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REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **KONKANA GHOSH**
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of **2020-21**



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Socio-Economic
Effect Of
Population
Growth
In
India

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher Dr. Swarabhanu Mitra Sir (ENVS) as well as our principal, who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic "Socio-economic effect of population growth in India", which also helped me in doing a lot of Research and I came to know about so many new things.

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I am making this project not only for marks but to also increase my knowledge.

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Introduction

The population is a useful tool to demonstrate the magnitude of current problem 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 for policy formulation for sectors such as labour force, education, health, urbanization, agriculture etc.

The economic projection for the sectors such as labour force will apprise the likely magnitude of supply of labour, employment as well as unemployment trends. Similarly, the GDP per capita will enable us to understand the economic progress of the country. On education, the projection of school going children, requirement of new schools as well as other infrastructure helps us to make the educational planning of the country. Similarly the health requirement with respect to the requirements of health professionals enables us to formulate the

health sector planning. Finally, the family planning requirements such as sterilization and spacing methods by sources enable the government for formulating the policy in streamlining the contraceptive requirement.

In this paper it is attempted to understand the economic and social significance of population growth under alternative policy goals. It also attempts to project the population of India till and the likely implications for food production, socio-economic development, and infrastructure development and family planning requirements.

Summary

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 labor force adds to the unemployment trends. In this section it is attempted to project the economic parameters with respect to labor force, GDP per capita, new job requirements as well as production of major crops for the country.

It is estimated that the total labor force will increase under the each of the three alternative scenarios. In other words will be 29 percent increase in labour force. The annual requirement of new job will be approximately 10 million. Given the backlog of unemployment of 35 million, additional creation of 100 million employments is needed to achieve the full employment situation.

India has sustained rapid growth of GDP for most of the last two decades leading to rising per capita incomes and a reduction in absolute poverty. But India has one third of all the people in the world living below the official global poverty line. It has more poor people than the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa. India's per capita income is $\frac{1}{20}$ th that of the UK. Life expectancy at birth is 65 years and 44% of children under 5 are malnourished. The literacy rate for the population aged 15 years and above is only 63% compared to a 71% figure for lower middle income countries.

Despite a strong attempt to become an open economy, export of goods and services from India account for only 15% of GDP although this will rise further in the years ahead. India runs persistent trade and fiscal deficits and has suffered from high inflation in recent years. India's growth rate has slowed and high inflation is a constraint on competitiveness and growth. Investments by Indian businessmen abroad have

overtaken foreign direct investment for the first time - reflecting a lack of confidence among Indian entrepreneurs about their home economy.

India has followed a different path of development from many other countries. India went more quickly from agriculture to services that tend to be less tightly regulated than heavy industry. That said there are some emerging manufacturing giants in the Indian economy.

Despite optimism for India's prospects for economic growth and development, there are a number of obstacles which may yet see growth and development falter.

In a report on India in the Financial Times, it was claimed that, "India's failure to adopt enough of the large-scale, labour-intensive manufacturing that has propelled the successful development of China and other east-Asian countries is now regarded as one of the greatest weaknesses of the Indian economy."

India's growth has been impressive in recent years but this is a country

whose development is hampered by endemic structural problems. India requires significant investment in infrastructure, manufacturing and agriculture for the rapid growth rates of the last fifteen to twenty years to be sustained.

Observations & Results

From the above estimates it is observed that the population of India will be around 1155-1169 million under any policy goals. For the developing country like India, population growth is likely to impede economic growth resulting in reduction of per capita income and resources. India is the second most populated country in the world and is believed to surpass the population of China in coming years. India is projected to be the world's most populous country. Persons are means as well as ends of economic development. Population has crossed the optimum limit in India and has become liability. So problem of population explosion in India has proved to be a big hindrance in the success of economic planning and development. As population increases, the proportion of workers to total population rises. The result is that the rise of in labor force, unemployment and under-unemployment increases. A rapidly increasing population reduces income,

Savings and investment. As a result, unemployment increases. India has a backlog of unemployment which keeps on growing with a rapidly increasing population. This tends to increase the level of unemployment manifold as compared with actual increase in labor force. Besides rapid population leads to migration of large numbers to urban areas with industrialization. This results in severe air, water and noise pollution in cities and town. Due to scarcity of resources, it is not possible to provide educational, health, medical, transport and housing facilities to the entire population. There is over-crowding everywhere. As a result, the quality of services goes down. To provide these social infrastructures requires huge investment. India is still not in a position to use its natural resources adequately for the welfare of the growing population.

Conclusion & Comments

This exercise gives us an insight of economic and social implications of population growth under alternative policy perspectives. It may be viewed as an approximation of selected economic and social indicators for recent future.

It is found that the demographic, social and economic projections are close under each alternative scenario. The above analysis shows that high growth rate of population has slowed down the pace of economic development in the developing countries. On the basis of above argument population growth is constraint for development. It is found that the fast increasing population makes the task of absorbing the labor force in productive activities all the more difficult. So large increase in population is more a liability than an asset in developing countries. Results in deforestation which adversely affects soil fertility, causes floods and affects the climate. It can be

concluded large size of population and its fast rate of growth increases the consumption needs. Despite this conclusion I want to express that the correlation between population growth and economic development could be favorable only when increasing population is proportionate to resources available in country and resources are to be exploited in its full capacity, in effective and efficient manner by the skillful, talented human resources in the countries like India.

Bibliography

I have complete this project,
with help of my » friends ,

my » parents and

I have taken source from Internet
too and also from my ENVIS book
(writer's name S. Chand).