

Chapter - 1

Population

— Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

China = most populous
India = 2nd most populous



Combine North America,
South America, and
Australia.

Population Data = collected census
1st Census = 1872
1st complete Census = 1981

→ Distribution of population

↳ India's population is unevenly distributed

↳ U.P. highest share of population.

- Uneven spatial distribution of population suggests a close relationship between population and physical, socio-economic and historical factors.

- **Physical factors** - terrain and availability of water.

Socio-economic :- settled agri, agri development; pattern of human settlement, development of transport network, industrialization and urbanisation.

* Density of population

↳ number of persons per unit area.

1951 - 117 person/sq km
2011 - 382 person/sq km

- Lowest state - 17 p/sq km Arunachal Pradesh
- Highest UT - 11,297 p/sq km NCT Delhi
- Highest state - Bihar [1102]
- Highest state South - Kerala [859]
- Lowest UT - Andaman & Nicobar

• Physiological density - $\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Net cultivated area}}$

• Agricultural density - $\frac{\text{Total agricultural population}}{\text{net cultivable area}}$

Agricultural population
↳ cultivators and agricultural labour and their family members

* Growth of population

↳ Change in population in a particular area between two points of time.

Growth $\rightarrow$ has two components namely,
natural and induced.

↓
CBR & CDR

↓
Immigration &
Emigration

The annual growth rate
of India's population is
1.64 percent [2011]

Four distinct phases of growth.

Phase I $\rightarrow$ Period from 1901-1921. Period of
stagnant or stationary phase of
growth.

$\rightarrow$ Growth rate was very low.

• Birth rate and death rate were high

Cause: Poor health and medical services

Phase II $\Rightarrow$ From 1921-1951, referred to as the
period of steady population growth.

$\rightarrow$ Improvement in health and sanitation
brought down the mortality rate
• Higher growth rate than previous
phase

Phase III $\Rightarrow$ From 1951-1981, period of population
explosion in India. Rapid fall of
mortality rate but high fertility
• Average annual growth high at 2.2 percent
• Improvement of living condition of
people

Phase IV $\Rightarrow$ 1981 - till present, population growth remained high, has started slowing down gradually.

causes $\downarrow$

- Increase in mean age at marriage.
- Improved quality of life, particularly education of female.

$\Rightarrow$ Regional variation in population growth

$\hookrightarrow$ The south India states showed a low rate of growth, not exceeding 20 per cent over the decade.

Lowest growth rate
Kerala [9.4] per cent

$\hookrightarrow$ North-Indian states, like Gujarat, U.P., Bihar etc. show relatively high growth rate than southern states.

$\hookrightarrow$ Average growth rate 20-25 per cent.

$\Rightarrow$ An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents.

$\hookrightarrow$ Present share of adolescent 20.9 per cent.
male 52.7 per cent
Female: 47.3 per cent

- Govt of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education.

- ① National Youth Policy [2014] to empower the youth of the country. Youth as age group of 15-29 years.
- ② National policy for Skill development and Entrepreneurship [2015].

⇒ Population Composition

↳ As a distinct field of study within population geography with a vast coverage of analysis of age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, language, religion, literacy, education and occupation characteristics.

① Rural Urban Composition

↳ Place of residence is an important indicator of social and economic characteristics.

Village - 68.8 percent of total population

Urban - 31.16 per cent

↳ No of villages - 640,867 - 597,608 ^{inhabited villages}

The relative degree of urbanisation and extent of rural urban migration regulate the concentration of rural population.

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The growth rate of population has increased over the decades in urban areas due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic condition.

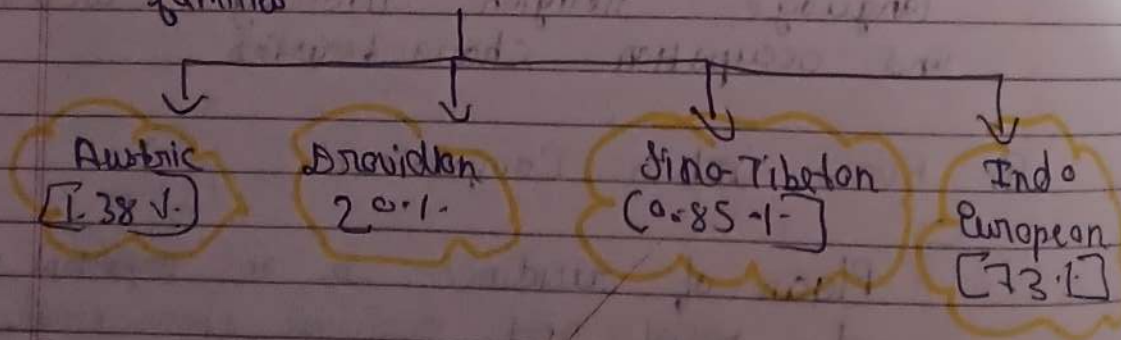
① Linguistic Composition

Census [Linguistic survey 1903-1928].
Languages - 179
Dialect - 544

22 scheduled languages.

↳ Hindi highest percentage speakers.
• Smallest language groups are Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri speakers.

Indian languages belong to four major families



② Religious Composition

↳ Hindu are distributed a major group in many states from 70-90 per cent.

Muslims, largest religious minority almost 15 per cent.

↳ majority in Kashmir Valley and Lakshadweep.

• Christians are mostly distributed in rural areas of country. mainly along western coast of Goa, Kerala, also hills of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur.

• Sikhs particularly in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi

(iv) Composition of working population

Main workers

Marginal workers

non workers

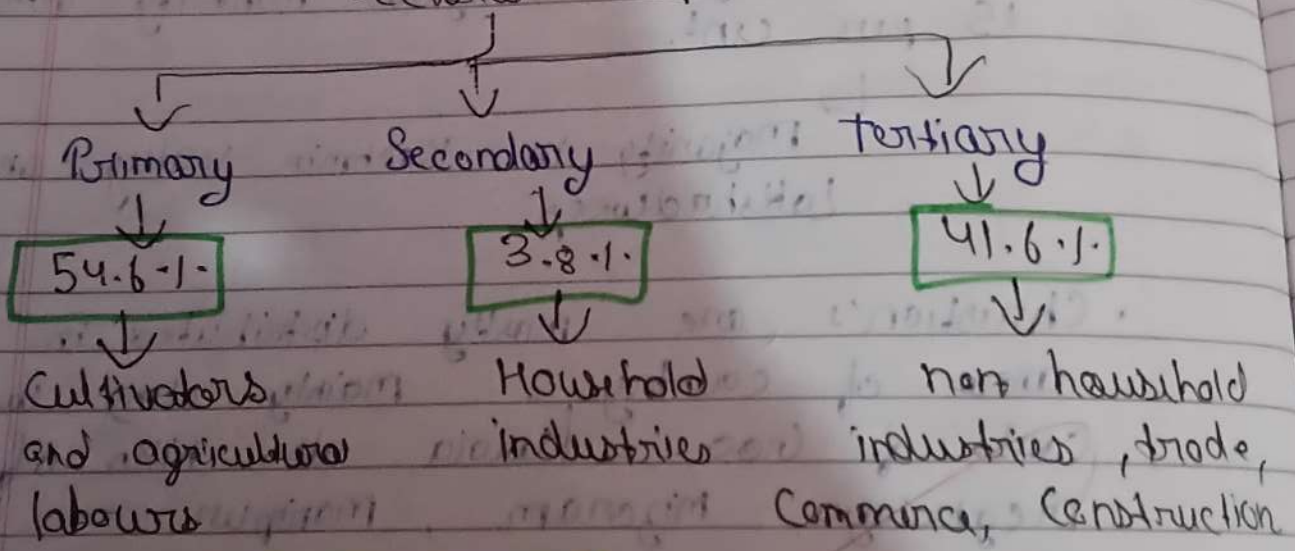
works atleast 183 days or six month in a year

works less than 183 days in a year

60 percent

39.8%

Sectoral Composition



number of women in primary sector is relatively high.

Q 2A

i) Very hot and dry and very cold and wet regions of India have low density of population. In this light explain the