

Characteristics of Indian Population

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Abstract:

What is the characteristic of population while studying population in India? An attempt has been made to study this in the said research paper. The productive power of a country depends on human labor, so man has to do intellectual or physical labor for his livelihood. Since man is the only factor of production, the ability to successfully increase production power depends on the quality of labor. India is the richest country in the world in terms of population. Hence it is important to study the population. Population creates demand for manufactured goods and services in the same way as it supplies labour, hence the study of India's population is multifaceted.

Introduction :

Humans are born not only with a stomach but also with two arms which means that humans have to do intellectual or physical labor for their livelihood. The power of production in a country depends on human labour. Man is the means of labor production and he is the ultimate goal of all production. The productive power of a country depends on the numerical and qualitative component of labour. India is a rich country in terms of population. Population is a very important factor in the process of economic development in terms of supply and demand. As population supplies labor, manufactured goods create demand for services, hence the study of various aspects of India's population is useful. In this research we are going to study the salient features in terms of population.

Research Objectives:

1. To study population in urban and rural areas of India.
2. To study the ratio of women to men in India.

3. Studying population by occupation in India.

4. To study the average life expectancy in India.

Research Methods:

Secondary sources have been used for the said research paper. This article has been written through various magazines, papers and reference books.

Salient Features of Indian Population:

Rural and Urban Composition of Population:

Economic development, industrial development and urbanization of a country are closely related. Increasing industrialization leads to the growth of new industrial cities as people from rural areas move to cities for work. Therefore, urbanization in educational, medical, transport, communication etc. increases. Population increases in cities Migration of population from rural areas to cities is considered as an indicator of development How the rural urban population in India has changed is as follows.

year	Total population in crores	Rural (in crores)	Urban (in crores)	Urban population growth per decade
1951	36.11	29.87	6.24	43.2
1991	84.43	62.71	21.72	35.6
2001	102.70	74.20	28.50	31.2
2011	121.05	83.34	37.71	31.8

Source: Various Census Reports, Register General India

From the above table it can be seen that the population of India increased from 36.8 11 crores in 1951 to 121 crores in 2011. Population ratio is increasing day by day in urban and rural areas. From the above data, it can be seen that there is an increase in the proportion of population in urban areas.

The Rate of Urbanization in India Is Low As Compared To Developed Countries

India is far behind in terms of citizens compared to the developed countries of the world. The rate of urbanization in India was 31.15 percent in 2011, while the average ratio of urban to rural population in developed countries was 70 percent. According to the World Bank's 2016 survey report, the highly urbanized countries are as follows.

Country	Urban Population Ratio
Japan	94 %
Netherlands	91 %
Australia	90 %
England	82 %
America	82 %
France	80 %
India	33 %

Source: Various Census

Reports, Register General India

Compared to other countries in the world, the rate of urbanization in India is still very low. Urbanization creates a sense of quality of life among the people. According to these statistics, except for certain urban areas in India, rural areas still have more population.

Difference Between Birth Rate And Death Rate

India still has a high birth rate. But the death rate has decreased rapidly. The number of children born per thousand people every year is called birth rate. Also, the death rate per thousand people every year is called death rate. The birth rate and death rate will show from the following statistics that the population grows rapidly when the birth rate gap is large.

Year (10)	Birth rate per thousand	Death rate per thousand
1941-1950	39.9	27.4
1951-1960	40.0	18.0
1961-1970	41.2	19.2
1971-1980	37.2	15.0
1985-1986	32.6	11.1
2009-2010	22.8	7.1
2010-2011	21.8	7.1

Source: Various Census

Reports, Register General India

The above figures show that India had a birth rate of 29.9 per thousand and a death rate of 27.4 during the year 1941-50. In 2010-11, the birth rate was 21.8 per thousand and the death rate was 7.1. The above statistics show that the birth rate has not decreased significantly but there has been a significant decrease in the death rate.

Male To Female Ratio In India:

While studying the population of the country, it is necessary to consider the male to female ratio. The ratio of women per thousand men is the ratio of women to men. This scale shows the position of men and women in India at a particular time and the equality between men and women. The male to female ratio in India is shown in the following table.

Sr.NO	Census year	Total male to female ratio
1	1951	946
2	1961	941
3	1971	930
4	1981	934
5	1991	926
6	2001	933
7	2011	943

Source: Various

Census Reports, Register General India

From the above table it can be seen that in India in 1951 the proportion of females per

Male To Female Ratio By Age Group:

When gender equality and population quality are closely related, it is useful to consider

1000 was 946. In 2001, it decreased to 933 and in 2011, it increased to 943. Overall, the proportion of women is less than that of men.

different age groups without taking into account the gross male-female ratio as shown in the accompanying table.

Sr.No	Age group	Age structure	Ratio of females to 1000 males
1	0 to 6	Children's group	914
2	0 to 19	boys girls	908
3	10 to 19	teenagers	898
4	15 to 24	youth	908
5	15 to 45	fertile	945
6	15 to 59	Women of action	944
7	60+	dependency	1033

From the above table it can be seen that 0 to 6 births per thousand males were 914 females, 0 to 19 boys and girls 908, 10 to 19 teenagers 998, 15 to 24 youths 908, 15 to 45 fertile 945, 15 to 59 944 and 1033 dependences greater than 60 are observed.

Age Distribution Of Population:

In order to know how much productive population and unproductive population in

year	0 to 14 (age)	15 to 60 (Age)	60+
1951	37.4	57.1	5.5
1991	36.5	57.1	6.4
2001	35.5	58.2	6.3
2011	29.5	62.5	8.0

The above table shows that in 1951 the age group 0 to 14 37. 4 and 15 to 60 57. 1 and 5. It was 5 percent. In this, 0 to 14 age group was 29.5 in 2011. It appears that the method has changed.

Changes in the occupational composition of the population:

To get a clear picture of the development of the economy, it is useful to see how the working population of the country is divided into different occupations. According to the

the total population of the country, it is necessary to study the age structure. That means there are productive population if the proportion of the doing population is more then the dependent population remains less. At present India has more population. That is why India today is known as the country of the most youth as seen from the following chart

2011 census, 62.5 percent of the total population was productive while 37.5 percent was unproductive. Factors include population, agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining, construction, trade, transport and communication. All these businesses are classified into three major areas. Accordingly, how the distribution of the working population has changed is as follows:

Sector	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2014
primary field	72.1	71.8	72.1	68.8	66.8	58.4	47
Second sector	10.7	12.2	11.2	14.5	12.7	16.2	22
Third Sector	17.2	16.0	16.7	16.7	20.5	25.4	31
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Indian Economy Kate and Bhosle Phadke, Publication 2018.

A study of labor in India by occupation shows from the above table that in primary sectors in 1951 72 . 1 percent people were working. It decreased to 58 in 2001. 4 per cent rose to 10 in 1951 in the secondary sector. 7 While the proportion of people

Literacy rate in the population:

According to the United Nations, the ability to read and write is called literacy. Whereas in India, persons above the age of 6

working in the first semester of the primary sector seems to be decreasing, 16.2 in the tertiary sector in 2001, 17.2 in 1951 and 25.4 in the year 2001, overall, the largest number of people are still seen working in the primary sector.

who can read and write at least in their mother tongue are included, i.e. persons who cannot read and write are termed as illiterate. It is useful to study the literacy

rate to test the socio-economic status of the population. Literacy is necessary for the citizens of the country to develop a scientific

outlook and also for the citizens to enjoy their basic rights and perform their basic duties as follows:

year	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Total Literacy
1951	27.16	8.86	18.33
1961	40.40	15.35	28.33
1971	46.00	22.00	34.45
1981	56.38	29.5	43.7
1991	64.13	39.3	52.21
2001	75.85	52.1	64.83
2011	82.14	65.5	74.04

Source: Various Census Reports, Register General India

Population density:

Population density is the average number of people living in an area per square kilometer. Population density is important in determining whether a region is densely populated or sparsely populated. Population density depends on many factors. Population density depends on various factors like

geographical conditions, availability and quality of land, rainfall, climatic suitability, education, health, transport and communication facilities as well as industrial progress, trade. Apart from this, educational progress, historical places, religious places, availability of information also determine the population density as follows:

Sr.No	year	Density of population
1	1901	77
2	1951	118
3	1961	142
4	1981	216
5	1991	267
6	2001	324
7	2011	382

Source: Indian Economy Kate and Bhosle Phadke, Publication 2018.

Average life expectancy increases:

Average life expectancy is the number of years a person lives on average. The quality of the population is understood from the average life expectancy. Average life expectancy is considered an important criterion in the standard of living and human development index. The average life

expectancy in the country depends on the control of the epidemic of various diseases, the health facilities available for it, education and employment availability, gender equality. The status of average life expectancy in India is shown in the accompanying sheet:

Census year	Average life expectancy of male	Average life expectancy of females	Average life expectancy
1951	32.4	31.7	32.05
1961	41.9	40.6	41.2
1971	47.1	45.6	46.4
1981	54.1	54.7	54.4
1991	58.04	58.8	58.4
2001	63.9	66.9	65.4
2011	67.3	69.6	68.4

Source: Various Census Reports, Register General India

Average life expectancy in India In 1951 the average life expectancy for males was 32.4 and for females 31.7 and the average life expectancy was 32.5. In 2011, their average life expectancy increased to 67.3 and the

average life expectancy of women is 69.6 and the overall average life expectancy at 68.4. The average life expectancy in India shows an increase in this.

Conclusion :

The demographic characteristics show that India still has a large population awareness. A study of the composition of rural areas in India's population shows that the proportion of people in rural areas in India is higher than in urban areas. At the same time, when birth and death are considered, the death rate has decreased rapidly, but the birth rate has not decreased so much that India today shows inequality between men and women. It can be seen that according to the occupation of the population, a large number of people work in agriculture in India today. If we look at the age of the population, it can be seen

that there has been an overall increase in the average life expectancy in India. At the same time, the literacy rate in India is still low compared to other countries. Also, in terms of population density, there is a rapid increase in India.

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