



**Government of Tamil Nadu**  
**Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Combined Civil Services Examination - IV(Group IV / VAO)

Subject : Indian Economy

Topic : Social Sector Problems

**© Copyright**

The Department of Employment and Training has prepared the TNPSC Combined Civil Services Examination - IV (Group-IV / VAO) study material in the form of e-Content for the benefit of Competitive Exam aspirants and it is being uploaded in this Virtual Learning Portal. This e-Content study material is the sole property of the Department of Employment and Training. No one (either an individual or an institution) is allowed to make copy or reproduce the matter in any form. The trespassers will be prosecuted under the Indian Copyright Act.

It is a cost-free service provided to the job seekers who are preparing for Competitive Exams.

**Commissioner,**  
**Department of Employment and Training.**

## Social Sector Problems

### Population

- The first census started in the year 1872 by Lord Mayo. But it was improper.
- Census calculation was properly started in 1881 by Lord Ribbion.
- From then India's census was carried out every 10 years.
- The 7th census after Independence – 2011 census.
- India's most populous state is West Bengal.
- Lowest populous state is Arunachal Pradesh.
- Delhi is the most populous Union Territory.
- India's population density is 382 per square kilometer
- The population of Tamil Nadu
- As per 2011 census, the total population of Tamil Nadu is 72,147,039. There are
- 36,009,055 females and 36,137,975 males.
- It is 5.96 percent of the country's national population.
- The number of women per one thousand males is the sex ratio.
  - $\frac{\text{Female Children} < 5 \text{ years}}{\text{Females (15 to 45 years)}} * 1000 = \text{Fertility Ratio}$
  - Birth Ratio – Death Ratio = Natural Growth Ratio

### Population explosion

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration

### Factors of The birth rate

- Age of marriage
- Increase in child birth
- Social habits and beliefs
- Illiteracy
- Ignorance about birth control methods

### Death rate

- Lower mortality rate.
- Migration

### Reasons for the explosion

- Increased child birth rate
  - Decreased mortality rate
  - Child Marriages
  - Social and Religious Issues
  - Poverty
  - Illiteracy
-

The year **1921** is a “year of the great divide” in the demographic history of India when mortality started to decline leading to acceleration in the rate of population growth

### **Factors affecting Economic Growth**

- Food shortages
- Non-productive consumers
- Decrease in per capita income and national income.
- Decrease in Savings and investments
- Unemployment or Under Employment.
- Women's labor futile
- Lack of productivity.
- Higher expenditure under the Social Welfare Schemes
- Backwardness in agriculture

### **Ways to control population growth**

- Usage of birth control measures.
- Prevent Infant Mortality rate
- Industrialization
- To increase women's literacy rate and education
- Late Marriages
- Take legal action to prevent child marriage

### **Theories about population**

There are three theories about the population.

#### **The Malthus Population Theory**

- According to Malthus, population growth increases in multiplication (Geometric Progression) and food products growth increase in the rate of Arithmetic Progression.
  - The rate of growth of population is limited by the availability of the means of subsistence i.e. food. If the means of subsistence increase, population also increases unless it is checked.
  - Population increases at a faster rate than food production.
  - In other words, while population increases in a geometric progression, food production increases in an arithmetic progression.
  - The preventive and positive checks are the two measures to keep the population on the level with the available means of subsistence.
-

➤ **Preventive checks**

- These are those checks applied by man to reduce the population.
- The preventive checks include late marriage, self-restraint and other similar measures are applied by the people to limit the family.

➤ **Positive checks**

- These affect population growth by increasing death rate.
- The positive checks on population are many and include every cause either from vice or misery which helps to shorten the life span. Common diseases, plagues, wars, famines unwholesome occupations, excess labour, exposure to the seasons, extreme poverty, bad nursing of children are a few examples of positive checks.

**The Theory of Optimum Population**

- The modern theory of optimum population brings out the relationship between changes in population and the consequent changes in per capita income.
- Optimum population means the ideal population relative to the natural resources, stock of capital equipment and state of technology.
- In other words, optimum population is that level of population at which per capita output is the highest.

**The Theory of Demographic Transition**

- The demographic transition brings out the relationship between fertility and mortality, i.e. between the birth rate and the death rate.
- Birth rate refers to the number of births occurring per 1000 in a year.
- Death rate refers to the number of deaths occurring per 1000 in a year.
- This theory points out that there are three distinct stages of population growth.

**Stage I High Birth Rate and High Death Rate**

- In the first stage, the country is backward and less developed.
- Agriculture will be the main occupation of the people and primitive mode of cultivation will be used.
- In this stage, the rate of growth of population is not high since high birth rate is offset by the high death rate and the population growth stagnates.

**Stage II High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate**

- As a country advances, it might result in increase in industrial activity, creating more employment opportunities.
  - The advancement in science and technology will result in the availability of better medical facilities.
  - Thus there is an imbalance between high birth rate and low death rate resulting in high population growth, and the country witness population explosion.
-

### Stage III Low Birth Rate and Death Rate

- Economic development leads to change in the structure of the economy from an agrarian to a partially industrialized one.
- With the spread of education, people prefer small families in order to increase the standard of living. Thus the birth rate is reduced.
- Implementation of better medical facilities, control of disease and public sanitation result in low death rate.
- During this third stage of low birth and death rates, the growth of population tends to be stable.
- Almost all countries have passed through these three stages (demographic transition) of population growth.

## Education

### **Education in India**

- As per 2011 census, literacy rate in India is 74.04% (male literacy rate 82.12% for female literacy rate 65.46%)
  - Kerala is the most literate state in India (93.9%) and Bihar (63.8%) is the least literate state.
  - Tamilnadu's literacy rate (80.3%)
  - As per 86<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment Act 2002 “Right to education” was made as a fundamental right.
  - Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of 2009 allows 25% of seats in private schools as free seats for children.
  - 80% of the primary schools in the country are government schools or government aided schools.
  - Sarva Siksha Abhiyan was launched in 2001 with the objective of Universalization of Primary Education.
  - Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan was established in 2009 with the objective of Universalization Of Secondary Education.
  - The National Literacy Mission, launched in 1988 was renamed as "Saakshar Bharat” in 2010 gives importance to female literacy.
  - India stands in 3<sup>rd</sup> place in higher education after China and America.
  - University Grants Commission plays a key role in higher education.
  - The university grants committee has been formed in 1953 as per the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Committee set up in 1948 and has been functioning as a legal system since 1956.
  - All India Council of Technical Education was established as a legal entity in 1988.
-

- National Council of Teachers Education was launched in 1995 to improve the quality of national level education.
- In 1964, the Kothari Education Committee was set up and based on its recommendations National Education Policy was created in 1966.
- 3 percent of national income must be spent on education and 10+ 2 +3 pattern of education were the key recommendations of the Kothari Committee.
- New education policy was introduced during Rajiv Gandhi's reign in 1986.
- Navodaya Vidyalaya schools were started with new academic policy for rural students.
- Currently 576 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Schools are functioning in India.
- Navodaya schools are the resident schools running CBSE curriculum. (Coeducational Residential Schools)
- Navodaya schools with "trilingual policy" have not been initiated in Tamil Nadu only because the Tamil Nadu government follows the compulsory bilingual policy.
- Kendriya Vidyalaya schools were started in 1962 for central government employees.

#### **Literacy in Tamil Nadu**

- During the period 1951 to 2001, the literacy rate of Tamil Nadu has tripled.
- As per 2011 Census, 80.35 per cent of the population is literate in Tamil Nadu.
- Kanyakumari (87.55%) is the highest literate populated district in Tamil Nadu while Dharmapuri has the lowest literacy rates (61.39%).

#### **Health**

- The main well-being goals of the government include reducing child mortality rates, raising maternity facilities for women, preventing infectious diseases and nutritional deficiencies.
  - A number of primary health centers have been established in the country to reduce the mortality rate of children.
  - NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) creates awareness about the need for vaccination by volunteers of ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)
  - In the state run government hospitals, activities like BCG vaccination, DPT vaccinations were administered to the public
  - The government is implementing a plan to provide financial assistance to pregnant mothers to obtain nutritional food in order to prevent fetal death.
  - The government has taken steps to prevent mosquito breeding and ensures environmental cleanliness in order to prevent vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue.
-

## **Unemployment**

- It refers to a situation, when a person is able and willing to work for the prevailing wage but does not get the opportunity to work.

### **Estimation and Unemployment**

- B Bhagwathi committee on unemployment (1973) gave 3 estimates of unemployment.

### **Measures of unemployment in India**

- Chronic or Usual Principal Status unemployment (UPS)
- Weekly Status unemployment (CWS)
- Daily Status unemployment (CDS)

### **Causes of Unemployment**

- Rapid Population Growth
- Seasonal Employment
- Joint Family System
- Increasing turnout of students from Indian universities
- Insufficient rate of economic progress
- Slow developing of Industries

### **Types of unemployment**

#### **Structural Unemployment**

- Caused by structural changes like rapidly growing population; fall in the rate of capital formation; technological change etc.. in the economy. It is of long run in nature.

#### **Disguised Unemployment**

- Here people are apparently employed but their marginal productivity is zero (contribution to production is nil). Mostly prevalent in agriculture.
- If a part of the labour force is withdrawn and the total productivity remains unchanged, this withdrawn labour will be known as disguised unemployed labour.
- It is also known as concealed unemployment.

#### **Frictional Unemployment**

- It occurs when people change from one job to another and remain unemployed during this interval period. This type is short in nature.

### Seasonal unemployment

- It is the unemployment created from seasonal variations in demand for goods and services.
- In an economy there will be certain times of year when the demand for goods and services are lower than normal.
- John Maynard Keynes coined the term technological unemployment
- Mostly prevalent in agro based industries.

### Cyclical Unemployment

- It refers to a situation where people are thrown out of job due to recession in the economy. Also called Demand Deficiency Unemployment or Keynesian economy, the root cause of this type is lack of aggregate demand.

### Measures to Solve Unemployment Problem in India

- A Change in the pattern of investment
- Encouragement to small enterprises as against big enterprises
- Encouragement of New Growth Centers in Small Towns and Rural Areas
- Subsidies on the Basis of Employment
- Reorientation of Educational Policy
- Emphasis should be given to vocational and technical education
- Scientific method should be adopted in cultivation

### POVERTY

- The World Bank (1990) has defined Poverty as the inability to attain a minimal standard of living.
  - The UN Human Rights Council has defined poverty as, “a human condition characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of the resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights”.
  - In the words of Dandekar (1981) “want of adequate income, is poverty” Thus, lack of adequate income to buy the basic goods for subsistence living is an important element in the definitions of poverty. It is a social phenomenon in which a section of the society was unable to satisfy its basic minimum needs.
  - $\text{POVERTY RATIO} = \text{BPL} / \text{Population.}$   
(BPL = Below Poverty Line)
-



## Estimation of Poverty in India

### Mr.V.M.Dandekar and Mr.Nilkanda Rath

They estimated the value of diet with 2250 calories as the desired level of nutrition. Using this cut-off, they stated that about 177 million people were poor in 1960-61 and about 216 million in 1968-69.

### Montek Singh Ahluwalia's Study of Rural Poverty (1977)

He studied the trends in incidence of rural poverty in India for the period 1956-57 to 1973-74. He used the concept of poverty line, i.e., an expenditure level of 15 in rural areas in 1960-61 and 20 per person for urban areas.

### Tendulkar committee on Poverty (2005)

- Submitted its report in 2009.
- The Tendulkar panel stipulated a benchmark daily per capita expenditure of Rs.27.2 in rural and Rs. 33.3 in urban areas.
- Poverty ratio is 21.9 % (2011-12) ie.269.8 million people.

Area	Calories	Minimum consumption expenditure (Rs per capita per month)
URBAN	2400	1000 Rs/MONTH
RURAL	2100	816 Rs/MONTH

## Types of Poverty

### 1. Absolute Poverty

It refers to a condition where a person does not have the minimum amount of income needed, to meet the minimum requirements for basic needs as per national standards.

### 2. Relative Poverty

It is an extreme form of inequality. It depends on the standards being applied and implies that within a particular society a given standard of living is unacceptably low. Relative Poverty measure is used to calculate inequality in the society. It refers to poverty on the basis of comparison of per capita income of different countries.

### 3. Temporary or Chronic Poverty

In countries like India, when there is poor rainfall, the crops fail and the farmers temporarily enter into a poverty sample. But when they are poor for long, then we call it chronic or structural poverty.

### 4. Primary and Secondary Poverty

Rowntree (1901) made a distinction between primary poverty and secondary poverty. Primary poverty refers to “families whose total earnings are insufficient to obtain the minimum necessities for the maintenance of merely physical efficiency”. Secondary poverty refers to a condition in which earnings would be sufficient for the maintenance for merely physical efficiency were it not that some portion of it is absorbed by other expenditure, either useful or wasteful such as drink, gambling and inefficient housekeeping.”

#### Extent of Poverty in India

The extent of poverty in a country depend mainly on two factors

1. The average level of national income.
2. The degree of inequality in its distribution.

#### Poverty Line

Poverty line is the line, which indicates the level of purchasing power required to satisfy the minimum needs of a person. This line divides the population into two groups, one of those who have this purchasing power or more and the other groups of those people, who do not have this much of purchasing powers. The former group is regarded as living above the poverty line (APL). Those people are not regarded as poor. The latter group is considered as living below the poverty line these people are called poor.

#### Causes of Rural Poverty

- Rapid Population Growth
  - Lack of alternate employment opportunities other than agriculture
  - Illiteracy
  - Regional Disparities
  - Child Marriage
  - Joint Family System
  - Lack of proper implementation of Public Distribution System (PDS)
-

**Poverty alleviation programmes**

The problem of poverty eradication is one of providing employment and raising the productivity of low level of employment. The following measures have been taken by the government to remove poverty from the country. Land reforms legislation has been passed by the state governments, which aim at improving the economic conditions of agricultural landless labour.

Every state has passed the necessary legislation fixing ceiling on agricultural holdings by which the maximum amount of land which a person can hold has been fixed by law. The surplus lands thus acquired were to be distributed to the landless labour and small peasants.

