



**JUSTICE BASHEER AHMED SAYEED COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
(Autonomous) Chennai 18.
S.I.E.T.**

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

II B.A., UNIT III

POPULATION

One of the major problem

Affects development & growth

India - second largest populated country

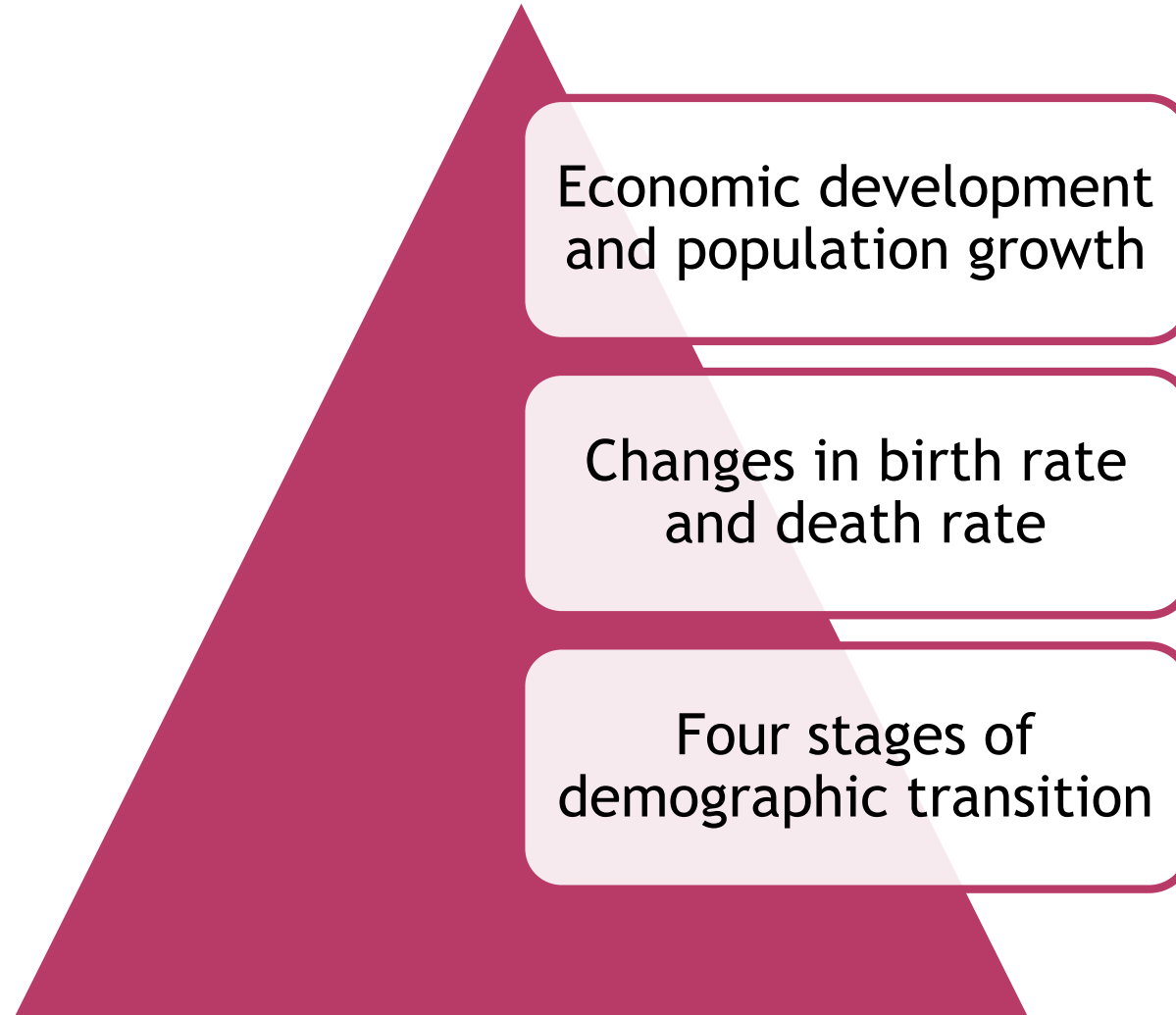
POPULATION

Includes all citizens of a country

High population - human resource

India - high working population

THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION



THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

According to *E.G. Dolan*,

“Demographic transition refers to a population cycle that begins with a fall in the death rate, continues with a phase of rapid population growth and concludes with a decline in the birth rate.”

THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Stage I - High birth rate & high death rate

*Less/Under
developed
countries*

*High birth rate -
early marriage,
illiteracy, poverty,
etc*

*High death rate -
no medical
development,
disease, starvation*

THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Stage II - High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate

High birth rate -
early marriage,
illiteracy, poverty, etc

Low death rate -
improved medical
facilities, less
starvation

Developing countries
- Population
Explosion

THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Stage III Declining Birth Rate and Low Death Rate

Process of development - structural changes

Industrialization
Increase in employment & income.

Low death rate - improved medical facilities, less starvation

THEORY OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Stage IV - Low Birth Rate and Low Death Rate.

Developed &
Advanced
countries

Stable population -
low birth rate &
death rate

High income, better
education & health,
high standard of
living

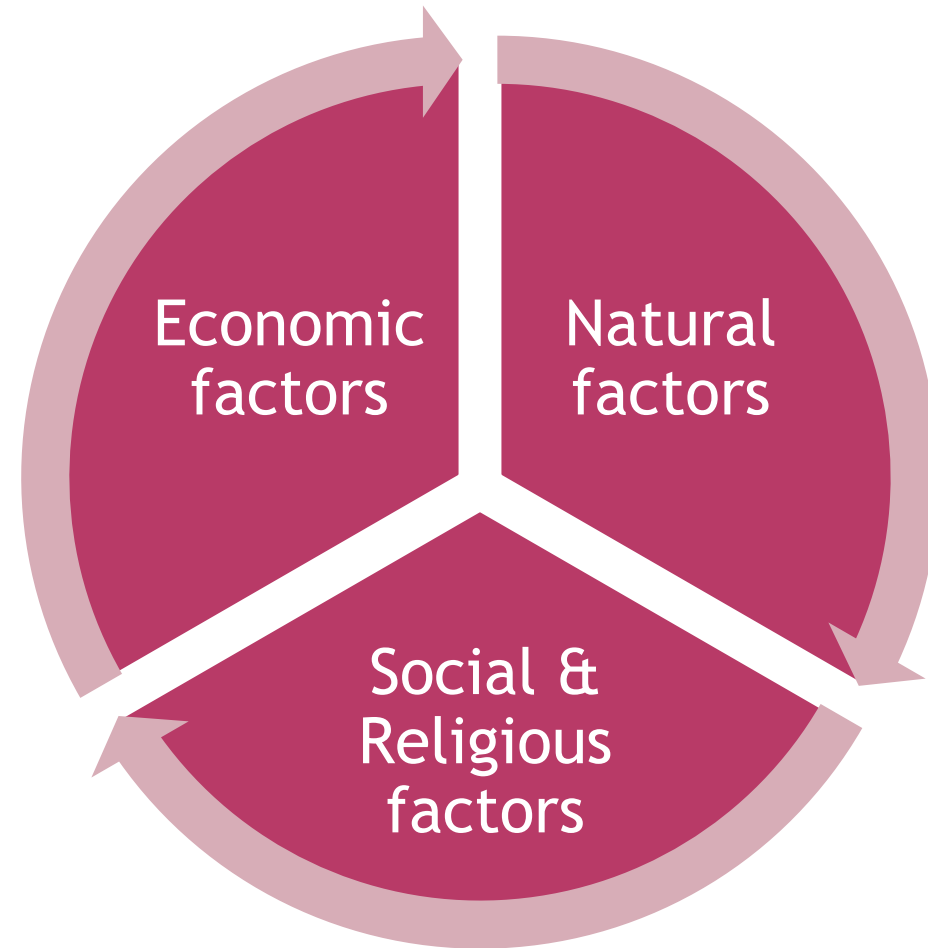
CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA



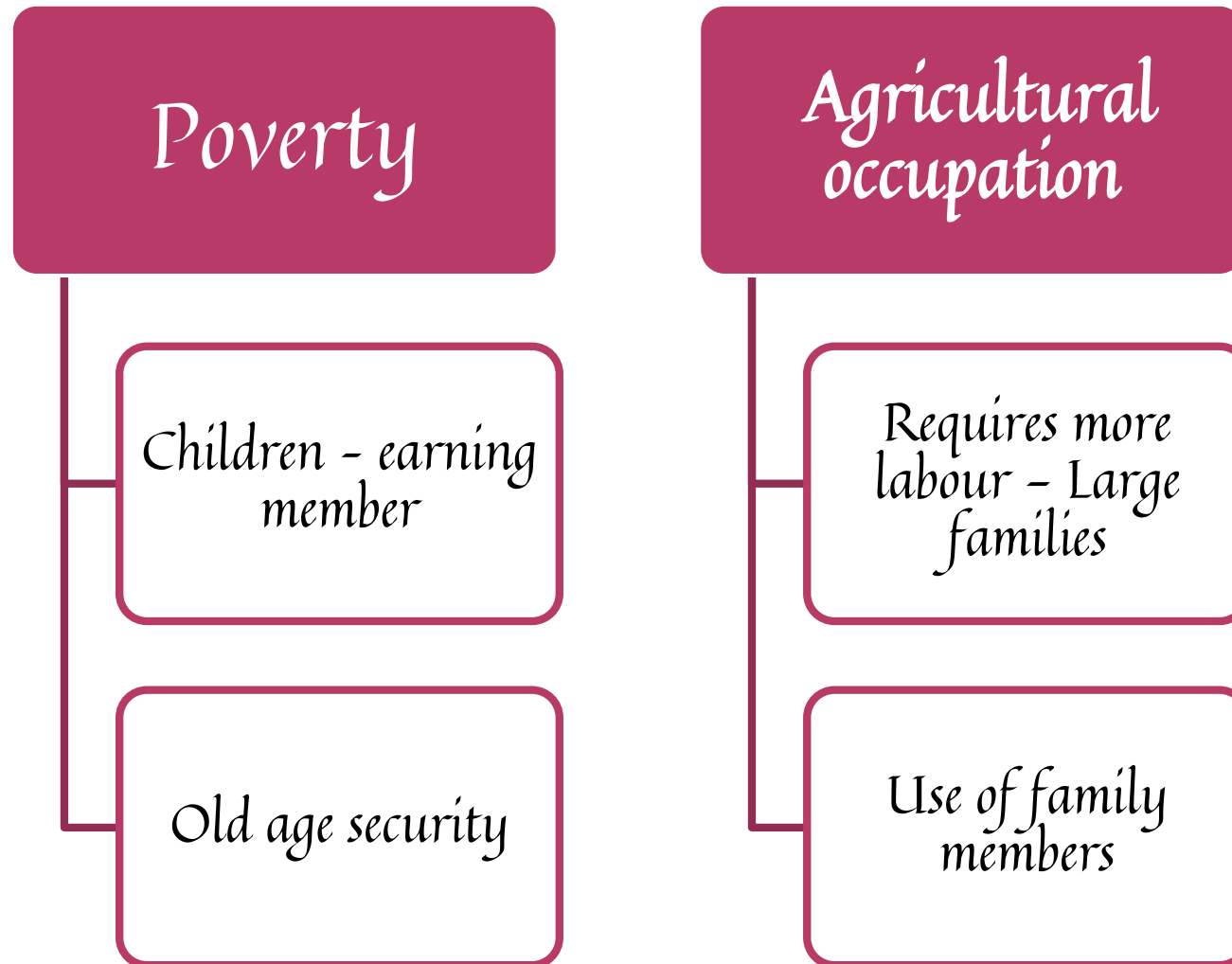
*Causes for high
birth rate*

*Causes for low death
rate*

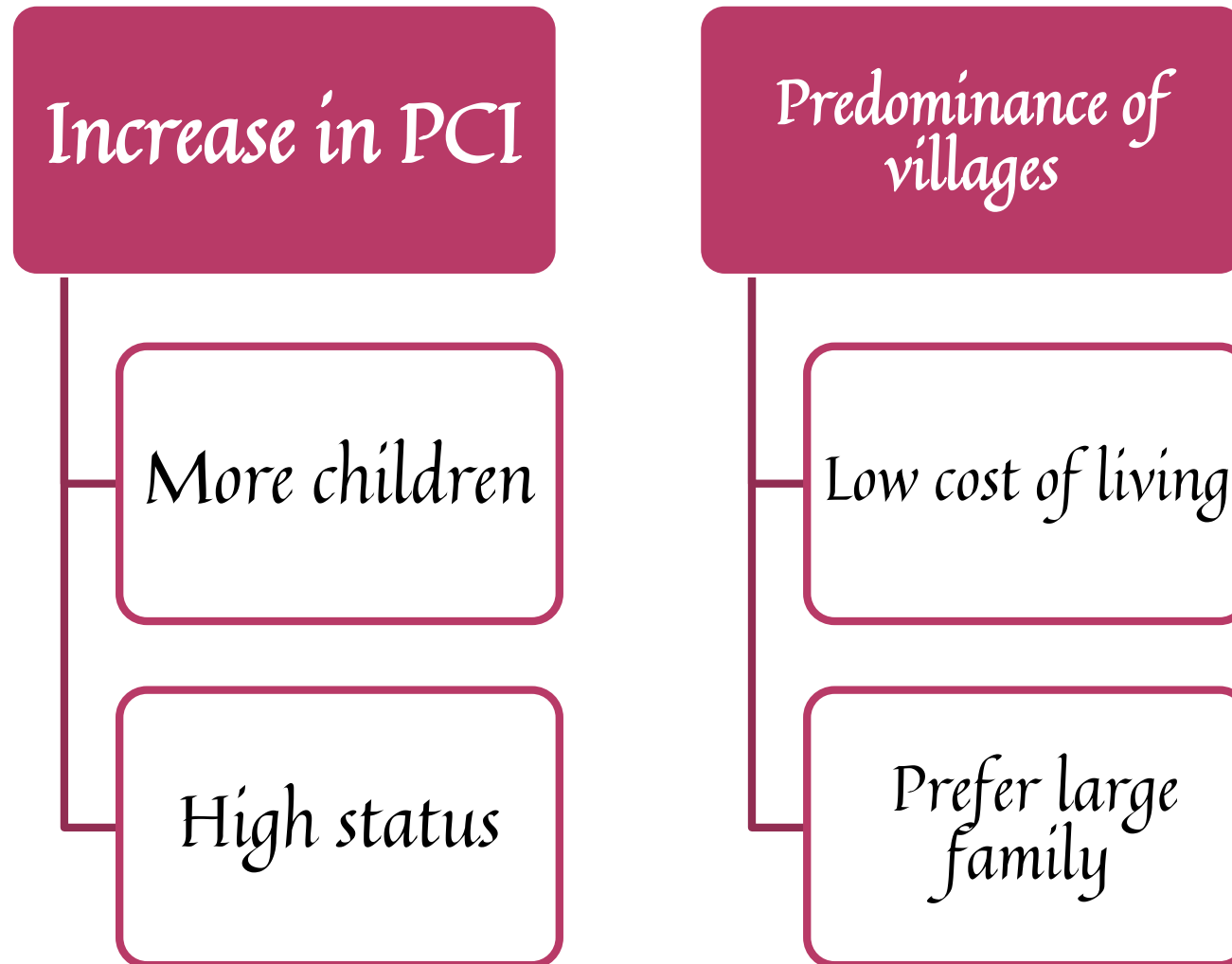
CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA – CAUSES FOR HIGH BIRTH RATE



CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA – ECONOMIC FACTORS



CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA – ECONOMIC FACTORS



CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA – *SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS*

*Compulsory
marriage*

Early marriage

*Preference for male
child*

Fatalism

CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA – *SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS*

Illiteracy

Joint family system

*High infant
mortality rate*

*Low status of
women*

CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA – *NATURAL FACTOR*



Tropical hot climate

Early puberty

*High rate of
motherhood*

CAUSES FOR HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA – CAUSES FOR LOW DEATH RATE

*Control of
epidemics*

Medical facilities

Maternity homes

*Control over
famine*

*Spread of female
education*

REMEDIAL MEASURES TO CONTROL POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN INDIA.

Postponement Marriage

Self restraint

Spread of education

*REMEDIAL MEASURES TO CONTROL POPULATION
GROWTH RATE IN INDIA.*

Health and sanitation

Urbanization

Better status for women

REMEDIAL MEASURES TO CONTROL POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN INDIA.

Change in social outlook

Social security at old age

Family planning

UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT

A person has

Ability to work

*Efficiency to
work*

*Willingness to
work - wage
rate*

*No opportunity
to work*

UNEMPLOYMENT

Major problem of developing countries

Poverty and low standard of living

Frustration and illegal activities

UNEMPLOYMENT

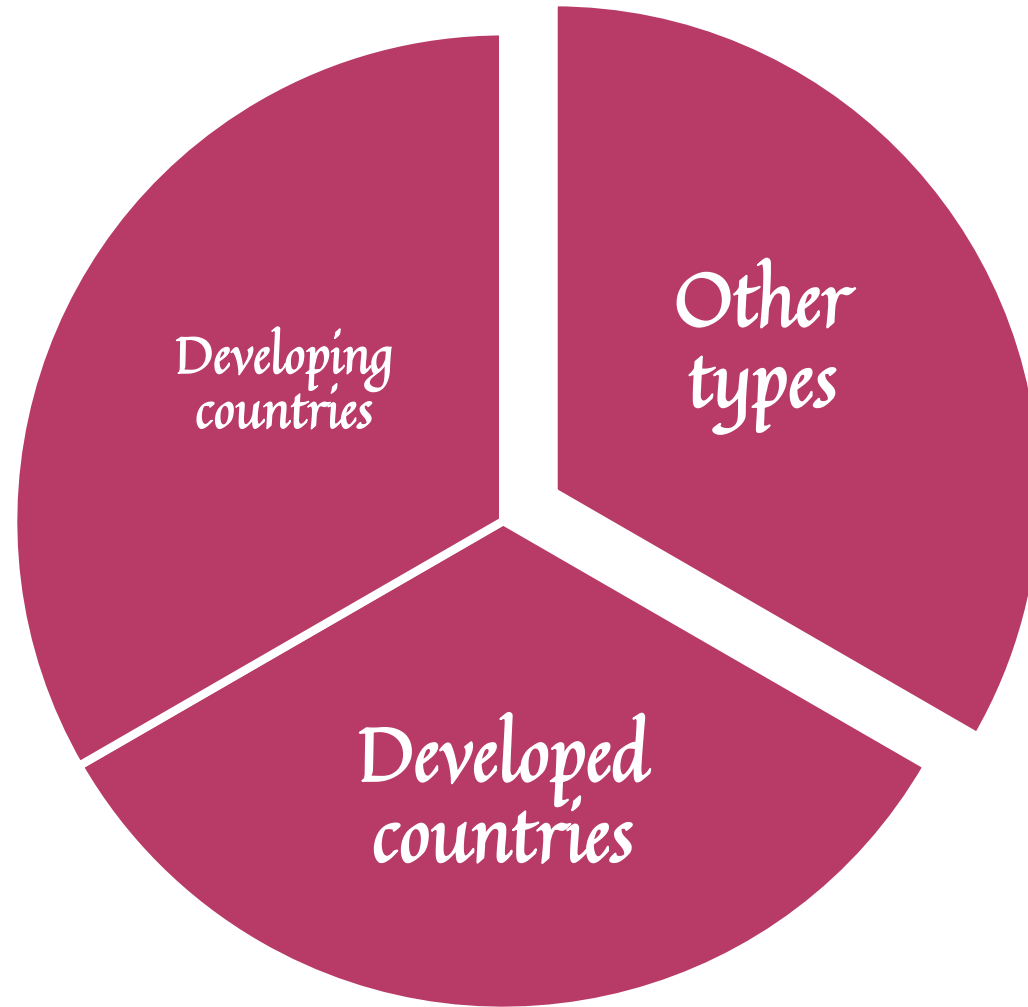
Definition

According to Prof. Pigou,

“A man is unemployed only when he is both without a job or not employed and also desires to be employed”.

Unemployment occurs when a person who is a participant of the labor force and is actively searching for employment is unable to find a job.

TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT



UNEMPLOYMENT – DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*Open
unemployment*

Under employment

*Seasonal
unemployment*

*Disguised
unemployment*

*Structural
unemployment*

UNEMPLOYMENT – DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

*Cyclical
unemployment*

*Frictional
unemployment*

*Industrial
unemployment*

*Educational
unemployment*

UNEMPLOYMENT – OTHER TYPES

*Technological
Unemployment*

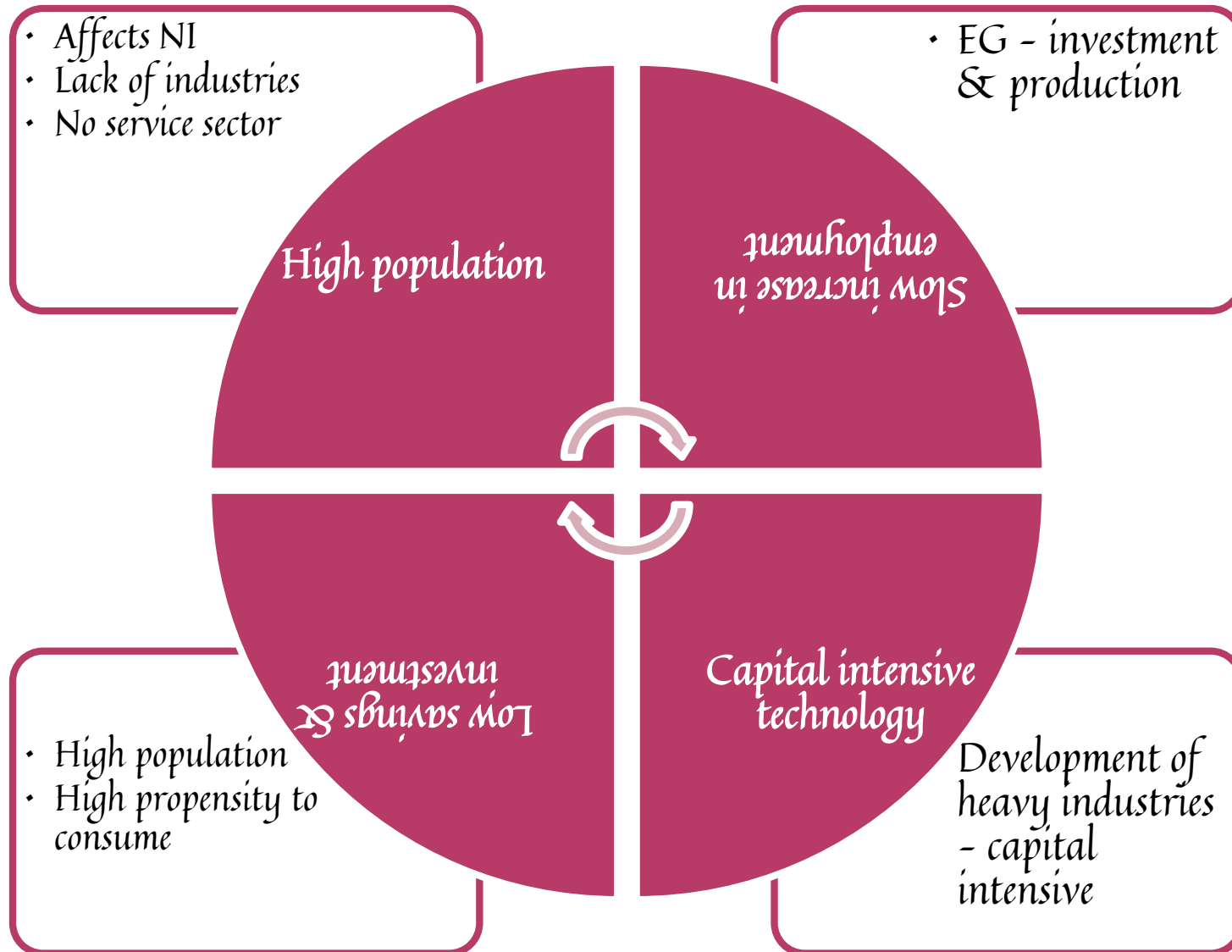
*Rural
Unemployment*

*Urban
Unemployment*

*Voluntary
Unemployment*

*Involuntary
Unemployment*

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT



CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Lack of Vocational Education

Theory oriented

Lack of training & skill



Lack of Proper Manpower Planning

Education and training of labour was not properly planned

Not meet the needs of industrial & corporate demand



Inefficiency of Public Sector

Major industries with public sector, huge investment

Various problems - low generation of employment opportunities.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Negligence towards Agriculture Sector

Importance for industrial sector

Monsoon failure, crop failure, lack of irrigation facilities & finance



Low Mobility of Workers

Social reasons, family relations, language, religion, casteism, culture,

Lack of information, lack of transportation facilities and problem of housing

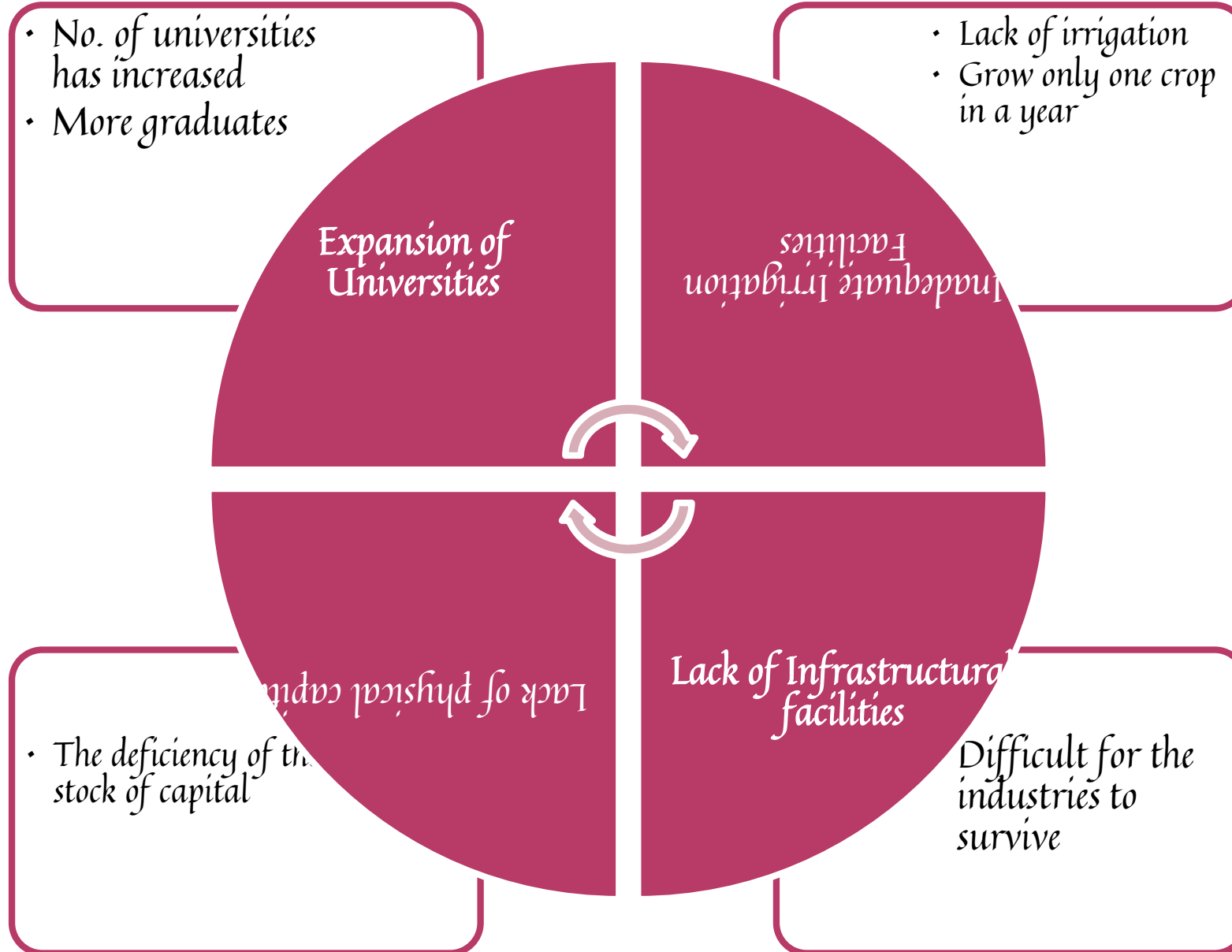


Loss of Small-Scale & Cottage Industries

Growth of large scale industries – cheap, mass-produced goods

Reduces the desire for goods that are handcrafted

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT



MEASURES TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

Change in production technique

Change in education system

Expansion of Employment exchanges

MEASURES TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

More assistance to self employed people

More importance to employment programmes

High rate of capital formation

MEASURES TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

Decentralization of industrial activity

Population control

Use of Labour-intensive Technology

MEASURES TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

Change in the pattern of investment

Growth Centres in Small Towns and Rural Areas

Subsidies on the Basis of Employment generation

Thank You

THANK YOU

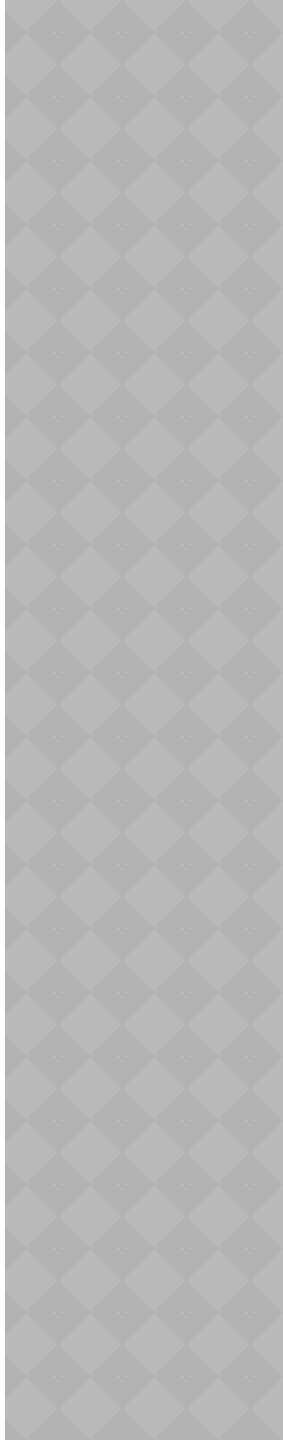
REMEDIAL MEASURES TO CONTROL POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN INDIA.

High standard of living

Decline in infant mortality rate

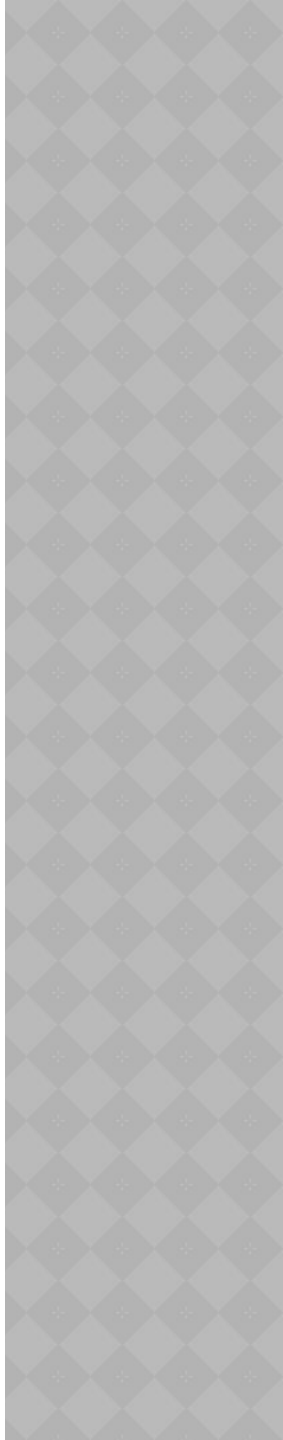
Adoption of birth control devices

INTRODUCTION



**20 October
2020**

MRS. SAHANA USMAN



ECONOMIC FACTORS



SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FACTORS



NATURAL FACTORS



CON...



CON...

CON....





HEALTH AND SANITATION

URBANISATION

RESPECTFUL STATUS FOR WOMAN

CON....

CON....

CHANGE IN SOCIAL OUTLOOK

SOCIAL SECURITY

FAMILY PLANNING

CON...

HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING

DECLINE IN INFANT MORTALITY RATE

NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY(2000)

The Government of India announced its National Population Policy(NPP) on February 15,2000. It provides a comprehensive framework to meet the reproductive and health needs of the people of India for the next ten years.

OBJECTIVES:

1. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE:

- i. The immediate objective of NPP is to address the unfulfilled needs for contraception , health care infrastructure and health personnel.
- ii. It also aims to provide integrated service for basic reproductive and child health care.

2. **MEDIUM-TERM OBJECTIVE:**

The medium-term objective is to bring Total Fertility Rate(TFR) to replacement level of fertility by 2010 through various strategies.

3. **LONG-TERM OBJECTIVE:**

The long-term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045 to a level consistent with the requirements of ‘sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental protection.’

FEATURES OF NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY(2000)



ORGANIS

ATIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC GOALS

- STRATEGIC THEMES

CON....



1. ***ORGANISATION:***

- A National Commission on Population will be appointed.
It will be presided over by the Prime Minister. The Chief Ministers and other related ministers will be its members.
- In every state there will be a State Commission on Population. It will be headed by its Chief Minister.
- The New Policy will be implemented by the *Panchayats* and municipalities.

2. ***SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC GOALS:***

- Address the unfulfilled needs relating to reproductive and child health care services.
- Make school education up to age 14, free and compulsory.
- Achieve universal immunization of children against all preventable diseases.
- Promote the concept of delayed marriage for girls(not earlier than 16 and preferably, after 20 years of age).
- Achieve 100 per cent deliveries through professionally trained persons.

- Compulsory registration of birth, death, marriage and pregnancy.
- Combat the spread of AIDS.
- Achieve universal access to information/counselling and services for contraception.
- Integrate Indian system of Medicines(IMS) in the provision of reproductive and child health centers.
- Promote the merits of small family.

3. **STRATEGIC THEMES:**

- ① Decentralized Planning and Programme Implementation:
The Panchayati Raj institutions and other local bodies will plan and implement the family welfare programme.
- ① Convergence of Service Delivery at Village Levels: The service delivery system will be organised at the village level. It will be done in partnership with the voluntary sector and Non-government sector.
- ① Empowering women for improved health and nutrition.
- ① Special programmes for underserved population groups including urban slum.

- v. Collaboration with non-government organisations and private sector.
- vi. Use of Indian system of medicine and homeopathy for family welfare.
- vii. Contraceptive technology and research on reproductive and child health.
- viii. Support for older population or senior citizens.
- ix . Clear information, education and communication on family welfare.

CON....

4. **IMPLEMENTATION:**

All expenses of the family planning programmes are to be funded by the Central Government though the programme

is to be implemented by the State Governments. The programme

is to be implemented at the level of panchayats and zila parishads,

so that people's representatives accept this programme as their own.

NATIONAL FAMILY WELFARE(PLANNING) PROGRAMME

In 1952, the Indian Government was one of the first in the world to formulate a national family planning programme, which was later expanded to encompass maternal and child health, family welfare, and nutrition. India is committed to promoting a small family norm and supporting population control and development programmes. Since the VIII Five Year Plan(1992-97), the government identified “Human Development” as its main focus, with health and population subsidies listed as two of six priority objectives.

NATIONAL FAMILY WELFARE (PLANNING) PROGRAMME

Strategies for family welfare planning programme.



Contraceptive:

Condoms

Oral Contraceptive Pill

Intra Uterine Devices.

Copper -T

Terminal Methods

Tubectomy

Vasectomy.

OBJECTIVES.

The immediate objective of the NPP 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. The medium-term Objective is to bring the TFR to implement levels by 2010, Through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational Strategies. The long-term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable Economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

OBJECTIVES OF NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY(2000)

- Address the unmet needs.
- Make school education up to age 14 free and compulsory.
- Reduce maternal mortality.
- Achieve universal immunization of children.
- Promote delayed marriage for girls.
- Achieve 80 percent institutional deliveries.
- Achieve universal access to information/counseling.
- Prevent and control of communicable diseases.
- Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM)
- Promote vigorously the small family norm.
- Implementation of related social sector programmes so that family welfare becomes peoples centered programmes.