

Major Fundamental Factors Determining Population Growth in World with Special Reference to India

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Abstract: Our generation's challenge is population. The most fundamental impediment to economic growth is a rapidly increasing population. The world's population was projected to be about 250 million at the start of the Christian age. The most recent revision of world population trends was undertaken in 1998 by the United Nations' economic and social affairs department's world population division. The global population was 59 billion in mid-1998, according to this revision, which is based on all available demographic data. The average rate of rise has decreased from 2% in 1955-1965 to about 1.8% in the 1970s and 1.7 percent in the early 1980s, which is a noteworthy feature of global population growth. The global population grew at a rate of 1.3 percent per year between 1995 and 2000, and it is expected to rise at a rate of 0.34 percent per year between 2045 and 2050. From 86 million in 1985-1990 to 78 million today, the annual population growth has also declined. Between 2015 and 2020, it will gradually decline to 64 million, before plummeting to 30 million in 2045-50. According to medium-range estimates; the global population will exceed nine billion people by 2054.

Keywords: Fundamental, Demographic, Population, Development

Introduction

On October 12, 1999, the world's population reached the six billion marks, there were two billion people. By 2050, The world's population is projected to hit 8.9 billion by 2050, rising at a 1.33 percent annual rate. Or around 79 million people a year. If current growth rates persist, there will be no standing room for the human race on this planet in a thousand years. With a population of one billion people as of May 11, 2000, India is one of the world's most populous nations, second only to China. No other country of comparable size comes close to matching its actual population density of 370 inhabitants per square kilometer, which is more than five times the global average. Its actual annual population growth rate of 2% is almost twice as high as it was 40 years ago, despite not being among the fastest in the world. To put it another way, the country's population grows by 17 million people a year. If current growth rates persist, the population of the world will double in 43 years, surpassing China's in 2045.

Matter

No one can deny that India's current population growth pattern is concerning. Every year, India adds one Australia to its population, as a result, there will be an extra 17 million mouths to eat. It is important to remember that most Indians' lives would be wretched if population growth continues at its current pace. The available arable land in India will be limited to less than a tenth of a hectare. Water withdrawals are now twice as fast as aquifer recharge, causing water tables to drop one to three meters each year across most of the nation. Medical care would be impossible to come by, schooling, housing, and other costs would be prohibitively expensive, advanced and vocational education would become a luxury, and food shortages would drive three-fifths of the population into poverty. Population development has a direct effect on people's living conditions in terms of the number of people involved, which is why, despite our phenomenal performance in the agricultural and manufacturing fields since independence, our per capita income has not improved substantially. The severe overcrowding in our cities has led to the virtual breakdown of transit, electricity, and other resources. In cities and semi-urban areas, it has also culminated in an increase in crime and violence.

Any region's population increase is a product of its industrial development, social awakening, and a variety of other factors. One of the most significant factors associated with man's occupancy is population development; in other words, it fluctuates in size from time to time, and citizens move briefly or indefinitely both inside and throughout institutional borders (Bajaj, 1965). The three fundamental factors that determine population growth in any country are human reproduction, longevity, and mobility. The difference between human reproduction and mortality is described as a normal increase in population. There are numerous factors that contribute to the population's natural development (Sawant and Khan, 1982). The current population growth pattern is actually the most recent step of a previous census

of growth trend. Population growth patterns are fundamental to shifts in a region's overall geographic personality (Chandna, 1986).

The rate of population growth in a given region is a measure of its economic development. Economic growth, social awakening, and a slew of other traits are all present. One of the most critical factors impacting man's wellbeing is population growth. In other words, it fluctuates in size, and people move temporarily or permanently both within and across administrative boundaries. The three fundamental factors that determine population growth in any country are human reproduction, longevity, and mobility. The disparity between human reproduction and death is used to define natural population growth. There are a variety of factors that contribute to the population's natural development. The population growth rate is influenced by demographic and social factors. The current population growth pattern is actually the most recent step of a previous census of growth trend. The shift in the overall geographic personality of any country is fundamentally dependent on population growth patterns. Population growth is a reflection of man's reaction to the environmental opportunities available in each country, whether positive or negative. Aside from that, a person's occupation, cultural heritage, historical events, and political affiliation are all related to population development.

Population growth in India

India is the world's second most populous nation, after China. The population of India has recently reached one billion people. On March 1, 2001, India's population was 1027 million, according to the Census of India 2001. The nation had 342 million inhabitants at the time of independence. In the last five decades, the figure has more than tripled. The following table shows Indian population development from 1951 to 2001. India's population increased to around 1027 million in 2001, from 361 million people in 1951. Between 1951 and 2001, the population of India more than tripled. India's rural population increased by almost two-thirds, from 298.7 million in the period 1951 to 2001 and to 741.7 million in the period from 62.4 million in 1951 to 285.3 million by 2001, while its urban population rose by 4.6. Over time, the populace fluctuated from 13.31% in 1951 to 24.8% in 1971. The 1981 figure was of 24.7%, 23.8% in 1991 and 21.35% in 2001, and was of respectively 24.7%, 23.8% and 21.35%. In 1981, 1991, and 2001 it represented 24.7%, 23.8%, and 21.35%. Population development in rural areas varies from 8.79% in 1951 in 2001 to 17.97%, while population growth ranged from 41.43% in 1951 to 31.11% in 2001.

The variation in population growth rates between censuses may be attributed to a number of factors. Improvements in sanitation and disease control also resulted in a growth in population. The population density rose from 117 people per square kilometer in 1951 to 312 people per square kilometer in 2001, and it has continued to rise over the census years. A combination of push and pull influences is believed to cause troubled migration from rural to urban areas. This could be because of decreased supplies of resources per individual and a decrease of rural economic capital. as opposed to expanded economic opportunities, health and educational services, and other infrastructure in urban areas, which make for greater human capital growth.

Vital rates in India

Fertility, ageing, and migration all have an effect on population growth. In the 1980s, India's rapid population growth, which had been experienced until the 1970s, slowed significantly. Of 23.9 percent decadal population increase, compared to 24.9 percent in the 1970s. During the 1990s and 2000s, fertility dropped even further.

The predicted birth, death, natural growth, child mortality and overall fertility rates in India dropped from 33.9% in 1981 to 29.9% in 1991 and finally to 25.9% in 2001. The rapid mortality rate fell from 12.5/million in 1981 to 9.8/million in 1991 and ultimately to thousands in 2001. As a consequence, the growth rate of India's population declined from 21.4% in 1981 to 17% in 2001. Further, from 4.5 children per woman in 1981 to 3.1 children per woman in 2001, the average birth rate has dropped. In India it was recorded that the rate of infant mortality (IMR) per thousand decreased steadily in 1991 to a high of 72, from 110 in 1981 to 72 in 2001. India's environmental impact India's poverty.

Table 4.1
State wise Population Percentage Decadal Growth Rate of India

| States /UT | 1981-1991 | 1991-2001 | 2001-2011 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 48.70 | 26.90 | 6.68 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 24.20 | 14.59 | 11.10 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 36.83 | 27.00 | 25.92 |
| Assam | 24.24 | 18.92 | 16.93 |
| Bihar | 23.38 | 28.62 | 25.07 |
| Chandigarh | 42.16 | 40.28 | 17.10 |
| Chhattisgarh | 25.73 | 18.27 | 22.59 |
| Dadra and nagar haveli | 33.57 | 59.22 | 55.50 |
| Daman and diu | 28.62 | 55.73 | 53.54 |
| NCT of Delhi | 51.45 | 47.02 | 20.96 |
| Goa | 16.08 | 15.21 | 8.17 |
| Gujarat | 21.19 | 22.66 | 19.17 |
| Haryana | 27.41 | 28.43 | 19.90 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 20.79 | 17.54 | 12.81 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 30.89 | 29.43 | 23.71 |
| Jharkhand | 24.03 | 23.36 | 22.34 |
| Karnataka | 21.12 | 17.51 | 15.67 |
| Kerala | 14.32 | 9.43 | 4.86 |
| Lakshadweep | 28.47 | 17.30 | 6.23 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 27.24 | 24.26 | 20.30 |
| Maharastra | 25.73 | 22.73 | 15.99 |
| Manipur | 29.29 | 24.86 | 18.65 |
| Meghalaya | 32.86 | 30.65 | 27.82 |
| Mizoram | 39.70 | 28.82 | 22.78 |
| Nagaland | 56.08 | 64.53 | -0.47 |
| Orissa | 20.06 | 16.25 | 13.97 |
| Pondicherry | 33.64 | 20.62 | 27.17 |
| Punjab | 20.81 | 20.10 | 13.73 |
| Rajasthan | 28.44 | 28.41 | 21.44 |
| Sikkim | 28.47 | 33.06 | 12.36 |
| Tamilnadu | 15.39 | 11.72 | 15.60 |
| Tripura | 34.30 | 16.03 | 14.75 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 25.61 | 25.85 | 20.09 |
| Uttarakhand | 23.13 | 20.41 | 19.17 |
| West Bengal | 24.73 | 17.77 | 13.93 |
| All India | 23.87 | 21.54 | 17.64 |

Source: Census of India 2011

Farmers who live in rural areas make up the vast majority of India's poor. India's anti-poverty and job-creation programmes, as well as overall sustainable growth planning, have helped to reduce the country's poverty rate. Table 3 depicts the evolution of suffering in India. The proportion of the poor has dropped from 55% in 1973 to 26% in 1999-2000. The total amount of the needy, on the other hand, has decreased from 320 million in 1973-74 to 260 million in 1999-2000. Between 1987 and 2000, poverty in both urban and rural areas decreased from 56.4% in rural areas to 27.1% in urban areas and from 49% to 23.6%, with urban areas in major decreases. Others argue that poverty is both a cause and a result of environmental degradation. Since they cannot meet their agricultural needs by buying, Poorer people are forced to depend on communal resources such as food and wood from trees, fodder from pastures, and water from ponds and rivers. Pollution and degradation of water supply have arisen from the poor's overexploitation of surface and deep-water reserves as a consequence of population pressure. Untreated waste and toxic effluent are now being discharged into waterways by metropolitan population. As a result, the health of those who depend on contaminated water is increasingly threatened. Furthermore, since the poor rely directly on natural resources, a deteriorated environment will hasten the process of impoverishment. Poverty and fast population development coexist and reinforce each other. The demographic profiles of the six populations are affected by poverty and the shift to slower population growth is delayed. To break the connection between poverty and the climate, progress in poverty alleviation must be accelerated. Natural resource degradation and unhealthy living conditions have an effect on the climate and the poor's health.

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