



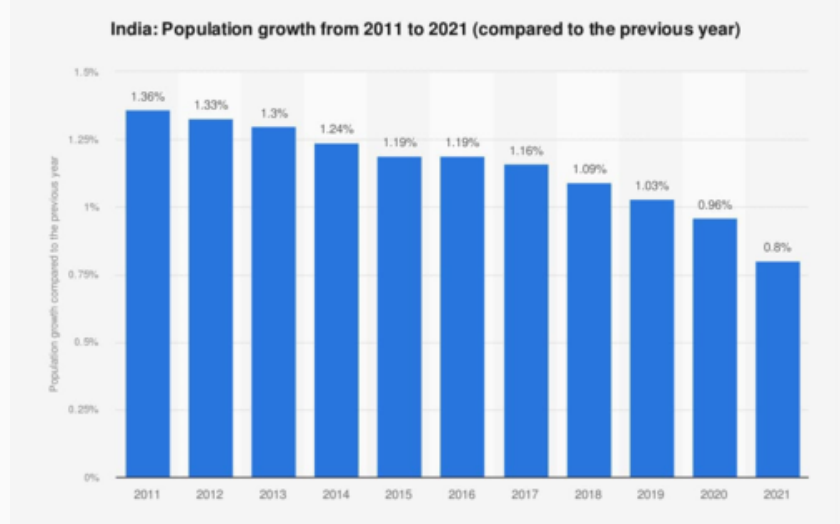
Overpopulation creates the problems like

unemployment income
social problems
economic insecurity
problem of capital formation,

increases pressure on land and environment degradation.

shortage of food

low per capita



India surpassing China with respect to population size in less than 20 years

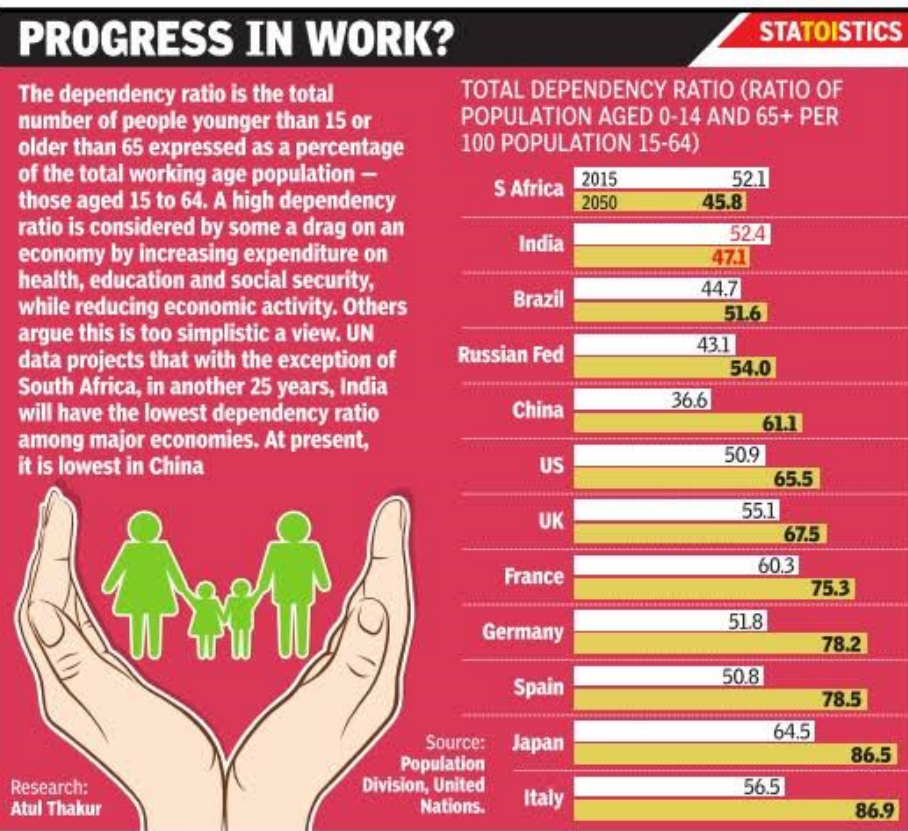
Its population growth rate is 1.13%, ranking 112th in the world in 2017. It is expected that in 2020 average age of an Indian will be 29 years.

India is the second most populated country in the world.

This study is based on the secondary data collected from various sources like research papers, websites, articles, reports, etc.

reaching an all-time high of 29650 thousand in 2012 and a record low of 17451 thousand in 1971

India's population is currently growing at a rate of 1.4% per year, far surpassing China's rate of 0.7%



Government incentives

Creating employment opportunities

Development of Agriculture & Industries

Change in social outlook

Promote family planning

Empower women

One-Child Policy

the total population (females per 1000 males) is expected to increase (i.e. become more feminine) from 943 in 2011 to 957 during 2036.

2005-2010, female life expectancy was 65.0 years, and male life expectancy was 62.1 years

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is expected to decline from 2.34 during 2011-2015 to 1.72 during 2031-35. The assumption is that the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) would follow the recent pace of decline.

The infant mortality rate of the country, which is reported to be 46 in 2010 is expected to go down to 30 by the end of the period 2031-35

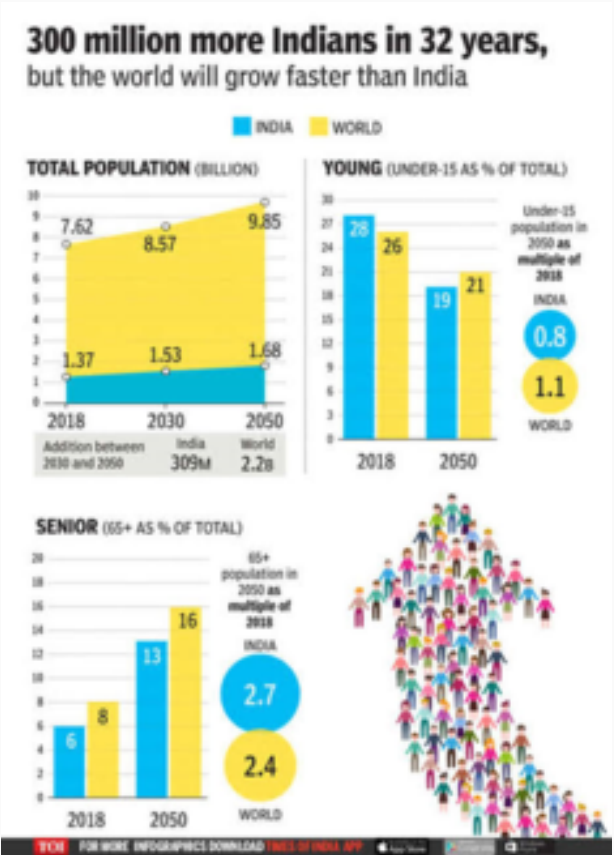
Population growth magnifies the harmful impact of economic processes on the environment

Population means as well as ends of economic development.

Poverty prevails to great extent in India due to poor clothing, inadequate housing, poor medical care and malnutrition.

Unemployment started rising again after 2014 onwards.

This gain corresponds roughly with the gap between India - where life expectancy is currently about 64 years - and today's developed countries, currently at 78 years.



lead to higher productivity, which then will lead to more goods being produced

more access to labor

Increased Innovation

The efficiency of higher population density

The improved demographic structure of society

More people leads to greater human capital

population increase will contribute to economic growth

lack of infrastructure leading to poor living

Overcrowding leads to further demand for limited resources and this, in turn, can lead to more conflict and warfare

growing demand for jobs

lack of housing and schools

Generating unsustainable waste

increase in pollution and waste.