

Ch-6 POPULATION

NOTE

Population Size And Distribution.

• India's Population Size And Distribution By Numbers:-

- As of March 2011, India's population was 1,210.6 million which accounts for 17.5% of the world's population.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India as it counts about 16% of the country's population.
- Almost half of India's population lives in just five states which are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal & Andhra Pradesh.

India's Population Distribution By Density.

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

- The population density of India in the year 2011 was 382 persons per sq. km.
- That's why India is considered one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

Population Growth & Processes of Population Change.

- The numbers, distribution & composition of the population are constantly changing.
- This is the influence of the interaction of the three processes.
 - Death
 - Birth
 - Migration

Population Growth.

- Growth of population refers to the change in the no. of inhabitants of a country/territory during a specific period of time.

→ This change can be expressed into two ways:

- In terms of absolute numbers: The absolute no. obtained by subtracting the earlier population (eg of that of 2001) from the later population (eg that of 2011).
- In terms of %age change per year: It is studied in % per annum, eg a rate of increase of 2% per annum means that in a given year, there was an increase of two persons for every 100 persons in the base population. This is referred to as the annual growth rate.

Process Of Population Change / Growth.

→ Three main processes of change of population are:

- Birth rates: → Birth rate is the ~~no~~ number of live births per thousand persons in a year. In India, birth rates have always

seen higher than death rates.

- **Death Rates:** Death rates is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
- **Migration:** Migration is the movement of people across regions & territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). It influences the distribution of population within the nation.
In India, the rural - urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of the population in cities & towns.