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The demographic transition theory has several versions, and is also known as demographic stages or demographic cycle. Previously it had three stages that were proposed by WS Thomson and F.W. Notestein. However, this is a 5-stage theory now. We are faced with a very well-known term called the demographic dividend. It is very important to know about mortality in the country and fertility for our economy and society. The theory of demographic transition is a cycle that begins with a reduction in mortality, then with the eternal phase of population growth and ends with a decline in fertility. 5 stages of demographic transition theory: The first stage: Stage includes a very high increase in mortality and fertility. The country's status is backward and the majority of the population lives in rural areas. Society is very simple with modest means of economic development. People are underdeveloped and backward and live in a dirty environment. Objects such as banking, modern education, transport, commerce, etc. are not even in the early stages of development. Fertility is very high because people are not aware of population control methods. A family with large children is considered a prosperous family. Due to illiteracy, ignorance and various misconceptions, fertility is not controlled. Due to the larger population but less resources, food availability is very low, which causes high mortality rates as well. Population growth is almost in balance. These economic and social factors slow down the state of life. Stage two: After living in isolation and the static state of the economy, people are now beginning to enter the phase of economic growth. Agriculture and industry are beginning to develop, which also leads to the development of the tertiary sector. Basic amenities such as food, fabric and housing are getting better and better. Both quantitative and qualitative aspects are taken into account. Modern medicinal methods help in reducing mortality, but fertility is more or less at the same rate. Because of more job opportunities, people are not ready to reduce childbirth. The prevailing social customs and perceptions of childbirth are deeply rooted. Therefore, at this stage the economy becomes adequate, but with a demographic explosion. Phase Three: After significant population growth, people are now beginning to use different methods of contraception for birth control. The birth rate declines with a faster reduction in mortality. The masses do not want to give preference to the concept of large families. Education has made people living in urban areas more active and learn about the difficulties associated with having more children. Now the population is growing, but is shrinking. Stage four: the population has once again become sluggish. Previously, we have seen that fertility is declining, but less than the mortality rate. both concepts are now equally diminishing. As a result, living standards are rising with more economic and social change. Superstition is rejected by the people, and the nuclear family is now a priority. Sources of income are becoming available, but the costs of various facilities such as health, education, transport, etc. are also rising. Men and women use several family planning programs. Now the population is growing less comparatively. Stage five: In the fifth stage, the mortality rate is higher than the birth rate. This leads to low population growth. This situation is seen as a matter of concern in any developed country. Conclusion: This theory is not the only theory about the population cycle, but it is the most accepted. But there are many criticisms against him. The stages are not consistent, and explanations for the decline in fertility vary from district to district. We cannot generalize this concept. The theory accepts various economic and social factors, but ignores many others. However, this theory is applicable in almost all European countries. Reference: Demographic Transition Theory (criticized) The Sociological Group is currently on Instagram. Follow us Four phases of the theory of demographic transition: 1. High fertility rate of high mortality, 2. Rapidly falling mortality rate - high birth rate, 3. Sharply falling birth rate and low mortality rate, 4. Low birth rate and low mortality rate.1. High inpatient: High birth rate: The first stage is characterized by high birth rates and high mortality rates, which gives low rates of population growth. This phase is associated with undeveloped, low production and agricultural conditions. The mortality rate is high at this stage for a number of reasons. First, people are poor and they cannot afford an adequate and balanced diet resulting from the fact that they are in poor health and are more prone to disease. Secondly, people's living conditions are deplorable sanctions facilities that are inadequate, which increases the number of reductions and evidence. Third, there are no effective health facilities. Mortality rates tend to be high and extremely high during periods of famine and epidemics. Picture source: timedotcom.files.wordpress.com Birth rate is also very high at the first stage due to various reasons. First, fertility is high because of the illiteracy of traditional social and religious beliefs and the early age of marriage. Secondly, because there is a lack of knowledge and awareness and opportunities for family planning methods, so fertility is not controlled. Third, in the predominantly Children are more of an asset and less of a burden. The cost of raising children in an agrarian society is not very high, as there is no urgent need and pressure on their upbringing. On the other hand, they start working at an early age and They are also a traditional source of security in the old age of parents. Finally, a high mortality rate, especially in infancy, requires a high rate of delivery, leaving some children to survive even after taking into account the high mortality rate.2 Early stage of enlargement: Rapid drop in mortality and high birth rate: Phase ii is characterized by a sharp decline in mortality, but fertility remains almost stable, leading to very high population growth rates. This stage arises when the process of economic development of stars in the country. Economic development leads to a reduction in mortality due to its direct and indirect impact on mortality rates. First, economic development allows people to have adequate and balanced diets, adequate clothing and adequate health care. This improves health and reduces the chances of getting sick. Second, economic development is about improving health facilities more. Thirdly, there are better health facilities, such as more doctors and hospitals with preventive and medical facilities. These facilities reduce the mortality rate. Finally, economic development leads to improvements in vehicles, making food supplies regular. The incidence of hunger and epidemic is decreasing. All of these factors tend to reduce mortality rates. Fertility remains high, if at all falling, the drop is very small. Fertility is high because factors that affect fertility, such as urbanization, education, family size, social traditions, religious attitudes, etc., do not change overnight.3 A later phase of expansion: a sharp drop in fertility and a low mortality rate: the third phase is characterized by a sharp decline in fertility, with the mortality rate remaining unchanged or decreasing by a small number. As a result, the gap between fertility and high mortality rates is thus generally declining. As the country continues to develop, the nature of the economy changes from agricultural to industrial. Fertility drops sharply for many reasons. First, with economic development and urbanization, the economic role of women outside the home is increasing. There is more economic opportunity for women that can be better used with smaller families. The more nuclear families increase women's mobility. Secondly, people are aware of maintaining a reasonable standard of living. Therefore, they like to have small families in order to achieve a high standard of living. They also provide higher education for their children, women also have higher education at this stage. Thirdly, as education expands, traditional attitudes, beliefs and values tend to change and become progressive. family planning tools are evolving rapidly, allowing people to practice birth control in order to ensure that small families. On the other hand, the mortality rate is slowly declining at this stage, as the main decline in mortality has occurred from phase four.4 Low stationary: Low birth rate and low mortality rate: The final stage is characterized by low birth rates and low mortality rates, resulting in low population growth. As the country becomes highly developed, there is no further possibility of a decline in fertility and mortality. The mortality rate after falling to a certain level cannot fall further due to the fact that death is inevitable and no one can avoid death. Similarly, fertility cannot fall below a certain level as long as people want to have a family. Moreover, since they were all interested in continuing the lives of families and races, it was essential that the birth rate should be higher than that of mortality. Thus, in the final phase, fertility and mortality rates become fixed at low levels, resulting in a very low and almost permanent sustainable population. That is why this stage is known as a low stationary stage. This article casts light on four main steps in the theory of demographic transition. Demographic transition theory - Phase 1: This is the longest period of population growth, which began with human civilization and lasted until the recent past. The main characteristics of this phase are the high birth rate as well as the high mortality rate. At this stage, net population growth remains low due to the underdeveloped state of the economy, the majority of the population remains uneducated and poor and does not even have the simple conveniences of civilian life. Per capita income remains very low and the economy remains stagnant. At this stage, although both fertility and mortality rates are high, they are highly unpredictable. Due to the rapidly changing mortality rate due to social (war, etc.), medical (epidemics, etc.) and economic (poor agriculture), population growth rates are very low. There is a high infant mortality rate. At this stage, the fertility rate was found to be generally 3.5 per cent per annum, while mortality was also 3.5 per cent per annum. Of course, mortality rates are very variable. Bhutan, zambia, etc. is still in Phase 1. Demographic Transition Theory - Stage 2: This phase begins with improving people's economic situation and standard of living. Thanks to the introduction of more modern medical facilities, improved sanitation, the mortality rate is gradually decreasing, but the birth rate remains the same. Thus, the rate of population growth is registering a new high with a sudden increase in the population. This stage is usually visible in the developing economy. Despite the high rate of growth some developing countries may be able to improve economic growth by increasing per capita income. In this second phase of theory, the fertility rate is 3 per cent per annum, while the mortality rate drops to only 1.5 per cent per annum. Continuation of the second stage of the stage further reduction in mortality. Life expectancy is increasing. Industrialization and urbanization are a priority. Developing countries such as India, Bangladesh and Indonesia are going through this phase. Demographic Transition Theory - Stage 3: At this stage, the mortality rate is steadily declining and fertility is also falling significantly. With the economy improving, the increase in per capita income and the massive increase in yourbanization, the development of urban-industrial society is taking place. Large families are falling apart in society, small families, few children, and infant mortality are decreasing. A classic example of the demographic transition of the third stage is Western Europe. Here, urbanization-industrialization-modernization of factors together led to a decrease in fertility, as well as a decrease in mortality. Most of Western Europe, Russia, Australia, Japan, Canada, the United States of the world are in the third stage. Demographic Transition Theory - Stage 4: This stage was added by the famous demographer Professor Sachs. At this stage, the birth and death rates have declined. Population growth registers zero, if not negative! The birth rate may be lower than the mortality rate, resulting in a net reduction in the population. Only in a highly developed economy is this possible. Very few countries - Sweden, Norway and Switzerland - go through the 4th stage. Thus, in the fourth phase of the demographic transition, the birth and mortality rates are changing markedly. Stage 1: The birth and mortality rates are both high and roughly the same. At this stage, the rate of population growth is very low. Phase 2: The gap between fertility and mortality curves widens as the rate of population growth is much higher than the mortality rate. Stage 3: Fertility is declining, and the curves of both fertility and mortality are very close - population growth is very low. Stage 4: The fertility curve is reduced more than the mortality curve. The region's net population is declining. Decreases. demographic transition theory stages pdf. demographic transition theory stages ppt. explain the three stages of demographic transition theory. 4 stages of demographic transition theory. 5 stages of demographic transition theory. what is demographic cycle describe three stages of demographic transition theory. discuss the stages of demographic transition theory. discuss the three stages of demographic transition theory with the help of diagram

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