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Population Growth & its Pattern for India

- India has 1.4 bn population ≈ ~~6-7% of~~ ≈ 1/6th - 1/7th or 17% of world's population in 2.4% of world's land area
- Avg. population density = 400/sq.km.

- Urban TFR = 1.6, Rural TFR = 2.1 ∴ India's TFR have rapidly decline
- Compare to 1950 - India's population was <400 mn & since 1950's we have added 1 bn population.
- India is the largest population country, He crossed China in 2023.

- Historically, India is being fastest growing country for much of 21st cen. (w.r.t population)
- India's population is > N. America, Latin America, & America & W. Europe. India adds 1 Australia (roughly) every year

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- India has witnessed a remarkable improvement in most of its Demographic Parameters.

* Life expectancy = 75 years
* INR < 2.1
* D.R =< 1.1
* TFR = 2 - 2.1

⇒ Trends in India's Growth Rate :-

#Reference = Chapter 10 (Khullar - Indian Geo.)
- pg 10.3 - Stage of Popul^n growth

- India's Growth rate can be traced through following phases. :-

1] 1901 - 1921 - 1st Stage of Demographic Transition

- Phase of negative growth
- High B.R & D.R
- 1st Demographic Stage

2] a] 1921 - 1951 - 2nd Demographic stage

- Early slow already growth
- Medical revolut^n - better Medical ammenities

2] b] 1951 - 1981 - 2nd Demographic stage

- very Rapid Populat^n growth
- Annual Growth Rate - >2
- Population explosion stage
- Popul...
- 1971 & 1981 census recorded impact of Compulsory sterilisat^n in India

c] 1981 - 2001 - 2nd Demographic stage

- High Growth Rate of population with signs of slowing down.
- Positive impact of Populat^n Programmes like 1990's RCH Project.

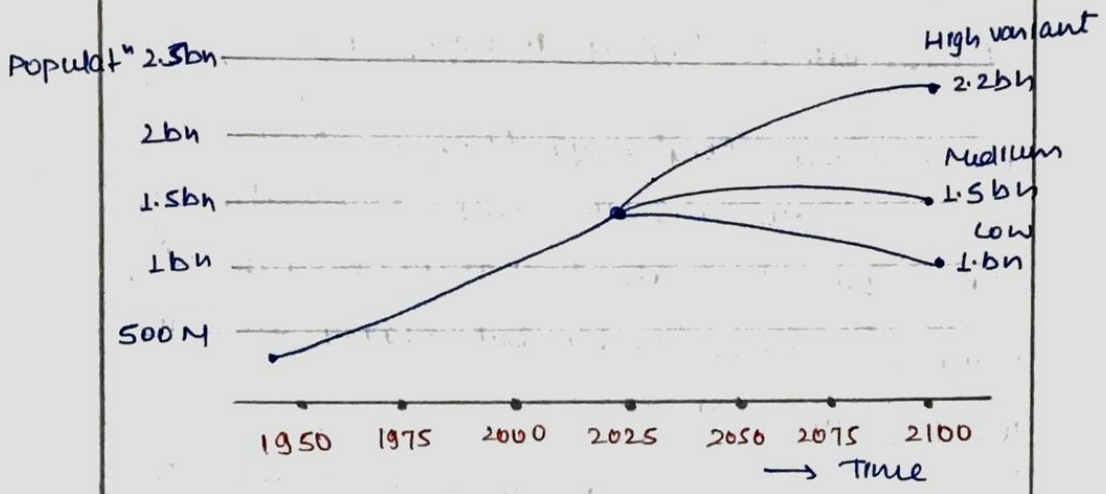
- Family welfare Approach was a major impact on health of Mother & new born.

- With reduction in IMR & MMR, B.R also starts to follow
- In 2001- India was officially declared to enter 3rd stage of Demographic Transition

3] Since 2001- onwards - 3rd stage of Demographic Transition.

- Definite & Rapid slowdown of Population Growth
- NFHS- 3, 4 & 5 have consistently recorded rapid decline of TFR [TFR - 2 (Country avg)
  TFR - 1.8 (Urban areas)
  TFR - 2.1 (Rural areas)]
- India's Populat" will stabilise around 1.7 - 1.8 bn by 2060's (estimates)

Fig - India's Populat" Graph (1950 - Present) & Future Prediction.



Spatial Pattern of India's Growth Rate -

- India has a lot of spatial variat". There is a clear North-South divide. Southern India - has decadal growth rate of <15 (2011 census) whereas Northern state of India have growth rate above 20.

- The Agrarian Hindi Belt (Bihar, UP) have Higher Growth Rate because of traditional mindset, Low educat" levels & relatively less developed Health infra.

- Highest Growth Rate are for Urban Areas due to higher in migration
- N-E States (Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram), J L K - have growth rate 23 - 25%. The high growth rate is partly because of Migrat^{n} across border but bigger reason is low populat^{n} base.

- Lowest Growth rate is for Kerala <5 associated with Education & women empow -erment.
- Highest Growth rate for Bihar, but it has reduced dramatically.

→ Reasons for High Growth Rate in India

- High Growth rate in India is related to Agrarian society, Pro Natalist cultural views & relatively low development parameters
- More Objectively there are reasons related to Patriarchy, Low status of women Child child, Preference for Boy Child & Lack of Reproductive Rights for women

- The TFR is significantly higher for women less than 8 years of schooling (acc. to NFHS-5) for, no schooling TFR = 2.8, ≥12 years of schooling TFR = 1.8
- There is a strong relationship b/w Income levels, Health Inequality & TFR. Richer populat^n with better Health, Educat^n & Employment have TFR < 1.6 & Higher poverty & low Income levels - TFR is > 2.5

- Acc. to 2001 census & NPP 2000 - The 3 fundamental Reasons for Growth Rate of Population -

① Large Population Base - India has largest popul$^{at^n}$ in young age which is the main Reproductive age span. It is almost 50% of India's popul$^{at^n}$.

- With this condition - early marriage, universal marriage & universality of children will result in higher growth rate

will result in

② High IMR - Child Mortality Immunity issues
↳ need for higher TFR to compensate for High IMR

③ Low Couple Protect° ~~Use~~ RATIO - Use of contraceptive is low

- The analysis of above 3 reasons - are fundamental in identifying Health & Gender issues at the root of population problems