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## Brainstorming On India's Population Growth In The Current Global Perspective

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**Abstract :-** Nowadays, population has become one of the leading problems of the world. This requires immediate and serious attention from all of us. Due to increasing population, the worst situation can now be seen in many countries, where people are facing many types of dire situations. Population growth refers to the sudden and rapid increase in human population. The world's population has increased rapidly in the last few decades. If we look at the current scenario of the world, we will find that India is close to becoming the most populous country in the world. In fact, according to United Nations data, India has become the most populous country in the world. This place used to belong to China till now. The current population of India has become 142.86 crores. The population of China is 142.57 crore.

According to Census 2011, the population of India was 1210854977 which included 623724248 males and 586469174 females. The total literacy rate in country at that time was 74.04% the density of population was 382 person/ square kilometre. In regards to sex ratio, there are 940 females on average on per 1000 males and the child sex ratio is 914 females per 1000 males. This requires utmost attention. If we want to avoid many problems related to this, then our intention, policy and destiny will have to be improved. In-depth discussion on many types of serious problems in the context of population in the global region, which are interconnected with each other, such as: industrialization, urbanization, traffic, unemployment, poverty, exploitation of natural resources, impact on the country's economy and environment, etc. is required. All these problems can be solved by controlling population. For this the youth will have to be awakened. Apart from this, things related to this will have to be included in the school curriculum. This problem can be solved only by the collective efforts of everyone. So that the coming generations can live their lives in a healthy environment.

**Introduction :-** Due to some unavoidable reasons, the census to be held every ten years, which was definitely to be held in 2021 after 2011, could not be held due to Covid-19. It has been postponed for some time. If we estimate the estimated growth rate on the basis of 2011 census, then currently the population of India is around more than 142 crores. Whereas if we look at the data, we will find that from 2001 to 2011, the population growth rate decreased from approximately 1.97% to 1.64%. In 2011, the population density was recorded at 382 persons per square kilometer.

After assessing all these figures, we can say that India have definitely become the most populous country in the world. As it is well known that on the basis of 2011 census, India was the second most populous country in the world and the first place was occupied by China. But China controlled its increasing population in a planned manner. China has been the most densely populated country in the world for the longest time. This country has the most experience of the benefits and disadvantages of over-population. When a developed and powerful country like China, be it from military point of view or economy point of view, has suffered the brunt of population explosion and through its successful national interest policies and planned manner, it is gradually bringing the population within a balanced range. For this, he made a law and started the one child policy in 1979. This policy existed in China for about 30 years. It is a different matter that China also had to review its policy, because due to this the youth power in China became less and the number of elderly people increased. But by then this policy had already done its job.

In India too, the demand for population control is quite old. It is not that there is a dearth of intellectuals in India or that there are no aware, learned and prophetic people, but in this country children are said to be God's gift. During her Prime Ministership, Indira Gandhi launched a sterilization campaign across India, giving the slogan 'Hum Do Hamare Do'. There was strong opposition to this from political point of view. Congress had to pay the consequences by losing its government.

Gradually with the passage of time the demand for population control law started gaining momentum. The present Indian government extended its hands to make a law on population control in the year 2019. For this, Bharatiya Janata Party MP Rakesh Sinha presented a private bill in the Upper House of Parliament. In which it was implied that the family which produces more than two children will be punished and deprived of all government benefits. Prime Minister Narendra Modi had also given a statement from Red Fort regarding the increasing population. On the occasion of Independence Day in 2019, The PM appealed to the people of the country to have small families. He said, "The population explosion that is taking place here can create many new problems for us and our future generations."

The main reasons for population growth mainly include increase in birth rate, decrease in death rate, early marriage, illiteracy, religious superstition and timely health care.

**Industrialization:-** More and more industries are being established to supply everyday goods to the increasing population or rather to earn livelihood. Due to which all these industries are mixing poisonous gases and chemicals in the atmosphere. Along with the development of India, all these industries are also continuing the journey of unwanted destruction. Therefore, there is a need to make a plan for these also, these industries should be established far away from the settlements. People are engaged in the business of earning money indiscriminately. According to a research, 5 percent of the population in India has half of the country's wealth and the remaining 95% have the remaining 50%. No one can deny the need to better balance this economic imbalance. The terror of pollution is spread in industrial cities. Thousands of vehicles are emitting huge amounts of smoke every day. The chemicals released from industries are poisoning the water. Don't know how people can survive after drinking it? This is a surprise. Due to this, people are suffering from stomach, respiratory and eye diseases.

**Urbanization:-** Increasing industrialization is promoting urbanization. The reason for high population in cities is people's own facilities, which are easily available in cities. Like market, school, employment, transport and all other means which are necessary for living life. According to the 2001 census, the urban population was approximately 27.7%, which increased to 31.1% by 2011. Densely populated cities include Kolkata,

Bangalore, Mumbai, Kapurthala, Gurugram, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Noida, Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Kanpur, Indore, Jaipur, Lucknow, Nagpur etc.

Many people in India, a country with an estimated population of more than 142 crores, do not have a roof over their heads. City and town have their own limits. It cannot be increased. Due to industrialization and struggling with unemployment, millions of people come to towns and cities in search of work. It is not possible to build houses in the cities for these lakhs of unemployed people. Therefore, various types of settlements are continuously expanding here. This is a place which is no less than hell. It would not be wrong if we say that this place has become a den of diseases and a den of evils.

**Means of transport:-** Due to the huge population, a lot of means of transport are required to support it and to transport them from one place to another. These means include land, water and air means of transport. Which are definitely causing air pollution as well as noise pollution in this atmosphere due to their abundance. The use of fossil fuels is causing excessive carbon emissions. Which is having a direct impact on the environment. People are falling ill due to poisonous air. Time is becoming a waste of time.

**Unemployment:-** Due to increasing population, there is a large number of people who have the ability to work. Providing employment to this large number becomes a huge challenge. Today, unemployment is a burning problem in India. The direct reason for this is the unexpected increase in population. Due to increasing population, unemployment has also come before us as a basic problem. Due to unexpected population explosion, it is impossible to provide employment to all the people.

**Poverty :** According to NITI Aayog's 2011 data, 25 percent of India's population lives in poverty. This simply means that every fourth person living in India is living in poverty. But according to a report of the World Bank's working paper, a huge decline was recorded in the number of poor in India in the 2019 situation survey conducted before Covid-19. This number which was earlier around 25% has come down to around 10%. Due to the increasing population, there has been an unexpected increase in the poverty figures. In India, the gap between the rich and the poor is becoming deeper. The rich man has immense resources and property and the poor man has only two. There is no provision of even food supplies; providing them good health and education seems to be a big deal. The government makes plans on this subject but we are seeing population growth as an obstacle in its proper implementation. Poor health, poverty, hunger, malnutrition, various types of infectious diseases and illiteracy, all these problems are the result of increasing population.

**Exploitation of Natural Resources:** Human beings obtain very important things from nature for their survival. Like air, water, soil, minerals etc. Some natural resources are used after some modifications like sources of fuel, petroleum etc. We get all these precious things free of cost from nature. But due to population growth in India, these natural resources are being exploited unexpectedly. The increasing population requires large land areas for housing. To meet this need, deforestation is taking place. Due to which there is drought in many places due to less monsoon and in some places due to excessive rainfall a situation of destruction arises due to flood. Due to deforestation, clean air and oxygen are not available. Coal reserves are continuously becoming vacant to meet the electricity needs of households and industries. Supply of clean water to the citizens has become a serious and serious problem before us. In this situation we can easily guess what the life of the next generation will be like? According to an estimate the groundwater level is decreasing day by day. If we look at the data of Central Ground Water Board, 89% agricultural land in India is irrigated with groundwater. After this, 9% people's domestic needs are fulfilled by groundwater. After that comes the industries in which the remaining 2% water is used. In this way groundwater is being continuously extracted and used. Similarly, diesel, petrol etc. are being continuously exploited as fuel in various types of means of transport, generators of industries and hospitals, engines used for irrigation.

Country's economic growth rate :- There is a direct and close relationship between population and the level of economic development. The rate of economic development of the country, level of production, operation of production activities in the country, national and per capita income, standard of living etc. all depend on the population of that country. The contribution of labor force is most important and active in taking the country on the path of progress and the source of supply of this labor force is population. Thus, as a source of supply of working labour-power, population growth is a subsidiary part of economic development and ultimately has the effect of increasing the volume of production. But when the population growth rate is higher than the growth rate of national income, then per capita income and national income are less. If population growth rate and national income growth rate are same then per capita income and national income also remain same. Because a large population also provides a large domestic market for the economy, the work of production and supply increases. Furthermore, population growth promotes competition, which drives technological advancements and inventions.

Impact on the environment :- Dense population has a wide impact on the environment. When population increases, it has a serious impact on the environment, directly or indirectly. If we look at all the points mentioned above, we will find that all of them are related to over-population, which is directly affecting human life in the present perspective. Smoke and toxic chemicals coming from the chimneys of industries are polluting the air and water. In view of the need of land for housing the increasing population, more and more trees are being cut and the smoke and carbon emissions coming from the means of transport are poisoning the atmosphere. To meet the needs of the increasing population, excessive exploitation of natural resources like water, land, air etc. affects the environment. Due to excessive air and noise pollution and continuous exploitation of natural resources, the balance of nature is deteriorating. There is a situation of commotion all around. Carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere is continuously increasing and the amount of oxygen is gradually decreasing, due to which the temperature of the earth is increasing. Due to the continuous increase in the Earth's temperature, the ice and glaciers on the South and North Poles are melting. Due to this, the water level of the seas is increasing, which is posing a threat to the existence of many nations surrounded by sea coasts. According to a report, in view of the current rise in sea level, it is feared that after fifty years from today, the country of Maldives will drown in the sea. Similar apprehensions are being expressed regarding the coastal areas of India.

Conclusion: The United Nations Population Division expects the absolute number of infants and young children in the world to start declining by 2015 and the number of children under 15 by 2025. But in the context of India, this will be confirmed by the 2021 Census. Due to population growth, the need of people to expand the infrastructure related to their facilities increases and meeting these needs becomes a very difficult task. Therefore, a large part of this population is forced to live in poor conditions. This does not mean that the intentions of the governments are not good, but due to compulsion the situation cannot be improved. If we do not stop the increasing population soon, then the day is not far when we will be facing problems like various types of epidemics, economic recession, poverty, illiteracy and severe pollution, which by that time will have reached incurable level. We have to make people aware. Along with this, by understanding the basic sentiments of the people, a law will have to be made on population control in the national interest. All those measures will have to be taken so that population growth can be controlled and the country can be taken on the path of progress. Like 'Small family-happy family,' 'Hum do hamara ek', 'Women empowerment,' promotion and dissemination of education, various types of advertisements etc. There is a need to make them aware of the male-dominated mentality which has considered sex relations as a means of entertainment. They will have to be given information about as many contraceptive methods as possible. This subject should be made a part of the school curriculum as soon as possible so that a new India with new light can emerge in time.

Many years ago, an economist named Malthus had warned in one of his articles that if the increasing population was not controlled through self-restraint and artificial means, then nature would try to control it with its cruel hands. Therefore, the main need of today is to effectively control the ever increasing population so that the present and future generations get a chance to live in a healthy environment.

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