

Subject: Geography CBCS HONOURS

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Semester: II

CC3- T

**UNIT: I AND II- POPULATION GROWTH AND
COMPOSITION (LANGUAGE AND RELIGION)**

POINT: UNIT-II-2, UNIT-I-4

Population



refers to a group of organisms of the same kind or specie living in the same place at the same time.

A population may increase or decrease due to birth, death, immigration and migration.

Population Growth

- It is the change in a population over time, and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals of any species in a population using "per unit time" for measurement.
- In demographics, **population growth rate** (PGR) is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period as a fraction of the initial population.

Factors that Affect the Population Growth

1. The birth rate exceeds the death rate.

The population naturally increases if the number of births is greater than the number of births at any given of time or if the death rate is slower than the birth rate.

- Birth Rate or Fertility Rate

It refers to the number of births per 1000 people per year.

Formula:

$$\text{B.R.} = \frac{\text{Number of births within a year}}{\text{Total population within a year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{B.R.} = \frac{1,766,440}{76,504,077} \times 1000 = 23.09$$

Death Rate or Mortality Rate

- It refers to the number of people who died per 1,000 people in a given year.

$$\text{D.R.} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths within a year}}{\text{Total population within a year}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{D.R.} = \frac{366,931}{76,504,077} \times 1000 = 4.80$$

In the Philippines, the death rate continues to decline due to improved health and sanitation, health care and improved standard of living.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

INTRODUCTION:

Population composition refers to the physical, socio-cultural and economic attributes of the population, such as age, sex, place of residence, language, religion, marital status, ethnicity, literacy, education and occupation. The population composition is the internal structure attributes at a particular point of time. It also helps in understanding and providing a clearer vision of the dynamics of population changes. Among various elements of population composition, sex composition, age composition and economic composition hold a prime place for population geographers. The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics such as natality, mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristics etc. The balance between the two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. Since the two sexes play partly contrasting and partly complementary roles in the economy and society, the study of sex composition assumes added significance for a population geographer.

The distribution within a group of people of specified individual attributes such as sex, age, marital status, education, occupation, and relationship to the head of household is called Population composition. Population is divided into two parts-rural and urban on the basis of the size and occupation of settlements. The rural population consists of small sized settlements scattered over the countryside. Urban population is one that lives in large size settlements i.e. towns and cities. The composition of Indian population with respect to their rural-urban characteristics, language, religion and pattern of occupation will be discussed below:

Rural – Urban Composition

An important indicator of social and economic characteristics is the composition of population by their respective places of residence. For the first time since Independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas. Rural – Urban distribution: 68.84% & 31.16%. Level of urbanization increased from 27.81% in 2001 Census to 31.16% in 2011 Census. The proportion of rural population declined from 72.19% to 68.84%.

Linguistic Composition

The speakers of major Indian languages belong to four language families, which have their sub-families and branches or groups.

Family	Sub-Family	Branch/Group	Speech Areas
Austic (Nishada) 1.38%	Austro-Asiatic	Mon-Khmer	Meghalaya, Nicobar Islands
	Austro-Nesian	Munda	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Outside India
Dravidian (Dravida) 20%		South-Dravidian	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala
		Central Dravidian	Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Orissa, Maharashtra
		North Dravidian	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) 0.85%	Tibeto-Myanmari	Tibeto-Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim
		North Assam	Arunachal Pradesh
	Siamese-Chinese	Assam-Myanmari	Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya
Indo-European (Aryan) 73%	Indo-Aryan	Iranian	Outside India
		Dardic	Jammu & Kashmir
		Indo-Aryan	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh U.P. Rajasthan Haryana M.P. Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa

SOURCE: GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT- S. DASGUPTA

Religious Composition

Religion is one of the most dominant forces affecting the cultural and political life of the most of Indians. Since religion virtually permeates into almost all the aspects of people's family and community lives, it is important to study the religious composition in detail. Population Growth rate of various religion has come down in the last decade (2001-2011). Hindu Population Growth rate slowed down to 16.76 % from previous decade figure of 19.92% while Muslim witness sharp fall in growth rate to 24.60% (2001-2011) from the previous figure of 29.52 % (1991-2001). Such sharp fall in population growth rate for Muslims didn't happened in the last 6 decades. Christian Population growth was at 15.5% while

Sikh population growth rate stood at 8.4%. The most educated and wealthy community of Jains registered least growth rate in 2001-2011 with figure of just 5.4%. The Growth rate of Hindus, Muslims and Christian is expected to fall more in upcoming 2021 census while other religions like Sikhism, Jainism and Buddhism are expected to remain stable for next 2 decades considering already slowed down growth rate of these religions.

All India Religion Census Data 2011

Religion	Percentage	Estimated	Total	Male	Female	State Majority
All Religion	100.00%	121 Crores	1,210,854,977	623,270,258	587,584,719	35
Hindu	79.80%	96.62 Crores	966,257,353	498,306,968	467,950,385	28
Muslim	14.23%	17.22 Crores	172,245,158	88,273,945	83,971,213	2
Christian	2.30%	2.78 Crores	27,819,588	13,751,031	14,068,557	4
Sikh	1.72%	2.08 Crores	20,833,116	10,948,431	9,884,685	1
Buddhist	0.70%	84.43 Lakhs	8,442,972	4,296,010	4,146,962	-
Jain	0.37%	44.52 Lakhs	4,451,753	2,278,097	2,173,656	-
Other Religion	0.66%	79.38 Lakhs	7,937,734	3,952,064	3,985,670	-
Not Stated	0.24%	28.67 Lakhs	2,867,303	1,463,712	1,403,591	-

SOURCE: CENSUS DATA 2011

REFERENCE:

<https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/>

INDIA CENSUS 2011

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY- R.C. CHANDANA