

# **WELCOME TO VIRTUAL CLASS- IX**

## **SOCIAL SCIENCE CONTEMPORARY INDIA-I**

**SUBJECT : (GEOGRAPHY)**  
**CHAPTER NUMBER: 6**  
**CHAPTER NAME : POPULATION**

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**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

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# Population



The three aspects concerned about population are as follows

- Size and distribution of population it refers to the total number of people in the country and where they are located.
- Population growth and process of population change it refers to how the population has grown and changes in its composition.
- Characteristics of qualities of life population it refers to age, sex-ratio, literacy levels, occupational structure, health conditions of people.

## Size and distribution of population It refers to the total number of people in the country and where they are located.

### India's Population Distribution by Density

The uneven population distribution can be better judged by the population density in the various states. The number of people living per unit area (sq. km) in an area (state or country) is called population! density of that area.

India is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. After Bangladesh and Japan, it is the third most densely populated country.

India's population density in 2001 was 324 persons per sq km (this increased to 382 persons per sq km in the 2011 Census), with West Bengal having the highest density of 904 persons per sq km and Arunachal Pradesh the lowest With only 13 persons per sq. km.

According to 2011 Census, Bihar has the highest population density 1,102 persons per sq km and Arunachal Pradesh having the lowest population density of 17 persons per sq km.

On the basis of population density India country is divided into three regions

- **High population density states** These states are characterized by flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall, e.g. states of Northern Plains and Kerala.
- **Moderate population density states** These states are characterized by hilly and rocky nature of terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soil. e.g. Assam and most of the peninsular states.
- **Low population density States** with – low population density below 250 person per sq. km are characterized by rugged terrain (mountainous and desert) and unfavorable climatic condition, e.g. Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir etc.

# Population Growth and Processes of Population Change

## Population Growth And Processes Of Population Change

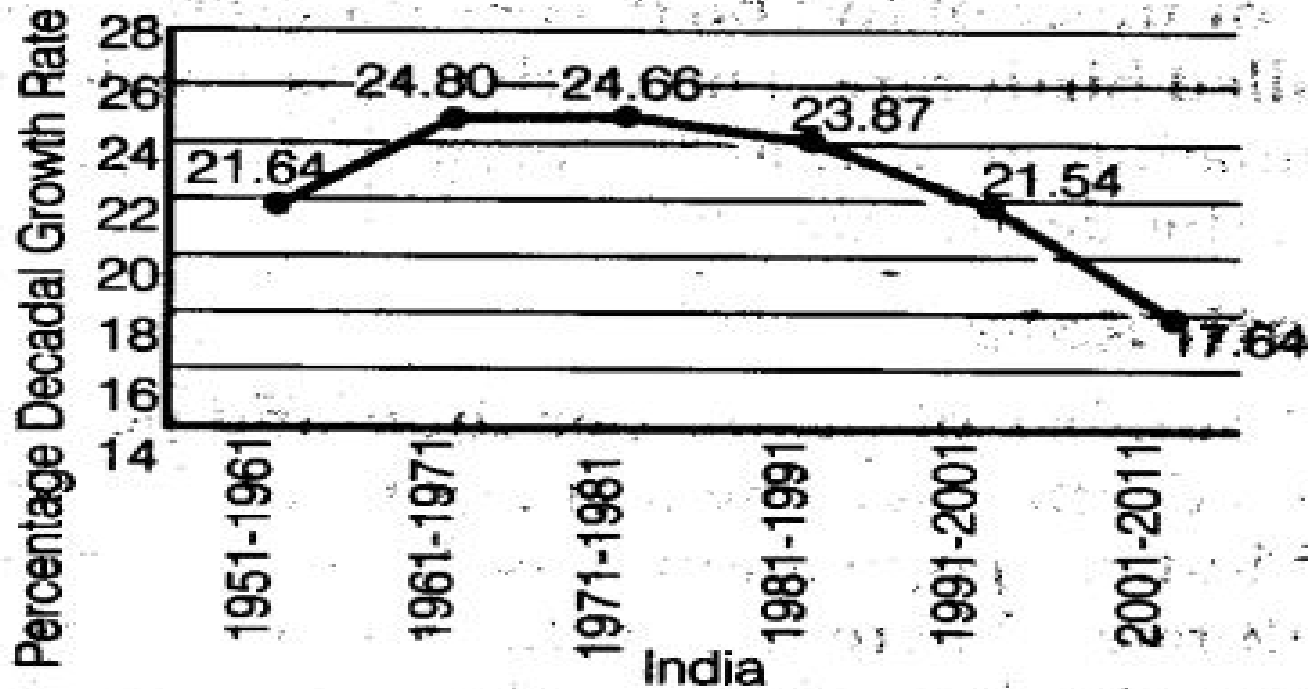
Due to Births, deaths and migrations the number, distribution and composition of population change continuously.

### Population Growth

The change in the number of people of a country or state during a specific period of time is called **growth of population**. Usually, it is mostly calculated at the interval of 10 years. The change can be expressed either in terms of **absolute numbers** or in terms of **annual growth rate**.

**Absolute Increase of Population** It means the absolute numbers added each year or in each decade in the population. It is obtained by simply subtracting the earlier population (e.g. that of 1991) from the later population (e.g. that of 2001).

**Annual Growth Rate of Population** The rate at which the number of individuals in a population increase in 1 year as a fraction of the initial population; is called annual growth rate of population. It is expressed in terms of per cent per annum. For example, a rate of increase of 2% per annum means that there was an increase of 2 persons for every 100 persons in the initial population.

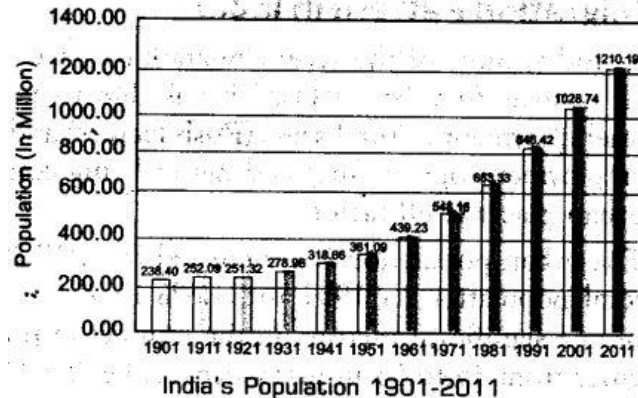


India's Population Growth Rates during 1951-2011

## Population Growth Rate Since Independence

- India's annual growth rate of population increased steadily till 1981. Since then, the annual rate of population growth started declining. Still the population growth of India in 1990s was 182 million (in terms of number). This addition of people was larger than ever before. In spite of decreasing annual growth rate (in percent), the largest addition in people (in terms of number) is due to the large population of the country.

A low growth rate results a large absolute increase due to very high population. However, the declining growth rate is a positive indicator for the efforts of birth control but the total additions to the population continue to grow. If this rate of increase continues, then India will surpass China by 2045 to become the most populous country in the world.



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