

MAIN SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF INDIA IN CURRENT SCENARIO

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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. Environment and climate change is mainly concern in Indian society. 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. 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. Since several hundreds of years, India faces a problem of casteism. 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. India has significantly advanced in technology. Urban areas are equipped with internet and other technological advancements where as rural population still faces a problem of resources.

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

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 foeticide is not completely eradicated. Females are not given equal opportunity for education for work and they are left dependent on their fathers or husbands.

Mental health stigma 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.

Education in a developing country like India, education and its importance are of extreme importance. The poor and under privileged do not have access to good education and thus lead a life of poverty. Health care infrastructure in rural India people face problems of not getting appropriate health care due to lack of resources, equipments and technological advancements.

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

STRATEGY AND STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

There are multiple problems that a country like India faces because of its inherent societal setting. 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. Stereotyping 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, disrespects elders etc. Similarly, it is very common to stereotype a woman dressed in a saree as very traditional, homely, less educated, orthodox etc.

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 and exposure.

Marginalization of unmarried females, widows are marginalized and treated differently in festivals and social functions. This is not an inclusive environment. Students who face ordinary in school, not good in activity are also marginalized and miss out on opportunities. Overpopulation 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. Corruption of resources and divide between haves and have nots 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 setback for meritocracy. Digitization leading to isolation 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.

THE INVOLVEMENT OF CORRUPTION IN POLITICS

Corruption is 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 favor on someone, eg. an illegal drug dealer who does not get caught because he 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. 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 favor) they approve of all the food items prepared in this restaurant. This is misleading the public.

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 favors 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.

THE ROLE OF RESEARCH TO ELIMINATE 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. 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 bias and tears on the objectivity 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.

India is known for its varied cuisines, variety of food and also vegetarianism. If this a hype, an exaggeration. If this is true, how can one address the problem. As a lay man one can try different things such as reduce food quantity, avoid sugars increase protein etc. But are these suggestions scientifically proven. There are doctors who go the conventional way give medicine add insulin later on and still after a few years diabetes has an effect on kidneys, heart, eyes etc. or there could be research oriented doctors who actually carry out research. Recently research has proved that diabetes

can be reversed. This has entirely changed the paradigm of diabetes. Earlier diabetes was conductive, non-reversible. One had to carry that tag for life. But some doctors have developed a program for diabetes, through research they have proved that diabetes can be reversed through lifestyle modification. This was possible through research and through understanding what diabetes really is. Is it that a hormonal disease of why is it caused in the first place. through such research, the social problem that has made our country unhealthy can become healthy again.

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.

Through research, they 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.

THE VARIOUS SCHEMES AND PLANS TO ENHANCE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL STATUS OF PEOPLE IN MARGINAL STRATA

Since independence that is 1947, govt. of India has adopted various programs, schemes and plans to enhance the social and economic status of people in marginal strata. Initially, it started with “Chota Pariwar – Sukhi Pariwar” a mission to educate the people to have smaller families. Even today in govt. jobs to avail benefits and promotions, one has to prove that the family does not have more than two children. If is mandatory so that the economic status of the family improves. Another govt. social initiative was ‘Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao’ – This was again a mission or a first step towards development that the girl child should be given equal opportunities, so that she can become a productive member of the work force and improve her financial condition an also uplift her family. This change of mindset hears absolutely necessary.

A third initiative for the transgender community a historic judgement by the supreme court of decriminalization of transgenders. Activists such as Gauri Sawant has played a major role in taking the first step towards change. Earlier the transgenders were not given an identity card, pan card, no jobs, no education, no exposure to the regular world. Now human rights one applied to them. Now the powerful section of that society holds responsibility to legally provide reasons of annulling the marriage.

A very big example of govt. intervention for the marginalized community is reservation on the basis of caste and applying creamy layer category to it. This initiative has helped the marginalized communities especially the Dalit community to get a fair advantage of the facing the atrocities for generations. This has significantly imported the financial economical and social status of people in marginal strata.

STRATEGY, PLANS AND ROLE OF NGOS TO ELIMINATE THE FARMERS PROBLEMS

India is primarily an agricultural country. 80% of the Indian population resides in India. The farmers primarily depend on the natural weather conditions to cultivate crops. Natural climatic conditions are not uniform. Because of urbanization, Industrialization there is shortage of rainfall, sometimes there is excess rainfall at the wrong time. All these climate conditions and causing economic crises for the farmers.

They have to take loans from the govt. for the next crop. The continued climate crises do not allow the farmers to make a livelihood and we see witness farmers suicide. This is a very painful situation. Govt. is helping from their capacities, but that is not sufficient.

MANY NON GOVT. ORGANIZATIONS ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM AND TRYING TO HELP OUT THE FARMERS

1. Education about the crop, seeds, scientific methods of farming drip irrigation etc.
2. Right equipment – To reduce the intensive labour, helping the farmers with modern machinery, equipment.
3. Technology training – Helping the farmers use appropriate apps which will help them stay up to date.
4. Storing facilities – Because of the unpredictable climate the crop has to be stored properly so that it does not spoil due to unexpected rains etc.

5. Direct connect to markets – These NGOs help the farmers to connect with the wholesale buyers and also the retail markets where they can sell their produce.
6. Educating about the pricing – The farmers are unaware of what is happening in the markets, thus the NGOs act as a link
7. Connecting with the farmer
8. Community to share resources

CONCLUSION

It is very difficult to handle everything single handedly alone these NGOs help in connecting other farmers and empowering a farmer's community so that they can take help of other farmers and resources such as tractors equipment etc.

Other than the nature and the climatic conditions a major role that is at play in the economic conditions of the farmer is the knowledge and upgraded methods of use of technology. They need support in that aspect as their exposure is very limited. NGOs play a big role in providing that support.

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