



Join Us



Demography

Demo

→ People

graphein

→ describe

Description
of
People

How do we describe our population?

Based on
the size of
population

Based on
the pattern
Birth/Death/Migration

Based on
the
Structure
(M/F/ages)

Based on
Social Demograph.
(Social / Economic / Political)

But how do we measure it?

The Census

(The Census Act, 1948)

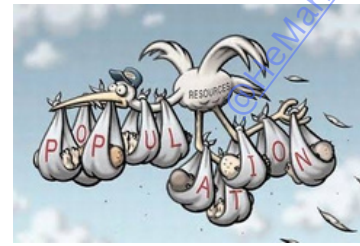
by Registrar General (MHA)



First census was
conducted in 1951
(After Independence)

- It is used for planning
- Implementations of state policies

The Beginning



Sol.
Preventive check
Postponing marriage
Sexual abstinence (Celibacy)

Malthusian theory of population



The theory of Population Growth.

"Human population tend to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence grow"

$$\text{Pop}^n \rightarrow G \cdot P$$

$$\text{Food} \rightarrow A \cdot P$$

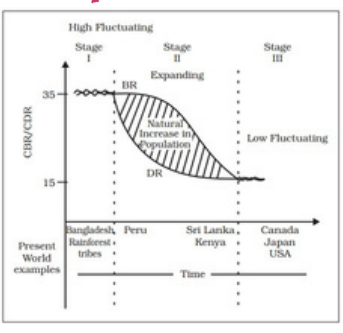
Humanity is condemned to live in poverty
Positive check
Famine
Disease

Thomas Robert Malthus

Proved false

Why?? → European countries (19th century)
criticised by Liberal and Marxist scholars
→ unequal distribution.

Food production + standard of living with rapid growth of population.



The Theory of Demographic Transition.

"It suggest that population growth is linked to overall level of economic development and every society follows a typical pattern of development related to population growth"

Stage I : under developed & technologically backwards.
Stage II : Transitional stage
↓
population explosion
Stage III : Developed stage.

change in Indian Demography

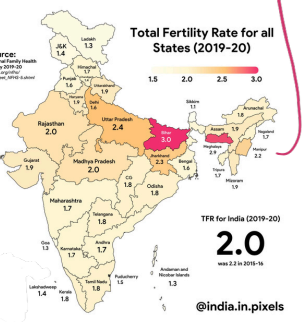


TABLE 1: THE POPULATION OF INDIA AND ITS GROWTH DURING THE 20th CENTURY

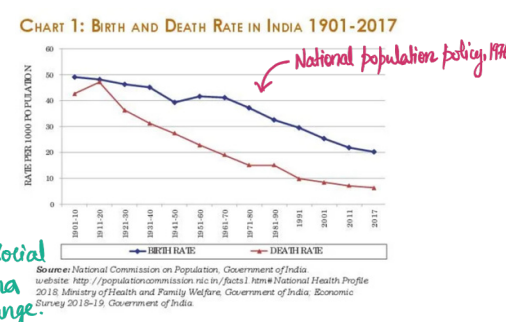
Year	Total Population (in millions)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1901	238	-	-
1911	252	0.56	5.8
1921	251	-0.03	-0.3
1931	279	1.04	11.0
1941	319	1.33	14.2
1951	361	1.25	13.3
1961	439	1.96	21.6
1971	548	2.22	24.8
1981	683	2.20	24.7
1991	846	2.14	23.9
2001	1028	1.95	21.5
2011	1210	1.63	17.7

Before 1931 both DR & BR were high.

Eg: Influenza Epidemic (Spanish Flu) → 125 lakh died (Visaria & Visaria 2003)

After 1931 → Transitional moment
DR ↓ But BR ↑

It is a social phenomena slow change.
↓
famine & epidemics
Eg: plague, small pox, cholera.
+ improvement in vaccination
Eg: 1948 BCG Vaccine
+ Sanitation



Population Growth
✓ Green Revolution 1960s
✓ Irrigation system
✓ NREGA
✓ communication

Eg: Kerala TFR 1.8
Below replacement level
Bihar TFR 3.0
Above replacement level.

Sex Ratio → 940/1000

Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act.

Literacy Ratio → 74 %

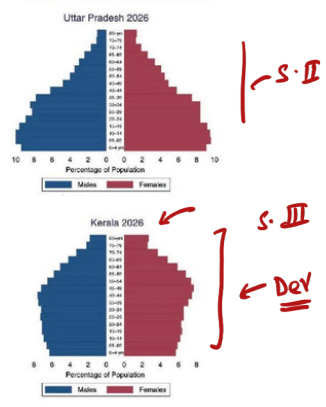
82% - 65%

TABLE 2: AGE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA, 1961-2026

Year	Age Group			Total
	0-14 Year	15-59 Year	60+ Years	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100
2001	34	59	7	100

TABLE 5: RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

Year	Population (Millions)		Percentage of Total Population	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1901	213	26	89.2	10.8
1911	226	26	89.7	10.3
1921	223	28	88.8	11.2
1931	246	33	88.0	12.0
1941	275	44	86.1	13.9
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.7	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	743	286	72.2	27.8
2011	833	377	68.8	31.2



Consequences



Environmental Angle

Increasing population leads to increase in Demand

Land to live
Food to eat
Resource to use

But resources are limited

result is Disastrous

Deforestation for land
Degradation of Resources
Reduction in Biodiversity

Eg: India has 18% of World's population and has only 2.4% of the World's land area.

Total forest cover in India = 24.62%.
Non-Forest = 75.38%.

India has 18% of World's population and has only 4% of its water Resources.

A study by Wynes and Nicholas (2017) 1 less child will lead to reduction in emission by 586 tonnes CO₂/year in developed country

Social Issues



overcrowding
Destitution

Crime

Political turmoil

India home to 4 major Biodiversity Hotspot.

The Himalaya
Indo-Burma Region
The Western Ghats
Sundaland.

1500+ - 70% Vege lost

A large No. of Indians face high to extreme water-stress NITI Aayog

"Atal Bhujal Yojna
Paani Bachao, Paisa Kamao"
Gw Management.

Lack of Jobs. Eg: State of Employability Report.

Lack of Housing and School Eg: "Around 19 million household have a shortage of decent Housing in cities leading to a slum population of 65.5 Million living in 13.7 million slum households in million?"
- Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

Lack of Infrastructure

Eg: Political turmoil in Afghanistan



Eg: Israel-palestine conflict over land.

Eg: Nazi Germany



Eg: Orangi Town (Karachi)

We saw environmental degradation where animals have less space to live. This gave rise to

Human-Animal conflict



Pandemic



Eg: Corona
Zika Virus
Ebola

Solution



Need to have a National policy to control the population in a Democratic way

Eg: National population policy 2000. objective is to bring TFR below replacement level and achieve a stable popⁿ by 2045.

Eg: Mission Parivar Vikas implemented in thirteen states for substantially increasing access to contraceptives and family planning services.

Need to increase the marriage age so that fertility rate could come down.

Eg: Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The legal age of marriage in India is currently 18 years for women and 21 years for men.
* Bill 2021 → 21 for women

Government can use the modern communication to spread awareness.

Eg: Man Ki Boat.
Eg: Burundi's Agashi lead to reduce population rate 1.7 times.

Need to improve the Educational level of men and women so that they can take informed decision

Eg: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Right to Education Act, 2009
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

National Health Policy 2017 to address the unmet need for family planning.

Family Planning Logistics Management Information System (FP-LMIS) to ensure last-mile availability of family planning commodities.

Promote the use of Contraceptives and awareness.

Eg: TV advert. "Hum Do Hamare Do"

Antara program Home delivery by ASHA worker

NFHS-5
↓
The use of Contra increased by 56.5%.

"By improving health, empowering women, population growth comes down."

- Bill Gates

Women Empowerment the most appropriate measure.



Prerna Strategy: JSK has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in 2nd child.

Santushi Strategy: public-private partnership mode. Surgeons to conduct sterilization operation.



Society level



