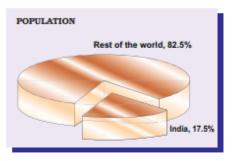
Why Is Population Important?

- **Definition**: Population is the total number of people living in a particular area.
 - It is the central element in Social Studies because:
 - o People use resources & create social, cultural environments
 - O Disasters affect people, so without people, there's no "disaster"
 - People = producers & consumers
- Therefore, to plan development, we must know:
 - How many people are there?
 - Where do they live?
 - How fast are their numbers increasing?
 - What are their characteristics?



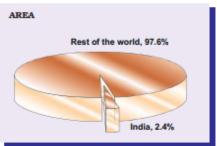


Fig 6.1 – India's Share in World Population & Area

Population Size and Distribution

Census: An official count of population done every 10 years.

First census in India: 1872First complete census: 1881

Latest available data: Census 2011

India's population (2011): 1,210.6 million (17.5% of world population)

M Area: 3.28 million sq. km (2.4% of world's land area)

📌 Most populous state: Uttar Pradesh (199 million)

★ Least populous: Lakshadweep (64,429)

★ Half of India's population lives in 5 states:

Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh

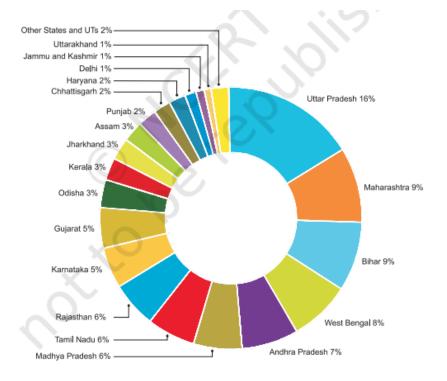


Fig 6.2 – Population Distribution by States

Population Density

Population Density = Number of people per sq. km

India's average: 382 persons/sq km (2011)

• Highest: Bihar (1,102/sq km)

• Lowest: Arunachal Pradesh (17/sq km)

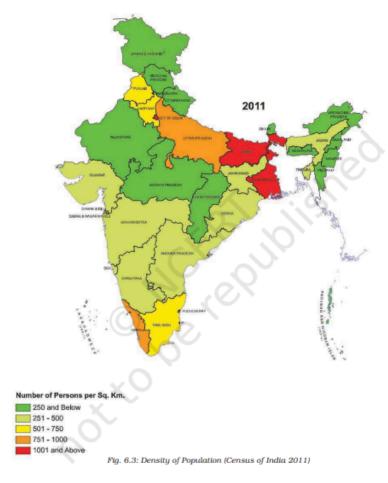


Fig 6.3 − Density of Population (State-wise)

Observation:

- High Density → Northern Plains, Kerala (fertile land, water)
- Low Density → Hilly areas like J&K, NE states (rugged terrain, poor soil)

Population Growth and Change

Population Growth: Increase in number of people during a specific time

Two measures:

- 1. 🔢 Absolute Increase = Population at later year Population at earlier year
- 2. W Growth Rate = % increase per year (e.g., 2% = 2 extra people per 100 per year)

Data Snapshot (from Table 6.1):

1951: 361 million

• 2011: 1,210.6 million

Highest growth rate: 2.22% in 1981

• 2011 growth rate: 1.64%

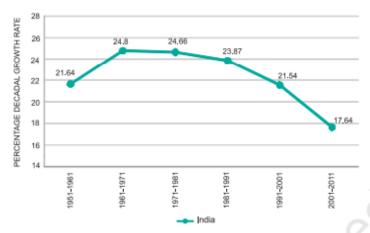
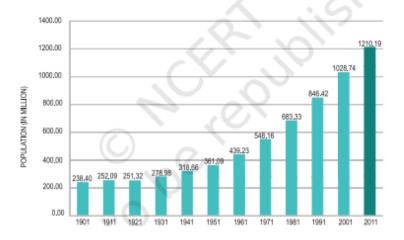


Fig. 6.4(a): India's Population Growth Rates during 1951-2011



Tig 6.4(a) & (b) – Growth Rates & Population Graph (1901–2011)

Mote:

- Growth rate is declining since 1981 due to birth control awareness
- But total number added is still large due to big base population

Components of Population Change

- 1. Birth Rate Number of live births per 1,000 people in a year
 - → Major cause of population increase
- 2. Death Rate Number of deaths per 1,000 people in a year
 - → Sharp fall in death rate after 1950 due to health improvement
- 3. 间 Migration Movement of people

Types:

- Internal → within India
- International → across countries

🖈 Migration impacts population distribution, not size (in internal migration)

Rural → Urban Migration:

- Push: Poverty, unemployment in villages
- Pull: Jobs, facilities in cities

Age Composition

🗐 Age Structure: Division of population into different age groups

Three Broad Categories:

Age Group	Role
<15 years	Dependent (not working)
15-59 years	Productive (working)
>60 years	Aged (dependent again)

More working-age = greater development potential

Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio = Number of females per 1,000 males

• Indicator of gender balance

• India's sex ratio (2011): 940 females per 1000 males

• Kerala: Highest (1084)

• Haryana: Lowest (877)

Literacy Rate

同 Literate Person = Age ≥7 who can read & write with understanding

India's literacy rate (2011): 73%

Male: 80.9%Female: 64.6%

Kerala = Highest; Bihar = Lowest

Literacy is key for development, empowerment & employment

Occupational Structure

Refers to types of jobs people are engaged in

Three Sectors:

Sector	Nature of Work
Primary	Agriculture, fishing
Secondary	Manufacturing
Tertiary	Services, banking, IT

● Developed nations → More in secondary/tertiary Developing nations (like India) → More in primary

Health

- Indicators: Life expectancy, infant mortality, nutrition, disease control
 - India's health improved post-Independence
 - But access to healthcare, nutrition, clean water still unequal
 - Infant mortality rate is declining but still high in some states
- Healthy population = More productive population

Adolescent Population (Age 10–19)

- 1/5th of India's population
- Need more nutrition than adults
- Girls often suffer from anaemia & neglect
- Need more awareness, education & healthcare

National Population Policy (NPP) 2000

- NPP 2000 Goals:
 - Free & compulsory education till 14 years
 - Reduce infant mortality below 30/1000
 - Achieve universal child immunisation
 - Promote delayed marriage of girls
 - Encourage small families (2 children norm)

India's family welfare programmes started in 1952
NPP 2000 is a more detailed plan for healthy population

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E Summary Table

Concept	Key Data/Definition
Population (2011)	1.21 billion (17.5% of world population)
Density	382 persons/sq km
Sex Ratio	940 females per 1000 males
Literacy Rate	Total: 73%, Male: 80.9%, Female: 64.6%
Highest Pop. State	Uttar Pradesh (199 million)
Growth Trend	Declining since 1981
NPP 2000 Focus	Health, education, small family norm