



Study Of Decadal growth of population in India

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Introduction : Population growth is one of the important aspects of population. Growth of population varies from country to country, state to state as well as village to village.

It is the increasing of persons in any area during a period of time. Growth of population effected by a lot of factors may be natural or social factors as:

Natural factors: favorable conditions for living, natural hazards, epidemics etc.

Social factors: race, religion, advancement of technology etc.

Total growth of population of India is different during different time periods. Total population growth of India was 23.86 during 1981-1991 & 21.34 during 1991-2001.

It is known as subcontinent and extends from Kashmir (north) to kanyakumari (south) and Gujrat (west) to Arunachal Pradesh (east). It is covered by Himalayas from north to east and a huge amount of water in the form of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea in south east to south west.

District wise growth rate of India is study area which comprises 27 states & 593 districts during 2001 census. There were 466 districts during 1991 in India. For the convenience of study we make it's regionalization in seven parts.

According to the latest population census of 2001, the population of India increased to 102.70 crore in 2001. Growth rate of population during this period was 1.9 percent per year. The main factor responsible for this tremendous rise in population in the last 50 years was fall in death rate due to improvement in medical facilities but no fall in birth rate.

During the period of 30 years between 1961 to 1991, population has increased by 40 crore. This increase was 10 times more than the increase in the previous 30 years, from 1901 to 1931. Rapid rate of growth of population in



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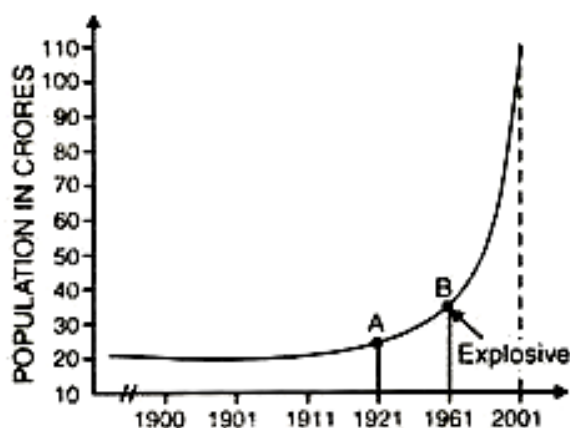


Fig. 2



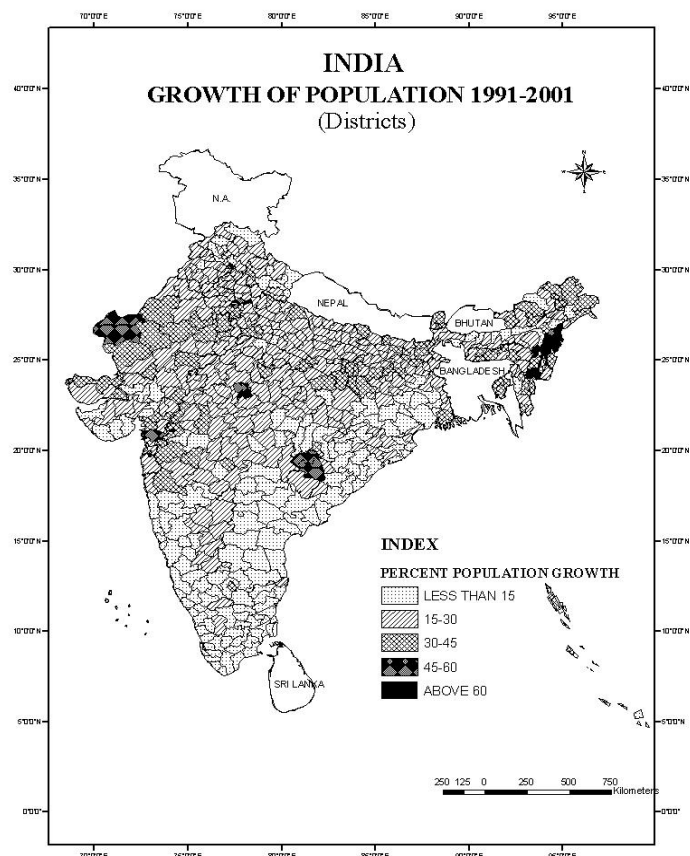
Fig. 2 shows that up to point ‘A’ i.e. 1921, population was stable. After 1921 it rose gradually. But after 1951 i.e. point ‘B’, population curve is rising steeply. It signifies that after 1951 growth rate of population was very high. According to 2001 census, population of India touched 102 crore. Currently, growth rate of population in India is 1.9 percent per annum. Population explosion is a situation, when the population grows at such a faster rate that existing resources of a country are not able to fulfill the present needs of their people.

Population of India is growing very rapidly. India is the second largest country in the world after China. India is having 15.0 per cent of the total world’s population with only 2.4 per cent of world’s total geographical area and 2 per cent of the world’s income. One-fourth of the total population of Asia lives in India. In 1921, the population of India was only 25.1 crores which increased to 84.4 crores in 1991.

The decadal growth rate of population (during 1981-91) was 24 percent and the annual average growth rate was 2.1 per cent. Our population increases by 40 per minute or nearly 1.25 crore per year. Again according to 2001 census, the population of India rose to 102.7 crore. After every three months India produces one Israel, after every six months one Switzerland and after one year India produces one Australia.

This rate of growth is tremendous to which some economists describe it as population explosion. Besides this, it gives birth to many problems such as the problem of food shortage, poverty, unemployment, low standard of living. It proves that India is facing the problem of population explosion.

Map shows that national growth rate of India is 23.86. it has been increased due to large scale of improvement in improving conditions of food supply &





improving medical facilities which decline the mortality rate. India's growth rate is continuously going down with exceptional districts. Areas with high growth are due to high rate of natural increase & net in-migration. Larger parts of the country experiencing a growth rate closer to the average.

The areas of slow growth rate are spread largely in the southern, eastern and western parts of peninsular India. This signifying that south India still retains the leading position as far as country's progress in controlling of fertility rate. This portion recorded the growth of population less than 20%. It was significant to note that about 10% of the districts in the country recorded a growth rate less than 15% in their population during 1981-1991.

Although India was first among the developing countries to adopt positive population growth. A lot of policies have been launched by government to archive positive population growth.

growth rate of India is 21.34% during 1991-2001. There is the further decline in growth rate during this Decade. it was down 2.31% in comparison to proceeding Decade. It is largely because of the fact that country's mortality rate has been brought down. Among the U.T. only Pondichery & Lakshadweep record a growth rate less than 5% while Dadar and Nagar Naveli have the highest growth rate. It is a matter of significance that out of 28 states 23 states decline their growth during 1991-2001.

Conclusion:

High growth rate is confined to the peripheral areas in the north east & northwest states which are landlocked with crowded neighboring countries. These all are above the average level of growth. Low growth rate is confined in the southern states of India as Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka, Which also represents their advancement & awareness about the population exploitation?

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