

# Literature Survey

Stephen Enke discussed that population is the major cause of the early classical economists. He described the principal conceptual findings of a small group of economists that has been Working together during the past few years on various projects concerning interactions between population growth and economic development. He concluded that Less Developed Countries (L.D.C.s) relate to distinctions between size, growth and fertility of population, the impact of fertility reduction on income per capita and international consequences of fertility differentials among countries.[1]

John Braithwaite told that when the Australia's population doubled then the incident of the crime in Australia would double. However the proposition that the crime rate would more than double and perhaps increases four or six fold, is not so obvious. He concluded that one effect of population increases is growth in average size of cities and towns. If the effect of doubling of the population is spread evenly among all communities then the town of 5,000 will become towns of 10,000 cities of 1 million will become cities of 2 million. [2]

Jorge Chapa and Richard R. Valencia were discussed that a broad overview of Latino population trends in light of 1990 Census and other recent data. Population counts from the 1990 Census indicate that the Latino population grew many times faster in the 1980s than did the total population. An analysis of socioeconomic characteristics such as educational attainment, income, and language status with respect to educational trends is also presented here. The high rate of immigration in the 1980s has resulted in a rapid increase in the non-English language background (NELB) and limited-English proficient (LEP) populations. They mainly discuss three issues that have marked impacts on Latino access to college: school segregation, growth of youth population, and low socioeconomic status. A major conclusion is that Latino education will continue to stagnate in face of the dramatic growth of the Latino population, if the status quo goes unchallenged.[3]

Jaroslav Tir and Paul F. Diehl looked at the impact of population growth and density on international conflict involvement, initiation, and escalation for all states in the international system over the period 1930-89. Generally, population growth pressures had a significant impact on the likelihood that a state would become involved in military conflict. The relationship was modest, as expected, but seems to confirm the more pessimistic of the views of population and conflict. Significant military capability might be necessary for population pressures to lead to conflict, and low technology countries are more subject to population pressures and conflict involvement than their more advanced peers. In part, their results also suggest that some portion of the optimist argument may be correct — advanced technology may mitigate some of the deleterious effects of high population growth. Although there was a positive relationship between population growth and conflict, there was little or no evidence

that such growth made states more likely to be the initiator of that conflict or make that conflict more likely to escalate to war. Similar to earlier studies, we were unable to link population density to conflict at the nation-state level. There was scant evidence in all three analyses (involvement, initiation, and escalation) that overcrowding exercised any significant impact on state decision-making. It appears that states do not engage in conflict in order to acquire new land to support a burgeoning population. Thus, there are substantial limits to the validity of extending overcrowding arguments to the context of interstate relations.[4]

Victor Ukpolo examines the causality between population growth and economic growth in Africa, using Johansen and Granger-causality models. His results show that the variables are cointegrated, implying the existence of a long run relationship in Nigeria but not in Cote d'Ivoire. He also found a negative, long run causal relationship between the two variables in Nigeria: population growth negatively affects economic growth in the long term. In Cote d'Ivoire, his results show that population growth causes economic growth in the short run.[5]

Henrik Urdal talk over Demographic and environmental factors have claimed a dominant position in the post-Cold War security discourse. According to the neo-Malthusian conflict scenario, population pressure on natural renewable resources makes societies more prone to low-intensity civil war. On the contrary, resource-optimists concede that agricultural land scarcity caused by high population density may be a driving factor behind economic development, thus causing peace in a long-term perspective. These notions are tested in a quantitative cross-national time-series study covering the 1950-2000 period. The results do not provide strong support for either perspective. Countries experiencing high rates of population growth, high rates of urbanization, or large refugee populations do not face greater risks of internal armed conflict. There is some indication that scarcity of potential cropland may have a pacifying effect. However, where land scarcity combines with high rates of population growth, the risk of armed conflict increases somewhat. This trend is particularly marked for the 1970s, the decade that saw the great rise in neo-Malthusian concerns. Claims that the world has entered a 'new age of insecurity' after the end of the Cold War, where demographic and environmental factors threaten security and state stability, appear to be unfounded. Overall, the robustness of the empirical support for both paradigms is low. A strong emphasis on security as a macro rationale for reducing global population growth thus seems unwarranted.[6]

Tim Coulson, Jean-Michel Gaillard and Marco Festa-Bianchet used Methods based on matrix method life table response experiments ' or more generally the retrospective matrix method' which provide an approximation of a complete demographic decomposition. They compared the performance of the retrospective matrix method to a complete decomposition for two bighorn sheep population and one red deer population. Their conclusion is the method provides a good

approximation of the demographic rate associated most strongly with the variation in population growth.[7]

Mohammad Afzal talk over Cross-national evidence on the relationship between population growth and economic growth is inconsistent because the underlying parameters and assumptions vary across countries. Country-specific studies are more useful for illuminating unique features of a country. He examines Pakistan's case of population growth and economic development. Between 1950- 2001, Pakistan's population increased 430 percent. Multivariate analyses of 1981 to 2005 data from the Pakistan Economic Survey and from the International Financial Statistics yearbooks found significant and negative relationship between population growth and measures of economic advancement. These results demonstrate that rapid population growth is a real problem in Pakistan because it contributes to lower investment growth and diminishes the savings rate. He concluded the Policy makers can address these serious economic consequences of rapid population growth by investing in family planning services. Development of independent media and liberal education in educational institutions will in time also help by encouraging a smaller family size ideal.[8]

C. Hall ,T. P. Dawson,J. I. Macdiarmid ,R.B. Matthews & P. Smith discussed Providing nutritious and environmentally sustainable food to all people at all times is one of the greatest challenges currently facing society. This problem is particularly acute in Africa where an estimated one in four people still lack adequate food to sustain an active and healthy life. In this study,they consider the potential impact of future population growth and climate change on food security in Africa, looking ahead to 2050. A modelling framework termed FEEDME (Food Estimation and Export for Diet and Malnutrition Evaluation) was used which was characterized to model the impacts of future climate changes (utilizing the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Emissions Scenarios projections) and projected population growth on food availability and subsequent undernourishment prevalence in 44 African countries. Their results indicate that projected rapid population growth will be the leading cause of food insecurity and widespread undernourishment across Africa. [9]

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