TARGETING

TNPSC

GROUP-II 2023

QUESTION WITH SIMPLIFIED ANSWER

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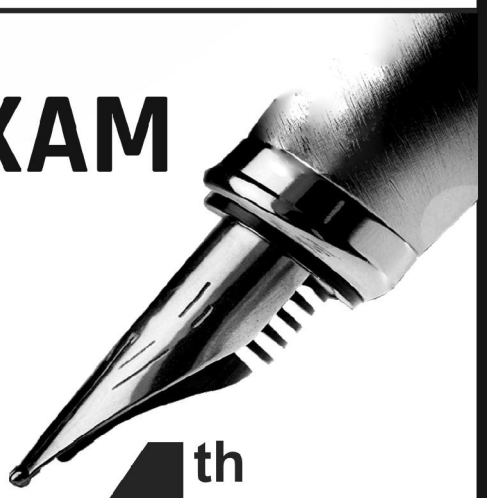
MAINS WRITTEN EXAM

- ❖ Population Explosion
- ❖ Unemployment Issues in India & TamilNadu
- ❖ Child Labour



4th TEST

ARISE AWAKE ACHIEVE

SURESH' IAS ACADEMY

English Medium

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TEST 4 வெற்றி ஒன்றே இலக்கு

Answer Key - English

Unit - 1

1) Distinguish between organized and unorganized sectors with special reference to our country. 6

Sl.No	Distinction	Organized sector	Unorganized sector
1	Meaning	Incorporated with the appropriate authority (or)govt and follows it ruler and reputation	Sector that comprises of small-scale industries
2	Governed By	Government – Ex: - PF Act, Bonus Act	Not governed by Government
3	Job security	It has Job Security	It does not have Job security
4	Remuneration	Regular monthly salary	Mostly Daily Wages
5	Working Hours	Fixed	Not fixed
6	Rules/Regulation	Rules are Followed	There are no Specific rules and regulations
7	Examples	Bank Employee Railways, State Government	Handlooms Weaves Street Vendor, Daily wage Laboures

2) Give a brief note on National Population Register.

National Population Register **2**

Background

1. The data for the NPR First collected in 2010
2. In 2015 Further updated by conducting door to door survey.
3. Citizenship Act – 1955
4. Citizenship rules (Registration of citizens and issue of identity card) – 2003
5. Rule - 3, Sub Rule - 4

Aim **0.5**

- To List out "Usual residents of the country"

Functions **2**

1. To incorporate the changes due to birth death and migration
2. Will create a comprehensive Database of usual residents in the country
3. Carried art under the register General and ex-office census commissioner of India
4. Biometric and demographic particulars of every resident will be collected

Advantages **1.5**

1. It will Streamline Data of residents
2. Help the government to formulate Policies better
3. Will help the Govt to target Govt Beneficiaries in a better way-Help in implementing "one identity card" programme.

3) Differentiate Child Labour and Child work. Also explain the types of child labour prevalent in India

Child labour (152 Million)	Child work (218 Million) 3
According to ILO, work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development.	According to ILO, work that children do to help their families in ways that are neither harmful nor exploitative. Such as helping parents, assisting family business.

Types of Child Labour in India 3

1. Slavery

- Slavery is when one person works for another person. Slaves don't have the power to demand anything. They have to work according to the commands of their master.

2. Child Trafficking

- Buying and selling of children either for labour or for sexual exploitation.

3. Debt Bondage

- When people cannot pay off their loans with their money and belongings they are often forced to work as a labour.

4. Serfdom

- When a person works on land that belongs to another person, it is known as serfdom. The labour will either be provided with some pay or no pay will be given.

5. Forced Labour

- When a child works against his/her will then it is termed as forced labour.

6. Beggary

- When poor parents don't have any other way to earn a living they often beg on roads. They also cut their child's body part in order to gain sympathy and to get more money. Small children are seen on red lights asking for money for their treatments.

4) List out the key recommendations of Dr.M.S.Swaminathan Committee.

Recommendation of DR.M. S Swaminathan committee on Population Policy 1994

Recommendations 6

1. Self Help Groups (SHG'S)

- Promote the establishment of community food and water tanks operated by SHG'S

2. Village Knowledge Centers (VKC'S)

- Provide dynamic and demand driven information on agriculture

3. National land use advisory service

- Capacity to land use decisions on specific basis

4. Credit and Insurance

- Timely and adequate supply of credit is a basic requirement of small farm families

5. Food security

- Implement a universal public distribution system.

6. Employment

- Creative employment strategy and to improve quality of employment

5) What are the major obstacles in eradicating the problem of unemployment in India.

Major obstacles in eradicating the problem in India of unemployment 6

1. Large population

- Main reason for unemployment is population in India
- 2011 Census -121 crore population

2. Lack of vocational skill

- Low or no educational levels and vocational skills for working population
- Low Infrastructure
- Availability of Low infrastructure
- Financial and market linkages to small/ cottage industries.

3. Low Investment

- Low investment in the manufacturing sectors. This reduces the employment potential of secondary sector.

4. Inadequate state support

- Some states are against the union government to follow their policies
- Walk in unorganized sector
- India's labor force has over 90% in unorganized sector only

5. School education

- Syllabus target in school is not as per the requirement of industries which leave to

- structural unemployment regressive social norms.

6. Low Agricultural productivity

- Low Agricultural productivity due to attenuative opportunities and change in seasonal Pattern

6) Explain in detail about the Civil Registration System (CRS) in India.

Civil Registration system (CRS) **2**

- It is a United process of continuous permanent and compulsory recording of the vital events (birth, deaths, skill births and characteristics these of)

Functioning **2**

1. Formulates by Govt of India
2. Works under the Registration of births and death Act 1969.
3. Register General of India is the head of this programme.
4. It is a single mechanism documents all demographic feature of citizens.
5. State rules framed on the basis of model Rules 1999 – Section 13.

Importance **2**

- Government can keep

1. Keep eye on the population data
2. Effective implement socio – economic planning
3. Easily identify & track individual citizen
4. Micro level approach
5. Improve the public welfare

Registration Level

	2011	2019
Birth	82.4%	92.7%
Death	66.4%	92.0%

7) Describe the salient features of POCSO Act 2012

Salient features of POCSO Act **6**

1. Gender neutral

- The Act is Gender – neutral and priorities the child's best interest at all stages to guarantee that the child's physical emotional and development.

2. Penalities based on the Seriousness of offence

- The Act imposes heavy penalities that are graded based on the seriousness of the offense with a maximum punishment of life imprisonment.

3. Child's best interest

- Anyone under the age of 18 is a kid under the act.
- It priorities the child's best interest and well being.

Features

1. Immediate aid and assistance of CWC.
2. Staying away from accussed.
3. Free legal aid
4. Continuing education

4. Establishment of Special courts

- Special bench were established in every courts and focuses on flourishing the pending POCSO act cases very quickly and effectively.

5. Appointment of officers

- Appointment of child protection officers in every district to minimize the offences happening against children

6. Fine penalty

- Fine imposed to the offender will be used to treat the victims medical expenses.

7. Duration

- The Act stipulates that such steps must be taken which the case is disposed of within one year from the date of reporting.

8. Statutary bodies

- The National Commission for the protection of child rights (NCPCR) and state commissions

for the protection of child Rights (SCPCR's) have been made as the designated authority

8) Elaborate the factors determining Population growth.

Elaborte the factors determining Population growth **6**

1. Economic development

- Countries who are in the early stages of economic development tend to have higher rates of population growth. In agriculturally based societies, children are seen as potential income earners.

2. Education

- In developed countries, education is usually compulsory until the age of 16. As education becomes compulsory, children are no longer economic assets – but economic costs

3. Quality of children

- In developed countries with high rates of return from education, parents have an incentive to have a lower number of children and spend more on their education – to give their children not just standard education but a relatively better education than others.

4. Welfare payments/State pensions

- A generous state pension scheme means couples don't need to have children to provide an effective retirement support when they are old. Family sizes in developing countries are higher because children are viewed as 'insurance' to look after them in old age.

5. Social and cultural factors

- India and China (before one family policy) had strong social attachments to having large families. In the developed world, smaller families are the norm.

6. Availability of family planning

- Increased availability of contraception can enable women to limit family size closer to the desired level. In the developing world, the availability of contraception is more limited, and this can lead to unplanned pregnancies and more rapid population growth

7. Female labour market participation

- In developing economies, female education and social mobility are often lower. In societies where women gain a better education, there is a greater desire to put work over starting a family

8. Death rates

- Level of medical provision. Often death rates are reduced before a slowdown in birth rates, causing a boom in the population size at a certain point in a country's economic development

9. Immigration levels

- Some countries biggest drivers of population growth come from net migration. Countries like Japan with very strict immigration laws have seen a stagnation in the population

9) Explain in detail about the Family Planning Programme in India. What are the major difficulties of Family Planning in India?

Orgin **0.5**

- The First family Planning Programme in the world.
- Implemented in 1952 by GoI.

Aim **1**

- To reducing the birth rate is the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a consistent level with requirement of national economy.

Measures adopted **2.5**

- Condom
- Diaphragm(cervical cap)
- Hormonal methods
- Intrauterine – Uterine Devices
- Surgical methods

Difficulties in Implementation Family planning

1. Poverty **2**
2. Illiteracy

- India's half the Population illiterated or partially literated.

3. Religious opposition

- Some religion ethnic it as against the tradition

4. Low awareness

- Lack of awareness among the poor people.

5. Shortage of Trained staff
6. Inadequate attention
7. Poor self awareness & Self control

10) Explain about full employment

Full employment:- **2**

- Full employment is a situation in which there is no cyclical or deficit - demand unemployment.
- An economy with full employment might also have unemployment or underemployment where part-time workers cannot find jobs appropriate to their skill level as such unemployment is considered structural rather than cyclical.

Characteristics of full employment **2**

1. Individual takes little time to find renumerative work according to his/her qualification
2. Sure of finding renumerative work
3. Number of vacant jobs in society > number of job seekers in society
4. Work is available on 'adequate renumeration'

Positive impacts of full employment **2**

1. Efficient usage of available labour resources
2. Attain maximum productivity & maximum level of output
3. Optimal use of entire labour force in economy
4. Better standard of living
5. High rate of economic growth & development

11) Explicate the term 'Census' and list out its applications

Definition **2**

- It is a process of collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating demographic, social, cultural and economic data relating to all persons in the country at a particular time in ten years interval.
- First Census – 1872
- First complete synchronous Census - 1881

Applications : **4**

1. **Comprehensive source of data**

- Gathers knowledge about the demographic dividend of the nation

2. **Decision-making**

- Used for administration, governance, planning and policy making as well as management and evaluation to introduce various programs

3. **Policy-making**

- Available to grassroots administrative authorities and effective targeting and better delivery of government programs

4. **Demarcation**

- Demarcation of constituencies and allocation of representation to the Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and local bodies

5. **Giving grants**

- Gives grants to the states on the basis of population figures available from the Census data

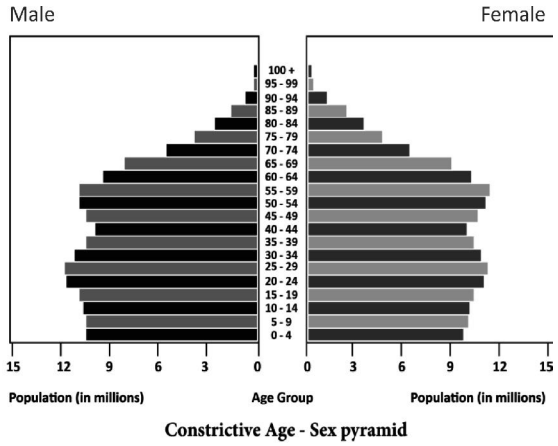
12) What do you mean by Population pyramid? What are its applications? Explain.

Population pyramid :- **1.5**

- It is the graphical representation of age and sex of a population.
- Also known as age – sex pyramid. Called the pyramids due to the triangular shapes.

- Males are represented on the left side and female on the right side separated by a vertical line in the middle.

Population Pyramid **0.5**



Constrictive Age - Sex pyramid

Applications **4**

1. Comparison between men and women

- Population pyramid help us to know about the comparison exists between the men and women interms of population.

2. Number of workers

- Used to identify the number of workers are in the working organised sector

3. Structure of population

- Clearly depites the population of our country.

4. Age dependency ratio

- The population separated and distinguished age wise can be clearly identified.

5. Transaction of fertility rate

- Fertility Rate of a particular region can be identified and special focus can be given.

13) What do you understand Total fertility rate (TFR)? What will be consequences if the TFT is high in India?

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) **2**

- The total fertility rate is the average number of children that a woman will have during her lifetime.
- It is measured in terms of children per woman.It is calculated by adding up all of the age-specific fertility rates over five-year intervals
- **TFR = (Sum of ASFR× 5)/ 1000**

Total Fertility rate in India **1**

1. Overall fertility rate in the NFHS survey
   : 2015-16 – 2.2
   2019-21 – 2.02.
2. Bihar and Meghalaya have the highest fertility rates in the country
3. Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have the lowest

Consequences: **3**

1. High population: Increased fertility result in the population of 273 million people by 2050
2. Unemployment: More population with less employment opportunities adding to 18 million job seekers in India
3. Low health & quality: this results in demographic disasters of a large concentration population in the working ages
4. Impact on environment: High fertility is a direct and proximate cause of looming shortages of fresh water. Population growth also contributed to global warming
5. Economic growth: An exogenous raise in fertility drops the productive output in the long-run
6. Maternal Health: The risk of maternal mortality is greater at higher parities

14) Define the term Under employment.

Under Employment **3**

- It is a situation under which people are apparently working but for less than their potential.
- Under Employment Rate

$$= \frac{\text{Numbers of Underemployed}}{\text{Size of workforce}}$$

Example

- To cultivate a field if needs only 2 workers but due to jobless nature, a family of fire workers needed.

Types 1

- Visible Underemployment
- Invisible Underemployment

Causes: 2

1. Skill mismatch
2. Lack of quality educational
3. Technological mismatch
4. Economic recession
5. Migration from rural
6. Urban for employment
7. Obsolate academic curriculam

15) Define the factors towards distribution of population?

Population Distribution 1

- It describes how the individuals are distributed or spread throughout a given area
- It is the spatial pattern of dispersal of population

Population distribution in India 0.5

- India's population is 17% of the global population. Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state and Sikkim is the least

Factors on population distribution: 4.5

1. Geographical factors

a) Topography: People prefer living in plains. The Ganga plains are one of the most densely populated areas of the world

b) Climate: People generally stay away from extreme climate

c) Soil: Fertile soil is apt for farming. Doab regions of Ganga and Brahmaputra are highly populated in India

d) Water: Places with availability of fresh water are highly populated

2. Social factors

a) Economic: A large number of people prefer to live in Industrial areas because of the employment opportunities

b) Education: Residents near educational institutions are of more demand

c) Resident: Areas with better housing, health facilities are more populated

3. Cultural factors

- Places with cultural and religious importance attract people

Unit - 2

1) "India's demographic dividend can turn into demographic disaster." In light of this discuss why it is important for India to focus on demographic dividend?

Introduction. 12

- India has a fairly young population. Young people are expected to contribute to the country's economy.
- This opportunity is known as the demographic dividend.
- But reaping the benefits of a demographic dividend is not guaranteed or automatic.
- It all depends on how much a country invests in key areas like education, health and nutrition, infrastructure, good governance, etc. and whether or not there is an environment suitable for young people so that they are able to contribute to the country's socio-economic growth.

Demographic dividend can be a demographic disaster:-

- The growth benefit of a demographic dividend is not automatic. Much depends on whether the increase in working population can be trained, and enough jobs created to employ the 10 million more people who will join the labour force every year.
- While digital technologies may enable the creation of new products and more productive jobs, they may also substitute existing jobs.

India may not be able to take advantage of these opportunities, due to a low human capital base and lack of skills.

- Lack of jobs combined with a demographic dividend will increase the share of the population that is dependent on the working population increasing the economic insecurity of the elderly, as there will be fewer people generating wealth.
- Whether the demographic dividend promotes growth or transforms into a curse depends on how prepared the states that should benefit from a young population are.
- Why India should focus on demographic dividend?

Economic growth:

- Better economic growth brought about by increased economic activities due to higher working age population and lower dependent population. Demographic dividend has historically contributed up to 15 % of the overall growth in advanced economies.

Effective policy making:

- Fine-tuning of the planning and implementation of schemes and programmes by factoring in population dynamics is likely to yield greater socio-economic impact and larger benefits for people

Social benefit:

- Increased fiscal space created by the demographic dividend to divert resources from spending on children to investing in physical and human infrastructure.

Rise in workforce

- With more than 65% of working age population, India will rise as an economic superpower, supplying more than half of Asia's potential workforce over the coming decades.
- What needs to be done?

Building human capital:

- Investing in people through healthcare, quality education, jobs and skills helps build human capital, which is key to supporting economic growth, ending extreme poverty, and creating a more inclusive society.

Skilling:

- Skill development to increase employability of young population. India's labour force needs to be empowered with the right skills for the modern economy. Government has established the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the overall target of skilling/ up skilling 500 million people in India by 2022.

Education:

- Enhancing educational levels by properly investing in primary, secondary and higher education. India, which has almost 41% of population below the age of 20 years, can reap the demographic dividend only if with a better education system.
- Also, academic-industry collaboration is necessary to synchronise modern industry demands and learning levels in academics

Health:

- Improvement in healthcare infrastructure would ensure higher number of productive days for young labour-force, thus increasing the productivity of the economy. Success of schemes like Ayushman Bharat and National Health Protection scheme (NHPS) is necessary.
- Also nutrition level in women and children needs special care with effective implementation of Integrated Child Development (ICDS) programme.

Job Creation:

- The nation needs to create ten million jobs per year to absorb the addition of young people into the workforce. Promoting businesses' interests and entrepreneurship would help in job creation to provide employment to the large labour-force.

Urbanisation:

- The large young and working population in the years to come will migrate to urban areas

within their own and other States, leading to rapid and large-scale increase in urban population.

- How these migrating people can have access to basic amenities, health and social services in urban areas need to be the focus of urban policy planning.

Conclusion

- To reap the demographic dividend, proper investment in human capital is needed by focussing on education, skill development and healthcare facilities.
- Alongside that, we must invest much more in education, health and nutrition, infrastructure, and adopt an expansionary economic policy and create a favourable environment for local and foreign investment, so that we can increase production, productivity and consequent employment opportunities for the future workforce.
- If we succeed, we will ensure the prosperity of our people. And if we fail, our "demographic dividend" can turn into a "demographic disaster."

2) Define Unemployment and explain its elements available types.

Unemployment **1**

- One who having potentialities and willingness to earn is unable to find a remunerative work
- According to planning commission of India, a person is marginally unemployed when he remains without work for six months in a year

Unemployment has three elements **3**

1. Based on Capacity

- An individual should be capable of work but is unemployed.

2. Based on Willingness

- An individual should be willing to work but is unemployed.

3. Based on Effort

- An individual must make an effort to find work

Types of Unemployment **8**

1. Voluntary unemployment

- Not under any employment. Out of own desire not to work

2. Involuntary unemployment

- Factors that prevent physically fit individual willing to work from getting an appointment

3. **Cyclical Unemployment**

- Exists during the down turn phase of trade cycle in the economy. Caused by deficiency of effective demand
- Occurs during Economic recession and depression.

4. **Seasonal unemployment**

- Out of work for about 6 months in a year.
- Eg:In agriculture and agro based industries like sugar production

5. **Frictional unemployment**

- Imbalance between supply of labour and demand of labour.

6. **Temporary unemployment**

- Eg: Employees seeking a career change

7. **Technical unemployment**

- Labour saving devices are responsible for technological unemployment
- Eg: computerised telephone dialling systems removed the need for switchboard operator skills.

8. **Structural Unemployment**

- Lack of demand for product or shift in demand to other products
- Eg: people who made and sold typewriters didn't lose their jobs to automation, they lost their jobs to people who made and sold a more efficient form of typewriter – i.e. computers.

9. **Disguised unemployment**

- More people than actually required and found in agriculture
- Eg: an individual with a college or university degree taking up a job as a teller.

3) Analyze the various Employment policies launched under Five Year Plans in the country.

Various employment policies launched under 5 year plan **12**

- There are many initiatives taken by the Central government to increase the employment in our country.

1st five year plan – 1951 – 56

- Mainly concentrated in Rural Indian
- Community development programmes started in 1952.
- National extension services started in 1953.
- Small scale industries, agri based activities got importance.

2nd five year plan – 1956 – 61

- First time, unemployment estimation was started.
- Transport, communication, heavy industries got constructed.

3rd five year plan – 1961 – 66

- Aimed at generating 35 – 105 million jobs
- Due to birth rate of population growth it got distarted.
- Severe drought of 1965 – 67 and China – Pak war on 1962 and 1965 severely affected the program.

4th five year plan – 1969 – 74

- Concentrated on capital accumulation
- Labour intensive methods
- DPAP, SFDA, WAL, MNP were again employment generating programme.

5thfive year plan - 1974-79

- To improve the employment, many initiative was being taken
- Integrated rural development program(IRDP) 1978-79 and training of rural youth for self-employment(TRYSEM) was created in 1979 for self-employment

6th five year plan – 1980-85

- By this 5 year plan, National Rural employment program (1980) was formed
- Rural landless employment guarantee program(RLEGP) (1983) was formed to eliminate unemployment

7thfive year plan – 1985-90

- Million wall scheme 1989
- By this plan, generation of employment was the main objective
- Jawahar RozgarYojana (1989) was formed for the wage employment

8th Five year – 1992-97:

- This plan targeted to provide employment for about 3% per annum to be attained by 2000 AD.
- Ganga Kalyan Yojana
- By this, employment assurance scheme (EAS) in 1993

9th five year plan – 1997-2002:

- It focused on development and growth of agricultural community
- To provide employment to about 85% of the work force
- Brought Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana 1999

10th five year plan – 2002-07

- This plan targeted the raise of GDP of 10% and to increase investment of 36-37%
- By this plan, MGNREGS 2005 was brought.

11 th five year plan - 2007 -12

- Aimed at implementing active employment to rural and urban employment
- Mainly targets on disadvantaged group

12 the year plan 2012 - 17

- Focus on manufacturing sector
- Create 10 million additional jobs

Conclusion

- Due to these five year plan employment policies, the employment has increased in our country compared to the previous years.
- According to the National Sample Survey Office NSSO) surveys, the workforce grew from 39.7 crore in 1999 - 2000 to 49.51 crore in 2004 - 05, 46.55 crore in 2009 - 10 and 47.41 crore persons in 2011 - 12

4) **Estimate the role of Non-Governmental Organization in the issue of Child Labour in India.**

Non Governmental Organisation **1**

- The function of NGO is to focus on all the issues concerning human rights, social, environmental and advocacy.
- They work to promote and improve the social and political conditions of the society on a broad scale

Necessity of NGO to address the issue of Child Labour **2**

1. Child labour deprives children of their right to go to school
2. It reinforces intergenerational cycles of poverty
3. Child labour acts as a major barrier to education

- It affects both attendance and performance in school.

Role of Non – governmental organization in abolition child Labour system **6**

1. Encouraging policy reform

- The NGO has thought against child Labour through pushing the government for reform and legislation
- Legislative victory include the child labour prohibition and regulation act 1986.

2. Creating awareness

- Save the children have run elaborate campaigns such as action/2015 and every last child with an aim to make child rights important in India.

3 Freeing children

- In 2014, "Save the children" protected 8 lakh children living in cotton communities in Punjab, Haryana
- Thousands of farmers also pledged to make – their farms child labour free

4. Preventing exploitation during disaster

- Save the children's teams provide a massive rapid relief response
- The NGO channelized relief funds to reach thousand of household

5. Encourage commercial enterprise to notes' child labour

- NGOs are constantly sensitizing trade organizations to end this social civil and locals have been made vigilant to report instances of child labour

Challenges faced by NGO **3**

1. Lack of credibility
2. Issues on getting the right people on board
3. Struggle of NGOs to market themselves
4. Lack of Transparency
5. Lack of Media Support
6. Unwillingness to co-operate with each other

5) Evaluate the consequences of unemployment in India and list out the initiatives taken by GOI for containing the problem.

Definition: **1**

- The term unemployment refers to a situation where a person actively searches for employment but is unable to find work.
- As per NSSO, the unemployment rate in India is 8.2% on Jan-March 2022.

Consequences of unemployment: **5**

Problem of Poverty

- Increased rate of poverty
- Lowers the standard of Living

Increase in crime rate

- Young people after a long time of unemployment indulge in illegal and wrong activities for earning money.

Loss in Human Resource

- unemployed people end up getting addicted to drugs and alcohol or attempts suicide
- Leads to the depletion of human capital.

Behavioural changes

- Unemployed person easily gets enticed in antisocial elements
- It makes them lose faith in democratic values of the country

Economic impact

- poses a threat to the growth of national economy1% increase in unemployment leads to 2% reduction in GDP.

Initiatives taken by Government of India to contain unemployment **5.5**

Various employment programmes of GoI

1. Integrated rural development program (1978-79)
2. Training of Rural youth for self comp (1979)
3. National Rural employment program (1980)
4. Rural landless employment Guarantee program (1983)
5. Jawahar Rozgar yojna (1989)
6. Swarnajayanti Rozgar Yojana (1995)
7. Sampoorna Jeyanti national and employment Guarantee Act(2005)
8. Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment Guarantee Act (2005)
9. Pradhan mantri kaushal vikas yojana (2015)
10. Start up India (2016)
11. Stand up India (2016)

Recent Initiatures **0.5**

- Pradhan mantra Garib kalyar Rozgar yojana (2020-21)
- Support for marginalized Individuals for live hood & enterprise

6) Explain the key objectives of National Population Policy 2000 and analyze the achievements of Nation in controlling the population during these 75 years.

National Population Policy (2000) **1**

- Central Government's second population policy envisaged to achieve stable population.

Immediate objectives

- To address cement needs for contraception, Health Infrastructure and Health persons.
- To provide Integrated service delivery for Basic reproductive and child health care

Medium Term objectives **1**

- Belong total fertility rate to replacement levels of 2.1 by 2010

Long Term objectives **2**

1. To achieve stable population by 2015
2. Achieve universal Immunization for all children against vaccine preventable levels
3. Promote delayed marriage for girls
4. Reduce IMR, MMR
5. Promote Institutional levels

Targets to achieved in NPP 2020: **2**

1. Reduction of IMR to below 30 per 1,000 live births
2. Reduction to MMR to below 100 per 1,00,000 live Births
3. Incentives to adopt 2 family child norms
4. Strict enforcement of child marriage Restraint Act and PreNatal Diagnostic Technique Act

Positive Outcomes of population policies since 75 year: **3**

1. Crude Birth Rate come down from 40.8 in 1951 to 20 in 2018 (Appx)

2. Crude Death Rate has come down from 25 in 1951 to 6.2 in 2018.
3. Infant mortality Rate decreased from 146 per 1000 live Birth to 32 per 1000 live birth
4. Maternal 1951 rate decreased 2020 from 1000 per 1,10,000 live birth to 99/1,20,000 (2020)
5. Total Fertility rate reduced from 6 in 1951 to 2 in 2022 (Below Replacement level)
6. Life expectancy of average Indian increased from 37 in 1951 to 69.7 in 2022-07-05

Drawbacks in Population control Measure **3**

1. Low Awareness about interception programs and methods in rural areas.
2. Less trained health care workers to contain population levels
3. No disincentives forced for families against 2 child family norms
4. Prevalence of child marriage still higher in rural areas
5. Insufficient Infrastructure facilities
6. Narrow perspective hence India stands at second most population country in world

7) Write a brief note on the TamilNadu State policy for Children 2021.

Tamil Nadu state policy for children (2021)

Origin **1**

- TN CM MK Stalin Government released TN state policy for children in 2021 It will be monitored and progressed by ministry of women and child development

Aim **1**

- To create Brighter future for children and achieve sustainable development goals

Objectives **1**

- Prevention and Protection of children from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation
- Access to quality health care
- Access to quality education
- Enable children to express news on issues concerning them

Important Features: **6**

1. Child Protection policy

- At panchayat 8 urban bodies level to create child safe spaces in TN.

2. Child Safeguarding policy

- At school level to make schools safe for child

3. Committee Formation

- Internal complaint committee at school level
- Village level child protection committee
- Neighbourhood child protection committee

4. Awareness campaign

- Conduct campaign to make them aware about violence and negative imposal

5. Rehabilitation service

- Provide Rehab service with forces on mental health and psychological support

6. Balsabha

- Creation of Balsabha (members Age 12 – 18) in meet 4 times / year atleast to pass resolution on matter related to child

Significance of Policy **3**

- Ensure high level protection to children
- Paves way for effective arievance Redressed
- Recovery and Rehab services to help children in all aspects
- Decision making authority given to children using Balsabha meetings

8) What will be the major consequences of the old age population in an economy? Analyze.

Major Consequences of old Age PPL in Economy

- Old Age PPL (PPL above Age 60 years) considered as dependent population in economic terms since they rely on working age population to meet their needs. **0.5**

Data

- No of senior citizens increase from 10.38cr (2011) to 30cr (2050)

Relation below old age and economic amplitude

1. Bangladesh **1**

- High working age and less old age PPL
- Fast developing economy

2. Japan

- Less working age and High old age
- Long term slow down of economy

4. India

- High working age and meager old age
- Developing economy

Major Consequences of old Ages: **10.5**

1. Economic slowdown

- Due to less productivity and Incapability of old Age PPL
- Ex: Japan Economy growth rate.

2. Labour free shortages

- Due to inability to do work
- Demand for labour increasing
- Example : Japan hiring labours from South east Asia

3. Increase in Health care expenditure

- Old age prone to chronic illness

4. Strain on Govt Budgets

- Govt inorder to provide
- Sexual Security schemes allocate move annually & Retreatment benefit
- Example : India allocating Huge lumpsum for retirement & pension scheme.

5. Decline in productivity

- Old age population results in less productivity in doing work
- Due to economic incapability & less technical;

6. Reduction in per capta national increase

- Less earning potential of elders
- Official National per capital investment
- Example : European Nations per capita National for getting dropped.

7. Other issues

- Old age population leads to long term slow down of economy.
- Fiscal burden on govt forced them to not care on valuable investment.
- Social unity & health care expensive are on heavy rise due to high prevalence of disease burden shift to elders.
- Shortage of labour & slaved employees not a good sign for economy to develop.

9) Bringout the salinet features and key provisions of MGNREGS and also analyze the criticisms over it.

Salient features **2**

1. Provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to unskilled labour. In rural areas
2. One third of jobs are allocated to women & equal pay is ensured.
3. Panchayat raj (Art - 39) play principal role in planning & sample match of works.
4. Creation of durable assets & reduction of migration from rural to urban areas

Key provisions **2**

1. Job card & Unemployment Allowanced

- All households should get registered with gram panchayat in order to get job card to get employment & allowance in case of non availability of work.

2. Social Audits

- Social Audit of MGNREA works is mandatory leading to transparency & accountability

3. Collective decision making

- Gram Sabha collectively decides the priority of works & prepare shelf of projects.

4. Financial support

- Disinvestment of wages in weekly basis and credited directly to Bank account

Criticism over MGNREGA 8

1. Insufficient Budget allocation

- Increase in nominal budget only
- But actual budget decreased over year (after adjusting inflation)

2. Poor wage rate

- MGNREA wages lower than minimum wages in most states
- Example : TN , Karnataka

3. Delay & pending of wage payment

- Significant use in delayed payments & pending wage works

4. Misallocation of funds

- CAG report, states that gross misallocation of funds happened in MGNREGA

5. Incomplete & poor quality of work

- Undertaken shelf of project works with poor monitoring results in poor quality of work.

6. Fabrication of ineligible beneficiaries

- Supreme court commented than funds are trapped by ineligible beneficiaries.

7. Ineffective grievance redressals

- Social audits were not that effectively done by gram panchayat.

10) Describe the term of Population Growth and brief the various stages of Demographic transition in India.

Population growth 2

- Population growth refers to change in number of inhabitants of country / territory during specific pending.
- The growth of population is expressed in percentage & described as growth rate of population

Data

- Population in 1901 – 238 mn
- Population in 2011 – 1210 mn
- Table Decadal growth rate of population from 1901 to 2011

Stages of Demographic transitions 2

I. Period of stagnant population (1891 – 1921)

- During first phase of 20 years, population grew to 5 million
- Year 1921, Negative growth rate (-2.31%) recorded due to high death rate 1921 – year of great divide

II. Period of steady growth (1921 – 1951) 2

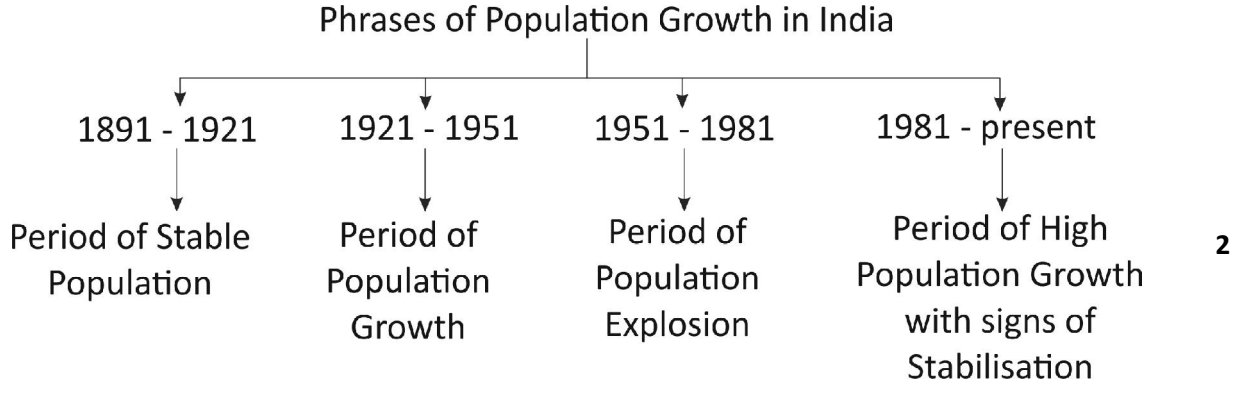
- During second phase of 30 years population grow by 110 million.

III. Period of population explosion (1931 – 1981) 2

- During third phase, population grew from 31 mn in 1951 – 693 mn in 1981.
- Growth rate doubled when compared to previous phase.
- This period is called population explosive

IV. Period of high growth with definite signs of slowing down (1951 – 1981) 2

- Population grew from 683 mn to 1210 mn (2011)
- Growth rate started declining from each census to others.
- These were the different stages of demographic transition in India.



2

11) Give a detailed account on demographic details of Tamil Nadu.

Introduction

- Tamilnadu holds 6th position in population of about 7.21 crore against India's 121 crore as per 2011 census. However Tamilnadu's population in higher than several countries namely.
- Tamilnadu- 7.2 crore
- UK - 6.5 crore
- France - 6.5 crore
- Italy - 5.9 crore

Demographic Details of TN **4.5**

I.Physical factors

1. Density

- Density of population which in population per square km is 555 in 2011 against 480 in 2001.
- Tamilnadu ranks 12th in India in terms of density against national average of 384.

2. Topography

- Third longest coast-line
- Seismic hazard – as per 2002 BIS, TN falls in Zones II & III (low to moderate hazard zone)

3. Organization

- TN is one of the most urbanized state of 48.4% of urban population against India's average of 31.5%.
- It holds 9.61% total urbanites in India

II. Population based factors **7.5**

1. Sex Ratio

- It is defined as the number of females per thousand males.
- Sex ratio in Tamilnadu in 995 which implies
- Improvement in quality of life of female population
- Protection of girls children
- Tamilnadu stands third in sex ratio

2. Infant Mortality Rate

- IMR is 17 (per 1000) in Tamilnadu against 34 (per 10000) in India in 2016.
- IMR is the mortality before completing 1 year

3. Maternal Mortality Rate

- MMR is 79 in Tamilnadu against 159 in India.
- MMR is the Mother's death at time of delivery per lakh.

4. Life Expectancy

- Tamilnadu has life expectancy 70.6 years against national average of 67.9 years.

5. Literacy

- Tamilnadu holds a literacy rate of 80.33% much higher than many states.

Unit - 3

1) Briefly analyze the effects of over population in a country and also list out some unique solutions to the above problem.

Over population **1**

- The state whereby the human population rises to an extent exceeding the carrying capacity of the ecological setting.
- India is the second most populous country in the world after china.-Over population is among the more serious problems that our country is facing.-It accounts for more than 1.20 billion people of over 7 billion population of the world.

Types of Overpopulation **1**

1. Agricultural or Rural Overpopulation
2. Industrial or Urban Overpopulation

Effect of over population **9**

1. Depletion of Natural Resources

- Exhaustible natural resources such as arable land, coral reefs, fresh water, fossil fuels and forests continue to drop sharply.

2. Accelerated Habitat Loss

- Increased loss of ecosystem including wetlands, wildlife, rainforest, aquatic life forms and grasslands

3. Amplified Climate Change

- Increased use of energy sources such as coal and firewood contributes to increase green house gas emissions global warming and climate change

4. Loss of Biodiversity

- Activities such as acidifying water pollution, poaching and destruction of natural systems.

5. Decrease of Freshwater

- Activities influenced by over population have only left less than 1% of planet's fresh water readily accessible for human utilization.

6. Lower Life Expectancy

- Over population lowers the standards of living since it creates stress on consistent supply of food, water, shelter.
- Due to this the poor people becomes more poor.
- This may brings adverse effect on their survival.

7. Rise in Unemployment

- The available jobs are fewer than the overall job seeking population

8. Rise in Crime Rate

- Loads to elevated crime rates because of theft, durg cartels and militia groups.

9. Increased Intensive Farming

- To produce enough food to feed all

Solutions **4**

1. Creating awareness campaigns eg:360 degree media Campaign(2016)
2. Promotion of adopting child
3. Aiming for single child families
4. Providing Tax Benefits or Concessions
5. Spreading of education
6. Increasing welfare and status of women
7. Making people aware of family planning
   - eg: National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS)
8. Increasing awareness for the use of contraceptives eg: Mission Parivar Vikas
9. Encouraging Male sterilization
10. Free distribution of contraceptives by ASHA s
11. Educating on reproductive health
12. Increasing the number of health centres for poor.

2) Classify the Rural unemployment types and describe the causes for it. Further, suggest the remedies for Rural Unemployment.

Rural Unemployment **1**

- Rural unemployment is the condition in which the unemployment among the youngsters who deprived to get or research jobs equal to their skills in rural areas.

Data

- Rural unemployment was 7.29% in 2021 and now it reduced to 7.18% in 2022

Types of Rural unemployment **3**

1. Open Unemployment

- This is found among agricultural labourers, rural actions and literate person who is unable to find job.

2. Concealed unemployment

- It is also called as disguised unemployment that many are employed below their productive capacity.
- Even their withdrawal from work the output will not diminish

3. Seasonal unemployment

- This employment occurs only on a particular season supported by natural circumstances.
- In the remaining period of a year the rural people are unemployed

Causes for rural unemployment **5**

1. Seasonal Nature of Agriculture

- Agricultural operations are seasonal in native and depend on nature and rainfall - Demand

for labour becomes negligible during off-season.

- eg: Sugar industry

2. Lack of subsidiary occupation

- Rural people are not able to start subsidiary occupation as poultry, rope making, piggery etc.
- Due to shortage of funds for investment and lack of proper marketing arrangements.

3. Absence of skill development

- Lack of government institutive to give required training and to generate employment opportunities.
- Unawareness of People

4. Defective system of education

- Large number of degree producing institutions has come in recent years.
- Degree should be awarded only on the basis of skills acquired.

5. Capital – Intensive technology

- The expanding private industrial sector in largely found in urban areas only.
- Rural unemployment revamps to Underemployment.

Remedies for rural unemployment **6**

1. Subsidiary occupation

- Loans should be granted and proper arrangement should be made for subsidiary occupation such as poultry, rope making etc.

2. Rural work programme

- Rural work program such as construction and maintenance of roads, digging of drains, canals etc
- This should be given during off –season.

3. Rural industrialization

- To provide employment new industries should be set up in rural areas.
- Government should give incentives

4. Technical education

- Employment oriented courses should be introduced in schools and college

5. Minimum Needs Programme

- provision of rural housing, water supply, primary health care, primary education etc. Besides providing employment, such a programme will improve the socio-economic health of the rural society.

6. Increasing cultivatable Land

- Steps should be taken to convert barren land into fertile land by scientific methods through the scientific methods sandy and rocky land and even marshes and grass lands can be converted into cultivable farm lands.

3) Elucidate the below mentioned concepts about population.(a) Population as a stimulant to economic development.(b) Population as obstacle to economic development

Introduction **2**

- India is the second populated country in the World. Population can be considered as a Boon as well as a Bane based on the quality they have in terms of education, skill, employment opportunities etc.

Relation between Population and Economic Development **2**

- The quantity, quality, structure, distribution, and movement of a population can help or hinder the rate of economic development.
- A developed country with low population density and a low percentage of employable people needs an increase in population in order to keep up with economic development.

(a) Population as stimulant to economic Development **5**

1. Demographic Dividend:

- In a country, young population is demographic dividend if the youth is skilled, employable & contribution to economy.

- India will add another 183 million people to the working age group of 15-64 years between 2020-50

2. Surplus Labour Force

- Population growth results in increase of supply of cheap labour that ultimately lead up to increase in production with the availability of capital and tech
- India is projected to have a skilled-labour surplus of around 245.3 million workers by 2030,

3. Surge in Demand

- Population growth results in increased demand for products thus resulting in increased production, for economic development.

4. Increase in supply of goods & services

- Due to population growth, the supply of goods & services increase resulting in increased production.
- If the cost of production is lower, the profits available at a given price will increase, and producers will produce more. With more produced at every price, the supply curve will shift to the right, meaning an increase in supply.

5. Technological Development

- Enhancing the human capital resources with skills & Industrial knowledge would lead up to Technological Improvement at large scale
- Example: Industrial Resolution virtuous cycle of population
- Increase in population – Increase in Demand – Increase in supply – Increase in Employment – Increase in production – Economic growth

(b) Population as obstacle to Economic Development Demographic Disaster: 5

- If one country fails to cater the youth of nation with the proper employable skills.

1. Food Shortage

- Population of India goes on rising but not proportionate increase in agri production.

2. **Burden of Unproductive consumers:**

- Higher the increase in dependent population who does contribute to output/ GDP of economy
- Example : children (25.7%) and old people (8.6%) need medical , health care and education but cannot contribute at the sometime.

3. Low savings and investments

- Rapid increase in population reduces the capacity to save and invest.
- Low saving & Investment
- Low Demand
- Lower purchasing production

4. Reduction in capital formation

- Fast growing population affects the capital formation adversely as it is hard to get employed and increase savings and invest unemployment
- With the increase in population labour force who increases however not fully absorbed as specially female know due to lake of employment opportunities.

5. Financial burden on Government

- More expenditure and social welfare programmee to cater eduction, health and welfare
- Not able to improve underdeveloped Industries.
- Thus population rapid growth adversely affects the economic progress of country

Conclusion 1

- Despite population being an obstacle in economic development, It still serves as a driving force in the growth of economy.It can be achieved on Successful implementation of effective skill development trainings and employment opportunities which build the human capital for next generation.

4) Bring out the major scheme launched by the Government of India towards the issue of unemployment. 15

- Unemployment means when person who is actively searching for and winningess to do work is unable to find job.

Data

- According to centre for monitoring Indian economic India's unemployment rate – 7.9% in Dec 2022, GoI has launched various schemes in order to counter the issue of unemployment in country.

1. Integrated Rural Development Program (1978)

- Provide employment opportunities in rural areas.
- Help rural ppl to take up income generation activities to cross poverty
- Guaranteed subsidies at 50%,40%,30% for SC/ ST, Women and Disabled.

2. Training of rural youth for self employment (1979)

- Objective is to help the unemployment rural youth (18 – 35 yrs) to acquire skills for self employment.
- By the end of 6th five year plan is provided training to 9.4 lakh youth .

3. National Rural Employment Program (1980)

- Provide livelihood security and employment opportunities to rural people
- Creation of productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poor.
- Improvement in the overall quality of life in the rural areas..

4. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (1989)

- Provide gainful employment for unemployed and under employed in rural areas.
- Components of JRY are Million wells scheme,Indira Awaas Yojana,Operation Black Board.

5. Swarnajeyanti grew swargigar yojana (1999)

- Provide employment to villages through establishment of self help groups to concentrate on income generation activities to raise poor people able poultry.

6. Prime Minister Employment Generation Program for Rural Youth

- Provide easy subsidized financial assistance to educated unemployed youth for starting own enterprises in manufactory, same and trade sector.

7. (MGNREGA) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee scheme (2005)

- Provide 100 days guaranteed employment to in skilled labour interest in rural area.
- Enhance the livelihood and social security of people in rural aarea
- One third of job is reserved for women.
- MGNREGSs – Assures Right to Work

8. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2015)

- Enable large number of youth to take up industry relevant skill training to secure better livelihood
- As of 18 July 2016, 17.93 lakh candidates were trained out of 18 lakh who enrolled for the scheme.

9. Startup India (2016)

- Aims at developing an ecosystem that promotes and naturals entrepreneurship across the country.
- Focus areas are
  - Simplification and Handholding.
  - Funding Support and Incentives.
  - Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation.

10. Standup India Scheme (2016)

- Facilitate Bank loan assistance between 10 lakhs to 1 crore to set up Greenfield enterprise.

- SC/ST or Women Entrepreneurs above the age of 18 are eligible.

11. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana

- Provide 150 day employment program to migrant workers during programme.
- Provides Financial and economic security to informal migrant workers during covid 19 Pandemic.

12. Athmanirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (2020)

- Boost employment in formal sector during covid recovery phase.
- Way forward, Decentralization of Industries and development of Non Agricultural Subsidiary industries and promoting industrialization – key to center unemployment.

5) What do you mean by 'Caste Census'? Why it is needed in India? Explain.

Introduction **0.5**

- Caste census is the demand to include the caste wise tabulation of India's population in the upcoming exercise.
- Caste which is a powerful cultural underpinning of Indian culture was included in1931 census

Definition **1**

- **Caste Census** is the caste-wise breakup of the Indian population that would include not only the scheduled castes (SC) or scheduled tribes (ST) but the other castes as well in number and percentage terms.

Evolution **1**

- It was carried out at that time i.e., 1931 by the Britishers.
- From 1951 to 2011, every census in Independent India provided data on SC\ST But not other castes.
- In 1941, British ended the practice citing cost restrictions.
- Ninety years after the first census in 1931, there is a demand from the present Government allies for a Caste Census.
- An 11-member delegation has requested our Prime Minister to make census counting mandatory in 2022.

Need for Caste based Census **12**

1. Estimation of other castes

- In the absence of caste census, there is no estimation on the number of OBCs and other categories within it and others.
- So far backward classes commission in various states have been conducting their own counts to as certain the population of BC

2. Equitable Representation

- On the basis of caste census, there would be fair representation for all which would be useful in the Reservation system

3. Enumerating the Marginalised people

- Caste census would bring a specific number of people who are on fringes, disadvantaged, or the kind of grip that institution are caste have on them

4. Removal of Caste Rigidities

- It abandons the notion that caste exclusively applies for
  1. Disadvantaged
  2. Destitute
  3. Marginalised

5. Data for Policy Making

- Useful to establish statistical justification for preserving caste-based affirmative action programme or welfare schemes.
- Help in identifying poor households and implement anti-poverty programmes.

6. Judicial Support

- Helpful as it would be a legal requirement and the courts to check on "quantifiable facts" to back up the current levels of reservation.

- It would help people to obtain welfare and become sociallyinclusive.

7. Benefit in policy Making

- A caste census, which will generate exhaustive data will allow policymakers to develop better policies, implementation strategies, and will also enable a more rational debate on sensitive issues.

8. Constitutional Mandate

- Our Constitution too favours conducting a caste census.
- **Article 340** mandates the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of **socially and educationally backward classes** and make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by governments.

9. Reduce Inclusion and Exclusion Errors

- With accurate data of castes, most backward castes can be identified.
- Some have benefited so much across the years, while there are people in this country who have not benefited at all.

Conclusion

- Caste Census is important in order to rectify the defects in data collection and proper implementation of India's social equality programmes. It would solve the needless mystery of size of OBC population and would help in obtaining demographic information.

6) Asses the pros and cons on increasing the minimum marriage age for girls in India.

Introduction **1**

- According to Indian Penal Code,

  Women's Marriage age - 10 - 1860

  Women's Marriage age - 12 - 1927

  Women's Marriage age - 14 - 1929 (Saratha Act)
- According to the Hindu Marriage Act 1955, it sets 18 years as minimum age of marriage for women and 21 years for man.
- The Union Cabinet has brought a proposal in 2021, in the objective to attain uniformity in marriageable age of men and women.

Present Status **1**

- According to National Family Health Survey(NFHS-5) 2019-21, women in the age group of 20-24 years who were married before they turned 18, are 14.7% in urban and 27% in rural areas.
- Women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey were 3.8% (urban) and 7.9% (rural).

Pros **6**

1. Protection of Basic rights

- Protection of women against early and childmarriage
- This proposal would protect their basic rights.
- Prevention of Child Marriage-SDG Goal 5

2. Bringing Gender Parity

- Section 2(a) of Special Marriage Act declares legal marriageable age for women as 18 and men as 21.
- The difference seems to have no justifiable logic.

3. Equal Laws emanate Equality

- NCRB report in 2018

i. it shows that once every 1.7 minutes, a crime against a woman is recorded

ii. a woman is subjected to domestic violence every 4.4 minutes.

- Aims to attain gender equality.
- Change in law brings changes in social perceptions.

4. Women Empowerment

- Empower women to pursue higher education
- This would enhance their standard of living and make them financially independent.

5. Prevention of Dowry Death

- The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data says that dowry-related matters accounted for the lives of 19 women daily in 2020. And a total of 6,966 cases of dowry deaths were reported in 2020.

6. Health

- Teenage pregnancies lead to high maternal death and delivery complications.
- On enactment of the proposal the maternal death rate can be reduced.

Cons **6**

1. Financially Dependent Women

- They are unlikely to benefited
- They are unable to exercise their rights and freedom while still under the yoke of fanatical and societal pressure.

2. High Prevalence of Child Marriages

- Despite stringent laws child marriages occur at a high rate.
- Each year, at least 1.5 million girls under 18 get married in India,

3. No Criminal records for Early Marriage

- There are hardly any violations of act appear in criminal records of country.
- 645 child marriage cases registered in 2016
- There were 1,954 arrests, but only 70 convictions

4. No Assurance for Eliminating Child Marriages

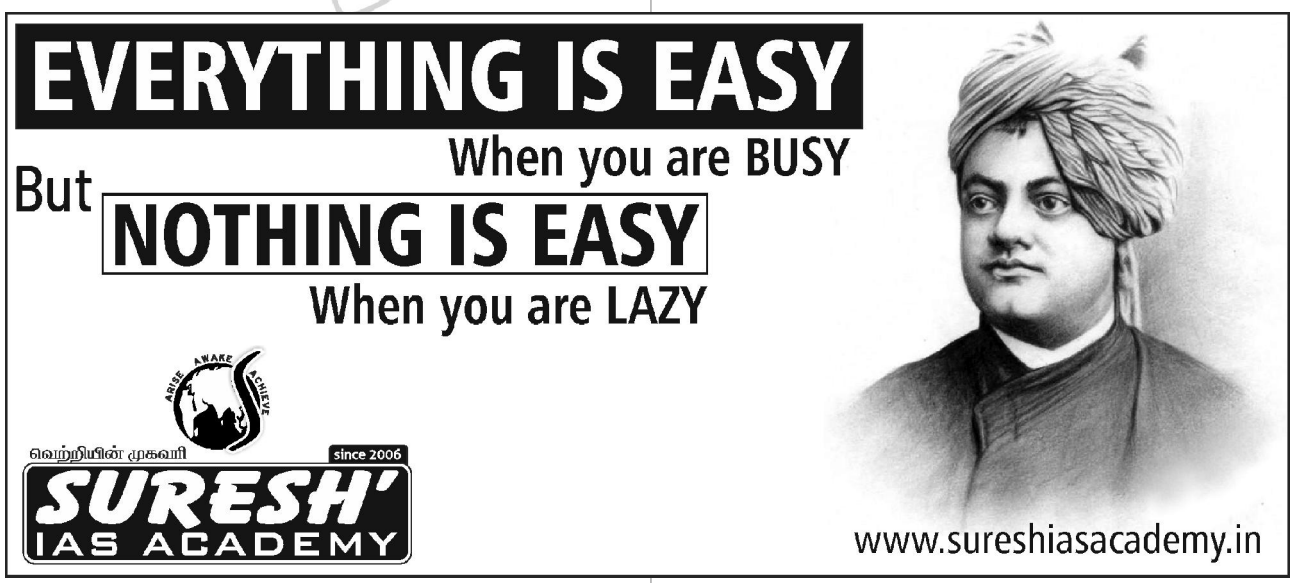
- Over 60% of women are married before 21
- Incapability to eliminate child marriage before 18 provides no evidence that it would be eliminated when raised to 21 years.

5. Misuse of Law by Parents

- Within a patriarchal setting, the change in age limit will increase parents' authority one's adults.

6. Voluntary change

- In 2017, the average age of marriage for women is increased to 22.1 years. So, the change is voluntary.
- Awareness programs on the importance of education, financial independence and the consequences of teenage pregnancies should be conducted instead of passing a law to bring a real change in society.

Conclusion

- Although increasing the legal age for marriage of women in a progressive step in achieving gender equality, it is more important to focus of effective implementation of existing laws.