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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POPULATION GROWTH IN YEMEN: A STUDY ON IBB PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The increased speed of population growth has resulted in more use of natural resources and more forgone production and destruction of the environment. What makes this situation worse are the consumer habits, certain technological developments, particular patterns of socio economic systems of production as well as the mode of management of resources itself. Thus, the greater the number of people, the greater the magnitude of changes will be taking place with far reaching irreversible consequences. Environmental degradation and resource depletion are exacerbated by demographic factors, in combination with poverty and lack of access to resources in some areas, and with excessive consumption and wasteful production patterns in others.

KEY WORDS: sustainable development, population growth, poverty, Ibb province

INTRODUCTION

Unsustainable consumption patterns lead to the depletion of natural resources, the cause of environmental degradation, social inequality and poverty. The development challenge is to meet the needs of present generations and improve their quality of life in ways that do not affect the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Many developing countries and countries with economies in transition face major development obstacles that make it more difficult to improve the quality of life of their people in sustainable manner; these obstacles include persistent trade imbalances, a slowdown in the world economy, debt-

servicing problems and need for technology and external assistant.

Broad poverty is the main challenge to development efforts and poverty is accompanied by unemployment, malnutrition, illiteracy, low status of women, vulnerability to environmental risks and limited access to social and health services, including reproductive health services that include family planning. All these factors contribute to high levels of fertility, disease and mortality as well as low economic productivity.

Poverty is closely linked to inadequate population distribution, unsustainable use and inequitable distribution of natural resources such as land, water, and environmental degradation. Increase in

population is in turn increasing the stress and pressure on natural resources such as land for construction, which leads to the elimination of green cover, and depletion of water, which in turn leads to risks in the weather and climate change. The success in eradicating poverty would slowdown population growth and achieves population stability earlier.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The continuous increase in population is one of the major problems which face sustainable development in Ibb province. The increasing number of population is limiting economic, social, and environmental development in Ibb province.

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the major causes to population growth in Ibb province.
- To explain the relationship between population growth and sustainable development.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study is to analyze the major causes to population growth for twenty districts in Ibb province.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is conceptual study based on secondary data, describing the major causes to population growth with explanation the relationship between sustainable development and population growth in Ibb province.

LIMITATIONS

1. The study is limited to Ibb province.
2. The study cannot be generalized.
3. Limited sources for statistics and information's for population

ARTICLES REVIEW

Sustainability and population growth as a global problem Wednesday, 01 June 2011

<http://www.overpopulationawareness.org/en/articles/sustainability-and-population-growth-as-a-global-problem>

In this article the writer discussed about the rights of sustainability which has been added to category of collective human rights and the main two cows to sacrifice to reach sustainability these are: addiction to production and consumption, the unrestrained population growth in large parts of the world. He also discussed the problems of migration streams from south to north, as well as the population policy in positive and negative directions.

Population dynamics and the sustainable development goals,(2015). Report by the UK all party parliamentary groups on population development and reproductive health.

<http://www.appg-popdevrh.org.uk>

This report discussed about population and sustainable development in the UK from 2007 to 2015 by giving a view about population dynamics in the past, present and future, the report explained the huge difference in population growth since 1950 to 2015 and how much it

is going to increase till 2100, then it discussed about population and climate change and migrants can affect the population growth finally he has given some recommendations to reach sustainable development goals such as increase funding for family planning. Support and invest in secondary education for girls to promote gender equality and empower women, work with conflict humanitarian and climate change groups to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development.

Dr. Eureka Rosenberg. Population growth and sustainable development,

http://www.enviroopaedia.com/topic/default.php?topic_id=198

In this article the writer discussed estimate increase number of people on earth and said that the increase of people will use up to 70% of the water which means it will give environmental stress and he has showed human population growth timeline from beginning of Neolithic era to 2028 it shows the huge difference and big number of people from past to future. He reviewed the impacts of population growth on water resources and main effects of population growth such as social friction, health impacts, pollution..etc at the end of his article he has suggested some solutions from his point of view like reducing over consumption and discarding discriminatory economics can alleviate a great deal of hunger and hardship.

Kifah daood .(2008).Population growth and its impact on economic development. 14 October newspaper, issue,14226.

<http://www.14october.com/news.aspx?newsno=21294>.

In this article the writer viewed the population growth problem and its impact on economic development started with population impact on business market, on savings, and consumption. This article also explained the relationship between development and population growth how to decrease the negative impacts and what can be done to increase the level of development, the main thing in this article is the relationship between development and population growth.

Ibb province

Ibb located south of the capital Sanaa, and away from the capital up to 193 kilometers from North Dhamar province, to the west parts of the territory of the governorates of Dhamar. Hodeidah, and south parts of the territory of the provinces of Dali and Taiz, and on the east parts of the territory of the provinces of Dhamar, white and Dali called the name of the province (green Brigade), because it is of the most beautiful cities of the Republic. Population accounted for 10.8% of the total population of the republic, and is the third largest province in the Republic in terms of population, the number of directorates (20) Directorate.

Climate: Ibb has mild climate throughout the year, and rainfall accompanied by cold. as a result of the monsoon saturated storm water from the south - east and south - west of the province, where the average falling

annual rainfall more than (1000 mm) on the western and southern highlands of the province at the height (in 1500 meters above sea level) agriculture and called the green Brigade.

Its capital is Ibb, which, along with Jibla, are extremely significant historic cities. The province contains many attractions in districts such as Yareem, Ba'dan and Al-Sabrah. Ibb is located on the southwestern side of the escarpment of the Yemen Highlands, with dramatic drops to Ta'izz city and the Tihama coastline. There are also impressive views of 3,070 metre high Jebel Sabir to the south.



Agriculture is the main activity of the population, it is a production of the province of agricultural crops accounted for 5.6% of total production in the Republic, and occupies fourth place after the governorates of Hodeidah, Sana'a and Marib, the most important grain and vegetable crops. And it includes the territory of the province of some minerals such as clay minerals used in thermal cement, brick and metal industry (zeolite) used in the manufacture of detergents and basalt stone used in the construction industry and the metal used in ornamental stones industry. The most important historical landmarks of Ibb city is the capital of Dhofar Ahumairien and protoplasm capital Sulayhids.

Conservative site: located in the central part of the Republic of Yemen, between latitudes (75-13) - (5-14) and between longitudes (43-45) east of greenwhich. And away from the capital Sana'a, a distance of 193 kilometers relate conservative province of Dhamar from the north, the province Tazmn south, the provinces of Dali and white from the east, from the west province of Hodeidah.

Area:

Maintaining an area of approximately 5552 km² distributed in twenty different Directorate areas is wilderness Directorate biggest Directorates

conservative in terms of space with an area of 676 km² is also a hair Directorate smaller districts in terms of area of 154 km²



The districts are:

- Al Dhihar District
- Al Makhadir District
- Al Mashannah District
- Al Qafir District
- Al Udayn District
- An Nadirah District
- Ar Radmah District
- As Sabrah District
- As Saddah District
- As Sayyani District
- Ash Sha'ir District
- Ba'dan District
- Dhi As Sufal District
- Far Al Udayn District
- Hazm Al Udayn District
- Hubaysh District
- Ibb District
- Jiblah District
- Mudhaykhirah District
- Yarim District

Population:

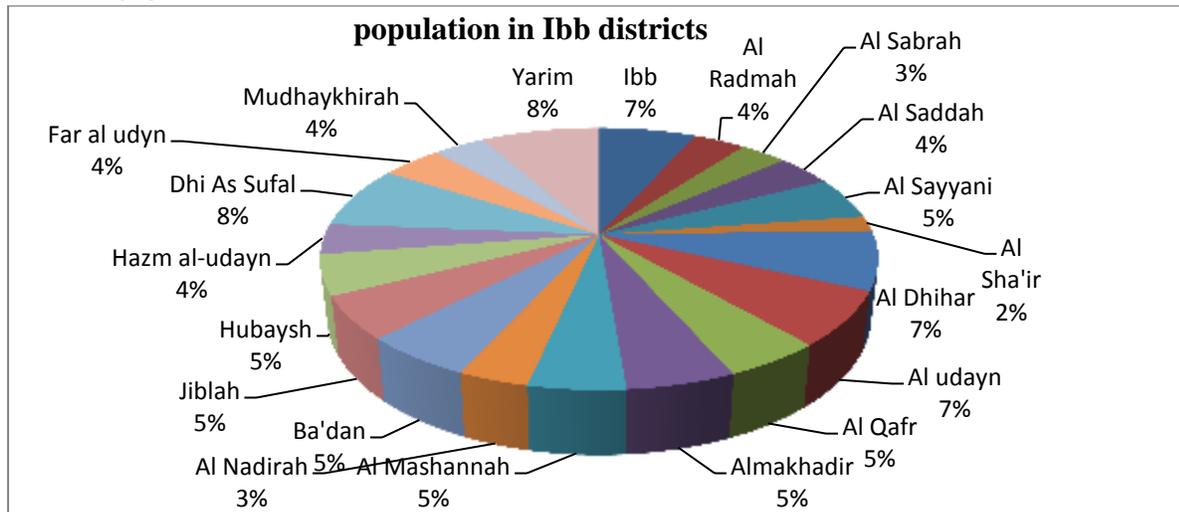
The population of the governorate of Ibb, according to the final results of the General Census of Population and Housing and Establishment of 2004 (2,131,861) people and the population is growing at a rate of (2.47%).

This number has been increased due to the big migration from other cities in the last three years which is a result of civil war in Yemen. As per the earlier statistics the number of families migrated from other cities to Ibb province was 20000 families.

Area	Area (km 2)	Density	No. of dwellings	No. of households	Total resident population		
					No. of males	No. of females	Total
Ibb	74.33	1932.477	19657	19855	69899	73742	143641
Al Radmah	326.00	234.8957	9860	10093	38417	38159	76576
Al Sabrah	346.00	201.9422	10012	9844	34089	35783	69872
Al Saddah	270.00	305.563	12519	11663	39696	42806	82502
Al Sayyani	238.00	464.3487	15377	15454	54237	56278	110515
Al Sha'ir	145.00	274.5172	5272	4907	19322	20483	39805
Al Dhihar	74.33	2077.21	22526	21028	79687	74712	154399
Al udayn	362.00	396.6243	23008	22027	68786	74792	143578
Al Qafr	676.00	152.7692	16961	16021	51899	51373	103272
Almakhadir	224.00	508.4464	16097	15740	57195	56697	113892
Al Mashannah	74.33	1360.796	14370	14035	52461	48687	101148
Al Nadirah	312.00	236.3942	9899	9307	36321	37434	73755
Ba'dan	240.00	483.5208	15284	15569	54957	61088	116045
Jiblah	156.00	721.0321	15314	16087	54694	57787	112481
Hubaysh	228.00	464.9035	16521	15871	48953	57045	105998
Hazm al-udayn	476.00	166.9811	13686	12761	36899	42584	79483
Dhi As Sufal	181.00	900.6576	23615	23730	80264	82755	163019
Far al udyn	373.00	238.6354	16442	15277	41651	47360	89011
Mudhaykhirah	195.00	399.1538	12414	11772	36908	40927	77835
Yarim	581.00	301.2289	24850	24207	88016	86998	175014
Others	-	-	-	4	9	11	20
Total	5551.99	383.9814	313684	305252	1044360	1087501	2131861

Source: national information center (2004).

ANALYSIS



From the table above we can find that the inequality of population distribution, the number of people is more in Yrim where the population is 175014,(8%) then dhe sufal (8%)where the number of people is 163019 after that Aldhihar where people are 154399,(7%) then Ibb city comes where the number of people is 143641,(7%) and some places has less population comparing to this places such as Mudhaykhiruh where number of people is 77835,(4%) and alshaer 39805, (2%) we notice that alshaer is the least number of people and in development its more developed in construction and other services due to the high level of income of individuals that's because most of them are working abroad in Saudi Arabia, and US, so we can reach a conclusion that where the individuals income is high the level of life is high and number of people is less. Alradima Alsabura Alsaduh these three districts comparing to other districts are less in number of population that's because of high level of individual income but it's not as high as Alshaer district but comparing with other districts its high. The districts which has big number of population has bad situation in economic socio-culture and environment. The big numbers of population in one place more than the other leads to stress on nature in that particular area especially water.

CAUSES OF THE POPULATION PROBLEM

Certainly there are many people on the planet; Numbers are increasing all the time, it is impossible to deny that the fact is population can't not continue to reproduce without leaving a serious ecological impact; so lowering population growth rates to the level of the stable state will be a critical item.

- **Religion**
In Ibb province some people believes that family planning is a birth control, some fear this term especially in the case of a difference between the clergy and what is being traded in society and within religion itself.
- **Culture**
Culture plays a significant role in population growth where in some cultures society favors a large family size they believe that large family size gives them strength and enhance their presence in the society.
- **Education**
Education has a role in population growth Ibb city is a small growing city in Yemen education is in a good level where education is available for everyone in the city, but educated understanding people are less because of religion effect, but some of the educated people tend to have a small family size, while some believe that increasing the size of the family is good, neglecting their future and the limited resources they have and also the limitations of the country resources.

• **Poverty**

Widespread of poverty in IBB province is the major challenge to sustainable development, poverty is a determinant of access to family planning methods, which is not accessible for everyone that way leads to increasing of the number of the family and thus the society.

The common roots of economic and developmental problems, and their reflection on the phenomenon of poverty, result in mutual relations between opposites (sustainable development and poverty). Achieving sustainable development means that poverty is at its lowest level. The rise in poverty is dependent on low indicators of sustainable development. This is due to the inability to provide or achieve enough of the social life needs of the members of the community, which are secured by high levels of sustainable development.

• **Migration streams from other cities**

Earlier people used to migrate from rural areas to Ibb province to search for jobs opportunities or better income. Later migration started from other cities looking for safety and peace because of the civil war happening in these cities which increased from the year 2015 till today the migration families reach up to 20000 families as per the earlier statistics.

POPULATION GROWTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The relationship between population and development is interactive. The population growth rates, demographic and economic characteristics of the province and its geographical distribution affect development in general and opportunities to improve quality of life and reduce poverty in particular.

The level of per capita income which is one of the most important in any society, the high level of income is a manifestation of development. It leads to decrease mortality through increased per capita expenditure allocated because of improved health services and quality of food there is an inverse relationship between the level of income and the mortality rate. The higher income level the lower the mortality rate. The improvement in the income level effect varies, either negatively or positively, from one society to another. Marriage and thus to fertility decline or may lead to polygamy and therefore high fertility. Moreover, raising the level of services in the community leads to increased investments, improving the level of income reducing unemployment and raising the standard of living of individuals. This is reflecting in the educational level of individuals through the provision of educational institutions and low illiteracy. Education in turn delays the age of marriage and raises the level of awareness. The population growth rate tends to decline in favor of maintaining a high standard of living.

The effects of population growth

- Social friction
- Health impacts
- Traffic congestion; which has been increased in the last three years due to migration from other cities to Ibb province.
- Pollution because of the big number of people migrated from other cities the pollution increased in the last three years.
- Conversion of agriculture lands or wetlands into housing, roads, and shopping centers.
- Cutting all the trees; due to migration in the last three years people started constructing more buildings using agricultural areas around the city.

Family planning in Islam

The Islamic Shari'a has focused on the family and its role in building society and forming the relationship between individuals. The Noble Qur'an and Sunnah have many texts and provisions that stipulate the importance of the family and its role in building a healthy society capable of facing problems and challenges. As soon as the family reconciles and strengthens its structure, Family whenever displacement and loss

From here the family was a social, psychological and organizational necessity. Islam said that marriage and family building are a legislative and civilized call to preserve the natural and social goals of human life.

Family planning in Islam is not limited to talk about the number of the family members, but beyond it higher and wider. Hence the role and importance of the relationship between the government and the clergy has emerged, since it is necessary to establish a clear understanding of the concept of family planning which is completely different from birth control.

- **Population and environment**

Agenda 21, adopted at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, addressed major environment and development challenges such as poverty, consumption, demographic dynamics, human health and human settlements, and a broad range of environmental and natural resource concerns. Meeting the basic human needs of growing populations is dependent on a healthy environment. Environmental degradation and resource depletion are exacerbated by demographic factors, in combination with poverty and lack of access to resources in some areas, and with excessive consumption and wasteful production patterns in others.

Solutions can reduce the negative consequences of the population growth:-

- To work on reducing the rates of population growth in the coming years and coordinating between the agencies responsible for

implementing population polices and activating the role of mass communication devices in adopting the concept of small family and use of non-traditional means of family planning.

- To activate health, education, and cultural programs for public.
- To activate the role of development programs, especially those relating to human development, with an interest in improving the quality of education and public health.
- Provide employment opportunities to raise the standard of living of individuals, which contributes to increase the real income for the society.
- To include population issues in the plans of all ministries.
- To provide funding for the implementation of plans.
- To raise the level and quality of education by increasing the funds for education plans.
- To provide job opportunities for people and reduce the unemployment rate.
- Distribute new investments in a deliberate manner to all districts to ensure that it meets the local community demands for job.
- Moderate the total fertility rate and take appropriate measure that would distribute the population in according to economic, social, and demographic potentials.
- The real solution to this problem is to continue to reduce population growth rates and optimize the use of qualified human resources to play an important role in changing the social culture of individuals so that concept of a small family prevails.

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