

PROBLEMS AND POLICIES RELATED TO POPULATION OF INDIA

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CONTENTS

- WHAT IS POPULATION
- CAUSES OF POPULATION
- EFFECTS OF POPULATIONS IN VARIOUS SECTORS
- MEASURES OR POLICIES FOR POPULATION CONTROL
- CONCLUSION

WHAT IS POPULATION

A **population** is all the organisms of the same group or species, which live in a particular geographical area, and have the capability of interbreeding.



CAUSES OF POPULATION

1. Decline In Death Rates and Rise In Birth Rate
2. Marriage At Low Age
3. High Illiteracy
4. Religious Attitude towards Family Planning
5. Other Causes.

EFFECTS OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS SECTORS

POSITIVE EFFECTS OF POPULATION GROWTH IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

If the population is above the optimum size, the country will be able to make better use of its agricultural resources.

The size of markets will increase. This should enable farms to take greater advantage of economies of scale.

Expanding agriculture can recruit new workers to the labour force.

Extra demand will be generated. This is likely to stimulate investment and this may lead to introduction of new technology in farming.

A rise in the labour force will result in more workers.

NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF POPULATION GROWTH IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

- ☐ Higher rural population density is also associated with greater demand for inorganic fertilizer.
- ☐ Crop yields do not rise with population density.
- ☐ Farm income per hectare decreases as rural population density rises.
- ☐ Farmers are stuck in place, unable to intensify with increasing population density.
- ☐ Agriculture production will be insufficient to meet the demands of the entire population.

EFFECTS OF POPULATION IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

- ❖ **Unemployment** - The rate of growth of population has created the problem of unemployment. The number of literate persons are increasing every year on the other hand providing employment to all is not possible
- ❖ **Population declines social Infrastructure** - our government has promised to fulfil needs of all the peoples. But with the increase in population the burdens are getting heavier day by day.
- ❖ **Extra Pressure on Industries** - Industries are trying to fulfil the basic needs of the people as much as possible, but due to increasing population the pressure on industries is increasing as demands are unlimited and resources are limited.

Measures of Population Control

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graph TD; A[Measures of Population Control] --> B[Economic]; A --> C[Social]; A --> D[Other];
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Economic

Social

Other

ECONOMIC MEASURES

- **More employment opportunities:** The first and foremost measures is to raise, the employment avenues in rural as well as urban areas.
- **Development of agriculture and industry:** If agriculture and industry are properly developed, large number of people will get employment.
- **Urbanization:** It is on record that people in urban areas have low birth rate than those living in rural areas. Therefore urbanization should be encouraged.
- **Standard Of Living:** Improved Standard of living acts as a deterrent to large family norm, In order to maintain their higher standard of living people prefer to have a small family.

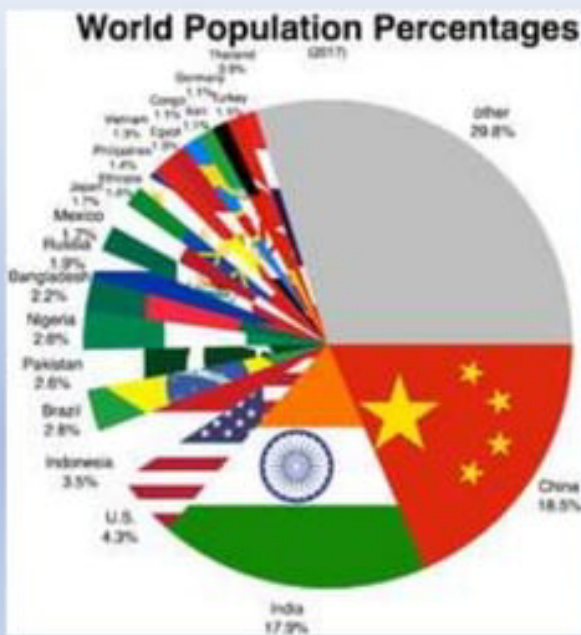
SOCIAL MEASURES

- **Minimum age of marriage:** The minimum age of marriage should be raised.
- **Importance of education:** The importance of education changes the outlook of people. The educated man prefer to delay marriage and adopt small family.
- **Adoption:** Some parents do not have any child, it should be advisable that they should adopt orphan children.

OTHER MEASURES

- **Publicity:** The communication media like T.V, radio and newspaper are the good means to propagate the benefits of the planned family to the uneducated and illiterate persons especially in the rural and backward areas of country.
- **Employment to women:** Another method to check the population is to provide employment to women. Women should be given incentive to give services in different fields.

World Population Percentage



- As we know India population is 1.35 billion as per the record of 2017 which is not far behind china which is at 1.379 billion.
- India is expected to beat China in 2022 and is expected to be 1.5 billion in 2030.

CONCLUSION

As we know India is having a population of about 1.324 billion as per the report of 2016. It is said to be that it will be one of the most populous country of the world by overtaking China by 2022 & India is expected to have reach 1.5 billion people by 2030. After India comes the USA which is having 32 crore population.

Our country is so populous country that each different state is equal to different country's population in the world.

At No.1 comes Uttar Pradesh which is greater than 22 crores in population and is equal to the population of Brazil

Then comes Maharashtra which is more than 12 crore population and is equal to that of Japan

Also, Rajasthan's population is equal to that of Thailand.

India's road network is world's 2nd largest road network still it is less to facilitate the country's population. Jams in road is a common matter for big as well as small cities.

As a whole we can conclude though we have a high population still we are lacking in respect of Employment, infrastructure, we get scarcity of safe drinking water & food and hence we should follow the measures and the policies to control the population explosion to bring a better change in our country.

THANK YOU