

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF INDIA

- ◆ Demography is a statistical study of human population.
- ◆ It studies a variety of variables related to population like size, growth, distribution, density, composition & their spatial & temporal variations.

## **Theory of demographic transition -**

- ◆ Theory of demographic transition is credited to Frank W. Notestein, who gave his theory in 1945.

- ◆ The four stages have been described below.

**First stage (high stationary stage)** - Stage of high birth rate & High death Rate.

- ◆ Birth & death rates are both high population growth is slow & fluctuating.

**Second stage (Early expanding stage)** - Stage of high birth rate & low death Rate.

- ◆ Birth rate remains high; death rate falls. Population begins to rise rapidly.

**Third stage (Late expanding stage)** - Stage of declining birth rate & low death rate.

- ◆ This stage is characterised by decline in birth rate, low death rate & low population growth.
- ◆ Birth rate starts to fall ; death rate continues to fall population continues to rise.

**Fourth stage (Low stationary stage)** - Stage of low birth rate & low death rate.

- ◆ In the fourth stage of demographic transition, a low birth rate & low death rate lead to a stationary or declining population.
- ◆ It is called a stage of stationary population.
- ◆ Birth & death rate both are low.

## **Classification of growth of population -**

- ◆ The growth of Indian's population can be divided into four periods of time.
- 1. 1891 to 1921** - It is the period of stable population.
    - ◆ Between 1891 & 1921, rate of growth of population in India was low.
  - 2. 1921 to 1951** - It is the period of growth of population.
    - ◆ During this time population has been increasing at a rapid rate.
    - ◆ The trend of growth of population in India, since 1921, has been consistently on the rise. That is why, census commissioner has referred the year 1921 as "year of great divide".

- 3. 1951 to 1981** - It is the period of population explosion.

- ◆ In this period population increased at a very fast rate. Thus this period is called "period of population explosion."

- 4. 1981 - 2001** - It is the period of high growth with definite signs of slowing down.

## **Birth & Death Rates -**

- ◆ Birth & death rates in India, are high compared to most countries in the world.
- ◆ Birth rate refers to number of children born per thousand persons in a year.
- ◆ Death rate refers to number of people dying per thousand persons in a year.
- ◆ When it is said that birth rate in India is 23, it means every year 23 children are born per thousand persons, on an average.

## **Density of Population -**

- ◆ Density of population refers to average number of people living per square kilometre. Density of population in a country is measured by dividing its total population by total land area.

## **National Population policy -**

- ◆ Population policy refers to all legal, administrative programmes & other government efforts, which aim at reducing birth rate & improving the quality of life.
- ◆ After, independence, the govt. of India adopted a national policy on population with the objective to check the increase of living of people.
- ◆ This policy has been revised from time to time & its scope has been widened.
- ◆ It has been very effective in initiating measures for population control.
- ◆ Till now, there has been 3 policy -
  1. Population policy of 1976.
  2. Revised population policy of 1977.
  3. New national population policy 2000.
- ◆ The govt. of India announced its new national population policy on Feb, 2000.
- ◆ The new national population policy provides a policy framework to meet the reproductive & child health needs of the people of India for the next ten years.

**National population policy 2000** - This policy outlined the following objectives to be achieved.

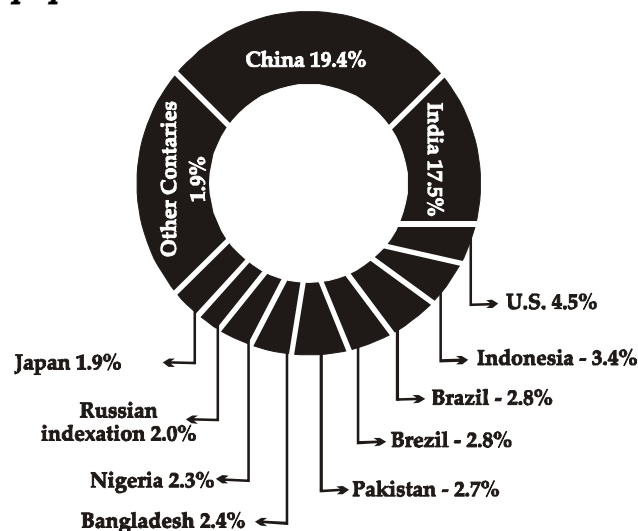
1. To lower down the total fertility rate (TFR) to achieve replacement level by 2010.

2. Population stabilisation by 2045.
  3. Reduce MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) to below 100 per 100000 births.
  4. Reduce IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) to below 30 per thousand live birth.
- ◆ Making school education compulsory.
  - ◆ Promote delayed marriage of girls.
  - ◆ Promote & control communicable disease.

### **Demographics -**

- ◆ First synochronized census in India took place in 1881. Since 1901, it has been taking place after every decade.
- ◆ Census 2011 is the 15th census & 7th after independence.
- ◆ The slogan of census 2011 is "our census, our future."
- ◆ India was the first country to adopt family planning in world.
- ◆ According to the census 2011, there are 50 million plus cities in India as compared to 35 in census 2001.
- ◆ "Cafeteria approach" to family planning was adopted during Janta Party government rule in 1978.

### **India compared to a others most popularc countries in the the world.**



### **Population**

#### **All figures based on census ; 2011**

Total population	- 1210193422
Male	- 62372428
Female	- 586469174
Density	- 382 Per sq. km.
Adult sex ratio	- 940 (female per 1000 males)
Child sex Ratio	- 914 (girl's per 1000 boys)

#### **Largest State's/UT's in population**

Uttar Pradesh	- 199581477
Maharashtra	- 112372972
Bihar	- 103804637
Paschim Bangal	- 91347736
Andhra Pradesh	- 84665533

#### **Smallest State's/UT's in population**

Sikkim	- 607688
Andaman and Nicobar Island	- 379944
Arunachal Pradesh	- 1382611
Mizoram	- 1091014

#### **Smallest State's Population Density in k.m.**

Bihar	- 1102
Paschim Bengal	- 1.029
Kerela	- 8.59
Uttar Pradesh	- 828

#### **Smallest State's Population density in k.m.**

Arunachal Pradesh	- 17
Mizoram	- 52
Sikkim	- 86
Nagaland	- 119

#### **Maximum Leatrecy in state's in Persentage**

Kerala	- 93.91%
Mizoram	- 91.58%
Tripura	- 87.75%
Goa	- 87.40%

#### **Minimum Leatracy in state's Persentage**

Bihar	- 63.82%
Arunachal Pradesh	- 66.95
Rajasthan	- 67.00%
Jharkhand	- 67.63%

#### **Maximum Sex Ratio (female Per 1000 males)**

Kerela	- 1084
Tamil Nadu	- 995
Andhra Pradesh	- 992
Chhattisgarh	- 991

#### **Minimum sex Ratio (female Per 1000 males)**

Haryana	- 877
Jammu & Kashmir	- 883
Sikkim	- 889
Uttar Pradesh	- 908

#### **Maximum female leatracy (in Percentage)**

Kerala	- 91.98
Mizoram	- 89.40
Tripura	- 83.15
Goa	- 81.84

#### **Minimum female leatracy (in percentage)**

Rajasthan	- 52.66
Bihar	- 53.33
Jharkhand	- 56.21
Jammu & Kashmir	- 58.01

#### **Decressing Order of Union Territory in Population**

Delhi	- 16753235
Puduchari	- 1.744 464
Chandigarh	- 1054 668
Andaman & Nicobar	- 379 944
Dadra Nagar Naveri	- 242 911
Lakshadweep	- 64.42

<b>Order of sex Ratio in union territory</b>	
Puduchari	- 1038
Lakshadweep	- 946
Andaman & Nicobar	- 878
Delhi	- 866
Chandigarh	- 818
Dadra Nagar Navezi	- 775
Daman & Div	- 618

<b>Litracy Order in union territory (in Percentage)</b>	
Lak Shadweep	- 92.28
Daman & Div.	- 87.07
Puduchari	- 86.55
Chandigarh	- 86.43
Delhi	- 86.34
Andaman & Nicobar	- 86.27
Dadra Nagar Navali	- 77.65

