

Role of Population on Economic and Industrial Development in Dausa District.

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Abstract

There is a direct and close relationship between population and level of industrial development. The production level of every country, rate of economic development, national and per capita income, operation of production activities in the country, standard of living etc. all depend on the size, composition and distribution of the population of that country. Human beings are the only power which mobilizes these resources in the desired direction through their efficiency and intellectual efficiency and makes optimum use of them and paves the way for development. In this way, population and industrial development both directly and indirectly influence each other. Thus, it is clear that from the point of view of industrial development, while it is necessary to create a strong, physical base in the underdeveloped countries just like in the developed countries, attention should also be paid to the political, social and psychological determinants of development. No development work can be made successful by ignoring human elements. This creates a serious imbalance between investment requirements and the availability of investible funds. Therefore, the volume of such investment is determined by the rate of population growth in an economy.

Keywords :-*Role of Population in Industrial Development in Dausa District, Population growth and economic development, Population growth causes economic growth, Economic growth causes population growth*

I. Introduction :-

Population growth in Dausa district has many impacts on economy and industrial development. First, let's look at the definition of population growth: an increase in the number of people in a given area. With this definition, how can we apply it to the economy? Population growth can have a positive impact on the economy. For example, an increase in the number of people in Dausa district will lead to greater access to labour, which will lead to increased productivity, which will then lead to the production of more goods. As a result the production (measured by GDP) in the country will increase! Due to more people in the country, demand for goods will also be higher. Demand and production of more goods will lead to economic growth. This is an example of population growth having a positive impact on the economy and industries. Population growth can also have a negative impact on the economy and industries. For example, what if the number of people in Dausa is increasing, but many of them are not able to work? No greater access to labor, no higher productivity, and no additional goods being produced. However, the demand for those items is still high as there are more people in Dausa than before. Having more demand with relatively equal supply causes prices to rise. This is an example of population growth having a negative impact on the economy.

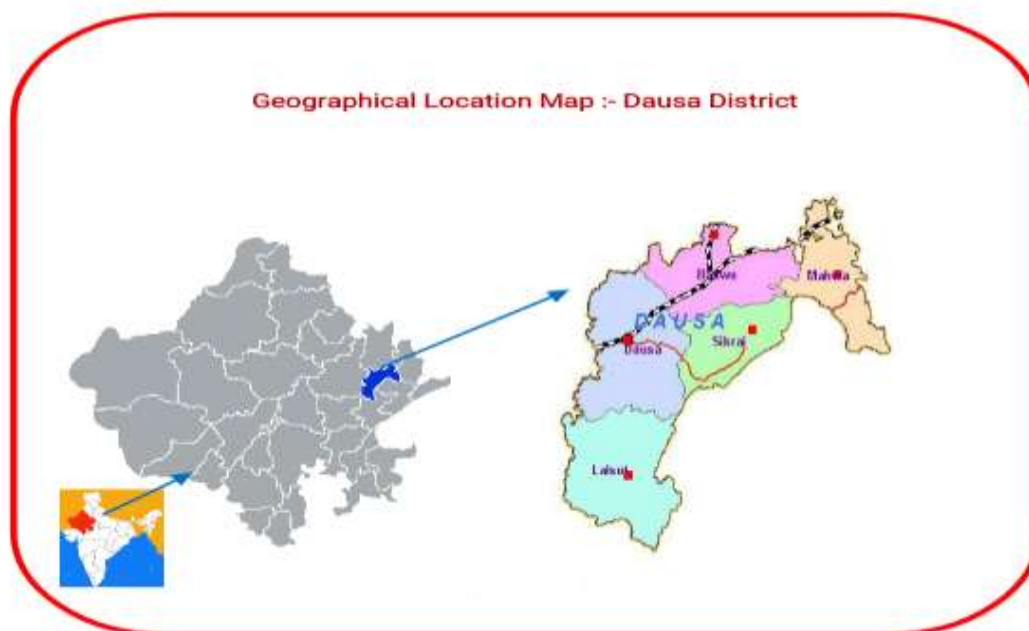
The population of a country plays an important role in nation building and industrial development. Besides, the economic development of a country also has a significant impact on the population of that country. In this way, there is a direct and close relationship between population and level of industrial development. The production level of every country, rate of economic development, national and per capita income, operation of production activities in the country, standard of living etc. all depend on the size, composition and distribution of the population of that country. Although natural resources and amount of capital also have a significant contribution in the development of small and cottage industries, but these are inanimate means of industrial development. Human beings are the only power which mobilizes these resources in the desired direction through their efficiency and intellectual efficiency and makes optimum use of them and paves the way for development. In this way, population and industrial development both directly and indirectly influence each other.

The industrial development of a country also has an impact on the organizational structure of that country. Scientific progress, technical knowledge and new discoveries have no importance from the point of view of industrial development unless there is a capable and courageous person to give them a practical form. In this way, if entrepreneurs in a country are visionary, ambitious, provide good leadership and eliminate the elements hindering industrial development, then it can achieve good industrial development. On the contrary, in

the absence of people with these qualities, no country can make the desired industrial progress despite new and modern technological inventions.

Study Area Dausa District :-

Dausa District is a district of Rajasthan state in India within Jaipur division. The city of Dausa is the district headquarters. It has an area of 3432 km² and a population of 1,634,409 in 2011 census. It is surrounded by Alwar District in the north, Bharatpur district in the northeast, Karauli district in the southeast, Sawai Madhopur district in the south, and Jaipur district in the west. The Sawa and Banganga rivers run through the district. It is situated on the National Highway 21 from Jaipur to Agra. It is 55 km to the east of Jaipur and 103 km from Sawai Madhopur.



Objective :-

1. The effects of population growth on industrial and economic development in Dausa district have been studied.

Hypothesis :-

Population growth in Dausa district is having positive and negative effects on industrial and economic development.

Source of data :-

In the presented research paper, secondary data has been used, obtained from government and non-government offices of District Dausa.

Role of Population in Industrial Development :-

Human resources are more important than natural resources. The more efficiently and competently a country can work with its human power, the more it will be able to achieve industrial development. While on one hand population is an essential element for industrial development, on the other hand it is also a liability. Generally, there is no special responsibility in case of limited population, but when the population increases significantly, the responsibility also increases, which further hinders the industrial development of the country.

Human resources refer to a country's population and its education, skills, foresight and productivity. Human resources are an important means for the development of small and cottage industries. The reason for this is that all the means of production are passive means. "Labor" is the only active and essential means. Industrial development is the result of human efforts. The natural resources and capital available in a country are used only by manpower. Whatever man produces, he also consumes it.

The industrial development of a country is influenced by the courageous ability available there, because the inventions of science and technology are definitely the basis of industrial development but these are inanimate resources and to make them active, leadership and courageous ability are required. If skilled and capable entrepreneurs are available in sufficient quantity in the country, then they will take risks and exploit the resources through various projects, which will give impetus to industrial development. He is not courageous

who moves forward carrying the bundle of development on his back. He finds pleasure not in earning profit but in proving his superiority in the market.

The industrial development of a country also has an impact on the organizational structure of that country. Scientific progress, technical knowledge and new discoveries have no importance from the point of view of economic development unless there is a capable and courageous person to give them a practical form. In this way, if a country has entrepreneurs who are visionary, ambitious, who provide good leadership and who eliminate the elements hindering industrial development, then it can achieve good economic development. On the contrary, in the absence of people with these qualities, no country can make the desired industrial progress despite new and modern technological inventions. Thus, it is clear that from the point of view of industrial development, it is necessary to create a strong, physical base in underdeveloped countries just like in developed countries. There, attention should also be paid to the political, social and psychological determinants of development. No development work can be made successful by ignoring human elements.

Population growth and economic development

Let us discuss population growth, industrial development, economic development and population in Dausa district. Population growth can be a potential catalyst for economic growth. Will a country with 100 people produce more goods than a country with 100,000 people? no way! A country with more population will have the ability to increase its production more than a country with less population. But just because a country has a large population does not mean that it will automatically develop its economy. Experiencing a sudden increase in population in developing countries can be problematic for several reasons. Developing countries do not have the infrastructure or human capital to sustain a large influx of people – an increase in production in this situation is not guaranteed. My institutions are not trusted as much by other countries, making it difficult to engage in business in the first place. Developing countries will face pressure to keep pace with the growing population. So what is the right approach? Is population growth good or bad for us? Economic growth? It depends on so many factors that it is impossible to give a conclusive answer. Some factors include the following: trust in institutions, human capital, and infrastructure. Overall, it is important to understand that population growth can have different consequences on economic growth depending on the current situation of the country.

Population growth causes economic growth

How can large population lead to economic development? The easiest path to economic growth is through population, labor. More people in a country can lead to a larger workforce and easier access to labor. More labor will produce more products which will lead to economic growth. Population growth allows for expansion of labor and products which grows the economy. It's not just about making more products, there has to be demand for those products! With a larger population, there will inevitably be greater demand for products. As the supply of products increases due to increased labor, increased demand will be addressed. Overall, population growth leads to economic growth due to more people demanding and supplying products!

Economic growth causes population growth

If population growth definitely caused economic growth, we would not see economically poor countries with large populations. Is it possible for population growth to occur instead of economic growth? It is entirely possible that economic growth leads people to move to economically prosperous countries for more opportunities. People in an economically prosperous country are likely to have more jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities. An economically prosperous country is also likely to have better infrastructure such as roads and bridges, which leads to greater interest in immigrating to the country. Unfortunately, there is no clear answer to the relationship between population growth and economic development. There are theories that predict how the relationship will play out, but there is no definitive answer to its outcome.

Distribution and growth of population in the study area :-

According to the census of 2011, the population of Dausa district is 1634409. Of the total population, there were 857787 males and 776622 females. The said population is spread over five blocks here. Basava has the highest population of 338878. The area here is 3414 square km. And the lowest population is of Lawan Block 61951.

population growth rate :-

There has been a continuous increase in the population of Dausa district. The main reason for which is the good geographical condition of the district. The total population of the district in the year 1981 was 760194 which increased to 1034409 in 2011.

In the last decade (2001-2011) this growth rate was 24.09, whereas in 1981-1991 this growth rate remained only 30.81. The growth rate of population of the district is more than the growth rate of the state by

21.31 percent. The reason for this rapid increase in population is due to the good geographical condition of Dausa district and its proximity to Jaipur. Making Dausa a separate district is also a reason for the growth in the last decade. Entrepreneurs have started coming to other places in the district and doing business. the highest growth in the last decade took place in Basava tehsil, the population here was 219084 in the year 1991, which increased to 338878 in the year 2011, which is almost double. After this there has been a percentage increase in Mahuva. Relatively less growth occurred only in Lawan block.

population density :-

Most of the population in the district is dependent on agriculture, hence the level of water supply affects the density of population. Generally, population density is the collective result of natural, social, historical reasons and agricultural activities. The main reasons for this are the effect of climate, surface, relief, rainfall distribution, water facilities and economic activities.

Agricultural resources are limited while population is increasing at a rapid pace, in such a situation it is necessary to find out the population density on agriculture. The population density of Dausa district as per 2011 is 476 persons per square km. Is.

Scheduled Caste and Tribe :-

Dausa District the total population of 26.51 percent are Scheduled Caste people. The description of Scheduled Caste is almost common in the entire district. The proportion of population in all tehsils is 20 to 23 percent. In comparison, the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population is 26.51 percent of the total population. Their percentage in Nagal Rajwatan is 54.97. Among the Scheduled Tribes, mainly there are people of Meena caste, who are engaged in agriculture. The Scheduled Castes of the district are quite backward and they mainly work as labourers.

Occupational structure of population:-

Information about the economic activities of any area can be obtained from the occupational structure of any area. Occupational structure means the number of working people in the total population who are engaged in various activities or professions. According to the 2011 census, the population of the district has been divided into four main categories-

1. Cultivator

Farmer means a person who plows, sows and harvests his fields. Farmer produces oilseeds and food grains crops on his fields, this does not include the cultivation of fruits and plantation agriculture like coffee, rubber and tea. It is clear from Table 3.4 that according to the 2011 census, the largest number of farmers are in the district. Of the total working population in the district, 36.80 percent are farmers. On tehsil-wise analysis, it is found that in Ramgarh Pachwara tehsil, 57.48 percent of the total working population are farmers, which is the highest in the district. The main reason for this is the abundance of fertile land and irrigation facilities in this area. The lowest number of cultivators is in Dausa tehsil, which is 26.44 percent of the total working population, due to which rural people come to the city to do many jobs. Apart from this, 45.41 percent working people are cultivators in Nagal Rajawatan tehsil, 45.84 percent in Sikrai tehsil, 39.26 percent in Lawan tehsil, 26.94 percent in Dausa tehsil. The occupational structure of the district is shown in Map No. 2.7. There are 37.25 percent in Lalsot tehsil, 57.48 percent in Ramgarh Pachwara tehsil. It is 30.9 percent in Mahua tehsil, 33.31 percent in Basava tehsil.

2. Agricultural laborer

A person who works on the agricultural land of others for wages or on share basis is called an agricultural laborer or agricultural labourer. In Dausa district only 4.00 percent of working people are agricultural labourers. The maximum number of agricultural laborers in the district is in Lawan tehsil, which is 4.80 percent of the total working population. The reason for this is the backwardness of agriculture in the area. The lowest number of agricultural laborers is in Dausa tehsil which is 2.43 percent of the working population. Apart from this, there are 4.48 percent agricultural laborers in Ramgarh Pachwara tehsil, 3.66 percent in Lalsot tehsil, 3.36 percent in Basava tehsil, 2.96 percent in Mahuva tehsil, 2.76 percent in Sikrai tehsil, 3.16 percent in Nagal Rajawatan and 2.43 percent in Dausa tehsil.

3. Family Industry

Persons engaged in family industry means those persons who run cottage industries at home or at other places by themselves or by their family members in rural areas or urban areas. The main thing about private, cottage industries is that one or two people of the house work in it. According to the 2011 census, 1.38 percent people in the district are engaged in family industries. In the district, the maximum number of people are

employed in Dausa tehsil which is 2.27 percent of the total working population and the least number of people are in Mahuva tehsil which is 0.90 percent of the total working population. Apart from these, 1.89 percent in Nagal Rajawatan tehsil, 1.77 percent in Lawan tehsil, 1.37 percent in Lalsot tehsil, 1.27 percent in Ramgarh Pachwara tehsil, 1.16 percent in Sikrai tehsil, 1.03 percent in Basava tehsil are engaged in family industries.

4. Other tasks

Apart from agricultural laborers and persons working in household industries, persons doing other work are placed in the category of other labourers. People working in factories, plantations, trade, transport, mining, building construction organizations, government services, city council employees, clergy, entertainment artists etc. are included in this category. In Dausa district, 18.90 percent people are engaged in other work. Most of the people are engaged in other works in Dausa tehsil which is the total number of working people. 27.08 percent of the population is employed and the least number of people are employed in Ramgarh Pachwara tehsil which is 9.61 percent of the total working population. Apart from these, 21.99 percent people in Basava tehsil, 17.87 percent in Lavan tehsil, 17.81 percent in Lalsot tehsil, 17.62 percent in Mahuva tehsil, 15.38 percent in Sikrai tehsil, 12.85 percent in Nagal Rajawatan are engaged in other works.

change in business structure

In the last decade, the number of cultivators has decreased, while the number of agricultural laborers or people engaged in family industries and other work has increased. The percentage of farmers has decreased in all the tehsils of the district.

The percentage of agricultural laborers in the district has increased in all the tehsils except Dausa and Sikrai tehsils. In the district, the percentage of people engaged in family industries has increased in all the tehsils and the percentage of people engaged in other work has increased in all the tehsils except Lawan tehsil.

working population

Based on 2011 data, among the working population of the district, there are 684495 main workers, 178281 marginal workers, 949914 non-working workers. Which are 41.88 percent, 10.91 percent and 58.12 percent of the total population respectively. The highest percentage of main workers in the district is 42.52 percent in Basava tehsil and the lowest is in Lawan tehsil. The highest percentage of marginal workers is 12.78 percent in Mahuva tehsil and the lowest is 31.01 percent in Ramgarh Pachwara tehsil. The highest percentage of non-working workers is 59.32 percent in Mahuva tehsil and the lowest is 31.01 percent in Ramgarh Pachwara tehsil.

Positive impact of population growth on economic development

Discuss the positive effects of population growth on economic and industrial development in Dausa district. What does more people in a country do for the economy? There are more buyers and sellers – this is important for economic growth! More products can be produced and purchased by a growing population. Additionally, a growing population can provide a larger labor force, expand domestic markets, and act as a catalyst for innovation. Other potential benefits of population growth on economic growth include:

- ★ increase in entrepreneurship,
- ★ greater diversity and cultural richness,
- ★ Support for social security systems through the influx of youth workers,
- ★ The increase in demand led to economies of scale in production,
- ★ urbanization, infrastructure development driven by greater political influence,
- ★ Increased possibility of specialization and division of labour,
- ★ rapid dissemination of ideas and innovation,
- ★ and a large pool of talent

large labor force

A growing population increases the size of the labor force, making more human capital available which is a key component of economic growth. For example, China's population growth in the late 20th century contributed to its unprecedented economic expansion. A large labor force facilitated increased industrial production and enabled China to become the "world's factory".

increasing demand

As a result of increasing population the demand for all goods will increase. Remember that a major component of aggregate demand is consumption – with a growing population, consumption is likely to increase. Since increasing population will also mean increasing labour, increased demand will be met by increased supply and economic growth will occur.

catalyst of innovation

Population growth can stimulate innovation and technological progress. A large population often creates a variety of needs and challenges that require innovative solutions. For example, Japan's aging population has been a catalyst for advances in robotics and automation technology.

Negative impact of population growth on economic development

On the other hand, uncontrolled population growth can put immense pressure on economic, social and environmental resources. Negative effects of population growth on economic growth may include overpopulation resulting in depletion of resources, increased social expenditure, and increased unemployment and poverty rates. In this section we will focus on these free key effects. Other potential drawbacks include:

- ★ Increased pressure on housing and infrastructure,
- ★ Possibility of increase in crime and social unrest,
- ★ Higher risk of spreading disease,
- ★ possible food and water shortages,
- ★ impact, increased waste generation and pollution,
- ★ Challenges in managing urbanization and ensuring adequate public services,
- ★ Potential increase in income inequality,
- ★ Difficulty in achieving universal education and increasing demand for energy resources that contribute to global warming.

Over population and lack of resources

Rapid population growth can lead to overpopulation, which puts pressure on natural resources and the environment. For example, deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, partly driven by population growth, has damaged biodiversity and contributed to climate change, posing significant challenges to sustainable economic development.

increase in social expenditure

Higher population growth rates often require increased social spending in education and health care, potentially diverting resources from other sectors that could contribute to economic growth. This effect can be seen in many developing countries, where high birth rates require substantial investment in schooling, potentially limiting resources available for investment in infrastructure or industrial development.

unemployment and poverty

If economic growth fails to keep pace with population growth, it may lead to increased unemployment rates and increased poverty. For example, in some areas of sub-Saharan Africa, rapid population growth has outpaced economic development, leading to high unemployment rates and persistent poverty.

Population and economic growth in developing countries

Let's take a look at population growth and economic development in developing countries. Developing countries generally have fragile infrastructure and low per capita income. Therefore, population growth will not directly lead to economic growth. In fact, population growth will likely lead to economic stagnation in developing countries. Why might population growth be bad for developing countries? Without proper institutions and infrastructure, developing countries cannot meet the demand of a growing population. For example, if demand for resources has increased but the supply of those resources has not, the country will have to raise prices on the existing supply – leading to inflation. There will also be a shortage of all resources such as land, food, shelter and clothing. Institutions and infrastructure built keeping in mind the growing population can deal with these issues. However, developing countries are not in a position to sustain the increasing population within their borders.

II. Conclusion :-

Due to increase in population of industrial cities and centers in the study area Dausa district, many health related problems have arisen in them. The workers had to work in inhumane and depressing conditions. The evil practice of child labor had become widespread. However, in the study area Dausa, the death rate decreased due to important discoveries in the medical field. Population growth as a result of industrial development in the study area led to housing problems as well as increase in crime.

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