

ASPIRANT IAS ACADEMY
GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
CLASS NOTES

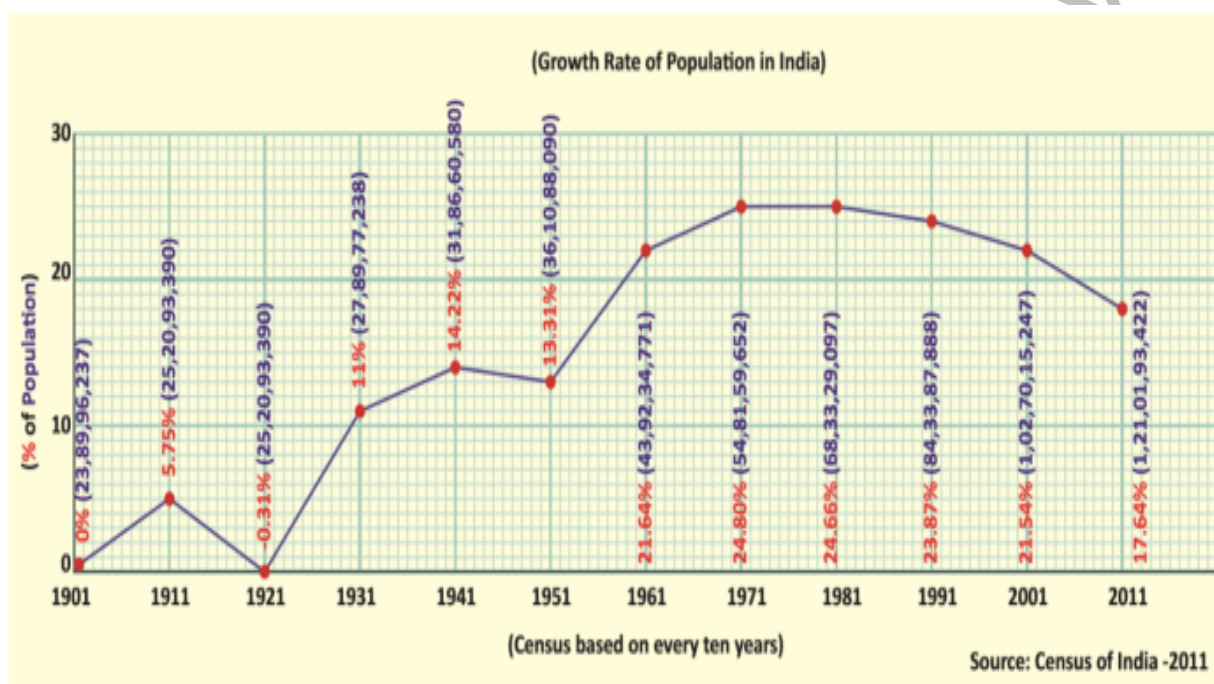
- People living in an area together are known as population. The study of population is known as demography
- India is the second most populous country in the world next only to China.
- India covers only 2.4 percent of the land area of the world, but is the home of about 17.5 percent of the world's population.
- Thus, a little more than one out of every six persons in the world is from India.
- Our population is almost equal to the combined population of the USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan and total population of these six countries is 1214.3 million

Census

- Population census is the total **process of collecting, compiling, analyzing demographic, economic and social data pertaining**, at a specific time, of all persons in a country or a well-defined part of a country.
- It happens in an interval of ten years.
- The data collected through the census are used for administration, planning, policy making as well as management and evaluation of various programmes by the government.

Growth of population in India

- The Period of Stagnant Population (1901-1921)
- The Period of Steady Growth (1921-1951)
- The Period of Steady Growth (1951-1981)
- The period of High Growth with Definite Signs of Slowing Down (1981-2011)



The Period of Stagnant Population (1901-1921):

- During the first phase of 20 years (1901-1921), the population of India grew by 15 million.
- The year 1921 registered a negative growth rate of -0.31% which happened only once throughout the demographic history of India and is called the year of Great Demographic Divide.

The Period of Steady Growth (1921-1951):

- During the second phase of 30 years (1921-1951), the population of India grew by 110 million.

The Period of Steady Growth (1951-1981):

- During the third phase (1951-1981), the population of India grew from 361 million in 1951 to 683 million in 1981.
- Growth rate in this period is almost doubled when compared to the previous phase of growth rate.
- This period is often referred to as the period of population explosion.

The period of High Growth with Definite Signs of Slowing Down (1981-2011):

- Population of India increased from 685 million to 1210 million during this phase.
- The growth rate of population decreased from one census to other.

Migration

- It is the movement of people across regions and territories. It can **be internal (within a country) or international (between the countries)**.
- Internal migration does not change the size of population of a country but it influences the distribution of population in a nation.
- Unemployment and under employment in the rural areas are the push factors and the employment opportunity and higher wages in the urban

areas caused by the industrial development are the pull factors of migration in the country.

- **45 out of 121 crores** of people in India are reported to be migrants as per 2011 census. Migrants constitute about **37% of population**.
- Migrants are **48% from female and 52% from male**.
- Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in the country with a population of 199.5 million followed by Maharashtra (112.3 million), Bihar (103.8 million) West Bengal (91.3 million) and the combined Andhra Pradesh (84.6 million).
- These five states account for about half of the country's population.
More than one fourth of the population live only in the two states of U.P and Maharashtra.

Spatial pattern of population Density	
Density	Places
Very Low Density (less than 150 persons per sq.km)	Arunachal Pradesh (17), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (46), Mizoram (52), Sikkim (86) Nagaland (120), Manipur (122), Himachal Pradesh (123), Jammu and Kashmir (124) and Meghalaya (132)
Low Density (150 to 300 persons per sq.km)	Arunachal Pradesh (17), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (46), Mizoram (52), Sikkim (86) Nagaland (120), Manipur (122), Himachal Pradesh (123), Jammu and Kashmir (124) and Meghalaya (132)
Moderate Density (300 to 500 persons per sq.km.)	Gujarat (308), The combined Andhra Pradesh (308), Karnataka (319), Tripura (350), Maharashtra (365), Goa (394), Assam (397) and Jharkhand (414) are the states with moderate population density. Assam has tea estates, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Jharkhand
High Density (500 to 1000 persons per sq km.)	Punjab (550), Tamil Nadu (555), Haryana (573), Uttar Pradesh (828) and Kerala (859) The union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli(698)
Very High Density (greater than 1000 persons per sq km)	West Bengal (1029), Bihar (1102), Lakshadweep (2013), Daman and Diu (2169), Puducherry (2598), Chandigarh (9252) and Delhi (11,297).

Gender Ratio

- Gender ratio is defined as the number of females per **1000 male population**.
- This is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and females in a society at a given time.
- According to 2011 census, the sex ratio of the country is **940 females per 1000 males**.
- This suggests that the size of female population is lower than males.

- Only in the state of Kerala and the union territory of Puducherry the sex ratio is greater than 1000.
- It is **1084 in Kerala and 1038 in Puducherry**.
- The lowest sex ratio is recorded in the union territory of **Daman and Diu (618)**.

Literacy Rate

- The people who are able to read and write are known as literates.
- It is an important indicator of quality of people.
- The percentage of literate people to the total population is termed as literacy rate.
- There has been a steady improvement in the literacy levels in India.
- 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%**.
- It shows that still there is a vast gap (16.68%) between the male and female literacy rates.
- Kerala ranks first in the country with a literacy rate of 93.91% followed by union territory Lakshadweep with 92.28%. The lowest literacy rate is found in Bihar (63.82 %).

Problems of over Population

- In India, growing pressure of Population on resource base, created many socioeconomic, cultural, political, ecological and environmental problems.
- The Population problems vary in space and time and differ from region to region.
- Some of the major issues created by the overpopulation in our country are **overcrowding, unemployment and under employment, low standard of living, malnutrition, mismanagement of natural and agricultural resources, unhealthy environment etc.**

Urbanization in India

- The level of urbanization is measured in terms of percentage of urban population. The level of urbanization in the country has increased more than three times from **1901 to 2011**.
- The percentage of urban population of India was **27.82% in 2001 and it rise to 31.16% in 2011 shows an increase of 3 % in a decade.**
- The level of urbanization varies widely among the states. Goa is the most urbanized state with 62.17% of urban population.
- Himachal Pradesh is the least urbanized state with 10.04% of urban population.
- Among the Union territories, Delhi is the most (97.50 %) urbanized region followed by Chandigarh (97.25%).

Impact of Urbanization

- It makes overcrowding in urban centers
- It leads to shortage of houses in urban areas
- It leads to the formation of slums
- It increases traffic congestion in cities
- It creates water scarcity in cities
- It creates drainage problem
- It poses the problem of solid waste management
- It increases the rate of crime.

Human Development

- Dr. Mahabub-ul-haq defined as
- “it is a process of enlarging the range of people’s choice, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment.
- It covers the full range of human choices from a physical environment to economic, social and political freedom”.

Measuring of Human Development

- Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index focusing on three basic dimensions of human development:
- i) Health – Life expectancy at birth

- ii) Education – Expected years of schooling for school age children and average years of schooling for the adult population.
- iii) Income – Measured by gross national income and per capita income.

Human Development Classification

- HDI classifications are based on HDI fixed cut off points, which are derived from the quartiles of distributions of the component indicators.
- The HDI of **less than 0.550** is used for low human development
- **0.550 – 0.699 stands for medium human development**
- **0.700 – 0.799 for high** human development
- **0.8 or greater for very high** human development.

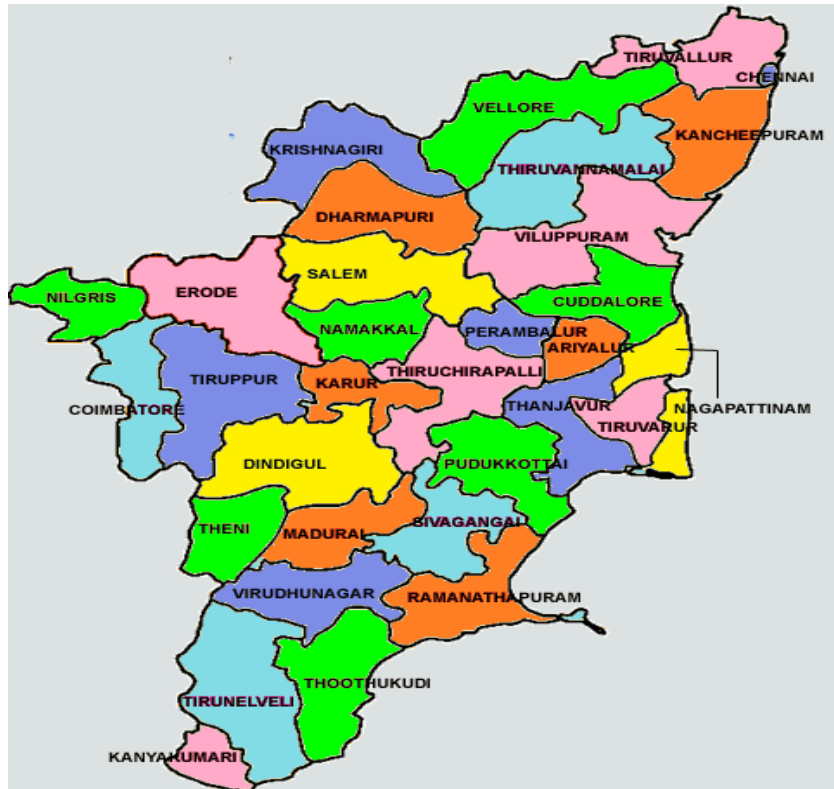
Population of Tamil Nadu

- As per 2011 Census, the population of Tamil Nadu was about 7,21,38,958 of which 3,61,58,871 was males and 3,59,80,087 was females.
- Tamil Nadu as a whole has 5.96% of the total national population (India).
- Tamil Nadu gets 7th place in Indian population
- Area wise – 11th place
- Population growth – 15.61%

Total 38 districts

- 33rd – Tenkasi (Thirunelveli)
- 34th – Kallakurichi (Villupuram)

- 35th –Thirupathur (Vellore)
- 36th –Ranipet (Vellore)
- 37th – Cengalpat (Kanjipuram)
- 38th – Mayiladuthurai (Nagapattinam)



Composition of Population in Tamil Nadu

- As per 2011 census, 37% of population in Tamil Nadu is below 20 years,
- 54% is between 20 and 60 years
- 9% is above 60 years.
- Percentage of Schedule Castes is 20% and Schedule Tribes and 1.1%

- In Tamil Nadu there are about 88% Hindus, 5.5% Muslims, 6% Christians and the rest are of religions such as Sikhs, Buddhist and Jains.
- 51.55% of the people live in rural areas
- 48.45% of the population live in urban centers.

Demography indices

- The **crude birth rate** – the annual number of live births per 1,000 people
- The **crude death rate** – the annual number of deaths per 1,000 people
- The **infant mortality rate** – the annual number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per 1,000 live births
- The **sex ratio**-the number of females per 1,000 of males
- **Life expectancy** –the number of years an individual at a given age would be expected to live at present mortality levels

Growth of population



- The population of Tamil Nadu has doubled over a period of 60 years from 1951 to 2011.

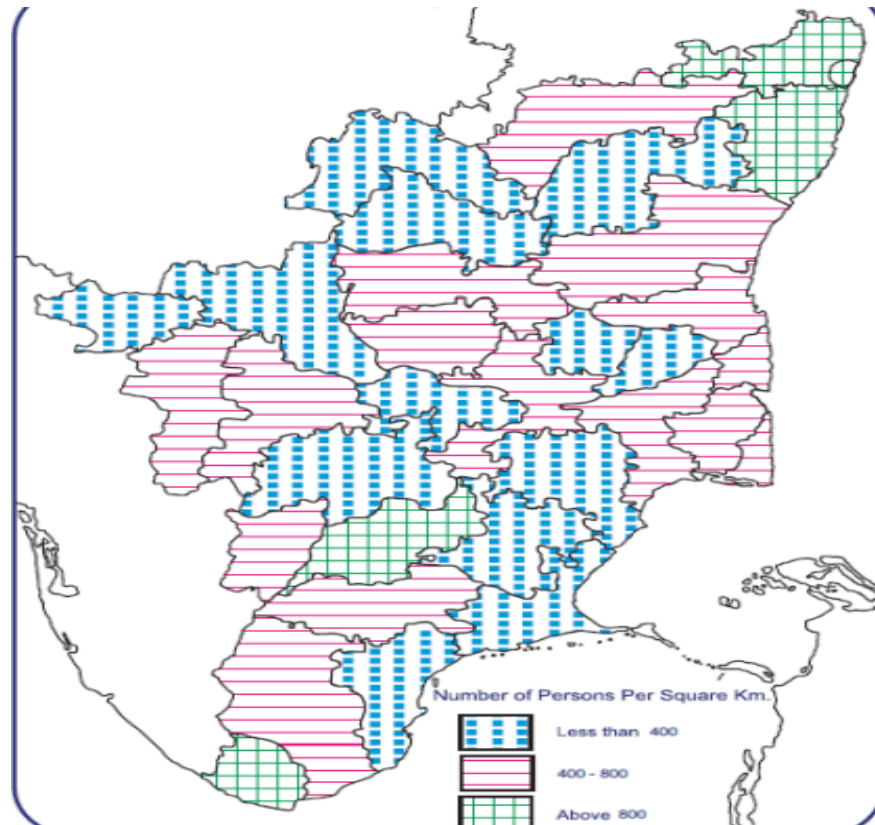
Distribution of population

- Chennai possesses the largest share of 6.4% of the total population of Tamil Nadu.
- This is followed by Coimbatore, Vellore and Salem districts.
- Perambalur has the least population of (0.078%).

Tamil Nadu: District wise density of population

Number of persons per square km	Density	Districts (density is given in brackets)
Less than 400	Low	Nilgiris(288), Ramanathapuram(320), Perambalur(323), Sivagangai(324), Dharmapuri(332), Pudukkottai(348), Dindigul(357), Krishnagiri(370), Karur(371), Thuthukkudi(378), Ariyalur(317), Erode(397), Thiruvannamalai(399)
400 – 800	Medium	Theni (433), Virudhunagar(454), Tirunelveli(458), Tiruppur(476), Villupuram(482), Namakkal(506), Thiruvarur(533), Tiruchirappalli(602), Vellore(646), Salem(663), Nagapattinam(668), Thanjavur(691), Cuddalore(702), Coimbatore(748).
Above 800	High	Madurai(823), Kancheepuram(927), Thiruvallur(1049), Kannyakumari(1106), Chennai(26903).

Population Density of Tamil Nadu

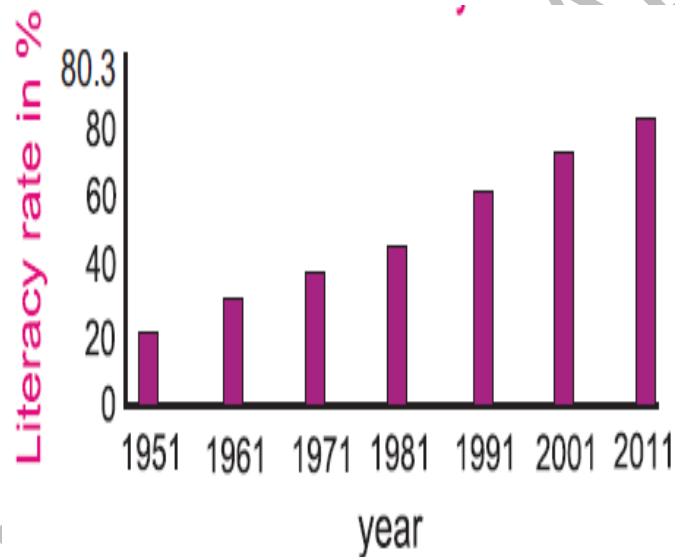


Literacy

- The literacy in Tamil Nadu has greatly increased in the period 1951 to 2011. The overall literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.09%
- Kanyakumari has the highest 91.75% of literates.
- Dharmapuri has the least literacy of 68.5% .

- Among the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes 55% and 35% of them are literates.
- Among men, 726 out of every 1000 are literates.
- Likewise among women 571 out of every 1000 are literates. Among the districts,
- Kanyakumari has the highest literacy rate with 803 for every thousand men and 758 for every thousand women

Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu



In 2011

- Male – 86.77%
- Female – 73.14 %
- Overall – 80.09 %

In 2001

- Male - 83.28 %
- Female - 64.91 %
- Overall - 73.45%

Gender Ratio of Tamil Nadu

- The state has a sex ratio of 996 women for 1000 men.
- The highest sex ratio is in Nilagiris (1041)
- the least is in Dharmapuri (946).

Comparison of census 2001 and 2011

Description	2011	2001
Approximate Population	7.21 Crores	6.24 Crore
Actual Population	72,147,030	62,405,679
Male	36,137,975	31,400,909
Female	36,009,055	31,004,770
Population Growth	15.61%	11.19%
Percentage of total Population	5.96%	6.07%
Sex Ratio	996	987
Child Sex Ratio	943	942

Literacy	80.09 %	73.45 %
Male Literacy	86.77 %	82.42 %
Female Literacy	73.44 %	64.43 %
Total Literate	51,837,507	40,524,545
Male Literate	28,040,491	22,809,662
Female Literate	23,797,016	17,714,883

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