



Population

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Submitted to
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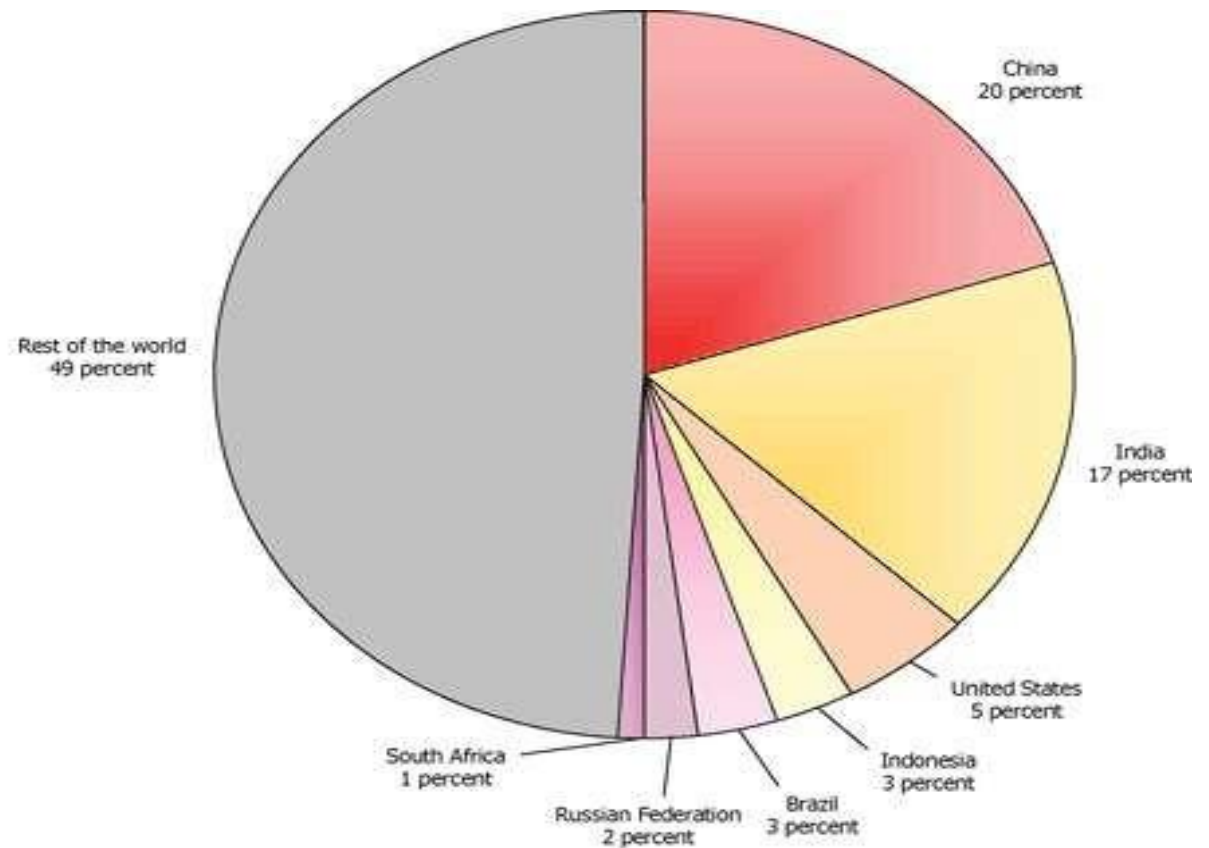


What Is Population ?

- *A **population** is all the organisms that both belong to the same group or species and live in the same geographical area. In ecology the population of a certain species in a certain area is estimated using the Lincoln Index. The area that is used to define a sexual population is such that inter-breeding is possible between any pair within the area and more probable than cross-breeding with individuals from other areas. Normally breeding is substantially more common within the area than across the border.*
- *In sociology, population refers to a collection of human beings. Demography is a social science which entails the statistical study of human populations. This article refers mainly to human population.*



India's share of world's population



SOURCE: World Bank.



Population Distribution by Density



Population distribution in India shows wide variation. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with a population of more than 166 million, which is more than the population of India, the sixth most populous country in the world. Nineteen states of India have a population of over ten million. On the other hand there are eight states and union territories in the country that have a population of less than one million. Almost half of India's population lives in five states, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh.

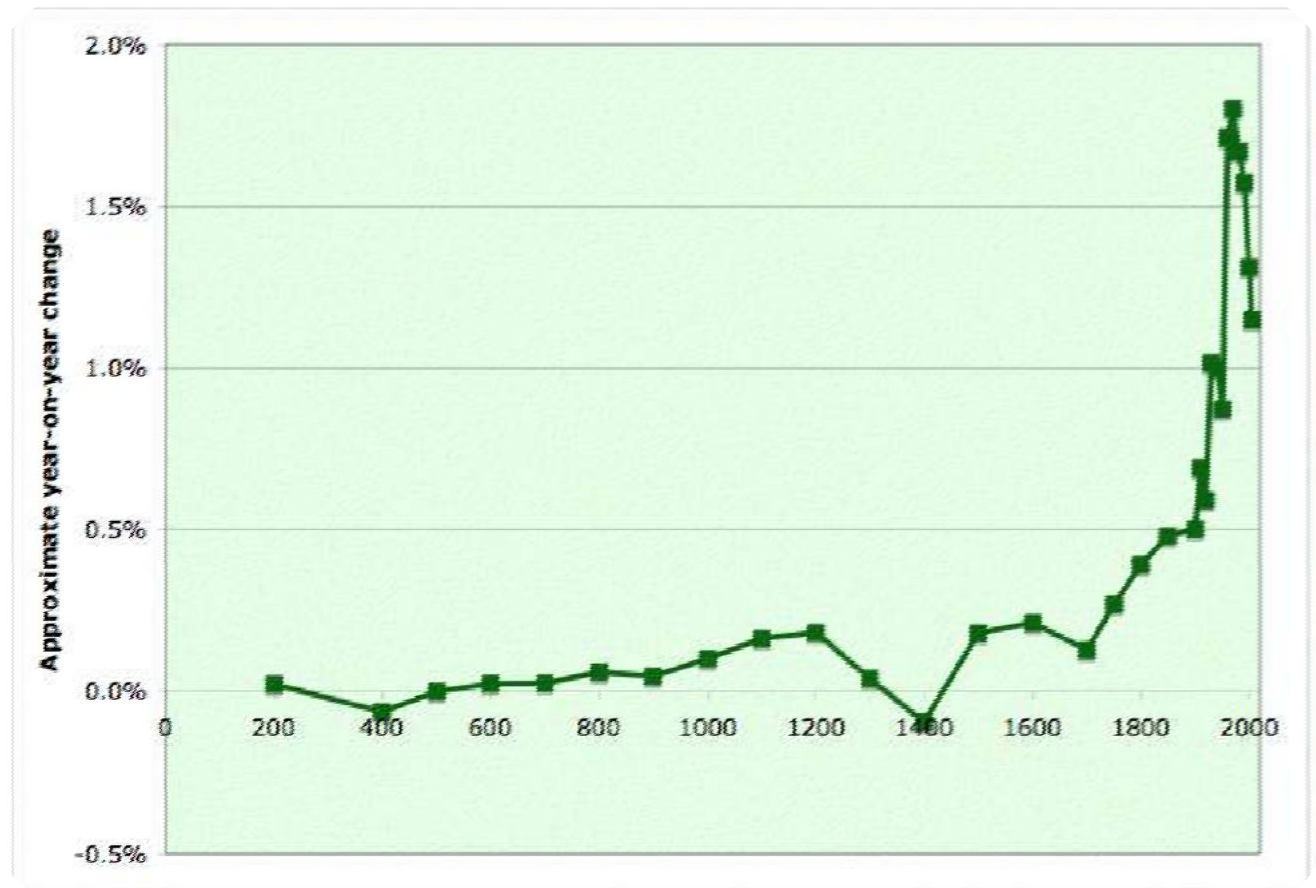


Population growth in India

- *India's population growth rate has decelerated to 17.64 per cent in the decade 2001-11, the slowest rate of growth this past century, according to the first results of Census 2011 put out by the registrar-general of census.*
- *India's population in 2011 is estimated to be 1.21 billion, comprising 624 million males and 587 million females. While the gender imbalance in population remains, the preliminary census figures show that India's female population grew by 18.12 per cent over the past decade against 17.19 per cent for males.*
- *India's literacy rate has gone up from 64.83 per cent in 2001 to 74.04 per cent in 2011. Literates constitute 74 per cent of the total population aged seven and above. The sex-ratio, that is number of females per 1,000 males, has improved to 940 from 933 a decade ago.*



Population Growth Rate in India





Population growth by country

Rank	Country	Population (thousand s) 2010	Population (thousand s) 1990	Growth (%) 1990-2010
	World	6,895,889	5,306,425	30.0%
1	China	1,341,335	1,145,195	17.1%
2	India	1,224,614	873,785	40.2%
3	United States	310,384	253,339	22.5%
4	Indonesia	239,871	184,346	30.1%
5	Brazil	194,946	149,650	30.3%
6	Pakistan	173,593	111,845	55.3%
7	Nigeria	158,423	97,552	62.4%
8	Bangladesh	148,692	105,256	41.3%
9	Russia	142,958	148,244	-3.6%
10	Japan	126,536	122,251	3.5%

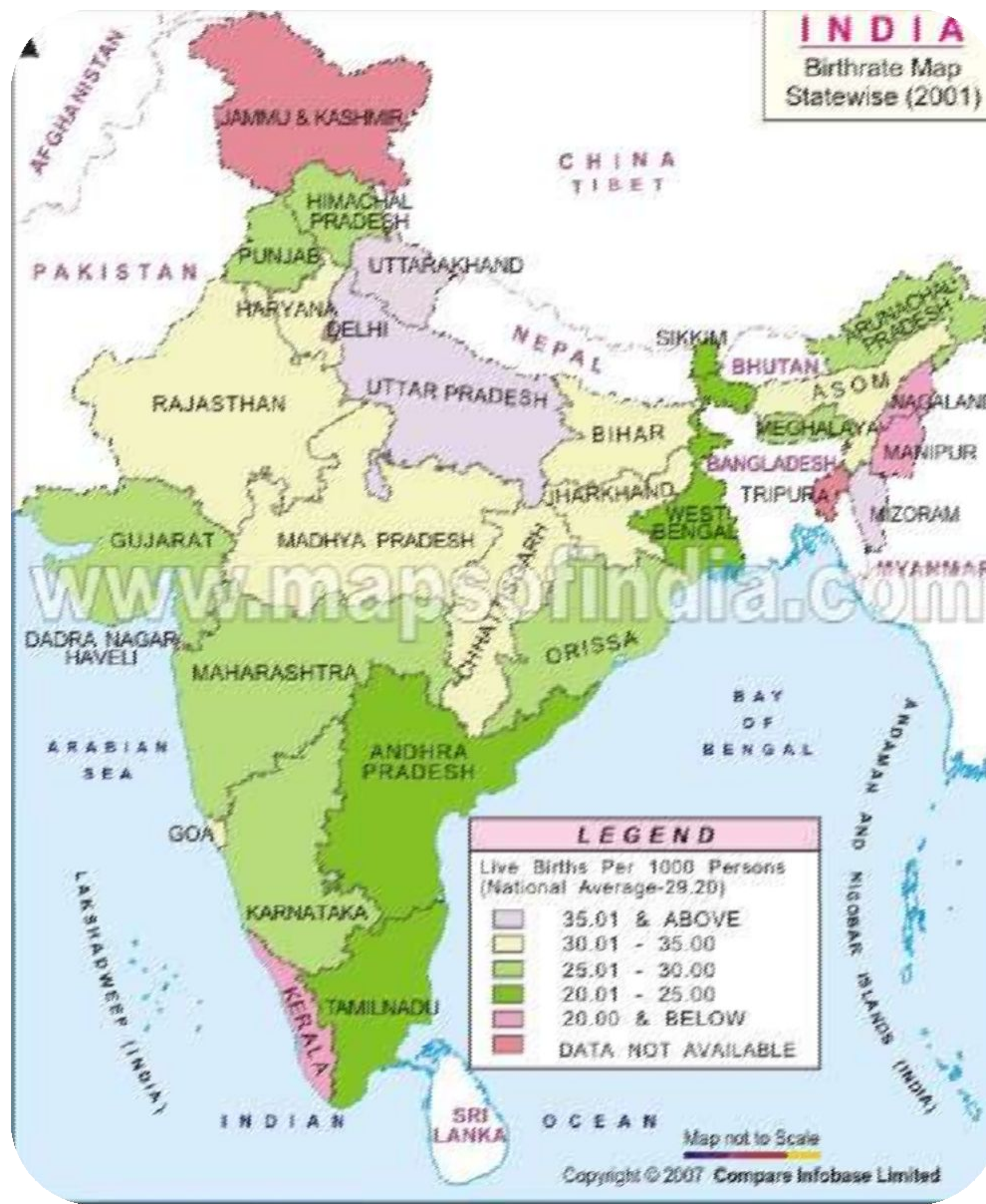


What is Birth rate?

*Crude **birth rate** is the nativity or childbirths per 1,000 people per year (in estimation review points). Another word used interchangeably with "birth rate" is "natality". When the crude death rate is subtracted from the crude birth rate, it reveals the rate of natural increase (RNI). This number is equal to the rate of population change (not factoring in migration). It is important to distinguish between a total or crude birth rate, which uses all births, typically indicated as births per 1000, versus an age-specific rate which is typically indicated as the number of births per*

1 000 persons in this age group. The first known use of the term "birth rate" in the English language was in 1859. The birth rate is typically the main variable in assessing the rate of population growth.

Birth Rate In India





What is Death Rate?

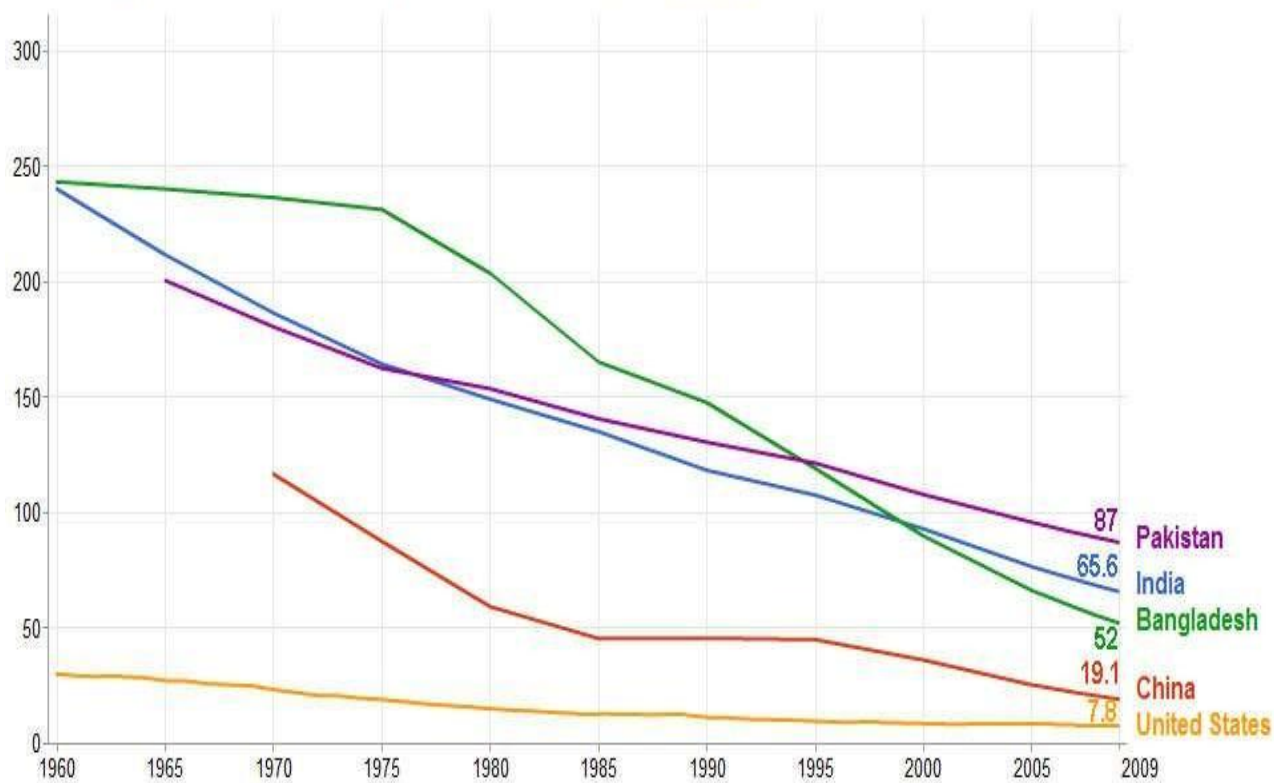
Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths (in general, or due to a specific cause) in a population, scaled to the size of that population, per unit time. Mortality rate is typically expressed in units of deaths per 1000 individuals per year; thus, a mortality rate of 9.5 in a population of 100,000 would mean 950 deaths per year in that entire population, or 0.95% out of the total. It is distinct from morbidity rate, which refers to the number of individuals in poor health during a given time period (the prevalence rate) or the number of newly appearing cases of the disease per unit of time (incidence rate). The term "mortality" is also sometimes inappropriately used to refer to the number of deaths among a set of diagnosed hospital cases for a disease or injury, rather than for the general population of a country or ethnic group. This disease mortality statistic is more precisely referred to as "case fatality".



Child Mortality Rate

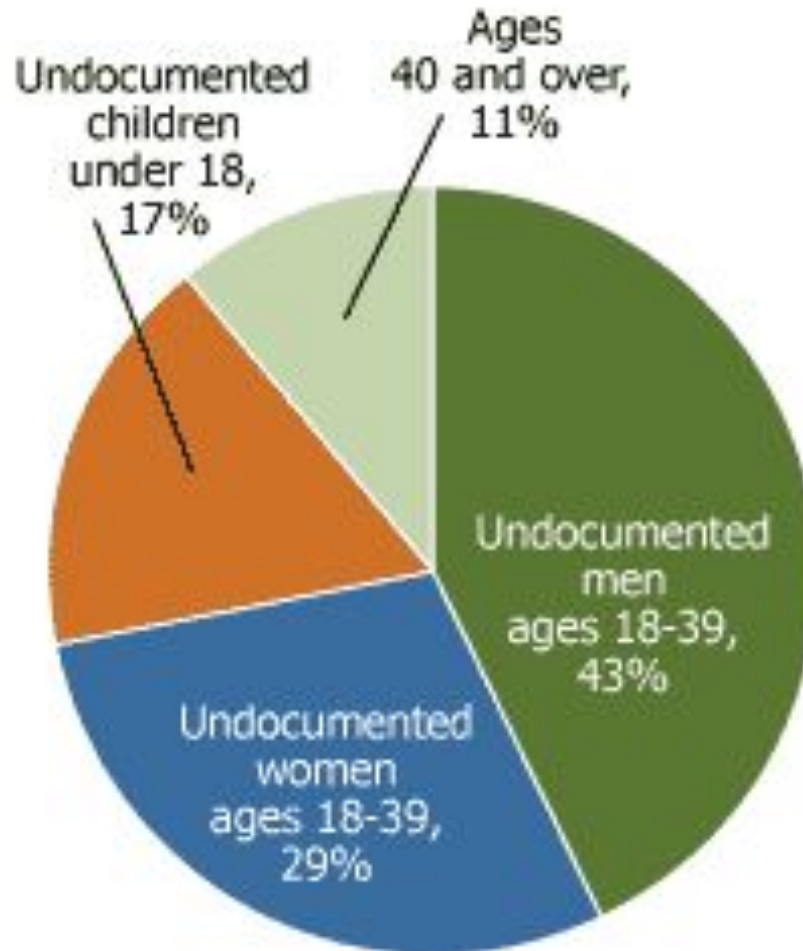
Mortality rate, under 5

The probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5. [More info »](#)





Age Composition In India





Age Composition

- **Children** :- *They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education and medical care.*
- **Working Age** :- *They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.*
- **Aged** :- *They are economically productive though they and may have retired. They may be working voluntarily but they are not available for employment through recruitment.*



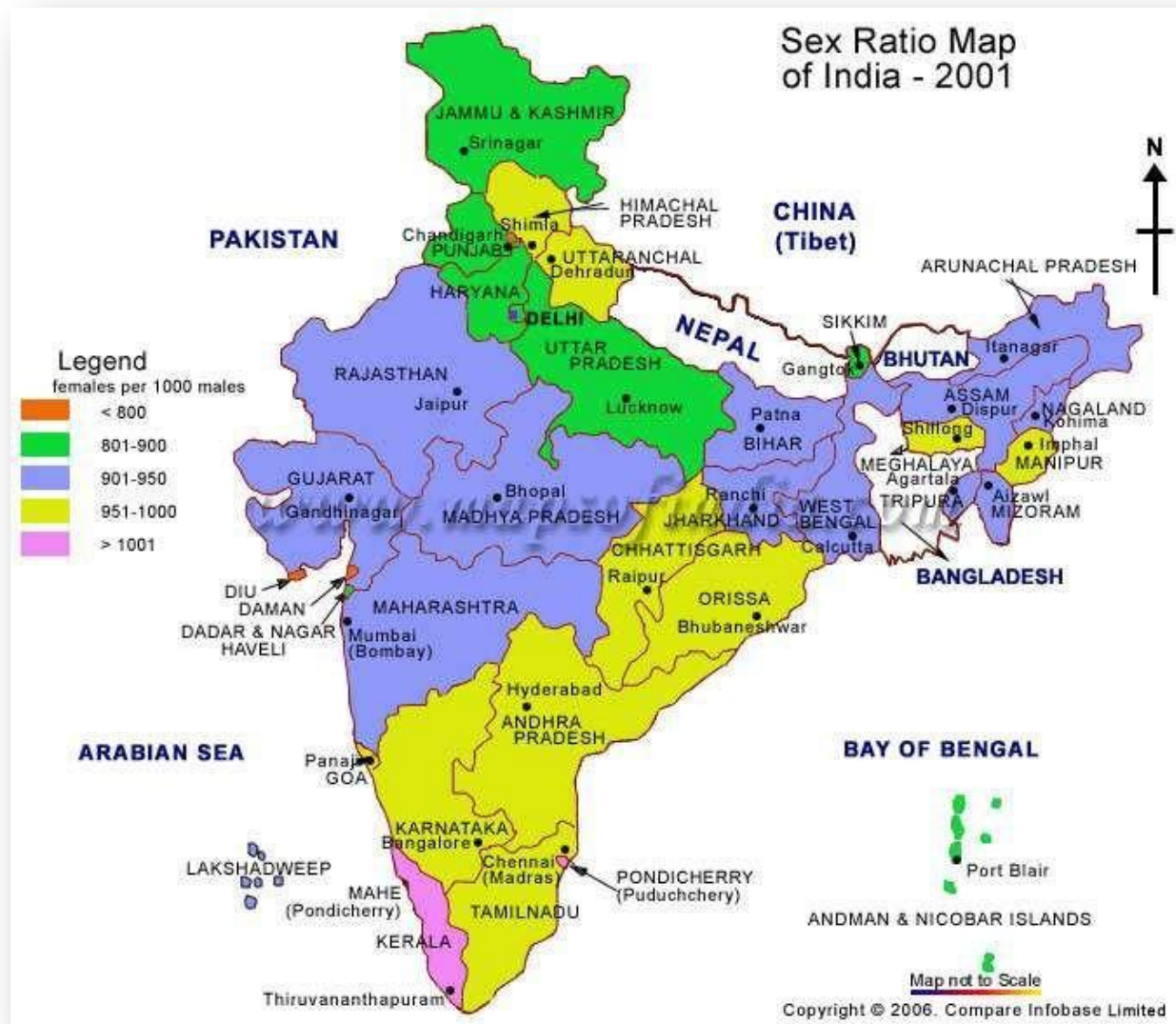
Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. The primary sex ratio is the ratio at the time of conception, secondary sex ratio is the ratio at time of birth, and tertiary sex ratio is the ratio of mature organisms.

The human sex ratio is of particular interest to anthropologists and demographers. In humans the secondary sex ratio is commonly assumed to be 105 boys to 100 girls (which sometimes is shortened to "a ratio of 105"). In human societies, however, sex ratios at birth may be considerably skewed by factors such as the age of mother at birth, and by sex-selective abortion and infanticide. The CIA estimates that the current world wide sex ratio at birth is 107 boys to 100 girls. In 2010, the global sex ratio was 986 females per 1,000 males and trended to reduce to 984 in 2011.



Sex ratio In India





What Is Literacy ?

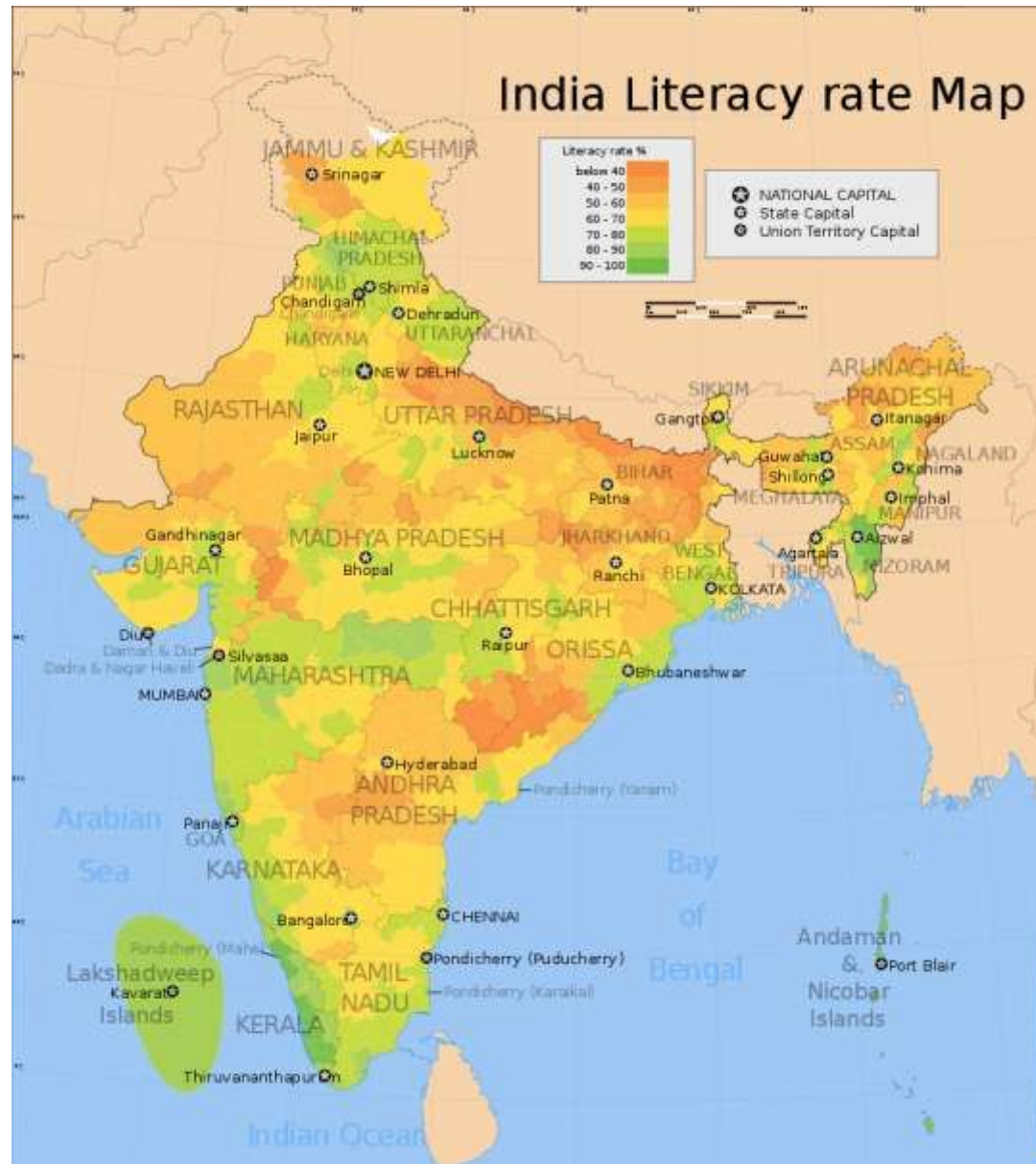
Literacy has been described as the ability to read for knowledge and write coherently and think critically about the written word. Literacy can also include the ability to understand all forms of communication, be it body language, pictures, video & sound (reading, speaking, listening and viewing). Evolving definitions of literacy often include all the symbol systems relevant to a particular community. Literacy encompasses a complex set of abilities to understand and use the dominant symbol systems of a culture for personal and community development. In a technological society, the concept of literacy is expanding to include the media and electronic text, in addition to alphabetic and number systems. These abilities vary in different social and cultural contexts according to need and demand. Within a highly idealist modern context, individuals must be given lifelong opportunities to move along a continuum that includes the reading, and writing, critical understanding and decision- making abilities they need in their community. In an historical context, literacy has always been a difficult problem for world's peoples, as measured through the centuries.



Literacy Rate In India

Literacy in India is key for socio-economic progress, and the Indian literacy rate grew to 75.06% in 2011 from 12% at the end of British rule in 1947. Although this was a greater than six fold improvement, the level is well below the world average literacy rate of 84%, and India currently has the largest illiterate population of any nation on earth. Despite government programs, India's literacy rate increased only "sluggishly," and a 1990 study estimated that it would take until 2060 for India to achieve universal literacy at then-current rate of progress. The 2011 census, however, indicated a 2001-2011 decadal literacy growth of 9.2%, which is the slower than the growth seen during the previous decade.

Literacy Rate In India





Adolescent Population In India

- *India has the largest population of adolescents in the world being home to 243 million individuals aged 10-19 years, Assam governor J B Patnaik said on Saturday. Releasing the UNICEF's flagship 'The State of the World's Children' report at the Raj Bhavan in Guwahati, Patnaik said, the*
- *country's adolescents constituted 20 per cent of the world's 1.2 billion adolescents.*
- *Stating nine out of ten among the 1.2 billion adolescents live in the developing world, the governor said, Assam was home to an estimated 6.5 million adolescents, comprising 21.3 per cent of the state's population.*



National Population Policy

The National Population Policy (NPP) hopes to address the unmet need for contraception, and provide health infrastructure, personnel and integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health, bring the total fertility rate to replacement level by 2010, and achieve a stable population by 2045. Besides more general directives such as making school education free and compulsory and promoting delayed marriage for girls, the policy advocates an “integrated package of essential services”, which seems to consist of providing contraceptives, treating some reproductive infections and implementing some communicable disease programmes. Shortfalls in the government’s services are to be made up by involving the voluntary and private sectors.