

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Definition

- Social problem is a defiant behaviour in a disapproved direction of such a degree that it exceeds the tolerance limit of the community
- Change the Situation that constitutes a problem
- Existing social order to be changed

Nature of Social Problem

- Person conforms to social norms – Normal
- Violating the norms - Deviant
- Individual – Social disorganisation – Social problem, interrelated

Classification of social problem

- Economic problems
 - Poverty, Unemployment, dependency
- Biological problems
 - Physical disease and defects, disabilities
- Psychological problems
 - Alcoholism, Suicide, Psychosis, Neurosis
- Cultural problems
 - Crime, Juvenile delinquency, prostitution, problems of aged and women

Poverty

- When one is not able to get sufficient food and other necessities of life
- Poverty line
 - Comparison of actual scale of living to the standard of living
- Absolute poverty
- Relative poverty

Causes of poverty

- Incapacity of individual
 - Mental, physical sickness, disability, illiterate, demoralisation, accident
- Adverse physical environment
 - Adverse climate and weather, natural disaster
- Defect in social organisation
 - Poor governance, rapid technological change
- War

- Economical
 - Economic depression, poor economic policy
- Social
 - Caste, Religious, Joint family, faulty education system
- Political
 - Poor governance, political instability
- Biological
 - Over population

Remedial measures for poverty

- Agriculture development
 - Better facilities
 - Redistribution of land
 - Better pricing, marketing
 - Develop agri support system
 - Establish small cottage industry
- Minimum wages
- Electrification and use of technology
- Social welfare activities
- Educate public about standard of living

Anti Poverty Programs

- Drought prone area program
- Training of rural youth for self employment
- Integrated rural development program
- Employment guarantee scheme
- Development of women and children in rural areas
- Employment and income generating training cum employment cum production units
- Self employment to educated unemployment youth

- Self employment program for urban poor
- Support to training cum employment programmes for women
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
- Employment assurance scheme
- Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
- Self help groups
- Development of women and children in urban areas
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)

Unemployment

- Definition
 - Non availability of work even though there is a desire to do it
- Arising from failure in industry
- Arising from seasonal business
- Arising from shortage of capital, equipment or other complementary resources

Forms of unemployment

- Sudden unemployment
- Cyclical unemployment
- Frictional unemployment
- Technical unemployment
- Voluntary unemployment
- Involuntary unemployment
- Subjective unemployment
- Objective unemployment
- Temporary unemployment
- Permanent unemployment

Causes

- Age
- Disabilities
- Vocational unfitness
- Technological factor
- Personal factors
 - Defect in character, lack of training, throw responsibility on others, not willing to upgrade

- Economic depression
- Over population
- Unequal Demand supply ratio
- Limited land
- Lack of subsidiary industries
- Agriculture depends on rain, not scientific

Social evils of unemployment

- Personal disorganisation
 - Commit crimes, lack of morality, become rebel
- Family disorganisation
 - Mortgage, debt
 - Starvation, Poor health
 - Child labour, women labour and related
- Community disorganisation
 - Resources not fully utilised
 - Poor standard of living
 - Loss of social harmony

Remedial measures for Unemployment

- Vocational training
- Economic assistance
- Provide social welfare
- Provide social health care
- Develop economy
- Develop agriculture and supporting occupations

Beggary

- Definition
 - Beggar is one who asks for charity or performs such actions, which derive sympathy from others and who give something in return

Causes

- Sickness, disease, Disabilities
- Poverty, Unemployment
- Broken family, step parental treatment
- Religious – Sadhus
- Professional – voluntary or forcible
- Indiscriminate alms giving by public

Types of beggary

- Sick, diseased or disabled
- Able bodied child beggar
- Able bodied adult beggar
- Hereditary beggar
- Old beggar

Remedies for beggary

- Provision of work
- Special homes for disabled, children and old
- Provision of family welfare services
- Rehabilitation homes
- Comprehensive social security measures
- Economic resources
- License religious mendicants

Alcoholism

- Definition
 - Use of alcoholic beverages to the point of causing damage to the individual, society or both
- Properties of alcohol
 - 80-100 mg per 100 ml of blood – intoxication
 - 100-250 mg per 100 ml – loss of consciousness
 - 500 mg per 100 ml - fatal
- Less than 30 mg per 100 ml of blood – for driving

Process of alcoholism

- Experimental
- Recreational
- Relaxational
- Compulsive

- Types of drinkers
 - Moderate
 - Problem

Causes

- Hard physical labour
- Ignorance
- Psychological disorders like depression – to escape
- New ethics – status symbol
- Social factors
 - Modernity, Unemployment, Urbanisation, isolation, bad company

Complications of Alcoholism

- Physical
 - CVS, Gastro, Blood, Nervous system
- Psychiatric
 - Intoxication, psychosis, withdrawal symptoms
- Occupational
 - Decreased performance, productivity
- Social
 - Marital disharmony, criminality

Therapy for alcoholism

- Psycho therapy
 - Motivation, counselling, aversive training, individual and group therapy
- Deterrent therapy
 - Disulfiram drug
- Family therapy
 - Educate members about evil effects
 - Preventive measures to adopt

Juvenile Delinquency

- A person between ages of 15 to 17, who indulges in anti-social activity
- Under age
- Breaks the law
- Behaviour endangers own moral life and others

Causes

- Social
 - Broken family, parent relationship, character of parent, influence of siblings, relatives
 - Roaming outside, low IQ, weak in studies, punishment
- Psychological
 - Personality, Mental disease, IQ issues
- Economic
 - Poverty, Unemployment, unfulfilled desires
- Mass Media influence

- Physical abnormalities
- Displacements
- War and Post war conditions
- Social disorganisation

Control of Juvenile Delinquency

- Probation
- Reformatory schools
- Behaviour therapy
 - Motivate, good habits
- Family therapy
- Formal education, vocational training

Prevention of Juvenile delinquency

- Assistance to under privileged children
- Mass media propaganda
- Team work of public and private agencies
- Child guidance clinics
- Education of family

PROSTITUTION

- A person who agrees to have sexual intercourse with any person, who offers money or in kind for such an act
- Constituents
 - Illicit
 - Mercenary basis
 - Lack of affection or personal interest

Causes for Prostitution

- Poverty
- Unemployment – Uneducated, Not having vocational skills
- Pre marital or extra marital relationships
- Modern industrialisation
- Urbanisation
- Over crowding
- Lack of family control

- Commercialised recreation – dance bars
- Increased sex urge
- High aspirations
- Desire for easy money, easy life
- Curiosity for sex experience
- Loneliness
- Lack of morality
- Devadasi system

- Poor social values
 - Widows, Girl in illicit relationship – social values with respect to chastity
- Ignorance
 - Rural women – offering employments
- Kidnapping
- Forced in to profession

Evil effects of prostitution

- Personal disorganisation
 - Complete personal demoralisation
 - Repeated violations of norms
- Family disorganisation
 - Affects marital relationships
 - STDs to innocent family members
- Community disorganisation
 - Institutionalisation of commercial exploitation
 - Alcoholism and gambling additional issues
 - Increase in STDs

Legislation of Prostitution

- In some western countries prostitution is legalised, given licenses
- In India, prostitution is prohibited
 - To protect women and their modesty
 - To prevent immoral child trafficking
 - Control STDs
- Prevention of Prostitution (act) 1923

Prevention of Prostitution

- Sex education
- Employment opportunities
- Alleviation of poverty
- Removal of social customs
 - Widow remarriage, dowry system
- Publicity and propaganda
- Awareness about STDs, AIDS etc

DOWRY SYSTEM

- Introduction
- Dowry is the money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to a marriage.
- In India, dowry is given in the form of - Flat or bungalow Vehicle jewelry cash or gifts electrical appliances furniture bedding crockery utensils and other household items that help the newly-weds set up their home.

Nature of problem

- Dowry deaths number in the hundreds each year.
- Even in highly educated people
- Over 90% of government employees actively seek and get a dowry from their bride's family.
- Expenditure on marriage is considered as expenditure on prestige.
- Marriage is not private affair but social programme.

Causes of Dowry

- Inferior status of woman Women don't get share in property
- Women don't have independent source of income
- Less literacy rate in women
- More expenses on education of boys
- Pressure of old tradition

- Ambition of becoming rich
- Less number of highly educated grooms
- Social prestige
- Insurance or protection money
- Insisting of same caste marriages

Effects of Dowry System

- Dowry killings
- Indebtedness
- Odd couples, marriage by compulsion
- Hindrances in progress of women
- Increase in divorce rate

- Wife Suicides
- False complaints and allegations
- Domestic violence
- Abortions or child selection tests
- Inter caste marriage
- Increase in girls' education

LEGISLATIONS to control DOWRY SYSTEM

- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Indian Penal Code (IPC)- Sections 304B and 498a
- Dowry and Bridal Gifts Restrictions Rules, 1976
- Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of Lists of Presents to the Bride and Bridegroom) Rules, 1985

Measures to Control Dowry Problem

- Strictly enforcing anti –dowry act.
- Educating public about evils of dowry system.
- Arranging Group marriages, vivaha melava
- Banning huge expenditure on marriages.
- Public servants not to take dowry.

- Allowing inter caste marriages.
- Inviting relatives only for marriage ceremony.
- Encouraging savings .
- Allowing third girl child on request