

Implications of Speedy population Growth: A Critical Study

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Abstract

There are no one or two consequences but there are uncountable ,unsayable and numerous consequences due to population growth and explosions .Its affects are flowing and creeping into social, economical, political and family .by which people giving weight, disturbances ,worry, burdens and nervousness on same people life because they don't have space ,land revenue, income, proper education, career, opportunity and entertaining facilities ,these conditions of the overpopulation robbery, burglary, dacoit ,anti social elements ,theft and exploitations and chain snatching are happening in different places of the both urban and rural areas of India's different places .Increasing population is being as a chief reasons of increase terrorist, antisocial elements, insurgents and criminals on account of they could not go to any job and even there is not career opportunities in the government sectors .Government has to increase and broaden its revenue and governing efficiencies to give career opportunities and basic facilities forever for stop population oriented evil activities in the social structure.

Keywords: Increasing Theft, Population burden on state budget, Government role and lack of enough living space.

This study suggest that 2 percent of population growth in all the countries are nominal and acceptable one ,somewhat population growth could be adjusted and accommodated according to a country revenue and income in minimum level .Some of country managed its population growth as neatly as structurally according its income ,additionally those countries are paying attentions on increasing income and revenue with an intention to foster and develop its people's needs and necessities .When population rates are increasing beyond a country average and actual economic growth it feels to sustain and protect its people by giving rudimentary needs and necessity's n developed countries administrator are paid attention forever on retaining existing population by doing and monitoring proper survey but poor country is not following this strategy and paying attentions on seeing population explosions with an intention to segregate people on community, religion and caste basis and also like to get vote from their community ,for this purpose the poor countries are not strictly following population control strategy.

The conclusion that rapid population growth has slowed development is by no means straightforward or clear-cut under certain conditions moderate population growth can be beneficial. As Chapter 4 showed, in Europe, Japan, and North America economic growth has been accompanied by moderate population growth, which may have stimulated demand, encouraged technological innovation, and reduced investment risks. Moderate labor force growth, combined with extra spending on education, can also mean continuous upgrading of the labor force with better educated workers. In sparsely populated countries, faster population growth shortens the time required to reach the population size that provides economies of scale in transport, communications, social services, and production.

Rapid population growth in both developed and developing countries are making serious slow down their countries' developments by paying attentions on population exploitation, disease, civil people ,big administration ,needs of the people and privileges of the people .In some cases both developed and developing courtiers the overpopulation development would be helpful in serving to army ,generate revenue and involving in research activities then these countries' would be considered as a potential countries .Unless this both countries are not having talented population according to its overpopulation entire country could be pushed at abyss and useless platforms .Some developing countries could benefit from such economies of scale, especially in rural areas. And a big population can increase a country's economic as well as political and military power; in a world of economic and political uncertainty, countries such as India and China can seem to benefit from the sheer size of their domestic markets. But these benefits derive from a moderate increase in population. Most developing countries are experiencing growth that, by historical standards, is faster than that. Even in uncrowned countries, the long-term benefits of having more people must be weighed against the immediate costs of coping with rapid growth.

In a country talented and resourceful people shall be able to make developments in all the aspects of its development whereas if a has untalented and useless citizens its developments' would be made as question mark in the fields of military police ,economy ,politics and governance and business .So, over population would be helpful to a country by its skillful people unless underdevelopment and undergrowth would be determined in a country by the untalented citizens .Denmark, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Switzerland shows that urbanization and trade provide other means to achieve the scale economies of a large population. There are several reasons why population growth in developing countries is today a greater economic burden than it once was in today's developed countries: Population growth is now much more rapid. In industrialized Europe it seldom exceeded 1.5 percent a year, compared with the 2 to 4 percent that most developing countries have averaged since World War II.

Particularly a country needs to have its population according to its natural resources ,forests ,agricultural lands ,industry, company, capital and political setup ,if it exceeds beyond these concepts its future developments would be made as standstill question

marks before other developing and developed countries .Today politicians in all the countries are exploiting more money and capital of daily coolis and wagers on account of telling over population though they have done much efficient work for they they have born in the soil as poor person. Unlike nineteenth century Europe, large-scale emigration from today's developing countries is not possible. Compared with Europe, Japan, and North America in their periods of fastest population growth, income in developing countries is still low, human and physical capital are less built up, and in some countries political and social institutions are less well established. Many developing countries whose economies are still largely dependent on agriculture can no longer draw on large tracts of unused land. This chapter begins by emphasizing that the implications of population growth differ considerably among countries, depending on their current social, economic, and political conditions. Next it reviews how rapid population growth affects the economy as a whole through savings and investment. It then considers the experience of countries in coping with rapidly growing populations their efforts to achieve food security, the effects on their natural resources, the pressures of internal migration and urban growth, and the options that the international economy provides.

Consequences of population growth: conflicting views

One day population growth will reach beyond its earth size then people will be longing for food, shelter ,water, education ,occupation and survival ,because lack of space and resource according exceed population ,which will take country to submerge in the violence, population congestion and traffic ,killing ,ruining same people ,exploiting the same people and eat humanity .These bad and heartrending and panic population explosion 's consequences are happening in the present days as spectators of the poor and affected people. The traditional Malthusian concern is that population growth will sooner or later run up against the limits of the earth's finite stock of resources. In his First Essay on Population, Maithus argued that the inherent capacity of population to grow exceeds the earth s capacity to yield increases in food, because of limits to the supply of cultivable land. Unrestrained population growth eventually leads to falling wages and rising food prices because, as the labor force expands, a rising ratio of labor to land leads to smaller and smaller increments in output per worker. Population growth is ultimately checked by rising mortality. In the twentieth century this argument has been extended to the availability of energy and minerals, the effects of rising environmental pollution, and so on. In The Limits to Growth, Club of Rome researchers built a simulation model on the assumption that the pace of technological change would be insufficient to overcome diminishing returns arising from limited supplies of essential resources. Over population is good for over revenue of a country unless a country manage this over revenue for its people welfare entire country's growth will be pushed down so rulers should not cheat and exploit over growth people revenue by telling government doing welfare facilities .Further, officers and authorities in all the countries are trying exploit the hardly earned money of over population and daily wagers by saying that over populated country for which they are spending for

poor people life developments but here, politicians like to live good and sophisticated life by exploiting poor people wages .

Falling standards of living and increasing levels of pollution would lead to a population collapse within 100 years. A related view is that some resources land, forests, fisheries though fixed, are renewable, but that their sustainable yields do have a maximum limit. Some harvests may exceed this maximum, but they lead to a permanent reduction in the long-run productivity of land. A population whose needs subsistence and commercial exceed sustainable yields will have lower per capita incomes in the long run. The claim of diminishing returns to resources can easily be criticized for its failure to recognize that, as resources are depleted; rising prices reduce consumption and speed the search for substitutes, stimulating technological change. This criticism, extended, leads to the argument that there are no real natural resource limits, because population growth itself brings the adjustments that continually put off doomsday. To quote from Julian Simon's book, *The Ultimate Resource*: "The ultimate resource is people skilled, spirited, and hopeful people who will exert their wills and imaginations for their own benefit and so, inevitably, for the benefit of us all." Simon argues that natural resources are not limited; that scarcity is revealed by prices; and that prices of resources are not rising, at least not as a proportion of the income of the United States. More people make more ideas, more creative talent, more skills, and thus better technology; in the long run population growth is not a problem but an opportunity. These different viewpoints each contain important truths. Some resources are finite; even if prices have not increased and they may have done so in relation to incomes outside the United States, there have been fundamental structural changes in the balance between population and resources. Human ingenuity might be a match for these changes, but it might be able only to maintain income, not to lift millions of people out of poverty. Or it may reduce poverty very slowly: even with the assumption of technological change built into Simon's model, there are "short run" difficulties. His short run is thirty to eighty years, and in that period he finds even moderate population growth to be detrimental to human welfare. In the short run, ideas may be lost and Einstein goes undiscovered if many children receive little schooling. Policymakers and poor people live in the short run; they do not wish to go through a period of greater deprivation to adapt eventually to rapid population growth. At the same time, there is little doubt that the key to economic growth is people, and through people the advance of human knowledge. Per capita measures of income should not be used to imply that the denominator, people, contributes nothing to the numerator, total income.

Population growth in and of itself the main cause of natural resource problems air pollution, soil degradation, even food availability. This Report therefore takes a position that is neither hopeless nor overly optimistic. The difficulties caused by rapid population growth are not primarily due to finite natural resources, at least not for the world as a whole. But neither does rapid population growth itself automatically trigger technological advance and adaptation. If anything, rapid growth slows the

accumulation of skills that encourage technological advance, and insofar as there are diminishing returns to land and capital, is likely to exacerbate income inequalities. This is most obvious at the family level, where high fertility can contribute to a poor start in life for children. But it is also true for countries as a whole. Moreover, the costs of rapid population growth differ greatly from country to country. Those differences are not confined to differences in natural resources. In countries heavily reliant on agriculture, a scarcity of natural resources does matter. But the underlying problem is low income and low levels of education, which are sources of rapid population growth and simultaneously make the required adjustments to it more difficult. Much of the world's population lives without the benefit of clear signals to encourage smaller families; yet these are the families and the nations in the worst position to make the adaptive responses that rapid population growth requires. That is why rapid population growth is, above all, a development problem.

Discussion of the effects of population growth on countries, this chapter will touch on a theme introduced in the implications of high fertility for poor people and for income inequality. Because the poor are usually last in line for jobs,

School places, and public health services, they are more likely to be penalized by rapid population growth. The chapter does not treat a reduction in the rate of population growth as a panacea for development; macroeconomic and sectoral policies matter at least as much. But it does show that within most countries, for any given amount of resources, a slower rate of population growth would help to promote economic and social development.

Over Population Differences among countries

Output of over population is impinged on plethora of fields such as economy, social, education, agriculture, employment opportunities and forests. Government is suffocating to give best education to people on account of explosion of over population, here, all the researcher have to think by whom for whom the over population's incomes and revenues are going, all the revenue and income of overpopulation goes to rulers pocket and family for which they are saying as they spend much more money for the development of population. people have to listen and watch the plausible forgery and cheating activities of the government by purposeful letting people to make more population for their income and luxury life. the revenue and income of over population is misused and exploited by all the rulers without taking The implications of population growth differ considerably among developing countries. Countries where education levels are already high, where much investment in transport and communications systems is in place, and where political and economic systems are relatively stable, are well equipped to cope with rapid population growth. This is true whether or not their natural resources are limited or their countries already "crowded," as in the fast-growing East Asian economies such as Hong Kong, Korea, Singapore, and more recently Malaysia and Thailand. But these tend also to be countries where population growth is now slowing. Countries with untapped natural resources could in

the long run support more people. But rapid population growth makes it hard for them to develop the human skills and administrative structures that are needed to exploit their resources. In Brazil, Ivory Coast, and Zaire, for example, the development of unused land will require large complementary investments in roads, public services, and drainage and other agricultural infrastructure. Natural resources are not by themselves sufficient or even necessary for sustained economic growth. Where the amount of new land or other exploitable resources is limited as in Bangladesh, Burundi, China, Egypt, India, Java in Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, and Rwanda the short run difficulties are more obvious. In some areas crop yields are still relatively low, leaving room for rapid growth in agricultural production; in others, the expansion of manufacturing industry could provide exports to pay for extra food imports. But both solutions require costly investments, development of new institutions, and numerous economic and social adjustments all easier if population is growing only slowly. In any society, change becomes easier if technology is advancing rapidly. From one point of view, population growth itself helps to bring about technological change: in agricultural societies it may help spur the development of new farming methods needed to maintain per capita output. In earlier centuries it may even have helped provide the minimum population required to support small religious or artistic elite. But throughout the modern technological era, there is no evidence that a large or rapidly growing population has itself been influential in promoting new technology. The money and research skills needed for important advances the Green Revolution, for example are overwhelmingly in the rich countries where population growth is slow. If anything, these advances have brought laborsaving, not labor-using, innovations. Although adjustment and technical progress can accompany population growth, slower population growth would permit them to raise average incomes all the faster.

Macroeconomic effects of rapid population growth

In a crude arithmetical sense, differences in population growth rates since the 1950s have helped to perpetuate international differences in per capita incomes. Between 1955 and 1980, GNP grew at about 4 percent a year in the low-income countries. This growth in general produced modest increases in income per person. However, in many of the poorest countries Bangladesh and most of sub-Saharan Africa economic activity slowed considerably in the 1970s. Coupled with rapid in some cases, accelerating) population growth, this economic slowdown resulted in stagnating or declining per capita incomes. In most middle-income countries GNP growth has been much faster between 5 and 6 percent a years that even with rapid population growth, per capita income grew by about 3 percent a year. Industrial countries achieved only sluggish GNP growth during the 1970s, but their low population growth percent a year or less meant that their increases in per capita income were in general almost as large as in the high-growth, middle-income countries. These increases came on top of much higher initial incomes, so that the absolute gulf between them and the rest of the world widened considerably. The middle-income countries have shown that rapid population growth can go hand in hand with substantial gains in per capita income.

But the long-run relation is more complex than that implied by a simple division of total income by numbers of people. Indeed, that simple division implies, wrongly, that people are the problem. One question is how population growth affects the distribution of income within countries, and especially growth in income of poorer groups. Generally, the question is whether a rapid pace of population growth helps or harms economic growth. There are several ways population growth can affect economic growth: through its influence on savings per person, on the amount of capital invested per person, and on the efficiency with which the economy operates.

Conclusion

Economic growth, military development, political modernization, and infrastructure developments are happening and established owing to over population's revenue but in real path of developments government are not facilitating working people to get proper education, medical facilities, housing facilities and civic amenities. Over population is increasing country's income and GDP but there is not improvement in people life and no proper policy to control population explosion, population growth is not harm to country but it is harmful one to society because where people have to live by facing lot of human culture and character oriented problems without space and place to live without disturbances to others. A country's savings are generated by households, businesses, and the public sector. Corporate and government savings do not seem to be related in any systematic way to variations in population growth; governments can, within limits, use fiscal and monetary measures to change a country's savings rate, irrespective of demographic conditions. Theory suggests, however, that household savings—usually the largest component of domestic savings—should be reduced by the high dependency burdens associated with rapid population growth. At any given level of output per worker, greater numbers of dependents cause consumption to rise, so savings per capita should fall. Recent empirical studies find only minor support for this view. But many factors account for the weak link between dependency burdens and savings in developing countries; all point to the probability that high fertility is indeed a burden, though its effects on monetized savings are small. First, the bulk of monetized household savings in developing countries is produced by relatively few wealthy families. They tend to have few children, so their savings are little affected by the burden of their dependents.

Government is to welcome over population for rulers sophisticated and luxuries life because they earn and exploit money from over population revenue, by which ordinary people are suffering in society as they not able to live freely, happily and independently because everywhere congestion, traffic, standing and waiting. Regarding to these problems people have to understand their uncomfortable and unhappy situations, to avoid this situation they have to understand their difficulties and come forward to stop over population from each households.

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