



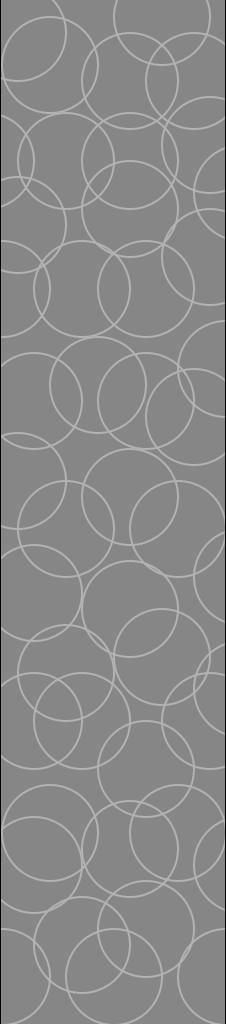
POPULATIONS: GROWTH AND CONSEQUENCES



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POPULATIONS



◆ **Population**-all of the individuals of a species that live together in one place at one time.

Census-a census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population.

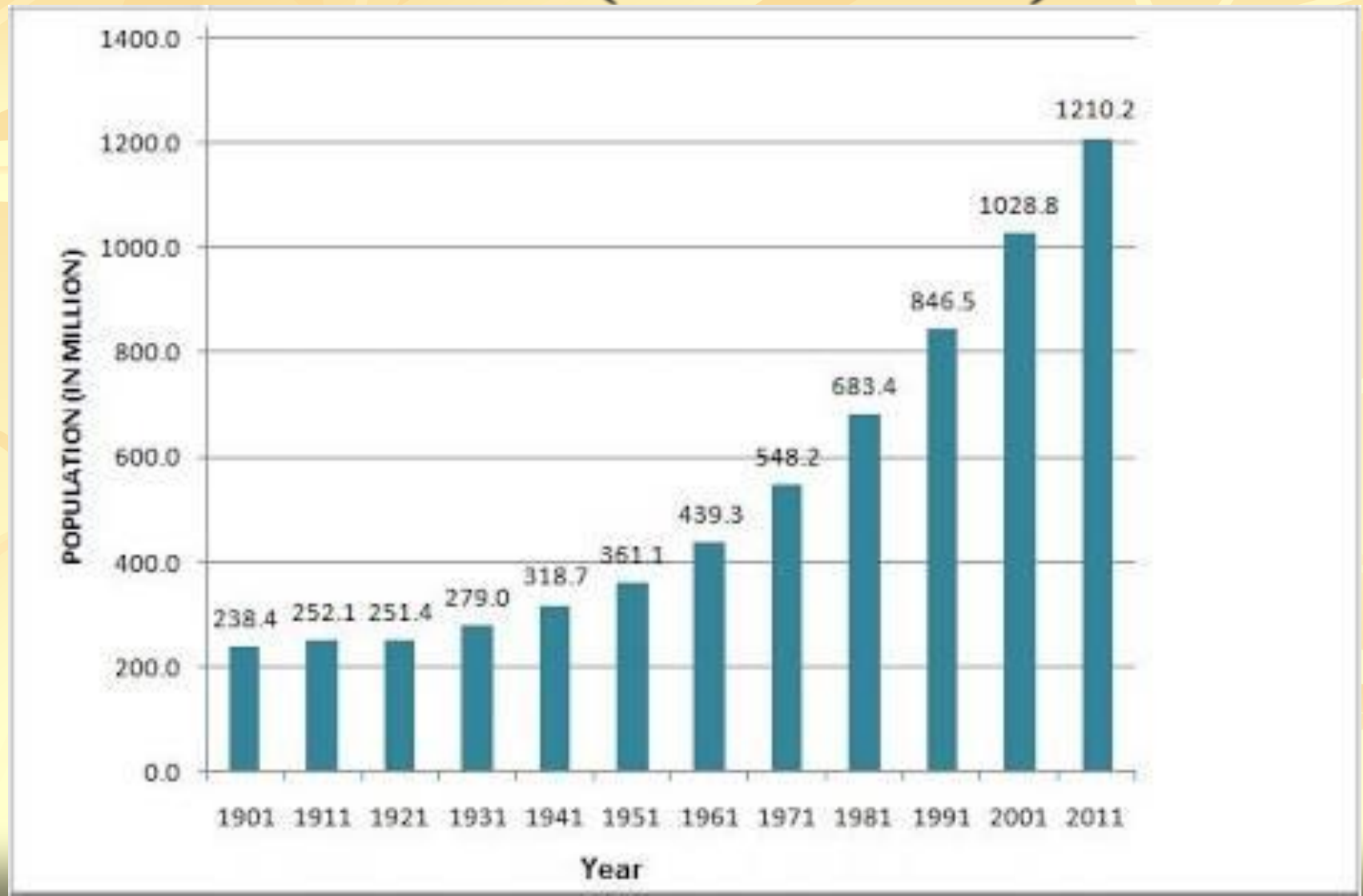
It have been held regularly every tenth year.

KEY FEATURES OF POPULATIONS

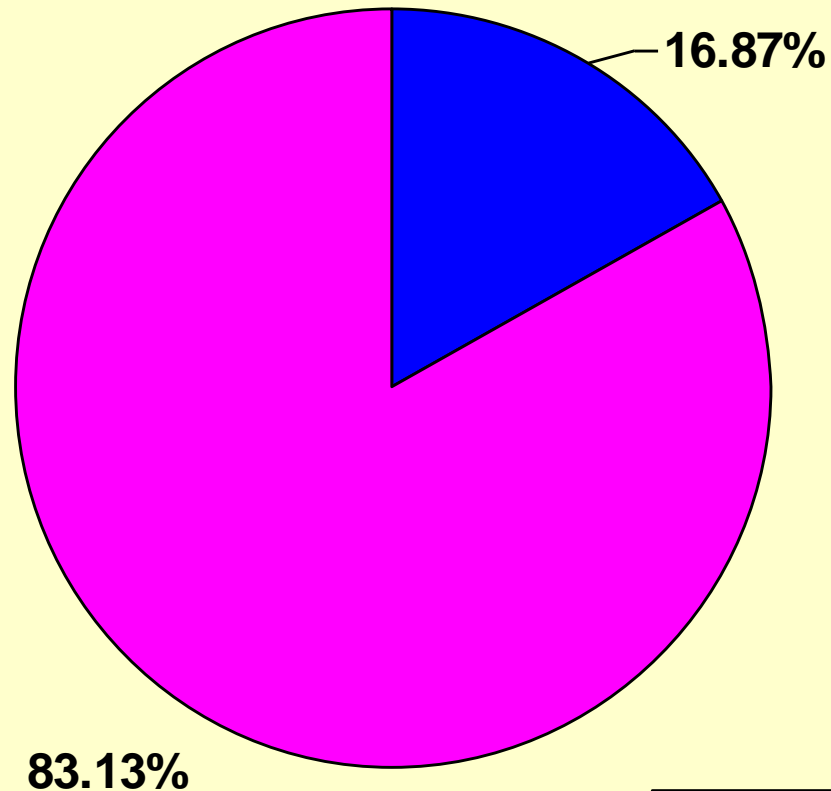
1. Population size and distribution

- – is the number of individuals in a population.
 - – has an important effect on the ability of the population to survive.
-
- A small population is more likely to become extinct:
 - -in the case of random events or natural disaster
 - -with reduced variability it is harder to adapt to changes.

TOTAL POPULATION OF INDIA (1901-2011)



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION



STATE WITH HIGHEST POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLION)
1.UTTAR PRADESH	199
2.MAHARASHTRA	112

STATE WITH LOWEST POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION (MILLION)
1.SIKKIM	0.6
2.MIZORAM	1

KEY FEATURES OF POPULATIONS

2. Population density

- – The number of individuals in a given area.

Calculation-

$$\frac{\text{total population}}{\text{total area}}$$

FACTORS AFFECTING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

density-dependent factors

- Disease
 - Competition
 - Predators
 - Parasites
 - Food
- The greater the population, the greater effect these factors have.

density-independent factors

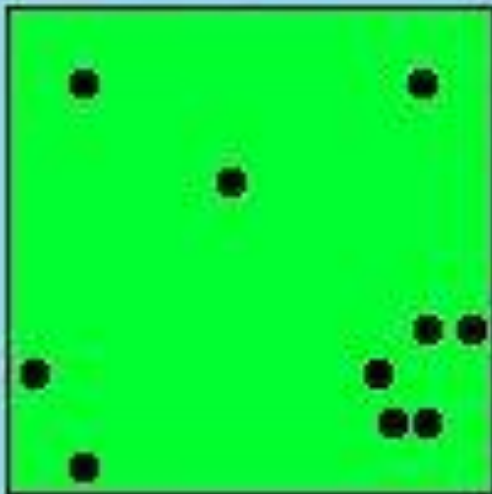
- Climate
 - Soil
 - Topography
 - Minerals
 - Volcanic eruption
 - Storms
 - Floods
 - Drought
 - Chemical pesticides
- Most are abiotic factors

KEY FEATURES OF POPULATIONS

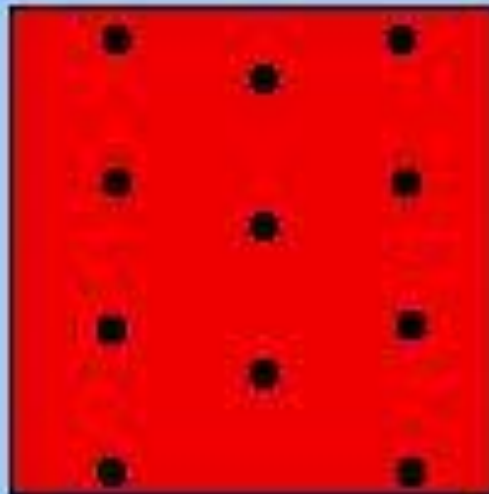
■ 3. Dispersion

- – the way in which the individuals are arranged.

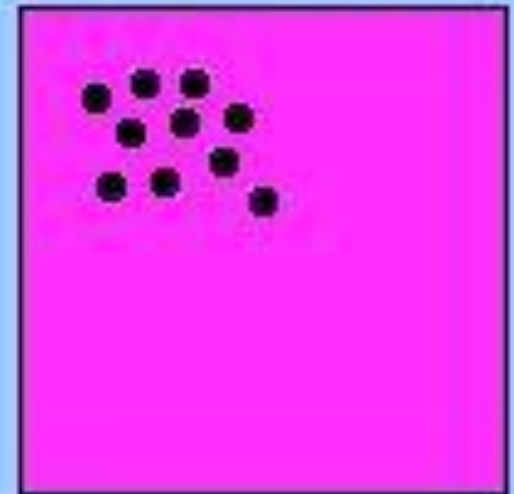
Random



Uniform



Clumped



Most common

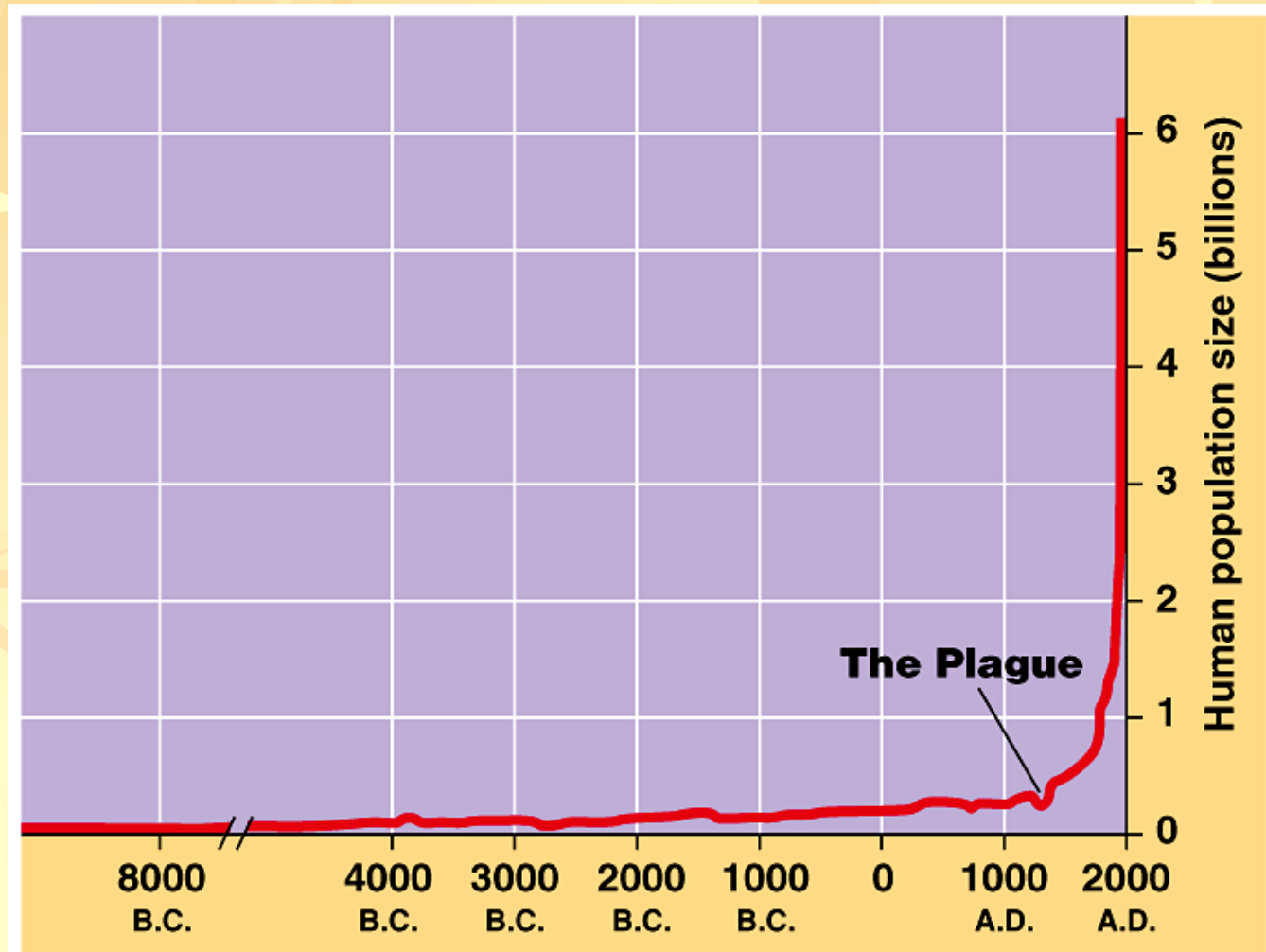
POPULATION GROWTH AND PROCESSES OF POPULATION CHANGE

- ❑ Population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country or territory during a specific period of time.
- ❑ **Types-**
 - 1.Positive growth
 - 2.Negative growth
- ❑ **Growth rates-**
 - 1.Absolute
 - 2.Annual
 - 3.Decadal

HOW DO POPULATIONS GROW?

- Idealized models describe two kinds of population growth-
 1. exponential growth
 2. logistic growth

THE HISTORY OF HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH

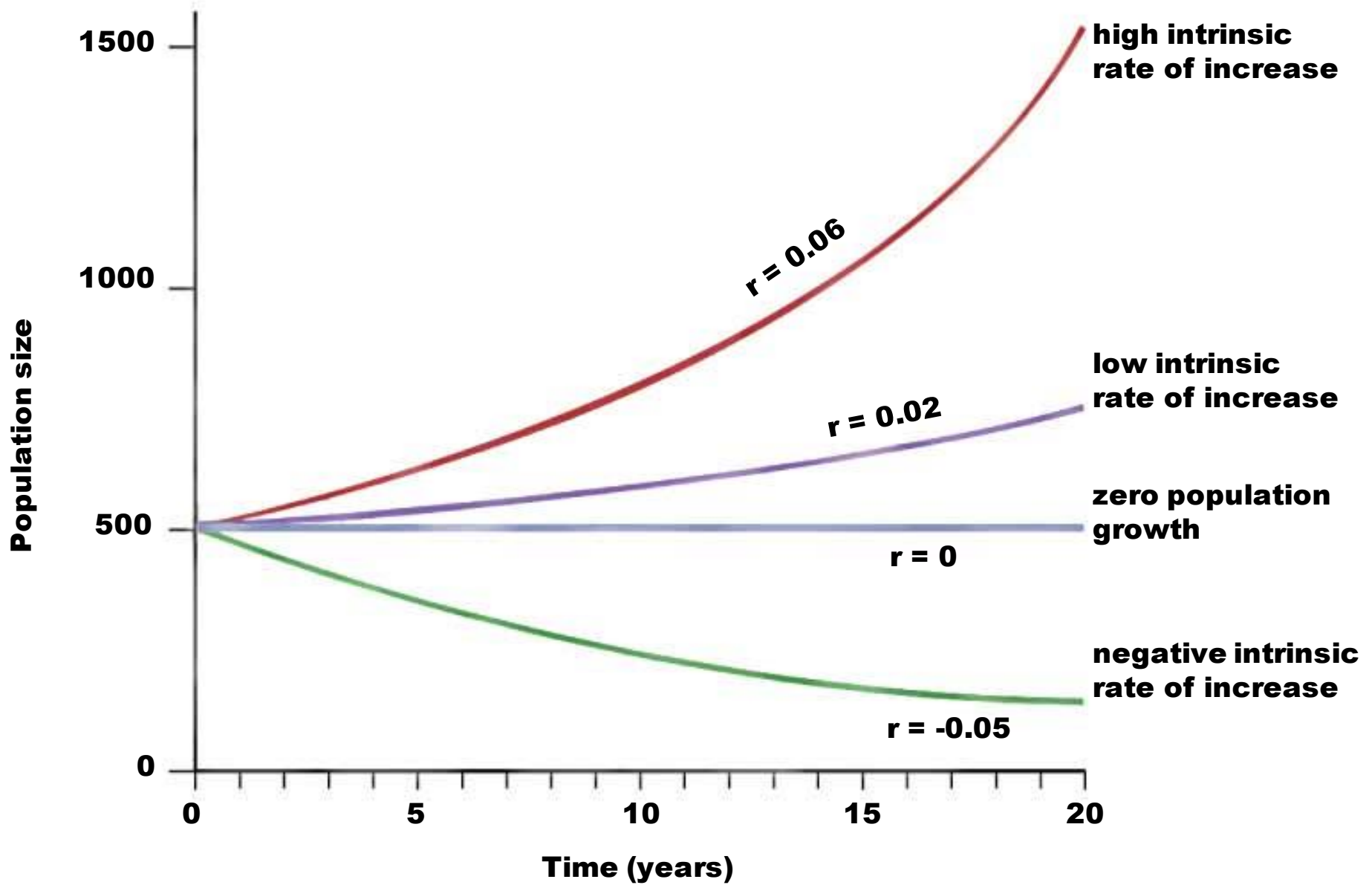


PROCESSES OF POPULATION CHANGE/GROWTH

- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Migration

1.Internal- (i) rural to rural
(ii) rural to urban
(iii) urban to rural
(iv) urban to urban

2.International

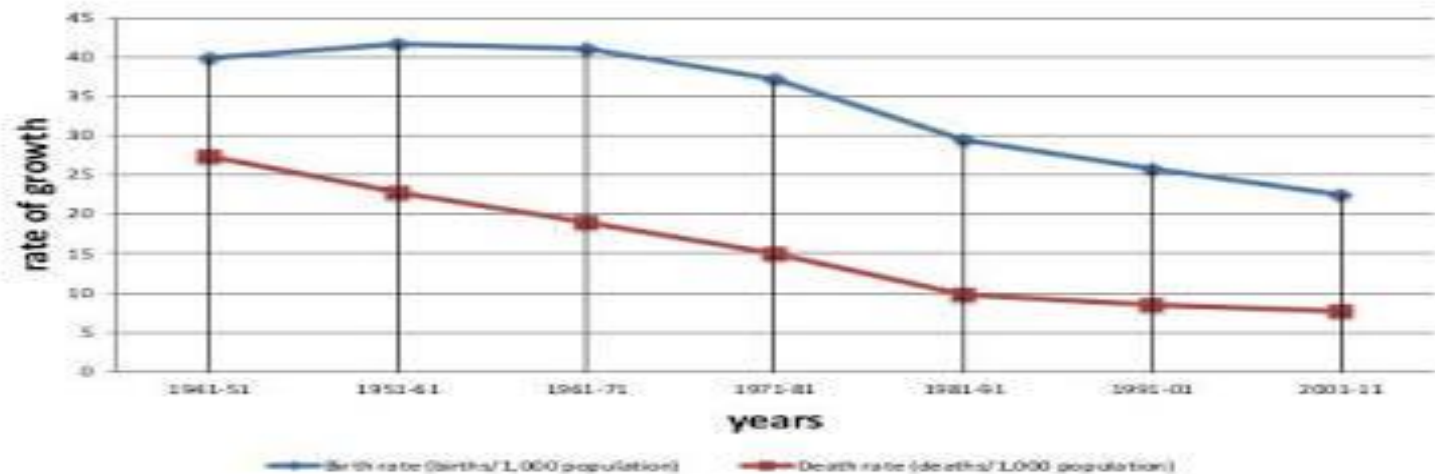


Birth rate & Death rate in India

Year	Birth rate (births/1,000 population)	Death rate (deaths/1,000 population)
1941-51	39.9	27.4
1951-61	41.7	22.8
1961-71	41.1	19
1971-81	37.2	15
1981-91	29.5	9.8
1991-01	25.8	8.5
2001-11	22.5	7.7

Source: Calculated from the Census of India data and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,

Birth rate & Death rate in India





CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION GROWTH



Housing problem

2011-Shortage of houses 69 million



Pollution

More population more pollution



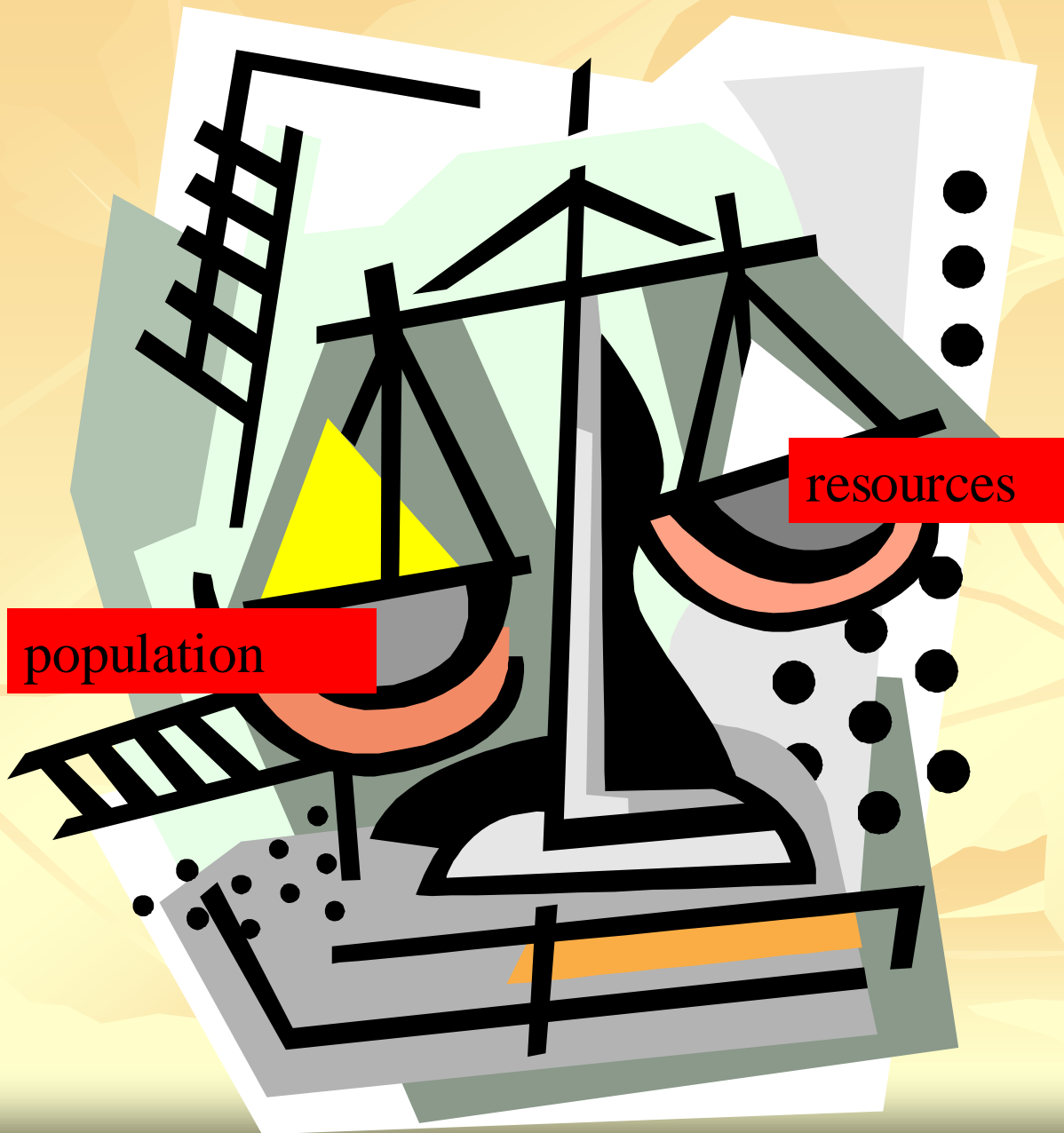
Unemployment Problem

2011 :UNEMPLOYED-130 MILLION



No Vacancy





population

resources

“The ideal family – two parents, two children”

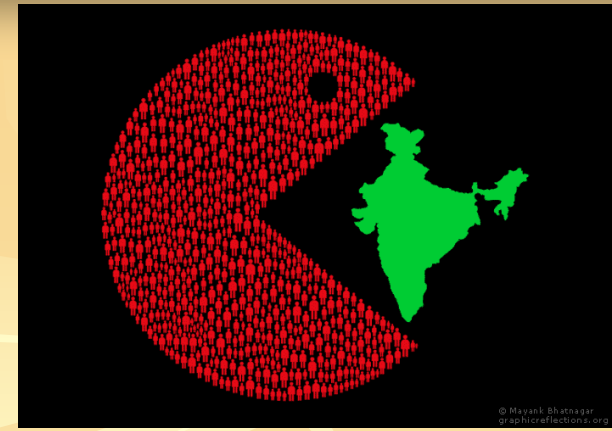
An Indian family planning poster.



The red triangle is India's family planning symbol.

In 1994 and 2000 a “New Population Plan” (NPP) was formulated.

Its aim was to reduce India’s fertility rate to 2.1 by 2004.



In addition to ensuring universal access to contraceptives and promoting a more intensive programme of family planning education, the NPP focused on:

- **primary health care access for mothers and their new-born children.**
- **improving female literacy.**

New laws affecting the age of marriage and the registration of marriages and births were also passed.