

CHAPTER-II

DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE

HIGHLIGHTS

- The decennial growth rate of population of India during 1901-11 was 5.75% which came down to -0.31% during 1911-21. Thereafter, the growth rate consistently went up during the subsequent decennial censuses and reached at the level of 24.80% during 1961-71. The growth rate started declining marginally, it was 23.87% in 1981-91 and came down to 21.54% during 1991-2001.
- During 1991-2001, the growth rate varied between 9.43% in Kerala to 59.22% in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- The total main workers increased from 188.57 million in 1961 to 313 million in 2001. The male main workers during these periods were 129.11 million and 240.15 million respectively and in case of females, the corresponding figures were 59.46 million and 72.86 million. The increase in male and female workers was to the extent of 86% and 23% during these periods.
- The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 male in a population) which was 972 in 1901 consistently reduced over decades and reached the level of 933 in 2001.
- In 0-14 age group, there has been decline in the population over the years – in case of both males and females, the population declined from around 38% in 1951 to around 32% in 2007. In 15-49 age group, there has been marginal increase – in both males and females, the population increased from around 49% in 1951 to 53% in 2007. In the age group 50+, there has been marginal increase – in case of males, the population went up from 12% in 1951 to 14% in 2007 and in case of females, the corresponding figures were 12% and 15%.

- There has been significant increase in life expectancy given as under:

(In Years)

Age	1881		2000-04	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
At Birth	23.7	25.6	62.1	63.7
Age 10	34.0	33.4	58.8	62.2
Age 20	28.6	28.4	49.5	53.1
Age 30	23.8	24.5	40.5	44.2
Age 40	18.9	20.0	31.8	35.3
Age 50	13.9	15.0	23.6	26.5
Age 60	9.3	9.8	16.5	18.6
Age 70+	9.4*	10.1*	10.8	12.2

*For the year 1990

The birth rate which was 32 in 1940 rose to 36.9 in 1971 and thereafter, it started declining and was at 22.8 during 2008. The death rate declined significantly from 21 in 1940 to 7.4 in 2008. The infant mortality rate had a significant decline over years from 160 in 1940 to 53 in 2008.

- The General Fertility Rate (GFR) declined significantly from 161.1 in 1971 to 89.5 in 2007. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) reduced from 5.2 in 1971 to 2.7 in 2007. In urban area, decline in GFR and TFR was almost half. The Gross Reproduction Rate got reduced from 2.5 in 1971 to 1.3 in 2007.
- Age specific fertility rate was highest at the level of 254.8 in the age group 25-29 in 1971. There has been significant reduction in fertility rates in the age groups of 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 & 45-49. In 2007, the fertility rate was highest at the level of 213.9 in the age group 20-24.
- Number of hospitals in Government sector increased from 3137 in 1979 to 11289 in 2008. The number of beds in these hospitals

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increased by 78% during this period.

- Number of medical colleges in the country increased from 30 in 1951 to 266 in 2008.
- The number of primary health centres increased from 725 in the first five year plan (1951-56) to 22370 in the tenth five year plan (2002-07). The number of sub-centres increased from 17521 in 1967 to 1.45 lakh during 2002-07. The number of community health centres increased from 214 during 1974-79 to 4045 during 2002-07.
- There has been significant increase in para-medical staff in the country – the General Nursing Midwives increased from 16,550 in 1951 to 9.72 lakh in 2007; the Auxiliary Nursing Midwives increased from just 363 in 1956 to 5.49 lakh in 2007; and the Health Visitors increased from 578 in 1951 to 51,497 in 2007.
- AYUSH is an acronym for Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. The number of AYUSH hospitals increased from 450 in 1980 to 3360 in 2007. The AYUSH dispensaries increased from 14683 in 1980 to 21,769 in 2007. Similarly, the number of allopathic hospitals increased from 2694 in 1952 to 15393 in 2002 and dispensaries from 6515 to 22291 during the same period.
- During the last 25 years, the number of graduate AYUSH colleges more than doubled while the number of post-graduate AYUSH colleges increased 4 times during the same period.
- In the area of Family Planning, the number of persons adopting the various methods of family planning have tremendously increased and particularly in spacing methods over years – the number of sterilizations increased from 7000 in 1956 to 5 million during 2007-08; the number of IUD insertions increased from 0.81 million during 1965-66 to 6.1 million during 2007-08; the number of equivalent condom users increased from 0.3 million in 1963 to 26.80 million during 2007-08; the number of equivalent Oral Pill users increased from 32,000 during 1975-76 to 10.89 million during 2007-08.
- The effective couple protection rate due to all methods of family planning increased from 22.3% in 1980 to 46.5% in 2008.
- In the area of immunization, the country's achievement has been quite significant over the years – the expectant mothers covered under Tetanus increased from 1.45 million during 1975-76 to 24.33 million during 2008-09; the children covered under DPT increased from 2.41 million during 1975-76 to 23.58 million during 2008-09; the beneficiaries of Polio vaccination increased from 1.61 million during 1980-81 to 24.38 million during 2008-09; the beneficiaries of BCG vaccination increased from 4.12 million during 1982-83 to 26.73 million during 2008-09; the measles vaccination administered increased from 3.71 million during 1986-87 to 24.33 million during 2008-09; the children covered under D.T. increased from 1.28 million during 1975-76 to 13.86 during 2008-09; the children covered under T.T. (10 years) increased from 2.75 million during 1983-84 to 13.05 million during 2008-09; the children covered under T.T (16 years) increased from 1.68 million during 1983-84 to 11.46million during 2008-09; the beneficiaries of Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers increased from 8.38 million during 1977-78 to 20.50 million during 2008-09.
- The plan allocation to health & family welfare increased from Rs. 65.3 crore during the first five year plan (1951-56) to Rs. 140135 crore during the eleventh five year plan (2007-2012).