# BASIC HABITATION & GENERAL POPULATION IN INDIA

IN 2012

#### • INTRODUCTION:

Habitation is the state of living somewhere. When an area has no human habitation, it means that no people live there.

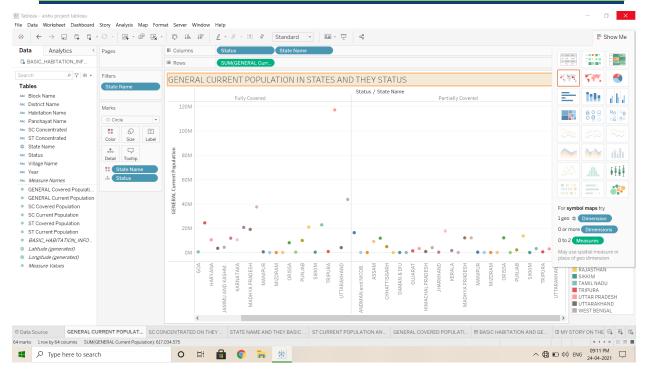


Now a days the basic habitation is very important. Here there is a information of the survey which was did in 2012.

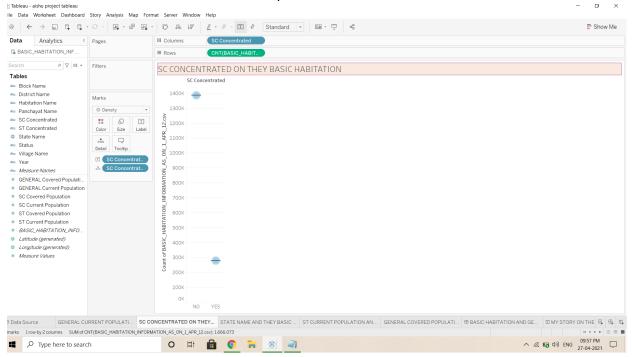
According to the status In 2012 india's population was fully covered in uttar pardesh and also UP was the highest fully covered populated

state in india i.e (11,71,95,818)and the least fully covered popullated state is mizoram i.e (12,413)where as karnataka state is highest

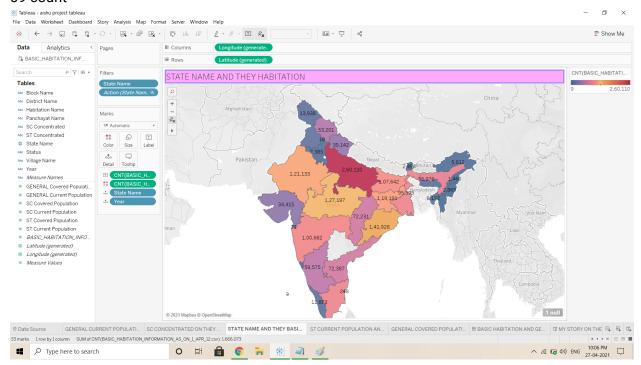
in partially covered popullated state in india i.e (1,77,06,613) and the least partially covered popullated state is lashadweep i.e (o) in india



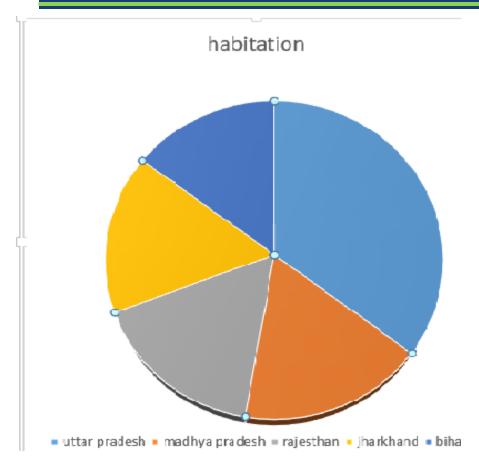
where coming to the SC CONCENTRATED people in india who says NO to habitation i.e 13,87,589 but there are very few people who says YES to the habitation i.e 2,78,484.so the solution for the problem is to be educated on the habitation and should be get awared of the habitation and should know the values of pure habitation.



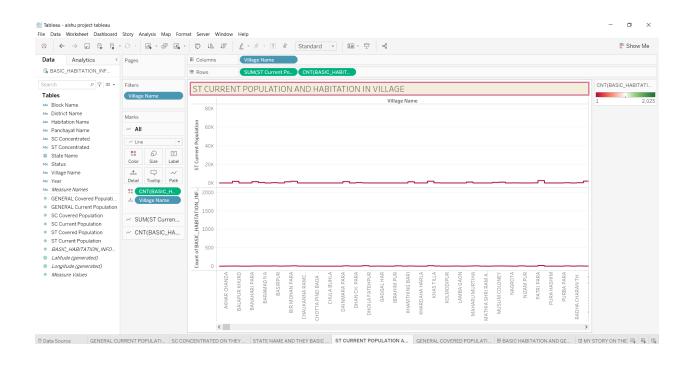
Now coming to the habitation across to the INDIA UP is the best state which has 2,60,110 count of habitataion.and the least is lashadweep with 09 count



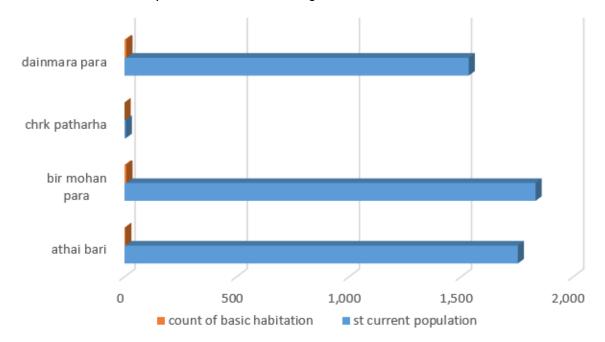
Here comes the brief presentation of the habitation in the from of pie chart



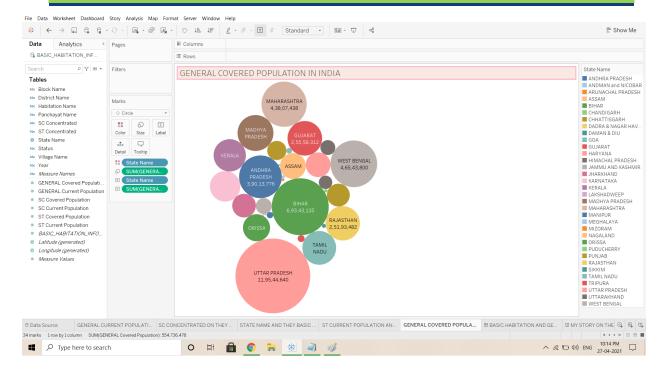
#### Now coming to ST CURRENT POPULATION and HABITATION in VILLAGE in INDIA



Here comes the brief presentation of the village and the habitation in the form of flow chart

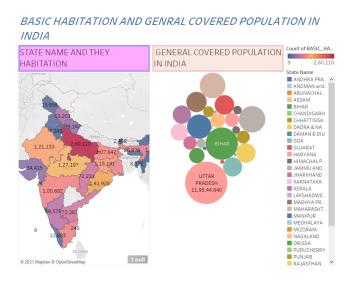


Now lets look after the general cover population in india in 2012 Uttar pradesh is the highest populated state in inda wich as 11,95,44,640 population in 2012 then comes the 2nd largest state as bihar which as 6,93,43,135 population & the least populated state is chandigarh which as 64,696 population



#### RESULT:

the habitats of large numbers of the Earth's plant and animal species are under threat due to the impact of human beings on the planet. Habitat loss is contributing to the permanent loss of species, the weakening of ecosystems, and is impacting on both the overall health of the planet and the quality of human life. there is the final report of project



#### ADVANTAGES AND DISAADVANTAGES:

#### advantages:

- species remain adapted to habitat
- greater genetic diversity conserved
- natural behavior patterns maintained
- interactions between species help whole ecosystem

#### Disadvantages:

- may not be safe to leave very rare species in the wild
- habitat loss fores removal of threatened species
- less rain fall
- less oxygen

#### IMPACTS DO HUMAN ACTIVITIES HAVE ON HABITATS:

The problem is particularly acute in Australia where, thanksto human impacts, more mammal species have been lost in the past 200 years than in all other continents combined. Of the 1,250 plant and 390 terrestrial animal species considered threatened, 964 plants and 286 animals have deforestation and resulting habitat fragmentation or degradation listed as threats.

#### PROTECTING HABITAT:

While, significant tracts of habitat have been lost, and along with them many species of plant and animal, steps can be taken to slow and even reverse the process. One key measure is the establishment of protected areas where human activity is restricted in order to conserve existing ecosystems and wildlife. Well-planned and well-managed reserves, parks and forests can help to safeguard freshwater and food supplies, reduce poverty, and reduce the impacts of natural disasters.

#### CONCLUSION:

Every living creature needs room to exist and reproduce. The natural home of a plant, animal or other organism is known as its habitat and maintaining this space is crucial to the ongoing survival of both individuals and species. An estimated 177,000 square kilometres of forests and woodlands are cleared annually to make space for farming or in order to harvest timber for fuel and wood products.