



Population (Easy and useful Notes for class 9th)

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Introduction:

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 India's census -it's like uncovering the hidden story of our country! Ready for this exploration?

Let'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:

- India's population, as of March 2011, was 1,210.6 million, making up 17.5% of the world's population.
- Unevenly spread across 3.28 million sq km, India's land area is 2.4% of the world's.
- [Uttar Pradesh](#), with 199 million people, is the most populous state, contributing 16% to India's total.

Population Density:

- Population density is the number of people per unit area, with India being densely populated.
- In 2011, India'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:

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

Most Populated (Top Five States):

1. **Uttar Pradesh:** 199.5 million people.
2. **Maharashtra:** 112 million
3. **Bihar:** 10.41 million
4. **West Bengal:** 9.13 million
5. **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.
- 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. India's Population Growth:

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

4. Challenges of Large Populations:

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

5. Future Projections:

- Ongoing estimates predict the potential course of population growth.
- 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:

- Movement of people in and out of a region.
- Immigration increases, while emigration decreases the population.
- Migration occurs due to two main factors; "push" and "pull".

Processes of Population Change: Birth, Death, and Migration

Core Processes:

- **Natural Increase:** Population growth depends on the difference between births and deaths.
- **Birth Rate'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 India's rapid population growth.
- **Changes Since 1981:** After 1981, a gradual decline in birth rates has slowed overall population growth.

Migration'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 family'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.
- **'Million Plus Cities' 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 person'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

Date

2025/02/15

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