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**CERTIFICATE**

I hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the capstone entitled “**The Socio-Economic Impact Of Booming Population In Our Country**” in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Arts and submitted in Department of Social Sciences And Languages, Lovely Professional University, Punjab is authentic record of my own work carried out during period of Capstone under supervision of **Dr. Chandra Shekhar Singh** Department of Social Sciences And Languages, Lovely Professional University, Punjab.

The matter presented in this Capstone has not been submitted by me anywhere for the award of any other degree or to any other institute.

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## THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BOOMING POPULATION IN OUR COUNTRY

### Abstract

Regardless of the theoretical stances, it is now widely accepted that India's rapid growth in population and its detrimental effects on our quality of life is alarming. We must implement environmental wisdom that improves the living standards and material security of the poorest of people on the planet and ensures that the use of natural resources is evenly distributed throughout the world (Mehta, 1977). Although human resources are essential for development, a sustainable society must have an optimal population to achieve the goals of equity and effectiveness.

Factually people are born with the potential to produce and they also have mouths to eat. Humans affect ecosystems by the resources they use such as food, water, wood etc and through wastes such as manure, garbage, and industrial waste water. So it isn't necessary to explain why a growing population needs more houses, schools, hospitals, roads, jobs, etc. If societies cannot keep up with these growing demands, the socio-cultural, economic and political environment will deteriorate.

On the other hand, when a civilization "succeeds" in meeting the growing needs of a large population, the environment becomes limited. Considering our goal for a sustainable society, therefore, the growing population in some parts of the world should be considered with more concern and seriousness. Population is the only prerequisite for development, as a society needs more people to achieve its development goals. However, in countries where this is not the case, such as India, too many people can stand in the way of progress. This article attempts to reflect the India-centric debate on the development of population pollution by examining contemporary concerns.

India has 17.5% of the world's population and 2.4% of the land area. This means that out of every 6 people on earth, 1 is Indian. This shows that India's population is growing significantly and the economy is not keeping up with this rapid growth. In other words, India is experiencing a population explosion and people are caught in a web of illiteracy and poverty. The purpose of this forecast is to help the country to curb population explosion and create positive results in many other areas such as good environment, rich nature etc. The socio-economic impact of our country's resources, decent jobs, proper literacy rate, with high levels of growth and quality education among the growing population is most needed.

**Keywords** - Population, sustainable, environment, illiteracy, poverty

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## INTRODUCTION

Karl Marx believed that man is the creator of all wealth and that without him all other resources are useless. Consequently, man is at the center of all developmental efforts. Man creates wealth with the intention of using it for human purposes. The rate of economic growth plays a significant role in deciding the size of a country. Population growth was one of the main factors influencing the "early development" of Western nations. More people meant more hands at work and more money available to buy freshly created goods.

Beyond a certain point, a growing population strains the limited resources of the economy, especially in the case of developing countries. It further reduces the already low standard of living, limits opportunities for capital production and increases the unemployment rate of the population. If backward and overpopulated nations are to achieve any serious development, the rate of population growth must be controlled.

Malthus' hypothesis states that population growth will outpace food production until famine, war, or disease slows it down. He believed that aggressive measures would balance population growth and food supply. Nature has its own controls to limit population growth. Population increases to the extent that food is readily available. Positive checks include war, famine, earthquake, flood, disease, etc. When population growth gets out of control, nature becomes more active. Preventive measures such as early marriage, abstinence and frugal living balance population growth and food security. These approaches have the ability to limit population expansion as well as prevent the negative effects of positive checks. Adam Smith believed that when jobs were in high demand, they paid enough to support a large family. This was because he believed that developing countries would account for most of the population growth. According to research, India, China and America are the most populous countries in the world. The increase from 2001 to 2011 is comparable to that from 1991 to 2001 and exceeds the total current population of the world's most populous country. Socio-Economic impact leads to sharp increase in birth rate and sharp decrease in death rate. India is responsible for the rapid population growth of the country. India has a young population. More than half of the population is under 30 years old and less than a quarter of people are over 45 years old. Life expectancy is 68 years for men and 70 years for women. India experienced a population boom after the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919. Until the 1961 census, the growth rate increased steadily over the following decades. However, after that, it stopped at a high level. In 1921, 251 million people

lived within what is now India's borders, including present-day Pakistan and Bangladesh. At independence in 1947, approximately 340 million people lived in it. Between 1947 and the 1981 census, India's population doubled. In the 2001 census, it was over 1 billion.

As of February 17, 2023, India has a population of 1,415,024,052, according to the latest UN interpolated data. According to current estimates, India's population will undoubtedly surpass China's by 1.47 billion by 2027. And India will have more than 1.5 billion people by 2030. India's population will reach 1.65 billion in 2059 and then continue to decline, reaching 1.45 billion by 2100.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researchers used secondary research methods, because all the studies were conducted using observational data, reviewing relevant literature, and using questionnaires. The chosen method, descriptive ethnography, is appropriate because interviews, observations, and document reviews were used to develop detailed descriptions of specific situations. In addition, we use key approaches to data collection and analysis so that we can actually analyze the problem using statistics.

Let's take a closer look at India's population problem. Population problem of India: India is one of the most populous countries in the world. Despite occupying only 2.4% of the world's land area, it must support nearly 17.5% of the population. Between 1950 and 1951, 361 million people lived in India. According to the 2001 census, the population was 1.027 billion. Since our independence, our population has grown at an annual rate of 2.2% from 1950-51 to 1999-00. A study of India's demographic trends shows that the death rate has declined much faster than the birth rate in India over the past 50 years.

Mortality is now very low. There is no room for further reduction. However, by today's standards, the birth rate is still high. Therefore, India's population in the future will be entirely dependent on the fertility rate.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Carolyn Kinder, author of the 1998 research study "The Population Explosion: Causes and Consequences," cites several reasons for rampant population growth. Many children were born, many of whom died before the age of five. Many variables contributed to the decline in mortality during the Industrial Revolution. In Europe and North America, scientific and technological progress reached its peak during the Industrial Revolution. Increasing food production and

distribution, improving sanitation (water and sanitation), advances in medical technology (vaccines and antibiotics), and improving education and living standards in many developing countries are just some of the areas that need development. If childhood diseases such as measles and influenza did not exist, many children would not survive.

2. According to Puja Mondal's 2010 article, "Population: Causes and Consequences of the Population Explosion," there are two main causes of the population explosion. Reducing mortality, especially infant and maternal mortality. The social and economic impact of Japan's rapid population growth and increased life expectancy. This means that to prevent this problem from getting out of control, attention should be paid to these two factors.

3. According to a 1984 study by author McNicol J. titled *The Effects of High Population Growth: An Overview*, the main consequence of the negative effect of population growth is that it slows down the transition from technological duality. Rapid population growth can cause change. Inform government agencies about the nature and functioning of families and communities. It may also provoke new political reactions. Finally, in the long run, its various effects are likely to lead to major changes in international relations. The distributional impact of population growth at the individual level is determined by both economic and socio-organizational responses. Considering that there is a consensus about the actual consequences of economic and social growth in a specific context, the final part of the article examines some issues related to the evaluation of different paths of population growth. The purpose of the authors of this research paper was to highlight the main negative effects on the population caused by population growth from lower levels such as individuals to higher levels such as society. His research shows well the different perspectives that people are affected by this social issue.

4. According to Livingston (2002), Malthusians and Neo-Malthusians believe that population expansion and economic growth are inversely related. However, Julian Simon claims that there is a positive correlation.

According to Simon (1977), younger job seekers are more educated than older employees in their job search. As a result, younger generations are more productive than older generations, promoting economic development.

5. According to Kothare (1999), the Indian economy is one of the fastest growing countries in the world. This is largely because population growth is favorable for the country's long-term economic growth. India is currently among the top producers of agricultural products among developing countries in terms of GDP. He argues that several reasons have contributed to the growth of the Indian economy. They are easy to explain. Population growth has led to a significant labor force. In line with its economic goals, India will invest in the education of children and adults so that they can contribute to the Indian economy. Job seekers had the opportunity to receive better education, so India was able to create and employ a more educated workforce. This has increased the rate of productive employment and increased production in all sectors of the Indian economy, especially agriculture and industry.

6. "Bloom and Canning" (2001) examine three ways that demographics affect economic expansion: In addition to the labor market, saving and capital accumulation, school enrollment, and human capital are also affected. The labor market can be assessed by looking at dependency ratios, which show a large effect of age composition. The impact of population growth on the society and economy of our country. The effects on savings and capital accumulation suggest that domestic savings are often comparable to domestic investment under the assumption that foreign capital markets are unreliable. If the effect of higher enrollment rates and returns on human capital is a concern, increased youth dependency may lead to high school enrollment.

7. Kannan Navaneetham (2002) examined age-based structural changes and their relationship with economic growth in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka) and Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand). According to this study, South and Southeast Asian countries have undergone various age-based structural changes. Different countries have different age-based structural changes that are explained by changes in fertility and mortality. With the exception of the Philippines, all Southeast Asian countries have experienced positive economic growth as a result of their demographic advantages and opportunities. In Singapore and Thailand, per capita GDP growth increased dramatically as the age structure of the population changed.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

In this study, we hope to learn the following things

- To comprehend the effect of population on socio economic condition of people.
- To estimate the social issues like unemployment, poverty, etc caused by the booming population.
- To know the impact of government politics on the population.
- To understand the impact of health on the population.

### RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The study's chosen hypothesis is

1. India's population is expanding quickly.
2. Population growth is a barrier to development.

## THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF OVERPOPULATION IN INDIA

### 1. THE ISSUE OF INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

India's population is growing faster than any other developing country. Increasing per capita income up to a certain percentage requires more investment. In the past decade, India's GDP and per capita income have both increased, but now the per capita income growth is very slow due to population growth. This has a negative effect on the growth rate of the economy. India's capital output ratio is 4:1 and its population is growing at a rate of 1.15% per year. This shows that investment is needed to maintain the current economic growth rate (1.15 x 4).

### 2. IMPACT ON PER CAPITA INCOME

Its large population and rapid expansion is the reason for its low per capita income. Despite being the third largest economy in the world today, India's per capita income is still ranked 116th in the world. Per capita income has increased over the past two decades, but growth has slowed significantly due to population growth.

### 3. CAPITAL CREATION ISSUE

India's population growth hinders the expansion of capital formation. A significant number of dependents in the population is characterized by a high birth rate and short life expectancy. About 35% of India's population is under the age of 14. Most of these people depend on other people for their survival. They are wasteful consumers who prevent people from saving money. As a result, capital formation is declining.

### 4. IMPACT ON FOOD CRISIS

Population boom is one of the main reasons for India's food problem. Demand for food is increasing while supply is decreasing. Population growth has converted a significant portion of agricultural land for businesses, housing, cities,

highways, and other infrastructure. As a result, there is a shortage of food in the country. India ranked 100th in the World Hunger Index in 2017, but now ranks 103rd out of 119 countries. According to a global survey, India is one of 45 countries facing "extreme hunger" (Times of India, 2018).

### 5. THE ISSUE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

One of the main problems of India is unemployment. Population growth is the main cause of unemployment. In India, a huge population translates into a large workforce. However, some countries struggle to provide paid employment for their entire working population due to lack of capital resources. Underdeveloped countries like India are characterized by open unemployment in urban areas and hidden unemployment in rural areas.

### 6. POOR QUALITY OF LIVING

Indians have a low standard of living which contributes to rapid population growth. Even the most basic needs of life are not well met. Hospitals, schools, transport, railways and other public services are under increasing pressure as a result of population growth.

### 7. IMPACT OF IMPUTABLE CONSUMERS

In India, there are a large number of dependent children as a result of population growth. People over 60 and people between 15 and 59 often have trouble finding a job. In 2001, only 39.2% were employed, and 60.8% were underemployed. This high degree of dependency is due to the high percentage of dependent children. This dependence affects effective savings. (Meta)

### 8. POVERTY

Poverty is one of the biggest problems in India. Poverty in India is exacerbated by population growth. Impact of population growth on the country's economic and social development According to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG) project, 270 million (21.9%) of India's 1.2 billion people lived below the poverty line of \$1.25 a day in 2011-2012. . To expand this sector, people should invest more of their wealth. Therefore, it is impossible to intensify the production process. Low labor productivity is evident.

### 9. SOCIAL ISSUES

Population growth is the main cause of many social and economic problems. Slums have emerged as a result of people moving from villages to urban areas. Sanitary and hygienic conditions are largely

non-existent where people live. Due to unemployment and poverty, educated children are frustrated and resentful. As a result, crimes such as theft, begging, prostitution and murder occur. The educated and unemployed youth of this country are angry and this is reflected in today's terrorist acts. In big cities, pollution, traffic congestion and crowded living conditions are all directly related to population growth.

## 10. INCREASED LAND PRESSURE

The increase in population increases the burden on the environment. The amount of land available per person continues to decrease, while the problem of land division and fragmentation becomes more acute. Building factories, highways, cities, and other infrastructure takes up more agricultural land. Environmental degradation is caused by population growth. Higher fertility rates damage ecosystems and produce more waste and harmful pollutants. It has a negative effect on the country's economic growth. Therefore, population growth hinders economic growth. It must be managed effectively.

## SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MEASURES THAT CAN BE TAKEN FOR CONTROLLING POPULATION

### 1. SOCIAL MEASURES

#### Late Marriage:

As a result, women have shorter pregnancy periods and lower pregnancy rates. The minimum legal age for marriage in the United States is 18 for women and 21 for men. But marriage after 30 years of age should be promoted.

#### Women's Empowerment:

Humans still produce many children and prefer to have boys than girls. A healthy and educated society talks about issues that affect women, such as childbirth, and empowers women to fight discrimination.

#### Education:

The solution to all problems is education. The economy of people and nations is based on education. The negative effects of rapid population growth are clearly visible to any educated person. Education can be a powerful strategy for population control, especially for women. Educated men and women can easily see the advantages of a small family. Without adequate training, many efforts aimed at empowering and raising women's awareness are ineffective and futile.

#### Eliminating Poverty:

Poverty is the main cause of social issues. Poverty is a significant factor affecting population growth. Most illiterate and ignorant people are poor. They give birth to many children and have a high birth rate. They ignore population control measures like family. Therefore, governments should act to end poverty so that people are aware of the benefits of family planning.

#### Change in Social Outlook:

Indian people prefer male children over female children and now the social outlook needs to be changed. As a result, they continue to give birth until no more boys are born, which leads to an increase in the birth rate. This view must change. The preferences of men and women should be equal.

#### Family planning:

This approach shows that childbearing is spontaneous and not accidental. Birth rate can be controlled by taking precautions. The ability to plan a family is highly dependent on access to affordable contraceptive methods and adequate medical facilities. Governments should provide various incentives to encourage people to use contraceptive methods.

### 2. ECONOMIC MEASURES

#### Increasing work opportunities:

To increase the income, the government should increase the level of employment. Smaller families should be formed instead of larger families because they can avail higher standards of living.

#### Agriculture and Industrial development:

If agriculture and industry are well developed, many people will get jobs. As their wealth increases, they can support small family businesses and improve their living standards.

#### Incentives:

Providing incentives for education, health and even money can be very successful population policies. Small family norms can be adopted with the help of incentive programs such as fixed payments for those with two or fewer children, free or reduced tuition for one child.

## STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL THE POPULATION

The government has taken numerous measures to educate people and raise mindfulness about the need for population control. Below are some of the crucial enterprises.

1. Parivar Vikas Mission In 146 high-fertility districts with a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3 or above, the government has initiated measures to dramatically increase access to contraceptive and family planning services. These states include Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam, which together account for 44% of the country's population.
2. Postpartum IUCD( PPIUCD) was introduced, a new fashion for IUCD insertion incontinently after delivery.
3. Contraceptive Packaging Redesign- To increase the demand for condoms, oral contraceptives and electronic contraceptives, the packaging of these products has changed. The socio-profitable impact of population growth in our country has been renewed and enhanced.
4. Fertility Beneficiary Compensation Scheme- Under this scheme, the Ministry of Health and Education compensates heirs and service providers( and brigades) for paycheck lost during fertility treatments.
5. In 146 areas of previous Vikas Mission, Clinical Outreach Team( Hut) scheme was introduced to reach remote, under- served and hard- to- reach areas through mobile brigades from approved associations. They give family planning services.
6. ASHA will give contraceptives at home or at the doorstep of the devisee. ASHA scheme for

birth distance. We plan to include a gestation test tackle in the ASHA medical tackle for community use. 8. Logistics Management and Information System for Family Planning( FP-LMIS) Specifically designed to insure effective planning, accession and distribution of family planning inventories among all health care installations at different situations.

10. In case of death, complications or disability after sterilization, the guests are covered by the National Family Planning Compensation Scheme( NFPIS).
11. Establish quality assurance commissions in each area and region to insure norms of care for family planning services.
12. High volume installations will be assigned a devoted RMNCH A adviser . Strengthening the demand generation process through a multifaceted media strategy.

Due to these initiatives, the nation is approaching replacement level fertility and is on course to reach TFR 2.1 by 2025.

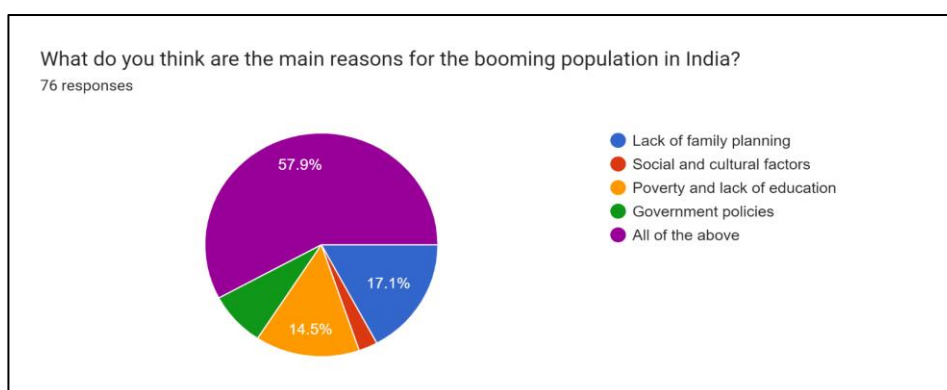
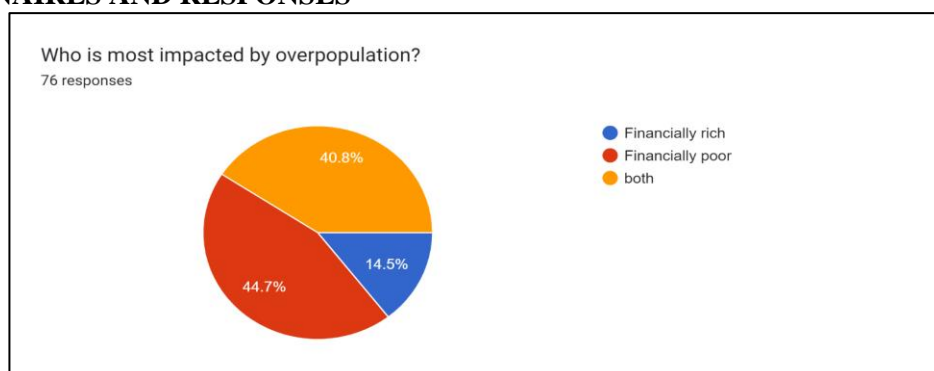
#### ACHIEVEMENTS:

The current TFR (total fertility rate) is 2.2 (SRS 2017).

The crude birth rate decreased from 23.8 to 20.2 between 2005 and 2017 (SRS).

Adolescent fertility rate has been halved from 16% (NFHS III) to 8% (NFHS IV).

#### QUESTIONNAIRES AND RESPONSES





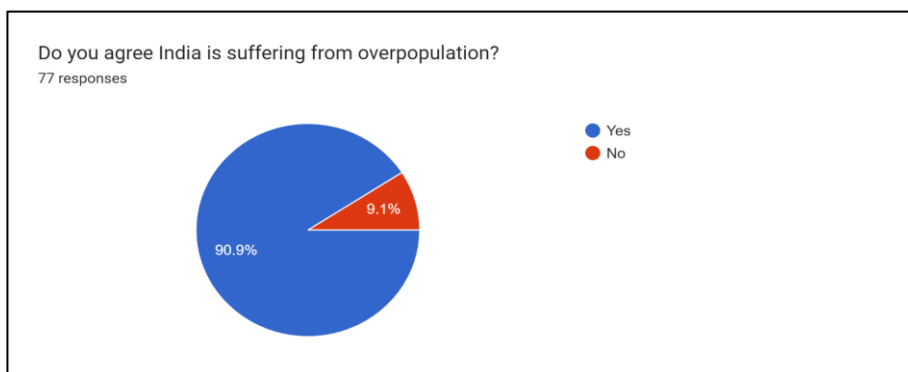
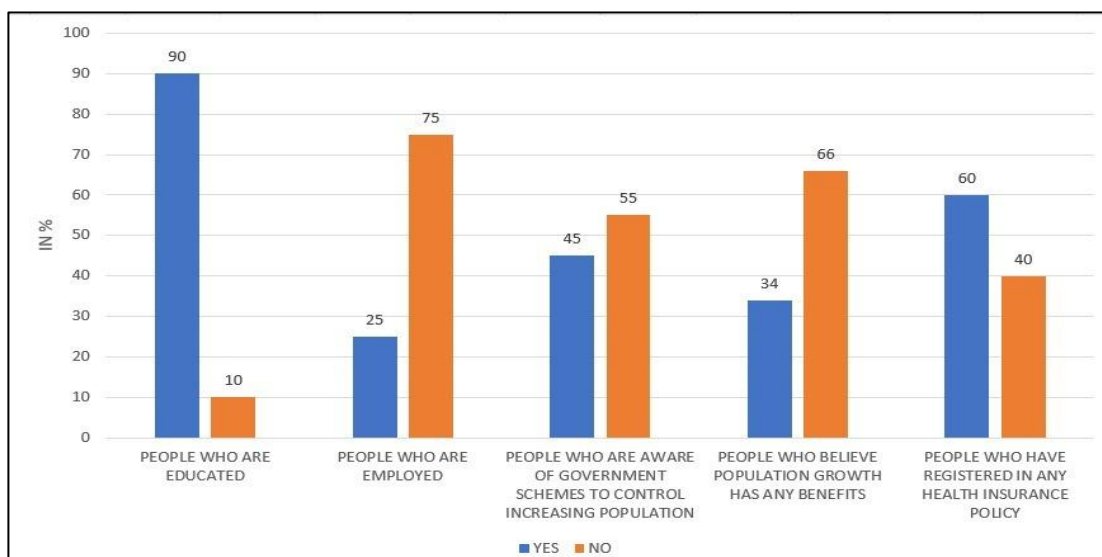
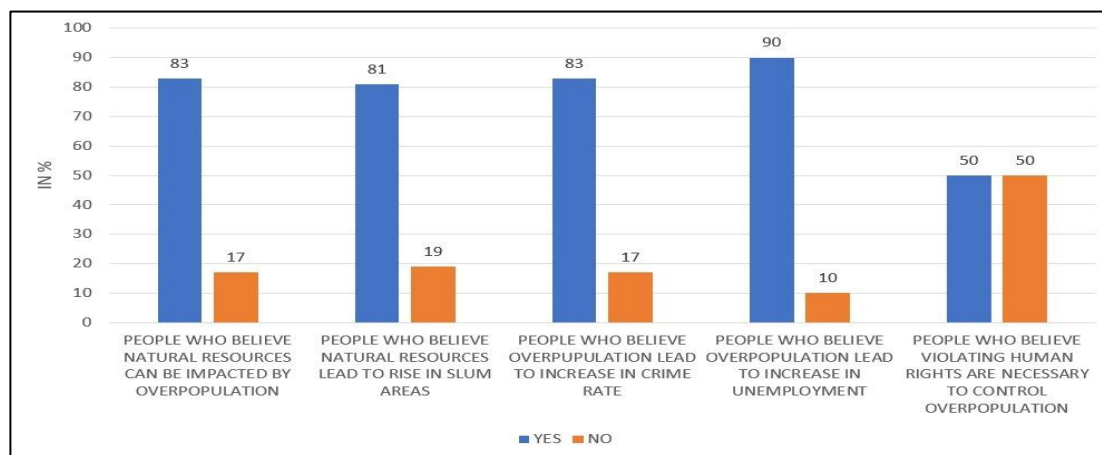


TABLE:

Questions asked	Responses	
	Yes (%)	No(%)
Educated	90	10
Employed	25	75
Have you registered for health insurance available in the country?	60	40
Have you registered to vote?	73	27
Does population growth have any benefits?	34	66
Does overpopulation lead to increase in unemployment?	90	10
Are you aware of the government scheme for controlling India's population?	45	55
Do you agree there is an increase in crime due to overpopulation?	83	17
Is it necessary to violate human rights to control overpopulation?	50	50
Do you believe natural resources can be impacted by overpopulation?	83	17
Does overpopulation lead to rise in slum areas and give rise to unhygienic conditions?	81	19



**CONCLUSION**

The population of a country has a great impact on its development. It is both a tool for economic growth and a goal. A nation's population is a valuable asset, but if not handled properly, it can become a liability. India's population has exceeded its resources and is becoming a burden. Therefore, India's population growth has emerged as a major obstacle to economic planning and development. The standard of living is affected by population growth. Population growth is the cause of many problems such as unemployment, food shortage, low per capita income, capital formation problems, high pressure, social problems, economic and social instability, increasing environmental pressures, and social unrest. India's economic strategy and development will be heavily influenced by demographic changes. Despite its growing talent and abundant natural resources, India is still considered a developing country. India continues to underperform its natural resources to support its growing population. India has many poor people due to inadequate housing, poor living conditions, inadequate medical care and malnutrition. The current situation in India is characterized by lack of food for many people, lack of medical and educational resources and lack of energy in many villages.

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