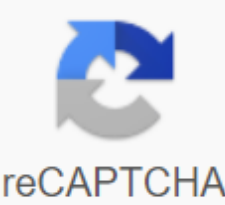




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Optimum population theory was given by

per capita. If population growth is followed by an increase in income per capita, the country is underpopulated and can afford to increase its population until it reaches the optimal level. On the contrary, if population growth leads to a decrease in income per capita, the country is overpopulated and needs a decrease in population until income per capita can be capped. But the optimal level is not a fixed point. It changes as any of the assumed factors change. For example, if there is an improvement in production methods and techniques, emissions per capita will increase and the optimal point will be pushed upwards. What is the optimal point for the country today, it may not be tomorrow, if the stock of natural resources increases and the optimal point will be higher than before. Thus, the optimal is not a fixed point, but a movable point. According to Cannan: At any given time, the increase in labour to a certain point should be treated by increasing the proportional 5 returns, and beyond that point, the further increase in the workforce is E, on which the reduction in proportional returns is due. Income per capita is highest at the point where the average labour product begins to decline. This maximum point of return is the optimal population. This is measured on the average labour force on the horizontal axis and the vertical axis. Ap is the average product of per capita labor or income. Up to the operational operational level, population growth leads to an increase in the average product of labour and per capita income. In addition to the operational system, the average product of labour and per capita income decreases. Therefore, if the population is OP, per capita income is the highest point L. Thus, the OP is the optimal level of population. On the left side of the OP, the country is underpasted and beyond OP, it is too populated. However, the OP is not a fixed point. If the inventions improve production techniques, the average product of the workforce can grow and push up the level of income per capita to increase the optimal point. This can be seen in the data where the AP1 curve represents the higher average labour product and L1 shows the maximum income per capita at the op1 new optimal population level. Dalton formula: Dalton to conclude and underpopulation, which, in the form of formulas, result in a deviation from the optimal level of the population. The deviation is optimal, he calls for poor adaptation. Misapplying (M) is a function of two variables, Optimal Population Level and Actual Level of Population A. The incorrect setting is $M = A - 0/0$ If M is positive, the country is overpopulated and if it is negative, the country is underpopulated. If M is zero, the country has an optimal population. Since measuring O1 is not possible, this formula is only in the scientific interest. Superiority of malthusian theory: The optimal theory of the population is better than malthusian theory on the following basis. (1) Malthusian law is a general study of the problem of population, since it applies to all countries regardless of economic conditions. The optimal theory is better than the Malthusian theory, because it studies the problem of population in relation to the economic conditions of a given country. (2) Malthus had a narrow mind. It linked population growth to the food supply. Cannan, on the other hand, had a much broader outlook. It linked the problem of the population to the country's entire production, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. (3) Malthusian theory is a static concept that relates to a given period. The optimal theory is dynamic, because in one time per capita income can increase as production increases due to improvements in knowledge, expertise, capital equipment and other elements of production. This can increase the optimal population level. Thus, the optimal theory is more realistic. [4] The Malthusian doctrine is simply theoretical and devoid of any practical considerations. He believes all the growth of the population is bad because it is untoothing misery to the people. Malthus wrote: Nature's table is laid out for a limited number of guests, and those who come uninvited should starve. On the other hand, the optimal theory is very practical, because it considers the growth of the population not only desirable, but also necessary for the maximum use of the country's natural resources. (5) Muzzus population theory is based on an unrealistic assumption of nature's niggardisits. This belief stems from the functioning of the law of declining yields in agriculture. But the optimal theory gives a realistic picture when, according to this, the law of declining yields does not work immediately in agriculture, but after reaching the optimal point. In other words, first the law of increasing yields works to the optimum point, and the law's declining returns afterwards. (6) Malthus was so obsessed with the fear of overpopulation that he ignored the basic fact that a newborn comes not only with a mouth and stomach, but also with a pair of hands. optimal population theory dispels all such fears of Malthusians, emphasizing the fact that population growth increases the workforce, which helps to increase the optimal expansion of the country's natural resources. As long as the actual population is less than optimal, population growth is safe and good. This is only if the actual population exceeds the optimum that population growth requires control So contrary to the Malthusian theory, which requires preventive controls all the time for fear that the country is overpopulated, the optimal theory is free of all these taboos, and listening to any type of controls to control populations. [7] Malthus was essentially a pessimist who painted a grim picture of the future of mankind, full of misery, sin, floods, droughts, famines, and other natural disasters. The optimal theory; better than the Malthusian theory, because it does not suffer from any pessimism, but rather adopts an optimistic and realistic attitude to the problem of the population when it relates to the population of the wealth of the country. The criticisms: Despite the superiority of the optimal theory over the Malthusian theory of the population, it has serious weaknesses. (1) There is no evidence of an optimal level: The first weakness of the optimal theory is that it is difficult to see if there is anything like an optimal population. There is no evidence of an optimal population level in any country. In fact, it's impossible to measure. The optimal population includes quality; and the country's quantitative ideal population. Quality is ideal not only for physique knowledge and intelligence, but also for the best age composition of the population. These variables are subject changes and are related to an environment. Thus, the optimal population level is vague. (2) Correct measurement of income per capita is not possible: Another difficulty is the measurement of income per capita in the country. Measuring changes in income per capita is not an easy task. Data on per capita income are often inaccurate, misleading and unreliable, making the optimal concept a dubious validity. (3) It ignores the distributional aspect of the increase in income per capita: Even if it can be assumed that per capita income can be measured, it is not certain that population growth, combined with an increase in income per capita, would bring prosperity to the country. Income per capita and population growth may prove more damaging to the economy if the increase in income per capita is the result of the concentration of income in some rich hands. Thus, the optimal theory of the population ignores the distributional aspect of the increase in income per capita. (4) The optimal level is not fixed, but oscillating: The concept of an optimal population assumes that production, capital stock and natural resources, people's habits and tastes, the proportion of working population to total population, and the ways in which business is organised are constant. But all these factors are constantly changing. As a result, what may be optimal at any given time can become less or more optimal than in a given period. This is done in the 17.3. AP1 is the average product of the labour force or per capita income curve. Let's say there is an innovation that makes a difference in production techniques. Moves the income curve per capita to AP2. As a result, the optimal level of population rises from OP1 to OP2, with this income per capita increasing from P1M1 to P2M2. If income per capita continues to rise due to changes in any of the above hypothetical factors, the AP2 curve is pushed upwards. The AP2 or AP1 curve also pushes downwards if, for example, due to adverse changes in those factors, your income decreases. If the locus of all of these S. points, such as the M1 M2 etc., is connected to a line, there is the PI curve, which represents the path of movement of the optimal population as a result of changes in economic factors. However, if the actual population level is assumed to be OP0 and the optimal level of OP1, then the country is oversated. If OP1 is the optimal level, then the country is under-indused. Thus, the optimal is not a fixed level, but an oscillating one. (5) Neglecting social and institutional conditions: Optimal theory takes into account only those economic factors that determine the level of the population. Thus, it does not take into account the social and institutional conditions that greatly affect the level of a country's population. A lower level of an optimal population may be economically justified, but this level may be detrimental to the country's defence considerations. For example, economic considerations can prevent us from have large populations, but the threat of foreign aggression may require a very large population to protect our territorial integrity. Thus, the optimal theory is imperfect and one-sided. (6) No place in public policies: The concept of an optimal population has no place in the politics of modern states. While fiscal policy aims to increase or stabilise the level of employment, output and income in a given country, no reference is made to the optimal level of population. This theory is therefore not of practical use and can be considered useless. Useless.

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