

UPSC PATHSHALA

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

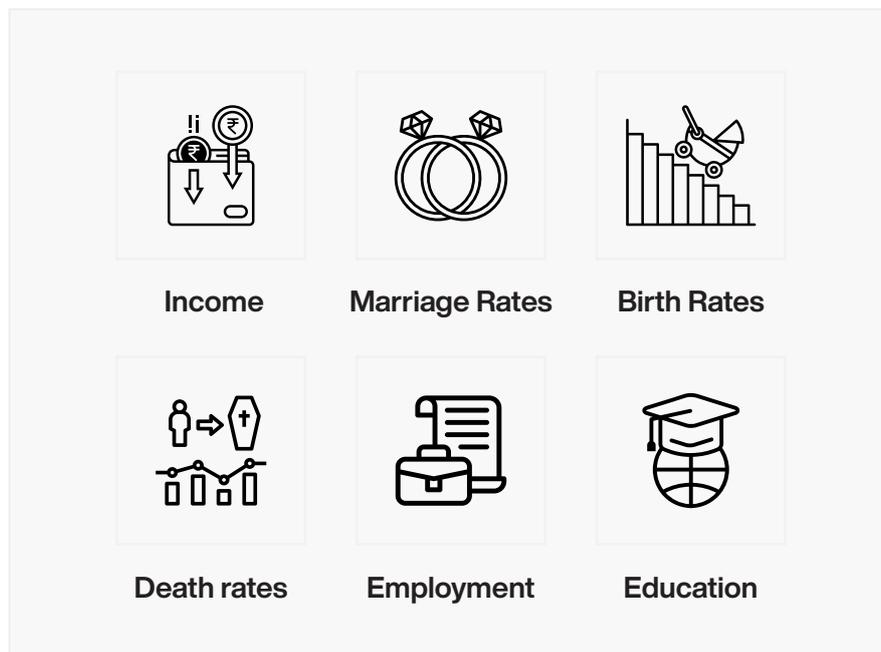
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DEMOGRAPHICS OF INDIA

INDIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

DEFINITION

- Demographics can be defined as the study of socio-economic information of human populations. This includes the study of income, marriage rates, birth and death rates employment, education, etc.



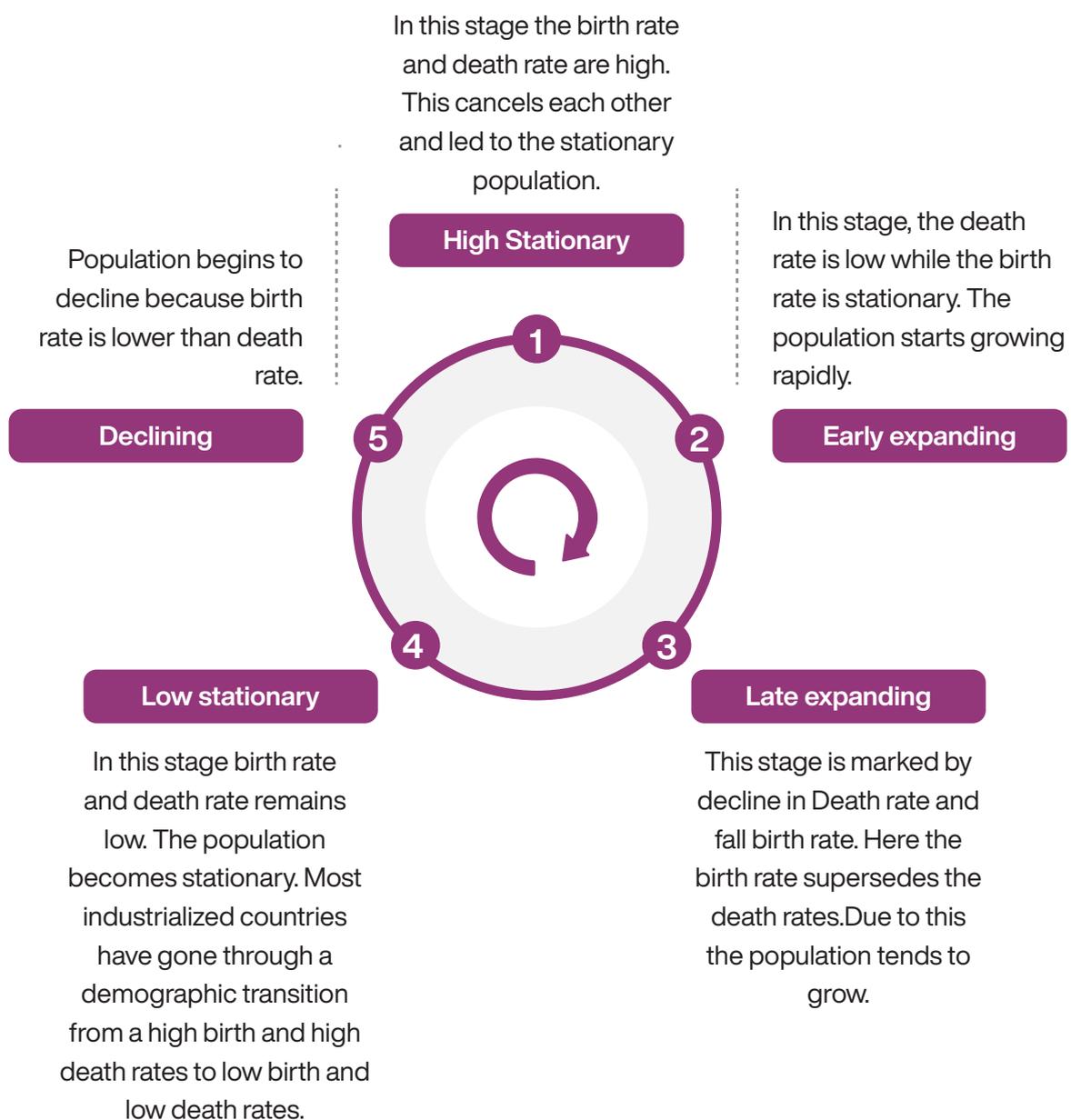
- Demography of any country is dependent on the dimensions, composition and distribution across space of population and the process through which the population changes.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- Demographics are important in study of population because it is the collection and analysis of broad characteristics of people and populations.
- The demographic data can be used for businesses. It helps us to understand what are the trends in the market so that we can plan strategically for future consumer demand.
- The recent development in the internet, big data, and artificial intelligence can be used for amplifying the usefulness and application of demographics data.

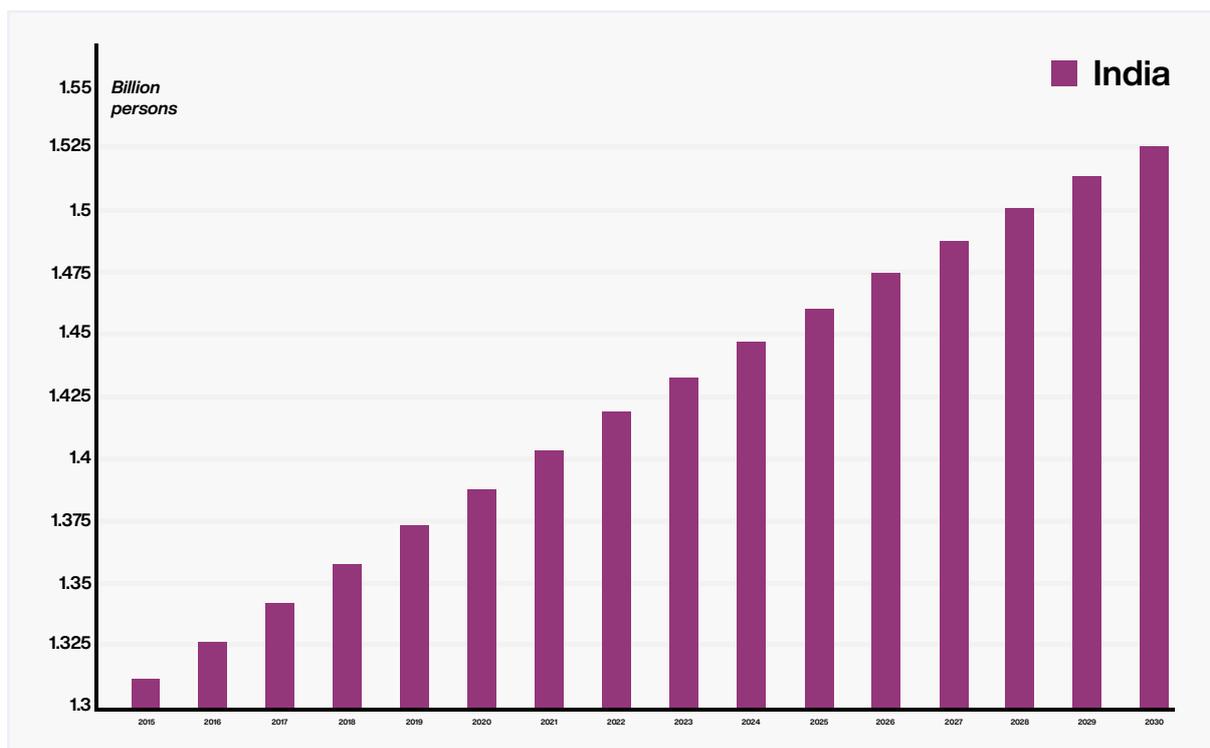
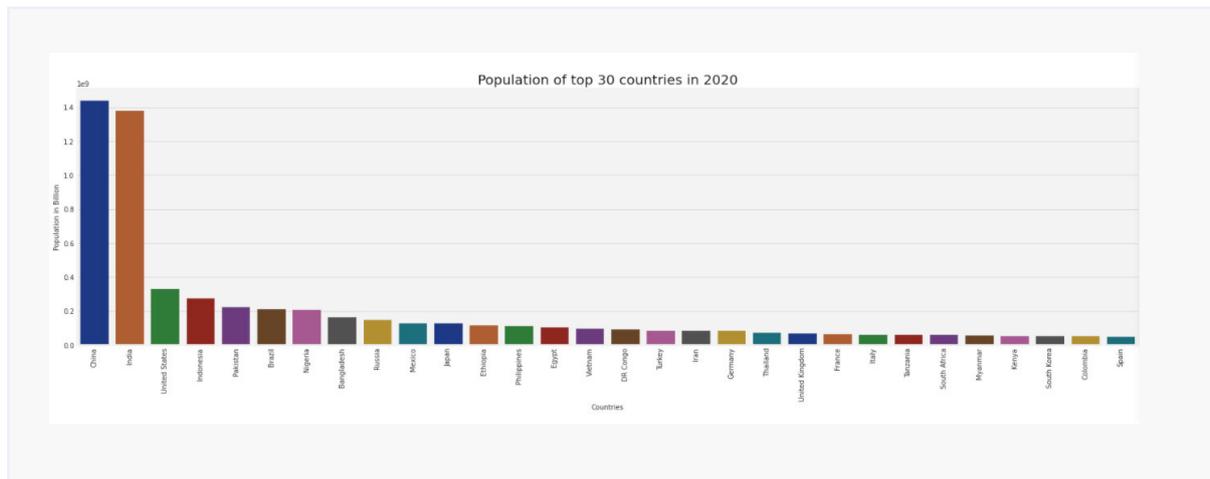
DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

Every nation passes through 5 stages of the demographic cycle. They are:-



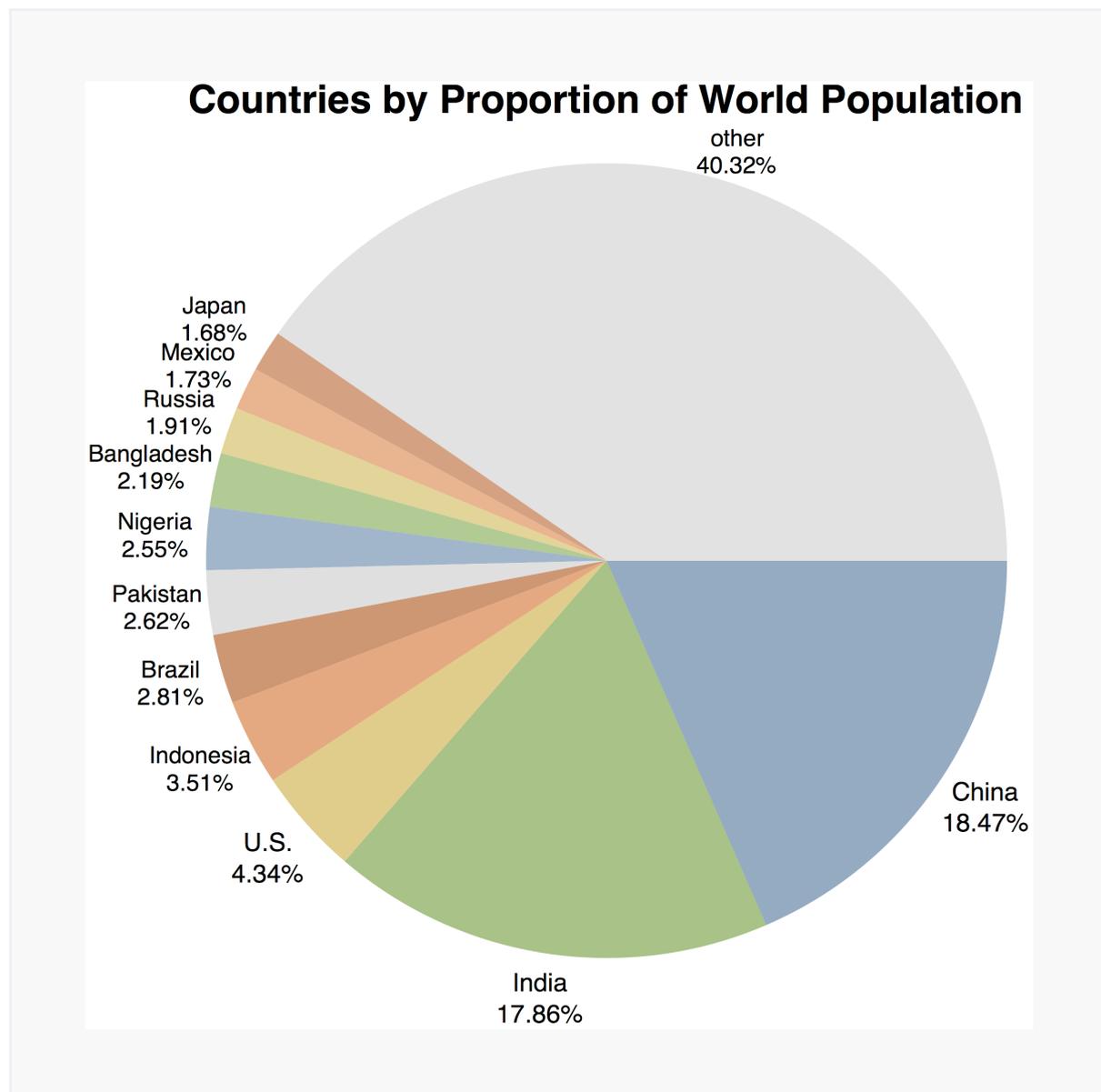
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF INDIA

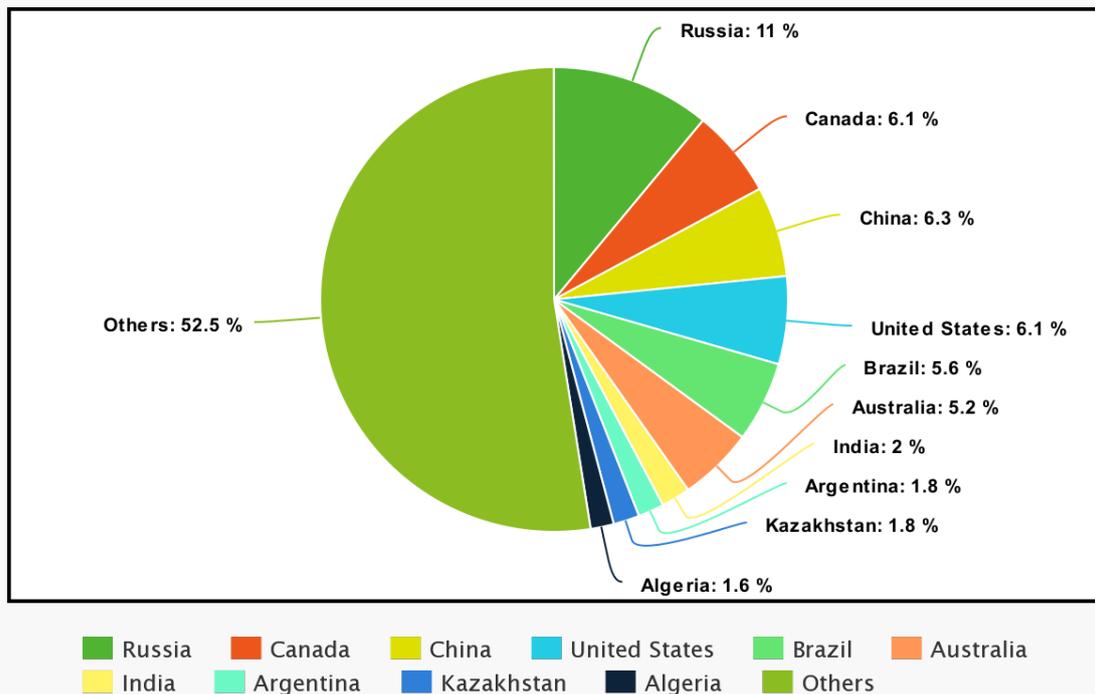
- India is the second most populated country in the world, after China, with a 1.43 billion population.
- As per the UN report, India is projected to overtake China as the world's most populous country around 2027.
- The World population Prospect 2019 estimates that India could add nearly 273 million people between 2019 and 2050.
- The population of India has increased by 3.35 times since independence and increased by more than five times in a period of 110 years to reach 1210 million in 2011.
- In census 2011, the population of India was 1210.2 million. This population of India is equal to the 1214.3 million population formed by combining of Japan, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and the U.S.A



POPULATION OF INDIA

- With a rapidly growing population, India stands second-largest country after China in terms of population.
- India is having 17.7% per cent of the total world's population on 2.4 percent of the world's total geographical area.





- The term Population refers to the total number of individuals in a specific geographical area; can interbreed under natural conditions to produce fertile offsprings and functions as a unit of the biotic community.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN INDIA

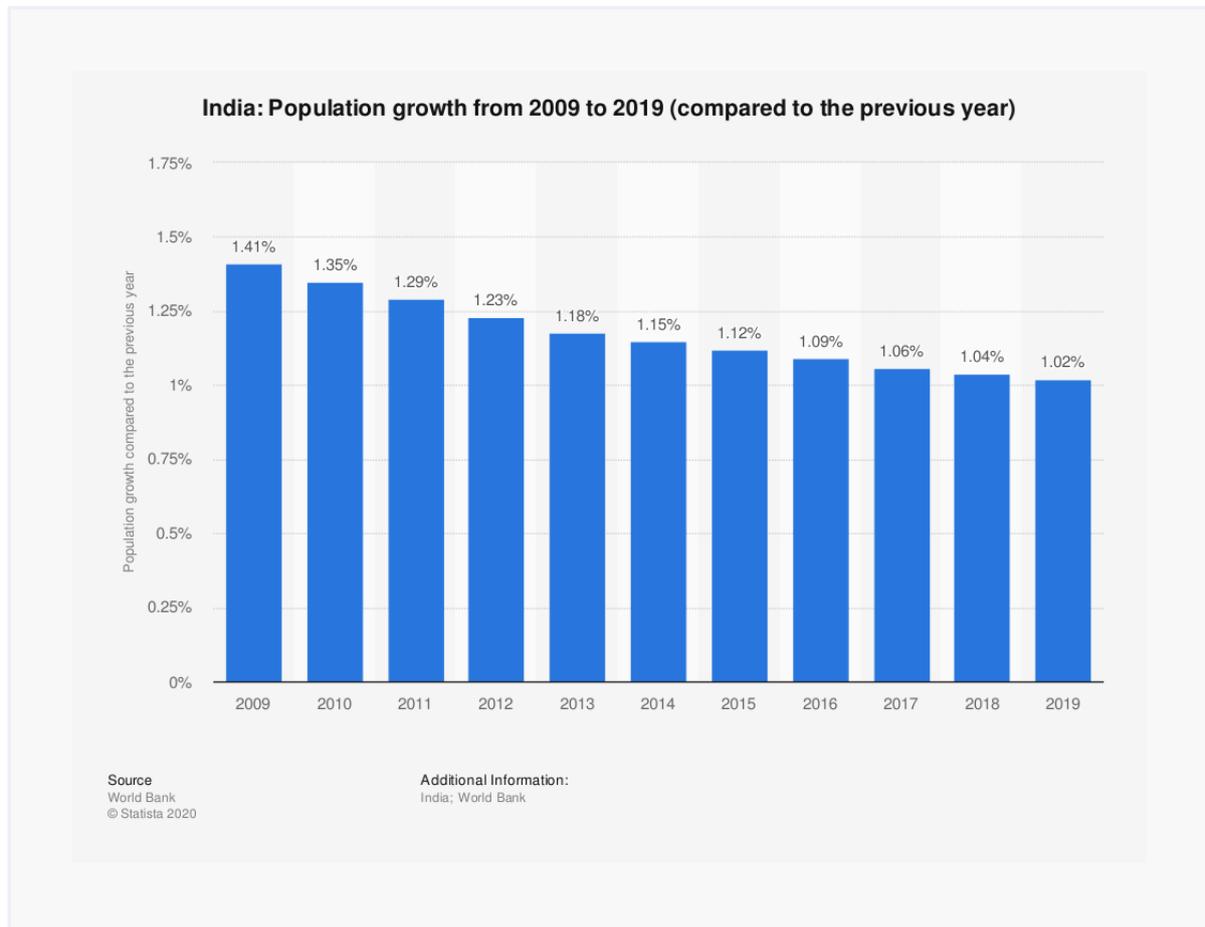
- Population Growth can be explained as the change in the number of inhabitants of a country/ territory during a specific period of time.
- Such a change can be expressed in terms of absolute numbers and in terms of percentage change per year.
- The 3 processes can change the growth of the population: birth rates, death rates and migration.

Birth Rates : number of live births per thousand persons in a year.

Death Rates : number of deaths per thousand persons in a year.

Migration : the movement of people across regions and territories.

- The factors such as annual growth rate, which is calculated in percentage per annum determines Population growth.
- India's growth rate has been slowing for the past few decades.

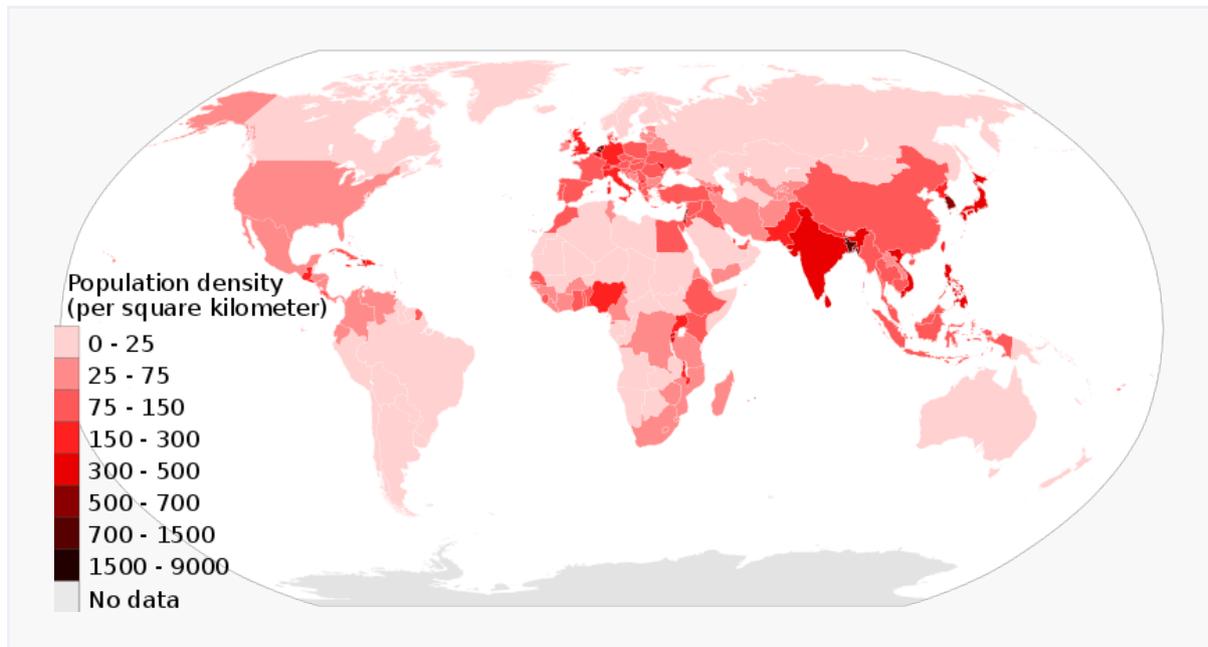


- This decline is attributed to increasing alleviation of poverty; rising education levels, especially among women; and growing urbanization.

POPULATION DENSITY

- Population density can be explained as the number of persons per unit area. The density of India is the highest in the world.
- Densities vary from state to state in India. The density of West Bengal is 904 persons per sq km while it is 13 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh.
- The states the Northern Plains and the south have high to very high population densities.
- The 'density' is used to describe the distribution of the population. The total population of an area divided by its area gives density.
- The density can be explained as the number of people living in per square kilometer area. Some areas have high density while some have a low density of population.
 - **High density:** - more than 500 people per square km.

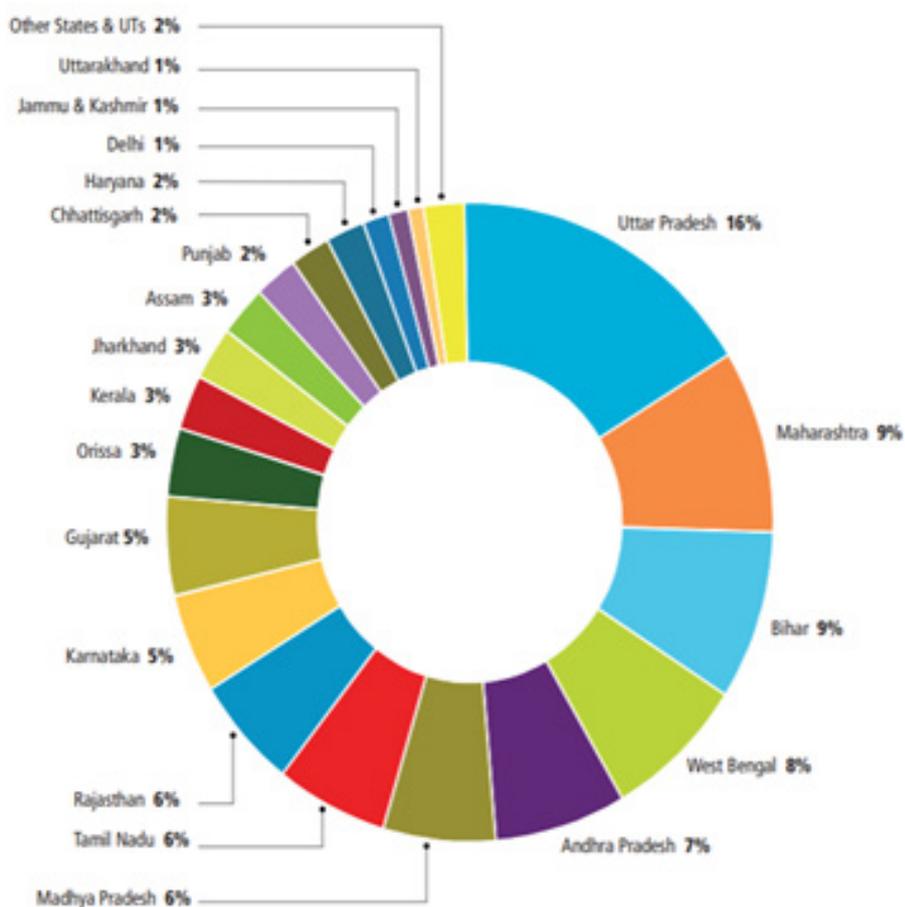
- **Low density:** - less than 250 people per square km.
- Bihar is the most densely populated state with 1102 persons/km². While Arunachal Pradesh is the least densely populated state with 17 persons /km² in 2011.
- In 2020, the Population density of India will be 455 people per sq. km.
- When it comes to union territories, the NCT of Delhi is the most densely populated (11297 per sq. km), and the least populated is Andaman & Nicobar (46/sq. Km).



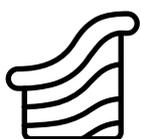
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA

- The pattern of the population where they live is called Population distribution. Some places are sparsely populated with few people while some places are densely populated with many people.
- Population Distribution gives us an overview of the distribution or spread of the individuals throughout a given area. It is the spatial pattern of dispersal of the population.
- India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution throughout the country.
- In India, Uttar Pradesh has the highest population. It is followed by Maharashtra, Bihar, and West Bengal.
- The pattern of the population distribution is determined by various factors such as terrain, climate, and availability of water, etc. Besides this, socio-economic and historical factors also affect the pattern of population distribution.

Population share of States and Union Territories, India: 2011



Factors influencing the distribution and density of population in India are as follows:



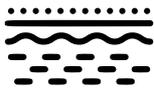
1. Terrain

Plain areas encourage a higher concentration & density of population as compared to mountainous regions as the steep slope of the mountains restrict the availability of land for agriculture, development of transport, industries & other economic activities etc.



2. Climate

Temperature & rainfall play an important role in determining the population of an area. Climatic extremes discourage the concentration of population. A moderate climate is favourable for population



3. Soil

Fertile soil supports a higher population concentration & density while infertile soil decreases both. Alluvial soil of Great Central plains & coastal plains & black soil of Deccan plateau of India supports a higher population density



4. Water bodies

Water is the basic necessity for irrigation, industries, transport & domestic purposes. So, its availability encourages concentration & density of population.



5. Mineral resources

Areas rich in mineral resources tend to have a large concentration & density of population as such areas have great possibilities of economic development & employment opportunities



6. Industries

Industries are capable of supporting more people as compared to agricultural lands • Phenomenal growth of industries is one of the major causes for relatively high population density West Bengal, Maharashtra & Gujarat.



7. Transport

Areas with good transport network are more accessible and hence have more population & higher density & vice-versa • The northern plains of India have a dense transport network and is densely populated.



8. Urbanisation

Urban centres act like magnets for migrant population as they offer a wide variety of employment opportunities, better educational & health facilities, security & promise a better standard of living.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA

1. Large Size and Fast Growth

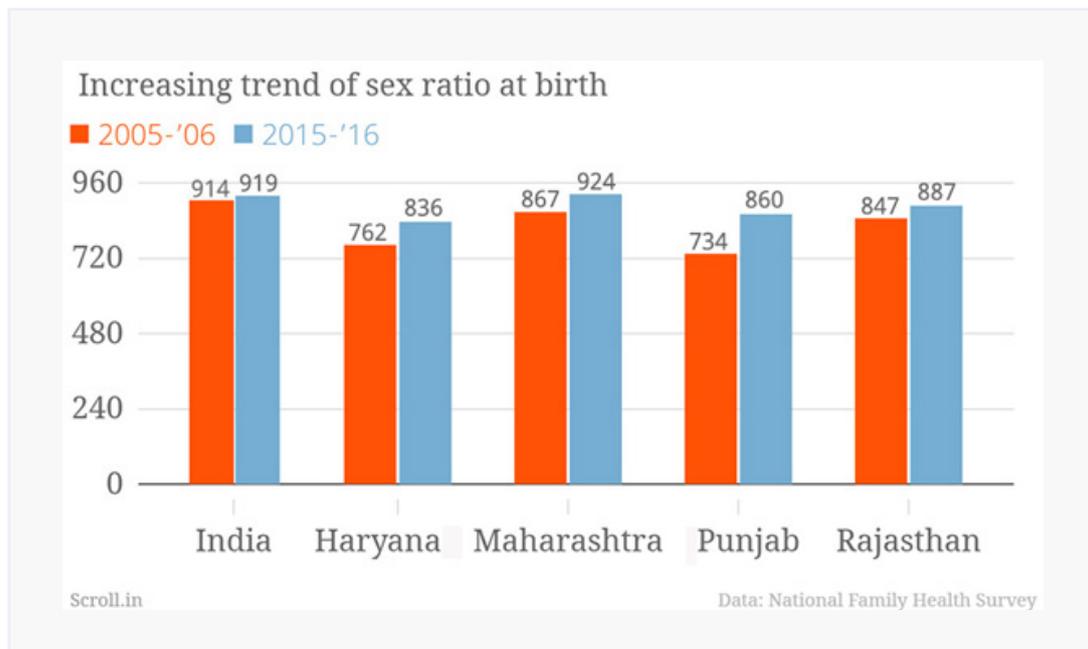
Large size and rapid growth is that the important feature of the Indian population. In terms of size, it's the second-largest population within the world, next only to China.

2. Second Stage of Demographic Transition

In 2000-01, the birth rate was 25.8 and therefore the death rate was low at 8.5. This led to the rapid growth of population. India is now passing through the second stage of demographic transition.

3. Sex Ratio Composition Unfavourable to Female

The amount of females per thousand males is taken into account as Sex ratio. - There are 949 females to 1000 men in rural India, while in an urban India there are 929 females to 1000 males. Rural India has 21,813,264 more males and concrete India has 13,872,275 more males than females.



4. Bottom heavy Age Structure

The ratio of persons in age bracket 0-14 is comparatively high which means that the age composition of the Indian population is bottom heavy. The 2011 Census numbers estimate that the population in the critical demography category of 18-35 years of age to be 31.3%. The population of the country below 35 years of age is 51.8%. Of this 48.2% are women and 51.8% are men, 30.1% reside in urban areas and 69.9% is based in rural India.

5. Low Work Participation Rate

A striking feature of India's population is that the Low proportion of labour force within the total population. In India, Labour force are often mentioned that portion of the population which belongs to the age bracket of 15-59. In other words, the ratio of the working population to the entire is mentioned because the work participation rate.

6. Over-population

Overpopulation may be a quantitative concept. Over-population is when the population size of the country exceeds the perfect size. consistent with T.R. Malthus, the daddy of demography, when the population of a rustic exceeds the means of substance available, the country faces the matter of over-population.

7. Low-Quality Population

The determinants of quality of population are anticipation, the extent of literacy and level of coaching of individuals. Keeping these parameters in mind, quality of the population in India is low.

Determinants of Population Change in India

1. The Birth Rate remains above the Death Rate

India has been successful in declining the death rate. On the opposite hand, it's not been ready to control the high birth rates. The birthrate thanks to the population policies and other measures has been falling, still it's much higher compared to other countries.

2. Early Marriage and Universal Marriage System

Though legally the marriageable age of a woman is eighteen years, the concept of early marriage still prevails and getting married at a young age prolongs the kid bearing age. Also, in India, marriage and child bearing are sacrosanct obligations and a universal practice, and almost every woman is married at the reproductive age.

3. Poverty and Illiteracy

Underprivileged families have a presumption that more the amount of members within the family, more are going to be the hands to earn income. Some feel that more children are needed to seem after them in their adulthood. Also, malnutrition are often the explanation for death of their children and hence the necessity for more children.

4. Age Old Cultural Norm

Sons are believed to be the bread earners, the carriers of lineage, and therefore the source of salvation for his or her parents. Many families give birth to multiple children within the hope of a son.

5. Illegal Migration

Finally, the very fact that illegal migration is continuously happening from lesser developed neighbouring countries is resulting in increased population density.





Important Facts

1. India 2020 population is estimated at 1,380,004,385 people at midyear consistent with UN data.
2. India population is like 17.7% of the entire world population.
3. India ranks number 2 within the list of nations (and dependencies) by population.
4. The population density in India is 464 per Km (1,202 people per mi).
5. The entire acreage is 2,973,190 Km (1,147,955 sq. miles)
6. 35.0 you look after the population is urban (483,098,640 people in 2020)
7. The median age in India is 28.4 years.

NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY (NPP) 2000

- The immediate objective of National Population Policy (NPP) 2000 includes is addressing the unmet needs for contraception, healthcare infrastructure and health personnel and child health
- The medium-term objective of this policy is to bring the whole birthrate (TFR) to replacement level. The long-term objective of this policy is to understand a stable population by 2045.

LITERACY IN INDIA

WHAT IS LITERACY?

- Literacy is the inspiration of basic education for all. The knowledge of social conventions combined with problem-solving capacities of individuals is what determines them as being literate.
- Literacy is that the ability to read, write and comprehend information so as to speak effectively. it's empowering and fuels social and human development.
- In India, while the adult literacy rate is measured for people aged above 15 years, the speed of youth literacy is measured for people aged between 15-24 years.
- According to UNESCO the Literacy is calculated by dividing the amount of literates of a given age range by the corresponding age bracket population and multiply the result by 100.
- Alternatively, it also can be calculated by applying an equivalent method using the amount of illiterates to derive the illiteracy rate; or by subtracting the literacy rate from 100%.
- For the aim of census 2011, an individual aged seven and above, who can both read and write

with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, isn't literate.

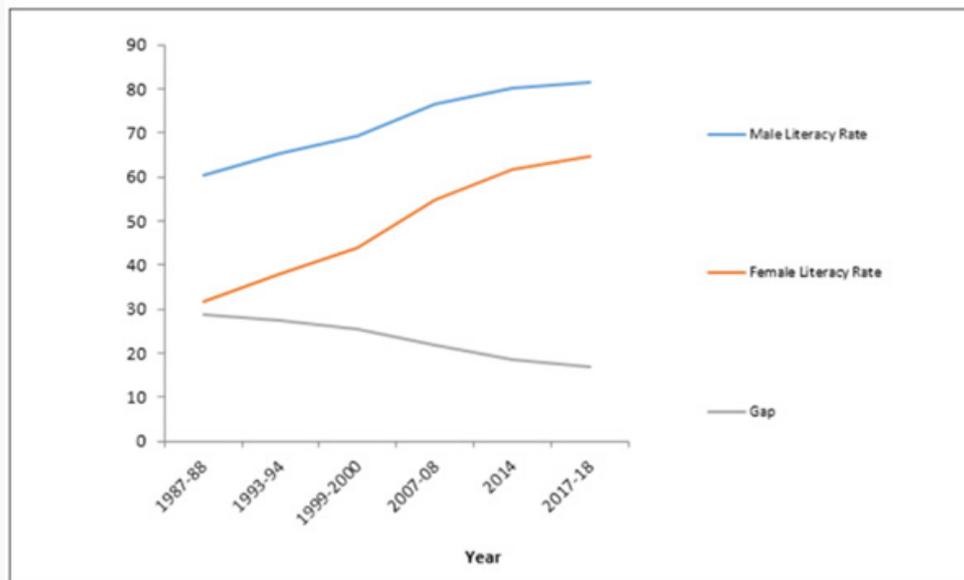
RECENT NSO DATA ON LITERACY

- The NSO data describes that India's average literacy rate is 77.7%.
- The literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh's is 66.4% which is that the worst among all states in India. It is significantly less than Bihar's 70.9%. Kerala ranked highest within the list with 96.2%. Delhi stood second with 88.7%.



LITERACY RATE IN INDIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS 2011

- The literacy rate within the country is 74.04 percent.
- In terms of the males the literacy rate is 82.14, and the female literacy rate is 65.46.
- Kerala is at top with a 93.91 percent literacy rate. It is closely followed by Lakshadweep (92.28



	1987-88	1993-94	1999-00	2007-08	2014	2017-18
Male Literacy Rate	60.5	65.5	69.2	76.6	80.3	81.5
Female Literacy Rate	31.7	37.9	43.8	54.9	61.8	64.6
Gap	28.8	27.6	25.4	21.7	18.5	16.9

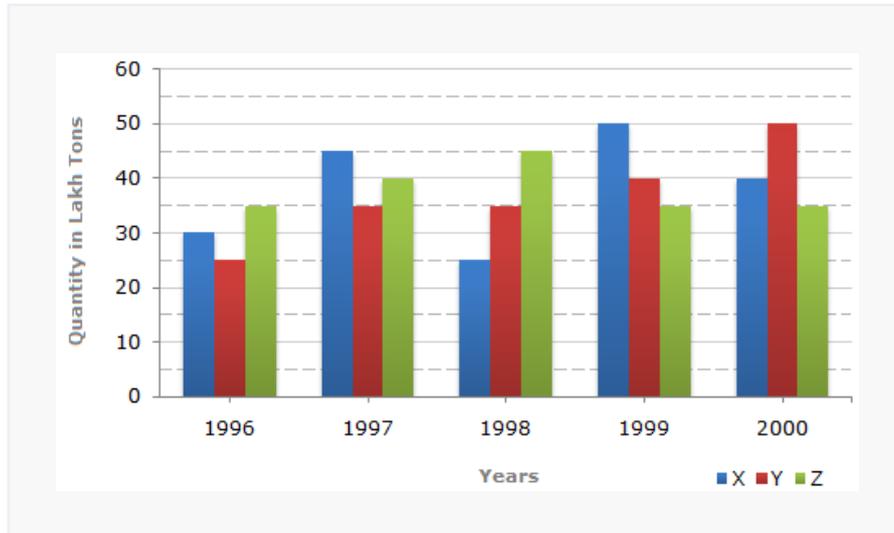
Source: National Sample Survey @ Observer Research Foundation's India Data Labs

percent) and after that Mizoram (91.58 percent).

- The literacy rate of Bihar is 63.82 percent. It ranks last within the country preceded by Arunachal Pradesh (66.95 per cent) and Rajasthan (67.06 percent).

GENDER GAP IN LITERACY

- Gender gap in literacy may be a major concern in times, especially in India.
- Gender gap in literacy occurs when there are systematic differences in schooling level between men and ladies.
- According to the 2011 Census of India, the general rate of literacy is 73 percent. The speed of literacy for men is 80.9 percent, for ladies, it's 64.6 percent.



- According to the NSO data, the gap at the all-India level is 14.4 percentage points with male literacy at 84.7% and feminine literacy at 70.3%. The gap between urban and rural literacy rates is of an equivalent order of magnitude as that between males and females.
- Kerala has the smallest gap between male and feminine literacy that is just 2.2 percentage points.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE LITERACY STANDARDS IN INDIA

- The government conducts various scholarship examinations and provides school uniform, textbooks and stationery so as to encourage students and adults to require up
- The Mid Day Meal Scheme was launched by the govt in 1995 to supply students free grain so on improve enrolment, attendance, and retention in government schools.
- Samagra Shiksha Programme was launched by the govt with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness. this may be measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes.
- Awareness campaigns were launched in rural areas to make awareness among people about the importance of education. They were encouraged to attend or send their children to colleges.

SEX RATIO IN INDIA

WHAT IS SEX RATIO?

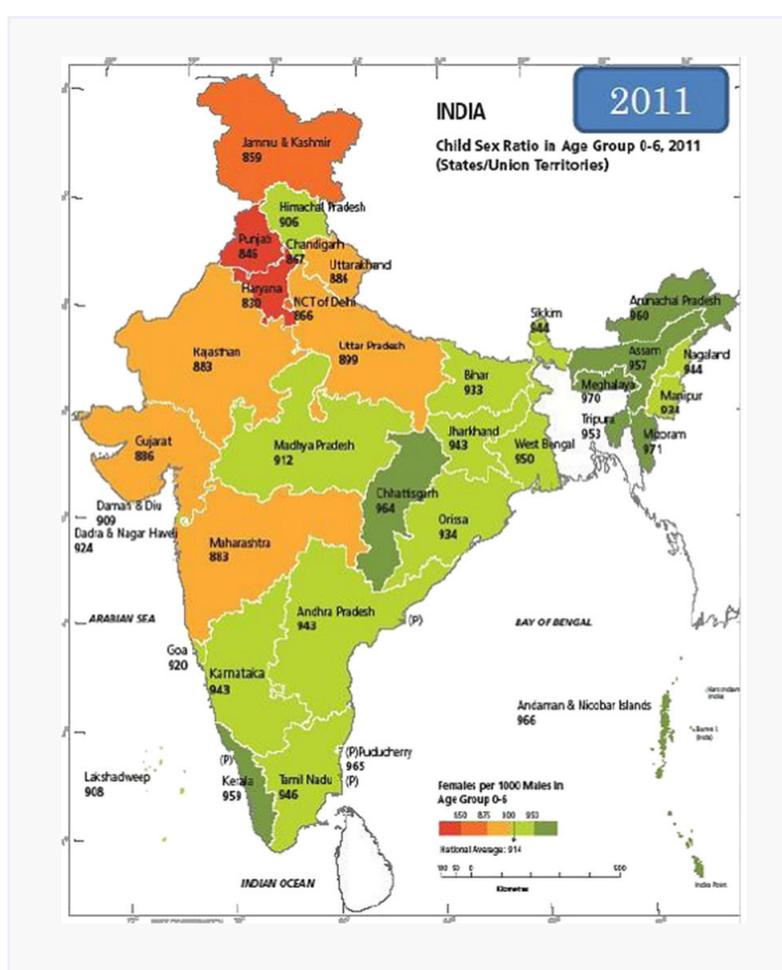
- Sex ratio is a crucial social indicator to live the extent of prevailing equality between males

and females during a society at a given point of your time.

- The sex ratio is that the ratio of males to females during a given population, usually expressed because the number of males for each 100 females. In simple terms it's defined because the number of females per thousand males.
- Sex ratios may vary thanks to different patterns of death and migration for males and females within the population. For instance, males are more susceptible to wars and more likely to be mobile and migrate to other regions or countries, which might affect the sex ratio within the population, especially for young adult males.

SEX RATIO IN INDIA

- According to the Census 2011, the Gender ratio of India is 943 females per 1000 males.



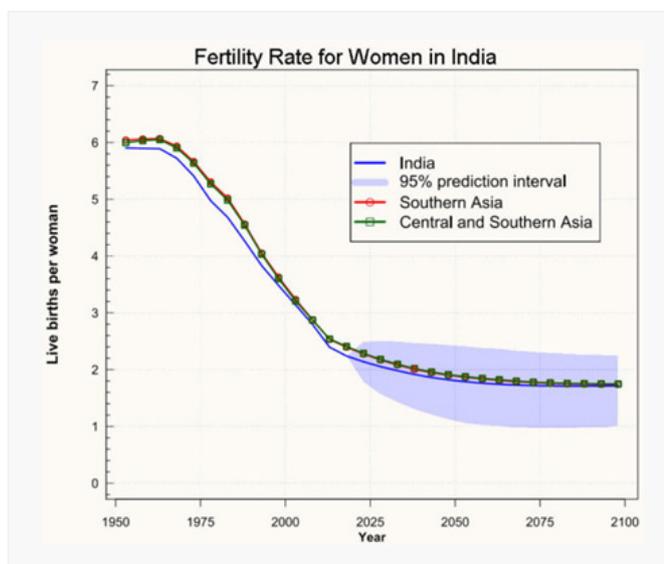
- As per the United Nations data, the Sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. The Sex Ratio of India is 108.176, which means that India has 924 females per 1000 males. India has a 48.04% male population compared to 51.96% female population. There are 54,197,555 more males in the Indian population than females. India ranks at 189th position out of 201 countries in terms of female to male ratio.
- The improvement in India's Sex Ratio is by number 10 from 933 in 2001 to 943 in 2011. In rural

and concrete India, Sex ratio has improved by number 3 and 29, respectively. In 1901, India had the very best sex ratio of 972.

- As it has been observed, the ratio of females' population above 25-29 age keeps improving and there are almost double the number of women than men above 100 years.

FERTILITY RATE IN INDIA

- Total birthrate (TFR) refers to total number of youngsters born or likely to change state to a lady in her life time if she were subject to the prevailing rate of age-specific fertility within the population.
- TFR is defined because the number of youngsters born to a lady until the top of her child-bearing age. it's a key indicator for population trends.
- Total birthrate (TFR) for the country has come down to 2.2 in 2017.



- The infant deathrate Rate (IMR) may be a crude indicator of the general health scenario of a rustic or a neighbourhood.
- This rate is a crucial key indicator for a country's health and standard of living; a coffee infant deathrate rate indicates a high standard of healthcare.
- It is defined because the infant deaths (children but one year) per thousand live births during a given period of time and for a given region.
- The infant deathrate rate is that the number of deaths of youngsters under one year aged per 1,000 live births.
- Causes of infant deathrate include premature birth, sepsis or meningitis, sudden sudden infant death syndrome syndrome, and pneumonia.
- In 2019, the infant deathrate rate in India was at about 28.3 deaths per 1,000 live births, a big decrease from previous years.

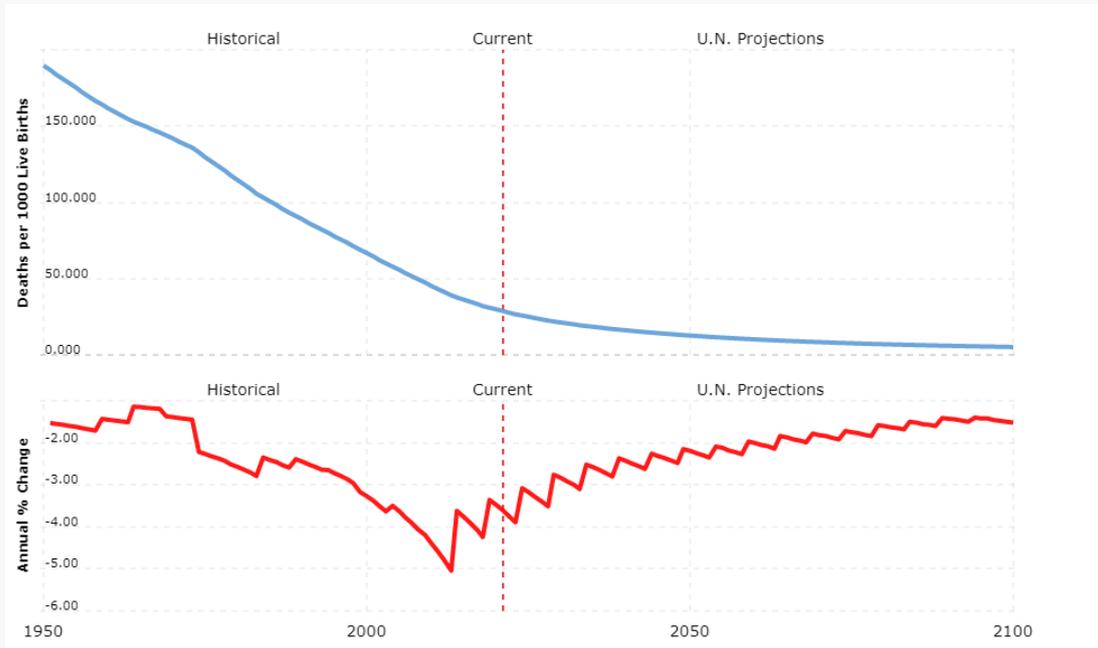
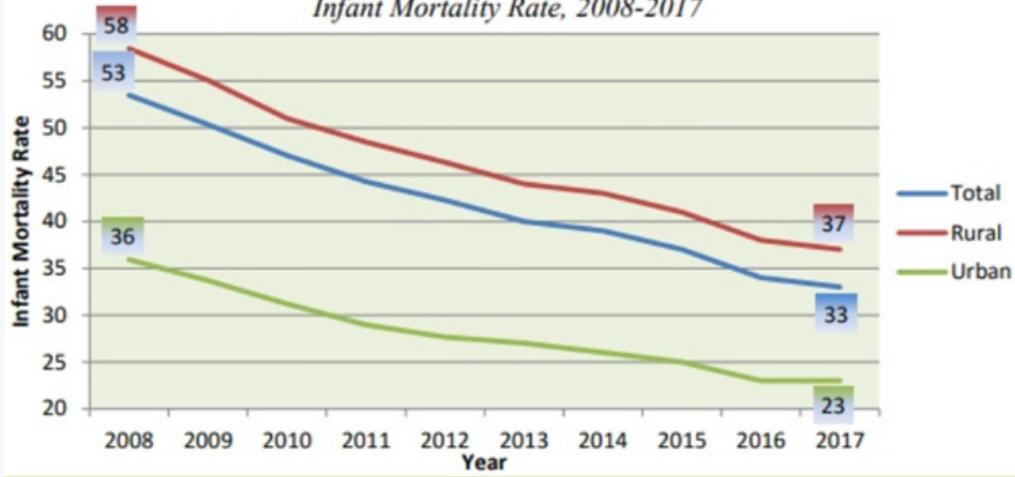


Figure-6, Infant Mortality Rate, India, 2008-2017

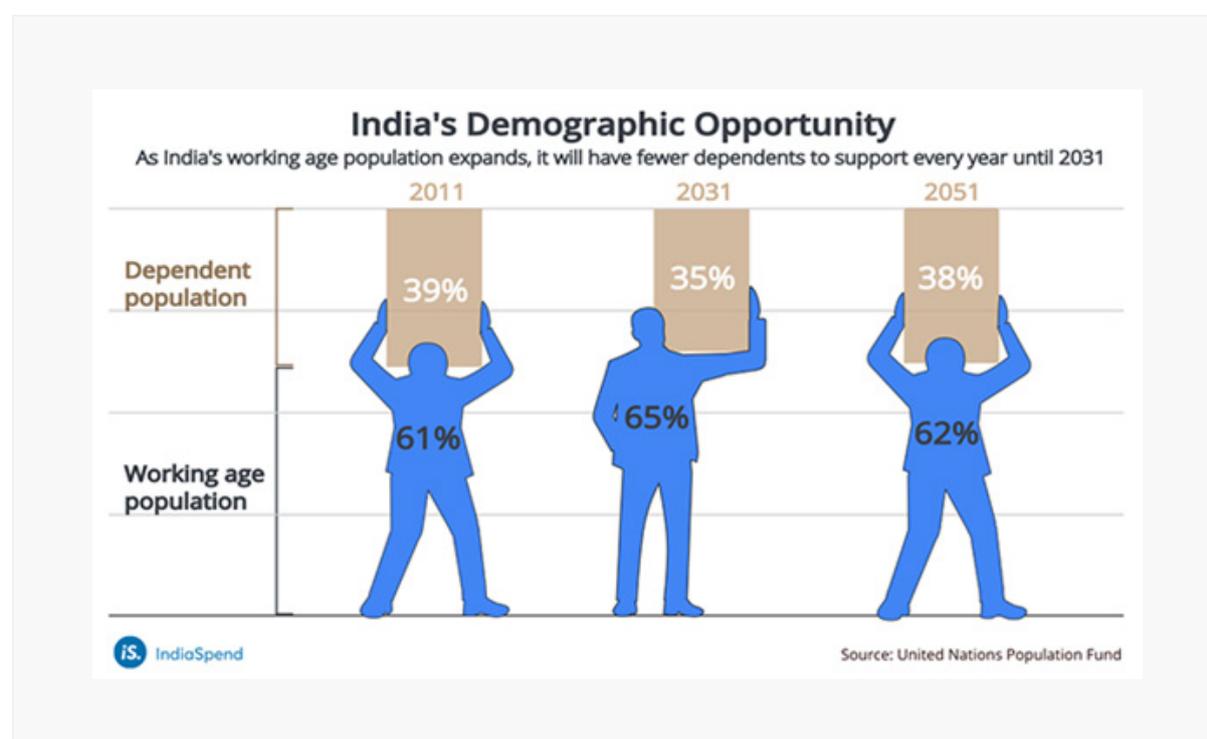
Infant Mortality Rate, 2008-2017



THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN INDIA

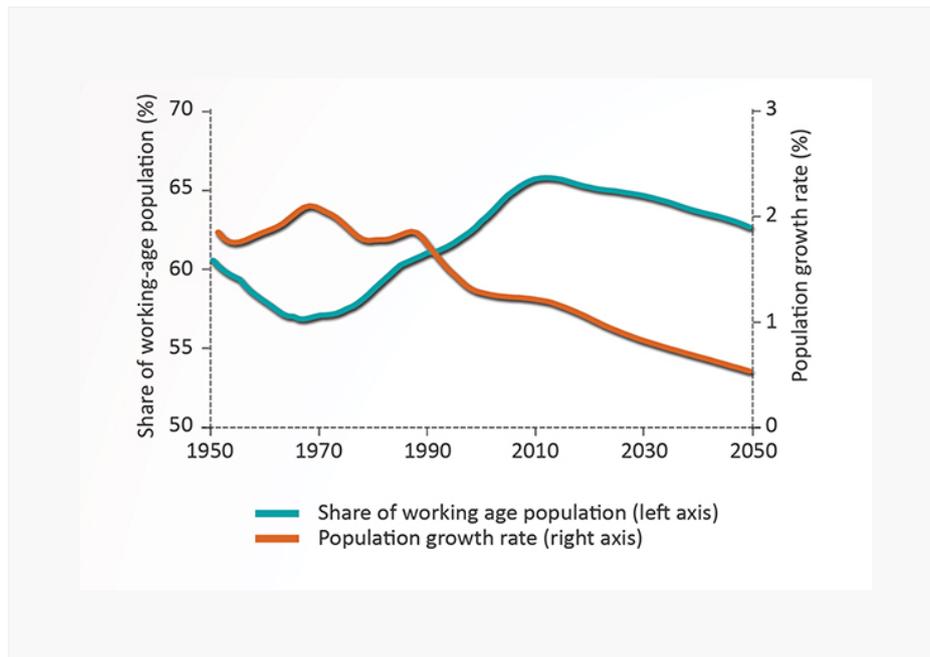
WHAT IS DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN INDIA

- The “demographic dividend” is defined because the faster growing working-age population between the age groups 25 to 64 years which may yield a chance for accelerated economic process to the country.
- India’s working-age population is now increasing due to rapidly declining birth and death rates.
- India is amongst the youngest nations within the world and even in next 15 years, half India’s population are going to be below the age of 30.
- According to the official data, India’s labour force, which was 475 million in 2006, is predicted to be around 526 million in 2011 and can reach 653 million in 2031.



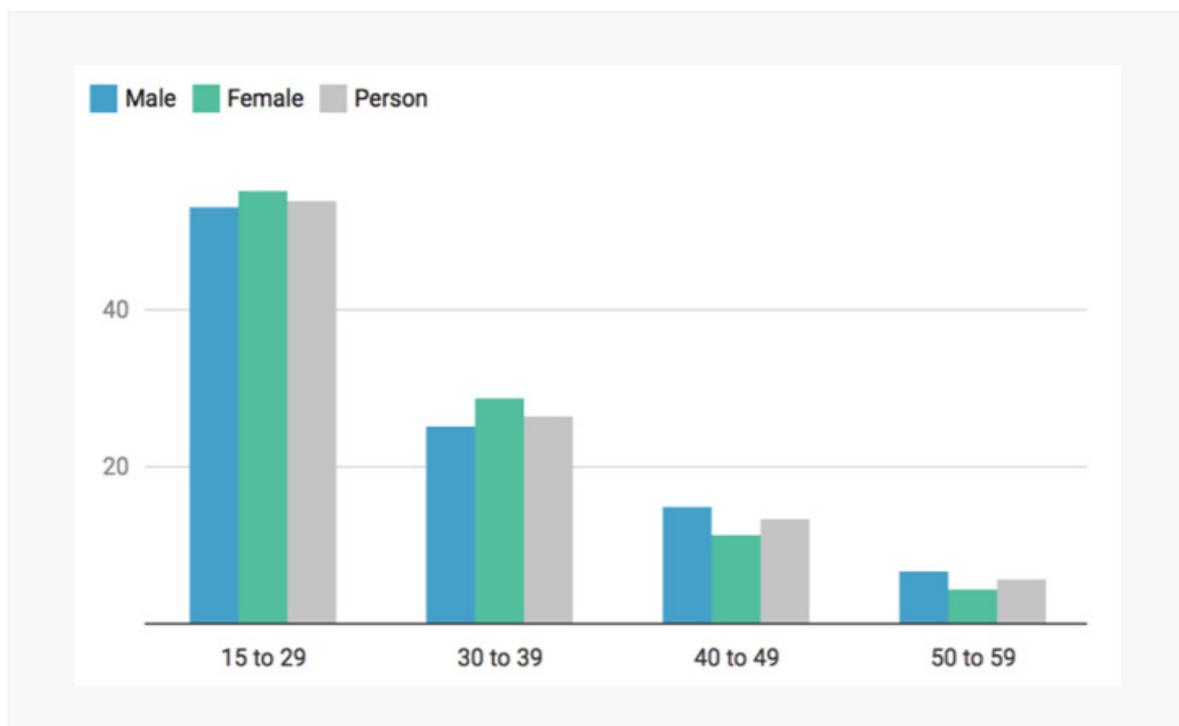
THE ESTIMATES

1. The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) acknowledged during a recent report that India may receive demographic dividends due to its increasing working age population.
2. It noted that 30 per cent of India’s population is below 14 years aged, with the working age population (15-59 years) constituting another 62 per cent. Only 8 percent of people in India are 60 years or older.
3. UNFPA estimates that India’s working age population will reach a maximum of 65 per cent by



2030, then start to say no thereafter.

4. Also, the country's demographic dividends are going to be available for five decades, from 2005 to 2055, longer than the other country of the planet.
5. By 2020, India is predicted to overtake China because the world's most populous country. The median population age in India is now 28 compared to China's 37.
6. By 2050, India's current population is estimated to extend to 1.73 billion, adding some 400 million extra people.



DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Benefits	Concern
<p>1. Labour Supply</p> <p>The first benefit is that the increased labour supply. However, the magnitude of this benefit appears to be hooked in to the power of the economy to soak up and productively employ the additional workers instead of be a pure demographic gift.</p>	<p>1. Challenges to employment and employability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">India's labour force participation, of people 15+ years, was 49.8% in 2017-2018, down from 50.4% in 2015-16, according to data from the periodic labour force survey, an employment survey conducted by the Indian government.A majority of this decrease came because of a reduction in the worker-population ratio of women from 22.8% in 2009-10 to 16.5% in 2017-18, data show. India's demographic dividend is at risk as unemployment at a 45-year high.
<p>2. Increase in savings</p> <p>The second mechanism is that the increase in savings. because the number of dependents decreases individuals can save more. This increase in national savings rates increases the stock of capital in developing countries already facing shortages of capital and results in higher productivity because the accumulated capital is invested.</p>	<p>2. Jobless growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">According to the NSSO Periodic Labour Force Survey 2017-18, India's labour force participation rate for the age group 15-59 years is about 49%Over half of the working-age population is jobless. Because of the current trend of isolationism in the global economy, there is a growing concern about the jobless growth of the Indian economy.
<p>3. Human Capital</p> <p>The third mechanism is human capital. Decrease in fertility rates leads to healthier women and fewer economic pressures reception. This also allows parents to take a position more resources per child, resulting in better health and academic out comes.</p>	<p>3. Poor performance in human development parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">India ranks 130 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index published by the UN Development Programme (UNDP).Improvement in health and education is vital for India to utilise its demographic dividend.
<p>4. Economic growth</p> <p>The economic benefits from age structure change are often obtained by providing employment opportunities to the growing working age population. This phase also brings number of advantages to the households including increase in savings, number of girls likely to extend within the workforce, higher spending on</p>	

Benefits

education and health care and economic benefits like improved productivity.

5. Increase in women workforce

According to the planet Bank, India's female labour force participation is at 27%, compared to Bhutan's 67% and Bangladesh's 58%. For a rustic to prosper, tapping the wealth of women's talent, which account for half India's workforce, is critical for reaping the demographic dividend.

Concern

4. The dominance of the informal economy

- The labour force in India is employed in the informal economy is a hindrance to India's economic growth.
- The other issues pertaining to the informal economy include labour exploitation, black money, money laundering, and other illegal activities.

5. Lack of skills

- India may not be able to take advantage of the opportunity of Demographic Dividend because of a low human capital base and less skilled labour force.
- Government initiatives like Skill India did little to improve the situation because of the poor education system in the country.