



## Social Implications of Indian Population

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### Introduction:

The socio-economic development of a country is closely associated with the qualitative as well as quantitative structure of its population and vice-versa. Both the indices viz., economic development and demographic development are supplementary and complementary to each other and, affect directly or indirectly each other. Man effects the economic development as a means of production with the combination of other factors of production. Now a days, study of population problems is assuming greater an increasing significance all over the world and not only in India. History is a witness that all over the world some account of different aspects of the population was kept in one form or another with a view to be remain aware of growing population. But now the population problem has become such a serious problem which is taxing geographers, economists, demographers, sociologists, and politicians equally.

Progress in Population of India:

Table 1  
Growth of Population in India (1901 – 2011)

Sr. No.	Census Year	Population (In Million)	Percentage Variation
1	1901	236	--
2	1911	249	+5.7
3	1921	248	-0.3
4	1931	276	+11.0
5	1941	315	+14.2
6	1951	360	+13.3
7	1961	439	+21.5
8	1971	548	+24.8
9	1981	685	+24.99
10	1991	844	+23.79
11	2001	1027	+21.34
12	2011	1210	+17.64

Source: Census of India, 2011



The population of India has increased more than four fold since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Indian population history of the present century can be divided into three distinct periods of stagnant population, steadily increasing population, and rapidly growing population. The years 1901 to 1921 have often been known as the period of stagnant population. During this period, India's population increase from 236 million to only 248 million.

During 1921 to 1951, the population of India, increased from 248 million to 360 million. Thus, the population of 112 million was added in a period of 30 years. The population of India has more than double itself since 1951. It has increased from 360 millions in 1951 to 1210 million in 2011. On an average, it has been increasing at a growth rate of 2% per annum.

Such an unprecedented increase in the country's population in the last 60 years, may be attributed to large scale developmental activities in different parts of the country, improving conditions of the food supply, and improving medical services, all of which have been responsible for increasing the population.

### **Social Implications of Indian Population:**

India's population is estimated to be around one billion. India has one of the highest population growth rates in the world. In the last ten years its population has increased by 181 million. If this growth rate continues it could become the world's most populated country by 2020. India is facing the problem imbalance sex ratio. At present the sex ratio of India is 914. There is also difference between urban and rural sex ratio. Decreasing sex ratio is the serious matter of consideration. Imbalance sex ratio is specially observed in literate people and in urban area. The latest value for Age dependency ratio in India was 54.34 as of 2011. Non-working population leads towards the low per capita income and because of that the society face the problems of poverty.

According to NCAER, India's middle class population to touch 267 million in 5 yrs. Further ahead, by 2025-26 the number of middle class households in India is likely to more than double from the 2015-16 levels to 113.8 million households or 547



million individuals. The standard of living in India shows large disparity. For example, rural areas of India exist with very basic medical facilities, while cities boast of world class medical establishments. Similarly, the very latest machinery may be used in some construction projects, but many construction workers work without mechanisation in almost projects.

Corruption has become a well-known term in India. India ranks 95 out of a 179 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. Corruption has taken the role of a pervasive aspect of Indian politics and bureaucracy. Indian Constitution was completed in 1949, education has remained one of the priorities of the Indian government. Schools in the rural areas are specially affected. According to District Information System for Education (DISE) in India in 2009, only about 51.5% of all schools in India have boundary walls, 16.65% have computers and 39% have electricity. Of which, only 6.47% of primary schools and 33.4% of upper primary schools have computers, and only 27.7% of primary schools have electricity. Economic and social disparities also plague the fundamentals of the education system. Rural children are less able to receive education because of greater opportunity costs, since rural children have to work to contribute to the family's income.

The quality of Indian healthcare is varied due to over population. In major urban areas, healthcare is of adequate quality, approaching and occasionally meeting to requirement. However, access to quality medical care is limited or unavailable in most rural areas, although rural medical practitioners are highly sought after by residents of rural areas as they are more financially affordable and geographically accessible than practitioners working in the formal public health care sector.

The problem of unemployment means the problem of providing work to those who are willing to work. A large number of educated and uneducated people, who are capable of work and are also willing to do it, roam here and there without any job. In our country this problem has assumed an acute form. There are a large number of people who are either partly employed or wholly unemployed. The lives of such



people, as well as of their families, are extremely miserable. India cannot claim to be a welfare state so long as this problem remains unsolved.

### **Conclusion**

India is a complex country in nature. A visitor to Delhi or Mumbai might leave with the impression that India is rapidly becoming a middle-class country with a developed lifestyle. But India remains a rural country at the core. Progress has been achieved on many fronts if the size of the population is considered as an impediment. Agricultural production increased to large extent during “Green Revolution”. Nonetheless, about 50 percent of Indian children are malnourished. The expansion of the healthcare system has raised life expectancy at birth to 63 years from less than 40 years in 1950. But less than half of births are attended by skilled health personnel, and maternal mortality is still high.

India’s wide demographical differences have made it difficult for an all-around implementation of policies. India’s future in terms of population largely depends on the northern side which is much populated. Fair results are heterogeneous isn’t attained on whole. To solve the problems, which occurs with increasing population and affect the society; concrete efforts to reduce the growth rate of population should be done. Increasing population is the core key for almost all the problems in India. Unless the government with the active participation of citizen undertakes some strict policy, the increasing population of India will kill the well-being of the Indian society.

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