Population | Easy and useful Notes for class 9th

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Have you ever wondered about a world without people? Well, humans are the superheroes who make resources useful and create our social world. Dive into the exciting universe of population dynamics using Indiaâ??s census -itâ??s like uncovering the hidden story of our country! Ready for this exploration?

Letâ??s first focus on three key questions about population:

- 1. Population Size and Distribution: How many people are there, and where are they located?
- 2. Population Growth and Processes of Change: How has the population grown and changed over time?
- 3. Characteristics of the Population: What are their age, sex composition, literacy levels, occupational structure, and health conditions?

Population Size and Distribution:

- Indiaâ??s population, as of March 2011, was 1,210.6 million, making up 17.5% of the worldâ??s population.
- Unevenly spread across 3.28 million sq km, Indiaâ??s land area is 2.4% of the worldâ??s.
- Uttar Pradesh, with 199 million people, is the most populous state, contributing 16% to Indiaâ??s total.

Population Density:

- Population density is the number of people per unit area, with India being densely populated.
- In 2011, Indiaâ??s density was 382 persons per sq km, ranging from 1,102 persons in Bihar to 17 in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Factors like terrain, climate, and rainfall influence population density.

Less Populated:

• Arunachal Pradesh: 1,383,727 people.

• Sikkim: 610,577.

• Lakshadweep: Only 64,473 people.

Moderately Populated:

• Assam and most of the Peninsular states: Moderate population densities.

Densely Populated: Ciences

- Northern Plains and Kerala: High to very high population densities.
- States with population densities below 250 persons per square km (excluding those mentioned in â??Less Populatedâ?•).

Most Populated (Top Five States):

1. Uttar Pradesh: 199.5 million people.

2. Maharashtra: 112 million

3. Bihar: 10.41 million

West Bengal: 9.13 million
 Andhra Pradesh: 84.5 million.

Understanding Population Growth:

Population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants in a specific area over a defined period. It is measured in absolute numbers and annual percentage change.

Estimates and Measurement:

- 1. Absolute Increase:
 - Calculated by subtracting the earlier population from the later population.
 - o Provides a tangible measure of growth in actual numbers.
- 2. Annual Growth Rate:
 - Expressed as a percentage, indicating the pace of population increase per year.
 - Helps understand the momentum of growth over time.

3. Indiaâ??s Population Growth:

- Example of a nation with a dynamic growth trajectory.
- o From 1951 to 1981, experienced steady growth; since then, growth rates have declined.

4. Challenges of Large Populations:

- o Countries with significant populations face challenges even with lower growth rates.
- o Total additions to the population can still be substantial.

5. Future Projections:

- Ongoing estimates predict the potential course of population growth.
- o India, for example, may surpass China as the most populous country in the future.

Factors Influencing Population Growth:

1. Births:

- The number of new individuals entering the population through childbirth.
- High birth rates contribute to population growth.

2. Deaths:

- The number of individuals leaving the population due to mortality.
- Low death rates can contribute to population growth.

3. Migrations:

- o Movement of people in and out of a region.
- Immigration increases, while emigration decreases the population.
- Migration occurs due to two main factors; â?*pushâ??â?? and â?*pullâ?*.

Processes of Population Change: Birth, Death, and Migration

Core Processes:

- Natural Increase: Population growth depends on the difference between births and deaths.
- Birth Ratea??s Role: The number of live births per thousand people, or birth rate, significantly influences growth, particularly in India.
- **Decline in Death Rates:** Until 1980, lower death rates played a crucial role in Indiaâ??s rapid population growth.
- Changes Since 1981: After 1981, a gradual decline in birth rates has slowed overall population growth.

Migrationâ??s Impact:

Migration: The movement of people within or between areas, plays a vital role in population dynamics.

Two types of Migration:

• Internal:

 Internal migration influences the distribution of population without changing the total population size.

• International:

- Whereas, International Migration causes the change in the population percentage.
- **Family Migration Mapping:** By plotting where grandparents and parents lived, we can better understand the familyâ??s migration patterns.
- Rural to Urban Shift: Many in India move from rural to urban areas to seek better opportunities, affecting population distribution.
- **Urbanization Effects:** More people now live in cities due to rural-urban migration, increasing from 17.29% in 1951 to 27.78% in 2001.
- **â??**Million Plus Cities**â?? Surge:** The Number of large Cities significantly increased from 23 to 35 between 1991 and 2001.

Age Composition:

- Age composition denotes the distribution of people across different age groups in a country.
- A personâ??s age significantly affects their needs, activities, and capabilities.
- The number and percentage of people in children, working age, and aged groups shape the social and economic structure of a population.
- The percentage of children and the aged influences the dependency ratio as these groups are not producers.

Three Broad Categories in India:

- Children (Below 15 years): Economically unproductive, requiring provisions like food, clothing, education, and medical care.
- Working Age (15-59 years): Economically and biologically productive, forming the working population.
- **Aged (Above 59 years):** Potentially economically productive, may have retired, and might work voluntarily, but not available for recruitment.

Category

1. Class 9th

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