INDIA'S POPULATION GROWTH AND URBAN ISSUE: A CRITICAL STUDY

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Abstract:
The births of 2000 and 2001 have seen a huge increase in the population. Population growth has slowed over the past two decades. For the first time since independence, in 2000 and 2001, the urban population grew exponentially. There are many factors contributing to population growth in cities. The city developed due to various plans and strategies. As the city's population grew, so did the city's planning. In cities and the problem is taking its toll. The problems are growing. There is stress on services and facilities in the city.
Kew world: Urbanization Population growth Civic problems increase

Introduction:
The topic presented is highlighting urbanization. The area of the country is 8 ° 4 'north to 37 ° 6' north of the equator and the line is between 68 ° 7 'to 97 ° 25' east longitude. India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has an area of 3,287,263 square kilometers. India covers 3,214 squares (1,997 miles) to the north and 2,933 km (1,822 miles) to the exact west. Or 15,200 square (9,445 miles) border and 7,516.6 square (4,671 miles) coastline.

Research methods:
The presented dissertation is a secondary data class statistic. It is based on gadget books, magazines, dailies, etc. The graph is drawn.

Objective:
1. To study the growth of urban and rural population in India.
2.To study the major civic issues in India.

Topic release:

Indian Population 1951 to 2011

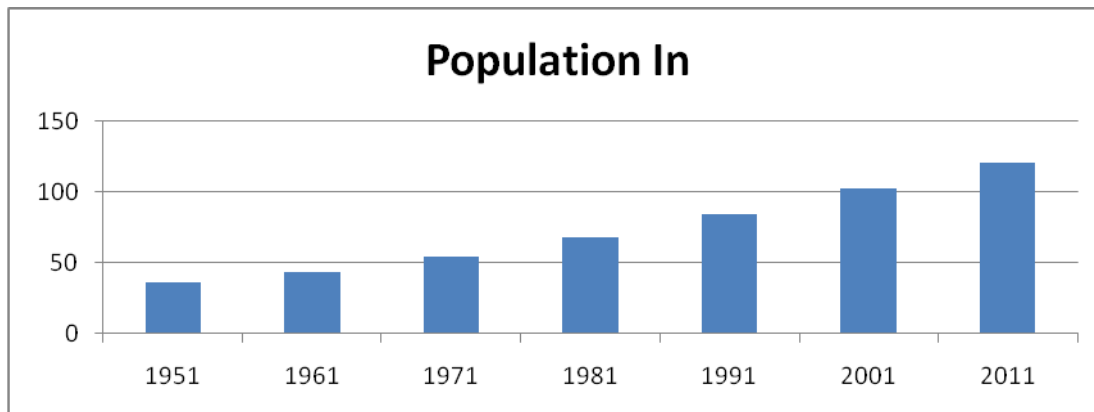| Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Population (0,00,00,000)	36.10	43.92	54.81	68.33	84.64	102.87	121.01

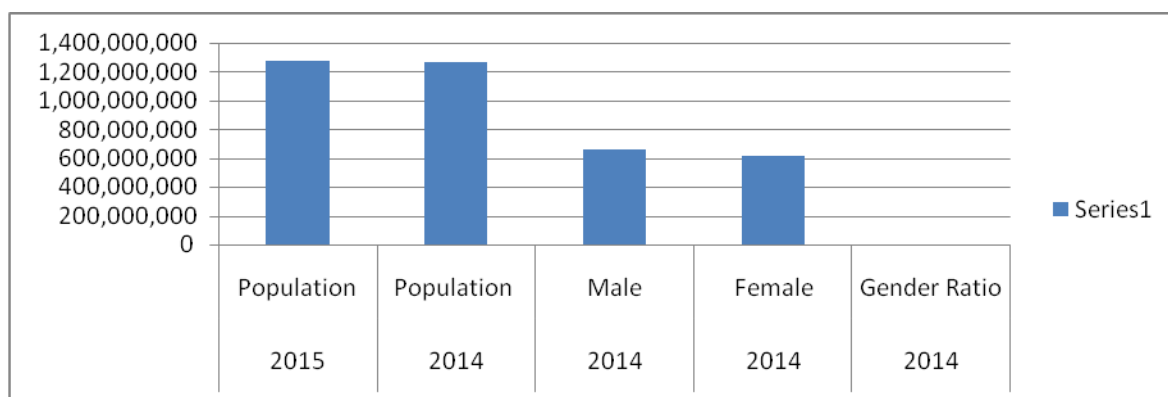References: Indian Census Report 2011

Table no.1

India's population has been growing year by year since 1951. In 1951, India had a population of only 36 crores. In 1961, India had a population of 43.2 crores. 54 crore in 1971 and 68 .34 in 1981, India's population grew by 81 points 64 crore in 1991 and 102.87 crore in 2001 The rate of population growth was the highest in the last twenty years.

Table no.2

Population in India between 2014 and 2015

2015 Population	2014 Total Population	2014 Male	2014 Female	2014 Male female Average
1,27,81,19,445	1,27,02,72,105	65,66,59,592	61,50,42,950	943

References : Indian Census Report January 2015

In 2014 and 2015, the population continued to grow exponentially.

In 2015, the total population of India was 127 crore 81 lakh 19 thousand 445. In 2014, the total population of India was 127 crore two lakh 72 thousand 105. The proportion of males is 65 crore 66 lakh 59 thousand 592 and The population of femail was 61 crore 50 lakh 42 thousand 950

Table 3.

Population density and urbanization in India

Year	1990	2000	2010
Population Density (Per Kilometers)	285.7	354.5	411.9

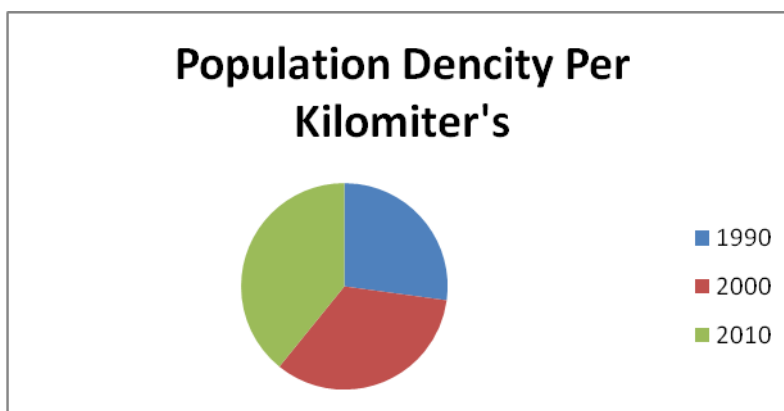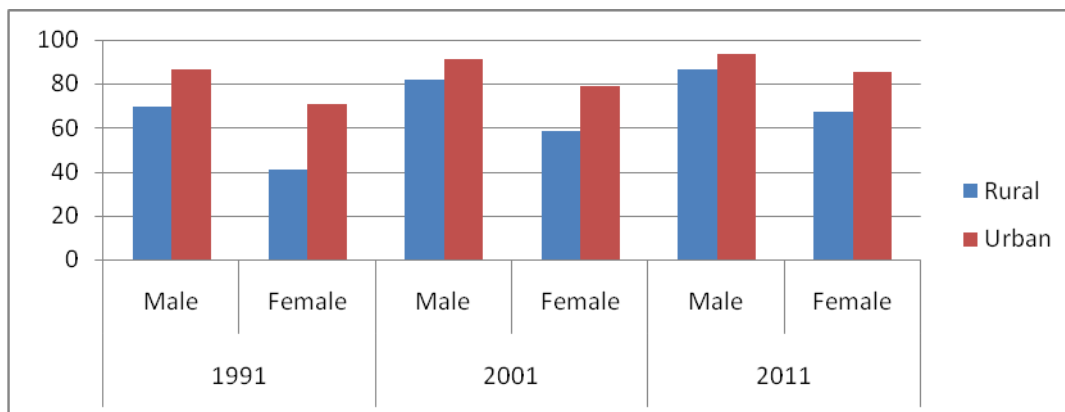References : World Bank report 2011

Table of Population Density Urbanization in India According to a World Bank report, India's urban population density is 411.9 years 2011. In 1990, the population density was 285.7 Over the next ten years, in 2000, it was 354.5 points . In 2011, the density was 411.

The table above shows that in 1990 there was less density and in 2010 there was more density.

Table no.4

Urban & Rural Literacy in India

Urban / Rural	1991		2001		2011	
	Male	female	Male	female	Male	female
Rural %	69.74	40.96	81.93	58.40	86.39	67.38
Urban%	86.41	70.87	91.03	79.09	93.79	85.44

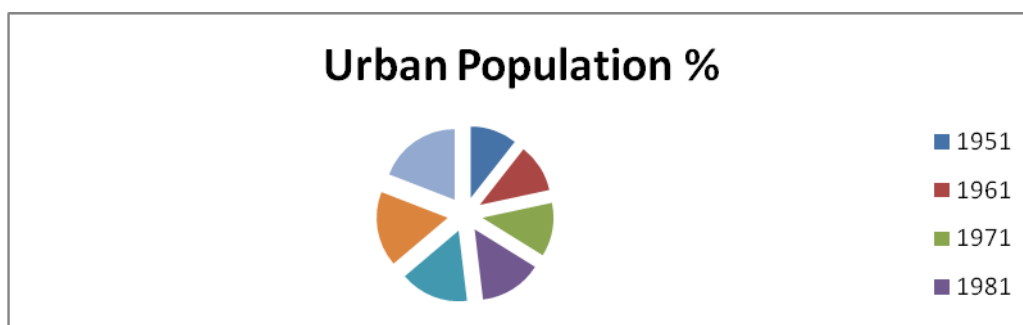References : Indian Census Report January 2011

The 2011 urban and rural literacy review can be seen on the table above. In 1991, the density in rural areas was 69. 74 per cent, while the density in urban areas is 86 per cent. The proportion of women in rural areas is 40.96 per cent in the same year and the proportion of women in urban areas is 70 per cent in the same year. It appears to be 87 percent. In 2001, the male literacy rate in rural areas was 81. 93 Literacy rate in urban areas 91. 03 . In the same year, the literacy rate of women in rural areas was 58. It's 40. The literacy rate of women in urban areas is 79.9%. In the ten years from 1991 to 2001, the literacy rate of women and men in rural areas has increased. Also in 2011, there was a huge change in the proportion of men to women in rural areas. Males constitute 86.39% of the population and females 67.68%, while males constitute 93.179% of the population in urban areas and women in urban areas. The fact that the proportion of women in urban areas is higher in 2011 suggests that the literacy rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table no.4

Growth of urban settlements in India

Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
urban Population %	17.3	18	19.9	23.3	25.7	27.8	31.2

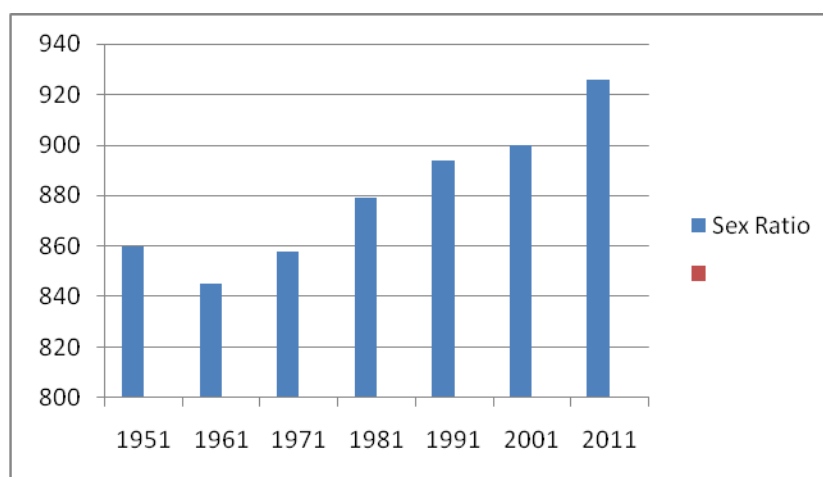References : Indian Census Report January 2011

India is a rural country as 70 per cent of India's population is dependent on agriculture. India has a low urban population. Some cities in India have grown to a large extent. But in some states this urbanization appears to be backward. In 1951, 17.3% of the population lived in urban areas. In rural areas, 82 per cent of the population lived. No change in next ten years. There was a change of 7%. Also in 1971, 19.09 per cent was only 1. Urbanization is going on at 9% saintly pace**.** In 1981, however, urbanization took a leap, reaching 27.8 per cent in 2001, which continued to grow. And 31 in rural areas in 2011. The rate of urbanization increased by 2%. And the proportion of people living in rural areas began to decrease.

Table no. 5

Gender ratio 1951 to 2011

Year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Gender ratio (1000)	860	845	858	879	894	900	926

References : Indian Census Report 2011

India has a high rate of population growth, but a low rate of   urbanization. As a result, the proportion of people doing primary work is higher in rural areas. In 1951, the sex ratio was 879 per 1,000 males, compared to 845 in 1961. In 1971, there were 858 females per 1000 males. In 1981, there were 879 females and in 1991, the number of females increased to 894 . In 2001 there were 900 women and in 2011 the situation improved and 926 women are behind these 1000 men. The fact that the sex ratio is higher in cities and lower in rural areas at present means that the proportion of males is higher in urban areas and the proportion of females is higher in rural areas.

Urban problems

   1. Slam :

In a slum city, large buildings appear on one side and small houses on the other. Not everyone can afford to live in the same building. The slums are formed out of the support of the common people or slums. Many problems have been reported in the slums. Water problems, road problems, sewers, water pollution, population problems, some people are more so the size of the city is increasing due to its proximity to the city.

   2. Water Pollution :

The population of cities is increasing day by day. As a result, every city is facing water crisis day by day. If a water tank was built ten years ago, it looks overwhelmed. The dam is shrinking. It is not possible to supply water to the entire city every day. Due to the large number of slum dwellers, not all public places get water. There is a problem of water supply in public places as well as in all societies. For this, a few days of the week are given and there is a problem of water in the place where water is supplied.

   3. Transport :

The city is experiencing a massive increase in transportation. With the increase in the number of vehicles, it seems huge when we go to the city in the morning and in the evening when we go to the rural areas. There are a lot of signals everywhere. Also roads because people built houses on the side of the road. The roads are getting shorter. Small shops and carts on the road have caused problems for some other reason.

4. Waste problems:

Waste problems arise in cities. In a metropolis like Mumbai, it is becoming difficult to dispose of waste. The types of this waste are as follows. There are different types of wet waste, dry waste, plastic waste, e-waste. Disposal of all this waste requires space away from human habitation. The local administration and the state administration are making efforts for this. Many types of toxic gases are emitted from waste, and their exposure to humans can endanger human health. This requires proper disposal or proper management of waste on a daily basis, failing which it can pose a significant risk to human health.

 5. Language problems in the city:

Due to the large size of the hailstones, people come to the cities from different parts of the country. Cities are inhabited by people from districts, states, countries and abroad. Everyone's language is different. There is harmony in the language,. Your thoughts are presented. We understand our feelings, but languages cause conflicts in some cities. But linguistic problems arise. Some cities have had similar problems. For example, cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Calcutta have problems like languages.

   5. Poverty

India has a high poverty rate. There is poverty in rural areas. Poverty is also seen in urban areas. There is a high rate of poverty in urban areas. According to the 2011 census, poverty is on the rise.

6. **Unemployment:**

Unemployment problem is becoming more serious day by day. Unemployment is as prevalent in rural areas as in modern times. Unemployment is rising in urban areas. This is because the introduction of new technologies in cities is leading to labor shortages. Skilled workers are not available. So unskilled workers are removed and skilled workers are hired. Unemployed people are seen wandering for their jobs.

7. **Crime Rises:**

Crime Rises Due to the high population in cities, some amount of crime occurs. Unemployment and poverty appear to be the cause of these crimes. Unrest is spreading in the cities. Some cities do not live quietly. Cities have higher crime rates in certain areas.

8. **Pollution :**

The city is heavily polluted. This is because the three types of pollution in cities are air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution. Air pollution is largely from vehicles, factories and industries. Water pollution today is domestic water flowing through drains. The river also gets polluted after a large amount of polluted water from factories as well as industries gets into the river. So water pollution appears to be on a large scale. Also noise pollution appears to be rampant in both metropolitan areas. This noise pollution is seen on a large scale in cities due to various noises like train noise, train noise, plane noise, DJ, wedding ceremony. Therefore, cities are found to be the main source of pollution.

Conclusion :

The present dissertation studies the population growth in India and the factors related to it. Attempts have been made to explain the gender ratio, literacy and problems in the city. The city's population is growing at a tremendous rate. More than 50 percent of the population lives in cities. The pace of urbanization of some cities has increased. Rural literacy is lower than urban literacy. The female literacy rate in the city is lower than the male literacy rate. The sex ratio is unequal in cities. The city has more males and less females. The city faces many problems. Transportation, transportation, health, pollution, water problems, waste problems. Home Problems Many problems appear in this city. I think with proper planning, these problems can be solved.

Reference :

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6   Urban And Social Geography an Introduction -   Paul Knox and Steven Pinch

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