



RAMA
UNIVERSITY

www.ramauniversity.ac.in

FACULTY OF NURSING

DEMOGRAPHY & DEMOGRAPHY CYCLE

Prof. Dr. Sheikh Javed Ahmad
HOD ,
Department of Community health Nursing,
Faculty of Nursing.

INTRODUCTION :

The word demography is derived from the two words.

Demos – peopls Grapho – to write

This word was used by **achilles in 1855** but actual founder of the demography was **john graunt**.

JOHN GRAUNT : Demography is scientific study of human population , primarily with respect to their size, structure and development.

WRONG: - Demography is the statistical description and analysis of human population involving studied in terms of size, composition and distribution.

CONT...

The population size, its composition & distribution are determined by the numbers of birth , death & migration. Which are occurring all the time in any place.

So demography is the study of all population that can be applied to any kind of population that changes over time or space. It studies the birth, death, age pattern disease in a community by which statistical information can be obtain. It is the study of population in terms of density and distribution such as age, gender, race, occupation etc.

DEFINITION :

“Demography is defined as the scientific study of human population which includes the study of changes in population size , its composition and distribution.”

It focuses its attention on three readily observable human phenomena.

- Changes in population size [growth or decline]
- The composition of the population and
- The distribution of population in space.

It deals with five “demographics process” namely fertility, mortality, marriage , migration and social mobility . These five processes are continuously at work within a population determining size, composition and distribution

Demographic analysis can cover whole societies or groups defined by criteria such as education , nationality, religion, and ethnicity Educational institutions.

DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE :

The world wide history of population growth depicts changing trends in the population size and composition due to increase / decrease in number of births and deaths. It suggests definite stages at its growth which are as under :-

High stationary stage :- (First stage)

Early Expansion stage :- (Second stage)

Late Expansion stage :- (Third stage)

Low stationary Stage :- (Fourth Stage)

Declining stage :- (Fifth stage)

High Stationary Stage :- [B.R. ↑ D.R.↑]

In this stage there is **no change in the size of population** due to high birth rate and a high death rate which cancel each other and the population remains stationary. Middle of 17th century the world population was in this stage. India was in this stage till 1920.

Early Expansion Stage :- [B.R. ↑ D.R.]

In this stage there is some **increase in population** because death rate begins to decline while the birth rate remains unchanged. The world population was in this stage from middle of 17th to midline of 19th century. Whereas India's population was in this stage from 1921-1950. It is due to improving of health condition & facilities. Many countries in south Asia and Africa are in this phase.

Late Expansion stage :- (Third stage) :

In this stage the birth rate begin to decline and death rate further decrease. The population continues to **grow** because **births exceed deaths**. India has entered this phase. In a number of developing countries (eg: China, Singapore) birth rates have declined rapidly.

.

Low stationary Stage :- (Fourth Stage) :

This stage is characterized by a low birth rate and low death rate with the result that population becomes stationary. Zero population growth has already been recorded in Australia during 1980-85. Growth rates as little as 0. It were recorded in UK , Denmark , Sweden and Belgium during 1980-85.

Declining Stage : (Fifth stage) $D > B$

The population begins to decline because birth rate is lower than the death rate .there is negative growth in the population. Some East European countries like Germany and Hungary are includes in this stage.

FACTORS INFLUENCING POPULATION INCREASE :

There are two major factors which influence population increase. These are decrease in deaths resulting in sustained high birth rate. It takes about 70 years for a nation to double its population when death rate is 10 and birth rate is 20 per annum. It takes much more time (75 to 100 yrs) to double its population when death rate is 8 and birth rate is less than 20.

The contributing factors for increased survival at birth and longevity are

- **Improved environmental sanitation.**
- **Regular and complete Immunization**
- **Health and Medical care facilities**
- **Effective pharmaceuticals**
- **Better Nutrition**
- **Occupation health**
- **Better living standard etc.**

ASPECTS OF DEMOGRAPHY

Demography is the study of human population in relation to size, composition and distribution . Population keeps on changing in these aspect year to year. Country to country. India's population has been continuously increasing since 1921. And it projected to cross 1.53 billion by the year 2050. The population of India is studied in various aspects.

- **Composition of population**
- **Density of population**
- **Urbanization**
- **Literacy & education**
- **Expectation of life**

1. Composition of Population:-

It means the male and female & age composition. As the population is increasing, than can be seen in age distribution of men and women in India. The male ratio to female is more and the people above 65 years of age and children below 15 year of age in totally dependant group. So the dependant population is more as compared to independent.

2. Density of Population: -

The concentration of population is the density of population. The density or concentration of population is increasing with increasing in population. It means the living area per square k.m. will decrease. Density of population also depends up on the family size. If the family size is more than the density, living area will decrease & with a decrease in family size, living area will increase per person. The family size depends up on the education of couple, number of living babies, duration of marriage etc.

3. Urbanization: -

The population is migrating from rural to urban area. An increase in urban population has been noticed which were 285 million in 2001 as compared to 217.17 million in 1991.

4. Literacy and Education: -

Demography provides data regarding the literacy & educational status. The data indicates an improvement in the literacy status of India from 18.33% in 1951 to 65.38% in 2001. The census has shown that 76% of male and 54% of females were literate which indicates that females still lag behind in education level. So to reduce the difference, govt. has made education compulsory up to 14 year of age and also planned strategies to provide free education to girls.

5. Expectation of life:-

Life expectancy is the average number of year, it is one of the indicator which shows the overall health status of people as well as country development. This life expectancy has increased to 64 years in females & 63 years in males in 2002. Which in Japan it is 77.7 in males & 84.7 years in female. Health policy maker based on this changing demographic pattern can plan the prevention & control of disease.

Bibliography :

1. ["The Science of Population"](#). *demographicpartitions.org*. Archived from [the original](#) on 14 August 2015. Retrieved 4 August 2015.
2. *Text book of community health nursing(Principles and Practices)* , K.K.Gulani 2014,ISBN-978-93-82428-30-5, second edition, page no. 261-262 .
3. *www. Wikipidea.com*

Thank
you!!!

