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Public Opinion on Economic Consequences of Population Growth in Developing Countries

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Abstract

Rapid population growth has serious economic consequences. It encourages inequities in income distribution; it limits the rate of growth of gross national product by holding down the level of savings and capital investments; it exerts pressure on agricultural production and land; and it creates unemployment problems. Rapid population growth has slowed development because it exacerbates the difficult choice between higher consumption in the present and the investment needed to bring higher consumption in the future. As populations grow, larger investments are needed just to maintain current capital/person. To know the economic effects of population growth. To check whether the educational problem, increased inequalities in agriculture and employment are the economic consequence of population growth. To analyze that population size influences economics. The study deals with empirical research. This is a non-doctrinal study. This paper depends on both primary and secondary sources. A convenient sample of 205 samples has been collected from survey analysis from the study area. The suggestion to reduce the economic consequence of population growth in developing countries is to generously fund family planning programs, make modern contraception legal even in remote areas. The population growth is an important factor in overall economic growth and may even contribute to increased growth in per capita output in some cases. In low-income countries, rapid population growth is likely to be detrimental in the short and medium term because it leads to large numbers of dependent children.

Keywords

Population growth, Economic consequence, Capital investments, Economic growth, Inequalities.

INTRODUCTION

Rapid population growth has serious economic consequences. It encourages inequities in income distribution; it limits the rate of growth of gross national product by holding down the level of savings and capital investments; it exerts pressure on agricultural production and land; and it creates unemployment problems. Rapid population growth has slowed development because it exacerbates the difficult choice between higher consumption in the present and the investment needed to bring higher consumption in

the future. As populations grow, larger investments are needed just to maintain current capital/person.

The Government has launched Mission Parivar Vikas, The Population Control Bill, 2019, The National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, Social Security, Spread of Education, Adoption, Minimum age of Marriage, Raising the Status of Women, More employment opportunities.

The factors that affect the economic consequences of population growth in developing countries is rapid growth of population diminishes the availability of capital per head which reduces the productivity of its labor force. Their income, as a consequence, is reduced and their capacity to save is diminished which, in turn, adversely affects capital formation.

The current trends in economic consequences of population growth in developing countries in developing regions will see 1.2 billion people added, a 20.7% increase while the population of developed countries will increase a mere 3.3% adding 41 million to the current 1.3 billion people. The average annual growth rate was around 1.1% in 2015–2020, which steadily decreased after it peaked at 2.3% in the late 1960s.

It has been compared to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand, in these countries the high population growth creates pressures on limited natural resources, reduces private and public capital formation, and diverts additions to capital resources to maintain rather than increasing the stock of capital per worker.

Objectives:

- To analyze the impact of population size on economy.
- To suggest some measures to reduce the population growth in developing countries.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Enke Stephen., (1971) has analyzed the economic consequences of rapid population growth. The author has concluded that less developed countries and developing countries relate to distinctions between size, growth, fertility of population; the impact of fertility reduction on income per capita and the international consequences of fertility differentials among countries.

Andrew Hodge et.al., (2009) have analyzed the impact of population growth and economic consequences. The author has got the results as more than half of the variation in the population growth effects observed from this literature, including the types of variables used to measure population growth, results that have implications for policymakers, especially insofar as several policy factors seem to influence the population change-economic growth nexus.

Bloom, David E., et al.,(2010) have analyzed that population aging will not significantly impede the pace of economic growth in developing countries. The authors have concluded that the Population aging will tend to lower both labor-force participation and savings rates, thereby raising concerns about a future slowing of economic growth.

Sasaki, Hiroaki., (2011) has analyzed the relationship between the growth of population and that of income per capita differs for developing countries. The author has concluded that the real income per capita grows at different rates because of population growth differentials. As the population increases, the ratio of workers to the total population increases. ("Website," n.d.)

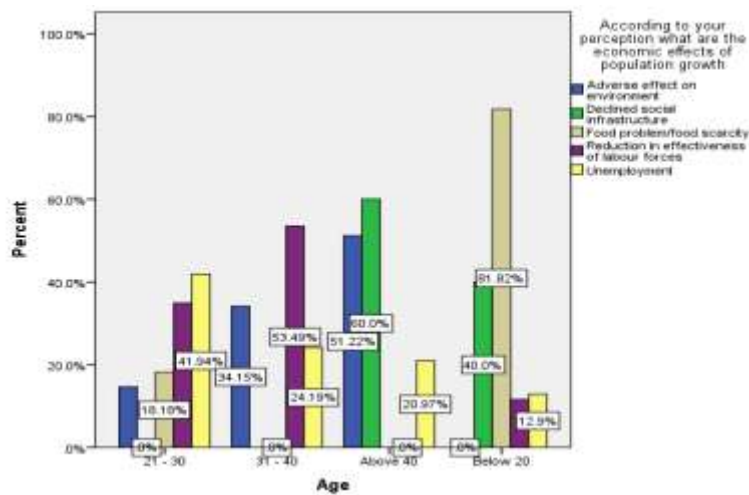
Prettner Klaus., (2013) has analyzed the consequences of population aging for long-run economic growth perspectives and the consequences of population aging for long-run economic growth perspectives. The author has concluded that increases in longevity have an impact on per capita output growth, the positive longevity effect dominates the negative fertility effect in case of the endogenous growth framework.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The study deals with empirical research. This is a non-doctrinal study. This paper depends on both primary and secondary sources. The data for the present study is collected using a convenient sampling technique. A convenient sample of 205 samples has been collected from people in major city of Tamil Nadu. The secondary data is collected from various sources like books, journals, articles, e-sources. This study also used commentaries, books, articles, notes and other writings to incorporate the various views of the multitude of jurists, with the intention of presenting a holistic view. The researcher has made extensive use of comparative study of the topic with various countries.

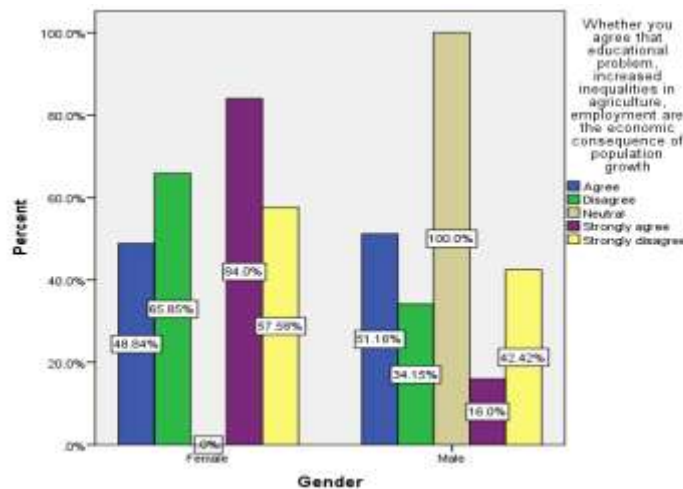
Analysis and Results

GRAPH 1:



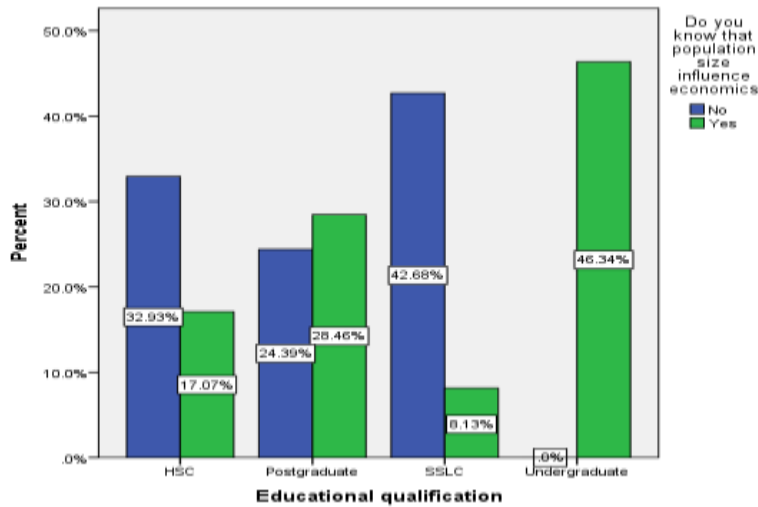
LEGEND: This graph shows the age and according to your perception what are the economic effects of population growth.

GRAPH 2:



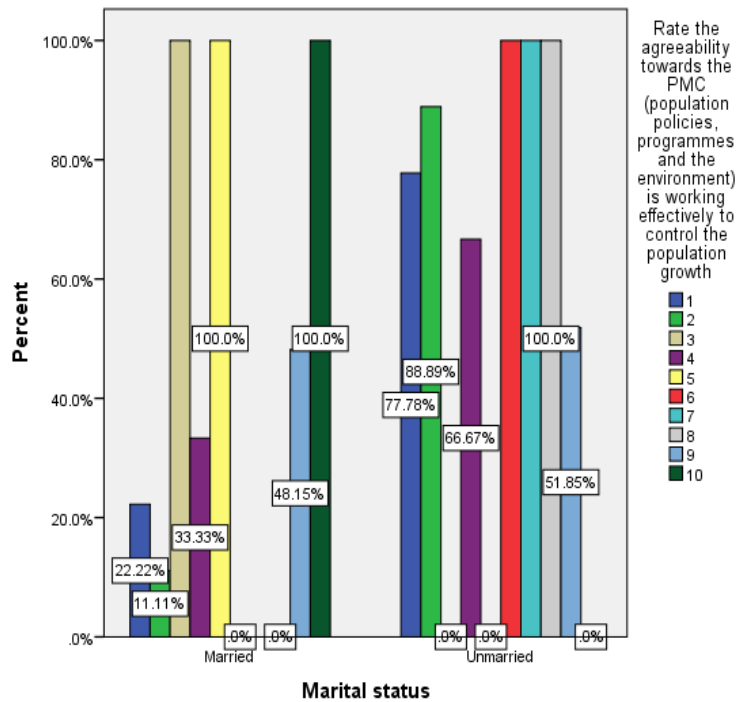
LEGEND: This graph shows the gender and whether you agree that educational problems, increased inequalities in agriculture, and employment are the economic consequence of population growth.

GRAPH 3:



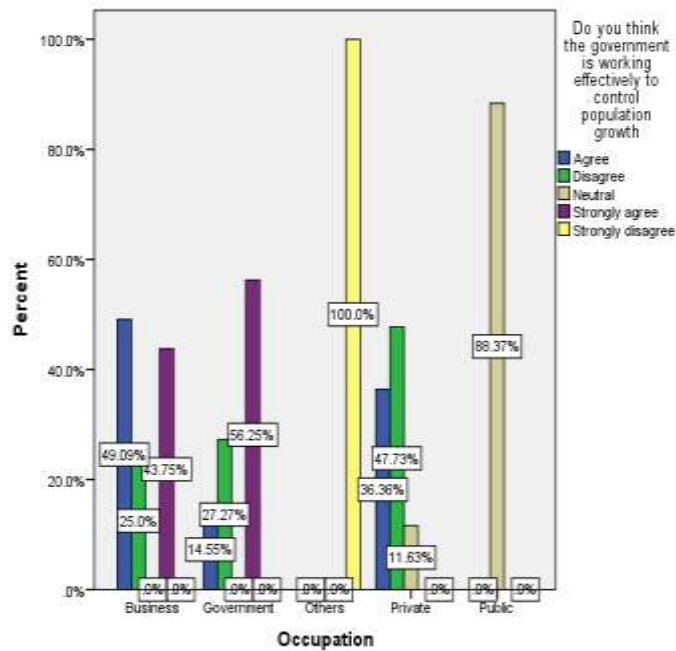
LEGEND: This graph shows the educational qualification and do you know that population size influences economics.

GRAPH 4:



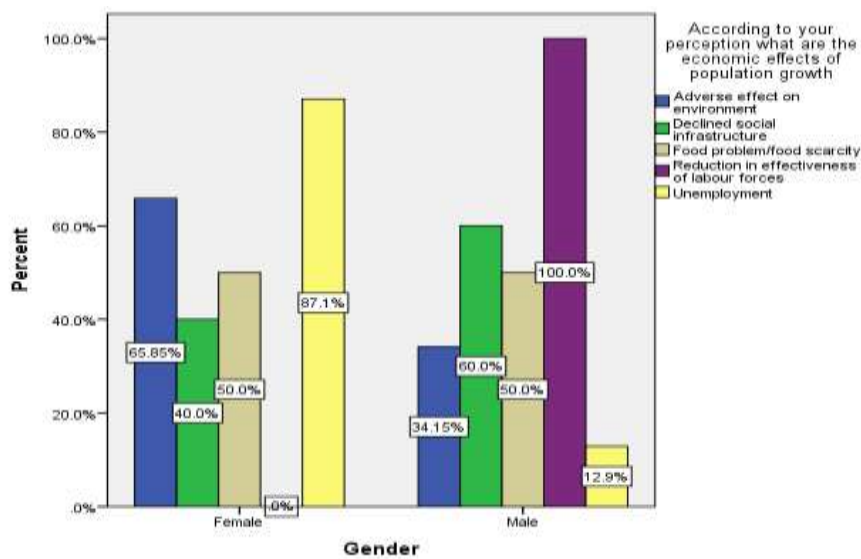
LEGEND: This graph shows the marital status and rate the agreeability towards the PMC (population policies, programmes and the environment) is working effectively to control the population growth.

GRAPH 5:



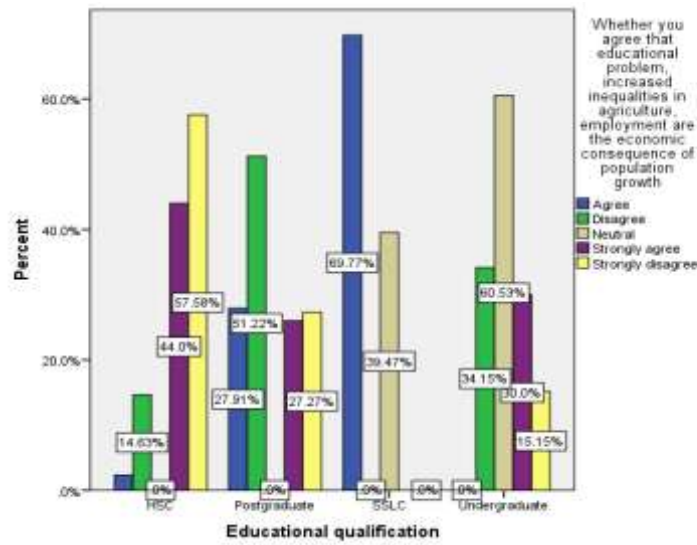
LEGEND: This graph shows the occupation and do you think that the government is working effectively to control population growth.

GRAPH 6:



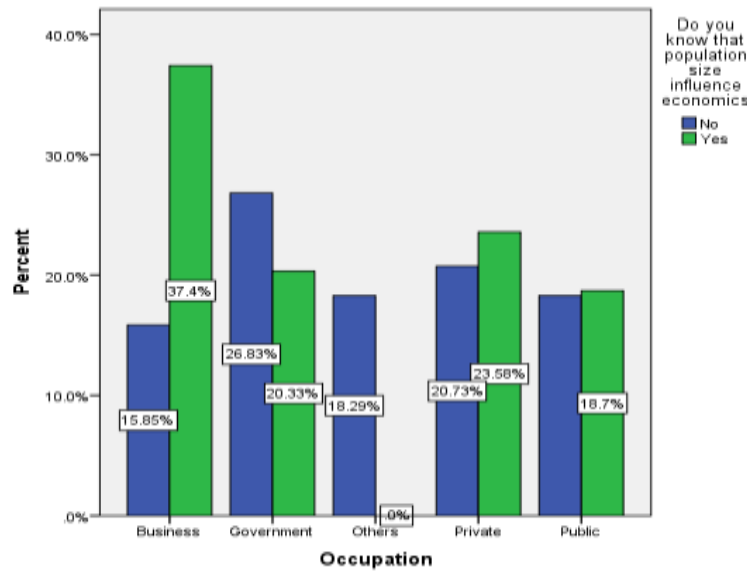
LEGEND: This graph shows the gender and according to your perception what are the economic effects of population growth .

GRAPH 7:



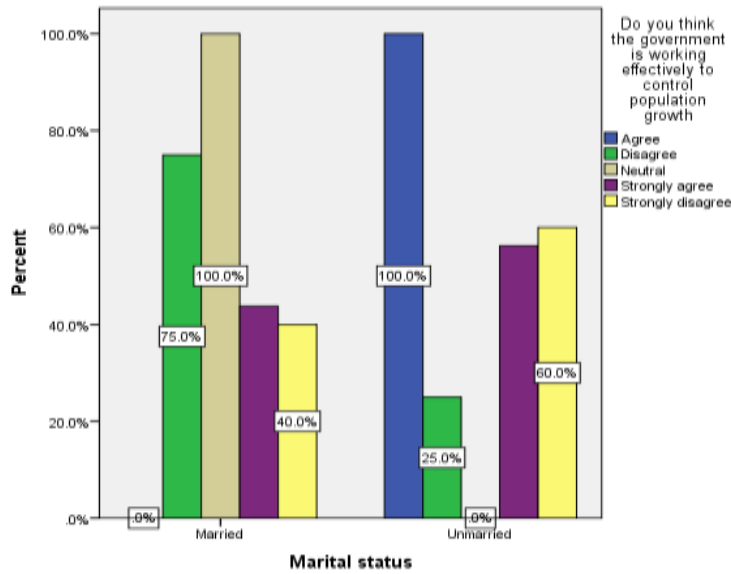
LEGEND: This graph shows the education qualification and whether you agree that educational problems increase inequalities in agriculture employment are the economic consequence of population growth.

GRAPH 8:



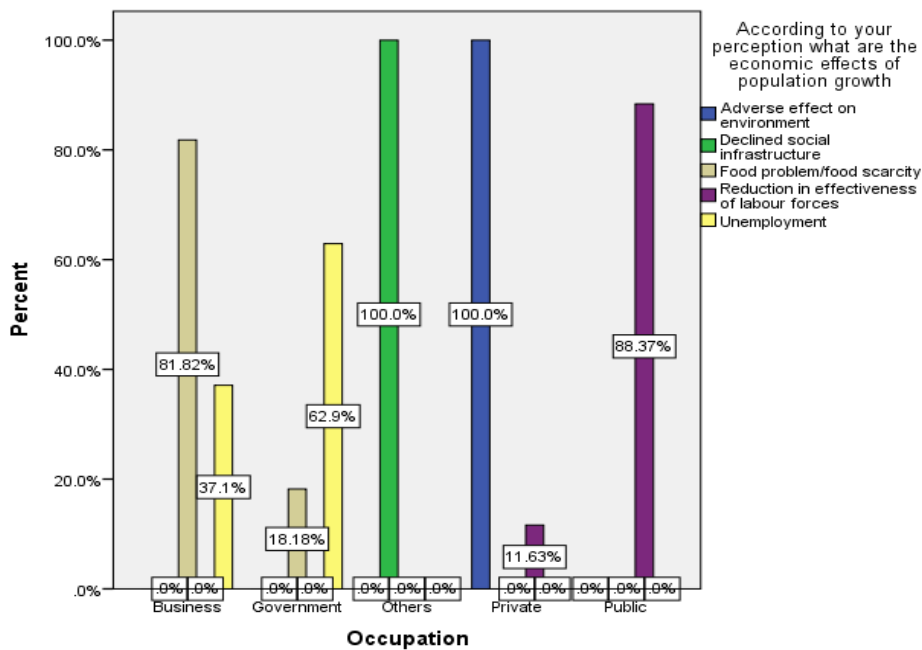
LEGEND: This graph shows the occupation and do you know that population size influences economics.

GRAPH 9:



LEGEND: This graph shows the marital status and do you think the government is working effectively to control population growth.

GRAPH 10:



LEGEND: This graph shows the occupation and According to your perception what are the economic effects of population growth.

RESULT

In **Graph 1**, 18.82% of them stated food production/food scarcity according to your perception of the economic effects of population growth. In **Graph 2**, 100% of them stated neutral whether you agree that educational problems, increased inequalities in agriculture, and employment are the economic consequence of population growth. In **Graph 3**, 46.34% of them stated yes that do you know that population size influences economics. In **Graph 4**, 100% of them stated eight to the rating scale that the

PMC(population policies, programmes and the environment) is working effectively to control the population growth. In **Graph 5**, 100% of them strongly disagree do you think the government is working effectively to control population growth. In **Graph 6**, 100% of them stated reduction in effectiveness of labor forces. In **Graph 7**, 69.77% of them agree with the statement that educational problems increased, inequalities in agriculture, and employment are the economic consequences of population growth. In **Graph 8**, 37.4% of them stated yes to the statement that do you know that population size influences economics. In **Graph 9**, 100% of them stated agree to the government is working effectively to control population growth. In **Graph 10**, 100% of them stated adverse effects on the environment to the statement that the economic effects of population growth.

DISCUSSION

In Graph 1, the respondents belong to the age group of below 20, 40% of them stated declined social infrastructure, 81.82% of them stated food problem/food scarcity, 10% of them stated reduction in effectiveness of the labor force, 12.9% of them stated unemployment. The respondents belong to the age group of 21-30, 16% of them stated adverse effects on the environment, 18.18% of them stated food production/food scarcity, 38.84% of them stated reduction in effectiveness of the labor force, 41.94% of them stated unemployment. The respondents belong to the age group of 31-40, 34.15% of them stated adverse effects on the environment, 53.49% of them stated reduction in effectiveness of the labor force, 24.19% of them stated unemployment. The respondents belong to the age group of above 40, 51.22% of them stated adverse effects on the environment, 60% of them stated declined social infrastructure, 20.97% of them stated unemployment. In Graph 2, the female respondents, 48.84% of them stated agree, 65.85% of them stated disagree, 84% of them stated strongly agree, 57.58% of them stated strongly agree. The male respondents, 51.16% of them stated agree, 34.15% of them stated disagree, 100% of them stated neutral, 16% of them stated strongly agree, 42.42% of them stated strongly disagree.

In Graph 3, the respondents who studied HSC, 32.93% of them stated no, 17.07% of them stated yes. The respondents who studied SSLC, 42.68% of them stated no, 8.13% of them stated yes. The respondents who studied Undergraduate, 46.34% of them stated yes. The respondents who studied Postgraduate, 24.39% of them stated no, 28.46% of them stated yes.

In Graph 4, the married respondents, 22.22% of them stated one, 11.11% of them stated two, 100% of them stated three, 33.33% of them stated four, 100% of them stated five, 48.15% of them stated nine, 100% of them stated ten. The unmarried respondents, 77.78% of them stated one, 88.89% of them stated two, 66.67% of them stated four, 100% of them stated six, 100% of them stated seven, 100% of them eight, 51.85% of them stated nine.

In Graph 5, the respondents who are doing business, 40.09% of them stated agree, 25% of them stated disagree, 43.75% of them stated strongly agree. The respondents who are working in government, 14.55% of them stated they agree, 27.27% of them stated they disagree, 56.25% of them stated strongly agree. The respondents who are doing other jobs, 100% of them strongly disagree. The respondents who are working in the private sector, 36.36% of them agree, 47.73% of them disagree, 11.63% of them are neutral. The respondents who are working in the public sector, 88.37% of them stated neutral.

In Graph 6, the female respondents, 65.85% of them stated adverse effects on the environment, 40% of them stated declined social infrastructure, 50% of them stated food problem/food scarcity, 87.1% of them stated unemployment. The male respondents, 34.15% of them stated adverse effects on the environment, 60% of them stated declined social infrastructure, 50% of them stated food problem/food scarcity, 100% of them stated reduction in effectiveness of labor forces, 12.9% of them stated unemployment.

In Graphs 7, the respondents who studied HSC, 5.76% of them stated agree, 14.63% of them stated disagree, 44% of them stated strongly agree, 57.58% of them stated strongly disagree. The respondents who studied SSLC, 69.77% of them stated agree, 39.47% of them stated neutral. The respondents who studied Undergraduate, 34.15% of them stated disagree, 60.53% of them stated neutral, 30% of them stated strongly agree, 15.15% of them stated strongly disagree. The respondents who studied Postgraduate, 27.91% of them stated they agree, 51.22% of them stated they disagree, 25.87% of them strongly agree, 27.27% of them stated strongly disagree.

In Graph 8, the respondents who are doing business, 15.85% of them stated no, 37.4% of them stated yes. The respondents who are working in government, 26.83% of them stated no, 20.33% of them stated yes. The respondents who are doing other jobs, 18.29% of them stated no. The respondents who are working in the private sector, 20.73% of them stated no, 23.58% of them stated yes. The respondents who are working in the public sector, 17.79% of them stated no, 18.7% of them stated yes.

In Graph 9, the married respondents, 75% of them stated disagree, 100% of them stated neutral, 42.54% of them stated strongly agree, 40% of them stated strongly disagree. The unmarried respondents, 100% of them stated agree, 25% of them stated disagree, 58.49% of them stated strongly agree, 60% of them stated strongly disagree.

In Graph 10, the respondents who are doing business, 81.82% of them stated food problem blood scarcity, 37.1% of them stated unemployment. The respondents who are working in government, 18.18% of them stated food production/food scarcity, 62.9% of them stated unemployment. The respondents who are doing other jobs, 100% of them stated declined social infrastructure. The respondents who are working in the private sector, 100% of them stated adverse effects on the environment, 11.63% of them stated reduction in effectiveness of the labor force. The respondents who are working in the public sector, 88.37% of them stated a reduction in the effectiveness of the labor force.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

Rapid population growth is detrimental to achieving economic and social progress and to sustainable management of the natural resource base. The population growth is an important factor in overall economic growth and may even contribute to increased growth in per capita output in some cases. In low-income countries, rapid population growth is likely to be detrimental in the short and medium term because it leads to large numbers of dependent children. It has also been argued that population growth induced by high levels of economic consequence, as is often the case in low-income countries, can reduce general well-being in contrast to growth resulting from declines in mortality rates generally believed to have more benign impacts on savings and economic growth. The suggestion to reduce the economic consequence of population growth in developing countries is to generously fund family planning programs, make modern contraception legal, free and available everywhere, even in remote areas, Improve health care to reduce infant and child mortality, coordinate employment, food rationing, incorporate population control into national economic plans, establish a permanent population committee to plan, develop, and implement population policies.

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