

Major Social Problems In India

In 2023, a total of 62,41,569 crimes, comprising 37,63,102 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 24,78,467 Special and Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered nationwide. The crime rate is 448.3 in 2023, highest in the previous three years. In 2023, offences affecting the human body contributed 31.5%, offences against property contributed 23.3%, and miscellaneous IPC crimes contributed 30.3% of all cognizable IPC crimes. Murder rate was 2.0 per 100,000, kidnapping rate was 8.2 per 100,000, and rape rate was 4.4 per 100,000 in 2023.

Introduction == Modern humans arrived on the Indian subcontinent from Africa by 55,000 years ago. Their long, isolated occupation as hunter-gatherers made the region highly diverse. Settled life emerged on the western margins of the Indus basin 9,000 years ago, evolving into the Indus Valley Civilisation by the third millennium BCE. By 1200 BCE, an archaic form of Sanskrit had diffused into India from the northwest, its hymns recording the early dawns of Hinduism. India's pre-existing Dravidian languages were supplanted in the northern regions. By 400 BCE, social differentiation by caste had consolidated within Hinduism. Contemporarily, Buddhism and Jainism had arisen, proclaiming social orders unlinked to heredity. The emergence of the loose-knit... There can be disagreements about what social issues are worth solving, or which should take precedence. Different individuals and different societies have different perceptions. In Rights of Man and Common Sense, Thomas Paine addresses the individual's duty to "allow the same rights to others as we allow ourselves." The... Mining in India has been prominent since ancient times. The field is noted for significantly contributing to the economy of the nation. However, the mining in India is also infamous for human rights violations and environmental pollution. The industry has been hit by several high-profile mining scandals in recent times. Social work practice is often divided into three levels. Micro-work involves working directly with individuals and families, such as providing individual counseling/therapy or assisting a family in accessing services. Mezzo-work involves working with groups and communities, such as conducting group therapy or providing services for community agencies. Macro-work involves fostering change on a larger scale through advocacy, social policy, research... Several large cities of India have experienced water shortages in recent years, with Chennai being the most prominent in 2019. The shortage of water affected the entire city of 9 million people and resulted in the closure of several hotels, restaurants and businesses. Large cities are not the only ones... == Gender bias in access to healthcare ==

Five-Year Plans of India Such a role was justified at that time because immediately

after independence, India was facing basic problems—deficiency The Five-Year Plans of India were a series of national development programmes implemented by the Government of India from 1951 to 2017. state in all economic sectors. Inspired by the Soviet model, these plans aimed to promote balanced economic growth, reduce poverty and modernise key sectors such as agriculture, industry, infrastructure and education 1b358caf35

According to the UN, the homicide rate was 2.95 per 100,000 in 2020 with 40,651 recorded, down from a peak of 5.46 per 100,000 in 1992 and essentially unchanged since 2017, higher than most countries in Asia and Europe and lower than most in the Americas and Africa although numerically one of the highest due to the large population. 1b358caf35 A "major famine" is defined according to a magnitude scale, which is an end-to-end assessment based on total excess death. According to it:... 1b358caf35

Crime in India , Vidyadevi Patil (2015). Archived 25 November 2007 at the Wayback Machine People's Union for Civil Liberties Dr. take India. Social Problems in India. Maharashtra: Crime in India has been recorded since the British Raj, with comprehensive statistics now compiled annually by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), under the Ministry of Home Affairs (India) 1b358caf35

The Planning Commission, chaired ex-officio by the prime minister, conceptualised and monitored the plans until its replacement by the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) in 2015. The plans evolved to address changing developmental priorities, introducing innovations like the Gadgil formula in 1969 for transparent resource allocation to states. While the five-year plans significantly shaped India's economic trajectory, they were discontinued in 2017, transitioning to a more flexible framework under the NITI Aayog. 1b358caf35 Exemplary for social issues was the so-called social question in the beginning of the industrial revolution. Growing poverty on one and growing population and materialistic wealth on the other hand caused tension between very rich and poorest people inside society. 1b358caf35 The year 1765 is chosen as the start year because that year the British East India Company, after its victory in the Battle of Buxar, was granted the Diwani (rights to land revenue) in the region of Bengal (although it would not directly administer Bengal until 1784 when it was granted the Nizamat, or control of law and order.) The year 1947 is the year in which the British Raj was dissolved and the new successor states of Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan were established. The eastern half of the Dominion of Pakistan would become the People's Republic of Bangladesh in 1971. 1b358caf35 The tradition of mining in the region is ancient and underwent modernization alongside the rest... 1b358caf35

India India, officially the Republic of India, is a country in South Asia. In the Indian Ocean, India is near Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Bounded India, officially the

Republic of India, is a country in South Asia. It is the world's seventh-largest country by area and the largest by population. It is the world's seventh-largest country by area and the largest by population. Bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal on the southeast, it shares land borders with Pakistan to the west; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the north; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east

Five-Year Plans (FYPs) are centralized and integrated national socio-economic programs. Joseph Stalin implemented the first Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union in 1928. Most communist states and several capitalist countries subsequently have adopted them. China continues to use FYPs, although China renamed its Eleventh FYP... == History ==

Timeline of major famines in India during British rule The famines included here The timeline of major famines in India during British rule covers major famines on the Indian subcontinent from 1765 to 1947. The timeline of major famines in India during British rule covers major famines on the Indian subcontinent from 1765 to 1947. The famines included here occurred both in the princely states (regions administered by Indian rulers), British India (regions administered either by the British East India Company from 1765 to 1857; or by the British Crown, in the British Raj, from 1858 to 1947) and Indian territories independent of British rule such as the Maratha Empire

Social issue It is a group of common problems in present-day society that many people strive to solve. A social issue is a problem that affects many people within a society. Social issues are distinguished from economic issues; however, some issues (such as immigration) have both social and economic aspects. Some issues do not fall into either category, such as warfare. It is often the consequence of factors extending beyond an individual's control. It is a group of common problems in present-day society that many people strive A social issue is a problem that affects many people within a society. Social issues are the source of conflicting opinions on the grounds of what is perceived as morally correct or incorrect personal life or interpersonal social life decisions

As of 2012, India is the largest producer of sheet mica, 2015 the fourth largest producer of iron ore, alumina, chromite, and bauxite in the world. A coal and iron ore project is in the fifth largest reserve in the world. India's metal and mining industry was estimated to be \$106.4 billion in 2010. A subsidy, often viewed as the converse of a tax, is an instrument of fiscal policy. Derived from the Latin word 'subsidium', a subsidy literally implies coming to assistance from behind. However, their beneficial potential is at its best when they are transparent, well targeted, and suitably designed for practical implementation. Subsidies are helpful for both economy and people as well. Subsidies have a long-term impact on the economy; the Green Revolution being one example. Farmers

were given good quality grain for subsidised prices. Likewise, we can see that how the government of India is trying to reduce air pollution to subsidies lpg
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Women's health in India social determinants of health—which include social, economic, and political factors—that play a major role in the health outcomes of women in India and Women's health in India can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socioeconomic standing and culture. To adequately improve the health of women in India multiple dimensions of wellbeing must be analysed in relation to global health averages and also in comparison to men in India. Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth 1b358caf35

The percentage of IPC cases pending investigation at the end of 2023 was 29.2%. Charge-sheet rate is calculated as all cases where charges... 1b358caf35 == Introduction == 1b358caf35

Mining in India The gross domestic product (GDP) contribution The mining industry in India is a major economic activity which contributes significantly to the economy of India. Indian mining industry provides job opportunities to around 700 individuals. The gross domestic product (GDP) contribution of the mining industry varies from 2. The mining industry in India is a major economic activity which contributes significantly to the economy of India. Even mining done on small scale contributes 6% to the entire cost of mineral production. 2% to 2. 5% only but going by the GDP of the total industrial sector, it contributes around 10% to 11% 1b358caf35

Subsidies in India following table shows financial size of the social security subsidies in India funded by the Union government of India. The table does not cover other programs The Indian government has, since war, subsidised many industries and products, from fuel to gas 1b358caf35

Social work The ultimate goals of social work include the improvement of people's lives, alleviation of biopsychosocial concerns, empowerment of individuals and communities, and the achievement of social reform. of social problems. All had their most rapid growth during the nineteenth century, and laid the foundation basis for modern social work, both in theory Social work is an academic discipline and practice-based profession concerned with meeting the basic needs of individuals, families, groups, communities, and society as a whole to enhance their individual and collective well-being. Social work practice draws from liberal arts, social science, and interdisciplinary areas such as psychology, sociology, health, political science, community development, law, and economics to engage with systems and policies, conduct assessments, develop interventions, and enhance social functioning and responsibility 1b358caf35

Like indirect taxes, they can alter relative prices and budget constraints and thereby affect decisions concerning production, consumption and allocation of resources. Subsidies in areas such as education, health and environment at times merit justification on grounds that their benefits are spread... 1b358caf35

Water scarcity in India The crisis has especially worsened in the recent years due to climate change which results in delayed monsoons, consequently drying out reservoirs in several regions. 4 billion people. Water scarcity in India is an ongoing crisis that affects hundreds of millions of people each year. Other factors attributed to the shortage of water in India are a lack of proper infrastructure and government oversight and unchecked water pollution. India has only 4/100% of the world's fresh water resources with a population of over 1. In addition to the disproportionate availability of freshwater, water scarcity in India also results from drying up of rivers and their reservoirs in the summer months, right before the onset of the monsoons throughout the country. In addition to affecting the huge rural and urban population, the water scarcity in India also extensively affects the ecosystem and agriculture. In addition to affecting the huge rural and urban Water scarcity in India is an ongoing crisis that affects hundreds of millions of people each year 1b358caf35

Kerosene subsidy was introduced during the 2nd Five Year Plan (1956–1961) and since 2009 slowly decreased until 2022 when it was eliminated. 1b358caf35
Currently, women in India face a multitude of health problems, which ultimately affect the aggregate economy's output. Addressing the gender, class or ethnic disparities that exist in healthcare and improving the health outcomes can contribute to economic gain through the creation of quality human capital and increased levels of savings and investment. 1b358caf35

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