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## Impact of population growth on development in India

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### Abstract

India is the second maximum populous country in the world. India is estimated to become the most populous country in the world by 2024. Its population growth rate in 2017 is ranked 112th in the world. The population is both a means and a means of economic development. If there are enough numbers, they are an asset and prove to be an obligation when there are more. Population in India has crossed the optimum limit and has become an obligation. The problem of population explosion in India has proved to be a major obstacle to the economic planning and development process. I have found a significant relationship between India's population and GDP. I have taken the population of each state and their respective SGDP to find out whether the population is related to GDP. I have found no significant correlation between the middle of annual populous progress and inflation in India.

The population, therefore, has no significant impact on India's inflation. Inflation may be affected by some other factors. In the research, we have also found that population growth has no significant negative impact on India's GDP growth and the fact is that as the population grows, so does the GDP. Although the population has not affected GDP in the last two decades and has not affected India's GDP, it has grown very rapidly. Overpopulation depends not only on population size or density but also on the proportion of the population in the available sustainable resources.

It also depends on how our natural resources are managed and distributed across the population. Overpopulation is one of the dangers and serious problems, which is a major obstacle in the way of economic growth. It is estimated that the increase in human population affects the global land-use patterns available for agriculture, forest land cover, and the area around different types of water bodies. The rapid growth of the human population is putting extraordinary pressure on our available natural resources like land, water, forests, ecosystem services, etc. This research paper aims to highlight the various adverse effects of overpopulation and its impact on the economic development of our country.

**Keywords:** Population, sustainable, significant, unemployment, ecosystem, economic, correlation

### Introduction

Population explosion is affecting the standard of living. Overpopulation creates problems such as unemployment, food shortages, low per capita income, capital formation problem, high pressure, social problems, economic insecurity, social insecurity, pressure on land and degradation of the environment. The population is the end as well as being a means of economic development in India. It becomes an asset if it is sufficient in strength and liability if it is high in strength. Population in India has crossed the limit and has become an obligation. Therefore, the problem of overpopulation in India has proved to be a major impediment to the success of financial planning and development.

India's current population contributes to 17% of the global population. India's economic planning and development are heavily affected by changes in population. India is still considered a developing country with its growing human resources and abundant natural resources. India is still not in a position to adequately utilize its natural resources for the welfare of the growing population. Poverty in India results in poor clothing, inadequate housing, poor medical care and undernutrition. India's situation today is marked by a lack of electricity in many villages, inadequate food for a large part of its population, and very few health care and education facilities. The present article examines the relationship of the population with increasing unemployment, the environment with poverty and urbanization and the deteriorating environment.

The study shows that the country's population growth is putting a growing burden on the country's limited and rapidly decreasing natural resource base. Natural resources are under increasing pressure, even though most people survive at subsistence levels.

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Population pressure on arable land contributes to land degradation. The increasing population numbers and rising prosperity have already resulted in a rapid increase in energy production and consumption in India. The impact of the population growth rate on economic growth is one of the most debated topics on earth.

Many theories suggest that the increase in population hurts both the economic growth and development of a country. All these debates have begun since Malthus proposed his theory in the book "An Essay on the Principle of Population". He tried to find out the reasons for low returns in most countries and he said population growth is the major reason.

### **The population explosion**

Based on the history of all developed countries we find that human capital is a major component of development. This can be said from the fact that the resources required for economic growth are driven by the availability of human capital. Other positive effects of population growth are economies of scale and increased market potential for goods produced in the country, and compared to the old population they bring new attitudes, ideologies, and creativity. But population growth can also be an obstacle to the development of a nation. This is because the growing human population has to spend many resources and this puts pressure on the limited natural resources the country has and uses the resources to retain capital rather than increase the stock of capital per worker.

It is therefore important to study the relationship between these variables. Anecdotal evidence on the relationship between population growth and economic growth does not lead to a uniform or normative conclusion. It just varies from one country to another and what is found in the past may not apply to the future. But, likely, the history of the relationships between these variables in a country can predict future relationships. It is therefore important to pay attention to these variables in India. This paper is quite different from the other papers in terms of how to interpret the variables and theories used.

### **Effects of over-population**

1. As we know, the Indian population is growing at a much higher rate than in other developing countries. Large investments are required to achieve a certain rate of increase in per capita income. Although both India's GDP and per capita income has increased over the decade, per capita income is growing at a much slower rate due to the high population. This adversely affects the growth rate of the economy.
2. The large size of the population and the rapid growth rate results in lower per capita income. India is now the third-largest economy in the world but still ranks 116th in terms of per capita income. Per capita income has increased over the last two decades, but due to the high population, it is growing at a much slower pace.
3. Rapid population growth causes environmental damage. A large number of people are moving towards ecologically sensitive areas such as hilly and tropical forests due to the scarcity of land due to the rapidly increasing population. This leads to grazing and deforestation for cultivation which causes serious environmental damage. In addition, the pressure of rapid population growth forces people to get more food

for themselves and their animals. As a result, they are over-cultivated in semi-arid regions. This leads to desertification in the long run when the land stops producing anything. Moreover, rapid population growth leads to a large number of migrations to urban areas with industrialization. This results in severe air, water and noise pollution in towns and cities.

4. More population in India is an obstacle to capital formation growth. The high birth rate and low life expectancy indicate that there are a large number of dependents in the total population. About 35% of the population in India is made up of persons below the age of 14 years. Most of these people depend on others for subsistence. They are unproductive consumers and reduce people's ability to save. So, the rate of capital formation falls. Access is therefore one of the obstacles in the way of population capital formation.
5. Population explosion is one of the major causes of food problems in India. Food production is lower than the growing demand. Due to overpopulation, a large part of the agricultural land is being diverted for the construction of industries, houses, buildings, towns, roads and other infrastructure. Because of this, there is a shortage of food grains in the country.
6. Unemployment is the biggest challenge for India. Unemployment is mainly due to overpopulation. As a result of the large size of the population, there is a large army of the labour force in India. But the lack of capital resources makes it difficult for a country to provide gainful employment to the entire working population. Open unemployment in urban areas and disguised unemployment in rural areas are common features of an underdeveloped country like India.
7. Rapid growth of the population is responsible for the low standard of living in India. Even the minimum necessities of life are not adequately available. As the population grows, the pressure on health centres, education departments, transport services, railways and other public services increases.
8. Due to the large population in India, a large number of children are dependent. Many more people above 60 years and in the 15-59 age group do not get employment. This high level of dependence is due to the high rate of dependent children. This dependence adversely affects the effective savings. (Mehta)
9. Poverty is one of the biggest problems in India. The increasing population increases poverty in India. People have to spend a large part of their resources on the upkeep of their wards. This reduces savings and lowers the rate of capital formation. Therefore, improving production technology becomes impossible. This means low productivity of labour.
10. Overpopulation gives rise to various social problems. This leads to the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas and causes the development of slum areas. People live in the most unhealthy and unhealthy conditions. Unemployment and poverty create frustration and anger among the educated youth. This leads to loot, begging, prostitution and murder, etc. The terrorist activities that we find in different parts of the country today are a reflection of the frustration among the educated unemployed youth. Overcrowding, traffic congestion, frequent accidents and pollution in big cities are a direct result of overpopulation.

11. Due to high population growth, the population density in India is increasing very fast. The increasing rate of population growth puts more pressure on the land. On the one hand, where the per capita availability of land decreases, on the other hand, the problem of subdivision and fragmentation of holdings increases. More and more agricultural land comes under the construction of industries, roads, cities and other infrastructure. Population explosion causes the degradation of the environment. Higher birth rates cause more pollution, more toxic waste and damage to the biosphere. This hurts the economic development of the country. In short, population explosion impedes economic growth. It should be effectively controlled.

### Conclusion

The above analysis shows that the high growth rate of the population has slowed the pace of economic growth in developing countries. Based on the above argument, my hypothesis is true that population growth impedes development. It has been found that the fast growth of the population makes the task of absorbing the labour force in productive activities more difficult. Such a large increase in population is more of an obligation than an asset in developing countries. It has also been investigated that the increasing demand for agricultural land, firewood, housing units etc. results in deforestation which adversely affects soil fertility, causes flooding and affects the climate.

It can be concluded that the large size of the population and its growth rate increase consumption needs. This increases the consumption expenditure. So, the savings rate and capital formation do not increase much. A portion of the resources mobilized by such economies is consumed by the rapidly growing population. Despite this conclusion, I would like to express that the relationship between population growth and economic growth can be favourable only if the growing population is proportional to the resources available in the country and the resources are fully utilized by skilled, talented human resources in countries like India.

### Recommendations

India's population is very large and is growing rapidly. One per cent growth rate of population means that 10 million people are being added every year but currently, the population growth rate is more than one per cent, so more than 10 million people are being added every year. Effective population control measures for the well-being and welfare of society are the need of the hour. As we know that birth rate is mainly responsible for rapid population growth. Therefore, measures should be adopted that can reduce the birth rate.

1. As far as possible, marriage should be performed at the age of 30 years. This will reduce the productive period in women and reduce the fertility rate. The government has fixed the minimum marriage age at 21 years for men and 18 years for women. But we need to motivate people to get married after the age of 30.
2. In most developing countries, women are not considered equal to men in terms of force and power. People keep producing children to produce sons more than daughters. Empowering women in matters like childbirth and educating them to fight against discrimination will ensure a healthy and aware society.

3. Education is the solution to every problem. Education is the backbone of the individual and the economy of the country. Educated people can easily understand the adverse effects of high population growth rates. Education, especially women's education, can do wonders in controlling the population. An educated man and woman can easily understand the merits of a small family. Lack of education, many measures like alertness campaigns and feminist movements will prove to be inefficient and pointless.

Poverty is one of the main causes of social problems. poverty. Poverty is one of the reasons for overpopulation. Poor people are mostly illiterate and ignorant. Their fertility rate is high and they give birth to many children. They do not follow other methods of family planning and population control. So the government should take steps to eradicate poverty so that they can get the benefits of awareness and family planning.

4. In India, people prefer a male child over a female child. This leads to an increase in birth because people give birth to a child until a male child is born. Such an attitude among people should change. Both men and women should get equal priority.
5. This method refers to the family by choice and not by chance. People can control the birth rate by using preventive measures. Family planning mainly depends on the availability of cheap contraceptive devices for birth control and proper medical facilities. The government should provide various incentives to the people to adopt birth control measures.
6. The government should create more and more jobs so that the income of the people can be increased. This will increase the standard of living of the people and people will adopt small families instead of big families.
7. If agriculture and industry are properly developed, a large number of people will get employment. When their income increases, they will improve their standard of living and adopt small family norms. Standard of living acts as a deterrent to the ideal of the big family. People prefer to have a small family to maintain their high standard of living. The government should take important steps to raise the standard of living of the people.

Workplace spirituality needs to be supported for the development and advancement of employees' organizational commitment and job satisfaction. In many of today's organizations, people only put their hands and minds into work, not their souls. The result is that organizations do not activate the full creativity and potential of their employees and employees, who, in turn, do not succeed in elevating themselves into full individuals. In difficult times, it is normal that employees turn to spirituality for solutions, security and inner harmony. For as many people as they have to work for a long time to live financially, there is a great need to integrate work with a spiritual outlook on life. There is another need for spirituality in the workplace as it helps the organization to enhance its conduct. Organizations that are more ideal spiritually in their work are also more attractive. Employees who are less satisfied with their jobs exhibit tendencies such as over-absenteeism, changing their jobs, disobedience to rules, complaining about jobs, injuring the organization, extravagance, hypothetical illness and

accidents and mental illnesses. Employee satisfaction and commitment are very important for the success of any organization. Employees who are satisfied with their business usually have a high level of skilled ability. They feel competent about their evidence of satisfied teaching abilities, and they feel confident about classroom supervision. The effectiveness of a working system largely depends on the job satisfaction of employees employed in the system.

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