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REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

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“ Socio- Economic effects of population growth in India ”

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Thanking You.

— Tithi Marodia

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INTRODUCTION

The world experienced dramatic population growth during the twentieth century, with the number of inhabitants doubling from 3 to 6 billions between 1960 till now. India too saw very rapid growth i.e., from 448 millions to 1.04 billions and to 1.21 billions in 2010. The effect of past and future demographic changes on economic and social growth in India is the focus of my project. India's population is currently growing at a rate of 1.4% per year, far surpassing China rate at 0.7%. This difference will result in India surpassing China with respect to population size in less than 20 years. In this project I'll deal with the size of India's labour force, requirements of new job and GDP per capita, if these targets are possible or not, the expected changes in the age and sex structure of population, the requirements for the health and educational infrastructure, the family planning requirements, serious attempt to understand the future scenario of India. The population projection is a useful tool to demonstrate the magnitude of current problems and likely to estimate the future magnitude of the problem. The social and economic implications of population growth is useful for national planning as well as policy formulation for sectors such as labour force, education, health, urbanization, agriculture, etc.

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OBJECTIVES

Population growth and its relation to economic development has been a matter of debate over a century. For the developing country like India, population growth is likely to impede economic growth resulting in reduction of per capita income and resources. In addition to this the growth of labour force adds to the unemployment trends. In this section it is attempted to project the economic parameters with respect to labour force, GDP per capita, new job requirement as well as production of major crops for the country. GDP per capita is usually taken as summary indicator of economic development of a country. It is found that the GDP per capita will increase under constant growth trend and reduction of unmet needs. In economically backward countries, investment requirements are beyond its investing capacity. A rapidly growing population increases the requirements of demographic investments which at the same time reduces the capacity of the people to save. This creates a serious imbalance between investments requirements and the availability of investible funds. Therefore, the volume of such investments is determined by the rate of population growth in economy. It's an estimation that, for

maintaining the present level of per capita income, 2 per cent to 5 per cent of national income must be invested if population grows at 1 per cent per annum. Due to such growth in population the entire investment is absorbed by demographic investment and nothing is left for economic development. Population explosion gives rise to a number of social problems. It leads to migration of people from rural to urban areas causing the growth of slum areas. People live in most unhygienic and insanitary conditions. Unemployment and poverty lead to frustration and anger among the educated youth. This leads to robbery, beggary, prostitution and murder etc. The terrorist activities that we find today in various parts of the country are the reflection of frustration among educated unemployed youth. Overcrowding, traffic congestions, frequent accidents and pollution in big-cities are the direct result of over-population. Rising population growth exerts pressure on land. On the other hand per capita availability of land goes on diminishing and on the other, the problem of sub-division and fragmentation of holding goes on increasing. It adversely affects the economic development of the country. Population hinders the economic development. The main objective is to know about the hypothesis, how do population growth make an impact on the economic and social development of the country.

OBSERVATIONS

Projected demographic indicators of India under alternative assumptions, 2015 & 2020:-

Demographic Indicators	Base yr 2001	2010		2020	
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Total population in (million)	1027	1092	1093	1155	1164
% of population 0-4	11.51	10.18	10.30	8.19	8.79
% of pop. 5-14	24.06	22.24	22.21	19.77	19.74
% of pop. 15-64	60.29	62.89	62.81	66.97	66.44
% of pop female 15-49	51.25	53.54	53.47	56.12	55.67
% of pop 65+	4.14	4.69	4.69	5.07	5.03
Median age	22	24	24	26	25
Sex Ratio (M/F)	107.81	107.27	107.66	106.66	106.64
Birth Rate per 1000	25.6	21.3	22	16	17.8
Death rate per 1000	8.2	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.8
Infant Mortality rate	74.8	66.4	66.4	56.4	56.4
Under 5 mortality rate	107.4	93.5	93.5	77.2	77.2
Annual growth rate (%)	1.74	1.39	1.45	0.93	1.10
Doubling time in years	40.2	50.2	48	75	63.1
No. of birth in millions	26.25	23.28	24.06	18.46	20.78
No. of deaths in millions	8.37	8.10	8.16	7.74	7.91

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GRR	1.56	1.28	1.32	0.91	1.02
NRR	1.36	1.14	1.18	0.83	0.94
Mean Age of child bearing	28.2	27.7	27.8	27.2	27.3
Child-woman ratio.	0.47	0.39	0.40	0.30	0.33

Population by Age & Sex in India by 2020 (figures in million)
(M - Male, F - Female).

AGE GROUP.	BASE YEAR 2001			SCENARIO 2010			SCENARIO 2020		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-9	126.4	115.02	241.42	104.89	99.32	204.16	109.55	103.83	213.38
10-19	108.07	106.09	226.16	127.78	115.44	243.22	126.47	115.65	242.12
20-29	92.45	88.24	180.69	115.97	102.61	218.58	115.9	102.61	218.51
30-39	72.78	69.9	142.68	89.31	86.1	175.41	89.31	86.1	175.41
40-49	52.6	47.59	100.19	68.72	66.14	134.86	68.72	66.1	134.82
50-59	34	31.88	65.88	46.68	43.22	89.9	46.68	43.22	89.9
60-69	22.31	22.81	45.12	25.9	27.21	53.11	26.63	27.21	53.84
70-79	9.57	5.45	15.02	13.63	14.87	28.5	13.62	14.86	28.48
80+	.66	2.48	3.14	4.13	4.04	8.17	4.13	4.09	8.22
TOTAL	532.89	494.27	1027.16	596.3	559.2	1155.5	601.09	563.71	1164.72

CONSEQUENCES

The consequences of population growth on economic development have attracted the attention of economist ever since Adam Smith wrote in his "Wealth of Nations" Adam Smith wrote "The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniences of life" It was only Malthus and Ricardo who created an alarm about the effects of population growth on the economy But their fears have proved unfounded because population growth in western Europe has led to its rapid industrialisation. It is sometimes said that a growing population helps in economic development by providing an expanding market for goods. But it is an erroneous view. Actually over-population hinders economic development. All efforts at economic development under fast growing population turn out to be "writing on sand with waves of population growth washing away all that we have written".

Population growth hampers the economic development in overview of National resources, per capita income, agricultural development, capital inflow, employment, GDP etc.

SUMMARY

We cannot have a sustainable planet without stabilizing population. As human population grows, human demands for resources like water, land, trees and energy also grow. Unfortunately the price of all this "growth" is paid by other endangered plants and animals, and an increasingly volatile and dangerous climate. Thus it is necessary to control population, following are some ways:-

- (*) Control the income rate.
- (*) Promoting delaying marriages.
- (*) Encouraging female education and employment.
- (*) Making available family planning methods through different outlets in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.
- (*) Government should encourage the planning measures.
- (*) Economic growth needs to be more equitable opportunities.
- (*) Invest in health infrastructure to reduce infant and child labour, mortality rate.
- (*) Social consensus for family (small) norms is promoted.
- (*) "Family Planning" means bearing of a child by will and not by chance.
- (*) Country should focus at the problem of illiteracy and put an efforts to reduce brain drain.

CONCLUSION

Population is very important for the development of a nation. It is the means as well as ends of economic development. Population is an important asset for the nation but became liability if it's uncontrolled.

Population has crossed the optimum limit in India and has become a liability. So problem of population explosion in India has proved to be a big hindrance in the success of economic planning and development. From the last decades population has increased from 983 million to 1293.60 million in 2014 i.e., 30.58% increase.

Although overpopulation has not affected the GDP and India's GDP has grown very fast from last two decades. India is now 3rd largest economy with GDP \$ 10.40 trillion. but due to population explosion it's still ranked 116th country in terms of per capita income and 130th position in terms of HDI. Population explosion is adversely affecting the standards of living. Overpopulation creates the problems like unemployment, storage of food, low per capita income, problem of capital formation, high pressure, social problems, economic insecurity etc.

The economic planning and development of India, is very much influenced by the changes in population.

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India with its increasing human resources and abundant natural resources is still considered a developing country. India is still not in position to use its natural resources adequately for the welfare of the growing population. Poverty prevails to great extent in India due to poor clothing, inadequate housing, poor medical care and malnutrition.

The situation in India is marked in terms of lack of electricity in many villages, insufficient food for a large part of its population and very little health care and education facilities.

In general it has to be said that the challenges before India is it has to invest more and more social overhead capital (SOC) i.e., on health and education to improve the quality of the people of the country. Focus should also be given towards full and proper coverage of maternal and health services. So it can be helpful in a way or another to accelerate demographic transition and achieve population stabilization.

Efforts should be given for providing adequate inputs and to utilize the available abundant human resources to accelerate economic growth and human development.

It will be a better picture of the country as a whole if state level projection can be done simultaneously.

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To gather various information and make my project full of knowledge I have taken help from:-

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