

Geography

Government is offering incentives, for families accepted for sterilization facilities offered by government to its employees are limited to two children only. Only those with two or few children are eligible for elections.

of gram panchayat, or local government.

However various ^{short} schemes launched in various 5 year plan could not bring much difference as population kept on growing on large scale and took the shape of population explosion.

Thus government came out with the comprehensive population policy in 2002, also known as National population policy. It had 3 time bound objectives as follows.

- 1 → Short term objectives → Meet all unmet need of contraceptives and health care for women and children.
- 2 → Medium term objective → Bring T.F.R to replacement level i.e. 2.1 by 2010.
- 3 → long term objectives → Achieve population stabilization by 2045

National population policy 2000, gave a focused approach to problems of population stabilization. Following the policy, the government also enacted 84th Constitution amendment Act 2002. This amendment extended the ^{freeze} on State wise allocation of seats of Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha until 2026.

National Commission of Population has mandate to review monitor and give direction of implementation of population policy. It is headed by Prime Minister, while Chief Minister of all states, Minister of related Central ministries, Secretaries of concerned department and representative of the Civil Society are members of the commission.

However, Subsequent event showed that goals set under the policy were rather over ambitious - for eg NPPC (National population policy)

India has reduced its infant mortality rate by more than 45% over 11 years from 57 thousand live birth in 2006 to 28 in 2019. The ^{neonatal} mortality rate is 22 while under 5 mortality is 34.

Despite the reduction India's IMR remain close ^{to} world's avg. 29, a rate equivalent to west African nations of Senegal and higher than most of South Asian nations except Pakistan and Myanmar.

Moreover, MMR was aimed to be reduced below 100 but according to 2019 data, India's MMR stands out 113. The decline in MMR has been from 77 to 72 / 1 lakh live births among Southern States, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu & have already met the Sustainable development goal target of 70 / 1 lakh live birth.

Though India has set a target of 2.1 for TFR by 2010 we are still at a national avg. of 2.24. However 12 states have already reached the ~~too~~ target of 2.1. A new initiative had been launched in 2010 in which contraceptives had been delivered door to door by community health workers.

The finding indicated that avg. fertility rate went down mainly in Southern States (T.N - 1.6, A.P - 1.6, T.S - 1.7, Kerala - 1.7 and Karnataka - 1.7). Hilli States (H.P - 1.6, U.K - 1.9), Delhi - 1.5 while U.T of J&K - 1.6, W.B and P.N 1.6 and Odisha 1.9. The urban places recorded T.F.R of 1.7 while Rural Areas recorded 2.4. One of the key reasons for the decline in fertility has been education. More that of women, Fertility rate are critical in dictating how much of demographic advantage India will have. The no. of workers entering the workforce will also determine

The viability of pension plans as population ages.

Universal immunization of children in India is 63%. This shows lack of effort taken.

The national population policy achieving universal immunization of children against all vaccines preventable diseases. However according to recent ^{NFHS} ~~NHPS~~ Survey only 63% children are fully immunized.

However the policy seems to get success in reducing child marriages as according to ^{NFHS} data child marriages have reduced from 50% to 27% in 2019.

↳ Married girls (20-24) → nearly half of them got married before age of 18.

↳ Married boys (20-24) - Around 60% of them got married before age of 21.

↳ Nearly 7% of them between 15-19 age become pregnant

When a girl is forced to marry as a child, she faces immediate life long consequences. Her odds of finishing school decreases, while her odds of being abused by her husband and suffering complication during pregnancy increases. There are also huge social consequences and higher risk of inter generational cycle of poverty.

Child marriage have also been a major drive of increased frequency of AIDS, and other such health problems.

Under the current PCMA (Prohibition of child marriage Act 2006) the ^{onus} owner is of a child bride to declare her marriage null and void within 2 years of attaining majority. If she does not approaches the court the marriage stands. Considering the social structure within which these minors exists, it is impractical for those them to go against their parents.

The NIPPH has been very much successfull in controlling the population growth as it has helped our country to come from period of rapid growth to period of high growth with definite sign of slowing down. This can be gauged from the fact that the population growth had significantly come down from 2.46% in 1981 to 1.76% in 2011.

Recently government has brought new intervention under family planning programme as follows:

- 1) Scheme of home delivery of contraceptives by Asha worker

The phenomenon of low growth has spread beyond the boundary of Southern States during 2009 to 2011, where in addition to A.P and T.N and Karnataka in South, H.P and Punjab in North, W.B and ^{Odisha} ~~Jharkhand~~ in east and Maharashtra in west has registered growth rate between 12 and 16.

Among the smaller State and UT's, Dadar and Nagar haveli and Daman & Diu has registered highest growth rate of more than 50%. This is due to close ^{vicinity} with Mumbai, Ahmedabad coupled with cheap land prices in contrast with Lakshadweep and Andaman and goa has registered a low growth rate.

A gloomy trend have registered in Nagaland where steep fall in growth rate from 64.5% to -0.47%. This is due to increase in insurgency, lack of opportunity and increased in youth.

Kerala has reached high level of demographic transition and can be easily compared with Europe and America. The reason for low growth are high literacy, migration of people towards gulf countries.

State such as Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have registered very high growth rate of 20%. mainly due to low literacy and lack of awareness.

- 2 → Boost to Spacing method by introducing new method
PPIUCD
- 3 → Introduction of new device CUIUCD - 375 which is effective
of 5 years.
- 4 → Reeng Strategy Jan Sankhyg-Shishu Kosh has launched
this Strategy of helping to push up the age of marriage
of girl in delaying first child. and Spacing in Second
child.
- 5 → Santhusthi Strategy → Under this Strategy TSK invites
private Sector to conduct Sterilization Operations in
PPP mode.

Spatial variation of population growth in India

Average population growth rate of India is 17.64% during
2009 to 2011 does not give true picture as there are
difference in the growth rate w.r.t space and time.
These are called Spatial variations in population growth

Natural growth of population is the population increase by
difference between birth and death in a particular region
between two point of time. The change of population expressed
in percent is called growth rate of population.

Actual Growth of population is the addition of difference
between birth and deaths and difference in
migration and out migration. So in absence of migration
actual and natural growth of population will remain
same. Exactly half of the population of 10 million or more
have added lesser persons in 2001 to 2011 compare to
1991 to 2001.

Population Density :-

The population density in 2011 was 382/sq km. BIHAR with 1106/sq km population is most thickly populated state followed by West Bengal (1028) and Kerala (860). Among all states and UT's NCT of Delhi possess higher population density, while State of Andhra Pradesh has lowest (17).

Types of population density :-

- 1) Arithmetic Density → Total population of an area divided by total area of land in the inhabitated.
- 2) Agricultural Density → No. of people per sq. unit of farm land.
- 3) Physiological or Real population Density → No. of people per sq. unit of farm land. It suggested that available agricultural land is being used by more and may reach its output limit sooner.

Population Growth by Religion -

This data is published by Registrar general and Census commissioner.

Hindus → 99.8% of total no. grew by 1.5%.

The decadal growth rate for Hindus is 0.3%.

Muslims → 14.2% of the total population → 2.5% inc.

↳ decadal growth has dec by 0.4%.

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio is an important parameter that reflects the status of women in society. Sex ratio in India is highly imbalanced and tilted grossly toward male population.

This is reflected in Census by 2011 which says that adult Sex Ratio is 945 while child Sex Ratio is 919.

Causes are

- 1 → Neglect of girl child resulting in higher mortality at younger age
- 2 → Child marriage
- 3 → High Mortality
- 4 → Sex Selective female abortion.
- 5 → Female babies are more likely to be under nourished.
- 6 → Patriarchal Society where male was given more preference and female are considered as liability
- 7 → Practice of dowry and dowry death.

Socio Economic Impact

- 1 → Not enough women for men to marry and institution of marriage would lose its relevance
- 2 → Inc. in practice of child early marriage
- 3 → Inc. in no. of child bride will further contribute to poor status of women as will be less likely to finish school or developed skill before marriage.
- 4 → Young brides and their children are also more likely to suffer from increased mortality rate

- 5 → Inc. in reverse dowry.
- 6 → Shortage of bride would be resulted in expansion of Sex industry with the magnitude of spreading sexually transmitted diseases and deadly diseases like HIV. would increase
- 7) Crime against women like rape, molestation ~~and~~ is also expected to rise.