

**VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI**

**CLASS 12th. SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY DATE 3.6.2021.**

**Ch: 2.POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY,GROWTH AND COMPOSITION (NOTES)**

**READ THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH THOROUGHLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND.**

### **Spatial Pattern of Population Density in India**

Spatial pattern of population density is also uneven in India. For example:

#### **States/UTs having High Density of population**

States Bihar (1106 highest), West Bengal (1028), Kerala (860), Uttar Pradesh (829),  
UTs Delhi (11320 highest), Chandīgarh (9258).

**States/UTs having Moderate Density of Population** Haryana (573), Tamil Nadu (555), Punjab (551), Jharkhand (414), Assam (398), Goa (394), Maharashtra (365) Tripura (350).

UTs Dadra andNagar Haveli (700).

#### **States/UTs having Low Density of Population**

States Arunachal Pradesh (17 Lowest), Mizoram (52), Jammu and Kashmir (56), Sikkim (86), Nagaland (119).

UTs Andaman and Nicobar islands (46 lowest).

### **Growth of Population**

Growth of population refers to the changes occurring in the number of persons living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage.

Two components in population growth are as follows:

**Natural Growth** It means the change occurring by the births and deaths in any area.

**Induced Growth** It means the changes occurred by the volume of inward and outward movement in an area.

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