

6. Population



Census: It is an official enumeration of population done periodically.

- I census - 1872
- I complete census - 1881
- it shd be done - every 10th yr.



Population: - One who use resource, create the social & cultural environment

- many words like disaster, calamity have significance ^{only} when they effect po crowd.
- source is convert into resource only by human being ex. coal
- They r producers & consumers of earth's resources imp. to know their percentage where they live on earth.

⇒ major q's about population:

- a) populat' size & distribution
- b) " growth & processes of population change
- c) quality of the populat' - like age, sex, literacy, occupation, health etc.

⇒ Population size & distribution:

India's population size & distribution by Members:

- On March 2001 — total Population 1,028 million
- % of the world populat' - 16.7%
- Total area of India - 3.28 million sq. Km
- % of the world area occupied by India - 2.4%

- most populous state of India - UP (166 million)
- area occupied by UP = 16% of India
- least populous State - (a) Sikkim (0.5 million)
(b) Lakshadweep (60 thousand)
- max. area covered by the following states
 - Total 5 states
 - UP, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh
- Biggest state acc. to area - Rajasthan (5.5%)
of the total area of India

India's population distribution by density

- density : \rightarrow it is calculated by no. of persons per unit area.
or
$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{Total no. of population}}{\text{Total area on which they live}}$$
- vensely populated countries in world
 - 1) Bangladesh
 - 2) Japan
 - 3) India
- Population density of India \rightarrow 324 person per sq. km
(2001)
- Highly densely state \rightarrow 904 person per sq. km
(West Bengal)
- Least density state \rightarrow 13 person per sq. km
(Arunachal Pradesh)

ratio of density & the reason behind this:-

(a) soil & above density:- UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala

- due favourable conditions to live like flat plains & fertile soils & abundant rainfall

b) 251 - 500 density: (10 states)

Northern states:- Punjab, Haryana, gujarat, Jharkhand, Assam, Tripura

Southern states- Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

Reason: \Rightarrow Rugged terrain

c) 101 - 250 density (9 states)

Northern states- Himachal Pradesh, Uttara Khand, Raj., M.P., Chattisgarh, Orissa, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya

Reason: - hilly, dissected & rocky nature of the terrain.

- moderate to low rainfall
- shallow & less fertile soil

d) 100 & below density (2 states)

Jammu & Kashmir & Arunachal Pradesh

\Rightarrow Population growth & Processes of population change:

- It is a dynamic phenomenon. Its no's, distribution & composition always change due to the births, deaths & migration

\Rightarrow Population growth:-

Ques. * It refers to the change in the no. of inhabitants of a country / territory during a specific period of time (last

10 yrs.).

This change can be expressed in 2 ways

absolute ^{no. b}

It is the difference b/w
the earlier population
(i.e. 1991) from the later
population (i.e. 2001)

Percentage change per yr.

It is studied in %
per annum.

e.g. a rate of increase of
2% per annum means in
a given year, there was
an increase of 2 persons
for every 100 persons in
the base population.

?) It is referred as the
absolute increase

It is referred as the
annual growth rate

• India growth rate:-

In 1951 - 361 million population

In 2001 - 1028 million population

• current annual increase in populatⁿ - 15.5 bil
(which is large enough to neutralise eff
to conserve the resource endowment
& environment)

• declining annual growth rate (%)

In 1981 - 2.22%

In 1991 - 2.14%
2001 - 1.93% (8% of decline)

This 8% of declining of the growth rate indeed
a positive indicator of the effects of birth
control.

But still, the total addition to the population base continue to grow i.e.

Total growing population

In 1981 - 683.3 millions

In 1991 - 846.4 millions

2001 - 1028.7 millions

- India may overtake China in 2045 & become the most populous country in the world

⇒ Processes of populatⁿ change / growth

. There are three main processes —

- 1) Birth rate
- 2) Death rate
- 3) migration

✓ Birth Rate: It is the no. of live births per thousands persons in a yr.

or

$$CBR = \frac{\text{No. of Birth}}{\text{Total populat}^n} \times 1000$$

- It is the major component of growth
- In India CBR > death rate

Death rate:-

$$\frac{\text{No. of death}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

Reason:- Health awareness, medical facility, high literacy level.

~~extra~~
Migration: It is the movement of people across regions and territories (from place to another) with the intentions of settling, permanently in the new location.

Types of migration

Internal

1) Rural - Urban

2) Seasonal

3) Planned

International

1) Voluntary

2) Evoluntary

⇒

free
migration

Voluntary

forced

people have
no choice

migration

more
forever

Permanent

Temporary

don't
move
forever

b/w countries

inside a country

international migration

internal migration

Push & Pull
factors

effects

population growth
rate

emigration process in which you move to a new country.

internal migration moving to a state, country or continents

internal migration moving to a different state, country & continents

emigration leaving one country to move to another one

Reluctant migration: Human migration is the permanent or semi-permanent relocation of people from one location to another. People either chooses to migrate (voluntary) are made to move involuntarily (forced) or are put in situations that encourages relocation

impelled migration when people are forced out of where they live by unfavourable circumstances such as (genocide & warfare)

forced migration it is the movement of refugees & internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts in their country of origin) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disaster, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine or development projects

Push factors of migration sometimes these factors leave people in no choice

but do leave their country of origin.
ex. -
1) lack of job
2) lack of poverty
3) lack of economic factor

A push factor is forceful and a factor which relates to the country from which a person migrates. It is generally some problem which results in people wanting to migrate.

Pull factor factors which attract the people to migrate

Pull & push factors of urbanization:

- | Push factors | Pull factors |
|--|---|
| → due to poverty & unemployment | → due to new technology, greater opportunities, better facility & increased wealth. |
| → ex. desertification, famine, drought, political fear, poor medical care, loss of wealth, natural disaster etc. | |

Urbanization it is the process of a population shift from rural areas to cities, often motivated by economic factor

Push factors in rural areas:-

Nothing that most rural areas across the

world are agricultural, some push factors are - drought & famine, conflict & disputes decline in subsistence farming as a result of development of commercial agriculture, poverty, lack of proper amenities & services.

In short - forms of migration

intercontinental when the movement is across continents e.g. Korea (Asia) to Brazil (S. America)

intracontinental movement is on the same continent

internal or regional movement from one place to other in the same region, continent or country.

Rural to urban in search of new opportunities & lifestyle

forced or involuntary when the govt. or authorities of a place force people to migrate for a reason.

Impelled / Sected / Reluctant / Imposed No one is forced to migrate but due to some push factors such as war, hunger & other difficult conditions, people decide to leave.

Seasonal Sometimes people move during specific seasons such as crop harvesting, & climate to work & then go back when the season is over.

Return migration this involves the voluntary return of migrants to their original place after they outlive the reasons for which they left. Often times, young people who move into the cities to work return home when they retire to spend the rest of their lives in the quiet of their towns & with old friends & family.

long & short-term.

on. people move for better health care if they have some disease that requires some level of attention that can only be received in another place. It may be temporal in nature.

A person may be study in another place but may decide to stay & work for many yrs before going back for good

Impact of migration on destination country

Advantage : → 1) cheap labour

2) skilled labour

3) Cultural diversity

Disadvantage → 1) job loss

2) discrimination

3) social pressure

4) disease

rows \Rightarrow Age composition: It refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country.

- As age reflects the needs, buys, capacity & perform of a person.

- It divided into three groups

below 15 yr	15-59 yr (working age)	above 59 (aged)
-------------	------------------------	-----------------

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| they r economically unproductive. | they r economically & biologically reproductive | They can be economically productive. |
| they r dependent | they r independent | - They may be working voluntarily but they r not available for employment through recruitment |
| (or they r consumers) | | they may be or may not be dependent |

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| they need food, clothing, education & medical care (or they r consumers) | they complete their need by themselves population (-they r producers) | they may be or may not be producer but for some aspects they r consumers |
|--|---|--|

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Their ratio is 34.4%. | Their ratio is 58.7% | Their ratio is 6.9% |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|

\Rightarrow Sex Ratio It refers to the number of females per 1000 males in the population

It is important social indicator to measure the equality b/w male & female in a society at a given time

- Highest sex ratio - Kerala (1058 females)
- Lowest sex ratio - Haryana (861 females per 1000 male)
- Puducherry - 1007 females per 1000 male
- Delhi - 821 females

India sex ratio:-

1951 — 946

2001 — 933

⇒ literacy Rate Acc. to the census of 2001, a person aged 7 yrs & above who can read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate.

Year	Literacy rate	male	female
⇒ 2001	64.84%	75.26%	53.67%
⇒ 2011	74.04%		59.57% ↓ per cent increase

⇒ highest literacy rate - I Kerala (93.91%)
II Lakshadweep (92.28%)
III Mizoram (91.58%)
Acc. to 2011 stats

• Rajasthan - 67.06%

lowest literacy rate - Bihar (63.82%)

sure \Rightarrow It play a important role in economic development of a nation.

\Rightarrow Although India has raised its current literacy rate of 75% (2016) from 12% at the time of independence in 1947 its still lag behind the world av. literacy rate of 84%.

\Rightarrow Occupation structure: "The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupation structure."

occupation structure

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
• which taken from nature	• Primary is used as raw material	• only service sector
• agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying	• manufacturing industry, building, construction work	• transport, communication, commerce, administration & other services
• developing countries	• developed countries (high proportion of people engaged in these activities)	• developed countries
67% of total popul ^t	13% of total populat ^t	20% of total population

shifting of sectors is because of growing industrialisation & urbanisation in recent times.

It is the most important index of development health:

- It is important component which affects the process of development.
- many govt. programmes registered to improve sustained efforts which result as —
- decline of death rate :-

1951 — 25% per 1000 population

2001 — 8% per 1000 population

2017 — 7.28 per (125 rank)

- Increasing rate of life expectancy —

1951 — ~~64.67~~ 36.7%

2001 — 64.6%

2017 — 68.78% (female - 70.14 yrs (70.3rd rank)
(male - 67.55 yrs) (57.3rd rank))

- Achievements:-

- improvement in public health
- prevention of infectious diseases
- application of modern medical practices in diagnosis & treatment of ailments

- Major Problems:-

- malnutrition

- Per capita calorie consumption is below the recommended level

- lack of safe drinking water
- lack of sanitation facilities

⇒ Adolescent Population

they are the age group of 10 to 19 yrs

- India has the largest population of adolescent in the world
- It is 20% of the world population
- And constitutes 1/5 of the total population of India
- Nutrition requirement of adolescent are higher than normal child or adult. Therefore poor nutrition can lead to deficiency & stunted growth.
- govt. Programmes to meet the challenges of adolescents:-
 1) NRHM
 2) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission
 3) Integrated child development scheme
 4) Total sanitation Programme
 5) National AIDS control Programme

Adolescence: It is the transitional phase of growth & development b/w childhood & adulthood.

It is most crucial period in life b/w childhood & adulthood. Accompanied by

a rapid increase in the rate of physical growth & changes involving physical development

stages of adolescence:-

1) early adolescence - 11 to 14 yr.

2) middle - 15 to 17 yr.

3) late - 18 to 19 yr.

⇒ National Population Policy (NPP), 2000

- 1) Elementary or compulsory education up to 14 yr of age
- 2) reducing IMR to below 30 per 1000 live births
- 3) achieve universal immunisation
- 4) Promoting delayed marriage for girls,
- 5) family welfare programme

Def.) "The NPP, 2000 provides a policy framework of achieving goals & prioritizing strategies during the next decades to meet the reproductive & child health needs of the people of India along with the target to achieve the net replacement levels. (Total fertility rate)

⇒ NPP, 2000 & Adolescents

NPP identified them as one of the important

section of the population who needs the greater attention.

This programme includes :-

- 1) Protection from unwanted pregnancies & sexually transmitted disease (STD)
- 2) To encourage delay marriage & child bearing
- 3) Education of adolescents about the risks of unprotected sex
- 4) Providing food supplement, nutritional service
- 5) Strengthening legal measures to prevent child marriage

People is the nation's most valuable resource
A well-educated healthy population provides potential power.