



Population Dynamics And Economic Implications: An Exploratory Study In Karnataka State

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Abstract

Population plays a pivotal role in the economic development of any nation, but it must be optimum to sustain the economic stability and continuous growth rate of an economy. It is the base for all types of production activity, marketing, exchange, and consumption to determine demand and supply for goods and services. Low population and excessive population are two extreme conditions reasoning in different types of problems. The optimum population in an economy resolves all these issues and assists in inclusive and sustainable development of an economy. In the Karnataka state context, population growth rate and migration from last decade have created multifaceted problems in Karnataka and even in Bangalore Urban District. This research paper analyzes the trend in population growth rate in Bangalore Urban District and problems faced in the current scenario.

Key words: Population growth, impacts, sustainability

Introduction

Population plays a pivotal role in the economic development of any nation, but it must be optimum to sustain the economic stability and continuous growth rate of an economy. It is the base for all types of production activity, marketing, exchange, and consumption to determine demand and supply for goods and services. Low population and excessive population are two extreme conditions reasoning in different types of problems. The optimum population in an economy resolves all these issues and assists in inclusive and sustainable development of an economy. In the Karnataka state context, population growth rate and migration from last decade have created multifaceted problems in Karnataka. This paper studies theoretical framework of population growth impacts and remedial measures, policy implications in the present scenario.

Objectives

- To study theoretical framework in the area of demographic transition.
- To analyze issues and challenges of excessive growth of population in an economy.

Theoretical Framework

The theories are the foundation for connecting trending issues of population in the past scenario to present. These theories are insight into issues of population, remedies for the population explosion, negative growth rate in an economy.

Malthusian theory of population

T.R. Malthus, an economist during 17th century, discussed the issues of population by publishing his famous book “An Essay on Population” in 1798 and refined it in 1803. This book enlightened on how population increases in a geometrical ratio and, in relation to the food supply, increases in an arithmetic ratio, causing a shortage in food supply. Malthus analyzed causes and gave practical solutions, indicating positive and preventive checks. This theory is a base for analyzing population theories up to the present scenario.

Edwin Cannan's Optimum theory of population

This theory propounded that the population in an economy should be optimum to attain the development of any nation. He states that most of the countries suffering from population explosion due to lower per capita income. He directly connects per capita income to the growth of population. The rise in per capita income enhances the standard of living of the population and simultaneously the awareness level, education has responsible for adopting small family norms and leads to a lower growth rate of population in an economy.

Biological theories of population growth

The biological theories of population was given by many economists, by taken into consideration biological aspects such as fertility rate, age of men and women, marriage of men and women, health conditions, social factors, psychological factors, etc. These theories depicts the

Methodology

Secondary sources of data have been collected from different sources such as magazines, newspapers, books, research articles, and website sources.

Review of Literature

M.L. Jhinghan(2009) Demography: focus on the historical perspectives of population growth in India.

Ashok Gadad, S I Biradar(2018) Population growth trend and distribution in Karnataka state depicts the population trend analysis in the Karnataka state.

Rajashekar Kaujalgi and Dr.S.T.Bagalkoti Demographic Trends in India and Karnataka- A Macro Level Analysis focus on the population transition compared India to Karnataka state.

Trends in Population growth in Karnataka

Census Year	Population (Crore)	Decadal Growth
1951	1.90	-
1961	2.35	23.7
1971	2.92	24.3
1981	3.71	26.7
1991	4.49	21.1
2001	5.28	17.3
2011	6.11	15.6

Source: Census of India 2011

Above table depicts the population growth in Karnataka from 1951 to 2011 along with the corresponding decadal growth rate. The period from 1952 to 1981 can be characterized by relatively high and increasing population growth, while 1981-2011 represents a period of declining population growth rates. The lowest recorded decadal growth in the table was 15.6% during 2001 to 2011. The contrast between increasing population and declining decadal growth is significant. It indicates that Karnataka was experiencing population growth with a gradual reduction in the pace of population increase. This may be associated with declining fertility, increased urbanization, improved education, greater awareness of family planning and socio-economic changes. This suggests a transition from rapid population growth toward a slower population growth pattern which is an important indicator of demographic transition in the state.

Migration crisis—Reason for Population Expansion

The migration to Bangalore urban district increased after the 1990s due to the Bangalore district developed as a Information technology centre and increase in FDI as recognized as a silicon city nad major software industries were developed. Simultaneously, the expansion of industrial and service sector has attracted more young generations for education and employment purposes. The expansion of Bangalore district far and wide, a great hub for business activity attracted many people to settle in Bangalore as it becomes platforms for the income earning and for education activity. The migration to Bangalore urban district mainly from North Karnataka districts like Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, in search of jobs and for education as their exists regional disparities, North Indian states like Bihar, Orissa for labour employment and specially from Rajasthan, Gujarat and West Bengal for business purposes. The minute migration also from other states will not be neglected.

Problems

- The excessive pressure on land, water, and other resources causing environmental degradation in the district.
- The carbon level and air pollution are increasing day by day due to the excessive use of vehicles, industrial gas release, nad construction activity causing many health issues like asthma, cancer and lung diseases.

Recommendations

- The migration of population must be avoided by developing North Karnataka distict where regional disparities is removed. The investment on education and employment will helps the people to settle in their own place.
- Instead the constructing more flyover, Metro flyover, and to remove traffic jam problems are, shifting of population from Bangalore city to surrounding cities are the thrust nowdays.
- The shifting of population by creating more opportunities in the basic physical infrastructure facilities, education, health, and job opportunities equally in all the regions.

Policy Implications

- The legal measures strictly adopted to control the population growth rate.
- Awareness among the rural population is a top priority as rural population constitutes more in number.
- The poverty and unemployment problems are to be eradicated by facilitating employment opportunities and food security to the poor classes.
- Awareness level on population effects and impacts on their health to be communicated in a better way.
- The social factors such as having male child, and considering children as their assets ideologies must be removed among the population through awareness campaign
- The western thoughts and ideologies to be popularized

- Awareness level especially among women on their health conditions, and a gap between children, etc.
- The social evils like child marriage to be strictly controlled, and there is more awareness among youths on effects of growth rate of population
- Sex education to be made compulsory and highly prioritized
- Grassroots-level awareness campaign

Conclusion

The optimum population will definitely suitable for the sustainable development growth of an economy. Here, Karnataka state population moving towards from continuous upward to declined population growth rate of demographic transition. The socio-economic factors, governmental awareness programs, improved healthcare, urbanization, literacy rate etc have played major role in attaining sustainability in an economy.

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