### Literature Survey

A literature survey is a method of researching existing literature and studies related to a specific topic. In the context of ‘Tracing the growth of a global community’ a literature survey would involve reviewing studies and articles that have been published on the topic of population and  demographics, as well as studies specific population increase in cities,The literature survey would include sources such as academic journals, industry reports, and online articles. It would aim to identify key performance indicators (KPIs)

**Literature review**

According to optimists like Keynes, development in a country without population growth will cause

problems. When the population increases, they expect the savings and investments also to increase.

When the population decreases, the production, capital accumulation, employment, incomes and

savings will also decrease and may negatively affect the development. According to Keynes, the

growth of population will cause a strong demand for goods that will make it possible to establish a

good market as well as increase the demand for capital. Optimists like Arthur Lewis (1954) and

Jorgenson (1961) have declared that population growth will speed up economic development.

Boserup (1981) says that using improved technology can have a positive impact on production. Some

demographers have concluded that slower population growth would be beneficial for development in

most developing countries and that the relationship between population and development is contextual

(The National Research Council, 1986). The study by Kelly and Schmidt (1995) has also concluded

that population size and density have a transitional impact on economic growth. Other studies have

reported that the shift in age distribution pattern has had a significant impact on economic growth

through savings and investments (Mason, 1988; Bloom and Williamson, 1997).

According to Bloom and Canning, "There is strong evidence that demographic change has a major

impact on the course of economic growth. For example, they say rising life expectancy tends to

increase savings and education level, increasing the investment in physical and human capital"(Bloom

and Canning, 1999). Coale and Hoover have expressed their views about the relationship between

population growth and economic growth. According to them, an economy based on agriculture shows

high mortality and fertility rates (Coaleand Hoover, 1958). Generally, due to disasters and floods, the

rate of mortality is high in this field. On account of poor nutrition, bad health habits, limited public

health programs and inadequate sanitary facilities, the mortality rate will be at a high level. However,

countries that change over from agricultural products to industrial and technological products will

increase their production capacity and thus improve their economy (Coaleand Hoover, 1958).

Livingston (2002)mentions that Malthus and neo-Malthusians believe that population growth is

negatively correlated with economic growth. But Julian Simon argues that the correlation is positive.

According to Simon (1977), the newer generation of job-seekers who enter the workforce will have

better education than the previous generation of workers, and so the former will be more productive

than the latter, leading to greater economic development.