



**BEST Learning Centre**

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**SOCIAL PROBLEMS - Population, Education, Health,  
Employment, Poverty  
Indian Economy**

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## **SOCIAL PROBLEMS - Population, Education, Health, Employment, Poverty**

### **POPULATION**

- ❖ Scientific study of the characteristics of population is known as Demography. The various aspects of demographic trends in India are:
  - ❁ Size of population
  - ❁ Rate of growth
  - ❁ Birth and death rates
  - ❁ Density of population
  - ❁ Sex-ratio
  - ❁ Life-expectancy at birth and Literacy ratio

### **EDUCATION**

#### **Education in India**

- ❖ Imparting education on an organized basis dates back to the days of 'Gurukul' in India.
- ❖ Since then the Indian education system has flourished and developed with the growing needs of the economy.
- ❖ The **Ministry & Human Resource Development (MHRD)** in India formulates education policy in India and also undertakes education programs.

**The education system in India consists of primarily six levels:**

- ◆ Nursery Class
- ◆ Primary Class
- ◆ Secondary Level
- ◆ Higher Secondary Level
- ◆ Graduation
- ◆ Post-Graduation

## **HEALTH**

### **Health in India**

- ❖ Health in India is a state **government responsibility**.
- ❖ The **Central Council of Health and Welfare formulates** the various health care projects and health department reform policies.
- ❖ The administration of health industry in India as well as the technical needs of the health sector are the responsibility of the **Ministry Of Health And Welfare**.
- ❖ Health care in India has many forms.
- ❖ These are the ayurvedic medicine practice, unani or galenic herbal care, homeopathy, allopathy, yoga, and many more.

## **EMPLOYMENT**

### **Meaning of Full Employment**

- ❖ Full employment refers to a situation in which all the workers who are capable of working and willing to work get an employment at reasonable wages.
- ❖ It does not imply that all adults have jobs.

### **Meaning of unemployment**

- ❖ Unemployment refers to a situation in which the workers who are capable of working and willing to work do not get employment.

### **Types of unemployment**

- ❁ Cyclical Unemployment
- ❁ Seasonal Unemployment
- ❁ Frictional Unemployment
- ❁ Educated Unemployment
- ❁ Technical Unemployment
- ❁ Structural Unemployment
- ❁ Disguised Unemployment

## **POVERTY**

- ❖ Two major problems that the developing countries of the world face are **mass poverty** and **mass unemployment**.
- ❖ They are interconnected. People are poor because they do not have income.
- ❖ That is because they are unemployed. There are also cases where people are employed and poor. For centuries, the problem of poverty is there in India.
- ❖ Reducing poverty is one of the major goals of planning in India.

### **Types of poverty**

- \* **Absolute poverty**
- \* **Relative poverty**
  - **Temporary or chronic poverty**
  - **Primary Poverty and Secondary Poverty**
  - **Rural Poverty and Urban Poverty**