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GROWTH & STRUCTURE OF INDIAN POPULATION

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Abstract:-There are many issues today that pose a threat to our way of life. Overpopulation is a serious problem that will eventually have an extremely negative effect on our countries, and our planet. The problems that arise due to overpopulation could even prove to a fatal epidemic that will eventually wipe out the entire human race. oftentimes this issue is over looked due to lack of knowledge and understanding of the subject or simply because most of us are so blessed that we are not affected first hand by the problems it is causing this very second, over population, in my belief, is an enormously serious global issue that should be identified analyzed and controlled immediately.

Keywords:Nutrition, Energy, Protein, Carbohydrates.

INTRODUCTION

The term overpopulation literally means that the number of things that depend on resources for survival is significantly larger than the amount of resources available to them. Today our planet is experiencing the effects of multiplying citizens because of the obstacles the environment is being forced to take on, many believe that earth is presently occupied by too many people population is determined by the interplay of two factors. one is the birth or the number of people being born, and the other is death rate, or the number who die. The difference between the two is called the rate of natural increase. Diseases and medical advances that cause a decrease in deaths are also aspects that affect population. Education, economic activity and changes in standards of living all play a part in the increase of population -

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :-

- 1) To know the causes of the increase of population .
- 2) To study the high birth and low death rates effects the country's economy.
- 3) To measure the sex Ratio & Literacy rate in India.

Table:- 1: Indian population (in crores)

Growth & Structure Of Indian Population

Year	Population	Decadian increase/ decrease
1951	36.11 (3.20)	-2.79 (0.66)
1961	43.92 (3.90)	7.81 (0.70)
1971	54.82 (5.00)	10.90 (1.10)
1981	68.33 (6.20)	13.51 (1.20)
1991	84.63 (7.80)	16.30 (1.60)
2001	102.87 (9.60)	18.24 (1.80)
2011	121.02 (11.23)	18.15 (1.60)
Increase in 2011 over 1951%	225.14 (250.94)	

Source : Yojana July 2011, Lokmat 11.7.12

Note : figures in parenthesis indicate population in Maharashtra.

From the table no.1 it can be revealed that Indian population increased to 121.02 crores in 2011 as against 36.11 crores in 1951; with an increase Maharashtra reached to 11.23 crores in 2011 as compared to 3.20 crores in 1951; which increased by 250.94%

Further, it can be ascertained that decadal growth in national population continuously increased to 18.24 crores in 2001 from 7.81 crores in 1961. Same trend is observed in case of Maharashtra, however, in 2011 both in India & state of Maharashtra, decadal growth got declined in 2011, acknowledging some extent decreasing rate of population in the country.

* High birth and low death rates are the reasons of rapid increase in the population in India. Crude birth-rate in India records fluctuating trend. It had increased during rapid growth period thereafter it has been the crude death rate registered decreasing trend since 1951. The changes in the crude birth and death rates are not associated with each other. In creating health facilities and awareness about the health resulted in expected decrease in the death rate. on the contrary, the efforts have not been resulting in expected success to decrease the birth rate in India. There is a vast mismatch between the birth and death rates. Generally lack of education especially in females poverty, child marriage, low mean age of marriage, are causes of high birth rate which can be reduced by bringing. Social awareness and spread of education in the society.

Table No. 2 Crude Birth and Death Rates in India.

Census year	Birth rate per 1000 persons	Death rate per 1000 persons
1951	39.9	27.4
1961	40.9	22.8
1971	41.1	18.9
1981	33.3	12.5
1991	29.5	9.8
2001	25.4	8.4
2011	22.1	7.2

Source : Census of India, Various issues, office of the registrar, govt. of India.

Urban Population, Overall Sex Ratio & Literacy:

It is obvious that fast development of public & private sector Industries including agrobased, remain cause of rising urban population in India urban & rural population is given Table - iii

**Table -3
Urban population (crores) in India**

Year	Urban	Rural	Overall sex Ratio	Literacy %
1951	624 (17.3)	29.86 (82.7)	946	18.33
1961	7.89(18)	36.02(82.0)	941	28.30
1971	10.91(19.9)	43.90(80.1)	930	34.45
1981	15.77 (23.3)	52.56 (76.7)	934	43.57
1991	21.58 (25.7)	63.06 (74.2)	927	52.21
2001	28.61 (27.8)	74.26 (72.2)	933	64.84
2011	37.71(31.2)	83.31(68.8)	940	74.04
Increase in 2011 from 1951 %	204.33	180	-0.63	303.39

Source :- P.D. 2013 ; P. 105

Note :- figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of total.

From the table no.3 it can be proclaimed that urban population in India reached to 37.71 crores with 31.20 % of total population in 2011 from 6.24 crores i.e. merely 17.3 % of total in 1951 urban population swelled up by 204.33 % during the same period. It is assumed to some extent good sign of development. However, special efforts are essential from local governing bodies to manage heavy pressure of urban population and satisfy their needs properly. On the contrary, proportion of rural population to total declined to 68.8 % in 2011 as against 82.7 % in 1951 and rural population jumped to 83.31 crores with an rise of 180 % . Good overall sex ratio assumed essential for healthy society unfortunately, sex ratio not observed satisfactory. It was 946 1951, which decreased to 940 women's per 1000 mens in 2011 confessing some problem with sex ratio. Literacy also assumed important indicator of national development which consequently augmented from 18.33 % in 1951 to 74.04 % in 2011 with an significant increase of 303.39 % Intensive efforts are essential to take optimum utilization of available human recourse of human capital.

CONCLUSIONS :-

The issue of overpopulation is not spoken of on the news every night, nor is it discussed in the classroom; but it is one of the most pressing long - term political problems, over the next 100 years our global population will start to affect the lives of all citizens, young & old; poor and rich, educated and uneducated.

Each and every country contributes significant efforts fast economical and social development. Accordingly series of policy decisions with strong financial support being practiced in the country. However, whether efforts have been taken for development, it self it has created some problems with population.

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