POPULATION

- India covers only 2.4 percent of the land area of the world, but is the home of about 17.5 percent of the world's population
- In India the first census was carried out in the year 1872. But the first complete and synchronous census was conducted in 1881
- Census 2011 was the 15th census of India & 7th census after Independence
- The motto of census 2011 was "Our Census, Our future".
- Density of population is expressed as number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011
- The most densely populated state of India is Bihar and the state with least population density is Arunachal Pradesh. Among the union territories, Delhi is the densely populated one with 11,297 per sq.km, while Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the lowest density of population
- According to 2011 census, the sex ratio of the country is 940 females per 1000 males
- India's literacy rate as per 2011 census is 74.04%. From this, the literacy rate of male is 82.14% and the female is 65.46%
- Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage. The decadal and annual growth rates of population in India are both very high and steadily increasing over time. The annual growth rate of India's population is 1.64 per cent (2011).

Migration

- People, generally are emotionally attached to their place of birth. But millions of people leave their places of birth and residence. There could be variety of reasons. These reasons can be put into two broad categories:
  - Push factor, these cause people to leave their place of residence or origin
  - Pull factors, which attract the people from different places.
- In India people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc.