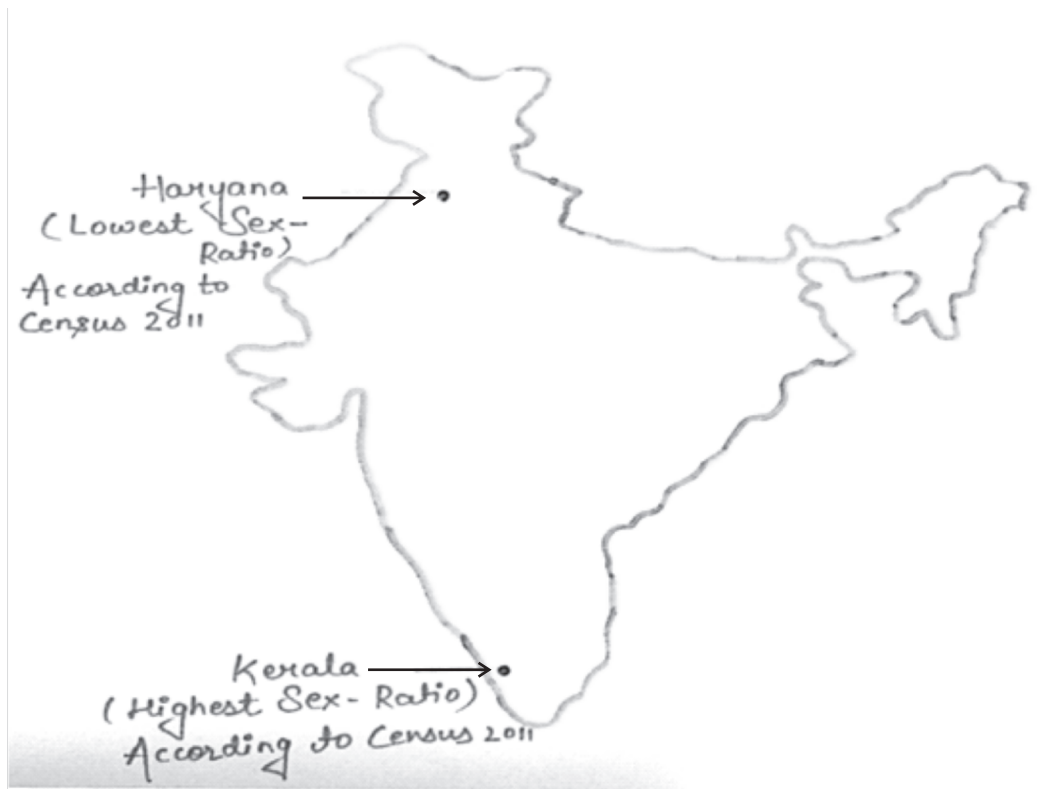


CHAPTER – 6 POPULATION

POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- The people are important to develop the economy and society.
- In India the first census was held in the year 1872. But the first complete census however was taken in the year 1881. Since then censuses have been held regularly every tenth year.
- India's population as on March, 2011 stood at 121 crore (presently more than 130 crore).
- India's population accounts for 17.5 per cent of the world population.
- Most populous state in India- Uttar Pradesh
- Least populous state in India- Sikkim.
- Population density of India-382 persons per square km.
- State with highest population density- Bihar (1102 persons per square km.)
- State with lowest population density- Arunachal Pradesh (17 only)





Maps are not on scale. It is for indicative purpose only.

- Only Bangladesh and Japan have higher average population densities than India.

* **Processes of population change:**

There are three main processes of change of population:

1. **Birth rates:** number of live births per thousand persons in a year.
 2. **Death rates:** number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
 3. **Migration:** movement of people across regions and territories. It is of two types:
 - i. Migration can be **internal** (within the country).
 - ii. Migration can be **international** (between the countries).
- Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation.
 - Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.
 - The main cause of the rate of growth of the Indian population has been the rapid **decline in death rates**.
 - Since 1981, birth rates have also started declining gradually, resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth.
 - Mostly migrations have been from rural to urban areas because of the “**push**” factor e.g. adverse conditions of poverty and unemployment in rural

areas and the “pull” factor e.g. increased employment opportunities and better living conditions in the urban areas.

- In India, the rural-urban migration has resulted in a steady increase in the percentage of population in cities and towns. These are:

Years	Percentage	Million plus cities
2001	27.78	35
2011	31.80	53

- The urban population has increased from 17.29 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 31.80 per cent in 2011.

Age composition:

Age composition is one of the most basic characteristics of a population. The population of a nation is generally grouped into three broad categories:

- Children (below 15 years):** They are economically unproductive and need to be provided with food, clothing, education and medical care.
- Working Age (15-59):** They are economically productive and biologically reproductive. They comprise the working population.
- Aged (59 years):** They can be economically productive though they may have retired and they may be working voluntarily.

Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio is defined as the **number of females per 1000 males** in the population. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society.

- The sex ratio in India is 940.
- The state having highest sex ratio- Kerala (1084)
- The state having lowest sex ratio- Haryana (977)

Literacy rates

A person aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.

* Occupational Structure

The distribution of the population according to different types of occupation is referred to as the occupational structure. Occupations are generally classified as primary, secondary, and tertiary. These are:

- i. **Primary activities** include agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying etc.
 - ii. **Secondary activities** include manufacturing industry, building and construction work etc.
 - iii. **Tertiary activities** include transport, communications, commerce, administration and other services.
- Government of India initiated the comprehensive Family Planning Programme in 1952 to improve individual health and welfare.
 - The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for imparting free and compulsory school education up to 14 years of age, reducing infant mortality rate to below 30 per 1000 live births, achieving universal immunisation of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, promoting delayed marriage for girls, and making family welfare a people-centered programme.
 - The population growth rate of Chandigarh, Uttarakhand and Assam is around or equal to India's population growth rate (17%).
 - Census 2011 is the 15th national census of the country since 1872.
 - The population of India at 1210.2 million (121 crore) is almost equal to the combined population of USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan.

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark each)

Fill in the Blanks

1. Census in India is held regularly every.....
2. Is the largest state in India in terms of Population?
3. is the smallest state in India in terms of Population?
4. Is calculated as the number of Person per unit per area.
5. Is the number of live births per thousand person in year.
6. is the number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.
7. is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
8. The literacy rate in India as per census 2011 is.....
9. Who are the producers and consumers of earth's resources?
10. Mention the factor that plays significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.

11. Which state has negative growth of population, according to Census 2011?
12. According to Census 2011, which state has highest growth rate?
13. According to Census 2011, which Union territory has highest growth rate during 2001-2011?
14. Which state has lowest growth rate of population according to Census 2011?
15. What is the population density of India?
16. When was the first official census in India held?
17. What is the slogan of census 2011?

Short/Long Answer Type Questions (3/5 Marks)

1. Discuss the important components of population.
2. What are the reasons for gradual decline in the rate of population growth?
3. Discuss the basic features of population?
4. What are notable determinants of the population's social and economic structure?
5. Discuss the activities under the sector of the economy?
6. Explain the process of the census.
7. Discuss the main reasons responsible for migration.
8. Suggest the steps or measures to control the population growth of India.

ANSWERS

Very Short Answer Type Questions (1 Mark Each)

1. 10th Year
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Sikkim
4. Population Density
5. Birth Rates
6. Death Rates
7. Sex Ratio
8. 74.04%
9. Human being
10. Migration
11. Nagaland -0.58%
12. Meghalaya 27.95 %

13. Dadra and Nagar Haveli 55.88%
14. Kerala 4.91%
15. 382 per square kilometer
16. 1881
17. 'Our census, our future'

Short/Long Answer Type Questions (3/5 Marks)

1.
 - a. Sex ratio
 - b. Literacy rate
 - c. Health
 - d. Skills
2.
 - a. literacy rate
 - b. health facilities
 - c. family planning programme
3.
 - a. Population size and density
 - b. Population dispersion
 - c. Age structure
 - d. Birth rate
 - e. Death rate
4. See the key points.
5. See the key points.
6. Census is the most credible source of information on demographic, social and economic statistical data regarding the population. The process of the census are following:
 - a. Collecting
 - b. Compiling
 - c. Analysing
 - d. Evaluating
 - e. Publishing
 - f. Disseminating
7.
 - a. Employment

- b. Business
 - c. Educaton
 - d. Marriage
 - e. Natural disaster
8. (i) Raising the status of women
- (ii) Spread of education
- (iii) More employment opportunities for women
- (iv) Urbanisation
- (v) Family planning measures.