

Date
27/10/22

Chapter-6

Red Wings
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Population

Notes:->

Introduction~

- * Population is the total number of people living in a particular city, state or country.
- * People are important to develop the economy and society.
- * People make and use resources and are themselves resources with varying quality.

Census:-

- ~ counting of people.
- ~ A census is an official enumeration of population done periodically.
- Census of India provide us with information regarding the population of our country.
It held after 10 years.

* First census held in the year 1872 (but in this census child, women and old people are not included).

* 1st complete census held in the year 1881.

Three major Question about population

- (i) Population size and distribution.
- (ii) Population growth and processes of population change.
- (iii) Characteristics or qualities of the population.

Population Size And Distribution

India's Population Size & Distribution by Numbers

- * On March 2011 stood at 1,210.6 million, 17.5% of world population.
- * 1.21 billion people are unevenly distributed over our country's vast area of 3.28 million sq. km. which accounts for 2.4% of world's area.

- * 2011,
population distribution high in Uttar Pradesh (16%)
low in Sikkim (0.6 million)

- * India's population lives in just 5 states:

U.P. Maharashtra Bihar West Bengal Andhra Pradesh

- * Rajasthan → 5.5%

India's Population by Density

- ↳ Population density is calculated as the number of persons per unit area.

→ India is one of the most densely populated countries of world.

→ Highest population density :-
Bihar (1,102 persons per sq. km)

Only Bangladesh
Japan have higher
average population
densities than India

→ Lowest Population density :-
Arunachal Pradesh (only 17
person sq. km.)

Population Growth & Processes of Population Change

* Population is a dynamic phenomenon.
The no., distribution and composition of population
are constantly changing.
This is the influence of the interaction of
these processes.

Births Deaths Migrations

Population Growth

◆ Growth of population refers to the change in
the no. of inhabitants of a country/territory
during a specific period of time, say during the
last 10 years.

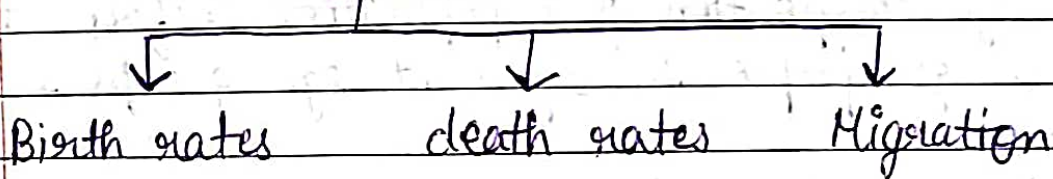
◆ Such change can be expressed in two ways :-

absolute no. Percentage change per year

- > The absolute no. added each year or decade is magnitude of increase.
- > It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population from the later population.
- > Population increases from 361 million in 1951 to 1210 million in 2011.
- > 683 million in 1981.
- > 1981, however, the rate of growth started declining gradually.
- > Still 182 million people were added to the total population in the 1990s alone (annual larger than ever before).
- > It is essential to realise that India has very large population.

Processes of Population Change/Growth

Three main processes of change of population.



Birth rate: It is the number of live births per thousand persons in a year.

- It is a major component of growth.
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In India, birth rates have always been higher than death rates.

Death rate: It is the number of deaths per thousands person in a year.

- Till 1980, high birth rates & death rate resulting

led to a large difference.

Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories.

Migration can be

↓
Internal
(within country)

↓
International
(between countries)

- Internal migration does not change the size of population, but influences within nation.
- Most migration have been from rural to urban areas.

Age Composition

* The age composition of a population refers to number of people in different age groups in a country.

Three broad categories :-

1. Children (Generally below 15 years) - economically unproductive and need to be provided.
2. Working Age (15-59 years) economically productive and biologically reproduct
3. Aged (Above 59 years) economically productive though they may have

retired.

Sex Ratio

- It is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
- It is an important social indicator to measure extent of equality between males and females in a society.
- It is unfavourable to females.

Literacy Rates

- * Low levels of literacy are a serious obstacle for economic improvement.

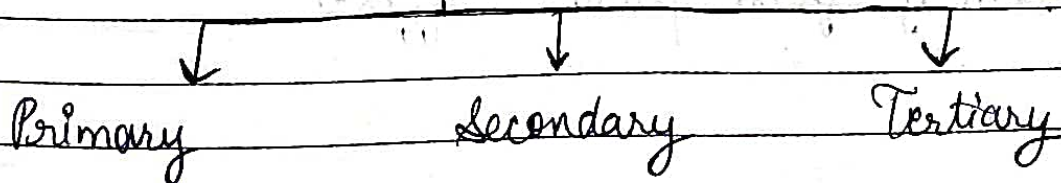
Literate: A person aged 7 years and above, who can read and write with understandings in any language.

Literacy rate according census of 2011 :- 73%
80.9% - males, 64.6 → females.

Occupational Structure

- ↳ The distribution of population according to different types of occupation is referred.

Occupations are generally classified as:



- * Primary activities include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying etc.
 - * Secondary activities include manufacturing, industries, building and construction work etc.
 - * Tertiary activities include transport, communication, commerce, administration and other services.
- 64% of population is engaged only in agriculture.

Adolescent Population

- Adolescents are generally, grouped in the age group of 10 to 19 years.
- It constitutes one-fifth of total population.
- A large number of girls suffer from anaemia.

National Population Policy (NPP)

- The government of India initiated a comprehensive family planning programme in 1952.
- It sought to promote responsible and planned parenthood on a voluntary basis.
- National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 is culmination of years planned efforts.

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- NPP aims
- ↳ NPP provides 2000 a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education upto 14 years.
 - ↳ Reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births.
 - ↳ Achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable disease, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people centred programme.

NPP 2000 and Adolescents

- * NPP2000 identified adolescents as one of the major section of population that need greater attention.
- * The programmes started by NPP2000 for adolescents aims at:-
 - Encouraging delayed marriage and child-bearing
 - Education of adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex.
 - Making contraceptive services accessible and affordable.
 - Providing food supplements, nutritional services and strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage.