

INDIA Population growth control: A strategic method with Economic Situation

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Abstract: The second most populous country, India, accounts for 17 percent of world population on 2.4% of the world surface area. Annual population growth of India is one percent of its total population. The paper talks of controlling population by various methods but mostly child birth. The paper talks of a family's economic situation to be responsible for child bearing. The paper talks of a time bound approach to improved productivity and its relation to personnel health and family health.

Keywords: population, economy, newborn, India.

Introduction: The second most populous country, India, accounts for 17 percent of world population on 2.4% of the world surface area, while population in Pakistan is only 2.7 percent [1]. Population is interchangeably a resource and a problem depending upon the context. India's stage three of demographic transition, low mortality and fertility but high births due to high fertility of previous generations, is seen as an emerging global power[1]. The gender ratio as per 2011 census is 943 [1]. By mid-century, the present 6.8 billion world population projects to 9 billion making unsustainable [2]. This population would be responsible for an annual emission of 14 billion tons of carbon into the earth's atmosphere [2].

Literature survey: Nearly, half the world's population(2.8 billion) lives with less than two dollars a day and a fifth (1.2 billion) with less than one dollar a day, the threshold of absolute poverty[3]. Falling into a POVERTY TRAP, the number of least developed countries have doubled in the past thirty years, to 49 in 2001[4]. By 2050, these 49 countries represent nearly 20 percent of the world population, to be rescued from hunger pangs[3]. Fifty percent of children below the age 5 suffer malnutrition in poor countries[3]. The world bank's poverty reduction strategy has no onestop universal solution. Each country needs to prepare its own mix of policies to reduce poverty, reflecting national priorities and local realities[3]. Gro Harlem Brundtland, WHO, have brought a paradigm shift in the vision on health, as a key contributor to global economic development, otherwise treated a non-performance sector[4]. WHO commission on Macro economics and health, released in 2001, said- modest investments in health could save 8 million lives per year and about 200 billion dollar direct economic benefits per year, by 2010[4]. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation substantially supported global initiatives across 131 countries, GAVI- global alliance on vaccines and Immunization for AIDS, TB and Malaria[4]. The UN's framework for Millennium Development goals(eight) has three goals on health : reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating AIDS, malaria and other diseases[4]. till 21st century, the global average life expectancy increased four months per year, irrespective of incomes. It is attributed to factors- exogenous to wealth, namely technological progress and knowledge diffusion[4]. One extra year of life expectancy raises steady state income by 4 percent[4]. The barriers between health services and the poor are- lack of knowledge, accessibility, affordability, quality and responsiveness[4]. Targeted approach is a pro-poor health service tactic because of limited resources and to avoid damage to the local economy[4].

Methodology: Annual population growth of India is one percent of its total population [5]. The population density in India varies from 17 persons per square kilometer in Arunachal Pradesh to 11320 persons per square kilometer in national capital territory [5]. Population based on religions is 80.5 % hindus, 13.5 % muslims, 2.3% Christians, 1.9% Sikhs, 0.9 % Buddhists, 0.4% jains and 0.6% others[6]. As per 2011 census, the reproductive age group, 20-44, is 36.3 percent, where as the population below 21 years of age is 47.9 percent[7].

- a) Legal age of marriages to be raised to 25 for females. It is a cultural norm in India that groom must be older than the bride. Thus, grooms should wait until atleast 26 years of age to get married.
- b) A family's progeny must be linked to their economic status. The affluent could bear a maximum of three children, while the middle class could have two children even though the middle class is encouraged to adopt single child policy. The rest is asked to have single child irrespective of economic condition, for the sake of humanity.
- c) The affluent progeny to be based on the gross domestic product of the particular state, in India.
- d) The defence people should stick to single child policy.
- e) The minorities of Islam should also follow economic status philosophy in future generations.
- f) The migrants from India must do family planning atleast to get a minority status in the destination country. The migrants have a greater onus on them because they would consume the natural resources of the destination country.
- g) The bureaucrats must educate their electoral roll about the illeffects of a larger family on the society in general and the family in particular.

Discussion:

To reduce the annual population growth rate, the 47.9 percent of Indian population could marry, as said above, so that the people get a deeper insight into their ambitions and aspirations. This would also ensure more female involvement in the workforce, while they take up their careers seriously. The 36.3 percent reproductive age group should stick the methodology. The poor people section should bear only a single child. This acts as a poverty reduction technique and also makes an opportunity for better living of the people besides existing government policies to curb malnutrition. The middle class society is a sandwich between the poor and the affluent. Therefore, they have to be more apprehensive of the long term financial goals such as medical insurance and pension plans. Moreover, corona lockdown has an unseen impact on inflation. Definitely, more children affect the financial status of the family and thus, sacrifices in the family become a common expectation. Here, family education plays an important role. After child birth, a smart mom is expected to do a doctorate while taking care of her new born and the baby becomes five year old. This improved qualification paves way for a second child because of improved economic status of the family. The affluent should consider the Gross Domestic Product of the state they live in. Because, GDP is directly or indirectly responsible for the lifestyle, educational and career opportunities of their kith and kin. The consideration is needed due to the huge variation of economy across different states of the country. Also, population density plays a major

role in arranging civic amenities to the common man society. Moreover, this age group should also consider common medical treatments like cataract operation and knee joint replacement and their affordability, on the note of inflation. The defence people usually are at the forefront of national duty. They are the most sought after people in case of any national calamity. India is approaching towards a social calamity of increased population despite its theories of economics and policies. Thus, the defence should mostly cater to the single child policy despite affordability. This also creates an opportunity to their future generation to preferably serve in the defence. The minorities are expected to strictly adhere to the single child policy, for political reasons besides economic condition. In the 21st century, the entire world turned to India for its youth. This working population consumes the resources of the destination country. Thus, the migrants should consider the above methodology in time not to become a burden on the foreign nationality.

Conclusion: With this policy, some of the industrial sectors like real estate may see little growth. Because, most of the middle class families own multiple houses in different cities due to reasons viz. investment, employment and inheritance. Even, there may not be a greater need to open new schools. The urban migration may see a decline. Also, food security increases. Also, technical obsolescence stirs up due to non availability of unskilled labour. Thus, productivity of worker has to increase, thus improving the GDP. Therefore, average household income increases and the poverty lines will be improved. Thus, the country should inculcate healthy lifestyles in order to increase the employable age. Also, the research article is time bound.

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