

Economists and their Ideas about Population and Economic Development

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Abstract

Here I will discuss about many spheres about population economics. Here there will be presented description about demography and its nature. Many components of population change will be presented. Ways of population and development will be discussed. Many theories related this topics I will present here. Many upholders with their theory here I will present. It can be considered as complete whole of a discussion of a topic.

Keywords: Economics; Population; Economists Ideas; Development.

1. Introduction

Demography can play a number of roles and serve several distinct purposes. The most fundamental is to describe changes in population size, distribution, and composition as a guide for decision making. This is done by obtaining counts of persons from, for example, censuses, and the files of continuous population registers, administrative records, or sample surveys. Counts of births and deaths can be obtained from vital registration systems or from continuous population registers. Similarly, immigration and emigration data can be obtained from immigration registration systems or from continuous population registers. Although individual events may be unpredictable, clear patterns emerge when the records of individual events are combined. As is true in many other scientific fields, demographers make use of these patterns in studying population trends, developing theories of population change, and analyzing the causes and consequences of population trends. In a national census, the geographic work has a twofold purpose: (1) to assure a complete and unduplicated count of the population of the country as a whole and of the many subdivisions for which data are to be published; (2) to delineate the enumeration areas to be assigned to individual enumerators.

2. Demography

Demography is the scientific study of human population, including its size, distribution, composition, and the factors that determine changes in its size, distribution, and composition. From this definition we can say that demography focuses on five aspects of human population: (1) size, (2) distribution, (3) composition, (4) population dynamics, and (5) socioeconomic determinants and consequences of population change.

The subfields of demography can be classified in several ways. One is in terms of the subject matter, geographic area, or methodological specialty of the demographer—for example, fertility, mortality, internal migration, state and local demography, Canada, Latin America, demography of aging, mathematical demography, economic demography, historical demography, and so on. Note that these specialties overlap and intersect in many ways. Another classification produces a simple dichotomy, but its two classes are also only ideal typical constructs with fuzzy edges: basic demography and applied demography. The primary focus of basic demography is on theoretical and empirical questions of interest to other demographers.

3. Components of Population Change

Population change is simply the change in the number of people in a specified area during a specific time period. Demographics is the study of population statistics, their variation and its causes. These statistics include birth rates, death rates (and hence life expectancy), migration rates and sex ratios. All of these statistics are investigated by censuses and surveys conducted over a period of time. The change in total population over a period is equal to the number of births, minus the number of deaths, plus or minus the net amount of migration in a population. The number of births can be projected as the number of females at each relevant age multiplied by the assumed fertility rate. The number of deaths can be projected as the sum of the numbers of each age and sex in the population multiplied by their respective mortality rates.

4. Economics of Aging

Population ageing is an increasing median age in the population of a region due to declining fertility rates and/or rising life expectancy. Most countries have rising life expectancy and an ageing population (trends that emerged first in developed countries, but which are now seen in virtually all developing countries).

5. Population and Development

Many people know that development shapes population trends—for example, rising incomes usually lead to falling birthrates. But the reverse is also true: population trends can impede or hasten development. CGD's work on population focuses on this often neglected interaction.

Traditional population research seeks to understand the macro- and micro-level connections between demographic trends, poverty, and economic growth. However, precise links between population and poverty remain unclear: economic growth alone does not pull individuals out of poverty and reduced fertility rates do not necessarily yield higher economic growth. The Center is conducting innovative research to better understand and positively influence these complex relationships.

It provides information about how to mobilize leaders to prioritize population and family planning for accelerated development. Through better understanding of the population-development connections as well as the right investments, leaders can ensure a better life for people today and future generations.

5.1. Some important topics related this are given in below

- A) Global population distribution
- B) Examine causes and consequences of population change
- C) To understand the Malthusian argument
- D) To describe demographic and economic characteristics of a population
- E) To understand the demographic transition
- F) Understanding economic migration
- G) Population and the global crisis
- H) Population-poverty cycles
- I) Population growth, saving, per capital income growth

5.2 Some Negative Aspects are given in below

- A) Lower y per head
- B) Poor people bear burden of population growth
- C) Large population limits educational opportunities
- D) Health of women is harmed
- E) Family food is limited
- F) Environmental degradation occurs
- G) Illegal international migration and over urbanization

5.3 Other Issues

- A) Underdevelopment
- B) Resource Depletion and Environmental Destruction
- C) Population Distribution
- D) Subordination of Women

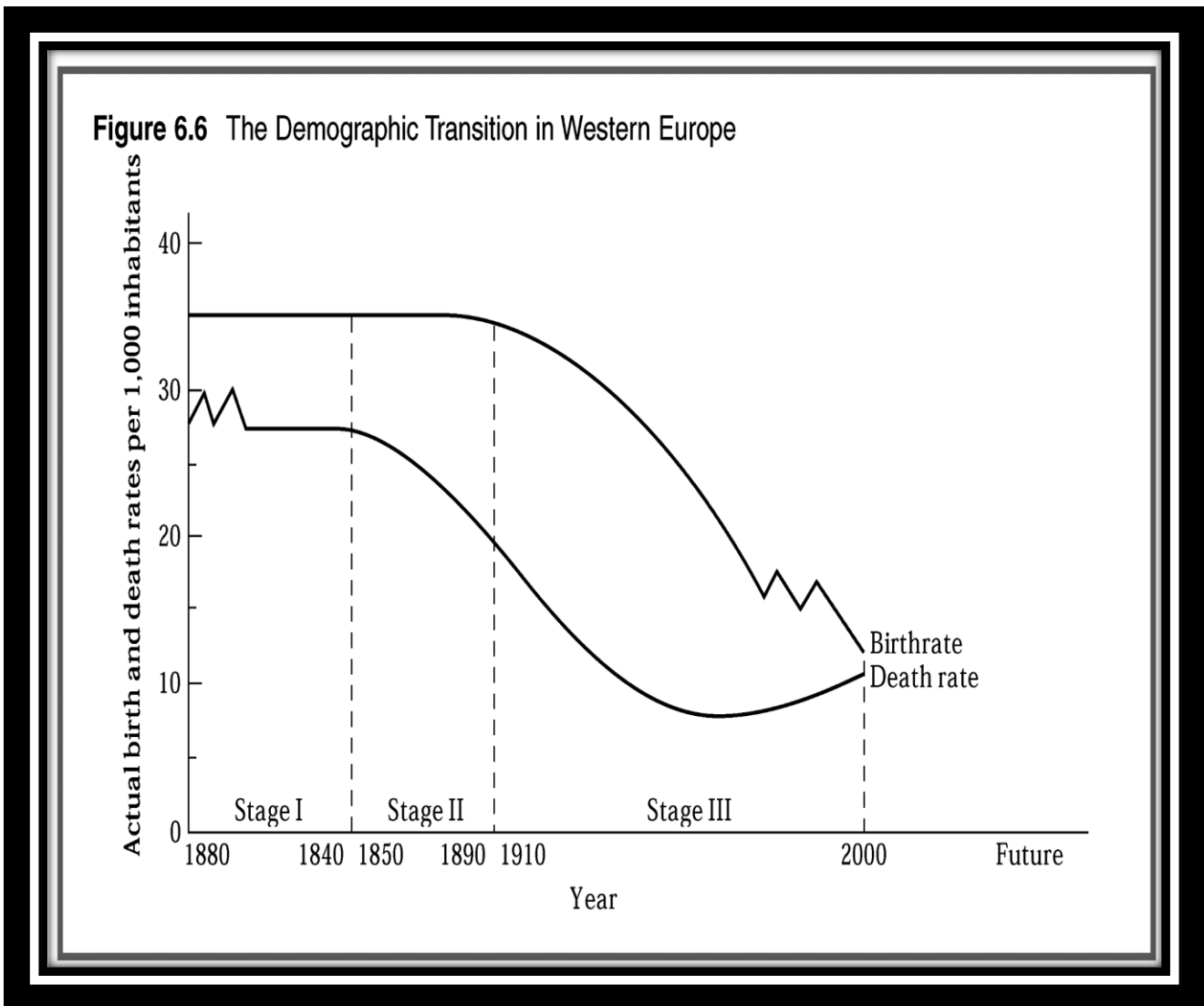
6. The Demographic Transition

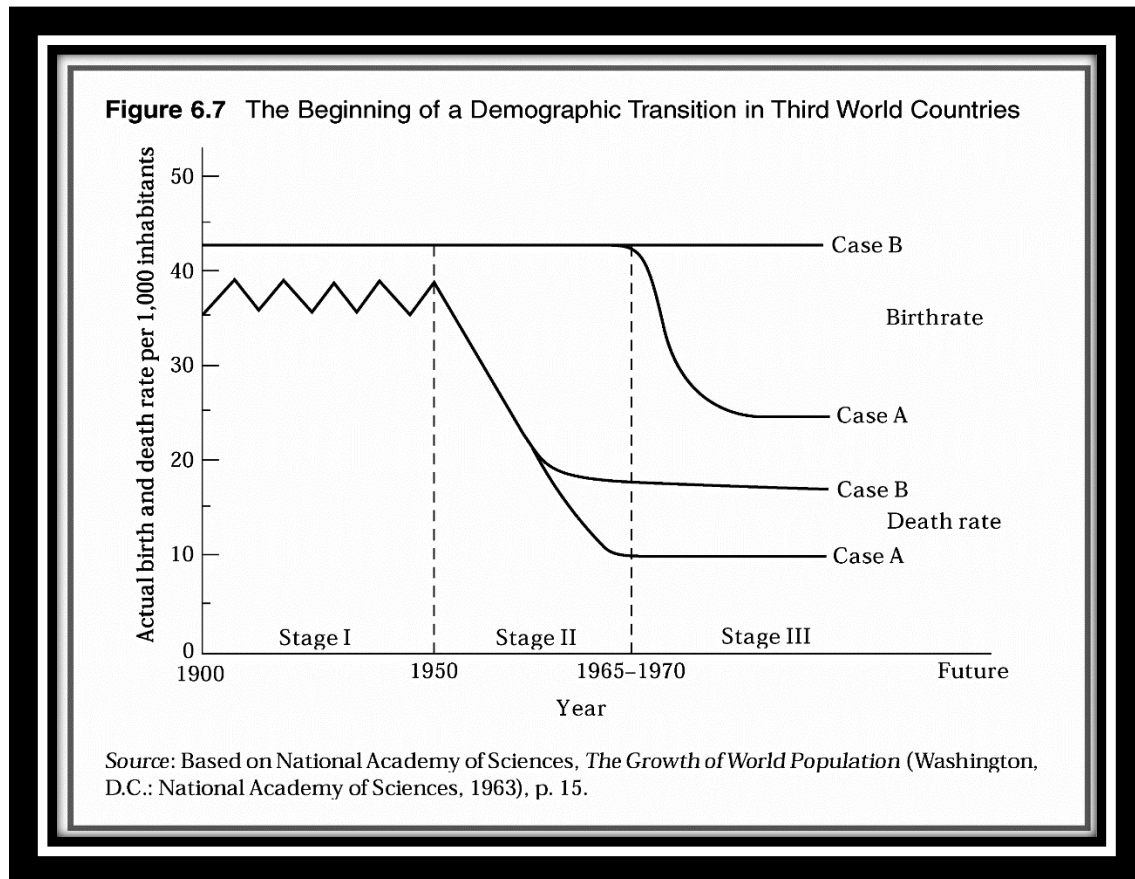
The existence of some kind of demographic transition is widely accepted in the social sciences because of the well-established historical correlation linking dropping fertility to social and economic development. Scholars debate whether industrialization and higher incomes lead to

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lower population, or whether lower populations lead to industrialization and higher incomes. Scholars also debate to what extent various proposed and sometimes inter-related factors such as higher per capita income, higher female income, lower mortality, old-age security, and rise of demand for human capital are involved.

- Stage i: high birthrates and death rates
- Stage ii: continued high birthrates, declining death rates
- Stage iii: falling birthrates and death rates, eventually stabilizing





7. Adam Smith and his Idea

Adam Smith was an 18th-century philosopher renowned as the father of modern economics, and a major proponent of laissez-faire economic policies. In his first book, "The Theory of Moral Sentiments," Smith proposed the idea of an invisible hand—the tendency of free markets to regulate themselves by means of competition, supply and demand, and self-interest. Smith is also known for his theory of compensating wage differentials, meaning that dangerous or undesirable jobs tend to pay higher wages to attract workers to these positions. But he is most famous for his 1776 book: "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations." He presented theory of wealth creation, public policy, and economic growth. He discussed about saving and investment are by-products and precursors of domestic and foreign trade. He also discussed about size of the market. He discussed about division of labour. He described efficiency. He proposed saving and investment stimulate growth. The foundations for the canvas of Smith's work were laid during this year and resulted from his interactions with notable figures, associated with multiple fields. For example, he was friends with James Watt, inventor of the steam engine, as well as the philosopher David Hume. Smith moved to France in 1763 because he was offered a more remunerative position

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as a personal tutor to the stepson of Charles Townshend, an amateur economist and future Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was during his sojourn in France that Smith wrote “An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,” which would ultimately cement his place in history.

He exclaimed direct effects through accumulation of capital and indirect effects through labour productivity and further indirect effects through interaction with exchange and trade, through foreign investment. He said about domestic market can take the place of foreign markets. Smith’s reference to ‘private misconduct’ and the ‘public extravagance of government’. He made distinction between quantity and quality. He said about mutual advantages of trade and growth, links to geography.

7.1 Benefits from Division of Labour

If specialization increases efficiency and wealth and, thereby, economic growth, then benefit will be got. Just about anything that increases efficiency by the same amount, other things being equal, should be expected to have the same effect on growth. So, if foreign trade enlarges the market and thus facilitates further division of labor à la smith, thereby increasing wealth and growth, then it will be possible. All other equivalent means of increasing the efficiency or quality of labor, capital, and land should be includes. Thus it is expected to affect economic growth in the same way.

7.2 Education, Efficiency, and Growth

He made distinction between the quantity and quality of labour education, by increasing labour productivity, increases also efficiency and growth.

Smith feared the economic, political, and social consequences of inferior education among the masses. He favoured public support for education.

8. John Stuart Mill’s Idea

Mill was a proponent of utilitarianism, an ethical theory developed by his predecessor Jeremy Bentham. He contributed to the investigation of scientific methodology, though his knowledge of the topic was based on the writings of others, notably William Whewell, John Herschel, and Augusta Comte, and research carried out for Mill by Alexander Bain. Mill engaged in written debate with Whewell. He rejected Malthus’s prediction that population would outgrow productive capacity. According to him, more and better education would restrain population growth. He discussed about distribution a different matter than production but can be changed through policy.

9. Karl Marx and his Idea

According to him, economic mechanisms driving production and distribution are closely related. He made the limits to growth observed by Malthus are inescapable called ‘technological unemployment’. Karl Marx, in full Karl Heinrich Marx, (born May 5, 1818, Trier, Rhine province, Prussia [Germany]—died March 14, 1883, London, England), revolutionary, sociologist, historian, and economist. He published (with Friedrich Engels) *Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei* (1848), commonly known as *The Communist Manifesto*, the most celebrated pamphlet in the history of the socialist movement. He also was the author of the movement’s most important book, *Das Kapital*. These writings and others by Marx and Engels form the basis of the body of thought and belief known as Marxism. (See also socialism; communism.)

10. Alfred Marshall

According to him, we should accept organization as a fourth factor of production. He made explicit the connection between education and growth. He said about distribution of income and wealth matters for efficiency and growth. Alfred Marshall was the dominant figure in British economics (itself dominant in world economics) from about 1890 until his death in 1924. His specialty was microeconomics—the study of individual markets and industries, as opposed to the study of the whole economy. In his most important book, *Principles of Economics*, Marshall emphasized that the price and output of a good are determined by both supply and demand: the two curves are like scissor blades that intersect at equilibrium. Modern economists trying to understand why the price of a good changes still start by looking for factors that may have shifted demand or supply, an approach they owe to Marshall.

11. Joseph Schumpeter and his Idea

Capitalism, socialism, and democracy is much more than a prognosis of capitalism’s future. It is also a sparkling defense of capitalism on the grounds that capitalism sparks entrepreneurship. Indeed, Schumpeter was among the first to lay out a clear concept of entrepreneurship. He distinguished inventions from the entrepreneur’s innovations. Schumpeter pointed out that entrepreneurs innovate not just by figuring out how to use inventions, but also by introducing new means of production, new products, and new forms of organization. These innovations, he argued, take just as much skill and daring as does the process of invention.

He focused on

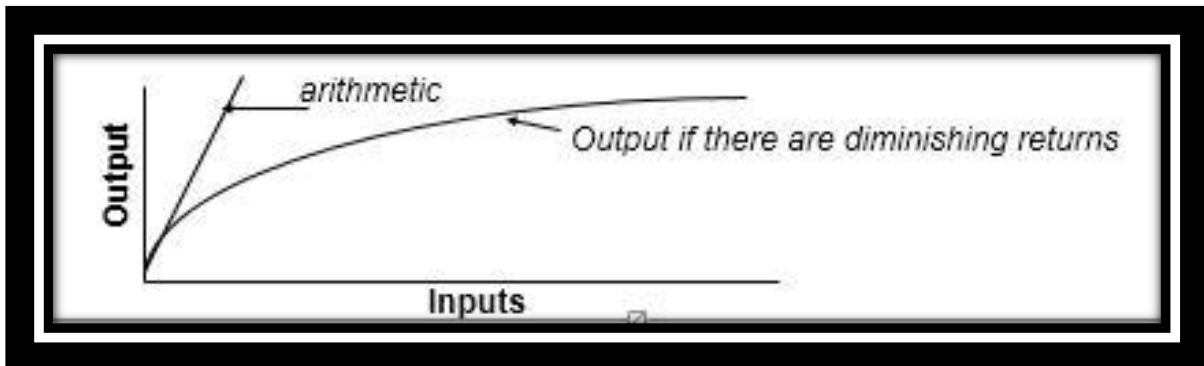
- A) Technology through invention, innovation, and entrepreneurship

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- B) Rent-seekers motivated by monopoly profits
- C) Perfectly competitive markets ... may not be very conducive to economic growth
- D) No rent to capture under perfect competition
- E) Static efficiency does not go along with dynamic efficiency.

12. The Malthusian Model

He assumed that human populations would continue to grow geometrically and assumed that food production would grow arithmetically, due to diminishing marginal returns. Malthusianism is the idea that population growth is potentially exponential while the growth of the food supply is linear. It derives from the political and economic thought of the Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus, as laid out in his 1798 writings, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*. Malthus believed there were two types of "checks" that in all times and places kept population growth in line with the growth of the food supply: "preventive checks", such as moral restraints. The Malthusian Theory of Population is a theory of exponential population growth and arithmetic food supply growth. Thomas Robert Malthus, an English cleric, and scholar published this theory in his 1798 writings, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*. He believed that through preventative checks and positive checks, the population would be controlled to balance the food supply with the population level. These checks would lead to the Malthusian catastrophe.



12.1 The Household Model

TABLE 6.1 Estimated World Population Growth through History

Year	Estimated Population (in millions)	Estimated Annual Percentage Increase in the Intervening Period
10,000 B.C.	5	
A.D. 1	250	0.04
1650	545	0.04
1750	728	0.29
1800	906	0.45
1850	1,171	0.53
1900	1,608	0.65
1950	2,576	0.91
1970	3,698	2.09
1980	4,448	1.76
1990	5,292	1.73
2000	6,090	1.48
2050 (projected)	9,370	0.45

Sources: Warren S. Thompson and David T. Lewis, *Population Problems*, 5th ed. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965), p. 384; United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook for 1971* (New York: United Nations, 1971); Population Reference Bureau, *1998 World Population Data Sheet* (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1998); United Nations, *Report on the World Social Situation, 1997* (New York: United Nations, 1997), p. 14.

13. Conclusion

Thus we can describe many topics related population economics. It can be the important branch of economics. By reading this article thus we may be clear about many topics of this course. We may get clear ideas of different theories related population. The importance of the population and problems of overpopulation and reasons behind these are important to know.

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