

3. 35% of households don't have a nearby water source;
4. 85% of villages don't have a secondary school (how can this be the same government claiming 9% annual growth?);
5. Over 40% of these same villages don't have proper roads connecting them.

Statement of the Problem

"To study the growth of population and its impact on poverty in Indian"

Importance of the Study

India's government is well aware that poverty is a giant barrier to overcome if it is to fully develop the nation. A wide range of anti-poverty policies has been introduced since the 1950s, which nonetheless took effect after 20 years of implementation. The most important reason for India's rapidly growing poverty is population as well as illiteracy, high fertility rate, rapid decline in death rates.

OBJECTIVES

1. To examine the reason of rapidly growing population in India.
2. To examine the level of poverty in India

Hypotheses

- There is significant impact of growing population on poverty in India

METHODOLOGY

It's the eye catching to see that the monetary condition levels have brought into the world over the previous decade anyway endeavors got the opportunity to be pursued sagaciously in order to completely obscure the lines between the wealthy and the poor. The soundness of a country is furthermore dictated by the ways of life that are delighted in by its people except for the worth and furthermore the Gross Domestic Product. Economic condition subsequently turns into a colossal smudge on the occasion of any country.

Table-1: Current Population of India

Current Population of India in 2016	1,343,441,845 (1.34 billion)
Total Male Population in India	693,753,368 (693 million)
Total No of Females in India	649,688,476 (649 million)
Sex Ratio	943 females per 1,000 males

India, with 1,343,441,845 (1.34 billion) total people, total male population 693,753,368 (693 million) and total female population 649,688,476 (649 million) is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,415,489,506 (1.41 billion) total people.

Table-2: Size of Population in India

It is determined by the number of persons

Census Year	Population (In Crores)	Average annual growth rate
1951	36.11	1.25
1961	43.92	1.96
1971	54.81	2.20
1981	68.33	2.22
1991	84.33	2.16
2001	102.70	1.97
2011	121.02	1.66

The population of India in 1951 was 36.11 crores and after 50 years, in 2011, it was 121.02 crores. In 2010, our population was 117 crores. In the term of, size of population, India ranks 2nd in the world after China. India has only about 2.4% of the world's area and contributes less than 1.2% of the world's income, but accommodates about 17.5% of the world's population.

During 1951, population growth rate has come down from 1.33% to 1.25%. Hence it is known as "Year of Small Divided" In 1961, population of India started increasing at the rate of 1.96%. Hence 1961 is known as "Year of Population Explosion." In the year of 2001, the population of India crossed one billion (100 crore) mark.

Table -3: Percentage of Persons below the Poverty Line in India (1993-94 to 2011-12)

Years	Poverty Ratio (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1993-94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004-2005	41.8	25.7	37.2
2011-12	25.7	13.7	21.9
Annual Average Decline: 1993-94 to 2004-05 (percentage points per annum)	0.75	0.55	0.74
Annual Average Decline: 2004-05 to 2011-12 (percentage points per annum)	2.32	1.69	2.18

The percentage of persons below the personal income in 2011-12 has been calculable as twenty five.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in urban areas and twenty one.9% for the country as an entire. The several ratios for the agricultural and concrete areas were forty one.8% and 25.7% and 37.2% for the country as an entire in 2004-05. It was 50.1% in rural areas, 31.8% in urban areas and forty five.3% for the country as an entire in 1993-94. In 2011-12, Asian nation had 270 million persons below the Tendulkar personal income as compared to 407 million in 2004-05, that's a discount of 137 million persons over the seven-year amount.

During the 11-year amount 1993-94 to 2004-05, the typical decline within the poorness magnitude relation was zero.74 proportion points per annum. It accelerated to two.18 proportion points per annum throughout the 7-year amount 2004-05 to 2011-12. Therefore, it are often all over that the speed of decline within the poorness magnitude relation throughout the foremost recent 7-year amount 2004-05 to 2011-12 was concerning 3 times that practiced within the 11-year amount 1993-94 to 2004-05.

Causes of poorness in Asian nation

According to the international social scientist Ragnar Nurske, "a country is poor as a result of its poor" inform towards the unfortunate reality that poorness may be a vicious entice. This entice consists of

the low level of savings that scale back the scope of investments that then results in an occasional level of financial gain.

A major reason for the prevailing poorness in Asian nation is that the atmospheric phenomenon of the country. The non-conducive climate reduces the capacities of individuals to figure on the farms. Floods, famines, earthquake, and cyclones disrupt the assembly. The population is another issue that contributes to the menace. Increase reduces the per capita financial gain.

Further, larger the dimensions of a family, lower is that the per capita financial gain. Unequal distribution of land and assets is another drawback that deters the concentration of lands within the hands of the farmers equally.

Impact of poorness

It has to be taken under consideration that though the economy has shown some visible signs of progress within the last twenty years, this progress been uneven across numerous sectors or areas. The expansion rates square measure higher in Gujarat and Delhi as compared to province and province. Nearly 1/2 the population doesn't have corrects shelter, access to a good sanitation system, villages don't have a close-by water supply, and villages conjointly don't have a middle school and lack of correct roads. Some sections of the society just like the Dalits aren't even enclosed within the poorness list maintained by the involved authorities appointed by the govt. They're teams that square measure marginalized in society.

Government Schemes to eradicate poorness

Government efforts to alleviate poorness in Asian nation can't be unmarked whereas discussing poorness. It has to be dropped at the forefront that no matter marginal drops that are ascertained within the poorness ratios have taken place because of the govt. initiatives aimed toward ascension folks from poorness. Though, heaps still has to be done as way because the corruption levels square measure involved.

CONCLUSION:

A large portion of the plans square measure obfuscated with usage challenges. Projects square measure tormented by spillages on sponsorships that point of confinement their effect on poor people. These projects must be constrained to be incorporated however one association all together that spillages will be avoided at various levels. Rising populace will expand poverty in India. People must be constrained to pay an outsized part of their assets for commenting their wards. It prompts less sparing and low pace of capital arrangement. Thus improvement underway strategy winds up unrealistic. It implies that low efficiency of work. The zoom of populace represents an intermittent ordinary of living in India. Indeed, even the empty necessities of life don't appear to be out there sufficiently.

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