

# Demography

# INTRODUCTION

- Demography is the study of human population.



# DEFINITION OF DEMOGRAPHY


The scientific study of human population which includes the study of changes in the population size , its composition and distribution.

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# DEFINITION

It can be defined as “the scientific study of human population, focusing attention on readily observable human phenomena, eg. Change in population size, its composition and distribution in space”


It focuses its attention on three readily observable human phenomena:-



- Change in population size



- The composition of the population.



- The distribution of population in space.



# DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

- FIRST STAGE (High stationary)
- SECOND STAGE (Early expanding)
- THIRD STAGE (Late expanding)
- FOURTH STAGE (Low stationary)
- FIFTH STAGE : (Declining)

It deals with 5 “**DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES**”  
namely

Fertility

Mortality

Marriage

Migration

Social Mobility

# CONCEPT & SCOPE

- Demography is the branch of social size, structure, which deals with the study of **size**, **structure** and **distribution of populations**, along with the spatial and temporal changes in them in response to **birth**, **migration**, **ageing** and **death**.



# **SCOPE OF DEMOGRAPHY**

- **Demography is the science of population. In it's most general meaning, a population is a set of people who live in a specific land area : a commune, a district, a country or a continent,etc.**
- **A formal demography is concerned with the size, distribution, structure and changes of population**

# TYPES OF DEMOGRAPHY

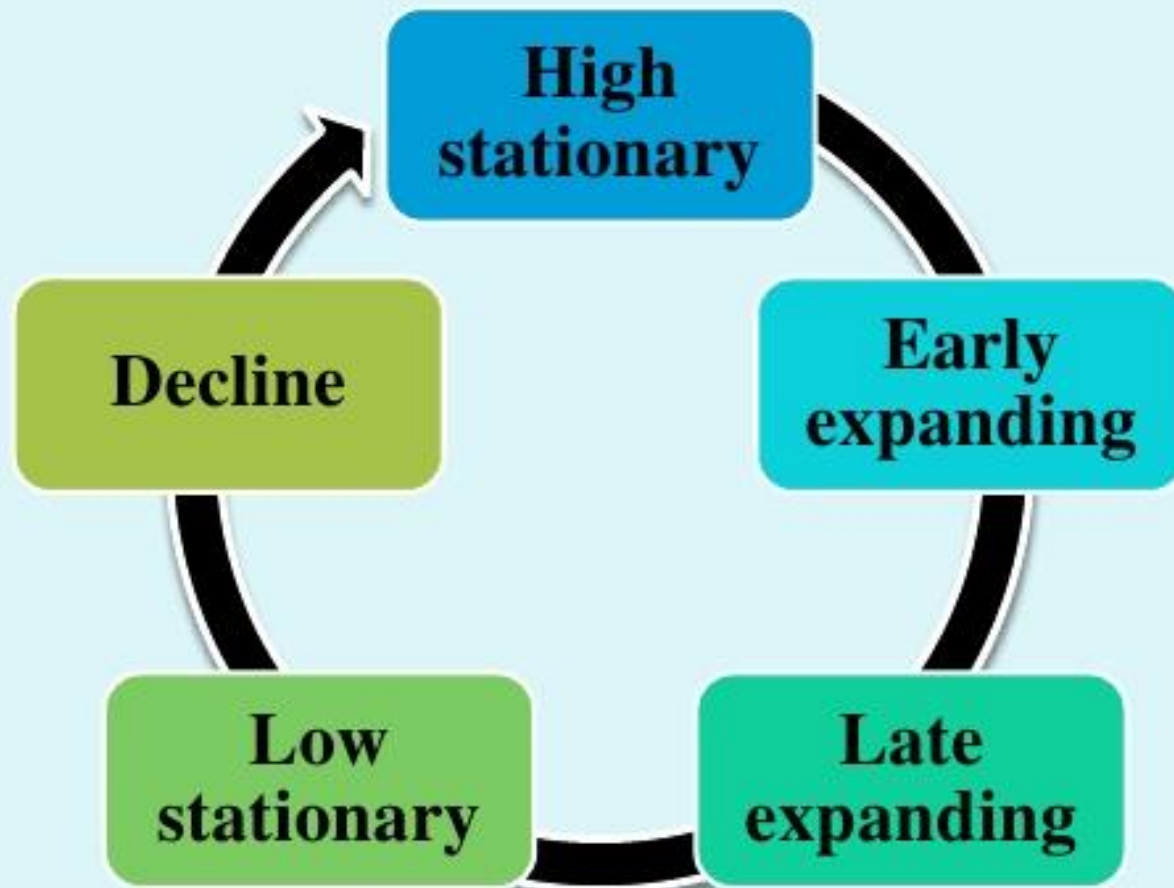
## Static demography

- It means the study of anatomy or structure of community and their environment in the given population.

## Dynamic demography

- It deals with physiology or function of communities as regards changing pattern of mortality, fertility and migration

# DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE







# DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN INDIA

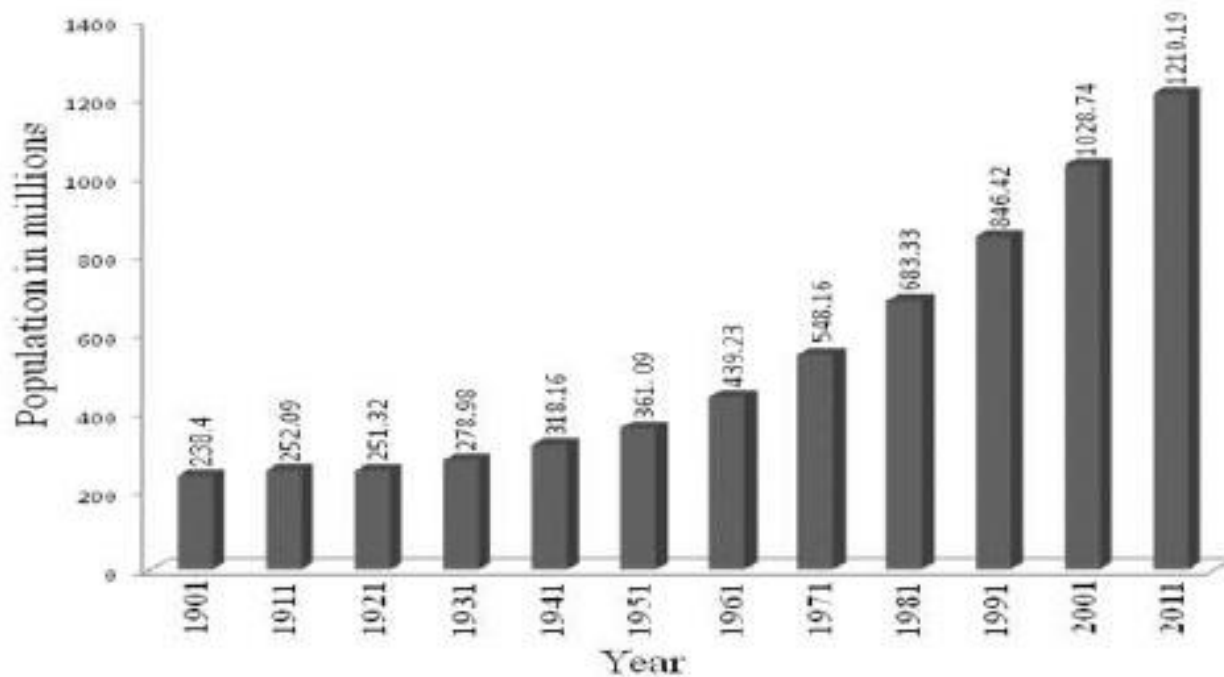


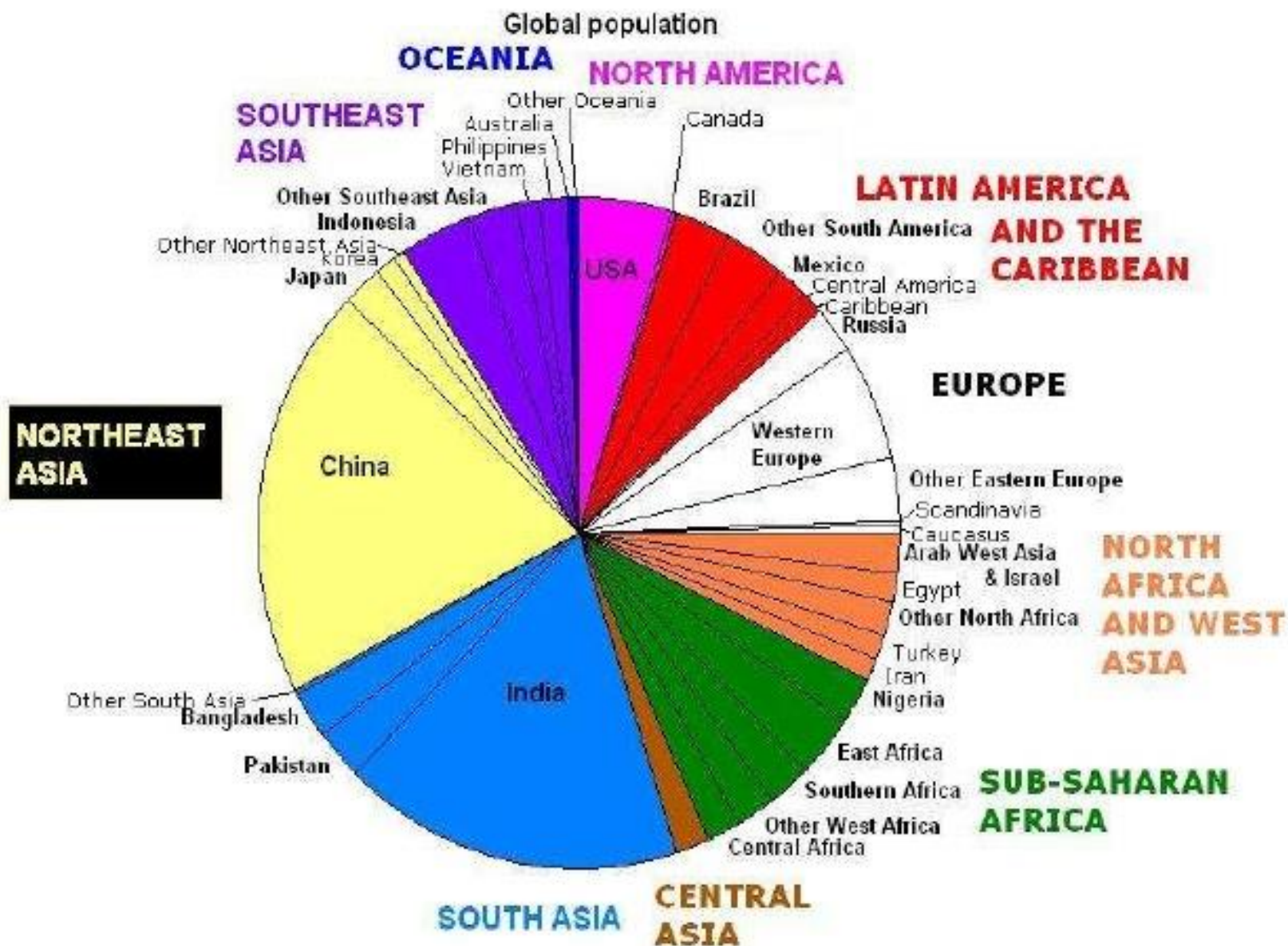
# MEASUREMENT TOOLS FOR POPULATION STATIC

- Age and sex composition :
  - ✓ Median age
  - ✓ Age dependency ratio
  - ✓ Sex ratio



# POPULATION OF INDIA





# MEASUREMENT TOOLS FOR POPULATION DYNAMIC

- BIRTH AND FERTILITY RATES

- ❑ Birth Rate
- ❑ General Fertility Rate (GFR)
- ❑ General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)
- ❑ Age- specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)
- ❑ Age-specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR)
- ❑ Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- ❑ Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR)
- ❑ Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)



# DEATH RATES

- **Crude Death Rate (CDR)**
- **Specific Death Rate**
  - Age specific death rate
  - Sex Specific Mortality Rate
  - Age sex specific mortality rate
  - Cause specific death rate
  - Maternal mortality Rate

# GROWTH RATE

- When the crude death rate is subtracted from the crude birth rate the net residual is the current annual growth rate.
- There is deep relation between the growth rate and population increase

**Growth rate = crude birth rate – crude death rate**



# SILENT FEATURES OF POPULATION GROWTH:-

- Approximately 95% of growth is occurring in developing countries.
- Currently one third of world population is under the age of 15 and will soon enter the reproductive bracket.
- Estimates shows that world population is likely to reach 10 billion people by 2050.
- The fertility rate in global is 2.5.

# AGE COMPOSITION

- The proportion of population below 15 years(34.33%) is showing decline, where as proportion of elderly i.e. population aged above 60 years (6.77%) is increasing.



# SEX RATIO



- Sex ratio is defined as “ the number of females per 1000 males”
- The sex ratio in India is adverse to women





# SEX RATIO IN INDIA

<b>Year</b>	<b>female/1000 male</b>
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	940



# DEPENDENCY RATIO



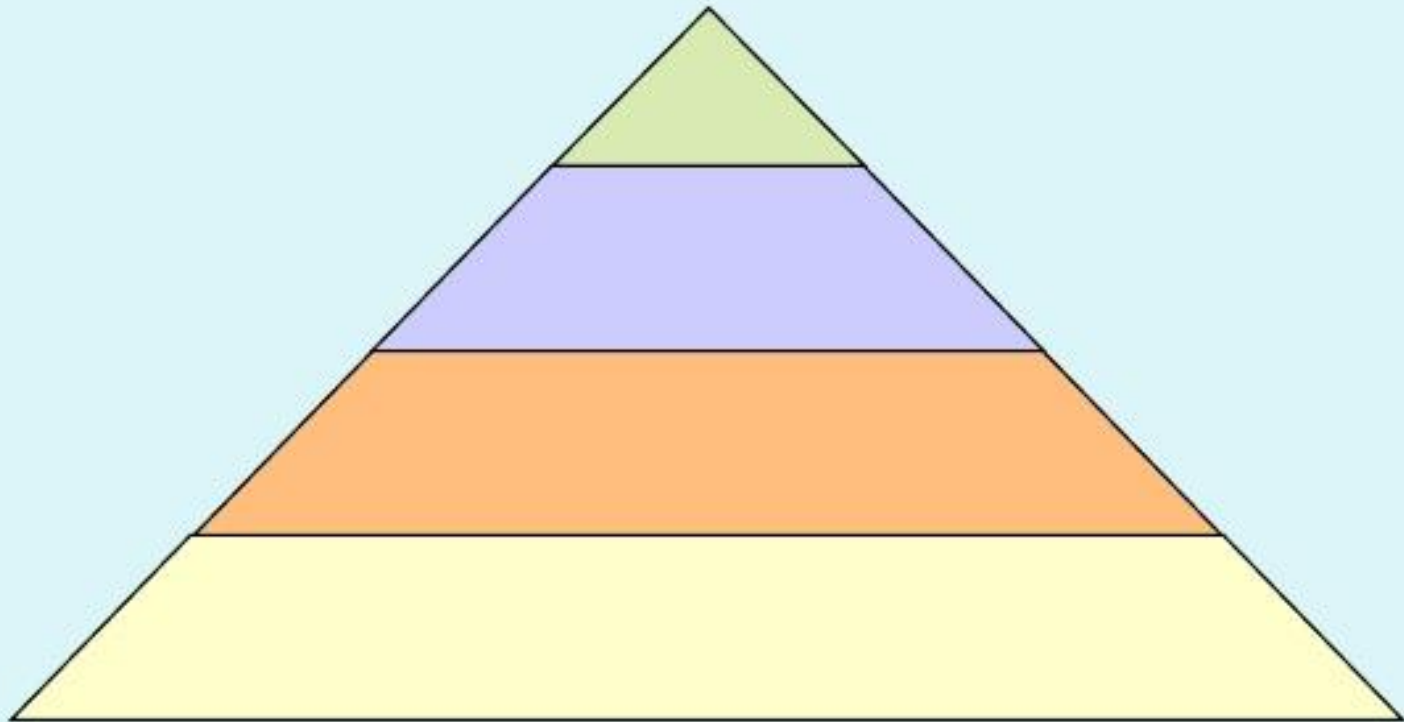
The proportion of person above 65 years of age and children below 15 years are considered to be dependent on the economically productivity.

$$\text{Total dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{children 0-14} + \text{population more than 65 years}}{\text{Population 15-64 years}} * 100$$



# AGE PYRAMID

- The age pyramid of India is typical, it has broad base and tapering top.



# DENSITY OF POPULATION

- In the Indian census density is defined as “the number of persons living per square kilo meter.
- In 2005 the density of population in India was 345per square kilo meter.



# FAMILY SIZE



- Family size refers to as the total number of person in a family.
- In demography family size means “the total number of children borne by a woman during her child bearing age.







# URBANIZATION

- The proportion of the urban population in india has been increased 28.4% by the natural growth and migration from villages.



# LITERACY AND EDUCATION



- A person is deemed literate if he or she can read and write with understanding in any language.
- The literacy rate of India for 2011 is 74.04%..





# LITERACY RATES IN INDIA

## 1951-2011



# LIFE EXPECTANCY



- Life expectancy or expectation of life –at a given age is the average number of years which a person of that age may expect to live according to the mortality pattern prevalent in that country.



# IMPACTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

- Agriculture, Economy and Urbanization
- Food and nutrition
- Literacy and education
- Water supply and environment

# Approaches of population control

- Social policies and social change
- Involuntary approaches to fertility control
- Family planning approaches to fertility control



THANK YOU....

