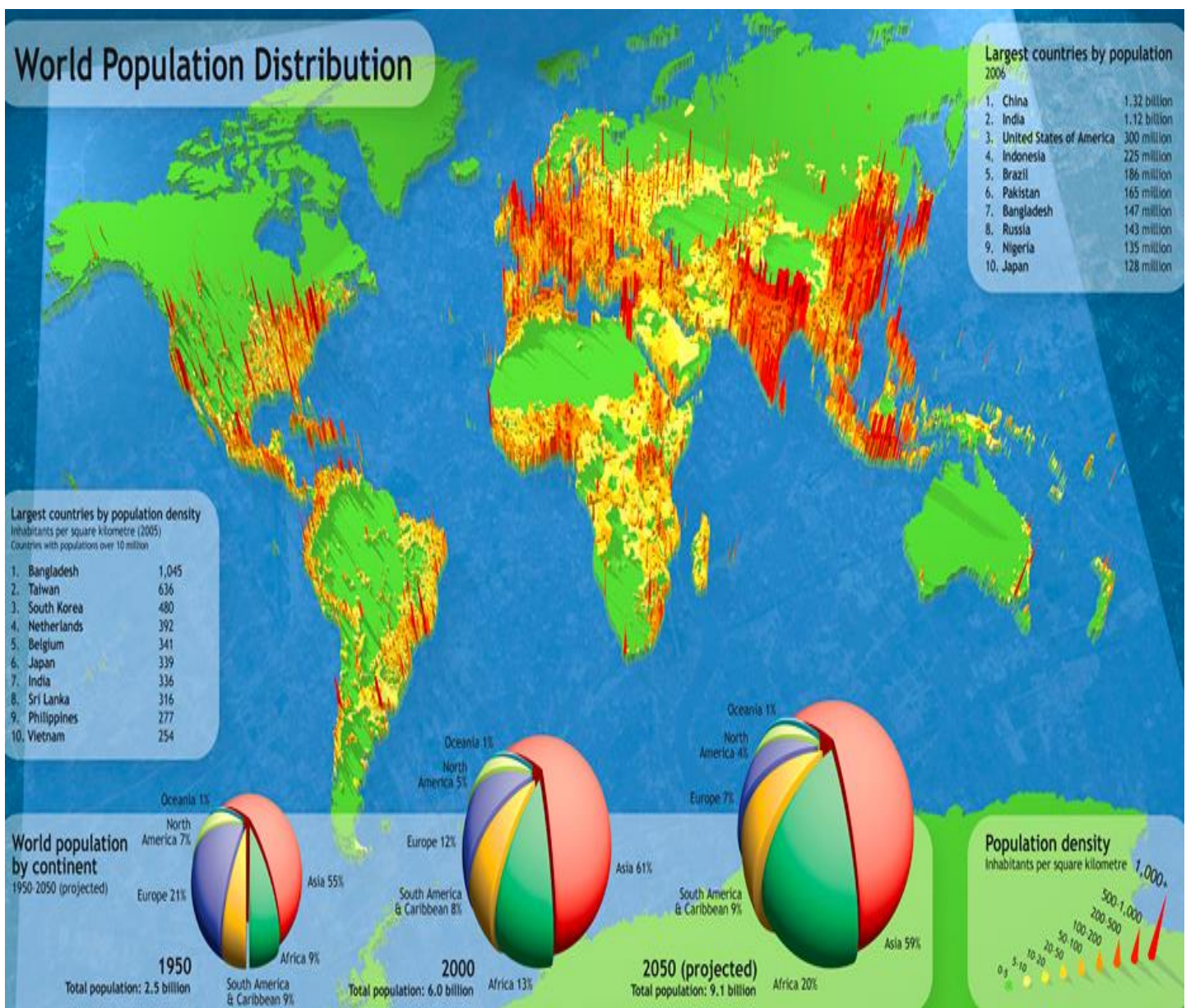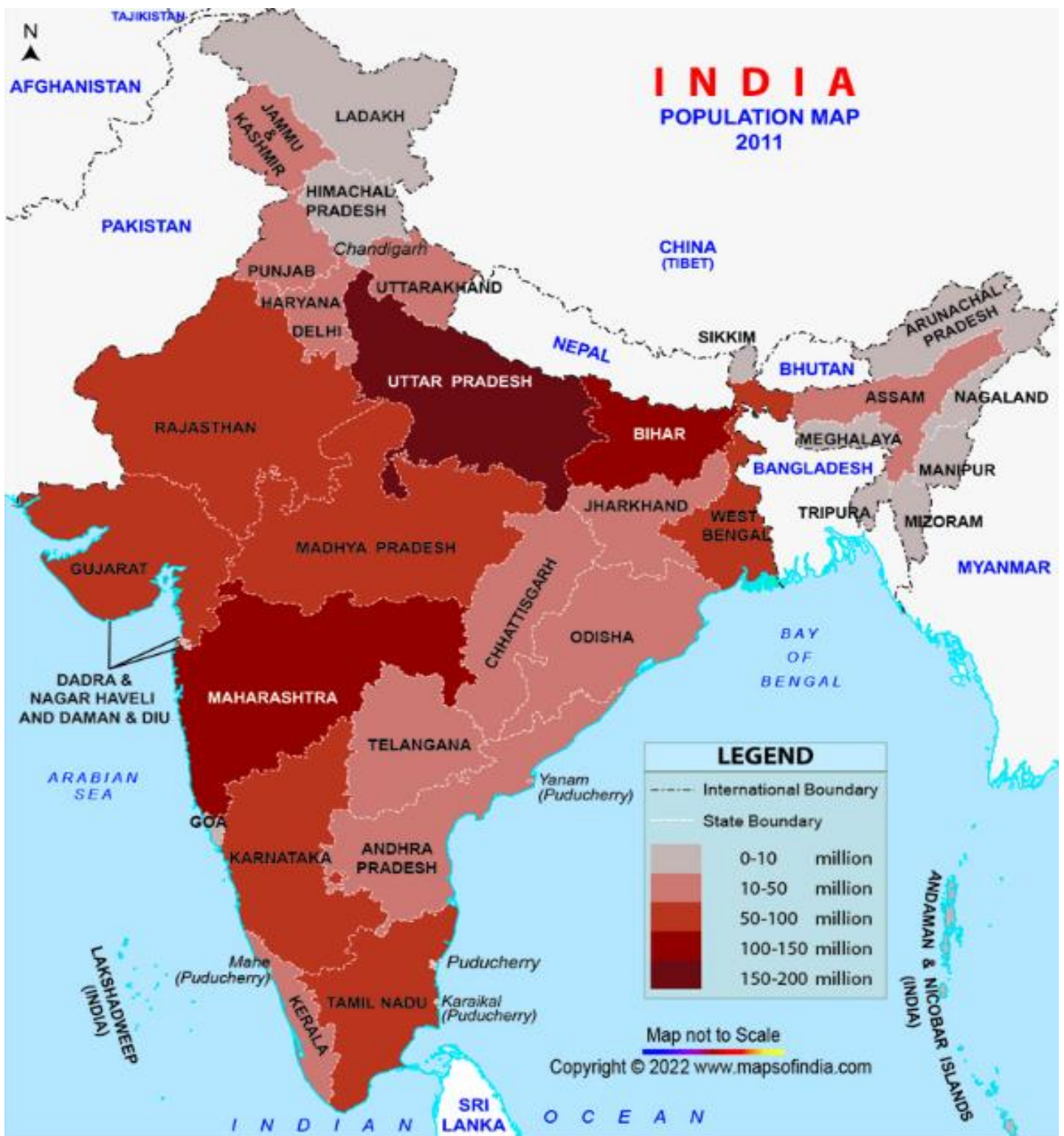# 15

Population Composition

Introduction:

In this chapter we will discuss the Population distribution means how the population is still distributed in any area. In India, the distribution method of the people is very different. As some places are very crowded and some are very crowded. These provinces can be divided into three categories: Populations - Uttar Pradesh (population), Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh,

1. **Population Distribution**

INDIA POPULATION MAP 2011

LEGEND

- - - - International Boundary
- ——— State Boundary

	0-10 million
	10-50 million
	50-100 million
	100-150 million
	150-200 million

Map not to Scale

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Population distribution means how the population is still distributed in any area. In India, the distribution method of the people is very different. As some places are very crowded and some are very crowded. These provinces can be divided into three categories: Populations - Uttar Pradesh (population), Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. These combined provinces make up about 76% of the population. Provinces with Moderate Population Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Punjab, Goa. Provinces with Low Population Hilly and tribal areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, the entire North-Eastern region (excluding Assam) and the Union Territories outside Delhi.
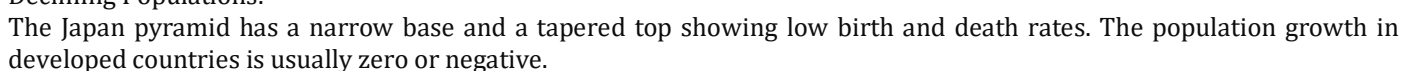
Sex Ratio:

The number of women and men in a country is an important demographic characteristic. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the Sex Ratio.

In some countries it is calculated by using the formula:

(Male Population/Female Population) × 1000 or the number of males per thousand females.

In India, the sex ratio is worked out using the formula:

(Female Population/Male Population) × 1000 or the number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio is important information about the status of women in a country.

Age Structure:

Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups. This is an important indicator of population composition, since a large size of population in the age group of 15- 59 indicates a large working population.

1. Age-Sex Pyramid:
    The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups. A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population. The left side shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of women in each age group.
2. Expanding Populations:
    The age-sex pyramid of Nigeria as you can see is a triangular shaped pyramid with a wide base and is typical of less developed countries. These have larger populations in lower age groups due to high birth rates. If you construct the pyramids for Bangladesh and Mexico, it would look the same.
3. Constant Population:
    Australia's age-sex pyramid is bell shaped and tapered towards the top. This shows birth and death rates are almost equal leading to a near constant population.
4. Declining Populations:
    The Japan pyramid has a narrow base and a tapered top showing low birth and death rates. The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative.
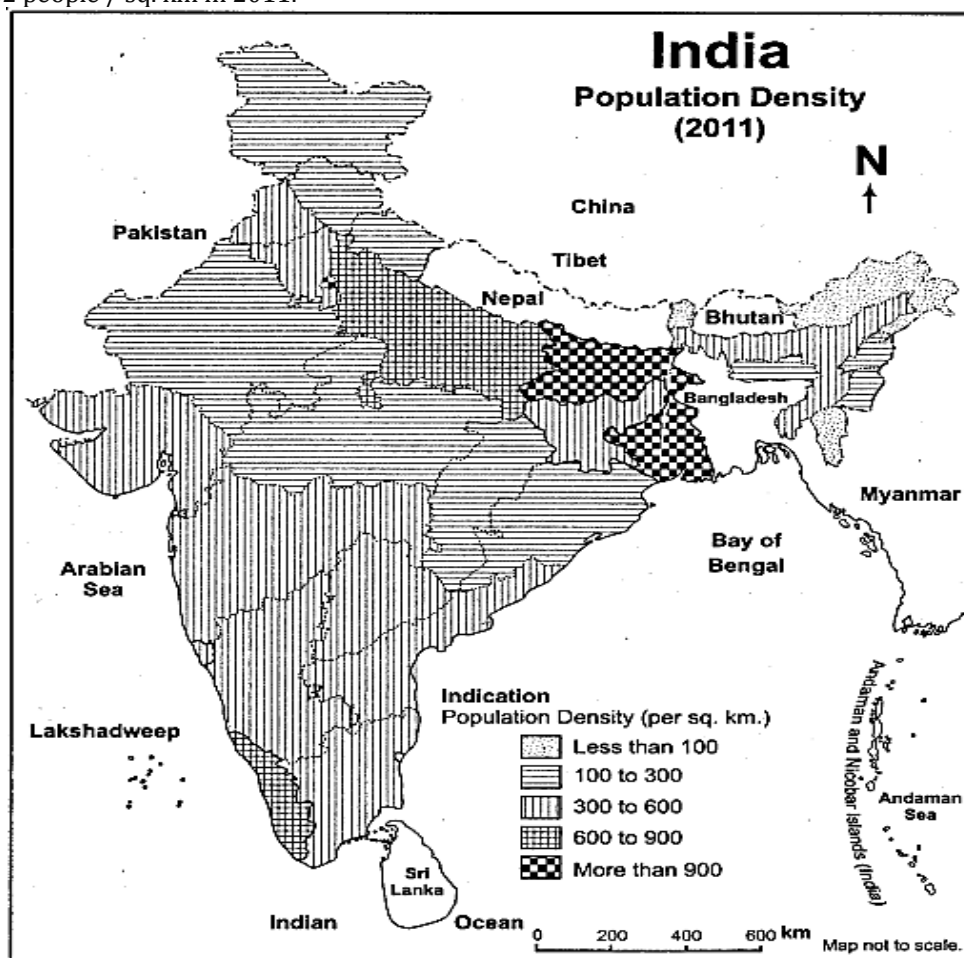
Population Density means the number of people living in one place. According to the 2011 Census, in India 382 peopleAw3 live in each area. Over the past 50 years overcrowding has recorded an increase of about 260 people per sq. km, from 117 people / sq. km in 1951 to 382 people / sq. km in 2011.
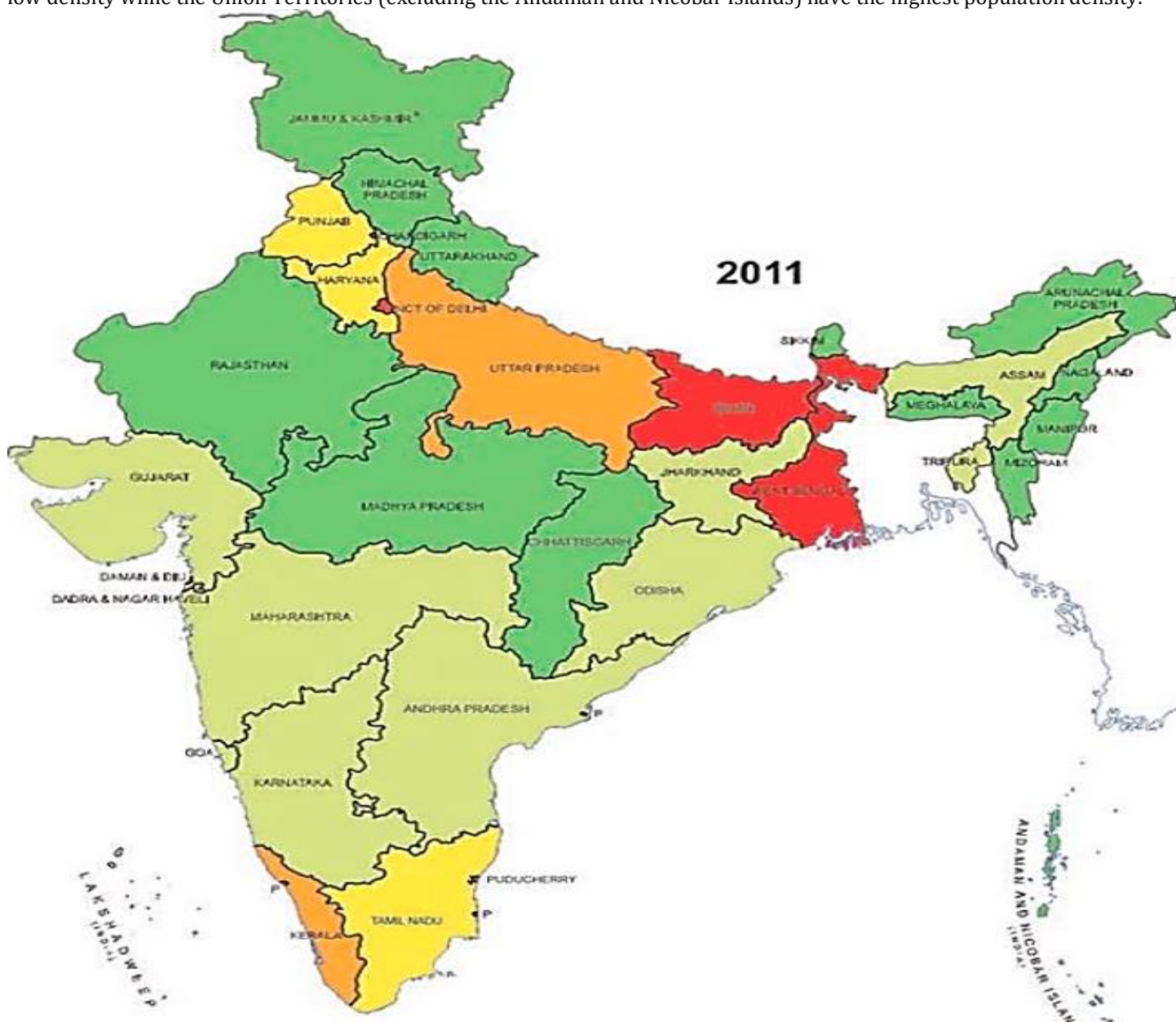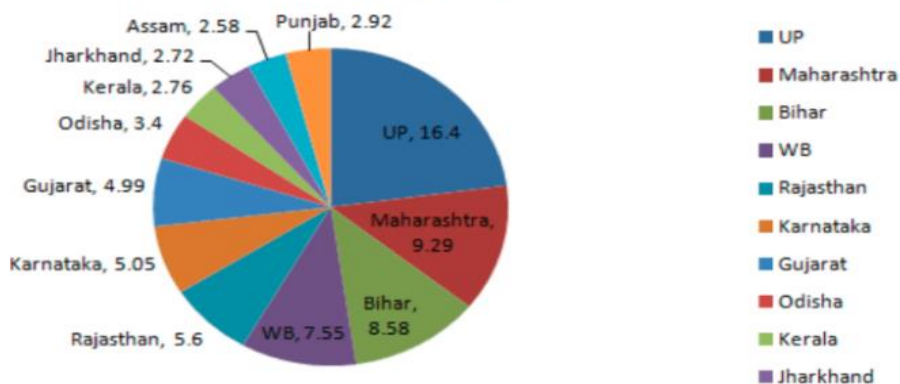

Indian Population Density Distribution (per sq. km.)

3. Indian Population area Pattern:

The density pattern is also unequal in India. The population in the country ranges from as low as 17 per sq. km. in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 people in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Between Northern India, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have high densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have the highest density between the Indian suburbs. Countries like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, and Odessa have moderate congestion. The mountainous regions of the Himalayan region and the northeastern states of India (with the exception of Assam) have low density while the Union Territories (excluding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands) have the highest population density.

Population share of states and Union Territories

Assam, 2.58
Punjab, 2.92
Jharkhand, 2.72
Kerala, 2.76
Odisha, 3.4
Gujarat, 4.99
Karnataka, 5.05
Rajasthan, 5.6
WB, 7.55
Bihar, 8.58
Maharashtra, 9.29
UP, 16.4

- UP
- Maharashtra
- Bihar
- WB
- Rajasthan
- Karnataka
- Gujarat
- Odisha
- Kerala
- Jharkhand

2011

4. Population Growth

Population growth refers to changes that occur in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentages.

The two stages of human development are as follows:
1. Natural Growth:
   Means the change that occurs in birth and death everywhere.
2. Contributed Growth:
   Means that changes occur with the output of the volume in the area.

5. Growth Phases:

There are four different growth stages identified during this period:

There are four distinct stages of human Growth:

1. **Phase I (1901-1921):**
   The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population, since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low.

2. **Phase II (1921-1951):**
   Decades 1921-1951 are called the period of continuous human growth. Improvements in health and sanitation throughout the country have reduced mortality. At the same time a better transport and communication system has improved the distribution system. The raw material level remained high during this period leading to higher growth than the previous stage.

3. **Phase III (1951-1981):**
   Decades 1951-1981 are cited as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid decline in mortality but a high fertility rate in the country.
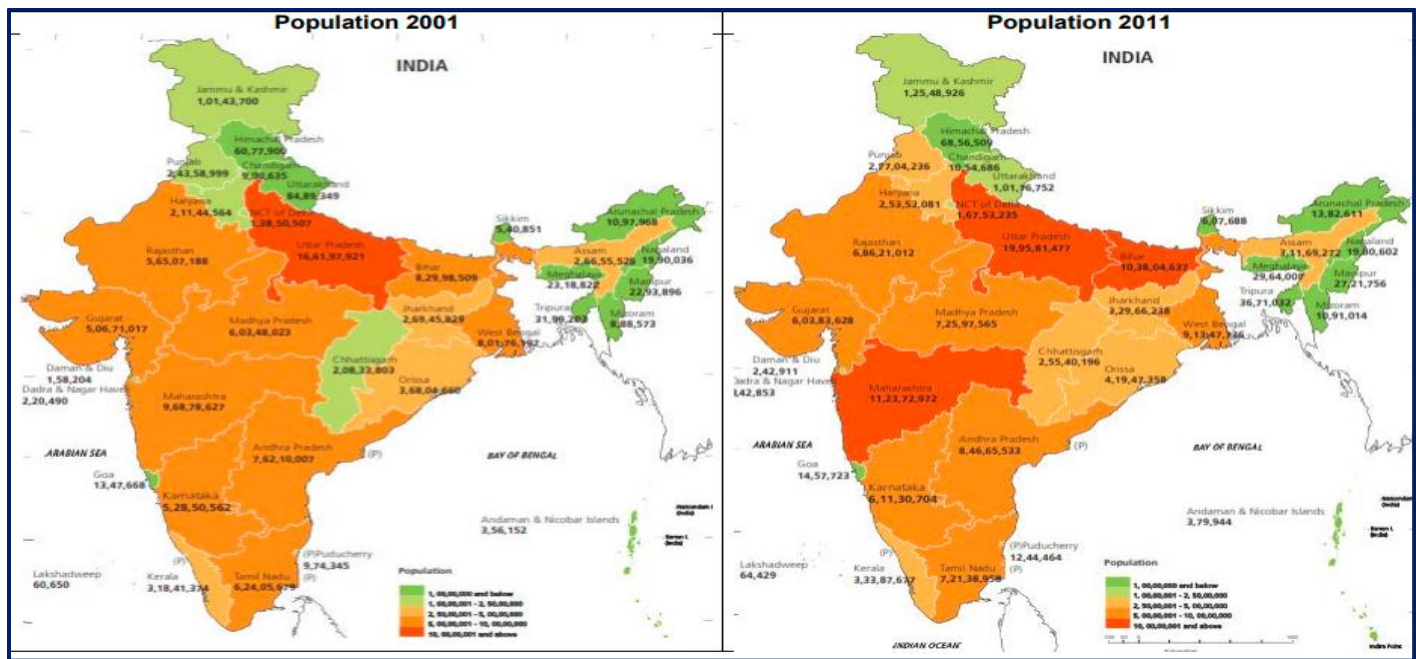
4. **Phase IV (1981 Post to date):**
   Growth rate has begun to decline gradually due to declining birth rates. But in developing countries like India, growth rates are still high. According to the 2025 Land Development Report, the population of India will exceed 1350 million.

6. Regional Differences in Population Growth

India's growth pattern is very different. From 0.58% (Negative) in Nagaland to 55.88% in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

1. States/ UTs with the highest growth rates:
   States Meghalaya (27.95%), Arunachal Pradesh (26.03%), Bihar (25.42%), Manipur (24.50%), Jammu and Kashmir (23.64%).
2. Union Territories:
   Dadra and Nagar Haveli (55.88%), Daman and Diu (53.76%), Pondicherry (28.08%).
3. States/UTs at Medium Growth Rate at Chhattisgarh (22.61%), Jharkhand (22.42%), Rajasthan (21.31%), Madhya Pradesh (20.35%), Uttar Pradesh (20.23%).
4. States/UTs with low growth rates- States Nagaland (-0.58% low), Kerala (4.91%), Goa (8.23%), Andhra Pradesh (10.98%).
5. Union Territories: Lakshadweep (6.30%), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (6.86%).

7. Youth Growth

The United Nations considers a person aged 10-19 as a youth. Since 1971, the number of young people has remained at an estimated 21%. The growth rate of the Indian youth decade is 12.5% as of the 2011 population. India ranks 4th for young people (10-19 years) behind

Pakistan, Nigeria and Bangladesh. The number of young people increased from 85 million in 1961 to 253.2 million in 2011. The average gender of Indian youth is 898 women per 1000 men.

The Indian government has taken a number of steps through certain policies such as the 2003 National Youth Policy, to create channels and effectively use the youth by providing them with quality education.

8. Population Composition:
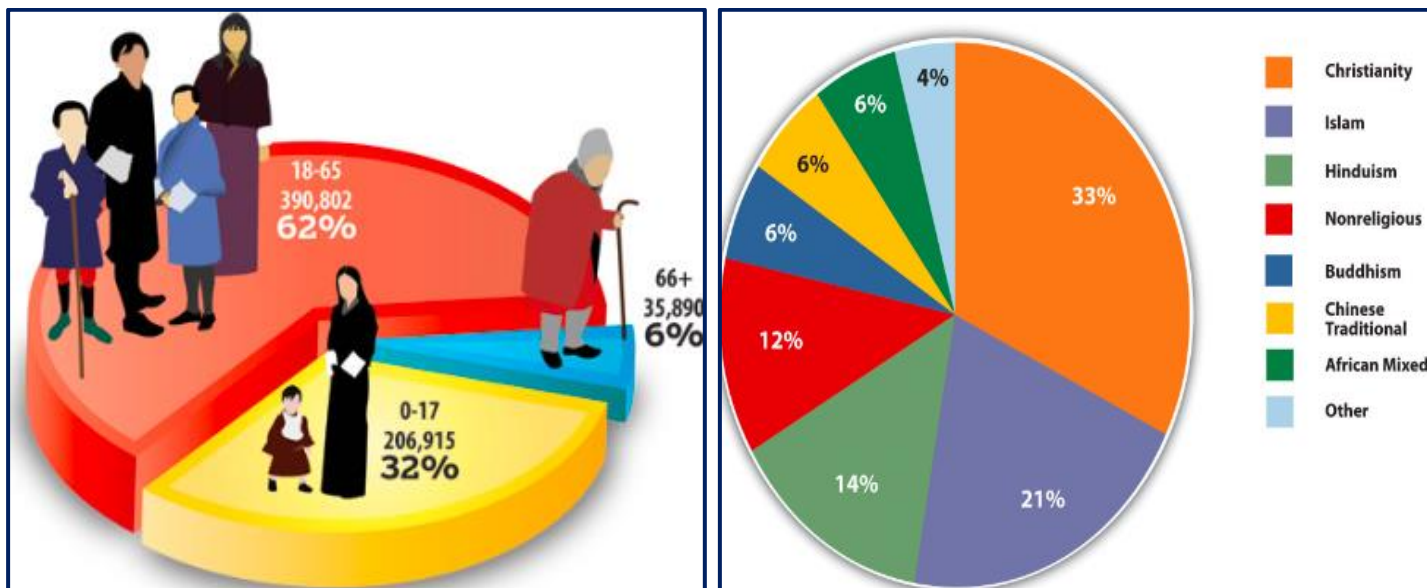
Population Composition is a separate field of research between a demographic and geographic, geographical, ethnic, ethnic, linguistic, religious, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc.

9. Rural and Urban Development:

In India, 68.84% of the total population lived in rural areas in 2011. According to the 2011 Census, India has 6,40,867 households.

10.   Rural Population in India States

The percentage of rural people is highest in Himachal Pradesh (89.97% high) and Bihar (88.71%) and low in Goa (37.83%) and Mizoram (47.89%). Delhi has the lowest rural population (2.50%).

1. **Heights:**
    States having High Proportion of Rural Population Himachal Pradesh (89.97%) and Bihar (88.71%), Assam (85.90%), Odessa (83.31%).
2. **Medium:**
    Meghalaya (79.93%), Uttar Pradesh (77.73%), Arunachal Pradesh (77.06%), Chhattisgarh (76.76%), Jharkhand (75.95%).
3. **Low:**
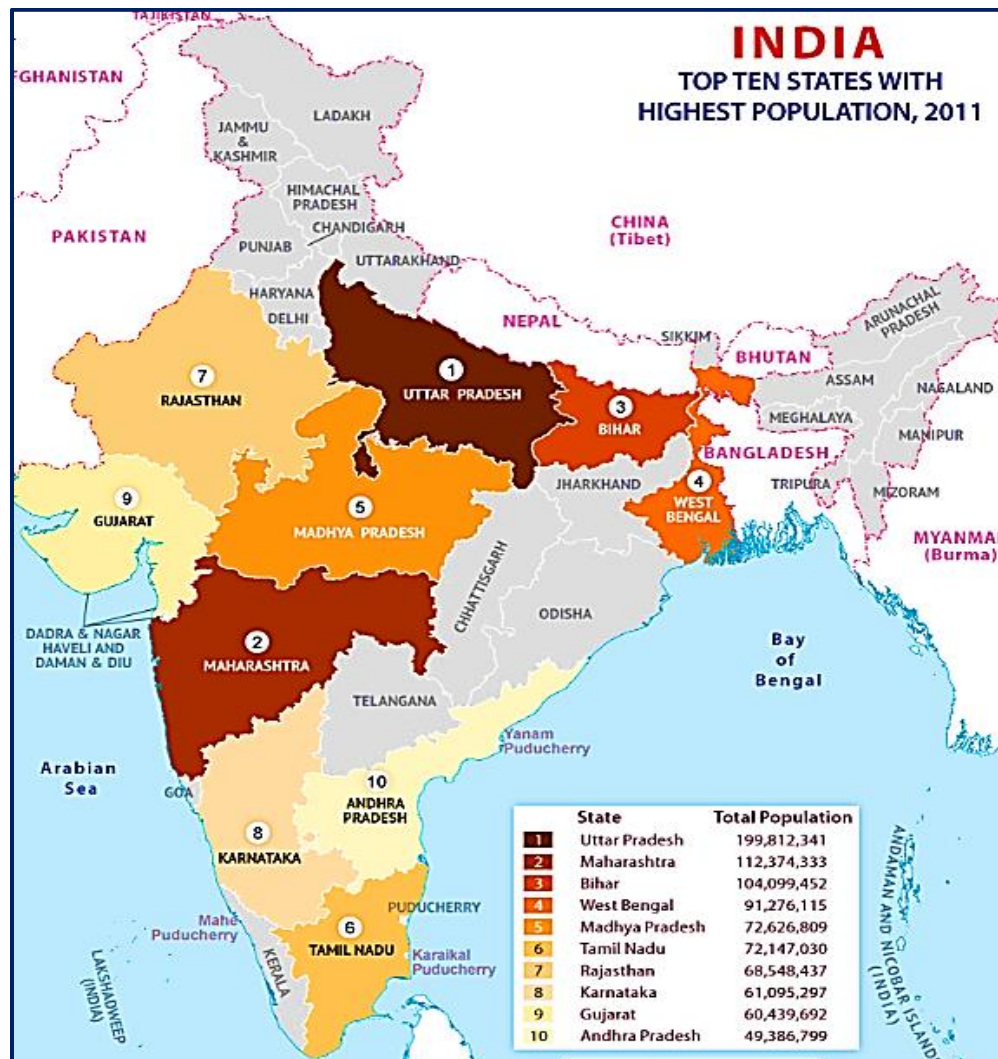   States Goa (37.83%), Mizoram (47.89%), And Tamil Nadu (51.60%), Kerala (52.30%).
4. **Union Territories:**
    Delhi (2.50%), Chandigarh (2.75%).

Activity
Q1.   Make a short note on the Regional Differences in Population Growth?
Q2.   Make a short note on the Youth Growth and Population Composition?
Q3.   Make a short note on the Rural and Urban Development?
Q4.   Make a short note on the Rural Population in India States?

11.   Urban Population in Indian States

INDIA
TOP TEN STATES WITH HIGHEST POPULATION, 2011

	State	Total Population
1	Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341
2	Maharashtra	112,374,333
3	Bihar	104,099,452
4	West Bengal	91,276,115
5	Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809
6	Tamil Nadu	72,147,030
7	Rajasthan	68,548,437
8	Karnataka	61,095,297
9	Gujarat	60,439,692
10	Andhra Pradesh	49,386,799

Regions with Higher Degrees in Urban Migration States Goa (62.17%), Mizoram (52.11%), Tamil Nadu (48.40%) and Kerala (47.70%). UTs Delhi (97.50%), Chandigarh (97.25%), Lakshadweep (78.07%).

Regions with Low Degree in Urban Development Himachal Pradesh (10.03%), Bihar (11.29%), Assam (14.10%), Odessa (16.69%), Meghalaya (20.07%).
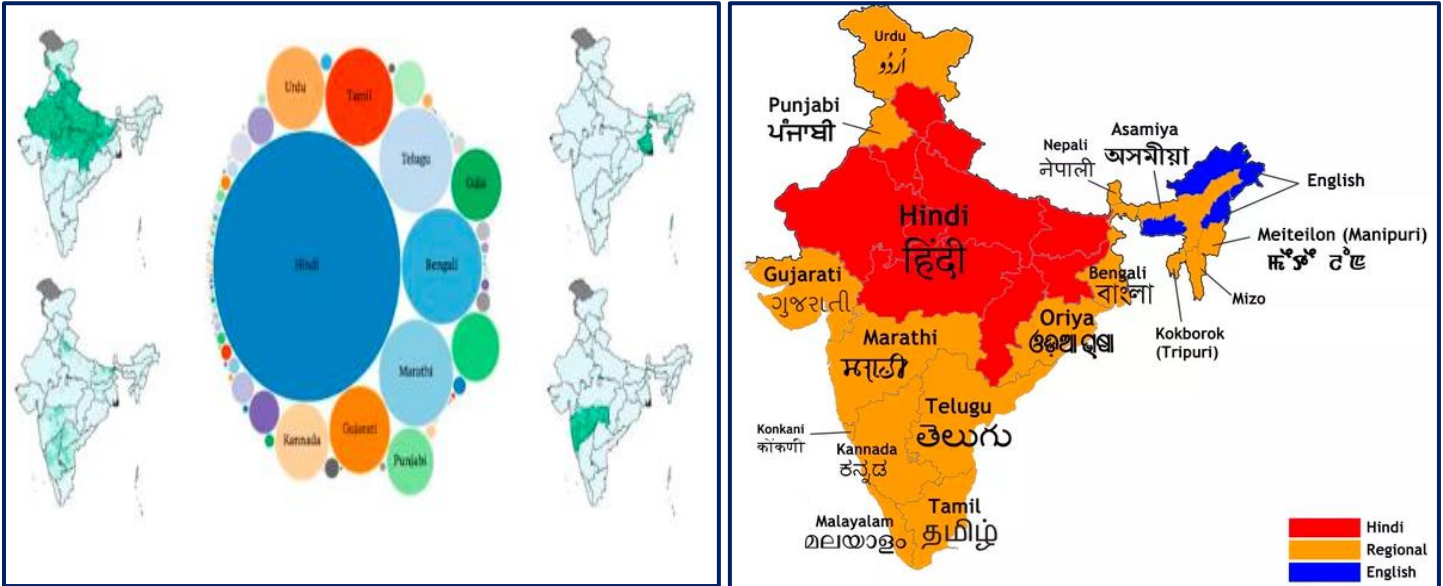
India is a land of linguistic diversity. According to Grierson (Indian Language Survey, 1903-1928) there were 179 languages and as many as 544 dialects in India. But now, there are 22 random languages and a number of random languages.

1. **Linguistic Composition:**

   Speakers of major Indian languages can be identified. Four-language families, with subordinate families and branches or groups and Family:

1. Austria (Nishada-1.38%)	2. Dravidian (Dravida-20%)
3. Sino-Tibetan (Kirata-0.85%)	4. Indo-European (Aryan-73%)

13. **Religious Composition**

All India Census Data for 2011

Religion	Percentage	Estimated
All Religion	100.00%	121 Crores
Hindu	79.80%	96.62 Crores
Muslim	14.23%	17.22 Crores
Christian	2.30%	2.78 Crores
Sikh	1.72%	2.08 Crores
Buddhist	0.70%	84.43 Lakhs
Jain	0.37%	44.52 Lakhs
Other Religion	0.66%	79.38 Lakhs
Not stated	0.24%	28.67 Lakhs

14. Structure of Working People

The proportion of working people and the total number of people is called the participation rate.

The population of India by its economic status is divided into three groups such as:

1. **Main workers:**
   A person who works for at least 183 days a year.

2. **Marginal workers:**
   A person who works less than 183 days a year.

3. **Unemployed:**
   A person who is unemployed and dependent on the working class. According to the 2011 Census, it is clear that the proportion of workers (both senior and unemployed) is only 39.8 percent, leaving an estimated 60% unemployed.

4. **Categories of work**

   The 2011 Census divided India's working population into four main categories:
   1. Farmers
   2. Agricultural workers - 54.6%
   3. Domestic Workers - 3.8%
   4. Other employees - 41.6% (2011)

> **Activity**
> Q1. Make a short note on the Urban Population in Indian States?
> Q2. Make a short note on the Linguistic Composition?
> Q3. Make a short note on the Religious Composition?
> Q4. Make a short note on the Structure of Working People?

Questions For Practice

1. Which of the following options are reflected by the proportion of literate population of a country?
   (a) Standard of Living
   (b) Social status of females
   (c) Availability of educational facilities
   (d) All of the above

2. Which type of age-sex pyramid is Australia?
   (a) Expanding   (b) Constant
   (c) Declining   (d) Negative

3. According to the UNO, how many countries have sex ratio unfavorable for females?
   (a) 13   (b) 92
   (c) 72   (d) 23

4. Which one of the following has caused the sex ratio of the United Arab Emirates to below?
   (a) Selective migration of working population
   (b) High birth rate of males
   (c) Low birth rate of females
   (d) High out migration of females

5. According to the UNO, how many countries have sex ratio favorable for females?
   (a) 139   (b) 192
   (c) 168   (d) 123

6. Which of the following type of population pyramid is reflected by Australia?
   (a) Constant
   (b) Expanding
   (c) Declining
   (d) None of these

7. Narrow base of age – sex pyramid refers to?
   (a) High birth rate
   (b) High death rate
   (c) Low birth rate
   (d) All of above

8. How many types of Age – Sex Pyramid?
   (a) 2   (b) 4
   (c) 5   (d) 3

9. Which country has recorded the highest sex ratio in the world?
   (a) Qatar   (b) Latvia
   (c) India   (d) France

10. Which one of the following figures represents the working age group of the population?
    (a) 15 to 50 years
    (b) 15 to 55 years
    (c) 15 to 59 years
    (d) 15 to 66 years

11. The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in Latvia which is
    (a) 85 males per 100 females
    (b) 37 males per 100 females
    (c) 108 males per 100 females
    (d) 90 males per 100 males

12. Which one of the following countries has the highest sex ratio in the world?
    (a) Latvia   (b) India
    (c) Japan   (d) France

13. According to the UNO, how many countries have sex ratio unfavorable for females?
    (a) 13   (b) 92
    (c) 72   (d) 23

14. Narrow base of age – sex pyramid refers to?
    (a) High birth rate
    (b) High death rate
    (c) Low birth rate
    (d) All of above

15. Which type of age-sex pyramid is Australia?
    (a) Expanding   (b) Constant
    (c) Declining   (d) Negative

16. According to the UNO, how many countries have sex ratio favorable for females?
    (a) 139   (b) 192
    (c) 168   (d) 123

17. Which one of the following age limits is considered for measuring the literacy rate of a country?
(a) 5 years   (b) 6 years
(c) 7 years   (d) 12 years

18. Which one of the following figures represents the working age group of the population?
(a) 15 to 50 years
(b) 15 to 55 years
(c) 15 to 59 years
(d) 15 to 66 years

19. Which one of the following countries has the lowest sex ratio in the world?
(a) Pakistan   (b) Iran
(c) Saudi Arabia (d) Brazil

20. How many types of Age – Sex Pyramid?
(a) 2   (b) 4
(c) 5   (d) 3

21. How many types of Age – Sex Pyramid?
(a) 2   (b) 4
(c) 5   (d) 3

22. According to the UNO, how many countries have sex ratio unfavorable for females?
(a) 13   (b) 92
(c) 72   (d) 23

23. In European countries, a deficit of males is due to:
(a) Low Birth Rate
(b) High Death Rate
(c) Better status of women
(d) Better status of men

24. Narrow base of age – sex pyramid refers to?
(a) High birth rate
(b) High death rate
(c) Low birth rate
(d) All of above

25. Which country's population shows a constant population?
(a) India   (b) Japan
(c) Australia (d) France

26. The aging population has aged more than?
(a) 40 years   (b) 45 years
(c) 50 years   (d) 60 years

27. Which of the following types of population pyramid is reflected by Australia?
(a) Constant
(b) Expanding
(c) Declining
(d) None of these

28. Which type of age-sex pyramid is Australia?
(a) Expanding (b) Constant
(c) Declining (d) Negative

29. Which of the following options are reflected by the proportion of literate population of a country?
(a) Standard of Living
(b) Social status of females
(c) Availability of educational facilities
(d) All of the above

30. The average world sex ratio is?
(a) 970   (b) 980
(c) 990   (d) 995

31. The low sex ratio is found in?
(a) Egypt   (b) Qatar
(c) Kuwait   (d) Iran

32. In how many countries, unfavorable sex ratio is found?
(a) 52   (b) 62
(c) 72   (d) 82

33. Expanding population pyramid shows?
(a) wide base
(b) narrow base
(c) Developed economy
(d) Same width.

34. Which type of age sex pyramid in Australia?
(a) Expanding   (b) Constant
(c) Declining   (d) Negative

35. Which of the following figures represents the working age group of people?
(a) 15 to 65 years
(b) 15 to 66 years
(c) 15 to 64 years
(d) 15 to 59 years

36. Which of the following countries has the highest rate of sex in the world?
(a) Latvia
(b) Japan
(c) United Arab Emirates
(d) France.

37. Which of the following has caused the sex ratio of the United Arab Emirates' to be low?
(a) Selected migration of working people
(b) High birth rates
(c) Low birth rate for women
(d) High migration of women.

38. In which continent, the lowest sex ratio is found in?
(a) Europe
(b) Asia
(c) North America
(d) Australia

39. Favorable sex ratio is found in how many countries.
(a) 109   (b) 119
(c) 129   (d) 139

40. The average World sex ratio is:
(a) 970   (b) 980
(c) 990   (d) 995

Solutions

1. (d)	5. (a)	9. (b)	13. (c)	17. (c)	21. (d)	25. (c)	29. (d)	33. (a)	37. (d)
2. (b)	6. (a)	10. (c)	14. (c)	18. (c)	22. (c)	26. (d)	30. (c)	34. (b)	38. (b)
3. (c)	7. (c)	11. (a)	15. (b)	19. (c)	23. (c)	27. (a)	31. (b)	35. (d)	39. (d)
4. (d)	8. (d)	12. (a)	16. (a)	20. (d)	24. (c)	28. (b)	32. (c)	36. (a)	40. (c)