CHAPTER-9
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The first chapter deals with introductory part of Indian population -

Human resources are the best source of contribution to the development of any country. At the same time when it exceeds the limit, it becomes a problem by itself. Population problem is very severe in the Asian and African countries, population rise becomes a problem because of inadequate food, shelter and employment. India occupies around 2.3% of world's geographical area but carries 16.6% of total world's population India is expected to overtake China to become the world's most populous country within the next 25 years. The both sentences prove that India is over populated. The United Nation has warned that if India's demographic growth does not slow down, there are likely to be shortage of food and water in the nearest future. India is already experiencing it.

The global population has increased three fold during this century, from 2 billion to 6 billion, the population of India has increased nearly five times from 238 million to 1 billion in the same period. India's current annual increase in population of 15.5 million
is large enough to neutralize efforts to conserved the resource endowment and environment. The world has a population of 6 billion. As of March 2001, the total population of India was a little over 1 billion — 1,027,015,247 to be exact (male : 531,277,078; female : 495,738,169). Large size of population means heavy pressure on resources natural as well as human made. Poverty and environmental degradation, the two major problems India faces today have much to do with population size. For populous and conservative societies like India, where neither a viable social security system nor a strong authoritarian government exists, the Chinese policy of one child per family would be hard to implement. The biggest hurdle these country face is the wrath of religious fundamentalists. Less educated people are easily manipulate in the name of religion.

The Second Chapter deals with composition of Population —

Population composition is providing basic information about the social, economic and demographic structure of the population. The age and sex groups of population aggregate are the building blocks that go into the construction of a society. The age and sex composition of a society is important both bio-logically and socially.
Population composition includes following main components these are... Age, Sex, Literacy and Religious composition.

Age composition is an important characteristic for development of society. The age composition shows variations like the age group of 15 - 59 year from the most significant group which are economically active. It means large burden on the economically active population. If there is a large percentage of dependent population it tends to reduce saving and investment and hinder the economic and social development. Sex composition is another important demographic characteristic of population. Sex ratio defined as the number of female per 1000 male in the population.

It is also an indicator of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. The sex ratio of Indian population shows decline in every year from census year 1901 to 2001. Religion is an important characteristic of population. Society in India is still largely organized on the basis of caste and religion which affect the social, economical and political structure of the society. Literacy and education are reasonably good indicators of development in a society. Spread of literacy is generally associated with the modernization, urbanization, industrialization and
communication. Higher level of education and literacy lead to a greater awareness and also contribute in improvement of economic and social condition.

Third Chapter deals with causes of growth of population —

India occupies around 2.3% of world's geographical area but carried 16.6% of total world's population. India is expected to overtake China to become the world's most populous country within the next 25 years. The both sentences prove that India is overpopulated. The United Nation has warned that if India's demographic growth does not slow down, there are likely to be shortage of food and water in the nearest future. India is already experiencing it. The spiraling population hampers every measure of progress India tries to achieve. The Indian population explosion has become a global problem. Throughout the twentieth century, India has been in the midst of a demographic transition. At the beginning of the century, epidemic disease, periodic epidemics and famines kept the death rate high enough to balance out the high birth rate. Between 1911 and 1920, the birth and death rate were virtually equal about forty eight births and forty eight deaths per 1000 population. The increasing impact of curative and preventive medicine brought a
steady decline in the death rate. By the mid-1990s, the estimated birth rate fallen to twenty-deaths per 1000 and the estimated death rate had fallen to ten per 1000. Clearly, the future configuration of India's population depends on what happens to the birth rate.

There are three main reasons for increasing growth rate—

➢ high birth rate
➢ low death rate
➢ migration

There are so many reasons of high birth rate like poverty, religious belief, illiteracy, lack of awareness early marriage, child labour and other. The growth rate in the Indian population is estimated to be 1.44% (2004 statistics) it is higher than the death rate. In every 1000 people 22.8 births and 8.30 deaths are reported. India's middle class struggle with scarcities, it is the poor and vulnerable sections of society who suffer most. It is well known that the biggest curse to the lives of millions of Indian is poverty. Though the rural poor have always been a deprived lot, their urban counterparts are not an inch better off.

Indian life presents a classic example of being trapped in a vicious circle of poverty, from which there appears to be no escape.
Religious belief have much to do with the family planning in India. People strongly believe that children are given by God. Religions do not encourage any artificial method of family planning. Lack of proper education is the chief cause of most of the problems in the country. Only 54.5% of the population is literate so for male 70.2% and female 48.3% (according to the statistics given in 2003). These ignorant people think that the more children they have they can earn more through child labour. There are plenty of opportunities encouraging child labour. In addition, a lot of families prefer having a son rather than a daughter. One of the Indian's cultural norms is for a girl to get married at an early age.

Although poverty has increased and the development of the country continues to be hampered, the improvements in medical facilities have been tremendous. This development is good for the economy and society of India, but strictly in terms of population, this advancement has further enhanced the increase in population migration plays a very small role in the population change. People from neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal migrate to India, it also make increase the population of the country.

The Chapter four deals with government policies —
The world has a population of 6 billion — India alone has a population of 1 billion. Despite the fact that India was the first country in the world to have a population policy. Though the actual policy was first formulated only in 1976, the subject was discussed in various report on the health services and taken up in the first five year plan in 1952. When India became independent population growth was seen as a major impediment to the country's socio-economic development and population 'control' was seen as integral to the development process. Population growth was seen as an urgent problem related to economic development with limited resources. While an improved standard of living would eventually lead to a reduction in the birthrate, this would take time, and meanwhile, it was felt, this high birth rate would retard development. At the same time, family planning would benefit both individual families as well as women's health.

In 1976, the first national population policy talked of family planning with general health care of maternal and child health, the influence of female education, employment and age of marriage on family size in effect of a high infant mortality rate and so on. In 1983
The National Health Policy emphasized the need for "securing the small family norm through voluntary efforts and moving toward goal of population stabilization. In 1991 the report of National Development Council Committee on population proposed the formulation of a National Population Policy with a long term and holistic view of development. In 1993, the Swaminatham Committee an expert group headed by Dr M.S. Swaminathan, Presented a draft population policy. In 1994, International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo where pressure from international women's health organizations managed to shift the meeting's agenda from population control to reproductive health.

In 1997, The Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) Programme was launched in India. It is implemented in all parts of the country. The National Population Policy 2000 stated goal is to achieve net replacement level by 2010, by meeting people's 'reproductive and child health needs'. Following the announcement of National Population Policy, a number of states are coming out with their own policies. The National Population Policy 2000 notes that only 44 percent of India's 168 million couples in the reproductive age group use effective contraception. Reproductive health and basic
health infrastructure and services often do not reach the villages. The pressing need of the day is to create ideal conditions for acceptance of the need for stabilizing the population and how it is an essential element of human welfare and development. The solution to this lie in spreading of education and enlightenment and in the empowerment of women. Birth control programmes should also be integrated with medical and public health services to make them popular among the masses.

(b) UNS concerned regarding the rise of population — The world could possibly reduce consumption down to a very basic level, but if population keeps growing, eventually that will not be enough. Even today many are living on a sub-sustainable level, due in part to an uneven distribution of resources, but also because in many regions, population has outgrown essential resources for that region. When people feel threatened by a hand-to-mouth existence, they are more likely to look towards less-than-democratic way to reduce population, especially if they have the foresight to realize that population growth is like a run-away train, very difficult to slow and stop.
ICPD or the Cairo Agenda

The evolution of International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD — 1994). The UN has held a series of conferences devoted exclusively to the issue of population, the first of which was the world population conference in Bucharest in 1974. In this conference, the dominant view was that development was the best contraceptive and importance was given to socio-economic development as a major force in reducing population growth. The next population conference was held ten years later in Mexico City. By this time, women's health activists managed to include some women's issues within the world population plan of action - emphasizing linkage between high fertility and lack of education, health care, and employment opportunities for women and their low status.

However, more and more evidence is showing that the methods that work the best toward reducing population growth, are the methods established by the principles of the Cairo conference in 1994 (United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) September 1994 Cairo, Egypt), which include:

(a) Empowering women and girls in the economic, political, and social
arenas; (b) Removing gender disparities in education; (c) Integrating family planning with related efforts to improve maternal and child health; and (d) Removal of 'target' family.

The Goals of Cairo Program of Action

Acknowledge the complex personal and social contexts within which decision about child bearing are made. It separate the services, from other causes of population growth including the desire for large families. Calls for other social investments. Such as the education of girls and the reduction of infant mortality to help make small families the norm.

- Endorses a reproductive health approach to family planning.
- Recognizes the central role of gender relations, with a link between high fertility and the low status of women, and offer strategies to empower women through access to education resources and opportunity.
- Stand on solid ethical ground, Coercion of all is rejected. The mean it proposes to slow down population growth are all desirable ends in themselves. It after strategies to narrow the gaps between rich and poor and between men and women.

When we talk about the ICPD Programme of Action, we are
talking about ideas and programs that have already been proven to work in a cost-effective manner and in a short period of time. These are programs that, if funded properly, could improve the lives of billions of people and also stabilize the population of the world during the middle of the next century.

The Chapter deals with population and economic development—

Over population is a growing problem throughout the world at this stage in time. Currently, the world population has crossed over six billion mark and is on an exponential path upwards. Yet, what does this do to the status of nation's economies? One that states population increase and growth help a nation's economy by stimulating economic growth and development and another that bases its theory on Robert Malthus findings. Malthus states that population increase is detrimental to a nation's economy due to a variety of problems caused by the growth. For example — over population and population growth places a tremendous amount of pressure on natural resources. Which result in a chain reaction of problems as the nation grows. On the macro economic level, it is more believable to argue that population does undermine a nation's

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economy because an increase in the number of people leads to an increase of the number of mouths to feed. The increase in demand for food leads to a decrease in natural resources. Which are needed for a nation to survive. Other negative effect of population growth and specifically, overpopulation include poverty caused by low income per capita, famine and disease, India is a prime example of Thomas Malthus theory of population growth and its effect on the economy.

India is a country plagued by poverty primary caused by overpopulation. Inhabited by over nine hundred billion people, India has a population of three hundred million under the poverty line. A majority of the poor population is unemployed, starving and is being forced to beg on the streets to make ends meet.

Indian economy experienced a GDP growth of 9.0 percent during 2005-06 to 9.4 percent during 2006-2007. By 2025 the India's economy is projected to be about 60 percent the size of the US economy. The transformation into a tri polar economy will be complete by 2035, with the Indian economy only a little smaller than the US economy but larger than that of Western Europe. By 2035, India is to be a larger growth driver than the six largest countries in the EU, through its impact will be a little over half that of the US.
India, which is now the fourth largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity, will overtake Japan and become third major economic power within 10 years.

India is beset with factories, railways, electricity and water reticulation and drainage system that in some cases date back over a century. India has run an intensive birth control program for several decades with some success but there is still an immense development deficit in basic services in both and rural areas. Against all of this, India is poised to become a key player in the new globalized world. In its immediate area, India is a key member of the South Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) which recently agreed to established a South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA). In recent years India has also reached out to the ASEAN region and into East Asia with trade agreements with Japan are pursuing genuine detente with China, old diplomatic positions die hard. Japan has increased development assistance to India, has supported India's admission to the New East Community and plans to establish free trade with India two years ahead of free-trade with China. In the end, India has become one of the world's fastest growth economies, primarily due to the rise in population growth creating a positive effect on its long
run economic growth. India is now ranked one of the top producers in agriculture and is a top nation in terms of GDP in a developing country.

In many cases, economist are correct in saying that population growth has a positive effect on economic growth of a nation. In reality, economists might say, "If it were not for its high populations India would still be a suffering developing nation".

This chapter deals with social impact of population -

India's society is deeply rooted in religion, language and tradition. Religion and conflicts among religious and cultural groups are fundamental forces in Indian life that bear on economic and educational disparities, the division of political power, the traditional role of women and on demographic profile of the country. At the 2001 census, just over 80 percent of Indians Practiced Hinduism, one of the world oldest religions. Muslim are second, with 13 percent. The balance consist of Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jain and other such as Parsis.

The ongoing conflicts between the Hindu majority and Muslim minority which occasionally erupt in violence feed fears about the long-term effect of demographic changes that could shift the balance.
of the two groups in some states. Muslims have higher fertility and are growing at a slightly faster rate than Hindus. Muslims make up one-quarter or more of the population in Kerala, West Bengal, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir as shown by 2001 Census result. Between 1991 and 2001, the Muslim percentage in India increased from 12 percent to 13 percent. The Muslim percentage increased slightly more in many states for example, it rose from 23 percent to 25 percent in Kerala from 18 percent to 19 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

The importance of Hindu traditions is manifested in India's deeply rooted caste system, which continues to play a key role in the organization and stratification of Indian society. The system, which was largely based upon occupation, has four main divisions: Brahmin (Priests, teacher), Kshatriya (Kings, Warriors), Vaishya (Merchants, landowners) and Shudra (Labour, artisans). The "untouchables" are the lowest caste, who usually performed menial jobs. Mahatma Gandhi attempted to remove discrimination against this group by referring to them as Harijans or children of God. Today, untouchables are called by the label they themselves prefer, Dalits or "the oppressed". Our constitution has special provisions to protect the interest of these groups who are characterized as
Scheduled Caste (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).

The SCs who account for over 16 percent of the population, remain backward in economic and social development. Mostly landless and asset less being largely agricultural labour in rural areas, their living conditions and access to basic amenities of life are pathetic. As a result, the incidence of poverty, illiteracy and ill health among the SCs is significantly higher compared to rest of the population. Though untouchability has been abolished by the constitution more than 50 years ago, still they continue to be victims of various forms of discrimination.

**Some Social Customs which increase the population**

1. Early marriage leads to early pregnancy, in many cases teenage pregnancy, unsafe motherhood and maternal mortality all of which are clearly health and family welfare issues. Early marriage and early child bearing result in faster replacement of generations, impeding population stabilization even when the couples opt for one or two children.

2. Son preference is a major impediment to population stabilization as it makes couples opt for larger number of children in order to ensure at least one male child in the family.
It is more pronounced in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh. These are also the states with high population growth rates.

3. New Contraceptives technologies such as the hormonal injectables and implants are invasive, provider-controlled and have a high potential for abuse when they are targeted at women in developing countries.

Besides, injectables also have higher associated health risks that cannot be easily addressed with the poor health infrastructure in India. Most Indian women have poor health status and poor, awareness levels and when this segment receive invasive technology, the result can be disastrous. Screening and follow up is the key to effective use of these technologies. Injectable contraceptives are not a part of the public-sector health and family welfare programme in India but are available in the market.

This chapter deals with political impact of population —

An understanding of the nature and scope of the caste system in India is important for the comprehension of the social and political fabric of the state. India is not a homogeneous society with the equal and just distribution of resources and opportunities for all of its
citizens, without ethnic, religious, gender and caste biases. People of different castes behave differently, depending on their numerical strength, regions of locations, socio-economic background, level of social mobility, and their position in the hierarchy of the caste system. In general, caste-based political behaviour is more conspicuous at the local level.

The leaders of independent India decided that India will be democratic, socialist and secular country. According to this policy there is a separation between religion and state. Practicing untouchability or discriminating a person based on his caste is legally forbidden. Along with this law the government allows positive discrimination of the depressed classes of India. According to the central government policy these three categories (scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes) are entitled for positive discrimination. Sometimes these three categories are defined together as backward classes 15% of India's population are scheduled castes. According to Central Government Policy 15% of the government jobs and 15% of the students admitted to universities must be from scheduled castes. For the scheduled tribes about 7.5% places are reserved which is their proportion in Indian population. The other
backwards classes are about 50% of India's population, but only 27% of government jobs are reserved for them.

**Caste based Parties**

The Irony of Indian Politics is that many political parties in India have openly indulged in caste-based politics. Parties such as Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) relies on the Dalits, the Rashtriya Janta Dal, the Samajwadi Party and the Janta Dal rely primarily on the support of other backward castes and Muslims to win elections. India's political parties have found the caste based selection of candidates and appeals to the caste - based interest of the Indian electorate to be an effective way to win popular support.

The Samajwadi Party is based primarily in Uttar Pradesh, where it support is largely dependent on OBCs and Muslims, particularly Mulayam Singh Yadav's own Yadav Castes. In the 14th Lok Sabha, it currently has 38 members, and is the fourth largest party in that house - its best ever tally.

Besides 36 members from Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), it won one seat from Uttarakhand (formerly part of U.P.). The Bahujan Samaj Party, which was founded by Kashi Ram on 13 April 1984, a Dalit from Punjab is similar to the SJP. Angered by the class discriminations,
Kashi Ram came to believe that caste and class were the real issues in Indian politics and that for thousands of years, the lower castes had been oppressed by the upper castes. In contemporary India politics continued to be caste-based; in the democratic era, the rule of the numerically weaker Brahmin required to be reserved. Kashi Ram has written two books on the politics of caste and class.

The involvement of the BJP in the Ayodhya affair is in large part explained by the rising power of the lower castes. The BJP perceived the crystallization of a caste-based movement as a threat to an undivided Hindu Community and sought to avert this threat by dissolving this identity with in a broader movement stamped with the seal of Hinduism. Interestingly, the BJP stood up to protect the upper castes against low caste mobilization, while the lower caste parties were gaining momentum.

To summarize, what India has achieved today is definitely not in significant. But if at all its political class was honest, visionary and hard working, then what India could have achieved by today is definitely much more than its current accomplishment. And given the great potential and current trend, what India could possibly achieved in the near future is simply amazing, provided we get a
sensible political class, which in turn is again provided all the citizens vote and vote sensibly.

This chapter deals with suggestion to prevent the population —

The overriding concern of the National Population Policy is economic and social development and to "improve the quality of lives that people lead, to enhance their well being and to provide them with opportunities and choices to become productive assets in society".

India has one of the oldest family planning programs, it started way back in the 1950s. The country's average fertility, however, declined only slowly. In the early 1950s both China and India had a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of about 6 children per woman. It declined only slowly in India and was still above 4 children per woman in 1990. The reduction in family size has taken place over all sections of the community in the country. An idea of the family size can be understood in terms of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) that indicates the number of children a woman would have in terms of the prevalent fertility trends. Over the last thirty years the TFR of both urban and rural women has come down considerably and more or less equally. The rural TFR continues to be higher because it was higher to start
with, and the availability of contraceptive services is far poorer, and unmet needs for contraception far higher in rural areas.

Government Policies on family planning are started since 1938 there are —

In 1938 A Sub Committee on population was set up by the National Planning Committee appointed by Interim Government. In 1940 the National Planning Committee said that in the interest of social economy, family happiness and national planning, family planning and a limitation of children are essential and the state should adopt a policy to encourage these. In 1966 A Separate Department of Family Planning was establish in the ministry of health to strength the population control programme. In 1977 a modified National Population Policy was announced to view the "as integral part of education, health maternal and child health etc. and stressed the voluntary nature of the family planning program".

In 1983 the Government announced a National health policy. In 1986 the version of India's population policy into family planning in a broader perspective of child survival, women's status and employment. In 1991 The Ministry of Health of Family Welfare decided to impart a "new dynamism" to the programme. In 1993 The
Ministry of Health and family welfare appointed an expert group.

I suggest following measure which if adopted shall undoubtedly curb this alarming population growth of our country —

1. The law of 1 child per family should be strictly followed if the Govt. is serious in its efforts.

2. 2nd child should be penalized.

3. If the family goes for third child, they should be debarred for the voting rights, they should be banned for Govt. jobs, there ration card should be cancelled.

4. Special benefits should be given to the poor families who are having one child.

5. If the family is having a girl, he should be given permanent government jobs or other financial benefits.

6. Guaranteeing jobs to one child family or decent schooling for those amongst the poor who do restrict their family size.

7. To avoid dependency on children for the future old age pension health care and disability insurance to the poor may be strictly ensured.

8. Government should encourage NGOs which are well
organized to promote and spread government plans and policies among rural population.

9. Literacy derive to create awareness regarding benefits of small family among the rural women to be taken up by the government.

10. Rural health centres should be adequately strengthen to provide free assistance and treatment to the couples who are using family planning device.
CONCLUSION

The population problem is the biggest problem in the world today. It is the biggest problem because it makes every other problem worse and difficult to solve. India is one of the most populous countries of the world, next only to China. It however ranks seventh in the world in terms of its geographical area.

The total population of India on 1st March 2001 stood at 1,027,051,247 persons or around 1.027 billion. The population of the country rose by 21.34% between 1991 - 2001. The sex ratio of population was 933. There were 531,277,078 male; 495,738,169 females; India contain about 16% of the population of the world.

Population composition is understood in terms of the ascribed and achieved attributes of the people providing basic information about the social, economic and demographic structure of the population. According to 2001 census at the National level of 1027 million population, 827 million are Hindu (80.5%) followed by 138 million (13.5%) Muslims, 24.1 million (2.3%) Christians, 19.2 million (1.9%) Sikhs, 8 million (0.9%) Buddhist, 4.2 million (0.4%) Jains. Population composition can be classified in so many ways like age-sex composition, religious, literacy urban/rural, working/non working and linguistic

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India occupies around 2.3% of world's geographical area but carries 16.6% of total world's population. The spiraling population hampers every measure of progress, India tries to achieve. The rapid growth of India's population is not due to a rise in the birth rate; the birth rate has declined substantially since 1900. The most important reason for this growth is that famine and disease have been greatly reduced. As a result people are living longer. Population growth is related to values, attitude, traditions and financial status.

The most obvious cause of population growth is a high birth rate, because -security, many countries have no pension to support their older citizens.

- a desire to have extra help in so many field.
- extra family member can work as a wage earner.
- in some part of the country, religious and social pressure causes families to have many children.

Today the Muslim population is on increase at a rapid speed as each Muslim can marry 4 or 5 or 6 wives and can produce as many children every year. The Govt. is not above to restrict this as every political party want Muslim vote bank. Other reason for population
explosion are illiteracy, lack of awareness, increasing poverty, child
labour, early marriage, traditional prejudices, inability to achieve plans.

Population growth has long been a concern of the government,
and India has a lengthy history of explicit population policy, India was
the first country in the developing nations to initiate a state-sponsored
family planning program.

In 1952 a subcommittee appointed by the planning commission
asked the government to provide sterilization facilities. In 1961, Mysore
population study, looking at factors influencing family size. In 1964, the
reorganized family planning programme recognized that people’s
decision on reproduction are influenced by many factors. In 1964, in the
reorganized family planning programme recognized that people’s
decision on reproduction are influenced by many factors. In 1966,
programmes for IUD insertion and sterilization camps and in 1974.
International conference on population and development in Bucharest
the Indian government coined the famous slogan: "Development is the
best contraceptive". In 1983, the National Health Policy emphasized the
need for small family norm through voluntary efforts. In 1991, the
report of the National Development Council Committee on population
about the formulation of National Population Policy. In 1993, the
Swaminathan Committee presented a draft population policy. In 1994,
International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo. In 1997, the draft National Population Policy, first seen by the cabinet in October. In 2000, the National Population Policy (NPP) stated goal is to achieve not replacement level by 2010, by meeting people's reproductive and child health needs.

The United Nations (UN) has held a series of conference in 1974, Bucharest UN world population conference. Industrial countries wanted to control population growth, while developing nations said that "development is the contraceptive". In 1984, Mexico City UN conference on population became emeshed in U.S. debates over abortion and contraception. In 1994, Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) characterized by an extraordinary degree of international cooperation and consensus, by improving health, education and access to opportunity.

India's current economic growth is likely to soon push it into the position as the 5th biggest economy in the world. In terms of purchasing power the India economy is ranked as the third largest. Rapid increase in population may give rise to many economic problems, like poverty and unemployment, shelter.

India's society is deeply rooted in religion, language, and tradition. Religion and conflicts among religious and cultural groups
are fundamental forces in India life bear on economic and educational disparities, the division of political power.

At the 2001 census, just over 80 percent of India's practiced Hinduism, one of the world's oldest religions, Muslims are second, with 13 percent. The balance consist of Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and others.

The importance of Hindu tradition is manifested in India's deeply rooted caste system, which continues to play a key provisional data regarding population, decadal growth density, literacy and gender ratio of the Indian Population has recently become available. And although there have been some important gains since the last India census from 1991.

On the positive side, some of the most dramatic improvements in literacy have been seen in what were previously considered highly backward states: Rajasthan 61%, Chattisgarh 65.2%, Madhya Pradesh 65.1% and India has 65.4% literacy rates in 2001. Gender inequity continues to remain a serious problem in India, Although female literacy in India at 54% is much higher than female literacy in Afghanistan, Pakistan or Bangladesh. In 2001 the highest female literacy in Kerala is 88% and male literacy 94%. And the lowest female literacy in Bihar 33.6% and female literacy is 60.3%.

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On the other hand, industrially neglected states like Orissa and U.P. reported slightly higher than average improvements. It appears that once state exceeds the national average, literacy growth trends to taper off, suggesting that spreading literacy to the final one third of the population may be for bigger, challenge than previously through clearly, a renewal focus on achieving total literacy is required, with a special emphasis on female literacy socially discriminated groups like Adivasis and Dalits and economically neglected districts and states.

The current government should consider legislation by consensus to control population growth. According to the NPP 2000, the medium-term objectives are to bring the fertility rate to replacement levels by 2045. The Policy identifies 14 National Socio-demographic goals. Given the magnitude of the problem, any Indian government ought to be fully justified in enforcing the one child norm in the entire country, irrespective of caste, creed or religion. It is China's ruthless control of its population during the past 25 years that has catapulted it into the position of a superpower today. Perhaps a more serious debate is needed in India on whether it should continue with its two child policy or opt for a one-child policy. It might also be worthwhile to consider the experience of China and investigate how aspects of China's population policy might be effectively implemented in the India context.
It is particularly important that India's progressive community see to it that the population issue is seriously and adequately addressed and addressed in an ethical and socially constructive way. For too long, some in the Indian left have dismissed the problem of India's population growth as a problem for the "bourgeoisie" and not a "class" problem.

They have not always tried to see the connection between child labour and large families, or the connection between large families and diminished bargaining power for the working class as a whole. It is high time that unions, progressive social organization and working class oriented parties and all other concerned organization and citizens understand this problem in all its depth and assist India's poor peasantry and young and growing urban proletariat to intervene in the population debate in constructive and socially redeeming and socially conscious way. The politics in India has a large share in behaviour of the society is variety of field. Some leaders are of the view that they can only survive if the are illiterate poor and kept in dark. This lot blindly follows its leader just became the leader allows them by variety of promises and gratitude at the time of election. This lot is unaware of progress country had made. They are not allowed to come out of their cocoon.
The lack of policies ensuring social security to the old and infirm has contributed a lot in forcing people to produce more than one child. The religious minority especially Muslim did not adopt family planning as its religious and political leaders proclaimed it against their religion and no political party could take risk of annoying them. A total lack of political will did no allow the policies to be implemented. The population also influences politics of a country is the same manner as political groups to people grouped in different forms try to influence political parties and force them to adopt policies beneficial to the concerned group. In our country there are many types of such groups for example regional, religions, caste workforce employed under private and government employee, students etc.

We have just witnessed a pressure group raising its voice in Maharasta demanding first priority to Marathi people in all walk of life and the political parties toed their line may be indirectly. We have been seeing Dalit factors impact on politics. No political party in India has courage of annoying them. Reservation not only in employment but in all walk of life have been gifted to them. Religious minority especially Muslims are allowed all sorts of liberty even if it goes against the interests of other communities or religious groups. Workmen under different employee are also high pressure group. Every political party
has trade union to fight for the welfare of their workers. Through badly hit by reduction of employment under government institution this is still a force reckon with. Young and energetic wing of population is in the form of students. They are also everybody baby. All political parties have their student wing and using them to fulfill their political needs.

So we find that population influences politics by funny groups of different nature and thus effects policies and programme of the state may it be population control, education or poverty eradication.