



INDIA'S POPULATION

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Abstract

The constant increase in the population lowers the qualitative level of the population by affecting all sectors of economic and social development. By accepting this fact, now developing countries have started effective measures to control the population by creating a specific policy on populations. Rapid demographic has created fear among the survival of entire humanity. For this reason, worldwide interest has been awakened in terms of controlling population. The rapidly growing population is a complex question and it involves employment, health services, transportation facilities, education, living, industrialization, farm production and per capita income, quality of life. In 1976, the government clearly announced new demographic results. In 1976, the Government of India published an Official Statement on Population and it was given importance to bring the family planning program up to take birth rate low in the country. The population of 2000 emphasized the need to freeze the population. In the present article, the flow of demographic growth in India, what is the population of the country during the year? , The initial population and the population of 1976 are mentioned.

Introduction

The growing population is a global problem of today. China is the second largest country in the world after China. Every seven persons in the world are an Indian. Due to the explosion of population in India and Gujarat, daily problems can be seen.

In India, the flow of population growth seems to be seen that in the year 1891, the total population of the country was 23 cores 60 lakes; in 1901, it was 23 cores 83 lakes. Thus, the population of the country increased by 23 lakes in 10 years. That is, annual growth in the population was less than 2 lakes. In 1991, India's population was 25 million and 20 million. And in 10 years the population of the country was added to 1 corer 37 lake people. That is, the annual growth in population is more than 11 lakes. But in 1921, the population of the country decreased by 7 lakes 72 thousand people. Thus, in 1921 the population of India was slow and erratic

After 1921 rapid and steady population growth is taking place in India. For this reason the year 1921 is referred to as the "Great Year of the Year". In the three decades between 1921 and 1951, India's population has increased by 2.7 cores and 4.24 corers respectively, and the country's population was 25 cores in 1921. It increased to 36 cores in 1951; the population of India in the 50-year gala followed by 7.81 cores per year, 10.9, 13.3, 15.8 and finally in the 1991-2001 decade, more than 18 cores population was added. Thus, after 1921, there is rapid population growth in India. The population of 1901 was 23 cores 83 and it was 63. In the year 1963, it has been 2 times. The population of 43 cores lakhs of 1961, two in 1992, two in 41 years. In 1951, India's population was 36 million, 10 lakhs, in 53 years, in 2004, there were three multiple -108. This ago, India's population took 90 years to three times.

Table showing the flow of population growth in India

Year	Population (cores)	Annual increase (in lakes)	Censal fluctuation (in percent)	Percentage of average annual growth rate
1901	23.83	-	-	-
1911	25.20	+137	+5.73	0.53
1921	25.13	-8	-0.30	-0.03
1931	27.89	+276	+11.0	1.04
1941	31.86	+397	+14.23	1.33
1951	36.10	+424	+13.31	1.25
1961	43.92	+781	+21.64	1.96
1971	54.82	+1089	+24.80	2.20
1981	68.33	+1370	+24.66	2.22
1991	84.83	+1587	+23.50	2.14
2001	102.87	+1807	+21.54	1.95
2011	121.01	+1831	+17.64	1.76

In 1901, the population of India increased from 23.83 crore to 36 million 60 lakh in 1951 and 1991 to 84 crore 63 lakh. There has been an increase of population of 18 million to the last decade. Thus, in 2001, the total population of India was thwarted by 1 billion and 27 million.

Meaning of Residentiality

If a nation's government tries to make changes in the size of the population or the quality of the population or both of them, by the action of planned development, official notification, and public statement or planned development, conscious, planned and intellectual attempts can be identified as the ethnicity. Population can also be used to increase the size of the population and may also be used to reduce population size. For example: In the past, the population of many countries was to boost population growth by increasing the birth rate. Therefore, they are provided with cash for the birth of more children, taxes that favor a larger family, free facilities of childbirth, and other amenities. In the present, there has been a change in past population. Due to the serious problem of population explosion across the world, the policy of reducing the pace of population growth has been observed. Policy to reduce birth rate through family planning raising the urgent need to reduce population growth in India and other developing countries. Steps have been taken even according to this policy.

Early Residents: India's population is endangered. By the end of March 1975, the Indian government did not set up a homogeneous form. But under the social and economic planning of India, the population was included as part of it. In the first five year plan, the policy of adopting a birth rate reduction scheme to stabilize the size of the population and implement the family planning program for its implementation.

Population of 1976

In April of 1976, the Government of India published a statement on the population in the month of March; according to the population related results received a new result. Population several new steps were included in this statement. Since the question of population in the country has reached the level of the crisis, and the country's vast population makes it a big obstacle to the improvement of standard of living. The government has realized this fact.

Conclusion

In February 2000, the government announced the National Population Policy 2000. This policy is based on the report of a special team formed in the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan. The government finalized it after public debate. Establishment of proper service system for reproduction and maintenance of infant healthcare and meeting the needs of infrastructure for contraception and health facilities is its immediate purpose. The objective of its tenure period is to achieve the total fertility rate of 2.1 by 2010. If current trend of fertility continues, then this objective will be achieved only by 2026. Long-term objective is to achieve totality in the population by 2045. The following steps will be taken to achieve the policy objective.

1. Reduce infant mortality ratio by 30 per thousand live children.
2. Working from one hundred to one lakh children per child mortality ratio.
3. Birth-death, marriage and pregnancy test-percentage registration.
4. Provide information, consultation and regulatory services for all, and provide various options for contraception.

Reference

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