

Mona
Assistant Professor (Guest Faculty)
Department of Economics
Maharaja College
Veer Kunwar Singh University, Ara
B.A. Economics
B.A. Part -2
Paper -III
Topic :- Population Growth trends and Population control measures

Population growth trends and population control measures

14* A stable population Period (1891-1921)

15 According to Kingsley Davis, "Indian population remained almost stationary since

16 1800 at around 125 million for about

17 50 years."

18 The population recorded at the time of

19 1881 census exceeded the figure for 1921

20 by 1.47 crore.

→ the increase in population was due to

20 the following reasons :-

↳ 1) Period of 1891-1901 :-

During these 10 years, population reduced by about 4 lakh persons. It is because of the reason that during

During this decade, population increased by 781 lakh. It is the highest increase in one decade. rate of growth of population = 21.5% b/w 1951-61

2) Period of 1961-71 :

During 1961-71, the population increased by 1090 lakh. The growth rate of population was 24.8%.

3) Period of 1971-81 :

During the period 1971-81, population increased by 1376 lakh. The growth rate of population was witnessed to be 25%.

4) Period of 1981-91 :

During this decade population was 84.63 crore

5) From 1991 to 2001 :

As per the latest population census of 2001 the population of India increased to 102.72 crore in 2001. Growth rate of population during this period was 1.19% 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.

Notes

Rapid growth rate of population in India is shown by following diagram.

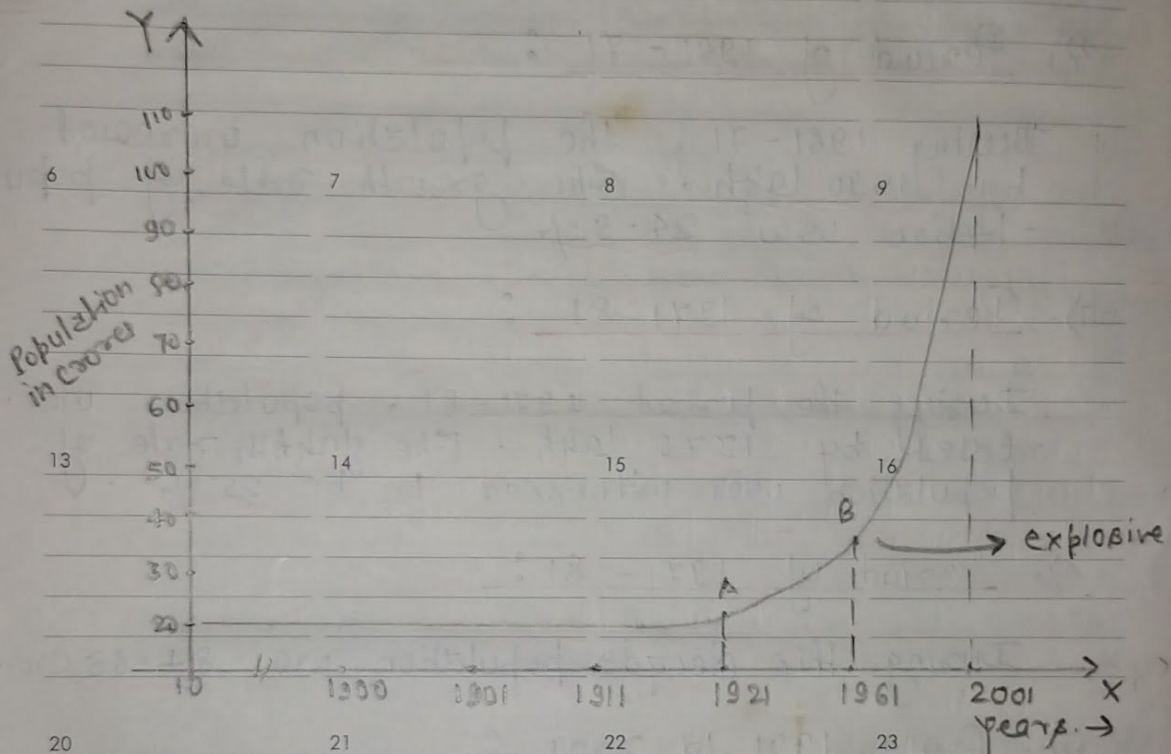


Figure shows that up to point 'A' i.e., 1921 population was stable. After 1921 it rose gradually. But after 1951 i.e., point 'B', population curve is rising steeply. It signifies that after 1951 growth rate of population was very high. A/c to 2001 census,

population of India touched 102 crore. Currently, growth rate of population in India is 1.19% per annum. Population explosion is a situation, when the population grows at such a faster

Population = 1,324,171,354 (2016)

Birth rate = $\frac{19.3 \text{ births}}{1000 \text{ population}}$

Death rate = $\frac{7.3 \text{ deaths}}{1000 \text{ population}}$

A/c 2016

report

2017

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Meeting

Note that existing resources of a country are not able to fulfill the present needs of their people.

Population of India growing very rapidly. India is the second largest country in the world after China.

→ Measures of Control population of India.

* Introduction →

Population of India is quite large and rapidly increasing. One percent growth rate means an addition of 1 crore people every year but actually speaking

2 crore persons are being added every year.

Hence measures which can reduce the birth rate should be adopted.

These measures can be classified into three heads:

→ Social Measures

→ Economic Measures

→ Other Measures

(A) Social Measures :

Population explosion is a social problem and it is deeply rooted in the society so efforts must be done to remove the social evils in the country.

(1) Minimum age of Marriage :

As fertility depends on the age of marriage. So the minimum age of marriage should be raised. In India minimum age for marriage is 21 years for men and 18 years for women has to be fixed by law. This law should be firmly implemented and people should also be made aware of this through publicity.

(2) Raising the status of women :

There is still discrimination to the women. They are confined to four walls of house. They are still confined to rearing and behaving of children. So women should be given opportunities to develop social and economically free education should be given to them.

(3) Spread of Education :

The spread of education changes the outlook of people. The educated men prefer to delay marriage and adopt small family.

08 norms. Educated women are health conscious
09 and avoid frequent pregnancies and thus help
in lowering Birth rate

10 (4). Adoption:

11 Some parents do not have any child, despite
12 costly medical treatment. It is advisable that
13 they should adopt orphan children. It will
be beneficial to orphan children and childless
couples.

14 (5). Change in Social Outlook:

15 Social outlook of the people should undergo
16 a change. Marriage should no longer be
considered a social binding. More less
17 women should not be looked down upon.

18 (B) Economic Measures:

19 The following are economic measures:

20 (1) More employment opportunities:

The first and foremost measure is to raise,
the employment avenues in rural as well as
urban areas. Generally, in rural areas
there is disguised unemployment. So efforts
should be made to migrate unemployed
persons from rural side to urban side.

08 (2). Development of Agriculture and industry:

09 If agriculture and industry are properly developed,
10 large number of people will get employment.
11 When their income is increased they would improve their standard of living and adopt small family norms.

12 (3). Urbanisation:

13 It is on record that people in urban areas have
14 low birth rate than those living in rural areas. Urbanisation should therefore be encouraged.

15 (C). Other Measures:

16 The following are the other measures:

17 (1). Late Marriage:

18 As far as possible, marriage should be solemnized at the age of 30 years. This will
19 reduce the period of reproduction among
20 the females bringing down the birth rate

21 (2). Self Control:

According to some experts, self control is one of the powerful method to control the population. It is an ideal and healthy approaches and people should be provided.

08 to follow. It helps in reducing birth rate.

09 (3). Recreational facilities:

10 Birth rate will likely to fall if there are
11 different recreational facilities like cinema
theatre, sports and dance etc. are available
to the people.

12 (4). Family planning

13 (5). Publicity

14 (6). Incentives

15 (7). Employment to women