

Government Arts College for Women, Salem-8.

Department of Economics

I Year B. A Economics

Indian Economy -I

Unit -I

INTRODUCTION

Today, the world is divided into two groups of economies—developed and developing economies. The developing economies are also known as the underdeveloped countries. The developing countries are those which have low per capita income, low quality of life, low level of thinking, high incidence of miseries, and a corrupt and oppress Meaning skive administrative-political system.

Meaning of on underdeveloped economy:

The Indian planning Commission defines an underdeveloped- oped country as one "Which is characterised by the co-existence, in greater or less degree, of utilised or under-utilised man power on the one hand and of unexploited natural resources on the other. in current discussion, all low income countries are generally classified as underdeveloped in general, All those countries with per capita income of less than 25% of the U.S.A. level or roughly less than 500 Dollar per year are included among underdeveloped countries. The Indian economy with its low per capita income about 180 dollar is unfortunately placed amongst the poorest under-developed economies of the world. More recently the U.N. publication prefer to describe underdeveloped economy as developing economies. According to a recent economic survey by the united nation, India is today the 73rd out of 75under developed countries.

Features of an under-developed economy or General Characteristics of developed and underdeveloped economies. The following are the characteristics of an under devel- oped economy.

1. **Low per capita income:** One of the main features of a backward economy is low per capita income. Poverty is reflected in low per capita income. income is further responsible for low standard of living of the people. They are ill-housed and uneducated. Poverty and low per capita income are the basic feature

For example, the per capita income of India is about 2% of that in U.S.A, and 3% of that in U.K. and Japan, According to Cairncross, that the under-developed countries are the slums of the world ".

2. **Dependence in agriculture:** Another feature of back- ward country is its excessive dependence on agriculture. In under-developed countries two thirds of the people live in rural areas and their main occupation is agriculture. Agri- culture is the most important source of income in under-de- eloped country For example, Ceylon specialises in Tea and Coconut products, Malaysia and Indonesia in rubber, India and Paki- Stan in cotton and jute. According to Galbraith A purely agricultural country is likely to be unprogressive even in agriculture. Thus under-developed countries have a back- ward, unprogressive and inefficient agriculture.

3. **Population pressure** : Over-population is a sign of backwardness. The population of backward economy is increasing at a very fast rate, Most of the under developed countries are facing population pressure. A rapidly increasing population obstructs economic progress.

4. **Chronic unemployment and under-employment.** Backward economies are suffering from chronic unemployment and under-employment. This is an account of rapid growth of population and lack of employment opportunities.

5. **Capital deficiency:** Backward economies are characterised as 'capital-poor economies'. They suffer from capital deficiency, The basic defect of the backward economies are lack of inducement to invest and low propensity to save. They suffer from deficiency of capital goods also."

6. **Under-utilisation of resources:** The natural resources in an under-developed country are un-utilised or under-utilised or mis-utilised; Generally under-developed countries may not be deficient in natural resources but the problem is utilisation of these resources. For example in India water power potential of the country has been utilised only upto 10%. Thus backward economies possess more under-utilised resources.

7. **Low level of technology:** In backward economies there will be lack of technical know-how, poor scientific advancement, obsolete technique and lack of technical and managerial skill. Consequently the productivity in industry and agriculture will be low. Thus under-developed countries are in the backward state of technology.

8. **Foreign trade orientation:** Most of the under developed countries depend upon the export of raw-materials and machinery, machinery. The excess dependence on exports has very harmful effect in an under-developed country. They will be importing consumer goods and machinery.

9. **Poor economic organisation:** Another important feature of the Indian economy is poor economic organization. In backward economies, the economic institution are not well developed.

10. **Lack of Socio-economic set-up** : In under-devel- oped countries the prevailing socio economic set-up would be the greatest impediment to economic development. Mass poverty, illiteracy, caste system, joint family system, law of inheritance, superstitious beliefs are some of the important social factors hindering economic progress .

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN ECONOMY (or) SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

According to the Indian planning commission, "a country is regarded as under-developed if man power and natural resources like land, mines, rivers and forests are not fully utilised.

Following are the features of Indian economy.

1. **Low percapita income:** One of the main features of a backward country is low percapita income. The percapita income of India is low and it is about 2 % of that in U.S.A and 3% of that in U.K. The per capita income of an Indian is 340 Dollar. Barring few countries, the percapita income of the Indian is the lowest in the world. According to the planning commissary report 46% of population are poor. They have an income of Rs. 60 per month.

2. **Dependence on agriculture:** Another feature of a backward country, is that it is predominantly an agricultural country. The percentage of population depend on agriculture is 70% as against 3% in U.K. and

4% in U.S.A. Agriculture is the most important source of income in India. Nearly 50% of our national income is derived from agriculture. So it exhibits the feature of too much dependence on agriculture. In India, agriculture is in primitive stage. The yield per acre is very low. There is heavy dependence on agriculture and it creates disguised unemployment.

3. **Population Pressure** : backwardness. In India the population is increasing at an alarming rate. Over population is the cause and index of India's economic backwardness, The rate of growth of population in India is 2.2% per annum. A rapidly increasing population obstructs economic progress. India's population increases by about 15 million every year, India's population today crosses, 844 million.

4. **Chronic unemployment and under-employment**: India has a large growing unemployment. This is on account of rapid growth of population and slow increase in employment opportunities. Too many people are engaged in agriculture, in other words there is disguised unemployment. Surplus labour exist in Agriculture. They do not have work throughout the year. The number of people unemployed estimated to be more than 50 million. problem of chronic unemployment and underemployment in India.

5. **Capital deficiency**: Another basic characteristic of the Indian economy is the existence of capital deficiency. The amount of capital per head in India is distressingly low. The rate of capital formation is also very low. Shortage of savings lies at the root of capital deficiency in India. The rate of saving and investment are lower in India those of other countries. Thus there is a It is estimated that current rate of capital formation in India is about fifteen percent(15%) of the national income. This is very low compared to 39% in Japan 22% in Canada and 19% in U.S.A.

6. **Under-utilisation of resources**: India is backward because her natural resources are un-utilised and under-utilised. India is a country of vast resources but her resources remain un-utilised. India remains as backward because of under-utilisation of resources. The natural resources of India have not been fully utilised. The water potential, forest wealth and mineral resources are not yet explored fully.

7. **Low level of technology**: Another striking feature of the Indian economy is that it suffers from technological backwardness. In backward economies there will be lack of technical know-how, poor scientific advancement, obsolete technique and lack of technical and managerial skill. India suffers from this basic weakness.

8. **Foreign trade orientation**: Most of the under developed countries depend upon the export of raw-materials and minerals. They will be importing consumer goods and machinery. The excessive dependence on exports has very harmful effects. The economy will become unstable due to frequent changes in foreign exchange earnings. The case is very similar in India.

9. **Poor economic organisation**: Another important feature of the Indian economy is poor economic organisation, In backward economies, the economic institutions are not well-developed. India suffers from inadequacy of financial institution in rural areas.

10. **Lack of socio-economic set-up**: prevailing socio-economic set-up would be the greatest impediment to economic development. Mass poverty and illiteracy, caste system, joint family system, law of inheritance and religious beliefs are most important social factors hindering economic progress.

Nature of Indian Economy: Structure and Features

Since independence India has been a 'Mixed Economy'. India's large public sectors were responsible for rendering the country a 'mixed economy' feature. Indian economy is basically based in the contribution of service sector (currently provides 60% share of GDP) and near about 53% of its population is dependent on the Agriculture. As soon as the time is passing, the share of Agriculture is decreasing and share of service sector is increasing. Currently India is called a developing economy of the world.

Features of Indian Economy

1. Since independence India has been a 'mixed economy'. India's large public sectors were responsible for providing employment and revenue to the economy.
2. India's share in global exports and imports increased from 0.7% and 0.8% respectively in 2000 to 1.7% and 2.5% in 2012 as per the WTO estimates.
3. Indian economy overview was highly inspired by Soviet Union's practices post-independence. It had been recording growth rate not greater than five jumped till 1980s. This stagnant growth was termed by many economists as 'Hindu Growth Rate'.
4. In 1992, the country ushered into liberalization regime. Thereafter, the economy started scaling upward. This new trend in growth was called 'New Hindu Growth Rate'.
5. India's diverse economy encompasses traditional village farming, modern agriculture, handicrafts, a wide range of modern industries and a multitude of services.

Services are the major source of economic growth, accounting for more than half of India's output with less than one third of its labour force.

Current Analysis

1. The current GDP factor cost is (at 2004-05 prices) Rs. 5748564 cr (2013-14)
2. Per capita Income (at current prices) Rs. 74920 (2013-14)
3. Gross domestic saving rate (at current market price as % of GDP) for 2-11-12 is 30.8%
4. Tertiary sector contributes 56% of GDP (2012-13).
5. Total food grain production is 265 million tone (2013-14).
6. India's share in world export is 1.8% of total trade.
7. India's share in total world import is 2.5%.
8. Total size of Indian population is 1.26 bn (2014).

9. Beating America and China, India saw the highest FDI inflow for new projects among all nations in the first half of calendar 2015. To boot, India attracted \$31 billion against \$12 billion in the first half of last year in capital expenditure (Capex) from foreign companies, while China and the US attracted \$28 billion and \$27 billion, respectively, in the same period.

10. Total size of foreign exchange reserve of India is \$ 330 bn in 2015.

11. **Exports of top five sectors** — engineering, petroleum, gems and jewelry, textiles and pharmaceuticals - fell by about 25% to \$13.33 billion in August 2015 due to global demand slowdown. These five sectors accounted for about 65% of the country's total merchandise exports in 2014-15. In August last year, exports of these sectors stood at \$17.79 billion.

12. Poverty Estimation:

i. The Rangarajan panel's recommendation (those who spends Rs 32 in a day in rural areas and Rs 47 in towns and cities should not be considered poor,), results in an increase in the below poverty line population, which is estimated at 363 million in 2011-12, compared to the 270 million estimate based on the Tendulkar formula — an increase of almost 35%.

ii. This means 29.5% of the India population lives below the poverty line as defined by the Rangarajan committee, as against 21.9% according to Tendulkar. For 2009-10, Rangarajan has estimated that the share of BPL group in total population was 38.2%, translating into a decline in poverty ratio by 8.7 percentage points over a two-year period.

Indian economy is a mixed economy (combination of public and private sector). Currently India is considered as one of the most developing economy of the world because of its nature: part of agriculture in total GDP is decreasing, part of service sector is increasing or the contribution of tertiary sector is increasing in the GDP on year to year basis.

Unit -II

Natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, and ecosystem services are a part of the real wealth of nations. They are the **natural** capital out of which other forms of capital are made. They contribute towards fiscal revenue, income, and poverty reduction.

Resources are classified as either biotic or abiotic on the basis of their origin. The Indian landmass contains a multitude of both types of resource and its economy, especially in rural areas, is heavily dependent on their consumption or export. Due to overconsumption, they are rapidly being depleted.

Land, sometimes referred to as **dry land**, is the solid surface of [Earth](#) that is not permanently covered by [water](#).^[1] The vast majority of human activity throughout history has occurred in land areas that support [agriculture](#), [habitat](#), and various [natural resources](#). Some life forms (including [terrestrial plants](#) and [terrestrial animals](#)) have developed from predecessor species that lived in [bodies of water](#). Areas where land meets large bodies of water are called [coastal zones](#). The division between land and water is a fundamental concept to humans. The [demarcation line](#) between land and water can vary by local jurisdiction and other factors. A [maritime boundary](#) is one

example of a political demarcation. A variety of natural boundaries exist to help clearly define where water meets land. Solid rock [landforms](#) are easier to demarcate than marshy or swampy boundaries, where there is no clear point at which the land ends and a body of water has begun. Demarcation lines can further vary due to tides and weather. In reference to business terminology land is also associated with [Factor of production](#), as well as land is the first factor of production and the income or profit earned with help of land is treated as rent.

The Mining industry in India is a major economic activity which contributes significantly to the economy of India. The GDP contribution of the mining industry varies from 2.2% to 2.5% only but going by the GDP of the total industrial sector it contributes around 10% to 11%. Even mining done on small scale contributes 6% to the entire cost of mineral production. Indian mining industry provides job opportunities to around 700,000 individuals.

As of 2012, India is the largest producer of sheet mica, 2015 the fourth largest producer of iron ore, alumina, chromite, and bauxite in the world. A coal and iron ore project is in the fifth largest reserve in world. India's metal and mining industry was estimated to be \$106.4 billion in 2010.[2]

However, the mining in India is also infamous for human rights violations and environmental pollution. The industry has been hit by several high-profile mining scandals in recent times.[2]

Introduction

The tradition of mining in the region is ancient and underwent modernization alongside the rest of the world as India has gained independence in 1947.[3] The economic reforms of 1991 and the 1993 National Mining Policy further helped the growth of the mining sector.[3] India's minerals range from both metallic and non-metallic types.[4] The metallic minerals comprise ferrous and non-ferrous minerals, while the nonmetallic minerals comprise mineral fuels, precious stones, among others.[4]

D.R. Khullar holds that mining in India depends on over 3,100 mines, out of which over 550 are fuel mines, over 560 are mines for metals, and over 1970 are mines for extraction of nonmetals.[3] The figure given by S.N. Padhi is: 'about 600 coal mines, 35 oil projects and 6,000 metaliferous mines of different sizes employing over one million persons on a daily average basis.'[5] Both open cast mining and underground mining operations are carried out and drilling/pumping is undertaken for extracting liquid or gaseous fuels.[3] The country produces and works with roughly 100 minerals, which are an important source for earning foreign exchange as well as satisfying domestic needs.[3] India also exports iron ore, titanium, manganese, bauxite, granite, and imports cobalt, mercury, graphite etc[3] Unless controlled by other departments of the Government of India mineral resources of the country are surveyed by the Indian Ministry of Mines, which also regulates the manner in which these resources are used.[6] The ministry oversees the various aspects of industrial mining in the country.[6] Both the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines[7] are also controlled by the ministry.[6] Natural gas, petroleum and atomic minerals are exempt from the various activities of the Indian Ministry of Mines.

Natural resource management

Natural resource management (NRM) is the management of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants and animals, with a particular focus on how management affects the quality of life for both present and future generations (stewardship). The Tongass National Forest in Alaska is managed by the United States Forest Service.

Natural resource management deals with managing the way in which people and natural landscapes interact. It brings together land use planning, water management, bio-diversity conservation, and the future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry. It recognises that people and their livelihoods rely on the health and productivity of our landscapes, and their actions as stewards of the land play a critical role in maintaining this health and productivity.[1]

Natural resource management specifically focuses on a scientific and technical understanding of resources and ecology and the life-supporting capacity of those resources.[2] Environmental management is similar to natural resource management. In academic contexts, the sociology of natural resources is closely related to, but distinct from, natural resource management.

Unit -III

Main Features of India's Population

By demographic features we mean the characteristics of population like, size, composition, diversity, growth and quality of population etc. To have basic understanding of the population problem of a specific country, one should have a complete knowledge regarding the basic features of population of that country.

The following are features of India's population:

1. Large Size and Fast Growth:

The first main feature of Indian population is its large size and rapid growth. According to 2001 census, the population of India is 102.87 crore. In terms of size, it is the second largest population in the world, next only to China whose population was 127 crore in 2001. India's population was 23.6 crore in 1901 and it increased to 102.7 crore in 2001.

In addition to its size, the rate of growth of population has been alarming since 1951. At present, India's population is growing at a rate of 1.9 percent per annum; 21 million people are added every year which is more than the population of Australia. This situation is called population explosion and this is the result of high birth rate and declining death rate.

2. Second Stage of Demographic Transition:

According to the theory of demographic transition, the population growth of a country passes through three different stages as development proceeds. The first stage is characterised by high birth rate and high death rate. So in this stage the net growth of population is zero. Till 1921, India was in the 1st stage of demographic transition.

The second stage is featured by high birth rate and declining death rate leading to the rapid growth of population. India entered the second stage of demographic transition after 1921. In 1921-30 India entered the 2nd stage, the birth rate was 464 per thousand and death rate was 363 per thousand. In 2000-01, birth rate was 25.8 and death rate declined to 85. This led to rapid growth of population. India is now passing through the second stage of demographic transition. While developed countries are in 3rd stage.

3. Rapidly Rising Density:

Another feature of India's population is its rapidly rising density. Density of population means to the average number of people living per square kilometer. The density of population in India was 117 per square km. in 1951 which increased to 324 in 2001. This makes India one of the most densely populated countries of the world. This adversely affects the land-man ratio.

India occupies 2.4 per-cent of the total land area of the world but supports 16.7 per-cent of the total world population. Moreover, there is no causal relationship between density of population and economic development of a country. For example, Japan & England having higher density can be rich and Afghanistan & Myanmar having lower density can be poor. However in an underdeveloped country like India with its low capital and technology, the rapidly rising density is too heavy a burden for the country to bear.

4. Sex Ratio Composition Unfavourable to Female:

Sex ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males. India's position is quite different than other countries. For example the number of female per thousand males was 1170 in Russia, 1060 in U.K., 1050 in U.S.A. whereas it is 927 in India according to 1991 census. The sex ratio in India as 972 per thousand in 1901 which declined to 953 in 1921 and to 950 in 1931. Again, in 1951, sex ratio further declined to 946. In 1981, sex ratio reduced to 934 against 930 per thousand in 1971. During 1991, sex ratio was recorded 927 per thousand.

The sex ratio is 933 per thousand in 2001. State wise Kerala has more females than males. There are 1040 females per thousand males. The lowest female ratio was recorded in Sikkim being 832. Among the union territories Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the lowest sex ratio i.e. 760. Therefore, we can conclude that sex ratio composition is totally unfavourable to female.

5. Bottom heavy Age Structure:

The age composition of Indian population is bottom heavy. It implies that ratio of persons in age group 0-14 is relatively high. According to 2001 census, children below 14 years were 35.6%. This figure is lower than the figures of previous year. High birth rate is mainly responsible for large number of dependent children per adult. In developed countries the population of 0-14 age group is between 20 to 25%. To reduce the percentage of this age group, it is essential to slow down the birth rate.

6. Predominance of Rural Population:

Another feature of Indian population is the dominance of rural population. In 1951, rural population was 82.7% and urban population was 17.3%. In 1991 rural population was 74.3% and urban population was 25.7. In 2001, the rural population was 72.2% and urban population was 27.8. The ratio of rural urban population of a country is an index of the level of industrialisation of that country. So process of urbanisation slow and India continues to be land of villages.

7. Low Quality Population:

The quality of population can be judged from life expectancy, the level of literacy and level of training of people. Keeping these parameters in mind, quality of population in India is low.

(a) Low Literacy Level:

Literacy Level in India is low. Literacy level in 1991 was 52.2% while male-female literacy ratio was 64.1 and 39.3 percent. In 2001, the literacy rate improved to 65.4 percent out of which male literacy was 75.8 and female literacy was 52.1 percent. There are 35 crore people in our country who are still illiterate.

(b) Low level of Education and Training:

The level of education and training is very low in India. So quality of population is poor. The number of persons enrolled for higher education as percentage of population in age group 20-25 was a percent in 1982. It is only one fourth of the developed countries. The number of doctors and engineers per million of population are 13 and 16 respectively. It is quite less as compared to advanced countries.

(c) Low Life Expectancy:

By life expectancy we mean the average number of years a person is expected to live. Life expectancy in India was 33 years. It was increased to 59 in 1991 and in 2001, life expectancy increased to 63.9. Decline in death rate, decline in infant mortality rate and general improvement in medical facilities etc. have improved the life expectancy. However life expectancy is lower in India as compared to life expectancy of the developed nations. Life expectancy is 80 year in Japan and 78 years in Norway.

8. Low Work Participation Rate:

Low proportion of labour force in total population is a striking feature of India's population. In India, Labour force means that portion of population which belongs to the age group of 15-59. In other words, the ratio of working population to the total is referred to as work participation rate.

This rate is very low in India in comparison to the developed countries of the world. Total working population was 43% in 1961 which declined to 37.6% in 1991. This position improved slightly to 39.2% in 2001. That means total non-working population was 623 million (60.8 percent) and working population was 402 million (39.2%). Similarly low rate of female employment and bottom-heavy age structure are mainly responsible for low work participation in India.

9. Symptoms of Over-population:

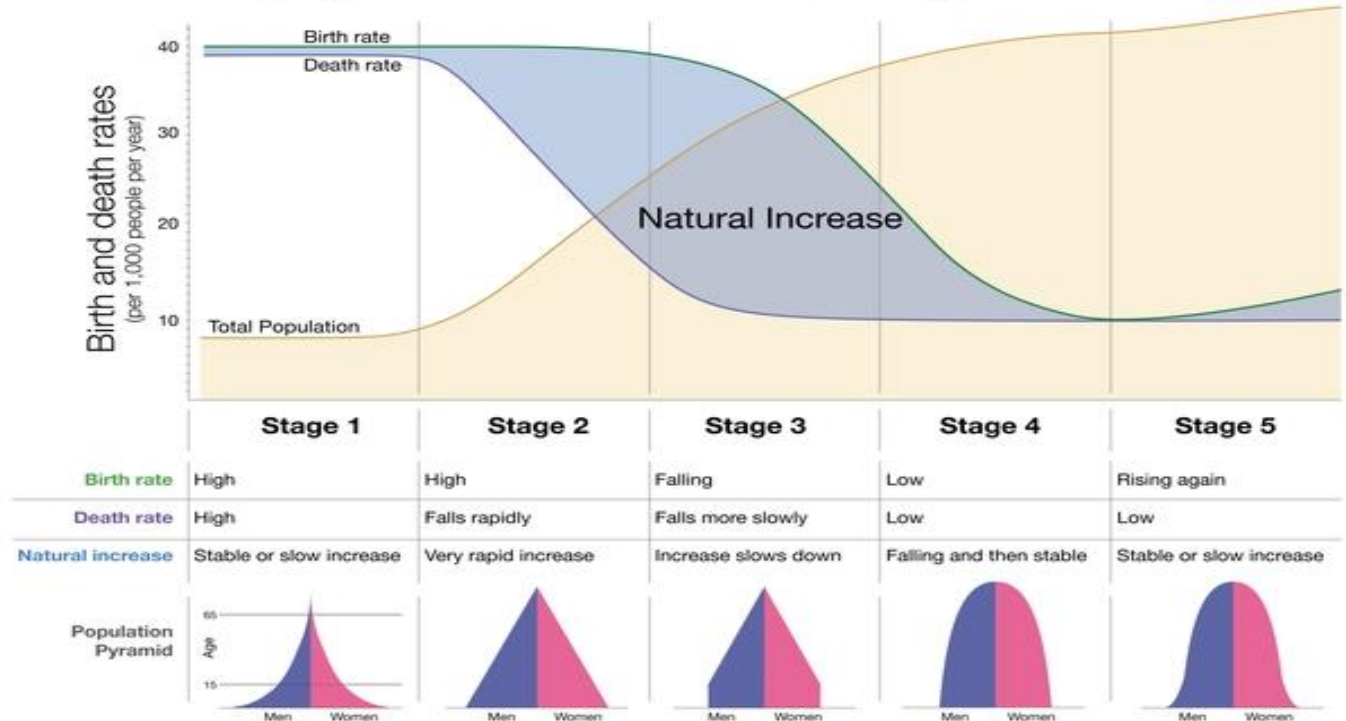
The concept of over-population is essentially a quantitative concept. When the population size of the country exceeds the ideal size, we call it over-population. According to T.R. Malthus, the father of demography, when the population of a country exceeds the means of substance available, the country faces the problem of over-population. No doubt, food production has increased substantially to 212 million tonnes but problems like poverty, hunger, malnutrition are still acute. Agriculture is overcrowded in rural areas of the country which is characterised by diminishing returns. This fact leads to the conclusion that India has symptoms of over-population. Indian low per capita income, low standard of living, wide spread unemployment and under-employment etc. indicate that our population size has crossed the optimum limit.

Theory of Demographic Transition (With Diagram)

Theory of Demographic Transition is a theory that throws light on changes in birth rate and death rate and consequently on the growth-rate of population.

Along with the economic development, tendencies of birth-rate and death rate are different.

The demographic transition in 5 stages



The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You find more information at the source: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth>

Because of it, growth rate of population is also different.

“Demographic transition refers to a population cycle that begins with a fall in the death rate, continues with a phase of rapid population growth and concludes with a decline in the birth rate”-E.G. Dolan.

According to this theory, economic development has the effect of bringing about a reduction in the death rate. The relationship between birth and death rates changes with economic development and a country has to pass through different stages of population growth. C.P. Blacker divided population into five types as high, stationary, early expanding, low stationary and diminishing. According to the theory of demographic transition, population growth will have to pass through these different stages during the course of economic development.

The four stages of demographic transition mentioned by Max are explained as follows.

First Stage:

This stage has been called high population growth potential stage. It is characterised by high and fluctuating birth and death rates which will almost neutralize each other. People mostly live in rural areas and their main occupation is agriculture which is in the stage of backwardness. The tertiary sector consisting of transport, commerce banking and insurance is underdeveloped.

All these factors are responsible for low income and poverty of the masses. Social beliefs and customs play an important role in keeping birth rate high. Death rate is also high because of primitive sanitation and absence of medical facilities. People live in dirty and unhealthy surroundings.

As a result, they are disease ridden and the absence of proper medical care results in large deaths. The mortality rate is highest among the poor. Thus, high birth rates and death rates remain approximately equal over time so that a static equilibrium with zero population growth prevails.

Second Stage:

It is called the stage of Population Explosion. In this stage the death rate is decreasing while the birth rate remains constant at a high level. Agricultural and industrial productivity increases, means of transport and communication develops. There is great mobility of labour. Education expands. Income also increases. People get more and better quality of food products. Medical and health facilities are expanded.

During the stage economic development is speeded up due to individual and government efforts. Increased use of better technology, mechanization and urbanisation takes place. But there is no substantial change in the men, attitude of the people and hence birth rate stays high i.e., economic development has not yet started affecting the birth rate.

Due to the widening gap between the birth and death rates, population grows at an exceptionally high rate and that is why it has been called the population explosion stage. This is an "Expanding" stage in population development where population grows at an increasing rate, as shown in figure, with the decline in death rate and no change in birth rate.

Third Stage:

It is also characterised as a population stage because the population continues to grow at a fast rate. In this stage, birth rate as compared to the death rate declines more rapidly. As a result, population grows at a diminishing rate. This stage witnesses a fall in the birth rate while the death rate stays constant because it has already declined to the lowest minimum. Birth rate declines due to the impact of economic development, changed social attitudes and increased facilities for family planning. Population continues to grow fast because death rate stops falling whereas birth rate though declining but remains higher than death rate.

Fourth Stage

It is called the stage of stationary population. Birth rate and death rate are both at a low level and they are again near balance. Birth rate is approximately equal to death rate and there is little growth in population. It becomes more or less stationary at a low level.

These stages of demographic transition can be explained with the help of diagram 3 given below:

Stage I is characterised by high birth rate, death rate and low rate of population growth.

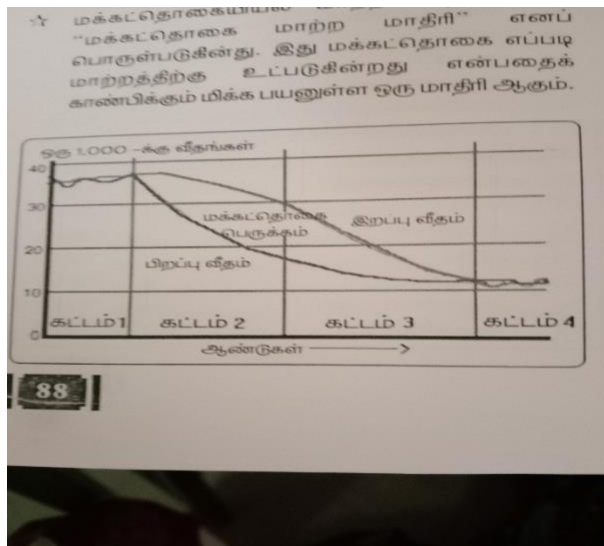
Stage II is characterised by high and stationary birth rate, rapidly declining death rate and very rapid increase in population

Stage III is characterised by a falling birth rate, low and stationary death rate and rapidly rising population.

Stage IV is characterised by low birth rate and low death rate with stationary population at a low level.

Hence the high population in India is as follows to the population growth in India.

1. **Birth rate is high:** (High Birth rate) Birth rate is the number of children born per 1000 people in a year. The birth rate in India was lower than the birth rate of 46 per 1000 births. In 1991, the number dropped to 313 6. Despite the low birth rate, the country's poverty rate is higher than other countries, according to Malthus. It seems that the amount is growing faster than food production in India. Apart from this, personal income is also low. It can be said that Yaga has a sum. Causes for rapid growth of population in India: Daily causes can be stated. Kin is very per. Higher in 1921) and lower in 1971 to 401. And the birth



rate in India is much higher than 34.9 in 1981.

2. **Low death rate:** (Law death nts) How many children die per 100 bars in a year. S is the mortality rate. Adequate medical in India. The early mortality rate was high due to lack of health facilities. The rate has dropped as medical facilities have increased over the course of the day. The mortality rate has dropped from 47 in 1921 to 147 in 1981. It has dropped to 107 in 1991. So the declining mortality rate is one of the reasons for the large population in India.) Death: Family Land Rate Today

3. **Migration:** (Migratlon) Migration determines the size of a country's population. People are migrating to our country from other countries. This is the inward shift. Early settlers in the colonies are now growing up in India Are returning as refugees. India is becoming more and more populous with large numbers from Shia and Sri Lanka. 1051 especially Burma, coming to India at the hands of the Malays.

4. **Universal marriage:** (Universal marriage) In India, almost everyone understands marriage. That is, there is a general rule that everyone of marriageable age must marry. But only a third of westerners get married. Bachelorhood is not practiced in India. Due to this the birth rate is increasing and the population is increasing.

5. **Early marriage:** In Hindi, marriage for women takes place at an early age. Thus the child-bearing period is longer. Due to this the birth rate increases and the population increases.

6. **Climate:** (Climate condition) The climate of India is prone to high birth weight. Wadia Merchand says the birth rate is higher in tropical countries than in colder ones. In India, women reach puberty by the age of 15. Thus marriage at a young age increases the birth rate.

7. **Joint family system:** There is a joint family system in India. This time one of the families works and saves everyone in the family. Thus a man marries his unprotected wife and leaves. Thus the birth rate and population of children increase due to it.

8. **Poverty:** (Poverty) The birth rate of children is also increasing due to the poverty of the people. They do not feel the burden of children. Rather than nurturing.

Causes for the Rapid Growth of population: The causes for the rapid growth of population in India are:

a. **Birth Rate:** The basic factor responsible for the high rate of increase in population in India is that while the birth rate has remained stagnant, the death rate has been declining the 13 rapidly. India has the distinction of having one of the highest birth rates in the world. Birth rate refers to the number of children born to every 1000 persons. According to the 1961 census, the birth in 1961 was about 43 per thousand, In England and France, the birth rate is around 18, in the U.S.A. and Canada it is around 25. There has been a small declining in the birth rate over the last sixty years. In the beginning of this century, the birth rate was nearly 46 per thousand. This rate has been changing till it came to about 40 per thousand in the decade of 1961-1971.

1. Men and women of India, that is all men and women marry, Naturally, the number of children born is quite large. 2. Men and women of India marry quite early in life. For instance a girl is generally married off at the young age of 14 or 15. Normally a woman bears children till the age of 45 or so. This gives a period of 30 years for child bearing. The child bearing period works out to be nearly 30 years. This fact explains that large number of children to a family.

3. The majority of people are illiterate, ignorant and superstitious . They may not know the methods of controlling and checking the birth.

4. The average Indian family is quite poor and hence the addition of children does not cause the family any financial worry. In fact, a poor family may welcome the addition children since every child is expected to work and help the family.

5. Indians are deeply religious people. children as gifts of God.

6. Disappearance of polygamy.

7. Increase in the marriage of-widowed and divorced Women.

These are some of the important reasons as to why birth rate in India has been quite high. The most important reason is of course, the lack of knowledge about birth control methods.

b. **Death Rate:** Like birth rate, death rate too is quite high in India, According to the 1981 census, the death rate was estimated to be around about 14.8 per thousand. According to the 1971 census, the death rate was very much higher, at 18 per thousand.

Methods of solving India's population problem

1. **Control of births:** It is most common methods of controlling the growth of population . This is done through the use of sterilisation , abortions , any physical applications to control the number of children born in the country. Family planning clinics and dispensaries have been opened in the country to propagate birth

control . But because of the low level of literacy and lack of general interest , family planning has not been very successful so far.

2. **Rapid economic development** . It is another method suggested for solving population problem. What is necessary, therefore, is to speed up economic development of the Government through planning ,

3. **Spread of Education** : Spread of Education can have a definite effect on population control . This is particularly true in the case of female education . Educated persons will realise the hardships they have to suffer by having too many children . They will be eager to limit the size of the family .

4. **Raising Age of Marriage** : Another direction in which population control can be effected is through the raising of the age of marriage . A Legislative measure raising the minimum age of marriages both for boys and girls will be desirable Acts have been passed for raising the age of marriage .

5. **Eradication of poverty** : Eradication of poverty can also work as powerful corrective to population growth . The economic status of parents has a distinct effect on the number of children they beget . In general poor people produce more children . By driving out poverty , we can get good results in our attempts at population control .

HDI Definition : Human Development Report 2001 defines the HDI as a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: namely, A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth, knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one- third weight) and a decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita.

Development of the country and rise in per capita Income can be a good method for reducing the rate of increase in population .

India has moved up one place to 130th position in the Human Resource Development Index rankings.

UN A section of the organization is the UN. The Development Project Organization annually reviews and publishes the Human Resource Development Index in various countries.

The Human Resource Development Index in each country is calculated based on longevity and healthy living, easy access to information, and living facilities.

The Human Resource Development Index ranking list for last year was released on Friday.

The statement said: Bangladesh is ranked 136th and Pakistan 150th. In 2016, India's Human Resource Development Index stood at 0.624. Back then, India was ranked 131st.

Between 1990 and 2017, India's human resource development value increased from 0.427 to 0.640. This is an increase of about 50 percent. Millions of people in India have recovered from poverty during this period. Per capita income of Indians increased by 266.6 per cent during the same period.

Despite policies and legal efforts, women are less empowered than men politically, socially and economically in India. Only 11.6 percent of women are members of parliament. Only 39 percent of women have completed secondary education.

Economic inequality in India remains a major challenge. The average life expectancy of Indians has increased by 11 years. India ranks 127th in the Gender Inequality Index.

According to the report, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland, Germany and some other countries, including Central Africa and South Sudan, have the highest value in health, education and income.

The survey was conducted in a total of 189 countries.

The Human Development Index (HDI), or Human Resource Index (HDI), is a measure by which the United Nations measures the life expectancy of a species living in a country. It takes into account various criteria such as life expectancy of the people living in a country, literacy, quality of education they receive, quality of life and environment, personal income, human rights (mainly child rights), male-female rights, morals, old age care and so on. Is a predictable measure for some autonomous territories.

The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) was introduced in 2010. Although the Human Development Index is usable, the Inequality Corrected Human Development Index is said to be the most accurate. Countries with this index are divided into developed countries, developing countries and undeveloped countries. It also helps determine the impact or impact of economic policies on the country's quality of life. The index was created in 1990 by Pakistani economist Maqboob ul Haq and Indian economist Amartya Sen. According to the 2018 study, Sri Lanka is ranked 76th and India 130th in the Human Development Index.