

JIGNASA - 2021
STUDENT STUDY PROJECT
CURVE FITTING – POPULATION GROWTH
IN INDIA

Under the supervision of

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INTRODUCTION/HISTORY

A population Census is the process of collecting, compiling, analyzing and disseminating demographic, social, cultural and economic data relating to all persons in the country, at a particular time in ten years interval

Pre Independence Period :

- The first complete census of an Indian city was conducted in 1830 by Henry Walter in Dacca.

Censuses of Post Independence Period :

- After 1941 Census India got its independence in 1947.

OBJECTIVES

- Identify sources of population information for planning
- Evaluate the quality of information.
- Explore ways to use population and related information

IMPORTANCE

- The Indian Census is the most credible source of information on Demography (Population characteristics), Economic Activity, Literacy and Education, Housing & Household Amenities, Urbanization, Fertility and Mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Language, Religion, Migration, Disability and many other socio-cultural and demographic data
- Since 1872. Census 2011 will be the 15th National Census of the Country. This is the only source of primary data in the village ,town and ward level, It provides valuable information for planning and formulation policies for Central and the State Governments and is widely used by National and International Agencies, Scholars, business people, industrialists, and many more.

USES/APPLICATIONS

- USING CURVE FITTING (EXPONENTIAL OR POWER CURVE)TO FIND POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA
- Population information is needed to guide all planning decisions.
- provided sources of available census-related information and various options to evaluate the quality of information obtained.
- census information is used in just about all planning decisions.

LIMITATIONS

- The population of India is expected to increase from 121.1 crores to 151.8 crores during the period.
- 2011-2036 - an increase of 25 percent in twenty- five years at the rate of 1.0 percent annually.
- The youth population in the age- group 15-24 years is expected to increase from 23.3 crores in 2011 to 25.2 crores in 2021 and then continue to decrease to 22.7 crores in 2036.
- Its proportion to total population is expected to fall from 19.3 percent in 2011 to 14.9 percent in 2036.

CONCLUSION

- Rapid population growth is detrimental to achieving economic and social progress and to sustainable management of the natural resource base.
- But there remains a sizeable gap between the private and social interest in fertility reduction, and this gap needs to be narrowed.
- Policies and programs that influence health, education, the status of women, and the economic value of children in turn influence attitudes toward childbearing, family planning, and people's ability to control family size.
- Efforts to reduce fertility through explicit population policies, therefore, should be integrated with policies to improve health, education, and the status of women.