

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Dynamic Resource Region

Resource:

- कोई भी पदार्थ जो मानव ^{जीवन} के लिए उपयोगी है, संसाधन कहलाता है। (Any matter which is useful for human life, is called resource.)
- जैसे सभी घुलने एवं अघुलने वाले तत्व जो मानव के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होता है संसाधन कहलाता है। (All the visible or non-visible elements which prove their utility for human life is called resource.)
- जिम्मेरमैन (Zimmermann) संसाधन कोई वस्तु व पदार्थ नहीं होता बल्कि वह कार्य जिसमें किसी

Region: Area having ~~high~~ horizontal homogeneity is called a region.
जो कि समानता वाला क्षेत्र प्रदेश कहलाता है।

Dynamic (गतिज): अर्थात् जिसमें धनात्मक व ऋणात्मक परिवर्तन होता है, Dynamic व गतिज कहलाता है।

Kumari P. Sengupta
1970

Population Resource Regions of India

Dynamic Resource Region

धनात्मक संसाधन प्रदेश

Indic Delta Pop. Resource Region

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Prospective Resource Region

भावी व अप्रदर्शित संसाधन प्रदेश

1. N.E. Plateau Region

2. Godavari basin "

3. Aravalli hill "

4. Malwa Plateau "

5. S.W. Karnataka Plateau "

6. Brahmaputra valley "

Problematic Resource Region

समस्याग्रस्त संसाधन प्रदेश

11) Middle-east Gargetic Plain Region

12) Orissa Coastal "

13) Kerala "

14) Lakshdweep "

15) N.E. Karnataka & Rayseema "

16) Thar desert & Kutchh "

17) N.W. Hymalyan "

18) Eastern hilly & Plateau "

19) Andaman Nicobar

India's average pop. growth rate is -1.95% annual against world's
World's average annual pop. growth rate -1.8%

During 1872 to 1901 — India's ~~pop~~ annual population growth
rate remained very slow and some times negative.
Annual ave. pop. growth rate was 0.54% .

1901 - 1921 — India's total pop. increased from 238
million to 251 million showing a growth rate of 0.27%
per annum. It remained more or less stagnant.

1921 - 1951 — steadily increasing population during this thirty
year duration showing average annual growth rate 1.2% .

Thus, upto mid 20th century, population
increase in India was ^{not} considered as any problem.
1951 - 2001 — The year 1951 is marked as a significant demographic divide
in India's population history.

India's pop. (1951) 361 million increased to 1028.7 million in 2001.
the natural rate of increase which was only 1.3% per annum in 1951
increased to 2.3% in 1971. It was the highest pop growth rate of the country.

India has 1210 million persons in 2011 which is 17.5% of the world pop.
it has only 2.4% of the world's total geographical area. India's
size of population means heavy pop. pressure on its resource.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ of India's pop. live in more than 641 thousand villages of different sizes,
growth of pop. multiplied these problems.

Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Bengal, and Andhra have half of the total pop. of India
rest half is unevenly distributed among 24 states of India.
has 8.58% of India's population on 2.86% of India's total geof. area.

National India's Population Policy, 2000: (NPP, 2000):

India's national population policy, 2000 is a comprehensive policy for the first time in Indian history of population. India's population policy, 2000 tries to solve the problems related to —

- Problems related to
- 1) Rapid population growth rate.
 - 2) Child survival
 - 3) Maternal health
 - 4) Woman empowerment
 - 5) Contraceptions.

NDA Govt decided on 15th Feb. 2000 to adopt the policy with 2-child norm and aim at stabilizing the population by 2015. The policy affirms the commitment of the Govt towards —

- a) Voluntary choice (b) Informed choice (c) Consent of the people while availing the reproductive health care services. The policy has followed well specified objectives:

Immediate objective

To provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive health and child health care to all.

Mid-term objective

- To bring India's total fertility rate to replace level of 2.1 children per woman by 2010

Long-term objective

- To achieve population stabilization while India's is projected to China's population

visions of the Policy, 2000: