

Unit - 1

SOCIALIZATION: AGENTS, ROLE OF SOCIALIZATION, SELF AND SOCIALIZATION

Unit Structure

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Agents of Socialization
- 1.3 Role of Socialization
- 1.4 Self and Socialization
- 1.5 Significance of Socialization
- 1.6 Summary
- 1.7 Questions
- 1.8 References

1.0 OBJECTIVES:

- To acquaint the students with meaning of socialization and its role
- To familiarize the students with the agents of socialization
- To understand the concept of self and socialization

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

What makes us what we are?

Is it our genes that we are born with or the environment in which we grew up? In fact, scholars have traditionally debated over the relative importance of biological inheritance and role of environment in human development. There has always been two camps Nature vs Nurture i.e heredity vs environment. Today, scholars have recognized the interaction of both these factors in shaping human personality.

➤ **Case of Feral Children:**

Feral children are wild children who grow up without any socialization. One of the earliest case of feral child was reported by Kingsley Davis, 1940. Davis discussed two feral cases of Isabelle and Anna. When Anna was discovered in an attic she was five years of age. She could barely learn few basic life skills before she died at the age of 10. In case of Isabelle though she was isolated like Anna but had her deaf and dumb mother for her company. When she was found at the six years of age she picked up basic human social skills and was able to eventually attend school. According to Davis the difference in outcome in both these cases is due to nutrition and the fact that Isabelle had some social interaction with her deaf and dumb mother. Thus primary socialization is essential for development of children. There is complete lack of sense of self concept, pattern of multiple attachments and significant others, awareness about self and others, group and society in case of feral children. There are films that have portrayed the complexity of being a feral human child, particularly when a feral child attempts to socialize with other members of society for example The Jungle Book, is believed to be inspired by real life accounts of a feral child raised by animals.

➤ **Case of twins:**

Identical twins Oscar and Jack is a classic case of influence of heredity. Oscar and Jack were separated soon after their birth. They were raised in different cultural settings. Oscar was brought up by his maternal grandmother under the influence of the Hitler youth movement in Nazi Germany where he learnt to hate Jews. His twin brother Jack was raised by their Jewish father in Trinidad. Jack became member of an Israeli Kibbutz and later also joined Israeli army. When the twin were reunited, decades later they had some startling similarities: both wore wire rimmed glasses and moustaches. They both had liking for spicy food and sweet liquor, were absent minded, sported pocket shirts with epaulets, had habit of falling asleep while watching television, dipped buttered toast in their coffee, read magazines from back to front and so on. They also differed in many aspects like Jack was a workaholic while Oscar enjoyed leisure time activities. Oscar was traditionalist who was domineering towards women while Jack was liberal and more

accepting of feminism. Jack was very proud of his Jewish lineage while Oscar never mentioned it at all.

Primary result from this twin study reveals that both genetic factors and socializing experience play significant role in human development.

Check your progress:

1. Write a note of Nature vs Nurture.

➤ **Socialization:**

Socialization is a process of learning which is lifelong. It begins at birth and end at death of an individual. It involves different forces that change individual's life courses and self-image. It is through the process of socialization people learn about social roles. Social roles are social expectations that an individual in a particular position follows. The process of socialization is culture specific but it doesn't mean that one culture is superior to another. It is a process through which people acquire essential skills and education to play their part in the social system.

Schaefer defines it as a process through which people learn the values, attitudes and appropriate actions as a member of a particular culture. For MacIver, it is a process whereby social being establish broad and profound relationship with each other, they become more bound up with and perceptive of the personality of others and themselves and establish a complex structure of broad and close association.

Young explain socialization as the process of inducting the individual in to the social and cultural world, making him or her member of a particular society and its different groups and also make him or her accept the norms and values of that society.

Characteristic of Socialization:

- It is a lifelong process which begins in cradle and end in grave. It never stops people keep learning throughout their life though their capacity to absorb may slow down as they grow older.
- It is a process whereby a bundle of flesh and blood is changed into a social being.
- Societal norms, values and expectations are transmitted from one generation to another through the process of socialization.
- The process of socialization differs from society to society.

Stages of Socialization:

At each stage of life people need to learn to make changes so as to deal with challenges and prospects in life. It is the process of socialization that help people to undergo through the transitory phase of their life and be adaptive to the changing environment.

This process of learning passes through the following stages:

1. Infancy and Childhood (0-14 years):

The first characteristics that a child identifies about self is gender and age. By the time the child is two years of age almost all them identify themselves as a girl or a boy. They also start to identify themselves with concrete and observable features such as I am elder brother, I have younger sister and express themselves like I like to play cricket. Thus they begin to see themselves through observable and verifiable features.

Once the child reaches childhood, describes self clearly so instead of specifying the activities start describing broadly for example I like sports instead cricket. At this age they start defining them and others in terms of traits and abilities for example friendly, loving. At this age children compare themselves with others and on the basis of these comparisons draw inferences.

2. Adolescence (15-20 years):

At this stage the children define themselves in terms of abstract qualities which stress their perceived psychological characteristics and emotions. They adopt for refined and analytical approach to define self. This stage is also characterise by conflict because on one hand the children try to go away from parental control and on the other they find that they cannot escape dependence on their parents. However, the parents today give their

adolescent children freedom to choose their educational career, life partners and so on. They want them to be accept new roles and responsibilities due to which the adolescence find themselves pressed.

3. Adulthood (21-60 years):

Adulthood is a stage where the child becomes independent and is ready to start their own family. It is most crucial part of an individual's life because most of the important decision of life is taken at this stage such as profession, marriage etc., The individual has to takes many new and challenging roles for example employee, spouse and parents and learn to adapt to these new roles and positions.

Adulthood can be divided into two stages: the young adulthood and the matured adulthood. This period is characterised by excitement and sexual development. This also a period where an individual start to explore political and religious affiliation beside sexual. While the mature adulthood stands for self-evaluation. People may feel that years are passing and that they have not achieved much. It is a transitory period of individual's life and therefore require deep internalization of norms, values and attitudes that may be different from what they have learnt.

4. Old age (60 and above):

It is last stage of transition that may begin after sixty. However, there is no universally accepted definition of old age it differ from society to society. At this stage people start their retirement plan. People find it difficult to readily accept change. Those who are able to manage well they remain social and active in old age also.

This is the most difficult period of people's life especially when they are economically dependent on their children. In traditional agricultural societies old people were respected and they had great role to play in the family level and the community level. But in fast changing world there knowledge becomes out dated sometimes they are left to live alone and fetch for themselves.

Socialization a lifelong process:

Socialization is not one time affair it is life long process. People are socialized continuously throughout their life through

various agents of socialization, family being the first agent and mother the first teacher. As people grow they come across various challenges and transitions in their life. People keep taking new roles and shed the old through the process of re-socialization for example taking up job.

Check your progress:

1. What is socialization?

2. Explain stages of socialization.

1.2 AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION:

Socialization helps individual to understand their social roles better and successfully function in society. How the process of socialization takes place? How individual learn about the material and non-material aspects of their culture? It takes place through social interaction with various primary agencies of socialization such as family, peer group and school etc. Social agents are those people or groups that influence individuals concept of self, behaviour, attitudes and orientation towards life.

Family:

Family is the one of the vital socializing agent. Parents, siblings, grandparents and extended family members play significant role in the life of a child. They teach child how to perform

various tasks such as eating, toilet training, washing, basic communication skills, values, and relationship with others like friends, family. For most of the individual socialization begins in the family. It is through family the child learns about its culture and identify itself with the community he or she belong to. A child also gets his or her social status through his family. The family assist in the social, emotional and physical development of child. If a child lacks a family in his or her formative years of life then socialization for such child becomes difficult example feral children. As the child grows other agents of socialization such as peer group, school and mass media become influential agent of socialization.

➤ **School:**

Like family, school is also one of the primary agents of socialization. The school is a miniature society it has taken over some of the earlier functions of family. The child spends major part of growing up years in school. In school through various curricular and extracurricular activities the child learns social skills, roles and values which is necessary for overall development of child. The school provides both formal and informal education which helps the child to develop his intellectual capacity, acquire social skills, and become financially independent and responsible citizen.

➤ **Peer group:**

A peer group refers to a social group having members with common social positions, age and interests. In peer group there is free flow of ideas and emotions, a child may learns good habits or bad habits. A child may experience peer pressure to alter his or her behaviour, values attitudes and habits to conform to the peer group norms. It is here the child escapes supervision of parents and teachers and learn to develop relation on his own. In peer group the child learns to get along with others, learns moral values and norms, learns appropriate social and cultural roles and gender roles and become independent.

➤ **Work Place:**

Workplace is another important agent of socialization. As an adult an individual spend significant part of their life at workplace. At workplace an individual come in contact with people from different social, cultural religious, ethnic and economic background. The individual learn to respect diversity and become tolerant.

Successful work place socialization enable the new entrant to adapt easily and fit in the organization culture. This positively influence work motivation, job satisfaction and improves work efficiency and thus increase productivity.

At workplace the individual acquires necessary social skills, knowledge, and take over organizational roles. Through workplace socialization the individual learns to adopt to workplace behaviour, develop necessary skills and ability to adapt to the norms and values of the work place group.

Check your progress

1. Discuss school and peer group as an agents of socialization.

2. Explain the role of family and work place as agents of Socialization.

1.3 ROLE OF SOCIALIZATION:

The role of socialization is to prepare individual for social life by acquiring shared norms, values, belief system and behaviour of their society. It plays significant role in maintenance of society and well-being of the individual.

Arnett (1995) presented three fundamental goals of socialization:

- **To teach** individual to control impulses and develop a conscience. Socialization teaches individual to control their impulses and develop conscience. The individual achieve this by learning to understand what is expected of them by people

around them. Thus they learn to internalize the expectations of others and rationalize their impulses and develop a conscience.

- **To prepare** for social roles. Socialization prepares individual for social roles example gender roles, marriage, parenthood.
- **To cultivate** shared sources of meaning and values. Socialization promotes shared sources of meaning and values. It is culture specific because individual learn to identify what is vital and valued within their culture.

1.4 SELF AND SOCIALIZATION:

All human beings are born with genetic makeup and biological traits. However, they grow and develop through social interactions. In the opinion of various scholars the process of self-development act as a precursor to understand how “self” becomes socialized. The self is a distinct identity that sets individual apart from others. It is not static, it continues to develop and change throughout life. One of the earliest sociological approach to understand self was **Cooley’s looking glass** self. In the words of Gecas and Schwable (1983) looking glass self is the understanding that “our self concepts are formed as reflections of the responses and evaluations of others in our environment”. Cooley expanded the belief that we learn about ourselves by interacting with others. Our perception about ourselves therefore comes not only from direct contemplation of our personal qualities but also from our impression about how others view us. Cooley applied the term “looking glass self to express that the self is the product of our social interaction”. The process of developing self-identity goes through three phases:

- We imagine **how we present ourselves** in front of others such as friends and relatives.
- We imagine **how others examine us** for example while buying jeans we imagine how our friends will look at it.
- We **develop some kind of impression** about ourselves i.e. self-concept.

A favorable image in the “social mirror” leads to development of positive self-concept and a negative image leads to development of negative self-concept. This development process is continuous

and lifelong. Even if we misinterpret others' view, the misinterpretation become part of self-concept.

The elusive yet critical aspect of Cooley's looking glass self is that the self-develop from an individual imagination of how others view him or her. As a result an individual can develop self-identities based on incorrect perceptions of how others view him or her.

G.H. Mead agreed with Cooley's concept of looking glass self but added that play is crucial for the development of self. In his Theory of stages of self he came up with a useful model of the process through which the self develops, passing through three successive stages:

- **Preparatory stage:** During this stage children mimic the people around them with whom they interact continuously for example parents or siblings. Thus self is a social product which develops from the relation with others. As they grow older, they will more aptly use symbols to communicate with others by interacting with friends and relatives also now a days watching various programmes on television. The children will continue to use this form of communication throughout their life.
- **Play Stage:** In this stage the children develop skills to communicate using symbols and gradually become aware of social relationship. They start pretending to be other people some time to be mother, teacher, police man, Iron Man, Shaktimaan Chotta Bheem etc., One of the important aspect of this stage according to Mead is "role taking". It is a process whereby a child mentally assume the perspective of another and responds through that imagined point of view for example playing house-house or teacher.
- **Game Stage:** Here, the child matures and learns to respond to "generalized others". In other words in this stage children not only learn to perceive their own social position but also of "significant others" around them. By "generalized others" Mead meant the attitude, the point of view and expectation of society as a whole that a child taken into consideration in his or her behaviour. While "significant others" refers to those with whom the child is closely related or continuously interact such as parents, siblings, friends and teachers. Thus the child gets Social Identity.

Meads theory of self, made significant contribution in understanding of social self. The two facets of self according to him is “I” and “Me”. The “I” is the creative and spontaneous aspect of self, on the other hand the “Me” is passive aspect of self that develops from the internalized expectation of the society. However, despite the difference these two facets of self compliment each other. The development of both these aspect of self is essential not only for individual but also for the society because society needs not only creativity but also some sort of conformity.

Ervin Goffman in “In the Presentation of Self in Everyday life”, views social relationship dramaturgically, that is from the perspective of theoretical performances (Eklin, 1958). According to Goffman in everyday life there is script, roles, action, costumes and audience. People behave like an actors on stage playing variety of roles. The audience are other individuals who watch the actors performing roles and respond to their performances. Similar to theatrical performances, in social interaction too there is region where the individual performsthe “front stage and back stage”. A “front stage”behaviour is where the individual performs in front of their audience to create positive impression that is impression management. It is routinized behaviour based on learned social script that is influenced by cultural norms for example airhostess. In “back stage” performance the individual is relaxed and is himselfor herself because there is no one to observe him or her. The individual is relieved of the roles, feels comfortable and is his or her true self’s example when at home.

Check your progress:

1. Describe role of socialization.

2. Write a note on self and socialization.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIALIZATION:

The process of socialization is crucial for both the individual and the society. Because individual and their social world are interconnected and it cannot be separated. The society perpetuates itself by teaching the values, beliefs and culture to its new members. If the new entrant does not internalize it then it is difficult for him or her to exist. Similarly it is essential that the culture, values and belief system are transmitted from one generation to another for the survival of the society.

Social interaction gives meaning to the life of individuals as they begin to see themselves through the lens of others and come to know who they are and learn to fit into the world around them. They learn about the basic material and non-material culture, everything from how to walk, talk, dress appropriately, how to eat, what to eat and when to eat, learn language etc., Thus without socialization individuals may not have sense of self and would not be able to function as social being. Therefore socialization is essential for sound development of individual and society.

1.6 SUMMARY

There is continuous debate over what determines human behaviour? Nature or Nurture. Numerous study of feral children brings to light that though heredity plays an important role but society too plays significant part to make people human. People acquire identity of self, who they are and what makes them through socialization, learning language and from various forms of human contact. The theoretical insights of Cooley, Mead and Goffman

demonstrate how people acquire morality, reasoning skills and develop their personality and sense of self through the process of social interaction and observation.

People learn to think, act, and behave through various agents of socialization. It helps in the development of self-concept, attitudes, societal norms, behaviour and orientation towards life. The major agents of socialization are family, school, mass media and work place. These agents of socialization reinforce social and cultural norms and values.

Despite strong and profound impact of socialization on people, people have self and the self is dynamic. People make their own choices based on reasoning and logic. People are not passive receiver but actively participate in social construction of their self. People change themselves by interacting with various agents and ideas.

1.7 QUESTIONS:

1. What is Socialization? Discuss various agents of socialization.
2. Articulate Cooley's theory of development of self.
3. Examine Meads and Goffman's theory of self.
4. Socialization is a lifelong process. Comment.

1.8 REFERENCES:

1. Feldman, D.C, 1981, The multiple socialization of organization members, Academy of Management Review, April, Vol.6(2).
2. Gecas, V and Schwalbe, M, 1983, Beyond the looking glass self: Social Structure and Efficacy Based Self Esteem, Soc. Psycho Q. June, Vol.46(2).
3. Foster, S.L., and Ritchey, W.L, 1979, Issues in the Assessment of Social Competence in Children, Journal of Applied Behavioral Analysis, Issue 12.
4. Frederick, E, 1958, Marriage and Family Living, National Council on Family Relations, Nov, Vol. 20(4).
5. Jeffrey, J Arnett, 1995, Broad and Narrow Socialization: The family in the Context of a Cultural Theory, Journal of Marriage and Family, Aug, Vol.57(3).

6. Maclver and Page, 1974, Society: An Introductory Analysis, London, Basingstoke, Macmillan.
7. Macionis, J, 2012, Sociology: A global introduction, 5th edition, Harlow, England; New York: Pearson/Prentice Hall.
8. Schaefer, R.T, 2006, Sociology, New York, Mc GrawHill .
9. Kimball, Young, 1930, The Social Antecedents of Human Behaviour, in Social Psychology: An analysis of social behaviour, New York: Alfred A Knopf.



munotes.in

Unit - 2

SOCIALIZATION: ANTICIPATORY SOCIALIZATION, RE-SOCIALIZATION, GENDER SOCIALIZATION AND POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION

Unit Structure

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Anticipatory Socialization
- 2.3 Re-socialization
- 2.4 Gender Socialization
- 2.5 Approaches to understand Gender Socialization
- 2.6 Political Socialization
- 2.7 Forms of political socialization
- 2.8 State Society Interface and Political Socialization
- 2.9 Summary
- 2.10 Questions
- 2.11 References

2.0 OBJECTIVES

- To acquaint the students with meaning of anticipatory socialization and re-socialization
- To understand the concept of gender socialization
- To familiarize the students with political socialization

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

Socialization is a process to create social imagination. It intersect with our cultural and personal experiences and helps to develop our self. The development of self is continues process it

begins in cradle and ends in grave. However the two basic types of socialization is primary and secondary.

Primary and Secondary Socialization:

Primary socialization refers to socialization that occurs when a child learns the behaviour, attitudes, values and actions as a members of a society. It is therefore called as childhood socialization. It is essential for mental and physical development of a child. It takes place within family. It is most basic form of socialization. Whatever the child learns through the process of primary socialization stays with him or her for life.

Secondary socialization refers to the process of learning the appropriate attitudes, behaviours and values as member of smaller group outside the family. It begins when an individual start interacting with social agents other than family example educational institute. It is also called as adult socialization. Secondary socialization is important because it show the way an individual learn about the nature of its social world beyond his or her primary contacts.

Primary socialization plays a prominent role in childhood and secondary socialization is prominent in adulthood. Socialization thus is a social process comprising interactions between people. It takes place in multiple contexts due to contact with various social groups. The most prominent contributors to the process of socialization are family, peer group, educational institutes and work place. Each of these agents have values, attitudes and culture that an individual must acquire in order to gain acceptance in the group. Socialization has great impact on the way an individual think about a particular problem and approach those problem. It is a continuous process and people undergo anticipatory and re-socialization throughout their life course.

2.2 ANTICIPATORY SOCIALIZATION:

The term anticipatory socialization was first used by **Robert Merton** in his study of US military in 1949. It refers to the process whereby people embrace the values and standards of groups that they are willing to join, so as to confirm their entry into the group and aptly interact once they are accepted in the group. It means

changing one's behaviour and outlook in order to prepare for some new role.

Merton and Kitt (1950) assert that anticipatory socialization occurs either by push or pull. By push they meant forces that push people away from certain roles or behaviour linked with that particular role; pull means that forces which pulls people towards a specific role or behaviour linked to that particular role for example threat of being punished for copying during exam keeps students away from using unfair means. On the other hand high pay package, social prestige, better future prospects may pull people to select certain careers for example craze for medicine, engineering or MBA in India.

People's social identity is developed through anticipatory socialization. Both the pull and the push factors associated with anticipatory socialization help people to develop positive social identity. It helps people to keep negativity in the form of beliefs, values and attitudes at bay and aid in achieving desirable social identity.

2.3 RE-SOCIALIZATION:

It involves the process to acquire new set of norms, values, attitudes and behaviour that brings about transition from one roles to the other. It is the most common form of socialization as throughout life we keep on acquiring new experiences and roles. Re-socialization can bring about minor or major changes in the life of individual example joining new job or migration to another country where the migrants has to learn the culture, values and practices of the host country so that he or she can fit in. Re-socialization is natural, throughout life people acquire new sets of values and behaviour and discard the old for example marriage and parenthood no formal training is required. But in some case re-socialization is essential to take over new roles and challenges, people have to go through formal training and show that they have learned the code of conduct, appropriate values and attitudes to fit in the new roles. Thus re-socialization is different from the formative socialization as re-socialization redirects individual's development.

Re-socialization can be voluntary or involuntary. In voluntary socialization people on their own participate in programs to reinvent themselves for example drug addict register self for rehabilitation program. Involuntary socialization is also called as imposed socialization. It means people are forced to undergo training to learn to unlearn certain norms, values and attitudes for example military boot camp.

Re-socialization, De-socialization and Total Institutions:

Re-socialization is rapid and brings about basic changes in once life. It means discarding the earlier norms and values and learning the new which may be completely different from the former norms and values. De-socialization occurs before re-socialization. It means shedding the previous beliefs, values and attitudes so that one may take up partly or totally new norms, values and attitudes in order to be part of a new group. The process of re-socialization and de-socialization takes place in total institutions.

Goffman coined the term total institutions. He referred to institutions such as concentration camps, mental hospitals, boarding schools and religious cult as total institutions. In such institutions people have very limited relation with the outside world. They are under close surveillance and control of the agents of the institutions. People have to forgo the earlier roles, identity, values and norms and acquire the new values, attitudes and norms. Often punishment and rewards are used for people to learn new roles, statuses and values. The important characteristics of total institutions are:

- The staff of the institutions administer and supervise the activities for the inmates.
- The life of inmates in total institutions are standardized for example uniforms, same food and activities.
- The inmate's behaviour and daily activities are regulated by formal rules.

Through the process of re-socialization the staff of the total institution attempt to bring about changes in the personality of the inmates. The inmates are isolated and confined to barracks, locked doors, tiny windows and fences even visitors are not allowed to visit frequently and there is limitation on access to phone calls. For the

inmates the institution becomes their world, this allows the staff to bring about expected change in behaviour of the inmates.

The impact of re-socialization cannot be same for everyone. This is evident from feral cases where some feral children were re-socialized while in other case the attempt of re-socialization failed. If an individual is kept for a long period in confined and controlled environment that hampers his or her ability to think and act independently. This process is called institutionalization and it has negative effect on the personality of the individual. The individual once out of total institution find it difficult to adapt to the world outside.

Check your progress:

1. What is Anticipatory Socialization?

2. Explain the term Re-socialization.

3. Explain voluntary and involuntary re-socialization.

4. Write a note on role of total institutions in re-socialization.

2.4 GENDER SOCIALIZATION:

Gender socialization is a process by which children of different sexes are socialized in a gender specific roles. Ryle (2011) explain gender socialization as social learning concerning gender, and it consists of two interrelated and often used constructs; gender norms and gender identity. Gender norms means the set of rules that is appropriate feminine and masculine behaviour in a particular culture and gender identity is how people identify themselves as being female or male. It is multidimensional concept that occurs over a period of time and people acquire it through gender norms of their society and subsequently it becomes their gender identity.

The children learn what it means to be a female or male through socialization. It starts with the birth of child when the physician says it is a 'baby girl or a baby boy' and followed by parents welcoming their bundle of joy by decorating the nursery in pink for a girl with flowers, soft toys and butterflies. The girl child is dressed in frilly dresses. The parents do not even realize that they are training their child to become perfect women. The child learns that a perfect women should be presentable, hospitable, rear children and so on.

Conversely, the parents prepare the nursery of a boy by painting it in blue, decorating it with animals or something that represent toughness. There toys comprises of guns, cars, video games, etc,. They often were jeans, T shirts and shoes. At very young age they learn that Papa earns and mamma cooks. Boys are not at all trained in doing household chores. There is always pressure on the boys to portray themselves as brave, protective and macho. These stereotypical gender roles can be observed in the field of sports, education, politics, and labour market for

example women become gynecologist while men become heart specialist, similarly primary school teachers are mostly women and men in teaching profession generally teach mathematics and science or girls pursue arts and boys' commerce and science.

What are gender stereotypes?

The term gender stereotype refers to generalized outlook about characteristics or the roles that are performed or possessed or ought to be possessed by men and women. It is detrimental for both men and women as it restricts their capacity to develop their personality, capabilities, career choices, and make decisions about their lives. It violates their fundamental rights and freedom of choice for example marital rape in many countries is not criminalized because society view women as sexual property of their men.

Kane (1996) argues that children at very young age of two to three become aware of their gender roles. By the time they reach four the idea of culturally apt gender roles is fully ingrained in them. Children learn to pick up these roles through the process of socialization, a process through which the children acquire societal beliefs, norms, values and attitudes. Children acquire their gender roles through the agencies of socialization such as family, school, peer group and mass media. Each of these agencies of socialization attempts to strengthen gender stereotypical roles.

Check your progress:

1. What is gender socialization?

2. Explain gender stereotype?

2.5 APPROACHES TO UNDERSTAND GENDER SOCIALIZATION:

Various fields have contributed to the understanding of gender socialization such as feminist studies, queer movement, and advancement in the understanding of social and biological phenomena and so on. The attempt to understand the concept of gender socialization originated from the discipline of psychology. Some of the significant contribution of the discipline of psychology are as follows:

- **Social learning:** Gender socialization takes place through social learning from the environment such as family, school. An individual learn to tune its behaviour with the environment.
- **Children as agent:** Children are active agents of socialization, they have cognitive ability to process and internalize specific information.
- **Stages of socialization:** Different stages of socialization surface from individuals maturing cognitive capacity and their social experiences.
- **Integration:** For an inclusive understanding of socialization it is necessary to integrate cognitive motivational factor and socio-structural factor.

Sociological understanding of gender socialization:

The sociological viewpoint stress that gender is learned through socialization. It rejects biologically deterministic tradition for differences in gender and gendered behaviour. One of the most important perspective is structural functionalism.

Structural functionalism focusses on the role of social structures in defining the contours of the society and organizations. It considers family as the core component of society and gender roles within marriage assumes prominent place. According to this perspective gender roles were well defined before the pre-industrial societies where men would and do work what so ever outside the home and women took care of domestic chores. These roles were thought to be functional as women were unable to take over responsibilities outside due to their physical constraint such as pregnancy, birth of child and nursing. Once these roles were

established it was passed on from generation to generation and it served as effective and efficient means to keep family as a system functioning.

For functionalist gender roles contribute for stable social relations. In the view point of Talcott Parsons women perform expressive role by managing household chores and taking care of emotional need of the family members and nurturing, men perform instrumental role of earning and providing for the family and making important decisions in the family.

For G. Murdock this arrangement was practical and convenient as women would take over domestic responsibilities and men would concentrate on work outside home. He considered this arrangement logical for the organization of society.

Conflict perspective see society as a struggle for dominance among social groups and these social groups compete for scarce resources. They view men as the dominant group and women as subordinates. For conflict theorist social issues arises when the dominant group oppresses the subordinate group. The conflict perspective stresses on the role of capitalism, social class and power on shaping relation within the family and marriage. Engels points out that same bourgeoisie and proletariat (owner and worker) relationships prevail in family as is seen in the labour market. Women take over the role of worker and men the owner. This is because women are dependent on men to acquire resources and the condition of women is even worst when she is financially dependent on her spouse. Men's work is valued but women whether she works at home or she is in paid work it is not valued at all. However, the contemporary conflict theorists suggest that women when in paid work can gain power in the family structure and this would lead to the creation of democratic environment at home but still they will have to still take over the major domestic responsibilities than men.

Interactionist apply micro approach to understand gender. For them gender inequality exists due to socialization process and every day interaction and use of symbols. In the words of West and Zimmerman we are always 'doing gender'. It means that gender is socially constructed difference between men and women.

Another important contribution to understand gender socialization comes from queer theory. This perspective examines issues of sexuality, power and marginalized people. It is influenced by the work of post-structural theorists like Friedrich Nietzsche and Michel Foucault and psychoanalysis. The queer viewpoint questions gender stereotypes and did not believe in binary categories such as masculine and feminine, male or female, straight or gay. For them gender is less about body and more about discourses, rituals and practices.

Feminist view on gender:

Simone de Beauvoir claimed that women are not born but rather they become, through the process of gender socialization. They learn feminine traits and behaviour through the process of socialization. Various branches of feminism attempts to explain the cause of gender inequality rooted in social processes such as patriarchy, capitalism, sexism and racism. In Kate Millets view gender differences are cultural rather than biological and it results from differential treatment given to men and women through the process of gender socialization. In her opinion gender is sum total of the parents, peers and the cultural notion of what is apt for men and women by the way of status, worth, interests, temperament, gestures and expressions. Women are socialized to play subordinate roles, passive, docile and ignorant. As these roles are learnt through the process of socialization it can be unlearn.

All the above perspective in understanding of gender socialization has contributed towards a multidimensional viewpoint that state gender as embedded at individual, institutional and intersectional level of society.

Check your progress:

1. Explain gender socialization.

2.6 POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION:

Political socialization is a process by which people internalize political beliefs, norms, values and behaviour. According to Aberle, political socialization are patterns of social actions that are developed in people through skills, motives and behaviour which is essential to perform the current roles or anticipatory roles. Austin and Nelson define political socialization as a process through which people gain required knowledge, skills and outlook that enable them to function aptly in the social and political culture. While for Ball political socialization is to establish and develop necessary attitudes and beliefs about the political system. Political socialization is thus a process by which attitudes and public opinions are formed towards the political system. It prepares the citizens to play greater roles in political decision making and thereby contribute for the development of political culture. Political socialization like any other form so is a lifelong process that socializes the social unit towards a political life and establishes relationship between civil society and the polity.

Political socialization inculcate in people those values that help in creating awareness of the political world and understanding of the political events. Politically socialized people acquire political orientations and patterns of behaviour that give them opportunity to learn basics of politics that is essential for the smooth functioning of the democratic society.

For sociologist political socialization is essentially a process by which relationship is developed between political system and society. People get involved in political process through political socialization. It is a lifelong process through which political culture is transmitted.

Goals of Political Socialization:

- To transmit of political values from one generation to another.
- To mold and transmit nations political culture.
- To instill trust in people by introducing them to political norms, values and attitudes.
- To create sense of responsibility in the citizens.
- To maintain stability in political system.

- To understand political system and cherish the values, ideas and beliefs that are essential for smooth functioning of political system.

2.7 FORMS OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION:

Political socialization can be classified as follows:

- **Manifest or Direct political socialization:**

In manifest political socialization the information, values or norms transmitted is political and people acquire the information from agents of socialization such as family, peer group and teachers about the functioning of the government and ideology of various political parties for example civics courses in school which provides information on fundamental rights and fundamental duties.

- **Indirect or Latent political Socialization:**

Indirect political socialization starts with non-political orientations and results in political orientation. It consists of fundamental features of general culture that impacts political sphere. It takes place through channels such as general social conditions and behaviour resulting in political action or inaction. People acquire necessary skills and techniques by participating in non-political activities that may develop their political skill as an adult participation in university politics.

- **Particularistic Socialization:**

In particularistic socialization political ideas of people are directed towards certain value, which they need to follow and appreciate. Entire political energies are directed towards achieving that particular political values.

- **Universalistic socialization:**

In universalistic political socialization is not unidirectional like particularistic political socialization. Here attempt is made to develop liberal views. People learn and perform various roles in different aspect of their life.

Political socialization is thus a complex process in which various institutions and agencies work formally or informally, intentionally or unintentionally as agents of transmitting political

knowledge, values and attitudes. The important agencies of political socialization are mass media, peer group, political parties, students unions, trade unions, women organizations and so on.

Check your progress:

1. What is political socialization?

2. Explain the goals of political socialization.

3. Describe types of political socialization.

2.8 STATE SOCIETY INTERFACE AND POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION:

In the State society interface government institutions are the key player. The member of government institutions and society interact with each other at various levels for example economic and social reforms, policy making. Society's demands are met by the guidelines of the State. The social dynamism at a particular point of

time plays significant role in deciding whether the State and Society relationship will be of conflict or cooperation. Political socialization give impetus to State and society relationship. It helps people to participate in the political life of the country. For any democracy to be successful it is necessary to initiate citizens into political life of the nation and integrate them with the wants of the society.

2.9 SUMMARY:

Socialization is continues process. It does not end as one reaches adulthood. People as an adult adapt and mature through the process of anticipatory socialization and re-socialization. Anticipatory socialization is preparing oneself for upcoming roles in life. This act makes people to adapt and accept changes much easily. In addition to this people also experience re-socialization in their life course due some fundamental changes and priorities such as marriage, parenthood, religious conversion, new job etc.,

By the processes of anticipatory and re-socialization we continuously adapt to changes in society and also in our chronologically aging process.

Gender socialization and political socialization are part of larger process of socialization. Gender socialization is process whereby men and women are socialized differently. They are raised to conform to gender roles. The sociological perspective on gender socialization reveals that interaction between social structural forces and individual agency is significant aspect of gender socialization. Gender is done through everyday practices. It is dynamic and should be considered within specific place, time and space. People learn appropriate gender roles through the agents of socialization such as family, mass media, school and peer groups. Political socialization is a process whereby people acquire attitudes, values, norms and beliefs that make them responsible citizens of their country. It is essential for smooth functioning of democracy and participation of people in the civic life. For sociologist political socialization is a lifelong process and play key role in maintaining equilibrium in society. Family, mass media, educational and government institutions play significant role in transmission of political values.

2.10 QUESTIONS

1. Discuss re-socialization and anticipatory socialization with examples.
2. Examine the concept of gender socialization.
3. Analyse the concept of political socialization.
4. Write a note on primary and secondary socialization.

2.11 REFERENCES

1. D. Crisogen, 2015, Types of socialization and their importance in Understanding the Phenomena of Socialization, European Journal of Social Sciences Education and Research, March, Vol.2 (4).
2. Kane Eileen, 1996, Gender, Culture, and Learning, Washington DC: Academy for Educational Development.
3. Macionis, J, 2012, Sociology: A global introduction, 5th edition, Harlow, England; New York: Pearson/Prentice Hall.
4. N. John, K. Stoebenau, S. Ritter, J. Edmeades and N. Balivin, 2017, Gender Socialization during adolescence in Low and Middle income countries: Conceptualization, influences and outcomes, Innocenti Discussion Paper, ICRW and UNICEF.
5. Riesman, B, 2004, Gender as a Social Structure: Theory wrestling with activism, Gender and Society, August Vol. 18 (4).
6. United Nations, 2014, Gender stereotypes and stereotyping and women rights.



Unit - 3

CRIME & DEVIANCE **Perspectives On Crime**

Unit Structure

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Definition of Deviance
 - 3.2.1 Characteristics of Deviant Behavior
- 3.3 Definition of Crime
 - 3.3.1 Types of Crime
 - 3.3.2 Causes of Crime
 - 3.3.3 Characteristics of Criminal Behaviour
 - 3.3.4 Types of Crimes
- 3.4 Theories
 - 3.4.1 Labeling Theory
 - 3.4.2 Structural Strain Theory
 - 3.4.3 Conflict Theory
- 3.5 Crime Rate in India
- 3.6 Measures to control crime
- 3.7 Summary
- 3.8 Questions
- 3.9 References

3.0 OBJECTIVES

- After reading this unit, you will be able to:
- Define the concept of deviance and crime
- Identify the difference between Crime and Deviance
- To explore measures available to control the crime rates

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In today's scenario, every day we either witness or hear new stories of crime. The mass media regularly reports stories of unimaginable crimes which usually disturbs the mental state not only of the victims but also the society where such acts are committed.

Very often we hear people saying that with an increase in modernity & changing lifestyles, crime has become a persistent occurring in our society. But does that mean that the traditional societies were away from the criminal activities? Did everyone totally confirm to the norms of the society? In traditional societies too, there were people who did not confirm to the norms, thus acting in a deviant manner. But as there were lesser legal sanctions, and mostly the victims themselves were reluctant to file cases against the perpetrators, only few acts were reported & therefore the rate of criminal activities recorded was low.

Most of the time we tend to use the terms crime and deviance synonymously which is totally wrong. It is therefore important to have a clear understanding of the terms. In many conditions deviant actions does not always lead to criminal activities but, criminal activities are always considered as deviant.

3.2 DEFINITION OF DEVIANCE

Deviance, in simple terms can be understood as those Acts which do not meet the expectations of society. Every society has prescribed rules and regulations which every member is expected to follow. When a person breaks such a rule, he is said to be acting as a deviant.

Therefore the term deviance can be understood as any act of non conformity with the societal rules & regulations. However, it does not impose any legal sanctions. These kinds of behaviors usually transgress common norms of the society.

Certain acts of deviance can be overlooked or can be viewed as understandable. Certain acts can be even positively

rewarded. E.g A soldier who uses violent behavior to protect his country will be rewarded with a medal. However, if the act of deviance violates the legally prescribed norms, imposes legal sanctions, such an act is termed as a crime.

3.2.1 Characteristics of Deviant Behavior

Following are a few characteristics of a deviant behavior

➤ **Deviance is socially constructed**

Members of a society define what is acceptable and what is not. Acts which are not accepted by the society are termed as deviant acts. Therefore, one can say that Deviance is a socially constructed phenomenon.

➤ **Differs from one society to another**

Very often, what is considered as deviant in one society may be acceptable in the other. E.g Even today, intercaste marriages may not be accepted in many societies whereas the other societies may not only accept but may also support such marriages.

➤ **What is deviant may change from time to time**

It can be said that deviant acts are usually unstable. What was labeled as deviant earlier may be acceptable today and so on. Most of the acts which are not acceptable today may become acceptable in the future. E.g. In India, widow remarriages were prohibited but today, it is seen as a positive gesture towards women.

➤ **Deviant Behavior can be positive or negative.**

Deviant behavior is not always negative. Very often deviating from societal norms can also bring about positive results. E.g The pioneers of girls education Mahatma Phule, Savitribai Phule and others deviated from the norms of the society and stood for the rights of the women. Their acts benefited the society. Therefore one can say that deviance is not necessarily always negative.

3.3 DEFINITION OF CRIME

Crime in simple terms means breaking the legally sanctioned laws. The word crime is derived from the word “Crimean” which means charge or offence. With the growing competition, use of technology and many other factors, the intensity of criminal activities has increased tremendously.

According to C. Darrow, 'Crime is an act forbidden by the law of the land and for which penalty is prescribed.'

Barnes & Tecters define crime as a form of anti-social behavior that has violated public sentiment to such an extent as to be forbidden by statute.

The Waverly encyclopedia defines Crime as "An act forbidden by law and for performing which the perpetrator is liable to punishment."

Therefore, a simple formula to understand crime is:

$$\boxed{\text{DEVIANCE}} + \boxed{\text{LAW VIOLATION}} = \boxed{\text{CRIME}}$$

3.3.1 Types of Crime

The moment we hear about a crime, we often start thinking about murder, rape, robbery, cybercrime, forgery and so on. However, we can have a better understanding of a crime once we classify them as,

- **Personal crime-** These include an offence or offences against the person. It causes mental or physical harm to the victim. E.g Kidnapping, rape, sexual assault, Homicide (murder).
- **Property Crime-** Such crimes interfere with the right of the other person towards his property. E.g theft, robbery, forgery, embezzlement (a person illegally takes off property or assets that is entrusted to that person).
- **Inchoate Crimes-** The meaning of inchoate itself means "incomplete". It simply means that the process of the criminal activity had begun, but was not completed. E.g An attempt to murder, attempt to rob someone, conspiracy, solicitation (encouraging someone to commit a crime). A gang of boys planning to kill their landlord, but failed to do the same.
- **Statutory Crimes-**These crimes include complete violation of specific state or federal statute. These can involve personal offenses or even property offences. E.g cases such as selling alcohol to underage , drink and drive cases, etc.
- **White collar crimes-** These are the crimes which are committed by business and government professionals. The

main motive behind such crimes is the motive to make huge profits. Such crimes are usually non-violent. Sociologist Edwin Sutherland, in 1939 defined white collar crime as “a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation.”

- **Cyber crime-** With an increase in the use of computer technology, cyber crime has become a regular phenomenon. Cyber crime is a crime that involves the use of a computer. We will study about cyber crime in detail in next unit.

3.3.2 Causes of Crime

With the increase in population and continuous competition in almost all areas of life, crime rates have increased tremendously in today's society. There are a number of causes for increase in crime rates which include Physical factors, psychological factors like weak mindedness, criminal insane, inferiority complex, jealousy, trauma, etc. Environmental factors like failure in love, broken family, death of a loved one, adultery, prostitution. Economic factors like poverty, beggary, unemployment, job competition, property issues, etc. Other factors include Media influence, Exploitation, Alcoholism, Drugs, Peer group, Political factors.

3.3.3 Characteristics of Criminal Behavior

Just as we have mentioned certain characteristics of deviant behavior, let's have a look at the characteristics of Criminal behavior.

➤ **Deviant**

Criminal behavior can never be accepted as a normal behaviour. It is always opposite to the societal code of conduct or the norms of the society. E.g. No society can expect its individual to commit crimes like murder, rape, robbery, etc.

➤ **Hurts Moral Sentiments**

Crime is a deviant act which not only breaks the norms, but also deeply hurts the moral sentiments of the community. Therefore, it is also considered to be ethically wrong.

➤ **Intentional Harm**

Crime is purely intentional. It causes harm to the targeted individual or society. The perpetrator of the crime has proper intention to cause material, physical or psychological harm to the individual. However, one must remember that crime is an 'act' and not mere intention or thought.

➤ **Threatens the well being**

Crime not only threatens the well being of the victim, but also the entire society. It develops a sense of insecurity and fear amongst the victim as well as the entire society. People no longer feel safe to survive in that particular area where crime has been committed.

Would you feel safe to reside in an area with your family, which is constantly in news for the cases of murder, robbery and so on?

➤ **Violates the law**

The very essence of the criminal behaviour is, it not only breaks the norms, but violates the prescribed laws.

➤ **Calls for Punishment**

As mentioned above, Criminal behaviour violates the laws, such acts become punishable. If such acts are not punished, it encourages such activities, which endangers humanity. The punishment may be as minimal as paying a fine, or can be as severe as lifetime imprisonment or even death penalty.

3.3.4 Classification of Crimes

There are many different types of crimes, even before reading further, you may name some of them in your mind. Usually, crime is classified under 4 categories

➤ **Personal Crimes**

Personal crimes are offences committed against the person which causes physical or mental harm to the victim. These include Homicide (killing of human beings) kidnapping, rape, sexual assault, etc.

➤ **Property Crimes**

Property crimes are those crimes where the perpetrator usually tries to falsely claim or acquire the property which does not belong to him/her. Physical harm may not be necessary. E.g Forgery, Embezzlement, Robbery (Since robbery uses physical force, it can also be considered as a personal crime).

➤ **Inchoate Crimes**

The term inchoate itself means 'Incomplete'. This means that the process of the criminal act began, but could not be completed. E.g Conspiracy, Solicitation, etc. Gang plans to rob their landlord, but failed to do the same.

➤ **Statutory Crimes**

These crimes include complete violation of a specific state or federal statute. These can involve personal offence or even property offences. Cases such as selling alcohol to underaged, drink and drive cases, are examples of statutory crimes.

Apart from these, we also have,

White collar crimes, which are committed by businessmen or Government officials, belonging to higher positions. The main motive behind such crimes is to make huge profits. Such crimes are usually non-violent.

Sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939, defined white collar crime as, " A crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation" E.g wage theft, bribery.

Cybercrime, are those crimes which are committed using a computer. With an increase in the use of computer technology, Cyber crime has increased tremendously and has become a regular phenomena. We will study about cybercrime in the next unit.

Check Your Progress

Try to match the following crimes with their types

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Murder | a. Inchoate crime |
| 2. forgery | b. Cyber crime |
| 3. Online Fraud | c. Property crime |
| 4. Conspiracy | d. Personal crime |

3.4 THEORIES

3.4.1 Labeling Theory

Developed in 1960s, Labeling theory is closely related to the perspective of Symbolic Interaction, according to which labels once attached to the person, strongly become a part of his identity and play a major role in developing his/her sense of self. The central idea of this theory was given by Howard Becker.

You may have come across people who are not often known to others by their names, but they are known by the labels provided to them by others. You may think how does the process of labelling takes place? The answer to this question has been provided by the labelling theorists.

According to the labelling theorists, it is the society that creates the norms, and every individual, who is the part of the society is expected to follow these norms. When an individual deviates from the norm, he/ she is labelled by the society.

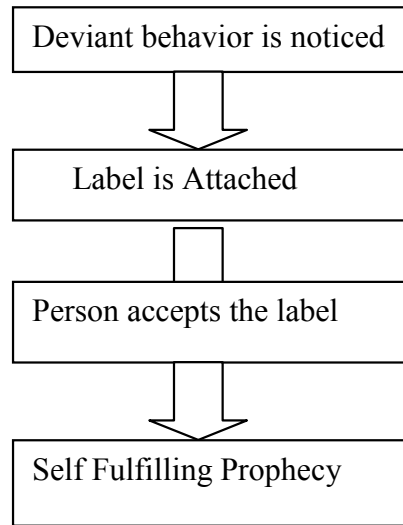
Labeling theorists are of the view that no behaviour is intrinsically deviant. Certain conditions force the individual to deviate from the norms. In order to label someone, their deviated behaviour has to get noticed.

Every person may have deviated from the norm at some point of time in his life. Some may get caught, while others may manage to escape. However, even those who get caught, it is not necessary that they will get labeled. It depends on the positioning social standing of the person in the society. E.g A boy who openly smokes will not be labeled as deviant, but if a girl is found smoking, the entire society will not accept such a behavior and the girl will be labeled within no time. Another example can be given of a rich person who drinks and drives, but can get away from the punishment due to his position in the society. However, if a poor person or someone from middle class, who does not belong to higher class, will be punished.

Once a person is found acting deviant and his behavior is noticed, he/she gets labeled and this label becomes a part of his identity. This is known as self-fulfilling prophecy. Let's take an example of a child, who is labeled as a "duffer". He/She will start seeing himself/herself as a duffer and will act in the same way. Such children will not take any efforts as they have accepted the label, unless a good teacher or a parent helps them to get away from the label by motivating them.

Deviant identities are produced through labeling, rather than through deviant motivation or behavior. We have stated this before that no behavior is intrinsically deviant. E.g Alice, an orphan girl, was found stealing some money in order to buy some food for her little sister. She gets caught and is sent to jail. Alice gets labeled as a Juvenile Delinquent. It is very likely that even after she returns from the jail, the society is less likely to accept her. Many parents will ask their children to stay away from her. Thus, the label becomes a part of her identity. Thus, it is the society and the "non-criminals" who decide whether someone should be described as deviant.

The basic assumptions therefore can be diagrammatically represented as follows:



3.4.2 Structural Strain Theory

According to Robert Merton, every society creates goals which are culturally valued and all members are expected to achieve those goals by legitimate means. He further states that these legitimate goals do not have limits i.e people are unsure whether they have achieved them. On the other hand, the means to achieve those goals are limited or even closed for a large number of population. In such a situation, the rate of deviance increases.

E.g A student who belongs to a lower class, realizes the importance of education (the goal) but faces problems related to finance (the means).

Merton has identified four types of responses out of which a person may choose a certain response of acceptance and rejection of the goals and the means to achieve those goals.

1. Conformity

Conformity refers to accepting the societal goals as well as the means by which the goals can be achieved. E.g A student works hard, despite of the financial crisis and achieves education and later a good job. Here, he accepts the goal of education as well as the means to achieve the same.

2. Innovation

Innovation involves accepting the goal but rejecting the legitimate means to achieve the same. E.g A student uses illegitimate means to achieve the goal of education by cheating.

3. Ritualism

Ritualism means rejecting the goals but strictly following the rules and regulations, the legitimate means of attaining those goals. The person strictly adheres to the norms. More importance is given to the means and the norms and not to the goals. E.g Even if a person faces financial shortage, is not paid well by the company, he will not accept corrupt methods to become rich. He will reject the goal of becoming rich and will strictly follow the norms.

4. Retreatism

Retreatism refers to rejecting both, the goals as well as the means to achieve those goals. Such people are only physically present in the society, but not for the society.

E.g A student, who becomes a drug addict, will not even want to achieve the goal of education and will also not accept the means to achieve the goal. Such people create their own world and do not easily get along with the society.

5. Rebellion

In such a situation, the person rejects socially approved goals and also the means of attaining those goals, but replaces them with the alternative goals and alternative methods to achieve those goals. This may result in the reshaping of the entire society. E.g Rebelling against the dominant cultural goals and means, students may form or join political groups, with the aim of redeveloping or reshaping the society.

RESPONSE	GOALS	MEANS
Conformity	Accept	Accept
Innovation	Accept	Reject
Ritualism	Reject	Accept
Retreatism	Reject	Reject
Rebellion	Replaced	Replaced

3.4.3 Conflict Theory

According to the conflict theorists, every society is divided into classes. The dominant class defines what is deviant, applies laws, represses conflict and protests, forcing the subordinate class to accept what are defined as deviant by the upper class. Majority of times, activities that threaten the activities that threaten the interest of the dominant class, is defined as deviant. The loyalty of the subordinate class therefore decreases towards the society as the society only supports the interest of the upper classes. This situation gives rise to the activities considered as deviant by the society.

Conflict theorists argue that even though the laws claim to be equal for all, regardless of the class to which the person belongs, the reality is different. Those who belong to higher class or who have contacts with the higher class, often escape the punishment, which in turn sparks anger amongst the subordinate classes. Such disorganization continues and leads to increased role conflict and culture conflict.

When a society is ruled by upper classes, it encourages material success, but limits the sources available to the lower classes. When such a situation occurs, deviance is likely to occur.

However, does that mean if there are no dominant groups and if we have classless society, would deviance and crime disappear? One must keep in mind that deviance is present in non-capitalist society as well. So even though capitalist society contributes to deviance, it is only one of the major variables and cannot be considered as the only cause of it.

Check Your Progress

1. Which of the above Theories do you agree with? Give reasons for your answer.

3.5 CRIME RATE IN INDIA

We always think that India is the safest country in the world. But is this really true? In today's scenario, everyday, a number of cases of murder, rape, molestation, etc are being reported not only in the newspapers but also on the social networking sites. Hearing about the violent acts, we fear to leave our near and dear ones alone.

According to the report of the **Times of India**, India saw a "Marginal Increase" in the crime rates for the year 2018. The serious crime cases of murder, rape, kidnapping, has seen a rise. Every second day, dowry deaths are reported. Even though the crime rate in India has been always high, the sudden increase in criminal activity is a major cause of concern.

The report also states that the murder count has increased from 53 to 59, kidnapping cases have increased from 1 to 3, rape cases have increased tremendously.

A 2017 report by **Global Peace Index** had claimed India to be the fourth most dangerous country for women travelers. Gender Vulnerability Index 2017, compiled by the ministry of women and child development found that the northern states of Delhi, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand are at the bottom four when it comes to women safety. Many other reports also state that the position of India has dropped in safety ranks.

We always hear about cases where women are victims and men are the perpetrators of crime. Does that mean that women are always innocent and men never face violence? Violence against men is also increasing where women commit crimes against men. But due to the fear of losing social respect and men do not report or speak about such cases where they are victims.

Check Your Progress

1. Apart from India, can you give examples of other countries which have which have witnessed a spike in crime rates?

2. Do you think that just as women, even men become victims of crime? Can you give examples of such cases where women are the perpetrators of crime?

3.6 MEASURES TO CONTROL CRIME

We have studied about crime and the way it affects the wellbeing of the society. But only reading and knowing about it never helps. We must also think about the solutions that can help us to overcome these problems.

So, what are the measures that can be adopted in order to control the increasing criminal activities?

There are a number of laws which are enacted and amended from time to time in order to control the criminal activities. So where does the problem arise? Have people lost the fear of punishment? The problem is lack of awareness regarding the existing laws. Victims are not aware of the help available to them. They do not complain which results more suffering and motivates the perpetrator to commit more crimes. Most of the times, people do not report crime because of the fear of losing "honour" in the

society. E.g many of the rape cases are not even reported as the parents of the victim or the victim herself are not only scared of the rapist, but the greatest fear amongst them is the fear of losing the honor.

Due to the existing loopholes, delay in judgements, and corruption amongst the official's people have lost faith in the system. Spreading awareness and educating people about their rights as well as duties can help the society. E.g many women even today, are not aware about their property rights, many are not aware about the help available to them against domestic violence, sexual harassment at workplace, etc.

More stringent punishments by the law, elimination of loopholes within the judiciary, reduced corruption, fast track courts and removal of societal problems can also bring down the rate of crime. Family and friends also can play a major role by noticing any signs of criminal behavior in a person and help him/her with counseling.

Check you progress

1. Can you think about any other measures that will help to control criminal activities?

3.7 SUMMARY

- Deviance and Crime are two different concepts. Deviance means deviating, i.e acting differently from the norms whereas, crime means Violating the well established legal laws of the society. Crime calls for punishment prescribed by the judiciary.
- Crime not only breaks the laws, but also gives rise to the feeling of insecurity and fear amongst the residents of the society.

- Labeling theory, related to Symbolic interaction states that once the deviated behavior is noticed by the society, the person receives a label, which then becomes a part of his/her identity. Moreover, the person starts acting according to the label he/she has received. This is known as “Self fulfilling Prophecy”. For this it is important that the deviated behavior gets noticed. If it remains unnoticed, the person is not labeled.
- According to the labeling theorists, it is the society which defines what is acceptable and what is not. Norms are created by the society.
- Structural Strain theory, by Robert Merton, states that every society has certain goals that are expected to be achieved by the individuals, through legitimate means.
- It further states that it is not possible that the legitimate means are available to all the members of the society. They are closed for a large number of population who may then adopt either of the five responses of: Conformity, Innovation, Ritualism, Retreatism or Rebellion.
- According to the conflict theorists, Society is divided into two classes, the dominant which is the upper class, and the subordinates
- The Dominant class defines what is deviant, applies laws and forces the subordinate class to accept the same. They also argue that even though laws are claimed to be equal for all, they work mostly in the favor of the dominant class.
- The crime rate in India is increasing and there is an urgent need to frame strategies in order to combat the same. Measures like more stringent laws, spreading awareness regarding the laws, fast track courts, elimination of the loopholes, etc can play a major role in reducing crime rates.

3.8 QUESTIONS

1. Define Deviance. Discuss the characteristics of Deviant behaviour.
2. Define Crime. Explain various types of crime and discuss the characteristics of Criminal Behavior.

3. Define Crime and Deviance. How will you differentiate between criminal behavior from the deviant behavior.
4. Explain the labeling theory of Deviance.
5. Explain the Structural strain theory and the Conflict theory of Deviance.
6. The crime rate in India is increasing. Do you agree with the statement? Elaborate by also mentioning the measures that can be undertaken to control crime rates.

3.9 REFERENCES

- Anthony Giddens, Sociology. 5th Edition
- "An Introduction to Sociology", Vidya Bhushan & D.R Sachdeva. 1st Edition 2014.
- "Introductory Sociology", Tony Bilton, Kevin Bonnett Pip Jones, Tony Lawson, David Skinner, Michelle Stanworth, Andrew Webster.
- "Our Social World .Introduction to Sociology. Third Edition. Jeanne H. Balantine, Keith A. Roberts.
- https://opentestbc.ca/introductiontosociology/chapter/chapter_7/deviance_crime-and-social-control
- https://www.legalmatch.com/lawlibrary/article/what_are_the_different_types_of_crimes.html
- financial express.com womensweb.in



Unit - 4

TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN & CHILDREN, AND CYBER CRIME

Unit Structure

- 4.1 Objectives
- 4.2 Introduction
- 4.3 Definition of Human Trafficking
 - 4.3.1 Signs of Human Trafficking
 - 4.3.2 Causes of Human Trafficking
 - 4.3.3 Types of Human Trafficking
 - 4.3.4 Prevention of Human Trafficking
 - 4.3.5 Laws Against Human Trafficking in India
- 4.4 Cyber Crime
 - 4.4.1 Causes
 - 4.4.2 Classification
 - 4.4.3 Types
 - 4.4.4 Prevention
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 Questions
- 4.7 References

4.1 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the meaning and causes of Human Trafficking and Cyber Crime
- To help you out to suggest measures in order to prevent such criminal activities

4.2 INTRODUCTION

In the previous unit, we have studied about crime and its theories. Now let's look at the two of the important types of crime. In the first part of this unit, we will study about Human Trafficking whereas in the second part we will study about Cyber Crime. Both, Human Trafficking and Cyber crime have increased tremendously in the past few decades and has caused continuous threat and exploitation of human life. Now let's understand their meaning, types in detail and also the measures which can help us to control such crimes.

4.3 MEANING AND DEFINITION

Before going on to the definition, let's take a look at the following case in order to have a better understanding of Human Trafficking :

“When I was 15, a woman who initially helped me, sent me abroad. On the first day, a man came, raped me and beat me – I was terrified. He forced me to have sex with lots of different men he brought to the house. It was horrible.”

Leena, from India (name changed)

Human trafficking is a heinous crime, which not only affects the victim, their families, but the entire society. Cases of women and children being kidnapped and sold to other parts of the country, or to other countries are continuously increasing. It has become a sensitive and a terrible issue in the entire world.

United Nations has defined Human trafficking as, “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threats or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of the payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person, having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others, or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced

labour of services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.” [Article 3, paragraph (a) , of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons].

The above definition seems to be lengthy, lets break it into parts in order to have a better understanding.

We can clearly note that the above definition explains Human trafficking by dividing it into 3 elements, which are,

- **The Act**

This element involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons.

- **The Means**

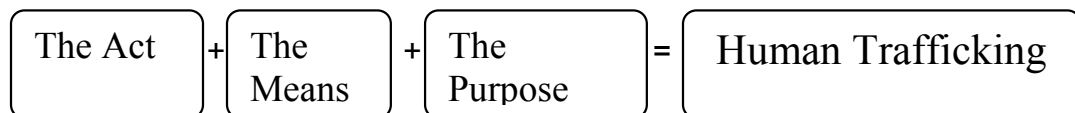
The above act is carried out by the means of threats, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, vulnerability, giving/receiving payments/benefits.

- **The Purpose**

The sole purpose of human trafficking, like any other crime, is the exploitation which further includes prostitution, forced labour, slavery, servitude or removal of organs.

Victims of human trafficking often come from the countries who face poverty, gender inequality, lack of education, lack of jobs, instability. These victims often fall prey to the fake offers given to them by the traffickers. These offers include job opportunities, better lifestyle but in reality, they are pushed into the jobs of prostitution, smuggling, slavery or their body parts are removed and smuggled in the international market.

The above elements can be summed up as,



4.3.1 Signs of Human Trafficking

So, if we come across a person who displays the following signs, there are high chances of him/her being a victim of human trafficking.

- Controlled Movements
- Fake Identity

- Tendency to hide their address
- No access to earnings
- Work excessively
- No Social Interaction
- Think they are bonded or debt
- Constant fear is displayed on their face.

However, even after the victim is rescued, they take time to come back to their normal lives as they face a lot of trauma and still display signs of fear or even aggression.

Check Your Progress

1. Definition of Human Trafficking is divided into which of the three elements and what does each element include?

4.3.2 Causes of Human Trafficking

We often think about the causes that lead to Human trafficking. Despite of the growing population, growing security, How do people become victims of trafficking? Lets look at some of the causes which have played a major role in the spread of Human Trafficking

➤ Poverty

With the growing population and scarcity of resources, many countries are facing acute poverty. People staying in miserable conditions, get fooled with offers of jobs, better lifestyle in another country. Many parents also send their children with their relatives, who sadly, have contacts with traffickers, also create risks.

➤ War

Wars often lead displacement of people. It increases the number of widows, orphans, street children, who are at the risk of becoming victims as their families are no longer alive to protect them. Such women and children are either forced into prostitution,

begging or bonded labour and are even transported to other places forcefully.

➤ **Status of Women**

In many societies, women are devalued, looked down upon, often seen as an object of lust and sex. They are kidnapped or lured with job opportunities and pushed into forced prostitution. E.g Traffickers use the technique of fooling girls by giving them fake offers to work in films and latter kidnap and sell them in the markets of another countries or states where they are exploited as prostitutes.

➤ **Ignorance**

Ignorance on the part of victims and their families by blindly trusting the unknowns, believing in fake offers, lack of knowledge about the policies of recruitment in other states or countries, have contributed to tremendous increase in the cases of human trafficking.

Check Your Progress

1. What signs will you look for while describing someone as a victim of Human Trafficking?

4.3.3 Types of Trafficking

Human trafficking is a crime that can occur in any part of the world. Today, Human Trafficking has taken many forms some of which are:

➤ **Sex Trafficking**

Official figures state that more than 3 million prostitutes are seen in India. Women and children are lured, kidnapped, forced into prostitution and are soled in the markets to gain higher profits. Sex trafficking therefore, forces the victims to unwillingly work as prostitutes, in brothels, pole dancing, strip clubs, pornographic movies, sex tourism, etc.

➤ **Labour Exploitation**

This refers to a situation where the victims are exploited to work for very little or no remuneration, under the threat of punishment. A victim is coerced by use of violence, blackmailing, retention of identity proofs, threats to family members, etc. For e.g Young children are often kidnapped and sold in other parts of the countries and are forced to beg on traffic signals. The money earned through begging is taken away by their “masters”.

➤ **Forced Criminality**

This is a situation where the victim is forced to undertake criminal activities like supplying drugs, bag snatching, chain snatching, pickpocketing, kidnapping, murder, etc. Young children can easily fall prey to such activities. Most of the times, there is a high possibility of the victims being “brainwashed” and pushed into terrorism. Many terrorist camps often recruit trafficked victims and use them to fulfil their terrorist motives.

➤ **Organ Harvesting**

Organ harvesting involves removing an organ of the body, especially kidneys, liver and selling them illegally in the market to earn huge profits. A person may be fooled to have a particular disease for which he is required to be admitted in the hospital. The organs are removed without even the knowledge or consent of the victim, in the guise of “treatment”.

Thus, trafficking occurs at the individual or at the group level, where not only a number of women and children, but also men are illegally transported. They are fooled and lured, once they arrive in the country, their passport and other documents are forcefully taken away by the traffickers.

4.3.4 Prevention of Human Trafficking

What are the ways that can help us to protect ourselves and our families, friends from such a heinous crime?

Lack of awareness and access to protection, justice , make people easily fall prey to such crimes. In order to prevent such crimes, certain steps can be taken.

- Promote education amongst the society
- Strengthen individual skills and knowledge among the locals

- Framing policies which help to combat such crimes
- Fostering positive feelings among neighbours who can unite themselves and help each other in need
- Implementing policies that provide proper using, proper wages, healthcare the members of the society so that they become self sufficient and do not fall prey to such crimes.
- Youth programs should be undertaken so that they can themselves respond to the signs of exploitation and reach out to seek help or provide help to the victims.

4.3.5 Laws Against Human Trafficking in India

- Human trafficking is prohibited by the Constitution of India under the Article 23(1).
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) works against the commercial sexual exploitation.
- Criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 has come into force wherein Section 370 of Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370 A which provides measures to counter trafficking
- Protection of children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act, 2012 protects children from Sexual Abuse and exploitation.
- Other provisions like Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994, Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purpose of prostitution are also undertaken to fight Human Trafficking.

Therefore, in order to combat fight such crimes, it is necessary to be aware and alert about the possibilities of such occurring.

Check Your Progress

1. What precautions will you take for yourself or for your family/friends against human trafficking?

2. What will you do if you come across someone who is a victim of Human Trafficking? Will you ignore the incident or try to seek help for the same?

4.4 CYBER CRIME

With the advent of Globalisation and advancement in technology, the entire world has not only seen an increase in communication, but also it has witnessed increasing crime rates. On one hand, Information technology makes it easy to communicate and on the other hand, it makes us fall prey to criminal activities.

Before a decade ago, if someone from your family or your close friend shifted to some other country, it would not be possible to have face to face interaction. But, thanks to Cyber system, we can have face to face interaction regularly through video chats, no matter in whichever part of the world the person is.

But, just as everything has some negative sides, the increasing use of computer technology, brought with itself an entire range of criminal activities out which many people are unaware .

In order to understand cyber crime, let us divide the concept into two parts where the term Cyber means relating to computers and crime means the violation of the law. Therefore, cybercrime, in simple terms means, the use of computers or information technology to commit a wide range of crimes from online identity theft, hacking files, gambling to cybersex, stalking or even terrorism. Cyber crime is thus an attack launched through a computer, targeting one or many other computers.

According to the International Journal of Emerging Trends and Technology in Computer Sciences (ITETICS), Cyber crime may be defined as, “ Unlawful acts wherein the computer is either a

tool, or a target, or both.” Criminals who perform these illegal activities are cyber criminals or hackers.

4.4.1 Causes of Cybercrime

Cybercriminals, always look for easy ways to make money. Having extensive knowledge of computers and information technology, but using it incorrectly to earn money, gives rise to cybercrime. Earlier, cyber criminals targeted rich organizations like banks and financial firms wherein rich amount of money flows everyday. However, today even a common men becomes a victim within no time.

Have you come across people who lost their entire bank balance in no time, just because of clicking wrong option or submitting personal details?

The following reasons have made it easier for cybercriminals to find out new ways of crime

- Easy to access
- Urge to earn quick money
- difficulty in identification of criminals
- lack of reporting in the part of victims

Check Your Progress

1. What is Cyber Crime? How is it different from other crimes?

4.4.2 Classification of Cybercrime

Cyber crime has taken many forms and is continuously expanding today. Broadly, we can classify them into four categories:

1. Crime against individuals

Harassing someone by use of E-mails, Malicious codes, Posting, Phishing, Credit card fraud, Pornography, sex chat, Cyber defamation which targets the individual.

2. Crime against Property

These include Intellectual Property Crimes, Salami Attacks, Computer Vandalism, etc. These are prevalent in the financial institutions.

3. Crime against Organisation

Hacking the official site of the organisation, comes under this category. The Hacker “cracks” into the website that is maintained confidentially by the organisation like military or government organisations. Every system in the world faces the insecurity of hacking.

4. Crime against Society

Polluting the minds of the youth, Financial crimes, Sale of illegal articles, Net Extortion, Web Jacking, Data Diddling are some of the crimes falling in this category. Forged currency notes, forged mark sheets can be made using high quality printers and scanners. Web Jacking hackers gain access and control over the website of another and can even change the content of the website.

4.4.3 Types of Cybercrime

While classifying cybercrime, we came across many new concepts. Now let's briefly examine some of the types of cybercrime.

1. Tax-refund fraud

The thieves use stolen, personally identifiable information to file victims' tax returns and receive their refunds. For e.g. An employee who has filed her income tax returns, but she gets a notice saying “More than one tax return for you was filed”. After she spoke to the concerned department, she realised that she was the victim of Identity theft tax refund scam.

2. Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when a cybercriminal successfully steals personal identity information of a victim. Identity thefts are usually committed to gain financial rewards. The thieves use the identity of the victim for using credit cards, debit cards, purchasing goods and services, obtaining employment, etc.

3. Cyber Stalking

Unlike the stalkers who follow you on roads or other places, cyber stalkers use internet to stalk. This is a kind of online harassment wherein the victim messages, e-mails and other online activities are kept under watch. However, when online stalking does not bring about desired results, it is accompanied with offline stalking which makes the matter worse.

4. Malicious Software

These are software programmes which disrupt the network systems. These softwares provide sensitive information or data and disrupt the other softwares present in the system.

5. Phishing

Phishing is an attempt to obtain sensitive information such as user names, passwords, credit/debit card details by winning the trust of the victim as legal, trustworthy sites.. Phishing is done through sending e-mails, phone calls, SMS, within an ongoing sessions.

Have you come across messages which claim a reward of 1000000 million dollars? The main aim of phishing is to get personal information. Any messages which try to get personal details can be an act of Phishing.

6. Cyber Defamation

With the growing connection of people through Social Networking sites, Cyber Defamation has become one of the most common crimes. A person sitting in one country, can easily damage the reputation of someone in another corner of the world within a few minutes. Thus, Defaming someone by the use of internet is called Cyber Defamation. E.g A competitor of a well known country may hack the website of the target company and provide misleading information.

Cyber defamation uses mediums like websites, E-mails, discussion forums and most commonly Social Networking sites.

7. Hacking

Hacking is one of the most common type of cybercrime wherein the person “cracks” the access in someone else’s

computer system. Hacking uses personal information of others in order to gain control over their systems, for their own personal reasons in order to cause damage to others.

8. Piracy

Piracy is the illegal copying and distributing programs, movies, music without permission. The movie and music industries are the main targets and have fought against the misuse of intellectual property. E.g Many a times, an upcoming movie goes viral on internet even before its release.

9. Salami Attacks

Rather than illegal withdrawing huge amounts of money, these attackers deduct small amounts over a period of time, and at one point, it will result in withdrawing of a huge amount which can empty your entire account.

E.g Today, we add a lot of cash in online wallets. Incase if a small amount gets deducted from our wallet, we may often ignore such acts. But, suddenly, entire wallet turns out to be empty. Such acts are Salami Attacks.

10. Cyber Squatting

Cyber Squatting refers to illegal domain name for registration or use. It uses the domain name in order to make huge profits by selling their products or making people visit their websites, which otherwise wouldn't be possible. Copyright holders may neglect to reregister their domain names which helps the cybersquatters to easily steal their names.

Thus, Cybercrime, being global in nature, it can be committed from any place, against any person, in any part of the world. However, measures have been taken in order to bring down the rates of Cyber crimes, but sadly, cybercriminals, explore many other ways to reach their goals.

Check Your Progress

1.If you come across a message saying “government is distributing free laptops to get the same, forward the message to 5 whatsapp groups then click on the link below”, would you forward that message and click on the link?

4.4.4 Prevention of Cyber crime

Many precautions should be taken by the computer users in order to safeguard themselves from cyber crime.

- Computer users must use a firewall protection in order to protect their computer from Hacking. Some computers have inbuilt firewalls whereas for others, one has to purchase the software.
- Antivirus softwares should be purchased in order to have virus protection. E.g McAfee, Norton Anti virus, AVG.
- Online shopping should only be done from trusted sites which are secured. Credit/Debit card details should never be provided on sites which do not have Version seal or those without trustees.
- Using strong passwords and continuously updating them, changing login details also help to protect our accounts from becoming victims.
- Checking the security of Social Networking Sites is also extremely important to control what information we share online. Avoid accepting requests from unknown profiles as most of them are fake profiles. Settings of Facebook, Twitter, Instagram should always be set to private.
- Mobile devices should be kept secured using PIN codes, finger locks or facelocks. One should never take a risk of storing bank passwords, pin numbers or even own address in their mobiles.
- We often get attracted to free wifi hotspot networks. But often these are insecure. Financial transactions should never be performed using these networks.

- One should think twice before clicking on a link or a file which has unknown origin. Never reply to E-mails that ask them to verify information or confirm their users ID passwords.
- One must have a rational approach and never respond to such messages, texts or phone calls which claim attractive rewards. Also, personal information should never be provided on insecure sites or through SMS.

E.g A lady received a call from a fraud who claimed himself as a bank executive. He convinced her that if she doesn't verify her details her account will be blocked and she would loose all her money. Out of the fear, the lady immediately provided all her details and within seconds her account balance was zero!

Whenever we receive such calls, we must make sure that all our details should only be verified in the branch of the bank and not on phone calls or by e-mails.

World wide police, intelligence departments, governments have begun to react against cyber crimes. Cyber cells have been started across the country which has helped in solving many cases of Cyber crime.

There are various laws which deal with Cyber crimes in India. One such Act is the Information Technology Amendment Act, 2008, which includes many Sections that deal with Cybercrime.

One should note that though computer technology has eased our lives in many ways, Ignorance and negligence on the part of users can lead to severe loss and help the criminals to gain huge profits by their malpractices.

Check Your Progress

1. As a user, what precautions have you taken in your smart phones/laptops to protect yourself from becoming the victim of cyber crime?

2. Can we say that Cyber Crime can also be used as a medium to increase Human Trafficking? Give reasons for your answers?

4.5 SUMMARY

- Human Trafficking and Cyber Crime cause a huge threat to the well being of the society. Cyber crime can also be used as a medium to support human trafficking.
- Human Trafficking is a heinous crime affecting not only the victims, but the entire society. Human Trafficking involves illegal transportation of human beings and their exploitation through various means.
- Human Trafficking is not only accompanied with mental and physical torture, but also sexual abuse and illegal organ transplantation. It has taken many forms of Sex Trafficking, bonded labor, Forced criminality.
- Human Trafficking is prohibited by the Constitution of India under the Article 23(1). Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Protection of children from sexual offences (POSCO) Act, 2012, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, Bonded Labour Systems (Abolition) Act 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994, Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purpose of prostitution are few legal laws against Human Trafficking.
- Cyber Crime is a crime where a computer is either a tool or a target or both. It means use of computer and information technology to commit a wide range of crimes.

- Cyber crime can target not only an individual and his property, but the entire organisation and society can become the victims of the criminal activity.
- A number of measures can be adopted on the part of users which include using Antivirus applications, firewall protection, strong passwords, etc.
- The Information Technology Amendment Act 2008 includes many Sections that deal with Cyber Crime.
- In order to combat any Crime, whether it is Human Trafficking, Cyber crime or any other forms of crime, awareness on the part of the citizens, strict laws and immediate action by the law machinery is extremely important.

4.6 QUESTIONS

1. Define Human Trafficking. Explain its different types.
2. What are the causes of Human Trafficking? What are the laws that deal with Human Trafficking?
3. Define Cyber Crime and explain its various types.
4. What is Cyber Crime? Explain its causes and measures that can be taken to fight Cyber crime.

4.7 REFERENCES

1. www.crossdomainsolutions.com
2. www.britannica.com
3. <https://www.antislavery.org/slavery-today/human-trafficking>.
4. <https://www.unodc.org/whatis-human-trafficking.html>
5. <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking>.
6. <https://sf-hrc.org/what-human-trafficking>
7. <https://www.stop-the-traffic.org/about-human-trafficking.org/about-human-trafficking/types-of-exploitation/>
8. <https://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/crime-inindia-rise-in-2018>



Unit - 5

LEISURE TOURISM & ADVENTURE TOURISM

Unit Structure

- 5.0 Objectives
- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Meaning and Definition
- 5.3 Growth of Mass Tourism
- 5.4 Adventure Tourism
 - 5.4.1 Origin & History
 - 5.4.2 Types of Adventure Tourism
 - 5.4.3 Characteristics of Adventure Tourism
 - 5.4.4 Motivation for Adventure Travel
 - 5.4.5 Scope of Adventure Tourism
- 5.5 Conclusion
- 5.6 Summary
- 5.7 Questions
- 5.8 Reference

5.0 OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the nature of the leisure and tourism industry
- To develop an understanding of the contribution that leisure and tourism makes to society and the economy
- To develop an awareness and understanding of sustainable development and environmental issues relating to tourism

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Travel and tourism has been one of the most dynamic, economic and social growth activities over the past few decades. There has been tremendous growth in the tourism

industry especially in the twentieth century. Today it has become the largest industry in the world. All tourism related activities such as, hospitality, travel and tours, lodging and boarding businesses are a central pillar of the service economy. These provide jobs opportunities and livelihoods to thousands of people and also contribute to national income.

5.2 MEANING AND DEFINITION

Some scholars such as Roche (1992) argue that tourism is a vehicle and a symbol of westernization, of progress and modernization. Tourism is promoted by countries because it not only generates revenue for the nation but has an environmentally friendly image. Other industries such as mining, logging, industry or exploitative use of wildlife are considered to damage the environment. However tourism provides a viable development option to most nations. Hence it is referred to as a “smokeless industry”,

Because of its growth potential tourism has been recognized as a growth industry. One way of looking at tourism is that it is a leisure activity. Boorstin (1961) draws a distinction between the arduous conditions undertaken by ‘travellers’ (a term originating from the French word *travail* meaning work, trouble, torment), such as pilgrims, and the ‘tourist’, for whom travel has become an organized and packaged affair. The idea of travel for pleasure within the context of human activity is a relatively recent phenomenon. This is reflected in the fact that the word ‘tourism’ has become part of our common language.

5.3 GROWTH OF MASS TOURISM

This growing demand for tourism is a reflection of changing economic, social and political conditions. This would also reflect the various factors responsible for the growth of tourism worldwide. Industrial revolution and subsequent urbanization brought about economic and social changes in society. People especially in societies of Western Europe and North America experienced alienation and isolation as they were denied direct contact with nature. Another major change associated with the Industrial

Revolution was a technological advance in transport. One form of mass leisure is mass tourism. The emergence of mass tourism also needs to be understood vis-à-vis the growth of leisure time and also structure of free time. In the developed countries, there is widespread perception that tourism is an essential feature of modern life. 'Not to go away' is like not possessing a car or a 'nice' house. It is a marker of status in modern societies and is also thought to be necessary to health' (Urry, 1990).

In contemporary society, the role of information technology and its influence on tourism cannot be denied. The development in photography and cinema offered images of foreign lands to a widening audience at the beginning of the twentieth century. Thus the changing social and economic conditions in society that are associated with the Industrial Revolution led to an increasing participation in tourism by members of different social classes. The combination of changing social conditions in society and the encouragement of tourism development by national governments, has led to a rapid increase in the number of people travelling across the world.

Several mass tourism and niche tourism markets have developed depending on the tourist demand. We will study the growth and development of ecotourism, adventure tourism and rural and urban tourism. We will assess the factors driving different forms of tourism and also study the benefits of each to the tourist as well as the host community

5.4 ADVENTURE TOURISM

Adventure tourism is a type of niche tourism. It involves exploration or travel to remote areas where one expects the unexpected. There is a rapid growth in the adventure tourism market as tourists seek something thrilling. Examples of adventure tourism would typically cover, mountaineering expeditions, sea surfing, paragliding, sky diving, ballooning, river rafting, rock climbing, etc. *Adventure travel is a type of tourism. It involves exploration or travel with perceived and possible actual risk. It also requires specialized skills involving physical exertion.*

5.4.1 Origin and History

Humans have been engaged in adventurous travels for hundreds of years via exploration by Marco Polo, Columbus and others who had primarily scientific, geographic, or colonial motives. But commercial adventure travel as we know of it today, where professional guides are hired to provide technical support and equipment, as well as culture and nature interpretation is a relatively new phenomenon.

In the mid-1800s, adventurers began to push the limits of mountain climbing and river rafting. In the mid-1950s, many ascents and descents on the mountains attracted global attention and also inspired others to attempt their own expeditions. Maurice Herzog's ascent of Annapurna (in Nepal) in 1950, Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzig Norgay's ascent of Mount Everest got immense media coverage all over the world.

Today, adventure tourism is a vibrant, dynamic and fast-changing sector with new variants routinely added into the possible experiences.

Adventure tourism can be defined as 'travel and leisure activities that are brought into in the hope that they will produce a rewarding adventure experience, provoke a range of emotions such as excitement (Swarbrooke, et al. 2003). According to the U.S. based Adventure Travel Trade Association, adventure travel may be any tourist activity, which include any two of the following three components: a) a physical activity, b) a cultural exchange or interaction, c) engagement with nature.

Check Your Progress

1. Define Adventure Tourism.

2. Give reasons for the growth of mass Tourism.

5.4.2 Types of Adventure Tourism

Adventure tourism can be categorized into two groups: *Hard Adventure* and *Soft Adventure*.

Hard Adventure refers to activities with high levels of risk, and also that require intense commitment and advanced skills and training. Hard tourism includes activities such as, mountaineering, rock climbing, trekking, rafting, caving, etc. Hard adventure activities are highly risked in nature. Therefore, professional guidance, advance level skills are required to perform these activities. For example, mountaineering requires regular training with equipment and tools.

Soft Adventure refers to activities with perceived risk but low levels of risk, requiring minimal commitment and beginning skills. Most of these activities are led by experienced guides. Soft tourism includes activities such as, backpacking, camping, hiking, kayaking, nature trails, etc. Most activities are low risk in nature and therefore soft adventure is a popular category in adventure tourism.

5.4.3 Characteristics of Adventure Tourism

Adventure travel is characterized by a threefold combination of activity, nature and culture. Some unique features of adventure tourism are as follows:

- Physical activity involving physical exertion and psychomotor skills
- Contact with nature, ie. Activities that entail contact with the natural world in general, or with specific wildlife
- Contact with varied cultures, people, places, faiths, lifestyles.

- Journeys through vehicle, animal powered or operated by humans.
- Uncertain Outcomes
- Element of danger and risk
- Anticipated rewards
- Novelty
- Stimulation and excitement
- Exploration and discovery
- Contrasting emotions

5.4.4 Motivation for adventure travel

Tourist motivation reflects people's inner needs that make them choose the holiday experience that gives them satisfaction. Motivations can range from risk taking, self-discovery, self-actualization, self-awareness, desire for escape, affiliation, achievement, etc.

Desire for learning: Adventure travellers are motivated to participate in adventure travel as they have a need for learning. Such travellers want to learn about people, places, cultures and want to gain insight and knowledge. Adventure tourists are not just content with just visiting a new culture, but are keen to have 'cultural understanding' so that they can expand their perspectives.

Psychological Stimulation: Adventure tourism is very popular among young age tourists. Adventure tourists are driven to achieve an exalted or excited mental state. This may give the tourist an adrenalin rush characterized as rush and flow, resulting from stepping out of the comfort zone. They may achieve this state through experiencing 'culture shock' (a feeling of anxiety and disorientation that occurs when an individual encounters an unfamiliar culture). Visitors may participate in activities in which there is some degree of risk (real or perceived) and physical danger, especially in extreme sports.

Technological advancement: With explosion in information technology, there is an easy access to inexpensive consumer technology with respect to Global Positioning Systems, flash packing, social networking, and photography have triggered interest in adventure travel all over the world.

Rise in individualism: Individualism is the idea that freedom of thought and action for each person is the most important quality of a society, rather than shared effort and responsibility. Traditional societies are characterized by 'collectivism' in which group interests are important. Modern societies are characterized by 'individualism' in which individual interests is of paramount importance. Individualism has triggered interest in independent adventure travel. Research has shown that young people and soloists usually participate in adventure activities.

5.4.5 Scope for Adventure Tourism in India

India has rich and vast geographical and natural locations, which is highly suitable for adventure activities. There are a number of adventure destinations and landscape locations, which are enough to provide an opportunity to engage in adventure activities in India. Mountaineering, Trekking, Paragliding are activities that can be experienced here. The locations range from landscapes, sea connected areas, mountains and rivers, wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks which attract tourists and visitors for an adventure tour in India.

- Tourists interested in Forest safari, Camel safari and Jeep safari can be experienced within the National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries which are abundant in India.
- Adventure Scuba Diving is an activity which can be conducted in coastal regions of India which are rich in marine wealth.
- White water rafting which enchants the tourists and provides risk and danger. India is replete with opportunities in Rishikesh, Alaknanda river, Brahmaputra river and many more locations.

5.5 CONCLUSION

As travelers seek new and different experiences, adventure tourism continues to grow in popularity. Adventure tourism holds potential to provide an impetus to the tourism industry. It can provide additional product to the tourist who is seeking excitement, adventure along with risk. The government as well as the tourism stakeholders, such as, tour operators, NGOs, local communities, entrepreneurs, and hospitality providers should work together to promote and encourage this segment of tourism which has immense potential to fuel our economy.

5.6 SUMMARY

Adventure tourism is a type of niche tourism. It involves exploration or travel to remote areas where one expects the unexpected.

Adventure tourism can be defined as 'travel and leisure activities that are brought into in the hope that they will produce a rewarding adventure experience, provoke a range of emotions such as excitement.

Motivations for adventure tourism can range from the desire to learn, psychological stimulation, technological advancement, and a rise in individualism. India has rich and vast geographical and natural locations, which is highly suitable for adventure activities

5.7 QUESTIONS

1. Explain the origin and history of adventure travel.
2. State the types of adventure travels.
3. Delineate the important characteristics of adventure tourism.
4. Explain the motivation for participating in adventure activities.
5. Discuss the scope for adventure tourism in India.

5.7 REFERENCE

<https://tourismnotes.com/adventure-tourism/>
<https://greenglobaltravel.com/what-is-ecotourism->



Unit - 6 A

ECOTOURISM

Unit Structure

- 6.1 Introduction
- 6.2 Ecotourism-Origin and History
- 6.3 Principles of Ecotourism
- 6.4 Potential for Ecotourism
- 6.5 Future of Ecotourism
- 6.6 Conclusion
- 6.7 Summary
- 6.8 Questions
- 6.9 Reference

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Ecotourism necessarily means social and environmentally responsible travel. This implies visiting natural areas and benefitting local communities. Planning for tourism is usually considered a mechanical activity. There is hardly any consideration for the natural resource as well as the community. Part of this problem can be solved if elements of sustainability are incorporated into the tourism project. Since the introduction of the concept of sustainable development, attempts have been made to link to virtually all aspects of development. Tourism is no exception, hence the term “sustainable tourism”.

Ecotourism came into prominence in the late 1980's. It was used as a strategy for putting together two purposes: conservation along with development in areas that were ecologically. Governments felt that ecotourism could generate economic benefits at local and national levels. Thus it could lead to more awareness about the natural resources, on which tourism heavily depends. It was one way to build public support for conservation and to

encourage private sector conservation efforts. In this way it would offer considerable potential for integrating conservation with development.

6.2 ECOTOURISM – ORIGIN AND HISTORY

The term sustainable development has been prominent in all discussions relating to policy making since the mid-1980s. The notion of sustainability has been extended to all industries including tourism. The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or so-called Earth Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro. This provided a push for a variety of efforts to “green” industries. This could be achieved through voluntary compliance, governmental regulations, and international treaty. The Earth Summit’s Agenda 21, which was approved by 182 countries, laid out a broad path and challenge for businesses to adopt the principles and practices of sustainable development.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Earth Summit, the United Nations declared 2002 as the “International Year of Ecotourism”. Before 1970’s, little attention was given by companies, governments or NGO’s to environmental and social impacts of travel and tourism industry. Between the late 1970’s and the mid 1980’s, a new field known as “ecotourism” gradually began taking shape. Its definition however has been vague: ecotourism is frequently referred to as “responsible”, “sustainable”, “low impact” or “green” tourism and the industry lumps it together with “nature”, “adventure” and “wildlife” tourism.

Ecotourism is an offshoot of the wave of environmental awareness. The main idea behind this concept is to make use of tourism as a tool for the protection of natural ecosystem by giving them a socio-economic value in their original state. Traditionally, environment and development have always worked on opposite sides. Ecotourism is a promising tool because it has the potential to promote linkage between environmental conservation and development interests.

Ecotourism means making as little environmental impact as possible and helping to sustain the indigenous population. encouraging the conservation of wildlife and habitats when visiting

a place. It is a key to sustainable ecological development. It is a purposeful travel to natural areas to understand the cultural and natural history of environment, taking care not to alter the integrity and originality of the ecosystem. Ecotourism also means producing economic opportunities that make conservation of natural resources beneficial to local people.

In short, ecotourism can be conceptualized as any tourism programme that is:

- Nature-based
- Ecologically sustainable
- Where education and interpretation is a major component and
- Where local people are benefitted

Until recently there has been some confusion surrounding the etymology or origin of the term “ecotourism”. Ceballos-Lascurain of Mexico was the first to coin the term ‘ecotourism’ in the early 1980’s. Lascurain defines it as:

“Traveling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural manifestations (both past and present) found in these areas”. Ceballos-Lascurain illustrates that his initial reference to the phrase occurred in 1983, while he was in the process of developing PRONATURA, an NGO in Mexico.

Hetzer (1965), has used ecotourism to explain the relationships between tourists, and the environments and cultures in which they interact. Hetzer identified four fundamental pillars that need to be followed for a more responsible form of tourism. These included: a) minimum environmental impact; b) minimum impact on – and maximum respect for host cultures; c) maximum benefits to the host country’s grassroots; and d) maximum ‘recreational’ satisfaction to participating tourists.

6.3 PRINCIPLES OF ECOTOURISM

Ross K. Dowling has pointed the *five key principles* that are fundamental to ecotourism which are as follows:

1. Nature Based: Ecotourism is based on the natural resources, the flora and fauna of a given area as well as its cultural features. The raw material for ecotourism project is its natural setting like a wildlife sanctuary. The conservation of natural resource is essential to the planning, development and management of ecotourism.

2. Ecologically sustainable: The principle of sustainability operates at three level; Ecological, Economic and Social sustainability. Because ecotourism is a subset of sustainable development, the same principles also extend to ecotourism. In practice it means that tourism needs to be developed keeping in mind the carrying capacity of the place without harming the natural areas.

3. Environmentally Educative: One of the key features that distinguish ecotourism from other forms of tourism is its emphasis on Education. Environmental education and interpretation are essential in creating a meaningful ecotourism experience. These help in spreading knowledge, creating awareness and appreciation for the environment.

Ecotourism education is paramount because it will influence tourist behavior, impact community and have long term consequences for the natural areas. Here education can be used as a management tool for natural areas. On the other hand, interpretation centres help tourist understand the biological, social and cultural importance of tourism site.

4. Locally beneficial: Usually in tourism activities, local communities are treated either as being dispensable or are treated as a resource that can be exploited. The local community is always last when it comes to receiving benefits from tourism. Local people can become involved in tourism operations and also provide knowledge, services, facilities and products to the tourists. In this way, ecotourism can generate income for the locals and also help in resource conservation.

5. Tourist satisfaction: If the ecotourism industry is to be viable, it will depend on the satisfaction of tourist in the long run. The ecotourism experience should be as much as or greater than promised. Client services and satisfaction should be second only

to the conservation and protection of the ecotourism site that is visited.

Authentic ecotourism combines a number of the abovementioned components that are interrelated. However, the first three characteristics are considered to be absolutely essential for a tourism site or product to be considered 'ecotourism'. The last two principles are viewed as being desirable not only for ecotourism but for all forms of tourism.

Check Your Progress

1. What is the main idea behind Ecotourism?

2. Can you, explain any 2 principles of Ecotourism?

6.4 POTENTIAL FOR ECOTOURISM

As compared to the North (developed countries), many biodiversity rich countries of the South (underdeveloped countries) receive large number of tourists. Thirteen of them (Argentina, Brazil, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, India, Indonesia, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, South Africa, Thailand and Vietnam) receive over 2 million foreign visitors per year. More than one –half of the poorest 15 countries fall within the biodiversity hotspots, and in all of these, tourism is already significant or is forecast to increase. Forecasts suggest that tourism will become increasingly

important in biodiversity hotspot countries particularly in South-East Asia and South America. This will require careful planning to avoid negative impacts. India is one of the major biodiversity “hotspots” and this indicates potential tourist traffic in the country.

All tourism activities can be positioned on a continuum that ranges from the more ‘hard’ pursuits on one extreme to those of a ‘soft’ variety on the other extreme. The hard ecotourism ideal type involves - specialized trips - undertaken over a relatively long period of time - by small groups of dedicated environmentalists - who like to stay in the wilderness or other relatively undisturbed environment. At the other end of the spectrum, soft ecotourism involves - larger groups - of less committed tourists - whose encounter with nature is temporary - usually it is one incidental component of a multi-purpose trip. These tourists tend to look for comfort in travel. They tend to concentrate in more modified areas, often on the edge of a protected area or within its interpretive centre, where a high level of services is available. In reality, most trips fall somewhere in between these two extremes of the continuum.

6.5 THE FUTURE OF ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism as an industry has its advantages and concerns. It is a double edged sword which would benefit the host community and also create irreparable damage to the tourist site. Ecotourism provides an opportunity to develop tourism in ways that minimize its negative impact. If ethically implemented, it can be used as means of preventing environmental degradation, while sharing economic benefits with the local communities.

In the coming future, tourism will be shaped by tourists’ preference for alternative forms of tourism, especially nature-based tourism and ecotourism. While there are instances of successful ecotourism ventures all over the world, there are a fair number of failures too. The format of ‘ecotourism’ in Belize defies any of the stated principles of ecotourism to such an extent that it is considered as ‘eco-terrorism’. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) has stated that ecotourism is the fastest growing sector of

the tourism industry. Some believe this is good news and others are horrified at the potential environmental damage that ecotourists and operators may cause to already fragile environments.

6.6 CONCLUSION

In the coming decades, the future of tourism generally will be shaped by alternative forms of tourism, especially nature-based tourism and ecotourism. Ecotourism provides the opportunity for many countries and regions within them to promote an identity that is unique to that place. It can create new and exciting tourism experiences, promote excellence in tourism, present and protected natural areas, bring benefit to local communities and encourage commercially successful and environmentally sound tourism operations. In India the prospects look bright for the development of sustainable tourism with a high-yield. India can offer national and international tourists a niche market focused on the country's unique natural, cultural and historic features.

6.7 SUMMARY

Ecotourism necessarily means social and environmentally responsible travel. There are five key elements of ecotourism which are as follows: It is nature based, ecologically sustainable, environmentally educative, locally benefits, and provide tourist satisfaction.

Ecotourism as an industry has its advantages and concerns. It is a double edged sword which would benefit the host community and also create irreparable damage to the tourist site.

In India the prospects look bright for the development of sustainable tourism with a high-yield. India can offer national and international tourists a niche market focused on the country's unique natural, cultural and historic features.

6.8 QUESTIONS

1. Examine the origin and development of the concept of ecotourism.
2. Discuss the salient features of Ecotourism.
3. State the principles of ecotourism.
4. Discuss the future of ecotourism for a country like India.

6.9 REFERENCES

Fennel, D (2003): Ecotourism- An Introduction, (2nded), Routledge, London

<https://tourismnotes.com/adventure-tourism/>

<https://greenglobaltravel.com/what-is-ecotourism-10-simple-steps-to-more-sustainable-travel/>



Unit - 6 B

RURAL AND URBAN TOURISM

Unit Structure

- 6.1 Rural Tourism
 - 6.1.1 Introduction
 - 6.1.2 Definition and characteristics
 - 6.1.3 Typology of rural tourism
 - 6.1.4 Forces impacting rural tourism
 - 6.1.5 Benefits of rural tourism
 - 6.1.6 Questions
- 6.2 Urban Tourism
 - 6.2.1 Introduction
 - 6.2.2 Definition and concept
 - 6.2.3 Elements of urban tourism
 - 6.2.4 Factors impacting Urban Tourism
 - 6.2.5 Benefits of urban tourism
- 6.3 Conclusion
- 6.4 Summary
- 6.5 Questions
- 6.6 Reference

6.1 RURAL TOURISM

6.1.1 Introduction

The tourism and hospitality industry is an important contributor to a nation's economy. It is an integral part of the economic development strategy for developing nations of the world which are rich in biodiversity hotspots. Given the optimism related to the tourism industry in general, there is a great scope for rural tourism. A number of studies have pointed out that tourism has huge potential for economic development, especially for rural communities. Rural tourism promises to improve the social and economic well-being of rural areas.

Rural tourism covers a range of activities, natural and manmade attractions, amenities and facilities, transportation, marketing and information systems. Rural tourism is visit to rural areas and enjoying farm-based activities. It also covers special interest nature activities such as ecotourism, adventure tourism, health tourism, ethnic tourism, etc.

6.1.2 Definition and characteristics of rural tourism

Rural tourism can be defined as the 'village experience' which covers a wide range of activities and experiences that take place in a non-urban or agricultural setting. Such tourism typically entails visits to wide-open space, with low levels of tourism development, very little tourism infrastructure at the same time provides opportunities for visitors to directly experience village life in a natural environment. The most essential features of rural tourism are as follows:

- **Located** in rural areas.
- **Functionally rural** – it is small-scale, uses natural resources, open space, contact with natural heritage, and has traditional practices.
- **Rural in scale** – Small scale uses local materials and basic infrastructure.
- **Traditional in character** – grows organically over a period of time. Connected to grass roots, built by the people, of the people and for the long term good of the people and the area.

6.1.3 Typology of rural tourism

Mass tourism and alternative tourism are two sides of the same coin. Mass tourism is characterized by large numbers seeking holiday experience in popular tourist destinations. Alternative tourism on the other hand, is sometimes referred to as 'special interest tourism' or 'responsible tourism'. It is characterized as small scale, using local resources and seeking meaningful contact with local community's way of living and the local natural environment. There are three major types of tourism activities: Heritage tourism, Rural tourism, Agritourism. All categories tend to overlap with each other and are not mutually exclusive.

Heritage tourism: Sometimes heritage tourism is included under rural tourism. This format of tourism celebrates the social, natural

and cultural heritage of a tourist site. This may include among other, nature-based tourism, ecotourism, agritourism, as well as partnership-based approaches. The primary purpose of heritage tourism is experiencing places and engaging in activities which represent the past. Visit to museums, cultural centres, or caves entails heritage tourism.

Nature based tourism: Nature based tourism, sometimes called recreation-based tourism refers to the process of visiting natural areas for the purpose of enjoying the scenic beauty, including wildlife. Nature-based tourism may be either active or passive. Active nature-based tourism is becoming very popular in recent times, in which participants take part in outdoor recreation or engage in adventure travel. While passive form of nature-based tourism involves tourists who strictly observe and experience nature.

Agritourism: gritourism refers to the act of visiting a working farm or any agricultural, horticultural or agribusiness operation. The purpose of the visit is enjoyment, education, active involvement in the farm or operation. It involves taking part in a range of farm-based activities, such as farmer's markets, overnight farm or ranch stays, visiting agriculture related festivals, museums and other such attractions. 'Grass routes' an NGO, engages in providing village experience to its members.

6.1.4 Forces impacting Rural Tourism

Scholars have identified a number of forces that drive rural tourism, which are as follows:

Alienation and Isolation of urban life: ndustrialization and urbanization have brought about social and economic changes in the society. This has impacted traditional community structures and has removed people from their natural environment. Gradually the city has come to be associated with stress, alienation and isolation. This changing perceptions of landscapes explains why people travel to rural areas.

Influence of media: Mass tourist resorts are associated with overcrowding, over familiarity and congestion. People always want something new and unexplored. Media brings attention to the

alternative tourist attractions, where people flock to experience novelty.

Increasing environmental awareness: Young travellers who are environmentally conscientious have understood the relationship between humans and environment. Green issues have raised the attractiveness of rural experience as ecologically sustainable tourism. Better educated travellers mostly would like to take up special interest tourism.

Advancement in Transport and Communication: Transport, communications and the removal of trade barriers, political and economic barriers to travel have made rural areas more accessible.

Perception of Health: Rural areas are perceived as healthier, offering fresh, unpolluted air, cleaner water, fresh, off-the-farm food and outdoor recreation. Moreover, rural tourism offers a pleasant break from the fast-paced, competitive life of urban areas and rejuvenates and recharges individuals.

Opportunity for interaction: Rural tourism is REAL (Rewarding, Enriches the spirit, provides Adventure, and Learning). Rural tourism is considered to be authentic, genuine in nature as it is not artificially created or staged.

6.1.5 Benefits of Rural Tourism

Rural tourism may be a niche tourism market, nevertheless, it promises some of the following benefits to rural people and rural development.

Economic benefits: Rural tourism creates job opportunities, especially for the youth. Job creation occurs in hotel and catering trades, transport, retailing, information and heritage interpretation. Rural tourism also creates new business opportunities. It facilitates expansion of complementary businesses such as service stations, hospitality services, recreational activities, and arts and crafts.

Social benefits: Many rural communities especially those in the forest regions have suffered serious economic problems because of commercialized felling of trees. Rural tourism can assist forestry by diversifying income sources for forest communities if the special qualities of the forest environment for recreational use are realized

and developed. Tourism also brings about enhanced amenities and infrastructure to the area. This shapes a community's identity and shared image. This has positive implications for community pride, particularly rural museums as an important repository of their cultural heritage.

Cultural benefits: Rural tourism helps in the preservation of rural culture and heritage. In rural tourism the 'sense of place' is a fundamental element in both the tourists' and host community's feelings of what makes the area attractive to visit and live in. This sense of place is maintained through rural museums which play an important role in preserving heritage. The link between arts and tourism can be a two-way process. Many rural communities use their arts and crafts, traditional dance and music to attract tourists to their areas.

Environmental benefits: Rural landscape is a part of the heritage. Visitors can impact landscapes positively through their contribution in terms of political and economic benefits. Using political pressure from tourism authorities, the funds that are generated through tourism activities can be used towards conservation of the tourist site.

6.1.6 Questions :

Rural Tourism

1. State the definition and characteristics of rural tourism.
2. What are the different forms of rural tourism?
3. Discuss the factors/forces responsible for rural tourism.
4. State the benefits of rural tourism

6.2 URBAN TOURISM

14.2.1 Introduction

Urban tourism is an important factor of present tourism. Many developed countries have been using urban tourism development policies as effective measures to drive and rejuvenate their economies. Cities offer modern amenities as well as historical features. Therefore they are becoming much sought after destinations in the regional and international tourist circuits. Urban tourism is a rapidly developing segment in the world.

6.2.2 Definition and concept of Urban Tourism:

The concept of urban tourism is very broad and it consists of all kinds of entertainment activities that are held in cities. *Tourism activities that are conducted in the urban areas of the city is known as urban tourism.* This covers different types of activities, such as visit to historical places or building, tourist attractions, landscapes, art galleries, attending special events which showcase the culture and heritage of the city. Urban tourism generates images of heritage and identity that are consumed by not only residents but also by visitors. For many cities urban tourism is their basic industry, which generates income and also supports upcoming regeneration projects.

6.2.3 Elements of urban tourism

Urban tourism comprises of basic three elements, namely, *Primary elements, Secondary elements and Additional elements.*

The *primary elements* include : a) Cultural facilities such as museums and art galleries, (Jehangir Art Gallery) theatres and cinema halls, concert halls and convention centres. B) Sports facilities and c) Amusement facilities such as night clubs, Bars, Casinos and festivals (Kala Ghoda Festival), d) Physical landscapes such as historical street pattern, interesting buildings, ancient monuments and statues, parks and green areas, waterfront such as harbor, canal or river, e) Socio-cultural features such as Liveliness of a place, language, local costumes, costumes, friendliness and security of a location.

The *secondary elements* include: Accommodation, catering facilities, shopping and markets.

While the ***Additional elements*** are accessibility to the areas, Transport facilities and parking, Tourist information in the form of guides and maps, etc.

6.2.4 Factors impacting Urban Tourism

Over the period of years, the evolution of urban tourism has been influenced by several factors such as:

Economic Factors: Urban tourism triggers significant financial gains as tourists spend a lot from the cultural experience point of view, visiting museums, monuments, festivals and other events.

Rural tourism may be a seasonal business, but urban tourism is not affected by seasonality, since urban movements takes place all throughout the year irrespective of the season. For example. Mumbai witnesses tourism all year round as it is used as an important transit point for travellers visiting other places in Maharashtra.

Social Factors: As leisure gets redefined, one sees a growth of leisure time and also the structure of free time. As lesser time is spent in daily chores the holidays or leisure time has grown longer. People's mobility has increased due to progress of transportation services regarding higher travelling speed and lower travelling costs.

Cultural Factors: Urban tourism influences the increase in a city's attractiveness. Effort is made to promote cultural patrimony, hospitality, and heritage. This contributes to create an impressive image and subsequently attract tourist flows.

Technological Factors: The developments in the field of information technology and transportation facilitate travel and booking and accommodation to a tourist site. The internet is also replete with travel blogs which direct tourists' preference.

Demographic Factors: Also decrease in retirement age, early economic opportunities, late marriages, families with double income and no kids (DINKS) – all factors increase number of tourist footfalls to a place. A number of tours and travel agencies who cater to specific individual demand also contribute to motivations to travel. Thus there is an emergence of several segments of travellers, from solo travellers, retired travellers, young travellers, honeymoon travellers, senior citizen travellers, religious travellers, women travellers, etc.

Juridical Factors: A city's attractiveness is due to its rich history as well as its current status. Municipalities try to diversify urban tourism to cater to all types of tourists. This is done by rehabilitating historical centres, shopping centres, upkeeping national parks within the city, preserving and protecting urban landscapes, rivers and mountains within city limits. Mumbai city is replete with several heritage sites, such as, the museum, various art galleries, National park, the tribal colony within Aarey, several

koliwad, and its rich waterfronts. Slum tourism is also one form of tourism which is becoming desirable especially in the developing countries. Municipalities create special infrastructure which encourages short-term stays with the urban areas.

6.2.5 Benefits of Urban Tourism

Urban tourism may generate benefits for the urban communities as well as the overall society. This can be achieved through proper planning, development and management. Tourism, by its necessity can provide an impetus for the development of new cultural and commercial facilities which can be used by local residents and the tourists. Tourism practices permit the collection of necessary user fees from tourists which can be used for preservation and conservation of natural, archaeological and historical monuments, arts and cultural traditions.

Stanciulescu (2009) observes that urban tourism can bring a plethora of benefits to the urban community, which are as follows:

- Creating new work places
- New perspectives for local tourism firms
- New investment possibilities
- Increase of incomes and improvement of standard of living for locals
- Generating incomes from local taxes which can be used for restoration of heritage structures
- Improvement of infrastructure whose direct beneficiaries would be tourists and most importantly, the residents of the area
- Improvement of environment quality

6.3 CONCLUSION

India has an enormous potential for growth in the tourism sector. Developed countries attract urban tourists; while under developing regions of the world attract tourists seeking village or rural experiences. In this regard, India has double advantage, as it has rich agrarian areas as well as upcoming and established urban centres. Policy makers can provide novelty of experience in popularizing both aspects of tourism sectors. The government should recognize this potential and devise policies with the help of all stakeholders in the tourism process.

6.4 SUMMARY

The tourism and hospitality industry is an important contributor to a nation's economy.

Heritage tourism, nature-based tourism and agritourism are types of rural tourism.

A number of forces impact tourism such as influence of mass media, environmental awareness, development of transport and communication, opportunities for interactions.

Benefits of rural tourism include social, economic, cultural and environmental benefits.

Tourism activities that are conducted in the urban areas of the city is known as urban tourism.

A number of factors influence urban tourism such as, economic, social, cultural, environmental, demographic, juridical factors.

Urban tourism may generate benefits for the urban communities as well as the overall society.

6.5 QUESTIONS

Urban Tourism

1. Explain the definition and concept of urban tourism.
2. What are the three elements of urban tourism?
3. Discuss the factors driving urban tourism.
4. What are the benefits of urban tourism?

6.6 REFERENCES

Fennel, D (2003): Ecotourism- An Introduction, (2nded), Routledge, London

<https://tourismnotes.com/adventure-tourism/>

<https://greenglobaltravel.com/what-is-ecotourism-10-simple-steps-to-more-sustainable-travel/>



Unit - 7

ENVIRONMENT : URBAN ECOLOGY &IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCIOUSNESS

Unit Structure

- 7.0 Objectives
- 7.1 Introduction
 - 7.1.1 Environment
 - 7.1.2 Ecology
 - 7.1.3 Interconnectedness between different Eco System
- 7.2 Ecological Consciousness
 - 7.2.1 Need to develop Ecological Consciousness:
- 7.3 Urban Ecology
 - 7.3.1 Urban Ecology In India
- 7.4 Case Study of Mumbai City
 - 7.4.1 Background
 - 7.4.2 Environmental Problem
 - 7.4.3 Mangrooves
 - 7.4.4 The Green Cover
 - 7.4.5 The Land
- 7.5 Summary
- 7.6 Questions
- 7.7 References

7.0 OBJECTIVES

- To understand the concept of Environment and Ecology.
- To understand the interconnectedness between different Eco-systems.
- To understand the importance of Ecological Consciousness.

7.1. INTRODUCTION

The environment is not static. It is functioning, dynamic & continuously changing. Any change in one component or process sets up corresponding cyclic changes in all other components over time & change. The presence of man in the environment adds further dynamism to it. Organism and their environment are dynamic and interdependent.

7.1.1 Environment

The term environment means, a surrounding. Environment is the totality of all externalities that affect the human life. The term has been derived from the word “environs” which means “around”. In broader perspective it consists of human or social, political, economical and physical environment.

It also refers to the complex of physical, chemical and biotic factors that act upon an organism and ultimately determines its form and survival.

7.1.2 Ecology

The science of ecology has a gradual development through history. The writings of Hypocrites, Aristotle and other philosophers of Greek period contain materials of ecology. Ecology today is that branch of science, which is most relevant to everyday life of every man, woman and child.

According to **Webster’s dictionary** ecology is defined as **“the stability or patterns of relations between organism and their environment”**.

Definition of ecology:

1. The study of the relationships between living organisms and their environment.
2. Study of the relationships between living things and their environment.

7.1.3 Interconnectedness between different Eco-System:

Ecology is the study of relationship between living organism and their environment. Ecology is the science that attempts to answer the question about how the nature works.

1. The basic level of ecological organization starts with the **'individual'** (a single plant, insect or bird).
2. The next level of organization is the **'population'**. Populations are collections of individuals of the same species within an area or region.
3. The next more complex level of organization is the **'community'**. Communities are made up of different populations of interacting plants, animals and micro-organism within some defined geographical area.
4. The next level of organization is **'ecosystem'**. An ecosystem consists of different communities of organisms associated within a physically defined space-the advent of the new ethical development, one that deals with human relations to the land and its necessity.

This relationship is defined as the land ethic. This concept holds to the central component referred to as the **'ecological consciousnesses'**.

The ecological consciousness is not the vague idea, but one that is not recognized in modern society. It reflects individual responsibility for the health and preservation of the land upon which we all live, and all of its components. If the health of the land is upheld, its capacity of self-renewal and regeneration is maintained as well. Till date, conservation has been our sole effort to understand and preserve this capacity. If the mainstream embraces his ideals of a land ethic and an ecological consciousness, the beauty, stability and integrity of our world will be preserved.



Let's check our progress

1. Define Environment and Ecology. Explain the interrelationship between ecology and eco-system

7.2 WHAT IS ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS?

An ecological consciousness is a way of being that respects the natural world -- plants, trees, animals, and insects. Individuals with this form of intelligence feel directly related to and engaged with the natural world.

1. A state of being in which all daily behaviours are viewed through a lens of ecological literacy and responsibility, forming an ecological beneficial lifestyle. (Forum of Ecological Education and Action 2008)
2. A consciousness that is based on value attitudes oriented towards the preservation, restoration and rational use of natural world. (Biriukova 2005:34)
3. A deep awareness of once connections to non human nature.
4. Personal identification with non human nature.
5. Intrinsic value of non human nature.
6. A deep concern about the destruction of our natural environment.
7. Interest in self realization orientated towards meaningful engagements with non human others.
8. Understanding that our global crises are the consequences of a dominant industrial, consumer modernity and individual responses such as powerlessness to negative consequences can need to desire to connect with non human nature.

Ecological consciousness can be viewed as a fundamental way of altering the 'nature' and re-engaging the world that offers the possibility of shifting perspectives on 'self' and 'nature'. Individuals need to discover their own ways of relating to the world to improve and sustain environmentally responsible behavior.

7.2.1 Need to develop Ecological Consciousness:

The ecological crises confronting humanity has been increasingly well documented in recent times, with particular attention being paid to the nature and impact of Anthropogenic climate change and its consequences at global levels.

Today society is overrun with the desire for speed and convenience, and driven by competition. Asking the busy world to stop, step backward and work the concern for such things as soil, rocks or oak trees in to its contracts and agreements is a foolish notion.

Ecological alienation and restricted consciousness is proposed as substantially causative of decisions and behavior that leads to environmental degradation. An ecologically effective, respectful and relational consciousness or 'ecological consciousness' is to be encouraged in order to not only improve environmental behaviors but meet the challenges posed by a global environmental crisis.

The nature of the global ecological crisis highlights the need for humanity to become more conscious or to transform once consequences to bring forth more of what one has ignored or taken for granted and to strengthen the relationship to non human.

To become ecologically conscious is to work on own lives to encourage deeper, fuller meaning and broader identification with earth and its life, to become alert, attentive and attuned and make the ordinary, extraordinary. In other words, we must seek to understand our world beyond the surface appearance of things and step away from our habituated way of thinking.

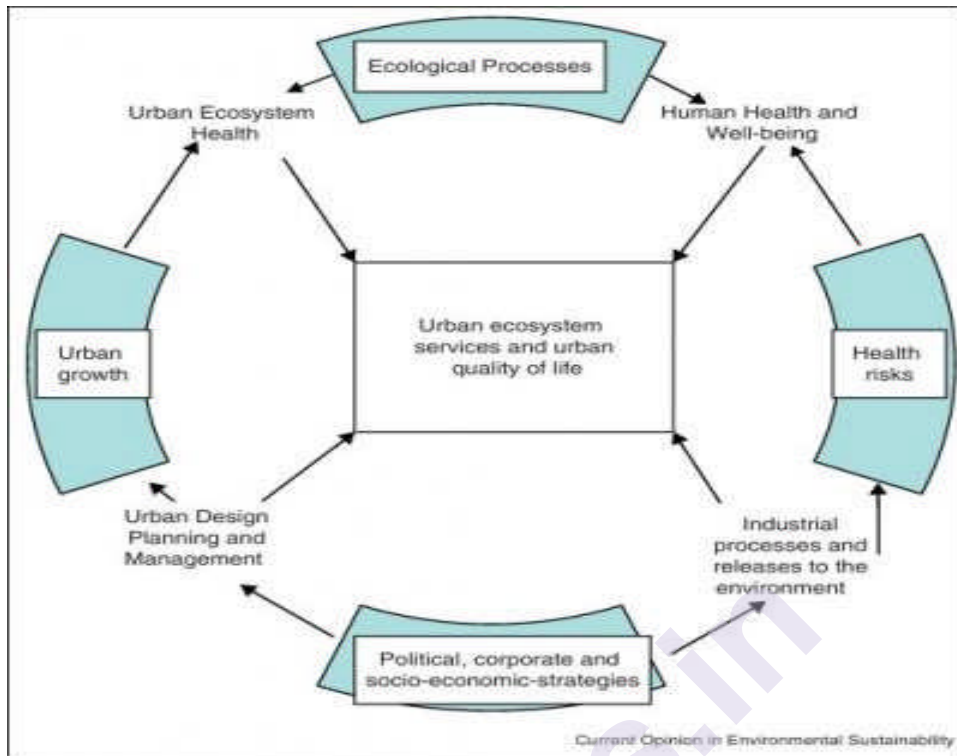
Let's check our progress

1. What is meant by ecological consciousness? Discuss the need for ecological consciousness

7.3 URBAN ECOLOGY:

Human ecology is concerned with the inter relationships between people and their environment. It studies how the physical environment shapes people's lives (for ex: how rivers prevent expansion of houses) and how people influence their surrounding environment (for ex: how air conditioning has increased pollution in cities). Urban ecology studies such relationships as they appear in urban areas.

Urban ecology is the study of the urban environment and the complex interactions and relationships which occur within it. Over half of the human population lives in cities, with many humans living in megacities of epic scale, making urban ecology a topic of intense interest. Many organizations which conduct urban ecology research do so with the goal of building healthier, safer, and more beautiful cities, although urban ecologists can also take on a less judgmental role, simply collecting and presenting data and allowing other people to draw their own conclusions from it.



<http://www.thenatureofcities.com/TNOC/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/1-s2.0-S1877343512000966-gr1-400x420.jpg>

Early urban ecologists such as **Robert Park** and **Ernest Burgess** concentrated on city life in detail.

By the middle of the 20th century, the urban population started moving out of the city to live in suburbs. Thus urban development took place in several places like a financial district, a manufacturing zone, a waterfront area, an entertainment area, a green zone, etc. This is called the Multiple-nuclei model. For ex: the rise of shopping malls. In the beginning all shopping malls existed only in the central business district. People travelled to the center from the suburbs to make major purchases from the shops out there. However, as the city expanded and suburbs became more populated, people started shopping at shops closer to their homes. This led the spread of shopping malls.

The 21st century has also seen the formation of 'edge cities' created by urban decentralization. As cities decentralize they lose their center to form a multi-centred model. As cities grow, residential areas, industrial parks and shopping districts move away

from one another. Few people wish to live close to industrial areas so the city becomes a mixture of different districts.

Urban ecologists are also interested in urbanizing and transitioning areas. When cities spread out, they bring a variety of changes with them. Urban ecology can chart and track these changes, looking at how the land changes and what the impact of urbanization is. Urbanization can be both good and bad, depending on the perspective one views it from; a city might, for example, pave over a river, damaging an aquatic ecosystem, but it would also build structures which create housing for humans and habitat for a host of other organisms, from the bacteria on the kitchen sink to the feral cats in the alleys.

The urban ecosystem is influenced by a huge number of factors, and it is markedly different from the surrounding environment. Cities tend to be warmer than the surrounding area, and studies of urbanization have shown how temperatures climb as cities sprawl, and cities may also develop their own weather patterns and other ecological phenomena. The study of urban ecology involves learning as much as possible about this ecosystem, the many elements in balance within it, and what life is like for the organisms which dwell in it.

Urban ecologists can do everything from monitoring a patch of a city for several years to watch the ecosystem evolve and change to making policy recommendations which are designed to improve conditions in a city. Major development may be accompanied by consultations with an urban ecologist who provides suggestions which will make the development a healthy addition to the ecosystem, rather than a negative one, and these suggestions may also include techniques for making the development more efficient and more pleasant to live or work in. (<https://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-urban-ecology.htm>)

Let's check our progress:

1. Define urban ecology. Discuss the factors affecting urban ecology

7.3.1 Urban Ecology in India

In India, the present BJP Govt. has introduced the idea of 100 “smart cities”. By 2050, about 70 per cent of the population will be living in cities all over the world and India will need about 500 new cities to accommodate the increasing population. Therefore the government has realised the need for cities that can cope with the challenges of urban living and also be magnets for investment.

7.4 CASE STUDY OF MUMBAI CITY:

Mumbai's development plan is revised every twenty years. Amongst many issues that active citizens and environmental groups have flagged is that of ecology and environment. Sustainable Ecology & Environment has to be the central aspect of city development plans and prepared with peoples' participation.

7.4.1 Background

City building efforts have led to unprecedented abuse and destruction of natural assets and ecosystems. Also their relationship with built environment has been severed in most instances. As a matter of fact, development plans and programs have dealt with natural conditions with hostility. Their exclusion from city maps or their inadequate documentation, as in the case of Mumbai, is an example of such apathy and indifference. Instead, our challenge is their integration, towards building a sustainable urban ecology.

Today, cities have the opportunities for higher construction and financial gains at the cost of social and environmental interests. This build-more syndrome and the development anarchy across cities has led to the decimation of natural environmental conditions. In Mumbai's case, the natural assets covering an area of over 180 square kilometers has been damaged and in many instances totally destroyed by indiscriminate construction. These eco-sensitive areas have been considered as dumping grounds for waste disposal and illegal land filling.

Due to rapid expansion plans and programs in cities, it has become necessary to define boundaries and areas of various natural aspects.

In Mumbai, based on 'Open Mumbai' plans, we have jointly proposed to the authorities to designate the buffer areas as reserved public open spaces for walking and cycling without any form of construction and for regeneration of natural ecosystems. Further, we have proposed to develop a contiguous network of these buffer areas connected with other open spaces of the city parks, gardens, playground etc., and various public places: market areas, community buildings, transportation hubs, etc. We believe that free public access to spaces in this network will facilitate effective vigilance by community groups against abuse and misuse of the natural assets. Such collective engagement in open spaces will facilitate social networking and the democratization of public spaces and vital ecological resources.

In Mumbai's case, due to PILs, the Courts have ordered that mangrove areas be reserved as protected forests. Similar orders have prohibited land filling in wetlands. State Government of Maharashtra has been pursuing an idea of building low-cost housing on saltpan lands and other wetlands for short-term political gains. In Mumbai for example, we witness large-scale illegal land filling, dumping of garbage and rubble generated from building repairs and construction sites onto areas of mangroves, wetlands, rivers and creeks. Even the city government, has over the years, used wetlands and mangrove areas as solid waste dumping sites.

Formalization of the natural and eco-sensitive areas of cities is of utmost importance. Integration of the natural areas with other social infrastructure and human development demands are complex, when basic human rights related to housing, amenities, access to healthcare and education are pressing demands. For example, to reduce erosion of the coastline including beaches, governments are dumping concrete tetra pods and building sea walls. Similarly, enormous concrete walls are being built on both sides of rivers and other watercourses to contain their spread. These big contract turnover projects permanently sever the water courses from the natural ecosystems.

Integration of the natural assets with other urban development goals is not easy; particularly when the city is being systematically fragmented into disparate and conflicting parts, best reflected in the physical form of cities. Land and resources, including natural areas are divided and barricaded and considered individually and separately for various construction and development works. How then can the integration of natural and built environments happen for the achievement of a sustainable urban ecology under the present nature of city development?

This integration is indeed one of our biggest challenges in our thrust towards urbanization and city building. For this purpose people's movements for environmental cause would necessarily have to join forces with other democratic rights movements for the achievement of integrated and inclusive cities world over. This has to be a simultaneous effort in all cities of the world.

7.4.2 Environmental Problems of Mumbai

Modern experts and politicians would like to blame the British for destroying the natural environment of Mumbai; however, sanction of hazardous policies and projects like the Bandra-Worli sea-link in the past two or three decades have done more harm to Mumbai than the 150 years of British regime. The problem is that the authorities have failed to foresee the consequences of tampering with the environment. They have consistently ignored the warnings and pleas of environmentalists. Infrastructure projects are sanctioned in the name of development of the city, hardly emphasizing on the environmental impact assessment. The

government in turn is issuing environmental clearances to projects like the construction of 20-storeyed skyscrapers on the fragile Cumballa hill.

7.4.3 THE MANGROVES

Mangroves are an integral part of the landscape of Mumbai. Mumbai is surrounded by over 5000 acres of mangrove swamps spread over various areas like Mahim, Madh, Thane creek, Versova, Gorai and Ghodbunder. Of these, Mumbai has lost almost 40% to reclamation of land for construction and developmental projects. About 300 acres was sanctioned to build the Esselworld amusement park in the Gorai creek at Borivali and a golf course at Andheri. However, the biggest symbol of the destruction of mangroves is the Bandra-Kurla complex which was built on reclaimed land almost strangulating the mouth of the Mithi River.

Creation of infrastructure is an important and totally justifiable end in a city like Mumbai which is aiming to gain an international look.

However, unplanned urban development without respecting the course of nature will always backfire in the form of a disaster like 26/7. In a coastal city, wetlands, wastelands, saltpan lands and mangroves function as buffer zones against tidal movement land. In case of mangroves, land has been reclaimed in the name of slum rehabilitation and garbage dumps. Sadly enough, on these pretexts, valuable mangroves are destroyed to make way for high rises.

7.4.4 THE GREEN COVER

In recent years, several extensive infrastructure projects have been sanctioned for the 'good' of the city. These include various road-widening projects, construction of new flyovers and link roads. Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP) and Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) insist that these projects can be carried out only with the felling of trees in those particular areas.

Mumbai is the only metropolitan city in the world which boasts of a national park in the middle of one of its busiest suburbs. However, the existence of this green space is being threatened by

illegal construction activity, encroachment by slums and quarrying. Several companies carry out quarrying in the park which have led to the erosion of the land and have also affected the habitats of the animals. Quarrying also reduces the mineral content in soil which affects its water retention capacity and alters the course of natural water sources. The park is being hemmed in by all sides by unchecked development. With the entry of man into nature, nature has entered man's backyard in the form of leopards attacking people and homes.

7.4.5 THE LAND

According to international standards, the minimum amount of open space required per thousand persons is 4 acres; for Mumbai, it is merely 0.03 acres per 1000 people. An ideal way of correcting this anomaly is to prudently use the land available to us. Construction has to be accompanied with a proportionate increase in the supply of civic amenities like water, electricity, drainage, roads and parking facilities. There is already tremendous pressure on these amenities and further construction without augmenting their supply would lead to congestion and pollution. As mentioned earlier, often land is dereserved or taken over for construction for the purpose of slum dwellers' rehabilitation.

All infrastructure projects with an environmental clearance are used to create more land so that this extra land can be allotted to builders and more money can be made. Through reclamation, land is created from wasteland near the sea. Then it is given the status of a no-development zone. However, since this 'no development zone' is contiguous to development areas, small construction is allowed. Initially, smaller Floor Space Index (FSI) is offered ultimately ending in unlimited FSI through government legislation which paves the way for unlimited construction.

Solutions to environmental problems are tricky issues. There is no water-tight solution which can be implemented that can solve these problems easily. It would, in fact, in this section like to point out a few heartening indicators for Mumbai's environment whose recognition in itself is a solution to Mumbai's problems.

Let's check our progress:

1. Examine the environmental and ecological threats faced by city of Mumbai

7.5 SUMMARY

The term environment means, a surrounding. Environment is the totality of all externalities that affect the human life. In broader perspective it consists of human or social, political, economical and physical environment. It also refers to the complex of physical, chemical and biotic factors that act upon an organism and ultimately determines its form and survival.

Study of the relationships between living things and their environment. The ecological crises confronting humanity has been increasingly well documented in recent times, with particular attention being paid to the nature and impact of Anthropogenic climate change and its consequences at global level.

7.6 QUESTIONS:

1. Define ecology and Human ecology. Examine the Interconnectedness between different Eco-System.
2. What is meant by Ecological consciousness? Critically highlight its importance in day to day existence.
3. Define urban ecology. Trace the origin and growth of urban ecology.
4. Write a detail account on politics of urban ecology in Mumbai with suitable examples.
5. Discuss the various environmental problems and threats to Mumbai's ecology.

7.7 REFERENCES:

- An Enquiry into the Bandra-Worli sea-link The Indian People's Tribunal on Environment and Human Rights-July 2001
- 'Builders swallowing Mumbai's land' by Shiv Kumar-PERSPECTIVE The Tribune, Chandigarh, August 14, 2005
www.tribuneindia.com/2005/0814/edit.htm#
- 'Mangroves, India's green armour' by Bittu Sehgal
www.sanctuaryasia.com/features/detail feature1
www.godrei.com/GodrejNew/GodreiHome/OurCommitments/CorporateCare/Mangrove
- "Eyeing the Coastlines," in the October 15, 1999 issue of DOWN
- TO EARTH containing sections of 'The Status of the Coastal Regulation Zone in Maharashtra' by Priya Shah
- 'Why Mumbai choked' by Chandrashekhar Prabhu COVER STORY- FRONTLINE Volume 22 - Issue 17, Aug 13 - 26, 2005
- Tree Authority is loaded but refuses to plant funds By Anjali Joseph/TNN Article on Pg 3- City, Times of India dated May 9, 2005
- 'A breather for mangroves' by Lyla Bavadam URBAN DEVELOPMENT- FRONTLINE Volume 22- Issue 22, Oct 22- Nov 04, 2005
- 'City's lungs expand by 200 acres' by Anshika Mishra Cover story in Daily News & Analysis (DNA) dated October 18, 2005
- The following documents have been sourced from the Centre for Education & Documentation, Mumbai
- Centre for Education & Documentation Docpost- Habitat August 2006
- 'Realty boom takes a toll on mangroves' Economic Times August 29, 2006
- 'Reclamation, desilting works choke Mahim creek' Times of India, April 3, 2002

- 'Greens oppose relaxation in CRZ rules' Times of India, February, 2002
- Ovi Kale; Environmental Problems of Mumbai; St. Xavier's College ;CED What our Brightest Youngsters think!
- Das P.K. Ecology Rights and City Development Plans: The Case of Mumbai;

(<https://www.thenatureofcities.com/2014/03/12/ne-ecology-rights-and-city-development-plans-the-case-of-mumbai/>), 12 March 2014



munotes.in

Unit - 8

ECO FEMINISM

Unit Structure:

- 8.0 Objectives
- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 Definition
- 8.3 History of Ecofeminism
- 8.4 Branches of Ecofeminism
- 8.5 Features of Eco Feminism
- 8.6 Economic Subordination basically means two things:
- 8.7 Dualistic thinking in western Philosophy and Culture:-
- 8.8 Perspective on Ecofeminism
- 8.9 Eco-feminism and the politics of identity in the developing world-Vandana Shiva
- 8.10 Spiritual Dimention
- 8.11 Feminist Environmentalism: Bina Agarwal
- 8.12 Conclusion
- 8.13 Questions
- 8.14 References

8.0 OBJECTIVES:-

- To study the concept and relevance of Eofeminism
- To understand the relationship between women and environment
- To study various perspectives on Ecofeminism
- To evaluate the contribution on Vandana Shiva and Bina Agarwal on Ecofeminism

8.1 INTRODUCTION:-

Ecofeminism, also known as ecological feminism, is a branch of feminism which comprehends the relationship between women and nature. The term eco feminism is a result of numerous feminists and environmental social movements to save nature and ecology. In the late 1970s and 1980s it captured the attention of the masses. The term eco feminism was first used by Françoise'd eaubonne in 1974. Ecofeminism relies on the basic feminist tenets of equality between genders. It also examines the effect of gender categories in order to show the ways in which social norms execute unequal domination over women and nature.

8.2 DEFINITION:

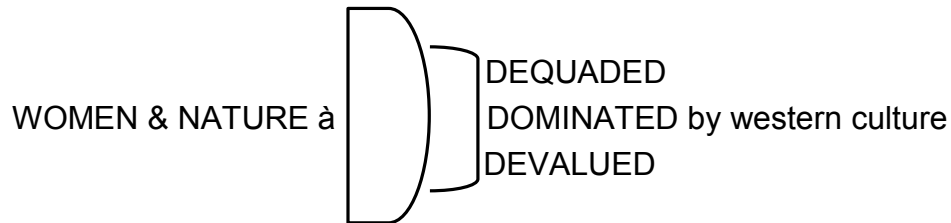
- A philosophical and political theory and movement which combines ecological concerns with feminist ones, regarding both as resulting from male domination of society.
- A movement or theory that applies feminist principles and ideas to ecological issues.

8.3 HISTORY OF ECOFEMINISM:

Ecofeminism received popularity in the contexts of a number of agitations and protests against “environmental degradation” resulting on account of environmental disasters. The 1st eco feminists conference in the USA on eco feminism in march 1980 witness the participation of a large number of women. Discussions were held as to deploy the ways in which women and environment could be united to encourage respect for both women and environment and also to explain how long dependence of women on environment has resulted in oppression of both women and nature. By the late 1980s, ecofeminism had grown out of its largely academic environment and become a popular movement.

Some people have called eco feminism as a movement whereas others have called it as a discourse movement mostly of

the white European to reclaim spiritual relationship with the earth. In the later period eco feminism was led by VANDANA SHIVA a South Asian and Maria Mies a German women's eco feminist. The eco feminist discourse is related to the notion that both "women and nature have be degraded, dominated and devalued by the western culture.



8.4 BRANCHES OF ECOFEMINISM:

By the late 1980s ecofeminism had two branches viz:

1. Radical ecofeminism
2. Cultural ecofeminism

Radical ecofeminists believed that the dominant patriarchal ideology of the society equates nature with women in order to degrade both. It explains how the labour and resources of women and nature has been commodified by males to establish their control over them.

Cultural ecofeminists, promote an association between women and the environment. They argue the women's close association with nature because of their gender roles (e.g., family nurturer and provider of food) and their biology (e.g., menstruation, pregnancy, and lactation). They believe that this association makes women more sensitive to various forms of environmental degradations. They plead for a harmonious relationship between the man and the nature.

However all feminists did not agree with this division of eco-feminism.

8.5 FEATURES OF ECOFEMINISM:-

Problems:

1. Women and nature share a special relationship hence women have an important stake in ending the domination of nature and conserving the environment.
2. There are important connections between the domination of women the exploitation of nature.
3. These connection between nature and culture can be traced ideologically to the patriarchal thoughts which makes nature inferior to culture . since women are identified with nature they are considered inferior and men identify with culture are considered superior. Given this relation women have a special stake in ending their own subordination.

Solution:-

This change can be brought about through a re conceptualization of the relations between women, men and nature in non hierarchical ways and develop an egalitarian (equal) approach. Eco feminism draw connections between the oppression of women and the destruction of nature and trace both “historically” to the emergence of “western patriarchal science” in the 17th century. Eco feminism is about connectedness and wholeness of theory and practice. It asserts the special strength and integrity of every living thing. Eco feminism is a women identified movement. This movement sees the destruction of the earth being , as feminist concern to be an eco feminist is basically to be a feminist and ecologist at the same time. Ecological feminism has a very important role to play because of the context of economic globalization.

Let us check:

1. Define Ecofeminism.

2. Discuss its Branches and features.

8.6 ECONOMIC SUBORDINATION BASICALLY MEANS TWO THINGS:

1. Women have been subordinate because they have been associated with household and domestic work.
2. Economic growth has defined as that which takes place outside the household. Throughout history and in most societies, even today women's house work is treated as non work. The defining of women's housework as no work is related to the universalization of modern economics. The definition of measuring GNP is based on treating certain work as producing and certain activities as non productive. Basically says if you are working in the household then you are not producing if you are consuming what you are producing you are not producing. This not only wipes out women's work but also wipes out self reliant, sustainable activity economic globalization. Therefore says that if you are producing for your own consumption as a country, you are not producing unless you are trading and then you are contributing to growth.

8.7 DUALISTIC THINKING IN WESTERN PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE:-

The dualistic thinking that has shaped so much of the Eurocentric world view is perhaps the central concern of eco feminist philosophical and political analysis. The Eurocentric notion is that masculine is associated with rationality , spirit , culture , autonomy , assertiveness and the public sphere while the feminine is associated with emotion , body , nature , connectedness ,

respectively and private sphere. Masculine is considered to be superior to that which is associated with the feminine. The latter exists in the service of the former, the relationship between the two is inherently agonistic (strain).

8.8 PERSPECTIVES ON ECOFEMINISM:

Different ecofeminists have deployed different ways of analyzing the relationship between women and nature, its exploitation and the means to overcome this oppression. The devaluation of nature carries along with it a devaluation of subsistence living. This is intrinsically linked to women and their work and productivity. Similarly, one can draw a parallel between the violence against nature and violence against women. The relationship between women and environment is an ongoing area of enquiry, intervention, and debate summarised in two differing points of view put forward by two well known women, Vandana Shiva, an eco-feminist and Bina Agarwal, a feminist-ecologist.

Let us check:

1. What is meant by economic subordination?

2. Elaborate on Dualistic thinking in western philosophy and culture.

3. Elaborate on various perspectives on Ecofeminism.

8.9 ECO FEMINISM AND THE POLITICS OF IDENTITY IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD-VANDANA SHIVA

There has been reluctance to discuss the effects of modern technologies on the working lives of women even among activists and scholar in developing world. The inappropriateness of modern western technologies for the 3rd world countries is powerfully arranged by eco feminist such as VANDANA SHIVA.

VANDANA SHIVA along with MARIA MIES gave us a vision of new technology is conceptualized from a prescriptive of subsistence. This perspective means not only a change in the various accepted and social economic division of labour but also is a process of substituting money or commodity relationship by principles such as reciprocity, sharing, caring and respect for the individual. Hence subsistence perspective can be realized only within a nature of relatively stable human relations'

Women in the 3rd world welcome modernization as long as they can have some say in the manner in which technology which is affecting the quality of their working and their family life is adopted. Women usually have insignificant powers and are usually by society, confined by tradition.

According to Shiva Women's liberation is possible only if we safeguard all the life of all on the planet earth from patriarchy and capitalism. Shiva and other ecofeminists are explicitly anti-war and anti-capitalist, because both war and capitalism are seen as patriarchal structures.

For majority of the world deforestation of Himalaya and patenting of seeds and tree may not be related to feminism for the women of the area “environment” is the place where they live, and it encompasses everything that affects their lives.

The dualistic world view prevailed in society divides nature in two opposing parts whereby humans are perceived as detached to nature. The technology is considered superior to indigenous knowledge, men to women and human to animals etc.

Thus Shiva promotes a world view based on partnership and cooperation. Shiva’s ecofeminist perspective makes no distinction between “basic needs” (food, clothing, shelter) and “higher needs” (freedom and knowledge).

8.10 SPIRITUAL DIMENSION:-

In addition of the philosophical and the political aspect eco feminism contains a spiritual dimension eco feminist are situated in all the major religious and most of them see a good reason for women imagery in reference to the divine. Eco feminist consider nature as a feminine principle (prakriti) which is characterized by creativity, activity, productivity, continuity between human and nature, sanctity of life in nature, connectedness and interrelation of all being including men. The term “terra mater” earth as a symbol of Greek mother is often used, to justify nature feminine qualities.

Let us check:

Examine in detail the Views of Vandana Shiva on Ecofeminism.

8.11 FEMINIST ENVIRONMENTALISM: BINA AGARWAL

Bina Agarwal is critical of Shiva saying that it is a very unitary view of Third World women. For her, the predominantly Hindu conception of preserving nature as related to the feminine principle of nurturing and creativity is alien to women of some other religions. Shiva, she feels, ignores the fact that women, like men, are socially structured and that their responses to nature is a result of their specific socialisation.

Agarwal would argue for a feminist environmentalism as opposed to eco-feminism. She focuses on the material reasons for the connection between poor peasants and tribal women with nature. She feels that because women have historically been associated with the responsibility for cultivation, collecting fuel and fodder in several hill and tribal communities, they seem to have a closer link to nature. Thus, the privatisation of rural resources and destruction of the environment affect women differently depending on their class, caste, ethnic and economic positions.

Bina Agarwal's view on eco-feminism takes away the suggestion that the women-nature closeness is naturally or biologically ordained or that ecological sensibility is an essentially feminine principle. The view calls for a specific choice of an environmental sensitive economics, society, and culture. It says that the fact that, women, especially poor women are more likely to accept such a view is because of their historical and social conditioning. It also suggests that one does not have to accept the essentially subjugated position that women have had to suffer in exchange for such closeness to nature.

While critiques have come from various fields BINA AGARWAL supports the idea of feminist environmentalism instead of eco feminism. She feels that the ideological , spiritual explanation of women is not a homogenous category and differs in caste , class , race and sanctity. Eco feminism is trying to essentialize the relationship as unchangeable and irreducible. Also the Hindu religious explanation of Prakriti as the feminine quality is

not applicable to other religious belief feminist environmentalism on the other hand tries look into economic , political and social factors contributing to economic degradable and role women played in combating (fighting) them.

Let us check:

1. Write note on Feminist Environmentalism of Bina Agarwal.

8.12 CONCLUSION:-

In summary eco feminism is a movement that focuses attention on the historical linkage between denigration of nature and female seeks to shed light on. What both Agarwal and Shiva agree on is that environmental concerns are not elitist but are central to struggles of poor peoples, especially women, for survival and for living spaces.

8.13 QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by Ecofeminism. Discuss its significance in contemporary society.
2. Define Ecofeminism. Elaborate on various perspectives on it.
3. Examine in detail the contribution of Vandana Shiva to Ecofeminism.
4. Briefly explain the Feminist Environmentalism propagated by Bina Agarwal.

8.14 REFERENCES

(<http://www.doccentre.net/docsweb/Gender/chapters/chapter11.htm>)

- Callicott, J. Baird. *Earth's Insights*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1994.
- Democracy Now! An Hour with Vandana Shiva. 27 November 2003.
http://www.democracynow.org/2003/11/27/an_hour_with_vandana_shiva_indian.
- Holden, Madronna. WS 450 Ecofeminism Class notes. Oregon State University. 2009.
- Mies, Maria and Vandana Shiva. *Ecofeminism*. Halifax: Fernwood Publications. 1993.
- Navdanya. <http://www.navdanya.org>.
- The Complete Marquis Who's Who (R) Biographies. Marquis Who's Who LLC. 2008. Lexis-Nexis. 18 January 2009
<http://www.lexisnexis.com.proxy.library.oregonstate.edu/us/lnacademic/search/loadForm.do>.
- Shiva, Vandana, ed. *Close to Home: Women Reconnect Ecology, Health and Development Worldwide*. Philadelphia: New Society Publishers. 1994.
- Shiva, Vandana. *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development*. London: Zed Books. 1989.
- (https://www.unive.it/media/allegato/dep/n20-2012/Ricerche/Casi/11_Rao_Ecofeminism.pdf) *Ecofeminism at the Crossroads in India: A Review by Manisha Rao**



MODEL QUESTION PAPER

SEMESTER II

- Note :** 1) Attempt any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks (20 marks each)

1. Attempt Any Two sub Questions
 - a. Define the. Term Socialization & Explain any 2 agencies of Socialization (10 Marks)
 - b. Discuss George Herbert Mead's Theory of Mind, Self & Society (10 Marks)
 - c. Explain the process of Political Socialization. (10 Marks)
2. Attempt Any Two sub Questions
 - a. Explain Crime and Discuss Howard Becker's Labelling Theory (10 Marks)
 - b. Explain measures taken by the Government to prevent Women & Children Trafficking (10 Marks)
 - c. "Crime has become increasingly globalised problem" Comment. (10 Marks)
3. Attempt Any Two sub Question
 - a. Define tourism and explain rural tourism with examples. (10 Marks)
 - b. Explain tourism and discuss its advantages & disadvantages. (10 Marks)
 - c. Explain the term eco tourism. Elaborate on need for eco-tourism in India with examples. (10 Marks)
4. Attempt Any Two sub Questions
 - a. Explain the importance of ecological consciousness (10 Marks)
 - b. Define ecofeminism. Elaborate the views of Vandana Shiva on ecofeminism. (10 Marks)
 - c. Define and explain the importance of urban ecology. (10 Marks)
5. Write Short Note on ANY TWO of the following: (20 Marks)
 - a. Gender socialisation
 - b. Structural strain theory
 - c. Types of cybercrime
 - d. Sustainable development

