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## TODAY'S IMPORTANT CURRENT AFFAIRS

### UPSC PRELIMS

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#### TODAY'S DROPS OF NEWS:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>IN NEWS</u>
<b>POLITY</b>	---
<b>ECONOMY</b>	---
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>	India's population hits 146.39 crore.
<b>HISTORY AND ART &amp; CULTURE</b>	---
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	---
<b>SCIENCE &amp; TECH</b>	---
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	---

#### GEOGRAPHY

**In news:** India's population hits 146.39 crore.

The Demographic Transition Model outlines the stages a country typically progresses through as its population shifts from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates. This transition is characterized by specific phases marked by changes in birth and death rates, ultimately impacting population growth.

## It's stages:

Stage	Name	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Reason	Result
First	<b>High Stationary Phase</b>	High	High	Need of high physical labour in family and low healthcare development	Low population growth despite high birth rate
Second	<b>Early Expanding Phase</b>	Remains high	Starts to decline	Societal demands remains the same but death declines due to development in healthcare	Rapid growth in population
Third	<b>Late Expanding Phase</b>	Starts to decline	Remains low	Due to well developed healthcare and awareness among families about family planning	Growth in population
Fourth	<b>Low Stationary Phase</b>	Remains low	Remains low	Both awareness and economic condition reduces the births and death rates	Very low or No population growth

Fifth	<b>Declining Phase (Optional since it can be moderated)</b>	Falls below the death rate	Remains very low	Economic development which leads to isolation among people that hinders the family system	Decline in population
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In 2025, India is projected to have a **birth rate of 16.15** births per 1,000 people and a **death rate of 9.1** deaths per 1,000 people. But the **fertility rate has dropped to 1.9**, this decline in fertility falls below the replacement level of 2.1.

**Total Fertility Rate** is a measure of how many children women are having on average during their reproductive years. It is calculated by dividing the number of live births by the number of women in a specific age group, often expressed as births per 1,000 women.

**Replacement Rate** is the number of children that women should give birth to make the population stable in the country. It is typically considered to be 2.1 per women.

#### **India's present condition:**

Age 0-14 24%, age 10-19 17%, age 10-24 26%, working age population (15-64) in India is 68%. Elderly population is 7%, but this expected to rise in coming decades, thus increasing the depended age population and need for policies focus on old age people.

UN report says life expectancy in 2025 is projected to be 71 years for men and 74 years for women.

**MENTOR**

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