

Population and Resource Relationship

Resource - Anything that is essential for living or which makes our lives easier is called resource

W. Zolinsky (1968) Resources are substances or properties which satisfy human needs and obviously they increase with the aims, talents and efforts of people or their economic and cultural attainments and on their ability to exploit resources.

Human knowledge
Capacity

There is more resources in man than in land.

Population - Resource Relation

Optimum population - Prof Sidgwick - principles of political economy

First Edwin Canner - At any given time in a country there is what may be called a point of maximum return when the amount of labour is such that both an increase or decrease in it would diminish proportionate return.

Population - The population at which the standard of life is at maximum is called the optimum population

Dalton - Optimum population is that which gives the maximum income per head.

Car Saunders - the optimum population is that population which produces maximum social welfare

$$P = \frac{RB(TAS_1) + E_1 + T_1 + F \cdot W}{S}$$

Size of Population

(1) - GNP

- (2) Full employment
- (3) High standard life
- (4) Full utility of resources
- (5) Demographic structure
- (6) development without pollution

P = Population
S = Standard of living
R = Resources
A = Quality of resource
T = Technology
N = Administrative technique
S₁ = Stability factor of resource
E₁ = Scale of economy (Size of market)
T₁ = Trade resource
F = Friction loss
W = Wastage

J. I. Clark (1972) Under population may exist where a population is too small to utilize fully its resources or where the resources could support a larger population without lowering living standards or increasing under employment

Overpopulation - If the increase in population leads to a decrease in per capita income, the country is overpopulated

Acemoglu & Robinson (1970) - Technical progress and resource-population ratio

- (1) United States Type Regions - High resource-population ratio - High technical progress, population limited
- Anglo-America, Australia, New Zealand, Central & East Russia

2. European ^{area} Type Region - Medium resource - population ratio & High technical progress, West & South Europe & Japan
- 3) Egyptian or Chinese Type regions - Low resource - population ratio and underdeveloped technique
Asia, Africa, Latin America & South-East Europe & India
4. Brazilian Type region - High resource - population ratio and underdeveloped technique
South-east Asia, Tropical Africa, Latin America
5. Arctic Desert Type Region - High resource - population and underdeveloped technique

Population - resource region of India

Mishra P Sengupta (1970), Demographic structure (density and growth of pop.,

- status of Resources and Socio-economic development
- (A) Dynamic population ^{गणतन्त्र, विकास} resource region (1) West Bengal Delta (2) Lower Region (3) Tamilnadu region (4) Punjab plain and Ganga-Yamuna plain
- (5) South-east Karnataka Plateau ^{महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात} (6) North-east plateau
- (7) Godavari Basin (8) Aravalli Hills and Malwa Plateau (9) South-west Karnataka Plateau (10) Brahmaputra Plateau ^{असम, बिहार}
- (C) Problematic population ^{असम, बिहार} resource region - (11) Middle-east Ganga Plain (12) Orissa Coast (13) Kerala Coast (14) Lakshadweep (15) North-east Karnataka & Rayachota (16) Rajasthan desert & Pann of Kuchik (17) North-west Himalaya (18) East Hilly - Plateau region (19) Andaman & Nicobar Islands