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## **The social problems in India and their solutions**

**Gayatri Sunkad**

Department of Political Science, Shri Kalidas Degree College, Badami, Karnataka, India

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### **Abstract**

As society becomes, more and more complex, the innumerable managerial conflicts, some times individuals and organizations, and push them towards exploitation. These conflicts get expressed and problems of that time. These are some social problems which are the product of modernity.

The societies of developing countries like India are affected with many problems. For e.g. excessive population, poverty, unemployment, beggary, juvenile delinquency, crimes, problems of child labor, crimes, problems off child labor, corruption, exploitation of women, dowry harassment, disturbed youth etc.

The social problems in India are gaining importance as much as economic problems. But the economic problems are only hindrances in the economic progress of the nation. The social problems totally hindrances the all-round progress of the nation.

There is a slogan in the English language'' Every problem comes with solution''. So for the sake of the nation, we should try to find out the solutions of the problem.

**Keywords:** poverty, child labor, unemployment, beggary, crimes, corruption, etc.

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### **Introduction**

The social problems are not restricted to any community. These problems are can be seen in any society and they are the also the causes for thee backwardness of the nation. According to the great Philosopher Aristotle'' Man is a social animal'' So every time he wants to mingle in the society. So naturally there are clashes, and conflicts in the social life.

Some social problems are also considered to the economic problems like poverty. The problems like unemployment, illiteracy, beggary, juvenile delinquency, are not only the social problems, they also some time becomes the hurdles for the progress of the nation.

So to achieve the development of the nation, there is not only necessary off the analyzing the problems, to find out the solutions to the problems is also important.

Now let us deals with some main social problems in India.

**Methodology: Methods for studying Social problems in India**  
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**Article shared by Smrutisikha**

**Three methods have mainly been used in studying social problems**

1. Case study method
2. The social survey method
3. The multiple factor method

**The case study method:** The case study is a complete, detailed account of an event, situation, or development. This method is qualitative instead off quantitative. It analysis the social process involved in the development of a social problem as well as in the casual analysis. It focuses on the sequence of events, motivations of persons, a social influence affecting persons and social

relations. For collecting information, it depends on both primary and secondary sources like documents letters and newspapers.

Depending on the nature of the social problem, the case study can be used to study a sub culture of deviants such as that of organized criminals, black marketers, smugglers, drug addicts, the organization off personality or the modes of relations in an institution, such as prison.

In analyzing the causes of a social problem, the case study method is a qualitative procedure which seeks to formulate generalizations about the development of problem behavior.

**The Social Survey method:** The survey method does not necessarily start with a hypothesis. It can end in developing hypothesis or it may not all be concerned with hypothesis.

Questionnaires, schedules and interviews are the systematic ways of controlling data under social controls. But these methods have their pitfalls too which are avoided by sociologists in all possible ways.

**The Multiple Factor method:** This method determines the between relationship between several factors and a social problem. Factors such as the nature of associations, social economic status, sub culture martial status, residential background, intra-family relations frustrations and inherited traits can be correlated positively or negatively with the social problem under investigation.

**Unemployment:** One of the major problems that is haunting the country's economic development and social structure is unemployment, backward and developing countries are already in its stranglehold. In India, this has become a serious problem.

Unemployment means inability to get work in spite of proper age, ability and interest. Those who are willing to work but are denied an opportunity to do so are called unemployed.

Different kinds of unemployment can be seen. They are semi unemployment, hidden unemployment, technical employment, intermittent unemployment, optional employment, of the educated and uneducated unemployment.

Shortage of qualified people, physical inability, over-population, mechanization, strikes and closures of factories are causes for unemployment.

Unemployment leads to poverty, ill-health, crimes, corruption, family disintegration, cheating, deception, robbery, prostitution etc.

**Solutions for to remove unemployment:** Suggestions to solve unemployment problem

[www.economicdiscussion.net>articles](http://www.economicdiscussion.net/articles)

#### 1. Article shared by Pooja Mehta

**Following are the suggestions to solve unemployment problem Change in Industrial technique:** Production technique should suit the needs and means of the country. It is essential that labor intensive technology should be encouraged in place of capital-intensive technology.

2. **Policy regarding seasonal unemployment:** Seasonal unemployment is found in agriculture sector and agro based industries.

#### To remove it

- a. Agriculture should have multiple cropping.
- b. Plantations, horticulture, dairying and animal husbandry should be encouraged,
- c. Cottage industries should be encouraged.
- i) **Change in education system:** Educational pattern should have completely changed. Students who have liking for higher studies should be admitted in colleges and universities. Emphasis should be given on vocational education. Qualified engineers should start their own small units.
- ii) **Expansion of Employment exchanges:** More employment exchanges should be opened. Information regarding employment opportunities should be given to people.
- iii) **More assistance to self-employed people:** Most people in India are self-employed. They are engaged in agriculture, trade, cottage and small-scale industries etc. These persons should be helped financially, providing raw materials and technical training.
- iv) **Full and more productive employment:** The main objective of
- v) country's policy should be to increase employment opportunities and productivity of labor. Government should adopt a policy that provides employment to all people.
- vi) **Increase in production:** To increase employment, it is essential to increase production, in agriculture and industrial sectors. Development of small and cottage industries should be encouraged.
- vii) **More importance to employment programmes:** In five year plans more importance should be given to employment. The programmes like irrigation, roads, flood control, power, agriculture, rural electrification can provide better employment to people.

viii) **High rate of capital formation:** The rate of capital formation in the country should be accelerated. Capital formation should be particularly which generate greater employment opportunities. Capital output ratio should be kept grow.

ix) **Industries in co-operative sector:** Industries in co-operative sector should be encouraged. Kerala Govt set up set up a textile mill covering 600 unemployed persons on co-operative basis. This is a novel approach to fight against employment.

x) **Decentralization of industrial activity:** Decentralization of industrial activity is necessary to reduce unemployment. If industrial activities are centralized at one place, there will be less employment opportunities in the under developed areas. So Govt, should adopt such policies which encourage decentralization of industrial activity.

xi) **Population control:** The growth of population should be checked in order to solve unemployment problem. Family planning programme should be implemented widely and effectively.

#### Illiteracy

In India illiteracy is a big problem. Poverty, migration, child labor, child marriage, assignment of responsibility of baby care to elderly children, lack of interest to give education to children are reasons for illiteracy. Education is important for national progress. In democracy everyone should understand one's duties and responsibilities. Thus, we can solve the problem of democracy.

There was only 12% literates in India at the time of independence. It has been enhanced to 66% in 2001. By 2011, it has increased to 74%. Still about 26% are illiterates.

#### Remedies

The both Central and State Governments had taken up many steps to eradicate this problem. Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan has been launched in 2001 to provide free education for children for the age of 6-14 years. It provides education to girls and physically challenged. In 1988 "National Literacy Mission" has also been established by the Government of India to make illiterates literates. "Sakshara Bharath" programme has been launched to eradicate illiteracy.

Recently through Article 21 of Our Constitution Right to Education 2009 has been guaranteed. Compulsory free education has been implemented for the children between 6 and 14 years.

#### Corruption

Corruption is one of the major problems of the public life of our nation. Practically it is rampant in every walk of life and at every level. Corruption means an inducement to do wrong by bribery or other unlawful means. It refers to improper and selfish exercise of power and influence attached to our public life. It is abuse of power for personal gains setting aside all rules and regulations. It is like an epidemic of public life.

Political corruption also leads to organized crimes. It may take shape of the white collared crime or public welfare offences. Even crimes like tax-evasion, hoarding, smuggling, misappropriation, fraud, violation of rules of foreign exchanges, professional misconduct come under corruption practices.

The level of corruption largely depends upon three aspects) Individual sense of values; ii) The set of socially accepted values as a whole; iii) the system of governance or administration. Bribery, nepotism, casteism, red-tapism – all come under corrupt practices.

**Remedies:** Mere cynical review of living with corruption does not improve the situation. Strong moral urge at individual as well as society level is needed to restrain corruption. May a time human weakness like selfishness, calculation of risk factors, personal gain do prompt the people to resort to corrupt practices. Lack of strict vigilance, and weak legal system give way for corruption. As, such, in order to eradicate corruption, strong political will as well as public support are essential. In other words, good political leadership, sound bureaucracy, and politically matured citizens with civic sense have to struggle jointly to control the menace of corruption. The offices of Lokpal, and Lok Ayukta too have got corrective utility to control corruption. Educational institutions, and Social leaders also have got their positive role in tackling these problems. Strict punitive measures have to be adopted while dealing with corruption at all levels in our country.

### **Over-Population**

India is the second most populous country in the world. Our country possesses about 2.4% of the total land area of the world. As per 2011 Census, the total population of India has reached 121 million. The growth rate of is about 19% during the past decade. Increasing birth rate, decreasing death rate, raise of long lively period, decrease of infant mortality are the factors leading towards the over population in India.

### **Remedies**

Family planning and Family Welfare activities like Mother and child Health Care programmes are effectively launched in all the parts of India. Population explosion has created problems such as unemployment, illiteracy, poverty, water scarcity etc. The spread of literacy, technical training, agricultural development, industrial growth, export promotion, creation of employment opportunities both at the rural and the urban areas to tackle over population. Economic growth has to involve more and more human potentialities. So that the problem of over population will be solved within a decade in India.

### **Poverty**

Poverty is one of the foremost problems in India. It is the most widespread socio-economic problem of our country. Poverty exists when people are not able to get sufficient food, clothing, housing, and other basic necessities of life. Poverty still exists both in rural and urban areas in India.

### **Remedies**

Since independence, many programmes have been launched both by the Central and the State Governments to eradicate poverty. BPL cards are issued to poor families. Five year plans in India are directed to eradicate poverty and increase per capita income. Jawaharlal Rozgar Yojana, Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojanas are some of the schemes undertaken to reduce poverty. Increase in production

and proper distribution of wealth can be achieved by economic reforms.

### **Conclusion**

The social problems in India are the problems which can be solved by the analyzing the problems and finding the solutions. The problems like poverty as well as corruption are also considered as economic problems. The biggest problem in India is over population and it is the root of many problems. If we are controlling the growing rate of population then easily we can find out the solutions.

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