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GROUP OF COLLEGE

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ASSIGNMENT

EAFM

Ques:- 1:- Discuss the causes and implication of the population explosion in India.

Ans :- ① Introduction:-

India's fast-growing population is one of the most important features of its development journey. With over 1.42 billion people in 2023 (World Bank), India has officially become the most populous country in the world, surpassing China. This sudden and massive rise in population is often referred to as a population explosion.

While a large population can provide a strong workforce and big markets, it also places heavy pressure on resources like food, water, education, jobs, and healthcare. In this answer, we will explore the major causes behind this explosion.

② Historical Background and Reason for Population Explosion:-

(i) Better Healthcare and Medical facilities:-

After independence in 1947, India made huge investments in healthcare. Large vaccination drives, improved sanitation, and better medical services reduced death rates significantly. As a result, diseases like smallpox and polio, which once killed thousands, were brought under control.

(ii) Cultural Beliefs favouring large families:-

In rural and semi-urban parts of India, having a large family has traditionally been considered a blessing. More children are seen as a source of help in agriculture.

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and family businesses. Sons, in particular, are viewed as future breadwinners who will take care of parents in old age.

Ques-2 :- Examine the factors contributing to unemployment in India and discuss their socio-economic effects.

Ans :- (i) Skill mismatch and Poor quality of Education :-

One of the major reasons behind unemployment in India is the gap between what students are taught in schools and colleges and what employers actually need.

- While the country has achieved high enrollment rates, the quality of education remains inconsistent.

- Many graduates leave college without the practical or technical skills required for employment in today's dynamic economy, especially in fields like IT, electronics, or marketing.

(ii) Rapid population growth and demographic pressure :-

- Every year more than 12 million Indian youth enter the job market, but the economy does not generate enough formal jobs to absorb them.
- This huge supply of labor, especially from rural areas, creates competition for limited employment opportunities.

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- If not addressed, this demographic burden can turn into a liability, rather than a demographic dividend.
- This results in high youth unemployment rates and increasing frustration among job seekers.

(iii) Dominance of the Informal Sector :-

- Only 85% of India's workforce is employed in the informal sector, which includes daily wage labourers, small vendors and domestic workers.
- These jobs usually don't offer job security, regular income, health benefits, or pensions.

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Ques = 3 :-

Analyze the extent and cause of poverty and economic disparities in India, and discuss the measures needed to bridge these gaps.

Ans :- (i) Multi-dimensional Poverty :-

- Poverty in India is multi-dimensional meaning it includes more than just the lack of money.
- It involves poor access to education, health care, clean drinking water, electricity, sanitation, and adequate housing.
- According to the global multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2023, about 16% of Indians still suffer from multi-dimensional poverty.

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(ii) Regional Disparities :-

- Poverty and Inequality vary greatly from one region to another in India.
- states like Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu have higher incomes, better health services, and lower poverty rates.
- In contrast, states like Bihar, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh struggle with high poverty rates, low literacy levels, and poor healthcare access.

Ques-4 :- Explain the fundamental role of agriculture in the Indian economy.

Ans (P) Ancient Roots :-

- Agriculture has been the foundation of Indian civilization since ancient time, with the Indus valley civilization practicing organized farming over 5,000 years ago.
- Historically, agricultural surplus allowed societies to flourish, build cities, trade, and create cultural and scientific advancement.

(ii) Post-Independence Focus :-

- After gaining independence in 1947, India faced major food shortages and famines.
- The govt. made agriculture a top priority in its development plans, focusing on land reforms, irrigation projects, and rural credit institution.
- Major programs like the Green Revolution of the 1960s-1970s were launched to increase food grain production through better seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation.

Ques - 5 :-

Discuss the impact of the Green Revolution.

Ans • The Green Revolution

Catalyst of modern agricultural change :-

The green revolution, which began in the 1960s, was a game-changer for India's agriculture. It was a response to the threat of food shortages and famine. India adopted high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, modern irrigation techniques, and the widespread use of fertilizers and pesticides. This intervention greatly increased agricultural productivity in regions like Punjab, Haryana, and western Pradesh.

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Achievements :-

The green revolution led to a sharp increase in food grain production, reducing India's dependence on food imports and contributing to the country's economic growth.

Challenges and Environmental Concerns :-

However, the green revolution also had drawbacks, such as soil degradation, overuse of water resources, and loss of biodiversity.

Ques-6 :- Discuss the role and problems of the public sector in India.

Ans :- (i) Economic and social development:-

The public sector in India has been a pillar of national development. It has been instrumental in building key infrastructure such as Indian Railways, oil and natural gas (operation COMOG), steel authority of India limited (SAIL) and power generation units. These entities have contributed significantly to industrialization, improved the standard of living, and enhanced the nation's economic independence.

(i) Employment Generation :-

Public sector enterprises are significant employers in India, offering jobs in sectors like railways, banking, defense, and public health. These jobs provide stable employment to millions of people, with a strong focus on providing social benefits such as pensions, health care, and other welfare measures.

(ii) Instrument of Social Justice :-

The public sector was envisioned as a tool for achieving social justice. This vision is reflected in policies such as affirmative action, which ensures representation for backward classes.

(iv) stabilizing the Economy :- During period of economic instabilizing as global economic crises, the public sector has served as a stabilizer by ensuring the continued provision of goods and services.

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