DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF POPULATION POLICY IN INDIA

A Case Study of its effectiveness and implementation among the rural population in Kancheepuram District in Tamil Nadu
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Population and Economic Analysis: A Preface

In today’s scenario population is said to be one of the major challenges faced by every country. The world population has risen from 5 billion in 1987 to 7 billion in 2011. The 8th billion population will be added over in another 12 years time. The increase in population is said to be the history’s most rapid population expansion. This transition is visible both in developed and developing countries. The transition in developed countries took many centuries but it took mere decades for the developing countries to face this transition. To understand this transition in population it is important to concentrate first on demographic transition which means the shifts in birth and death rates that historically have occurred over long periods of time. The transition describes two trends: 1. The decline in birth rates and having large numbers of children has diminished and 2. The decline in death rates as public health initiatives and modern medicine have lengthened life. In order to quote this transition in different countries like Sweden, the slowly declining death and birth rates produced a population growth rate that has remained fairly stable over the past 250 years.

In Uganda, this transition has been developed into a very youthful country, where the death rates have been lower. The Guatemala City has been well responding and well-advanced to the demographic transition showing evidence of recent reductions in its death rates. In India also this demographic transition is inevitable where the country’s population is also witnessing to be more youthful.
TABLE NO 1.1

INDIAN YOUTH MARKET-DEMOGRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>1028610</td>
<td>532157</td>
<td>496453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-19</td>
<td>142701</td>
<td>75972</td>
<td>66729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>89764</td>
<td>46321</td>
<td>43443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>83443</td>
<td>41558</td>
<td>41865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-35</td>
<td>106450</td>
<td>55116</td>
<td>51333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>422337</td>
<td>218967</td>
<td>203370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Youth portal. Gov.in 2001

The above table shows the Indian youth market demographics. It is inferred that the population of both male and female among the age group of 13-19 years is said to be the highest which witness that gender transition has started to happen a decade back. When looking into the demographic transition in Tamilnadu, the state has been witnessing decline in its population from 26% in 1950 to 21% in 2011. Hence the total world has been witnessing lot of changes in population. It also becomes important to concentrate on population policies that play a vital role in coupling up with the latest trends that deals with population in India, especially with its state Tamil Nadu. The population policies need to be flexible enough in accommodating the demographic changes happening in India.

Demographic transition is the much studied phenomenon nowadays due to its importance that has been given by researchers throughout the world and in India. India which is often portrayed as an exploding middle-class economy has been undergoing this change for a few decades and has brought drastic outcome in the country. Accordingly the government too has started to show much interest and has been implementing various changes in population policies accordingly. This
demographic transition and its effectiveness on population policies need to be analysed in order to know the various changes it has brought along with it in India specifically to Tamil Nadu.

The word demography can be defined as statistical description and analysis of human population. It refers to ascertaining the numbers and distribution of people, changes in the numbers and distribution of people over time, age and sex composition, birth and death rates among various quantities of populations. The study of population seeks to discover the causes and consequences of population changes or demographic transition. The demographic transitions take place primarily due to changes in births, deaths and migration, which are referred to as the three components of population change. This change is reflected in all the states of India.

1.2 POPULATION POLICY IN INDIA

Population policy in India has a history lasting more than 50 years. It speaks about the related issues and concerns as they affect the process of social and economic development and well-being of people. To know about specific measures taken in population policies are about women development, child welfare development, minimum marriage age of girls, size of the population, rural-urban distribution, rate of economic growth, health awareness programmes for women, health and benefit schemes for women and children, birth and death rates, fertility rate etc. These measures are always taken for public interest and for the economic development of the country.

The changes in population i.e. demographic transition, the study of the population and the policies implemented based on the study do play a vital role.
1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Demographic change in India is opening up new economic opportunities. India’s population has surpassed China where our country possesses the youngest population. The main emphasis is on the features of India’s demography which will be relevant to economic growth and improvement of living standards. This demographic change covers fertility, mortality, migration, size of the population and age structure. The effectiveness of such demographic change needs to be studied. It also becomes important to know that what sort of changes has been implemented in the population policy. Awareness of the benefits of population policy for women, health awareness programmes for women with pertinent to women, knowledge of insurance schemes, family commitments are said to be few factors mainly associated with demographic transition in Tamil Nadu. Hence this becomes the area problem of the study.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Major Objectives

1. Study the birth and death rates, mortality rate and fertility rates in India from 1961 – 2011

2. To study the vital statistics during the study period

Minor Objectives:

1. Correlate the health awareness of the residents with pertinence to fertility of women.
1.5 HYPOTHESIS

- Policy changes add an impact on the growth of rural Population
- Policies have Vergledd impact from population growth to the well being of women
- There have been changes in the Birth rate during the period of study
- There have been changes in the Death rate during the period of study
- Birth Rate does not decrease during the period of study
- There has been awareness in the sample respondents with regards to fertility
- Rural population do not have awareness of policies.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Demographic transition is the changes in the population over a period of time. This means shifts in birth and death rates that have historically occurred over a period of time. Here death rates have stopped and birth rates have been high. In 1950’s the death rate was 105 per 1,000 births but this has drastically fallen below 20 for every 1000 now. According to the Population Bulletin there are four phases of demographic transition in the past and future population growth. In Uganda it is high birth rate and fluctuating death rate, Guatemala it is declining birth and death rates and in India it is approaching replacement level fertility. It becomes necessary to know the positive or negative side of demographic transition in population in India with its specific reference to Tamil Nadu. Through this study implementation of demographic changes into population policy, awareness of various benefits available to women relating to finance, insurance schemes, health relating matters with special reference to Kanchipuaram district in Tamil Nadu need to probed. Hence this forms the need of the study.
1.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. This study covers only Tamil Nadu.

2. This study covers a longer period of ten Five Year Plans. Although it is a longer period, the limitation is not a major one for the reason that a trend can be analysed.

3. The perceptions regarding awareness of the demographic transition are subjected to bias. However, in every study related to human population, it is a truism.

4. The sample size may be a factor to a large extent to take care of such bias and expected to appear within the limits such that it will not affect the scientific basis of any research study.

1.8 ORGANIZATION OF THESIS

The thesis is organized into six chapters.

Chapter I

Presents introduction about demographic transition, population policy, need and importance of the study, statement of problem, objectives and hypothesis, scope and limitation of the study. In this chapter the overall picture of the thesis is presented.
Chapter II

Analyzes the literature of previous studies pertaining to demographic transition and population policy. This chapter reviews the theoretical background, empirical studies on demographic transition and its effectiveness in India and different states.

Chapter III

Deals with the profile of the area of study. Various aspects of the district are brought to limelight, which are related to the research study.

Chapter IV

Deals with the population Policies of India, straight from the pre independence period, after independence and the different stages it has come through are discussed.

Chapter V

 Discusses the details and basis of the selection of the study area, period of the study, sampling procedure and collection of data that are the basis for the see type structure of the study. The specification of the empirical model, the method of its estimation and evaluation are described in detail.

Chapter VI

Is an analysis and interpretation of primary data. This chapter makes an attempt to analyze the awareness level among the residents of Kanchipuram district which serve as the basis for demographic transition. This analysis gives a detailed
picture of the data regarding the awareness level of people relating to various variables of demographic changes and its implications in population policy.

Chapter VII

Summarizes the findings, suggestions and conclusions. A summary of work and the salient findings and scope for future research are presented. Conclusions are drawn based on the various findings of the study.

RECAPITUALATION

1. Introduction to Population study

2. significance of the study

3. Area of study

4. Limitations

5. Conclusion