



## DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES AND POVERTY IN INDIA

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### INTRODUCTION:

India today possesses 2.4% of the total land area of the world but she has to support about 17% of the world population. At the beginning of the century India's population has 236 million and according to 2001 census the population of India is 1,027 million. It means rapid growth in India's population last decade. Population of any country's plays very significant role in its development. If the population of any country literate, productive skillful that country gets development very soon. But unfortunately it's not happening about third world country and India' point of view because still there is problem of literacy highly skilled manpower and etc.

### DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF INDIAN POPULATION

#### 1) Average Annual Birth & Death rates in India:-

The growth of population was held in check by the high birth and high death rate prevalent in India before 1921. Birth rate during 1901-1921 fluctuated between 46 and 49 per Thousand and death rate between 42 and 48. But after 1921 a clear fall in death rate is noticeable death rate which stood at 48.6 per thousand in 1911.20 came down to 18.6 during 1961-1970. As against it the birth rate show a slight decline one thing is clear that is death rate per 1000 declined noticeable than birthrate. The picture we can seen in 2000 birth rate 25.8 against death rate 8.5 per 1000

#### 2) Birth and death rate 1999 for 14 major states of India:-

State wise analysis of data pertaining to birth and death rates reveals that Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat and Assam have achieved a birth rate below 30 per thousand. In this sense they have interred the third stage of demographic transition ironically, Haryana which occupies a second place in India in term of per capita income is also far behind in reducing birth rate. As against it Utter Pradesh and Rajasthan, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh have a very high birth rate in the range of 31-34 per thousand all these states are in second stage of demographic but taken together they count for 44 percent of the total Indian population unless an impact is mode by the family planning programmes in these states India as a whole will not be able to enter the third stage of demographic transition.

#### 3) Average Age at Marriage in Selected countries:-

As far as marriage age is concerned Indian people age is very low compare to other countries, like Norway 28 male 24.5 female respectively. East Germany 27.4 & 24.7 France 26 for female India overage Marriage age n 1921 was just 21 for male and 13.7 for female we can see the deference India and rest of countries.

#### 4) Crude Birth & Death Rate for Selected Countries:-

For purpose of comparison we presents in table A (4) the birth death & infant mortality rate in selected countries. It may be noted that which have achieved death rate below a level of 8 per thousand are incidentally also the state are which are moving



towards a lower birth rate. The reason is that medical facilities in terms of hospitals, primary health care dispensaries have been established in them. Health centers provides importance information regarding their life and family planning and that's the effect they becomes aware but unfortunately India's crude birth rate is too much high 25, death rate is 9 and IMR 69 also high that compare countries. Still there is scope for India to reduce its birth, death and IMR rates.

**5) Sex Composition:-**

A disturbing revelation of the 1991 census is the decline in the ratio of female per 1000 males. The sex ratio declined from 934 in 1981 to 929 in 1991. However the overall trends of sex ratio in the country since 1901 also show a continue trend towards a decline in sex ratio barring a marginal improvement 1981. In 2001 there is slight improvement in the proportion of females to 933. Sex ratio shows number of female per 1000 males it show clear picture of our society and the secondary place & women in Indian society. Still Indian people given more important to male than most of time they abortion their daughter for son that's effect we can see the India's sex ratio. Still it is mentality of Indian people is that "Son is the lamp of Race" that is the effect we can see the India's sex ratio destined since 1931 to 1991 and slightly improved between 1991 to 2001 from 927 to 933.

**6) Literacy:-**

In India still there is 35% of people illiterate we can see the picture our literacy, according to census 2001, 65% literacy in India. Still we are struggling regarding literacy in 21<sup>st</sup> century when we see the state wise literacy then there is tremendously disparities in India for Kerala has 90.99 Tamilnadu, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujrat are satisfied but rest of the states are too much behind like Bihar, Udisa etc.

**ABOUT THE POVERTY:**

**Definition of Poverty**

Poverty has been defined in numbers of ways the World Bank (1990) has defines poverty as "the inability to attain a minimal standard of living". In the words of Dankekar (1981) "want of adequate income, howsoever its poverty," thus lack of adequate income to buy the basic goods is an important element in the definition of poverty.

**Poverty in India:-**

Liven after more than 50 years of independence India still has the world's largest number of poor people in a single country of its nearby 1 billion inhabitants, an estimated 260.3 million are below the poverty line, of which 193.2 million are the rural areas and 67.1 million are in urban areas. More than 75% of poor people reside in villages. Poverty level is not uniform across India. The poverty level is below 10% in states like Delhi, Goa, and Punjab etc. whereas it is below 50% in Bihar (43) and Orissa (47). It is between 30-40% in North Eastern States of Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya and in Southern States of Tamil Nadu and Utter Pradesh.

**Causes of poverty in India:**

- Rapid increase of population
- Low income of the people
- The price rise which reduces the purchasing capacity of the people
- Unemployment problem
- Illiteracy
- Low sources of income
- Social reasons



**Types of poverty:**

1. Absolute poverty and Relative poverty
2. Temporary poverty or Chronic poverty
3. Primary Poverty and Secondary poverty
4. Rural Poverty and Urban Poverty
5. Other dimensions of poverty

Table 1  
**Poor Population in India**

Year	Percentage of poor population	Poor Population (Million)
1973-1974	54.9	321
1987-1988	38.9	307
1993-1994	36.0	320
1999-2000	26.1	260
2004-	23.6	250

Source:- Indian Economy: Misra & Puri

From the table 1 it is clear that percentage and number of poor in India which stood at 54.9 percentage of poor in 1973-1974 has been decreased to 26.1 percentages of poor, 321 million in 1973-1974, has be decreased to 260 million 1990-2000.

**Poverty Alleviation Programmes:**

- Land Reforms
- Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)
- National social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
- Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)
- Pradhan mantra Gramoday Yojana (PMGY)
- Saran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)
- Intergrates Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

Poverty is a social problem in which a section of the society is unable to fulfill its basic needs of life, food, clothing and shelter. One third of our population lives below the poverty line. Poverty affects the health of the people. It reduces the efficiency of the people. It leads to low production and weakens the economic growth. the slow economic growth cannot fulfill the basic needs of the poor people. It results in poverty which exists both in rural and urban areas. Economic reforms, changes in the industrial policy that results from it. Reducing poverty is one of the major goals of planning in India. The government can adopt effective policies for removing poverty.

Table 2  
**Birth and Death Rate**

Decade	Birth per 1000	Death per 1000
1891-1900	45.8	44.4
1921-1930	46.4	36.3
1951-1960	40.00	18.0
2000-	25.8	8.5



Table 3  
Birth and Death Rates for selected major states of India

State	Birth rate	Death rate
Karalla	18.0	6.4
Maharashtra	21.1	7.5
Punjab	21.5	7.4
Haryana	21.5	7.7
All India	26.1	8.9

Source:-Indian Economy; Dutt & Sundarm

Table 4  
Crude Birth and Death rate for selected countries

Country	Birth rate	Death rate	IMR
Germany	9	11	4
UK	11	11	6
USA	15	9	7
Canada	11	8	5
France	13	9	4
Australia	10	10	5
Japan	9	8	4
China	15	7	32
India	25	9	69

Source: World Development indicator's 2002

Table 5  
Sex Ratio in India

Year	Female per 1000
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	933
1991	927
2001	933
2011	940

Source: Indian Economy: Bhosle & Kate, Phadke Prakashan, Kolhapur (2011)



Table 6  
Population Density

State	Person per sq.km
Delhi	9294
Chandigarh	7902
Punduchari	2029
Lakshadweep	1894
Daman&Diu	1411
West Bengal`	904
Bihar	880
Kerala	819
Utter Pradesh	689
India	325

Source: Indian Economy: Dutt & Sundaram (2009)

**Relationship between population & Poverty**

Population played very significant role of economic development. If skilled people literate and hardware people of any country’s they always busy to their work in favour of nation. We can see this picture about japan, South Korea, but the population of any country grow without skill, literacy, job they create many problems to its nation. Same things happens about LDC and India also rapid growth explosion of population is our one of the major problem today, because it creates so many problem to country like unemployment. Poverty etc. our government is not in position to provide job for everybody then many problem of quality automatically accrued. Problem of food, prople of shelter, problem of quality of life, all these problem are related to increasing population. It is not favorable for poor country to rapid growth of population, because it leads poorness. Ragnar Nurks states the country is poor because it is poor.

**Conclusion:**

- Rapid growth in Indian Population in last decade.
- India have just 2.4 land area of the world and possesses 17 percent world population
- Average annual Birth rate is still high than rest of the countries in the world
- Last decade birth and death rate declined but still it is high than other countries that’s reason population growth rapidly.
- Still there is secondary place to women in Indian society our sex ratio declined since 1901 to1991 improvement in 2001
- Kerala has highest rank in term of literacy as well as sex ratio
- There are disparities in literary states.
- According to census 2001 there are 35 Mega cities in India with Million pluse population
- Poverty absolute as well as relative presence in India
- India’s poverty problem is one of the major in 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- Reduction in poverty since 1973 to 2000
- In 1973 there were 54.9 percent lives under poverty line in 2000 still 26.1 percent peoples are under poverty line.
- In 1974 there were 321 million people under poverty and 2000 remained 260 million



- Different criteria for rural as well as urban poverty in India
- Rural poverty is more dangerous than urban
- Due to failure of government policy poverty could not declined tremendously.
- Government started some policies to Alleviation of poverty in India.
- In 2006 there were 22 percent people living under Below Poverty Line.

**Suggestion:**

- Government should implement population policy properly and rigidly
- The slogan of one family one child should in practice.
- Prevention population of nation should core agenda of political parties
- Our population growth rate is still higher than china for that purpose Government NGO's should aware to people for family planning.
- Muslim family should be ware about their growing families.
- Growing population leads pollution, unemployment and poverty to be aware to everybody.
- Age of marriage should be extended.
- Government should be careful about people who are under poverty line.
- Especial assistance programme started to BPL.
- Government emphasizes on alleviation of rural poverty because 70 percent people of BPL live in rural areas.
- Government gives human face to the Budget.
- Government gives loan to poor section of society to start small unite of production
- We should change our educational system and emphases technical education which leads dignity in the mind of student.
- Structural reforms are necessary.
- Agriculture development
- Public construction especially rural area.
- Control population
- Social justice

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