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'A newsletter for public policy and governance enthusiasts'

Dynamics of Population Growth in India

CENTER OF POLICY RESEARCH AND GOVERNANCE

APRIL 2023 HIGHLIGHTS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND SECURITY

- The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India has launched the Foreign Trade Policy 2023.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi held conversation with Prime Minister of Denmark to review the progress of the India-Denmark Green Strategic Partnership
- Central Government developed Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) at international land borders of the country with the aim to facilitate cross-border movement of passengers and goods
- The Inaugural session of the 2nd Tourism Working Group Meeting under G20 hosted by the Ministry of Tourism was held at Siliguri, West Bengal

SOCIAL

- The Ministry of Rural Development's Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY NRLM) launched “Sangathan Se Samridhhi– Leaving no Rural Woman Behind"
- National Crop Insurance Portal’s digitized claim settlement module ‘DigiClaim’ was launched under the ambit of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).
- Department of Social Justice & Empowerment and Art of Living signed an MoU to make Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan more effective and widespread
- Jal Jeevan Mission achieved the milestone of 60% Coverage with 11.66 Crore Households & 58 Crore People having access to clean drinking water through taps at home

ECONOMY

- Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme was revamped to offer credit guarantee assistance to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) that lack collateral security and are unable to get loans from commercial institutions
- The number of subscriber enrolments under various schemes under the National Pension System (NPS) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) crossed 135.95 Lakh during the Financial Year 2022-23
- Total enrolment under Atal Pension Yojana crossed 5.20 crore mark as on 31 March 2023

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- The Indian Cabinet Committee on Security recently approved India's Space Policy
- MeitY issued a notification regarding the amendment of the Information Technology Rules pertaining to online gaming.
- Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways (MoPSW) issued a draft of the 'Sagarmala Innovation and Start-up Policy' that includes the formation of a digital portal-based selection of startups
- Adoption of the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) for streamlining the land registration process across the country.

EDUCATION

- The Pre-draft of the National Curriculum Framework was released by the Ministry of Education with an aim to transform the school education system of India by incorporating positive changes in the curriculum.
- UGC issued Draft 'Guidelines for Incorporating Indian Knowledge in Higher Education'
- Government of India unveiled (SUPREME) Initiative to provide financial support for the upgradation and maintenance of existing analytical instrumentation facilities (AIFs) at institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

TRAINING & GOVERNANCE

- The Coastal Aquaculture Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2023 was introduced in the Lok Sabha with an aim to decriminalize offences listed under the Coastal Aquaculture Authority Act 2005.
- Inter-Services Organizations (Command, Control and Discipline) Bill, 2023 was introduced in the Parliament
- Cabinet approved the 'National Quantum Mission' to scale up scientific and industrial R&D for accelerating quantum technology-led economic growth,
- The Union Cabinet has recently approved the National Medical Devices Policy, 2023 with an aim to facilitate orderly growth of medical devices in the country

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- The Telangana Government has recently announced the 'Cool Roof Policy' which aims at making buildings thermally comfortable and heat resilient so as to reduce energy consumption, lower costs, and control carbon dioxide emissions.
- Launch of Marketing and Logistics Development for Promotion of Tribal Products from North Eastern Region (PTP-NER) Scheme

THE PHENOMENON OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

INTRODUCTION

International migration has been a crucial aspect of our country's population dynamics that has far-reaching implications for India's social, economic, and political development. Having a population of over 1.4 billion, India has played a significant role in international migration, both as a source and destination country. On one hand, emigrants have sought better opportunities for education, employment, and a better standard of living in countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom, contributing significantly to the global economy. Conversely, India has also witnessed an influx of immigrants from neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bhutan, seeking economic prospects, safety, or to escape political turmoil. These migration patterns of Indian citizens have presented policymakers and stakeholders with a complex array of challenges and opportunities. To ensure sustainable development, it is essential to gain a deeper understanding of the implications of international migration to and from India

BACKGROUND

Migration is often motivated by better lifestyles, as people seek opportunities to earn higher wages, enjoy better living conditions, and access improved social serv-

ices and education systems in destination countries. The constant quest for a superior lifestyle is highly evident in the historical migration patterns of the Indian population. Manufacturing sector growth created significant urban employment opportunities in India, leading to a surge in urbanization. Urban-to-urban migration gained momentum in the 1970s with the rise of the services sector, offering better economic opportunities and improved living standards in cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, and Bangalore.

Similarly, driven by economic welfare and better lifestyles, the phenomenon of international migration gained momentum in the 1980s and has continued to grow ever since. India has a vast and diverse population, with many people seeking higher education to improve their job prospects. While India has a strong education system, competition for jobs can be fierce, and many people choose to seek opportunities abroad. International migration further increased in the 1990s as the liberalization of the Indian economy and the growth of the IT industry led to a surge in skilled professionals moving to foreign countries for better job prospects and higher standards of living.

The migration patterns in India have witnessed a significant change in the 21st century, with an emerging trend of women's increased participation in the workforce and migration. With the rise of feminism and the growing recognition of women's rights, more and more women are participating in international migration in search of better opportunities. This represents a significant shift from traditional gender roles, as women challenge societal norms and take on more active roles in decision-making related to migration and employment. This changing trend in migration patterns, with a growing number of women participating in international migration, is a reflection of the evolving gender roles and the increasing importance of gender equality in modern times.

MIGRATION: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

In recent years, there has been a growing trend of educated and privileged Indians seeking opportunities abroad. This phenomenon is of particular concern as it results in a loss of talent and resources for India. The aforementioned phenomena, termed as brain drain can have significant demographic consequences for India, particularly in terms of the ageing population and gender imbalance.

Firstly, it can contribute to the challenge of an ageing population. As skilled workers leave the country, India may suffer a loss of human capital, especially among the younger population, which can exacerbate the problem of an ageing population. Consequently, there may be fewer young people to contribute to the workforce and support the needs of older individuals, which can further stress healthcare and social systems, leading to increased costs and decreased productivity. Secondly, Brain drain can also result in gender imbalances within India's population. Women may be less likely to emigrate than men, particularly in fields like healthcare and education, creating a dearth of skilled women in these areas. This can have negative implications for gender equality and economic development. Furthermore, gender imbalances can also give rise to social and cultural challenges, such as unequal distribution of power and resources, perpetuating gender-based discrimination. Therefore, policymakers must address the root causes of brain drain and develop effective strategies to mitigate its negative impact on India's demographic structure.

India has also experienced a significant influx of migrants from neighbouring countries, particularly Bangladesh and Nepal. According to data from the Ministry of Home Affairs, there were an estimated

10.9 million foreign nationals living in India as of 2019, the majority of whom were from Bangladesh and Nepal (Government of India, 2020). This influx of migrants has been a source of concern for some Indians, particularly in border states like Assam and West Bengal. The issue of illegal immigration from Bangladesh, in particular, has been a contentious political issue in these areas. In 2019, the Indian government initiated the National Register of Citizens (NRC) process in Assam to identify illegal immigrants and determine citizenship status (BBC News, 2019). The NRC process has been criticized for its potential to render many people, particularly Muslims, stateless (Human Rights Watch, 2019).

However, it is also worth noting that many migrants from Bangladesh and Nepal are legally in India and contribute to the country's economy and society. According to a report by the Observer Research Foundation, migrants from Bangladesh and Nepal make significant contributions to the labour force and industries such as construction, hospitality, and domestic work (Chakraborty, 2019).

SUGGESTIONS

India must take action to mitigate the negative impacts of migration on its population demographics. To address the problem of brain drain, policymakers could focus on developing and retaining a highly skilled workforce through investments in education, training, and research. This could be coupled with incentives for skilled workers to remain in India, such as competitive salaries and benefits packages, and opportunities for career advancement. Additionally, targeted policies could be developed to encourage the return of skilled migrants, such as research and development grants, and tax incentives (Bhagwati, 2003).

To address the gender imbalance resulting from the brain drain, policymakers could implement gender-specific policies that promote women's participation in higher education and careers, particularly in fields like healthcare and education. Additionally, policies that support work-life balance, such as flexible work hours and parental leave, could encourage women to remain in the workforce (UN Women, 2021).

Regarding migration from neighbouring countries, policymakers should adopt a comprehensive approach that balances national security concerns with the need to protect the rights of migrants. This could include strengthening border management and immigration controls, while also ensuring that migrants are treated fairly and with respect for their human rights (Kumar, 2020).

To promote the integration of legal migrants into Indian society, policymakers could develop policies that provide them with access to social services, such as healthcare and education, as well as support for their cultural and linguistic needs. Additionally, policies that promote the recognition of migrant rights, such as access to legal protections and avenues for citizenship, could help to address concerns around statelessness (Lahiri, 2020).

In summary, India's policymakers must take a nuanced approach to address the complex issues related to migration and population demographics. By developing targeted policies that address brain drain and gender imbalances, as well as a comprehensive approach to managing migration, India can better manage the demographic challenges it faces in the coming years.

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POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Understanding the Relationship

The study of the interactions between population growth and environment has a rich and long history, dating back to the work of Malthus. According to Malthus, a growing population exerts pressure on agricultural land, leading to the cultivation of lower-quality land. This, in turn, causes environmental degradation, resulting in a reduction in the marginal product of labor and a decrease in income. As a result, the rate of population growth is reduced, leading to an equilibrium population with low levels of both income and environmental quality.

In the wake of modern population surges and the ceaseless march of economic growth, agricultural land has been replaced with nonrenewable resources, which impose limits on further economic expansion. The pressures of population growth further reduce the marginal product of labor, as scarce natural resources are exploited more intensively. Thus, the relationship between population growth and the environment is complex, with population pressures having a significant impact on economic growth and environmental quality.

Recent discussions on the topic have highlighted the importance of environmental quality as a good in its own right. Environmental quality can be measured by the stock of forests or the absence of air and water pollution.

In this view, the environment is seen not as a factor limiting productivity as the population expands but as a good whose quality is degraded by a growing population. This perspective recognizes the importance of environmental quality for human well-being and highlights the need for policies to balance economic growth and environmental protection.

Impact on Land and Forest Cover

In the vast literature on deforestation, three culprits are often singled out for their role in the destruction of tropical forests: the conversion of forest and woodland areas to pasture and cropland, the logging industry, and the gathering of fuelwood. However, underlying all of these factors is the insidious influence of population pressure. In particular, population growth has a significant impact on the environment, with land use being a critical area of concern.

As populations continue to expand, the demand for housing and infrastructure rises, prompting the conversion of natural habitats into residential and commercial areas. The consequence of this conversion is not only the destruction of natural habitats but also a profound impact on local climate, soil, and water systems. In fact, extensive studies demonstrate that this transformation has led to a range of environmental problems such as soil erosion, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity.

Moreover, population growth also leads to the intensification of agricultural practices. Farmers are forced to cultivate more land and rely on an increasing array of chemicals, fertilizers, and pesticides to meet the growing demand for food. Unfortunately, these practices have caused severe soil degradation, water pollution, and a decline in soil fertility. Overuse of fertilizers and pesticides has resulted in resistant pests and diseases, creating significant threats to agricultural productivity and food security.

Impact on Climate Change

The magnitude of the impact that population growth has on climate change can not be further overstated. The alarming rate of population growth worldwide has caused significant strain on the natural resources of the planet, leading to environmental degradation, deforestation, and the depletion of biodiversity. This has been exacerbated by an increasing demand for energy and transportation, which results in higher carbon emissions and contributes to global warming.

The first way in which population growth causes climate change is through increased greenhouse gas emissions. The more people there are, the more resources are needed to support their needs, resulting in higher levels of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases being released into the atmosphere. The increase in CO2 concentration in the atmosphere has led to an increase in global temperatures and altered climate patterns. The burning of fossil fuels for energy production, transportation, and industrial activities, as well as deforestation, are some of the major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions.

The second way in which population growth affects climate change is through the increase in waste production. As the population grows, the amount of waste generated also increases, including plastics, electronics, and other materials that do not easily decompose. The disposal of these materials in landfills leads to the emission of methane, a potent greenhouse gas, and contributes to global warming. Additionally, the production of goods and services for a growing population requires the extraction of natural resources, leading to deforestation and habitat destruction.

The third way in which population growth affects climate change is through the increase in energy consumption. As the population grows, the demand for energy also increases, leading to an increase in carbon emissions. This is particularly true in developing countries where people are transitioning from low-energy-consuming lifestyles to high-energy-consuming lifestyles. Additionally, the increase in transportation needs, including cars, planes, and ships, also contributes to carbon emissions and global warming.

Lastly, when thinking about the impact of population growth on climate change, we should also consider the demographic characteristics of the population. For example, the age structure, education level, and income distribution of a population can all influence their environmental impact. Older populations may have a larger carbon footprint due to increased healthcare needs, while younger populations may have a larger impact due to their consumption patterns.

Impact on Water Scarcity

When we think of water scarcity, we often picture arid, desert regions. However, population growth can also exacerbate water scarcity in unexpected places. For example, in coastal areas, rising populations can lead to an increased demand for freshwater resources, putting stress on local ecosystems and exacerbating saltwater intrusion. This can have significant impacts on both human communities and natural ecosystems and highlights the need for careful management of water resources in areas experiencing population growth.

While population growth is often associated with increased demand for freshwater resources, it can also lead to an increase in the generation of wastewater. This can be particularly problematic in areas with inadequate wastewater treatment infrastructure, where untreated wastewater can contaminate local water sources and pose significant health risks. As populations grow, it is important to invest in wastewater treatment infrastructure to prevent the pollution of our valuable freshwater resources.

The impact of population growth on water scarcity is not just limited to the present. As populations continue to grow, the demand for water will only increase, putting more pressure on the already limited water resources. This can have long-term consequences on ecosystems, human health, and economic development. Therefore, it is crucial to take a long-term perspective when it comes to water management, planning for the future, and ensuring that water resources are available for generations to come.

Conclusion

The relationship between population and the environment is quite complex and growing populations lead to the conversion of natural habitats into urban areas, causing habitat destruction, soil erosion, water pollution, and loss of biodiversity. Agricultural practices become intensified, resulting in soil degradation, water pollution, and decreased fertility due to the rapidly increasing population. As per the recent data, India has surpassed China in becoming the most populous country and it needs to carefully balance population growth and its commitment towards climate change. It is crucial to adopt sustainable practices and move towards sustainable growth so as to ensure the betterment of the future generations as well as the planet.

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Source: The Economic Times

INDIAN AND CHINESE POPULATION: A COMPARISON

Introduction

Population statistics influence the economy, culture, and politics of a country. With 7.9 billion people on the planet, the world's population is increasing at an unparalleled rate and India and China are the vanguard of this rise with a combined population of almost 2.85 billion people These two nations alone account for more than one-third of global population, making them critical to understanding global population trends.

For decades, India and China have been the world's most populated countries, and their population increase has been a source of concern for politicians and scholars worldwide. Both countries have implemented population management policies, but their approaches have differed, and the results are mixed. With India surpassing China as the most populous country, it becomes necessary to look into the strategies adopted by China and learn lessons from them so that India can ensure sustainable population growth.

China's population policies have stabilized the country's population growth rate leading to positive results. One of the reasons for the increasing population in China was Migration and the country had tried to deal with its population explosion by imposing stringent limitations on migration, particularly in the rural areas.

China's population control program including the one child policy was implemented in the 1970s with the main goal of curbing population growth. The legislation mandated that urban couples have only one kid, although rural families might have two if the first child was a girl. The program had a huge impact on population growth, with analysts estimating that it saved over 400 million births.

In response to the criticisms faced by the one-child policy on the basis of infringement of human rights and causing socioeconomic and demographic inequalities, China adopted the two-child policy in 2015 enabling all couples to have two children but there was no major rise in birth owing to the high expenditure involved in raising a kid in China. This can also be attributed to the behavioural change in people over a period of time. Today, the population and gender imbalances remain major problems, prompting the government to establish a three-child policy in 2021 to address these demographic difficulties.

As far as the case of India is concerned, the country's family planning programme started in the 1950s with the main purpose of educating women about contraceptive methods and providing them with access to them. The initiative, however, encountered considerable problems, including limited finance, poor execution, and cultural hostility to contraception usage. In recent years, the government has switched its emphasis to a more comprehensive strategy that includes improving maternal and child health, reducing gender inequality, and promoting reproductive rights. Although the transition toward a more holistic strategy has been helpful, India must improve execution and enhance money to assure the program's success.

Both India and China confront problems and possibilities in population management, such as urbanization, environmental degradation, and technological innovation. Overcrowding, pollution, and insufficient infrastructure have resulted from rapid urbanization, which may have major social, economic, and environmental consequences. Both countries are also concerned about environmental issues such as air and water pollution, deforestation, and climate change. The utilization of technological breakthroughs allows improved access to healthcare and education, remote jobs, and improved government service efficiency.

Even after encountering similar issues and making persistent efforts towards stabilising the population, the strategies adopted by one country cannot be used by another due to stark differences in the demographics of both of them.

India has a younger population, with more than 25% of the population under the age of 14, compared to 17.49% in China. (The Economic Times, 2023) China's population is rapidly ageing, with declining fertility and rising life expectancy whereas India's fertility rate has remained quite high in recent years. This difference has resulted in a difference in the population growth rate between the two countries with India having a growth rate is 0.81% while China having a growth rate of minus 0.02%.

The two nations' age distribution, gender ratio, and ethnic variety have significant ramifications for social and economic growth. The older population in China is larger, putting a pressure on healthcare institutions and social security programs due to the one-child policy implemented in the 1970s itself. India's gender ratio is more balanced than China's but India still experiences gender-based discrimination and violence against women. Another notable difference between India and China is ethnic variety. India is a country rich in diversity, with over 2,000 ethnic groupings and over 1,600 languages. China, on the other hand, has a more homogeneous population, with the Han ethnic group accounting for more than 90% of the population. (Published by C. Textor & 6, 2023) China, on the other hand, has 56 recognized ethnic groups, and rules have been put in place to defend their rights.

These demographic inequalities have serious consequences for social and economic development. For example, India's young population offers opportunities for labor-force participation and economic growth, but China's aging population necessitates investments in healthcare and social security systems. Similarly, India's ethnic variety may foster cultural interaction and inventiveness, but China's homogeneity allows for a more cohesive approach to government. Understanding these distinctions is critical for designing successful policies that may capitalize on possibilities and manage issues connected with each country's demographic composition.

Although population growth in India and China has slowed in recent years, their combined population accounts for more than one-third of the global population, making them critical to understanding global population trends and responsible players as far as the development of the world is concerned. The two nations need to concoct policies suitable to their own needs and India needs to learn from the mistakes made by China to avoid the ageing population as well as the gender ratio prevalent in the country. India needs to carefully reap the benefits of its demographic dividend and also make plans for steady economic growth in the years to come since the now young population would start ageing and policies would become pertinent to ensure rapid economic growth.

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Source: News 18

ANALYSING THE PROSPECTS OF A POPULATION CONTROL BILL IN INDIA

Introduction

According to the World Population Review database, India surpassed China as the most populous country with a population of 1.428 billion as compared to China's 1.425 billion. (Total Population by Country 2023, n.d.) The population of India showed a growth of 216.5 per cent in 63 years ranging from 1960 to 2023. This was a result of a higher birth rate as compared to mortality and migration rate. Over the past 10 years, the average number of deaths per year was 9,181,381 compared to the number of births, which was 24,513,950 annually. (*Population Growth in India*, n.d.). Apart from this data, it is imperative to analyse the need for a Population Control Bill for India with a strong focus on the fact that one-third of India's population is under 15 years with India having an average age of just 26 years. Reaping the benefits of the demographic dividend of India and balancing the rate of growth of the population at the same time can prove to be quite challenging for India.

India's Demographic Dividend and its Impact on Resources, Sustainability, Economy and Employment

According to *Our World in Data*, India's population will start reducing by 2066 and it will remain the most popul-

-ous country with 1.53 billion people till the end of this century. Despite reductions in population, we will still remain the country with the highest population for a long period of time. For India, this demographic dividend will be an advantage which will ensure growth but this also means that India will also have one of the most ageing populations of the world and the demographic dividend might not remain an advantage.

Impact on Resources:

The degree to which that population growth will put a burden on natural resources and cause environmental degradation will depend on the consumption and production patterns, population growth, and economic growth. The size and age structure of the population over the next 15 years will largely be the result of demographic processes that have taken place in the past.

In the light of this, we need to understand that illegal migration from Myanmar and Bangladesh has been a major contributor to India's growing population apart from increasing birth rate since the 1970s. It can be witnessed that the population growth has been slowing over the years and that its majority-young population could be a boon. Despite the benefits ensued by the young population, we cannot ignore the reality that the growing population would lead to the depletion of natural resources which are quite difficult to replenish. It would be increasingly difficult to maintain a balance between the rising population and the available resources and burgeoning population will require more houses, leading to more unauthorised construction, less available water and space per capita, and sewage. The situation gets worse for the rural areas where rise in population leads to more land being cleared for agriculture. The social and economic consequences of population growth are primarily manifested through management patterns of the fragile resource base, especially common property resources, which have historically been an important source of sustenance for the rural poor (Jodha, 1989).

Impact on Economy and Employment

As a result of growth in population, there will be an increase in the demand for goods and services and the consumer market will have the potential to be nine times its current size, at US$18.5 trillion. On the other hand, enormous pressure will be created on the labour market as India will need to generate 231 million jobs over the next 25 years to support its growing population, but despite steady economic growth, India will not be able to provide employment opportunities to all the young people entering its workforce. Even if India were to increase its Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by one percentage point every year until it reaches a LFPR of 70%, around 95 million non-agricultural jobs will have to be created considering the rate at which the total population is estimated to increase. Providing employment has remained one of the top challenges of Indian policymakers and this issue will further aggravate owing to its fast growing population. To tackle this, India needs to make considerable improvement in literacy and vocational education and also meet the aspirations of the labour class that have risen with urbanisation and industrialisation. The growing population along with problems related to job security, access to quality education, preference towards government jobs have made the situation worse worse (Chand & Singh, 2022).

Another important fact that should be understood is that India has also achieved ‘replacement level’ total fertility rate (TFR) which stands at 2.0. India’s TFR now stands at what UN terms below replacement fertility which means that population ageing accelerates. The challenge of an ageing population with no one to care for them as many children go to other countries and other children move to different households. The fact that a generation does not produce enough children to replace itself eventually leads to outright reductions in population.

Creating grounds for population control

The above situation clearly points towards the need for a Population Control Bill and myriad initiatives taken by the government of India in the past have already created a ground for the same.

India became the first country to implement a population policy in 1952 with the goal of controlling population explosion which is known as the First Five Year Plan (FYP) today. But the 1952 attempt failed and by the 1970s, the government came forward with more effective methods to control the population explosion and introduced the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act (1971), posters and bills carrying birth control mottos, minimum age for marriage, contraception etc (Population Control - Measures to Control Population of India, 2021).

Marriageable age was kept at 18 and 21 years for both females and males respectively since 1978 which has been decided to preserve childhood, provide right to consensual marriage, prevent abuse, curbing early pregnancies and malnutrition. The Immunisation program was launched in 1978, which was renamed the Universal Immunization Programme in 1985. The FYP initiated in July 1985 gave "Green cards" to those who accept sterilisation after 2 children which allowed them benefits such as low interest housing loans, preference in getting housing plots and enterprise loans, and salary increases for government employees. Under this, the Health workers and other government employees had quotas to motivate for contraceptive acceptance (Maloney C. 1986).

The "Hum do hamare do" is a slogan introduced by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi that is still popular today which aimed to make people aware about slowing down the fast pace growth of India's population.

The very recent example of the same is the population control bill of 2019 which proposed a two-child policy per couple and aimed to incentivise its adoption through educational, healthcare, employment, financial, and tax benefits.

While India has always emphasised on the need for population control, the family planning (FP) programs brought for this did not have a major impact on Indians and little attention was paid to the impact this shift in the demographic structure can pose for economic and social development in India. (Chandna RC.1989). Despite the recognition of the problems that population explosion can cause for India, attempts made in the past to deal with it had consistently failed.

India needs to take cues from China's population control policy and craft a policy suitable to the needs of India. A comparison and analysis of China's policies to control and streamline its population into the desired diaspora driving development can teach India a lot about not just introducing policies and programmes, but also making the common man aware of the long-term implications of population explosion.

Conclusion

India therefore needs a well drafted policy to control population growth so as to ensure that population growth does not hamper the sustainable development goals and India moves smoothly on its path of becoming the world leader instead of worrying about the increasing needs of the ever growing population. In this resolve, a population control bill will not only help contain the possibility of an overflow of population resulting due to population explosion but also regulate other factors such as a healthy growth rate of population instead of it going into two extremities.

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