

Social Problems in India

EXERCISES [PAGES 99 - 100]

Exercises | Q Q.1 (A) (1) | Page 99

Complete the following statements by choosing the correct alternative given in the bracket and rewrite it.

The Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year _____.

1. 1995
2. **2005**
3. 2011

Solution: The Domestic Violence Act was passed in the year **2005**.

Exercises | Q Q.1 (A) (2) | Page 99

Complete the following statements by choosing the correct alternative given in the bracket and rewrite it.

One of the causes of farmer suicide is _____.

1. multi-cropping
2. **indebtedness**
3. climate change

Solution: One of the causes of farmer suicide is **indebtedness**.

Exercises | Q Q.1 (B) (1) | Page 99

Correct the incorrect pair and rewrite it.

1. Marijuana – Drug addiction
2. Violent films – Internet addiction
3. **Selfitis syndrome – Substance addiction**
4. Country liquor – Alcohol addiction

Solution: Selfitis syndrome – Mobile (Social media) addiction

Exercises | Q Q.1 (C) (1) | Page 99

Identify the appropriate term from the given options in the box and rewrite it against the given statement.

A problem faced by transgender persons.

1. Narcotic drugs
2. Patriarchy
3. **Gender discrimination**

Solution: A problem faced by transgender persons. - **Gender discrimination**

Exercises | Q Q.1 (C) (2) | Page 99

Identify the appropriate term from the given options in the box and rewrite it against the given statement.

It can lead to physical health problems.

1. **Narcotic drugs**
2. Patriarchy
3. Gender discrimination

Solution: It can lead to physical health problems. - **Narcotic drugs**

Exercises | Q Q.1 (D) (2) | Page 99

Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.

Ageing is an artificial process.

Solution: Ageing is a natural process.

Exercises | Q Q.1 (D) (1) | Page 99

Correct the underlined words and complete the statement.

Alcoholic Anonymous helps drug addicts.

Solution: Several government and private organizations (NGOs) help drug addicts.

Exercises | Q Q.2 (1) | Page 99

Write short notes.

Effects of addiction.

Solution: Addiction means, a situation of psychological and physical dependence on alcohol, drugs, internet or mobiles.

Psychological effect on the individual: Addiction leads to a dependency on alcohol, narcotic drugs, medicinal drugs, the internet, social media and even mobile phone. There could emerge a need for validation for every single image that is uploaded.

Impact on family : Alcohol addiction problem pose a threat to stable family life resulting in domestic violence. Addiction to mobiles can lead to loneliness within family because of lack of communication.

Impact on health : The levels of stress, anxiety and aggression can take its toll on the physical, mental and emotional well-being of addicts as well as others in the family.

Impact on work : it can adversely affect levels of commitment, efficiency, an increase in instances of sexual harassment, exploitation of vulnerable people, inability to focus on any activity, increased absenteeism etc.

Exercises | Q Q.2 (2) | Page 99

Write short notes.

Measures to tackle the problem of ageing.

Solution: Role of government: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has the responsibility to formulate and implement policies for the care of aged people. It engages in collaborative efforts with State governments, NGOs, & civil society.

Policy: National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January 1999 to look into the matter of their well-being. It envisages the support from State government towards care of aged people through provision of shelters, support, sensitisation programs, healthcare facilities, protection for vulnerable sections etc.

Action plan: Inter-Ministerial Committee on Older Persons is a mechanism for effective implementation of NPOP through ministries and departments that work under Ministry at the Centre.

Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs): NGOs have contributed significantly towards helping the problem of the aged in India. e.g. HelpAge India, Harmony India, Dada Dadi, Dignity Foundation, Nightingales Medical Trust, Seenagers etc. Today, there are online communities also which lend support.

Role of education: Schools can create awareness about the problems of the aged people through Community Service Projects, Outreach Programmes, Socially Useful Productive Work (SUPW) and NSS. Such programmes can inculcate values of caring for aged people and becoming sensitive to their changing needs.

Role of family: Parents and relatives play major role in creating a suitable atmosphere within the home; one that is enriching, enabling and instils respect and value of the

elderly, has regard for their wisdom, involves them in activities within the home, neighbourhood and community at large.

Exercises | Q Q.3 (1) | Page 99

Write differences.

Social problem and Individual problem.

Solution:

| # | Social problem | Individual problem |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Social problem is a problem commonly felt by a large number of people in society. | Individual problem is a problem experienced by an individual. It is not felt by others. |
| 2 | People feel the need for collective action to solve the problem. | It is the individual who must make an effort to solve one's problem. |
| 3 | Removal of social problems requires collective efforts the wellbeing of the entire society. | The efforts of the concerned individual may be sufficient to save his/her problem |
| 4 | For example, Ageing, Unemployment, Farmers' Suicide, Domestic Violence, Addiction, corruption, overpopulation are social problems | For example, lack of job opportunities, matching one's education or skills, conventional mindsets of a community, lack of political will etc., are individual problems |

Exercises | Q Q.3 (2) | Page 99

Write differences.

Mobile addiction and Drug addiction.

Solution:

| # | Mobile addiction | Drug addiction |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | It refers to obsession to mobile phone for various reasons, and a desire to upgrade one's mobile phone as this device has become a symbol of status. | It refers to a physical and biological dependence on drugs which leads to unpleasant symptoms when the person stops using the substance. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 2 | Easy access to internet due to which it is flooded with information, then misuse of mobile phones for destructive, negative vested purposes. | Peer pressure, curiosity, personal and psychological conditions such as depression, inferiority/superiority complex. |
| 3 | Almost constantly on call, cybersex addiction, online compulsions, virtual relationships etc., are the effects of mobile addicts. | Dependency on drugs, stress, anxiety, aggression or irritability can take its toll on addicts. Inability to focus on activity etc., are the effects of drug addiction. |
| 4 | Self-assessment, getting involved in participative activities such as hobby classes, sports and games can help in building positive experiences for individuals who otherwise would be isolated. This can help to tackle mobile addiction. | Creating awareness among public, counselling, laws, drug addiction clinic, mass media etc., are the measures to tackle drug addiction. |

Exercises | Q Q.4 (1) | Page 99

Explain the following concepts with examples.

Domestic violence

Solution: Domestic violence refers to abuse within the family. Violence implies psychological, emotional, verbal and physical torture. Mostly it goes unreported as it is treated as a personal matter and is perceived to be 'normal' in the patriarchal system.

Example: Torturing of daughter-in-law by in laws, husband hitting his wife and children etc.

Exercises | Q Q.4 (2) | Page 99

Explain the following concepts with examples.

Skill Development.

Solution: Skill development refers to the identification of skill gaps and developing the existing skills to enable a person to achieve his/her goals, so that there will be no more problems of unemployment due to lack of adequate skills.

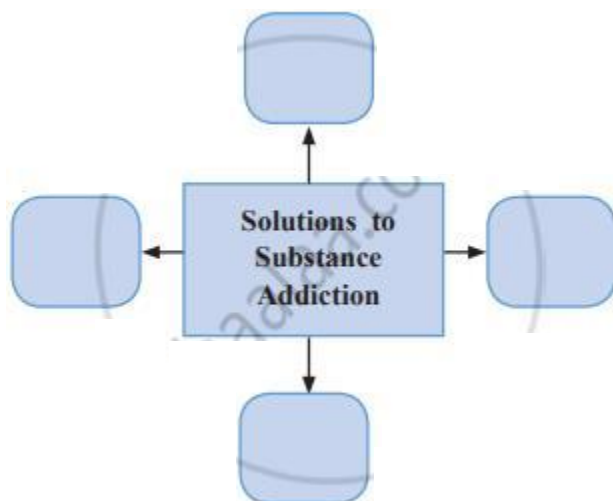
The current generation lacks the required skills and there is a humongous gap between the skills existing in a person and the skills demanded by the industry.

Hence there is a desperate need to cultivate skills especially those which are employmentworthy or those which can promote self-employment, and develop entrepreneurial potential of the learners.

For Example : Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the salient feature of which is to enable institutions of higher education for capacity building in different fields of employment, communication skills, analytical and research skill etc.

Exercises | Q Q.5 (A) | Page 100

Complete the concept map.



Solution: Creating awareness

Counselling

De-addiction Clinics

Legislative provisions

Mass media communication

Voluntary organisations

Getting involved in participative activities

Exercises | Q Q.5 (B) (1) | Page 100

State whether the following statements are True or False with reasons.

Technology is always useful for social progress.

Solution: False.

Technological advances have rendered numerous workers unemployed as their skill-sets have become redundant.

Excessive use of mobile phones and internet can lead to addiction and has several adverse effects.

There could also be misuse of technology. e.g. using satellite images of a region to plan terrorist attack.

Exercises | Q Q.5 (B) (2) | Page 100

State whether the following statements are True or False with reasons.

There is a strong causal relationship between addiction and socialisation.

Solution: True.

Peer groups, family, neighbourhood, society, mass media are important agency of socialisation. Generally, individuals do not opt consciously to become an 'addict'. It is what they become over a period of time. Under the influence of several factors.

Peer pressure and social status-Friends in a group may knowingly or unknowingly pressurise others to adopt certain habits in order to 'fit in' which is common among students but it can also cut across other age categories e.g., the habit of smoking or 'doing weed' among friends.

Consuming narcotic - drugs or imported brands of alcohol may be considered as a fad in certain groups; non-conformity could lead to isolation or labelling. Thus, friends play important role in socialising addictive behaviour.

Exercises | Q Q.6 (1) | Page 100

Give your personal response.

Why do you think women are usually the victims in most reported cases of domestic violence?

Solution: Yes, mostly women are the victims in most reported cases of domestic violence. Due to patriarchy system in which says unwritten acceptance of male authority. Religious outlook and traditional mind is set especially in institutions like marriage, family, religion which gives supremacy of men over women in almost every sphere of life. Economic dependency of women on men. And women are most vulnerable and weaker section of society. So, I think women are usually the victims in most reported cases of domestic violence.

Exercises | Q Q.6 (2) | Page 100

Give your personal response.

Discuss how keeping aged parents in a 'Home for the Aged' can have positive and negative consequences.

Solution: Positive consequences: In urban areas, mostly both the husband and wife are working. In such case, keeping aged parents in a 'Home for the Aged' might reduce

loneliness of the aged people. They can interact with their peer group. They may also engage in activities of their interest.

Negative consequences: It makes aged people feel that they are unwanted and may lead to depression. The grandchildren don't get love and care of their grandparents. It may also disrupt the fabric of society due to individualistic and selfish people who don't care for their parents.

Exercises | Q Q.7 | Page 100

Answer the following question in detail (About 150 words).

Discuss why farmers' suicide is a social problem today. Suggest suitable socio-economic measures to support the farmers

Solution: Farmers' suicide is considered to be a social problem since it results in several adverse consequences for the society as a whole. These consequences are:

1. Impact on farmers' families: If the farmer who commits suicide is a main earning member, his wife and children are left without any financial and emotional support for the rest of life.
2. Impact on spouse: Since the farmer's wife may not have previous experience in farming and the necessary skillset, she is left with no option but to accept hard physical labour.
3. Impact on children: Many children are forced to abandon their education to assume new responsibilities. There are also psychological scars of losing a parent.
4. Impact on economy: It creates an atmosphere of despair in the entire village. Farming becomes an unattractive career option and it has a long-term adverse impact on the economy.
5. Impact on social environment: It creates an atmosphere of helplessness, fear and doom in the minds of fellow villagers. It can dampen the spirit of farming community. It can create a sense of guilt, shame or inferiority among fellow farmers of the village.

The socio-economic measures to support farmers are as follows:

1. Support to farmers in distress: It is necessary to have support systems to help farmers tide over crises caused by failed monsoons, crop failure, indebtedness etc.
2. Water harvesting: The effective measures for water harvesting and water management are necessary. It will help to use water resources with great discretion.
3. Insurance: Life insurance for distressed farmers and their families as well as crop insurance against crop failure, failure of monsoons, destruction of produce by viruses etc. should be provided.
4. Multi-cropping: It is an alternative to monoculture. There also needs to be a strong support system to provide training to farmers as well as supply good quality seeds, fertilisers and pesticides at subsidised rates.

5. Provision for direct sales from farmers to buyers: The middlemen and agents grab a large share of the profits of farming produce leaving a meagre sum, especially for small and marginal farmers. Removal of the middlemen will help to eliminate such exploitation.
6. Role of banks: Banks and Cooperative Credit Societies need to set up their systems in farmer-friendly ways so as to discourage borrowings from private money lenders. Banks can also encourage saving habits within farmers.