

# Population

## Population

- It is a group of organisms inhabiting a given area.
- Attributes of population are –
  - Birth rate
  - Death rate
  - Sex ratio
  - Age distribution
- **Age pyramid:** It shows the age distribution pattern for a population.
- Age pyramid for human population shows –
  - **Expanding population:** Has a broader base, representing more number of individuals in pre-reproductive (young individuals) age group
  - **Stable population:** Has almost equal number of individuals in the pre-reproductive and reproductive age groups, converging at the post-reproductive age group
  - **Declining population:** Has lesser number of individuals in the pre-reproductive group and greater number of individuals in the reproductive age group

## Demography

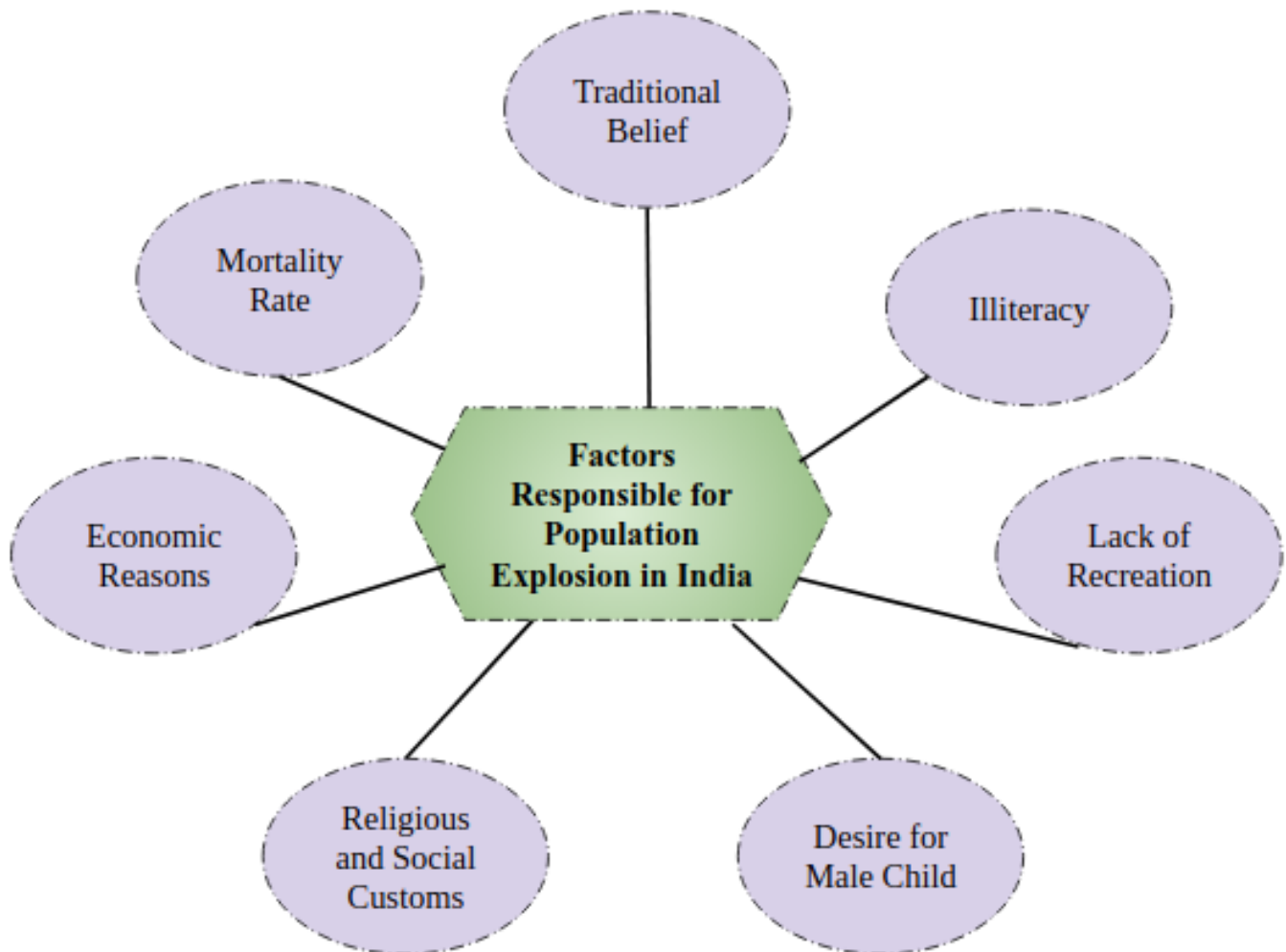
- The Statistical study of human population considering the following factors:
  - Distribution of population
  - Size and Density of population
  - Birth rate
  - Death rate
  - Growth rate of population

## Reasons Behind the Population Explosion

Rapid rise in population has been observed in past few decades and some of the reasons behind it are:

- Industrial Revolution
- New Discoveries in Medical Science

## Factors responsible for population explosion in India



## Consequences of population explosion

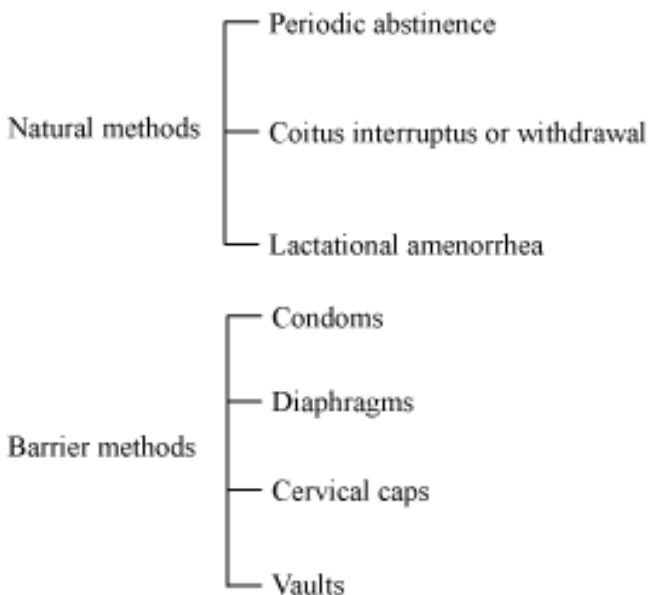
- Environmental pollution
- Problem of poverty and unemployment
- Price hike
- Sanitation problem in congested areas
- Pressure on natural resources like water mineral resources, food, forests and fossil fuels.

## Sustainable Use of Resources:

Using the resources in such a manner that it is available for the future generation as well as there is no ill effect on the resource.

## Sustainable Development can be achieved by:

- Optimum utilisation of resources
- Recycling and reusing
- Using renewable resources
- **Need for adopting control measures as it creates a lot of problems:**
- Per capita income is decreasing
- Health of population is affected
- Over utilisation of natural resources
- **Contraceptive methods include**



- - **Intrauterine devices:** Non-medicated IUDs (e.g., Lippes loop), Copper-releasing IUDs (e.g., CuT, Cu7), and hormone-releasing IUDs (e.g., LNG 20).
  - **Oral administration:** Mainly used in the form of pills. Example: saheli
  - **Sterilisation technique:** It includes surgical methods.
  - **Tubectomy:** It involves the cutting and tying of the fallopian tube in females.
  - **Vasectomy:** It involves the cutting and tying of the vas deferens in males.
- It is essential to educate the people about population explosion and its adverse effects by creating awareness and educating people about advantages of small families.