

Unit .1.

Globalization and Society

Q.1. Explain the Concept of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.

The economy of India had undergone significant policy shifts in the beginning of the 1990s. This new model of economic reforms is commonly known as the LPG or Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization model.

Liberalization : Liberalization refers to the **relaxation of government regulations** and restrictions in areas of trade capital market etc. The economic liberalization in India denotes the continuing financial reforms which began since July 24, 1991.

Privatization : Privatization refers to the **participation of private entities in businesses** and services **and transfer of ownership** from the public sector to the private sector as well.

Globalization : Globalization stands for the **consolidation of the various economies** of the world. The term 'globalization' means integration of economies and societies through cross country flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and people.

Q.2 Explain the Impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on everyday life.

ICT consist of all the technical means used to handle information. It cover any product that will store retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically. Let consider the impact of ICT on everyday life.

i. Employment : Information and technology has helped a lot in the field of jobs. IT industry introduced some unique and rare jobs which wasn't very popular even in late 1980. IT industry has created jobs like- Web developer, IT network administrator, computer game designer, IT technicians etc. IT industry also helped many people to become successful self-employer.

It has not only created jobs for many people, but it has also taken away many jobs in the society. For example- now a days people like to buy their products online which has led to reduction in floor jobs

ii. Education : The ICT has introduced the easiest way of learning and teaching for both students and the teachers. It has also introduced us to know about modern discoveries and also historical things as well. We can use internet every where to different books and also we can watch videos on the internet to get more ideas about

the topic that we want to research on. Now a days we use projector in our school and other educational field to discuss the work with the whole class.

Now a days people relies on the Internet too much. It has also taken the jobs from the library as because most of the people rely on the internet library as because they can buy their favorite books on the internet.

iii. Crime and Policing :ITC has introduced a lot of things which prevents people committing crime. CCTV camera, GPRS system, using database for finding criminals' information are some unique thing which cannot be possible without the blessing of ITC.

The main disadvantage created by the technology system is that anyone who knows how to create program, they can hack others device using viruses, Phishing and also Malicious software.

iv. Retailing: We are using ITC on Retailing which helps us to buy anything 24/7 everyday. We can use this facility to choose whatever we want at any time we want. We can choose range of items on the internet and we don't even have to go to a place to choose whatever we want.

Although it has some advantage on retailing but there are some disadvantage as well. It can sometimes become very discouraging for small shops as they can't compete with big supermarkets like Tesco which has both online shopping and normal shopping facility for the consumers. So they have to close their shops. Sometimes the customers can't get their necessary stuff when they needed because of the late delivery.

v. Health :Now a days we don't need to go to the doctor and describe our problems, we can use Internet to contact with our doctor. We can use also use ITC to do face to face communication with our doctor even though we are at home. We can also frequently ask question to our doctors and they can also answer us using E-mails. Internet giant "Google" solves 60 % medical cases and diagnose illness through "Dr. Google".

ITC also has generates some health issues. If someone uses computer for long time then they can get headache, it can also cause neck pain, can make them nothing apart from sitting in front of the computer. Some teenagers also puts too much time on their games instead of studying or taking part in different physical activities.

vi. Business :Instead of going to everyone's house separately, people are making advertisement, which not involves one area or a country but the whole world and we can also use ITC to communicate someone who too far from each other. We can use e-mailing method to know more about our customers. They can also frequently ask us some questions related to our business.

But sometimes we can't heavily rely on writing e-mails as because we can't sometimes share what we are feeling or what we are actually want to ask. So it becomes very compulsory for us to have face to face communication with them. This is when we exploit ITC in our life. ITC has also some negative effect on Business. We rely too much on technology and so we always put whatever we do in our computers. So it

increases the cost of a company as the company needs to use LAN and WAN to expand their businesses. Servers can also crash or get damaged and it can cost millions of rupees for the company to repair.

vii. Money and banking :ITC has also showed its beneficial points on money and banking which helped us a lot to buy necessary things using E-commerce which includes online shopping, online selling etc. We can also go to different countries and use our same banking account to take money or put money on our account. This is possible because of the WAN (Wide area Network.). We can also transfer money from one country to other buy using online banking.

We sometimes face great problems using ITC on Money and banking. When someone stores their bank information on their computer, hackers steals their information and use it for their own benefit. Sometimes it can happen to the whole company and as a result they can loose all of their consumers' data.

viii. Information :People can share and exchange opinions, news and information through discussion groups, mailing list and on a websites. Libraries are finding it difficult to preserve the printed books and records. But ITC allows to store large size of data in soft copy. This data can be easily available to users.

Q.3. Impact of PLG on Employment

An analysis of the impact of globalization on employment in India will bring out the following.

- i. Market liberalization policies and employment** :The growth in demand brought a favorable change and the supply too started increasing in the period of LPG. As, supply is directly involved with employment, more supply led to more production which led to more employment over the years.
- ii. Growth of new segments in the market** :Due to globalization number of industry segments such as information technology, agro products, personal and beauty care, health care and other sectors have come into the market. With more and more industry segments coming up, there has been a high demand for quality workforce. As such, lots of young people are taking jobs in all these segments in order to start a good career. As per the recent surveys, there has been a significant increase in the number of people working in the unorganized and allied sectors.
- iii. Improvement in the standard of living** : The favorable economic growth has led to the development of infrastructure, health care facilities and services, per capita income and other factors which have really led to the high growth rate. It has been expected that the economy in India will grow by around 6-7% yearly. This growth rate is expected to improve the overall employment situation.

iv. Development of other sectors : Globalization have opened up new employment opportunities for the people. The service industry has a share of around 54% of the yearly Gross Domestic Product (GDP). From this figure itself, it is understood that the service industries are doing very well in the market and as such, plenty of employment opportunities are taking place.

v. Government Initiatives : To keep pace with the favorable effects of globalization, the government has taken a number of initiatives. A number of employment opportunities such as Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna and the CM Rojgar Yojna have been initiated to improve the employment situation in the rural areas. The Minimum Wages scheme has also been successfully implemented in order to improve the quality of the workforce.

Globalization having some unfavorable impact on employment. We can summarize them in following points.

1. International competition from developed countries causes unemployment in developed countries. Unskilled workers are specially affected.
2. There is wage inequality between skilled and unskilled workforce in developing country. This is happening because job losses and surplus workers in labour market.
3. Unskilled workers forced to accept low wages and bad working conditions. Workers are unable to do bargaining for wages now they are working on "Concessional Bargaining" rather than "Collective Bargaining."
4. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the past 20 years the number of part time workers has increased. Employers cannot afford to have large workers on regular basis. So most of workers are employed on contractual basis. These contract labour includes Part timers, temporary workers, on-call workers.

Q. 4. Explain the term Migration and its type.

Migration means movement or shift of people from one place to another. Globalization is the movement of people within and across national borders. Most of the time migration is observed due to in search of employment.

Types of Migration

- 1. Local Migration :** It involves movement of people from one locality to another. Eg. From one village to another village.
- 2. Regional Migration :** It involves movement of people from one region to another e.g. from one state to another state.
- 3. Rural to urban Migration :** It involves movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. Such migration is more common in developing countries due to industrialization.

4. Urban to Rural Migration :It involves movement of people from rural to urban area. Such migration is mainly observed in developed countries due to higher cost of urban living.

5. Mass Migration :It refers to the movement of a large group of people from one geographical area to another.E.g. Migration from Syria to European countries.

6. Force Migration :It refers to light movement of people away from their home. It often implies violence and may be call as force displacement. E.g. Migration due to war, Construction of water Dam etc.

Q.5. Impact of Globalization on Migration in India.

Human migration is one of the most challenging issues facing the world today and migration has been receiving major attention of policy makers both at national and international levels in recent years. Following are the impacts of migration on India.

- 1. Estimates of international migration :** International migration from India to other country destinations has increased from 0.16 million in 1985 to 0.85 million in 2008 and then a slow decline in the year of 2009 (0.61 million). The destination of Indian workers was mainly to the United States of America (USA), United Kingdom(UK), Middle East, Canada and South Asian countries . A vast majority of migrants to the Middle East, including Gulf countries, are semi-skilled and unskilled workers and most of them are temporary migrants who return to India after expiry of their contractual employment.
- 2. Brain drain :**If the emigrants are low-skilled, the impact on production in the home country is likely to be insignificant. On the other hand, if migrants are highly skilled employed workers whose contributions to output are significant, the direct effects of migration may be negative, at least in the short term. Migration of the most highly skilled is probably the most costly for sending countries in terms of the loss in innovation and creativity.
- 3. Trends in Workers Migrated from India :** There are about 5 million overseas Indian workers all over the world. Major outflow of emigrant workers in the last few years from India has been to the Middle East, and Gulf countries where about 4 million workers are estimated to be employed. More than 90% of these workers are in the Gulf countries and Southeast Asia.
- 4. Economic and social impacts on labourmigration :** Migration affects, individuals who have chosen to live abroad. Because their decisions are personal, they involve many elements that are outside the government intervention. Despite the fact that migrants frequently face partiality and may be working below their capacities due to the lack of recognition of their qualifications and job experiences. They search for to improve their material asset and to gain better opportunities for their families.

- 5. Flow of Remittances :** The employment of Indian workers abroad helps to earn foreign exchange (Currency). It may be observed that there has been a steady increase in the remittances from US\$ 12.3 billion in 1999-00 to US\$ 46.9 billion in 2008- 09. It is measured that a significant proportion of this is contributed by the increasing number of unskilled and semi-skilled Indian workers employed in the Gulf countries and Malaysia. India thus continues to retain its 1st position as the leading recipient of remittances in the world.
- 6. Flow of NRI Deposits in India :** The other source of remittances is Non-Resident Indians (NRI) deposit accounts. The term NRI popularly refer to members of the Indian Migration, including Indian citizens living abroad and people of Indian origin. These NRI's deposit schemes, have been used to attract foreign capital when the Indian government felt the need to attract foreign exchange reserves.
- 7. Fiscal effects :** Fiscal losses arise in terms of lower returns on public investments in education, as it is Governments who have funded the education of those workers who leave (the cost of training replacement workers). Migration may also translate into a loss in current and future income tax revenues.

Q.6 What are the impact of Globalization on Agricultural sector ?

It is assumed that Andhra Pradesh was the first state who accept globalization in agriculture in the form of "Contract Farming". Later in the rest of the country agriculture came under influence of globalization. Impact of globalization on agriculture can be assessed with help of following points.

- 1. Inputs :** The inputs for agriculture are seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and water. Before globalization farmers had access to seeds from state government. With globalization India's seed market was opened up to foreign companies. These companies supply GM (Genetically Modified seeds) at high prices, which increase cost of production of farmers. These GM seeds will not grow when they sown the next season. Therefore farmers will have to again buy seeds from the market. It put financial burden on farmers.
- 2. Low prices of agricultural output :** As a part of globalization government withdrew taxes on imports. As a result cheap imports flooded the market. This pushed down prices of agricultural products.
- 3. Monoculture :** Monoculture means planting only one crop in the entire field. After globalization monoculture has been encouraged. As a single crop monoculture does give higher yield per acre.
- 4. Trade Related Intellectuals Property Right (TRIPS) and Bio-piracy :** TRIPS laid down rules about patents, copyrights and trademarks. Under these rules even plants and animals can be patented. The recognition of company as a owner of seeds through patent converts farmers into thieves when they save seed for the next year crop or share it with others. Seed Act 2004 grant permission to seed inspector to entered in

the farm without taking permission of farmers to check the seed. Farmers are unable to get patent for their traditional variety of seed. Now farmers are mainly dependent of foreign companies for seeds.

- 5. Change in Land use :**Globalization leads to urbanization. This raises demand for housing, shopping centers, offices etc. the land is diverted from good grains to construction. Also due high income in cash crops now farmers are diverting their land for Cash crops like Sugarcane, Tobacco etc.
- 6. Corporate Farming / Contract Farming :**Corporate farming is a term used to describe companies that own or influence farms and agricultural practices on a large scale. This includes not only corporate ownership of farms and selling of agricultural products, but also the roles of these companies in influencing agricultural education, research, and public policy through funding initiatives and lobbying efforts. The Corporate Farming cover the entire chain of agriculture related business. This would include supply of inputs, food processing, storage, transport, distribution, marketing , advertising, and retail sales also. Monsoanto, Cargill and Tata groups are the major corporations in corporate farming in India.
- 7. Contract Farming :**Contract farming involves agricultural production being carried out on the basis of an agreement between the buyer and farm producers.Sometimes it involves the buyer specifying the quality required and the price, with the farmer agreeing to deliver at a future date.The farmer undertakes to supply agreed quantities of a crop or livestock product, based on the quality standards and delivery requirements of the purchaser. In return, the buyer, usually a company, agrees to buy the product, often at a price that is established in advance. The company often also agrees to support the farmer through, e.g., supplying inputs, assisting with land preparation, providing production advice and transporting produce to its premises. At present several companies like Hindustan Uniliver, Pepsico, ITC, Cargill etc. are engaged in contract farming.

Corporate and contract farming are providing good opportunities to farmers for ensure income and market.

- 8. Farmers Suicides :**In 2014 there 16632 suicides committed by farmers. Maximum number of suicides have occurred in Maharashtra. Farmers committed suicides because of government fails to provide timely debt and compensation. Some farmers don't have won land for farming thus due to unemployment they also committed subside.

Unit II

Q.1 What is ecology? Explain structure, functions of ecosystem?

- The word ecology is derived from the Greek words “oikos” meaning “house” ,and ‘logy” or the study of ecology is thus the scientific study of the relationships between organisms and their environment [or “Biology in context”] each other [same of other definitions include the following.]

1 “The study of the interrelationships of organisms with their environment and each other,”

2 “The economy of nature”

3 “The biology of ecosystems”,

(The hierarchical structure of ecological system are studied in terms of:-)

- The organism- i.e, the fundamental unit of ecology No smaller unit in biology has an independent life in the environment .
- The population- i.e, a group of individuals of a single species inhabiting a specific area (or all the individuals of a given species)
- The community – i-e the association of interacting species living in a particular area.
- The ecosystem- i.e the biological community plus all of the labiotic factors influencing that community.
- The biosphere – i.e the aggregation of all ecosystems (the sum of all organisms of the earth and there environment) the living zone of the planet .

❖ Ecosystem :-

Definition :- an ecosystem is a basic structural and functional unit of ecology .it is a very complexentity with many interactive component. It can be defined as:-

“A system of complex interaction of populations between themselves and with their environment “

Ecosystem are the basic unit of nature on the face of the earth (Tanslcy , 1955)

Structure of ecosystems:- ecosystem consist of Biotic and Abiotic factors

❖ Abiotic factors:-

The non-living components of an ecosystem are the amount of the water, the various inorganic substances and organic compounds, and climatic conditions such as rainfall and temperature, which depend on geographical conditions and location which is also related to the amount of sunlight.

❖ Biotic factors:-

The living organisms in an ecosystem are inseparable from their habitat. The living component of plant life ranges from extremely small bacteria, which live in air, water and soil ,algae which live in fresh and salt water to the terrestrial plants which range from grasses and herbs that grow after the monsoon every year, to the giant long – lived trees of the forest.

Biotic and abiotic factors vary both be tween and with in ecosystems.

Abiotic components

Biotic components

Function of ecosystem:-

1. Ecosystem provide stability:- ecosystem are often. Characterized by one or more equilibrium states an equilibrium state is a mildly fluctuating relatively stable set of conditions that maintain a population or nutrient exchange at specific levels.
2. Ecosystem regulate change and stability:- multiple stable state characterize most ecosystem. If disturbance occur from either internal or external source which tend to drive an ecosystem away from its current equilibrium state, that the ecosystem regulatory feedback mechanisms work to maintain the current state, or to bring the ecosystem
3. Ecosystem maintain biomes at different scale:- Ecosystem can be small or large our entire planet is covered with a variety of different sometimes overlapping and often interdependent ecosystems. Major global ecosystems are referred to as biomes.
4. Ecosystem deal with disturbances:- an addition to the relatively predictable and flows of ecosystem cycles, less frequent predictable external disturbances occur (e.g lightning induced fires sweep the a forest or grassland a volcanic erupt spews tons of materials into the atmosphere desert riverbed is flooded)
5. Ecosystem dynamic provide life support:- It is the adaptive capacities of ecosystem have provided both the stability equilibrium range of diversity an earth .
6. Ecosystem are connected to basic belief values:- There are also many ecosystem services are thought to have intrinsic value moral, ethical or aesthetic reasons.

Q.2 What is environmental degradation? Explain its causes and types?

- Definition:- environmental degradation is defined as a process where in the natural environment of the planet is degenerated to such an extent that the biodiversity and the general health of the planet is subjected to drastic reduction. In other words, this phenomenon can be defined as deterioration of the earth's natural surrounding as a result of excessive exploitation of the available resources.

❖ Types of environment degradation

Types of environment degradation include :-

- I. Soil erosion
- II. Soil salination
- III. Desertification
- IV. Deforestation
- V. Bush encroachment
- VI. Biodiversity loss and
- VII. Pollution

- ❖ Soil erosion :- soil erosion is a gradual wearing away of soil by either of soil by either physical breakdown or chemical solution which is then transported away by means of water, wind or ice to another location. Soil erosion results from the ways that the people use the land. Additionally many land owners cut down trees to create space in which to plant crops and raise animals which eventually can lead to soil erosion.

- ❖ Soil salination:- this is a type of environment degradation that is particularly common in naturally dry areas that under irrigation and do not allow for any fallow periods for the land to recover. The irrigation causes the water

table level to rise bringing natural salt to the surface. The final result is that the soil are too salty for plants to be able to grow in them and the degraded land has to be abandoned.

- ❖ Desertification:- desertification occurs when productive deserts as a result of poor land management. This generally occurs in semi-arid area.
- ❖ Deforestation:- this is the permanent destruction of indigenous forests and wood-lands which results in a loss of natural resources as well as a protective barriers for topsoil.
- ❖ Bush encroachment:- bush encroachment happens where woody vegetation gets so thick that it threatens farming lands. Bush encroachment happens because woody vegetation and grasses have different growth rates leading woody vegetation to take over and dominate a piece of land. This means that grasses are heavily eaten but the trees which are usually controlled by fires, continue to grow.
- ❖ Loss of biodiversity:- loss of biodiversity is a reduction in the variety of plant and animal species. In areas where environmental degradation has occurred there is often a loss of biodiversity as a result of the disruption to the ecosystem. The biodiversity of an area can decrease as a result of pollution, poaching, expanding agriculture and urbanization.
- ❖ Causes of environmental degradation

Root causes include poverty, poor government policies, foreign debt and land tenure

- I. Inappropriate land use:- can lead to soil degradation. Bad farming techniques are often responsible for land degradation. Trailing fields base, or ploughing them up and down the sides of a hill can cause severe soil erosion. When it rains heavily as the soil has nothing keeping it in place. Sometimes land owner make changes in the way they use the land more productive, but often.
- II. Over cultivation:- over cultivation happens when farmer does not allow a piece of land to recover in between plantings, exhausting the soil left unchecked this can eventually lead to land degradation as the land is being used in a way which is unsustainable.

III. Overgrazing :- is when more animals than a piece of land can support are allowed to graze in that area. This can cause serious damage to the land. When too many animals are allowed to graze on a piece of land act the plants that hold the soil in place.

IV. Pollution:- is also an important factor in causing environmental degradation soil can be damaged as a result of waste product and pollutants being deposited and left in it when rubbish from factories, mines and household are dumped in the natural environment it pollutes the land and leaves its toxics within the soil.

V. Poverty:- is a major contributing factor to land degradation as it forces millions of people to destroy the

Module 4 and 5 Foundation course-I

Q1. What is stress and what are the sources, types and causes of stress?

Stress may be defined as a state of imbalance arising due to excessive psychological or physiological pressure on a person. If it is continued for long time it may bring psychological changes affecting health and functioning. In simple words it is negative feeling and emotions that are generated in us.

Sources of stress:

- i. **Pressure:**It can be expectations or demand . It results when person feel that he must work harder, faster and do more such as meeting a deadline or doing a particular amount of work in a given period of time. E.g *Marketing professionals have to act quickly and efficiently and are under pressure to increase sale.*
- ii. **Uncontrollability:**Some events are uncontrollable and lead to stress. Those are:
 - *Death of those who are emotionally attached to us.*
 - *Loss of job and being laid off suddenly.*
 - *Accidents or any major incurable illness.*
 - *Too sensitiveness toward everything.*
- iii. **Frustration :**It is the situation in which a person cannot reach to the goal. Frustration arises when we want to have something and we do not get it. We are not able to satisfy our needs and motives.
- iv. **Conflict:**It is an unavoidable aspect of our life. It is the situation in which two or more unsuited motivations or behavioral wishes compete for expression.

Types of stress:

Stress can be broadly divided as positive and negative stress. Stress is positive when the situation offers an opportunity to gain something. Stress is negative when a person faces social, physical, organizational and emotional problems.

1. **Distress:**It is mostly referred to type of stress, having negative effects. It creates feelings of discomfort. It has two types namely Acute and Chronic. Acute stress disappears quickly while chronic stress exists for long time.
2. **Eustress:**It is healthy stress which gives feeling of fulfillment. It is short term stress which gives strength. E.g *winning any competition, marriage, buying new home.*
3. **Hyper stress:**When a person pushed beyond what he or she handle, they will experience what we called hyper stress. It is caused due to overwork. E.g *Share broker, Working mothers have this stress.*

4. **Hypostress:**It is opposite of hyperstress. It occurs when an individual is bored or unchallenged. People always feel restless when have this stress.

Causes of Stress

1. **Individual difference:**All people are not same, they have different nature, attitude, ideas, and interest etc. so they cannot accommodate with others easily so conflict arises resulting into stress.
2. **Clashes of values:**The value difference also causes stress. For example the employer and workers clash with each other because their value system is different.
3. **Corruption:**Sometimes demand for money from the government officials or any other concern to get work accomplished creates a stress in the mind of an individual. They get frustrated.
4. **Social change:**The conflict between old and new tradition or culture. Or between east or west also creates stress sometimes.
5. **Financial problems:** It is the major cause of stress. An individual not having sufficient money or finance to fulfill his need is always stressed. Debtors from whom money is borrowed may trouble and create stress.
6. **Life change:**The death of loved ones or starting a new business or job may create a stress often. It may be psychological or emotional.
7. **Sexual harassment:** Sexual harassment like ragging, teasing at work place or in the public may create a stress among women.

Q.3. ROLE OF VALUES IN THE INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT

Values refer to moral and social norms that are essentially desirable for the wellbeing of an individual, group or a society. Some of the important basic human values are Truth and honesty, Justice, Kindness, Patriotism, Respect for others, Excellence, Cooperation etc.

Importance of Value

- i. **Personality development :**The values develop the overall personality of an individual. It is said that values are not inborn. A person develops values through learning, observation and social interaction. Even values are learn from parents, religion, teachers, etc. such values help you to develop yourself intellectually as well socially which are the requirements of good personality.
- ii. **Reflection of character :**A character of a person is reflected by the values he has. Behavior formation in fact is based on the value education. Albert Einstein says “Try not to become a man of success, but rather a man of value”

- iii. **Brings respect:** Values bring respect in the society. A person whose behavior is guided with values performs good deeds in the society, and so respected in the society. For example mother Teresa is respected worldwide, because values she had of human kindness and compassion for the poor.
- iv. **Facilitates regional cooperation:** Human values such as cooperation and tolerance can help to facilitate regional cooperation. States of any nation is the best of example of it.
- v. **Develops positive attitude:** Values develop positive attitude towards life, work and the society. It helps to being successful through right way to go and proper direction.
- vi. **Generates love, peace :** It generates love, happiness in the society. They create spirit of togetherness. Conflicts can be solved though mutual understanding and as such there can be love, peace and happiness.

Q Violence and Aggregation and its measures:

It is believed that being animal violence is inherited in us. It may be the primary human characteristics. Actually is shame and humiliation. The use of violence often is a source of pride and a defense of honor. Aggregation leads to violence and conflicts between different groups. Aggregation and violence are openly shown the public. E.g., use of Nuclear weapons in Japan.

Causes:

- Inequality or injustice done
- Ethnic differences
- Regional imbalances
- Lack of identity in particular state or nation
- Financial crisis
- Politically created difference among various groups.

Q.4. What is conflict and why does it arise?

When an individual is not in a position what to accept or reject or what to do or not, he is in **conflict**. It may be internal or external. It leads to stress and frustration. There is some kind of conflicts. **Conflict may be intrapersonal (within) or interpersonal while interacting with others.**

- i. **Approach-Approach conflict:** In this situation an individual is equally attracted toward two alternatives. Here choice becomes difficult. Suppose an individual has to go for picnic and on the same day there is a marriage of his best friend then he is approach and approach conflict. It can only be solved by making right and firm decision.

- ii. **Avoidance-avoidance conflict:** A situation in which an individual faces two unattractive alternatives. This type of conflict takes place when an individual has to make a choice between two unattractive. It is like a choice between devil and the deep sea. It's a great conflicting situation.
- iii. **Approach-Avoidance conflict:** These are the choices between something positive, say going out to a party that has negative by getting in crowd. Means enjoyment is wanted but without crowd how it is not possible. This kind of conflict is known as Approach-Avoidance conflict.

Style of responding conflict in society:

1. **Accommodation:** In this style an individual demonstrated low concern for the self and high concern for others. In Japan this is more preferred to get away of conflict.
2. **Competing:** Here an individual demonstrated high concern for self and low concern for others.
3. **Compromising:** Here an individual shows moderate concern for self and others. It is more realistic approach for handling conflict.
4. **Withdrawing:** Here an individual runs away from the conflict situation. It is better to take out oneself from the situation where conflict arises. It is the best way of getting stress free.
5. **Collaborating:** Here an individual shows high concern for self as well as for others. It is the good way of managing stress.
6. **Cooperation:** It is the essence of nation. When people work together with cooperation they then the conflicts gets reduced.

Q What is Socialization and its agencies?

Socialization is very important process which makes a human being a social animal. It is an important process in an individual life. At birth a human being is an biological organism, slowly and gradually when he is in contact with others, he becomes social animal. **It is the process of transmission culture where by individual learn the rules and practices of social group.**

Agents of it:

Family:

Family is an important agency of socialization. The parents are the first agent of the child. Child learn so many things from family. Father, mother, siblings play an important role in the training of the child. Child gets love, affection from the family and he learns to give the same to others.

Educational institution:

School as a part of educational institution plays a very important role in imparting basic education to the child. The nursery school teacher is very effective agent of the child. The child is molded in school environment. It learns languages, basic calculations, science and other subject with the help of the teachers

Peer group:

An individual needs the company of his own age group. One also learns a lot from her age group. The peer group give a psychological security to the people. It is the group where he becomes more social and lives in miniature social classes.

Society:

Society includes community members having same kind of culture and tradition. Society shape individual accordingly.

Religion:

Religion help child to learn good values. They change their personality by teaching them some moral education needed for the mankind. Every religion has values to be implemented to live in integrity. Thus is it is more impressive kind of agent inn socialization.

Mass media:

Mass Medias in the form of news papers, magazines, T.V etc, are the effective agents of socialization. They help in spreading right kind of knowledge to the people. Today they are most active agents of socialization due to various of mode of communications have come up.

Violence and Aggregation and its measures:

It is believed that being animal violence is inherited in us. It may be the primary human characteristics. Actually is shame and humiliation. The use of violence often is a source of pride and a defense of honor. Aggregation leads to violence and conflicts between different groups. Aggregation and violence are openly shown the public. E.g., use of Nuclear weapons in Japan.

Q Efforts towards communal harmony and peace:

Prof. Karbhari Bhalchandra

- Co-operation should be taught to the children from the beginning.
- Aggressive and violent actions must be punished severely so that they are no repeated
- Good films, TV programmers which try to bring about unity should be encouraged. Violence showing and controversial issues should be banned.
- NGO's can play an important role taking up various projects which would reduce the distance and improve healthy relations'.
- Man should be humble enough.
- Difference in opinions between two groups should be tackled with good conversation and mutual understanding.
- Value based education should be provided to the children so that everyone respect each one.
- College youth must be involved in the activities like NSS, NCC and many social activities to get near society

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- NGO's can play an important role taking up various projects which would reduce the distance and improve healthy relations'.
- Man should be humble enough.
- Difference in opinions between two groups should be tackled with good conversation and mutual understanding.
- Value based education should be provided to the children so that everyone respect each one.
- College youth must be involved in the activities like NSS, NCC and many social activities to get near society.

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