

# Major Fundamental Factors Determining Population Growth in World with Special Reference to India

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**Abstract:** Our generation's challenge is population. The most fundamental impediment to economic growth is a rapidly increasing population. The world's population was projected to be about 250 million at the start of the Christian age. The most recent revision of world population trends was undertaken in 1998 by the United Nations' economic and social affairs department's world population division. The global population was 59 billion in mid-1998, according to this revision, which is based on all available demographic data. The average rate of rise has decreased from 2% in 1955-1965 to about 1.8% in the 1970s and 1.7 percent in the early 1980s, which is a noteworthy feature of global population growth. The global population grew at a rate of 1.3 percent per year between 1995 and 2000, and it is expected to rise at a rate of 0.34 percent per year between 2045 and 2050. From 86 million in 1985-1990 to 78 million today, the annual population growth has also declined. Between 2015 and 2020, it will gradually decline to 64 million, before plummeting to 30 million in 2045-50. According to medium-range estimates; the global population will exceed nine billion people by 2054.

**Keywords:** Fundamental, Demographic, Population, Development

## Introduction

On October 12, 1999, the world's population reached the six billion marks, there were two billion people. By 2050, The world's population is projected to hit 8.9 billion by 2050, rising at a 1.33 percent annual rate. Or around 79 million people a year. If current growth rates persist, there will be no standing room for the human race on this planet in a thousand years. With a population of one billion people as of May 11, 2000, India is one of the world's most populous nations, second only to China. No other country of comparable size comes close to matching its actual population density of 370 inhabitants per square kilometer, which is more than five times the global average. Its actual annual population growth rate of 2% is almost twice as high as it was 40 years ago, despite not being among the fastest in the world. To put it another way, the country's population grows by 17 million people a year. If current growth rates persist, the population of the world will double in 43 years, surpassing China's in 2045.

## Matter

No one can deny that India's current population growth pattern is concerning. Every year, India adds one Australia to its population, as a result, there will be an extra 17 million mouths to eat. It is important to remember that most Indians' lives would be wretched if population growth continues at its current pace. The available arable land in India will be limited to less than a tenth of a hectare. Water withdrawals are now twice as fast as aquifer recharge, causing water tables to drop one to three meters each year across most of the nation. Medical care would be impossible to come by, schooling, housing, and other costs would be prohibitively expensive, advanced and vocational education would become a luxury, and food shortages would drive three-fifths of the population into poverty. Population development has a direct effect on people's living conditions in terms of the number of people involved, which is why, despite our phenomenal performance in the agricultural and manufacturing fields since independence, our per capita income has not improved substantially. The severe overcrowding in our cities has led to the virtual breakdown of transit, electricity, and other resources. In cities and semi-urban areas, it has also culminated in an increase in crime and violence.

Any region's population increase is a product of its industrial development, social awakening, and a variety of other factors. One of the most significant factors associated with man's occupancy is population development; in other words, it fluctuates in size from time to time, and citizens move briefly or indefinitely both inside and throughout institutional borders (Bajaj, 1965). The three fundamental factors that determine population growth in any country are human reproduction, longevity, and mobility. The difference between human reproduction and mortality is described as a normal increase in population. There are numerous factors that contribute to the population's natural development (Sawant and Khan, 1982). The current population growth pattern is actually the most recent step of a previous census



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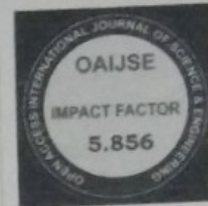
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Abstract: Television advertising is one of the most effective means to interact with target audience. Audio-video feature of this source makes the advertisements more under stable. Generally, there are different products targeting children shown through television advertisements. This paper presents the results of a study designed to test the parents' perception regarding those factors which influence the understanding and remembering level of children with respect to their demographic characteristics. The primary data have been collected from 200 parents of Rewari district. Structured questionnaire has been framed contained six statements which have been asked to parents. Purposive sampling used for the study whereas chi square test used for analysis of collected data. Frequently repetition of TV advertisements has been considered most effective factor to understand and remember the content of TV advertisements. Keywords: Television Advertising, Children, Understanding & Remembering level, Parent's Perception.

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## An Analysis of Voting Behaviour in India

**Dr Praveen Kumar,**

Author

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7492/58w03917>

### Abstract

The act of casting a vote, seemingly simple, is a complex tapestry woven from individual beliefs, social influences, and contextual factors. Electoral behavior, the study of these voting patterns, reveals a fascinating interplay of personal values, socio-economic standing, and even emotions. At the core lies individual ideology, shaped by personal experiences, media exposure, and political socialization. Voters align with candidates or parties whose platforms resonate with their own convictions on issues like economic policy, social justice, or environmental protection. However, this rational choice is often intertwined with social identities like party loyalty, influenced by family traditions or community pressures. Religion, ethnicity, and regional affiliations can also play a role, especially when candidates exploit these identities for their benefit. Beyond individual factors, the political landscape itself acts as a powerful determinant. The performance of the incumbent government, often referred to as the "incumbency factor," can sway voters towards or against them based on satisfaction with their policies. Additionally, the media's portrayal of candidates and issues can significantly influence voting decisions, highlighting strengths or exploiting weaknesses.

Published

2012-2024

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[Vol. 12 No. 2 \(2023\): June](#)

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An Analysis of Voting Behaviour in India. (2024). *Ajasra ISSN 2278-3741*, 12(2), 140-151. <https://doi.org/10.7492/58w03917>

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**The Impact of Water Scarcity on Agriculture and Livelihoods in Haryana****Dr Praveen Kumar, Associate Professor****Government College for Women, Ateli****Abstract**

Water scarcity is a pressing issue affecting agriculture and livelihoods in Haryana, a state located in northern India. This research paper aims to explore the impact of water scarcity on agriculture and livelihoods in Haryana, focusing on the causes of water scarcity, the consequences for farmers and rural communities, and potential solutions to address this critical issue. The research methodology used in this study includes a literature review on the topic of water scarcity in Haryana, as well as interviews with farmers and experts in the field of agriculture and water management. The findings of this study highlight the severe consequences of water scarcity on agriculture and livelihoods in Haryana, including reduced crop yields, farmers' debt, and migration of rural communities to urban areas. The paper also discusses the underlying causes of water scarcity in Haryana, such as inefficient water management practices, overexploitation of groundwater resources, and climate change. In addition, the study explores potential solutions to address water scarcity in Haryana, including promoting sustainable agricultural practices, implementing water conservation strategies, and increasing investment in water infrastructure. Overall, this research paper underscores the urgent need to address water scarcity in Haryana to ensure the sustainability of agriculture and livelihoods in the region. By implementing effective water management strategies and promoting sustainable agriculture practices, policymakers can help alleviate the impact of water scarcity on farmers and rural communities in Haryana.

**Keywords:** water scarcity, agriculture, livelihoods, Haryana, sustainable practices, water management.



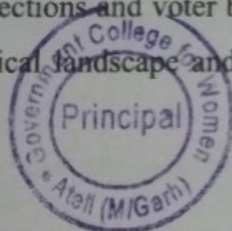


**IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON ELECTIONS****Dr Praveen Kumar, Associate Professor  
Government College for Women, Ateli****Abstract**

This research paper examines the impact of social media on elections and voter behavior and participation. In recent years, social media has emerged as a powerful tool for political campaigns, allowing candidates to reach a wider audience, engage with voters, and mobilize supporters. However, social media also presents challenges, such as the spread of misinformation and the manipulation of public opinion. This paper explores the ways in which social media influences elections and voter behavior, and discusses strategies for promoting greater transparency, accuracy, and civic engagement in the digital age.

**Introduction**

Social media has revolutionized the way in which political campaigns are conducted, enabling candidates to communicate directly with voters, mobilize support, and raise funds. Platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram have become essential tools for reaching voters, particularly younger demographics who are increasingly turning to social media for news and information. However, the pervasive nature of social media also presents challenges for democracy, as misinformation and disinformation can quickly spread and influence public opinion. This paper explores the impact of social media on elections and voter behavior, and discusses ways in which policymakers, election officials, and tech companies can address these challenges. Social media has profoundly impacted various aspects of our daily lives, from the way we communicate with others to how we access information and entertainment. In recent years, social media has also emerged as a powerful tool in politics, particularly in influencing voter behavior and participation in elections. The ability of social media to reach and engage a large audience quickly and effectively has made it an essential platform for political campaigns and advocacy groups to connect with voters. This research paper will explore the impact of social media on elections and voter behavior and participation, examining how social media has reshaped the political landscape and influenced the way individuals engage with the electoral process.



# The Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal (SYL) Canal Dispute: A Historical and Legal Analysis

**Dr Praveen Kumar**

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7492/phnm5b21>

## Abstract

The Sutlej-Yamuna Link (SYL) canal dispute is a long-standing water-sharing conflict between the Indian states of Haryana and Punjab. This paper delves into the historical context of the dispute, analyzes the legal arguments presented by both sides, and explores the ongoing challenges surrounding the project's completion. The Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal (SYL) is a contentious issue between the states of Punjab and Haryana in India. The canal was proposed to carry water from the Sutlej River in Punjab to the Yamuna River in Haryana, in order to address the water scarcity of Haryana. However, the construction of the canal has been mired in legal and political disputes for decades, with both states claiming ownership of the water. This research paper aims to provide a historical and legal analysis of the SYL canal dispute, tracing its origins to the Partition of India in 1947 and examining the various legal battles that have taken place over the years. The paper will also explore the environmental and social impact of the canal on the affected regions, as well as the implications of the dispute for interstate water sharing agreements in India.

Published

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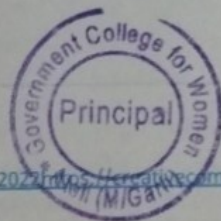
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The Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal (SYL) Canal Dispute: A Historical and Legal Analysis. (2024). *Ajasra ISSN 2278-3741*, 11(3), 131-138.

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# Surface states passivation in GaN single crystal by ruthenium solution

Navneet Kumar  ; Ashish Kumar  ; Fakir Chand  Check for updates

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*Appl. Phys. Lett.* 122, 013503 (2023)<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0134242> **Article history** 

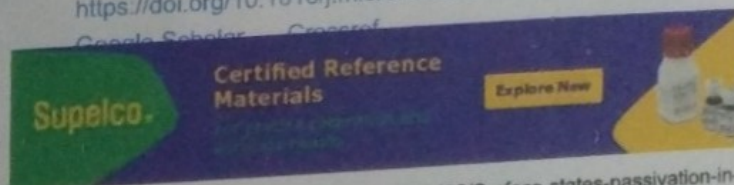
GaN single crystal samples were cleaned and passivated with ruthenium solution. Photoluminescence (PL) and scanning tunneling spectroscopy (STS) were used to characterize the passivated surface. PL study showed an effective increase in band edge emission after passivation.  $I$ - $V$  (current-voltage) and  $dI/dV$  (differential conductance) spectra measurements of GaN single crystal samples using ambient STS revealed the variation in the density of states (local), shifting of Fermi-level position, and onset/offset of valence and conduction bands. We found a significant change in  $I$ - $V$  and  $dI/dV$  measurements after surface treatment, which means modification in surface electronic properties. The ruthenium solvent passivates the surface states, converting the surface into a highly ordered and air oxidation-resistant state. Finally, Ni/GaN Schottky diodes were fabricated to demonstrate improved device characteristics after passivation, which was a direct indication of improved GaN interface due to ruthenium passivation.

## Topics

[Condensed matter electronic structure](#), [Surface states](#), [Electronic band structure](#), [Semiconductors](#), [Electrical properties and parameters](#), [Schottky diodes](#), [Scanning tunneling microscopy](#), [Scanning tunneling spectroscopy](#), [Photoluminescence spectroscopy](#)

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