

SOCIAL MALADJUSTMENTS

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A social maladjustment is a persistent pattern of violating social norms, such as multiple acts of truancy.

If we are to combat deterioration in manners, we shall have to attack the problem on all the above-mentioned fronts and remove anomalies of our economics, sexual and cultural lives.

In modern India we find various types of maladjustments. As a matter of fact, the whole Indian society is seriously maladjusted. This state of affairs is due to the fact that we have successfully adopted western science and technology to transform our material civilization. We have industrialized our society; built big towns with modern sophisticated amenities. But in our thinking, beliefs and attitudes, there is little or no forward movement. In spite of receiving very high education and learning the philosophy of liberalism, non-exploitation etc. The educated youth of India is unable to kick the dowry system. As a matter of fact, they desire it just as much as their parents. We find that modern Indian women are not backward their western counterparts in seeking employment and economic freedom; but unlike the western girl an Indian girl still prizes virginity highly. Inspire of constitutional abolition of untouchability, the discrimination against Harijans by higher castes persists. In the economic sphere, we find proliferation of big industrial units, the unemployment is also growing. With the production of new goods, the prices, instead of coming down, are rising. Our education, instead of reducing maladjustments, tends to make the situation worse. Our education does not equip our young men and women to adjust better with the complexities of life. We do not find that young girls after finishing education become better housewives than non-educated. The educated men are not more skilled in handling the complex issues or life than uneducated persons. The educational institutions are full of indiscipline and unrest. The relations between teacher and student are strained: the element of respect and regard is totally lacking. The spectre of unemployment ever hunts the students and initiates their motivation and own urge for knowledge. The political parties try to grind their own axes and mislead the students. Thus, we find maladjustment and unrest in each and every field of life. The family, community, school, college are badly disturbed due to maladjustment.

Causes of Maladjustment

Following are some of the important causes of maladjustment in India:

- (1) **Social Change:** Due to the application of science and technology to society, rapid industrialization or political or social or natural upheavals, radical changes in social structure occur. Due to this the relations undergo change and call for fresh adjustments.

Many people are not mentally equipped to change themselves quick enough to cope with the changed atmosphere. This inability or incapacity for adjustment gives rise to maladjustment.

- (2) Industrialization:** As a consequence of rapid industrialization in this country the labour force now runs into many millions. So many people work for so few men who have come to control the economy of this country. Thus, Whereas the coffers of these few capitals are loaded with gold, diamonds and currency notes, the workers do not get even subsistence wage. Any increase in their wage is more than offset by the rising price spiral. Therefore, it is a patent fact that rich are getting richer and poor are becoming poorer. As a result of this widening gap between the labour and the capitalists, the relations between the two are strained and uneasy.
- (3) Urbanization:** We find more maladjustments in cities than in villages. The main reason for this that life in city becomes impersonal and the sense of community and fellowship is superseded by the sense of gain, profit or status. Therefore, people in cities do not care or bother about other. The sex-oriented entertainment provided by the cinema, the club and television keep people in a state of perpetual excitement. This gives rise to personal disorganization. The old restraints of religion and morality are giving way to a sense of independence and emancipation. Everyone thinks himself quite competent and is afraid to lean on others for help in cities in many family's husband and wife both work out of home. This leads to forced neglect of children. More over women come to feel and think herself equal of man and wants her husband to share household work. The rate of crime is very high in the cities because it is easy to buy anonymity in the cities and escape police detection. Finally, the gap between rich and poor is very wide in cities. The palatial mansions and hutments exist side by side the spectacle of many people eating the left over of rich people and sleeping in the pavement cannot but deepen the bitterness and conflict between rich and poor.
- (4) Political Causes:** In India politics has also contributed its share to production of maladjustments. The political group want to wrest power by means, fair and foul, by hook or cook. The political parties raise their funds by including in and encouraging others to indulge in corrupt practices. The party in power makes use of the official machinery to collect funds fight fresh election. It does not desist from issuing of threats and favours to achieve its selfish ends. The openhanded corruption by government encourage the capitalist to buy the official and the M.P.s and thus by the backdoor keeps control over the government. Some frustrated politicians stoop o low as to encourage communal violence to gain their political ends. Some political parties receive large funds from outside powers and work on their biddings. For them personal gain is more vital than national honour and strength. As an eminent political scientist has observed, it is in the nature of political parties to suppress the truth and spread falsehood. The government officials detected of having sympathies with anti-government elements are harassed. The government wants its servants to help it in elections. Political parties encourage strikes foment all sorts of troubles and use every means to harass the party in power. All this result in maladjustments. Politicians are true to none and always exploit others. The

government officials cannot behave naturally and are forced to act against their conscience

- (5) **Casteism and Untouchability:** The evil of casteism and untouchability is a potent cause of maladjustment. The system of election by open free adult franchise has greatly received the casteism. The castes have come to realize that the source of political strength lies in keeping the caste feelings alive and to exploit their real and imaginary grievances in order to cement to bonds of caste and encourage caste exclusiveness. The M.P.S AND M.L.As elected on the strength of caste affiliations perpetuate casteism by using their power in favour of caste .The national interests are thus ignored. Accordingly, there is conflict of national and parochial interests. A successful politician professes nationalism but works really for this caste interest. Not only in the political sphere but in the economic field also the selections for appointments are made on the basis of caste. In the educational institutional the influence of casteism is most glaring. Barring emergency, appointments in the influence of casteism is most glaring. Barring emergency, appointments in the educational institutional are a rule made on the basis of caste consideration. The government officials too staff their department with their own men irrespective of the consideration of merit. The eminent sociologists have correctly observed that without the eradication of the evils of casteism and untouchability no stable progress towards sound social organization can be made.
- (6) **Regionalism:** At present there is widespread and powerful influence working to promote regional interests at the expense of national good. The main factor at the back of this regionalism in politics is the motive of personal gain aggrandisement. The leadership exploits people in order to gain higher status I the government because rationally the progress of one region at the expense of other is self-defeating and the ascendancy of regionalism is bound to slow down the wheels of progress of one region at the expense of other is self-defeating and the ascendancy of regionalism is bound to slow down the wheels of progress rather than quicken them . And the slowing down of economic progress is bound to add to maladjustments. An important offshoot of regionalism is asense of insecurity among the minority groups.
- (7) **Communalism:** The British government adopted a policy of drive and rules to strengthen their clutches on India in the historical animosity of Hindus and Muslims the British statements found a fertile field to push their policy. They encouraged Muslims and directly and indirectly helped them to divide India into two nations. Unfortunately, even after departure of the British the virus of communalism erupts in epidemic from time to time. The minorities whether Hindu or Muslim feel constantly disturbed by a sense of insecurity. This leads to maladjustment.
- (8) **Law and Law Courts:** Normally the rule of law and the existence of impartial judiciary should promote stability and organisation in the society. It is truly said that the justice delayed is justice denied. Rich people, politicians have corrupted the justice by the illicit ways of getting g favourable.

- (9) Means of Communications:** Now-a-days the fast system of communication, spread of news by print media, electronic media can help greatly the cause of national unity and integration.
- (10) Defective Education:** The Government does not provide sufficient budget for education. Therefore, most of the schools and colleges are ill equipped. Appointments are not made in the institutions. Such affects the morale of the staff not pay the concentration perfectly.
- (11) Cultural Lag:** Cultural lag also one of the great causes for social maladjustment due to English Education India came in contact with western civilisation, science and technology. But whereas resulted in numerous benefits there has been little change in the attitudes, beliefs, customs and traditions of India.
- (12) Conclusion:** By understanding the causes of social maladjustments everybody should follows the our heritage, culture and protect our customs and traditions to remedy of social maladjustment.

