



Composition Highlights Of The Population Growth and Problems

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Abstract

Population was one of the most important contributory factors in the Economic Development of Western countries. Growing advances in technology with each coming time has affected humanity in numerous ways. One of these has been the capability to save lives and produce a better medical treatment for all. A direct result of this has been the increased lifetime and the growth of the population. Increasing population provided additional hands to work and additional pockets to buy the newly produced goods. However, beyond a point, the additional population becomes a drain on our economy's limited resources, more so particularly in the case of underdeveloped countries. India is the second largest country in the world in terms of the size of population. Rapidly increasing population of India is a result of prevailing high birth rates and a large decline in the death rate in our country. This article highlights the population problem in India and analysis of factors which account for high birth rate and decline in the death rate is done.

KEYWORDS: - Population, Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate

Introduction: -

In the history fifty years or so, the growth of the population has boomed and has turned into overpopulation. In the history of our species, the birth and death rates have always been suitable to balance each other and maintain a population growth rate that's sustainable.

Population of a country is a crucial factor in the development of its economy. Population was one of the most important contributory factors in the Economic development of Western countries. Increasing population provided additional hands to work and additional pockets to buy the newly produced

goods. However, beyond a point, the additional population becomes a drain on our economy's limited resources, more so particularly in the case of underdeveloped countries.

It further depresses the existing low levels of living, leaves no scope for capital formation and adds to ever-growing stream of the unemployed. Hence, the rate of population growth has to be kept under check to achieve any meaningful progress in the overpopulated underdeveloped countries.

Demographic Trends in India: -

India is the second largest country in the world in terms of the size of population. It is next to China. India's population constitutes nearly 15 percent of the total world population while her geographical area is only 2.4 percent of the world area. India's national income which is barely two percent of the total global income clearly shows the tremendous strain of population on her economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW: -

1. Kulkarni Suyog Prakash (2012), In his paper, "Spatio- Temporal evaluation of decadal population boom fee of Ahmednagar district (Maharashtra state)" Geographical find out about of populace boom of a place is of quintessential significance for perception its dynamism as properly as for planning at the nearby and regional level. An expand or reduce in populace may also deliver about a versatile exchange in the major land ratio, distribution of pattern, and composition of population. Therefore, a grasp of the method of populace boom is crucial for college students of populace and agreement geography.

2. Cholke S.P., Chaudhari C.B. (2011), The thought of populace increase or alternate refers to alternate to the increase of the human populace in a specific place for the duration of a particular length of time it offers us a common notion of the improvement of the area and socio- monetary traits of the region. Therefore, the find out about of populace boom is most essential and requisite component in populace Geography.

3. Vilcea Ionan Cristiana (2011) In his paper "The traits of the evolution concerning the populace boom in the land of severin". The traits of the evolution concerning the populace increase in the land of severin. Although it is essential to have an perception on the tendencies of populace boom or decline in the past,

which must be correlated with the political, historic and social activities from the respective periods, we need to take into consideration mainly the contemporary developments that can assist us problem a forecast over the improvement of sure settlements, to assume the threat of their disappearing and socioeconomic issues generated by means of getting old of the populace or by using the amplification of the migration phenomenon to greater eye-catching areas.

4. Kothare (1999) pointed out that India has end up one of the world's quickest developing economies, specifically due to the upward push in populace increase exercising a wonderful impact on its long-term financial growth. India is now ranked as one of the pinnacle producers of agricultural merchandise and is a main country in phrases of GDP amongst growing countries. He says that a range of elements have contributed to the boom of India's economy. These can be described briefly. Due to the rising populace a giant labour pressure used to be created. In maintaining with its fiscal policies, India spent cash on training to coach adolescence and adults, which helped them to play a productive position in India's economy. Due to the higher schooling supplied to the job-seekers, India was once capable to generate and harness higher skilled employment force. The ensuing excessive fees of fruitful employment intended that India's financial sectors, typically agriculture and industry, started growing their productivity.

Objective: -

1. To study composition highlights of the population growth and problems from 1991 to 2001.

The Population Census 2011: -

According to the 2011 Census Report, the total population of India was around 1027.2 million in 2011.

Table No.1

Population Growth in India 1921-2001

Year	Population of Indian Union (in million)	Increase or Decrease Over Previous Decade (in million)	Change
1921	251.3	0.3	0
1931	279.1	27.8	11.1
1941	318.7	39.6	14.2

1951	361.1	42.4	13.3
1961	439.2	78.1	21.5
1971	548.2	109	24.8
1981	683.3	135.1	24.7
1991	884.9	201.6	23.84
2001	1027.2	242.3	21.34

(Sources: - Population census)

Table No.1 indicates the population growth during the eighty years, viz., and 2001. India's population has increased by 1027.2 million persons. The decade 1991-2001 alone recorded the growth in population of about 242.3 million people giving a growth rate of 23.84 percent during this decade as against the pervious growth rate of 21.34 percent recorded during 1991-2001.

Period of Small and Irregular Increase (1921-2001): From the above Table-1 we find that the rate of growth of population was moderate and irregular till 1921. Between 1921 and 2001 India's. Population grew by less than 16 million persons giving a growth rate of less than 0.2 percent for the entire period of two decades. The main reason for this small and irregular rise was famines and frequent epidemics took of human lives.

Period of Rapid Growth (1921 onwards): From the year 1921, raptly described by the Census Commission for 1951 as the rate of growth became upsetting. The net increase of population during the 80 years from 1921 to 2001 was of the order of 242 million. During the next four decades, i.e., 1951-91, another 485 million people were added to India's population. This abnormal increase of population in India since 1921 was mainly due to a decline in abnormal deaths from epidemics and famines and the overall decline in the death rate.

Table No. 2, Crude Death and birth Rate in India (Per 1000 people)

Year	Per 1000 people	
	Crude Death	Crude Birth
1921	27.64	43.95
1931	24.96	43.06
1941	22.18	41.99
1951	19.59	40.59
1961	17.19	39.11
1971	14.99	37.53
1981	13.29	36.17
1991	12.12	34.42
2001	8.07	24.09

(Sources: - Population census)

Graph No.2

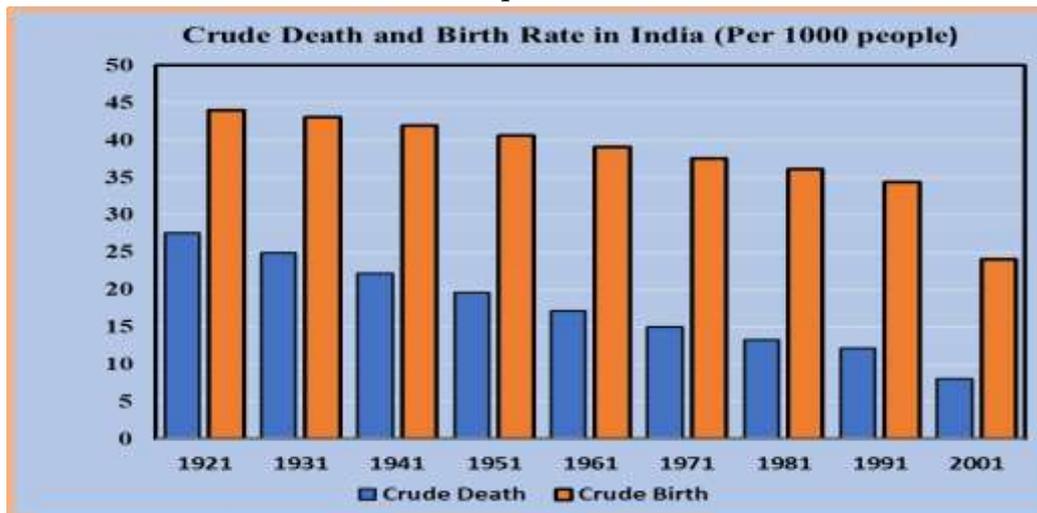


Table No. 2 and Graph No.1 indicates that the annual birth and death rate in India during 1921 was 43.95 and 27.64 per thousand resulting in a natural increase of per thousand of population. During 1961, the birth rate remained low at 39.11 per thousand while the death rate declined to 19.59 per thousand, giving natural decrease of 17.19 persons per thousand of population. Similarly, the decade 2001 saw a further decline in birth rate and death rate. This resulted in a relatively small increase in the growth rate of population; the national population growth rate being 14.99 per thousand as against 17.19 per thousand in the previous decade. The addition to India's population during the decade 2001 was around 8.07 to 24.09 per thousand persons. Reducing the birth rate however, is a much more complex matter involving radical social adjustment which has hitherto been resistant to change.

Rapidly increasing population of India is a result of prevailing high birth rates and a large decline in the death rate in our country. Thus, analysis of factors which account for high birth rate and the factors that have contributed to a large decline in the death rate is to be done.

Birth Rate High: -

- Poverty of the masses in poor villagers is another reason.
- India's tropical climate making for earlier puberty, her joint family system, the institution of polygamy is also responsible for rapid growth of population.
- Lack of conscious family planning had also kept birth rate in India very high.
- The age and sex composition of the population and the fertility of women during the child-bearing age in India are most helpful for rapid growth of population.

Decline in Death Rate:

Widespread and Improved medical and health facilities, controlled spread of famines in India due to development of the means of transport and communications, control on dreaded diseases like malaria and TB and diseases like small pox, chicken pox etc. have been completely eradicated, improvements in hygiene in both rural and urban areas and supply of pure drinking water,

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improvements in overall economic conditions of the masses have contributed to the sharp fall in the death rate, it is clear from the above discussion that India is presently passing through a period of Population growth due to her continuing high birth rate and a sharp decline in the death rate, this model of Demographic Transition explains the effect of economic development on the size and growth rate of population of a country. The theory refers to the rate of population growth at various stages of economic development.

According to this theory, there are three distinct stages of population growth with the advancement of an economy which are caused by the changes in the birth rate and death rate according to the changing socio-economic condition are;

1. High birth rate and an equally high death rate that causes slow growth of population.
2. High birth rate and steeply falling death rate which causes population explosion.
3. Birth rate also falls to match the low death rate that slow down population growth rate.
4. Low birth rate and Low death rate, Consequently, the population remains.
5. Birth rate is now lower than death rate, Hence the population begins to decline

Population Growth: -

India today is grossly overpopulated. The Census of Population 2011 shows that we are now having over one billion people in India. This means that the country has to support over 16 percent of world population on just about 2.4 percent of total world area. And as country is short of capital and technology to fully exploit its resources, it means that most of the Indians live in poverty, face unemployment and suffer from ill health. No wonder that in spite of half a century of development, over a fourth of India's population lives below poverty line.

In the underdeveloped countries of today, increasing population is more of a hindrance to the development of the economy. It is now universally agreed that an effective control of population growth is necessary if our development efforts is to yield any result.

Highlights of The Population Growth and Problems in India: -

Increasing population has eaten up much of the additional income that has been generated in the economy during the period of the Five-Year Plans. Population explosion in India has resulted in a serious food shortage in the country. In spite of the fact that more than seventy percent of the working people are engaged in agriculture, Indian people still do not get even the minimum necessary amount of food. Increasing population with the growing number of children adds more to the unproductive population of the country. The present estimate of unemployment in India by many economists is nearly 80 to 90 million persons. Increase in population reduces per capita income and lowers the standard of living of the masses; it makes the people less efficient. Rural

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areas have become the worst sufferers. The problems faced by the rural areas are lower per capita, availability of land; increased subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings, disguised unemployment, increase in ineptness etc., which all contribute to reduced efficiency and poverty in rural areas.

Conclusions: -

In India rapid population growth has thus hampered economic growth and this prevented any substantial reduction in poverty of the masses. To conclude, population explosion aggravates the poverty, worsens the unemployment situation, reduces per capita income and increases proportion of un-productive people, hampers capital formation and makes the people inefficient.

Therefore, an all-out effort has to be made to reduce birth rate through a comprehensive programme of family planning so that sufficient resources are released for the economic development of the country. It is found that in India Poverty itself is also the main cause of rapid population growth. Poverty prevents better education and better living standard. Thus, population explosion is both a cause and an effect of poverty.

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