



CHAPTER-POPULATION

TOPIC -

Population growth and Processes of population change

Population

Growth

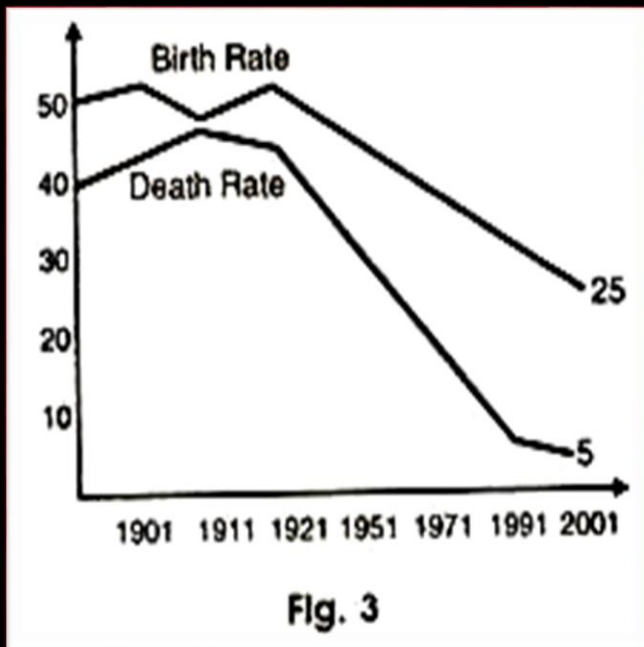
- ▶ Growth of population refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of the country or territory during a specific period of time.
- ▶ Growth can be expressed in two ways
 - ▶ A) In terms of absolute numbers
 - ▶ B) In terms of percentage change per year.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE OF 1901 – 2001

TABLE 31.1: SIZE AND GROWTH OF POPULATION IN INDIA: 1901 TO 2001

<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Total (in crores)</i>	<i>Average Annual Exponential Growth (%)</i>	<i>Decadal Growth Rate (%)</i>
1901	23.84	—	—
1911	25.20	0.56	5.75
1921	25.13	(-) 0.03	(-) 0.31
1931	27.89	1.04	11.00
1941	31.86	1.33	14.22
1951	36.10	1.25	13.31
1961	43.92	1.96	21.51
1971	54.82	2.20	24.80
1981	68.33	2.22	24.66
1991	84.63	2.14	23.85
2001	102.70	1.93	21.34

INDIA AND POPULATION GROWTH



INDIA IS SHOWING
STEADY POSITIVE
GROWTH RATE FROM
1951.....

Here population growth
graph has been given for
6 decades.

STAGES OF POPULATION GROWTH

Chart 1: Five Stages of Demographic Transition

Stage 1 High Stationary	Stage 2 Early Expanding	Stage 3 Late Expanding	Stage 4 Low Stationary	Stage 5 Declining
High birth and death rates leading to low growth rate of population	Decline in death rate and no change in birth rate leads to population explosion	Birth rate starts falling with death rates declining rapidly. Population grows at a diminishing rate	Birth rate declines tending to equal the death rate. Stationary growth rate of population	Death rates exceed birth rates and the population growth declines
				

Source: Blacker, 1947.



- ❖ According to Demographic Population Projection Theory India is in Late Expanding Stage

- ❖ . ACCORDING TO THE POPULATION PROJECTION REPORT BY UN

..... India will surpass China to become the World's most populous country by 2024

- ❖ In 2001 India had 1028.7 million population.

- ❖ In 2011 India had 1210.6 million population. India accounts for 17.5 percent of World's population.

Terms Related with population growth

- ▶ **Absolute Increase**– The absolute numbers added each year or decade is the magnitude of increase. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population from the later population. It is referred as the absolute increase.
- ▶ **Annual growth of population** –The rate of population observed and studied in percent per annum or in a given year .

Census Year	Population	Decadal Growth of		Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
		Population	(%)	
1901	23,83,96,327			
1911	25,20,93,390	1,36,97,063	5.75	0.56
1921	25,13,21,213	-7,72,177	-0.31	-0.03
1931	27,89,77,238	2,76,56,025	11	1.04
1941	31,86,60,580	3,96,83,342	14.22	1.33
1951	36,10,88,090	4,24,27,510	13.31	1.25
1961	43,92,34,771	7,81,46,681	21.64	1.96
1971	54,81,59,652	10,89,24,881	24.8	2.22
1981	68,33,29,097	13,51,69,445	24.66	2.20
1991	84,64,21,039	16,30,91,942	23.87	2.14
2001	1,02,87,37,436	18,23,16,397	21.54	1.95
2011	1,21,01,93,422	18,14,55,986	17.64	1.62
Source: Registrar General of India (2011).				

Reasons for the fall in death rate

- Up to 1970, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the decline was due to a fall in deaths from infectious diseases such as TB, measles, smallpox, diarrhoea and typhoid
- This decline was largely brought about by changing social factors including:
 1. Improved nutrition
 2. Medical improvements
 3. Public health improvements
 4. Other social changes

PROCESS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Population Increase– The natural increase of population is the difference between birth rates and death rates.

Population change – population change depends on the process of Birth rates ,Death rates and Migration. It can give positive growth and also negetive growth. Population change observed over a specific time.

There are three factors of Population Change



1. Birth rate– Is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year.

PROCESS OF POPULATION CHANGE

- ▶ **2. Death Rate** –It is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
- ▶ **3. Migration** – It is the movement of people across regions and territories.
 - ▶ **i) Internal Migration**– It takes place within the country.
 - ▶ **ii) International Migration**– It takes place between the countries.

PROCESS OF POPULATION CHANGE

► Migration –

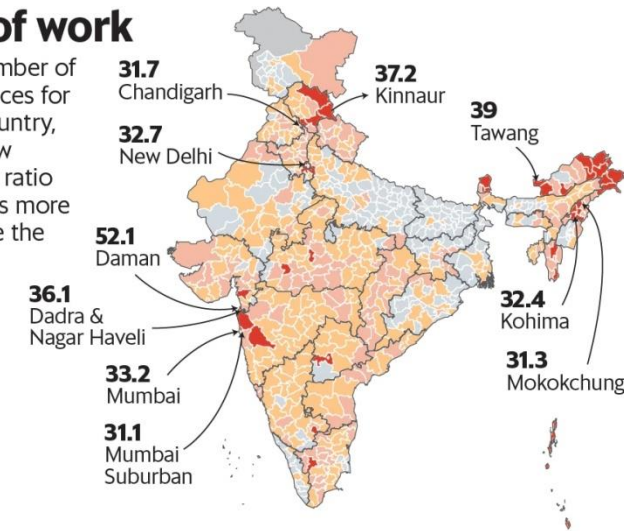
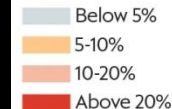
Migration depends on Push Factor and Pull Factor

► Push factors related with adverse conditions, poverty, lack of job, lack of services.

In search of work

Despite a large number of people moving places for work inside the country, there are only a few districts where the ratio of such migration is more than 20%. Here are the top ten districts.

Those migrating for work/business as % of total migrants



Pull factor responsible for increased population in city areas.

► Pull factors related with increased employment opportunities and better living conditions

PROCESS OF POPULATION CHANGE

➤ **International Migration**– It occurs when people cross state boundaries and stay in host state for some minimum length of time.

■ It occurs for better economic opportunity , to avoid political turmoil ,in search of religion security.



Emmigrants– are people who leave a country
Immigrants who those who arrive in a country.

CONCLUSION.

- ▶ The declined trend of population growth of India is indeed a positive indicator of the efforts of birth control.
- ▶ Birth rate always have been higher than death rate . To get a desirable population size India has to wait to for a long period.
- ▶ Migration is nowadays equally important like birth and death rate as an indicator of population change.
- ▶ Migration not only changes the population size but also the population composition.
- ▶ So population growth and population change both are important factor to observe and study a particular population group.