

Population

• First census ⇒ official enumeration of population held periodically.
 in 1872. It's a comprehensive source of demographic, social & economic data.
 • Complete census
 1881.

India's population Size and Distribution by Numbers.

India's population ⇒ As on March 2011 = 1,210.6 Million

• 1.21 billion ^{people} are unevenly distributed over our country's vast area of 3.28 million sq. km. [2.4% of world's area]

[Account 17.5% of ~~world's~~ world's population]

- According to 2011 census
- Uttar Pradesh [199 Million population]
- Sikkim [0.6 million population]
- Jammu & Kashmir has only 64,429 people
- Almost half of India lives in five states.
- Rajasthan, the biggest state in area has only 5.5% of country's population

- U.P.
- Maharashtra
- Bihar
- West Bengal
- Andhra Pradesh

India's Population Distribution by Density

Density ↓
 Population Density → uneven distribution
 no. of person per unit area.

In 2011, 382 per person per sq. km. → varies area to area
 • only Bangladesh & Japan have avg population densities than India.
 • 1,102 person/sq km in Bihar

Population Growth & Process of population change.

dynamic phenomenon

influenced by the interaction of the process

Change in number of inhabitants of a country/territory during a period of time.

Expressed in two ways:

- Absolute no.
- Percentage

- Births
- Deaths
- Migrations.

• 17 person/sq. km in Arunachal Pradesh
 • States below 250 person/sq. km have rugged terrain & unfavourable climatic condition.

Population Growth in % \Rightarrow The rate or pace of population growth.

\hookrightarrow It studies the percent of population increase per annum

- The Annual growth may decline but the absolute numbers would always increase.

Annual Growth Rate

Eg. since, 1981 \Rightarrow growth rate \downarrow but absolute no. \uparrow

Process of Population changes / Growth

- Three main process \Rightarrow Birth rate, Death rate and Migration
- The natural increase of population is the difference b/w birth & death rate

Birth Rate

- It is the no. of live births per thousand person in a year
- Birth rates $>$ death rates.

Death Rate

- No. of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

Migration

- Movement of people across regions & territories
- migration can be:
 - Internal [within the country]
 - International [b/w the countries]

Impact of Migration of the population

\hookrightarrow Internal Migration \Rightarrow no change in size of population

Migration is mostly rural to urban \Rightarrow of Push and Pull factors.

But influences the composition & distribution of population

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Employment
- Better living conditions

Impact on population size and on population composition in urban and rural population.

Eg. urban population increased from 17.29 [1951] to 31.8 [2011]

0%

0%

2001 \Rightarrow 35 cities

2011 \Rightarrow 53 cities

Adolescent population → Proportion of population, grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years.

↓
Most imp. resource for future.

↓
Nutritional Requirement is higher.

↓
1/5th of total population of India.

↳ Poor nutrition can lead to deficiency and stunted growth.

↳ Inadequate nutrients in Indian Diet
Due to the insufficient and improper diet

Awareness among them can be improved through spread of literacy & education.

↳ The adolescent girls should be sensitised to problems the face.

↳ A large no. of girls suffer from anaemia.

National Population Policy

↳ Planning of families would improve individual health and welfare

∴ Govt. of India initiated a comprehensive Family Programme [1952]

↓
NPP, 2000 ← Sought to promote responsible & Family Welfare Prog and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis.

- Provides a policy framework for imparting free & compulsory school education upto 14 years of age.
- Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
- Achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases.
- Promoting delayed marriages for girls.
- Making family welfare to people-centred programme.