



12th Economics

Chapter 7: Population

GSEB

Amit Academy

1 Population policy is a government policy aimed at controlling and managing a country's population to achieve an optimal level.



2 India was the first country to introduce a population policy to control population growth.



3 India introduced the National Population Policy in 2000.



4 Under this policy, several programmes related to family planning were implemented.



5 The government promotes the concept of a small, happy family. It also spreads awareness about birth control methods and reproductive health.



POPULATION POLICY - MEANING -

6 Objectives of Population Policy

6.1 To control population growth through family planning.



6.2 To improve the health of mothers and children.



6.3 To maintain a balance between population and available resources.



WHY 1921 IS CALLED THE YEAR OF THE GREAT DIVIDE?

1 The year 1921 is known as the "Year of the Great Divide" in India's population history.



2 Before 1921, India's population growth was very slow and irregular.



3 In some decades, the population even decreased.



4 This was mainly due to diseases, famines, and poor health facilities.



WHY 1921 IS CALLED THE YEAR OF THE GREAT DIVIDE?

5 In 1921, the population recorded a negative growth rate.



6 After 1921, the population started increasing continuously every decade.



6 In 1921, the population recorded a negative growth rate.



7 Improvement in medical facilities reduced the death rate.



9 Therefore, 1921 is called the Year of the Great Divide in India's demographic

9 As a result, population growth became rapid after 1921.




POPULATION EXPLOSION


1. Rapid Increase in Population



2. Low Death Rate, High Birth Rate



3. Large Population Growth



4. Large Population Growth



4. Better Healthcare



5. Improved Food & Sanitation



6. Early Marriage & Low Education



8. India's Population

1951:	36.1 Crore
2011:	121.02 Crore



9. Rapid Growth After 1970



7. Preference for Male Child, No Family Planning



10. Problems:

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Resource Shortage



1. Population growth is called "Night Energy" (Negative Energy) when it creates more problems than benefits.



2. Rapid population growth increases the number of people faster than job opportunities.



4. More population increases pressure on food, land, water, and other resources.



3. This leads to unemployment and underemployment.



5. As the population increases, per capita income decreases.



9. Population growth also causes environmental problems like pollution and deforestation.

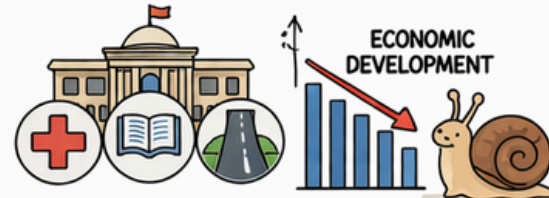


6. This results in a lower standard of living for people.



10. Therefore, rapid population growth is called "Night Energy" because it slows economic development.

8. The government has to spend more on health, education, and infrastructure.



7. Overpopulation also leads to poverty and poor living conditions.



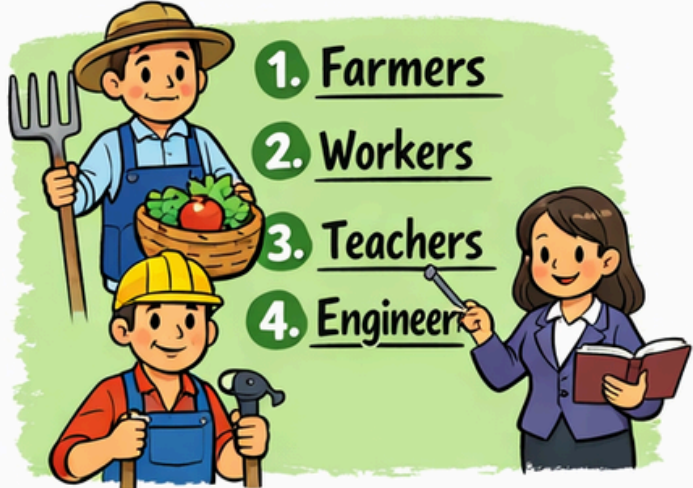
WHY IS POPULATION GROWTH TERMED AS "NIGHT ENERGY"?

PRODUCTIVE AND UNPRODUCTIVE POPULATION

1. PRODUCTIVE POPULATION

2. Age 15-64 Years

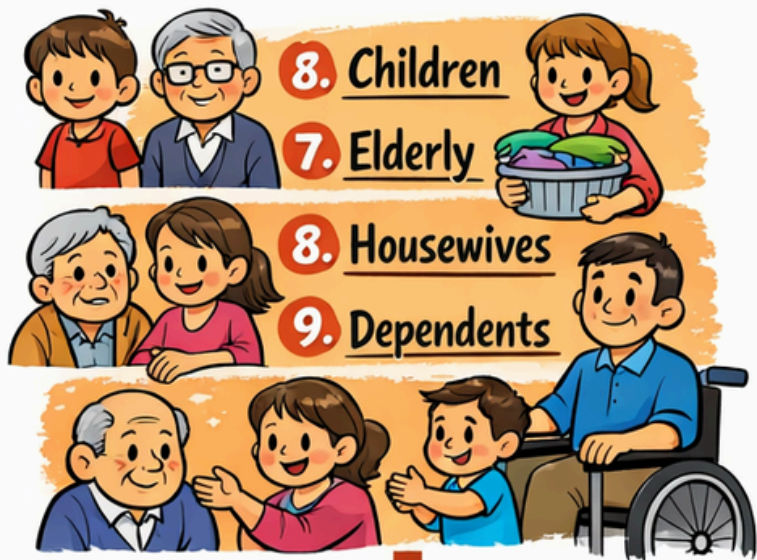
3. Contributes to Economy



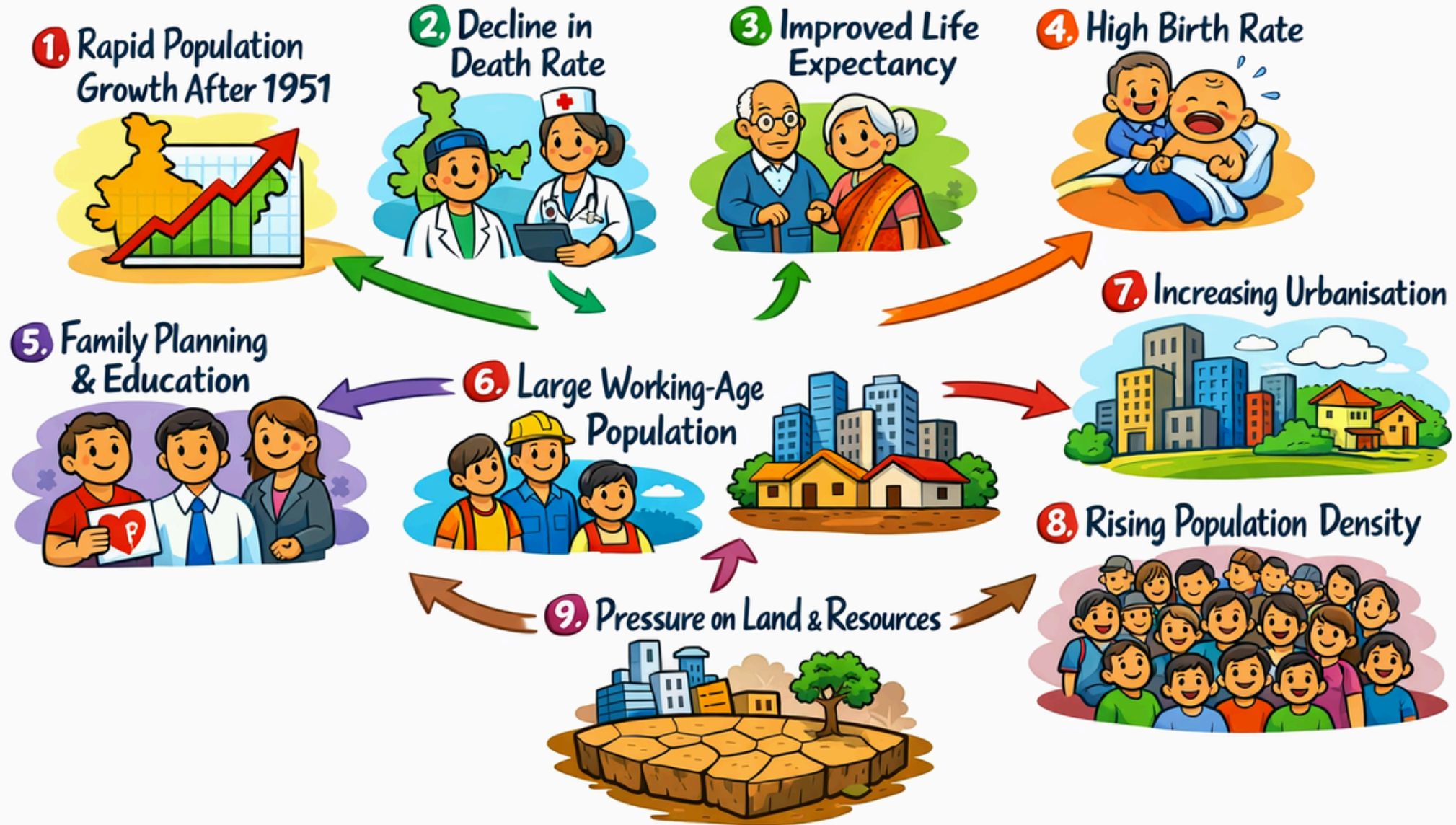
5. UNPRODUCTIVE POPULATION

6. Age Below 15 & Above 64 Years

7. Does Not Contribute to Economy



STATE POPULATION TRENDS IN INDIA



Birth Rate

Number of children born per 1,000 people in a year.

Formula:

$$\text{Birth Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Live Births}}{\text{Total Population} \times 1000}$$

Causes of High Birth Rate in India

A) Social Factors

1. Universality of Marriage



Marriage is a universal duty.

2. Early Marriage & Widow Remarriage



Early Marriages

Widow Remarriage

3. Preference for a Male Child



Desire for a Son

4. Joint Family System



Large Joint Families

ECONOMIC FACTORS OF HIGH BIRTH RATE IN INDIA

1. Low Level of Education

- Illiteracy, lack of education
- Don't understand small families
- Educated women have fewer children
- Educated women usually have children
- Awareness about family planning



2. Low Level of Income

- Poor families see children as asset
- Expect children to earn income
- Children help in shops, farms
- Prefer to have more children



3. High Infant Mortality Rate

- Many infants die before age 1
- Infant mortality rate is high
- Families fear loss of children
- Believe some won't survive



Causes of High Birth Rate in India

C) Other Factors

1. High Fertility Rate



Early marriage and a longer reproductive period increase fertility, leading to more births.

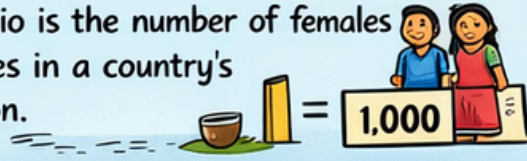
2. Lack of Family Planning Awareness



Many people are not aware of contraceptive methods due to poverty, social customs, and lack of education.

1. Meaning of Gender Ratio

The gender ratio is the number of females per 1,000 males in a country's total population.



3. Reasons for Low Gender Ratio

1. Preference for Male Child

Many families prefer sons due to social and religious beliefs.



2. Female Foeticide

Illegal sex determination and abortion of female foetuses reduce the number of girls.



3. Female Infanticide

In some areas, female children are neglected or even killed.



4. Low Status of Women

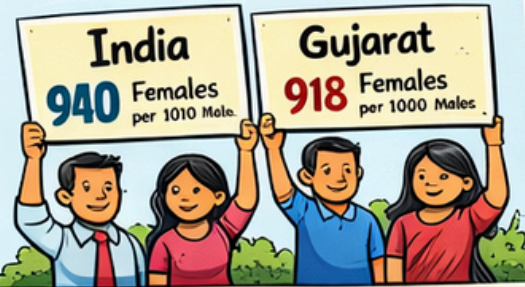
Women often receive less education, nutrition, and healthcare.



Gender Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males) in India

2. Gender Ratio in India

- 1 The gender ratio in India has generally remained lower than the ideal level.
- 2 In 2011, the sex ratio of India was **940** females per 1000 males.
- 3 In Gujarat, it was **918** females per 1000 males in 2011.



This shows that the number of females in India is less than the number of males.



4. Measures to Improve Gender Ratio

- a) Promoting women's education and empowerment.
- b) Strict implementation of laws against female foeticide.
- c) Creating awareness about gender equality.
- d) Government schemes for the welfare of girl children.



Methods to Control Population

1. Mass Education and Awareness



Educate About Small Families



TV, Radio & Social Media



Lectures & Seminars



Women's Education



2. Family Planning Programme



Make Programme Effective



Easy Access to Contraceptives



Promote Preventive Methods



Methods to Control Population

3. Increasing Age of Marriage and Status of Women



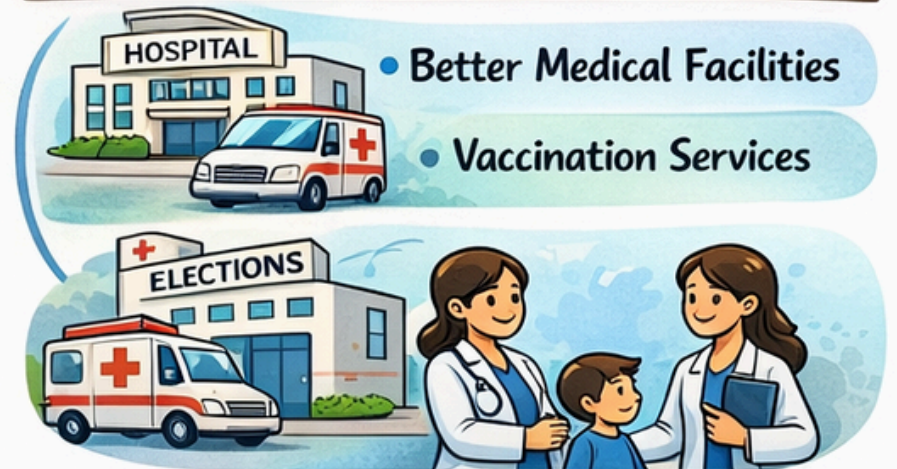
4. Encouragement and Discouragement



4. Encouragement and Discouragement



5. Expansion of Medical Services



Death Rate

Meaning of Death Rate

Death rate refers to the number of people who die per 1000 population in a year.

Formula: $\text{Death Rate} = (\text{Number of deaths in a year} / \text{Total population}) \times 1000$



Causes of Low Death Rate

1. Improvement in Standard of Living

- Economic development has increased people's income.
- People now get better food, housing, education, and healthcare.



2. Control over Epidemics

- Earlier diseases like plague, malaria, and tuberculosis caused many deaths.
- Development in medical science and vaccines helped control these diseases.
- This has reduce death rate.



3. Control over Drought

- Scientific progress and the Green Revolution increased food production.
- Better transportation helps supply food to areas facing a shortage.



4. Protection from Natural Calamities

- Earlier disasters like floods, earthquakes, and famines caused many deaths.
- Now the government provides quick relief, food, and medical help.

