

Distribution of Population In India



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As per the datas of census of 2011 India's total population is 121.01 crore. In other words we can say that every sixth person in the world is Indian. Population wise India is at 2nd position in world while area wise the position is seventh. India lies on 2.4 percent land while it suffers 16.7 percent of total population. Our population is more than the population of Northern America, Southern America and Australia jointly.

The Indian census 2011 can be referred to as the seventh census operation after Indian independence. The nation census 2011 has been ran on all the 28 states of the country and the seven union territories. There are presently 28 states in India. The total population of the country is 1.21 billion presently. According to the states census 2011 the most populated state in India is Uttar Pradesh with population of 19.96 crores and growth rate is 20.23 percent. The least populated state in the country is Sikkim with a population of 607688 lacs. The population of India is very unevenly distributed over its surface.

Data Source:-

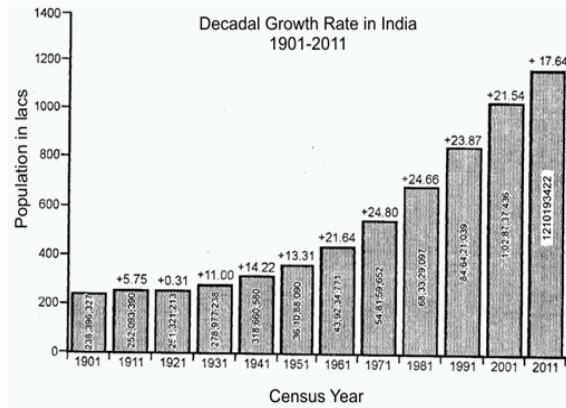
Secondary data has been used in this study and has been collected from census of India (1901-2011).

Methodology:-

The systematic approach has been adopted for analysis. Absolute figures have been converted in to ratios and presented through tables and graph. Suitable cartographic techniques has been used for the present analysis.

Decadal Growth Rate in India

| Census Year | Decadal Growth in % |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1901 | - |
| 1911 | 5.75 |
| 1921 | 0.31 |
| 1931 | 11.00 |
| 1941 | 14.22 |
| 1951 | 13.31 |
| 1961 | 21.64 |
| 1971 | 24.80 |
| 1981 | 24.66 |
| 1991 | 23.87 |
| 2001 | 21.54 |
| 2011 | 17.64 |



Growth Rate:-

It is significant that percentage decadal growth during 2001-11 has registered the sharpest decline since independence. It declined from 23.87% for 1981-1991 to 21.54% for the period 1991-2001, a decrease of 2.33 percent point. For 2001-2011 this decadal growth has become 17.64% a further decrease of 3.90% point. Similarly the average exponential growth rate for 2001-2011 has declined to 1.64 percent per annum during 1991-2001. The average annual exponential growth rate during 1981-91 was 2.16. Figure 1.1 depicts the percentage decadal growth rate of independent India.

Statewise distribution of Population in India 2011:-

Table 1.2 shows there are great variation in the distribution of population at the state level. The most populated state in India is Uttar Pradesh with a population of 19.96 crores. The least populated state in the country is Sikkim with a population of 607688 lacs. The statewise distribution of population has been given in **See table 1.2.**

1. Table 1.2 shows that Uttar Pradesh continues to be the most populated state in the country with almost 200 million people living here.
2. The combined population of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra (the second most populous state) at 312 million.
3. Twenty states and union territories now have a population of over ten million. On the other extreme there are five state and union territories in the coun

Table 1.2

| State/U.T. | Population | Growth Rate |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 199,812,341 | 20.23 |
| Maharashtra | 112,374,333 | 15.99 |
| Bihar | 104,699,452 | 23.42 |
| West Bengal | 91,276,115 | 13.84 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 84,580,777 | 10.98 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 72,626,809 | 20.35 |
| Tamil Nadu | 72,147,030 | 15.61 |
| Rajasthan | 68,548,437 | 21.31 |
| Karnataka | 61,095,297 | 15.60 |
| Guajrat | 60,439,692 | 19.28 |
| Orissa | 41,974,218 | 14.05 |
| Kerala | 33,406,061 | 4.91 |
| Jharkhand | 32,988,134 | 22.42 |
| Assam | 31,205,576 | 17.07 |
| Punjab | 27,743,338 | 13.89 |
| Chattisgarh | 25,545,198 | 22.21 |
| Haryana | 25,351,462 | 19.90 |
| Delhi | 16,787,941 | 21.21 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 12,541,302 | 23.64 |
| Uttrakhand | 10,086,292 | 18.81 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6,864,602 | 12.94 |
| Tripura | 3,673,917 | 14.84 |
| Meghalaya | 2,966,889 | 27.95 |
| Manipur | 2,570,390 | 12.05 |
| Nagaland | 1,978,502 | 0.58 |
| Goa | 1,458,545 | 8.23 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,383,727 | 26.03 |
| Puducherry | 1,247,953 | 28.08 |
| Mizoram | 1,097,206 | 23.48 |
| Chandigarh | 1,055,450 | 17.19 |
| Sikkim | 6,10,577 | 12.89 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Island | 380,581 | 6.86 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 343,709 | 55.88 |
| Daman and Diu | 243,247 | 53.76 |
| Lakshadweep | 64,473 | 6.30 |
| Total | 1,210,193,422 | 17.64 |

- try that are yet to reach the one million mark.
4. While Uttar Pradesh (19.9 Million), Maharashtra (11.24 Million), Bihar (10.38 Million), West Bengal (91.3 Million) and Andhra Pradesh (84.7 Million) have all held on to the top five states in term of their ranking in 2011 as compared to 2001.
 5. Madhya Pradesh (72.6 Million) which has moved on to take the sixth position from its seventh position pushing Tamil Nadu (72.1 million) now the seventh spot.
 6. Area wise Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are two big states in our country. Area in these states is 10.4% and 9.37% of our country while population is 5.6% and 6% only.
 7. U.P. is on 7.26% of total area while it suffers 16.49% of our total population.
 8. In Bihar area is just 2.86% while population is 8.58%.
 9. Eleven states and six U.T. have more population than their area.
 10. The other side hilly area Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand suffers very low population with 1.04%, 0.11% and 0.84% re

spectively. However these states have a vast Geographical area.

11. Sikkim has the least population (only 6.07 lakh)

Factors affecting Distribution of Population:-

The factors which determine the pattern of population distribution are as complex and varied. These factors may be grouped under three classes:-

- (a) Ecological Factors - Climate, landforms, soils other physical resources and space relationship.
- (b) Cultural Factors - Including the attitudes and aims of the people, their economic activities and techniques etc.
- (c) Demographic Factors - including the different birth and death rates of the various areas and the current of migration.
- (d) Ecological Factors - There is general agreement the ecological conditions such as the nature and degree of fertility of the soil, the relation do effect the population distribution. There is wide difference of opinion regarding the way in which the ecological element operate in shading the distribution of population.



The influence of Climate:-

Climate is the most important factor underlying the marked contrasts in the density of population in different parts of the world. Climate also influences man indirectly.

Temperature:-

Among the ecological factor, influencing the distribution of population. A climate having suitable temperature has an invigorating influence upon the efficiency of man both mental and physical. The distribution of population and quality of population of the temperate regions of the world has much co-relation with the prevailing temperature.

Rainfall:-

The average rainfall in India with relation to population distribution. The relation between the amount of rainfall and population in general is universal. Excessive and low rainfall may discourage human settlement.

The influence of Landforms:-

Landforms also affects the distribution of population. Mountains, deserts is also found low distribution of population and plain landforms are also likely to play a significant role in the distribution of

population.

The influence of Soils:-

The fertility of soils influence the distribution of population wherever the fertile soil exists the density of population remains high.

Minerals:-

In areas where the minerals occur in great quality, industries grow the attract the labours form other areas and consequently the distribution of population becomes very high.

Rivers:-

In areas where the rivers deposit fertile soil every year, the agricultural density of population is high, because the "Fertility of the most productive section of the river calley.

Cultural Factors:-

Among the cultural factors which have been emphasized as having an important bearing an the distribution of population are the types of economic activities in which the people are engaged. Those factors affecting the distribution of population include the methods of agriculture and techniques of irrigation and transport facilities and their form or social organization.

Demographic Factors:-

Demographic factors, including the birth and death rates of the various areas and the currents of migration changes in the distribution of population.

Conclusion:-

The population of India is very unevenly distributed over its surface. According to the census 2011, the most populated state in India is Uttar Pradesh with population of 19.9 crores while total area of Uttar Pradesh is 7.26%. The least populated state in the country is Sikkim with a population of 6.07 lakh. Area wise Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are two big states. Area in these states is 10.4% and 9.37% while population is 5.6% and 6% only. The Indo-Gangetic Brahmaputra Plains and the Eastern and Western Coastal plains are densely populated areas. The distribution of population influenced by Ecological factors, cultural factors and demographic factors.

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