

BOOK I

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION OF INDIAN SOCIETY NON EVALUATIVE

CHAPTER 2

THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN SOCIETY

KEY POINTS

1. Demography

- Demography, a systematic study of population, is a Greek term derived from two words, 'demos' (people) and graphein (describe) description of people.
- It studies births, migration, sex composition etc

2. Demography is broadly of two types:-

- (i) Formal demography which is concerned with quantitative measurement and analysis of population change.
- (ii) Social demography which deals with social, economic and political aspects of population.

3. Two processes which happened to take place at roughly the same time in Europe during the latter half of the 18th century.

- (i) The formation of nation-states as the principal form of political organisation.
- (ii) The beginnings of the modern science of statistics.

4. Since, before Independence India has conducted a ten yearly (or decennial) census. So, far, seven decennial censuses has been conducted since 1951 and the most recent being in 2011.

5. The demographic data collected is essential for the planning and implementation of state policies, for economic development and public welfare.

6. Demographic Theories

A. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) states the fact that-

- Population rises in geometric progression (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.)
- agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression (i.e. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.)
- This creates an imbalance in population and food.
- Prosperity can be achieved by controlling growth of population.

Malthus mentions two types of population control preventive checks -

1. Positive checks / Natural control - like famines, diseases, earthquakes etc.
2. Preventive checks / Artificial control - like postponing marriage, practicing sexual abstinence or celibacy etc.

Criticism of Malthus's theory:

- Malthus was 'criticised'
 - (a) Food production and standards of living rise despite rapid population growth as seen in the historical experience of European countries.
 - (b) Poverty, and starvation is caused not due to rise in population but due to unequal distribution of economic resources (Liberal and Marxists).

B. Theory of Demographic Transition

- Population growth is linked to overall levels of economic development
- This theory highlights three stages of population growth from an underdeveloped & technologically backward stage to a developed technologically advanced stage.

STAGES OF SOCIETY : LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT GROWTH RATE (GR)

- 1 Underdevelopment, Technologically Backward,
High BR + High DR = High GR
- 2 Transition Movement from backward BR high + Low DR
Population to advance = increase in GR
Explosion
- 3 Advanced Technologically Low BR+ Low DR
= Low GR

- **“Population explosion”** occurs in transitional stage with death rate being lowered through disease control; better health and nutrition facility and unchanged reproductive behaviour.

7. Common concepts

- Birth rate** : number of live births in a given area during a given time per 1000 population.
- Death rate** : number of deaths in given area during a given time per 1000 population.
- Growth rate/rate of natural increase**- difference between birth rate and death rate. When this difference is zero (or in practice, very small) then we say that the population has ‘stabilised’, or has reached the (replacement level’.
- Fertility rate** : number of live birth per 1000 women in the child bearing age group of 15-49 years.
- Infant mortality rate** : number of death of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births.
- Maternal mortality rate**: number of women who die in child birth per 1000 live births.
- Sex ratio** : number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.
- Age structure of population** - proportions of persons in different age groups relative to total population.
- Dependency ratio : proportion of dependents (elderly people and children) with working age group (ie 15 - 64 years)
 - **A rising dependency ratio** is a cause for worry in countries that are facing an aging population, since it becomes difficult for a relatively smaller proportion of working - age people to carry the burden of providing for a relatively larger proportion of dependents.
 - **falling dependency ratio** can be source of economic growth and prosperity due to the larger proportion of workers relative to non workers. It is also referred as ‘demographic dividend’
- When the difference is zero (or, in practice, very small) then we say that the population has ‘stabilised’, or has reached the ‘replacement

level' which is the rate of growth required for new generations to replace the older ones that are dying out.

- k. **Life expectancy** : it refers to the estimated number of year that an average person is expected to survive.
- m. **Sonogram** : an x-ray like diagnostic device based on ultra-sound technology; sometime misused to determine the sex of the unborn child in mother's womb.

8. Famines are caused by high level of continuing poverty and malnutrition in an agro climatic environment that is effected by variations in rainfall, lack of adequate means of transportation and communication as well as inadequate efforts on the part of the state.

- 9. Age Structure Of The Indian Population:** Most of Indians are youth. Kerala is beginning to acquire an age structure like that of the developed countries. In uttar pradesh high proportions in the younger age groups and relatively low proportions among the aged.

Demographic dividend: When the number of working people is more than the number of dependent people then there is more growth. It means dependency ratio falls. This is called demographic dividend.

10. Sex - Ratio

(A) India has had a declining sex ratio. Reasons are -

- * Sex specific abortions
- * Female infanticide
- * Child marriage
- * Lack of nutritious food

(B) Sex - Ratio is different in different parts of country. In kerala it is highest and in Hariyana, Punjab, Chandigarh it is lowest.

11. Serval factors may be held responsible for the decline in the child sex ratio including.

- * Severe neglect of girl babies in inpancy, leading to nigher death rates.
- * Sex specific asorticns that prevent girl babies from being born.
- * And female in panticide (or the killing of girl babies due to religious or culturall beliefs.)

12. There are regional variations of low child sex ratio in india.

- * The regional pattern of law child sex ratios in India, is that the lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India.

* Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujrat and Maharashtra are among the richest states in India in terms of per capital incomes and they are also the states with the lowest child sex ratio.

* So, the problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty of ignorance or lack of resources. Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children and they may wish to choose the sex of their child.

13. Mass Density

* The number of individuals, such as inhabitants or housing units, per unit of area.

* Due to increase in Indian population Mass density increasing.

14. Failure of entitlements

Amartya Sen and others have shown famines were not necessarily due to fall in foodgrains production. they were also caused by a ' failure of entitlements' or the inability of people to buy or otherwise obtain food. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is the latest state initiative to tackle the problem of hunger and starvation in rural areas.

15. Role of literacy in Population growth.

- Literacy is a prerequisite to education.
- Literacy is an instrument of empowerment.
- The more literate the population the greater the consciousness of. career options, as well as participation in the knowledge economy.
- Literacy can lead to health awareness and fuller participation in the cultural and economic wellbeing of the community.
- Literacy varies considerably across gender, across regions & social groups
- Literacy rates also vary by social group : historically disadvantaged communities like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have lower rates of literacy and rates of female literacy within these groups are even lower.
- Regional variations are still very wide, with states like Kerala approaching universal literacy, while states like Bihar are lagging far behind.

16. Epidemic has been controlled due to mass vaccination, better sanitation. But malaria, TB, diarrhoea and dysentery kill people even today.

17. Birth rate is slow to change due to socio cultural phenomenon. Low TFR's in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra; high TFR's States – Bihar, MP, Rajasthan & UP.

18. Rural-urban differences also exist with respect to the vast majority of the population.

- It is the mass media & communication channels that are gradually bringing in images of urban life styles & patterns of consumption into the rural villages, this bridges the gap between rural & urban.
- The rapid growth in urbanization (town or city) has been attracting the rural population.
- Those who cannot find work (or sufficient work) in the rural areas go to the city in search of work.
- This flow of rural-to-urban migration has also been accelerated by the continuous decline of common property resources like ponds, forests and grazing lands.
- Now, these resources have been turned into private property, or they are exhausted. (Ponds may run dry or no longer provide enough fish; forests may have been cut down and have vanished...)
- People no longer have access to these resources, but on the other hand have to buy many things in the market that they used to get free. The opportunities for earning income are limited in the villages.
- The city also may be preferred for social reasons, specially the relative anonymity it offers.
- The fact that urban life involves interaction with strangers can be an advantage for different reasons. For the socially oppressed groups like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this may offer some partial protection from the daily humiliation, they may suffer in the village where everyone knows their caste identity. The anonymity of the city also allows the poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work that they would not be able to do in the village.
- All these reasons make the city an attractive destination for the villagers.

19. National family planning programme

- It was introduced with the objective of slowing down the rate & pattern of population growth, through birth-control methods and improve public health standards. Other coercive measures was introduced during the Emergency Period (1975-1976)
- With the coming of a new Govt. the program was renamed as National Family Welfare Program with new set of guidelines to achieve the objectives.

Success and failures of the family planning programme.

Success

- The growth rate of population has decreased.
- People have started appreciating small family norms.
- The infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate has been brought down.
- Life expectancy has increased.
- Achieved nearly universal awareness of the need for and methods of family planning.

Failures

- The growth rate still continues to be high as compared to developed nations.
- Coercive family planning programme has been opposed by people (Vasectomy for men & Tubectomy for women). Mostly poor and powerless people were the victims.
- Lack of availability of reliable family planning methods.

20. Statistics of 15th census of India 2011 : -

- Sex Ratio : 943 : 1000
- Most populated state : Uttar Pradesh
- Least populated region : Sikkim
- State with maximum maternal mortality rate : Uttar Pradesh
- State with minimum maternal mortality rate : Kerala
- State with maximum infant mortality rate : Madhya Pradesh
- State with minimum infant mortality rate : Manipur
- Literacy : Male - 80.9% , Female - 64.6%
- Largest state (in area) : Rajasthan
- Smallest state (in area) : Goa