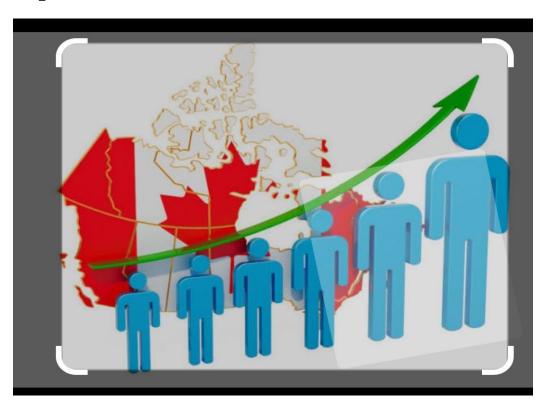


Social impact:

Rapid population growth makes it more difficult for low-income and lower-middle-income countries to afford the increase in public expenditures on a per capita basis that is needed to eradicate poverty, end hunger and malnutrition, and ensure universal access to health care, education and other essential services.

Unemployment, excessive dependency, insufficient income rate, insecurities, loss of jobs, development failures, and social problems are the major social impacts in India.



Business Impact:

Increase in production: Increase in the size of population can enlarge the production base of the economy. The increase in size of population enlarges the scope of division of labour which in turn results large scale production, reduces cost of production and prices and expands market.

Advantages:

Population growth will lead to economic growth with more people able to produce more goods. It will lead to higher tax revenues which can be spent on public goods, such as health care and environmental projects. The obvious evaluation is to say, the crucial thing is not GDP, but GDP per capita.

Disadvantages:

Population reduces the Rate of Capital Formation,
Higher Rate of Population requires more Investment,
It reduces per Capita Availability of Capital,
Adverse Effect on per Capital Income,
Large Population creates the Problem of
Unemployment.