THE STUDY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES: A STEP TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

India is a culturally rich and a diverse country. Along with the rich heritage, India is at the same time on the forefront of development and technological advancements. This had led to some problems which are listed below. Only the main ten problems are collaborated. India is an agricultural country majority of India is still in villages. But technological advancement has led to industrialization which has in turn led to urbanization. Industrial waste has major role to play in increase in pollution and wastage dump in rivers and oceans. This has led to environment pollution.

There are multiple problems that a country like India faces because of its inherent societal setting. Listed below are same of these problems.

Following are the Main Social Problems in Current Scenario

1. Poverty – Though developing nation, India still struggles with poverty. Due to urbanization, the society has migrated from rural areas to urban cities. This has created a cut throat competition for jobs. Jobless people stay in poverty. In rural areas there is a severe problem of poverty which exacerbates in healthcare, basic facilities such as electricity and education. Poverty is a condition of lack of basic resources to the individual like of food shelter, adequate living conditions, education etc.Poverty is the absence of subsequent minimal (resource as) requirement of an individual to lead on average life.India ranks among the top few countries on the poverty index. A large part of population in India lives below poverty live margin.

2.Caste discrimination – Since several hundreds of years, India faces a problem of caste-ism. People are discriminated on the basis of caste, religion. Government tried to address this problem by giving reservation to the so called lower castes which has helped improve the living conditions.

3.Unemployment - Individual who have the capabilities and the will to work but do not have opportunities come under the condition of unemployment. When an individual is not able to get a job due to competition in the field, it is an individual problem but when majority of youth in a village is not able to get job, even after being educated, it is a social problem.

4.Overpopulation :- Overpopulation is a social problem
There is a major serge in population leading to deficiency of basic needs. India is the most populated country in the world. This social problem leads to other problems like poverty, slums, unemployment to name some. India is a dowry populated country. We have a limited amount of resources but the demand for these resources is increasing ten fold due to the increase in population. Lack of education in women, poor knowledge of birth control, the need for a male child/heir for the family are the contributing factors to the rempont increase in population. This rapid increase in population is causing problems like unemployment, poverty , slums, inadequate health etc. Even though India enjoys a demographic dividend and India is a very young country, India faces a lot of problem because of over population. The resources are never enough and that increased a lot of unhealthy competition.

5.Child labour :- Children below the age of 14 when forced to work in labour inter vide industry, is known as child labour. Children are not given education opportunity and are forced to work in industries for financial gain.
6.Dowry :- When the family of a girl is asked for money gifts, favour s or any material thing as a requisite for marriage wedding is considered as dowry. It is an existing problem form age-old India. It also leads several women committing suicides are being killed by her laws.

7.Disability rights :- Individuals who are physically or mentally disabled are not treated as equal or are socially excluded leading to several hardship in their life.

8. Crimes against women :- India as a country of faces several crimes against women. Rape, sexual exploitation, gender pay gap, trafficking, dowry deaths, inequality, child marriage are to name a few.

9. Caste system :- Individuals are divided in the society by the caste that they are born into. Ancient India had categorized society into Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras. In modern India, catism is a crime, yet it is prevelant in many rural and urban areas.

10. Pollution – Climate change and pollution are a real threat to the society. Pollution can be air, water, soil, food, noise.

11. Mental health :- Mental health is still a taboo in India.

12. Unstable political structure - Democracy gives right to an individual to change or elect their govt. every 6 years through election. The election process even though is a way to correct the wrongs also cause sustainability in govt. whenever a govt. causes to term for 5 years, works for the betterment of individuals/country, the change in it causes sustainability losing of time and loss of money and resources.

13. Pollution - With the increasing people in the country, pollution has increased. Pollution has caused in poor health of the society. Air-Borne and water-Borne diseases are a common story of every household today. Cities like Delhi is unable to have clear air for breathing. Dumping of waste has led to unclean water for consumption.

14.Gender inequality - Men and women are not treated equally in our country. The presence of third gender is not even acknowledged. Gender inequality has led to to various problems like workplace bio, gender pay gap, dowry deaths, rape, trafficking, sexual exploitation, force marriages.

15. Digital divide – India has significantly advanced in technology. Urban areas are equipped with internet and other technological advancements where as rural population still faces a problems of resources.

16. Migration – It is typically observed that rural population migrates to urban cities. Similarly people belonging to cities either move to mediocrities or to developed countries to find more opportunities. This is not good for our villages who need the intellectual support and brain drain worsen the problem.

17. Gender bias – Even today, one can observe that we live in a patriarchal society. Starting from birth, society has shown preference towards male child over female child. Though reduced, female infanticide is not completely eradicated. Females are not given equal opportunity for education for work and they are left dependent on their fathers or husbands.

18. Mental health stigma – Even today in India, mental health is stigmatized there is still a taboo to visit a psychiatrist or even a psychologist. Thus many mental health issues remain unresolved. This needs to change and normalized.

19. Education – In a developing country like India, education and its importance is of extreme importance. The poor and under prevailed do not have access to good education and thus lead a life of poverty.

20. Health care infrastructure – Especially in rural India people face problems of not getting appropriate health care due to lack of resources, equipment's and technological advancements.

21. Marginalization of minorities – Minorities including transgender or different reseal orientation leads to biases and stereotyping. They find it very difficult to get jobs, buy houses etc. and are marginalized.

22. Joint family and Nuclear family – Traditionally India believes in the benefit of a joint family. While joint family has significant benefits, it has its share of problems. Not everyone is given equal value. Especially the elders in the family try to influence the decisions or dominate, which in today's world can create rift in families. The head of the family mostly tries to decide everything for the members of the family which majority of the people do not tolerate. This is a very complex problem.

23. Stereotyping – This is a peculiar problem which Indian society faces. It is very easy to stereotype a modern woman wearing parts as ambitious, gives less attention to family, disrespect elders etc. Similarly, it is very common to stereotype a woman dressed in a saree as very traditional, homely, less educated, orthodox etc.

24. Gender-bias – Even before birth, male child is preferred over female child. Female foeticide is a horrible phenomenon that our society has and technology has worsened it. Traditionally females are looked down upon as a weaker sex, dependent and capable to manage only the household. This to change with education & exposure.

25. Marginalization – Unmarried females, widows are marginalized and treated differently in festivals and social functions. This is not an inclusive environment. Students who fate ordinary in school, not good in activity are also marginalized and mess out on opportunities.

26. Digitization leading to isolation – This is a peculiar problem where everyone is so attached to the gadgets especially mobile phones that they are getting isolated and lose personal touch with the people around them. This is a major cause of depression and loneliness. A lot of awareness needs to be created for the hazards of tech gadgets.

27. Corruption - deeply rooted in Indian politics, since independence there is this ruthless play of power and to be in a powerful position, money or kickbacks are used to win. A common example that one observes is during election. During canvassing, the leaders and their subordinates go in different slum areas, meet people and offer them various temptations and ask for their votes. They distribute money and other things for votes. This money that they are using has come from a place where he has done a favoured on someone, eg. an illegal drug dealer who does not get caught caused has bribed this politician. Now because of this bribe, the society suffers from drug problem. Thus corruption is not a one dimension problem but a multi dimensional problem which attacks the basic foundation of a country.Lack of resources and divide between haves and have not tempt people to use unfair means to get what they want. This is a huge problem as people forget ethics and easily give in to temptations and easy money. This kills the standard and is a set back for meritocracy.

Everybody in the chain gets habituated to bribe and do not think that this actually severely harms a country from his thin.

Such corruption can be widely seen in various fields. Another example is, a chain of restaurants actually sponsors the website of "Food and drug Association" Which is responsible for quality check of food ingredients. Now because of the sponsorship of website (a favour) they approve of all the food items prepared in this restaurant. This is ministering the public.

Another example is pharmacy company. A pharmacy company gives humans kickbacks or gifts such as foreign tours and travels for doctors of a particular hospital. In return the doctors will prescribe medicines from that pharmacy company. This is an example of a very mild form of corruption but corruption can go out of hand and weaker a country's defence and security system, health of the people in the society and many other things.

Another example of corruption is favoring a candidate for job over other candidates in-spite of all qualifications and capability. This can happen when the authorities want to create a lobby. During interviews they favour a candidate who is expected to be more 'Loyal' to the authorities later on. Because of such corruption, high quality standard cannot be maintained. A less capable person joins the institute and the more capable person gets an unfair treatment.
 Thus there are endless problems that can be created because of deep rooted corruption.

Corruption threatens the foundation of democracy. Democracy gives the right to the people in our country to select and elect the govt. of their town, state and country every 5 years. This concept of election gives the people a chance after every 5 years to have their choice, to correct the wrongs and to elect a government that would benefit them. Eater to their development and is people eccentric.

But corruption hinders the path of progress. Politicians for their selfish gains, there the poor and innocent through money and greed to beg their votes. The right to vote is an individual choice and yet when that gets influenced, causes the wrong govt. to be elected at times.Groups of the society are also given fakes hopes of reservation in jobs and education, false hope of free food, water, electricity, reduction in prices of basic commodities to get votes.

While forming the govt. as well, political leaders buy their seats with money and financial exchange. Which leads to the less deserving candidate to get the position.

Corruption in politics leads to unstable govt. for example the current scenario in Maharashtra the past 5 years have been a turmoil of leading parties forming their govt. and choosing their chief Minister. The decisions even though have been made for political gains, corruption and financial gains have been a leading factor for this stability. The nation is prepping for the national elections and the political parties have already started giving handouts and extorting money from the rich for the elections to get a favourable result.

Corruption is also seen in politics where politicians bribe the bureaucracy to do their dirty deeds. Uneducated and underlining candidates get elected due to misuse of money and riches.The demand or entortion of money are any other financial aid in exchange of any govt. service or political gain is called as corruption. Political parties to gain votes give money or expensive goods to people of a area which influences their votes and attack the foundation of democracy. Several govt. officials ask for money or favour s to do their jobs ; pass a file or give signatures. Corruption causes individuals to lose faith in govt and this also leads to increase in crime rate.

Solution
➢ Having a transparent bureaucracy and govt.
➢ Working for the people throughout the years instead of just before elections to be re-elected.
➢ Robust legal measures to report and to punish these asking or giving bribes.
➢ Strict decline by the people of the country to any politicians or govt. official asking or giving money and fad ours.

Required research to solve the social problems of India
Research is a systematic and a scientific way of approaching a problem and addressing an issue. It is a methodical approach with complete objectivity and negligible subdirectory. Many a time because of our conditioning, we have biases or perceptions which might be at an unconscious level. These biases make us do certain assumptions and make us not understand the real problems. Research helps us get rid of such assumptions and biases and tears on the objectively of the of problem.

In India there could be several biases and stereotypes which does not allow us to have a true picture of an issue. Technology education of a family as the young boy in the family has the young by in the family has gotten a decent job in a IT company. But does this job solves all the problems of the family ? what are the various scenarios that could be at the family front? If the management wants to do something for the employees, unless they do a systematic research, they cannot do much for the employees.

Through research, can find out the social condition of the household , the stress levels that the employees might be having the gender biases that we keep talking about how do the female employees are wing at home, how supportive and conductive the environment is. etc all these important insights one can get through systematic research.

Societal structure responsible for these problems
➢ Our society is divided on various grounds like rich-poor educated illiterate, male-female, rural-urban caste etc.
➢ The gap between different categories of classification in increasing day-by-day
➢ Rich is be coming richer and poor is becoming poorer, leading to accountation of wealth in the hands of few.
➢ The educated people treat the illiterates with disrespect get better opportunity of work and hence move higher in the economic ladder.
➢ Gender discrimination is causing the women and the third gender to be exploited.
➢ People living in rural areas, being influenced by the urban gains, migrate and lose their livelihoods.
➢ Caste system is still being followed by the rigid stubborn upper caste of several urban and rural villages leading to exploitation of women, unequal treatment of people.
➢ The societal structure keeps charging and cooling but not all change is good. The gap in society is creating new social problems and elevating the already existing ones.

Farmers problems and strategy to improve the stratus
Agriculture is the backbone of our country. Around 70-80% of our population is involved in agriculture. It is the primary sector of India.Yet the farmers are in poor condition in the society. Agriculture being a weather dependent occupation, faces extensive loss due to the unpredictable nature.Farmers in our country are struggling with receiving proper price for their produce, getting adequate produce, soil conditions, unpredictable rains lack of

support from banks and govt. corruption in govt. policies and the serious debt cycle. Even of many places, farmers are forced to sell their land for urbanization.

Strategies and Plans
➢ Proper govt. support and subsidies by the govt. to less on the burden (economic) of the farmers.
➢ Insurance and financial aids at times of unpredictable rains or lack of growth due to unfavourable condition.
➢ Making the farming process technologically advanced in order to decrease the dependency on nature.
➢ Fixing basic prices of farm commodities to reduce the exploitation of farmers.
➢ Providing scientific help to understand the soil quality and conditions and to harvest accordingly for better gains.
➢ Banks to provide flexible loans and financial support in order to ease the repayment of debt.
➢ Decreasing the loan from 'saokars' and 'seths', to lessen the burden of high interest rate.
➢ Strict action and laws for those exploiting the farmers and their families sell their lands.

Role of NGO's
➢ Non govt. organizations are the support for the society when and where the govt. is either lacking or has inadequate resources to provide help.
➢ Quick and effective action from the NGO has led to decrease in no. of farmers suicide.
➢ NGO's provide financial aid to farmers and are understanding and flexible for returns as well.
➢ NGOs create awareness among the rural areas on the farming conditions and educate the farmers for better growth in their farms.
➢ At times, NGOs also appeal to the banks and govt. to bring in new policies for the farmers or to close the loans of farmers.
➢ NGOs are the support system for farmers and they help in reducing the exploitation faced by them.

CONCLUSION
India is a diverse country where individual like different color pallet-es live together in harmony. There are several issues which are a concern in our country and these can be managed by group efforts. To find solutions to the problems faced by our nation it is important to first find the causes responsible for them.Social problem is any social behaviour or concern that deviates from social norms and affects a majority of population in the society. A social problem is a concern a large number of people in the society, which can be solved or managed by cumulative effort.

India got independence from the British colonization around 76 year age yet as a country it is shackled by several social problems which is causing a hindrance in its development.

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