



# POPULATION EXPLOSION - A THREAT IN RELATION TO UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA

**Manish Kumar**

Assistant Professor  
Department of geography  
Nehru P.G. College, Chhibramau, Kannauj (UP) India

**ABSTRACT:** The rapid population growth rate has hindered the rate of economic development in emerging nations. The challenge of using the work force in productive activities is made more challenging by the population's rapid growth. In emerging nations, such a big growth in population is more of a problem than a benefit. Research has also shown that increasing demand for firewood, housing, and other goods results in deforestation, which harms soil fertility, causes floods, and changes the climate. The population's large size and rapid pace of expansion raises the need for consumption. The goal of the current research is to determine Uttar Pradesh's population growth rate. It has also made an attempt to find out the employment status in the state of Uttar Pradesh. For this purpose the researcher has followed both qualitative and quantitative data. Data has been gathered from different govt. reports and records. Data were gathered, calculated as a percentage, and shown in tables and graphs. Numerous books, journals, and online resources were used to gather secondary data. According to research, whereas the country's population has grown five times over the last century, the population of the state has expanded by 4.1 times. The findings indicate that the pace of population growth increased following independence.

**Keywords:** Population Growth, Emerging Nations, Development, Nations, Financial security.

**Introduction:** Regardless of theoretical stances, the growing issue of India's population boom and the negative effects this increase has on our quality of life are now universally acknowledged. No one can disagree that in order to accomplish the cherished objective of sustainable development, we must increase the standard of living and financial security of the billion poorest people on earth as well as realize an ecological wisdom of intergenerational equality in the use of natural resources (Mehta, 1997). Any sustainable society needs an ideal population to achieve the objectives of justice and efficiency, even if human resources are an important component in progress. Our planet has a carrying capacity<sup>1</sup>, thus it cannot support an infinite population for an extended length of time.

Because a man also has a mouth to feed, it seems oversimplified to claim that he is born with the ability to create. Humans have two main impacts on the environment: first, by using resources like food, wood, and water, and second, by creating wastes like feces, trash, industrial effluents, etc. Therefore, it is unnecessary to explain why an increase in the human population necessitates the construction of new homes, offices, schools, hospitals, and other infrastructure. The socio-cultural, economic, and political environments deteriorate if a society is unable to fulfill these rising expectations.

On the other hand, a society's ability to accommodate the increased needs of a big population places restrictions on the environment. The increasing human population in certain regions of the globe should thus be treated with increased worry and seriousness given our desire for a sustainable society. Population growth is only necessary if it is required for a society to carry out its developmental goals. Extra labour on the other hand, hinders development in nations like India where this is not the case.

Not only in India, but all throughout the globe, unemployment is a very important problem. There are a lot of unemployed people—hundreds of thousands of them. Because of the nation's expanding population and increasing labour demand, India's unemployment issues are also quite serious. Additionally, if we ignore this issue, the country would unavoidably disintegrate. In a country like India, a large segment of the population lacks a work for a number of reasons. These include things like population growth, a slow pace of economic progress, seasonal employment, a lack of development in some economic sectors, and a reduction in cottage businesses. These are also the main causes of unemployment in India. Furthermore, the situation has become so bad that even advanced degree holders are willing to serve as sweepers. In addition, the administration is not really fulfilling its duties. The agricultural sector, which only offers employment during the harvest or planting seasons, employs a significant section of the population. India's large population, which demands a lot of labour each year but the government and authorities are unable to give, is another significant factor in the country's high unemployment rate.

**Background of the Study:** With 16.4% of the total population, Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state in the nation. It is also the fourth-largest state in terms of geographical extent, making up 6.88 percent of the nation's total land area. It spans 2, 43,290 square kilometres and is made up of 200 million inhabited villages, 75 districts, and 901 development blocks. In the state, there are 829 persons per square kilometre, compared to 382 throughout the nation. 8.8 crore people made up the state's entire population in 1971. In 1981, it reached 11.1 crores, while in 2011, 19.9 crores were recorded. Population growth throughout these two decades was practically comparable at 25%. In contrast, the national population exhibits a diminishing tendency, with decade-growth falling by 20.0 percent from 2001 to 2011 and from 25 percent from 1971 to 1981 to 23.8 percent from 1981 to 1991. The proportion of the population has stayed higher than the national average.

**Statement of the Problem:** The degree of development in any economy in the world is greatly influenced by human resources. There are a number of reasons for the low level of human resource development, including the high population growth rate, poverty, disparity in employment, illiteracy, and death. These elements predominate

mostly in emerging nations like our own. It is important to have a quantitative understanding of a country's population growth, or the amount of people living there at any one moment and how quickly they are increasing. Growing population is related to various economic events, particularly unemployment and poverty, both forward and backward. Since the community's labour force has expanded in tandem with the population, a significant segment of the populace is unemployed. Poverty is significantly impacted by the expanding population as well. Poverty is a societal phenomenon that occurs when a segment of the population is unable to meet even their most basic needs. Therefore the researcher has stated his problem as “Population Explosion a Threat in Relation to Unemployment in Uttar Pradesh”

**OBJECTIVES:** The research was started with the following goals in mind:

- To research the population increase in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.
- To learn the job situation in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.

**Methodology:** Considering the demand of the objectives the researcher has followed both qualitative and quantitative data. Data has been gathered from different govt. reports and records. Collected data have been computed in percentage and presented in tables and graphs. For the secondary information different books, journals and internet sources have also been followed.

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**Table 1: Population Growth rate of Uttar Pradesh and India (1901 to 2011)**

Years	Uttar Pradesh (Lakhs)	India (Lakhs)	Share of Uttar Pradesh in India (%)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)	
				Uttar Pradesh	India
1901	486	2384	20.39	--	--
1911	482	2521	19.12	(-0.97)	(+5.75)
1921	467	2513	18.58	(-3.08)	(-0.31)
1931	498	2790	17.85	(+6.66)	(+11.00)
1941	565	3187	17.73	(+13.57)	(+14.22)
1951	632	3611	17.50	(+11.82)	(+13.31)
1961	737	4392	16.78	(+16.66)	(+21.51)
1971	883	5482	16.11	(+19.78)	(+24.80)
1981	1109	6833	16.23	(+25.49)	(+24.64)
1991	1320	8463	15.60	(+25.55)	(+23.86)
2001	1662	10286	16.16	(+25.80)	(+21.34)
2011	1996	12102	16.49	(+20.09)	(+17.64)

Source: Census of India, www.censusindia.gov.in

Table 1 displays India's and Uttar Pradesh's population growth rates from 1901 to 2011. According to information from the 2011 Census, Uttar Pradesh has a population of 19.98 crores, up from 16.62 crores in the 2001 Census. According to the 2011 census, there are 19.96 crores people living in Uttar Pradesh, up from 16.62 crore in 2001. In

comparison to the preceding decade, this decade had a total population growth rate of 20.23%. In 2011, the population of Uttar Pradesh made up 16.51% of all Indians. The percentage was 16.16 percent in 2001. Table 1 further demonstrates the several steps in the population growth rate from 1901. The population of Uttar Pradesh rose from 4.86 crore to 16.62 crore between 1901 and 2011. While the country's population has expanded five times over the last century, the state's population has increased by 4.1 times. If we split this time period into two halves, 1901 to 1951 and 1951 to 2011, we discovered that the state's population rose by just 30% between 1901 and 1951. And the population expanded by 216 percent, which is a very high pace, in the second era, from 1951 to 2011. This finding demonstrates that the population growth rate increased following independence. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh's population growth rate is lower than the national average for both decades.

**Table 2: Population and decadal growth rate of population total and child (0-6 years)**

Population (Male and Female)	2011			Percentage growth rates (Persons) 2001-2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	199581477	104596415	94985062	20.09	19.45	20.80
<b>Rural</b>	155111022	81044655	74066367	17.81	17.19	18.50
<b>Urban</b>	44470455	23551760	20918695	28.75	27.94	29.67
Child Population	2011 (0-6 years)			Percentage growth rates (0-6 years) 2001-2011		
<b>Total</b>	29728235	15653175	14075060	-6.00	-5.18	-6.88
<b>Rural</b>	24248066	12736068	11511998	-7.66	-6.83	-8.55
<b>Urban</b>	5480169	2917107	2563062	2.14	2.77	1.43
Percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 years by total population						
	Year 2001			Year 2011		
<b>Total</b>	19.03	18.85	19.22	14.90	14.97	14.82
<b>Rural</b>	19.94	19.77	20.14	15.63	15.71	15.54
<b>Urban</b>	15.53	15.42	15.66	12.32	12.39	12.25
Percentage share of total population						
<b>Region</b>	2001			2011		
<b>Rural</b>	79.22			77.72		
<b>Urban</b>	20.78			22.28		
<b>Sex Ratio</b>						
<b>Total</b>	898			908		
<b>Rural</b>	904			914		
<b>Urban</b>	876			888		
<b>Child 0-6 years</b>						
<b>Total</b>	916			899		
<b>Rural</b>	921			904		
<b>Urban</b>	890			879		

Source: Census 2011, Government of India

The size of the state of Uttar Pradesh is 240,928 square kilometres. There are 75 Districts, 312 Tehsils, 813 Blocks, and 106704 Villages among the 18 Mandals. During the 2011 census, there were 199581477 people living in Uttar Pradesh, of whom 155.11 million (or 77.72 percent) are rural residents and 44.47 million (or 22.28 percent) are urban residents (Table 2). 33383556 more people were counted between the censuses of 2001 and 2011. Between 2001 and 2011, the population of rural regions fell by 1.50 percent. The state's proportion of the rural population in the nation from 2001 to 2011 was the highest, at 18.62 percent. From 2001 to 2011, Uttar Pradesh's population grew at a pace of 20.09 percent. Rural and urban regions had decadal growth rates of 17.81 percent and 28.75

percent, respectively, from 2001 to 2011. According to the 2011 Census, there are 908 females for every 1000 men in Uttar Pradesh, while the child sex ratio is 899.

**Table 3: Capital Investment and Employment Generation in Uttar Pradesh during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan in Heavy Industries Sector**

Year	No. of total Industries set-up	Capital Investment (Rs. in Crs.)	Employment Generation
2007-08	35	2421.59	8913
2008-09	10	1210.51	1672
2009-10	87	7006.86	30171
2010-11	53	5054.70	9271
2011-12	140	19307.06	33643
Total	325	35000.72	83670

Source : Directorate of Industries, Uttar Pradesh. State and Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh.

In Uttar Pradesh, there has been significant organised industrialisation, especially in the small-scale industry. The state's main industries are cotton clothing, yarn, vanaspati, sugar, cement, and cement products. Since they are necessary for promoting industrial, economic, and social progress, the state has taken the initiative to improve them. It was believed that integrating infrastructure and industrialization initiatives was the only way to attain development. In this aim, efforts have been made to improve infrastructural amenities including quick transportation of commodities by building motorways, upgrading roads, increasing the supply of electricity to the industrial units, etc. to encourage industrialization in the state. The micro, small, and medium enterprise sector is crucial to the state's economic growth. This sector is the cornerstone of the country's economic development because of its contribution to industrial production, the generation of employment, flexibility, and variety. The MSME sector employs the majority of people in the State, second only to the agricultural sector. Development is taking on new directions because to advancements in information technology, biotechnology, and the quickly growing service sector. Table 3 provides information on capital investment and job creation in the State during the 11th Plan in the Heavy Industries Sector. According to Table 3, there has been a steady increase in the establishment of heavy industries, which has resulted in a significant increase in employment. Table 4 lists the 11th plan's major accomplishments in Uttar Pradesh's heavy and medium sectors as well as the state's overall industrial sector.

**Table 4: Industrial Development of Uttar Pradesh during 11<sup>th</sup> plan**

Year	No. of Units			Investment Rs. In Cr.			Employment		
	Total	Medium only	Heavy only	Total	Medium only	Heavy only	Total	Medium only	Heavy only
2007-08	32837	53	35	4918.26	391.78	2421.59	207720	5019	8913
2008-09	33771	35	10	5176.63	299.03	1210.51	212573	1613	1672
2009-10	37435	83	87	11951.93	584.95	7006.86	296469	7214	30171
2010-11	35861	72	53	10446.03	488.43	5054.7	253077	6642	9271
2011-12	36129	65	140	25052.42	499.03	19307.06	274779	7212	33643
Total	176033	308	325	57545.27	2263.22	35000.72	1244618	27700	83670

Source: Directorate of Industries, Uttar Pradesh. State and Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh

**Table 5: Unemployment Rates in Uttar Pradesh**

Status	Unemployment rate (per 1000)	
	Rural	Urban
<b>Usual Status (ps)</b>		
<b>Male</b>	17	31
<b>Female</b>	9	47
<b>Total</b>	16	32
<b>Usual Status(adjusted)</b>		
<b>Male</b>	12	29
<b>Female</b>	5	34
<b>Total</b>	10	29
<b>Current daily</b>		
<b>Male</b>	61	44
<b>Female</b>	28	55
<b>Total</b>	56	45
<b>Current Weekly</b>		
<b>Male</b>	35	33
<b>Female</b>	15	47
<b>Total</b>	31	35

*Source: NSSO report No. 537, NSSO 66<sup>th</sup> rounds survey, pp 167- 69.*

From the above table it is clear that on daily basis total 56 in per 1000 are unemployed in the rural regions and 45 in per 1000 in the urban regions whereas on the weekly basis it is 31 in the rural regions and 35 in the urban regions.

#### **Findings of the Study:**

- In the last century, the population of the state has expanded by 4.1 times while that of the nation has increased by 5 times.
- The study's findings indicate that the population growth rate increased following independence.
- In both time periods, Uttar Pradesh's population growth rate is lower than the national average.
- From 2001 to 2011, Uttar Pradesh's population grew at a pace of 20.09 percent.
- From 2001 to 2011, rural and urban regions had decadal growth rates of 17.81 percent and 28.75 percent, respectively.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the population of rural regions fell 1.50 percent.
- The establishment of heavy industries is growing gradually, creating a significant amount of jobs.

**CONCLUSION:** Despite some catching up in the less developed nations, the advancement has not been quick enough to significantly alter the inter se ranking. The Income Index, Education Index, Health Index, or a combination of the three indices may be responsible for a state's improvement in HDI. The good news is that, overall, the income index has improved much more than average in poorer states. Similar to this, the states with the worst educational systems and lowest levels of income—Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar—have exhibited the most improvements in the Education Index.

The rise in the Education Index in the states with poor educational systems points to a clear trend of convergence in state-level educational performance.

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