

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

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HYPOTHESES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

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THE POPULATION GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

All countries at any time have some people living there. This number constitutes the size of population of that country at that time. This number, however is continuously changing through births, death and immigration, increase in the number of people in a country during a period of time is called the growth of population. In recent times, policymakers in the country have shown great concern in the economic growth of the nation. Both urban and rural economies have come under the lens of the policy makers to check what the real factor that enhance economic growth. However, it has been accepted that economic growth is mainly affected by the population explosion, because the more the human activities the more driven economy will be and this in turn brings the needed growth in the economy. For instance, fewer people live in rural areas which have little or no economic problem compared to urban, semi urban areas that have more population. The federal Govt. at one time or the other has introduced many policies to continuously enhance economic growth through the distribution of the nation's population evenly. It was thus realized that one of the factors responsible for the development of human capital formation in turn affects the economic growth of nation. This study examines the effects of population on economic development in India as well as used trend three stages of demographic transition and India's population population size and growth trends during from 1971 to 2011. The study revealed that population growth has negative impact on economic sustainability. The study later proffers various policies which Govt. can implement for better economic development.

KEYWORDS

India's population, Economic Development, Remedies for population explosion.

INTRODUCTION

India and many other third world countries are now passing through phase of population explosion. It is being argued that this situation has arisen because economic development in these countries has failed to maintain pace with population growth. Over six billion people exist on earth today and an increase of about 97 million people occurs a growing population leads to several environmental issues as well as social problem. An increasing population can be attributes to several variables. Within countries, we can credit the growth to increased immigration or lack of migration. Lack of education and contraceptive and the need of desire for more children also adds to the population. In more developed countries we can attributes the population rises to better medical care, thus a longer life- span and/ or fewer deaths. As a result of this over population we experience social issues such as increased rates of poverty, crime, disease, population, and more. These threats a very necessary to be addressed, as they will affect people world wide. It is important that we look at these problems since every human has the ability to prevent future damages and adjust their lifestyle to decelerates this increase in population.

But we can see according to neo- Malthusian population problem is an investable result of the reproductive behavior of man. The theory of demographic transition, however, rejects this view an asserts that the population explosion implying a sudden spurt in the rate of population growth is a transitory phenomenon that occurs in the second stage of demographic transition due to a rapid fall in the mortality rate without a corresponding fall in the birth rate. According to that theory of demographic transition, every country passes through three stages of demographic transition that was most important for preventing economic development. That stages were empirically verifiable. In the first stage of demographic transition high birth rate is matched by an equally high death rate, and thus population remains stable over a long period. The second stage of demographic transition characterized by rapid growth of population because despite sustantial reduction in the mortality rate there is no corresponding decline in the birth rate. In third stage of demographic transition, the birth rate declines significantly and thus the rate of population growth remains low.

In this way in a country where economy has not grown adequately for a long time and sizable section of population has remained below the poverty line, this is really a grave situation. But in this present condition all situation are changing and now the country can hope to overcome the problem of population explosion. If the process of industrialization accompanied by urbanization is fast and education become widespread. We can imagine in recent time, policymakers in the country has shown great concern in the economic growth of the nation. Both urban and rural economies in India have come under the lens of the policy makers to check what the real factors that enhance economic growth.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- 1) Ghosh B.N (1993), in his population economics, gives theoretical background for population growth, urbanization, migration, fertility, mortality etc. and tries to answer what, why, how much, when questions on demographic variables.
- 2) Study has been conducted by M. K. Jain, Ninanti Ghosh and won Bae kim on trends in urbanization in their book titled " Emerging trends of urbanization in India- an analysis of 1991 census Result, Elaborates study has been done by them on multi various aspect of urbanization in India on the basis of 1991 census figures.
- 3) Nair P. S (1985), in the study of interstate period migration in India 1971-11 levels and trends tries to reinstate the relationship between migration and distance with the help of empirical data.
- 4) Adediran Adewole (2012), IPSS VOL.2, The study revealed that population growth has positive and significant impact on economic sustainability proxied as a real GDP and per capita income.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study is direct towards the following objectives

- 1) To provide undertake activities aimed to achieved population stabilization
- 2) To facilitate the development of a vigorous peoples movement in favour of the national efforts for population stabilization.
- 3) Explain how economic growth affects the rate of growth of population

METHODOLOGY

In the present article, at the outset of the article the formal population and economic development has been discussed. The source of data is different periodicals. E –news papers, Journals, in the relevant field, magazines, different reports etc. the details of which have been duly report in the references section

which implies that the data base of the articles is secondary in nature. In the present article, India's is secondary in nature. In the present articles, India's population: size and growth trends, causes of rapid growth of population, population and economic development and the future has been studied in details. The period of study from 1997 to 2011.

INDIA'S POPULATION: SIZE GROWTH TRENDS

As per as the size of population is concerned, India ranks second in the world next only to china. Infact the population of India at 121.02 crore in 2011 is almost equal to the combined population of the USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan put together which is 121.43 crore in this context, it may also be pointed out that USA is the third largest country in terms of population size. These facts clearly indicate that the pressure of the population on the land in this country is very high.

According to census of 1901, the population of the country was 23.83 crore. Since, then in the period of 110 years the population of the country has increased by more than 97 crore. This if viewed in the context of the relatively slow economic growth, is really as alarming situation. However the population has not increased in this country at a uniform rate. This is obvious from the population figure given in table.

Census year	Population in crore	Average annual G.Rate %
1971	54.82	2.20
1981	68.33	2.22
1991	84.64	..16
2001	102.87	1.97
2011	121.02	1.64

Source: Govt. of India, Census of India provisional population trend, 2011

CAUSES OF THE RAPID GROWTH OF POPULATION

We have seen broadly, there are three possible causes of an increase in the population of a country 1) a high birth rate 2) a relatively lower death rate 3) immigration. India's population has most increased much due to immigration. In India, the population has rapidly increased leading to population explosion. Factors leading to steady decline in the death rate while birth rate remained are stated. We have given next in a nature.

1) FACTORS LEADING TO DECLINE IN MORTALITY RATE

- Control of epidemic such as a cholera and smallpox
- Improved supply of drinking water
- Improved situation and hygiene
- Explosion of education and increased literacy. etc.

2) ECONOMIC FACTORS CAUSING THE HIGH BIRTH RATE

- Predominance of Agriculture
- Slow immunization process
- Widespread poverty etc.

3) SOCIAL FACTOR LEADING TO HIGH BIRTH RATE

- Lower age at the time of marriage
- Joint family system
- Lack of education

POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In India, the over whelming view is that the countries existing population is an obstacle to economic development considering the available utilizable resources and the level of technological progress. Further, growth in population will result in an additional burden on the economy in the sense that it will make larger demand on resources for unproductive consumption in India is the major constraint on its economic development. However, there are certain economist who argue that population growth is not an obstacle. We are given different point of view below.

- 1) Population growth and the declining land man ratio
- 2) Population growth and capital formation
- 3) Other adverse effects of population growth
 - i) Adverse impact on employment situation
 - ii) Adverse impact on per capita income and standard of living
 - iii) Shortage and import of food grains.
 - iv) Adverse impact of feeding growing population
 - v) Present change in occupational distribution of population

INDIAS POPULATION: THE FUTURE

Absolute level of population in India was 102.9 crore in 2001. According to the tech. group on population projections constituted by the national commission (2006), the rate of growth of population which was a high as 1.93% per annum during 1990s is expected to fall to 0.9 by 2026 and thus population is projected to increase to 140.0 crore by 2026. **Tim Dyson** has estimated the population in 2026 at about 142 crore

In regional pattern **Dyson** estimates that more than half of the demographic transition during 2001-26 will occur in the main Northern States i.e. Bihar, MP, UP, Rajasthan. The population of these four states will increase by around 45-55% over this period. But most of the other states will grow by only about 20-30%

As well as according to **Dyson** has described on urbanization projections will be about 36% in 2016 (Up from 27.9% in 2011). The two specially dynamic urban regional system – the first stretching through out much of Western Gujarat and Maharashtra and the second centered around Delhi will continue to dominate the country urban structure.

CONCLUSION

The economic evidence reveals that population growth exert positive and significant effect on economic growth measured as per capita income and real Gross domestic product in India between 1971 to 2011.

The statistical characteristics relates abilities to perform social and economic role are not in to consideration which includes literacy, educational attainments, intellectual capacity, professional skill and experience.

On the other hand, analytical technique examined the significant effect of population on economic growth in India as well as population growth is an obstacle then it will improvement has given through remedies.

RECOMMENDATION

A nation that involves the welfare of the people are population policies but the concerned here with policies related to changes in the quality of the population and its geographical distribution in the member of human beings their education and skills and where and how they live relative to the space and resources

available to each person. The rate of changes of population size the level of fertility and mortality, the distribution significantly interact with the social and economic welfare of the people.

Improvement of the social/ human welfare of the people and population related policies to promote growth in national output as population increases. Such policies includes to deal with the existing population problem, broadly two fold measures would be required

A) ECONOMIC MEASURES

In economic measures which are being suggested by us, the following points are most important

- 1) Expansion of the industrial sector
- 2) Creation of employment opportunities in urban areas
- 3) Equitable distribution of income and removal of poverty

B) SOCIAL MEASURES

Population explosion is as much a social problem as it is an economic problem. All social evils must be removed are following:

- 1) Education contribution of education in bringing down the birth rate
- 2) Improving the stratus of women
- 3) Raising the minimum age of marriage

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