Main Bodies of Population Composition and Their Significance

Kapil Dev, Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibreuniversity, Vidyanagari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
Dr. Tarun Kumar Yadav, Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Shri Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibreuniversity, Vidyanagari, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

ABSTRACT

A definition of population geography was provided by Trewartha, who is considered to be the "Father of Population Geography." Population geography is the study of the geographical differences in the distribution of human populations on Earth. In his theory, John I. Clarke stated that the primary aim of population geography is to illustrate the link between regional variation in population and its features, such as composition, migration, and growth, as well as the spatial variation in the characteristics of various areas.

INTRODUCTION

In his theory, John I. Clarke stated that the primary aim of population geography is to illustrate the link between regional variation in population and its features, such as composition, migration, and growth, as well as the spatial variation in the characteristics of various areas.

As stated by Wilbur Zelinsky, geography is a scientific study that investigates the ways in which the characteristics of various locales are impacted by population phenomena, which in turn are influenced by the physical properties of those areas. The population phenomena in question are subject to change in both location and time, and they interact not just with one another but also with other variables that are not related to demographics.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Through the study, assessment, and projection of variables within populations, such as death rates and population growth rates, population composition makes it possible to examine, evaluate, and project these variables. This is due to the fact that population composition provides a methodical way to comprehending a population, which may be of assistance to governments in making informed decisions on the planning of their countries and deciding whether or not to pursue population programs. It is possible to gain significant insights into a population by doing a study of the population's composition.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bruce Newbold (2017) The primary subjects of investigation in population geography, which is a branch of human geography, are people, the geographic distributions of people, the characteristics of people, and the density of people. The topic of this area of inquiry is the geographical variance that occurs in births, deaths, population distribution, composition, migration, and growth. Geographers that specialise in population study focus their attention primarily on the societal backdrop, population structure, and the dynamics of population change. Not only is there a strong connection between population geography and geographical demography and spatial demography, but it also demonstrates the diversity that exists within geography. The discipline has been quickly adopting new theoretical viewpoints in an attempt to ensure that it continues to exist in the scientific community.

Godslove Nnadi (2017) The study of population geographers involves the investigation of the connections that exist between the regional disparities in population density, age distribution, and other demographic data and the physical characteristics of the regions in question. In addition to being a subfield of human geography, this subfield of population studies is already a subfield. The field of study known as population geography is concerned with the study of the distribution of human populations throughout time and place, with the goal of identifying patterns and causes of change. As a result, the population geographer is interested in a variety of topics, one of which is the following: how do people in a certain region normally behave? The existing pattern of population dispersion is a result of what happened in the past? When it comes to the natural environment, how do the people who live in a particular place connect to it and how are they influenced by it? As a consequence of this, the types of topics that are often investigated in population geography include size, growth, density, dispersion, and

composition. Migration, fertility, mortality, ethnicity, ageing, and many more instances are also examples of this phenomenon.

Shryock et al. (2018) specified that geological assessment of the population growth of a place is necessary to understand its dynamics as well as to locate it at the proximate and regional level. Expansion or reduction in population can accomplish a flexible change in dominant land proportion, distribution of models, and population composition. In this way, the knowledge of the direction of population improvement is important for the students of population and settlement geography.

Population distribution-

It is a common thing to find inequality in population distribution. The total population of the district is distributed in seven tehsils. In which the highest distribution of population is in Suratgarh tehsil. The population percentage of these two tehsils is 25.95 and 7.30 percent respectively. Similarly, the population in the district is more distributed in the plain areas than in the hilly areas. Dense population distribution is found in the urban centers and district town of Sriganganagar in the district. There is high concentration of population in these places. the population concentration is relatively less. According to Census 2011, the total population of the district is 1335551. The total rural population in the district is 1069084 and urban population is 266467. This ratio of rural and urban population is 80.05 and 19.15 percent respectively.

Elements of Population Composition

A society's population composition takes into account all of the many characteristics and components that may be classified within that community. In terms of population composition, the most important factors to consider are age, gender, and ethnicity categories. Let's conduct more research and investigate each of these characteristics in greater depth.:

Population Composition Element	Explanation
Age	An important factor in determining the composition of a population is age. Children (those aged 0 to 14 years old), adults (those aged 15 to 64 years old), and senior citizens (those aged 65 and more) are the three main age groups that may be distinguished within society. The dependent population of a particular population is comprised of many age groups, including the child age group and the senior age group combined. One of the most important metrics that is utilized in the analysis of data pertaining to ages is the dependency ratio. This metric is used to determine the amount of people in a population who are dependent on other people for receiving support.
Sex	In the process of identifying the demographic make-up of a population, gender is a crucial aspect. The sex ratio, which is a measurement of the proportional percentage of males to females in a population, is a depiction of the discrepancy that exists between the two genders..
Ethnicity	People are classified as belonging to a certain ethnic group if they share cultural and historical characteristics with other groups of people.The notions of race and ethnicity are two separate things..
Distribution and Density	The dispersion or spread of a population may be accurately measured using this method. Specifically, it illustrates the link between the size of a location and the number of people living there in terms of the geographical distribution of the population..

Wealth	A community's income may have an effect on a number of characteristics, including the level of education attained and the geographical distribution of its members. Additionally, it scrutinizes the individuals within a population who own the highest or lowest levels of wealth..
Education	A population's educational attainment is evaluated in order to determine the various levels of education that are present within that group..
Marital Status	Within a population, the varied relationship statuses of people are demonstrated by the marital status of those persons..
Fertility	The term "fertility" refers to the total number of births that are still alive that take place within a certain society. The assessment is often presented as a rate per one thousand women who are between the ages of 15 and 44, which is the age range that is regarded to be the reproductive age..
Mortality	A population's mortality rate is a measurement of the average number of deaths that occur within that population as well as the average life expectancy. In addition, when combined with fertility, it might be an indication of a rise in population volume..

Types of Population Composition

Pyramidal representations of populations can be utilized to provide statistical data on the several characteristics that comprise the population. Identifying patterns within populations at a variety of dimensions may be accomplished through the analysis and mapping of age structure and sex ratio..

Population Composition Examples

The makeup of the population is exploited in a variety of different ways across society. Regarding politics, offering direction for campaigns that are more targeted. In order to study and supply explanations for research queries and solutions, many scientific disciplines are utilized.

- Marketing is a subfield of advertising.
- Officials from the government and those who create policy are going to be making preparations for the future.

One further factor that can affect how a population perceives any changes that occur within that group is the demographic composition of that population. It is possible to monitor the makeup of the population in order to discover any changes that have taken place. It is common practice to conduct a worldwide census in order to collect data on the demographic composition of a community. An individual is asked a series of questions about themselves that are directed toward the entire population. This type of survey is known as a census. The government is able to gain a full grasp of the general composition of the population for the purpose of using the data that was collected. Because of this, the government is able to monitor and evaluate patterns and deviations in comparison to the most recent Census, which helps with the distribution of resources and services across the country.

DISCUSSION WITH AREA

When depicting and analyzing populations, geographers can make use of population composition and its components. According to what was stated before, the most of this may be performed by making use of data that pertains to age, gender, and ethnicity. But what exactly is the application of this in the real world? What is the relevance of the demographic make-up of the population?

In the first place, it is of the utmost importance for every nation to have a complete comprehension of the composition of its population. Specifically, this is due to the fact that it makes it easier to coordinate the necessary infrastructure and services inside the country, such as transportation networks, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, residential properties, and employment prospects. When it comes to preparing for both the present and the future, the demographic makeup gives vital information.

Age

The age distribution of the population is an important factor in population composition because of the enormous impact it has on socioeconomic policies. As a result, the government is given the ability to make choices about the economy. It is a metric that reflects the amount of economic pressure that will be encountered in a country, and the dependency ratio is a measure that represents this level. nations with a larger number of young people tend to have lower levels of economic growth, whereas nations with a higher proportion of elderly people tend to have better levels of development.

Sex

It is essential to get an understanding of the gender dynamics that exist within a population in order to facilitate advancement and growth. As a consequence of the existence of gender norms and a patriarchal framework in certain countries, chances and lifestyles are totally dictated by gender. This is the reason why this is the case. It is possible to have a better understanding of the societal pressures and repercussions that are faced by people of different genders within a nation by making use of facts regarding the gender ratio of that country.

Ethnicity

The acquisition of an understanding of ethnicity can be of assistance in tackling difficulties that are associated with inequality. The identification of inequities in the economy, particularly in the field of healthcare, may be facilitated by the collection of information related to ethnicity. It is possible that people' access to healthcare might be affected by the association between their socioeconomic level and their ethnicity.

Other Factors

When we talk about population composition, we are referring to the many characteristics that constitute a population. There are three basic factors that determine the composition of a population: age, gender, and ethnicity.

The distribution and density of the population, wealth, education, marital status, fertility, and mortality are some of the other elements that contribute to demographic composition. In data analysis, such as population pyramids, age and gender are the major variables that are typically applied to evaluate the growth and decrease of the population under consideration. The makeup of a country's population is an essential component since it offers significant information that can be utilized for the purpose of planning the requirements and demands of a nation. .

Population geography examines the development of populations in various regions, focusing on their composition, concentration, spatial distribution (urban and rural areas), and the factors that influence the unique patterns of settlement..

The primary focus of population geography is around three key elements of the human population.:

- The dimensions and dispersion, including the geographic distribution of people, including the distinction between rural and urban regions.
- A discussion of the dynamics of the population, both historical and contemporary, is included in the book. This discussion includes the patterns of growth and how the population is dispersed in space. In addition to this, it investigates the causes that lead to differences in population, namely migration, mortality, and fertility.
- The composition and organization of the population: A number of criteria, including age, gender, and marital status, are included in the demographic characteristics. A number of

elements, including caste, racial/ethnic makeup, religious affiliation, and linguistic composition of the population, as well as literacy rates and educational attainment levels, are included in the social characteristics. The features of the economy include aspects such as the structure of the workforce and the rates at which people are participating in the labor force.

- The field of population geography is able to acquire large primary data from the field of demography, which reveals the spatial aspects of natural and migratory population dynamics.

In terms of industrialization, efficiency:

The expansion of educational options, recreational activities, and employment opportunities should be a priority for the government in order to ensure effective policies. The government is obligated to take public measures that not only impede unfettered migration and the growing concentration of people in urban areas, but also put a stop to the exponential rise in population that has been occurring. It is vital to properly utilize available resources while simultaneously assuring the availability of acceptable space and durable infrastructure in order to attain the ideal population composition.

CONCLUSION-

In the presented research, an attempt has been made to deeply study, analyze and evaluate various aspects of the population of Sri ganganagar district and analysis has been presented on the basis of the data obtained. For this work, various necessary data related to village level to towns and cities have been collected through direct observation, interviews, questionnaires, schedules, published and unpublished mediums and methods and the conclusions have been presented. Through this research, many aspects including the population structure and composition of the district, sex ratio, literacy, growth and density have been studied up to the village level, time wise and tehsil wise. A sample study of some selected villages has also been done. Along with the above study of population, an attempt has also been made to provide the population related problems of the district and their possible solutions through this research. Certainly, through these solutions presented, the process of economic, social and cultural development of the district will be accelerated and population control of the district will be intensified.

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