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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

"Inclusive Growth And Economic Development In India With The Help Of Demographic Features"

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Abstract:

China and India have the largest population in the world; each has over a billion people. The population of China is currently large than that of India, but with its higher population growth rate, India's population size is projected to surpass China's in 2025 China's lower fertilely rate and longer life expectancy have led to a population that is considerably older than India's.

An increasing proportion of the population that is of working age provides an opportunity to reap a "demographic dividend" both through both brate force increase in the number of potential workers and an accelerated accumulation of capital due to reduced spending on dependents.

By 2020 the people of India will be more numerous, better educated, healthier and more prosperous than at any time in our long history. Literacy and general education form the base of the knowledge pyramid which is essential for a rapid and sustained development of he society in 21st century. India's urban population is expected to rise from 28 percent to 40 percent of the total population by 2020, placing increasing strain on the country's urban infrastructure. Our vision of India in 2020 is of a nation bustling with energy, entrepreneurship and innovation.

KEYWORD:

Demographic Dividend Population Projection1.

INTRODUCTION :

Population Growth as factor of Economic of both the causes of and responses to the future economic environmental and social change. Interdisciplinary studies of future global change can draw on projected trends in population size and growth rate, age structure, urbanization and migration, among other variables. Often however, integration does not proceed for beyond uncritical acceptance of a single projection of future population size. For instance, studies of environmental change may use projections simply to scale per capita trends in other factors. Part of the difficulty in making fuller use of projections in such work stems from uncertainties in how demographics, acting in concert with social, economic and cultural forces, may affect the environment. However the historically opaque nature of the projection process has presented obstacles as well. How projection are made the basis for key assumption and how projections differ among institutions that produce them has not always been clear to users, making the interpretation of result difficult.

The study of human resources is vital from the point of view of economic welfare. It is particularly important because human beings are not only instruments of production but also ends in themselves. It is necessary to know in quantitative terms the number of people living in a country at a particular time, the rate

at which the are growing and the composition and distribution of population.

2.IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

Projection is a scientific attempt to speculation about the future population scenario by making certain assumption using the data relating to the past available at present. Population is one of the most important item for which projections are often make. The population projection is a useful tool to demonstrate the magnitude of current problem and likely to estimate the future magnitude of the problem. The social and economic implications of population growth are useful for national planning of any country. Every development plans contain future estimates of a nations needs as well as for policy formulation for sectors such as labour force education, health, urbanization, agriculture etc. such as population growth, sex composition, density of population urbanization and economic growth these factors are also contribute for economic growth.

3.OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are

1.To find out particular ratio of the population in2020.
2.To study the aspects of population.
3.To study the particular era of the population.
4.To find out the vision about the population in2020.

4.HYPOTHESIS

Hypotheses of the study are as follows.

1.Total fertility rate decline observed during 1991-2011 will continue in the future years also.
2.Sex ratio at birth assumed to remain constant during future years.
3.Urban rural growth differentials for the period 1991-2011 has been assumed to be same in future as well up to 2020.
4.Growth rate of population slow down since 2001 to the till.

5.PRESENT SENARIO

1.1 Size and growth rate of population.

India today possesses about 2.4 percent of the total land area of the world but she has to support about 17 percent of the world population. At the beginning of this century India's population was 236 million and according to 2011 census the population of India is 1210 million. A study of growth rate of India's population can be made from the table No. 1. A study of growth rate of India's population false into four phases:

1891 – 1921	:	stagnant population
1921 – 1951	:	steady growth
1951 – 1981	:	Rapid high growth
1981 – 2011	:	High growth with definite signs of slowing down

Table No. 1 Growth of population in India [1901-2011]

Census year	Population [in millions]	Increase or decrease [in millions]	Percentage increase or decrease
1891	236		
1901	236	0.0	0.0
1911	252	+16	5.7
1921	251	-1	-0.3
1931	279	+28	+11
1941	319	+40	+14.2
1951	361	+42	+13.3
1961	439	+78	+21.5
1971	548	+109	+24.8
1981	683	+135	+24.7
1991	844	+161	+23.5
2001	1027	+183	+21.3
2011	1210	+181	+17.6

Source: Census of India 2011 Series 1, Population Reference Bureau

Compound annual growth rate of population

Year	Rate of Population
1891-1921	0.19
1921-1951	1.22
1951-1981	2.15
1981-1991	2.11
1991-2001	1.93
2001-2011	1.76

Source: Census of India 2011 series 1, population reference Bureau

　　　　During The decade [2001-2011], population grew from 1027 million to 1210 million an increase 183 million. The annual average rate of grow registered a deadline to 1.76 percent.

1.1 Birth Rate And Death Rate

Rate of growth of population is a function of birth rate and death rate consequently, variations in birth and death rates can provide an explanation of the acceleration of the population growth experienced in India. The birth and death rates for India are given Table No. 2.

Table No. 2 Average Annual Birth and Death Rates In India

Year	Birth rate [Per 1000]	Death rate [Per 1000]
1941-1951	39.9	27.4
1951-1961	41.7	22.8
1961-1971	41.2	19.2
1971-1981	37.2	15.0
1981-1991	30.5	10.2
1991-2001	25.8	8.5
2001-2011	20.97	7.48

Source: census of India 2011 series 1 paper 1 of 2011 prevocational population tools.

Above table that after independence birth rate and Death rate showed a slight decline. Birth rates, generally fall where there is

1.A change in the role and status of women.
2.Increase in family income through direct earning of employment of husband and wife.
3.Increased levels of education and wage employment opportunities for females.
4.Decline in infant mortality.
5.Reduction in dependence of elderly parents of their children
6.Better nutritional status of both parents and offspring's.

There are various factors which reduced death rates such as the provision of safe drinking water, better diet improved social and health care facilities, control of epidemics and better sanitation have resulted in a steep decline in death rates.

5. The Sex Composition Of Population

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. As per the 2011 census, the sex ratio increased from 927 in 1991 to 940 in 2011. However the overall trend in the sex ratio has been declining since the beginning of twentieth century. Marginal improvement were noted in the 1991, 2001 and 2011 census.

Table No. 3. Sex Ratio in India

Year	Females per 1000 males
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	940

Source: census of India 2011 series 1 paper 1 of 2011 prevocational population tools.

The most suitable explanation for the decline in the sex ratio in India is poverty high infant mortality, poor health care facilities and unhygienic living conditions. Sons are preferred to daughters as social security providers to elderly parents in a typical India family. This has also been a significant reason for the declining sex ratio in the past. With an increase in urbanization education and employment opportunities for women in India this disparity is expected to go down.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

The term density of population means the average number of persons living per square kilometer. Simply put, it indicates the man-to-land ratio. However, it cannot be treated as an index of poverty or prosperity of a country. For that, the availability of natural resources or the degree of industrialization can be supplemented to support a higher density of population. India's population density has increased rapidly in the last century, from a meager 77 person/km2 at the beginning of the century to over 382 persons/km2 in 2011.

Table No. 4

Year	Density in Persons / Km^2
1951	117
1981	216
1991	267
2001	324
2011	382

Source: Census of India, 2001, series – 1, Paper 1 of 2001, Provisional Population totals.

RELATIVE GROWTH OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Urbanization is generally associated with economic development. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the scope of urbanization in India was very limited, it increased mainly after independence as per the 1981 census; there were 4019 towns in the country with a total urban population of

about 160 million people. As per the 1991 census, the number of towns increased to 4689, with a population of 217.2 million people. However, India ranks well below the developed nations in terms of percentage of urban population. Australia, the United states, Japan have more than 75 percent of urban population where as India reached the 27.8 percent mark in 2001. Urbanization aids economic development as it helps increase per capita income due to higher wage levels.

Table No. 4.5 Relative Growth of Urban and Rural Population

Year	Rural %	Urban %
1951	82.4	17.6
1981	76.3	23.7
1991	74.3	25.7
2001	72.2	27.8
2011	68.84	31.16

Source: Registrar general of India

5.6 Literacy Rate:

A literate is defined as a person who can read and write with understanding. It is an important factor for judging the quality of population of a country along with factors such as 'level of life expectancy' and 'Level of technical training attained' by the people of the country.

Table No. 4.6 Literacy Rate in India

Year	Persons	Male	Females
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86
1981	43.57	56.38	29.26
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	65.38	75.85	54.16
2011	74.00	82.14	65.46

Source: Registrar general of India 2011

In the above table the increase in literacy rates observed during 1991-2011 in respect of persons, males as well as females have been the highest recorded in comparison to earlier decades since 1951 expect on the case of males during 1951-61. This improvement augurs well for the country and need only to be sustained but required a fillip in the case of fairer sex. It is heartening to not that the gap between male and female literacy has narrowed down during 2001-2011.

5.7 Age Composition

The study of age composition is helpful in determining the proportion of the labour force in the total population. An estimate of the labour force in India is made in the 2011 census report. The working age

of the population is considered as 15-60. on this basis, percentage distribution of India's population is shown in Table No. 4.7

Table No. 4.7Percentage distribution of India's population by Age group

Year	0-14	15-60	61 and above
1951	41.0	53.3	5.7
1981	39.7	54.1	6.2
1991	36.5	57.1	6.4
2001	35.5	58.2	6.3
2011	33.6	59.3	7.1

Source: IAMR fact book on manpower and census of India.

Above table stated that the proportion of child population in the 0-14 age group was 33.6 percent in 2011. this figure is lower than the figures of earlier four decades. The principal reason for a higher child population in India is the high birth rate. The recent decline in infant mortality has also added to our child population. A high proportion of children only reflects a large proportion of unproductive consumers. To reduce the percentage of non-productive consumer, it is essential to bring down the birth rate the decline in child population in 2011 is a reflection of the decline in over all birth rate in India.

5.8 Contribution of Various Sectors to India's GDP

Table No. 5.8 Sector structure of Indian Economy

Sectors / years	1951	1991	2002	2009
Agriculture and allied	55.80	31.00	25.1	17.00
Industry	15.20	29.30	29.3	26.00
Services	29.00	39.70	45.6	57.00

Over the year from 1951 to 2002 the contribution to India's GDP by agriculture and allied sectors has declined from 55.8 to 25.01 percent in 2002. at the same time contributions from industry [From 15.2 to 29.4 percent] and services [29 to 45.6] have increased. Growth in industry and service sectors during 2002 was broad-based with manufacturing, public utilities, the trade hotels, transport and communication group and community, social and personal services recording higher growth than that in the previous years.

It is evident that the structure of India's economy is still dependent to a considerable extent on agriculture as against other developed countries such as France and the united states where the contribution of agriculture to GDP is just about 2 percent.

6.Population Projection [2001-20]

According to report of the Technical Group on population projection constituted by National commission on population pertaining to period 2001-2020 was submitted in May 2006. The census of India has revised the projection in December 2006. The findings of this report bring out the trend of population and its variables for 25 year period which has serious implications for policy-making in various spheres of national and regional planning. Following tables contained main findings.

Table No. 5.9 Projected population characteristics on 31st March 2001-2020

Demographic indicators	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total population millions	1029	1112	1192	1269	1340
Male [Million]	532	575	617	657	674
Female [Million]	496	537	575	612	646
Sex Ratio	933	932	932	931	930
Urban Population [Million]	286	321	358	395	493
Population Density [Sq.Km.]	313	338	363	386	408
Population by age groups [%]					
0-14	35.5	32.1	29.1	26.8	25.1
15-64	60.1	62.9	65.4	67.1	67.8
Above 65 years	4.4	5.0	5.5	6.1	7.1
Crude Birth Rate [CBR]	26.5	24.5	23.0	21.1	19.4
Crude Death Rate [CDR]	9.8	9.4	9.1	88	8.3

Source : Report of the technical group on population

Projection for India 2001-2020, Revised December 2006.

With the help of above table, the salient features of the population projections at the national level and same of the underlying Hypothesis in this regard are as under.

1.The population of India is expected to increase from 1029 Million to 1340 Million during the period 2001-2020. An increase of 36 percent in twenty five years at the rate of 1.2 percent in twenty five years at the rate of 1.2 percent annually. As a consequence, the density of population will increase from 313 to 408 persons per square kilometer.
2.The sex ratio [females per 1000 males] is likely to slightly decline from 933 to 930 during 2001-2020.
3.Child population [Age group 0-14] is likely to decline from 35.3 percent to 25.1 percent of the total population during 2001-2020.
4.Working age group population [15-64 years] is likely show an increase from 60.1 percent to 67.8 percent. During the 20 years period.
5.Urban population is likely to increase from 286 million to 433 million during 2001-2020. as a proportion of total population, it is expected to increase from 28 percent in 2001 to 30 percent in 2020.
6.Out of the total population increase of 311 million between 2001 and 2020 the share of the workers in the age group 15-60 years in this total increase is 79 percent. This has implication in the productivity of labour in future.
7.Crude birth rate will decline from 26.5 percent during 2000 to 19.4 percent during 2020 because of falling total fertility.
8.Crude death rate is expected to fall marginally from 9.8 percent during 2000 to 8.3 percent during 2020.

7.CONCLUSION

By 2020, India would have begun to come out of the 'demographic dividend' phase where the growth rate of working age population exceeds that of total population. India is expected to go through this phase during 2000-20. This period is expected to provide a window of opportunities to raise the productivity of labour. If appropriate polices were pursued to realize the demographic gift India would be sitting pretty in the year 2025. Otherwise higher levels of unemployment and its associated social evils would be on the cards.

By 2020, about 40% of India's population is expected to be urban. This would certainly accentuate the already existing pressure on urban amenities. But if India finds a way of hamessing the demographic gift, urban centres would be fall of buoyancy rather than despair.

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