the fight against dalits' discrimination is yet to be won.

Even the provisions provided by the law of the land have proved ineffective in most of the cases. **Article 17 of the Constitution had abolished "Untouchability"**. The provisions of affirmative action contained in the Constitution have become redundant in some cases. The entire private sector is under no obligation to do social justice to dalits. Dalits' demand for reservation in the private sector faces stiff opposition from several powerful and articulate groups.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULE CASTE ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR , 2004

BACKWARD CLASSES

Backward Castes Backward Castes are also known as backward classes or the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Our constitution identifies those social groups as OBCs, which are educationally and socially backward. This categorisation includes those groups among the OBCs, which are not necessarily backward politically or economically. That is why a large number of the castes identified as OBCs are quite influential in politics and economy, especially agriculture in different states of India. Unlike dalits, OBCs is a more differentiated category. It includes the intermediary land owning castes as well as the landless service castes. The land owning middle or intermediary castes are mainly Jats, Yadavs, Gujars, Lodhs, Kurmies in the north India, Marathas and Patels in Maharastra and Gujarat and Reddies, Kammias, Vokkaliggas and Lingayats in South India. It is these castes which are the most assertive among the OBCs. Socially belonging to the middle or intermediary castes, they have benefited from the land reforms and green revolution. They also own the maximum resources and land in rural society. Some of them have even diversified into non-agricultural economy.

Thus their sphere of influence cuts across the towns and the villages. They form significant component of the market economy relating to agriculture.

To determine the backward people, to know their social, economic and educational status and to recommend to the Central and State Governments to make efforts for their upliftment, two commissions have been constituted so far in the country, which are as follows - 1. **Kaka Kalelkar Commission** – The first all India level commission related to backward people was established **in 1953** under the chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar. In this, instructions were given to determine the backward classes keeping in mind the social and educational point of view and prepare their list and also find out their social and educational problems. The Commission considered 70 percent of India's population backward, on the following grounds -

- (1) Low social position in caste stratification.
- (2) Lack of educational progress.
- (3) Inadequate representation in government service.
- (4) Inadequate representation in the field of trade and industry.

Mandal Commission

The Government seriously considered Articles 15 and 16 and constituted the Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission) in 1979. The things the Commission had to consider were-

- (1) To decide the basis for defining backward classes from social and educational point of view.
- (2) To present suggestions regarding the work that can be done for the development of socially and educationally backward classes.
- (3) To examine the possibilities of reservation in those jobs in the Central and State Governments and Union Territories in which backward classes are less represented.
- (4) To submit reports and give recommendations based on the facts obtained.

The Commission presented its report on 31 December 1980 with the following suggestions:

- (1) Reservation of 27 percent jobs should be done at all levels.
- (2) The principle of 27 percent should be applied for promotion also.
- (3) If the reserved quota is not filled then it should be extended for a period of three years, only after that it should be removed.
- (4) Age relaxation should also be given to backward classes like Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- (5) The principle of reservation should be implemented in private establishments, universities, banks and public sector establishments receiving assistance from the Central and State Governments.
- (6) The government should make necessary legal provisions to implement these recommendations.
- (7) A list of backward classes should be prepared like the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Welfare Schemes for OBC - The government has started the following schemes for the welfare of Other Backward Classes in the year 1998-99.

(a) **Pre-Examination Coaching** – The objective of this scheme is to provide coaching to the candidates belonging to other backward classes, so that they can be successful in various competitive/entrance examinations. Only those candidates whose parents/guardian's annual income is less than Rs 1 lakh can get admission in these pre-examination coaching centres. For this, a provision of Rs 2 crore has been made in the year 1998-99.

(b) **Hostels for boys and girls of Other Backward Classes** - Under this scheme, hostels will be constructed in those States/Union Territories where there is a dense population of Other Backward Classes and there is a shortage of hostels. These hostels will be built for students studying in secondary, higher secondary, colleges and universities. At least one-third of these hostels will be for girls only. Five percent seats will be reserved for disabled students. But this scheme will not be for resourceful class students. The central government will bear half the cost of their construction and the remaining cost will have to be borne by the respective state government. The Center will bear 100 percent of the expenses of the hostels built by the Central Government institutions and Union Territories. For this, the expenditure on land acquisition and maintenance of employees will have to be borne by the concerned state government/union territories. A provision of Rs 2 crore has been made for this scheme in the year 1998-99.

(c) **Pre-Matric Scholarship** for Other Backward Classes will be given to those students whose parents/guardians annual income is more than Rs 44,500.

(d) **Scholarship to students of other backward classes studying after matriculation** – Under this scheme, scholarship is provided to those students of other backward classes who want to complete higher secondary level studies after passing matriculation. In this, 100 percent assistance for scholarship will be provided by the Central Government to the respective states/union territories. This Central Scholarship is for those Indian citizens belonging to Other Backward Classes.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is poverty ?
 - a. The state of one who lacks of luxurious needs
 - b. It is a situation when one can't go to tour with family
 - c. Poverty is a phenomena where poor people can't enjoy a luxurious life
 - d. Poverty is a state when people can't satisfy their basic needs

Answer. D) Poverty is a state when people can't satisfy their basic needs
2. What is the causes of poverty ?
 - a. Unequal distribution of land and other resources
 - b. Government policy
 - c. Lack of proper education

- d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above
3. How could be reduced poverty ?
- Quality education
 - Making economic policy
 - Ensuring basic health
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) all off the above
4. Which programme is not a part of poverty alleviation ?
- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
 - Rural Employment Generation Programme
 - Family Planning Programme
 - Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- Answer. C) Family Planning programme
5. Which organization carried out poverty estimation in India?
- National Family Health Survey Office
 - Reserve Bank of India
 - NITI AAYOG
 - Central Statistic Office
- Answer. C) NITI AAYOG
6. Which are the two method used to estimate poverty line in India ?
- Income method
 - Consumption method
 - Employment method
 - Income and consumption method
- Answer D.) Income and consumption method
7. Which committee is related to poverty estimation
- Suresh Tendulkar Committee
 - Rajmannar Committee
 - Santhanam Committee
 - Chandra Shekhar Committee
- Answer. A) Suresh Tendulkar Committee
8. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in rural India ?
- 2100
 - 2500
 - 2000
 - 2400
- Answer . D) 2400
9. What is the accepted average calorie requirement in urban India ?
- 2300
 - 2100
 - 2000
 - 2500
- Answer. B) 2100
10. What is the full form of PDS
- Public Distribution System
 - People Distribution System

- c. Public Distribution Strategy
- d. Public Demand System

Answer. A) Public Distribution System

11. Which is the characteristics of people below poverty line ?

- a. Poor health
- b. Lack of education
- c. Debt trap
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

12. To reduce poverty National food security Act come in which year?

- a. 2010
- b. 2011
- c. 2013
- d. 2021

Answer. C) 2013

13. What is the full form of MPCE ?

- a. Minimum per Capita employment
- b. Minimum per Capita expenditure
- c. Monthly per Capita expenditure
- d. Maximum per Capita employment

Answer . C) Monthly per Capita expenditure

14. Which programme of Indian government for self-employment?

- a. Prime Minister Rozgar Yojna
- b. Mahatma Gandhi National Employment
- c. Janani Suraksha Yojana
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana

15. On which survey unemployment and poverty estimation is based in India ?

- a. CSO household consumption expenditure survey
- b. Planning commission survey
- c. NSSO family income Survey
- d. NSSO household consumption expenditure survey

Answer . D) NSSO household consumption expenditure survey

16. How many days NREGA provides employment in rural india

- a. 150 days
- b. 100 days
- c. 110 days
- d. 125 days

Answer . B) 100 Days

17. Which one is the best an indicator of poverty in India

- a. Education level
- b. Employment level
- c. Health level
- d. Income and consumption level

Answer D) Income and consumption level

18. Which one is not a cause of poverty in India ?

- a. Unequal distribution of resources
- b. Unequal education strategy
- c. Unfair public policy
- d. Migration of people from rural to urban India

Answer. D) Migration of people from rural to urban India

19. Garibi Hatao slogan launched by which Prime Minister of India ?

- a. Dr. Manmohan Singh
- b. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- c. Indira Gandhi
- d. Rajeev Gandhi

Answer. Indira Gandhi

20. Which one of the economic group is vulnerable to poverty ?

- a. Schedule caste
- b. Schedule Tribes
- c. Agricultural household in Rural area
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

21. What is the cause of religious conflict ?

- a. Desire for political power
- b. Struggle for resources
- c. Economic competition
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

22. People can be discriminated on the basis of which backgrounds ?

- a. Caste
- b. Ethnicity
- c. Religiosity
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

23. Pure and impure concept is related to

- a. Religion
- b. Caste
- c. Ethnicity
- d. Race

Answer. B) Caste

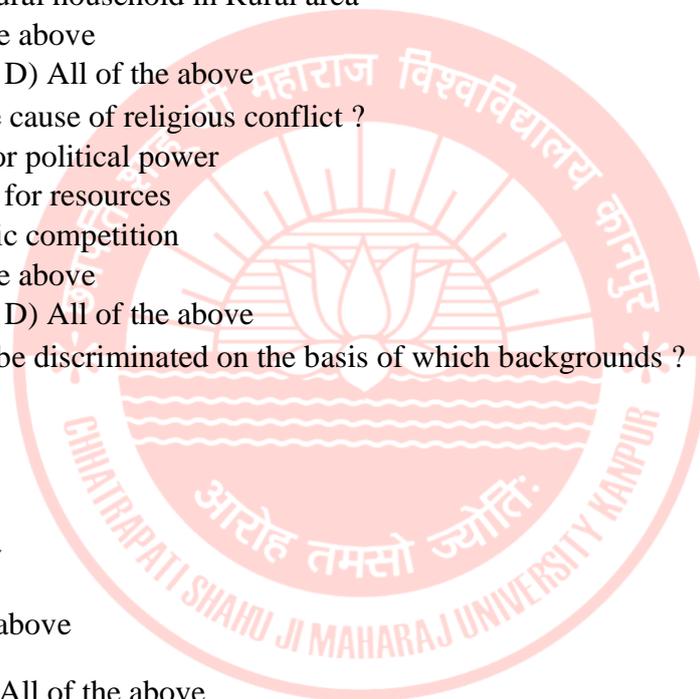
24. Untouchability is related to which social system ?

- a. Caste system
- b. Class system
- c. Ethnicity
- d. Religion

Answer. A) caste system

25. In which article of Indian constitution untouchability is a crime

- a. 21



- b. 23
- c. 17
- d. 19

Answer C) 17

26. Caste based inequality is related to which religion ?

- a. Hindu
- b. Muslim
- c. Jew
- d. Christianity

Answer. A) Hindu

27. In which Indian state is primarily a ethnic problem

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Bihar
- c. Rajasthan
- d. Assam

Answer. D) Assam

28. Caste inequality is based on.....

- a. Birth
- b. Wealth
- c. Religion
- d. Education

Answer. A) Birth

29. Which part of India people face ethnic discrimination ?

- a. North
- b. West
- c. South
- d. North- East

Answer. D) North- East

30. Sachar Committee report is related to which religion ?

- a. Hindu
- b. Sikh
- c. Muslim
- d. Christian

Answer. C) Muslim

31. Which religious groups in India is considered as minority groups ?

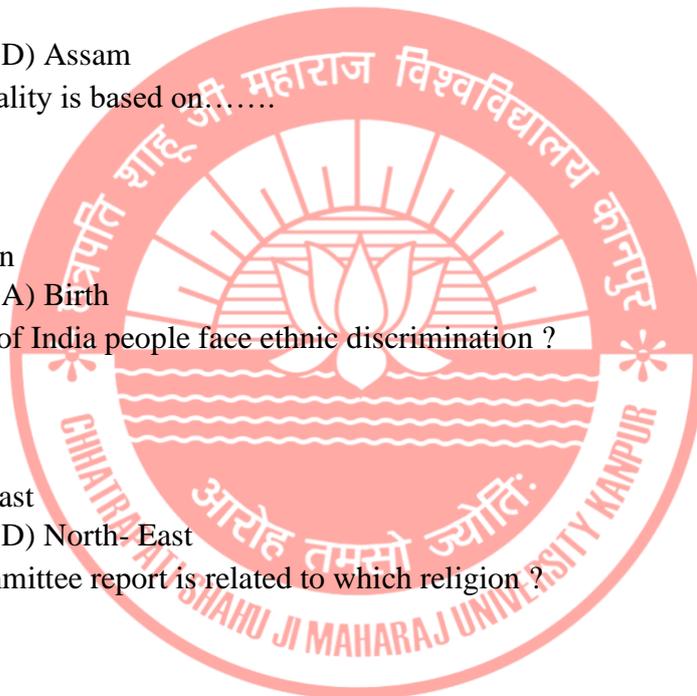
- a. Muslim
- b. Sikhs
- c. Jain
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

32. What is the total population of minority in India according to census 2011 ?

- a. 15 percent
- b. 17 percent
- c. 19.3 percent
- d. 21 percent

Answer. C) 19.3 percent



33. National commission for minority act passed in which year ?
- 1990
 - 1995
 - 1992
 - 1996

Answer. C) 1992

34. Which kind of discrimination faced by minorities ?
- Social
 - Educational
 - Economic
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

35. Which is the largest minority group of India
- Sikhs
 - Muslim
 - Jain
 - Jew

Answer. B) Muslim

36. What are the issues of minority rights ?
- Protection of existence
 - Protection from discrimination and persecution
 - Protection and promotion of identity
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

37. Mandal Commission is related to which class
- Backward class
 - Schedule class
 - Tribal class
 - Economically weaker class

Answer. A) Backward class

38. Backward classes are recognized in India on the basis of
- Economic
 - Social
 - Educational
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

39. Mandal commission is also known as ...
- Commission of protection of backward class
 - Socially and educationally backward classes commission
 - Commission of backward and minority class
 - None of these

Answer. B) Socially and educationally backward classes commission

40. Which commission of India recommended 27% reservation for other backward classes
- Sarkaria Commission
 - Balwant Commission
 - Mandal Commission

- d. Rashekhar Commission
Answer. C) Mandal Commission
41. Who was the first chairman of backward class
a. V.P. Singh
b. Kaka Kalelkar
c. B.P. Mandal
d. P.G. Shah
Answer. B) Kaka Kalelkar
42. Which article of Indian Constitution dealt with backward classes
a. 338b
b. 221
c. 366
d. 111
Answer. A) 338b
43. What are the main problems of backward classes?
a. Socio – Economic disparities
b. Limited access to education
c. Unequal opportunities
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above
44. Which schemes are for backward classes...
a. Pre- Matric Scholarship
b. Post- Matric Scholarship
c. Construction of Hostels
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above
45. Article 29 of Indian constitution dealt with ...
a. Right to education
b. Right to religion
c. Protection of interest of Minorities
d. Right to free from exploitation
Answer . C) Protection of interest of Minorities
46. According to Indian Constitution how many types of Minorities India ?
a. 4
b. 2
c. 5
d. 3
Answer. B) 2
47. Indian constitution recognizes minorities on the basis of ...
a. Only Caste
b. Only religion
c. Caste and religion both
d. Religion and language both
Answer. D) Religion and language both
48. Swarnima scheme is related to which class of the society ?

- a. Backward class
- b. Minorities class
- c. Schedule class
- d. Schedule tribe

Answer. A) Backward class

49. What is ethnic conflict ?

- a. A conflict between two or more ethnic groups
- b. A conflict between one religion to an other religion
- c. A conflict between one religion and one ethnic group
- d. None of these

Answer. A) A conflict between two or more ethnic groups

50. What may be the source of ethnic conflict ?

- a. Political
- b. Social
- c. Economic or religious
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

51. Who is the founder of Dalit league federation ?

- a. Dr.B. R. Ambedkar
- b. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
- c. Kashi Ram
- d. Jag Jeevan Ram

Answer . A) Dr. B.R Ambedkar

52. Vaikkom Satyagraha was launched in which year ?

- a. 1920
- b. 1924
- c. 1918
- d. 1921

Answer. B)

53. What was the aim of Vaikkom Satyagraha ?

- a. To open the schools for lower caste Hindus
- b. To give job to dalit people
- c. To open the temples to low caste Hindus
- d. None of these

Answer C) To open the temples to low caste Hindus

54. Stand up India scheme was launched for which community ?

- a. Schedule caste people
- b. Schedule tribes
- c. Others backward class people
- d. Schedule caste and schedule tribes women

Answer. A) Schedule caste and schedule tribes women

55. SC&ST national commission established in which year?

- a. 1990
- b. 1992
- c. 1995
- d. 1999

Answer. B)1992

56. What is the total population of schedule caste according to census 2011
- 14 %
 - 23%
 - 16.6%
 - 8%
- Answer .C) 16.6%
57. Which Indian state has highest population of Dalits or Schedule caste
- Uttar Pradesh
 - Bihar
 - Haryana
 - Rajasthan
- Answer. A) Uttar Pradesh
58. Which Indian state has the highest percentage of Schedule caste ?
- Madhya Pradesh
 - Punjab
 - Kerala
 - Rajasthan
- Answer. B) Punjab
59. Protection of civil rights act related to which community ?
- Muslim community
 - Sikhs community
 - Schedule caste community
 - Christian community
- Answer C) Schedule caste community
60. Article 340 related to which community ?
- Schedule community
 - Schedule tribe community
 - Socially and Educationally backward classes
 - Muslim community
- Answer . C) Socially and Educationally backward classes
61. Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) is started for which community
- Schedule tribes
 - Schedule caste
 - Other backward class
 - Economically weaker section
- Answer. A) Schedule Tribes
62. How many percentage of Panchayats seats reserved for schedule caste Schedule tribes ?
- 25%
 - 35%
 - 30%
 - 33%
- Answer. D) 33%
63. What is total population of schedule tribes in India according to census 2011 ?
- 12%
 - 10%

- c. 15%
- d. 8.6%

Answer. D) 8.6%

64. Which Indian state has the highest population of Schedule tribes ?

- a. Madhya Pradesh
- b. Bihar
- c. West Bengal
- d. Chhattisgarh

Answer. A) Madhya Pradesh

65. In the caste hierarchical system Dalits are considered on which position ?

- a. Middle position
- b. Lowest position
- c. Upper middle position
- d. Lower upper position

Answer. B) Lowest position

66. Sanskritization process is related to...

- a. Lower caste Hindus
- b. Middle caste Hindus
- c. Upper caste Hindus
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Lower caste Hindus

67. Which communities are facing inequalities due to marginalization ?

- a. Dalits
- b. Tribes
- c. Women
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

68. Who has first used Dalit word for oppressed class or untouchable castes a. Dr. Ambedkar

- b. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Kabir Das

Answer. B) . Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

69. Mahatma Gandhi used which word for schedule caste ?

- a. Harijan
- b. Bahujan
- c. Pichhada
- d. Adiwasi

Answer. A) Harijan

70. Which one is not a Dalit movement ?

- a. Satnami Movement
- b. Mahar movement
- c. Adi- Dravida Movement
- d. Tebhaga Movement

Answer. D) Tebhaga Movement



Unit - 4

DOWRY

Dowry is an ancient custom that is already mentioned in some of the earliest writings, and its existence may well predate records of it. Dowries continue to be expected and demanded as a condition to accept a marriage proposal in some parts of the world, mainly in parts of Asia. The custom of dowry is most common in strongly Patrilineal cultures that expect women to reside with or near their husband's family (Patrilocality). Dowries have long histories in Europe, South Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world.

A dowry is a payment, such as property or money, paid by the bride's family to the groom or his family at the time of marriage. Dowry contrasts with the related concepts of bride price and dower. While bride price or bride service is a payment by the groom, or his family, to the bride, or her family, dowry is the wealth transferred from the bride, or her family, to the groom, or his family. Similarly, dower is the property settled on the bride herself, by the groom at the time of marriage, and which remains under her ownership and control.

Freire Childe - Freire Childe has said in the 'Dictionary of Sociology', "Dowry is the money or property which is given by the girl's parents or close relatives on the occasion of marriage."

According to Max Radin, "Generally, dowry is the property that a man receives from his wife or her family at the time of marriage."

Definition of Dowry According to The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 "Dowry" means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly by one party to marriage to another party to the marriage, or to any other person, at or before or any time after the marriage.

Causes of Dowry System

Various reasons have been suggested as cause of dowry practice in India. These include economic factors and social factors.

Social Custom – The practice of dowry has become a social custom today. A person gives dowry at the marriage of his daughter and receives it at the marriage of his son. In this way a cycle of dowry continues. It has also been seen that at the time of a girl's marriage, people count the evils of dowry, whereas at the time of a son's marriage, their beliefs change.

Impact of Industrialization – The increasing trend of industrialization and urbanization has also given rise to dowry. Due to increase in occupational mobility, people from the same family have started living far apart. As a result, choosing a groom within one's own caste has become a vice, and this has also given rise to the dowry system.

Kulin Marriage - Every person in Hindu society wants to marry his daughter in a clan superior to his own. Due to less number of elite families and more demand for their boys, more dowry is required from the groom's side. Demand is made. The girl's side has to pay more dowry to get a suitable groom.

Child-Marriage – Child marriage can also be said to be a factor in the dowry system. Due to the prevalence of child marriage in the society, girls neither had the opportunity to choose their life partner nor the girl's eligibility at the time of marriage. Therefore, it became the responsibility of the bride to fulfill the dowry demand from the groom's side.

Compulsion of Marriage Sacrament - Marriage is considered an essential religious sacrament in Hindu society. Kanyadaan Only after this the householder gets freedom from debt. This belief in marriage has encouraged the groom's side to demand more and more dowry. Sometimes parents get a groom for their physically handicapped daughter by paying more dowry. Other people also get encouraged by this trend.

Costly Education – Expensive education system can also be said to be an indirect reason for dowry system. Due to personal prestige, a person takes a loan to get his son higher education. Later, the social and economic status of that boy becomes higher and as his demands in the field of marriage also increase, the demand for dowry also increases. .

Exhibition of Prestige - In the present times, the trend of showing oneself as superior has become prevalent. The desire to keep one's social status high in the eyes of relatives also encourages people to take dowry. Some people give more dowry so that their daughter can get a higher status in a joint family and then demand even more money from her in the marriage of their son.

Importance of Wealth- In today's time the importance of money is increasing. Wealth has become the measure of a person's social prestige. Seeing the tall grand buildings, houses equipped with cars and other modern equipment, the girl's family selects the best groom and also collects dowry as per his social status.

Impact of Dowry System

Dowry system has created many problems in the society. Following are the side effects of this practice-

1. **Family Disorganization** - The most important side effect of dowry is that it creates a situation of disintegration in the family life of the new bride. If the amount of dowry is according to the hopes and aspirations of the groom's .

2. **Suicide** - The most adverse consequence that the girl's side has to face due to non-fulfillment of dowry is - suicide of the girl. Today, many such news are published in newspapers that due to non-payment of dowry, the girl was burnt or killed in some other way and then the girl's parents calm down only by crying.

3. **Indebtedness** - Usually, when it is not possible for the parents to raise huge amount of dowry for the marriage of the girl, then in such a situation they sell their immovable property - house, farm, jewelery etc. or mortgage it. If they keep it and are not able to take it back even after a long period of time, they have to live a life of poverty. Many families sometimes become debtors for life and keep paying interest. Thus dowry sometimes results in a person becoming indebted for life.

4. **Unmatched Marriage** - The ill effect of dowry system can also be considered as encouraging mismatched marriages. Many such situations arise when poor parents, due to not being able to raise enough money, are forced to marry their daughter to an incompetent, handicapped or middle-aged person.

5. **Mental Imbalance** - One of the side effects of dowry has also been observed that many women become mentally unbalanced after marriage. Due to lack of dowry they do not get respect in the family. One has to become a victim of harassment from mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law and husband. Knowing her father's financial condition, she could not do anything there either. Therefore, facing compulsion and contempt from both sides. Due to this, they cannot maintain balance in their life and become mentally unbalanced.

6. **Low Status of Women** - One of the side effects of the dowry system is that women are considered of low status in the society. Those from the groom's side consider themselves superior. For this reason, the birth of a girl child in the family is considered to be a sign of a sad situation because a huge amount of money has to be spent on a girl's marriage, yet it is considered a great good fortune for her to have a happy life. In ancient times, girls were killed at the time of birth, for which a law was passed to stop this crime. Parents start worrying about collecting dowry for a girl's marriage right from the time a girl is born and the status of those women who give birth to girls is not considered very prestigious in the society.

7. **Encouragement of criminal tendency (Encouragement to Criminal Tendency)**- Many parents also do inappropriate things to collect huge amount for dowry. Taking bribe or using unfair means to collect money so that their daughter can get the best groom encourages parents to commit crimes. One of the side effects of this dowry system is that due to inability to collect dowry amount, the girl remaining unmarried for a long time makes her prone to rape. Psychologists believe that sexual satisfaction is a fundamental instinct whose fulfillment is found naturally in not only humans but also animals, birds etc. If it is not fulfilled naturally then the person fulfills it through unnatural means, this promotes corruption.

8. **Unmarried Life** – Many times dowry amount was not collected. Due to this, such a situation arises in front of the parents that their daughter is not able to get married. Today, when women have become aware of their situation, they themselves prefer to remain unmarried so that their parents do not remain worried and sad. Many girls are thus forced to live an unmarried life. Fundamentally the problem remains that many girls live unmarried lives.

Suggestions to End the Dowry System

1. Promotion of women's Education
2. Freedom of Partner Selection
3. Encouragement of Inter-caste Marriage
4. Sanction to Love Marriage
5. Opinion against Dowry
6. Law against Dowry
7. Youth Movement

To prevent the dowry government of India introduced the Law in 1961

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

Thus, even if the crimes of dowry were declared cognizable, non-compoundable and non-bailable, the problem could not be controlled much. As a result, Parliament had to add two new sections 304 (b) and 498 (a) to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 -

(1) **Section 304 (B)** provides that "Where a woman dies within seven years of marriage due to burns or physical injury or under abnormal circumstances and it is shown that immediately before death If she was harassed by her husband or by her husband's relatives for demanding dowry or was treated unkindly, it will be called 'dowry death' and her death will be attributed to her husband's relatives." For this, there is a provision of minimum seven years and maximum life imprisonment.

(2) **Section 498 (a)** provides that cruel treatment of a woman by her husband or relatives is an offense punishable with imprisonment for a term up to three years.

Domestic violence

Domestic violence is a family problem affecting individuals in every community, regardless of age, economic status, sexual orientation, gender, race, religion, or nationality. It is often accompanied by emotionally abusive and controlling behavior that is only a fraction of a systematic pattern of dominance and control. Domestic violence can result in physical injury, psychological trauma, and in severe cases, even death. The devastating physical, emotional, and psychological consequences of domestic violence can cross generations and last a lifetime. Domestic violence can involve a wide array of physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Domestic violence can be described as the power misused by one adult in a relationship to control another. It is the establishment of control and fear in a relationship through violence and other

forms of abuse. This violence can take the form of physical assault, psychological abuse, social abuse, financial abuse or sexual assault.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 has come into force from 26.10.2006. The Act is aimed at providing protection to wife or female live-in partner from violence at the hands of the husband or male live-in partner or his relatives. The Law extends protection to women who are sisters including adopted sisters and mothers. Domestic violence under the Act includes actual abuse or threat of abuse, whether physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, or economic. Harassment by way of unlawful dowry demands to the women victim or her relatives would also be covered under the definition of Domestic violence.

Causes of domestic violence

There are several reasons why domestic violence occurs. The following are some of the major causes of domestic violence:

Patriarchal society: Men are frequently seen as the head of the household in India's patriarchal society, which gives men more sway and control over women. Due to this imbalance of power, men may feel as though they have a right to dominate and rule over their spouses, which may result in domestic abuse.

Lack of Education: A lack of education might result in a lack of knowledge regarding women's rights and gender equality. As a result, women may experience domestic violence and be treated as less valuable.

Bad economic condition: Due to the tension that financial strain can cause inside families, poverty can make domestic violence worse. Due to their possible financial dependence on their abusers, women in low-income households may be especially susceptible to domestic violence.

Alcohol and Substance misuse: In India, alcohol and drug misuse might be risk factors for domestic violence. Alcoholism can cause people to lose their inhibitions and act violently.

Social shame: Reporting domestic violence frequently carries a social shame that discourages victims from getting help. Furthermore, a lot of victims could be reluctant to speak up because they feel embarrassed or humiliated about their circumstance.

Effect of domestic violence

Physical effects of domestic violence

- Bruises
- Bruises on or around the eyes
- Red or purple marks at the neck
- Sprained or broken wrists
- Chronic fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Muscle tension

- Involuntary shaking
- Changes in eating and sleeping patterns
- Sexual dysfunction
- Menstrual cycle or fertility issues in women

Mental effects of domestic violence

- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), including flashbacks, nightmares, severe anxiety, and uncontrollable thoughts
- Depression, including prolonged sadness
- Anxiety
- Low self-esteem and questioning sense of self
- Suicidal thoughts or attempts.
- Alcohol and drug abuse

Emotional and spiritual effects of domestic violence

- Hopelessness
- Feeling unworthy
- Apprehensive and discouraged about the future
- Inability to trust
- Questioning and doubting spiritual faith
- Unmotivated

DEVIORCE

In many societies divorce has become an accepted part of marriage. All legal systems today grant the right to divorce to both women and men in marriage. Divorce laws have become simpler to the point that mutual consent divorces are granted. Leading causes of divorce as brought forth by various studies are personality differences and incompatibility, infidelity, physical and psychological abuse, lack of commitment to the marriage and others. Though divorced status is considered as normal in many societies, in India it is still difficult to opt for divorce especially for women.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is applicable to Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 is specifically for Muslims. Indian Divorce Act, 1869 applies to Christians and The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 applies to Parsis in India. The Special Marriage Act, 1954 is applicable to 124 Family those who opt for secular as well as inter-caste and inter-religion marriage. There have been amendments to the above mentioned different marriage and divorce laws. Grounds for divorce in India mainly include adultery, desertion, cruelty impotency, chronic diseases, and conversion into another religion.

Causes of divorce

Lack of Commitment

A happy and healthy marriage requires commitment from both spouses. Unfortunately, it only takes one spouse with a lack of commitment to the relationship to doom the marriage. If one

partner isn't fully committed to the other, then the marriage will eventually suffer. Sometimes, the spouse who is still committed to the relationship believes they can singlehandedly save their marriage if they work harder at it. After all, if they put in 200% while their spouse puts in 0%, that equals 100% – right? When their marriage inevitably ends, after the shock and disbelief have worn off, their rage at being used and taken for granted during the relationship may lead to a very difficult divorce.

Infidelity / Extramarital Affairs

Being cheated on by the person who vowed to remain faithful to you forever is a bitter pill to swallow, and most people consider this to be an unforgivable offense. Infidelity doesn't always lead to divorce, but it does destroy how you see your relationship.

Discovering that your spouse has been engaging in an extramarital affair makes you ask three questions:

1. Can my marriage survive this betrayal?
2. Can I ever trust my spouse/partner again?
3. Am I willing to work on my marriage, or is my partner's infidelity the last straw?

Lack of Emotional and/or Physical Intimacy

Emotional and physical intimacy “grease the wheels” of a smooth-running relationship. When they're gone, however, serious relationship issues often take their place. Communication breakdown, anger, resentment, sadness, loneliness, infidelity, and greatly diminished self-esteem are some of the most serious issues – and left untreated, they can irreparably damage a relationship and pave the road to divorce.

Communication Problems Between Partners

A breakdown in the lines of communication is one of the biggest predictors of divorce. Couples who don't communicate well cannot resolve issues together and tend to suffer more misunderstandings and hurt feelings than those who have learned how to resolve conflict respectfully.

Domestic Violence: Abuse by a Partner or Parent

Domestic violence can include any act of tangible or threatened abuse – including verbal, physical, sexual, emotional, and/or economic abuse. In such a relationship, one person gains or maintains power over their partner via a pattern of abusive behavior.

Opposing Values or Morals

There have been literal wars fought over differences in race, religion, nationality, and culture – and persecution based on all of these, plus gender, sexuality, and even which political party someone supports. When two spouses have or develop opposing values and/or morals, and neither can or is willing to see things from their spouse's point of view, the marriage is likely to end in divorce.

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

In 1955, the Hindu Marriage Act was passed, which was implemented in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir by May 18, 1955. Hindus in this Along with Buddhists, Janis and Sikhs were also included. By this Act, all the laws related to Hindu marriage have been abolished and provision for judicial separation has been made in some special circumstances. According to its section 13, men and women have been given the right to demand divorce from the court. This Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 was amended on May 27, 1976, under section 13 of which divorce can be sought on the following grounds:

Grounds for divorce –

The applicant must have left the other party for the last two years.

The applicant has been treated cruelly by the other party.

Either of the husband and wife have sexual relations with someone other than the other.

Has had sexual intercourse voluntarily.

The other party is insane and cannot be treated.

Must not have ceased to be a Hindu due to religious conversion.

The other party is suffering from incurable infectious disease or leprosy.

The other party has retired. Information about the survival of the other party has not been received for the last seven years.

After obtaining the decree for judicial separation, the other party is not following it for the last one year or more and is living separately.

The other party has not complied with the decree for restitution of marital rights within the last one year or more.

Apart from the above mentioned grounds, women have also been allowed to apply for divorce on four other grounds, which are as follows:

(1) If before the coming into force of this Act a person has married for the second time and his first wife is alive, the wife will have the right to divorce.

(2) If after marriage the husband is guilty of rape, anal sex or bestiality, the wife can divorce him. If the husband obeys the royal order to receive the amount of maintenance from the wife.

(3) If the marriage has not been done by the wife then she can divorce her husband.

INTRA AND INTER GENERATIONS CONFLICT

Establishing healthy relationships with the preceding generation is an important psychological task in adolescent and adult life. This work is not easy. For a long time, teenagers have been dependent on their parents. Now she has to create her own separate existence so that she can stand on her own feet, decide who she will be loyal to, adopt her own values, think personal thoughts and develop her own personal outlook towards life. . If the circumstances remain favourable, there is full support from the parents, parents do not interfere in his work, and do not impose their biased moral educative lifestyle on him, then harmony remains but the reality is the opposite. The previous generation starts behaving with their children in the same way as they did when they were taking care of them in their childhood. On the other hand, the new generation, which has now grown up and is worried about making its future, keeps hearing continuous advice from its parents to do this and don't do that, then conflict starts between the two generations. Harmony ends. However, after some time, when that generation also becomes a parent, she becomes aware of her responsibilities. In this way, generational conflict or generation gap always continues, the result of which is unfavourable from the family social point of view. It is necessary to consider why it happens and what the solutions to prevent it are.

Meaning of Conflict of Generation -According to the **Wester dictionary**, "Generation means the total number of people born in the same era, the average time between the birth of parents and the birth of their children is accepted to be roughly 30 years."The meaning of generation gap, according to Webster's dictionary, is "the lack of communication between one generation and the next, such as differences in attitudes, values, and attitudes between parents and their young people."

Generational conflict often exists between a teenager and his parents. As the teenager grows up, his relations with his parents and family deteriorate. In this both are at fault. , Generally, the beliefs that parents have about their child's abilities do not change with age. As a result, they behave the same way with children.

Causes of Conflict between parents and their children - Although there are many reasons for conflict between parents and their teenagers, but three reasons are absolutely common. Are-

(1) The first reason is found in the method of discipline used by the parents and in the dissatisfaction of the teenagers that they consider the punishment given by the parents as 'childish' and the restrictions imposed on their behaviour. -It is born out of considering the argument unfair.

(2) Second common cause of conflict- arises when teenagers adopt anti-critical attitude towards their parents or elders and family life.

(3) The third cause of conflict is related to the problems arising from the new social life of the adolescent.

Area of Adjustment in Generation Conflict - There can be many areas of conflict between two generations in which adjustment has to be done by both the generations. If this cannot be done then the conflict always goes on which affects not only the family but also the It is also inappropriate from the society's point of view.

Adjustment Towards Changing Role – This situation is necessary for both the adolescent and the parents. If we see from the parents' point of view, by the time children become teenagers, they reach middle age where they become physically and mentally weak and they start becoming dependent on their children. On the other hand, teenagers have their own future and responsibilities due to which they are not able to take full care of their parents. If both generations are close to each other.

If the circumstances are fully understood then they can adjust to each other and reduce conflicts.

(2) **Adjustment in Thought** - Often parents present themselves as an ideal to their children and knowingly or unknowingly put restrictions on them like you should not hang out with him, come home late. On the other hand, the youth may have many worries and problems regarding his life, due to which he becomes impatient, he does not have the ability to bear the scolding of his parents, but this does not mean that he is not intelligent. Or he does not understand practicality. If the parents forget the ideological differences and look at their children in their problems and treat them with kindness, then in return the youth will also consider them as partners in their happiness and sorrow and a situation of adjustment can come between the two.

(3) **Adjustment in Interest** – The interests of the youth are different from those of the adults, faith in friendship, staying out of the house, spending money, seeing new areas of entertainment etc. are their work areas whereas the mother- By the time they reach this age, the father's interests turn towards religious activities, negative attitude towards clothes etc., understanding the importance of money, being busy in household matters etc., hence the opinions of both of them collide with each other and lead to conflict. This happens if both of them look at each other's age, especially if the parents realize that their role in youth was no different from that of their children, then they move forward in adjusting to the interests of their children. And children can also adjust to their situation.

(4) **Adjustment in Attitudes** – The youth want that there should not be any kind of interference in their lives. They do not like interference from parents in their future decisions. They have indomitable courage, enthusiasm and desire to move ahead in life. On the other hand, parents think that their children should face life the way they want – both have different viewpoints. Although both want their future to be strong. Many times the new generation gives importance

to the decisions of its parents but its point of view is different. If both see each other's point of view and adjust to it, then the situation of conflict can be controlled.

PROBLEM OF ELDERLY

There is a manifestation of a growing degree of prejudice and discrimination against the aged, so much so, the term “old people” has itself acquired a derogatory connotation and in the English language, **other terms such as “aged”, “aging”, “elderly” or “senior citizens”** are used while making a polite reference to old people.

In the developed countries in which the life expectancy is relatively longer, people who have crossed the age of 65 are classified as the aged or the elderly. But in developing countries such as India in which the life expectancy is relatively shorter, the cut off point is 60 years. In either case the definition is arbitrary; it is as if you get up one fine morning and find yourself grown old. Growing old does not happen suddenly, it is a complex and gradual process.

Problems of Faced Elderly

Elder people are a major part of today’s society. There are many problems with elderly people. In this post, there are some elderly problems causes and implications.

Physical problems may include

- 1. Difficulty with mobility:** These seniors may have trouble getting around due to arthritis, poor vision or hearing, or some other physical limitation.
- 2. Falls:** Seniors are at a higher risk of falling and injuring themselves than the general population. This is often due to changes in balance, muscle strength, and reflexes that come with age.
- 3. Poor nutrition:** Older adults sometimes have difficulty eating properly due to dental problems, difficulty swallowing, or a lack of interest in food. This can lead to malnourishment, dehydration, and other health problems.

Cognitive problems may include

- 1. Dementia:** A progressive brain disorder that leads to impaired memory, thinking, and reasoning skills.
- 2. Alzheimer’s disease:** A form of dementia that causes a person to gradually lose their memory and ability to think clearly.
- 3. Delirium:** A condition marked by confusion, agitation, and hallucinations that can occur in elderly people who are hospitalized or undergoing surgery.

Emotional/psychiatric problems may include:

1. Anxiety: Worries or fears that seem excessive or out of proportion to the situation.
2. Depression: A feeling of sadness, emptiness, helplessness, and hopelessness that lasts for weeks or months.
3. Bipolar disorder: A mental health condition characterized by extreme mood swings between depression and mania.
4. Elderly Problems Causes and Implications

There are many elderly problems, causes and implications. A few are listed below:

Decreased Mobility

Sometimes there are health conditions that decrease mobility in elderly people. This can lead to a decreased quality of life and even depression, as the person may feel isolated and unable to do things they used to enjoy.

Relationship

This is one of the causes and implications of the elderly problem. Some elderly people experience problems in their relationships with friends and family members. This can be due to a number of factors, such as the person feeling isolated or no longer able to keep up with conversations.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is dowry ?
 - a. Dowry is a gift which is paid by groom's family to bride's family at the time of marriage
 - b. Dowry is a gift which is paid by bride's family to groom's family at the time of marriage
 - c. Dowry is a promise which paid by groom to bride after the marriage
 - d. None of these

Answer. B) Dowry is a gift which paid by bride family to groom's family at the time of marriage
2. Which option is correct regarding dowry ?
 - a. Dowry is a social evil
 - b. Dowry is a payment like property, money, goods that a woman brings to her husband or his family in marriage
 - c. Often dowry is demanded by groom family before marriage ceremony happened

- d. All of the above
Answer. D)
3. What is the causes of dowry in our society ?
a. Customs and traditions
b. Indian social structure
c. Social pressure
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above
4. What is the effects of dowry ?
a. Gender discrimination
b. Violence against women
c. Heavy debt on bride's family
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above
5. How could be abolished dowry ?
a. Distortion of traditions
b. Making girl independent
c. Codified law
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above
6. When dowry prohibition act come ?
a. 1966
b. 1961
c. 1971
d. 1951
Answer. B) 1961
7. Which one is not a cause of dowry ?
a. Greed to get money
b. To get high status in the society
c. Love marriage
d. None of these
Answer. C) Love marriage
8. What is domestic violence ?
a. It is a emotional and physical abuse by a groom's family
b. It is often done by bride's husband and his family
c. Its main cause sometimes is dowry
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above
9. Who can demand of Mehar after dissolution ?
a. Wife
b. Husband
c. Husband's father
d. Wife's father
Answer. A) Wife
10. What do you understand by domestic violence ?

- a) Violence against old people
- b) Violence against school girl
- c) Violence against poor people
- d) Violence against women's in a family of any age group

Answer. D) Violence against women's in a family of any age group

11. In the protection of women from domestic violence act 2005 domestic violence includes

.....

- a) Economic abuse
- b) Sexual abuse
- c) Psychological abuse
- d) All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

12. What is the contact no for women power line (WPL) in Uttar Pradesh ?

- a) 1044
- b) 100
- c) 114
- d) 1090

Answer. D) 1090

13. Domestic violence is a

- a) Social problem
- b) family problem
- c) college problem
- d) friends problem

Answer. B) Family problem

14. Which of the following is true regarding domestic violence

- a) Domestic violence is used to maintain power and control
- b) Domestic violence is not used to maintain power and control
- c) Domestic violence is not a serious problem in most communities
- d) Domestic violence only involves men abusing women

Answer. A) Domestic violence is used to maintain power and control

15. Domestic violence includes all except

- a) Stalking
- b) Date rape
- c) Marital rape
- d) Ipv

Answer. A) Stalking

16. Protection of women from domestic violence act passed in which year

- a) 2004
- b) 2006
- c) 2005
- d) 2008

Answer. C) 2005

17. What are the common effects on children who witness domestic violence ?

- a. Fearful
- b. Anxiety
- c. Academic problems
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

18. What is the causes of domestic violence ?

- a. Patriarchal society
- b. Lack of education
- c. Alcohol and Substance misuse
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

19. How can be abolished domestic violence ?

- a. Distort of patriarchy
- b. Making women independent
- c. Strengthening law
- d. All of the above

Answer. D)

20. What is the consequences of domestic violence

- a. Suicidal behaviour in females
- b. Can lead to physical injuries , chronic health problems
- c. Damages of self esteem
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

21. What is divorce ?

- a. It is a legal dissolution of marriage
- b. It is a social dissolution of marriage
- c. It is a customary dissolution of marriage
- d. None of these

Answer. A) it is a legal dissolution of marriage

22. In which act there is a provision of divorce ?

- a. Domestic act 2005
- b. Dowry prohibition act 1961
- c. Hindu marriage act 1955
- d. Special marriage act 1954

Answer. C) Hindu marriage act 1955

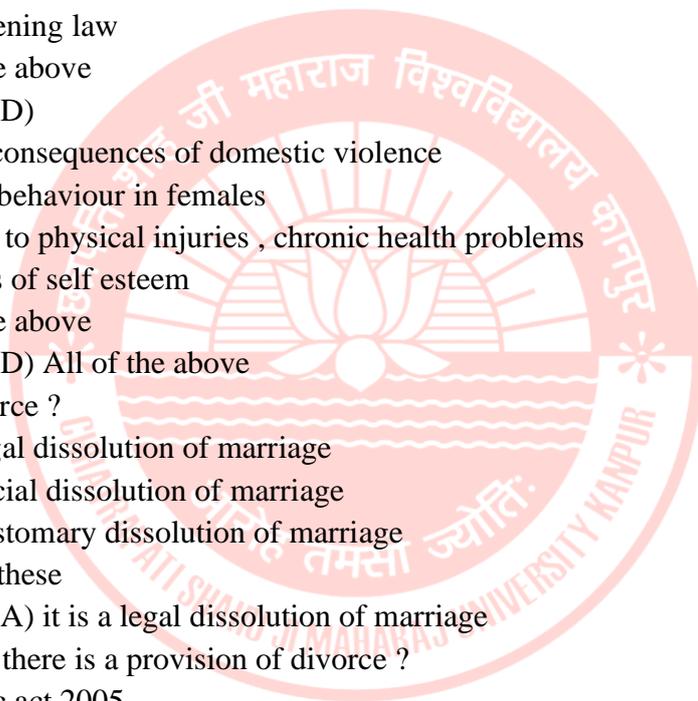
23. What are the causes of divorce ?

- a. Domestic violence
- b. Impotency
- c. Adultery
- d. All of the above

Answer . D) All of the above

24. What are the consequences of divorce ?

- a. Emotional problems
- b. Financial problems



- c. Social problems
 - d. All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above

25. Who is Sampat Pal Devi ?

- a. Actor
- b. Politician
- c. Social activist
- d. Environmentalist

Answer. C) Social activist

26. Who is the founder of Gulabi Gang ?

- a. Sampat Pal Devi
- b. Kamala Bhaseen
- c. Malala Yousafzai
- d. Aruna Roy

Answer. A) Sampat Pal Devi

27. If a person give or take the dowry what is the punishment for such activity according dowry prohibition act 1961 ?

- a. Five years imprisonment and Fifteen Thousand fine
- b. Three years imprisonment and Six Thousand fine
- c. Five years imprisonment and Ten Thousand fine
- d. Two years imprisonment and Two Thousand fine

Answer. A) Five years imprisonment and Fifteen Thousand fine

28. According to Indian Penal Code sec. 498a dealt with

- a. Stalking
- b. Cruelty against wife by her husband or his relatives shall be punishable
- c. Sexual harassment at work place
- d. Misconduct with a girl in school

Answer. B) Cruelty against wife by her husband or his relatives shall be punishable

29. Which organization is related to fight against domestic violence ?

- a. CRY
- b. GiveIndia Foundation
- c. Smile Foundation
- d. Gulabi Gang

Answer. D) Gulabi Gang

30. Which government scheme is not related to women Upliftment ?

- a. Janani Suraksha Yojana
- b. Ujjawala Yojana
- c. Atal Pension Yojana
- d. Stand up India Scheme

Answer. C) Atal Pension Yojana

31. Which act is not related to women protection ?

- a. Sexual Harassment at work Place act

- b. Right to information act
- c. Indecent Representation of women (prohibition) act
- d. Dowry Prohibition act

Answer. B) Right to information act

32. Which of the following theory is related to domestic violence ?

- a. Exchange theory
- b. The patriarchal theory
- c. Economic Dependency theory
- d. All the above

Answer. D) All of the above

33. Which theory is not related to domestic violence theory ?

- a. Liberal theory
- b. Realistic theory
- c. Radical theory
- d. None of these

Answer. D) None of these

34. When did The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage act come ?

- a. 1937
- b. 1939
- c. 1950
- d. 1954

Answer. B) 1939

35. What we call when a divorce happen by mutual consent in Muslim law ?

- a. Khula
- b. Ila
- c. Talak -al- Biddat
- d. Talaq -e- hasan

Answer. A) Khula

36. Triple talaq is also known as ?

- a. Talaq-e Zihar
- b. Talaq-ul- sunnat
- c. Talaq-e hasan
- d. Talaq- e-biddat.

Answer. D) Talaq- e-biddat

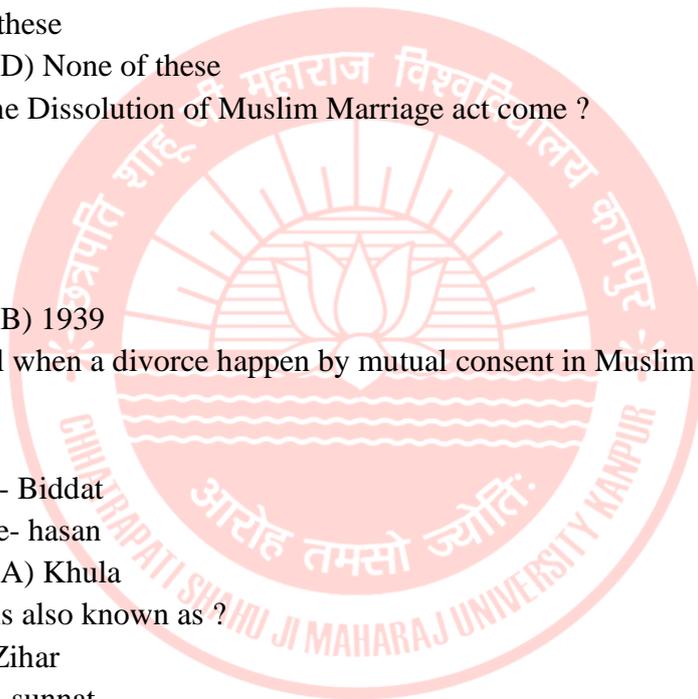
37. Which case is related to triple talaq ?

- a. Shah Bano Case
- b. Shayara Bano Case
- c. Bilkis Bano Case
- d. Shayara Khatun Case

Answer. B) Shayara Bano Case

38. In which year Supreme Court of India declared triple talaq is unconstitutional ?

- a. 2015
- b. 2013
- c. 2017



- d. 2012
Answer. C) 2017
39. Which act declares triple talaq is void and illegal ?
- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage act ,1939
 - Hindu Marriage act ,1955
 - Special Marriage act ,1954
 - Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) act ,2019
 - Answer. D) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) act ,2019
40. Christian marriage in India can be dissolved under which act ?
- Special marriage act , 1954
 - Hindu marriage act, 1955
 - Indian divorce act , 1869
 - The Hindu marriage and divorce act, 961
- Answer. C) Indian divorce act, 1869
41. Which type of talaq was known as instant talaq ?
- Khula
 - Mubarat
 - Zihar
 - Triple talaq
- Answer. D) Triple talaq
42. Instant talaq is related to which religion ?
- Christian
 - Muslim
 - Hindu
 - Sikh
- Answer. B) Muslim
43. Which an other type of talaq is also based on mutual consent ?
- Mubarat
 - Zihar
 - Talaq-e Hasan
 - Talaq-UI-Sunnat
- Answer. A) Mubarat
44. What is intra and inter generational conflict ?
- It is a conflict between parents
 - It is fight between two families
 - It is a fight between siblings over property
 - It is a tension and disagreement that arises within and between different age groups
- Answer. D) It is a tension and disagreement that arises within and between different age groups
45. What is generation gap ?
- Generation gap is a gap of communication that leads to misunderstanding and disharmony

- b. It is about mindsets and methods
- c. It refers to the gap between young and old
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

46. Why intra and inter generational conflict happens

- a. Communication Gap
- b. Misunderstanding
- c. Mismatching of ideology
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

47. How can we manage inter generational conflict

- a. Dismantling stereotypes
- b. Uniting around common purpose
- c. Talk about generational differences
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

48. What is the effect of inter generational gap

- a. Due to lack of communication and understanding old age people become isolated
- b. Young generation often forgets the social norms and values
- c. Children and youngsters got addicted of bad habits like smocking and drug
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

49. What is the potential reason in present time for intergenerational conflict ?

- a. Differences in values
- b. For property
- c. Expectation
- d. Drug and alcoholism

Answer. A) Differences in values

50. What is gerontology ?

- a. The study of the social, cultural, psychological, cognitive and biological study of aging
- b. The study of older and younger generation together
- c. The study of rural and urban generation's conflict
- d. None of these

Answer. A) The study of the social, cultural, psychological, cognitive and biological study of aging

51. International day of Older celebrated on ?

- a. 2 Oct.
- b. 1 Oct.
- c. 1 Jan.
- d. 31 Dec.

Answer. A) 2 Oct.

52. What are the problems faced by senior citizens ?

- a. Emotional

- b. Financial
- c. Health
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

53. When The Maintenance and welfare of parents and senior citizens act came ?

- a. 2005
- b. 2008
- c. 2007
- d. 2011

Answer. C) 2007

54. Which one is a famous organization that works on senior citizens ?

- a. Jagori Foundation
- b. HelpAge India
- c. Smile foundation
- d. Goonj Foundation

Answer. B) HelpAge India

55. What is the total population of elderly persons in India according to census 2011 ?

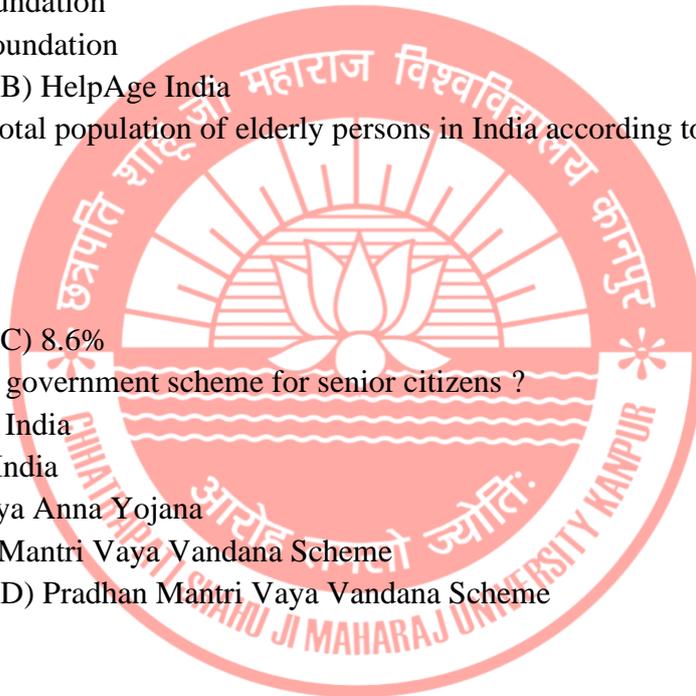
- a. 10%
- b. 15%
- c. 8.6%
- d. 5.5%

Answer. C) 8.6%

56. Which is the government scheme for senior citizens ?

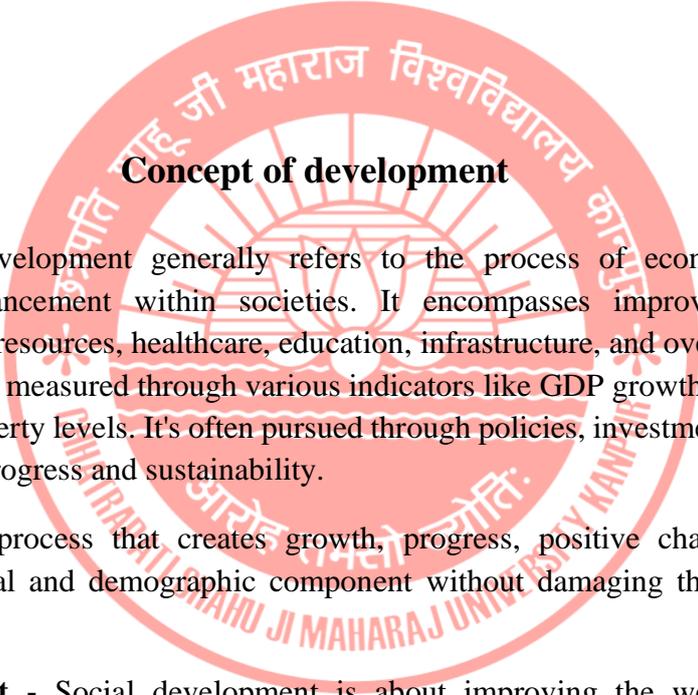
- a. Stand up India
- b. Start up India
- c. Antyodaya Anna Yojana
- d. Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Scheme

Answer. D) Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Scheme





Unit - 5



Concept of development

The concept of development generally refers to the process of economic, social, and environmental advancement within societies. It encompasses improvements in living standards, access to resources, healthcare, education, infrastructure, and overall quality of life. Development can be measured through various indicators like GDP growth, literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty levels. It's often pursued through policies, investments, and initiatives aimed at fostering progress and sustainability.

Development is a process that creates growth, progress, positive change in economic, environmental, social and demographic component without damaging the resources of the environment.

Social development - Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every citizen.

Social development means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their dreams with confidence and dignity. It is about refusing to accept that people who live in poverty will always be poor. It is about helping people so they can move forward on their path to self-sufficiency.

Social Development encompasses a commitment to individual well-being and volunteerism, and the opportunity for citizens to determine their own needs and to influence decisions that affect them. Social development incorporates public concerns in developing social policy and economic initiatives.

Economic Development - The concept of economic development refers to the process by which a nation or region progresses from a low-income, less developed economy to a modern, industrial one with improvements in both the quality and quantity of economic activities¹. It's a multifaceted concept that includes not just economic growth, which can be measured by an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but also improvements in living standards, reduction in poverty, and enhancement of health and education services.

Economic development is often associated with strategic policies and programs aimed at fostering a conducive environment for industrial advancements, technological innovation, infrastructure development, and higher levels of productivity. It's about creating an economy that can sustainably support the well-being of its population.

Political Development - Political development involves understanding why political affairs are the way they are in a state and why they take the form they do. It encompasses both macro and micro perspectives—examining nation-states and their political backgrounds, as well as the influence of social groups on individual political behaviour, such as voting and participation.

Political development refers to the processes through which societies evolve politically, including changes in political institutions, behaviors, norms, and power structures. It encompasses transitions toward democracy, improvements in governance, and advancements in political participation and rights. This concept is often studied to understand how societies progress and transform politically over time.

Economic v Social Development - Economic and social development are two critical dimensions of a nation's overall progress, but they focus on different aspects of growth and well-being. Economic Development is primarily concerned with the growth of the economy. It refers to the quantitative changes in an economy's output and income, such as an increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Economic development involves improvements in a variety of factors, including capital formation, technological innovation, and the shift in economic and social structure. It's about the country's capacity to produce more goods and services, which leads to higher living standards and wealth creation.

Characteristics of Economic Development

Persistent Increase in GDP: Economic development is often associated with a sustained increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which reflects the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country.

Rise in Income Per Capita: A rise in income per capita, which is the GDP divided by the total population, indicates that the average income of individuals is increasing, contributing to higher living standards.

Industrialization: The importance of industrial production is emphasized in economic development, as it tends to have a multiplier effect on the economy.

Diversification of the Economy: A shift from primary production like agriculture and mining to more diverse economic activities, including manufacturing and services.

Technological Advancements: Investment in research and development to improve production processes and incorporate technological innovations is a hallmark of economic development

Socio-Economic Equality: Economic development leads to socio-economic equality, reducing disparities and promoting a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Social Development, on the other hand, refers to the qualitative aspects of a population's well-being. It encompasses improvements in education, health, and other factors that contribute to the quality of life. Social development aims at achieving a more equitable society, where there is equal access to opportunities, social cohesion, and empowerment of marginalized communities. It's about enhancing the social fabric of the nation and ensuring that economic growth translates into social progress.

Characteristics of Social Development

Social development is a broad and complex concept that encompasses the improvement of the well-being of individuals and groups in society. **It involves a range of aspects from poverty eradication to social inclusion and environmental sustainability.** Here are some key characteristics of social development:

Holistic Improvement: It aims for the overall betterment of society, including health, education, work, and security.

Equity and Inclusion: Social development strives for fairness and inclusivity, ensuring that all members of society have equal opportunities to improve their lives.

Cultural Integration: It involves the integration of individuals into the cultural, social, and political fabric of society.

Empowerment: Social development empowers individuals and communities by enhancing their capabilities to participate fully in societal affairs.

Normative Framework: It reflects the values and aspirations of society, such as dignity, equity, diversity, and participation.

Dynamic Adaptation: The process adapts to the changing needs and contexts of society, such as globalization, urbanization, migration, and technology.

Participatory Process: It involves the active engagement and empowerment of all stakeholders, including individuals, communities, civil society, governments, and international organizations.

Human Dignity and Rights: It promotes the realization of human rights and human dignity, which are essential for human potential and social progress.

Human Development

The concept of human development is a comprehensive approach that goes beyond the traditional measures of economic growth, such as GDP, to include people's well-being and quality of life. It's about expanding human capabilities and enlarging people's choices, enabling them to live long, healthy, and fulfilling lives. Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live. The human development concept was developed by economist **Mahbub ul Haq**.

Human Development index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic developed and compiled by the **United Nations since 1990** to measure various countries' levels of social and economic development. It is composed of four principal areas of interest: mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling, life expectancy at birth, and gross national income (GNI) per capita. This index is a tool used to follow changes in development levels over time and compare the development levels of different countries.

The Human Development Index is published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is the most well-known index of human development.

Human development is based on three basic dimensions:

A long and healthy life: measured by life expectancy at birth

Access to Knowledge: measured by expected years of schooling (for children of school entering age) and average years of schooling (for adults aged 25 and older)

A decent standard of living: measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita

In 2024 India's ranking in Human Development Index (HDI) is 134

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is development?
 - a. It is a development of economic factors
 - b. It is a development of non- economic factors, like social factors
 - c. Development is the growth of humans through the lifespan, from conception to death
 - d. All of the above?

Answer. D) All of the above

2. What are the indicators of development?
- Increasing national wealth
 - Improving the well- being of the majority of the population
 - Insuring people's freedom and increasing their social and economic security
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above
3. Which of the following option is correct about economic development ?
- It is a development of particular family
 - It is a growth of rich people income
 - It is related to politicians and their relatives family income
 - Economic development is programs , policies or activities that seek to improve the economic well – being and quality of life for a community
- Answer. D) Economic development is programs , policies or activities that seek to improve the economic well – being and quality of life for a community
4. What are the indicators of economic development ?
- Real GDP per capita
 - GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP)
 - Levels of absolute poverty
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above
5. Which of the following is not an indicators of economic development ?
- Access to safe waters
 - Literacy rate
 - Average life expectancy
 - Means of recreation
- Answer. D) Means of recreation
6. How many types of economic development ?
- 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 2
- Answer. B) 4
7. Which are the types of economic development ?
- Traditional economy
 - Command economy
 - Market economy and mixed economy
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above
8. Which of the following factors influencing economic development ?

- a. Acceleration in industrialization
- b. Mechanization of agriculture
- c. Capital formation
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

9. Which are the Characteristics of traditional economy ?

- a. Based on one or a few of agriculture
- b. There is rarely a surplus produced
- c. Barter and trade is often used in place of money
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

10. What do you understand by command economy ?

- a. It is controlled by head of a family
- b. It is controlled by a village chief
- c. It is controlled by United Nations secretary
- d. It is controlled by a centralized government that dictates the level of production of goods and controls their distribution and prices

Answer. D) It is controlled by a centralized government that dictates the level of production of goods and controls their distribution and prices

11. What is free- market economy ?

- a. It is a system where everything in the market is free for all
- b. It is a system where a constitutional government keeps markets free for poor people
- c. Free market is an economic system in which the prices of goods and services are determined by supply and demand expressed by sellers and buyers.
- d. None of these

Answer. C) Free market is an economic system in which the prices of goods and services are determined by supply and demand expressed by sellers and buyers.

12. Which economy is stand in contrast to free- market economy ?

- a. Command economy
- b. Traditional economy
- c. Mixed economy
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Command economy

13. Which of the following characteristics of free- market economy

- a. No Government intervention in the economic system
- b. All goods and services are produced in private sector
- c. Any goods or services are exchanged voluntarily by buyers and sellers
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

14. What is mixed economy ?

- a. It is a idea where farmers forming two or more crops in a single farm
- b. It is a system where private and public sector both co- exist
- c. It is a system where government controls economy
- d. None of these

Answer. B) It is a system where private and public sector both co- exist

15. Which of the following is not a characteristics of mixed economy ?

- a. It is based on social welfare
- b. Where free market and government involvement are able to co-exist
- c. In mixed economy cooperative sector exists simultaneously
- d. It is completely controlled by big businessman

Answer. D) It is completely controlled by big businessman

16. Which type of economic development India has adopted

- a. Free- market economic development
- b. Traditional economic development
- c. Mixed economic development
- d. Command economic development

Answer. C) Mixed economic development

17. Which of the following are the indicators of social development ?

- a. Fare education
- b. Gender equality
- c. Health and employment
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

18. Which of the following Government measures for social development ?

- a. Right to education
- b. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- c. Atal Pension Yojana
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

19. What do you understand by human development ?

- a. It is a type of physical development
- b. It is a type of infant body development
- c. It is a process of enlarging people's freedom and opportunities and improving their well- being
- d. It is a development of young age to adult age

Answer. C) It is a process of enlarging people's freedom and opportunities and improving their well- being

20. What is the indicator of human development according to United Nations ?

- a. Life expectancy

- b. Education
 - c. Per capita income
 - d. All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above

21. What is the full form of HDI ?
- a. Human development index
 - b. Human developed internet
 - c. Human development income
 - d. Hindu development income
- Answer. A) Human development index

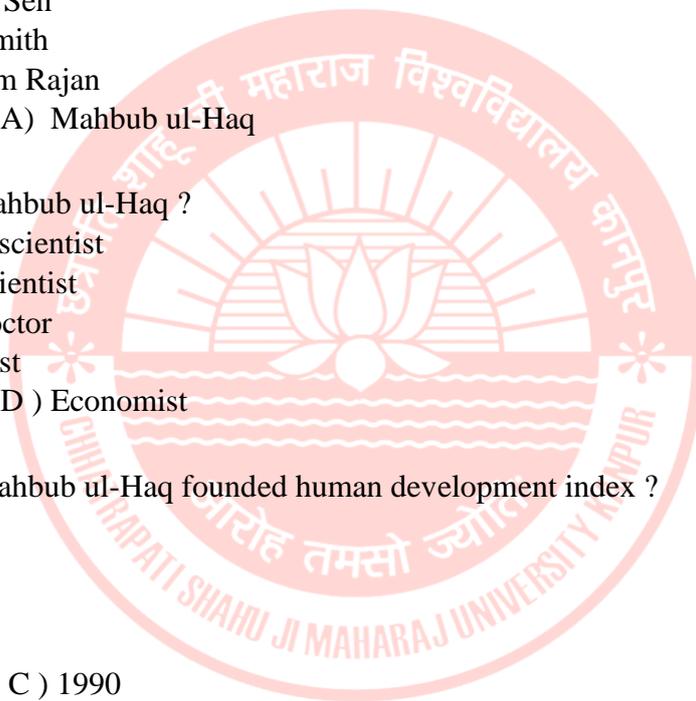
22. Who has developed the Human development index ?
- a. Mahbub ul-Haq
 - b. Amartya Sen
 - c. Adom Smith
 - d. Raghuram Rajan
- Answer. A) Mahbub ul-Haq

23. Who was Mahbub ul-Haq ?
- a. Political scientist
 - b. Social scientist
 - c. Noted doctor
 - d. Economist
- Answer. D) Economist

24. When did Mahbub ul-Haq founded human development index ?
- a. 1985
 - b. 1989
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1999
- Answer. C) 1990

25. Mahbub ul-Haq belongs to which country ?
- a. India
 - b. Bangladesh
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. America
- Answer. C) Pakistan

26. What is the rank of India in human development index 2023-24 ?
- a. 120
 - b. 134
 - c. 130
 - d. 111
- Answer. B) 134



27. According Human Development Report 2023 -24 India is under which categories of human development ?

- a. Low human development
- b. Upper human development
- c. Upper middle human development
- d. Medium human development

Answer. D) Medium human development

28. Which one is not a an indicator of human development index

- a. Infant mortality rate
- b. Adult literacy rate
- c. Percentage of population below poverty line
- d. Income for family tour

Answer. D) Income for family tour

29. Which of the following indicators is used for measuring the human development index ?

- a. Knowledge
- b. Decent standard of living
- c. Life expectancy at birth
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

30. How many parameters are used to measure the human development index ?

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 6
- d. 2

Answer. B) 3

31. Which international organization developed ' Human Development Index ' ?

- a. WHO
- b. UNICEF
- c. UNDP
- d. UNESCO

Answer. C) UNDP

32. By which statistical tool that measures a country total achievement on the basis of health, income, education ?

- a. Political stability
- b. Social inequality
- c. Gender equality
- d. Human development index

Answer. D) Human development index

33. First human development report published in which year ?

- a. 1990
- b. 1995
- c. 1999
- d. 2000

Answer. 1990

34. Which countries regarded as third world ?

- a. Which are under developed in the sector of socio-economic
- b. Where is high rate of poverty
- c. Where is high rate of mortality
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

35. Which one is a third world country or developing country ?

- a. Angola
- b. Burundi
- c. Zimbabwe
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

36. In which regions countries regarded as first world or developed countries

- a. Eastern regions
- b. Western regions
- c. Middle- east regions
- d. North- east regions

Answer. B) Western regions

37. Which country of Asian continent comes in the category of developed country or first world ?

- a. A. India
- b. China
- c. Japan
- d. Sri lanka

Answer. C) Japan

38. Which country is not still a developing country ?

- a. China
- b. India
- c. Pakistan
- d. Norway

Answer. D) Norway

39. What is the sense of economic development ?

- a. Development in the income of a country
- b. Development in the income of a family
- c. Growth in the per capita income

- d. None of these
Answer. C) Growth in the per capita income

40. What is the full form of GDP ?
a. Gross development progress
b. Gross domestic product
c. Gross development product
d. General development produced
Answer. B) Gross domestic product

41. What is considered the biggest measure of economic development of a country ?
a. Gross domestic product
b. Gross income
c. National income
d. Per capita income
Answer. A) Gross domestic product

42. In present time what is the total GDP (gross domestic product) of India ?
a. 2 Trillion
b. 5 Trillion
c. 3.7 Trillion
d. 4. 5 Trillion
Answer. C) 3.7 Trillion

43. What factors are responsible for social development according noted scholars ?
a. Innovation and Diffusion
b. Knowledge and Education
c. Industrialization and Urbanization
d. All of above
Answer. D) All of the above

44. Which factor is not responsible for economic development ?
a. Human resources
b. Natural resources
c. Technology
d. Communalism
Answer. D) Communalism

45. Which approach is not a approach of human development ?
a. Capacity approach
b. Welfare approach
c. Income approach
d. Empowerment approach
Answer. D) Empowerment approach

46. Which human development approach is related to human's six needs (health, Education ,water, Sanitation, and Accommodation)

- a. Capacity approach
- b. Basic-needs approach
- c. Welfare approach
- d. Income approach

Answer. B) Basic-needs approach

47. What is the full form of FDI ?

- a. Fast development index
- b. Foreign development index
- c. Foreign direct investment
- d. Farmers development index

Answer. C) Foreign direct investment

48. Which pillar is not a pillar of human development ?

- a. Inequality
- b. Empowerment
- c. Equality
- d. Sustainability

Answer. A) Inequality

49. On the basis of Human development index , countries have been classified into how many groups ?

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 2.
- d. 6

Answer. B) 3

50. Which one is a pillar of human development index ?

- a. Productivity
- b. Nationality
- c. Communalism
- d. Disparity

Answer. A) productivity

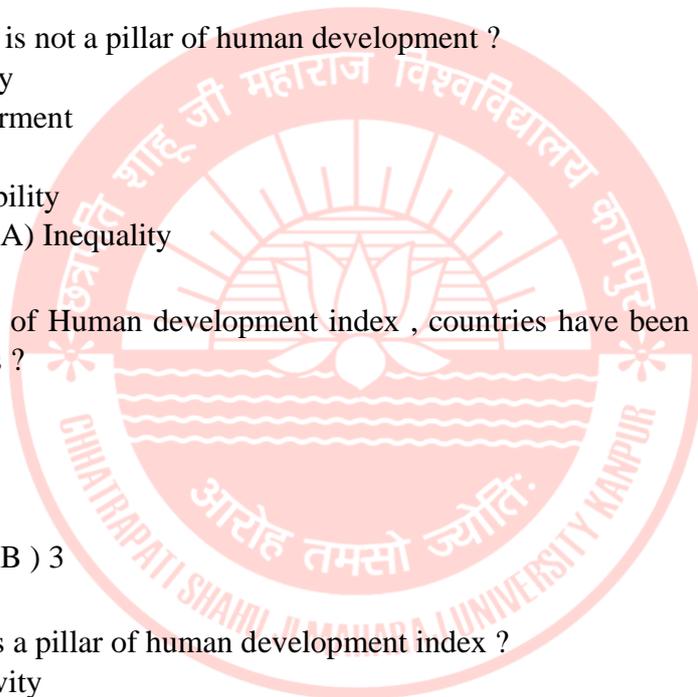
51. Which option is not classified into human development index groups ?

- a. High groups
- b. Upper high groups
- c. Middle groups
- d. Lower groups

Answer. B) Upper high groups

52. Which countries are belonging to high rankings of human development index ?

- a. Norway
- b. Switzerland



- c. Ireland
 - d. All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above

53. Which country is on top rank or first position in human development index 2024 ?

- a. Norway
- b. Ireland
- c. New Zealand
- d. Switzerland

Answer. D) Switzerland

54. Who is Amartya Sen ?

- a. A noted Politician
- b. A noted Physicist
- c. A noted Economist
- d. A noted Sociologist

Answer. C) A noted Economist

55. Who is a famous Indian economist who won the Noble Prize ?

- a. Pro. Amartya Sen
- b. Dr. Raghuram Rajan
- c. Ravindra Nath Tagore
- d. Dr. Arvind Pangadhiya

Answer. A) Pro. Amartya Sen

56. What is the full form of PPP

- a. Paying power popularity
- b. Purchasing power parity
- c. People power partnership
- d. People purchasing parity

Answer. B) Purchasing power parity

57. Who is Abhijit Banerjee who won Noble Prize 2019 ?

- a. A famous Surgeon
- b. A famous Physicist
- c. A famous Economist
- d. A famous Archaeologist

Answer. C) A Famous Economist

58. Which ministry , Government of India works towards educational development economic development and social empowerment of all section of society ?

- a. Healthy ministry
- b. Finance ministry
- c. Ministry of social justice and empowerment
- d. Home ministry

Answer. C) Ministry of social justice and empowerment

59. Which are the indicators of social development index of India ?

- a. Basic human needs
- b. Foundations of well-being
- c. Opportunity
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

60. Which of the following measure does not use in social development ?

- a. Education
- b. Employment
- c. Gender equality
- d. Age

Answer. D) Age

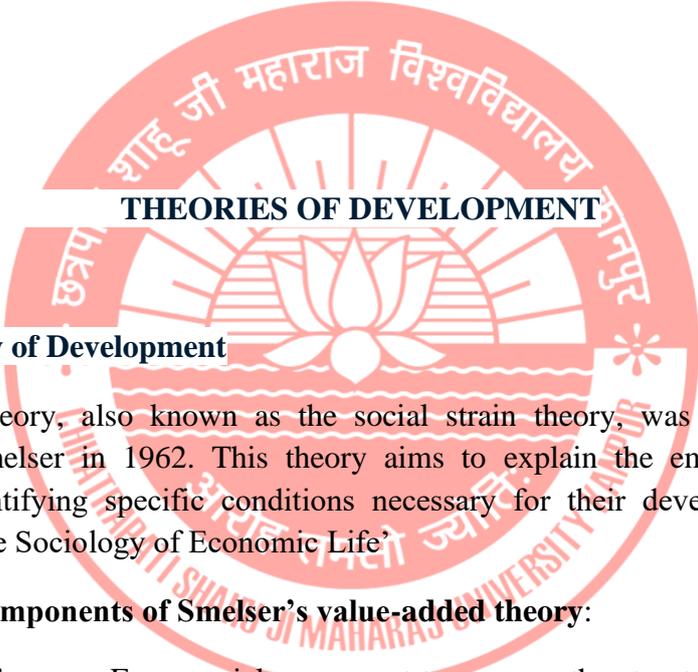
61. Which country has adopted first time Gross National Happiness index instead of human development index

- a. Sri Lanka
- b. Bhutan
- c. Bangladesh
- d. India

Answer. B) Bhutan



Unit – 6



THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Neil Smelser theory of Development

The value-added theory, also known as the social strain theory, was first proposed by sociologist Neil Smelser in 1962. This theory aims to explain the emergence of social movements by identifying specific conditions necessary for their development. Smelser's famous book is 'The Sociology of Economic Life'.

Here are the key components of Smelser's value-added theory:

Structural Conduciveness: For a social movement to emerge, the structure of society must allow certain protest actions to become more likely. This means that people need the opportunity to gather together in a place whenever they face issues or feel the need to organize a social movement. In countries with dictatorship or severe restrictions, organizing such movements becomes challenging.

Structural Strain: There must be strain on society caused by factors related to the current social system. This strain could result from inequality, injustice, or other issues. When existing power holders (such as political authorities) are unwilling or unable to address these problems, it becomes easier for groups to organize and develop social movements.

Generalized Belief: Once the first two conditions are met, people need to have a shared understanding of the strain and its causes. They should trust that by joining hands and forming groups, they can address the issues effectively. Clear definition of the problem is essential for mass belief in the cause.

Precipitating Factors: These are events that act as the proverbial spark igniting the flame of action. For example, historical events like the Revolt of 1857 were triggered by specific issues (such as the use of gunpowder cartridges made from cow and pig fat). Precipitating factors play a crucial role in mobilizing collective action.

Mobilization for Action: Participants in the movement need effective networks and organization to take collective action. Activists play a vital role in writing and distributing pamphlets, organizing demonstrations, and spreading awareness among the masses. Successful mobilization requires strong social networking.

Operation (Failure) of Social Control: Authorities (such as politicians or police) either react or fail to react. High levels of social control by those in power often make it more difficult for social movements to achieve their goals.

Daniel Lerner Theory of Development

Daniel Lerner (1917–1980) was an American scholar and writer known for his studies on modernization theory. His work significantly influenced the field of development communication. Let's delve into the key aspects of Lerner's theory:

The Passing of Traditional Society:

Daniel Lerner is a strong supporter of Western ideology and modernity. His development theory is related to the ideology that any country can become modern and developed, but for development, people will need such ideas and activities, through which different countries or societies will leave traditional backwardness and move towards modernity.

In this way Lerner has presented his **psychological theory** related to development in a historical context. He considered the use of means of mass communication as an important step in moving towards modernity. In his famous book "The Passing of Traditional Society", Lerner explained how people in the Middle East region listened attentively to the spread of the Voice of America, and as a result changed the means of mass communication. Efforts are being made to develop various areas of social life.

On the basis of the research done by Lerner, we can say that how he explains the changes from tradition to development and modernity as the process of influence of 'mass media'. **According to him, "No modern society can function efficiently without a developed system of mass communication; mass communication is the most effective medium of taking modern ideas and experiences to the masses. It not only generates in the individual the desire to live life. But it also creates a desire to establish one's independent existence in the society."** Lerner further writes that when most of the people in the society start experiencing this kind of desire, as a result of which change starts coming in the society which continuously moves from tradition towards development and modernity.

Lerner authored the book “**The Passing of Traditional Society: Modernizing the Middle East**” in 1958. This foundational text explored the role of mass media in the process of modernization for postcolonial countries. His theory posited a model of societal transformation, emphasizing that poor countries could progress by embracing western manufacturing technology, political structures, values, and systems of mass communication. The central idea was that increasing urbanization led to the growth of mass media and literacy, resulting in greater public participation in economic activity and politics.

Empathy played a crucial role in modernization. Lerner believed that highly empathic individuals, exposed to information about the modern West through radio, television, magazines, and newspapers, would begin to think and behave in ways that transformed their societies from traditional to modern ones modeled primarily on the United States.

Development Communication:

Lerner’s ideas laid the groundwork for early approaches to development communication.

Development communication aims to use communication technology to inculcate post modern values. It replaced the earlier terms “mass media” and “modernization” in the field. As a policy initiative during the Cold War, modernization was promoted as a path to thwart the spread of Soviet communism in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Lerner’s theory emphasized the universality of modernization and faith in technology to solve social problems, leaving a lasting impact on the field of development communication.

W.W. Rostow theory of Development

W.W. Rostow’s theory of development, also known as the Stages of Economic Growth, is a linear theory of economic modernization that outlines five stages through which all countries must pass to become developed. This model was developed in the 1960s and is sometimes criticized for its one-size-fits-all approach and its Western-centric perspective. Here are the five stages according to Rostow’s model.

Traditional Society: Characterized by subsistence agriculture or hunting and gathering; limited technology; and a static or rigid society.

Preconditions for Take-off: The society starts to invest in new technology and infrastructure, which leads to an expansion of trade and the beginnings of industrialization.

Take-off: Rapid growth is generated in a limited number of economic activities, leading to greater investment and regional growth.

Drive to Maturity: Development of wider industrial and commercial base, large-scale investment, and innovation. The economy diversifies and income increases.

Age of High Mass Consumption: A shift from production of basic goods to consumer goods, high incomes, and widespread production and consumption of services.

The concept of underdevelopment

Underdevelopment is a situation in which due to many internal and external pressures the country neither has advanced technology nor the necessary capital. In this situation, no desired change can be brought in the lives of common citizens, for this the dependence on developed countries increases further.

According to Ragnar Nurks, "Underdevelopment is a condition in which the national capital is much less in comparison to the population and socio-economic needs."

Underdevelopment has been defined by the United Nations (U.N.O.) as "Underdevelopment is a situation in which per capita income is much lower than that of developed countries."

Under the first five-year plan by the Planning Commission of the Government of India, it was clarified that "underdevelopment is related to that underdeveloped country in which, on the one hand, the level of utilization of human labor power is different as compared to the developed countries, and on the other hand, And natural resources are not utilized adequately.

Underdevelopment refers to the low level of development characterized by low real per capita income, widespread poverty, lower level of literacy, low life expectancy, and underutilization of resources, etc. An underdeveloped economy fails to provide acceptable levels of living to a large fraction of its population.

The main causes of underdevelopment of an economy include:

1. poverty;
2. child marriage;
3. illiteracy;
4. high population growth rate;
5. corruption;
6. high dependence on agriculture;
7. economic inequality;
8. lack of structural, institutional, and technical change.

Characteristics of Under Development -

On the basis of the above definitions, the following characteristics of under development are evident -

(i) Low per capita income. (ii) High population density. (iii) Low standard of living. (iv) Lack of capital. (v) Low level technology. (vi) Inadequate utilization of natural resources. (vii) Irrelevant education system. (viii) Low rate of economic growth. (ix) Backwardness in the field

of urbanization and industrialization. (x) Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and other structural-institutional problems.

Andre Gunder Frank (AG. Frank)

Centre Periphery

Andre Gunder Frank's center-periphery theory is a key concept in dependency theory and postcolonial studies. It describes the structural relationship between developed, industrialized countries (the center) and underdeveloped, peripheral countries. Frank argued that economic development and underdevelopment are not stages in a natural process of gradual modernization, but are the result of historical processes that have enriched the center at the expense of the periphery

The theory suggests that the global economy is characterized by a structured relationship between economic centers, which use military, political, and trade power to extract an economic surplus from the subordinate peripheral countries. This results in a situation where the peripheral countries remain in a state of dependency and underdevelopment.

Frank's analysis was particularly focused on Latin America and the way in which the region's development was shaped by its relationship with the industrialized West. He coined the term "the development of underdevelopment" to describe how the Third World countries were not naturally poor, but were made so by the colonial domination of the West.

Frank posited that economic activities in the developed capitalist countries often lead to serious economic problems in the less developed countries. He argued that the world capitalist system is organized in such a way that the rich core countries develop at the expense of the poor peripheral countries. This process, he claimed, leads to the development of underdevelopment.

Frank identified a pattern of "metropolis-satellite" relationships, where the economic activities in the metropolis (developed countries) cause underdevelopment in the satelliteregions (underdeveloped countries). The metropolis extracts surplus from the satellite, which leads to wealth accumulation in the metropolis and poverty in the satellite.

Samir Amin

Uneven Development

Sameer Amin's Theory of Under Development

Sameer Amin's theory related to under development is known as the theory of 'Uneven Development'. By the concept of unequal development, he means the inequality of the development process in different countries. According to Amin, when a country or society takes the initiative and moves ahead in the race of development, then it makes efforts to

maintain its continuity, while on the other hand, the countries which lag behind due to some differences also make such efforts so that development takes place. To move ahead in the race.

While explaining the situation of unequal development, Amin has given special emphasis on the points given. On the one hand, in capitalist countries, there is greater accumulation of wealth, rapid increase in industrialization and technical efficiency of labour, etc., then cumulative growth of resources begins in such countries, while on the other hand, by developing new technology and new industries, backward people are Countries can once again overtake those countries which till some time ago were successful in maintaining their dominance in the world market system. For example, just as America made a comeback after being left behind by France and England at the initial level, in the same way today countries like Japan, Germany, China and India are becoming a challenge for other developed countries.

Sameer Amin has divided the world system into two main parts:

- (i) Autocratic countries or developed countries.
- (ii) Peripheral system countries or underdeveloped countries.

Countries with self-centered system (developed countries) have their own dynamic system which is not much affected by external relations, whereas the situation of countries with peripheral system (underdeveloped countries) is different from these countries because their economy does not meet the interests of developed countries. This is the reason why third world countries remained under the influence of developed countries. In this regard, Sameer Amin believes that the third world countries have been under the direct influence of the capitalist world, despite having their own different production systems, under the influence of western capitalism, the appearance of the underdeveloped countries is similar to them (developed capitalist countries).

Samir Amin also believed that capitalist development began in England in the middle of the 19th century. Initially its nature was commercial, which gradually became imperialist. This process also affected the pre-capitalist peripheral countries, whose form changed from primitive communist to capitalist. Therefore, in conclusion we can say that as the influence of the capitalist system of developed countries increases in the third world Samir Amin also believed that capitalist development began in England in the middle of the 19th century. Initially its nature was commercial, which gradually became imperialist. This process also affected the pre-capitalist peripheral countries, whose form changed from primitive communist to capitalist. Therefore, in conclusion we can say that as the influence of the capitalist system of developed countries increases in the third world.

Samir Amin also believed that capitalist development began in England in the middle of the 19th century. Initially its nature was commercial, which gradually became imperialist. As a result of this process, pre-capitalist peripheral countries also came, whose form changed from primitive communist to capitalist. Therefore, in conclusion we can say that as the influence of the capitalist system of developed countries increases, the third world.

Globalization and Development Society

Globalization, according to sociologists, is an ongoing process that involves interconnected changes in the economic, cultural, social, and political spheres of society. As a process, it involves the ever-increasing integration of these aspects between nations, regions, communities, and even seemingly isolated places.

Globalization and development' considers the important aspects of globalization that have an impact on development: global financial flows and different types of financial investment; the promotion of equitable trade for developing countries; technological progress; international regulation and cooperation to prevent transfer pricing and tax avoidance; and the impact of international migration and the rise of refugees due to civil war and genocide.

Definitions of Globalization

It very hard to define the globalization but But inspite of all the hurdles and hardships, scholars and institutions have interpreted and defined globalization as per their own ways.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) describes it as “the growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through the increasing volume and variety of cross-border transactions in goods and services and of international capital flows, and also through the more rapid and widespread diffusion of technology”.

According to Anthony Giddens “Globalization can be defined as the intensification of the worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa.”

Oxford concise dictionary of politics summarises “Globalization is a universal process or set of processes which generate a multiplicity of linkages and interconnections which transcends the states and societies which makeup the modern world system”.

Characteristics of globalization

Globalization is the process of cross-border exchange and the free flow of resources between different countries. It involves the worldwide integration of technology, ideas, knowledge, capital, human resources, and culture. Let's explore some of the key characteristics of globalization:

Free Trade: Globalization has facilitated improved trade volumes between nations with minimal interference. Governments are not micromanaging every minute aspect of business transactions, allowing for smoother trade. Countries that have embraced globalization have seen significant increases in their Gross Domestic Product (GDP), leading to greater prosperity.

Liberalization: One of the main characteristics of globalization is the improvement in the business climate for corporations. Rules and regulations for companies are relaxed significantly to allow for more trade between nations. This flexibility in trade regulations encourages governments to make further concessions to industries.

Increase in Employment: Globalization leads to increased production capacity for companies, which, in turn, positively affects employment opportunities. Corporations set up operations in different parts of the world, boosting work opportunities in those countries.

Increased Connectivity: Globalization has improved trade relations between countries, fostering better interaction between people and businesses. Enhanced connectivity contributes to a country's economy and enhances the standard of living for its citizens.

Interdependence: Countries have become more reliant on each other due to globalization. Businesses can import cheaper raw materials and export finished goods to countries with higher demand. Reduced trading barriers contribute to overall economic prosperity.

Cultural Exchange: Improved people-to-people contacts encourage the intermingling of cultural practices and customs. Globalization allows people to exchange ideas, behaviors, and values with other countries.

In summary, globalization enables the coming together of individuals, corporations, and resources from different countries, fostering cooperation, economic growth, and cultural exchange. It's a dynamic force shaping our interconnected world.

Globalization has significant effects on developed countries or societies .

Increased Trade and Investment Opportunities: Globalization expands business operations worldwide, allowing organizations to create influence and develop operations in many regions. Developed nations benefit from globalization through increased production, international trade, and participation in financial markets.

Economic Growth and Productivity: The stretching of economic, political, and social relationships in space and time fosters greater economic growth and improved productivity. Cross-border technology and knowledge transfers contribute to job creation and prosperity in developed countries.

Diversification and Risk Reduction: Globalization enables diversification of resources, new investment opportunities, and access to raw materials. Businesses can lower organizational risk factors by spreading interests in different areas and taking advantage of market opportunities. International financial institutions and partnerships with local and multinational businesses play a crucial role in risk reduction.

Interconnectedness and Supraterritoriality: Developed countries engage in global activities without regard for geographic location. Whether it's a manufacturer assembling a product for a distant market, a country submitting to international law, or a language adopting foreign loanwords, these interactions contribute to the phenomenon of globalization.

In summary, globalization provides developed societies with opportunities for growth, innovation, and interconnectedness. It reshapes economies, cultures, and policies, leading to a more integrated and dynamic world.

According to sociologist Anthony Giddens, globalization can be understood through four main dimensions:

Anthony Giddens, while defining globalization, wrote that it is "the process of deepening of social relations on a worldwide basis, which connects distant areas with each other in such a way that an event occurring thousands of miles away becomes local." It also begins to influence events." According to him, it is a process which breaks the boundaries of time and space and connects different communities through mutual relations and mutual dependence. On this basis, Giddens has explained the process of globalization on the basis of four main dimensions-

World Capitalist Economy: This dimension refers to the global economic system dominated by capitalist states and transnational companies. The economic activities of these entities are largely insulated from political control, allowing for a wide scope of global business operations.

Nation-State System: The nation-state system is another dimension that has evolved with globalization. Sovereignty and the recognition of borders by other states are crucial aspects of this system. It reflects the political order within the global framework.

World Military Order: The world military order is characterized by the military capabilities of states, which have grown significantly in the modern era. The Cold War era, in particular, saw the development of a bipolar system of military alliances with global reach.

Industrial Development – The third dimension of globalization is related to industrial development. Its most obvious aspect is a form of division of labor at the international or global level. It is seen in the form of expansion, the nature of which is quite different from each other in different industrial regions of the world. Internally, modern industries are not only based on division of labor at the level of various services, but division of labor also has special importance on the basis of industrial efficiency and specialization of production. Division of labor has increased the interdependence of different countries at the global level.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who gave the theory of value-added ?
- Talcott Parsons
 - Anthony Giddens
 - Neil J. Smelser
 - Karl Marx
- Answer. C) Neil J. Smelser

2. Value- added theory also known as...
- Conflict theory
 - Structural theory
 - Functional theory
 - Strain theory
- Answer. D) Strain theory

3. Who has written the book ' The sociology of economic life' ?
- Deniel Lerner
 - WW Rostow
 - Smelser
 - Giddnes
- Answer. C) Smelser

4. Who has discussed the psychological theory of development ?
- Smelser
 - Rostow
 - Goddnes
 - Lerner
- Answer. D) Lerner

5. How many elements did Smelser discuss for development of social movement ?
- 6
 - 5
 - 8
 - 3
- Answer. 6

6. Which elements discussed by Neil J. Smelser for development of social movement ?
- Structural conduciveness
 - Structural strain
 - Generalized beliefs
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above

7. Which elements did not discussed by Neil J Smelser for development of social movement ?
- Precipitating factors
 - Mobilization for action
 - Operation (failure) of social control
 - Others belief

Answer. D) Others belief

8. Which is the first element according Neil J Smelser for development of a social movement
- Precipitating Factor
 - Structural Conduciveness
 - Generalized Beliefs
 - Structural Strain

Answer. B) Structural Conduciveness

9. How many stages of development conceived by WW Rostow ?
- 6 stages
 - 5 stages
 - 4 stages
 - 3 stages

Answer. B) 5

10. Which is the first stage of development discussed by Rostow in his theory of economic development ?
- The 'Take – off' stage
 - Pre- conditioning stage
 - Traditional society or Pre – industrial stage
 - Stage of ' Drive to maturity'

Answer. C) Traditional society or Pre – industrial stage

11. Which stage of development did not discussed by Rostow in his theory of economic development ?
- Stage of self-sustained Growth of Mass Consumption
 - The 'Take-off' stage
 - Stage of 'Drive to maturity'
 - Stage of drive to fly

Answer. D) Stage of drive to fly

12. In which stage of economic development Rostow discussed about agricultural development and animal husbandry ?
- The ' Take off 'stage
 - Pre- conditioning stage
 - Stage of 'Drive to Maturity'
 - Traditional society

Answer. D) Traditional society

13. What is the other word used by Rostow for Traditional society ?
- Mass consumption society
 - Pre- industrial stage
 - The 'take off' stage
 - None of these

Answer. B) Pre- industrial stage

14. Which is the correct sequence of Rostow's economic stages
- The take off stage, traditional society, Stage of Drive to Maturity , Pre-conditioning phase, stage of self –sustained growth of Mass consumption

- b. Stage of Drive to Maturity, stage of self –sustained growth of Mass consumption, The take off stage, traditional society, Pre- conditioning phase
 - c. Traditional society, Pre-conditioning phase, The take off phase, Stage of Drive to Maturity , stage of self –sustained growth of Mass consumption
 - d. Stage of self –sustained growth of Mass consumption, Traditional society, Pre-conditioning phase, The take off phase, Stage of Drive to Maturity
- Answer. C) Traditional society, Pre-conditioning phase, The take off phase, Stage of Drive to Maturity , stage of self –sustained growth of Mass consumption

15. In which stage of economic development of Rostow's theory ,the per capita income becomes so high
- a. 4th stage
 - b. 3rd stage
 - c. 5th stage
 - d. 2nd stage
- Answer. C) 5th Stage

16. Dependency theory developed in which decade ?

- a. Late 1960
- b. Late 1950
- c. Late 1970
- d. Late 1940

Answer. B) Late 1950

17. Under whose guidance dependency theory was developed ?

- a. Samir Amin
- b. AG Frank
- c. Rostow
- d. Raul Prebisch

Answer. D) Raul Prebisch

18. Who is the father of dependency theory ?

- a. Rostow
- b. Niel J. Smelser
- c. Raul Prebisch
- d. Adom Smith

Answer. C) Raul Prebisch

19. What is dependency theory ?

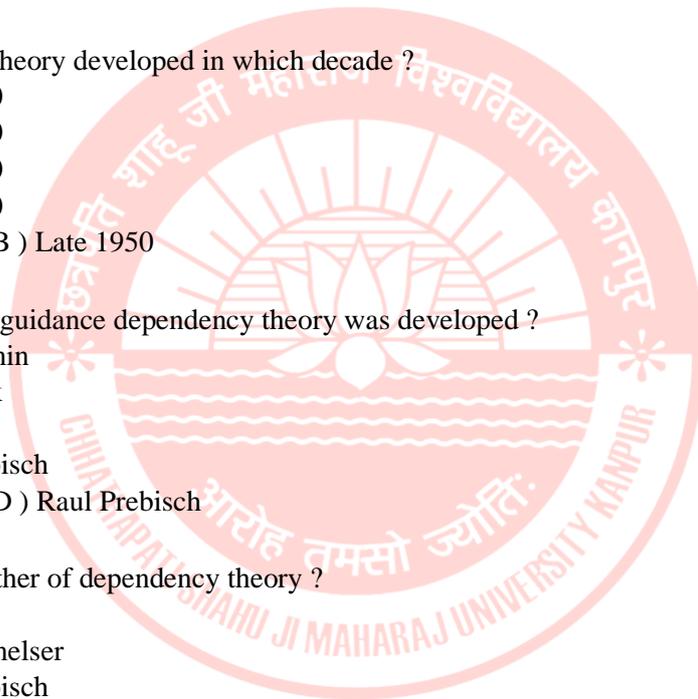
- a. It is a idea that resources flow from a periphery of poor states to wealthy states
- b. It is a ides that one village people depend on other village
- c. It is a idea that a poor family members are depend on rich family members
- d. None of these

Answer. A) It is a idea that resources flow from a periphery of poor states to wealthy states

20. Which are the characteristics of dependency theory ?

- a. The existence of advanced and poor nations
- b. Poor nations export their raw materials to wealthy nations
- c. Wealthy nations exploited the poor nations and made them more dependence
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above



21. Which one is not a characteristics of dependent countries ?

- a. Cheap labours
- b. Cheap raw materials
- c. Poor and traditional technology
- d. High income

Answer. D) High income

22. Which one country is not included in periphery (dependent) countries ?

- a. South Africa
- b. Rwanda
- c. Zimbabwe
- d. Namibia

Answer. A) South Africa

23. The dependent countries often belongs to which continent ?

- a) North America
- b) Europe
- c) Africa and Latin America
- d) Europe and south Africa

Answer. C) Africa and Latin America

24. What do you understand by underdeveloped countries ?

- a. Countries those per capita income is very low
- b. Countries where poverty is widespread
- c. Countries where life expectancy very low
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

25. What is the meaning of core countries ?

- a. Countries which are less developed
- b. Countries which are depend on western countries
- c. Countries which are industrialized capitalist or imperialist which depend on appropriation from peripheral countries and semi-peripheral countries
- d. Countries which were colonized by African and Latin American countries by centuries

Answer. C) Countries which are industrialized capitalist or imperialist which depend on appropriation from peripheral countries and semi-peripheral countries

26. Who gave the concept of Metropolis-Satellite model of development ?

- a. Samir Amin
- b. AG (Andre Gunder) Frank
- c. Adom Smith
- d. WW Rostow

Answer. B) AG (Andre Gunder) Frank

27. What are the metropolis countries according to AG Frank ?

- a. Western Europe
- b. North America and Latin America
- c. Western Europe and Latin America
- d. Africa and Asia

Answer. C) Western Europe and Latin America

28. According to AG Frank which are the Satellite countries ?

- a. That were colonized by Britain and western Europe
- b. That were deliberately exploited by core nations
- c. That are still depend on developed nations
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

29. Who gave the concept of ' The Development of Underdevelopment' ?

- a. Amartya Sen
- b. AG Frank
- c. Karl Marx
- d. Samir Amin

Answer. B) AG Frank

30. Which are the core nations ?

- a. England and United states of America
- b. Who has exploited peripheral countries like Sudan and Uganda
- c. Who has colonized poor countries and took their raw material on cheap rate
- d. All of above

Answer. D) All of the above

31. Who gave the concept Centre-Periphery ?

- a. AG Frank
- b. Neil J Smelser
- c. Samir Amin
- d. Karl Marx

Answer. A) AG Frank

32. Metropolitan countries also known as ...

- a. Core nations
- b. Semi Core nations
- c. Under developed nations
- d. Exploited nations

Answer. A) Core nations

33. Satellite countries also known as

- a. Developed nations
- b. Industrialized nations
- c. Dependent nations
- d. Independent nations

Answer. C) Dependent Nations

34. Which are the characteristics of core nations ?

- a. Developed science and technology
- b. Completely industrialized
- c. Capitalist and democratic
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

35. Which are the characteristics of satellite countries ?

- a. High poverty and high mortality rate
- b. Lower income and lower health services
- c. Uneducated and undemocratic
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

36. Peripheral nation are depended upon

- a. Core nations
- b. Semi peripheral nations
- c. Underdeveloped nations
- d. Developing nations

Answer. A) Core nations

37. Who gave the theory of Uneven Development ?

- a. Samir Amin
- b. AG Frank
- c. Neil J. Smelser
- d. WW Rostow

Answer. A) Samir Amin

38. Who gave the concept of 'Super Exploitation' ?

- a. WW Rostow
- b. Samir Amin
- c. AG Frank
- d. Adom Smith

Answer. B) Samir Amin

39. Who gave the theory of Underdevelopment ?

- a. Adom Smith
- b. David Ricardo
- c. AG Frank
- d. Samin Amin

Answer. D) Samir Amin

40. According to Samir Amin periphery countries are underdeveloped because of ?

- a. Poor science and technology
- b. Undemocratic process
- c. Super- Exploitation
- d. None of these

Answer. C) Super- Exploitation

41. Who is the writer of ' Accumulation of Capital on a World Scale' ?

- a. David Ricardo
- b. Samir Amin
- c. Adom Smith
- d. WW Rostow

Answer. B) Samir Amin

42. To analyse the world economic system Samir Amin used which two concepts ?



- a. Super Exploitation and The Law of Worldwide Value
 - b. Super exploitation and semi Exploitation value
 - c. Worldwide value and country wide value
 - d. Urban exploitation and The Law of Worldwide Value
- Answer. A) Super Exploitation and The Law of Worldwide Value

43. According to Samir Amin who makes the 'periphery' in world economic system ?

- a. Core Nations
 - b. Poor Nations
 - c. Developed Nations
 - d. Metropolis Nations
- Answer. B) Poor Nations

44. Who is the writer of 'The passing of Traditional Society: Modernizing the Middle East' ?

- a. AG Frank
 - b. David Ricardo
 - c. Samir Amin
 - d. Deniel Lerner
- Answer. D) Deniel Lerner

45. Which are the indexes used by Deniel Lerner to differentiate between developed societies and undeveloped societies ?

- a. Mass Media
 - b. Urbanization
 - c. Literacy
 - d. All of above
- Answer. D) All of the above

46. According to Deniel Lerner which are the two factors who works for urbanization ?

- a. Immigration and Emigration
 - b. Industrialization and privatization
 - c. Push factor and Pull factor
 - d. Globalization and liberalization
- Answer. C) Push factor and Pull factor

47. Who gave the concept of 'Mobile Personality' ?

- a. Deniel Lerner
 - b. Immanuel Wallerstein
 - c. AG Frank
 - d. WW Rostow
- Answer. A) Deniel Lerner

48. World System theory given by whom ?

- a. AG Frank
 - b. Immanuel Wallerstein
 - c. Neil J Smelser
 - d. WW Rostow
- Answer. B) Immanuel Wallerstein

49. Who has suggested to understand development by establishing relationships between social variables and economic variables ?

- a. AG frank

- b. Wallerstein
 - c. Smelser
 - d. Rostow
- Answer. C) Smelser

50. Which stage of economic development Rostow called 'Stage of self motivated development'?
- a. Stage of traditional society
 - b. Stage of drive to maturity
 - c. Preconditioning to take-off
 - d. Take-off
- Answer. B) Stage of drive to maturity

51. Who has divided different countries people in three categories like traditional society, transitional society, and modern society ?
- a. Yogendra singh
 - b. Smelser
 - c. WW Rostow
 - d. Lerner
- Answer. D) Lerner

52. Who has divided the differences in the process of economic development into differences in pre-industrial conditions, differences in conditions promoting development, differences in methods of modernization?
- a. Rostow
 - b. Lerner
 - c. AG Frank
 - d. Smelser
- Answer. D) Smelser

53. Who has not considered only social structure responsible for understanding development ?
- a. Lerner
 - b. Giddens
 - c. Smelser
 - d. Samir Amin
- Answer. C) Smelser

54. In which three ways did Smelser define the concept of development ?
- a. Integration, Peace, Reaction
 - b. Competition, Differentiation, Barriers
 - c. Differentiation, Integration, Social Barriers
 - d. None of these
- Answer. C) Differentiation, Integration, Social Barriers

55. "No modern society can function efficiently without at developed state of mass communication" who said ?
- a. Smelser
 - b. WW Rostow
 - c. Lerner
 - d. Giddens
- Answer. C) Lerner

56. Which model of development has Rostow discussed in the context of economic growth ?
- Monetary format
 - Linear format
 - Diffusionist format
 - Curve format
- Answer. B) linear format
57. According to Amin, which of the following is not the methods of exploitation of labour ?
- Polarization
 - Unequal exchange
 - Giving more importance to scope of labour power
 - All of the above
- Answer. C) Giving more importance to scope of labour power
58. Which statement is correct about globalization ?
- Globalization is only an economic phenomena
 - Globalization started in 1991
 - Globalization and Westernization are same
 - Globalization is a multidimensional phenomena
- Answer. D) Globalization is a multidimensional phenomena
59. Which is the characteristics of globalization ?
- Free trade
 - Cultural exchange
 - Increased connectivity between nations
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above
60. What is the full form of LPG ?
- Liquid Petroleum Gas
 - Liberalization Privatization and Globalization
 - Labour Participation in Global market
 - None of these
- Answer. B) Liberalization Privatization and Globalization
61. When was globalization introduced in India ?
- 1989
 - 1999
 - 1991
 - 2000
- Answer. C) 1991
62. How many phases of globalization discussed by A.G. Hopkins?
- 3 phases
 - 4 phases
 - 6 phases
 - 8 phases
- Answer. A) 3 phases
63. Which of the following is not the phase of globalization discussed by A.G. Hopkins ?
- The ancient globalization
 - Proto globalization

- c. Modern globalization
 - d. Primitive globalization
- Answer. D) Primitive globalization

64. According Andrew Haywood how many types of globalization ?

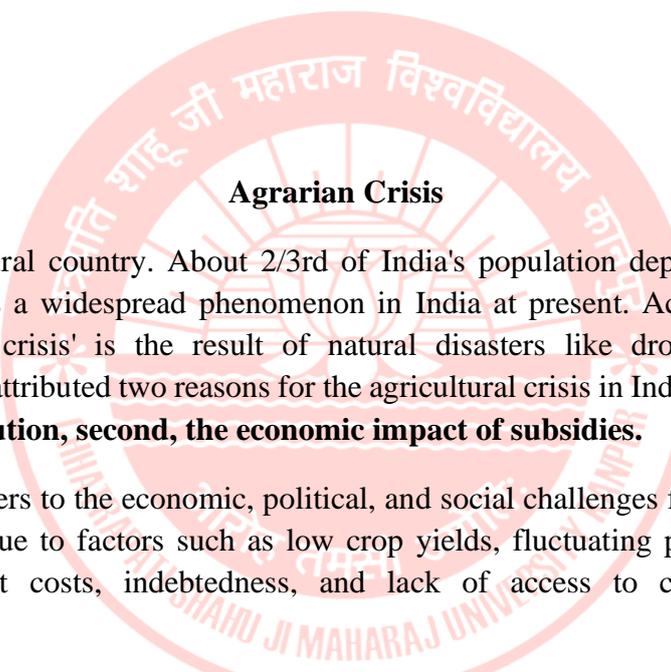
- a. 4 types
 - b. 3 types
 - c. 5 types
 - d. 6 types
- Answer. B) 3 types

65. Which types of globalization did not discussed by Andrew Haywood ?

- a. Economic
 - b. Cultural
 - c. Political
 - d. Social
- Answer. D) Social



Unit - 7



Agrarian Crisis

India is an agricultural country. About 2/3rd of India's population depends on agriculture. Agricultural crisis is a widespread phenomenon in India at present. According to common belief, 'agricultural crisis' is the result of natural disasters like drought and flood. **V. KumarSwamy** has attributed two reasons for the agricultural crisis in India. **First, the decline of the Green Revolution, second, the economic impact of subsidies.**

Agrarian distress refers to the economic, political, and social challenges faced by farmers and rural communities due to factors such as low crop yields, fluctuating prices of agricultural produce, high input costs, indebtedness, and lack of access to credit, markets, and infrastructure.

The term "agrarian distress" gained prominence in India in the 1990s when a wave of farmer suicides occurred in the country. The reason for the suicides were due to various causes such as inadequate credit, poor market conditions, and insufficient technology that led to indebtedness.

Symptoms of Agrarian Crisis

- i) Lack of new technical knowledge and awareness related to agriculture.
- (ii) Decrease in agricultural production, productivity and value of products.
- (iii) Reduction in water levels.
- (iv) Delay in materializing research work and results related to agriculture.
- (v) Making programs without keeping in mind the problems of farmers.

(vi) Negligence in planned resource allocation to agriculture.

(vii) Withdrawal of facilities by the states instead of providing them to the farmers.

Causes of Agrarian Crisis:

Poor Policy and Planning: Historically, government strategies focused on raising agricultural output and food security, often neglecting the need to improve farmers' income. The absence of direct measures to promote farmers' welfare contributes to the crisis.

Declining Average Farm Size: Demographic pressure, disguised employment, and land conversion have led to smaller average land holdings. This affects farmers' income and viability.

Dependence on Rainfall and Climate: Indian agriculture heavily relies on monsoon rains, making it vulnerable to extreme weather events caused by climate change.

Collapsing Farm Prices: Low global prices impact exports, while cheaper imports hurt domestic prices.

Lack of Easy Credit and Mechanization: Farmers face challenges in accessing credit and adopting modern technology due to various reasons.

Other Factors: Pests, diseases, shortages of inputs (seeds, irrigation), deficiencies in Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) Act, and profiteering by middlemen contribute to the crisis.

Impacts of Agrarian Distress:

Low Farmers' Income: The crisis results in low and fluctuating farm income, leading to poverty among farm households. Many cultivators, especially younger ones, are forced to leave farming.

Suicides: The country has witnessed a sharp increase in farmer suicides, affecting food security and the overall state of agriculture.

Other impacts - Indebtedness, Exploitation, Mental stress, Low health

In summary, the agrarian crisis in India is a multifaceted issue with far-reaching consequences for rural communities. Addressing it requires holistic approaches and policy interventions.

Human Resource Development

Meaning of Human Resource Development - Human resource development or skill building is a process under which huge investment is made for the development of human power, so that the country's manpower, technical knowledge, ability and Can achieve excellence in terms of efficiency.

According to Veblen, technological knowledge and skills are the immaterial tools and intangible assets of society without which physical capital cannot be used productively. Thus, it is clear that the reason for slow progress in underdeveloped countries is the lack of adequate investment in the development of human capital or intellectual property.

Pro. T. W. Schultz has mentioned the development of human resources and creation of intellectual capital - (i) providing such health facilities which can affect the life expectancy, strength, enthusiasm and efficiency of the people, (ii) work training. To promote, (iii) to arrange education at elementary, secondary and higher level and (iv) to provide educational facilities for adults.

Human Resource Development (HRD) refers to the framework and processes organizations use to improve the skills, knowledge, and capabilities of their employees. It encompasses a variety of activities and programs designed to foster personal and professional growth, enhance productivity, and promote a culture of continuous improvement within the organization. Key components of HRD include:

1. **Training and Development:** Programs aimed at improving specific skills or knowledge needed for employees to perform their jobs more effectively.
2. **Career Development:** Activities that help employees plan and manage their career paths within the organization.
3. **Organizational Development:** Efforts to improve the overall health and effectiveness of the organization, often through changes in processes, culture, and structure.
4. **Performance Management:** Systems and processes for evaluating and improving employee performance.
5. **Coaching and Mentoring:** Personalized support to help employees grow and develop in their roles.
6. **Succession Planning:** Preparing for future leadership needs by identifying and developing potential leaders within the organization.

HRD aims to create a knowledgeable, skilled, and motivated workforce that can adapt to changing organizational needs and contribute to the company's success.

Importance of Human Resource Development

Human Resource Development (HRD) plays a crucial role in organizations, contributing to their growth and success.

Utilization of Individual Potential: The major assets of an organization are its people. HRD focuses on improving individual and team performance through training and development

initiatives. By investing in employees' growth, organizations enhance their skills, knowledge, and competencies, leading to improved performance and productivity.

Enhances Employee Relations: A well-defined HRD strategy creates guidelines for employee interactions. It helps employees develop better teamwork methods, establish proper conduct, and resolve conflicts. A positive work environment fosters engagement and better relationships among employees.

Empowers Individuals: HRD provides tools, knowledge, and skills needed for employees to excel in their roles. Empowered employees contribute more effectively to organizational objectives, boosting confidence and motivation.

Accomplishment of Activities of Economic Development - In the process of economic development, human resources perform the following tasks-

- (i) Exploitation of natural resources, (ii) Raising capital, (iii) Creating demand for goods and (iv) Promoting business system.

Speed of Economic Development - To speed up the pace of economic development, the country needs trained teachers, doctors, engineers, economists, managers, artists, writers, craftsmen etc. All these are parts of human capital.

Increase in Productivity and Efficiency - To increase the productivity and efficiency of the country's residents, it is necessary that investment be made on their education, training and health etc., so that the quality of human resources can be improved. Is possible. In fact, the framework of economic development can be built only on the efficiency and effectiveness of human resources.

SOURCES OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

In the initial stage of development of semi-developed countries, **two main sources of human development were considered.**

They are- **(a) internal sources and (b) external sources.**

(a) Internal Source – There are two types of internal

a. Internal Source - Internal sources of human resource development can be of two types –

- (1) Establishment of specialized technical institutions and providing education related facilities in them and
- (2) (ii) Training in industrial institutions. Today, technical institutions like technical and polytechnical colleges, engineering colleges and industrial training centers etc. are being established in India. .

(b)External Source - External source means using foreign technology or technical knowledge to train the country's labor force.

Import of foreign skills can mainly take four forms - (i) Appointment of foreign technicians in the country on permanent and temporary basis. (ii) To invite trained persons from abroad for short term training of domestic workers. (iii) Sending the country's workers abroad for technical knowledge and training. (iv) To encourage foreign workers to migrate to the country.

Skilled Unemployment

Skilled unemployment is a type of unemployment that occurs when individuals who have specific skills, education, or training are unable to find jobs that match their qualifications. This can happen due to various reasons, such as technological changes, shifts in the economy, or a mismatch between the available jobs and the skills of the workers. In some cases, even though jobs are available, there may be a significant gap between what companies need and what the workers can offer, leading to skilled unemployment.

In India, skilled unemployment is often seen among technically qualified persons whose knowledge may not align with industry standards. As a result, despite having formal education or technical qualifications, they face unemployment due to the lack of skilled manpower that meets the current market demands³. This issue is compounded by the fact that many people may not have the requisite skills or the education level needed to be easily trained for the available jobs.

Causes of Skilled Unemployment

Skilled unemployment in India can be attributed to various factors, both structural and cyclical.

Population Growth: India's population pressure leads to a situation where the supply of labor surpasses the available job opportunities. This results in higher unemployment rates, especially among skilled individuals.

Lack of Skill Development: There is often a mismatch between the skills possessed by the workforce and the skills demanded by industries. Many individuals, particularly the youth, face unemployment due to inadequate education and a lack of required skills that align with market needs.

Slow Industrial Growth: Limited investment in industries can lead to fewer job opportunities. When industries don't expand or innovate, it exacerbates the existing situation of skilled unemployment.

Technological Advancements: As technology evolves, certain jobs become obsolete. Automation and technological advancements can lead to job losses, affecting skilled workers¹. For instance, the World Bank predicted in 2016 that automation could threaten 69% of jobs in India.

Solutions of Skilled Unemployment

Addressing skilled unemployment in India requires a multifaceted approach that involves both government initiatives and private sector engagement. Here are some strategies that can help solve skilled unemployment:

Enhancing Skill Development: Implementing effective skilling programs that are aligned with industry needs is crucial. This includes vocational training that provides tangible jobs and security for young people.

Industry-Academia Collaboration: Establishing strong linkages between educational institutions and industries to ensure that the curriculum is relevant to the current job market demands.

Promoting Entrepreneurship: Encouraging entrepreneurship can create new job opportunities and help absorb skilled labor into the economy.

Upgrading Technology and Infrastructure: Investing in modern technology and infrastructure to make industries more competitive and capable of creating more jobs.

Government Schemes and Initiatives: Utilizing government schemes like Skill India to provide formal and informal training to the workforce, thereby increasing their employability.

Active Labor Market Policies: Strengthening policies that support job creation, improve employment quality, and address labor market inequalities.

Lifelong Learning: Encouraging continuous learning and upskilling among the workforce to keep up with the changing demands of the job market.

Rural Skilling: Focusing on skill development in rural areas, targeting youth, farmers, and women, and making training accessible to them.

By implementing these strategies, India can significantly reduce skilled unemployment and create a workforce that is well-equipped to meet the challenges of the modern economy.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is agrarian crisis ?
 - a. It refers to the economic , Political, and social challenges faced by farmers
 - b. It is related to low crop yields, fluctuating prices of agricultural produce, high input costs, indebtedness
 - c. It is not unique to India and but it is global phenomena
 - d. All of the aboveAnswer. D) All of the above
2. What are the causes of agrarian crisis in India ?
 - a. Faulty implementation of green revolution
 - b. Market imperfections: Leading to distress sale of crops
 - c. Land issues: Inequality in landholding

- d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above

3. Which is not the cause of agrarian crisis in India ?
a. Faulty implementation of agricultural policies
b. Smart farming by using latest technology
c. Reduction in agriculture subsidies
d. Lack of easy credit to agriculture and dependence on money lenders
Answer. B) Smart farming by using latest technology

4. What is the consequences of agrarian crisis in India ?
a. Farmers suicides
b. Indebtedness
c. Growing poverty
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above

5. What is the solution of agrarian crisis ?
a. Cash support to the farmers
b. Loan waivers
c. Free electricity and higher support prices
d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above

6. What is the full form of MSP ?
a. Maximum Support Price
b. Marginal support price
c. Minimum support price
d. Measuring Support Price
Answer. C) Minimum support price

7. who is the father of ' Green Revolution' in India
a. Jawaharlal Nehru
b. Lal Bahadur Shastri
c. Indira Gandhi
d. M.S. Swaminathan
Answer. D) M.S. Swaminathan

8. Green revolution launched in India in which year ?
a. 1970
b. 1965
c. 1950
d. 1985
Answer. B) 1965

9. According to census 2011 what percentage of Indian population depend on agriculture?

- a. 75
- b. 61.5
- c. 55
- d. 81

Answer. B) 61.5

10. Why is Norman Borlaug famous in the world , because he is the ?

- a. Father of genetics
- b. Father of demography
- c. Father of Green revolution
- d. Father of homeopathy

Answer. C) Father of Green revolution

11. In present time what is the percentage of agriculture in Indian GDP ?

- a. 20%
- b. 30%
- c. 45%
- d. 15%

Answer. D) 15%

12. What is the causes of farmers suicides ?

- a. Indebtedness
- b. Low production in agriculture
- c. Poor government policies and anti-farmer law
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

13. In which Indian states the maximum number of farmer suicides were recorded ?

- a. Maharashtra
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Punjab
- d. Haryana

Answer. A) Maharashtra

14. The important reason for agriculture crisis is ?

- a. Excessive rainfall
- b. Hailstorm
- c. Insect infestation
- d. All of the above

Answer. D)All of the above

15. What is human resource development ?

- a. It is a process of increasing the knowledge, skills and the capacities of all the people in a society
- b. It is a process of giving employment in rural area

- c. It is a process of distribution of free ration to the poor people
 - d. It is related to the idea of empowering the tribal women
- Answer. A) It is a process of increasing the knowledge, skills and the capacities of all the people in a society

16. What is the objective of human resource development ?

- a. To develop the personal capabilities of the employees by providing them training
- b. To improve the productivity and performance of employees
- c. To create a positive work environment that fosters continuous learning and development
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

17. What is the features of human resource development ?

- a. It is a multidimensional process
- b. It is a systematic and well planned process
- c. It is a continuous process
- d. All of the above

Answer. A) All of the above

18. What is the process of human resource development ?

- a. Need assessment
- b. Design
- c. Implementation
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

19. Which one is included in human resource development process ?

- a. Evaluation
- b. Generating employment
- c. Making free environment
- d. Free trade and market

Answer. A) Evaluation

20. Development of which resource is emphasized in human resource development ?

- a. Material
- b. Capital
- c. Machines
- d. Human

Answer. D) Human

21. When was the Ministry of Human Resource Development established?

- a. 1980
- b. 1975
- c. 1985

- d. 1976
Answer. C) 1985

22. Which is not a stage in process of human resource development ?

- a. Tabulation
 - b. Evaluation
 - c. Implementation
 - d. Making an outline
- Answer. A) Tabulation

23. Which one is a correct sequence of human resource development process ?

- a. Design, implementation, evaluation, need assessment
 - b. Need assessment, design, implementation, evaluation
 - c. Evaluation, design, implementation, need assessment
 - d. None of these
- Answer. B) Need assessment, design, implementation, evaluation

24. Which are the elements of human resource development ?

- a. Empowerment
 - b. Distribution of information
 - c. To develop a healthy environment and decency
 - d. All of the above.
- Answer. D) All of the above

25. Which is the last stage of the human resource development ?

- a. Evaluation
 - b. Implementation
 - c. Need assessment
 - d. Design
- Answer. A) Evaluation

26. What is the full form of CMIE ?

- a. Centre for management of Indian Economy
 - b. Centre for monitoring Indian Economy
 - c. Central ministry of Indian Eco- system
 - d. Central minister of Indian economy
- Answer. B) Centre for monitoring Indian Economy

27. What is the scope of human resource development ?

- a. Recruiting the employees within the dimensions and possibilities for developing human resources
- b. Selecting those employees having potential for development to meet the present and future organizational needs
- c. Develop the employees career and introducing developmental programmes
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

28. What is the significance of human resource development ?
- It enhances the performance of the employees
 - It provides assistance in total quality management
 - It creates an environment of trust between employees
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

29. What are the causes of unemployment?
- Rapid growing population
 - Lack of quality education and skill development
 - Government policies
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

30. What are the elements of unemployment?
- Capacity for work
 - Willingness to work
 - Effort for seeking work
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

31. How many main types of unemployment?
- 3 types
 - 5 types
 - 4 types
 - 8 types

Answer. A) 3 types

32. Which one is not included in three main types of unemployment ?
- Cyclical
 - Structural
 - Frictional
 - Constructional

Answer. D) Constructional

33. Seasonal unemployment found in which sector ?
- Agriculture sector
 - Sugar factory
 - Ice factory
 - All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

34. Which type of unemployment found in trade and professional sectors ?
- Seasonal

- b. Cyclical
 - c. Structural
 - d. Frictional
- Answer. B) Cyclical

35. Which type of unemployment is caused by recession or downturn in economy ?
- a. Cyclical
 - b. Seasonal
 - c. Structural
 - d. Frictional
- Answer. A) Cyclical

36. What type of unemployment occurs due to mismatch of skills ?
- a. Frictional
 - b. Seasonal
 - c. Structural
 - d. Cyclical
- Answer. C) Structural

37. What type of unemployment found in urban areas (cities) ?
- a. Educated employment and technological
 - b. Unskilled unemployment
 - c. Seasonal unemployment
 - d. None of these
- Answer. A) Educated employment and technological

38. Which government agency collects and publishes the data of unemployment ?
- a. NITI AAYYOG
 - b. NSSO
 - c. WHO
 - d. UNDP
- Answer. B) NSSO

39. Which of the following is not a scheme of employment generation, government of India ?
- a. MGNREGA
 - b. PMRPY
 - c. PMGKRA
 - d. AAYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJANA
- Answer. D) AAYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJANA

40. What are the consequences of unemployment?
- a. Growing mental problems
 - b. Growing poverty
 - c. Growing domestic violence

- d. All of the above
Answer. D) All of the above

41. How can we reduce unemployment?
a. Professional education
b. Changing in policies
c. Promoting small and medium businesses
d. All of above
Answer. D) All of the above

42. What is the current unemployment rate in India ?
a. 2%
b. 5%
c. 3 to 4%
d. 7 to %8

Answer. D) 7 to 8%

43. What is the general workforce age?
a. 20-60 years
b. 15-59 years
c. 15- 65 years
d. 14- 70 years

Answer. B) 15-59

44. Which type of unemployment found in agriculture sector ?
a. Uneducated unemployment
b. Educated employment
c. Disguised unemployment
d. Skilled unemployment

Answer. C) Disguised unemployment

45. Which sector of Indian economy has the highest unemployment ?
a. Corporate sector
b. Agriculture sector
c. Educational sector
d. Government sector

Answer. B) Agriculture sector

46. In India which type of unemployment found ?

- a. Seasonal unemployment
- b. Skilled unemployment
- c. Structural unemployment
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

47. In which type of unemployment the marginal productivity of the workers as zero ?

- a. Structural unemployment
- b. Seasonal unemployment
- c. Disguised unemployment
- d. None of these

Answer. C) Disguised unemployment

48. What is voluntary unemployment ?

- a. It is a situation when a person is unemployed not due to unavailability of jobs in the economy but not find job of his/her choice
- b. It is a situation when someone want a government job
- c. It is a condition when someone want a high salary but not get it
- d. None of these

Answer. A) It is a situation when a person is unemployed not due to unavailability of jobs in the economy but not find job of his/her choice

49. What is the frictional unemployment ?

- a. When some people want to work in corporate sector but not found job there
- b. When educated people want a job in government sector but not get it
- c. It is a form of unemployment reflecting the gap between someone voluntarily leaving a job and finding another
- d. It is a situation when some people's retrenchment due to their uncivilized behaviour in an organization

Answer. C) It is a form of unemployment reflecting the gap between someone voluntarily leaving a job and finding another

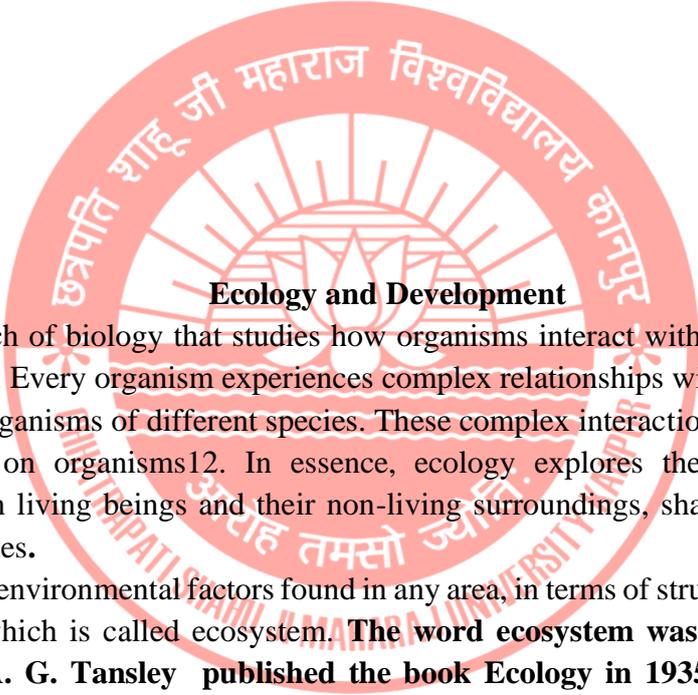
50. Which type of unemployment sometimes called as 'search unemployment' ?

- a. Frictional unemployment
- b. Seasonal unemployment
- c. Structural unemployment
- d. Cyclical unemployment

Answer. A) Frictional unemployment



Unit – 8



Ecology and Development

Ecology is the branch of biology that studies how organisms interact with their environment and other organisms. Every organism experiences complex relationships with other organisms of its species, and organisms of different species. These complex interactions lead to different selective pressures on organisms¹². In essence, ecology explores the intricate web of connections between living beings and their non-living surroundings, shaping the evolution and survival of species.

The community and environmental factors found in any area, in terms of structure and function, work as a system which is called ecosystem. **The word ecosystem was first used by the English ecologist A. G. Tansley published the book Ecology in 1935. Made from the words Eco and System, Eco system means home and system.**

According to **A.G. Tansley**, "The system formed as a result of integration of all the biological and non-biological factors of the environment is called ecosystem."

According to **P. Heget**, ecosystem is that ecological system in which plants and animals are connected to their environment through nutrient chains.

According to **F.R. Fosverg**, "Ecological system is a functioning and interacting system which is composed of one or more organisms and their environment."

On the basis of the above definitions, it can be said that development in a particular area is a system in which different types of organisms develop by interacting with non-biological

elements. The ecological system is called the entire earth on which biological and non-biological components keep interacting continuously. It is a large ecosystem, in other words the biosphere is also a large and basic ecosystem."

Development Induced Displacement

Development-induced displacement refers to the forced relocation of people from their homes due to various development projects. This can include the construction of dams, roads, ports, airports, industrial complexes, urbanization, and more. It's a form of forced migration that often results in loss of livelihood and impoverishment for those displaced.

Development-induced displacement is a social problem affecting multiple levels of human organization, from tribal and village communities to well-developed urban areas. Development is widely viewed as an inevitable step towards modernization and economic growth in developing countries; however, for those who are displaced, the result is most often loss of livelihood and impoverishment.

According to **Pablo Bose** "The forcing of communities and individuals out of their homes, other also homelands for purpose of economic development."

Others "Use of coercion or force of any nature by state is central to the idea of development induced development."

Types of Development Induced Displacement

There are two types of development induced displacement

1. Direct or Primary displacement
2. Indirect or Secondary displacement

1.Primary or direct displacement occurs when people are moved from their traditional lands to make way for a development project or when people move towards a project to meet a new labor demand. Primary displacement is usually predictable and can therefore be mitigated through planning.

2.Secondary or indirect displacement is a result of environmental, geographical and socio-political consequences of the development project that take place over time and distance from the initial project. This type of displacement is less predictable and difficult to control.[5] One example of secondary displacement is if a community is forced to move because of pollution of their water supply by a mining project.

Examples of development induced displacement

Sardar Sarovar Dam in India – The largest dam in the Narmada Valley Project, which displaced over 40,000 people. The dam was the subject of protest by environment groups and tribal groups during the 1980s and 1990s.

Three Gorges Dam in China – A hydroelectric dam on China's Yangtze River constructed between 1994 and 2006, which displaced over 1.4 million people through primary and secondary displacement

Impact of Development Induced Displacement

Michael Cernea's impoverishment and reconstruction model (IRR) sets forth eight potential risks of displacement:

Landlessness
Joblessness
Homelessness
Marginalization
Food insecurity
Increased morbidity and mortality
Loss of access to common property
Social Disarticulation

Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy

The National rehabilitation and resettlement policy, 2007 states all the prerequisites that should be taken care of before and after the displacement of people for government or private projects. The assessment of social and economic impact on the affected families has been given importance.

The policy recognizes that public infrastructure development often requires the exercise of legal powers (eminent domain) for acquiring private property, leading to displacement. Involuntary displacement affects people's land, livelihood, and shelter, causing psychological and socio-cultural consequences.

The policy aims to protect the rights of weaker sections of society, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, marginal farmers, and women.

Objectives of The National rehabilitation and resettlement policy, 2007

1. Minimize displacement by promoting non-displacing alternatives whenever possible
2. Ensure adequate rehabilitation packages and expedite the rehabilitation process with active participation from affected families.
3. Provide special care for vulnerable sections of society.
4. Improve living standards and provide sustainable income to affected families.
5. Integrate rehabilitation concerns into development planning.
6. Facilitate harmonious relationships between acquiring bodies and affected families.

Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development formed the basis of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in **Rio de Janeiro in 1992**. The summit marked the first international attempt to draw up action plans and strategies for moving towards a more sustainable pattern of development. It was attended by over 100 Heads of State and representatives from 178 national governments. The Summit was also attended by representatives from a range of other organisations representing civil society. Sustainable

development was the solution to the problems of environmental degradation discussed by the **Brundtland Commission in the 1987 report Our Common Future**.

The concept of sustainable development received its first major international recognition in 1972 at the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm. The term was not referred to explicitly, but nevertheless the international community agreed to the notion - now fundamental to sustainable development - that both development and the environment, hitherto addressed as separate issues, could be managed in a mutually beneficial way.

Concept of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a holistic approach to progress that seeks to balance different, and often competing, needs against an awareness of the environmental, social, and economic limitations we face as a society. It's about meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Here are some key aspects of sustainable development:

Definition of Sustainable Development

According to **Brundtland Commission** - "The process of development in which the needs of the present are met without compromising the capabilities and abilities of the future generations"
Robert Repetto - "Sustainable development means a development strategy that manages all natural, human, financial and physical resources for long-term increase in wealth and economic well-being."

Features of Sustainable development

Sustainable development is a crucial concept that aims to balance social, economic, and environmental needs while ensuring the well-being of present and future generations. Here are some key features and characteristics of sustainable development:

Responsible and Efficient Use of Resources: Sustainable development emphasizes the efficient utilization of resources, especially non-renewable ones like fossil fuels. It encourages practices that minimize waste and promote resource conservation.

Clean Technologies: Incorporating clean technologies in production processes is essential. These technologies help reduce pollution levels and minimize environmental impact.

Biodiversity Protection: Sustainable development recognizes the importance of conserving biodiversity. This includes safeguarding ecosystems, addressing climate change, and protecting against emerging pathogens.

Recycling and Reuse: Promoting recycling and reusing materials for mass consumption (such as paper, plastic, and glass) is a fundamental aspect of sustainable development.

Environmental Damage Repair: Efforts are made to restore damaged ecosystems. Specialists study these ecosystems rigorously to understand their dynamics and plan effective restoration measures.

Quality of Life Improvement: Sustainable development aims to enhance the quality of life for everyone. All citizens have the right to live in a healthy environment.

Ecosystem Protection: It respects and cares for all living creatures, including fish, birds, and pollinators like insects.

Water Conservation: Sustainable development places great value on water resources and ensures responsible management of reservoirs.

Engagement of Regional Communities: Encouraging regional communities to actively participate in caring for natural resources within their areas of influence is a key characteristic.

Conditions for Sustainable Development

1. Conservations of Natural Resources
2. Coordinated and Balanced Use
3. Pollution Free Development
4. Increase in Quality Life
5. Future Generations not Ignored
6. Development Policies

International Efforts for Sustainable Development

Stockholm Conference -1972

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, was a landmark event as it was the first world conference to make the environment a major issue.

Stockholm Declaration: A set of 26 principles was adopted, placing environmental issues at the forefront of international concerns and starting a dialogue between industrialized and developing countries on the link between economic growth, pollution, and well-being.

Vienna Conference 1985 -The Vienna Conference of 1985 was a pivotal international gathering that addressed the urgent issue of ozone layer depletion.

Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer:

At the Vienna Conference, participating nations agreed upon the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.

The Earth Summit 1992 -The Earth Summit, also known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), was a major United Nations conference held in **Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992**. Its primary objective was to produce a broad agenda and a new blueprint for international action on environmental and development issues that would guide international cooperation and development policy in the twenty-first century.

Sustainable Development: The conference emphasized that the concept of sustainable development was an attainable goal for all people, regardless of their level (local, national, regional, or international).

Agenda 21: One of the major results of the UNCED Conference was Agenda 21, a program of action calling for new strategies to invest in the future and achieve overall sustainable development in the twenty-first century. Recommendations ranged from education methods to preserving natural resources and participating in a sustainable economy.

Rio Declaration: The conference produced the Rio Declaration, which included 27 universal principles related to environmental protection and sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. **At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership.

1. **No Poverty:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. **Zero Hunger:** End hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition.
3. **Good Health and Well-being:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all.
4. **Quality Education:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education.
5. **Gender Equality:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. **Clean Water and Sanitation:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.
7. **Affordable and Clean Energy:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy.
8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth:** Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth.
9. **Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization.
10. **Reduced Inequality:** Reduce inequality within and among countries.
11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
12. **Responsible Consumption and Production:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. **Climate Action:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. **Life Below Water:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources.
15. **Life on Land:** Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.
16. **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.
17. **Partnerships for the Goals:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

These goals recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.

Global Warming

Global warming is the phenomenon of a gradual increase in the temperature near the earth's surface. This phenomenon has been observed over the past one or two centuries. This change has disturbed the climatic pattern of the earth. However, the concept of global warming is quite controversial but the scientists have provided relevant data in support of the fact that the temperature of the earth is rising constantly.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, "The measurable warming of the Earth's surface due to the enveloping effect of anthropogenic carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is called the Green House Effect."

What Are Greenhouse Gases?

Greenhouse gases are atmospheric components that have the property of absorbing infrared radiation (net heat energy) emitted from Earth's surface and then reradiating it back to the surface. This process contributes to the greenhouse effect, which helps regulate the Earth's temperature.

The most important greenhouse gases include:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): Dominant and produced by burning fossil fuels, industrial processes, and land use changes.

Methane (CH₄): Emitted from sources like livestock, rice cultivation, and biomass burning.

Water vapor: Naturally present and also contributes to the greenhouse effect.

Surface-level ozone, nitrous oxides, and fluorinated gases also trap infrared radiation, albeit to a lesser extent.

Human Influence on Greenhouse Gas Levels:

Human activities, especially fossil fuel combustion since the Industrial Revolution, have led to steady increases in atmospheric concentrations of various greenhouse gases.

These activities release gases such as **carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) into the atmosphere.**

Deforestation is another significant source of CO₂ emissions.

Cause of Global Warming

Global warming is a critical issue with far-reaching consequences.

Greenhouse Gases: The primary cause of global warming is the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These gases trap heat, leading to a warming effect. The major greenhouse gases include:

Water vapor: Although often overlooked, it is the most abundant greenhouse gas.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): Released from burning fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas) and deforestation.

Methane (CH₄): Produced by livestock, rice paddies, and fossil fuel extraction.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O): Emitted from agricultural practices and industrial processes.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs): Used in refrigeration and banned due to their harmful impact on the ozone layer.

Industrial Activity: Since the Industrial Revolution, human activities have significantly contributed to global warming. Burning fossil fuels for energy (coal, petroleum) releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Transportation, industrial processes, and electricity generation are major sources of CO₂ emissions. Other greenhouse gases like methane and CFCs are also released during these activities.

Agricultural Practices: Agricultural activities play a crucial role. The use of fertilizers releases nitrous oxide, a potent greenhouse gas. Livestock digestion produces methane. Deforestation for agriculture further reduces the planet's ability to absorb CO₂, exacerbating the problem.

Deforestation: Cutting down trees reduces the Earth's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide. Forests act as carbon sinks, capturing CO₂ from the atmosphere. When trees are removed, this natural process is disrupted, leading to increased greenhouse gas levels.

Effects of Global Warming

Global warming, the phenomenon of increasing average air temperatures near the surface of Earth over the past one to two centuries, has significant impacts on our planet.

Rising Temperatures: Since the Industrial Revolution, Earth has warmed by approximately 1 degree Celsius (about 2 degrees Fahrenheit). The year 2023 was the hottest on record, and all 10 of the hottest years have occurred in the past decade.

Climate Change: While global warming and climate change are often used interchangeably, scientists prefer the term "climate change" to describe the complex shifts affecting our planet. It encompasses not only rising temperatures but also natural disasters, shifting wildlife habitats, rising seas, and other impacts. Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, release heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, contributing to these changes.

Greenhouse Effect: When fossil fuel emissions alter the chemistry of our atmosphere, sunlight can reach Earth but heat is trapped, creating a greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most common greenhouse gas, resulting from oil, gas, and coal production. Methane, though less abundant, is more potent and dissipates quickly. It contributes to warming and is produced by agriculture, oil and gas leaks, and landfills.

Effects on Polar Regions and Glaciers:

The Arctic is warming four times faster than the rest of the planet, leading to reduced ice habitat and disruptions in the jet stream, affecting global weather patterns.

Mountain glaciers are shrinking, impacting freshwater availability and ecosystems.

Extreme Precipitation:

As temperatures rise, the atmosphere holds about 7% more moisture for every degree increase. This results in more intense rainfall events and extreme weather patterns.

Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Rise:

Global warming contributes to melting ice caps and glaciers, leading to rising sea levels.

Coastal areas face increased erosion and flooding due to higher sea levels.

Shifts in Wildlife Habitats:

Many plant and animal species face extinction due to changing ecosystems.

Habitats are shifting, affecting biodiversity and ecosystems.

Impact on Agriculture:

Changing weather patterns and extreme events disrupt crop growth and yield.

Agricultural practices need adaptation to cope with these changes.

Health Risks:

Global warming affects the spread of infectious diseases.

Warmer temperatures can expand the range of disease vectors like mosquitoes.

Prevention of Global Warming

Preventing global warming involves a range of strategies that can be implemented on individual, community, and global levels. Here are some effective ways to help prevent global warming:

Change a Light: Replace regular light bulbs with compact fluorescent light bulbs to save 150 pounds of carbon dioxide annually.

Drive Less: Opt for walking, biking, carpooling, or public transit to reduce carbon emissions by one pound for every mile not driven.

Recycle More: Recycling half of your household waste can save 2,400 pounds of carbon dioxide per year.

Check Your Tires: Properly inflated tires improve gas mileage, reducing 20 pounds of carbon dioxide for every gallon of gasoline saved.

Use Less Hot Water: Taking shorter showers and using cooler water for washing clothes can save over 500 pounds of carbon dioxide annually.

Avoid Excessive Packaging: Reducing your garbage by 10 percent can save 1,200 pounds of carbon dioxide per year.

Adjust Your Thermostat: Lowering the thermostat by 2 degrees in winter and raising it by 2 degrees in summer can save about 2,000 pounds of carbon dioxide yearly.

Plant a Tree: A single tree can absorb one ton of carbon dioxide over its lifetime.

Turn Off Electronics: Turning off devices when not in use can save thousands of pounds of carbon dioxide each year.

Switch to Renewable Energy: Using solar and wind energy instead of fossil fuels can significantly reduce heat-trapping gases.

Drive Electric Vehicles: Electric vehicles emit fewer greenhouse gases compared to those burning fossil fuels.

Energy Conservation: Insulate homes better and use energy-efficient appliances to conserve energy.

Support Sustainable Businesses: Choose local businesses that promote sustainable practices. Achieving a carbon-neutral society requires substantial changes in energy technologies and infrastructure, going beyond individual actions to include collective efforts from all sectors of society.

Climate Change

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.

According United Nations Causes of Climate Change

Generating power

Generating electricity and heat by burning fossil fuels causes a large chunk of global emissions. Most electricity is still generated by burning coal, oil, or gas, which produces carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide – powerful greenhouse gases that blanket the Earth and trap the sun's heat. Globally, a bit more than a quarter of electricity comes from wind, solar and other renewable sources which, as opposed to fossil fuels, emit little to no greenhouse gases or pollutants into the air.

Manufacturing goods

Manufacturing and industry produce emissions, mostly from burning fossil fuels to produce energy for making things like cement, iron, steel, electronics, plastics, clothes, and other goods. Mining and other industrial processes also release gases, as does the construction industry. Machines used in the manufacturing process often run on coal, oil, or gas; and some materials, like plastics, are made from chemicals sourced from fossil fuels. The manufacturing industry is one of the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

Cutting down forests

Cutting down forests to create farms or pastures, or for other reasons, causes emissions, since trees, when they are cut, release the carbon they have been storing. Each year approximately 12 million hectares of forest are destroyed. Since forests absorb carbon dioxide, destroying them also limits nature's ability to keep emissions out of the atmosphere. Deforestation, together with agriculture and other land use changes, is responsible for roughly a quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Using transportation

Most cars, trucks, ships, and planes run on fossil fuels. That makes transportation a major contributor of greenhouse gases, especially carbon-dioxide emissions. Road vehicles account for the largest part, due to the combustion of petroleum-based products, like gasoline, in internal combustion engines. But emissions from ships and planes continue to grow. Transport accounts for nearly one quarter of global energy-related carbon-dioxide emissions. And trends point to a significant increase in energy use for transport over the coming years.

Producing food

Producing food causes emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gases in various ways, including through deforestation and clearing of land for agriculture and grazing, digestion by cows and sheep, the production and use of fertilizers and manure for growing crops, and the use of energy to run farm equipment or fishing boats, usually with fossil fuels. All this makes food production a major contributor to climate change. And greenhouse gas emissions also come from packaging and distributing food.

Powering buildings

Globally, residential and commercial buildings consume over half of all electricity. As they continue to draw on coal, oil, and natural gas for heating and cooling, they emit significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions. Growing energy demand for heating and cooling, with rising air-conditioner ownership, as well as increased electricity consumption for lighting, appliances, and connected devices, has contributed to a rise in energy-related carbon-dioxide emissions from buildings in recent years.

Consuming too much

Your home and use of power, how you move around, what you eat and how much you throw away all contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. So does the consumption of goods such as clothing, electronics, and plastics. A large chunk of global greenhouse gas emissions are linked to private households. Our lifestyles have a profound impact on our planet. The wealthiest bear the greatest responsibility: the richest 1 per cent of the global population combined account for more greenhouse gas emissions than the poorest 50 per cent.

Effects of Climate Change

1. Hotter Temperature
2. More Severe Storms
3. Increased Drought
4. Loss of Species
5. Not Enough Food
6. Health Risk
7. Poverty and Displacement

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who has used first time the term Ecology ?
 - a. Ernest Haeckel
 - b. W.C. Odum
 - c. Charles Darwin
 - d. Gregor Mendel

Answer. A) Ernest Haeckel

2. Who has used first time the term Ecosystem ?
- W. C. Odum
 - Ernest Haeckel
 - A.G. Tansley
 - Aldo Leopold
- Answer. C) A.G. Tansley
3. What we called the study of interactions between organism and their environment
- Environment
 - Ecology
 - Biology
 - Physiology
- Answer. B) Ecology
4. Who has introduced the term ' Ecological niche' ?
- Ernest Haeckel
 - A.G. Tansley
 - J. Grinnell
 - W.C. Odum
- Answer. C) J. Grinnell
5. What we called the natural place of an organism or community ?
- Niche
 - Habitat
 - Natural environment
 - Biome
- Answer. B) Habitat
6. what are the causes of ecological degradation ?
- Destruction of forests
 - Soil erosion
 - Declining water resources
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above
7. How can we reduce the ecological degradation?
- Faithful enforcement of law
 - Decentralized development
 - Mass awakening and people's cooperation
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above
8. What is displacement ?
- The relocation of large number of people from their homes
 - Giving peoples home to their nearest environment

- c. Providing employment and safe homes to their ancestors land
- d. None of these

Answer. A) The relocation of large number of people from their homes

9. Which of the following problems is the essence of development- oriented plans ?
- a. Displacement
 - b. Environment pollution
 - c. Ecological degradation
 - d. All of the above

Answer. A) All of the above

10. What are the causes of displacement ?
- a. Developmental projects
 - b. Natural disasters
 - c. Government policies
 - d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

11. What are the effects of displacement ?
- a. Landlessness
 - b. Homelessness
 - c. Marginalization
 - d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

12. What is the biggest cause of large scale displacement in India ?
- a. Deforestation
 - b. Construction of large dams
 - c. Construction of roads
 - d. Construction of power houses

Answer. B) Construction of large dams

13. Which one is not a cause of manmade displacement ?
- a. Deforestation
 - b. War
 - c. Climate change
 - d. Government policies

Answer. C) Climate change

14. How can we prevent human displacement
- a. Recognizing risks
 - b. Local integration
 - c. Resettlement
 - d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

15. Generally how many types of displacement ?

- a. 4 types
- b. 2 types
- c. 5 types
- d. 6 types

Answer. B) 2 types

16. Which are the two types of displacement ?

- a. Direct and Indirect displacement
- b. Rich and Poor displacement
- c. Long and Short displacement
- d. Integral and Different displacement

Answer. A) Direct and Indirect displacement

17. What is primary or direct displacement ?

- a. When people are shifted from their traditional land due to a development project
- b. When people are shifted from their traditional land due to climate change
- c. When people are displaced by their home due to land disputes
- d. None of these

Answer. A) When people are shifted from their traditional land due to a development project

18. Which of the following is not a characteristics of direct displacement ?

- a. It is predictable
- b. In this displacement people are displaced by their traditional land
- c. It can be reduced by planning
- d. It cannot be predicted

Answer. D) It cannot be predicted

19. In sociology, displacement has been classified into how many categories ?

- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 3
- d. 5

Answer. C) 3

20. Which of the following type of displacement has not been categorized in sociology ?

- a. Disaster- induced displacement
- b. Secondary displacement
- c. Conflict- induced displacement
- d. Development- induced displacement

Answer. B) Secondary displacement

21. Which of the following displacement is not cause of disaster- induced displacement ?

- a. Tropical cyclones
- b. Snow storms
- c. Conflict between two countries
- d. Avalanches

Answer. C) Conflict between two countries

22. When was the Environment (Protection) Act passed in India ?

- a. In 1985
- b. In 1986
- c. In 1987
- d. In 1990

Answer. B) In 1986

23. What is development- induced displacement?

- a. It occurs because of the development projects like big dams and basic infrastructure
- b. It has been become a global phenomena
- c. In this type of displacement land acquisition takes place on a large scale
- d. All of the above

Answer D) All of the above

24. What are the positive consequences of development- induced displacement ?

- a. Employment generation and growth in daily income
- b. Development of the country and development of large population
- c. There is massive investment in public services like hospitals and schools
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

25. Which is the main cause of displacement ?

- a. Development plans
- b. Westernization
- c. Western education
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Development plans

26. What is rehabilitation?

- a. The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster
- b. It implies a systematic return to pre-disaster status
- c. It focuses on enabling the affected population to resume more or less normal pattern of life
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

27. How many main types of rehabilitation?

- a. 4 types
- b. 6 types
- c. 3 types
- d. 5 types

Answer. C) 3 types

28. Which one of the following is not a type of rehabilitation ?

- a) Common rehabilitation
- b) Social rehabilitation
- c) Psychological rehabilitation
- d) Physical rehabilitation

Answer. A) Common rehabilitation

29. What are the objectives of rehabilitation and resettlement policy ?

- a. To reduce displacement and, as far as possible, non-displacement or minimal displacement promoting alternatives
- b. To ensure that adequate rehabilitation package and prompt implementation of the rehabilitation process with active participation of the affected families
- c. To provide a better standard of living to the displaced and affected people and make concerted efforts to provide them with sustainable income
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

30. Which activist is related to Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save Narmada Movement) ?

- a. Sampat Devi
- b. Medha Patkar
- c. Sundar Lal Bahuguna
- d. Salim Ali

Answer. B) Medha Patkar

31. Where is Narmda Dam located, due to it many tribals (Adivasis) has been displaced ?

- a. Gujarat(Kevadia)
- b. Maharashtra (Latur)
- c. Uttar Pradesh (Sonbhadra)
- d. Uttarakhand (Massoorie)

Answer. A) Gujarat (Kevadia)

32. When did The Disaster Management Act come?

- a. 2007
- b. 2005
- c. 2010
- d. 2015

Answer. B) 2005

33. What is the full form of NDRF ?

- a. National Development Response Force
 - b. National Direct Response Force
 - c. National Disaster Response Force
 - d. National Drone Response Force
- Answer. C) National Disaster Response Force

34. When did Indian government implemented the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement policy ?

- a. 2007
- b. 2009
- c. 2011
- d. 2015

Answer. A) 2007

35. What is Sustainable Development ?

- a. It is a development of rural people
- b. It is a development of unemployed people who lives in urban areas
- c. It is a development of tribal people who lives in forest areas
- d. It is a development that meets the needs of present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Answer. D) It is a development that meets the needs of present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own need

36. In which report, the concept of Sustainable Development first time included ?

- a. Six Assessment Report
- b. World Meteorological Report
- c. Brundtland Report
- d. World Climate Change Report

Answer. C) Brundtland Report

37. When did Brundtland Report published ?

- a. 1980
- b. 1987
- c. 1990
- d. 1995

Answer. B) 1987

38. ' Our Common Future' report related to which concept ?

- a. Sustainable Development
- b. Climate Change
- c. Gender Equality
- d. Human Rights

Answer. A) Sustainable Development

39. What is the objective of Sustainable Development ?

- a. Social progress and equality
- b. Environment protection
- c. Conservation of natural resources
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

40. Which of the following objective is not of Sustainable Development ?

- a. Stable economic growth
- b. Avoid lasting environment damage
- c. Promoting the carbon emission
- d. Minimal use of natural resources

Answer. C) Promoting the carbon emission

41. What we called that development which emphasizes on meeting the needs of the present without compromising on the abilities of future generations to meet their need ?

- a. Sustainable development
- b. Ecological balance
- c. Human development
- d. Environment development

Answer. A) Sustainable development

42. Which of the following is not related to sustainable development ?

- a. Conservation of nature
- b. Prejudicial behaviour
- c. Long term thinking
- d. Recognizing the limitations

Answer. B) Prejudicial behaviour

43. Which of the following aspects is not related to the basic model of ' Three pillars of sustainable development' ?

- a. Economy
- b. Environment
- c. State system
- d. Society

Answer. C) State system

44. The concept of Sustainable Development based on which three pillars according to Taylor ?

- a. Economic sustainability, Social sustainability, environmental sustainability
- b. Economic communalism, Social Communalism, Environmental communalism
- c. Ending the poor people from the planet, Promoting only rich people , Promoting terrorism
- d. None of these

Answer. A) Economic sustainability, Social sustainability, environmental sustainability

45. What is the full form of SDG ?
- Suitable Development Goal
 - Sustainable Development Goal
 - Short Development Goal
 - Secure Development Goal
- Answer. B) Sustainable Development Goal
46. How many goals are in sustainable development agenda 2030 ?
- 15
 - 30
 - 20
 - 17
- Answer. D) 17
47. Which are the following goals of sustainable development agenda 2030 ?
- Eradicate poverty and Hunger
 - Universalize access to basic services like water, sanitation and suitable energy
 - Inclusive education and decent work
 - All of the above
- Answer. D) All of the above
48. On which day celebrated, world water day ?
- 22 March
 - 22 April
 - 10 Dec.
 - 30 Jan.
- Answer. A) 22 March
49. Which of the following goal is not included in sustainable development agenda 2030?
- Reduce inequality in the world, specially that concerning gender
 - Combating climate change and protecting the oceans and land ecosystem
 - Promoting the social disharmony
 - Fostering innovation and resilient infrastructure
- Answer. C) Promoting the social disharmony
50. What is global warming?
- It is a type of rain
 - It is some type of soil
 - It is the ongoing increase in global average temperature that is causing climate change
 - None of these
- Answer. C) It is the ongoing increase in global average temperature that is causing climate change

51. Which of the following gas is not included into greenhouse gases ?

- a. Methane
- b. Carbon dioxide
- c. Nitrous oxide
- d. Nitrogen

Answer. D) Nitrogen

52. Which are the man made causes of global warming ?

- a. Deforestation
- b. Use of vehicle
- c. Chlorofluorocarbon
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

53. Which of the following is not manmade causes of global warming ?

- a. Volcanoes
- b. Overpopulation
- c. Agriculture
- d. Industrial development

Answer. A) Volcanoes

54. Which of the following are the natural causes of global warming ?

- a. Water vapour
- b. Forest blazes
- c. Melting permafrost
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

55. What are the consequences of global warming in the context to climate change ?

- a. Sea level rise
- b. Adverse effect on animal
- c. Increased hunger and nutrition
- d. All of the above

Answer. D) All of the above

56. Which of the following is the clearest evidence of global warming ?

- a. Increased rainfall in the Gulf Coast states
- b. Experiencing highly varying temperature fluctuations during the winter months
- c. Rapid melting of glacier ice on almost every continent
- d. None of these

Answer. C) Rapid melting of glacier ice on almost every continent

57. Which of the following is a main cause of global warming ?

- a. Aerosols
- b. Biomes
- c. Acid rain
- d. All of the above

Answer. A) Aerosols

58. Which of the following type of energy source does not produce carbon dioxide?
- Wind energy
 - Geothermal energy
 - Hydroelectric energy
 - All of above

Answer. D) All of the above

59. Which day International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer ?
- 16 Jan.
 - 20 Dec.
 - 16 Sep.
 - 5 June

Answer. C) 16 Sep.

60. World Environment day celebrated on...
- 4 Feb.
 - 5 June
 - 1 May
 - 7 April

Answer. B) 5 June

61. Which day is celebrated , Earth day
- 22 March
 - 22 Jan.
 - 10 Dec.
 - 22 April

Answer. 22) April

