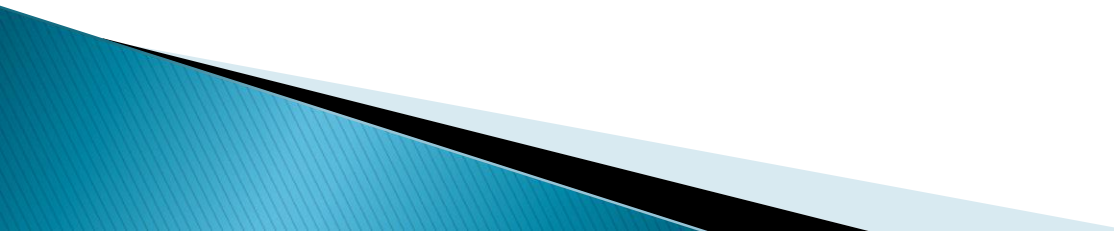# UNIT – V

Population, Transport and Trade

Population – Growth, density, distribution and problems.

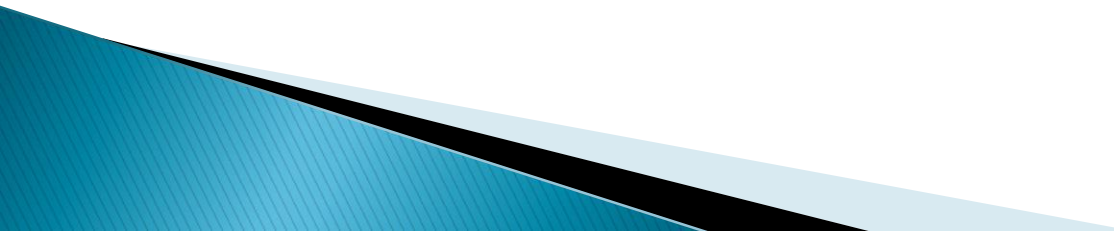**Transport: Land, water and air.**

Foreign trade of India.

POPULATION

▸ The people are very important component of a country.

▸ India is the second most populous country after China in the world with its total population of 1,028 million (2001).

▸ India's population is larger than the total population of North America, South America and Australia put together.

▸ More often, it is argued that such a large population invariably puts pressure on its limited resources and is also responsible for many socio-economic problems in the country.
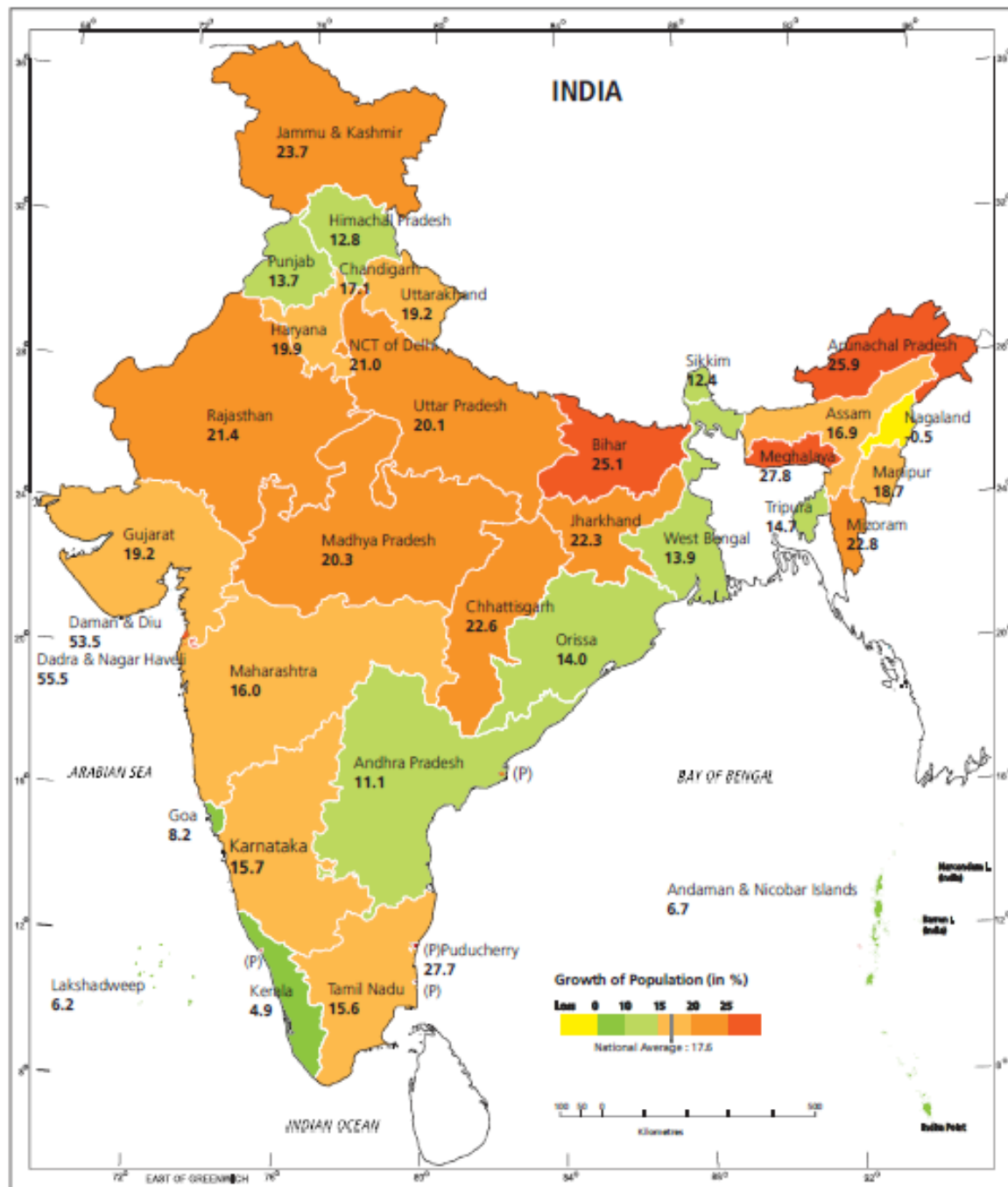
Population Growth

▸ The population of India as per 2011 census was 1,210,854,977.

▸ India added 181.5 million to its population since 2001, slightly lower than the population of Brazil.

▸ India, with 2.4% of the world's surface area, accounts for 17.5% of its population.

▸ Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state with roughly 200 million people.

▸ Over half the population resided in the six most populous states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

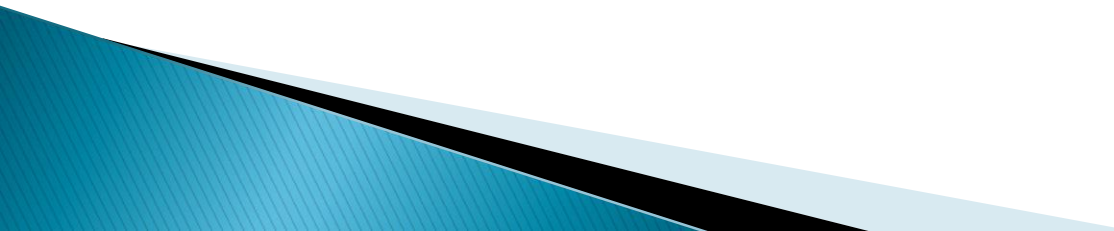- Of the 1.21 billion Indians, 833 million (68.84%) live in rural areas while 377 million stay in urban areas.

- 453.6 million people in India are migrants, which is 37.8% of total population.

- India is the homeland of major belief systems such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism, while also being home to several indigenous faiths and tribal religions which have survived the influence of major religions for centuries.

Decadal growth of population and percentage contribution to total growth of India: 1991-2001 and 2001-2011

State/ UT Code	India/State/Union Territory [#]	Decadal growth of population (Absolute)		Percentage contribution to total growth of India	
		1991-2001	2001-2011	1991-2001	2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	**18,23,16,397**	**18,14,55,986**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1	Jammu & Kashmir	23,06,649	24,05,226	1.27	1.33
2	Himachal Pradesh	9,07,023	7,78,609	0.5	0.43
3	Punjab	40,77,030	33,45,237	2.24	1.84
4	Chandigarh [#]	2,58,620	1,54,051	0.14	0.08
5	Uttarakhand	14,38,715	16,27,403	0.79	0.9
6	Haryana	46,80,916	42,08,517	2.57	2.32
7	NCT of Delhi [#]	44,29,863	29,02,728	2.43	1.60
8	Rajasthan	1,25,01,198	1,21,13,824	6.86	6.68
9	Uttar Pradesh	3,41,36,268	3,33,83,556	18.72	18.40
10	Bihar	1,84,67,955	2,08,06,128	10.13	11.47
11	Sikkim	1,34,394	66,837	0.07	0.04
12	Arunachal Pradesh	2,33,410	2,84,643	0.13	0.16
13	Nagaland	7,80,490	-9,434	0.43	-0.01
14	Manipur	4,56,747	4,27,860	0.25	0.24
15	Mizoram	1,98,817	2,02,441	0.11	0.11
16	Tripura	4,41,998	4,71,829	0.24	0.26
17	Meghalaya	5,44,044	6,45,185	0.3	0.36
18	Assam	42,41,206	45,13,744	2.33	2.49
19	West Bengal	1,20,98,232	1,11,71,539	6.64	6.16
20	Jharkhand	51,01,918	60,20,409	2.8	3.32
21	Orissa	51,44,924	51,42,698	2.82	2.83
22	Chhattisgarh	32,18,875	47,06,393	1.77	2.59
23	Madhya Pradesh	1,17,81,781	1,22,49,542	6.46	6.75
24	Gujarat	93,61,435	97,12,611	5.13	5.35
25	Daman & Diu [#]	56,618	84,707	0.03	0.05
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli [#]	82,013	1,22,363	0.04	0.07
27	Maharashtra	1,79,41,440	1,54,94,345	9.84	8.54
28	Andhra Pradesh	97,01,999	84,55,526	5.32	4.66
29	Karnataka	78,73,361	82,80,142	4.32	4.56
30	Goa	1,77,875	1,10,055	0.10	0.06
31	Lakshadweep [#]	8,943	3,779	-	0
32	Kerala	27,42,856	15,46,303	1.50	0.85
33	Tamil Nadu	65,46,733	97,33,279	3.59	5.36
34	Puducherry [#]	1,66,560	2,70,119	0.09	0.15
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands [#]	75,491	23,792	0.04	0.01

INDIA

Jammu & Kashmir
23.7

Himachal Pradesh
12.8

Punjab
13.7

Chandigarh
17.1

Uttarakhand
19.2

Haryana
19.9

NCT of Delhi
21.0

Sikkim
12.4

Arunachal Pradesh
25.9

Rajasthan
21.4

Uttar Pradesh
20.1

Bihar
25.1

Assam
16.9

Nagaland
0.5

Meghalaya
27.8

Manipur
18.7

Gujarat
19.2

Madhya Pradesh
20.3

Jharkhand
22.3

West Bengal
13.9

Tripura
14.7

Mizoram
22.8

Daman & Diu
53.5

Dadra & Nagar Haveli
55.5

Chhattisgarh
22.6

Orissa
14.0

Maharashtra
16.0

ARABIAN SEA

Andhra Pradesh
11.1

(P)

BAY OF BENGAL

Goa
8.2

Karnataka
15.7

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
6.7

Harcondam I. (India)

Baran I. (India)

Lakshadweep
6.2

(P)

Kerala
4.9

Tamil Nadu
15.6

(P)Puducherry
27.7

(P)

Redim Point

Growth of Population (in %)

Less   0   10   15   20   25

National Average : 17.6

100 50 0   500
Kilometres
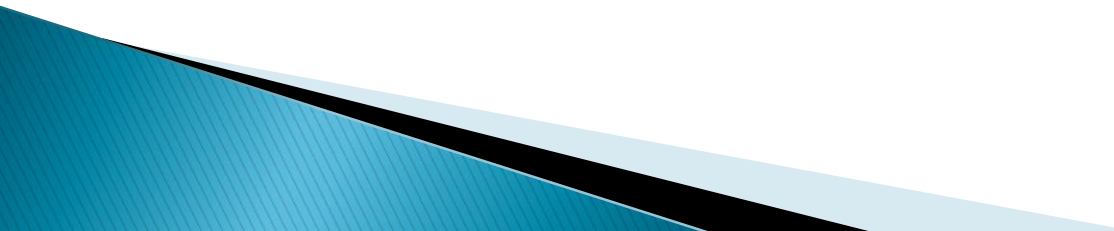
INDIAN OCEAN

EAST OF GREENWICH

POPULATION DENSITY

❖ Population Density is defined as the number of persons per square kilometre. It is an important index of population which shows concentration of population in a particular area.

❖ As per the provisional population totals of Census 2011, the population density of India has gone up to 382 persons per square kilometre from 325 persons per square kilometer in 20011 .

❖ On an average, 57 more people inhabit every square kilometre in the country as compared to a decade ago.

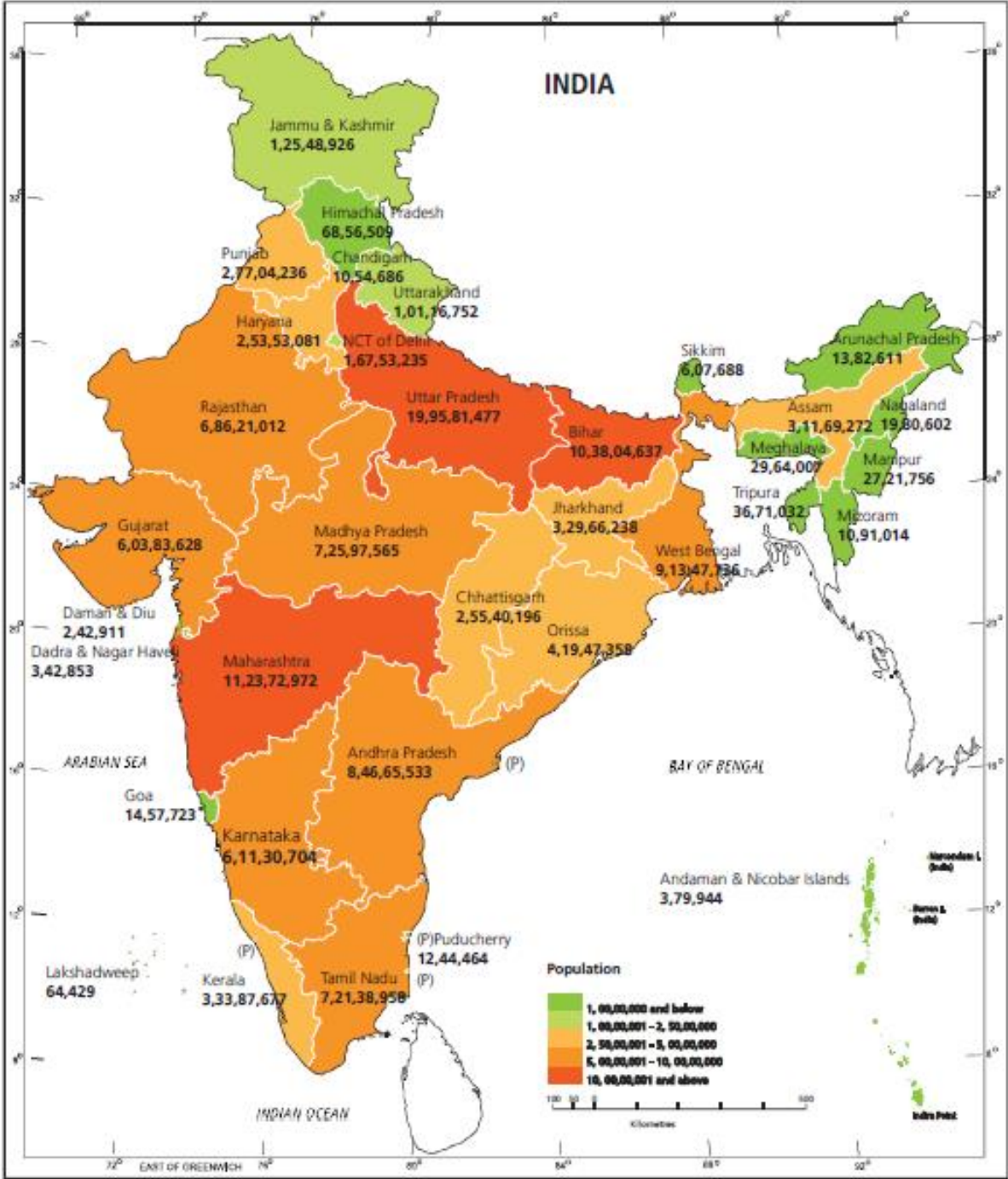# POPULATION DENSITY

Census Year	Density (Per.sq.km)	Absolute Increase	%age Increase
1	2	3	4
1901	77		
1911	82	5	6.5
1921	81	-1	-1.2
1931	90	9	11.1
1941	103	13	14.4
1951	117	14	13.6
1961	142	25	21.4
1971	177^1	35	24.6
1981	216^2	39	22
1991	267^2	51	23.6
2001	325^2	58	21.7
2011	382^2	57	17.5

Population density of India from 1901 to 2011. At the beginning of the twentieth century in 1901 the density of India was as low as 77 persons per sq. km. it steadily increased in each decade to reach 382 persons per sq. km. in 2011. it constitutes a 17.5 per cent increase over 2001.
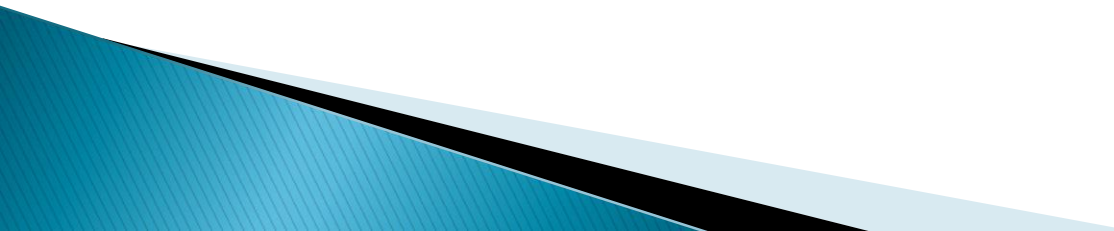
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- The patterns of spatial distribution of population shown on it.

- It is clear that India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution.

- The percentage shares of population of the states and Union Territories in the country.

- Uttar Pradesh has the highest population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.

INDIA

Jammu & Kashmir
1,25,48,926

Himachal Pradesh
68,56,509

Punjab
2,77,04,236

Chandigarh
10,54,686

Uttarakhand
1,01,16,752

Haryana
2,53,53,081

NCT of Delhi
1,67,53,235

Sikkim
6,07,688

Arunachal Pradesh
13,82,611

Rajasthan
6,86,21,012

Uttar Pradesh
19,95,81,477

Bihar
10,38,04,637

Assam
3,11,69,272

Nagaland
19,80,602

Meghalaya
29,64,007

Manipur
27,21,756

Tripura
36,71,032

Jharkhand
3,29,66,238

Mizoram
10,91,014

Gujarat
6,03,83,628

Madhya Pradesh
7,25,97,565

West Bengal
9,13,47,736

Daman & Diu
2,42,911

Chhattisgarh
2,55,40,196

Orissa
4,19,47,358

Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3,42,853

Maharashtra
11,23,72,972

Andhra Pradesh
8,46,65,533 (P)

BAY OF BENGAL

ARABIAN SEA

Goa
14,57,723

Karnataka
6,11,30,704

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
3,79,944

Lakshadweep
64,429

(P)Puducherry
12,44,464

Kerala
3,33,87,677

Tamil Nadu
7,21,38,958 (P)

Population

	1, 00,00,000 and below
	1, 00,00,001 – 2, 50,00,000
	2, 50,00,001 – 5, 00,00,000
	5, 00,00,001 – 10, 00,00,000
	10, 00,00,001 and above

INDIAN OCEAN

EAST OF GREENWICH

POPULATION PROBLEMS IN INDIA

The major population problems of India are as follows:

- 1. Rapid Growth of Population

- 2. Disproportionate Gender Composition

- 3. Poor Standard of Living and Malnutrition

- 4. Unemployment.

1. **Rapid Growth of Population**:

   We know that in spite of many attempts to check population growth, the birth rate is still high (annual exponential growth rate is 1.64 per cent as per 2011 census), but the death rate has been checked because of the development and extension of medical facilities.

2. **Disproportionate Gender Composition**:

   According to Census 2011, national sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) is 940. Most countries in the world have more women than men. But India and some South Asian and East Asian countries differ. Female mortality is higher in these nations.

   ▸ The falling child sex ratio is the result of two main factors:
   (1) High female infant mortality (relative to male infant mortality), and
   (2) female foeticide.

   ▸ Both in turn reflect parental and social discrimination against girls and has been recognized essentially as an attitudinal problem. Experts cite societal pressure and dowry demands as the reasons for this menace rather than lack of education and awareness.

3. Poor Standard of Living and Malnutrition:

Standard of living in a country is also affected by its population. In India, there is a great shortage of nourishment, especially that of balanced diet. The standard of living is low and housing conditions are often very poor which lead to health problems such as deficiency diseases. The ignorance of people, inadequate medical facilities, and lack of financial resources come in the way of improving the housing and health conditions.

4. Unemployment:

The pressure of unwanted population growth increases the army of unemployed youths of employable age. Such desperate youths become a burden on the society. They may indulge in unlawful activities and cause harm to the law-abiding people. In India, a large proportion of population is dependent on agriculture which is mostly done by traditional methods, obsolete equipment's and inadequate financial resources. Consequently, the production per unit area is low.

TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN INDIA

- Transport system is an important component of an infrastructure system in the economy.

- An efficient system of the transport is a pre-requisite condition for other infrastructure development of a country.

- Transport sector facilitates the entire movement of production and consumption system of modern economy.

- Goods produced are of no economic value unless they are taken to consumption centres.

- An efficient, speedy and economical transport system helps the economy in adding value to its produced goods.

- It also expanded the geographical coverage of the markets for goods and thereby acts to their effective availability.

- Supply of raw materials and other inputs also facilitates efficient and uninterrupted production activity.

- Development of input-output relationship between different production activities.

Transport

- Roads are the dominant mode of transportation in India today.
- Roads in India are narrow and congested with poor surface quality and 33 per cent of India's villages do not have access to all-weather roads.
- Road is one of the important means of transport.
- In the last six decades road had gone in prominence as a mechanism for moving goods and people in the country.
- India has one of the largest road networks in the world. Roads have been existence since ancient times.
- Ashoka and Chandergupta made great efforts to build roads. Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road from Kolkata in the east to Peshawar in the west across the Indo-Gangetic Plains.

- **Importance of roads**
- Roads are suitable for short distance travels and traffic movement.

- Construction and maintenance of roads are cheap and easy.

- Loading and unloading of goods in trucks involves less amount of money.

- For transport perishable commodities, roads provide better services rather than railways

▸ **Means of transport in india**:
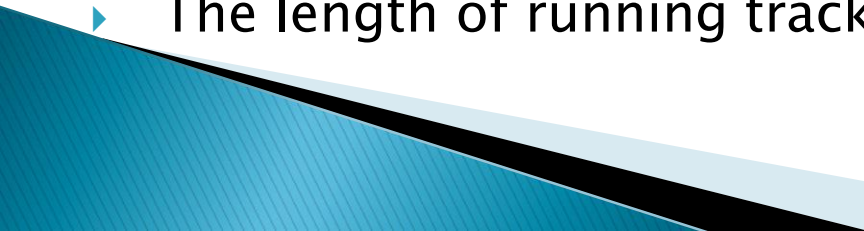 ◦ ROADS
  ◦ RAILWAYS
  ◦ WATERWAYS
  ◦ AIRWAYS

Land

▸ India has one of the largest road networks in the world.
▸ Roads have been existence since ancient times.
▸ Ashoka and Chandergupta made great efforts to build roads.
▸ Sher Shah Suri built the Grand Trunk Road from Kolkata in the east to Peshawar in the west across the Indo-Gangetic Plains.

Networks of roads in india

▸ The total length of roads in the country of about 25lakhs K.M. Of these 57% are surfaced roads.
▸ Roads in India are grouped into 7 categories on the basis of their construction and maintenance.
▸ *National Highways, International Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Village Roads and Border Roads.*

RAILWAYS

- The Railways are the main artery of inland transport in India. The railways are 150 years old in India.

- The first train moved between Mumbai and Thane in 1854.

- The total length of railways is about 67368 km.

- India has the second largest railway network in Asia.

- The Indian railways carry 12 billion passengers and 1,200 billion tones of goods a year.

- It is the largest public sector undertaking of country.

- India has a network of 8500 station spread over a route length of 68 Thousand km.

- The length of running track is 107, 9694.

- **WATER**

- India has large number of perennial rivers and a very long coast line of 5560 km.

- Water transport is of two types :–

  ◦ (i)   Inland water Transport
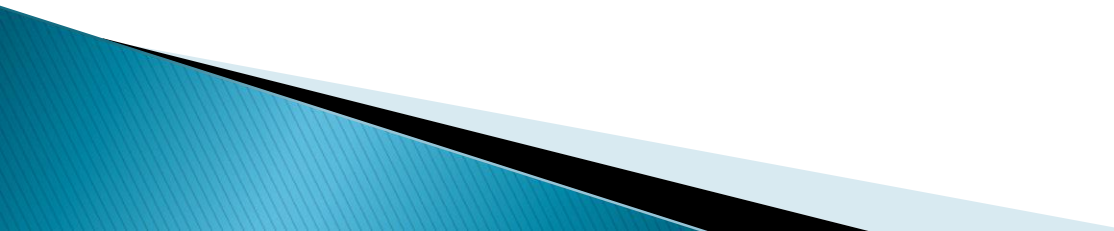 ◦ (ii)   Ocean water Transport

Inland Water Transport

- Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. These are most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods. India has inland navigable waterways of 14,500 km in length. Out of these, only 3700 km are navigable by mechanized boats.

Ocean Water Transport

- Water transport along the coast is also very important in India. It is a cheap means of transport. The long coastline can be properly utilized for the purpose of transport of goods along the west and east coasts of the country from one part to another.
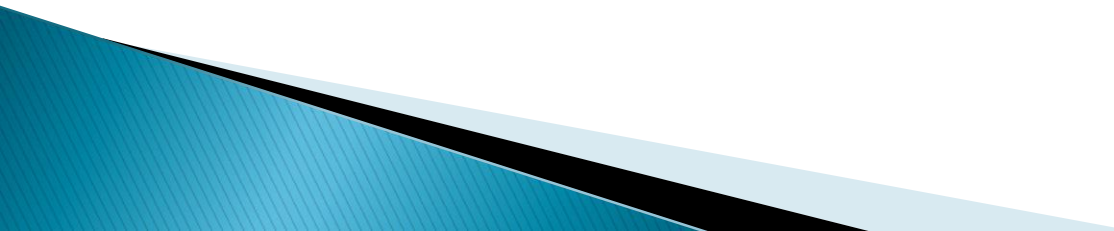
AIR

▸ Airways provide the fastest mode of transport but they are very costly.

▸ For remote hostile and inaccessible areas, airways are the best means of transport.

▸ In 1953, air transport was nationalized.

- 1. Air India,
- 2. Private Air Lines,
- 3. Pawanhans Helicopters,
- 4. Indian Airlines and Alliance air.

Foreign trade of India

▸ The Government of India maintained semi-autonomous diplomatic relations.

▸ It had colonies who sent and received full missions and was a founder member of both the League of Nations and the United Nations.

▸ After India gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1947, it soon joined the Commonwealth of Nations and strongly supported independence movements in other colonies, like the Indonesian National Revolution.

▸ The partition and various territorial disputes, particularly that over Kashmir, would strain its relations with Pakistan for years to come.

▸ India developed close ties with the Soviet Union and received extensive military support from it.

INDIAN TRADE POLICY:

▸ The Department of Commerce has the mandate to make India a major player in global trade and assume a role of leadership in international trade organizations commensurate with India's growing importance.

▸ The Department devises commodity and country-specific strategy in the medium term and strategic plan/vision and India's Foreign Trade Policy in the long run.

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