



Demographic Transition In India Since 1951: A Critical Analysis

(What will India's future be regarding its Population?)

Ram Krishna Mandal¹

Abstract

*The Indian state has no official religion. No religion is granted any particular position under the Constitution of India. The rights to profess, practise, and promote any religion—or to practise none at all—are guaranteed to all persons and groups under the Constitution. Objective: The study examines the demographic shift of Hindus and Muslims in India since 1951. **Method and Materials:** The data used in this descriptive analysis come from secondary sources. Basic numerical calculations have been carried out here in addition to graphical representations. **Result and Discussion:** The Muslim community in India made up around 14.23% of the total Population as per the 2011 Census. This percentage was far higher than the national average in several states, with the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, West Bengal, and undivided Jammu and Kashmir. Mathematical calculation proves, based on census data, that after 237 years or before that, the Population of Hindus will be equal to the Population of Muslims, and Bharat will approach Muslim countries if it is going as it is if migration of Muslims is not stopped. **Findings:** In India, Islam is the religion that is expanding quickly. The census-wise percentage curve for Muslims is growing and upward sloping, whereas the curve for Hindus slopes downward. At a specific census, the two curves will intersect or cross each other, signifying that the number of Muslims will be equal to or greater than that of Hindus. **Suggestions:** Immediately establish a Population Control Bill to limit the number of children per couple to one or two in special cases. The migration of Muslims for permanent settlement in Bharat should be stopped immediately. **Conclusion:** Encouraging sustainable development necessitates the stabilisation of population growth. India's Population is still a complicated subject that policy must carefully consider and effectively address.*

I. Introduction

India is a Union of States, commonly referred to as Bharat, and Bharat is the main homeland of Hindus. During and after the eighth century, Bharat was attacked and invaded several times by the Muslims. During the eighteenth century, Bharat came under the rule of the British. Bharat got her new name, India. As a result, Muslims and Christians have become part of the Indian Population. The Christian Population is seen

¹ Prof. (Dr.) Ram Krishna Mandal, Professor, Department of Economics, Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University, Cooch Behar-736101, West Bengal, India, E-mail: rkm_1966@yahoo.co.in, Orcid Id: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9621-7084>



more in tribal-dominated states, especially northeastern ones. In the national context, the Christian Population is much less, but the Muslim Population is more. The demographic transition of India is discussed here in the context of Hindus and Muslims. Now, India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic governed by parliament. Although there is no official religious status in India, religion is deeply ingrained in daily life through family religious customs, festivals, pilgrimages, temple rituals, and other events. India is proclaimed under its Constitution to be a secular nation without a state religion. The Indian state has no official religion. No religion is granted any particular position under the Constitution of India. The Constitution guarantees the right to profess, practise, and promote any religion—or practise none at all—to all persons and groups. In India, atheism and religion are not accepted by the government. The Constitution's guarantee of religious freedom permits apostasy. But in India, the right to free speech aids in protecting atheists.

After the Arabs invaded Sindh in the seventh century, Islam made its way to the Indian subcontinent. Later, in the twelfth century, Islam finally reached North India and Punjab with the conquests of the Ghaznavid and Ghurid dynasties. Since then, Islam has formed an integral part of India's religious and cultural legacy. The Hindus were forcibly converted to Islam by the Muslim monarchs from the start of the 13th century. Islam was imposed on the Hindu Population in India by coercion, and the Muslim rulers caused them to endure various hardships (such as the Jizya tax, etc.). The British, who dominated India from 1757 to 1947, are thanked for the lower conversion rate.

Concerns have been voiced that the planet may not be able to support the current or greater numbers of residents due to the recent fast expansion in the human Population over the previous two centuries. According to the Inter Academy Panel Statement on Population Growth, population growth exacerbates several environmental issues, including pollution, global warming, and growing atmospheric carbon dioxide levels. A rise in the demand for resources like fresh water, food, and shelter, as well as famine and malnutrition, are further issues brought on by overpopulation. The rate at which natural resources—like fossil fuels—are depleted outpaces their regeneration rate, negatively impacting human well-being. There is a positive correlation between Population and environmental contamination. Lifestyle and Population both have a significant impact on the status of the environment. The conservation and accessibility of land for food production depend on population policy and effective government (Mandal, 2021).

Therefore, striking the correct balance between population expansion and sustainable development is the issue rather than just population growth. Living sustainably requires many nations to halt population increase. Population growth has already slowed down or ceased in many cultures. Generally, women's empowerment and increased access to contraception have been important factors. The ratio of the Population to the amount of sustainable resources available determines overpopulation as much as population size or density. It also relies on how resources are allocated and used by the general populace. The demands of human populations and the resources necessary to sustain

human life are becoming increasingly out of balance. Due to increased pressure to fulfil the rising demand of an expanding population, fresh water, land, and finite resources like fossil energy are rapidly running out (Dutta and Mandal, 2018).

Objective

This article examines the demographic shift of Hindus and Muslims in India since 1951.

II. Method And Materials

Most of the data used in this descriptive analysis has been taken from secondary sources. The information gathered for secondary sources comes from government agencies, books, publications, several census reports, and websites that have been up and running for a while. However, the population census is the primary source of population statistics. Census publications have taken centre stage among the many secondary sources concerning population research in India. The sub-discipline in India has grown and developed due to a large part to the census (Gosal, 1984:204). The country's census is the primary source of population statistics (Hassan, M.I., 2009:17).

Analysis: To use the various statistical tools for calculation and to obtain the results, the various materials gathered from the various sources have been examined, processed, arranged, and tabulated logically and systematically under the appropriate heads of rows and columns of statistical tables. In addition to graphical representations, simple numerical computations such as percentages, exponential growth rates, decadal population change, etc., have been performed. The four elements that influence population growth (ΔP) are births (B), deaths (D), immigrants (I), and emigrants (E); this means that $P = f(B, D, I, E)$. Applying the formula $\Delta P \equiv (B - D) + (I - E)$ stated differently, the population growth of a given period can be divided into two categories: natural population growth (B-D) and mechanical population growth (I - E). Social factors primarily influence the latter; for example, while the advanced economies grow faster, the backward economies grow more slowly, sometimes even experiencing negative growth. The pace at which the number of people in a population grows in 10 years as a percentage of the starting Population is known as the decadal population growth rate (PGR) in demography. PGR is specifically defined as the change in population size over a unit of time, usually given as a percentage of the total number of people in the Population at the start of that period. This can be written as the formula:

$$PGR = \frac{P(t_2) - P(t_1)}{P(t_1)}$$

Where PGR stands for decadal population growth rate, $P(t_2)$ for the current census year population, and $P(t_1)$ for the previous census year population. $P_t = P_0 (1 + r\%)^n$ is the formula used to calculate population growth in this case, where P_t is the Population at



the t^{th} period, P_0 is the Population at the beginning or starting period, r is the growth rate, and n is the number of years.

III. Result And Discussion

India makes up more than 16% of the world's Population, although its total geographical area is only 2.4% of the global total. India was the second most populous nation in the world after China; however, it is anticipated that India will overtake China as the most populous nation in the world in the next population census (2021) based on the country's tendency to increase its Population. However, the census has not been held because of COVID-19. Since independence, there has been a lack of awareness on the issue of high population density, despite failed attempts by the Indira Gandhi government and Sanjay Gandhi in particular. It is not that actions are not being done to deal with it. But the legislation was and is not strictly enforced.

Given that India has a diverse population, it is imperative to determine which religion is still to blame for the country's rapid population rise. Furthermore, as India's Population grows, so does the economic influence on its citizens. The environment may suffer from unchecked population increase (Mandal, 2021). Once again, in addition to Hinduism, India is home to several major religions, including Buddhism, Sikhism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, and Zoroastrianism. Out of all the religions, the Muslim Population is growing at a rapid rate.

Now it is proven based on data from human population censuses.

The Muslim community in India made up around 14.23% of the total Population, according to the 2011 Census. This proportion was far greater than the national average in a number of states, with the Union Territory of Lakshadweep, West Bengal, and undivided Jammu & Kashmir having the greatest concentration of Muslim Population. It is often known that Muslims in India still lag behind other minority groups in terms of educational attainment. Nevertheless, because of COVID-19, recent information regarding the state of the Muslim community is unavailable, as the 2021 Census has not yet taken place. Hindus made up 84.1 per cent of India's total Population in 1951, the greatest proportion from 1951 to 2011, according to Table 1, Table 2, and Fig. 1. However, in 1951, the percentage of Muslims in the entire Population was the lowest, at 9.8 per cent. But this percentage steadily rose, reaching 10.7 per cent in 1961, 12.6 per cent in 1991, 13.4 per cent in 2001, and 14.2 per cent in the most recent Census (2011). The percentage of Muslims in the Population is 14.2 per cent, the highest since 1951; the lowest percentage was 9.8 per cent in 1951.

On the other hand, between 1961 and 2011, the Hindu community's proportion to the overall Population decreased steadily. It is still, however, far higher than the Muslim Population in absolute terms. The ratio of Hindus to Muslims was 8.69:1 in 1951, but it dropped to 5.62:1 in the most recent Census conducted in 2011. When the 2021 Census is carried out, more details on the distribution of various demographic categories will



become available again [<https://educationforallinindia.com/size-of-muslim-population-in-india/>]. Between 2001 and 2011, India's Population increased from 1,028.6 million in 2001 to 1,210.2 million in 2011. The 2011 census is more than three times the country's Population at the time of independence. It is a little over twice the Population of Latin America and 1.2 times that of Africa (Premi and Das, 2012).

Total 1: Population of India by Main Religions: 1951 to 2011 (In Million)

Census Year	Hindus	% Hindus to Total Population	Muslims	% Muslims to Total Population	All Population (Total)
1951	304	84.1	35	9.8	361
1961	367	83.5	47	10.7	439
1971	453	82.7	61	11.2	548
1981	562	82.3	80	11.8	683
1991	690	81.5	107	12.6	846
2001	828	80.5	138	13.4	1029
2011	966	79.8	172	14.2	1211

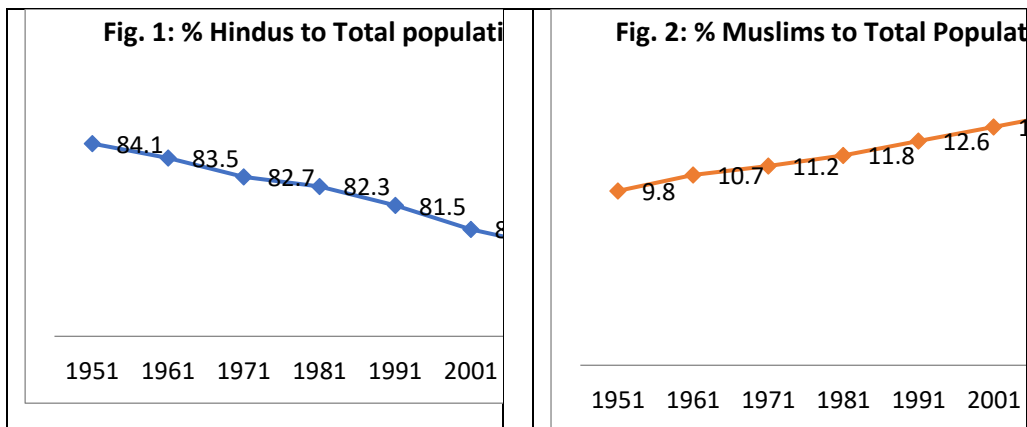
Source: Economic Survey 2021-22 and different Census Reports

Table 2: Censuswise Percent Share of Population by Religion: 1961 to 2011

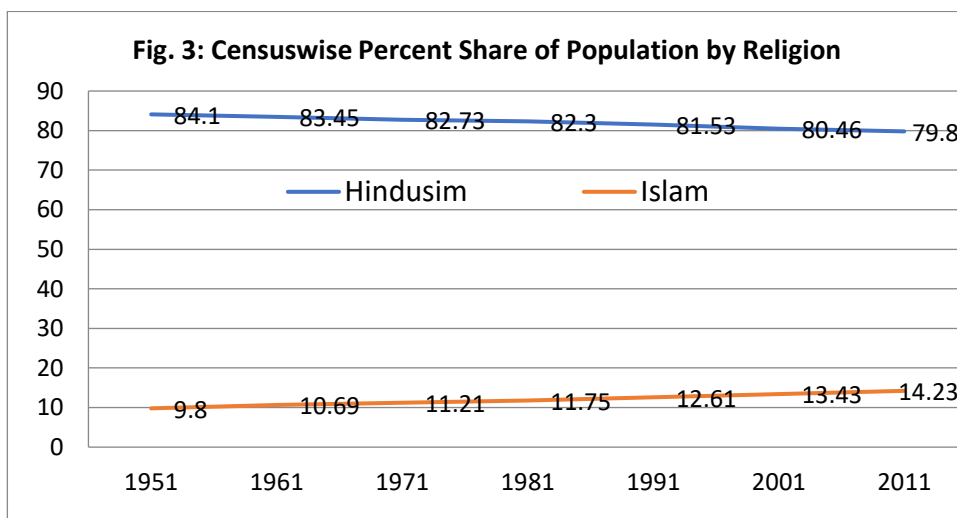
Religion	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Hindu	84.10	83.45	82.73	82.30	81.53	80.46	79.80
Muslim	9.80	10.69	11.21	11.75	12.61	13.43	14.23
Christian	2.30	2.44	2.60	2.44	2.32	2.34	2.30
Sikh	1.79	1.79	1.89	1.92	1.94	1.87	1.72
Buddhist	0.74	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.70
Jain	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.37

Source: Self-calculated data from different census reports.

Time Plot for Hindus and Muslims to Total population



Figures 1 and 2 above show that in Fig. 1, the curve of census-wise percentage for Hindus is downward sloping, while in Fig. 2, the curve of census-wise percentage for Muslims is upward sloping. Now, both curves are taken together to see their exact movement.



It is evident from Fig. 3 that both arcs are getting closer to one another and will eventually intersect. In other words, because the percentage of growth in the Hindu Population is lower than that in the Muslim Population, the Hindu Population is approaching a downward curve while the Muslim Population is approaching an upward curve. In other words, according to census data, the proportion of Hindus is declining while the percentage of Muslims is rising. This indicates that the two curves will



intersect in subsequent censuses, with the Hindu Population's curve rising and the Muslim Population's curve falling. Conversely, the Muslim population curve will intersect the Hindu population curve from the bottom and rise upward.

Mathematical Explanations

If the span is considered to be 60 years, from 1951 to 2011, the Compound Population Growth rate can be calculated using the following formula:

$$P_t = P_0 (1+r\%)^n$$

Where $t = 2011$, $0 = 1951$, $r =$ Compound Population Growth rate and $n =$ number of years. The equation is also known as the geometric law of population growth. In his classic treatise on Population in 1978, Malthus postulated that Population grows geometrically. Therefore, the Population following such growth pattern is sometimes called the Malthusian Population (Pathak and Ram, 1998:2). The Compound Population Growth rate of Hindus and Muslims is calculated separately below.

Hindu Population (In Million)	Muslim Population (In Million)
$P_{2011} = P_{1951} (1+r_H\%)^n$ Here, $P_{1951} = 304$, $P_{2011} = 966$, $n = 60$, $r_H = ?$ [Where, P_{2011} = Hindu Population of 2011 census, P_{1951} = Hindu Population of 1951 census and r_H = Compound Population Growth rate for Hindu] Or, $966 = 304 (1 + r_H\%)^{60}$ Or, $3.177632 = (1 + r_H\%)^{60}$ Or, $1.019455782 = 1 + r_H\%$ Or, $r_H/100 = 0.019455782$ $\therefore r_H = 1.9455782 \%$ Therefore, the continuous compound growth rate of 60 years from 1951 to 2011 for Hindu Population = 1.9455782 % per year.	$P_{2011} = P_{1951} (1+r_M\%)^n$ Here, $P_{1951} = 35$, $P_{2011} = 172$, $n = 60$ and $r_M = ?$ [Where, P_{2011} = Muslim Population of 2011 census, P_{1951} = Muslim Population of 1951 census and r_M = Compound Population Growth rate for Muslim] Or, $172 = 35 (1 + r_M\%)^{60}$ Or, $4.914286 = (1 + r_M\%)^{60}$ Or, $1.026890983 = 1 + r_M\%$ Or, $r_M/100 = 0.026890983$ $\therefore r_M = 2.6890983\%$ Therefore, the continuous compound growth rate of 60 years from 1951 to 2011 for Muslim Population = 2.6890983 % per year.



The simple annual growth rate from 1951 to 2011 for the Hindu **Population** is 3.63% $[(662 \times 100)/(304 \times 60) = 3.629386\%]$, while that for the Muslim **Population** is 6.50% $[(137 \times 100)/(35 \times 60) = 6.52381\%]$. But the Simple annual general growth rate for all **Population** from 1951 to 2011 is 3.92% $[(850 \times 100)/(361 \times 60) = 3.924284395\%]$. Therefore, the simple annual growth rate from 1951 to 2011 for the Hindu **Population** is much less than that of the Muslim **Population**.

It is seen from the calculation that $r_{\text{Hindu}} < r_{\text{Muslim}}$

As $r_{\text{Hindu}} < r_{\text{Muslim}}$, the question arises after how many years, the Hindu Population equals to the Muslim Population, i.e. $P_{\text{Hindu}} = P_{\text{Muslim}}$. Let us now calculate with the help of the following formula.

Time Duration for equality between Hindu and Muslim

$$P_{nH} = P_{0H} (1 + r_H\%)^n \text{ and } P_{nM} = P_{0M} (1 + r_M\%)^n$$

Where, $P_{0H} = 966$ (Hindu Population of 2011 Census), $P_{0M} = 172$ (Muslim Population of 2011 Census), $r_H = 1.9455782\%$, $r_M = 2.6890983\%$, P_{nH} = Hindu Population at n year, P_{nM} = Muslim Population at n year, and n = Year?

If $P_{nH} = P_{nM}$

$$\therefore P_{0H} (1 + r_H/100)^n = P_{0M} (1 + r_M/100)^n$$

$$\text{Or, } 966 (1 + 0.019455782)^n = 172 (1 + 0.026890983)^n$$

$$\text{Or, } 966 (1.019455782)^n = 172 (1.026890983)^n$$

$$\text{Or, } 5.61627907 = (1.026890983)^n / (1.019455782)^n$$

$$\text{Or, } 5.61627907 = \{(1.026890983)/(1.019455782)\}^n$$

$$\text{Or, } 5.61627907 = \{(1.026890983)/(1.019455782)\}^n$$

Taking Log both sides, it is got,

$$\text{Log } 5.61627907 = n \{ \text{Log } 1.026890983 - \text{Log } 1.019455782 \}$$

$$\text{Or, } 0.74944868 = n \{ 0.01152434 - 0.008368393 \}$$

$$\text{Or, } 0.74944868 = n \times 0.003155947$$

Or, $n = 237.4718832$, Therefore $n = 237$ years 5 months 19 days. It proves on the basis of census data that after these time periods the Population of Hindu will be equal to the Population of Muslim (Self Calculation may be subject to error).

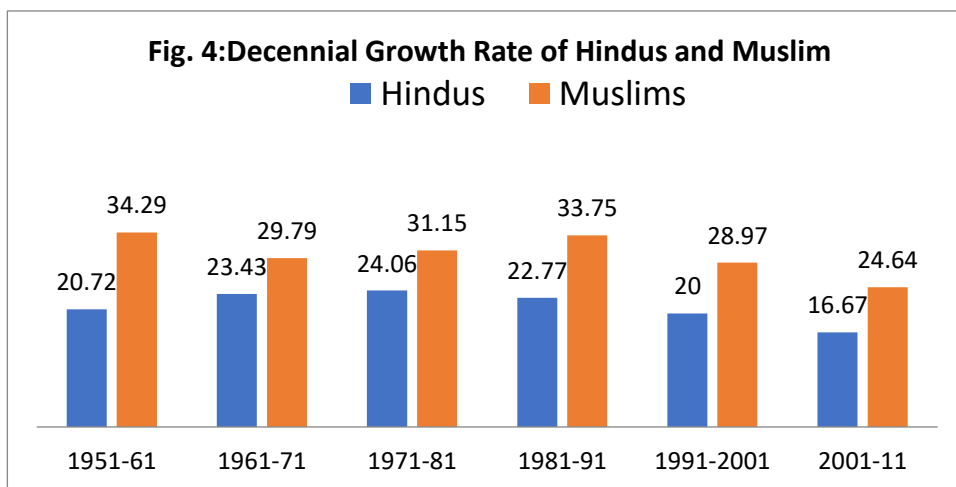
Decennial Growth Rate Of Population From 1951-61 To 2001-11

Table 3 shows the percentage growth in Population for each kind between 1951 and 2011. It shows that while growth is still rapid across all religious groups, it has slowed down for Christians, Muslims, Hindus, and the overall Indian Population. India's Population grew by 17.7% between 2001 and 2011 as opposed to 21.5 percent between 1991 and 2001. The rate of increase reached a maximum of 24.7% from 1971 to 1981. According to the most recent Censuses, Muslims saw a population gain of 24.7 percent between 2001 and 2011, which was more than the population increases of Hindus (16.7 percent) and Christians (15.7%) over the same era. It is imperative to acknowledge, nonetheless, that the proportions of Sikhs (1.72 percent), Jains (0.37 percent), and Buddhists (0.70 percent) are very low and have decreased between 1951 and 2011.

Table 3: Decennial Growth Rate of Population: 1951-61 to 2001-11(%)

Between Census Years	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	All Population
1951-61	20.72	34.29	29.0	21.6
1961-71	23.43	29.79	33.0	24.8
1971-81	24.06	31.15	17.0	24.7
1981-91	22.77	33.75	17.8	23.9
1991-2001	20	28.97	22.6	21.6
2001-11	16.67	24.64	15.7	17.7

Source: Economic Survey 2021-22.



Let us look at Table 3 and Fig. 4 to see how the Population's religious makeup changed across all demographic categories from the 1951–1961 Census to the 2001–2011 Census. The number of Christians, Muslims, and Hindus decreased over the two censuses. India's total Population was 361 million in 1951, after its independence. By 2011, it had grown to 1,211 million, an absolute growth of 850 million, or 235.46 per



cent in percentage terms, during a span of 60 years. India's Population expanded by 3.35 times between 1951 and 2011, while the Population of Hindus climbed by 3.18 times and the Population of Muslims increased by 4.91 times over the same period. In particular, over the same era, the Muslim Population expanded from 35 million in 1951 to 172 million in 2011, indicating a 491.43 per cent rise.

In contrast, the Hindu Population increased from 304 million in 1951 to 966 million in 2011, representing a 217.76 per cent increase. However, the whole Population grew by 235.46 per cent, from 361 million in 1951 to 1211 million in 2011. Every census results in a higher bar for Muslims than for Hindus, as Fig. 2 above illustrates. The research shows that the Muslim community's decennial growth rate has continuously outpaced India's overall population growth rate during the Census years.

Conversely, the expansion of the Hindu Population has lagged behind the overall population growth. For instance, India's overall Population grew by 17.7% between 2001 and 2011. Muslims saw a population gain of 24.64 per cent during the same period, while Hindus saw a population increase of 16.67 per cent.

Muslim Population Share By State At 2011 Census In India

There are notable differences in the 2011 state-by-state distribution of India's Muslim Population. Ten of the thirty-five states and territories have a very small Muslim population. Muslims made up a minority in 17 states, although they were the majority in two others: Jammu & Kashmir (68.31 per cent, undivided) and Lakshadweep (96.58 per cent). Nonetheless, in 2011, the states of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal constituted about 58% of India's overall Muslim Population, numbered 172.25 million. It is significant that there are so many Muslims in these five states.

Additionally, in 2011, the percentage of Muslims living in 12 states was around 10%. A few of these states had relatively high shares: Jharkhand had 14.53 per cent, Delhi had 12.86 per cent, Maharashtra had 11.54 per cent, and Uttarakhand had 13.95 per cent. **The state-wise Share of Muslims to the Total Population of India as per 2011 Census is shown in Table 4 below.**

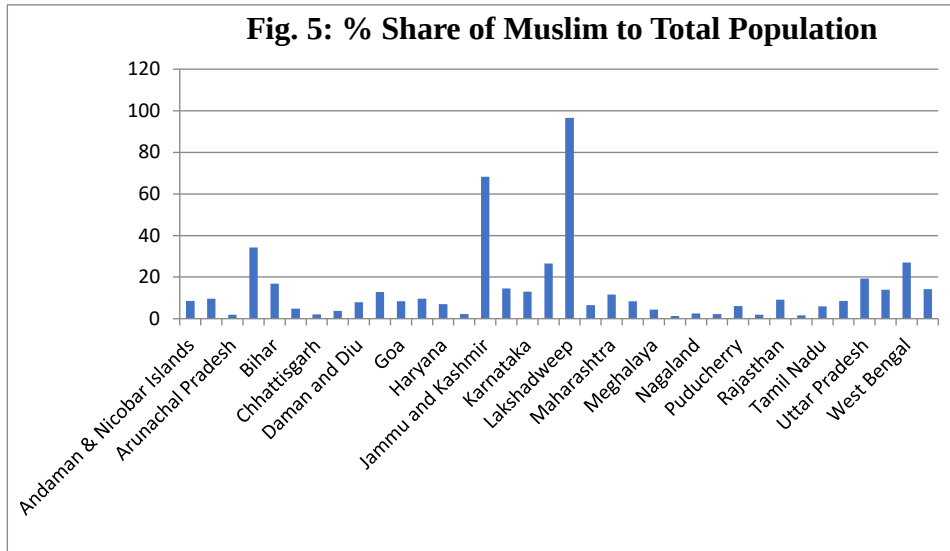
Table 4: State-wise Share of Muslims to Total Population of India: 2011 Census

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total Population	Muslim	% Share of Muslim to Total Population
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,80,581	32,413	8.517
2	Andhra Pradesh	8,45,80,777	80,82,412	9.556



3	Arunachal Pradesh	13,83,727	27,045	1.955
4	Assam	3,12,05,576	1,06,79,345	34.223
5	Bihar	10,40,99,452	1,75,57,809	16.866
6	Chandigarh	10,55,450	51,447	4.874
7	Chhattisgarh	2,55,45,198	5,14,998	2.016
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,43,709	12,922	3.760
9	Daman and Diu	2,43,247	19,277	7.925
10	Delhi	1,67,87,941	21,58,684	12.859
11	Goa	14,58,545	1,21,564	8.335
12	Gujarat	6,04,39,692	58,46,761	9.674
13	Haryana	2,53,51,462	17,81,342	7.027
14	Himachal Pradesh	68,64,602	1,49,881	2.183
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1,25,41,302	85,67,485	68.314
16	Jharkhand	3,29,88,134	47,93,994	14.532
17	Karnataka	6,10,95,297	78,93,065	12.919
18	Kerala	3,34,06,061	88,73,472	26.562
19	Lakshadweep	64,473	62,268	96.58
20	Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	47,74,695	6.574
21	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	1,29,71,152	11.543
22	Manipur	28,55,794	2,39,836	8.398
23	Meghalaya	29,66,889	1,30,399	4.395
24	Mizoram	10,97,206	14,832	1.352
25	Nagaland	19,78,502	48,963	2.475
26	Orissa	4,19,74,218	9,11,670	2.172
27	Puducherry	12,47,953	75,556	6.054
28	Punjab	2,77,43,338	5,35,489	1.930
29	Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	62,15,377	9.067
30	Sikkim	6,10,577	9,867	1.616
31	Tamil Nadu	7,21,47,030	42,29,479	5.862
32	Tripura	36,73,917	3,16,042	8.602
33	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	3,84,83,967	19.260
34	Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	14,06,825	13.948
35	West Bengal	9,12,76,115	2,46,54,825	27.011
	All India	1,21,08,54,977	17,22,45,158	14.225

Source: Census of India, 2011.



From Table 4 and Fig. 5, it is seen that Lakshadweep has the highest Muslim Population (96.58%), Jammu and Kashmir has the second highest Muslim Population (68.314%), while the Muslim Population of Assam, West Bengal and Kerala have the third highest (34.223%), fourth highest (27.011%) and fifth highest (26.562%) respectively.

IV. FINDING AND PREDICTION

1. In India, Islam is the religion that is expanding quickly. As can be seen above, since 1951, the growth rate of Muslims has continuously exceeded that of Hindus. Thanks to the British, during their reign, the Muslims had to keep themselves busy to escape from the chain of British rule. Again, the British rule was not in favour of forceful conversion.
2. The appearance of some great religious men in India like Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Rishi Aurobindo, Paramahansa Yogananda, Guru Nanak, Adi Shankaracharya, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, Tulsidas, Sai Baba of Shirdi, Sri Sri Ravi Shankar and others protected the Hindu from the conversion. A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada is indeed a significant figure in Indian religious history. He founded the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) and was crucial in popularising the Hare Krishna movement worldwide. Thanks to all of them.



3. The curve for census-wise percentage share of the Muslim Population is upward sloping (Fig 2), whereas that of the Hindu Population slopes downward (Fig. 1). At a specific census, the two curves will intersect, signifying that the number of Hindus and that of Muslims will be equal or the latter will cross the former and go upward (Fig. 3). The majority of Islamic nations will support and encourage them. As time passes, the conversion from Hindu to Muslim may be accelerated, and the Hindu will be forced to convert from different angles of different sources. So, the above prediction may have materialised earlier than the time predicted. Recently (August 2024) as seen the scenario of Bangladesh where the Hindu is forced either to leave the country or convert to Muslim, and the Hindu temples are destroyed wholly or partly. The same situation may happen in India in the future.
4. There are so many incidents of “Love Jihad” in India and its results are very painful. Special canon against the issue of “Love Jihad” should be framed and followed strictly so that the conversion of Hindu girls to Muslim can be stopped.
5. Foreign funds for the construction of mosques and Madrasas in India should be channelled through the central government, and a central team will monitor them regularly.

V. Suggestion

The author has made the suggestions listed below, considering various factors, for the welfare of the Indian nation.

1. Immediately establish a Population Control Bill to limit the number of children per couple to one two in special case. Strict penalties should be applied to defaulters, such as removal of all government facilities.
2. The migration of Muslims for permanent settlement in Bharat should be stopped immediately.
3. The agenda of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, the National Register of Citizens and the National Population Register (CAA-NRC-NPR) is based on the premise that there has been a huge influx of illegal immigrants into the State from Bangladesh and Myanmar. It should be implemented equally in all states in India's interest.
4. Force all unauthorised immigrants to leave India and return home. Freeze all of their assets and get back whatever money the government has spent on them.
5. Eliminate corruption via prompt and stringent action in this area.
6. Minority favouritism should be stopped for the interest of the country.
7. Special scholarships for minority and other incentives should be stopped and never granted.



8. Special forces should be deployed at strategic location of bordering states to check the illegal migration.
9. A Uniform Civil Code (UCC) should be implemented.
10. Triple Talaq Law passed by the Government in 2019 must have functioned strictly. According to Muslim law, Triple Talaq refers to a man's eventual or immediate release from a marriage, uttering only the word "Talaq" three times. It refers to this quick divorce as Triple Talaq. On 30 July 2019, the Parliament of India declared the practice of Triple Talaq illegal and unconstitutional and made it a punishable act from 1 August 2019.
11. Resettlement of Hindu families fled from Muslim majority areas are essential for supervising suspicious activities.
12. Some of the Muslims and Christians in India have descended from Hindus, and hence are returning to their "home" through re-conversion.

VI. Limitation

There are so many limitations, which are discussed below.

1. *The study is entirely based on the secondary data of human population censuses.*
2. *The Population has been considered only up to the 2011 census. If the data of 2021 census is obtained, the result will be more fruitful because more Muslim populations are settled in India from Bangladesh and Myanmar after the 2011 census.*
3. *Again, many illegal immigrant Muslims do not enroll themselves in the census.*
4. *The author himself has calculated, which may be subject to errors.*

VII. Conclusion

Encouraging sustainable development necessitates the stabilisation of population growth. India's Population is still a complicated subject that policy must carefully consider and effectively address. India will never become a superpower or a developed nation if it does not take action against the rapid growth of its Population seriously. India is perhaps the most populous nation. While there are still issues related to overpopulation, there are still chances for inclusive growth and sustainable development. India can unleash the potential of its people and lead the nation towards prosperity by putting into practice comprehensive policies that cover resource allocation, healthcare, education, and urban development. India can manage its population dynamics to attain equitable and sustainable development if it adopts a well-rounded strategy that considers opportunities and difficulties. India's population



strategy must be founded on practical steps that address the population issue and enable the impoverished to make real and significant life improvements.

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