

Chapter 2

Demographic Structure and Indian Society

Rural-Urban continuity and Division

Study point :

- Prevalent principle in the context of demography
- Concepts related to demography
- Population structure of India
- Rural-urban division
- Rural-urban continuity

In this chapter, while analyzing the demographic structure of Indian society, the divisions of village, town and engagement in both have been discussed.

Through this chapter, students will be able to understand that—

- What is demography?
- What kind of demographic structure of Indian society?
- What is the meaning of demography and related concepts?
- What is rural-urban affiliation?
- What is the nature of village-town division in Indian society?

Through this chapter, we will be able to explain the mutual exchange and differences between villages and cities, while recognizing the demographic form of Indian society.

“Today, it is becoming important to study the population in social sciences that the population is not only related to its density, birth rate, mortality rate or age and sex ratio, but it also has a close relationship with its social system. The characteristics we define on the basis of the population are determined mainly according to the social system and the nature of social organization.”

—*Kingsley David*

The study of the population of a country is inevitable to understand its social, economic, political system, structure and process, to know the natural conditions and to explain past, present and future pictures. The condition and direction of change in the country can be easily measured through demographic

structure. Demographic data are important for formulating and executing policies related to state, especially economic development and general public welfare.

On the basis of size of population, nature, growth rate, biological and regional characteristics, there are enough variations in India. To understand Indian society, it is essential to know its demographic characteristics and the change that is going on in it so far. The first census was conducted in 1872 in the colonial period (British rule) in India. Since, then total 8 censuses have been done in subversion period and 7 censuses have been done in independent India (Modern 2011) In independent India census is conducted on the basis of the census Act 1948. India's census is considered as the largest and complex administrative task of the world to be in peace time.

Prevalent principles in the context of demography

Geometrical growth theory of Malthus :

British historian and political economist Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) explained the geometrical growth theory of population growth in his book ‘An essay on the principle of population’ (1798) According to him, the increase in population is geometrically (2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64....), while the increase in agricultural production is in mathematical form (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12.....) Thus, the rapid increase in the population and the relatively slow growth in the food grains is the root of poverty. In order to increase prosperity, Malthus has given artificial remedies (marriage in late age, celibacy, limited number of child birth, war) and natural resistance (epidemic, disease, fatal disease, plague, devastating famine) According to Malthus, if the population is not controlled after artificial check

then nature does some effective means of self control.

Liberal and Marxist scholars deny Malthus's idea related to population growth and highlight the unequal distribution of resources for problems like poverty and hunger.

Demographic transition theory

According to this theory, population growth is linked to economic development. Three stages of population growth have been described in this—First, the population growth in the society is low because the society is least developed and technically backward. Thus both birth rate and mortality rate are high. Therefore, the net difference between the two is scanty. As the Chandra Gupta Maury to Early years of the British rule the population of the Indian subcontinent remained stable at approximately 12 crores, second, when the society develops from the backward to the advanced stage then the mortality rate decreases due to availability of technical and medical facilities whereas the birth rate remains high. As in India for 1961 to the present Third, in this situation there is such a developed society (America, Russia, Britain etc.), in which both birth rate and mortality rate decreases considerably and the gap between them remains extremely low.

The second stage is of 'Population explosion', which is passing through the Indian subcontinent.

General concepts related to demography

Literacy—a person of seven years and above can understand a language and can read and write, it is considered literate.

$$\text{Literacy rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literates}}{7+ \text{age population}} \times 100$$

Male, female ratio (Sex ratio)—The number of women per 1,000 men in the population is called male and female ratio (sex ratio)

$$\text{Male, female ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of females}}{\text{Number males}} \times 1000$$

Birth rate—The number of children born in every 1000 lives in the population.

$$\text{Birth rate} = \frac{\text{Number of children born alive}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1,000$$

Death rate—as above means—

$$\text{death rate} = \frac{\text{Total death}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

Child (infant) death rate—it shows the number of deaths of children who go to the mouth of death even before attaining the age of one year of 1000 live births.

Maternal mortality rate—It is an indicator of the number of women who die while giving birth to their survivors in 1,000 live births.

Higher infant and maternal mortality rate is indication of backwardness and poverty. When society progress further, these both rates start decreasing because of the increase in medical facilities, education, awareness and nutrition level.

Life expectancy—An average person will live for approximate years, it is calculated based on the mortality figures in an age specific during a certain period.

Dependency Ratio—The number obtained from the number of people, aged less than 15 years and 64 years and above, divided by the number of the working population i.e. 15 to 64 years. Increasing dependency ratio is a matter of concern because the pressure of dependent people on the working population increases. While the decreasing dependency ratio can be considered as a symbol of economic growth and prosperity, people who work in comparison to dependent people are more, but this is a short term situation because the reason for today's youth will be tomorrow's old.

Population density—Population per square kilometer is called population density. The reason is that the area of the country is fixed; therefore, increasing population density is an additional burden on the resources of the country/states.

Population structure of India

In terms of population, India has the second place in the world after China and according to the geographical area, the seventh. According to the united nation's latest estimate (2015), India will

become the world's most populous country in 2022. In the past, this estimate was up to 2030.

The first census in India was done in 1872. After this, the country's census was taking place every ten years after 1881.

To know the tendency and nature of Indian society, it is necessary to know the population growth rate, birth rate, mortality, life expectancy, sex ratio, population density, literacy, rural urban population etc.

I. The size and growth of India's population

According to India's census 2011, India's population is 121 crores, before independence, the population growth rate of India was not very high, but after independence, the population grew rapidly. Before independence, in the decade 1911-1921, the population had decreased. The reason for this was the outbreak of influenza epidemic during 1918-19, which led to the death of 5 percent of the population of that time i.e. 1.25 crore. After independence, the highest growth rate in the decade 1961-71 was reported at 24.8 percent (decadal)

Table-1

Year	Total population of India (in lakhs)	Population average annual Growth rate (in percentage)	Decadal rate (in percent)
1901	238	—	—
1911	252	0.56	5.8
1921	251	-0.03	-0.31
1931	279	1.04	11.0
1941	319	1.33	14.2
1951	361	1.25	13.3
1961	439	1.96	21.5
1971	548	2.22	24.8
1981	683	2.20	24.7
1991	846	2.14	23.9
2001	1028	1.93	21.3
2011	1210	1.64	17.64

Source : population of India (Various numbers)

It is clear from table 1 that after independence, the population in India is growing fast. The population of nearly 1.25 milliard is affecting the available resources. This increase in population impacts,

employment, inflation, education, medical, housing, administration, sanitation, traffic, distribution of resources etc.

According to the census 2011, the population of Rajasthan is 6.86 crore, in which the decadal growth is 21.31 percent, 5.66 percent of India's population lives in Rajasthan the most populous state in India is Uttar Pradesh with a population of 19.98 crore, which is 16.50 percent of India's population. In Bihar, 8.60 percent of the country (10.41 crore), west Bengal has 7.54 percent (9.13 crore) Maharashtra 9.28 percent (11.2 crore), in these five states, approximately half of the country's total population (47.58%) resides.

II. Birth rate and mortality rate in India

Figures related to birth, death, health and average age are called 'Vital statistics. These data cannot be said more reliable in relation to India. The reason is that there is no mandatory registration of birth and death here.

Birth rate—India has a history of high birth rate, still India's birth rate is higher than developed countries. In the various decades India had an estimated birth rate as follow—

Table-2

Birth Rate in India

Decade	Birth Rate (Per Thousands)
1921-30	46.4
1931-40	45.2
1941-50	39.9
1951-60	41.7
1961-70	41.1
1971-80	36.0
1981-90	29.3
1991-2000	26.1
2001-2010	21.8

Source : Sample registration system

In India, the birth rate (36.0) in 1980-81 was highest in the world except china. As present it is 21.8. Inequalities in the rural and urban areas are also prevailing. In the villages, the birth rate is higher than the city; the inequality is also prevailing at the state level.

Mortality rate—India had a high mortality rate before independence, mortality was 36.3 per 1000 in 1930-31. Currently it is 7.1 per thousand in 2011, yet it is much more than developed countries. In India, the level of health, quality life, nutritious diet, medical facilities are not accessed to everyone. The conditions in the rural are much worse especially for medical facilities. There is also a considerable variation in rural-urban and states in mortality rates.

Table-3
Mortality rate in India

Decade	Mortality Rate (Per Thousand)
1921-30	36.3
1931-40	31.2
1941-50	27.4
1951-60	22.8
1961-70	18.9
1971-80	14.8
1981-90	10.8
1991-2000	8.7
2001-2010	7.1

Growth of population and its structure of any country are influenced by their social condition, mortality rate, feticide, birth rate, infertility, individual independence, health conditions, production, speed of development, ambitions, level of education, stage of technology, medical facilities etc., remains a significant contribution. There are many reasons for high birth rate in India- hot climate, child marriage, essential marriage, fatefulness, access to medical facilities in rural areas, joint family, son's wishes, lack of other means of entertainment in remote areas, lower level of women education, ethnic and religious factors, traditional beliefs etc.

In the last decade population growth is gradually decreasing. Rajasthan remains still more than the international average in reference to birth rate (26.2) and mortality (6.7)

III. Age structure and life expectancy of Indian population—

India is a country of youth and at present life expectancy (average age) is less than most of the

countries. It is clear from table given below that in the year 1971, the share of the age group under 15 years was 42% in India, which has come down to 29% in 2011, and the share of the age group of 15 to 60 years has increased from 53 percent to 63. While the share of the age group of more than 60 years, which was 5 percent, is now gradually increasing and it has increased to 8% in 2011 in the next one and half decade, there is a possibility of major changes in the age structure of the Indian population and this change will be mostly on both ends of the age group. It is clear from table that by 2026, the participation of the age group of 0-14 years of age group will be 23 percent and the participation of the above 60 age group will be 12 percent.

Table-4
Age structure of population of India, 1961-2026

Year	Age group			Total
	0-14 year	15-59 year	60 year and above	
1961	41	53	6	100
1971	42	53	5	100
1981	40	54	6	100
1991	38	56	7	100*
2001	34	59	7	100
2011	29	63	8	100
2026	23	64	12	100*

Source : population of India-Demographic projection for India and states (up to 2026)

*In the sum, 100 are not due to the closest Fractions being converted into integers.

Table-5
Life expectancy at birth in India (2001-2026)

Year	Life expectancy (In years)
2001-05	66.1
2006-10	68.1
2011-15	69.6
2016-20	71.1
2021-25	72.3

It is clear that in the coming decades, the age group of more than 60 years is going to expand, that is the burden of the elderly people on the working population.

Increasing life expectancy means the increase in average age is a positive sign of improvement in awareness, hygiene and quality of life in respect of medical facilities, nutritional level, education and health in the country.

IV. Fertility rate in India

In determining the structure of the population of a country, fertility rates are important as well as birth, death, life expectancy. Fertility rate is indicative of the practices of society, traditions, education in women, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, participation of women's in decision making (reproduction related), status of health facilities etc.

Table-6
Fertility rate in India

Years	Total Fertility rate (per Female)
1971	5.2
1981	4.5
1991	3.6
2001	3.2
2011	2.4

Source : data of census of India

It is apparent from table 6 that the average number of children in the total life of the Indian woman, which was 5.2 in 1971, was 2.4 by 2011, it is just above the developed nations.

V. Population density in India

The number of people who live in one square kilometer area is called population density. India's population density is increasingly growing. Population density affects social relations, social processes, quality of life, administrative and political conditions, social organization etc. In India, 18% of the world population lives, whereas India has only 2.4% of the world's land.

It is evident from the observation of table 7 that in 1951 (at the time of first census immediately after independence) in India, 114 people per sq. km lived in, in 2011, 3.35 times more it 382 persons per square kilometer reside in the area. There are wide regional variations in it. According to India's census 2011, Bihar (1102) is the state with highest population density, followed by west

Bengal (1029) In Rajasthan 201 person lived per square kilometer area. The lowest population density is Arunachal Pradesh (17) In the national capital region, there are 11297 people in every square kilometer.

Table-7
Population density in India

Year	Population density (per sq. km.)
1951	114
1961	139
1971	173
1981	216
1991	267
2001	325
2011	382

Source : census of India 2011 (Provisional data)

VI. Literacy in India

In knowledge based society and economy a person needs to be educated. The primary and unavoidable condition to be educated is to be literate. Many options for livelihood exist for the educated person. Along with this, he becomes aware of the best conditions of life, such as the best health, cleanliness, low population, nutritional level, medical counseling, quality of life, food habits, life style, traffic, good governance, mass communication etc.

After independence, literacy rate in India has increased at a fast pace. Even so, there are a large number of illiterate people present in India due to the growing population. It is apparent by observation of table 8 that the literacy rate among women is about 17 percent lower than the rate of literacy in men. Although the increase in literacy rate among women is higher than men. The reason for this is that women are advancing from the very low level of literacy. Apart from this, there is considerable difference in regional and various social groups in terms of literacy. According to the census 2011, seven states of Uttar Pradesh (69.72), Jammu and Kashmir, (68.74), Andhra Pradesh (67.66), Jharkhand(67.63, Rajasthan (67.06), Arunachal Pradesh (66.95), Bihar (63.82), are below (74.04) than Indian average. Apart from this

the literacy rate in the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is also low. The literacy rate of women is even lower in these communities. On one hand, Kerala which has high literacy rate and on the other hand Bihar that has low literacy rate.

Inequalities in literacy rate generate inequalities in generations. It is not possible for illiterate parents to provide good education for their children. Therefore, these inequalities persist even further.

Table-8

Literacy rate in India

Year	Person	Male	Female	Male-Female difference
1951	18.3	27.2	8.9	18.3
1961	28.3	40.4	15.4	25.1
1971	34.3	46.0	22.0	24.0
1981	43.6	56.4	29.8	26.6
1991	52.2	64.1	39.3	24.8
2001	65.4	75.9	54.2	21.7
2011	74.04	82.14	64.46	16.68

(Percentage of Population of 7 years and older)

Source : census of India

VII. Male-female ratio (sex ratio) in India

Male and female ratio is an important indicator of sexual balance or imbalance in a country's population. Historically, the male and female ratio has been in favour of women, that is, the number of women per 1000 males is usually just above some 1000. But the male and female ratio in India has been falling for more than a century. It is clear from table-9, that in the beginning of the 20th century in 1901, the number of women in every 1000 males in India was 972 which decreased from the beginning of the 21st century to 933 in 2001. According to the census 2011, this ratio has increased by 7 points to 940.

A more sensitive and horrendous picture presented in reference to the sex ratio. Accounting of age group sex ratio was started from 1961 (0-6 years), which at that time was 976 above the overall sex ratio. This traditions continued with fall to 1991 (945) For the first time in the history of India's census, child sex ratio (927) came down from the overall sex ratio (933) in 2001. The 2011 census

figures are also presented terrible picture in the context of the future. In 2011, the decrease child sex ratio was 914, which is far below the minimum and over all sex ratio (940)

The male and female ratio of any society determines the form and nature of relationship between the family of that society, the institution of marriage and kinship. Apart from practice such as monogamy, polygamy, polyandry marriage, social misconduct as kidnapping, adultery and prostitution the imbalance of sex ratio is responsible for this.

Table-9

Overall and child sex ratio (0-6 year) in India

Year	Sex ratio Overall	Comparison from previous decade Difference	Child sex ratio (0-6) year	Comparison from previous decade Difference
1901	972	—	-	-
1911	964	-8	-	-
1921	955	-9	-	-
1931	950	-5	-	-
1941	945	-5	-	-
1951	946	+1	-	-
1961	941	-5	976	-
1971	930	-11	964	-12
1981	934	+4	962	-2
1991	927	-7	945	-17
2001	933	+6	927	-18
2011	940	+7	914	-13

Source : census of India

Table-10

Overall and child sex ratio in urban and rural areas of India

Year	Overall		Child sex ratio (0-6) year	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2001	946	900	934	906
2011	947	926	919	902

Source : census of India

In India, overall and child sex ratio both is the most unbalanced in urban area compared to rural area. It implies that educated people have abused

therapeutic facilities more. Maternal mortality rate has decreased with development. This is due to improvement in nutrition, general education, and medical and communication facilities. When mortality rates have decreased, the only reason for imbalance in sex ratio is left to stop the female infant from taking birth and it is being done so that even today the attitude of society discriminatory with the girl child. Due to this discrimination, if a girl becomes successful in getting birth, then she is killed, sonography (i.e. techniques like x-ray based on ultrasound technology) which was originally developed to diagnose embryonic genetic or other disorders by detecting it in time, But at present, after strict government restrictions, it is also used to detect the sex of the fetus and to destroy the fetus in the womb on selective basis.

This thing gets more strength from the fact the lowest child sex ratio is being found in India's rich areas such as Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat and Maharashtra, where per capita income is comparatively higher. It is apparent from the fact that the tendency of selective abortion is not due to fear of giving dowry to daughter's marriage, by the poor and ignorant people.

Sex selection prohibition Act, 1994, which has been added by various harsh provision till 2016, is still not closed. Long term solutions to the perceptions of bias towards girls and the concerns related to their safety depend more on the change in social attitudes.

It is clear from previous discussion that Indian society is quite diverse in terms of the different dimensions of demographic structure. The diversity has influenced India's economy, administrative system and politics as a society. On the one hand, there is an area of sparse population like Arunachal Pradesh; on the other hand there is densely populated area like Bihar. On the one hand there is a high literacy state like Kerala and on the other hand there is a low literacy area like Bihar. The trend of growth in the population, the tendency of sex-based-selective prohibition, life expectancy etc, contains broad regional variations, which have created hindrances in implementing similar schemes at the central level. In

addition, these differences also reveal differences in behaviour which strengthen the concept multicolored culture of India.

Rural-urban divide (variation)

The definition of village and city has been given in Chapter-1. Here we will discuss the different references of variations in these two communities. The process of urbanization in India is increasing day by day. Rural India is changing also in both size and behaviour. Still there is such a paradigm, which is appropriate for expressing the differences in Indian perspective in these two concepts—

I. Size and population

In the beginning of the twentieth century, about 90 percent of the population lived in villages in India, which meant that 9 out of 10 persons lived in the village and 1 person lived in the city or town. After 110 years this ratio has changed and now three times more people are already living in cities or towns.

Table-11

Rural and Urban Population in India

Year	Population (in Ten Lakhs)		Percentage of Total Population		
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Difference %
1901	213	26	89.2	10.8	—
1911	226	26	89.7	10.3	-0.5
1921	223	28	88.8	11.2	+0.9
1931	246	33	88.0	12.0	+0.8
1941	275	44	86.1	13.9	+1.9
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3	+3.4
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0	+0.7
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9	+1.9
1981	524	159	76.7	23.3	+3.4
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7	+2.4
2001	743	286	72.2	27.8	+2.1
2011	833	377	68.84	31.16	+3.4

Source : census of India

Figures of Table are not only indicative of numbers or changes in sizes but also related to the concept of modern development the modern development model has reduced the economic and social significance of agriculture-based rural life style,

compared to the importance of industry-based urban lifestyle, which is a part of a global process.

II. Marriage, family and kinship

Mostly extended and joint family are seen in Indian rural social structure which is controlled by headman. Member of three or four generations reside at one place. Their food, worship and property are collective. Rural families are a unit of production and consumption. While in the urban social structure the family is mostly nucleolus, in which two generations reside, husband- wife and their unmarried children.

Rural marriage is considered as a link between two families. Marriage is accepted only within the caste. Marriage is a mandatory institution in rural social structure, Often the marriage in villages in low age. Widows have been remarried in the lower castes, whereas in the upper castes it does not happen traditionally. In present time, this tradition appears to be changing. Divorce is seen in a disgusting way in the village. Conventionally divorce is not acceptable. While marriage in the urban community is treated as a contract not a ritual in contemporary, divorce is accepted. The marriage age is more than the village. Exceptional marriages are also seen outside caste/sub castes. Living together with unmarried couples in the metropolis (give-in) can challenge the marriage as an essential institution, extra marital and pre-marital relationship also seen in urban society. Widow Remarriage is legally accepted.

The bondage in rural communities is due to the kinship relationship. Nearby village are related to birth (blood relation) or marriage kinship relation's, from this they have spirit of collectivity, which keeps control. The identity of the person in the village is based on family and kinship relationship. Kinship relations in urban areas are very loose. The person is identified by his individual qualification and achieved status. Kinship and family are becoming unimportant.

III. Caste

The caste is a very important base of rural social structure. Determination of caste is from birth. The caste hierarchical system is found in the villages. Each caste has their own traditional occupation. Caste has rules of food, drink and contact with other castes. One caste is bound by custodian (Jajmani)

system with the other caste. Caste has a caste panchayat that controls the caste members' excommunicate or punish those who do not believe in caste rules, which means do the work of the court. Caste bond in cities are loose. Here occupation, food habits, mutual behaviour etc. are determined by the person's ability. Presence of Jajmani custom does not exist nor is the caste panchayat effective. In the urban community, the base of hierarchy is not caste, but their achieved status.

IV. Local self-government

In the village, unit of local self government is village panchayat which is center of rural authority and power. In place of traditional panchayats which were important in the determination of interpersonal and inter caste matters, at present, panchayati Raj has arranged new panchayats, in which there are elected representative of family, caste, and lineage. This new system has created new dimensions of leadership, grouping and party system by changing the traditional power structure. In the Jurisdiction of the village panchayat, cleaning of village, lighting, education, settlement of conflicts, protection of grass land, development and judicial work.

In the urban areas, the unit of local self-government is a municipality council or corporation. Its leadership is elected not conventional. Whereas village Panchayats are far away from the party system under the Panchayati Raj in villages, the local self-governance unit in the urban community is subject to the party system.

V. Economic Institutions

Traditionally, people are associated with agriculture, animal husbandry in rural India. One caste has been serving under the Jajmani system of the other caste. He can get re-service in return for service, get goods or cash in payment. Each caste has its own occupation in the village, so that they have been able to fulfill all the needs of the village, the naming of castes has also been done on the basis of occupation like Blacksmith (Lohar), potter (kumbhkaar), Goldsmith (sonar), Oilman (teli), farmer (kashtkaar), Rangrej, washer man (dhobi), Hairdresser (nai), Carpenter (khaati) etc. Presently, the jajmani system is slowly losing its existence. Due

to currency economy and nonprofit farming, rural people are also adopting different works than agriculture like transport, business or craft, manufacturing.

There is a plurality of occupations in urban India. Most of the population is associated with construction and service sector, In place of service, currency system is in prevalence. The occupations does not necessarily belong to the caste. People choose a occupations according to their Qualifications and interests. Medicines, clothes, leather, wool, machine Manufacturing, plastic, gunpowder, cement matchbox, bidi, cigarette, iron, popper, brick, counseling, etc., occupations are found in towns.

VI. Religion

Indian villages are religion oriented. Twelve months, from morning to evening, from birth to death, rural life is religion oriented.

In each village there are more than one temple and *devaras*. Religious rites and festivals are an integral part of rural life, all the people of the village together celebrate festivals and functions, and religion has created a sense of cooperation, tolerance and integration, among the people of the villages. Religious tendency has made the rural community fatalist to a certain extent.

The properties of secularism are found in the urban community more than the rural communities. Industrialization, westernization and modernization have made the urban people believe in *Karma* in place of fate. The use of technology, the availability of modern mass communication tools, especially T.V, mobile and internet penetrate western values in people. Along with Holy, Deepawali, Rakshbandhan, Valentine's Day and friendship day are getting popular.

VII. Educational Institutions

There is more informal education than formal in the villages. In these informal educational institutions caste, family, elderly people and peer group (play group) are prominent. Caste teaches its members the hierarchical behaviour, the family acquires knowledge of occupation, farming and handicraft to its members, blacksmith, goldsmith, barber, oilman, dhobi, peasant, Rangrej, Pujari transfer their traditional

occupations knowledge to their offspring from generation to generation. Now the formal education centers are opening in the villages also.

The training and work in urban society is mostly done in the formal institution. Modern education includes subjects such as occupational, technical, and medical and management, which are studied by the students of cities outside the family, caste, veteran committee and play group. There are large centers of education in the city like, colleges, universities, technical training institutes, etc., which have the freedom to choose courses based on merit and interest.

VIII. Change, norms and value

Traditions are more common in villages. These are generally found to be opposed to change. As a result of government's plans in contemporary times, the pace of development has increased in the villages, due to which there is considerable change in land-lords, custodian, caste hierarchy, Status of women, education, medication, agriculture etc. The speed of change in urban society is quite fast. In addition to print and electronic media, social media is also increasing this speed.

The norms and values of the behaviour in the rural community are still largely traditional, while in the urban community these are all formal. Urban behaviour is largely based on logic. People interact with others adopting with profit oriented approach.

IX. Homogeneity and heterogeneity

Rural social structure is somewhat homogeneous in the 21st century. Certain occupation, limited requirements, almost similar costume. Food, lifestyle, language-dialect, religion and castes, family, type of marriage, etc. represent the village as a homogeneous unit.

The urban social structure has taken a great deal of difference in above mentioned bases. The urban areas are the domains of multi religious, multi-professionals, ambitious people. There are many disparities in the context of food, living, language, dialect, clothing, family and marriage.

X. Collectivity and subjectiveness

'Family' is the smallest unit of the social structure in the villages. The identity of the person is

based on his family and kinship. Production and consumption are also in the form of family. Decisions are also taken collective basis.

The role of the head of the family is important in most matters. Its decisions are often not in personal interest, but in socio-family interest, which are generally obligatory for members.

In the cities 'person' is a vital unit of society. There, the value of individual interest and freedom is at the highest place. The person wants maximum fulfillment of his own interest and continues his efforts in this direction. Thus in the urban social structure 'freedom of person' should be protected at all costs. Ideas of individualism in education, medicine, food, housing, security, all are occupied in urban society.

XI. Generalization and specialization (division of labor)

Traditionally, allotments of occupations in the villages were on caste basis. The generalization trend has increased due to weakening of the *Jajmani Pratha*. Although contemporary changes have increased the trend towards the services of specialists in the villages. But it is still at the initial level.

Division of work is seen in the urban structure. A person is a specialist of the one work. Division of labour and labour specialization has enhanced functional interdependence. People in the urban areas rely on different experts to meet their diverse needs.

XII. Nature of relations

Rural areas' people have rich primary relations. People are associated with primary and face-to face relationship. The spirit of we-feelings prevails among people. The ease, simplicity and informality found in people's behaviour.

Due to the more population in urban areas, it is difficult for all people to have face- to -face relationships. In the people, the sense of formality, artificiality exists in practice, and the primacy of secondary relations is found.

XIII. Mobility

Rural areas have more stability than the mobility. The villages are far away from helter-skelter and relatively quiet and less dynamic in both social and geographical perspective. Their work and

expectations are almost certain, for whom they are attached to daily routine.

Social and geographical mobility is found more in the city. Raised ambitions and trend of collection to resources of the urban people has made them dynamic.

XIV. Ease and Simplicity

At present, there are elements of ease and simplicity in the rural social structure. All the villagers are participants; rural family, caste, sub-caste, kinship, peers group etc. no specialization is shown in this. They are escape from fakeism and pomp. The villages which have reached in contact with the cities must have entered the in artificiality and pomp.

Complexity and artificiality are found in urban areas. Here the family, marriage, caste, class, specialized group, interest group, self-interest group, secondary institution etc. are in complicated form, Show off, beneficial attitude, selfishness, earth bound perspectives remain central place in urban social structure.

XV. Social problems

Indian villages are not the problemless, but the problems of villages are usually solved at village level. The need for intervention of courts, police force, general administration etc is less. Village panchayat and committee of elderly people are capable to settle to issues of village in village, in which all sides agree that problems of village are very common, they do not have complexities.

In the city, there is gathering of people who are ambitious, unfamiliar, secondary relations and give priority to rights than duties. The population is dense in the cities.

XVI. Security

Every villager is a soldier for the village in the rural social structure. So security is not a subject to special discussion, from the existence of feelings of primary relation, intimacy, cooperation and brotherhood etc, there is generally no question of security related to the village.

Security has become a serious issue in the cities due to non acquaintance, economic competition, diversity, in dualism etc. The identity of the cities such as theft, violence, extortion, encroachment, kidnapping, adulteration, hoarding etc. are becoming

a reality. General public's safety from most them is the challenge before the urban administration.

XVII. Entertainment

Generally conventional means of entertainment are present in the villages, Folklore, festivals, children's game, stories of elderly people, the relationship between husband and wife, informal symbiosis is still the way of entertainment in most villages. Technological revolution has provided mobile, T.V. radio etc. in villages. In spite of this conventional means are still more effective.

In the urban society, the center of amusement is located outside the family. Theater, cinema, procession of festivals, music, dance and art centers etc. are present in the cities. Apart from this, public parks, which includes sports, Jhoola etc. Present there, Trade fairs which provide business activities as well as recreation facilities. In the city these are as the recreational means.

XVIII. Cooperation and Competition

Rural community is based on cooperation. The need of each other is met by mutual assistance. At the place of currency swap, barter system is more effective in the villager.

Service for service or service for goods has been the basis of rural social system. For this reason, the practice of Jajmani System has been in existence. Although the villages are undergoing a change, the cooperation is still a key feature of rural life.

In the urban areas, due to capitalist tendencies, there is a competition to overtake each other. Due to currency economy on account of profit related perspective, the fierce competition of capitalist development is characteristic of urban life.

XIX. Transport

Traditional means of transport in village are more used, in which animals are used. Handmade and operated boats are used in areas with rivers, lakes and ponds. Now the use of motor vehicles, motor cycles etc. is being used in villages that are nearby the cities. In the urban areas, the latest tools of transportation are used. Bus, motor car, truck, train, airplane, motorboat etc., are used to reach the city within and another city.

XX. Fashion or costume

Rural costumes can easily distinguish from urban clothing. The clothes of the rural people are traditional and the change in them is very little. Although the impact of urban people on the near and close areas of the cities is clearly visible.

The interest of urban people is quite variable and refined in terms of fashion. In the field of clothing and hairstyle, the cities have different characteristics than the villages. The speed of change in these references is also very fast. In youth and women, fashion related urges and interests are more than adults and men.

XXI. Use of technology

In case of use of technology, the rural areas lagging behind than the cities. Due to availability of technical education and training in the cities, people are updated with information regarding technology in comparison to rural area.

XXII. Cultural change

Cities are centers of cultural invention, spread and contact. Here the process of cultural change goes towards the villages. Due to cultural plurality in the cities, because of cultural contact in many cultures and acculturation, change in culture and refinement occurs.

Rural-Urban continuity

Even though there is division between the villages and the towns, they are not completely separate from each other. Both of these have gained considerable growth in exchange and interaction in contemporary times. Neither the villages are fully self-dependent units in contemporary times nor are the cities able to fulfill all their needs. For the services related to raw materials, cereals. Vegetables, fruits, milk and other services and for human labour, the towns are dependent on the villages. The villages, in relation to education, medicine, manufactured goods, or commodities, livelihood etc., depend on the cities. The functional interdependency has mutually effected by bringing them closer to each other. Due to this the concept of ruralization, rur-arbanisation, urbanization and rural-arban continuum has arisen.

We can explain the rur-arban continuum on the basis of following points—

1. Mixed life—Urban impact on rural life and rural impact on urban life can be seen clearly, especially in sub-urban areas and raw settlements mixed life style is seen.

2. The spread of technology—Due to urban contact, the technology is spreading in villages. The availability of mobile, motorcycle, agricultural equipment etc., have been increasing comprehensively.

3. Mutual interdependency—Raw materials, fruits, cereals, vegetables and labour for servicing the towns get from the villages while good education, modern medical facilities, water, electricity, administration, roads, communication and modern means of transport, cleaning system are obtained from cities for villages.

4. Public relation and mass communication—Instruments like radio, television, news papers, social media such as means of public relations and mass communication are now presenting pictures of urban lifestyle and consumption patterns in front of rural areas, making people of remote areas familiar with urban lifestyle and amenities. The means of public relations and mass communication has begun to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas. Gradually, the rural people are increasingly connecting to the consumer market.

5. Mobility—Mobility is increasing in villages with urban impacts. Rural people are migrating for livelihood to cities, abandoning their traditional occupations. At the same time, the trend of people towards modern education and treatment has increased.

6. Lifestyle attractions—The urban people have been tempted by simplicity, peace, ease, sustainability, stressless life of the villages. Rural tourism has been encouraged to see and experience this. People of the village are attracting to the urban mobility, pretense, luxury etc. Both sides are very much inclined towards each other's characteristics.

7. Effect of family's tendency—the emotional aspect of the rural caste and the joint family has

influenced the concept of urban nucleus family and urban life.

8. Compulsion of democracy—The power of vote is dominant in the democratic governance, so the leaders living in the city have tried to increase their base up to the village, for which they have tried to make promises in the villages to provide the urban amenities.

9. Manpower effect—In order to create pressure group in democracy, they have to do Dharna, demonstration, movement etc. For this, man power is available from the villages.

10. Process of urbanization—Near the town up to villages the big cities have expanded speedily, whereby the rapid urbanization of the nearby villages, but they are not completely left out of their cultural heritage, hence the villages are seen in the cities.

11. Cultural diffusion—from a sacramental perspective, there is a link between the villages and the towns, the people of the village go to the Gods and the Goddesses and shrines in towns and cities. Along with this there is also an opportunity for livelihood; people go from the villages to the cities. People of the cities also go to those villages where there are religious places. The convenient traffic has reduced the distance between villages and cities.

12. Occupational dependency—The quick tool of transport and mass communication has increased rural-urban continuum. People are relying on towns and cities to acquire higher education, to do jobs, to self-employed in any business, to sell goods generated through farming and to obtain other essential services and things. Urban people also increase contacts in the villages for the market for goods manufactured in factories, and also depend on the villages for labor and other services.

It is clear from the above explanation that villages and towns are coming near to each other, from which the characteristics of both are getting entangled in each other's society. As a result many features of rural society can be seen in any city. The focus of the mass media is concentrated in the cities, which is making India's public face urban rather than rural. Yet the source of political power in the country is still rooted in the rural area.

Important Point :

- The population of any country has close relationship with its social system.
- Census is done in independent India on the basis of the census Act, 1948.
- The first census was conducted in 1872 in the colonial period (British India) in India. Since then, till 2011, a total of 8 census in colonial period and 7 census have taken place during independence period.
- Malthus explained the geometrical theory of population growth.
- According to the demographic transition theory, population growth is linked to economic development.
- A person of seven years and above can understand a language and write and read it, it is considered literate.
- In the population, the number of women compared to 1000 males is called sex ratio.
- The number of deaths per 1000 population is called mortality rate.
- Infant mortality rate indicates the number of deaths of children who go to mouth of death even before attaining the age of one year of 1000 live births.
- Maternal mortality rate is an indicator of the number of deaths of women who delivering birth their child in 1000 cases.
- According to the United Nations 2015 estimate, India will be the world's most populous country in 2022.
- The sex ratio of a society determines the nature of institutions such as marriage, family and kinship.
- In the history of India's census, for the first time in 2001, the child sex ratio (927) came down from the overall sex ratio (933)
- According to the census 2011, 31.16 percent of the population lives in cities of India.
- Compared to rural, child sex ratio in urban India is much worse.
- The nature of the increase in the population, the tendency of sex based selective prohibition, the expected life expectancy etc., contained

extensive regional differences.

- Compared to villages, caste restrictions are faint in cities.
- The speed of change in urban society is relatively much faster than the villages. In addition to print and electronic media, social media is increasing this speed.
- In the urban society, division of labour and labour specialization is found, which has enhanced functional inter dependence.
- Plurality of primary relations in rural areas and secondary relations in urban areas are found.
- In the villages more cooperation is found whereas more competition is found in the cities.
- In the current situation, both the villages and the town have come near to each other.

Question for Practice

Objective Type Question

1. Which of the following has given the principle of geometric growth in population?
(a) Malthus (b) Darwin
(c) Lamark (d) Spencer
2. What is the place of India in the world in terms of population?
(a) First (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth
3. According to the United Nations report 2015, in 2022 India will have a place in the world in terms of Population –
(a) Third (b) Second
(c) First (d) None of these
4. How many censuses have taken place in India till 2011, after independence?
(a) Five (b) Six
(c) Four (d) Seven
5. According to the 2011 census, there is a decadal growth rate of population in India —
(a) 15.64 (b) 17.64
(c) 16.64 (d) 14.64
6. In 2011 the proportion of people aged 15-59 years in the total population of India is—
(a) 60% (b) 63%
(c) 64% (d) 70%
7. What is the population density (2011) in

Rajasthan ?

- (a) 101 person/km² (b) 201 person/km²
(c) 301 person/km² (d) 401 person/km²

8. Which state has the lowest population density in India?
(a) Rajasthan (b) Bihar
(c) West Bengal (d) Arunachal Pradesh
9. What percentage of the world's land, India has?
(a) 2.4% (b) 3.4%
(c) 4.4% (d) 4.6%
10. What percentage of the world's population lives in India?
(a) 17% (b) 18%
(c) 19% (d) 20%
11. According to the 2011 census, what is female literacy rate in India?
(a) 65.16 (b) 65.26
(c) 65.36 (d) 65.44
12. According to the 2011 census, what is Sex ratio in India?
(a) 934 (b) 927
(c) 940 (d) 933
13. What is the percentage of rural population according to India's census 2011?
(a) 68.84 (b) 67.84
(c) 69.84 (d) 72.2
14. Gram-Panchayat is a unit of local self-government—
(a) Of the Town
(b) of the City
(c) of the Metropolis
(d) of the Village
15. The abundance of division of labour and labour specialization can be seen—
(a) In the villages (b) in the cities
(c) in both (d) not either
16. Secondary relationships are found in which of the following?
(a) In the cities (b) in the village
(c) in both (d) not either
17. "Every person in the society is a soldier." This statement applies-
(a) On the rural society
(b) on the urban society

- (c) On the Indian society
(d) on all

Very short answer type Questions

1. Which phase of the Indian sub continent is going through ?
2. The high rate of infant and maternal mortality rate is the sign of?
3. Who is at the first place in the world in terms of population?
4. According to the 2011 census, what is the population density in India?
5. In which decade was the highest rate of increase in population after independence?
6. According to the census 2011, what percentage of the population of the India, resides in Rajasthan?
7. What was the mortality rate in India in 2011?
8. What is the primary and in evitable condition of being educated?
9. According 2011 census, what is the child sex ratio in urban areas?
10. In which areas the strength of kinship relationship are found
11. The importance of individual qualifications in place of birth is give in which are?
12. Jajmanipratha is the identity of which area?
13. The barter system prevailed in which area of traditional Indian social system?
14. The characteristics of urban society is collectivism or individualism?
15. Which society is based on diversity?

Short answer type question

1. Comment on the theory of Geometric growth of Malthus.
2. What is the principle of demographic transition? Clarify
3. Write brief comment on mortality rate in India.
4. Explain the literacy status in the contemporary India.
5. What is the child sex ratio? Show the future picture keeping the current situation in mind.
6. Discuss the rural and urban population in India at the present time.

7. Explain the difference in context of marriage, family and kinship in villages and urban society in India.
8. Explain the role of caste in urban social structure.
9. Comment on rural economic structure.
10. Explain the position of religion in India.
11. Explain change, pattern and values in terms of rural and urban society.
12. Explain the means of entertainment in the villages.
13. Comment on the fashion related interests of urban people.
14. Explain mutual interdependence in villages and cities.

15. Comment on the age structure and life expectancy of the population in India.

Essay type Questions

1. Explain the concepts related to demography.
2. Write an essay on the composition of population in India.
3. Explain rural-urban division.
4. Explain rur-urban continuum in contemporary India.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (a) | | | |