



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

“A Study Of Reasons And Prevention Of Social Evil In Political Context”

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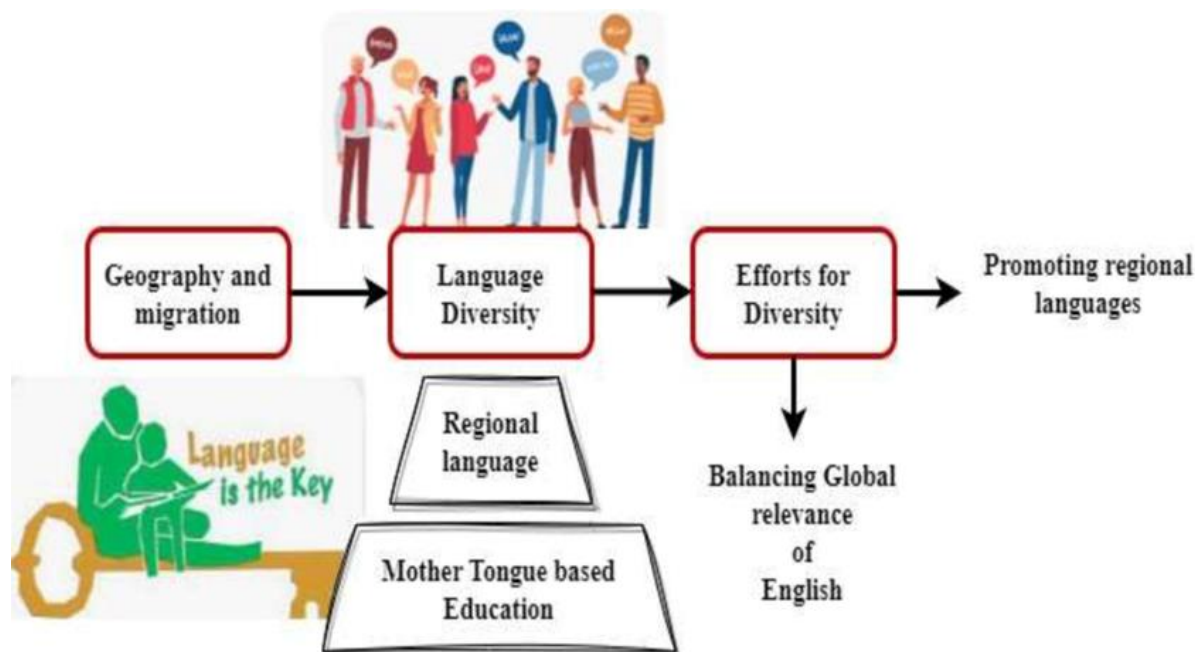
Abstract:

India, a nation characterized by profound diversity across religions, castes, languages, and lifestyles, faces significant social challenges. While this diversity is a source of national identity and honor, it also contributes to issues like regionalism, linguistic divides, communalism, and casteism. The country grapples with societal problems such as widespread illiteracy and poverty, which impede human development and national progress. Additionally, social vices including superstition, conservatism, and corruption, exacerbated by inflation and deeply entrenched caste systems, hinder societal advancement and perpetuate inequality. The pervasive issue of child labor, driven by severe economic hardship, denies children their right to education, compromises their well-being, and limits their future potential. Despite these challenges, India has actively implemented constitutional, statutory, and developmental measures to address child labor, and various government initiatives like Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Ujjwala Yojana, Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Free Sewing Machine Scheme aim to empower women and combat social evils. Addressing these complex problems requires a collective effort from both the government and society, emphasizing public awareness, youth participation, and a concerted fight against corruption and social inequalities.

India is a large nation where individuals of many religions, castes, and dress styles live. In other words, diversity is the source of many issues, yet unity in diversity is identity and honour.

Keywords: India, diversity, social challenges, unity in diversity, regionalism, linguistic divides, communalism, casteism, illiteracy, poverty, human development, national progress

There are many caste, language, lifestyle and religious so it is very challenging.



People from various religions and etc. have various philosophies as well. The country's widespread regionalism, linguistic, communalism, or casteism is the results of these distinctions.

In ancient times when women were worshiped as goddesses, today's women's emotions are serious. The human ego resists equally. Social vices such as superstition and conservatism hinder the country's progress.

As a result, they lose their jobs. Instead of finding fault with their faults, they make it the result of luck. Corruption is also a complex problem in our country.

It is the result of corruption that the poison of inflation. The roots of the caste system are deeply rooted in society. These issues are not from today, they have opened over the years. As a result, social inequalities have increased and become a hindrance to the country's development. Apart from that, nepotism and xenophobia cause inequality and other problems in society. To solve India's political problems, need to fight at the social level. Illiteracy and poverty in this country are the greatest obstacles in society progress. These two factors hinder full human mental and physical development. No country can achieve true development as long as illiteracy and poverty are prevalent.

Children represent the most significant gift to humanity, and childhood constitutes a crucial and formative phase of human development, possessing the potential to shape the future of any society. When children are raised in an environment that supports their intellectual, physical, and social well-being, they tend to mature into responsible and productive members of society. Every nation associates its future with the current condition of its children. When children engage in work that is inappropriate for their age, they inadvertently compromise their present welfare and future earning potential, either by limiting their future choices or diminishing their individual productive capabilities. In situations of severe economic hardship, children are compelled to forfeit educational opportunities and take on jobs that are often exploitative, as they are typically underpaid and subjected to hazardous working conditions. Parents may resort to sending their children to work as a desperate response to dire economic circumstances. Consequently, it is not

surprising that impoverished households frequently send their children to work at an early age. One troubling aspect of child labor is that it often occurs at the expense of education. Child labor significantly impacts school attendance rates, and the duration of a child's workday is inversely related to their ability to attend school. This practice restricts children's rights to access and benefit from education, denying them the fundamental opportunity to attend school. Thus, child labor undermines children's education and has detrimental effects on their health and safety.

India has consistently adopted a proactive approach to tackling the issue of child labour and has always advocated for the constitutional, statutory, and developmental measures necessary to eradicate this problem. The Constitution of India includes provisions aimed at ensuring compulsory universal primary education. Labour Commissions and Committees have examined the issues surrounding child labor .1

Number of child workers (5-14 years) engaged in Hazardous

Occupations as per 2001 Census

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- Hotels,Dhabas.Restaurant, Motels 70934
 - Vehicle repairs Auto-workshop, 49893
 - Jewellery ,Gem-cutting, 37489
 - Carpet-making 32647
 - Ceramic 18894
 - Dhoop ,Agarbati, & Detergent making 13583
 - Bidi, Pan & Cigarettes 252574
 - Construction 208833
 - Domestic workers 185505
 - Spinning/ weaving 128984
 - Brick-kilns, tiles 84972

Child labor is the hardest issue in society. It has been commonly observed that children naturally engage in their parents' work to help them make a living. Child labour is most prevalent in brick kilns, garment manufacturing, agriculture, and fireworks production. Likewise, children of house helpers are seen participating in everyday tasks alongside their parents. Dhabas, small eateries, tea stalls, and units for making carpets and bangles frequently have children involved in various tasks. Kids in the informal sector are the most at risk. Severe measures are being implemented against their employers, but the situation becomes more challenging when discover that children are being compelled to assist their parents by leaving school. That is truly a distressing circumstance. 2



Finding solutions to these problems is not only the responsibility of governments, but of society as a whole and every citizen of society. This requires public awareness so that people can recognize and understand their obligations. This responsibility will be even greater for the nation's youth and future generations. . All the youth of the country should oppose these evils that are prevalent in society and make every effort to stop them.

Efforts made in the context of Corruption

It is need to involve the public in the task of controlling corruption. Sri Modi said, ``No matter how powerful corrupt people are, they should not be saved under any circumstances and it is the responsibility of organizations like yours. It is also necessary to create an atmosphere in which all corrupt people can be docked.”

It is not good for Indian society. It is very important that such people make such forces aware of their obligations to society. Concrete actions of your sector also play a big role.

Role of Women Empowerment in India

In India there are many policies are running for women .So from this way there is no place of social evils.

Many central government systems are exclusively for women. The government has taken steps to empower women. This benefit goes to women in this nation. 3

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

It is started by the government on 22nd January 2015. The higher education and marriage of 10 is the main aim of this programme. It is good program for a girl's secure future.

Ujjwala Yojana

It is started on 1st May 2016. This is the government's most important scheme for women. This scheme was launched from Uttar Pradesh. It was originated from Balia, Uttar Pradesh.

Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme

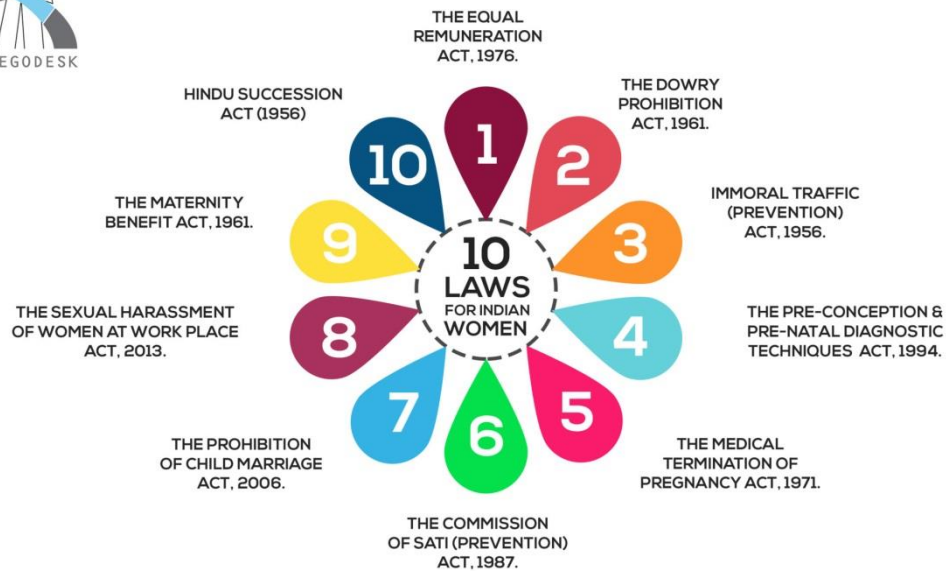
This scheme was started in 2017 by Women and Child Department. It was planned to protect and make the women empowerment. By this programme in each village women's social participation and encourages them to get their potential.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

This programme launched by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. It is started January 22, 2015 in Panipat, Haryana. Purpose of this program is to reverse the decline in the gender ratio of girls and children and lead the empowerment of women. This program has been introduced in many parts of India. Safe Maternity Insurance Suman Yojana Under this program, women provide 100% of their time under the supervision of a hospital or registered nurse. Adequately ensure the health care of mothers and children during childbirth. Safe Birth Guarantee Suman Yojana was launched on October 10, 2019.

Free sewing machine scheme

For Women this scheme is very useful and depends on their interest about stitching and embroidery, the significant authorities gives a loose stitching gadget application. The application objectives economically ladies in rural and concrete regions of the country. The Indian authorities are presenting loose stitching machines to her over 50,000 ladies in all states.⁴



This graph is showing the women rights. 5

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