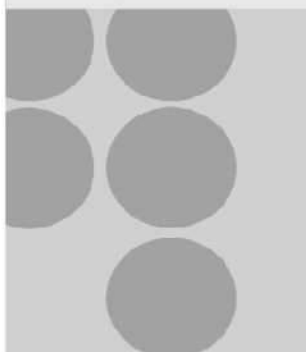


## Chapter Eleven

# Population



### Chapter Concepts

- Growth and density of population
- Sex-ratio and literacy rate
- Religious composition
- Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of India
- Human Development

India has the second largest population in the world after China. Its distribution is, however, most uneven.

The distribution of population is controlled directly or indirectly by the physical factors (terrain, topography, climate, soils, natural vegetation, minerals, etc.) and cultural milieu (socio-economic and cultural development). A brief description of the salient characteristics of Indian population has been given in the following.

### Growth of Population

Growth of population is the rate of increase in the number of people living in a particular area between two given points of time. The net change between the two points of time is expressed in percentage and described as the growth rate of population. The decadal growth of population between 2001 and 2011 has been given in **Table 11.1**, while the percentage decadal growth of population in the selected states between 2001-2011 has been plotted in **Fig. 11.1 (Table 11.2)**.

**Table 11.1: India—Growth of Population**

Year	Population	Decadal Growth %	Change in Decadal Growth%	Progressive Growth Rate over 1901
1901	23,83,96,327	-	-	-
1911	25,20,93,390	5.75	-	5.75
1921	25,13,21,213	10.31	-6.05	5.42
1931	27,89,77,238	11.00	11.31	17.02
1941	31,86,60,580	14.22	3.22	33.67
1951	36,10,88,090	13.31	-0.91	51.47

1961	43,92,34,771	21.64	8.33	84.25
1971	54,81,59,652	24.80	3.16	129.94
1981	68,33,29,097	24.66	-0.14	186.64
1991	84,64,21,039	23.87	-0.79	255.05
2001	1,02,87,37,436	21.54	-2.33	331.47
2011	1,210,193,422	17.64	-	-

Source: Census of India, 2011.

**Table 11.2: Selected States—Decadal Growth of Population between 2001-2011 (Fig. 11.1)**

State	Decadal Growth Rate in Percentage
1. Arunachal Pradesh	25.92
2. Bihar	25.07
3. Jammu and Kashmir	23.71
4. Mizoram	22.78
5. Rajasthan	21.44
6. Madhya Pradesh	20.30
7. Uttar Pradesh	20.09
8. Sikkim	12.36
9. Kerala	4.86
10. Nagaland	0.47

Source: Census of India 2011

It may be seen from Table 11.2 that the highest decadal growth of population between 2001 and 2011 was recorded in Arunachal Pradesh (25.92%) followed by Bihar (25.07%), and Jammu and Kashmir (23.71%). The decadal growth rate in Mizoram was 22.78%, Rajasthan 21.44% and U.P. 20.09 percent. The lowest decadal growth of population was in Nagaland (0.47%) followed by Kerala 4.86 percent. The fast growth of population in the northern states of India is mainly because of the low level of

literacy, unemployment and poor standard of living.

### Density of Population

The density of population shows the land man ratio. It is calculated on the basis of total population divided by the total area of the country. The density of population of the different states and union territories of India as per the Census of 2011 has been shown in Fig. 11.2.

**Table 11.3: India: Statewise Density of Population 1991-2001**

Rank in 2001	State/Union Territory	Density 2001	Density 2011
1.	Delhi	9,340	11,297
2.	Chandigarh	7,900	9,252
3.	Puducherry	2,034	2,598
4.	Lakshadweep	1,895	2,013
5.	Daman & Diu	1,413	2,169

6.	Bihar	881	1102
7.	West Bengal	903	1029
8.	Kerala	819	859
9.	Uttar Pradesh	689	828
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	449	698
11.	Punjab	482	550
12.	Tamil Nadu	478	555
13.	Haryana	477	573
14.	Jharkhand	338	414
15.	Assam	340	397
16.	Goa	364	394
17.	Maharashtra	314	365
18.	Tripura	304	350
19.	Karnataka	275	319
20.	Andhra Pradesh	275	308
21.	Gujarat	258	308
22.	Odisha	236	269
23.	Madhya Pradesh	196	236
24.	Rajasthan	165	201
25.	Uttarakhand	159	189
26.	Chhattisgarh	154	189
27.	Meghalaya	103	132
28.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	124
29.	Himachal Pradesh	109	123
30.	Manipur	107	122
31.	Nagaland	120	119
32.	Sikkim	76	86
33.	Mizoram	42	52
34.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43	46
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	17
	INDIA	324	382

Source: Census of India-2011.

It may be seen from Table 11.3 that among the larger states, Bihar has the highest density (1102 per sq km), followed by West Bengal (1029), Kerala (859) and Uttar Pradesh (828). Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density (17 persons per sq km), followed by Mizoram (52), Sikkim (46) and Jammu and Kashmir (124 persons per sq km).

Among the Union Territories, Delhi with a density of 11,297 persons per sq km has the highest density of population, while Andaman and Nicobar Islands with a density of 46 persons per sq km has the lowest density.

### Sex Ratio

Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per thousand of males. Of all the demographic attributes of population, sex ratio is the most fundamental as it determines the reproductive potential, marital status, growth of population, work force, migration pattern, and the socio-economic relationship. The sex-ratio in India is highly skewed being 940:1000. This is attributed to women's lower status in Indian society which has contributed to their higher mortality rate in all age groups.

The sex ratio of the different states has been shown in Fig. 11.3, Table 11.4 gives the sex ratio between 1901 to 2011.

It may be seen from Table 11.4 that in 1901, there were 972 females per 1000 of males which

declined to 927 in 1991. In 2001, the sex ratio was, 933/1000, showing an increase of six females per 1000 of males. In 2011, the sex ratio recorded a further increase, being 940:1000.

**Table 11.4: India–Sex Ratio:1901-2001**

Census Year	Sex Ratio (Females Per 1000 males)
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	940

Source: Census of India-2011.

It may be observed from Fig. 11.3 that in 2011, the highest sex ratio was in Kerala (1048/1000), followed by Tamil Nadu (995), Andhra Pradesh (992) and Chhattisgarh (991). The lowest sex ratio was recorded in Haryana (877) followed by Punjab (893) and Jammu and Kashmir(883) Fig. 11.3.

### Literacy Rate

Literacy rate is an important indicator of the prevailing socio-cultural development and political consciousness. Literacy, in fact, is the vehicle of socio-economic transformation as it

facilitates the acquisition of specific skills, develops occupational competence, and accelerates the process of social transformation. The definition of literacy differs from country to country. In India, according to the Census of India 2011, a person above seven years of age who can read and write with understanding many language is known as a literate person. The literacy rate in the different states of India has been shown in Fig. 11.4, while the changing trends of literacy rate in India during the decades of post Independence (1951-2011) have been given in Table 11.5.

**Table 11.5: India–Literacy Rate: 1951-2011**

Census Year	Persons %	Males%	Females%
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86
1961	28.3	40.40	15.35
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	64.84	75.26	53.67
2011	74.04	82.10	65.46

Source: Census of India, 2001.

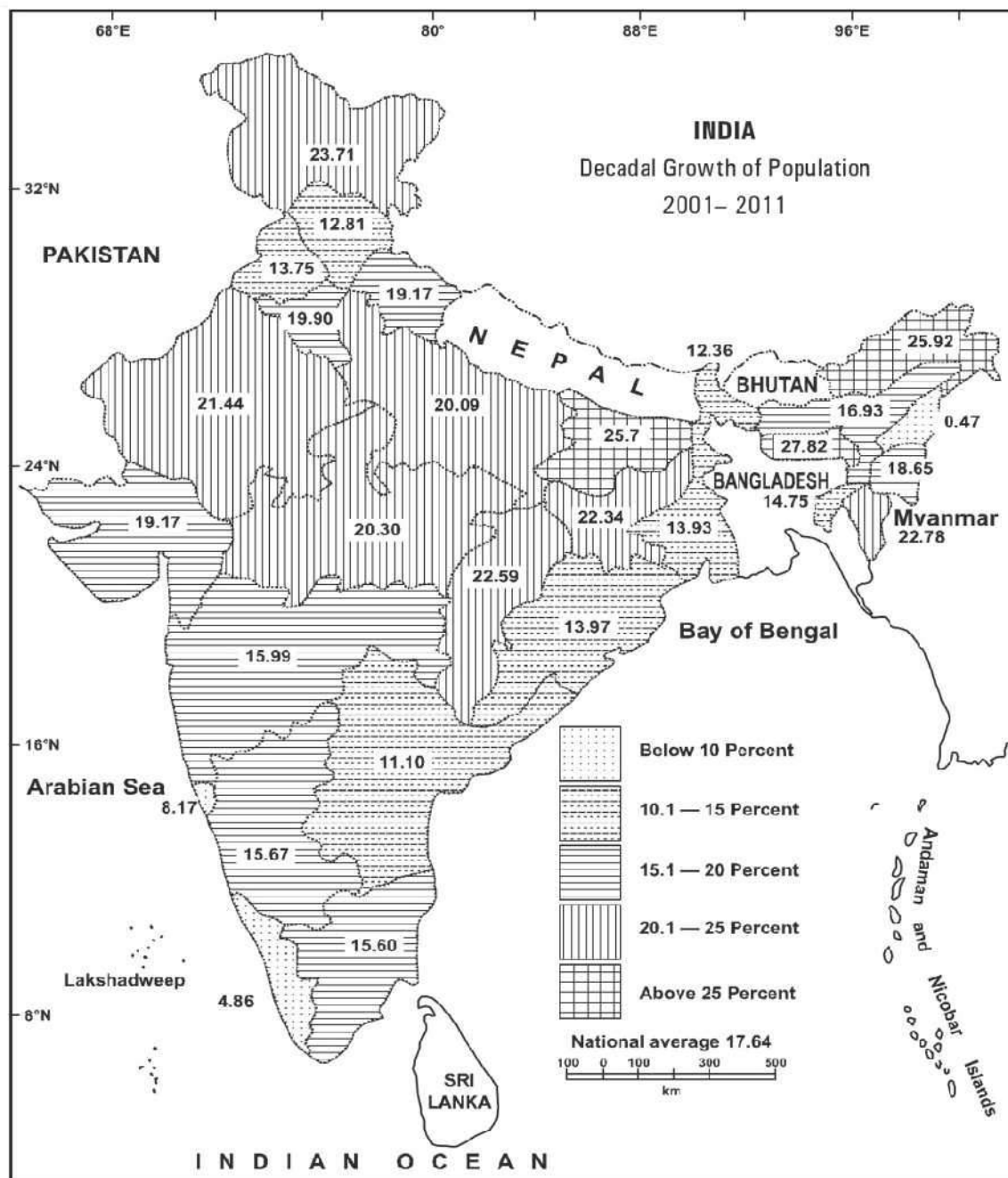


Fig. 11.1 – Percentage decadal growth of population 2001–2011

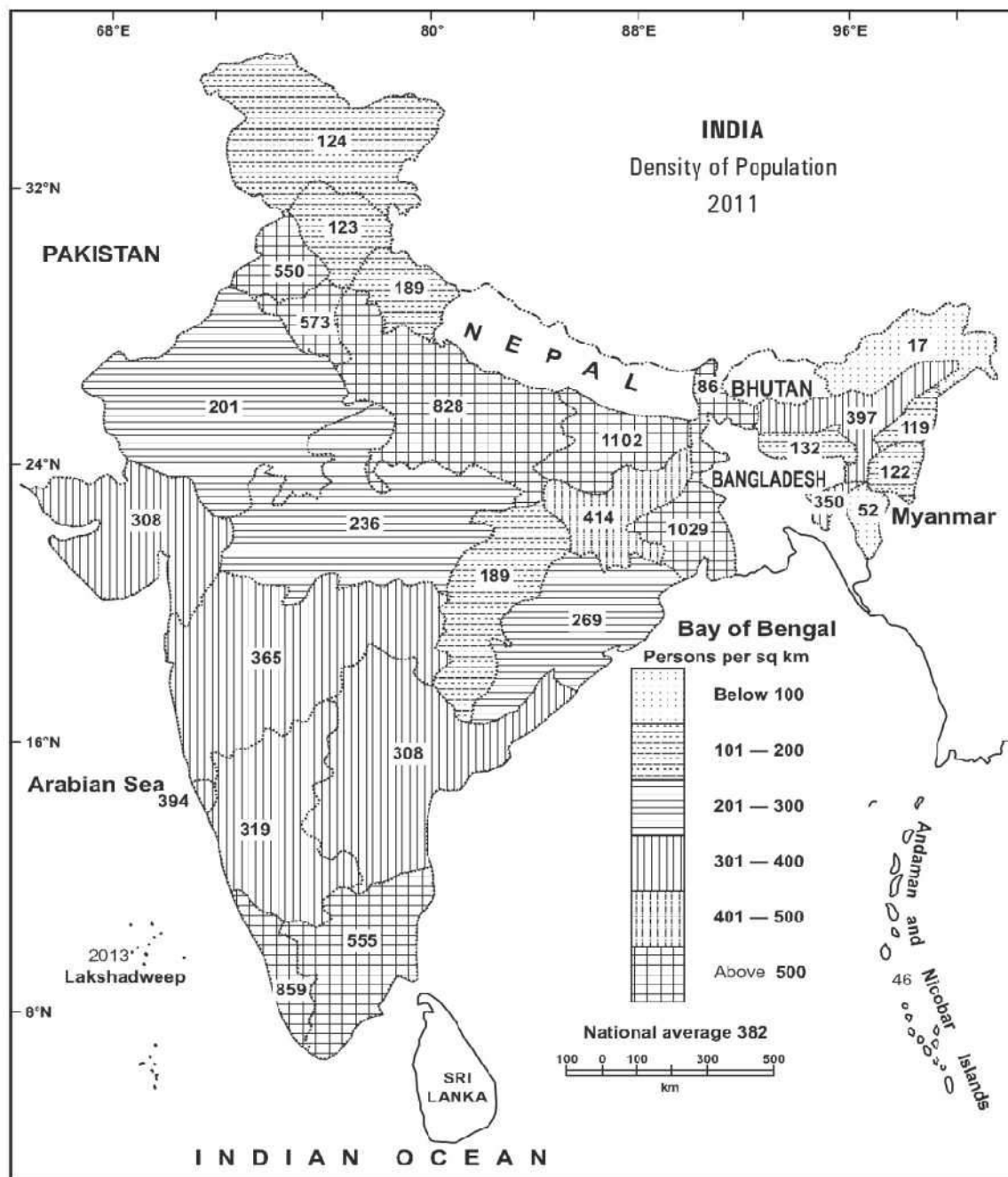


Fig. 11.2 – Density of Population 2011

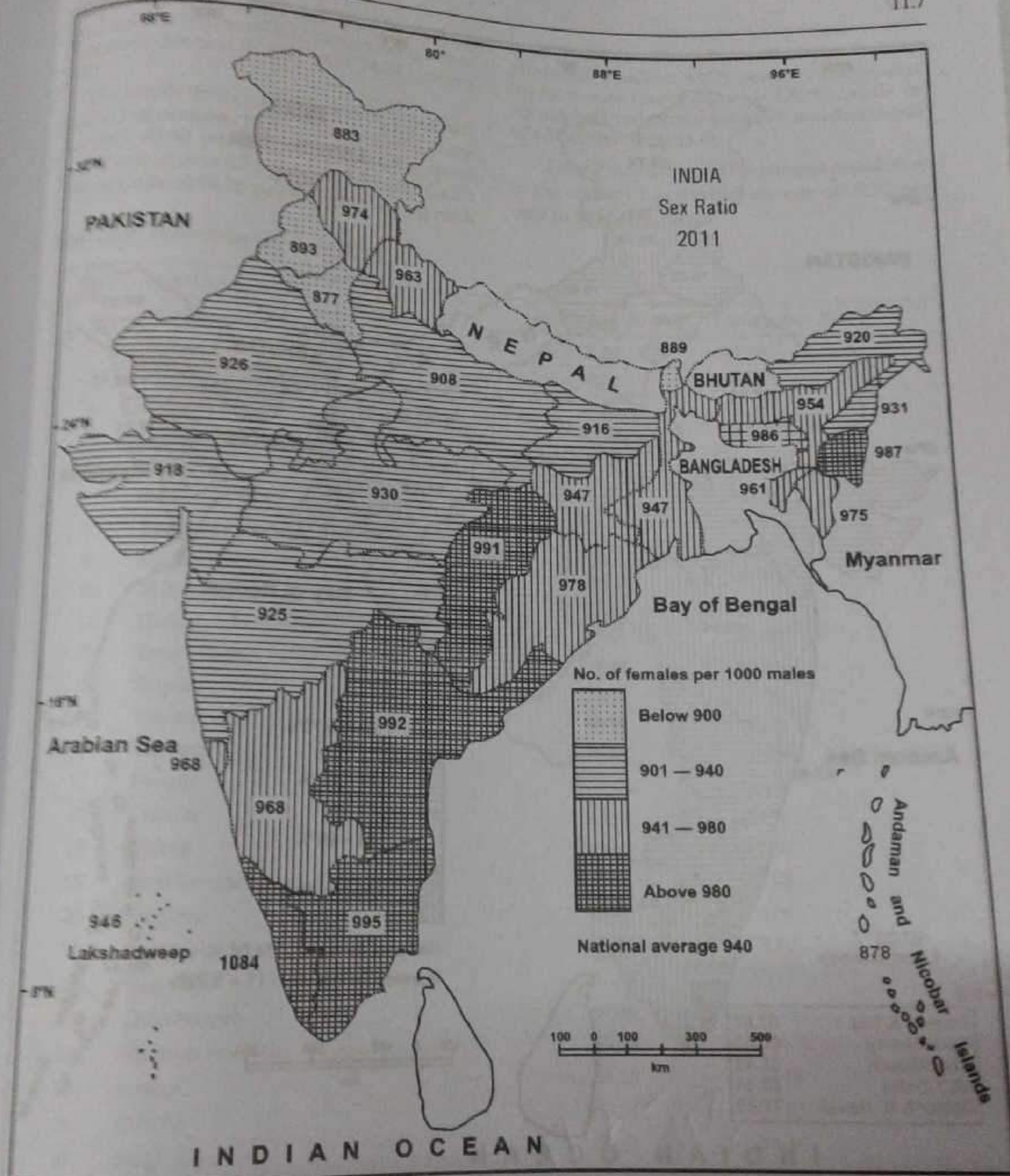


Fig. 11.3 – Sex - Ratio (2011)



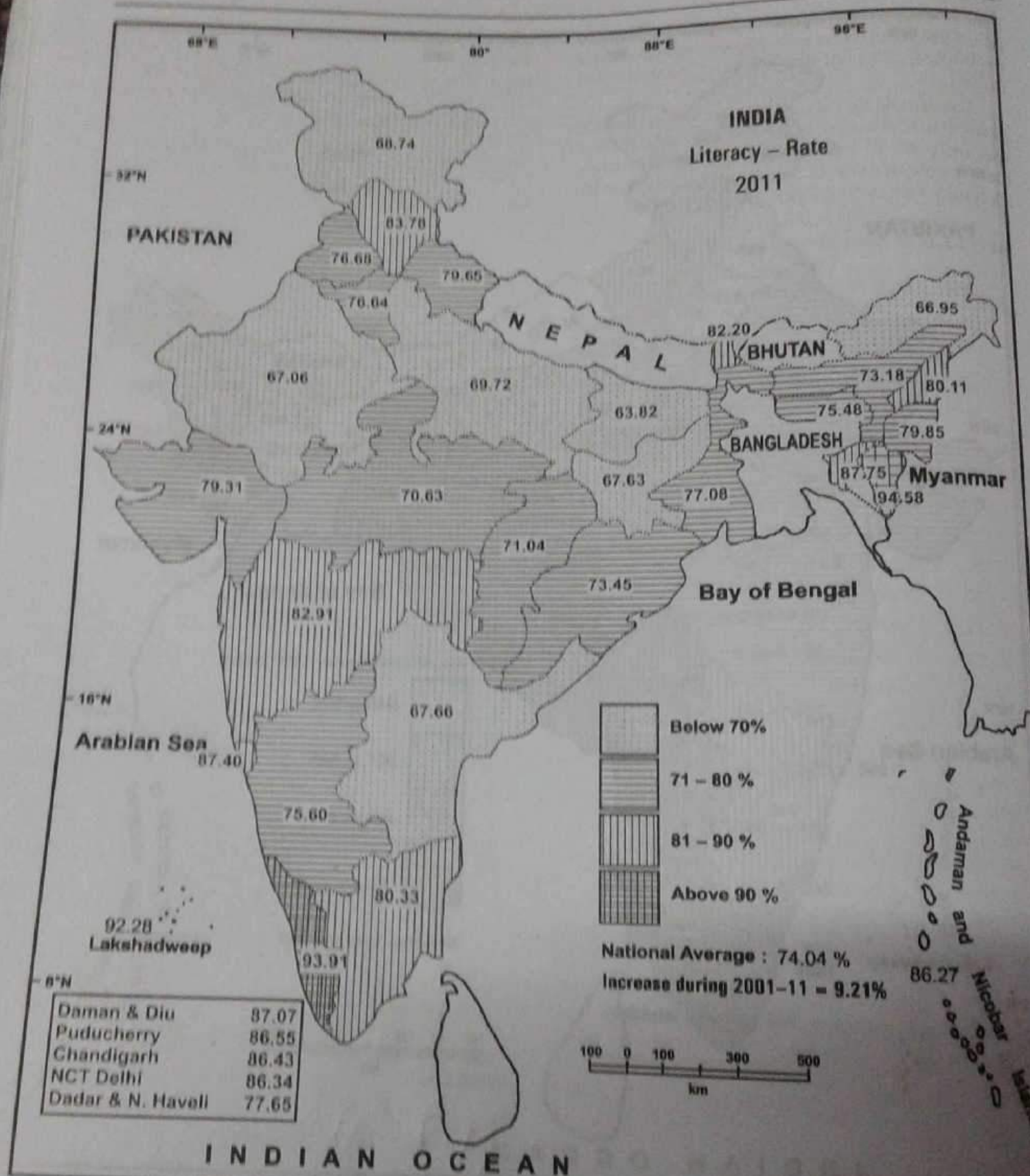


Fig. 11.4 – Effective Literacy Rate – 2011



It may be seen from **Table 11.5** that the literacy rate of India in 1951 was 18.33 percent which rose to about 65 per cent in 2001, and 74.04 percent in 2011.

The female literacy rate, however, remained lower to that of males. In 2011, the female literacy was only 65.40 percent as against the male literacy rate of over 82.1 percent, Mizoram with a literacy rate of 94.85 percent got the

first rank in 2011, followed by Kerala 93.11 percent and Himachal Pradesh 83.78 percent. The lowest literacy was found Bihar (63.82%) while in Arunachal Pradesh it was 66.95% and Jharkhand 67.63 percent (**Fig. 11.4**).

Uttar Pradesh having the largest population in the country has the literacy rate of 69.72 per cent in 2011 (**Fig. 11.4**).

**Table 11.6: India—Literacy Rate 2011**

Rank	State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate 2001 %	Literacy Rate 2011 %
1.	Kerala	90.92	93.91
2.	Mizoram	88.49	94.58
3.	Lakshadweep	86.66	92.28
4.	Goa	82.01	87.40
5.	Chandigarh	81.94	86.43
6.	Delhi	81.67	86.34
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.30	
8.	Puducherry	81.24	86.55
9.	Daman & Diu	78.18	87.07
10.	Maharashtra	77.27	82.91
11.	Himachal Pradesh	77.13	83.78
12.	Tamil Nadu	73.47	80.33
13.	Tripura	73.16	87.75
14.	Uttarakhand	72.28	79.65
15.	Manipur	70.87	79.85
16.	Punjab	69.95	76.68
17.	Gujarat	69.97	79.31
18.	Sikkim	69.69	82.20
19.	West Bengal	69.22	77.08
20.	Haryana	68.60	76.64
21.	Karnataka	67.04	75.60
22.	Nagaland	67.11	80.11
23.	Chhattisgarh	64.66	71.04
24.	Madhya Pradesh	63.74	70.63
25.	Assam	64.28	73.18
26.	Odisha	63.61	73.45
27.	Meghalaya	63.61	75.48
28.	Andhra Pradesh	61.11	67.66
29.	Rajasthan	61.03	67.06
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.63	77.65

31.	Uttar Pradesh	57.36	69.72
32.	Jammu & Kashmir	54.46	68.74
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.74	66.95
34.	Jharkhand	54.13	67.63
35.	Bihar	47.53	63.82
	India	65.38	74.04

Source: Census of India, 2001 and India 2011.

### Rural and Urban Population

India is essentially a country of rural population. About 70.5 per cent of the total population is rural in character and only 29.5 per cent was urban in 2011. The changing pattern of rural

and urban population during the last century has been given in Table 11.7. It may be observed from Table 11.7 that in 1901 only 10.8 per cent of the total population was urban which rose to about 29.5 per cent in 2011.

**Table 11.7: India—Rural and Urban Population:1901-2011**

Census Year	Rural Population (in million)	Urban Population (in million)	Percentage of Total Rural Population	Percentage of Total Urban Population
1901	213	26	89.2	10.8
1911	226	26	89.7	10.3
1921	223	28	88.8	11.2
1931	246	33	88.0	12.0
1941	275	44	86.1	13.9
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.7	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	743	286	72.2	27.8
2011	853	357	70.5	29.5

Source: Census of India-2011.

### Religious Composition

Religion like language is a symbol of group identity and a cultural rallying point. All societies, irrespective of their levels of economic development have value systems, common beliefs, understandings, and expectations which unite their people.

India is a multi-religious country. It is the birth place of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. Besides, there are followers of Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Zoroastrianism (Parsis), who came in India from the countries of South West and Central Asia. The proportion of different religious groups in India has been given in Table 11.8.

**Table 11.8: Religious Composition of India, 2001**

Religious Group	Population (million)	% of Total Population
Hindus	827.0	80.5
Muslims	138.2	13.5
Christians	24.1	2.3
Sikhs	19.2	1.9
Buddhists	8.0	0.9
Jains	4.2	0.4
Others	6.6	0.5

Source: Census of India, 2001.

It may be seen from **Table 11.8** that Hindus with 80.5 per cent is the largest majority in the country. Their concentration, however, varies from state to state and region to region.

Muslims with 13.5 per cent of the total population is the largest minority, followed by

Christians (2.3%), Sikhs (1.9%), Buddhists (0.9 %) and Jains (0.4 %). There are numerous scheduled tribes, many of whom follow the tribal religion. Various characteristics of different religious groups have been given in **Table 11.9**.

**Table 11.9: India – Salient Characteristics of Different Religious Groups**

Religious Community	Population %	Growth (1991-2001)	Sex Ratio (Child per thousand)	Total Sex Ratio	Literacy %	Work Participation %
Hindu	80.46 %	20.30 %	925	931	65.10 %	40.40 %
Muslim	13.43 %	36.00 %	950	936	59.10 %	31.30 %
Christian	2.34 %	22.60 %	964	1009	80.30 %	39.70 %
Sikh	1.87 %	18.20 %	786	893	69.40 %	37.70 %
Buddhist	0.77 %	18.20 %	942	953	72.70 %	40.60 %
Jain	0.41 %	26.00 %	*70	940	94.10 %	32.90 %
Others	0.65 %	21.54 %	976	992	47.00 %	48.40 %

Source: Census of India 2001.

## Languages

India is a multi-ethnic multi-lingual country. According to the Census of India, there are 187 languages spoken by different social groups.

Out of these 94 languages are spoken by less than 10,000 people. The Indian languages belong to the following four linguistic groups:

1. The Indo-European Family (Arya): About 73 per cent of the Indian population speak language of Aryan family.
2. The Dravidian Family—Dravida (20%).
3. The Austric Family—Nishada (4.5%).
4. The Sino-Tibetan Family—Kirata (2.5%).

The distribution of the main languages in the various states has been given in **Table 11.10**.

**Table 11.10: Indian Languages**

Family	Sub-Family	Branch/Group	Speech Areas
Austroic Nishad (1.50%)	Austro-Asiatic	Mon-Khmer	Meghalaya, Nicobar Islands
	Austro-Asiatic	Munda	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Outside India
Dravidian (Dravida) 22%		South Dravidia	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala
		Central Dravidia	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha
		North Dravidian	Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal
Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) 0.85%	Tibeto-Myanmari	Tibeto-Himalayan	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim
	Siamese-Chinese	Assami-Myanmari	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagland, Tripura
Indo-European (Aryan) 74%	Indo-Aryan	Iranian	Outside India
		Dardic	Jammu & Kashmir
		Indo-Aryan	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, West Bengal

Source: Rawat Publications, Jaipur, *Social Geography of India*, Ahmad, A., 1999.

## Major Scheduled Tribes of India

### Scheduled Tribes

The scheduled tribes given in the Constitution of India constitute about 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country (2001). They belong to the different racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural groups. Indian scheduled tribes are mostly occupying the areas of isolation and relative isolation in the hilly, forest and mountainous areas of the country.

The scheduled tribes are essentially the indigenous people. They often been termed as the people of the 'Fourth World'. They are the victims of the past and present colonialism. They have maintained a close relationship with land and forests. In their society, there exists a co-operative attitude of give and take, a respect for the Earth and the life it supports. Their philosophy of life is 'From everybody according to his capacity, to everyone according to his needs.' The important tribes of different states and union territories have been given in Fig. 11.5.



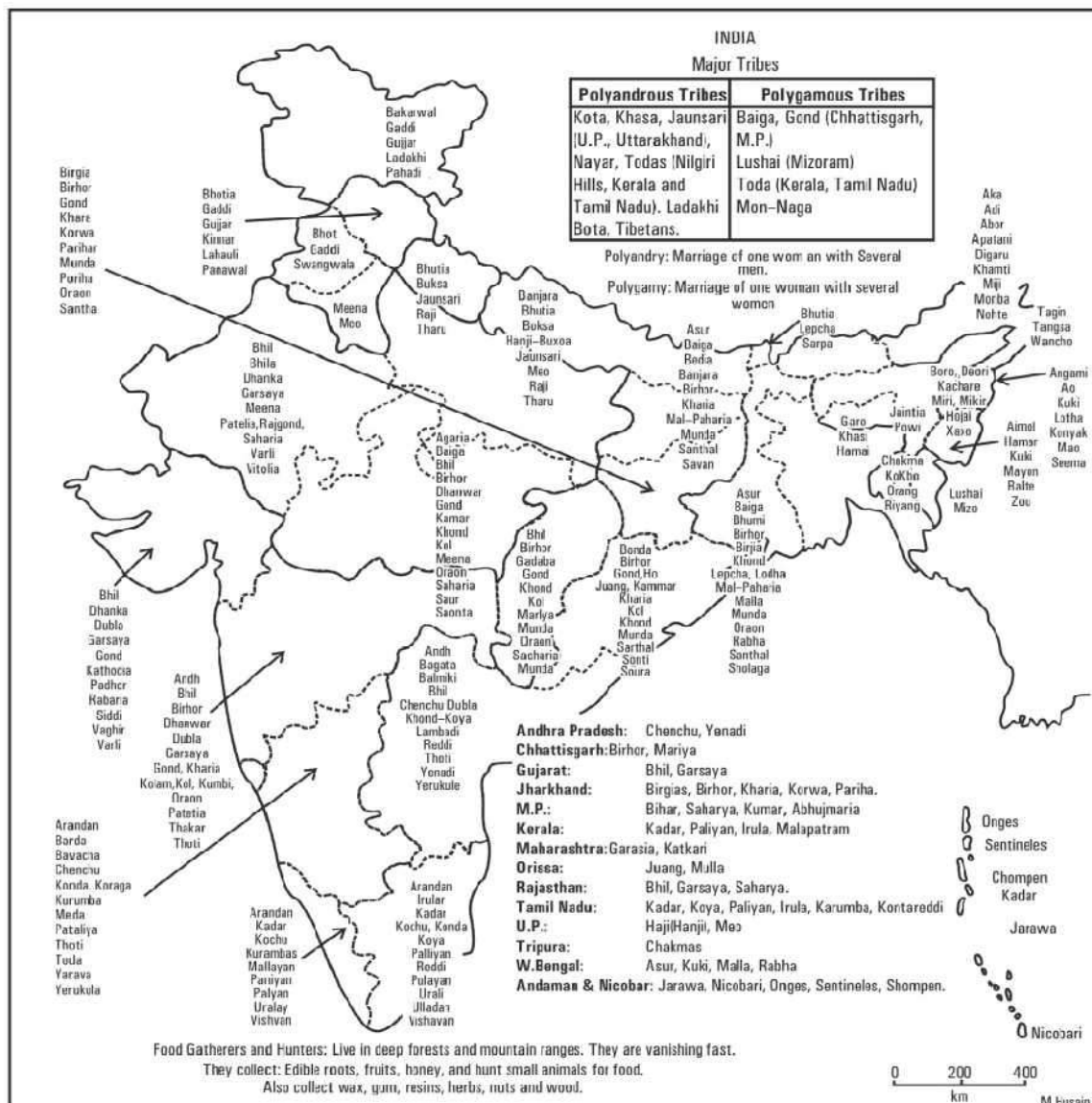


Fig. 11.5 – Major tribes of India

**Andaman and Nicobar Islands:** Andamanese, Chompens, Jarawa, Nicobari, Onges, and Sentineles.

**Andhra Pradesh:** Andh, Bagata, Balmiki, Bhidhu, Bhil, Chenchu, Dora, Dubla, Gadaba, Gond, Jatapu, Kammara, Konda, Konda-Reddis, Khonds, Kotias/Kotiya, Koya, Kulia,

Kutunayakan, Lambadi, Malis, Manne-Dora, Nakha-Dora, Nayaks, Porja, Pradhan, Reddis, Reddi-Doras, Rona/Rena, Sabra, Sugalis, Thoti, Valmiki, Yanadia, Yenadi, Yerukula.

**Arunachal Pradesh:** Abore, Adi, Aka, Apatani, Dafla, Digaru, Comba, Khamti, Miji, Mishmi, Monba, Nokte, Singhpo.



**Assam:** Boro, Chakma, Dimsa, Devari, Hoja, Hozai, Kachari, Lalung, Mikir, Miri, Xaxa.

**Bihar:** Asur, Baiga, Banjara, Bedia, Binjhia, Birhor, Birjia, Chero, Chik, Gond, Ho, Karmali, Kharia, Kherwar, Khond, Kora, Korwa, Lohar, Mahli, Mal-Paharia, Munda, Oraon, Parhaiya, Santhal, Paharia, Sauria, Savar.

**Gujarat:** Bhil, Dhanka, Dubla, Garsaya, Gond, Kathodia, Rabaria, Siddi, Vaghir, Varli.

**Himachal Pradesh:** Bhot, Bhotia, Gaddi, Gujjar, Kanaura, Kinnar, Lahauli, Lamba, Pangwal, Sawangl.

**Jammu and Kashmir:** Bakarwal, Budhists of Ladakah, Gaddi, Gujjars, and Pahadi.

**Karnataka:** Arandan, Barda, Bamcha, Bavacha, Bhil, Chodhara, Chenchu, Dhanka, Dhodia, Dubla, Ekliga, Godalu, Gamta, Hasadaru, Hakki, Kadar, Kaikuruba, Kathodi, Kokna, Kolidhor, Koya, Koruba, Kudia, Kaniyan, Kuruman, Kota, Koraga, Konda-Reddi, Konda-Kakush, Kammara, Koraga, Kurumba, Malaikudi, Maleru, Meda, Marti, Mudugar, Malaikandi, Madian, Naikda, Paliyar Pardhi, Patalia, Pomla, Porama, Pulayan, Puniyan, Rathawa, Ragond, Solga, Soligar, Thoti, Toda, Varava, Varli, Vitolia, Yerawa.

**Kerala:** Arandan, Erulaj, Eravallan, Kadar, Kannikar, Kochuvelan, Kadiyan, Kammara, Kahunayakan, Kochu, Kondakakus, Koraga, Kota, Kudia, Kurambas, Korichachhan, Kuruman, Malai, Mallayan, Mannar, Malai-Kandi, Matri, Pallyan, Palliyar, Paniyan, Palyan, Pulayan, Puniyan, Urali/Uralay Ulladana, Vishavan.

**Madhya Pradesh:** Agariya, Andh, Baiga, Bhil, Bhumia, Birhor, Biyar, Chanwar, Dhanwar, Damor, Gadaba, Garasia, Gond, Kamar, Keer, Khairwar, Khond, Kol, Korwa, Meena, Nagasia, Nat, Nihal, Oraon, Panika, Pao, Patika, Pradhan, Saharia, Saonta, Saur, Sawar.

**Manipur:** Aimol, Hamar, Kuki, Mayon, Ralte, Zou.

**Meghalaya:** Garo, I Iamar, Jaintia, Khasi, Powi.

**Mizoram:** Lushai, Mizo, Maat, Paki.

**Nagaland:** Angami, Ao, Konyak, Kuki, Lotha, Mikir, Mon, Rengma, Sema.

**Punjab:** Bhot, Bodh, Gaddi, Swangwala.

**Odisha:** Bagatta, Banjara, Bathudi, Bauga, Bharua, Bhotada, Bhumia, Bhuyan, Bharua, Binjhal, Birher, Birhor, Chenchu, Dal, Desua, Gondia, Gond, Kora, Ho, Juang, Kammar, Kharia, Khond, Kisan, Kol, Koli, Konda, Kotia, Kuli, Kond, Kolha, Lodh, Lohar, Madia, Mahali, Mirdha, Munda, Oraon, Paitia, Parenga, Pondo, Poraja, Rajor, Shabar, Santhal, Sonti, Soura.

**Rajasthan:** Andh, Barda, Bavacha/Bamcha, Bhaina, Bhattra, Bhil, Bhila, Bhujiya, Binjhar, Birhul, Charan, Chodhara, Dhanka, Dhanwar, Dhodia, Dhor Dubla, Gadaba, Gamit, Garsaya, Gond, Halbar or Halbi, Kamar, Kandh, Kathodi or Katkari, Kaudhri, Kharia, Kharwar, Kokna, Kokli, Kol, Koli, Kolam, Korku, Korwa, Koya, Kukka, Kunbi, Kuwar, Malhar, Meena, Naikda, or Naika, Nagasia, Nihal, Oraon, Padhar, Parja, Patelia, Paura-Bhils, Pomla, Pradhan, Rathawa, Rawri, Saharia, Saonto, Sawar, Siddi, Thakur/Thakar, Thoti, Varli, Vitolia.

**Tamil Nadu:** Aranadan, Auidian, Eravalana, Erulia, Irular, Kadar, Kakush, Kammard, Kaniyan, Kochu, Konda, Konda-Reddy, Koraga, Kota, Koya, Kudia, Kulayan, Kochuvelan, Kuruman, Kurumba, Malai-Aryan, Malsar, Malikindi, Malyali, Malyan Mannan, Mudugaar, Muthuran, Paliyar, Paniyan, Palliyan/Pulliyan, Reddi, Sholga, Uralay, Ulladan, Urali, Vishvan.

**Uttar Pradesh:** Banjara, Bhoksa, Bhotia, Buxa, Hanji, Jaunsari, Kanjar, Raji, Sainsi, Tharu.

**West Bengal:** Asur, Baiga, Badia, Banjara, Baraik, Bhumij, Birhor, Birjia, Bhoomiji, Bhutia, Cheo, Chic, Chakma, Garo, Gond, Ho, Hajang, Khond, Kora, Karmali, Kharwar, Khund, Kisan, Korwa, Lepcha, Lodha or Kheria, Lepcha, Lohara, Magh, Mahli, Malpaharia, Mahali, Malla, Mech, Mru, Munda, Oraon, Rabha, Santhal, Sauria, , Savar, Sholaga.

### Hunting Tribes of India

In the mountainous and forest areas still there are hunting tribes in India. The statewide classification of hunting tribes has been shown in Fig. 11.6.

Andhra Pradesh: Chenchu, Yenadi

Chattisgarh: Birhor, Maria/ Mariya

Jharkhand: Birjias, Birhor, Kharia, Karwa  
 Kerala: Irula, Kadar, Korwa, Kurumba, Malapatram, Paliyan  
 Maharashtra: Garsaia, Karkaria, Kolam, Maria-Gond  
 Madhya Pradesh: Abhujmaria, Birhor, Kamar, Saharya  
 Odisha: Birhor, Juang, Kharias, Malla, Sauria  
 Rajasthan: Bhil, Garsaya, Saharya  
 Tamil Nadu: Irula, Kadar, Konta-Reddi, Koya, Kurumba, Paliyan  
 West Bengal: Asur, Kuki, Malla, Rabha, Toto  
 Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Jarawa, Nicobari, Onges, Sentinels, Shompen

### Polyandrous Tribes

Kota, Khasa, Jounsari, (U.P. and Uttarakhand), Nayar, Todas (Nilgiri Hills-Kerala and Tamil Nadu), Bota-Tibetans (Ladakh-J & K).

### Polygamous Tribes

Baiga (Chhattisgarh, M.P.), Gond (Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh), Lushai (Mizoram), Toda (Kerala, Tamil Nadu), Mon (Nagaland).

### Economic Classification of Tribes

On the basis of technological achievements into consideration, Majumdar has attempted an economic classification of Indian tribes.

**1. Tribes hunting in forests:** The main tribes engaged in hunting in India are Chenchu and Chandi of Andhra Pradesh, Kadar, Malapatram and Kurumba of Kerala, Paliyan of Tamil Nadu, and Onge, Jarawa, Senteneles of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Raji of Uttar Pradesh, Hill Garo of Meghalaya, Birhor, Korwa, Hill-Kharia of Chotanagpur, and Juang of Odisha.

**2. Tribes engaged in hilly cultivation (Shifting Cultivation or Jhuming):** Most of the tribes living in the hilly areas of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura are dependent on shifting cultivation (*Jhuming*). Some tribes of Odisha,

Asur, Gond, Baiga, Munda, of Madhya Pradesh are also engaged in this type of cultivation. Apart from shifting cultivation, these tribes are also engaged in cottage industries.

**3. Tribes engaged in cultivation in plain areas:** Bodo, Miri, Xaxa of Assam, Gonds of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

**4. Simple artisan tribes:** Asurs of Bihar, Agariya of Madhya Pradesh, Kolam of Maharashtra are traditional mat-weavers, and the Irula of Tamil Nadu make beautiful mats and baskets on bamboo.

**5. Pastoral tribes:** Bakarwals, Gaddis (Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh), Maldhan (Gujarat), Todas (Nilgiri Mountains in Kerala and Tamil Nadu), Nageshia of Madhya Pradesh, Maldhan of Gujarat. Some of these tribes trade milk, while the others rear cattle like sheep, goats for selling them in the market.

**6. Tribes living as folk artists:** There are some tribes who earn their livelihood by performing dances, acrobatics, snake charmers, etc., and hence they are termed as '*folk-artists*'. The Nuts (Nats), and Saperas of Uttar Pradesh are good examples of this category. The Mundupptu of Odisha, are expert acrobats, the Kota of Tamil Nadu are snake charmers.

**7. Agricultural and non-agricultural labour oriented tribes:** Among the tribes engaged in agriculture labour are those which are traditionally agriculturists, but due to their landlessness they work as agricultural labour on others land. According to one estimate about 20 per cent of the total tribal population is engaged in agriculture as wage earners. Non-agricultural tribal labour force include those tribals who are working in local factories and mines of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, etc. and tea plantation in Assam and West Bengal.

**8. Tribes engaged in service and trade:** Comparatively, a small percentage of the tribal population is engaged in government and semi-government jobs. Tribes in this category include the Meenas of Rajasthan, Khasi, Mizo and Nagas of North-East India.

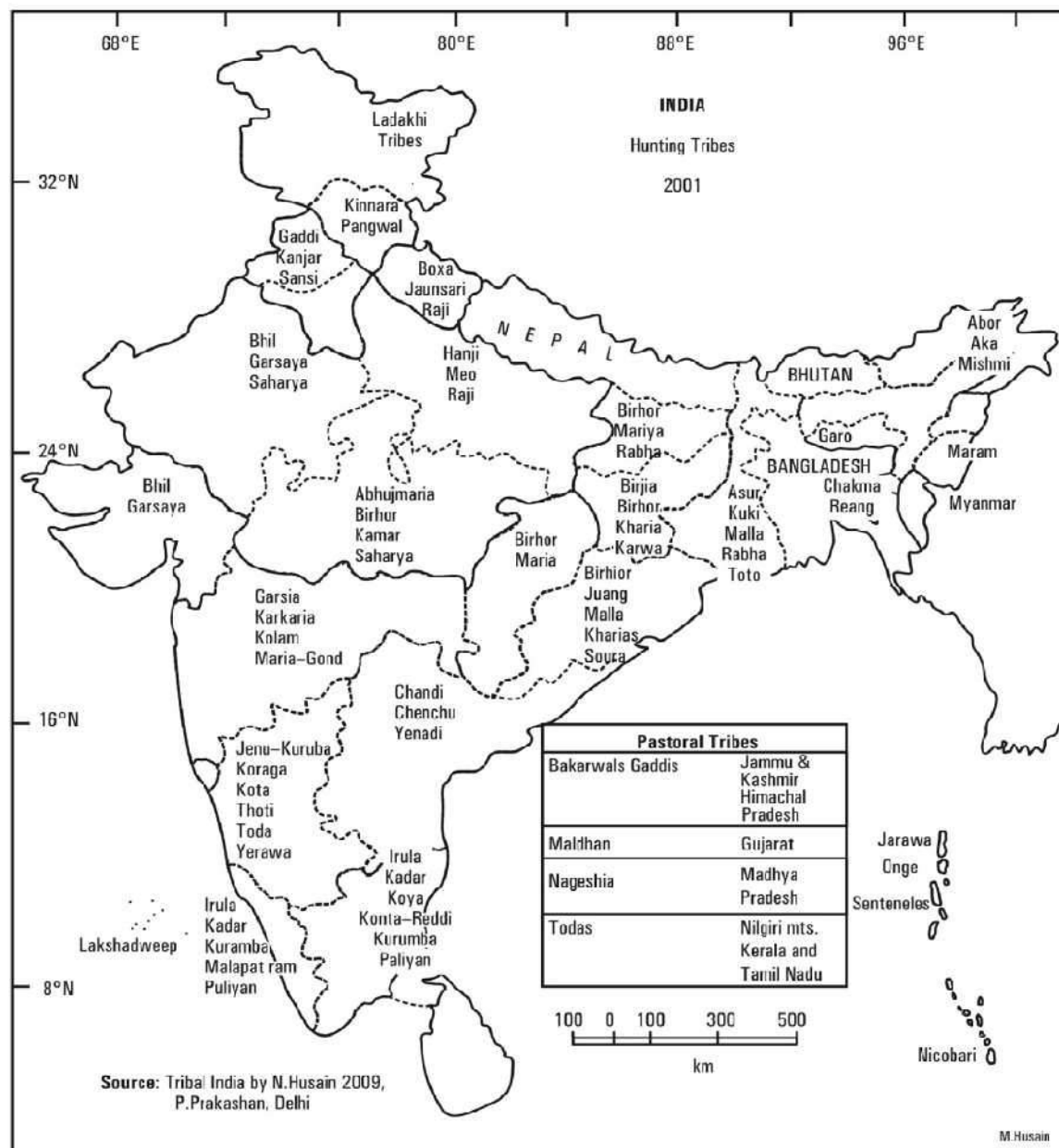


Fig. 11.6 – Hunting tribes of India.

**Table 11.11: India–Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 2001**

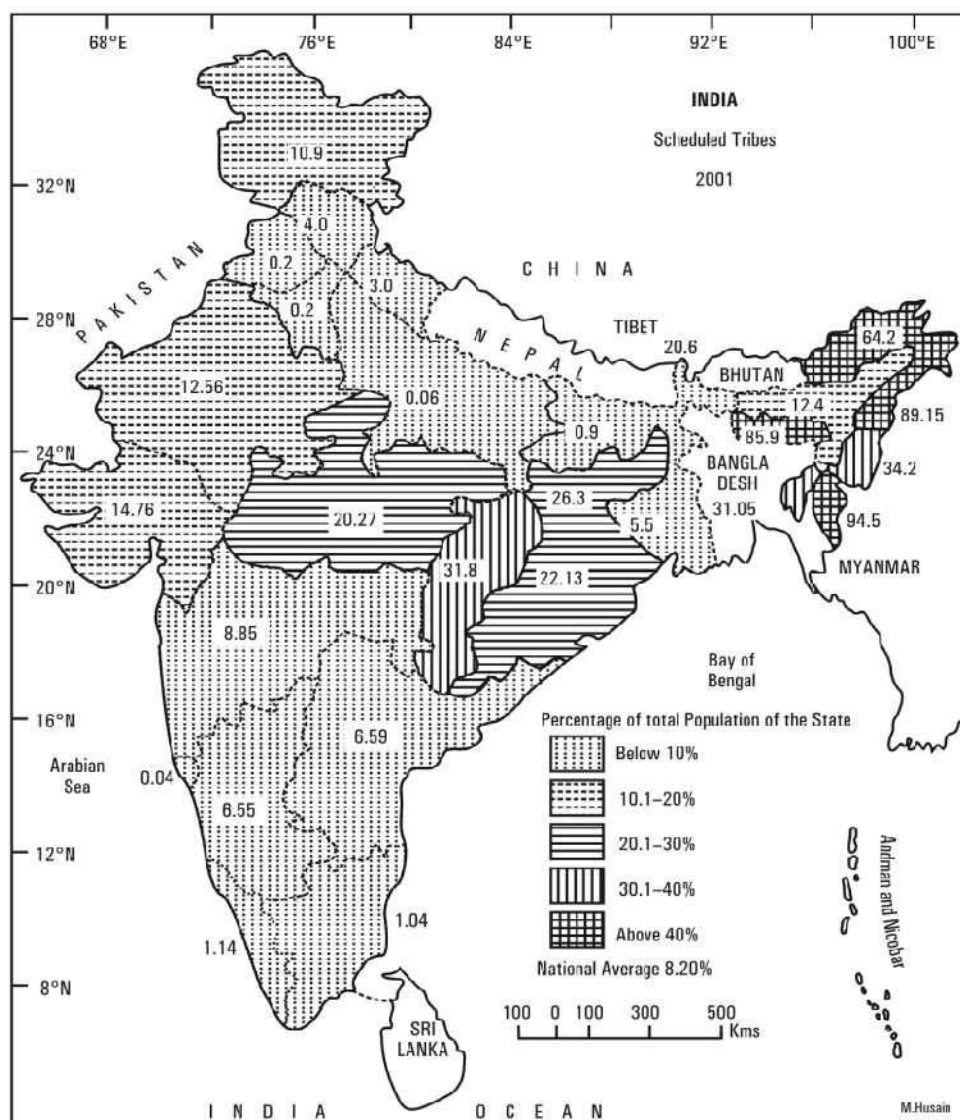
<i>India/States/ Union Territory</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste Population (000)</i>	<i>Scheduled Caste, Percentage of Population</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe Population (000)</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribe Percentage of total Population</i>
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>1,028,610</b>	<b>166,636</b>	<b>16.20</b>	<b>84,326</b>	<b>8.20</b>
1. Jammu and Kashmir	10,144	770	7.59	1,106	10.90
2. Himachal Pradesh	6,078	1,502	24.72	245	4.02
3. Punjab	24,359	7,029	28.85	0	0.00
4. Chandigarh	901	158	17.50	0	0.00
5. Uttarakhand	8,489	1,517	17.87	256	3.02
6. Haryana	21,145	4,091	19.35	0	0.00
7. Delhi	13,851	2,342	16.92	0	0.00
8. Rajasthan	56,507	9,694	17.16	7,098	12.56
9. Uttar Pradesh	166,198	35,148	21.15	108	0.06
10. Bihar	82,999	13,148	15.72	758	0.91
11. Sikkim	541	27	5.02	111	20.60
12. Arunachal Pradesh	1,0986	6	0.56	705	64.22
13. Nagaland	1,990	0	0.00	1,774	89.15
14. Manipur	2,167	60	2.77	741	34.22
15. Mizoram	8890	0	0.03	839	94.50
16. Tripura	3,199	556	17.37	993	31.05
17. Meghalaya	2,319	11	0.48	1,993	85.94
18. Assam	26,656	1,826	6.85	3,309	12.41
19. West Bengal	80,176	18,453	23.02	4,407	5.50
20. Jharkhand	26,946	3,189	11.84	7,087	26.30
21. Odisha	36,805	6,082	16.53	8,145	22.13
22. Chhattisgarh	20,834	2,419	11.61	6,617	31.76
23. Madhya Pradesh	60,348	9,155	15.17	12,233	20.27
24. Gujarat	50,671	3,593	7.09	7,481	14.76
25. Daman and Diu	158	5	3.06	14	8.85
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220	4	1.86	137	62.24
27. Maharashtra	96,879	9,882	10.20	8,577	8.85
28. Andhra Pradesh	76,210	12,339	16.19	5,024	6.59
29. Karnataka	52,851	8,564	16.20	3,464	6.55
30. Goa	1,348	24	1.77	1	0.04
31. Lakshadweep	61	0	0.00	57	94.51
32. Kerala	31,841	3,124	9.81	364	1.14
33. Tamil Nadu	62,406	11,858	19.00	651	1.01
34. Puducherry	974	158	16.19	0	0.00
35 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356	0	0.00	29	8.27

Source: Census of India, 2001.



It may be seen from Table 11.11 that the highest percentage of tribal population is found in Lakshadweep (94.51%) followed by Mizoram (94.50%), Nagaland 89.15% and Meghalaya 86%. The states of Arunachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli also

have more than 62 per cent of their population as tribal. Contrary to this, the states of Goa, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have less than 0.1 per cent of their population as the tribal population (Fig. 11.7).





**Table 11.13: Regional Distribution of Tribal Population**

1. North Eastern Region	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim (Fig. 11.8).
2. Central Tribal Belt (CTB)	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, and West Bengal.
3. Other States/Union Territories	Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand,
Source: Census of India, 2001.	

**The Sixth Schedule–Tribal Areas**

The Sixth Schedule under Article 244 of the Constitution identifies autonomous districts in

the tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. The state-wise details of scheduled tribal areas are as under:

**Table 11.14: India–Sixth Schedule – Tribal Areas**

Part I	Assam	1. The North Cachar Hill District 2. The Karbi-Anglong District 3. The Bodo Land Territorial Area District
Part II	Meghalaya	1. Khasi Hills District 2. Jaintia Hills District 3. The Garo Hills District
Part IIA	Tripura	Tripura Tribal Area District
Part III	Mizoram	1. The Chakma District 2. The Mara District 3. The Lai District.
Source: India 2009, pp.969-70.		

The administration of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions is done through District Councils/Regional Councils.

**Scheduled Castes**

The term *scheduled castes* appeared for the first time in the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Government of India Castes Order, 1936. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar preferred to call them the 'Depressed Classes', while Mahatma Gandhi called them the 'Harijans'. The Constitution of India retained the term scheduled castes.

The origin of the Scheduled Castes lies in the ancient past when the various Hindu scriptures placed them at the lowest ladder of Chaturvarna (four-fold hierarchical social order). Perhaps it was based on division of labour initially, but became hereditary and exclusive practice of the dogmatic doctrine of purity and pollution. The main scheduled castes of different states have been given in Fig. 11.9.

Scheduled castes are found in almost all the states of India with varying proportion and percentages. The percentages of schedules

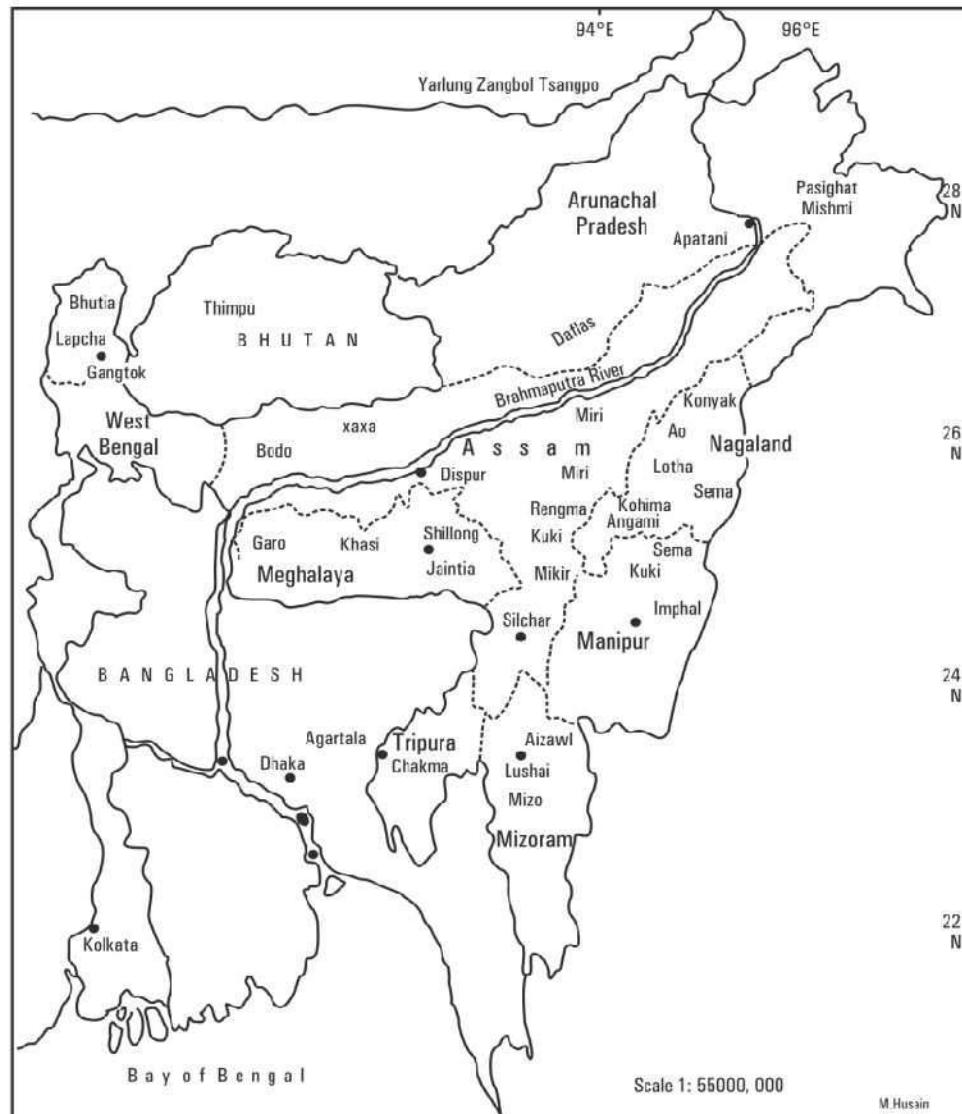


Fig. 11.8 – North-East India – Major tribes

castes population in different states have been shown in Fig. 11.10, while their absolute number and percentage share in population has been given in Table 11.11. It may be observed from Fig. 11.10 that the highest percentage of scheduled castes is found in Punjab (28.85%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (21.95 %), Haryana (19.35%) and Uttarakhand (17.87 %). The states

of north east India have, however, an insignificant proportion of the scheduled tribes.

**Indian Minorities:** Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minorities as per the provision under the *National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992*. These five communities

about 18.74 per cent of the country's population. Government of India has taken the following measures for the welfare of minorities:

### **Constitutional Measures**

#### **(i) National Commission for Minorities:**

The Minorities Commission which was set up in January 1978 by a resolution issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs became a statutory body with the enactment of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. The Commission is based on seven members (including a Chairperson and a Vice-Chairperson). The Act stipulates that 5 members including the Chairperson shall be from amongst the minority community.

#### **(ii) National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities:**

(a) This Commission suggests criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities. (b) The Commission recommends measures for welfare of the socially and economically backward section among the religious and linguistic minorities. (c) It suggests the necessary constitutional, legal and economic and administrative modalities as required for the implementation of their recommendations.

**(iii) The Central Wakf Council:** The *Wakf* is a permanent dedication of moveable and immovable properties for the purposes recognised by the Muslim Personal Law as religious, pious, or charitable. Apart from the religious aspects, the *Wakfs* are also instruments of social and economic upliftment. The *Wakf Boards* come under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. For the proper functioning of the boards, the Central Wakf Council was established as a statutory body by the Central Government in 1964. The Union Minister in charge of *Wakf* is the Chairperson of the Central Wakf Council. It is playing an important role by way of implementing the following schemes:

- (i) Development of the Urban Wakf Properties.
- (ii) Educational Development Programme.
- (iv) **Special Officer for Linguistic:** The officer,

commonly known as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was created in 1957. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has his headquarters at Allahabad with Regional Offices at Kolkata, Belgaum and Chennai. It safeguards the interest of the linguistic minorities.

#### **(v) Economic Development:**

**National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation:** It provides concessional financing for self employment activities to eligible persons belonging to minorities having family income below the poverty line. The authorised capital for this purpose is Rs. 650 crores.

#### **(vi) Educational Development**

**Maulana Azad Education Foundation:** This is a registered society with the objective of promoting education amongst the educationally backward sections of the society, and Muslim minorities in particular. The Government has contributed 100 crores to this society in the plan to promote education of the educationally backward peoples of minorities.

### **Ministry of Minority Affairs**

The Ministry of Minority Affairs was created on 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2006 to ensure a focused approach to the issues relating to the minorities and to play a pivotal role in the overall policy planning co-ordination evaluation and review of the regulatory and development programme for the benefit of the minority communities.

### **Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities**

The Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. The objectives of the programme are:

- (a) Enhancing opportunities for education.
- (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing schemes, enhanced credit support for self employment and recruitment to state and central government jobs.

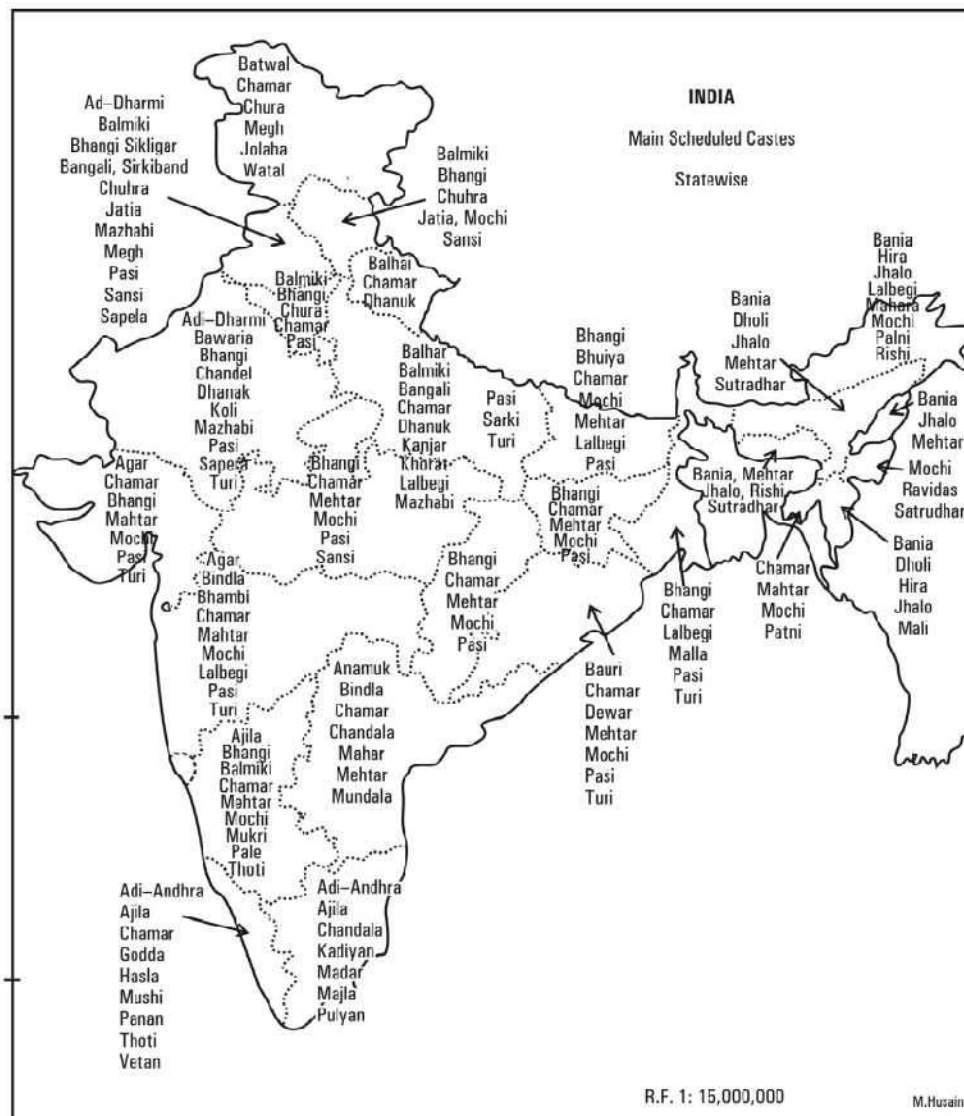


Fig. 11.9 – Main scheduled castes of India

- recruitment to state and central government jobs.
- Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes.
  - Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.
  - To ensure that the benefits of various government schemes for the underprivileged reach the disadvantaged section of the minority communities.
  - It also provides that, wherever possible, 15% of physical targets and financial outlays under various schemes should be marked for minorities.



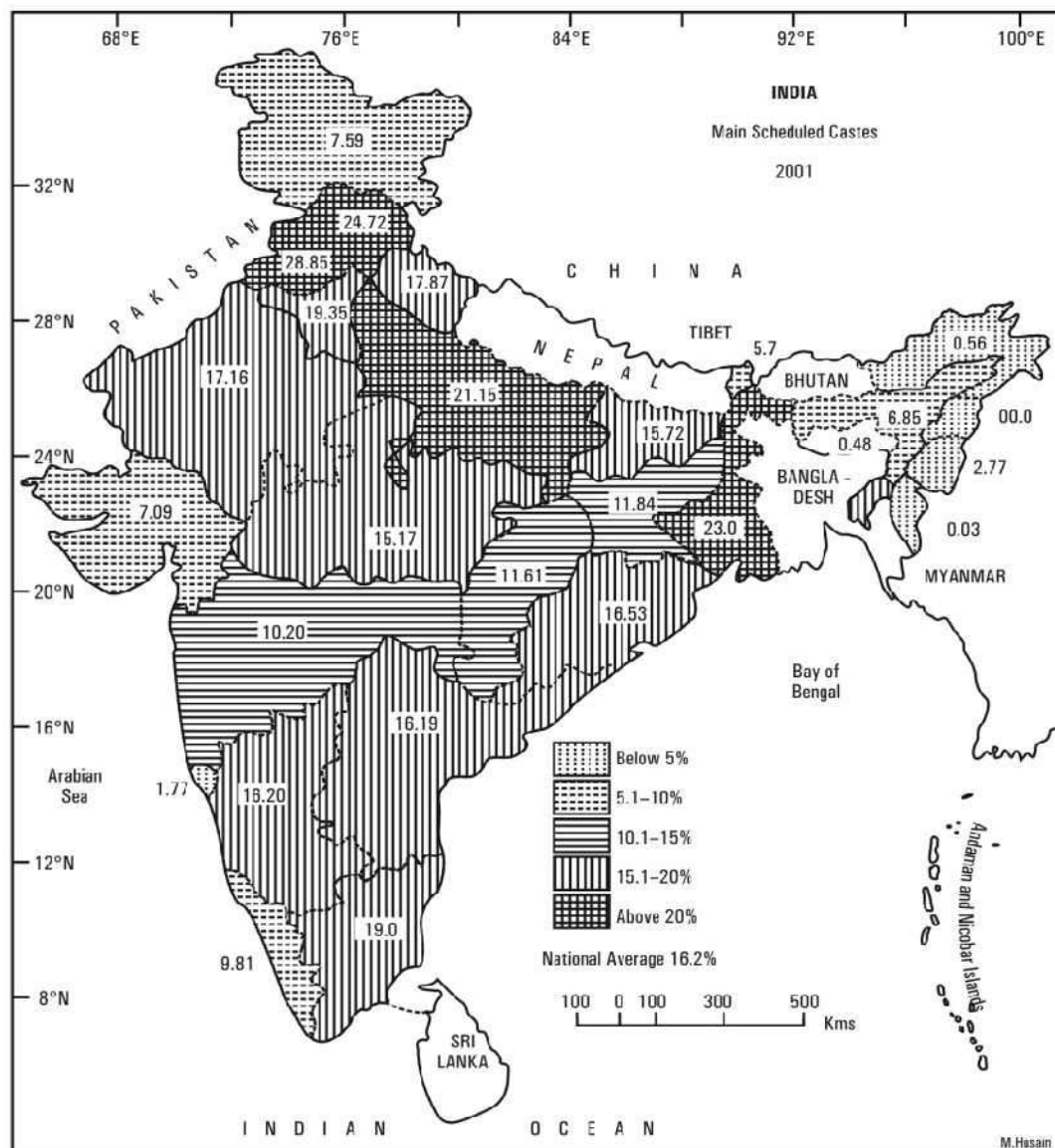


Fig. 11.10 – Density of Scheduled Caste Population, 2001

Some of the other schemes launched for the minority communities are as under:

**(i) Merit-cum-Means Scholarship**

This scheme is fully funded by the Central Government. Every year 20,000 new scholarships are to be provided for technical

and professional courses at under-graduate and post-graduate levels. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 20,000 per annum.

**Post-Matric Scholarships**

This is a scheme fully funded by the Central Government. The scholarship is awarded to the



### Pre-Matric Scholarship

This is being implemented on a sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 for students in class I to class X. Fees up to Rs. 4,700 per annum will be reimbursed to the students under this scheme.

### Identification of Minority Concentration Districts

Ninety minority concentration districts (MCD) have been identified, based on the population data of 2001 Census and relevant backwardness issued parameters.

### A Coaching and Allied Scheme

This scheme was launched in July 2007 with a view to improve the representation of minorities in government service and public sector undertakings, and also to cater to the emerging trends of the job market.

### Human Resources

Humans are the ultimate source of a nation. Human resource means human capital. A country should introduce manpower planning for the development of human resources.

Human resources must be considered both from the angle of assets as well as liabilities. For achieving economic development, proper utilization of both natural as well as human resources is essential. A judicious utilization of natural resources largely depends on the extent of human resources. But too much population will again eat up all the fruits of development.

The term human capital formation implies the development of abilities and skills among the population of the country. In order to develop human resource, a country should introduce manpower planning for the development of its human resources.

### Significance of Human Resource Development

Following are the merits of human resource development:

1. **Proper Utilization of Natural Resources:** Qualitative and quantitative development of human resources are very much required for the proper utilization of natural resources.
2. **Increased Productivity:** It has been said by the leading social scientists like Prof. Galbraith that 'we now get the larger part of industrial growth not from capital investment but from investment in men and improvements brought about by improved men.'
3. **Development of Skills:** Slow growth in underdeveloped countries is mostly resulted from lack of investment in human capital.
4. **Increased Volume Output:** The production increases as the knowledgeable and skilled workers can make a judicious use of all resources at their disposal.
5. **Raises Per Capita Income:** Human resource development can raise per capita income of the country through increased formation of human capital.
6. **Addition to Productive Capacity:** Human resource development in the form of human capital formation can make necessary addition to the productive capacity of a country.
7. **Tool for Economic Change:** Human resource development can make the people knowledgeable, skilled and physically fit. This can also change the attitude of the people and improve the personal qualities of people.
8. **Improving Quality of Life:** Human resources development can pave the way for improving quality of the life of the people in general.

### Human Development

According to the Human Development Report 2013, India ranks 136 out of the 170 countries. The human development index of India at state level has been plotted in Fig. 11.11. It may be

32°N

24°N

18°N

A

8°N

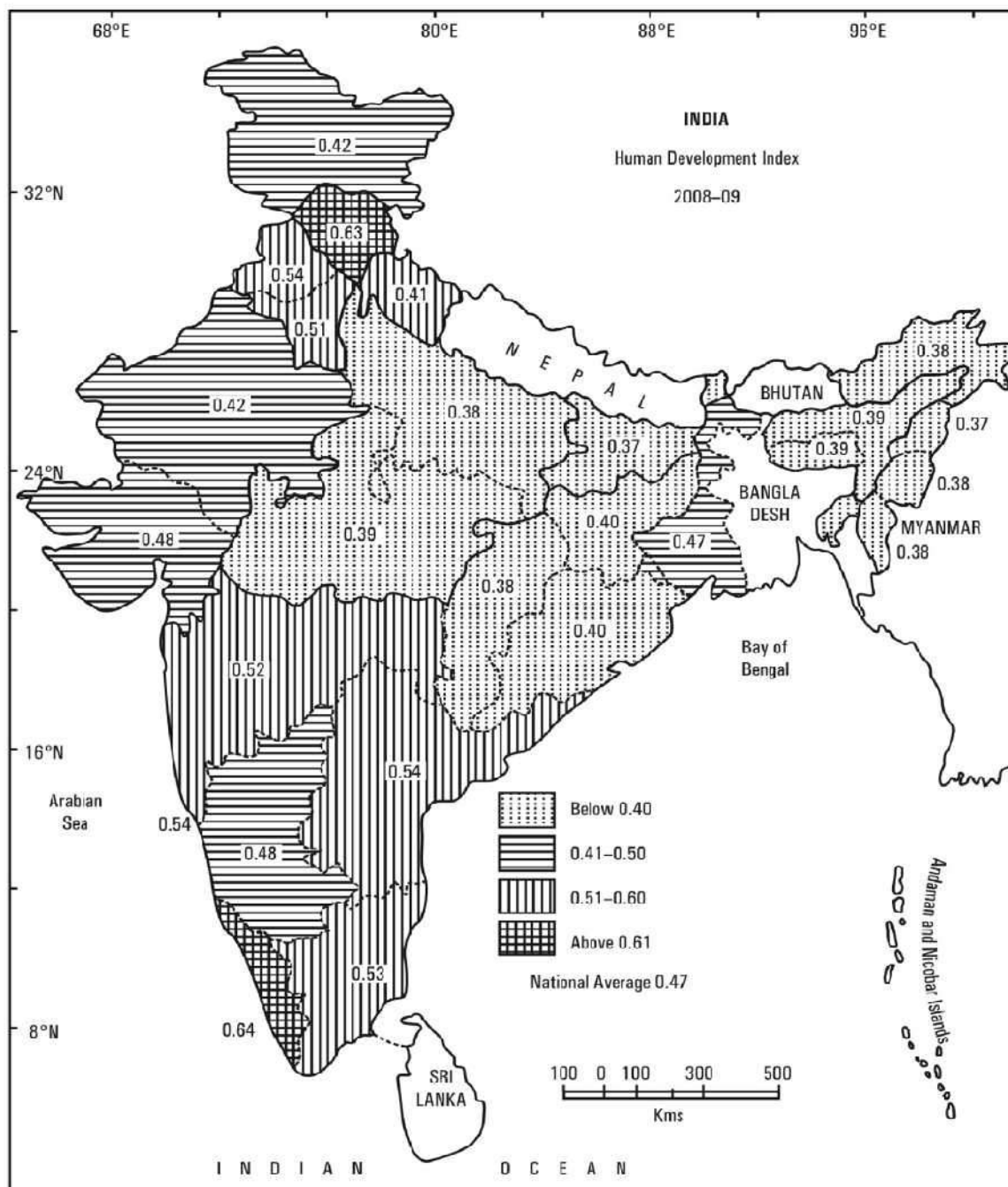


Fig. 11.11 – INDIA – Human Development Index 2008-09.

### Poverty in India

According to the official figures, about one-third of the total population of India is below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty in different states has been shown in Fig. 11.12. It

may be seen from this figure that Odisha has the highest percentage of poverty being 46.4 per cent followed by Bihar 41.4 per cent and Jharkhand 40.3 per cent. The state of Punjab has the lowest percentage of poverty (8.4%) followed by Haryana (14%) and Kerala 15%.

**Table 11.16: Poverty in India, 2007-08**

<i>State/Union Territory Poverty Line</i>	<i>Percentage of Population below</i>	<i>State/Union Territory Poverty Line</i>	<i>Percentage of Population below</i>
1. Odisha	46.40	18. Rajasthan	22.10
2. Bihar	41.40	19. Tamil Nadu	22.5
3. Chhattisgarh	40.90	20. Meghalaya	22.00
4. Jharkhand	40.30	21. Gujarat	16.80
5. Assam	39.70	22. Mizoram	16.00
6. Madhya Pradesh	38.30	23. Kerala	15.00
7. Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	24. Haryana	14.00
8. Tripura	33.0	25. Himachal Pradesh	10.00
9. Uttar Praesh	32.8	26. Jammu & Kashmir	9.00
10. Sikkim	32.00	27. Punjab	8.40
11. Nagaland	32.00	28. Goa	8.40
12. Uttarakhand	31.00	<b>Union Territories</b>	
13. Maharashtra	30.70	1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21.99
14. Andhra Pradesh	25.80	2. Silvassa	15.90
15. Karnataka	25.00	3. Lakshadweep	15.00
16. West Bengal	24.7	4. Daman & Diu	14.00
17. Manipur	23.00	5. Delhi	10.00
		6. Puducherry	10.00
		7. Chandigarh	5.70

Source: Planning Commsission of India, 2001: India-National Human Develoment Report, p.166.

### The National Population Policy of India, 2000

The rapid growth of Indian population has created numerous socio-economic and ecological problems. In order to reduce the growth of population, the government of India designed a population policy in 2000. The salient points of the population policy are given below:

1. Address the unmet needs for basic reproductive and childcare services, supplies and infrastructure.
2. Make school education compulsory up to the age 14 years, and reduce the dropouts at secondary school levels to below 20 per cent for both boys and girls.
3. Reduce infant mortality to below 30 per thousand of population.

4. Reduce maternal mortality to below 100 per 1000 of population.
5. Achieve universal immunisation of children against all vaccine-preventable diseases.
6. Promote delayed marriage for girls, not earlier than 18 years and preferably after 20 years of age.
7. Achieve 80 per cent institutional deliveries and 100 per cent deliveries by trained persons.
8. Achieve universal access to information/counselling and services fertility regulation.
9. Achieve 100 per cent registration of births, deaths, marriages, and pregnancies.
10. Contain the spread of AIDS and promote greater integration between the management of productive tract infections and sexually transmitted diseases.
11. Prevent and control preventable diseases.
12. Integrate Indian System of Medicine (ISM) in the provision of reproductive and child health services and reaching out to all households.
13. Promote vigorously the Small Family Norm to achieve replacement level of Total Fertility Rate.
14. Bring out convergence in implementation of social sector programmes so that family

welfare becomes a people-centred programme.

### Strategies

To achieve the above national socio-demographic goals, the policy document has outlined the following strategies:

- (i) Decentralised planning and programme implementation.
- (ii) Convergence of service delivery at village level.
- (iii) Empowering women for improved health and nutrition.
- (iv) Childcare services.
- (v) Meeting the urgent needs for family welfare services.
- (vi) Operational strategies for urban slum dwellers, tribal communities, hill area population, and displaced and migrant population; increased participation of men in planned parenthood.
- (vii) Diverse healthcare providers.
- (viii) Collaboration with the NGOs and private sector.
- (ix) Contraceptive technology and research in reproductive and child health.
- (x) Information, education and communication.
- (xi) The Government of India has appointed the National Commission on Population with the Prime Minister as the Chairman.

**Table 11.17: India—Classwise Number of Towns and Cities and their Population, 2001**

Class	Population	Number	Population (in million)	% of Total Urban Development	% of Growth 1991-2001
Total of all classes		5161	285.35	100.00	31.13
I	> 100,000	423	172.04	61.48	23.12
II	50,000-99,999	498	34.43	12.30	43.45
III	20,000-49,999	1386	41.97	15.00	46.19
IV	10,000-19,999	1560	22.60	8.08	32.94
V	5,000-9,999	1057	7.98	2.85	41.49
VI	< 5000	227	0.80	0.29	21.21

Source: Census of India, 2001.



- (ii) Convergence of service delivery at village level.
- (iii) Empowering women for improved health and nutrition.
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II	50,000-99,999	498	34.43	12.30	43.45
III	20,000-49,999	1380	41.97	15.30	46.19
IV	10,000-19,999	1500	22.60	8.08	32.94
V	5,000-9,999	1057	7.98	2.85	41.49
VI	< 5000	227	0.50	0.29	21.21

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table 11.18: India with Population of at least One Million/Urban Agglomerations, 2001

Rank	Name of Urban Agglomerations	Population in Million
1.	Greater Mumbai	16.37
2.	Kolkata	15.22
3.	Delhi	12.79
4.	Chennai	8.42
5.	Bangalore	5.69
6.	Hyderabad	5.55
7.	Ahmedabad	4.52
8.	Pune	3.76
9.	Surat	2.81
10.	Kanpur	2.66
11.	Jaiapur	2.32
12.	Lucknow	2.27
13.	Nagpur	2.21
14.	Patna	1.71
15.	Indore	1.64

16.	Vadodra	
17.	Bhopal	
18.	Cochin	1.49
19.	Ludhiana	1.45
20.	Koch	1.39
21.	Vishakhapatnam	1.36
22.	Agra	1.33
23.	Varanasi	1.32
24.	Madurai	1.32
25.	Meerut	1.21
26.	Nashik	1.19
27.	Jabalpur	1.17
28.	Jamshedpur	1.15
29.	Asansol	1.12
30.	Dhanbad	1.10
31.	Faridabad	1.09
32.	Allahabad	1.06
33.	Amritsar	1.05
34.	Vijaywada	1.01
35.	Rajkot	1.01
	Total	107.88

Source: Census of India, 2001.

### Urban Slums

A slum is an area of poor housing, often characterised by multi-occupancy and overcrowding. Urban slums are the products of urban explosion which has accompanied industrialisation. The main causes of urban slums are: (i) rapid growth of population, (ii) heavy pressure on agricultural land, (iii) unemployment, (iv) attraction of jobs in cities. The slums are characterised with poverty, malnutrition, disease, poor sanitation, ignorance, poor standard of living, crimes, and corruption. The statewide distribution of slum population in

India has been shown in Fig. 11.13. The largest percentage of slum population is in Haryana (33%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (32.6%) and Maharashtra 31.65 per cent.

### Naxalism in India

The Naxal affected areas of India have been shown in Fig. 11.14. It may be seen from this figure that the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal are the worst affected regions of India. The regions Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, and parts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are also infested with Naxalites.



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6.	Hyderabad	5.53
7.	Ahmedabad	4.52
8.	Pune	3.76
9.	Surat	2.81
10.	Kanpur	2.69
11.	Jaipur	2.32
12.	Lucknow	2.27
13.	Nagpur	2.21
14.	Patna	1.71
15.	Indore	1.64
16.	Vadodara	1.49
17.	Bhopal	1.45
18.	Coimbatore	1.45
19.	Ludhiana	1.39
20.	Koch	1.36
21.	Vishakhapatnam	1.33
22.	Agra	1.32
23.	Varanasi	1.21
24.	Madurai	1.19
25.	Meerut	1.17
26.	Nashik	1.15
27.	Jabalpur	1.12
28.	Jamshedpur	1.10
29.	Asansol	1.09
30.	Dhanbad	1.06
31.	Faridabad	1.05
32.	Allahabad	1.05
33.	Amritsar	1.01
34.	Vijaywada	1.01
35.	Rajkot	1.00
	Total	107.88

Source: Census of India, 2001.

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VI	< 5000	227	0.50	0.29	21.21

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Table 11.18: India with Population of at least One Million/Urban Agglomerations, 2001

Rank	Name of Urban Agglomerations	Population in Million
1.	Greater Mumbai	16.37
2.	Kolkata	15.22
3.	Delhi	12.79
4.	Chennai	8.42
5.	Bangalore	5.69
6.	Hyderabad	5.55
7.	Ahmedabad	4.52
8.	Pune	3.76
9.	Surat	2.81
10.	Kanpur	2.66
11.	Jaipur	2.32
12.	Lucknow	2.27
13.	Nagpur	2.21
14.	Patna	1.71
15.	Indore	1.64

16.	Vadodra	
17.	Bhopal	
18.	Cochin	1.49
19.	Ludhiana	1.45
20.	Koch	1.39
21.	Mahabubnagar	1.36
22.	Agra	1.33
23.	Varanasi	1.32
24.	Madurai	1.32
25.	Meerut	1.21
26.	Nashik	1.19
27.	Jabalpur	1.17
28.	Jamshedpur	1.15
29.	Asansol	1.12
30.	Dhanbad	1.10
31.	Faridabad	1.09
32.	Allahabad	1.06
33.	Amritsar	1.05
34.	Vijaywada	1.01
35.	Rajkot	1.01
	Total	107.88

Source: Census of India, 2001.

### Urban Slums

A slum is an area of poor housing, often characterised by multi-occupancy and overcrowding. Urban slums are the products of urban explosion which has accompanied industrialisation. The main causes of urban slums are: (i) rapid growth of population, (ii) heavy pressure on agricultural land, (iii) unemployment, (iv) attraction of jobs in cities. The slums are characterised with poverty, malnutrition, disease, poor sanitation, ignorance, poor standard of living, crimes, and corruption. The statewide distribution of slum population in

India has been shown in Fig. 11.13. The largest percentage of slum population is in Haryana (33%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (32.6%) and Maharashtra 31.65 per cent.

### Naxalism in India

The Naxal affected areas of India have been shown in Fig. 11.14. It may be seen from this figure that the states of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar and West Bengal are the worst affected regions of India. The regions Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, and parts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are also infested with Naxalites.

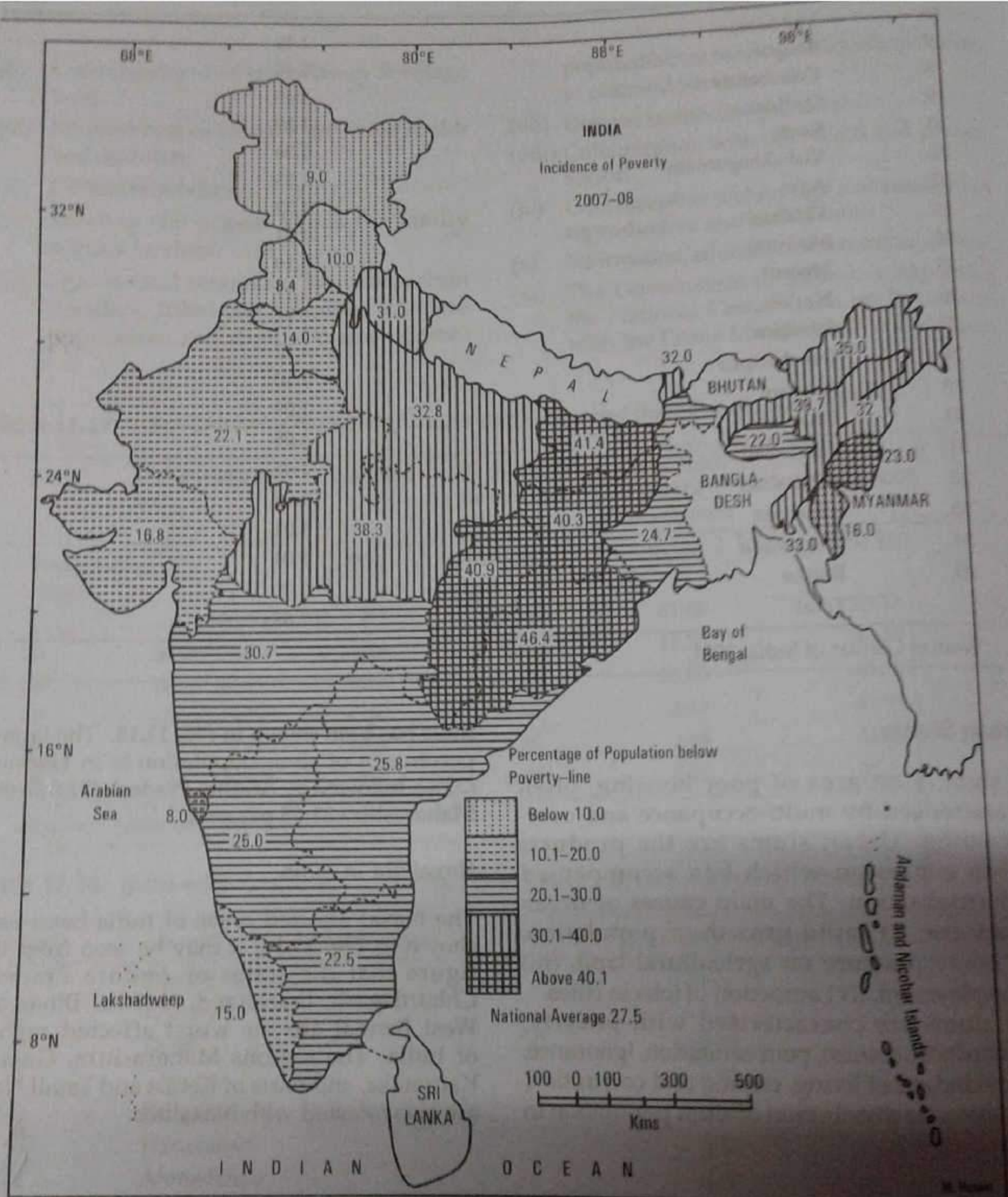
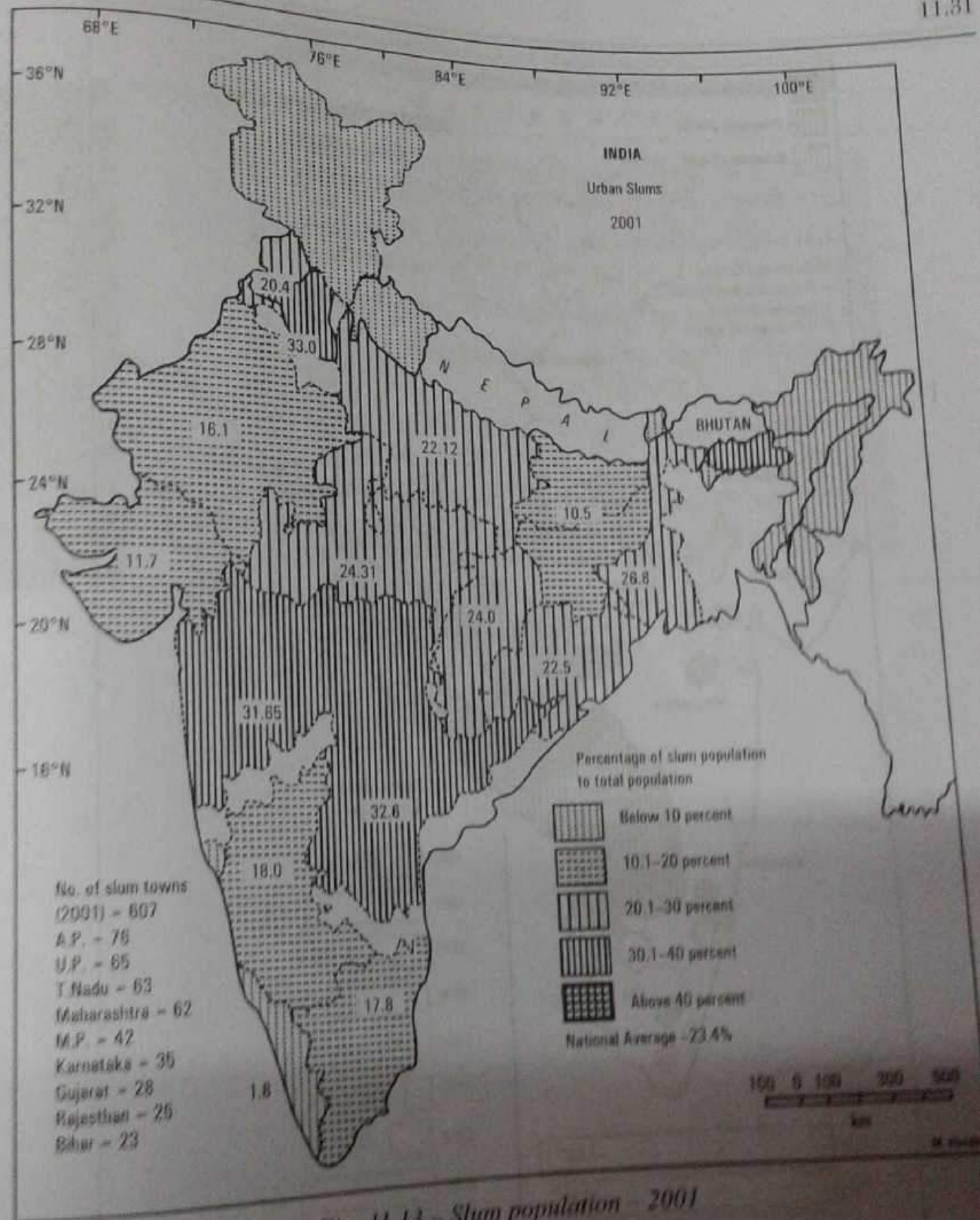


Fig. 11.12 – India: Incidence of poverty





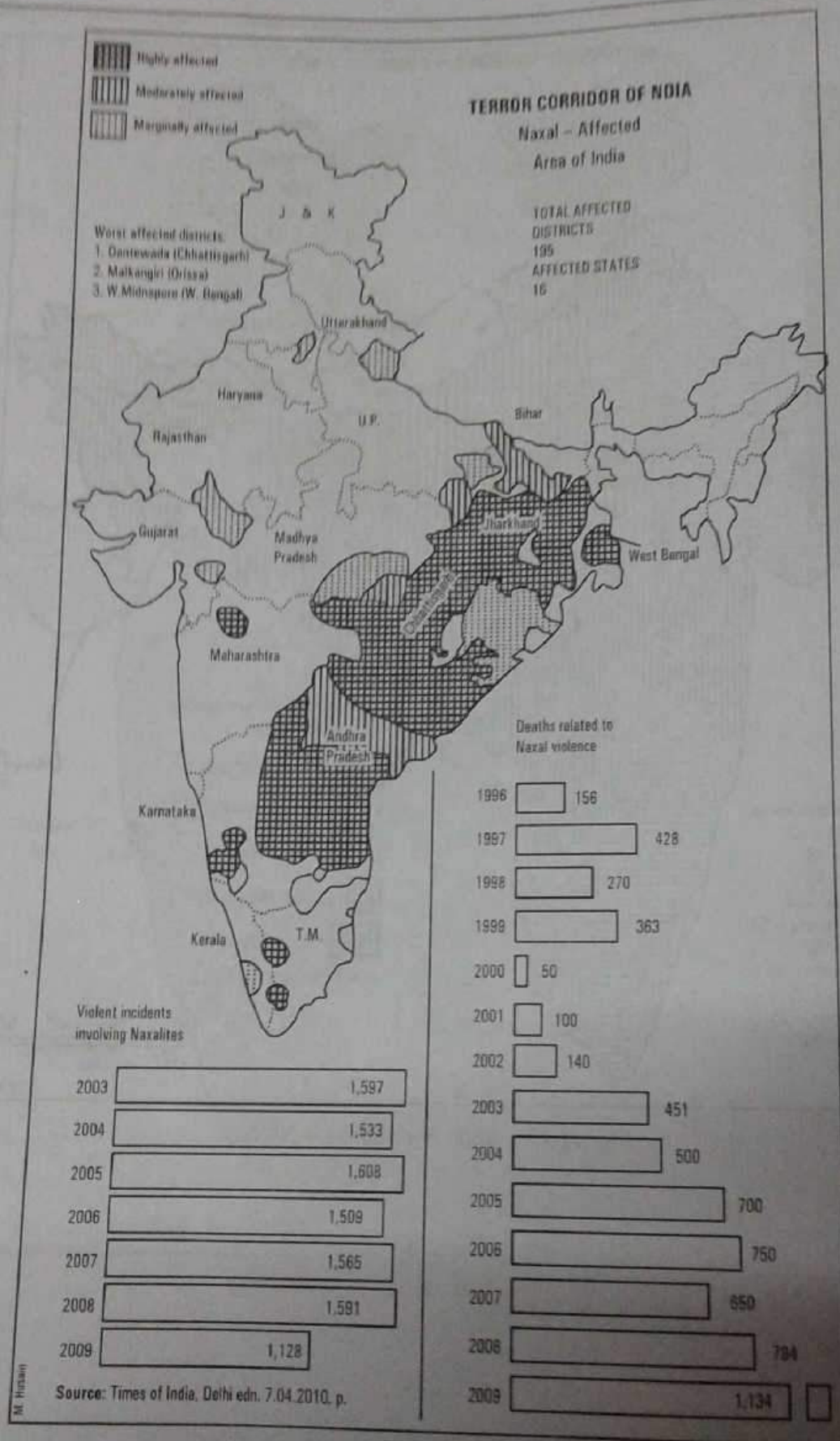


Fig. 11.14 – Naxal affected areas of India