

Chapter-1

Population : Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

Structure

- Introduction
- Source of Population data
- Distribution of Population
- Density of population Growth of Population
- Regional Variation in Population Growth
- Population composition

Introduction

- People / individual is the smallest unit of population, it is the most important asset which a country can have because as human resource It contributes in development of the nation.

Human resource:- When government invests on health and education of its citizens then an ordinary individual turns into a human resource.

Example:- japan (where natural resources are at negligible quantity but that country is a developed nations due to strong Human resource base)

Source of Population data

- The very first Census of India took place during the regime of viceroy lord Mayo in the year 1881.
- After independence, the responsibility of conducting the Census is on the shoulders of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- According to the 2011 census, India has 1210 million population, which is the second largest after China.

Distribution of population

- It describes how spread out a population is over the space, which is very uneven throughout the country. Plains and coastal regions are highly populated comparatively to the mountainous regions.
- 76% of the total population resides in UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Karnataka.
- Uttarakhand (0.84), Jammu and Kashmir (1.04), Arunachal Pradesh (0.11)

Reason

- **Geographical** (terrain, availability of water, soil salinity, mountains etc)
- **Social** (education, health, sanitation, hygiene, availability of basic necessities)
- **Economic** (employment opportunities, infrastructure etc)
- **Historical** (religious centres)
- **Developmental** (administrative agility)

Density of population

Expressed as number of person per unit area

- According to 2011 census density of population in India is 382 person per sq. Km. Which has increased by 200 since independence (117 person per sq km).
- Highest:- Delhi(11297)
- Lowest:- Arunachal Pradesh (17)

Reason:- same as above

Growth of Population

- It is defined as change in number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. The annual growth rate of Population in India is 1.64%.
- It has two components natural and induced

→ **Natural:-** death rate and birth rate (number of Birth/ death every year per person)

→ **Induced:-** migration (inward and outward movement of Population)

Population doubling time:-

It is the time taken by population to double itself at its current annual growth rate.

Phases of population growth in India

Phase I (1901-21)

- Referred as of stagnant growth or the stationary phase of growth
- Low Growth (-ve birth rate and High death 'rate)
- **Reason:-** poor health , sanitation , hygiene and medical facilities, inefficient public distribution system, illiteracy, lack of basic necessities etc.

Phase II (1921-51)

- Referred as period of steady growth Improvement in Population despite economic depression due to introduction of Developmental activities.

Phase III (1951-81)

- Referred as period of Population explosion
- Mortality rate came down
- Improvement in Health and education
- Industrial Development took place
- Migration took a pace
- High Development rate

Phase IV (1981 till present)

- Slow growth rate
- Crude birth rate ↓
- Improved living standards
- Literacy rate ↑

Regional Variation in Population Growth

→ It is the rate of population growth over the space

- According to 2011 Census Kerala, Tamil nadu, karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Odisha, Pondicherry have not exceeded Population Growth rate more than 20%
- **Kerala** :- lowest (9.4%)
- UP, MP, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh have maintained 20-25 % growth rate.

Reason

- The biggest reason behind this was the huge youth population which was uneducated, Unskilled and unemployed.
- Hence due to lack of better opportunities, sex education, family planning, illiteracy, low age of marriage etc led to population explosion
- Therefore in the year 2014 government introduced national youth policy and national policy for skill development and entrepreneurship for the overall development of the youth population of the nation.

National youth Policy

- It defines youth as a person under the age group of 15 to 29.
- Fosters inclusive growth
- By imparting education and skills it envisages to empower the youth population
- Ultimate goal:-** youth empowerment and their overall development

Population composition

Analysis of age, sex, places of birth, residence, ethnic characteristics, tribe, language etc.

Rural-urban composition

- Category:- place of residence
- Indicator of social and economic development
- Village**
total population residing 68.8%, total number of village 640867, uneven distribution of Population, Bihar and Sikkim accounts for the highest number of village on the contrary Goa and Maharashtra accounts for the least number.
- Urban**
total population residing are 31.16%, High growth rate and High rate of inward migration due to development and better facilities.

Linguistic Composition

- Linguistic diversity
- Hindi:- highest percentage
- Smallest language Group are:- sanskrit, Bodo and manipuri

Family	Sub-Family	Branch/Group	Speech Areas
Austric (Nishada) 1.38%	Austro-Asiatic Austro-Nesian	Mon-Khmer Munda	Meghalaya, Nicobar Islands West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Outside India
Dravidian (Dravida) 20%		South-Dravidian Central Dravidian North Dravidian	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Odisha, Maharashtra Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
Sino- Tibetan (Kirata) 0.85%	Tibeto- Myanmari Siamese-Chinese	Tibeto-Himalayan North Assam Assam-Myanmari	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim Arunachal Pradesh Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya
Indo- European (Aryan) 73%	Indo-Aryan	Iranian Dardic Indo-Aryan	Outside India Jammu & Kashmir Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P. Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa.

Religious Composition

Religious Groups	2001	
	Population (in million)	% of Total
Hindus	827.6	80.5
Muslims	138.2	13.5
Christians	24.1	2.3
Sikhs	19.2	1.9
Buddhists	8.0	0.9
Jains	4.2	0.4
Others	6.6	0.6

Hindu

major group

Muslim

largest religious minority concentrated in Jammu and Kashmir, central west Bengal, Kerala, UP, Delhi and Lakshadweep

Christian

concentrated in rural areas, western coast, Goa, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jharkhand.

Sikh

Punjab, Haryana, Delhi

Jain

urban areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Buddhist

Maharashtra, Ladakh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Jammu and Kashmir.

Composition of Working Population

- Divided into 3 group:- main workers(who worksfor at least 183 days in a year), marginal workers (Who works for less than 183 days in ayear) and non workers(does not work).
- Number of female workers are high in primary sector.
- Goa has 39.6% work participation and Damanand Diu 49%
- Largest participants States are:- Himachal, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur , Meghalaya, Dadar andNagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

Gender sensitivity

- HDR UNDP 1995:-** If development is notengendered it is endangered.
- Government of India has acknowledged the adverse impact of gender discrimination and launched a programme called [Beti padhao Beti bachao](#)