



Illiteracy, Poverty, Housing Problem

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INTRODUCTION

Due to illiteracy, poverty, housing problems, religious and economic aspects, marriage, family planning programs and lack of resources, there is continuous growth and imbalance in the population. Therefore, there is a deep need for population studies to solve population related problems. It is known that the population of the world is continuously increasing at a rapid pace and this population is taking the form of explosion, as a result of which in proportion to the increasing population, human beings are deprived of their basic needs like food, housing, clothing, employment, education, Medical etc. are also not available and the quality of human life is not improving. Which is a worrying and burning topic and this problem has attracted the attention of scientists, thinkers, intellectuals and ordinary people of the world.

Rapid growth and dynamism of population has shocked all the countries of the world. Developed, developing, semi-developing, underdeveloped countries are all affected by the problems arising out of this.

Efforts are being made by geographers and scholars etc. to solve them by doing deep and detailed studies in this area so that this burning problem can be got rid of and the country and region can be made progressive.

Not much study has been done on the subject related to population in India, but Indian geographers have presented their studies on different aspects and facts related to the population of different regions of the country. In which studies and research have been presented on rural and urban population, population growth, population migration, population change, population density, birth and death, sex ratio, literacy etc.

Due to the increase in population, the global resources like minerals, agriculture, energy, forests etc. have been overburdened. The environment is also being affected by the exploitation of resources to meet the needs of the increased population. All the efforts being made for development remain insufficient due to uncontrolled population growth, due to which development does not gain momentum. The problem of population growth is more serious in a developing country like India. Therefore, in the context of the present time, the importance of studying this subject gets more emphasis.

Population has an important place in all the natural resources of the nation. Man leads the nation on the path of progress by utilizing all the resources of the nation. This has not only reduced the pace of development but has also given rise to many problems like unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, social evils, stoppage of development works etc. In this way, the crisis arising out of population has generated awareness towards population studies. According to the area, the population is found somewhere high, somewhere moderate and somewhere zero. Where the expansion of population is found more than the area and natural wealth, it becomes a burden instead of population. For this reason, the development of our country is taking place at a slow pace and many problems have arisen. Even the efforts made to stop the problems related to population due to population imbalance have not been able to stop it properly. The death rate has come down due to the growth of health programs but the birth rate has not been controlled.

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problems. It is known that the population of the world is continuously increasing at a rapid pace and this population is taking the form of explosion, as a result of which in proportion to the increasing population, human beings are deprived of their basic needs like food, housing, clothing, employment, education, Medical etc. are also not available and the quality of human life is not improving. Which is a worrying and burning topic and this problem has attracted the attention of scientists, thinkers, intellectuals and ordinary people of the world.

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REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gouranga Lal Dasvarma (2020) The discipline of demography, sometimes known as population studies, came into existence in the 1960s as a direct result of the growing concern over the rapid expansion of the world's population. However, by the end of the twentieth century, the majority of Asian nations had successfully managed to bring their fertility rates and population growth under control. As a result, talks and plans for socio-economic development began to place less emphasis on demographic characteristics. Consequently, there was a decrease in both interest and financing for projects that focused on demography. According to Jones (2005), there are three primary reasons why concerns pertaining to the population are not given as much emphasis as they formerly were. First and foremost, there is a political reason for international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and funders to focus their attention on "cutting-edge" concerns such as HIV/AIDS, gender, and human trafficking rather than more conventional issues such as population. Second, there is a lack of agreement about the need of having adequate training, institutions, and policies that take into account demographic issues in all aspects of development planning. Last but not least, there is a lack of connection between experts in population dynamics and those concerned with particular problems such as globalization, poverty, injustice, and environmental concerns. This lack of engagement makes it more difficult to demonstrate that population dynamics are significant.

Agnihotri et al. (2020) described that the total fertility rate (TFR) is the age-expressed fertility rate of women in their "child-bearing years", which in standard-speak quantitative usage is 15–44 or 15–49. Therefore, the TFR is a level of fertility of a hypothetical female subject to all-ages-equal fertility rates for 15–49 runs along her reproductive life, which were determined somewhat for the given population. Water is a very important substance for human beings. In the absence of which both human life and sustenance are not possible, therefore the population is generally not found in water scarcity areas. Along with drinking water, water is needed for domestic works, irrigation, industry and other works of daily life. Dense population is found in the areas having sufficient amount of water because along with agriculture, industrial development also takes place in these areas.

Nissa Finney (2020) The field of population geography is distinguished by its emphasis on quantitative research techniques. On the other hand, the sub-discipline's methodological and epistemological variety, which has developed concurrently with theoretical breakthroughs over the course of many decades, has been largely disregarded. Due to the fact that population geography is a multilingual field from a methodological standpoint, this research argues that it is an ideal field for adopting mixed techniques. This would make epistemological opportunities available to population geographers, which would in turn move the subject forward and promote engagement in contexts that are not academic in nature. Because of the confluence of theoretical and methodological advancements as well as global challenges that need the attention of population studies, there has never been a better time to purposefully pursue mixed



methods agendas in population geographies. This is because of the fact that there has never been time like this before.

Sen et al. (2020) pointed out that geographers interested in population movement sometimes research the relative economic issues of whether and how small a district is currently new to core metropolitan areas. The population of the planet is at a high speed. The population of the planet exceeds 1 billion in 1820. Six billion people were gained in 1990. The total population now exceeds 7 billion, most of them in the built up world.

Smith et al. (2020) pointed out that the sex ratio is of remarkable importance in the evaluation of population, as it is inextricably linked with the monetary status of an area. Other than affecting the sex-ratio, social need and the quantum and nature of occupation and utilization plan. Given the heavy influence on various other piece parts, sex-ratio is important for land valuation of any site. Gender construction additionally affects fertility, population limits, speculation of work, and such positions.

Ivo Nejašmić (2021) Within the realm of population geography, the primary emphasis of the study is on the investigation of real-world situations. For the purpose of doing research in applied population geography, dependable data sources and the development of a DIS are quite important. Over the course of the last several decades, we have made the decision to concentrate on geographical sizes that are more localised. There is little doubt that local demographic research from a geographical point of view will flourish. The number of people who need the services of population geographers is increasing, which brings up the question of what they are taught in college.

P. Hooimeijer (2014) The significance of applied demography to society is widely acknowledged, and this recognition extends beyond the sphere of demographers and population geographers. Malthus's well-known publications have been the topic of debate for a very long time, despite the fact that they are not directly related to the field of practical demography. His dismal prophecies succeeded in capturing the attention of successive generations of politicians as well as the general public. In response to the unavoidable dangers that overpopulation poses to human existence, a number of preventative measures were conceived up, put into action, and then abandoned. Even after two centuries, the conclusions that he and his followers came at may still have the potential to ignite intense debates and serve as the basis for policy, particularly in the Third World.

Kyle et al. (2020) pointed out that the population load on standard capital is increasing with increasing population growth, especially in the emerging and young nations of the world, which require more strategic preparation and utilization of resources. Areas with normal population are those, where the population is neither high nor very low. These places are usually suburbs of tehsils. In such places facilities are also generally available and most of the population depends on agriculture work. The lifestyle of the people living in such places is also normal instead of being more urban, because the people of these places get normal facilities to live their lives, but they have to depend on other places for more facilities.

James et al. (2019) highlighted that the occupiers must be fit to exploit the common resources of the country. Subsequently, the occupants are one of the important instruments that are expected to play a major part in shaping the economy of an area. The value of the study of geography is that it assumes an essential part in city strategy. The preparation of any useful space is conceivable with the supervision of the section associate. Various basic facilities like water, electricity, medicine, education, transport, entertainment etc. are adequately available in the urban areas of the district as compared to the rural areas. Therefore, the attraction of the people from the villages to the cities migrates to the city by sharing and comes to the villages only for the care of agriculture.



Moore et al. (2019) highlighted that the distribution of population is an area in a given district according to the conditions and mention of the society. People's Geography is a human geography gathering. It is believed in the family that if the family is large, then the agricultural work will be completed well, there will be no need of laborers for agriculture. This type of tendency is found in farmers having more land. There is also an indirect reason here that due to the improvement in the educational level, the farmers keep this type of ideology that if there is more than one child, then the educated child will go into job, business and the remaining child will do agriculture work. This type of ideology gives us two, our two or failure to stop population growth.

Shrikant et al. (2019) highlighted that as limited social gathering became an inconvenience from 1700, population growth accelerated altogether. Due to the clinical turn of events and a tremendous step in construction triggered by Green Change, especially during the 1960s, the population growth pattern has generally accelerated in all subsequent years. The problems caused by overpopulation forced the government and the common man to think at the individual and global level. As a result, various programs related to population control and its awareness were conducted at different levels. The change in the population of an area has special importance in demographic and population studies, because it shows economic progress, social and cultural conditions, historical background, political ideas and conditions, etc.

NEED OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Vidal contends that the technological and organizational capabilities of socially organized organizations are directly proportional to the degree to which a certain way of life functions effectively.

This idea remained prevalent for the entirety of the first half of the 20th century. On the other hand, after the end of World War II, the discipline of Geography saw a renewal, which resulted in the development of new trends in Human Geography and, later, Population Geography. In light of the fact that the majority of human civilizations are presently in an advanced stage of development, Derruau contends that the possibility for change does not lay in nature but rather in the acts of individuals who are connected to social organizations. On the other hand, Le Lannou defines Human Geography as the study of people who live in a certain area. In order to provide further clarification on his definition, he states that "to inhabit is to reside in a particular region of the Earth and, as a result, to fulfill basic needs as well as some additional or acquired needs to a certain extent."

The expansion of the scope of population study is a direct result of Le Lannou's notion. It is apparent that human populations inhabit different parts of the Earth's surface; nevertheless, it is also indisputable that not all individuals have the same capacity to fulfill their fundamental needs (such as food, housing, and clothing), much alone their secondary or acquired requirements. At the beginning of the 20th century, geographers started using the words "ecoumene" and "anecoumene" to characterize the regions of the Earth's surface that were populated and those that were otherwise empty.

ally dependent on the widespread fulfillment of these expectations.

There is a substantial cause for worry among governments, economists, sociologists, ecologists, and other professionals all around the world over the fulfillment of both primary and secondary human needs. However, in developed countries that have largely satisfied their basic needs, the attention shifts to addressing social demands, and the priorities of government officials are directed toward fulfilling secondary needs. This is in contrast to the situation in many less developed countries, where the primary focus is on meeting basic needs. A quantitative limit that can be detected and estimated within incredibly short intervals is associated with the fundamental physiological needs. This limit is that every human has a set



daily intake of food, which is represented in calories. Having said that, acquired needs are seemingly limitless, which makes it quite difficult to satisfy them. Governments and politicians who are attempting to serve the needs of their voters regularly bring up concerns that are associated with the deterioration of the environment and sustainability, as was previously mentioned in the summits that took place in Tokyo and Rio. Young people who are interested in population geography frequently focus their attention on the domains of social welfare and sustainable development.

PROBLEMS ARISING FROM POPULATION GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT-

At the global level today, efforts are being made to deal with the problems arising from population growth. It is even more difficult in a developing country like India with high population growth rate. Most of the states and districts including the country are facing problems due to population growth. Sri ganganagar district is also affected by this countrywide serious problem and the resulting imbalance. As a result of increasing population in the district, the following problems have arisen, due to which the population of the district is being affected:

Impact of population growth on the environment of the district-

The increasing population of the district has exploited the natural environment to meet its needs. There has been indiscriminate felling of forests and rapidly increasing population has led to uncontrolled consumption of natural resources. Forests and vegetation are being exploited in the district for the provision of industry, transport, housing, fuel, furniture, raw materials etc.,

Impact on earth, biological wealth and humans-

The increasing population of the district has rapidly used and consumed the biological wealth and natural resources. By cutting down the habitats of wild animals i.e. forests, habitats and agricultural areas have been developed there. Due to which there has been a decline in the wild animals of the district and the remaining wild animals have started moving towards agricultural areas and human settlements due to the destruction of their habitat. Due to which both life and property have been damaged many times in the district. Due to decreasing forests, the average rainfall in Sri ganganagar district, which is called 'Cherrapunji' in Rajasthan, has also reduced, due to which the agricultural sector of the district has been affected and the underground water level has fallen, affecting the economy.

Unemployment-

Sri ganganagar district is already backward in the field of industrial and employment. At the same time, increasing population is increasing the problem of unemployment. The unemployed class includes both illiterate and educated classes. Employment options are extremely limited even for educated people in the district. A large number of highly educated youth are also facing seasonal unemployment in private educational institutions etc. and are forced to work at low salaries. Even the illiterate labor class does not get daily wages and has to return home disappointed. Such sad scenes can be seen at the district headquarters. Similarly, hidden unemployment which is called 'disguised unemployment' is also found in the population engaged in agricultural work.

Poverty-

With the increased population in the district the size of the family also increases. Due to which the head of the family is unable to fulfill even the minimum and basic needs of the family, due to which the family stands in the category of poverty and lags behind economically and socially. Due to the continuously increasing population of the district, the number of poor people has increased which the government calls BPL. Selected through category. Such poor families can be seen in slums and slums in cities. At the same time, landless agricultural laborers in rural areas also fall in the category of poverty.



Food problem-

This problem is found in a complex manner in the poor section of the district. Due to lack of money, large families are hardly able to procure food grains for all the members. Poor and landless laborers often have to take loans to collect food items. If the population of the family is large then this problem becomes even more complex. To provide vegetables and other food items to the increasing population in the district, imports also have to be done.

Housing problem

The rapid growth of population has also created a housing problem in the district. The population of the district has to convert agricultural land and forests into housing areas for housing. There is Latiya drain in the district which carries away the water from the city during the rainy season. People have also encroached on that drain and built houses, which is an invitation to risk. During the rains of 2013, more than four dozen houses built in this area were submerged in rain water and household items were washed away. Due to continuously increasing population, the government's efforts to provide housing facilities to all fall short and the schemes do not succeed.

Barriers in education-

The increasing population in the district has also created obstacles in getting education. The increasing population has affected the poor section the most. The seats in government technical and non-technical institutes of the district get filled quickly due to which all the students of the district are not able to study in the desired course, degree or desired field and due to lack of funds in private sectors, not all are able to take admission. Even in government institutions, studies are not made clear and easy due to overcrowding. If the number of students in the family is high, then the parents are not able to give good and desired education to the children. In short, the excess population creates obstacles in getting education.

Increasing load on transportation-

The increasing population of the district has also greatly affected the transportation facilities. Due to the increasing population load, the crippling transport chaos can be seen at the railway station, bus stand, etc. of the district. First, there is a fight by queuing up for tickets. After that, fighting to board the means of transport and then fighting for a seat to sit is a common thing. It is normal for there to be fights many times over this.

Lack of basic facilities-

The weight of population automatically reduces the basic facilities because the basic facilities like electricity, water, housing available in the district are already limited. The supply is not able to keep pace with the demand of the increasing population; as a result, a serious problem of water and electricity arises in the district, especially during summers. These problems have become worse due to decreasing ground water level, decreasing rainfall and increasing temperature.

CONCLUSION

Due to illiteracy, even today girls' education has not received much encouragement. Since most of the district is rural, people still do not have the mentality to spend money on girl's education. The situation of discrimination by considering it as someone else's money can still be seen directly and indirectly in the narrow ideology and mindset of the people. Therefore, girls' education should be made free up to the college level, because girls are also a medium of providing education to more than one generation as compared to boys. The entire family prospers through women's education.

The population of the district also faces a serious housing problem. Due to unemployment and financial constraints, the population of the district is unable to build their own houses. For this reason, slums have come up in urban areas. To solve this, the government should make a policy



of cheap housing and cheap loans for housing along with population control. So that the poor section of the district and the slum dwellers can get housing.

Special assistance and necessary information for agriculture should be given from time to time to the farmers engaged in agriculture and landless agricultural laborers of the district and facilities like education, medical, transportation, communication facilities, tap, electricity, roads, water, toilets etc. should be provided up to the village level. Should reach every home.

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