

Q.1. Comment on the Statement that involuntary unemployment is only unemployment.

Q.2. What do you understand by disguised unemployment? How can it be reduced in India?

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Q.3. Do you think that India is having jobless growth?
How India can increase employment opportunities?

Q.4 — What do you understand by demographic dividend?
How India can better exploit it?

Q.5 . What is under-employment ?
How does it impact the
quality of life ?

Q.6 . How unemployment in
India is measured ?
What are the weaknesses
of various methods in terms
of right measurement of unemp.?

Q.7. Comment on the statement that Indian unemp. is largely structural unemp.

Q.8. What do you understand by LFPR? Why LFPR of females is lower in India?

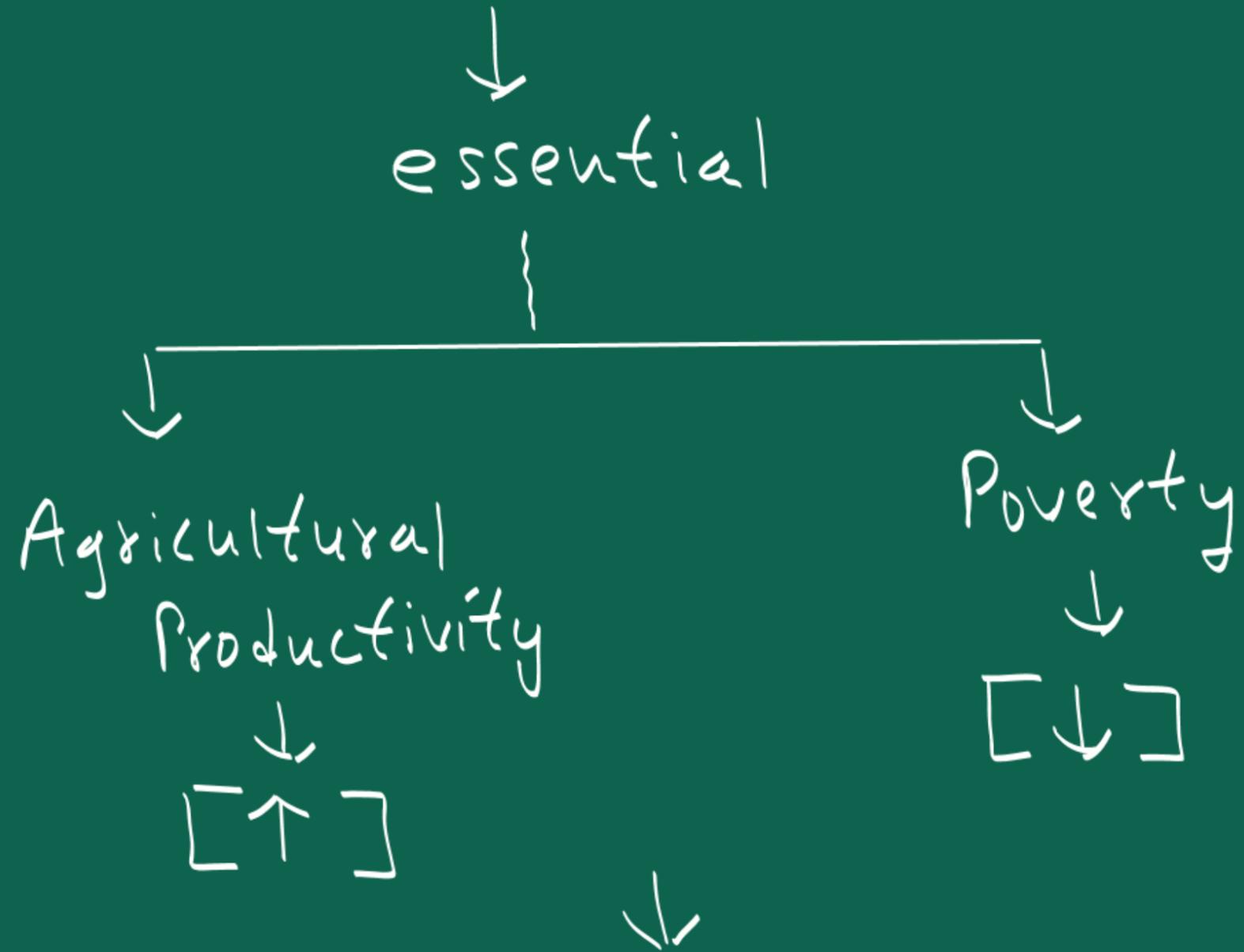
Q.9. What do you understand by Gig-economy?

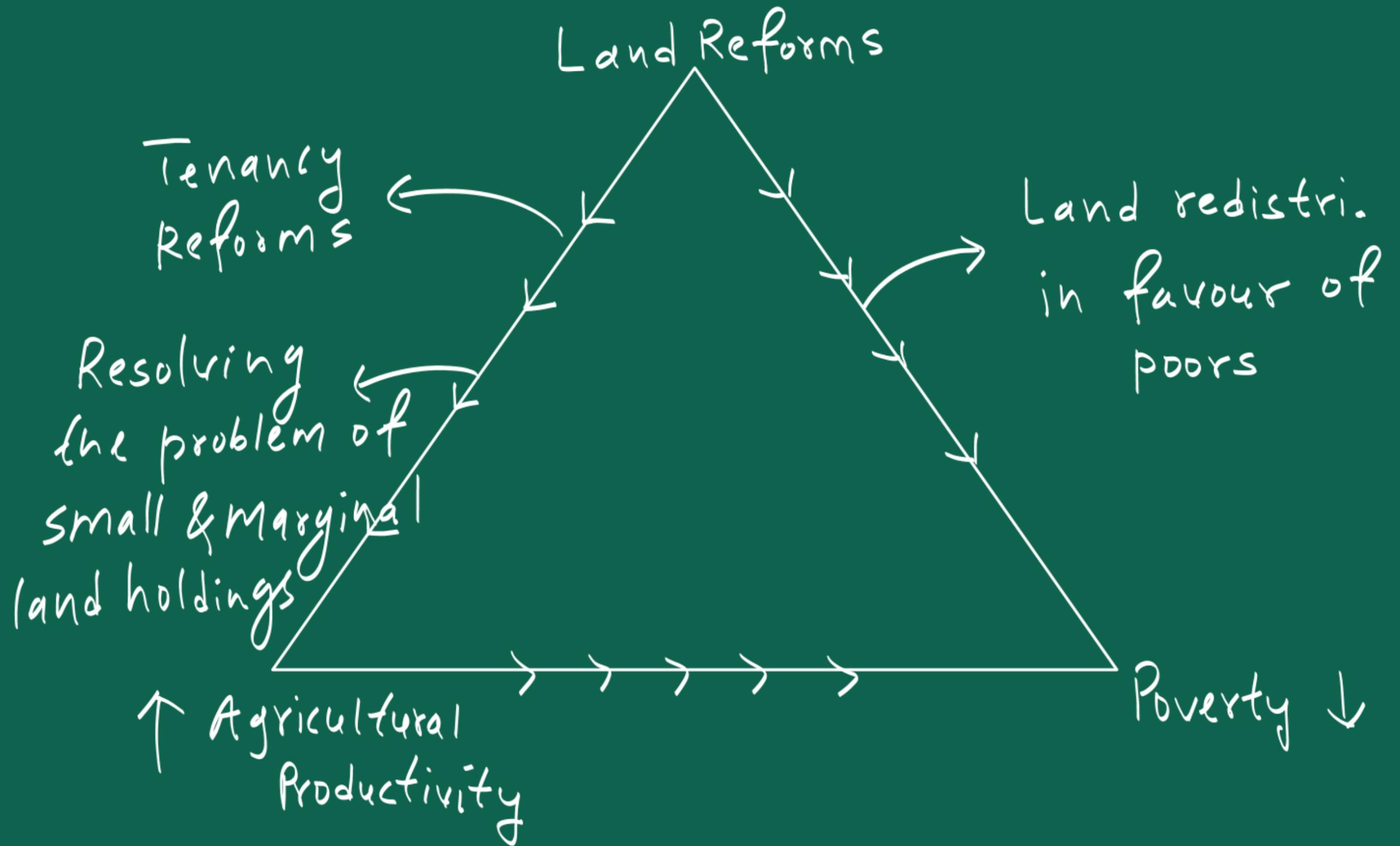
How can it help in women empowerment in India?

Q.10 What do you understand by care-economy? How can it be monetised in India?

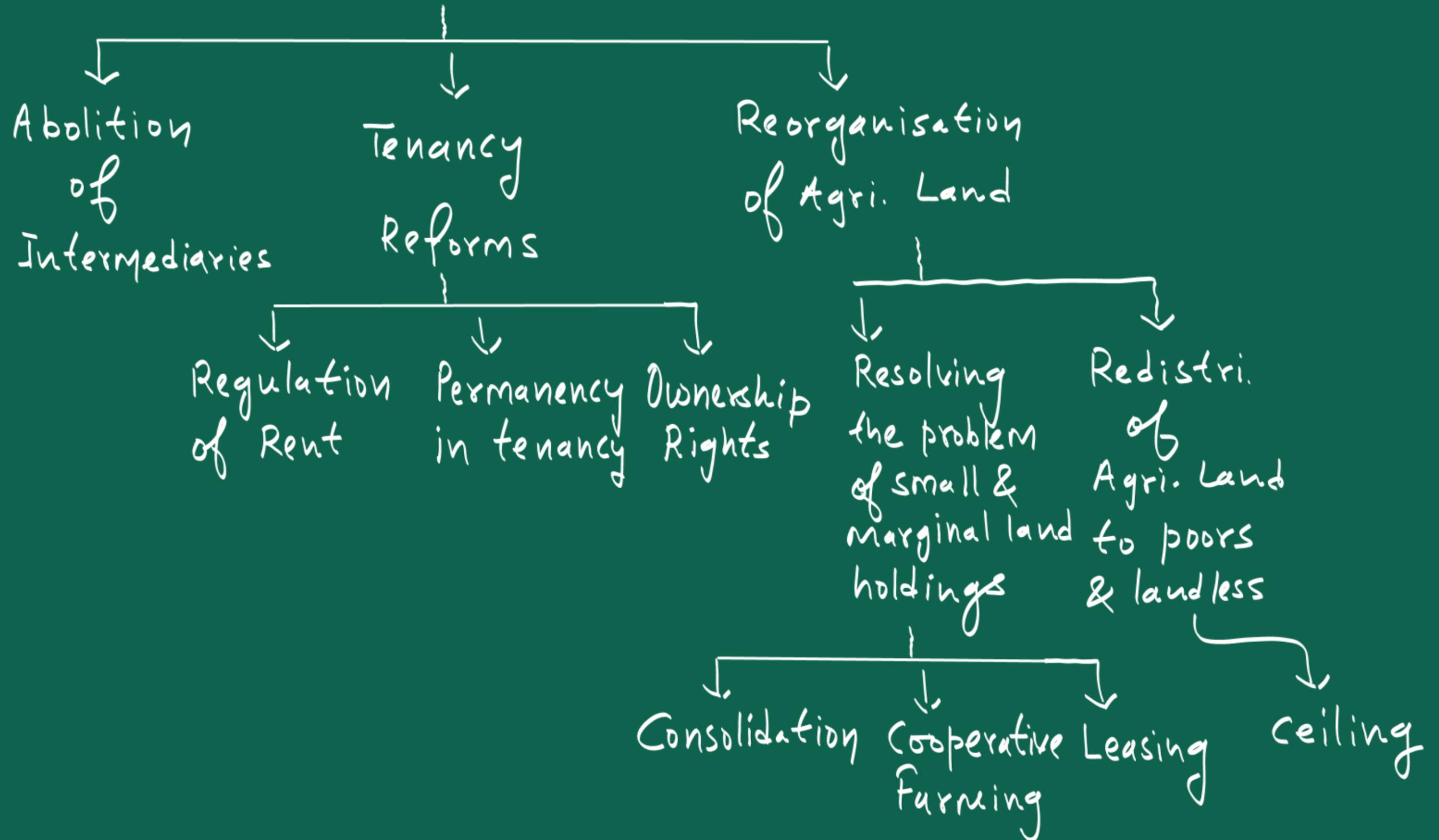
Intro.

Land reforms in India





Scope of Land Reforms in India



1. Abolition of Intermediaries



Abolition of Zamindars etc.



Purpose ! To remove exploitation
of cultivators.



Increase in Agri. Produ.

The state of Madras first made laws for this in 1948.

By 1972, intermediaries like zamindars were completely removed from India.

Around 20 million cultivators

came in direct contact with the state.

Note - This is the most successful land reform in India.

↓
Socio-economic conditions of cultivators → (↑)

(2) Tenancy Reforms :

(a) Regulation of Rent -

↓
Purpose : To control rent
to be collected by
land-owners from
tenant-farmers or
share-croppers.

Ideal
level of rent → 20 to 25% of
total Agricultural
production.

(Ref. : Former Planning
Comm.)

Actual Rent — In most of the cases

↓
50%

Why rent is still higher?

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(i) Shortage of land due to higher population.

↓
India is a land-hungry country.

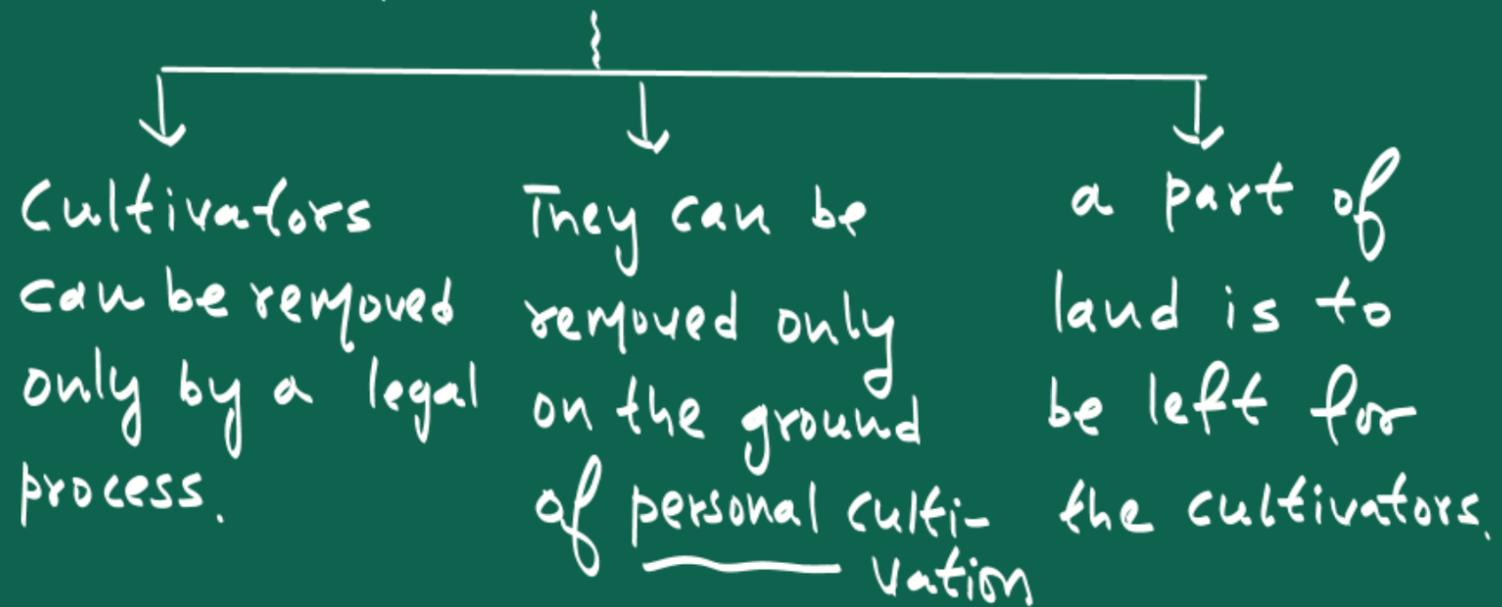
(ii) Inadequate attention given to the economic empowerment of cultivators.

(b) Permanency in Tenancy



Purpose : To stop frequent ejectments of cultivators by the land-owners.

Steps : Various states implemented different laws with three common provisions



(c) Ownership Rights -

↓
Purpose: Making owners those cultivators cultivating a land for a long period, at least for 12 years.

Outcome : Successful only
in few states



Kerala, Karnataka
& W. Bengal etc.



Operation - Barga

Reasons ! for less success



- (i) Threatening
by land-owners
- ↳ (ii) lack of political
will

Note : Overall, ownership rights

could be given only for 4%
of the total cultivable area in India.

Outcome : Not very successful

Reasons : (i) Lack of land records.

(ii) Personal cultivation
↓
not properly defined.

(iii) Voluntary Surrender
by cultivators.