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Project Report

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TITLE OF THE PROJECT

Socio-economic effect of population growth in India

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Introduction

The population of India represents 17.99% of the world's total population which arguably means that one person in every 6 people on the earth is a resident of India. India is the second most populated country in the world. So problem of population explosion in India has proved to be a big hindrance in the success of economic planning and development.

Population explosion is adversely affecting the standard of living. Overpopulation creates the problems like unemployment, shortage of food, low per capita income, problem of capital formation, high pressure, social problems, economic insecurity, social insecurity, increases pressure on land and environment degradation.

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

SUMMARY

India is the second most populated country in the world. India is projected to be the world's most populous country by 2024. Its population growth rate is 1.13% ranking 112th in the world in 2017. Population is the means as well as ends of economic development. Population has crossed the optimum limit in India and has become a liability. So problem of population explosion in India has proved to be big hindrance in the success of economic planning and development.

Although overpopulation has not affected the GDP and in fact GDP of India has grown very fast from last two decades. India is now 3rd largest economy with GDP (PPP) \$10.40 trillion but due to population explosion still it is ranked 116th country in terms of per capital income and 130th position in terms of HDI. Population explosion is adversely affecting the standard of living.

Table - 1: Growth of Population in India (2008-2017)

S. No.	Year	Population (Million)	% age change	fertility rate
1	2008	1150.2	1.43%	2.75
2	2009	1166.23	1.39%	2.67
3	2010	1186.00	1.70%	2.62
4	2011	1210.57	2.07%	2.59
5	2012	1213.57	0.23%	2.48
6	2013	1223.58	0.84%	2.42
7	2014	1238.89	1.25%	2.38
8	2015	1254.02	1.22%	2.35
9	2016	1268.96	1.19%	2.33
10	2017	1283.60	1.15%	

Objective of the project

1. To analyse the population growth in India
2. To examine the Impact of overpopulation on Development of India.

Methodology

Data Collection

This study is based on the secondary data collected from various sources like research papers, websites, articles, reports, etc.

Methods of data analysis

Simple mathematical and statistical treatments were used to process and analyse the data to get inferences based on analytical findings. The data was then coded and analysed by drawing simple tables, bar charts, graphs, and suitable statistics tests with help of MS excel and SPSS software.

Effect of Over-population

1. Problem of Investment Requirement

As we know Indian population is growing at a very high rate as compared to developing countries. In order to achieve a given rate of increase in per capita income larger investment is needed. Though both GDP and per capita income of India increased over a decade but due to overpopulation per capita income is increasing at a very slow rate.

2. Effect on per Capita Income

Large size of population and rapid rate of growth result into low per capital income. Per capital income has increased from last two decades but due to overpopulation it is increasing at very slow rate.

3. Problem of Capital Formation

Overpopulation hampers the increase in capital formation. In India about 35% of population is composed of person less than 14 years of age. Most of these people depend on others for subsistence. They are unproductive consumers and reduce the capacity of the people to save. So the rate of capital formation falls.

4. Effect on Food Problem : Population explosion is one of the major causes of food problem in India. There is less food production as compared to increasing demand. Due to overpopulation large portion of agriculture land is shifting into construction of industries, houses, buildings, cities road and other infrastructure.

According to a report, in 2017 India was ranked at 100th position but now India has been ranked at the 103rd position among 119 countries on the Global Hunger Index.

5. Low Standard of Living :

Rapid growth of population accounts for low standard of living in India. Even the bare necessities of life are not available adequately. As the population increase pressure on health care centres, education departments, transporting services, railways and other public services increases.

6. Burden of Unproductive Consumers :

Due to overpopulation In India, a large number of children are dependent. In 2001, working population was 39.2 percent while 60.8% are unproductive workers.

7. Poverty

Poverty is one of the biggest issue, in India. Rising population increases the poverty in India. People have to spend a large portion of their resources for bringing up of their wards. It results into less saving and low rate of capital formation. Hence, improvement in production technique becomes impossible. It means low productivity of labour.

8 Social Problems

Over-population give rise to various social problems. It leads to movement of people from rural areas to the urban areas and causes 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.

Suggestions:

Population of India is very large and is rapidly increasing. One percent growth rate of population means an addition of 1 crore people every year but at present growth rate of population is more than one percent therefore more than 1 crore persons are being added every year. For the betterment and welfare of society effective population control measures is the need of the hour. As we know that birth rate is mainly responsible for rapid population growth. Hence measures which can reduce the birth rate should be adopted.

These measures can be classified as

1. Social Measures

- Late Marriage: As far as possible, marriage should be solemnized at the age of 30 years. This will reduce the period of reproduction among the females and will reduce the fertility rate.

- Women Empowerment: In most developing countries, the women folk are not considered equivalent to men in terms of force and might. Empowering women with a say in matter concerning them like child birth

and educating them to fight against discrimination will ensure a healthy and aware society.

- Education: Education is the solution to all the problems. Education is the backbone of an individual and economy of country. Educated people can easily understand the adverse effects which a high population growth rate possesses. Education, especially women education, can work wonders in controlling population.

- Family planning: This method implies family by choice and not by chance. By using preventive measures, people can regulate birth rate. Family planning mainly depends on the availability of cheap contraceptive devices for birth control and proper medical facilities.

- Eradicating Poverty: Poverty is one of the main causes of social problems. Poverty is one of the reasons for overpopulation. Poor people are mostly illiterate and ignorant. They have high fertility rate and give birth to many children. They don't follow the family planning and other methods of population control.

2. Economic Measures

- Creating employment opportunities: Govt. should create more and more employment so that income of people can be raised. This will increase the living standard of people and people will adopt small families instead of big one.

- Development of Agriculture & Industries: If agriculture and industry are properly developed, large number of people will get employment. When their income is increased they would improve their standard of living and adopt small family norms.

- Standards of Living: Improvement in the standard of living acts as a deterrent to large family norm. In order to maintain their higher standard of living of the people.

- Incentives: The govt. should give various types of incentives to people to adopt birth control measures. Providing educational, health or even financial incentive can be a highly effective population measure.

Observation

The population of India increased by three times during the period of 1951-2001. The rural population of India has increased around two and half times from 298.7 million to 741.7 million during 1951-2001, whereas the urban population has grown 4.6 fold from 62.4 million in 1951 to 285.3 million in 2001.

Result

The increase in population leads to an increased demand for food products, clothes, houses etc., but their supply cannot be increased due to lack of cooperate factors like raw materials skilled labour and capital etc. ADVERTISEMENTS:
The cost and prices rise the cost of living of the masses.

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 becomes liability if it is uncontrolled. From last two decades population has increased from 983 million in 1998 to 1283.60 million in 2017 that is 30.5% increase.

Although overpopulation has not affected the GDP and infact GDP of india has grown very fast from last two decades India is now 3rd largest economy with GDP (PPP) \$10.40 trillion but due to population last two decades. Today's Population explosion is adversely affecting the standard of living. Overpopulation creates the problem like unemployment, shortage of food, low per capita income, problem of capital formation, high pressure, social problems, economic insecurity, social insecurity, increases pressure on land and environment degradation.

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