



Population Class 9 Notes PDF

What is Population?

A population can be simply explained as the total number of people living or inhabiting a specific place. Other than the physical features of India, people are the most valuable resource of a country. They are essential to develop and nurture the economy and society as they make useful and essential resources and also ensure their proper utilisation. Population is also a crucial element of social studies and thus is studied as an important concept in Class 9 to familiarise students with its meaning and impact on the economy as a whole.

Census of India

Census is the official enumeration of the population and is accomplished periodically, commonly every ten years. *The first partial census in India was done in 1872.* However, the complete census was first done in 1881. The census of the country provides vital information regarding the Population of India. It also provides data covering the following three points:

- *Population size and distribution*
- *Population growth and processes of population change*
- *Characteristics or qualities of the population*

Population Size and Distribution

In 2001, India's population was 1,028 million, which accounted for 16.7% of the world's total population. As per the census of 2011, the population rose to 1,1210.6 million, contributing 17.5% to the entire population of the world.

Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, are the most populated 5 states and contribute almost half of the entire population of the country. India's most populated state is Uttar Pradesh, with a total of 199 million people, which is approximately 16% of the country's total population. On the other hand, Sikkim has only

0.6 million people (0.05% of the country's population), making it the lowest populated state.

India's Population Distribution by Density

The next important topic covered in class 9 population is the density of population. The number of people per unit area is known as Population Density. In 2011, the population density of India was 383 persons per square km, hence making India as one of the most densely populated countries. But the density varies from state to state. The most suitable example for this could be population density in Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh. It is as low as 17 persons per sq km in AP and 1102 persons per sq km in Bihar.

Population Growth

The change in the number of inhabitants of a country or a particular area within a determined time period is known as the population growth. In our class 9 population notes, we will be expressing population growth in terms of

- Absolute Number: The absolute number is calculated by subtracting the earlier population (e.g., 2001) from the latter population (e.g., 2011)
- Percentage Change Per Year: It is studied in per cent per annum. For Example, the rate of increase of 4 per cent per annum means an increase of 4 persons for every 100 people per year in the base population. It is also referred to as the Annual Growth Rate

Processes of Population Change

There are a variety of factors that lead to a change in the population of a country. While making Class 9 Population notes, it is important to understand these processes as they are often asked in the exam. Here are the main processes that define population change:

- Birth Rate: The number of live births per thousand people in a year is known as birth rate
- Death Rate: The number of deaths per thousand people in a year is the death rate. In India, death rates have always been lower than birth rates
- Migration: The movement of people across regions and territories is termed as migration. It can be of two types- *Internal (within the country)* or *international (between the countries)*. Internal migration changes the distribution of the population among the country but not the size of the population.

Age Composition

Coming to the next section in the class 9 population notes, the age composition that can be defined as the number of people in different age groups in a country's population. It is divided into 3 categories:

- Children – Below 15 years
- Working-age – 15 -59 years
- Aged – Above 59 years

Sex Ratio

The number of females per 1000 males is the sex ratio of the population. It is used to measure the amount of equality between males and females in a particular section of the population.

Literacy Rate

A literate person is any person aged 7 and above and who can read and write in any language. According to the census of 2011, the literacy rate in India is 73%.

Mentioned below is the occupational structure of the population of the country:

Name	Related to	Occupations Included
Primary	Land	Agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, mining, fishing, and quarrying, etc.
Secondary	Industry	Manufacturing industry, building and construction work, etc.
Tertiary	Services	Transport, communication, commerce and administration services, etc.

Health

It is an important component of the structure of the population and a vital topic of class 9 population notes. The process of development is affected by public health. The improvement of health conditions can result from the prevention of infectious diseases, the application of modern medical practices, etc.

National Population Policy

The national population policy has various aims such as:

- Imparting free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age
- Reduction of infant mortality rate to 30 per 1000 live births
- Achieving universal immunization of children
- Promoting delayed marriage for girls etc.