

**CBSE Class 9 Geography Notes Chapter 6:** Chapter 6 of CBSE Class 9 Geography focuses on "Population." It explores how people are distributed, how many live in different places, and how the number of people changes over time. The chapter looks at why people live where they do, like near water or in cities, and how many people live in each area, called population density.

It also talks about factors like birth rates, death rates, and migration, which affect how fast the population grows. Understanding these things helps us see how population growth impacts societies and the environment, and why it's important to plan for the future wisely.

## CBSE Class 9 Geography Notes Chapter 6 Population Overview

Chapter 6 of Class 9 Geography focuses on **population**, its **distribution**, and factors affecting its **growth**.

**Population Distribution:** Population is unevenly spread across the world. **Dense** populations are found in fertile areas like the **Ganges Plains**, while **sparse** populations are in harsh regions like deserts and mountains.

**Factors Affecting Population Distribution:**

- **Physical Factors:** Climate, soil, water, and topography.
- **Human Factors:** Economic opportunities, political stability, and social factors.

**Population Growth:** Population grows due to the balance between **birth rate**, **death rate**, and **migration**.

**Population Explosion:** Rapid growth due to better healthcare and living conditions, leading to resource and environmental challenges.

**Population Pyramid:** A graphical representation showing the age and sex distribution of a population, helping analyze future trends.

**Demographic Transition:** The model explaining population changes in different stages of development, from high birth and death rates to low ones.

**India's Population:** India faces challenges like high population density and rapid growth, leading to resource strain.

## CBSE Class 9 Geography Notes Chapter 6 PDF

You can find the PDF for population class 9 notes using the link below.

It explains factors like population density in cities and rural areas, and how birth rates, death rates, and migration affect population growth. Understanding these topics helps us see how human populations impact societies and the environment. For more details, click the link to access the PDF.

[CBSE Class 9 Geography Notes Chapter 6 PDF](#)

## CBSE Notes Class 9 Geography Chapter 6 - Population

Here we have provided population class 9 notes for the ease of students so that they can prepare better for their exams.

### Population Size and Distribution in India

#### Population Size:

As of March 2011, India's population stood at a staggering 1,210.6 million people, making it one of the most populous countries globally. This figure represents approximately 17.5% of the world's total population at that time.

#### Most Populous State:

- **Uttar Pradesh:** Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India, with about 16% of the country's population residing there. Located in northern India, Uttar Pradesh's large population contributes significantly to India's demographic landscape.

#### Concentration in Five States:

- **Major Population Centers:** Nearly half of India's total population lives in just five states: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh. These states are densely populated and play a crucial role in India's demographic distribution.

#### Key Insights

India's population size and distribution highlight significant demographic trends and challenges:

- **Regional Disparities:** The concentration of population in specific states underscores regional disparities in development and resource allocation.
- **Urbanization Impact:** Urban centers in these populous states face challenges related to infrastructure, housing, and service delivery due to high population density.
- **Policy Implications:** Government policies must address the diverse needs of densely populated regions to ensure equitable development across the country.

### India's Population Distribution by Density

## Definition of Population Density:

Population density refers to the number of people living per square kilometer of land area. It is calculated by dividing the total population of an area by its land area.

## Population Density in India:

- **2011 Statistics:** In the year 2011, India's population density was recorded at 382 persons per square kilometer. This figure highlights the significant concentration of people across the country.
- **Global Perspective:** India is recognized as one of the most densely populated countries globally due to its high population density.

## Implications of High Population Density:

- **Urban Pressure:** High population density puts immense pressure on urban infrastructure, services, and resources in cities and metropolitan areas.
- **Resource Management:** Efficient management of resources such as water, land, and energy becomes crucial in densely populated regions.
- **Socio-economic Dynamics:** Densely populated areas often experience unique socio-economic challenges related to housing, employment, and public health.

## Regional Variations:

- **Urban vs. Rural:** Urban areas typically have higher population densities compared to rural regions due to concentrated economic activities and amenities.
- **State-wise Variations:** Population density varies significantly across different states in India, influencing regional development priorities and challenges.

## Population Growth and Processes of Population Change

The population of a country or region is constantly changing due to the interaction of three main processes: birth, death, and migration. These factors collectively influence the size, distribution, and composition of the population over time.

## Processes of Population Change:

- **Birth:** Birth rate refers to the number of births per thousand people in a year. Higher birth rates contribute to population growth, especially in countries with a young demographic profile.
- **Death:** Death rate indicates the number of deaths per thousand people in a year. Lower death rates generally result in population growth, as more people survive into older ages.
- **Migration:** Migration involves the movement of people from one place to another. It can be internal (within the country) or international (between countries). Migration affects population distribution and can lead to changes in population size in specific regions.

## **Population Growth:**

Population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a country or territory over a specific period, typically measured in years.

- **Absolute Numbers:** Population growth can be expressed as the absolute change in population between two points in time. For example, comparing the population in 2001 to that in 2011 gives the absolute numbers of population growth.
- **Percentage Change per Year:** Another way to measure population growth is through the annual growth rate, expressed as a percentage. For instance, a growth rate of 2% per annum means the population increased by two persons for every 100 persons in the base population each year.

## **Importance of Understanding Growth Rates:**

- **Planning:** Governments and policymakers use population growth rates to plan for future infrastructure, healthcare, education, and housing needs.
- **Economic Impact:** Population growth rates influence economic development, labor supply, and consumer demand.
- **Environmental Impact:** Sustainable development goals consider population growth in relation to natural resource use and environmental impact.

## **Processes of Population Change/Growth**

### **Birth Rates:**

Birth rate refers to the number of live births per thousand people in a year. In India, birth rates historically exceed death rates, contributing to population growth over time.

### **Death Rates:**

Death rate indicates the number of deaths per thousand people in a year. It reflects healthcare access, living conditions, and overall population health within a country.

### **Migration:**

Migration involves the movement of people across regions and countries. In India, internal migration from rural to urban areas has led to a significant increase in urban population percentages.

## **Age Composition**

### **Children (Below 15 years):**

Children are economically dependent and require basic necessities such as food, education, and healthcare.

**Working Age (15–59 years):**

This group comprises the economically active population contributing to the workforce and economy.

**Aged (Above 59 years):**

The elderly, though possibly contributing voluntarily, are not typically part of the formal workforce.

**Sex Ratio**

Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It is a key indicator of gender balance and equality within society.

**Literacy Rates**

Literacy rate measures the percentage of people aged 7 years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language.

**India's Literacy Rate:**

As of the 2011 Census, India's literacy rate stood at 73%, reflecting educational attainment levels.

**Occupational Structure****Primary Sector:**

Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and other extractive industries.

**Secondary Sector:**

Involves manufacturing, construction, and industrial activities.

**Tertiary Sector:**

Comprises services such as transportation, commerce, administration, and healthcare.

**Health**

Health impacts overall development and quality of life. Improvements in public health are attributed to disease prevention and modern medical practices.

**Adolescent Population**

Adolescents, aged 10-19 years, represent a significant demographic segment crucial for future development.

### **Nutrition and Health Needs:**

Adolescents have higher nutritional requirements compared to children and adults, making their health and education critical for national development.

## **National Population Policy (NPP) 2000**

### **Goals:**

- Ensure free and compulsory education up to age 14.
- Reduce infant mortality and achieve universal immunization.
- Promote delayed marriage and family planning.
- Focus on adolescent health and reproductive rights.

### **Implementation:**

The policy emphasizes education, healthcare, and legal measures to protect adolescents and promote their well-being, aiming for sustainable demographic balance and social progress.

Understanding these aspects of population dynamics is essential for formulating policies and programs that support equitable development, health, education, and overall well-being across different age groups and demographics in India.

## **Benefits of CBSE Class 9 Geography Notes Chapter 6**

- **Clear Understanding:** These notes explain population concepts like size, distribution, growth, and factors like birth rates, death rates, and migration in a straightforward manner.
- **Helpful for Exams:** They are great for exam preparation as they summarize key points and provide easy-to-understand explanations of important topics.
- **Encourages Thinking:** The notes encourage students to think critically about population issues and how they impact our lives.
- **Useful for Projects:** They can be used as a reference for school projects and assignments related to population studies.
- **Integrated Learning:** They connect geography with other subjects like social sciences and economics, giving students a broader perspective.

### **CBSE Class 9 Geography Notes Chapter-wise List**

#### **[Chapter 1: India – Size and Location](#)**

[Chapter 2: Physical Features of India](#)

[Chapter 3: Drainage](#)

[Chapter 4: Climate](#)

[Chapter 5: Natural Vegetation and Wildlife](#)

[Chapter 6: Population](#)

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