

SUB: Geography

CLASS- XII

UNIT 02 – Population and Human settlements

Chapter 7 – Population Geography

Definition of population geography: Population geography is a division of human geography. It is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations are related to the nature of places. Population geography involves demography in a geographical perspective.

Population geography defined itself as the systematic study of:

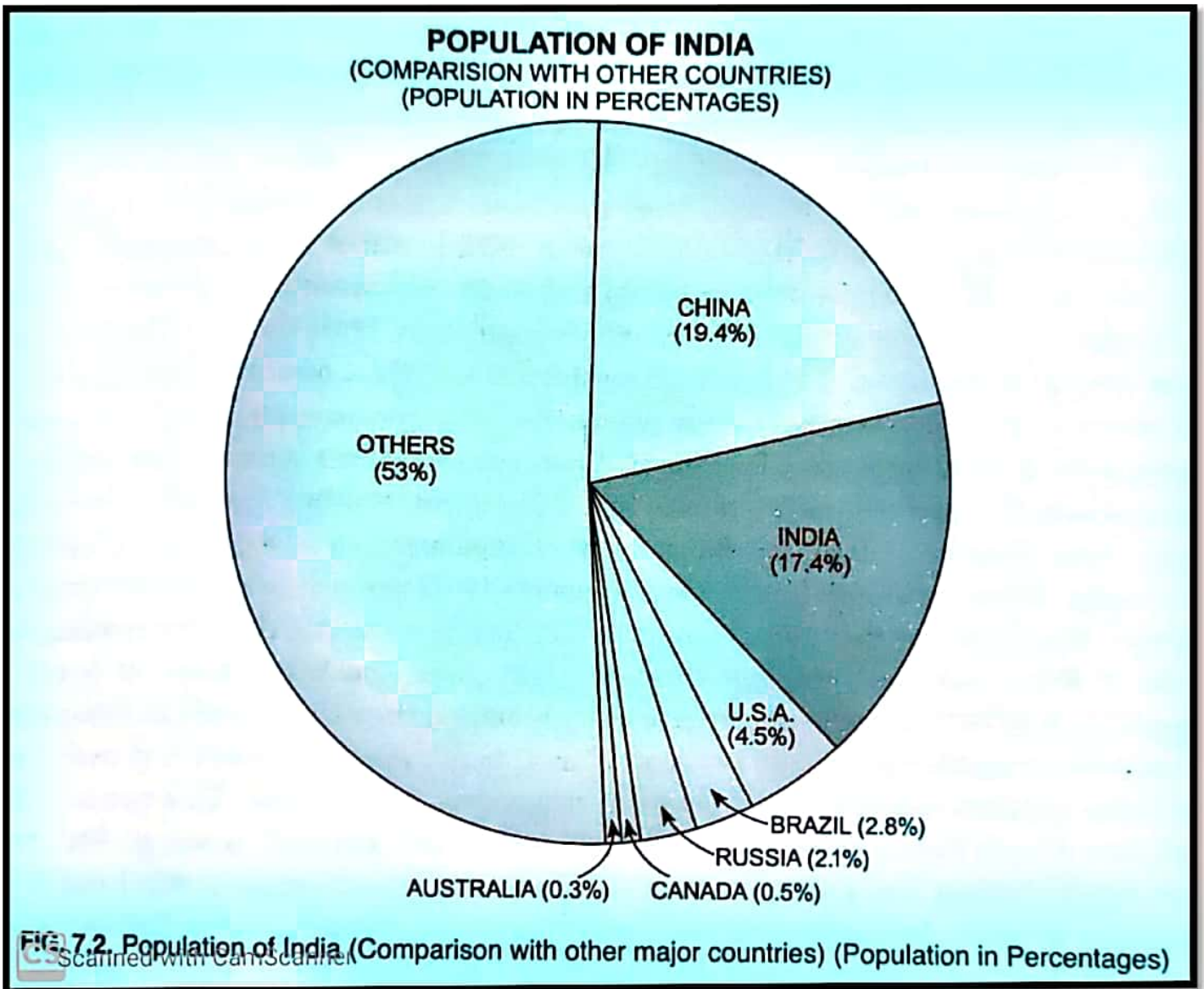
- the simple description of the location of population numbers and characteristics
- the explanation of the spatial configuration of these numbers and characteristics
- the geographic analysis of population phenomena (the inter-relations among real differences in population with those in all or certain other elements within the geographic study area).

India's population compared with other major countries: India is one of the most populous countries of the world India became the second country in the world after China to officially cross the 1 billion mark at the dawn of 21st century.

TABLE 7.1. Population of Major Countries (Comparison with India)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Population in millions</i>	<i>Percentage of the world population</i>	<i>Percentage as compared to India with India as 100%</i>
1. China	2010	1341.0	19.4	134.1
2. India	2011	1210.2	17.5	100.0
3. U.S.A.	2010	308.7	4.5	25.5
4. Brazil	2010	190.7	2.8	15.7
5. Russian Federation	2010	140.4	2.0	11.6
6. Canada	2010	33	0.5	2.7
7. Australia	2010	21.1	0.3	0.3

Source : Data Computed from Census of India 2011 and World Development Report 2011-12.



Census of population: Definition: A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country.

Distribution of population:

- Population is distributed unevenly.
- UP has the highest population followed by MS Bihar, WB, AP
- MS, UP, BI, WB, AP, TN, MP, RAJ, KK, GUJ account for 76% of population
- Arunachal Pradesh 0.11% Uttaranchal 0.83%
- Sikkim a Himalayan Mini state has only 6 lakh population which is only 0.05 percent of the total population of India. In fact Sikkim has the smallest population among all the states of India.
- Delhi with 16.75 million has the largest population among all the union territories. It is a matter of fact that more people live in Delhi than in the state of Jammu and Kashmir all in all the union territories put together.

Factors affecting the distribution of the population:

- **Physical Factors:** Climate, water, terrain, transport
- **Socio Economic Factors:** Settled Agriculture. Agri, develop, pattern of human settlements, dev. Of transport, industries, urbanization
- **Historical Factors:** Development of cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai by British.

Density of Population:

- **Definition:** **Population density** (in agriculture: standing stock and standing crop) is a measurement of population per unit area, or exceptionally unit volume; it is a quantity of type number density. It is frequently applied to living organisms, most of the time to humans. It is a key geographical

term. In simple terms, population density refers to the number of people living in an area per square kilometre.

- In India the average density of population (2011) is 382/ sq km.
- Lowest in Arunachal Pradesh: 17/ sq km (2011)
- WB:1029/sq km. (2011)
- Highest in Bihar: 1106/sq km. (2011)
- Himalayan states and North East have low density whereas Ganga plain has highest density and other states have moderate population.

• **Types of population density:**

- Arithmetical density = total population/ total area
- Physiological density = total population/net cultivated area
- Agricultural density = total agricultural population /net cultivated area

Index of concentration :

Index of concentration is the proportion of population living in in each state or union territory to the total population of India.

For example the population of Uttar Pradesh according to 2011 Census was 199.5 millions where as total population of India in the same year was 1021 Millions. Show the index of concentration for up in 2011 was = $199.5/1021 \times 100 = 19.5\%$

Growth of Population:

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Change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. It is expressed in %.

Two components:

1. Natural
2. Induced natural growth is analyzed by crude birth rate and crude death rate.

Induced growth is calculated with the immigration -outmigration

The annual growth is 2.4% in 36 years its population will be doubled.

Stages of Population Growth:

Stage I: 1901 -1921 stagnant growth, slow growth rate, BR & DR were high, poor medical facilities, low literacy rate, inefficient distribution of food and basic facilities.

Stage II: 1921-51: steady growth, improvement in health and sanitation low mortality rate, better transport facilities, high birth rate and decline death rate. However Census of 1921 is an exception as it reported a slight decline of 0.03%. It is because of this decline in place of rise in population that the year 1921 is called the '**demographic divide**' in the demographic history of India The influence of world war and Economic depression.

Stage III: 1951-81: Population explosion, rapid fall in mortality rate, high fertility rate, introduction of five year plans, improvement of living condition, increased migration, development in medical facilities etc. In this stage crude death rate declined constantly but crude birth rate remained high. It is called **mortality induced growth**.

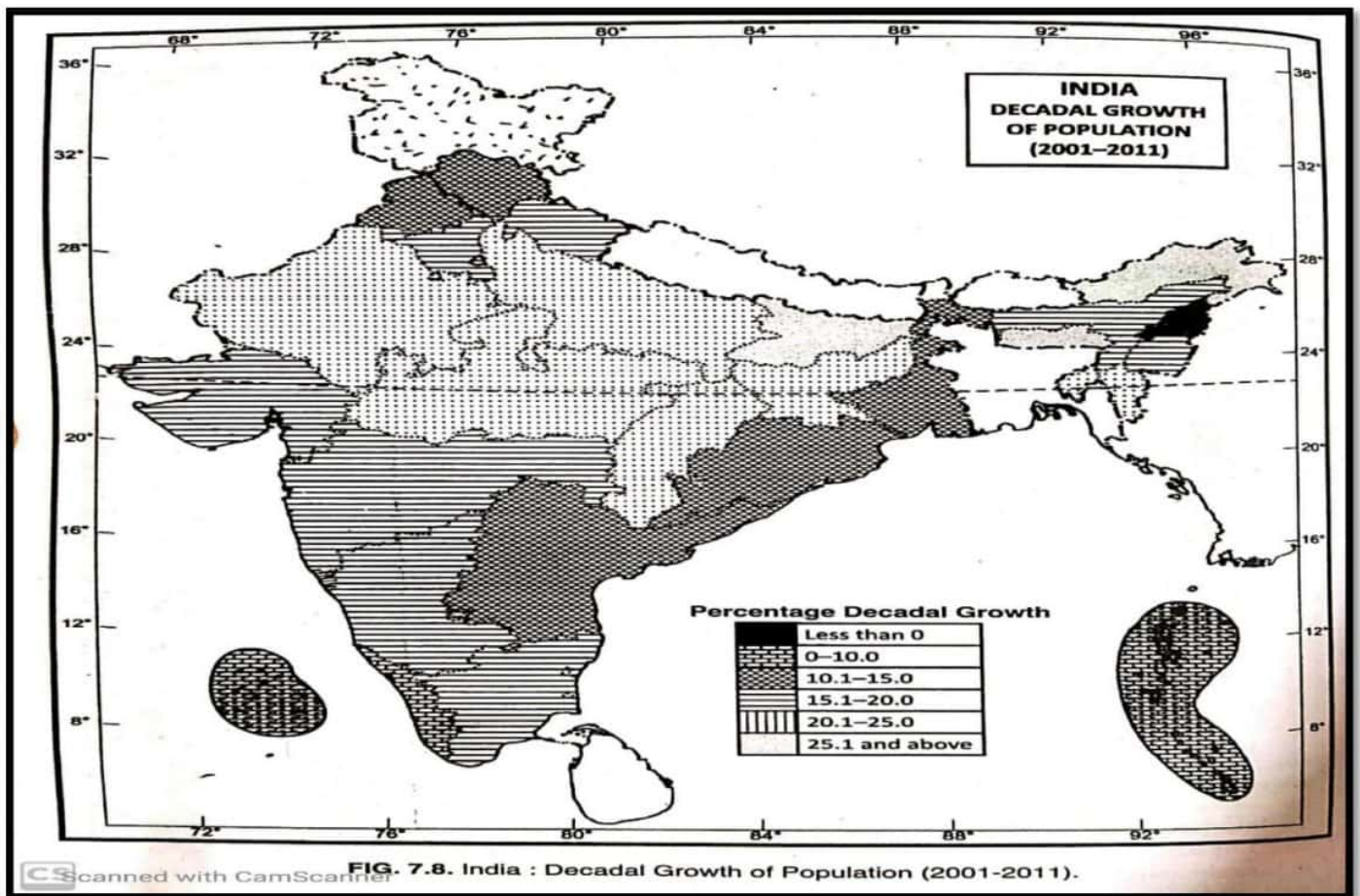
Stage IV: 1981 onwards: this is the stage of high growth with definite signs of slowing down. Growth rate declined, crude birth rate declined due to increase marriage age, improved quality of life& education.

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Regional Variation in Population Growth:

It is less than 20% in southern states. It is high in north west central and northeastern states.



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Implication of population growth for development:

Fast growing population has its own implications because it nullifies all achievement in economic and social spheres and is largely responsible for Environmental Degradation.

- In spite of significant progress made by India in agriculture and industry more than one fourth of our population is living below poverty line.
- A large proportion of population is living in slums.
- A large proportion of population does not have access to proper Healthcare.
- Further a large percentage of population suffers from hunger starvation and malnutrition.

Solution : Most of the above mentioned problems can be solved by controlling the population growth.

Population increase and environmental degradation: Fast growing population means more mouths to feed more houses to live in and more infrastructural facilities (Industries , transport, education , health, etc) it leads to increasing use of natural resources such as soil water air forest Minerals and power resources etc. Over exploitation of natural resources such as oil, vegetation, minerals etc leads to environmental degradation.

Population increase and ecological imbalance: Increasing pressure of population on the natural resources like soil vegetation water minerals etc. leads to their depletion and results in ecological imbalance. For example vast tracts of forest in Ganga plain of North India have been cleared to provide land for agriculture.

- 1) Forest are destroyed for obtaining wood and various other forest products. Indiscriminate felling of trees results in ecological imbalance because many organism lost their habitat organism loss their habitat.

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