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A Study of Population Growth Effect: Our Life, Challenges and Suggestions

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ABSTRACT:

Within the world, India became only the second country after China to cross the one billion Populations. The population of our country rose by 21.34 % in the duration of 1991-2001, "Population in itself is NOT the single problem. But the lacks of basic education as well as poor economic conditions are the most factor for growth of population our nation. Due to the fast rate of growth of population the standard of living of the people has been affected. The time has come when the future citizens while in educational institutions should understand various issues associated with the population problem of our nation. "The birth rate in India (31 per 1000 people) is greater than that of China (20 per 1000 people). If this trend of growth in population has continues, then India will beat up China by 2025.

Keywords: Challenges, Population Growth, Suggestion to control

INTRODUCTION:

In primary stages of earth-born history as well as pre-history, the perishable population grew at a crawler's speed till 17th century with development in wisdom, husbandry as well as assiduity the population growth began to boost. It laid hold of humankind further than a million times to extend the first billion around the time 1800. By the time 1900, oscillate billion was include and the 20th century has added another 3.7 billion. The current world citizenry is approximate at 6.8 billion. Every 4 days the entire world population has been rise by 1 million. India is the largest popular country in the world which covers 2.4 of the total land of the world as well as 16 of the total world. The population occupy in it. Every time about 1.6 crores human beings are included to its

population. As per the reports of the United Nations Fund on Population Conditioning (UNFPA) that the world population has been rises by about 78 crores every time, and India gives about 1/5 of this magnification. As per the year 2011 tale, our country now has a population of 1.2 billion incorporate 624 million males and 587 million females. This is grows of 181 million population since the tale 2001 which is nearly indigenous to the population of other nation like Brazil.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The principal objective of this research is to know about the hypothesis i.e. how do the human resources create an effect on economic development of the nation.

HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY:

Hypothesis taken in this study are:

Null Hypothesis:-

1. Population is not growing rapidly in our country.
2. Raising the population is not the limitations for development.

Alternative Hypothesis

1. Population is growing rapidly in our country.
2. Raising the population is limitations for development.

CHALLENGES BEFORE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Uses of Natural Resources:

High-speed population growth tends to overuse the country's natural resources like assets, funds, wealth, money, capital etc. This is the case where the maximum people are dependent on agriculture activities for their livelihood. With high-speed rising population, agricultural holding land becomes smaller and uneconomical, uncommercial to agricultural activities. There is no probability of expanding farm production through the utilize of new land. In consequence, many households pursue to live in poverty.

2. Per Capita Income:

The impact of population extension on per capita income is always unfavorable. The rise of population tends to delay the per capita income in three different ways:-

- It increases the force of the population on land occupy.
- It leads to rise in costs of utilization goods because of the shortage of the co-operant factor to raise their stock or supplies.
- It leads to reduce in the accumulation of capital because with rise in number of family members, expenses increase etc. These adverse results of increased population on per capita income work out more severely if the percentage of children in the total population is large. Therefore, a huge number of children in the population require a heavy burden on the nation's economy, because these children simply grabs and don't add to national product.

3. Agricultural Development of nation:

In the world there are so many countries are under-developed among them the under-developed countries like India, mostly population live in village areas.

Agriculture is the main profession of the people of our nation. So with population increases, the land man ratio is dispensed. Compulsion of population on land has been increases because land supply is always inelastic. It considered to disguised unemployment as well as reduces per capita productivity also. As the number of landless worker has been increases, simultaneously their wages has fall. Thus, low per capita, reduces the productivity propensity to save and invest habit of people. As a result, the utilization of latest technology and other improvements on land are not possible yet.

4. Formation of Capital:

The growth of population affected the slowdown of capital formation. As population has increases, on the other hand per capita available income reduces. That result the decrease in earning hand and due to this people has feed more children with the similar income. It is treated has more expenditure on consumption and a simultaneously fall in already low savings as well as consequently in the level of investment of people. Further, a fast growing population by lowering incomes, savings and also investment compels the population to use a old and obstacle technology which further retards capital formation.

5. Employment and Unemployment:

A fasted increasing the population of nation pushed the economy into mass unemployment and also under-employment. As population has been raised, the workers proportion to total population also rises. But due to the absence of complementary resources, it is impossible to increases the jobs. Hence, the result is that with the increase in labor force, unemployment as well as under-employment also increases. On the other hand the fasted increasing population decreases income, savings and investment of the people. Thus, formation of capital is retarded and subsequently, job opportunities are decreases, thereby raise the unemployment. Moreover, as the land labor force and other labor force have been increases in relation to land, capital and also other resources, harmonizing factors available per workers also reduces. As a result, unemployment also increased.

6. Environment:

The rising population and growing affluence have resulted in fasted growth of energy production and consumption in our nation. The environmental affects viz. ground water and also surface water contamination; air pollution as well as global warming has been growing concern owing to raising consumption levels. The speedy growth of population leads to environmental destruction. The shortages of land due to the fasted increasing population plunges large number of human beings to ecologically delicate areas such as hillsides and also tropical forests. It leads to over

grazing as well as cutting of the trees of forests for cultivation leading to severe environmental demolition. Moreover, the force of fast growth of population growth people to obtain more food for themselves and also their livestock.

POPULATION GROWTH:

India is the second most populated country in the world after china with nearly a 6th of the world's population. According to the year 2019, revision of the World Population Prospects reported that the population of our nation has been stood at 1352642280. In December 2021, the population of India has been crossed 1.4 Billion. Out of the total population, India has more than 50% of its entire population below the age of 25 and on the other hand more than 65% lower than the age of 35 years. In the year 2020, the average age of an Indian individual is 29 years, compared to 37 years for China and 48 years for Japan; and, by the year 2030, dependency ratio of our nation will be just over 0.4. However, the children numbers in our country peaked more than a decade ago and is now drastically falling down. The number of children below the age of 5 peaked in the year 2007, and since then the number has been typically falling down. The number of Indian individuals under 15 years old peaked smoothly later (in the year 2011) and is now also falling down.

Population of India (2020 and Historical)

Year	Population	Yearly %	Yearly	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate
		Change	Change			
2020	1,380,004,385	0.99%	13,586,631	-532,687	28.4	2.24
2019	1,366,417,754	1.02%	13,775,474	-532,687	27.1	2.36
2018	1,352,642,280	1.04%	13,965,495	-532,687	27.1	2.36
2017	1,338,676,785	1.07%	14,159,536	-532,687	27.1	2.36
2016	1,324,517,249	1.10%	14,364,846	-532,687	27.1	2.36
2015	1,310,152,403	1.20%	15,174,247	-470,015	26.8	2.4
2010	1,234,281,170	1.47%	17,334,249	-531,169	25.1	2.8
2005	1,147,609,927	1.67%	18,206,876	-377,797	23.8	3.14
2000	1,056,575,549	1.85%	18,530,592	-136,514	22.7	3.48
1995	963,922,588	1.99%	18,128,958	-110,590	21.8	3.83
1990	873,277,798	2.17%	17,783,558	9,030	21.1	4.27

Year	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban	Urban Population	Country's Share of	World Population	India
		Pop %		World Pop		Global Rank
2020	464	35.00%	483,098,640	17.70%	7,794,798,739	2
2019	460	34.50%	471,828,295	17.71%	7,713,468,100	2
2018	455	34.10%	460,779,764	17.73%	7,631,091,040	2
2017	450	33.60%	449,963,381	17.74%	7,547,858,925	2
2016	445	33.20%	439,391,699	17.75%	7,464,022,049	2
2015	441	32.70%	429,069,459	17.75%	7,379,797,139	2
2010	415	30.80%	380,744,554	17.74%	6,956,823,603	2
2005	386	29.10%	334,479,406	17.54%	6,541,907,027	2
2000	355	27.60%	291,350,282	17.20%	6,143,493,823	2
1995	324	26.50%	255,558,824	16.78%	5,744,212,979	2
1990	294	25.50%	222,296,728	16.39%	5,327,231,061	2

www.worldometers.info

SUGGESTIONS TO CONTROL POPULATION EXPLOSION:

The India's Population problem is now getting a serious matter day by day. It is very serious problem to our economy and exploitation of human population control is a measure to control this increasing population in our country. It is very necessary to take perfect steps to control the birth rate of the population so that Government can improve people standard of living by giving them basic needs like proper education, medical facilities and also by giving them proper knowledge on reproduction. There were many population control methods are being use today, out of them some are ethical and some are unethical, ones like contraception, abortion, infanticide, sterilization, etc. A Fact: the population of our nation has reached a whopping 1.2 Billion.

1. Employment Generation or Poverty Alleviation Programmes:

Which measures has been used by the government of India doing to remove poverty and simultaneously create employment opportunities for our Citizens? In order to tackle the above serious problems the government of India has been making policies and expending a lot of money since the time of the independence. And because of this the population below poverty line has been

reducing over time. Subsequently, unemployment rate has not been allowed to rise beyond the control limit. So above problems has been solve due to the following programmes which were implemented by the Indian government.

- a. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- b. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)
- c. Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna (SJSRY)

2. Legislation:

Indian Government has made many laws, Act and sections regarding rising the minimum age of females marriage, mandatory education upto high secondary, and abolition of child labour and so on. Family Planning is also a controlling measure made by Indian Government and Government should take strict forward steps and make laws against the people who do not follow the same.

3. Providing health care:

Another major challenge before our country is to give better health care facilities to the people. Due to problems of lack of proper health care the 254 number of females out of every 100,000 die while giving birth. This is commonly known as maternal mortality rate (MMR). 50 out of 1000 children were dies at the time of birth which is called infant mortality rate (IMR). And the 15 children out of 1000 die before completing their 4 years of age which is known as child mortality rate (CMR). To tackle the problem government of India should develop the health care facilities in the urban as well as rural area also. The medical facilities provided by government hospital should be flourishing as like private hospitals.

4. Publicity:

There are so many campaign for controlling population growth among them Family planning has measure which is population control method should be widespread by doing publicity, so that it has spread to the people of rural areas. People will get information about it from various sources like T.V, Newspapers, internet, social media and Radio. Due to this awareness people should recognize that family planning measure is not problematic and the small family is a happy family.

5. Women Education, Empowerment and Employment:

In our country, women are not educated and have less employment opportunity to them. Government of India should make further plans and take efforts for effective steps to promote women education, empowerment and create opportunities for employment, so that women themselves understand the substandard effect of population.

6. Increase in Income:

For controlling the population rate, one of the best methods is to increase the income rate. In so many countries, the above method is being used and which results in low birth rate. When the people get stable income, they do not wish for more children as they are earning high, so they don't

perceive the need of depending on their children. Raise in income will give a secure and constructive feeling in Indian's and birth rate will get decline positively.

7. Incentives:

The Government of India should provide money, incentives, rewards and awards to people for adopting as well as promoting family planning measures. This will help supports in promoting such measure, more and more people will accept family planning and also birth rate will get decline.

8. Urbanization and Industrialization:

In our country, the Joint families are at high rate which is a big reason behind the high birth rate. Everyone should be promoting the nuclear family system in India. Mostly nuclear families are set up in industry/metropolitan areas where people are educated as well as earning at high rate. Which results in they should do great contribution to develop economy and the entire culture educated.

9. Tax Benefits or Concessions:

The government of different countries has to come up with variety of policies related to tax exemptions to curb high population. One of them might be to relinquish a certain part of income tax or lowering rates of income tax for those spouses who have 1 or 2 children. The humans are more possessive towards money, and if there is tax concession on small family, this may create some positive results for decline the population.

10. Education for Girl Child:

Nowadays, over 130 million young women and girls around the globe are not enrolled in school. The majority of this population is male-dominated societies, which does not give women equal right to schooling as men. The gender norms as well as child marriage further disrupt their access to school education. The girl who got less education is more likely to have children early and vulnerable to utilization.

CONCLUSION:

Higher population is an undesirable condition in our nation where the number of the human population exceeds the actual carrying capacity of World. High population is the reason by a number of factors of Underdevelopment. Declined mortality rate, good medical facilities, exhaustion of precious resources are few of the reason which result in control over the high population. It is possible for a rarely populated area to become crowded populated if it is not able to sustain life. Development in technology with each upcoming year has affected humanity in many different ways. One of these has been the responsibility to save lives as well as create a good medical treatment for all. This has the direct result to increased lifespan and the growth of the human being. So many measures are their which has been help to decline the exploitation of population growth.

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