

The Current Demographic Scenario

El escenario demográfico actual

Isidro Fierro Ulloa¹

Abstract

This research paper is aimed at thinking about the problem that the current demographic scenario means for mankind because of the excessive increase on the birth rates in poorest social class in the globe. This overpopulation is consuming the global resources at a fast pace and it is taking the world to its limits. This paper focuses on the increase of the population in India country 1.350 million inhabitants and more specifically on New Delhi its capital city whose large population is expected to be larger than China population by 2030. This study used the inductive approach to research to analyze the globe cities and its many problems which must become business and migration centers from populations focused on single cities which are making economic poverty, public health, education system and jobs a problem difficult to cope with. This approach allows to be in line with the current demographic scenario which uses the international organization data to monitor the global overpopulation. The results showed that a timely control over birth rates and the citizen's education might minimize the demographic impact that the world currently experiences. In short, this situation should be regarded as the problem of the century one due to the negative consequences that should be efficiently treated in the ethics, social, politics and human.

Keywords

Demographic, population, India, Nueva Delhi, births, mankind

Resumen

Este artículo de investigación tiene como objetivo reflexionar sobre el escenario demográfico actual que representa una realidad problema para la humanidad, ya que las tasas de natalidad aumentan excesivamente entre las clases sociales más bajas del mundo. Esta superpoblación se está deshaciendo de los recursos globales y está llevando al mundo a sus límites. Este documento se centra en el aumento de la población de la India, un país de 1.350 millones de habitantes y más específicamente en la ciudad capital de Nueva Delhi, cuya enorme población se estima que es mayor que la de China población en el año 2030. Con el objetivo de abordar los problemas de muchas ciudades del mundo que tienen convertirse en centros de actividad económica y migración de poblaciones interiores concentradas en ciudades individuales que están haciendo de la pobreza económica, la salud, la educación, el trabajo y otros problemas la metodología de investigación utilizada se basó en el método inductivo - deductivo, que al estar en línea con el escenario demográfico actual y en base a datos oficiales de organizaciones internacionales que se ocupan de la cuestión de la superpoblación. Con experiencia en el mundo. Los resultados mostraron que un control oportuno de la natalidad y la educación de los ciudadanos, podría Minimizar el impacto demográfico que el mundo experimenta actualmente. Por lo tanto, se concluye que debido a Las consecuencias negativas que deberán ser tratadas de manera eficiente en este sentido ético, social, político y humanitario. El problema debe ser considerado como el desafío del siglo.

Palabras clave

Demografía, población, India, Nueva Delhi, nacimientos, humanidad

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18041/2382-3240/saber.2018v13n2.4621>

Fecha de recepción: 15 de marzo de 2018.

Fecha de evaluación: 9 de mayo de 2018.

Fecha de aceptación: 5 de junio de 2018.



¹ Decano Facultad de Estudios Internacionales, UEES - Guayaquil - Ecuador. Doctorante Ciencias de la Dirección, Universidad del Rosario - Colombia. MBA Negocios Internacionales, Universidad Santa María, Campus Guayaquil - Ecuador.
Correo electrónico: isfierro@uees.edu.ec ORCID iD: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9000-6945>

1. Introduction

Regardless the advanced relationship between the population growth, poverty, the disproportionate growth of the population in the globe and how they make the standard of living poor by consuming the environment has become an axiom broadcasted by the social media and the scientific studies which has made this knowledge to be at hand.

This document focuses on the reflection and criticism of the ideas on population growth, poverty and ethics especially in areas of the world where the largest population has concentrated. In India country for example, and its capital city New Delhi the responsibility of the State to ethically fight the poverty must be presented as an issue that should aim at helping other poor countries decrease their population that has progressively grown.

When thinking over the problems of overpopulation and on its unnatural growth we must turn our eyes to the migratory movements and their incidence in social class poverty.

This highlights the obligation to treat the consequences, from the point of practical ethics, which would lead to accept as a truth that there is a population excess which in turn is the main responsible for the proliferation of poverty in the world and cities like New Delhi.

2. Literature review

2.1 The current state of global demography

Currently the world lives in a constant increase of the world population according to statistical data the current population has approximately 7,350 million inhabitants of which 80% concentrates in Asia and Africa as the regions of the world that focus poverty health and educational problems and that maintain high birth rates (United Nations, 2017).

This population problem is the challenge of the millennium for international organizations that work together with the governments of the world especially in countries such as China and India with the highest demographic growth (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation 2017). In this situation these countries need to take governmental action on social and political issues, which help to educate their populations to control births and reduce their overpopulation problems, such as poverty or migration to the cities (Beckett, 2015).

The social problems that arise from the high population indexes, have consequences in conflicts within the cities that host such populations that move from the interiors of a country to their more productive or industrialized cities (Young, 2014). This is other factor comes from increase of the population in the world because the birth rates contribute to the lack of attention in basic areas that a government is obliged to provide to its citizens and given this state inability by the high population indexes that exceed the budgets of the countries and generates poverty and migration that raises the indices of crime and other evils that afflict the world today (Jobs, 2014).

2.2 Where is everyone?

As regards the question where is everyone facing this enormous problem? It is necessary to say that international organizations and the state are already working on country overpopulation otherwise it might be the most populated country in the world in 20 years surpassing China and without a prospect of birth control (Abramson, 2015).

On assuming the conceptual constraints of a population demographic aspects which implies the analysis of the evolution in terms of size, structure, age and sex, as well as the social premises that the State has taken to deal with the general population explosion in the capital city of India country and the country (Hawk, 2014).

Although simple in its presentation, this reflects the need and importance of knowing the numerical variability of the inhabitants of a territory and the relative weight of children, young and old people which is a social and statistical element of irrefutable study for a government with a population of high growth index (Morgan, 2016). Therefore, it refers to multiple consequences of different types due to the different results that derive from the demographic explosion from the confrontation of social conflicts such as crime to the lack of attention to basic rights such as health or education (Wright, 2015).

Therefore, fertility, mortality and migration are the central variables of the demographic analysis, as they are factors of direct change in a population that is the direct responsibility of the State towards its citizens and the challenges that the country faces and represents for the institutionality and functioning. In parallel, demography is interested in other factors that act indirectly such as nuptiality, the formation of households and families or the spatial distribution of the population, as important aspects to study (Jennings, 2016).

2.3 Age profiles

The constant increase of the population in the world and specifically in India and its capital represents a young population that ranges between 15 - 25 years in productive salary age who must be a great work force (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, 2017). This constitutes an enormous resource for the State which should be used to promote the social, economic, productive and institutional development of the country; but this situation is not entirely true because there are several problems generated by overpopulation (Abrahams, 2015).

India country inhabitants' age profile is a productivity advantage for the country, which could be exploited if the economic and budget conditions of the State can employ the entire

working-age population. Doing so, would mean efficient schooling, health care, employment coverage, housing and other related aspects, and this is precisely the area where the government cannot handle the entire demographic index since economic resources are not enough for everyone. This generates migratory movements and shocking social conflicts (Graves, 2014).

These difficulties lie in the social, spatial and even legal character that the phenomenon implies because on the one hand, the sources of information used to analyze the population movements whether administrative records, censuses or surveys have important limits to investigate the characteristics, causes and consequences of migration flows in a country like India in New Delhi its capital city (Simmons, 2013).

This has created administrative problems for the institutions that look after the moving populations' integral attention and the check of the migratory flow that not only creates economic and social problems but also means the possibility of foci of mortality related to the lack of health care especially in children and adolescents (Long, 2015).

2.4 The household

The social conflicts generated from the high demographic indices in India and its capital New Delhi, have therefore changes in the family structure, which is certainly part of the culture of the country but due to the large population concentrations several families share the same house changing the family structure, hierarchy and representation for the right functioning of society (Battle, 2016).

The arguments about the low causality between demographic imbalances as a determinant of current migration determine that these families change their structures, food habits and other aspects related to the culture of the country with respect to the family and the head of

the household as the central human element for all the members' development tasks (Crawford, 2013).

This focuses the controversy in the form and degree to which immigration influences the population growth, the strengthening of fertility levels or the rejuvenation of the age structure and among others represents the approach of an open discussion that constantly affects the family structure in India and the population growth in the region (Cunningham, 2014).

For (Fairchild, 2015) the most evident impact lies on the negative facts of several families sharing the same house and the close family relationships that has brought changes to the to the social structure in the country as an observable fact of the current demographic scenario.

2.5 Urbanization

The lack of an adequate housing network in India country as a result of high demographic rates and migration to cities such as New Delhi has brought changes in the family structure. As the inhabitants in India country do not execute any control over birth rates and this reach a peak up to 30 members the government pays only for the construction of houses for complete families of 4 to 5 members. this brings a chaos to the western cultures when compared to the indices of urbanization in India and its capital (Ministry of Social Development and Housing, 2016).

As a result of the population explosion there are two facts that suggest that the aggregate fertility of a population increases with the arrival of immigrants. According to biological criteria for studies applied in societies with a high index of migratory reception the immigrants' ages match the stage life cycle between 15 and 49 years in which reproduction is greater, (Harper, 2015). The least developed regions have the greater fertility ever greater than in New Delhi

and this preserve the reproductive patterns of their places of origin creating a conflict of urbanization and large centers of poverty (Derricks, 2014).

Multiple economic, social and personal factors determine the biological process of fertility in such a way that the reproductive patterns of a group can be radically modified in certain contexts, personal circumstances and even historical junctures (Hawk, 2014). As a social fact, we remember not only the increase in fertility after the Second World War as necessary to maintain the States productivity but also the birth rates control to keep population growth in good state (Battle, 2016).

2.6 Education

The government's goal should be to guarantee the citizens' welfare and the access to the fundamental right of education. If the macro-economic policy defines the rate of growth of the Gross Domestic Product to develop the economy growth possibilities and manage to keep it in a stable manner to maximize the welfare and guarantee rights that are inalienable or imprescriptible for children and young people then education will be guarantee the citizens' normal life development (Fairchild, 2015).

Economic growth influences the allocation of resources to the education sector, and that is why in India this generates a great divergence between governmental and social interests. Although the State's duty is to guarantee education for everybody as part of a human right it is essential to observe that families base their cultural development on marriages that begin at the age 12 for women and 14 years for men, so this creates an obstacle to education because it interrupts the normal development of a school program. The government does not have the necessary resources, nor part of the social culture there is a greater interest in an adequate basic education (Ministry of Education and Cultural Attention, 2017).

2.7 Employment

As well as it is in the world employment is a key and challenging factor in India Country and especially in a large city like New Delhi whose population ranges between 26 and 30 million inhabitants (Battle, 2016). The incidence of economic growth over the allocation of resources among productive sectors, on the relative prices of goods as well as the revenues by factors such as (labor, physical capital, human capital, land) brings consequences on distributing the rent. Unless it grows in the same proportion for all citizens its distribution will vary with growth. This can lead to a more egalitarian income distribution and unequal distribution that might translate in a lack of resources for the employment generation (Abramson, 2015). This effect will depend on factors such as the sources of growth, the participation of factors in the generation of work, or the degree of concentration in the ownership of the means of production and ultimately of the mechanisms of distribution of wealth that are destined to generate employment in the private and public sector (Morgan, 2016). If the reduction of poverty with greater employment is pursued, the effect that growth can have on distribution will be a fundamental aspect, so it is also important to understand the determinants of the redistributive impact of economic growth and development of the labor force for the guarantee of employment in the country (World Bank, 2016).

2.8 Household income

Since the rates of employment in India do not reach most of the population the economic income will not be enough for the family to guarantee the coverage of basic needs. The unemployment rates reach the 37% of the population generating low indices of income in the families of India and in its capital New Delhi. Given the poverty, underdevelopment, the increased annual migration of entire populations from the inner part of the country looking for jobs and new opportunities and the

social conflicts derive from it this would mean a big problem for the state (Graves, 2014) Since the income in India is equivalent to \$ 75 US dollars per family this create a huge economic gap in the country and especially in New Delhi contributing to the institutional deterioration. With its dynamic and emerging economic India is a member of BRICS a group of countries with emerging economies which have reduced the social gap. This dynamic has enriched certain social groups but has also damaged most of the constant and growing population in poverty and unemployment giving them no future. (BRICS, 2017).

3. Summary

The population explosion is a problem for mankind its resources and all the aspects generated by the social coexistence and normal development. Therefore, it is necessary to address pertinently the world countries and its inhabitants' problems and constraints imposed by the levels of inequality in the current demographic scenario. This study provides the readers with a brief analysis about the world, India country situation and its capital city New Delhi as difficult for most of the population to satisfy their basic needs. This explains the heterogeneity in some countries experiencing high growth spurts with little reduction in poverty while others have achieved declines in poverty with limited growth. Furthermore, this study represents part of poverty episodes reduction as challenging the State to face an incessant population increase. The higher the country's population poverty rates are the lower the country development degree is. The high levels of unequal distribution of resources, such as education, health and new jobs are a global call for the governments to face the overpopulation problem and fight the growth variable inequality in a non-univocally determined sense for the economic growth generates equality. This will stop poverty to grow resulting in keeping the permanent distribution of incomes as well as the general State budget to guarantee all social needs coverage getting

as response the economic growth by finishing inequality and poverty. In short, the good or bad changes in inequality induced by the growth of the population are totally relevant in the struggle against poverty. If concrete actions are not taken to help the world population to solve the

overpopulation problem and the consequences it brings and if people are not trained sexually and reproductively their standard of living will not improve in line to their country socio economic reality.

4. References

- Abrahams, J. (2015). *Productive ages and overpopulation in Indian society: Case study of the workforce and coverage of basic needs* (IX ed., Vol. V). Sidney, Australia: McGraw Hill.
- Abramson, E. (2015). *The central role of the government of India in the face of the demographic explosion: Case study New Delhi*. Scientific investigation, University College London, School of Economics and Finance, London.
- Battle, P. (2016). *Lack of employment as a result of population explosion and migration to industrialized cities: New Delhi*. London Business School. London: LBS.
- Beckett, D. (2015). *The ethical problems of overpopulation in the world: Case study in the Asian region*. Scientific investigation, University of Glasgow, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Glasgow.
- BRICS. (2017). *Indices of economic development: India*. Annual report, Brasil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Development, Moscow.
- Crawford, A. (2013). *Cultural focus of the family in India: Relational habits and organizational structure* (Second ed., Vol. II). New York, United States: Braün .
- Cunningham, B. (2014). *Factors of population growth in India: Family structure and fertility levels* (I ed., Vol. III). London, England, United Kingdom: BritishBooks.
- Derricks, D. (2014). *Levels of construction for housing in India* (Vol. I). Edimburg, Scotland, United Kingdom: Brown books.
- Fairchild, M. (2015). *Education and the demographic scenario as a problem for full coverage in India* (V ed., Vol. III). London, England, United Kingdom: Haley.
- Graves, E. (2014). *Productive ages as a competitive advantage of high demographics in India* (III ed.). New York, United States: Phillip Letter.
- Harper, F. (2015). *Characteristics of demographic explosions and stages of reproduction in the life cycles: Case study India*. Bonn Universität, Bayern, Germany: Argos S.A.
- Hawk, M. (2014). *The demographic problem of India and its social, political and economic repercussions in Asia*. Scientific investigation, University of Birmingham, Faculty of Humanities, Birmingham.
- Jennings, M. (2016). *Demographic control and birthrate as a challenge of the government of India in the new century* (1st ed., Vol. II). New York, United States: EPE.
- Jobs, R. (2014). *The social problems that arise from the high population indexes: Consequences and ethical problems of the current world* (II ed., Vol. IV). London, England, United Kingdom: McGraw Hill.
- Long, P. (2015). *Study of the political and governmental administration of India and centralized State: Inefficiency of attention to internal migratory movements*. Scientific investigation, Lancaster University, Faculty of Social and Political Studies, London.

- Mayer, P. (2015). *Education as a violated human right in the society of India: Budget shortage for school coverage...* Scientific investigation, London University, Faculty of Humanities, London.
- Ministry of Education and Cultural Attention. (2017). *Factors that affect the obstruction of education: Cultural aspects of marriage in young people between 12 - 14 years*. Annual report, Department of Regulation and Control, New Delhi.
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. (2017). *Social welfare report for the workforce of people between 15 - 25 years of New Delhi and peripheral areas*. Annual report, Control and social management, New Delhi.
- Ministry of Social Development and Housing. (2016). *Indices of housing development and urbanizable sectors in New Delhi*. Annual report, Housing development, Nueva Delhi.
- Morgan, R. (2016). *Variability of health care in highly populated areas of India: Denutrition and poor nutrition in children and young people*. Scientific investigation, Durham University, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Durham.
- Simmons, M. (2013). *Analysis of population movements and administrative centralization of government agencies in India*. Scientific investigation, School of Law and Philosophy, Sidney University, Sidney.
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. (2017). *Demographic status in Asia: Population growth in China and India*. Annual report, SAARC, Kathmandu.
- United Nations. (2017). *Demographic indices in Asia and Africa*. Annual Report, UN, New York.
- World Bank. (2016). *Indices of poverty reduction and social analysis: Report on the situation of distribution of wealth in India*. Annual report, Department of Economic and Social Development, Washington D.C.
- Wright, E. (2015). *Situation of children and youth in densely populated cities of India: Social conflicts and delinquency* (First ed., Vol. II). London, England, United Kingdom: EPE.
- Young, A. (2014). *Social consequences of the high demographic indices in productive and industrial affectation*. Scientific investigation, Cambridge University, Faculty of Social Sciences and Politics, Cambridge.