

protests violent protest problem anarchy demonstration social media culture method  
transform cultural united freedom resistance government  
methods rebel overthrow political rebellion  
wave free events unite revolt  
current violence

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Roshinibala Devi K.  
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# CURRENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS



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## REFUGEE CRISIS IN INDIA DURING PANDEMIC

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### Abstract

A state normally guarantee the basic human rights and physical security to its citizens. But when civilians become refugees this safety net disappears. Without some sort of legal status in their asylum country, they would be exceptionally vulnerable to exploitation and other forms of ill treatment, as well as imprisonment or deportation. A refugee has the right to seek asylum. However, international protection involves more than just physical safety: refugees should receive at least the same basic rights and help as any other foreigner who is legal resident, including freedom of thought, freedom of movement and freedom of torture and degrading treatment. They should also get benefit from the host country's fundamental economic and social rights. The refugees have fled either from political and religious persecution or racial or social discrimination or wars and territorial conquest or economic deprivation. So they need protection and protecting refugees are the major responsibility of State. While so much has been written and talked about refugees, it will be appropriate to discuss the meaning of Refugees just according to the 1951 Convention". A refugee as a person who: "Owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reason of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of protection of that country, or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."

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## HEALTH CONDITIONS OF TRIBAL WOMEN

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### Abstract:

Indian tribals are a heterogeneous group; most of them remain at the lowest stratum of the society due to various factors like geographical and cultural isolation, low levels of literacy, primitive occupations, and extreme levels of poverty. The present paper attempts to study the health problems of the elderly Irular women in three villages of Krishnagiri district. A total of 30 elderly tribal were interviewed using a pre-tested Interview schedule. Around 66% of the women belonged to the age group of 60-69 years old. A majority of them had health problems such as hypertension followed by arthritis, diabetes, constipation etc. The results of the study showed that there is a need for geriatric clinics that can take care of their physical and psychological needs. It further stressed accessibility of health services as a main reason for the elderly not availing the health care services. The study also suggested provision of mobile clinic to cater to the needs of the community every month on a selected date on a regular basis.

**Keywords:** Health status, Tribal women

### Introduction

Ageing is mainly associated with social isolation, poverty, apparent reduction in family support, inadequate housing, impairment of cognitive functioning, mental illness, widowhood, loss, bereavement, limited options for living arrangement and dependency towards end of life. Generally, at household level, cultural norms and practices and socio-economic factors determine the extent of health problems among women. Change in socio-economic status and

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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### ABSTRACT :

This article provides some information about what the health sector and individuals can do prevent and address violence against women during the COVID-19 pandemic. Violence against women in India is commonly attributed to an overarching meta cultural patriarchal framework. Crime against women has become a major social concern for all states, nation and agencies of the present era. The growing rate of crime of women and violence against women are rampant our society. But the seriousness and frequently of violation or crime against women are well evident when the pages of daily news papers are turned, When the television is viewed. The various kind of violation against women are murder, rape, molestation, kidnapping, harassment to women at working place and eve-teaching forcing women into prostitution etc. are reported by media, even important T.V. channels have also started showing real cases of crime against women. The present study has been conducted keeping in view the crime against women in the city. In this present study has been analyzed the causes, incidences of increasing crime against women in the city. Conventional wisdom would have us believe that Assam is a state where the status of women is comparatively better off than that of their counterparts in the rest of India. That they suffer from fewer instances of domestic violence. The present indicators and crime statistics have actually shown a high incidence of overall crimes against women in India. The present study endeavors to explore the socio – structural dynamics and contexts rooted in India that perpetuate domestic violence against women. This article examines a recent assessment of initiatives to current research, advocacy and antiviolence organizing.

**KEYWORDS** - Crime women, Domestic Violence, Status of Women, Human Rights.

## ISSUES & CHALLENGES OF THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS

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### ABSTRACT

The sector which is generally not governed by the regulations and laws laid by the government are known as Unorganised Sector. Generally these sectors are low paid, no proper leaves, no provident funds, no proper holidays and no medical benefits are given to the employees working on this sector. This sector constitutes more than 90% of the labour workforce in India and it also contributes 50% to the GDP (according to National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector). These workers are receiving very low wages and employed on casual basis. Their working conditions are very poor due to which they are bound to live their lives below poverty. The paper deals with the problems of the labourer in the unorganised sector in India. The study also discusses the government measures for the upliftment of the workers of this sector and also gives some suggestions for their improvement.

**Keywords:** Unorganized sector, Labourers, Government, Issues, etc.

### INTRODUCTION

Performance of the economy will always depend upon the goods and services produced in the economy. Level of production will always depend upon the available resource in the economy whether it is natural resource or human resource. The way human resources are employed leads to the development and growth of the country. Economic growth of the country depends upon the nature of work and employment opportunities available in the country. Indian economy consists both formal and informal sectors. Employment in the unorganised sector is increasing day



## WOMEN IN HISTORY - A SOCIOLOGICAL VIEW

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### Abstract

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. From equal status with men in ancient times through the low points of the Medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. The evolution of the status of women in India has been a continuous process of ups and downs throughout history. In many cultures of antiquity women had a battle the disadvantages of rules and conventions made for men and by men who dominated government, public life and society.

### Introduction

In every society all around the world, there is a social differentiation in dealing with men and women. Both have different roles, males as resources provider and women is doing the reproductive and home making role. Every human society is invariably characterized by social differentiation. Gender based differentiation is one. Men had the role of earning and women had the role of reproduction of heirs and home making. A historical understanding of status of women in early Indian Society shows a declining trend in the position of women. Their position was an subordinate to men.<sup>1</sup> The root to the participation of women in politics can be traced back to 19<sup>th</sup> century reform movement. Social reformers thought that social change could be initiated by educating women and bringing progressive legislation.<sup>2</sup>

“SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH PROBLEMS OF POURAKARMIKAS -  
A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY”

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*Abstract*

In Indian position framework overwhelmingly among Hindus, every standing is normally going with a specific occupation. This event is excessively noticeable such that one can say that position is just the systematization of word related differential. The review plans to concentrate on the monetary states of the foragers in the review region. To assess the wellbeing domain of the creation in the review region. To analyze the issue looked by authorities. The current review depends on unique information just as supporting auxiliary information. The extent of the examination is confined to the foragers working in the coordinated area in Bangalore city. These individuals have been associated with two kinds of laborers, to be specific super durable specialists and agreement works. A standing is functioning as a remover of night soil and the cleaner of restrooms wastes and road. In view of the investigation, the exploration closes. The super durable specialists' compensation is higher than contractors. The super durable specialist's work is gotten and given every one of the advantages which are recommended by the public authority. The contractors detest the advantages of super durable specialists. The review was directed among 50 manual scavengers/Pourakarmikas/Safai Karmacharies in the review region and presents their financial and medical issue alongside the personal satisfaction and its disparities as per factors like sexual orientation, age, training, pay and so forth the current examination investigates the difficulties of propelling the social incorporation measure for the improvement of the respondents.

**Keywords:** *Pourakarmikas/Safai Karmacharies, Economic, Health, Sociological study, Bangalore city*

**INTRODUCTION**

Hindu society in conventional India was partitioned into five fundamental layers: four varnas, and the fifth gathering the outcaste, whose individuals were untouchables. Every station

# PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS OF WOMEN WORKERS IN UNORGANISED SECTOR

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## Abstract

Even though there has been evidence of progressive transformation in the society and the status of women in workplace, still the trends in this direction are not satisfactory. A professional women of today still struggles with the harsh realities of discrimination, exploitation and violence in organizations, societal and family pressures and suffers from the bitter effects of the balancing act which she is expected to perform for handling work place and household chores, in this article efforts are made to unfold the extent of plight of female workers in general women working in the unorganised sector in particular. Globalisation is a multi-dimensional process of economic, political, cultural and ideological change. It has led to increasing violations of women's economic, political, cultural rights in large measure due to withering away of the welfarist / developmentalist State, the feminization of poverty, the expansion of religious fundamentalisms and new form of militarism and conflict. Often being unorganized, facing recurrent inequity in employment and harassment at work and violation of their human rights, with low levels of education, limited technological skills, women workers easily become marginalized and hardly derive any benefits from the ever new opportunities emerging in an open and competitive world trade.

**Keywords:** Globalisation, welfarist, marginalised

## 1) Introduction

According to Indian tradition since the inception of society woman has been treated with great honour and dignity, though occasionally we do find derogatory references to woman.

## SOCIO-CULTURAL CHALLENGES FACED BY THE ADOLESCENT GIRLS

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### Abstract

Menstrual hygiene is extremely important for women during menstruation especially for young girls. Many young girls do not have proper hygienic practices during their menstrual period. Improper usage of menstrual hygienic materials may be associated with the risk of RTI (Reproductive Track Infection), UTI and other reproductive health issues. Many studies highlighted poor menstrual hygienic practices during menstrual period among adolescents caused gynecological problems. In Indian society, menstruation is generally considered as unclean and menstrual practices are clouded by taboos and social cultural restrictions being imposed on them and reinforced a negative attitude towards menstruation even today. This had resulted among the adolescent girls remaining ignorant of the scientific facts and hygienic health practices. A key priority for both women and adolescent girls is to have the necessary knowledge, facilities and cultural environment to manage menstruation hygienically with dignity. Very few studies covered up detailed information about the menstrual hygienic practices among the adolescent girls. The aim of this study is to review the literature on knowledge, practices and hygienic management regarding menstruation among adolescents. The present study will attempt to analyse the socio, cultural and religious restrictions, acquiring education had any influence on practicing the hygienic practices and the influence of media which influences the menstrual hygiene practices among the adolescent girls with respect to India.

**Key words:** Menstrual hygiene, hygienic practices and hygienic practices and knowledge.

**VENDORS AND THEIR OUTLOOK:  
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS THROUGH VARIOUS DIMENSIONS.**

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**Abstract:**

*“A dream doesn't become reality through magic; it takes sweat, determination and hard work” - Colin Powell.*

When we need emergency vegetables, vendors are here for the rescue! Yes the infamous Indian roadside vendors are known to be unique for their hard work. And the road to road service is selling a vast variety of commodities like vegetables, fruits, dry fruits, spinach, flowers, spices and even clothes. This shows us how the vendors have been supporting us in the hurry-burry life. Mostly in the cities these vendors play an important role to bring groceries to houses. Thus they are the time-savers as well as the valuable asset not only to people but also to the nation as they contribute significantly to the economy of India as the vendors comprise of 14% of the urban economy. These people are among the underprivileged in terms of education, social identity, social position and many other areas, yet they tend to thrive to live and bring a better future for themselves and their families and children. This research paper talks about the various dimensions in the point of view of the vendor. How are the schemes helping them? How do they support their families? How does society view them? All these questions are to be answered through this paper. And a few other dimensions that seem to show the social life of these vendors. This paper deals with primary data that has been collected through an interview method, and a descriptive research design has been used.

**Key words :** Social identity; Working class; underprivileged vendors; Social inequality.