



Welcome To Class XII

Subject : Geography

Ch. 1 Population : Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition



Learning Outcome.

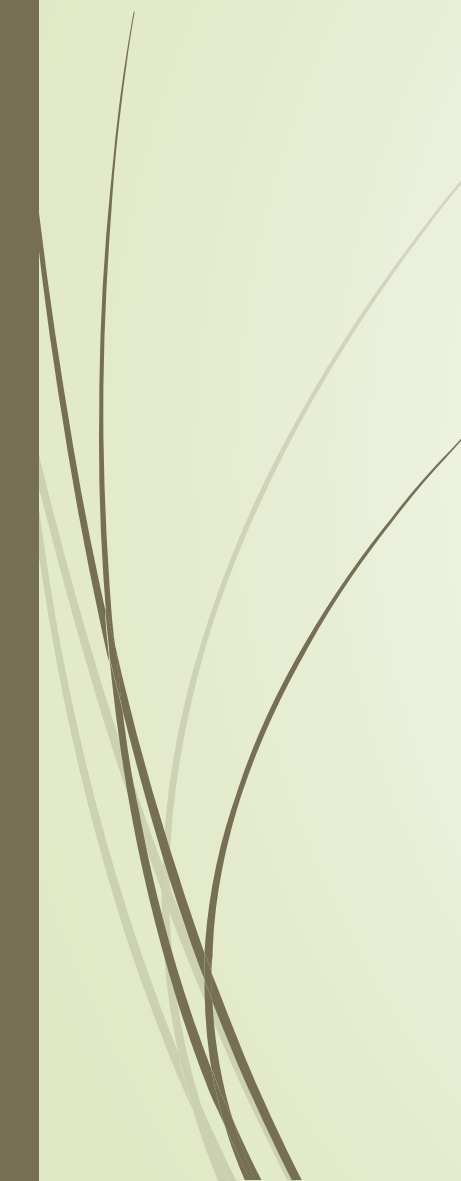
In this chapter, we will discuss the

a. Patterns of distribution of Population.

b. Density,

c. Growth

d. Rural and Urban composition



Key Points to be noted

1. Population data are collected through Census operation held in every 10 years in our country. The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 but its first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.
2. It is seen that India has a **highly uneven pattern of population distribution.**
3. U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh along with Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat, **together account for about 76% of the total population of the country.**
4. Share of population is very small in the states like
 - Jammu & Kashmir (1.04%),
 - Arunachal Pradesh (0.11%) and
 - Uttarakhand (0.84%) in spite of these states having fairly large geographical area.

An uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, socioeconomic and historical factors.

- As far as the physical factors are concerned, the climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution.
- **High concentration of Population** : North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population.
- **Moderate Concentration**: Development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and development of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in moderate to high concentration of population. Previously these regions were thinly populated.
- **Less Concentration of Population** :Southern and central Indian States, Himalayas, some of the north eastern and the western states of India has comparatively less concentration of Population



Among the socio-economic and historical factors of distribution of population, important ones are :

1. Evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development; pattern of human settlement;
2. Development of transport network,
3. Industrialisation and urbanisation.

In many of the areas land and water have shown the sign of degradation, but the concentration of population remains high because of an **early history of human settlement and development of transport network.**

Urban regions of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Jaipur have high concentration of population **due to industrial development and urbanisation and drawing a large numbers of rural-urban migrants.**

Density of Population

Meaning: Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area.



The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km.

National Capital Territory of Delhi 11,297 persons per sq. km

High Density Regions

Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555)

Union Territories (excluding Andaman and Nicobar islands) have very high densities of population.

Moderate Density:

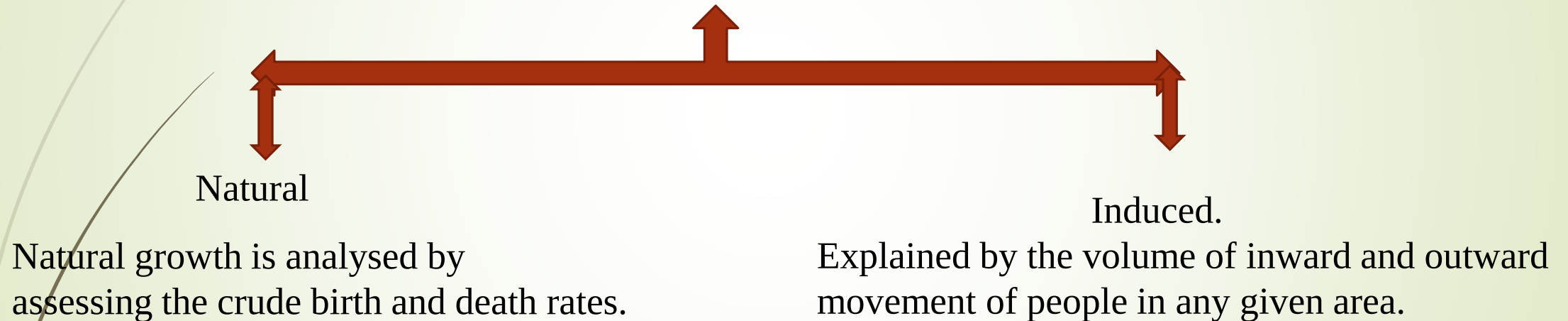
States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha have moderate densities.

Low Density: The hill states of the Himalayan region and North eastern states of India (excluding Assam) have relatively low. Arunachal Pradesh has **17 persons per sq. km**

Growth of Population

Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage.

Component of Population growth



PHASES OF POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

Phase I : The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population.

In this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.

Factors largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.

- Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low
- Poor health and medical services,
- illiteracy of people
- Inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities.



Phase II of Population Growth :

- The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth.
- An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate.
- At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system.
- The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to **higher growth rate than the previous phase.**

Phase III of Population growth :

The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the *period of population explosion in India*.

Reasons for rapid growth of population:

- Rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate.
- The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent.
- After the Independence, that developmental activities were introduced.
- Economy started improving ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large.
- Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.
- Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalies and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate.



Phase IV of Population Growth:

In the post 1981 till present,

The growth rate of country's population though remained high, **has started slowing down gradually.**

- A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth.

This was, mainly due to :

- An increase in the mean age at marriage,
- Improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.



Regional Variation in Population Growth

The growth rate of population during **1991- 2001** in Indian States and Union Territories shows very obvious pattern.

The States like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, and Goa show a **low rate of growth not exceeding 20 per cent** over the decade.

Kerala registered the **lowest growth rate (9.4)**

A continuous belt of states from west to east in the north-west, north, and north central parts of the country has relatively high growth rate than the southern states

The States comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand, the **growth rate on the average remained 20-25 per cent.**

Regional Variation in Population Growth (cont..)

During 2001-2011, the growth rates of almost all States and Union Territories have **started decreasing** compared to the previous decade, namely, 1991-2001.

The **percentage decadal growth rates** of the six most populous States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have all fallen during 2001-2011 as compared to 1991-2001,

The fall being the lowest for Andhra Pradesh (3.5% percentage points) and highest for Maharashtra (6.7 percentage points).

Tamil Nadu (3.9 percentage points) and

Puducherry(7.1 percentage points) have registered some increase during 2001-2011 over the previous decade.

20.9 per cent (2011),
Male adolescents constitute 52.7%
Female adolescents constitute 47.3 per cent.

Age group of 10-19
years

Adolescent
Population

The National Youth Policy (NYP–2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic ‘vision’ for the youth of India, which is “To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”. The NYP–2014 has defined ‘youth’ as persons in the age group of 15–29 years.

The Government of India also formulated the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015 to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, and to align these to common standards

challenges faced by Adolescent population

- lower age at marriage.
- Illiteracy – particularly
- Female illiteracy,
- School dropouts,
- Low intake of nutrients.
- High rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers.
- High rate of HIV and AIDS infections.
- Physical and mental disability or retardedness.
- Drug abuse and alcoholism.
- Juvenile delinquency and commission of crimes, etc.



Population Composition includes the following:

- Age and sex,
- Place of residence,
- Ethnic characteristics,
- Tribes.
- Language.
- Religion,
- Marital status,
- Literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc.
- In this section, the composition of Indian population with respect to their rural-urban characteristics, language, religion and pattern of occupation will be discussed.

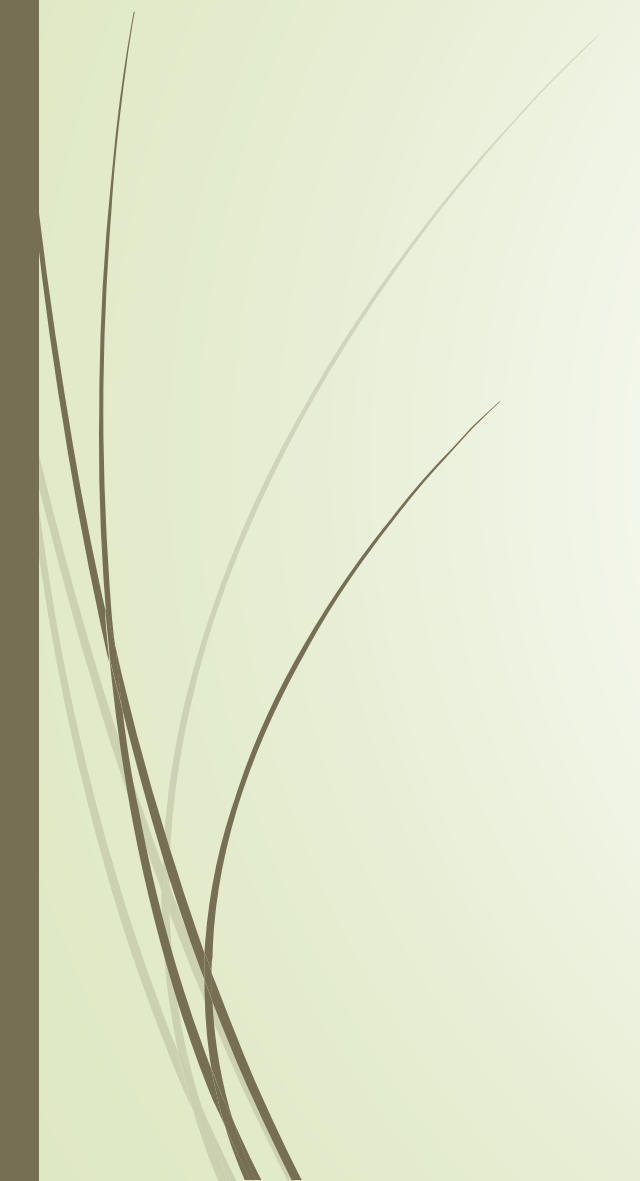
Rural – Urban Composition

- Composition of population by their respective places of residence is an important indicator of social and economic characteristics. This becomes even more significant for a country where about **68.8 per cent** of its total population lives in village (2011).
- India has 640,867 villages according to the Census 2011 out of which 597,608 (93.2 per cent) are inhabited villages.
- **Bihar and Sikkim** have very high percentage of rural population.
- The states of Goa and Maharashtra have only little over half of their total population residing in villages.
- The Union Territories, on the other hand, have smaller proportion of rural population, except Dadra and Nagar Haveli (53.38 per cent).

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- **The size of villages also varies considerably.**
 - It is less than **200 persons** in the hill states of north-eastern India, Western Rajasthan and Rann of Kutch
 - Its as high as **17 thousand** persons in the states of Kerala and in parts of Maharashtra.
 - A thorough examination of the pattern of distribution of rural population of India reveals that both at intra-State and inter- State levels, the relative degree of urbanisation and extent of rural-urban migration regulate the concentration of rural population.

Urban Population

- In comparison to rural population the proportion of urban population (31.16 per cent) in India is quite low but it is showing a much faster rate of growth over the decades.
- Urban population has increased due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.
- Urban areas along the main road links and railroads in the North Indian Plains, the industrial areas around Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru – Mysuru, Madurai – Coimbatore, Ahmedabad – Surat, Delhi – Kanpur and Ludhiana – Jalandhar – Urbanization is more .
- In the agriculturally stagnant parts of the middle and lower Ganga Plains, Telengana, non-irrigated Western Rajasthan, remote hilly, tribal areas of northeast, along the flood prone areas of Peninsular India and along eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, the degree of urbanisation has remained low.



Thank you