



# Problem of Overpopulation: World and India

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# PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Checking the world population demographics to address the population issues.
- World population distribution in terms of Rural vs. Urban.
- Checking top 30 countries required to control population.
- India's city wise population distribution is checked in ordered to check which cities need more population control.
- Addressing 3 major issues in India related to population: Literacy rate, Unemployment rate and Sex ratio.

# DATA SOURCES

- Data has been collected via various sources: [Source 1](#) , [Source 2](#) , [Source 3](#) , [Source 4](#) , [Source 5](#) , [Source 6](#) and [Source 7](#)
- Data sets are as follows: [Set 1](#), [Set2](#) and [Set 3](#)



# Executive Summary

A world's economic development, its political stability and cultural attainments depend very much on the educational standards of the people. The human population has undergone several phases of growth since the dawn of civilization. From barely a few thousand people around 2,000,000 years ago, we crossed the 1 billion mark around 1800 and over 6 billion in the year 2000, making us one of the most successful species in the history of life on this planet. Despite humanity's triumph in nourishing the snowballing global population, the planet's natural resources on which all life heavily depends upon are getting rapidly depleted. Present population predictions propose the possibility that the global population could peak quicker than indicated earlier by the United Nations Population Division. With the current exponential rise, global population is causing devastating effects on the natural environment.

And in India, literacy is around 74.04%. About 80.9% of men and 64.60% of women can be regarded as literate. The magnitude of illiteracy is mainly due to over-population. It is a matter of pity that India is not able to provide schooling facility to all the children of school-going age. The increasing in the number of schools and colleges is not enough to cater to the educational needs of the growing population. Appointment of teachers at various levels and provision of educational facilities in the educational institutions are also not up to the satisfaction.



# Introduction

1. The total number of inhabitants living in a particular geographical area is called as, “Population”.
2. Information about population and other social characteristics will be studied through Census, National Sample Survey, Sample Registration System, etc.
3. The scientific study of human population is called as, “Demography”.
4. It focuses its attention on three readily observable human phenomena :
  - a. Changes in population size
  - b. The composition of the population
  - c. The distribution of population in space
5. Demography is a fundamental approach to the understanding of human population in a given society. It deals with five demographic processes like fertility, mortality, marriage, migration and social mobility. The growth of population is having great social concern. Demographer studies both area and other characteristics of population (like age, sex, literacy, religion, occupation, marital pattern, etc.) which are socially important. Human population exists in the world through socio-cultural interaction.

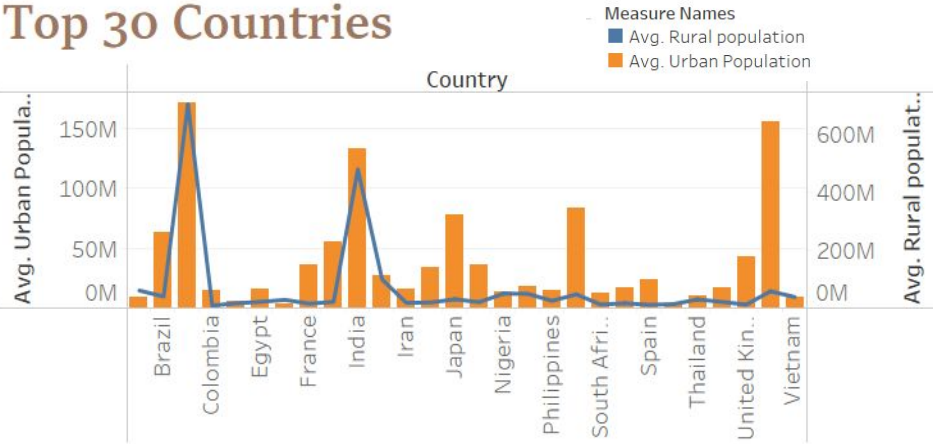
# World's 2022 Population

Year  
1955 to 1992

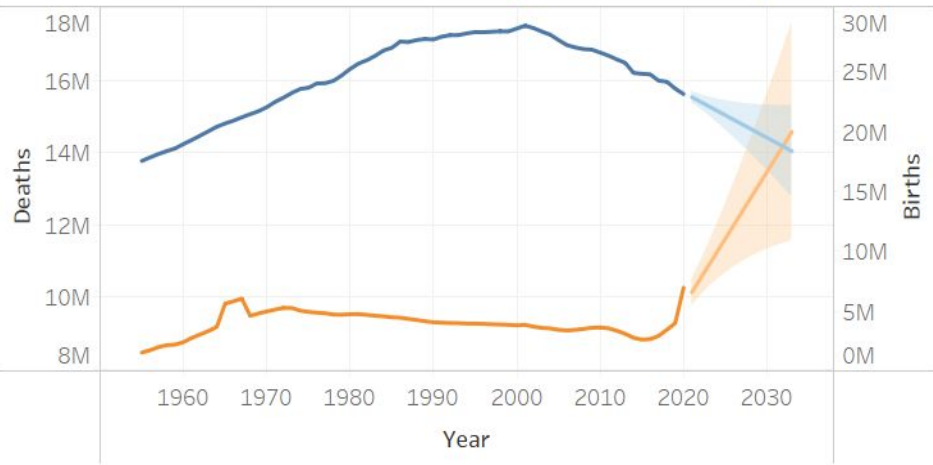


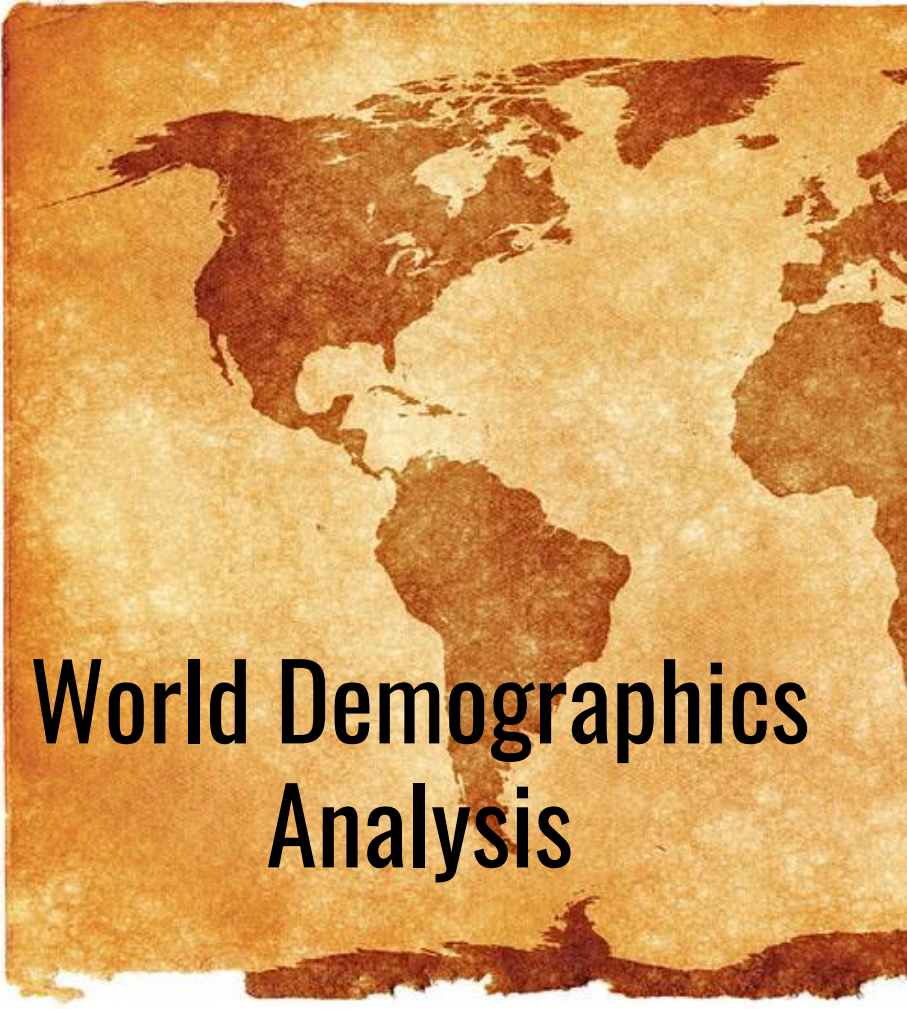
- Measure Names, Forecast indicator
- Births, Actual
  - Births, Estimate
  - Deaths, Actual
  - Deaths, Estimate

## Average Rural vs. Urban Population of Top 30 Countries



## Birth Rate vs. Death Rate (with forecast)





# World Demographics Analysis

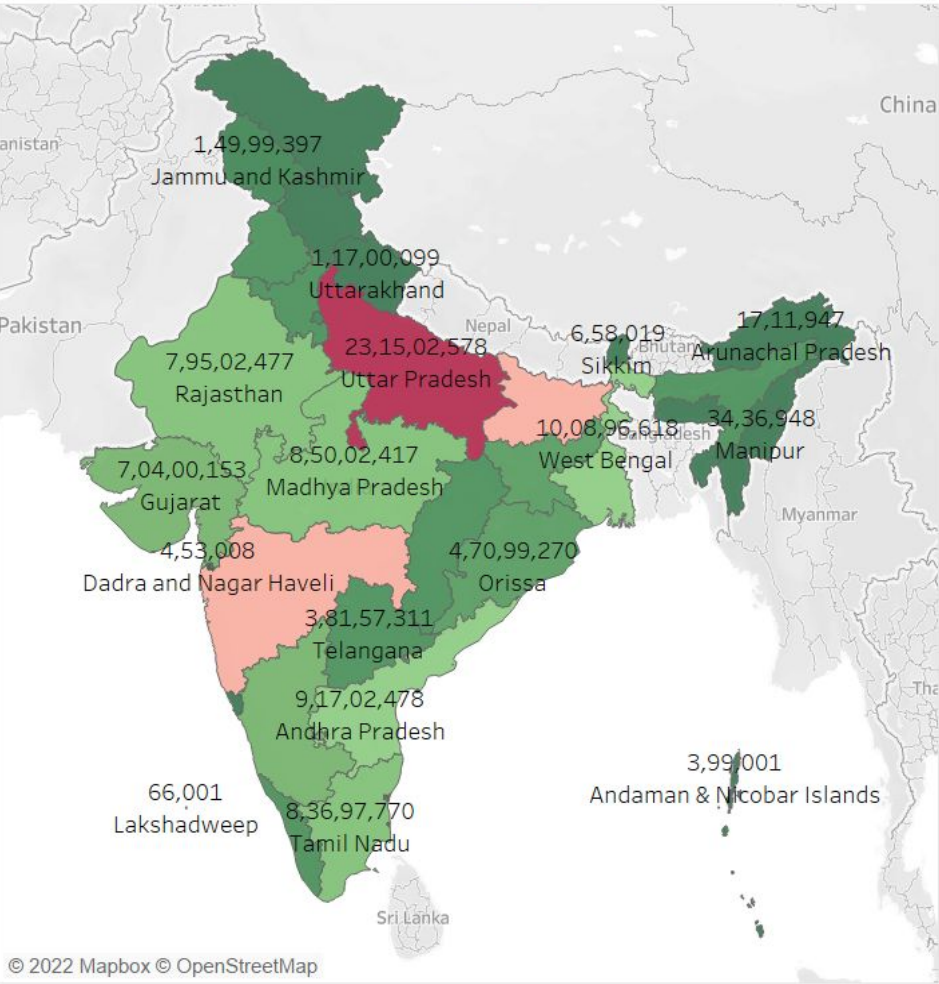
As per the information in last slide we can see the major difference in the population distribution in Rural vs. Urban, which in turn shows that people are more willing to live in developed areas rather than Rural areas. Hence population control is more required in Urban cities.

If we consider the birth rate and death rate forecast, we can see a great decline in birth rate near future and increase in death rates that shows by 2030 we can see a significant control in population numbers.

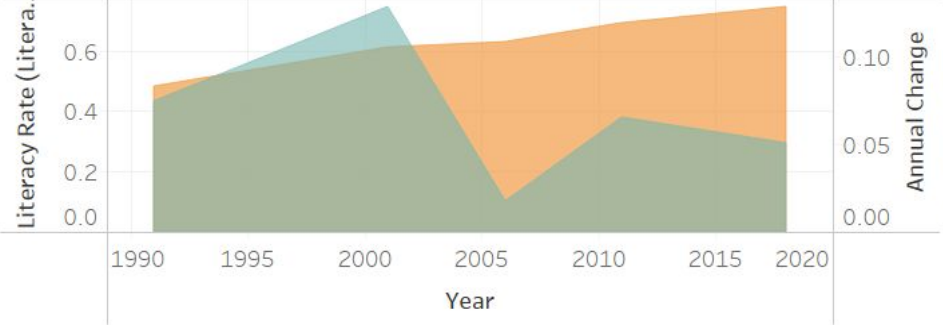
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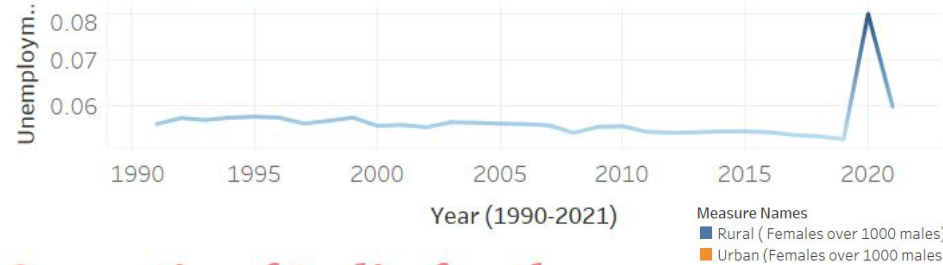
# India's State Wise population



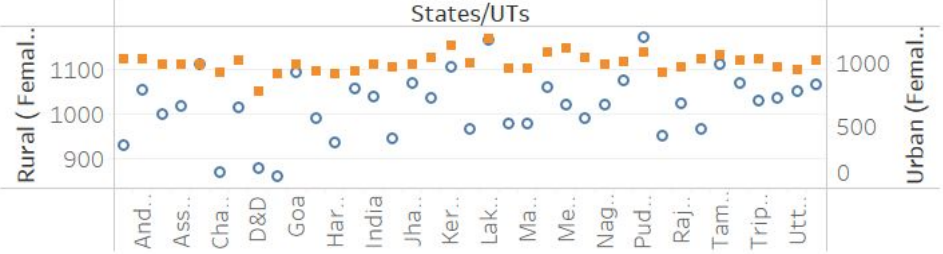
# India's literacy Rate over the years



# Unemployment rate



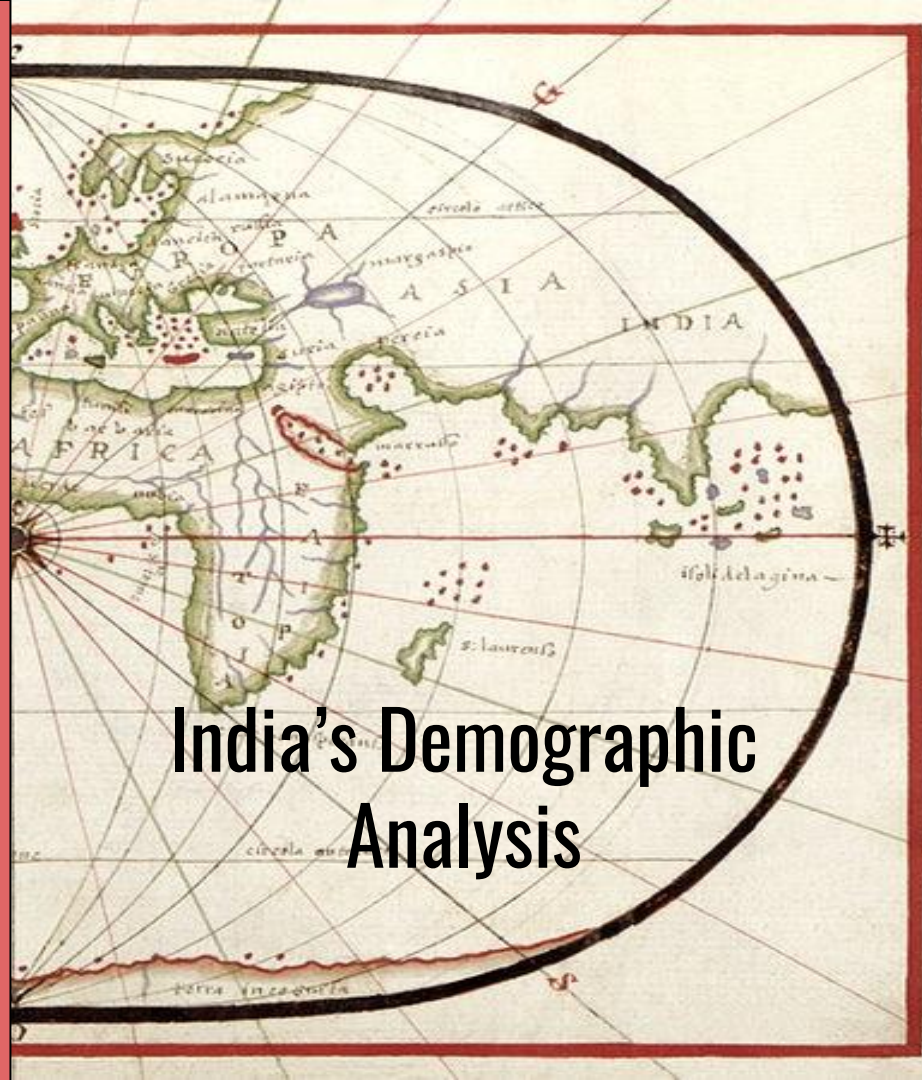
# Sex ratio of India for the year 2022



India is facing three major issues because of high population : sex ratio, unemployment rate and literacy rate.

Talking about literacy rate, it has been constantly on decline after 2010 with should be rising with the developments. But due to high population many children doesn't get chance to study. One of its reason is unemployment rate which is also high.

Lastly, coming to the sex ratio which is improving as compared to the 2011 census.



## India's Demographic Analysis



## WORLD MEASURES

Below are some of the population control methods that are required to be followed effectively (WORLDWIDE):

1. **Child Tax :** Higher taxation for parents with more children is one of the methods that can be used to control the population.
2. **Contraception:** Contraception is the most popular population control method in the world.
3. **Infant Mortality Decrease :** The rate of infant mortality can be reduced by pregnant mothers frequently visiting clinics, access to quality food, and access to healthcare service before, during, and after birth.
4. **One-Child Policies:** The one-child policy is a population control method that encourages parents to have only one child.

## INDIAN MEASURES

Below are some of the population control methods that are required to be followed effectively in India:

1. **Spreading of education–** this can lead to exceptional growth in country's literacy rate and inspire more individuals to come forward to learn and understand the consequences of Overpopulation
2. **Increasing awareness for the use of contraceptives–** Talking about contraceptives is still Taboo in various parts of our society.
3. **Encouraging male sterilization–** Sterilization is extremely effective way of controlling birth control and one can engage with their partners without worrying.
4. **Free distribution of contraceptives and condoms among the poor–** Due to hesitation among the poor regarding contraceptives.
5. **Increase the number health care centres for the poor–** The Government should also focus on increasing free health care centres, so that individuals can get themselves tested and sterilized if needed
6. **Increasing welfare and status of women–** Instead of confining women to house duties and letting them study can prove to be beneficial as it could add to growing status of the women plus an additional source of income.

## CONCLUSION