

**“AN ANALYSIS ABOUT THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAW
MAKING WITH POLICITS AND OVERPOPULATION”**

SUB-THEME: LAW & POLITICS AND LAW MAKING.

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ABSTRACT

This paper addresses the implications of population explosion on law-making and politics. When considering the impact of population explosion, issues such as per capita income, pressure on food, and living space immediately come to mind. Historically, countries with lower population pressure were deemed more stable due to favorable demographic conditions. Political leaders face political pressure and challenges in formulating policies to accommodate population growth and encounter pressure during election campaigns, where they must connect with various groups to secure victory. Post-election, leaders contend with consequences like changes in law for assembly seat reservations. As per Article 170, the number of assembly seats should range from 60 to 500. However, in the face of a population explosion, adjustments must be made through the delimitation act after conducting a proper census. Furthermore, currency value, caste reservations, migration for job opportunities, and the restructuring of a country's population are also affected. These are just a few outline impacts of the population explosion under consideration. The study employed qualitative methods, including interviews and questionnaires, to analyze these effects. The findings aimed to validate the suspicions raised in this study.

Keywords: political pressure, job migration, changes in delimitation acts, law-making process.

INTRODUCTION

The antipathy between legislation and development has been glaringly evident in the face of the burgeoning population crisis. On one side, legislation is crucial to manage population growth and ensure sustainable development. We can develop some policies to control overpopulation, which can help in establishing guidelines applicable to the people. On the other side, the cooperation of political party members and the public is also very important. Overpopulation is having an impact on legislative frameworks, leading to challenges in the implementation and enforcement of policies and laws. This affects basic level administration, from local government to rural administrative structures, down to village administrative structures, bringing about significant changes. Both law-making and politics work together for the upliftment of people because all our elected leaders have the rights over law-making.

We can't focus on overpopulation only in terms of food shortage or unemployment; it also has impacts on politics that are often overlooked. In my view, politics and overpopulation can be addressed in two ways: through attention and action. Attention can be given by the people, and actions can be performed by political leaders. It's clear that if the population increases, the pressure on political leaders also increases, creating pressure in both parties as well as during election campaigns. And it creates an unstable political situation where only majorities of parties have rights in ruling over in central, thus creating instability in states as well.

This research paper will explore how law-making and politics are interconnected and affected by overpopulation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **J Family Med Prim Care** [2022] this article was published in aug 2022 where it consists of the information of UP government policy. Where this policy were repeated major points that were already said in national population policy 1981
2. **Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci. 2009 Oct 27** this article talks about the demographic transition and The theoretical and political framing of the population factor in development.
3. **George Morris** says overpopulation as "when there are more people than can live on the earth in comfort, happiness, and health and still leave the world a fit place for future generations."
4. **Thomas Malthus** was an 18th-century British philosopher and economist noted for the Malthusian Theory according to him the population of country increases with the increase in food supply but this theory was criticized by saying the importance of modern farming technology.
5. **Archisha Satyarthi** [2019] she writes an article about the Critical Analysis of Land Acquisition Act, 2013 which explains the point like its impacts and what that act mean
6. **Dr. Miro Cerar** [2009] this article discuss about "The Relationship Between Law and Politics” and it talks about the how the politics and law makings are co related with one another

METHODOLOGY

The intention of conducting this research is to examine the impacts of overpopulation on law-making and politics. To achieve this, we utilized research methods such as questioning and interviewing. This research was carried out in the Kanchipuram district, and data was collected from students, lawyers with 15 years of experience, revenue officials with 12 years of experience, and the general public, as the topic pertains to law-making. Their views were gathered through a systematic survey method, and we received responses from 13 individuals, of which 8 were females and 7 were males, belonging to the age group of 18 to 50, particularly those who are employed. This survey helped us collect data and gain insights into the public's perspective on how they perceive the impacts of law-making and politics.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. The data was collected from 13 different individuals.
2. Among them, 15.4% are lawyers,
3. And 23.1% are revenue officials, including two Village Administrative Officers (VAOs) and one Tahsildar.
4. Additionally, 46.2% are students with backgrounds in Arts, particularly political and sociology degrees.
5. Lastly, 15.4% are members of the general public. From this group, we selected one individual as a member of a political party and another as a practicing advocate.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAW MAKING WITH POLICITS AND OVERPOPULATION”

6. 69.2% of people say that countries with smaller populations will be more stable in their demographic conditions, while 30.8% disagree with the statement.
7. 53.8% strongly agree and 38.5% agree that South Indians are more adept at following national population policies, while 7.7% disagree with this
8. 61.5% say that urbanization brings changes in village administration structures, while 38.5% disagree.
9. 38.5% believe it's fair not to increase the Lok Sabha seats for the past 23 years, while 61.5% find this condition unfair.
10. 100% agree that the economic stability in South India is higher than in North India.
11. 61.5% say yes, and around 15.4% strongly agree with changing their party principles due to the pressure created by overpopulation. Additionally, 23.1% say no to this.
12. 15.4% strongly believe it is necessary to increase the South Indian population to become stronger in politics. 23.1% support this as necessary, while 61.5% say it's not necessary.
13. 25% of people believe that splitting villages based on area is correct, while 75% say it should be based on population.
14. 61.5% say the LAND ACQUISITION ACT of 2013 is a boon, while 38.5% consider it a bane."

DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS

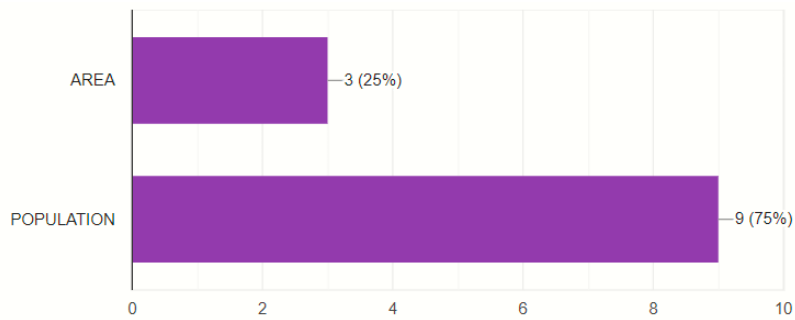
The study gives us a clear-cut idea of how overpopulation is increasing pressure on political parties and their members. Similarly, it sheds light on the changes occurring in the law-making process. Although both law and politics are interconnected, we cannot say that they will face the same impacts. In this context, the law-making process encompasses all the impacts, such as changes in administrative structure, policies to control overpopulation, and alterations in legislative structures. Similarly, in politics, leaders will encounter difficulties in adapting their party principles to cater to the preferences of the new generation's voter base. They will also face pressure regarding parliamentary seats due to the lower population, potentially resulting in fewer Lok Sabha seats. This could lead to political instability in the state, affecting the economy.

➤ **Reverberations of overpopulation on the administrative structure**

The reverberations of overpopulation on the administrative structure at both state and district levels are significant. The entire state administrative framework relies on the district level, which in turn depends on the village administration. If the village structure is robust, we can efficiently establish state-level administration.

Due to overpopulation in the country, we are encountering numerous challenges in village administration. Once, the primary duty of Village Administrative Officers (VAOs) was to collect land revenue and submit it to the government. However, now they are tasked with handling various essential certificates such as birth, death, income, and community certificates, as well as maintaining records related to village agriculture, among other responsibilities.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN LAW MAKING WITH POLICITS AND OVERPOPULATION”

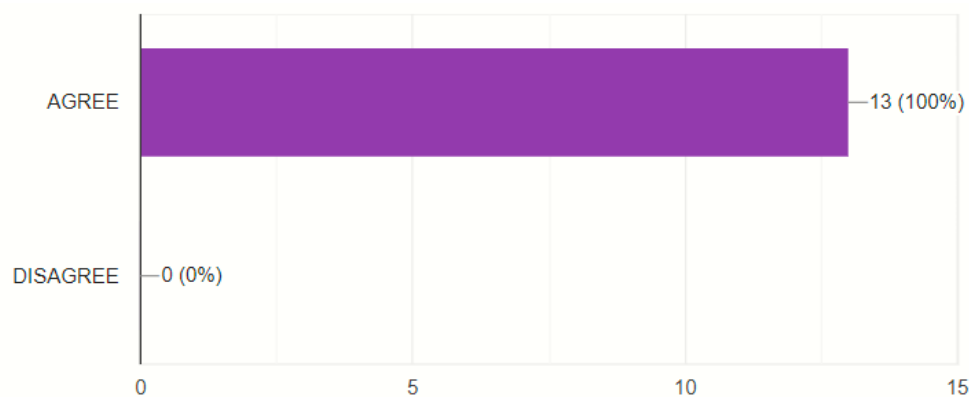


From the data we collected, we came to know that 75% of people are in favor of splitting villages based on population, while 25% are opposed to it. According to the law, villages should be divided based on area, but due to overpopulation, this cannot be done. This is because it would increase the workload of Village Administrative Officers (VAOs) and panchayat members. If villages are divided based on population, it would accurately represent the density and impact of a place. Population is a crucial factor that administrators consider when making policies. It would also help them reduce their workload, especially for VAOs, allowing them to complete their tasks within a given period of time, instead of having pending tasks. Additionally, it would be beneficial for the government to effectively control and examine the population.

Furthermore, 61.5% of people believe that urbanization is causing changes in village administration. They argue that this may lead to a weakening of social control and create population variations in rural demographics. On the other hand, 38.5% believe that no significant changes have been observed in villages. They argue that only a few individuals are migrating to rural areas and are often compelled to return since their properties and belongings still belong to the village level, not the rural level. Additionally, agriculture is still predominantly practiced in villages, indicating that there hasn't been much change in village demographic conditions.

➤ **Population pressure on economic development**

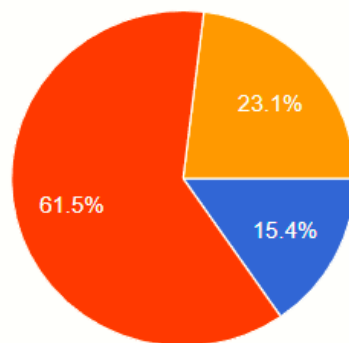
We generally assume that a higher population in a country leads to increased tax revenue, which, in turn, contributes to the country's economic stability. However, when we examine things on a state-by-state basis, we encounter numerous fluctuations in GDPs and economic levels.



Based on our data, 100% of the people agree that even though the population in Gangetic regions is high, their economic stability is not on par with South India. This is attributed to various factors such as higher literacy rates and a superior human development index in the southern regions. Additionally, the role of administration is crucial, as the population explosion has led to high unemployment rates. Governments are struggling to maintain harmony between the people and the economy in heavily populated states like Uttar Pradesh and a few in the northern regions. Unfortunately, they seem less focused on societal development and more concentrated on personal income. A major contributing factor highlighted was the lack of awareness in effectively utilizing resources.

➤ **Demographic condtion and the state of policy making**

When we talk about democracy, the first thing that comes to mind is elections. We understand that demographics play a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of a country. Speaking specifically about India, it's impossible to describe it as a single entity with a uniform political landscape. Each state has its own unique political dynamics, sending their elected representatives to the parliament to form a union government. The majority of policies applicable to the entire nation are then adapted in the parliament after necessary majorities are secured by Lok Sabha members in the form of amendments. However, here we will discuss how this political landscape and policy-making process are affected by overpopulation.



Based on our research findings, we have gathered data from individuals, with 61.5% expressing the view that overpopulation exerts pressure on political parties, leading to shifts in their principles. Additionally, it places strain on states with fewer Lok Sabha members. This is particularly evident in cases where families consist of more than 7 to 8 members, all supporting a single party. This dynamic can lead to challenges for opposing parties, compelling them to adapt their campaign policies to address the concerns of these constituents.

In terms of Lok Sabha seats, we, the people of Tamil Nadu, still experience a degree of instability at the central level due to our allocation of only 40 seats. Consequently, to voice opposition to any policies not in the best interest of the people, we seek alliance parties that allow us to collectively oppose the implementation of such policies with a stronger count.

It's worth noting that despite the overall population increase in the country, the number of Lok Sabha seats has remained unchanged at 543 since 1996 through 2019. Analyzing the 2011 census data, we observe that states with the highest populations are Uttar Pradesh, accounting for 16.50% of the total population, followed by Maharashtra with 9.28%, and Bihar with 8.60%. This concentration of population in the northern regions may potentially increase drastically in the next census. This could lead to an adjustment in the Lok Sabha seats allocation, potentially favoring these regions and potentially reducing the majority in voting favor or opposition to policies introduced as bills in the Parliament. This is important to consider, especially since the new parliament has a seat capacity of 888. Consequently, MPs from the northern regions may hold significant influence in the formation of the union government compared to their counterparts from other regions of the country.

Similarly, when we examine the demographic conditions at the state level in conjunction with policy-making, the ramifications of population explosion become evident. This can lead to alterations in reservations and increased underemployment, creating an imbalance in the democratic landscape.

Consider the scenario where individuals migrate to a state aligned with a particular central party. In this situation, the votes of these migrants are likely to be in favor of the central party rather than the local state political party. This is because they hail from the same state and perceive the leaders of the central party as their own, which can result in viewing state political party leaders as outsiders or strangers.

Secondly, 23.1% of individuals believe that overpopulation is not exerting any pressure on the alteration of party principles. They see these principles as the foundation for the political party. Some argue that during each election, the leaders or members of that party encounter a different set of people during the canvassing process, with the count not being the same as compared to the previous election.

Lastly, 15.4% of people remain neutral, suggesting that policies should be adapted according to the prevailing situation. This category of people advise us to increase our state's population to achieve stability in politics, similar to how we have achieved stability in economics. This suggestion may lead to stability at the central level but instability in state politics. This is because, with a larger population, we may expect new politicians to emerge with new political parties, or they may join existing parties and introduce ideas that could potentially alter the foundational principles of that particular party.

CONCLUSION

Here, we conclude by stating that overpopulation creates pressure in all three processes: administration, lawmaking, and politics. These aspects are interconnected, and population exerts a significant influence on a country, affecting every facet, including the economy and politics. Similarly, we can assert that administration is focused on the satisfaction of people. If the population increases, it inevitably creates pressure at the administrative level first, followed by political pressure, ultimately influencing the process of lawmaking. Consequently, changes at one level can lead to changes in all other levels as well.

When the population is smaller, there is a greater chance for the government to reach the public in a shorter period of time. However, with a larger population, it becomes quite difficult. Population explosion is a concern for the government. It needs to be addressed and it is necessary to modify certain policies as the population has increased at a rapid rate.

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