

Population - A Human and Social Development

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PERSPECTIVE

Human development and improvement in quality of life are the ultimate objectives of all Planning. Planning takes into account the resources required for human development and human resources available for carrying out the Plan.

Demographic transition is a global phenomenon. Population growth and changes in age profile of the population are inevitable during the transition.

India, the second most populous country in the world, has no more than 2.5% of global land but is the home of 1/6th of the world's population. Living in a resource poor country with high population density, planners recognised that population stabilisation is essential pre requisite for sustainable development. India became the first country in the world to formulate and implement the National Family Planning Programme in 1952.

Successive five year plans have provided the policy frame work and funding for building up nation wide infrastructure and manpower. The family welfare programme provides additional manpower, drugs consumables and equipment needed for meeting the health care needs of women and children.

During the last five decades there has been a steep decline in mortality and relatively less steep but sustained decline in fertility.

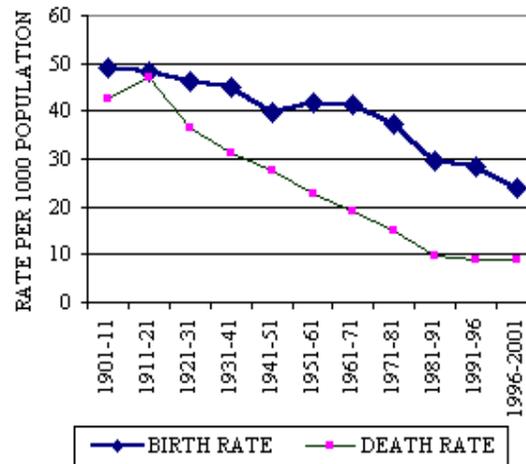
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The next few pages provide some relevant information on population, human and social development to help this process.

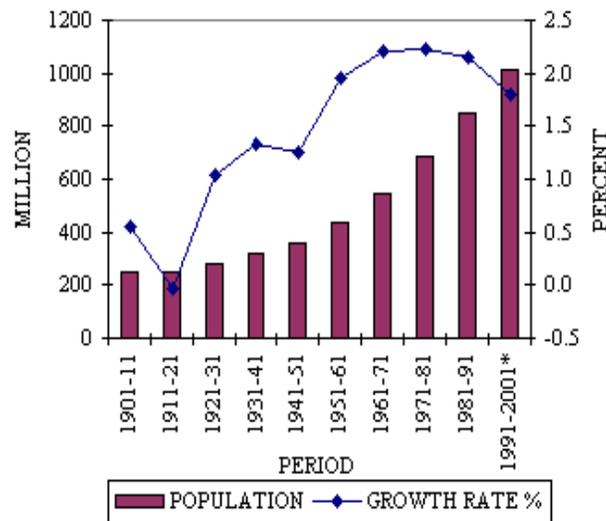
DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AND POPULATION GROWTH

BIRTH & DEATH RATE IN INDIA 1901 to 2001



Source:- Registrar General India

POPULATION OF INDIA



Source:- Registrar General India

- Demographic transition is the transition from a stable population with high mortality and fertility to a stable population with low mortality and fertility
- During the transition population growth and changes in the age structure of the population are inevitable
- In India the demographic transition has been relatively slow but steady

- As a result the country was able to avoid adverse effects of too rapid changes in the numbers and age structure of the population on social and economic development

Challenge

- To meet all the needs of rapidly growing adolescent and young adult population
- To cater to their increasing expectations for improved quality, spectrum and access to services

Opportunity

By meeting the felt needs it will be possible to accelerate demographic and socio-economic transition

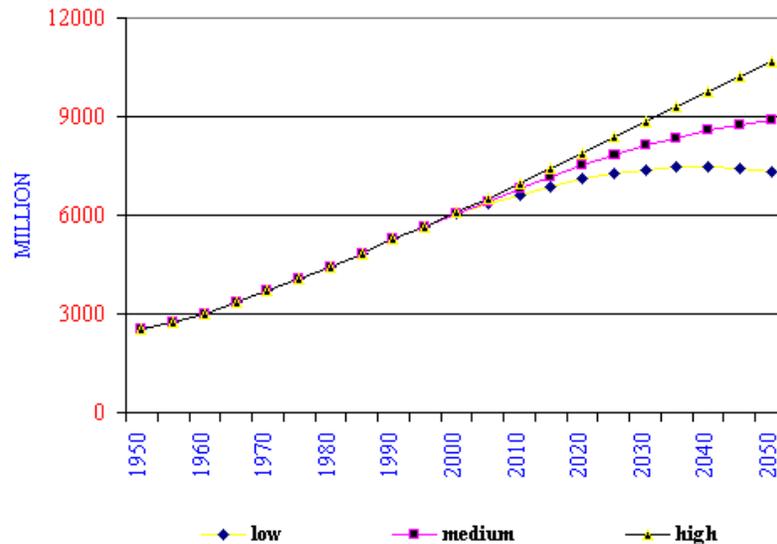
Paradigm shift needed

Utilise human resources as the engine to hasten the socio-economic growth and improvement in quality of life

Bring about convergence and synergy between ongoing programmes to improve demographic, socio-economic and educational transitions to achieve rapid population stabilisation.

TOTAL WORLD POPULATION

PROJECTED WORLD POPULATION



GLOBAL POPULATION SCENERIO:

Population in billion		Total fertility rate	
1901	1.4	1969	6.0
1960	3.0	1999	3.0
1987	5.0		
1999	6.0		

Population growth		Pop. Growth rate	
1989	86 million	1969	2.4%
1999	78 million	1999	1.8%

95% of the population growth occurs in developing countries

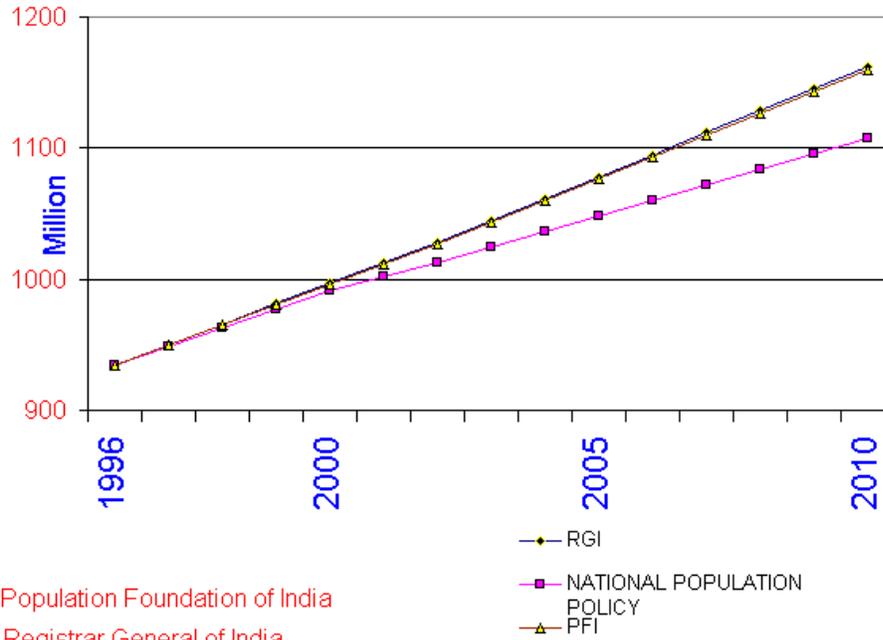
Slowing of population growth is due to

- global decline in fertility
- increase in mortality in some regions e.g. HIV related increase in mortality in sub-Saharan Africa

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

World	6000 million 1999
Crude Birth Rate	23.0
Crude Death Rate	9.0
Natural Increase %	1.4
IMR	58
TFR	2.9
Life Expectancy	
Male	64.0
Female	68.0

PROJECTED POPULATION OF INDIA



PFI - Population Foundation of India
 RGI - Registrar General of India

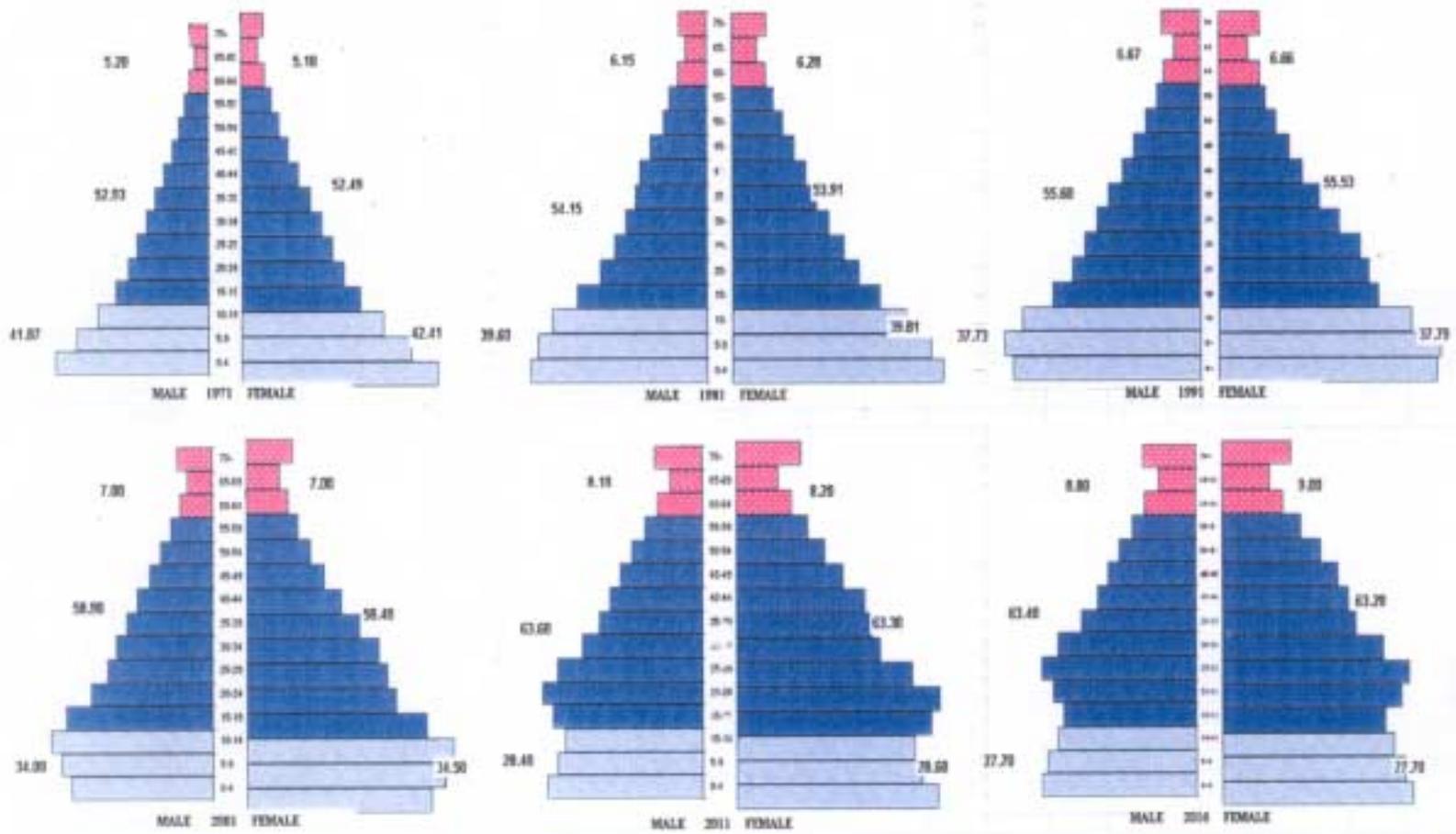
Year	If current trends continue (Total Population-million)	If TFR 2.1 is achieved by 2010 (Total Population- million)
1991	846.3	846.3
1996	934.2	934.2
1997	949.9	949.0
2000	996.9	991.0
2002	1027.6	1013.0
2010	1162.3	1107.0

India	1000 million (May 2000)
Crude Birth Rate	26.4
Crude Death Rate	9.0
Natural Increase %	1.7
IMR	72
TFR	3.3
Life Expectancy (1989-93)	
Male	59.0
Female	59.7

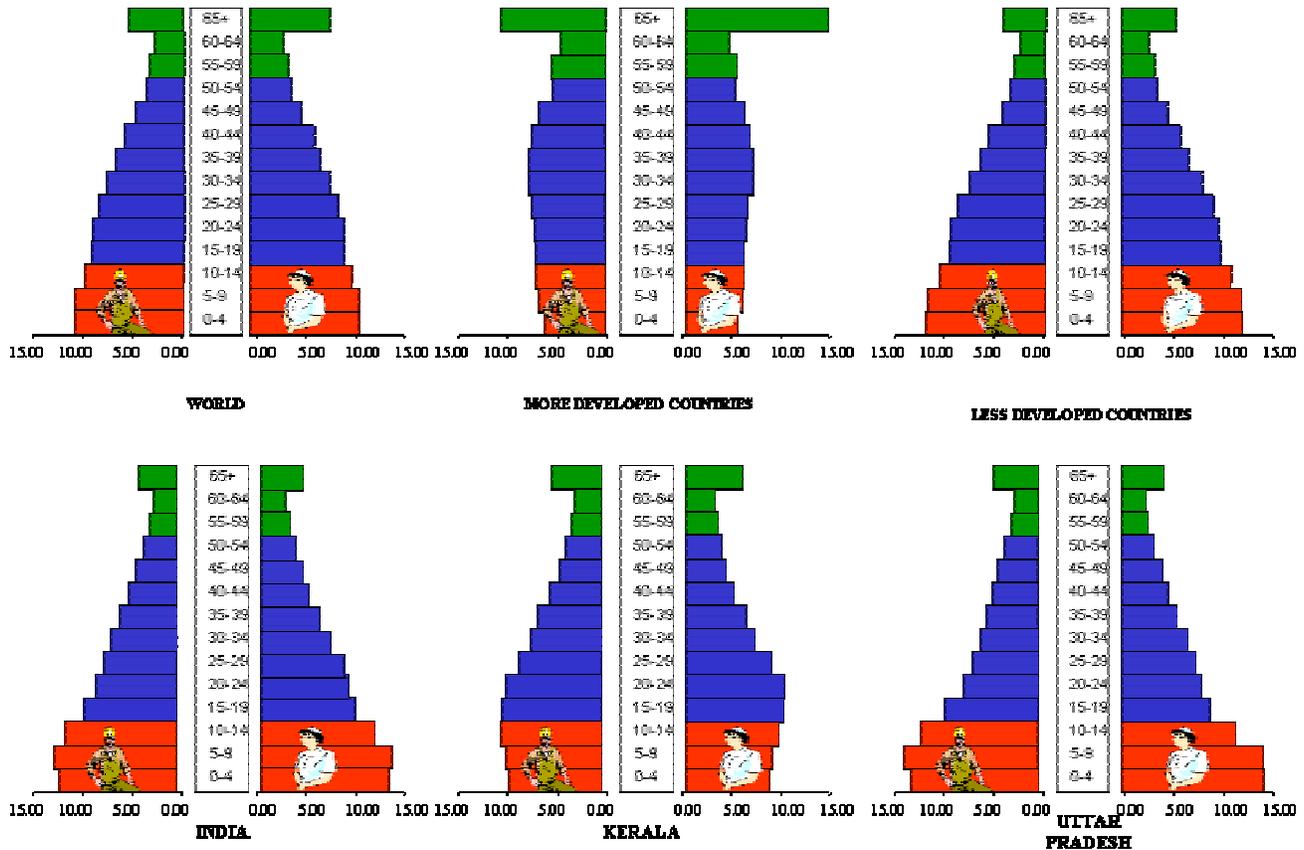
If the acceleration begun during the Ninth Plan is sustained the country may achieve replacement level of fertility by 2010, with the population of 1107 Million; if this were done the country's population may stabilize by 2045.

Figure -5

CHANGES IN POPULATION PYRAMID - 1971 TO 2016



INTERSTATE DIFFERENCES IN AGE STRUCTURE

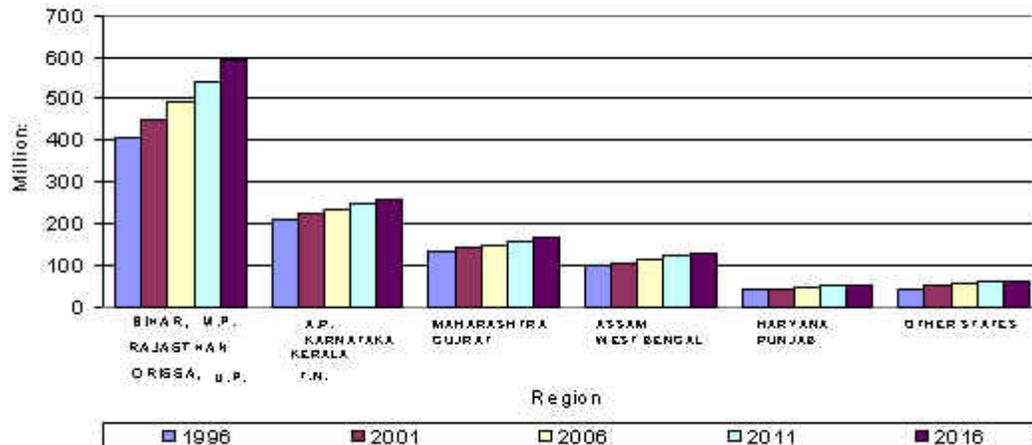


SOURCE : WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS 1998 (UN) AND REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS 1996 (BGL, INDIA)

- There are significant differences in the age structure between countries of the world and different states in India
- This is partly due to differences in the period of onset of demographic transition and partly due to differences in rate of transition
- Age structure of India is similar to that of the world
- Population pyramid of Kerala resembles that of developed countries while that of UP resembles the developing countries

Population Projections

(Region Wise)



Source: Registrar General India

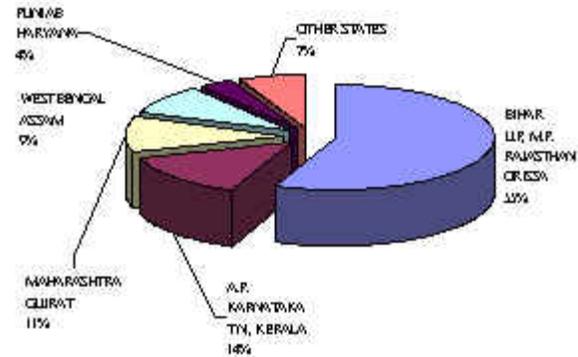
Interstate differences

There are massive interstate differences in population, population growth rates, time by which TFR of 2.1 and population stabilisation will be achieved.

These differences will have major impact on

- Health and nutritional status
- Education and skill development
- Appropriate employment with adequate emoluments
- Rural – urban and interstate migrations
- Social and economic development.

Share of Regions in Population Growth (1996-2016)



Five states with 44% of India's population in 1996 will contribute 55% of population growth in the period 1996 to 2016. Performance of these states will determine the year and size of population at which country achieves the replacement level of fertility and later population stabilization.