

Chapter - 14

India : Composition of Population

Structure of population of a country denotes of social characteristics of the population. In structure of population, we study age and sex structure, place of residence, human characteristics- tribal population, language composition, religious composition, marital status, literacy and level of education, working population etc.

In this chapter, we will study rural-urban population, sex ratio, age structure, literacy, language composition, religious composition and racial composition of population in India.

Rural-Urban Population :

In India, major part of the population resides in villages. In 1921, 88.8% population resided in villages, but due to large scale industrialization, trend of urbanization and urban population increased. Table 14.1 shows the changing rural-urban composition of population of preceding decades.

Rural Population :

Most of the India's population lives in villages. Dependence on agriculture and related primary activities, is a major characteristic of rural population. According to census 2011, there are 6,40,867 villages in our country. According to the number of villages, Uttar Pradesh (1,06,704), Madhya Pradesh (54,903), Odisha (51,313), Bihar (44,874), Rajasthan (44,672), Maharashtra (43,663)

and West Bengal (40,203) are important. In our country highest concentration of rural population is in the following states.

Himachal Pradesh (89.96%), Bihar (88.70%), Assam (85.92%), Odisha (83.32%), Meghalaya (79.92%), Uttar Pradesh (77.72%) and Arunachal Pradesh (77.33%) population resides in villages.

**Table 14.1 : Rural and Urban Population
(1921 to 2011)**

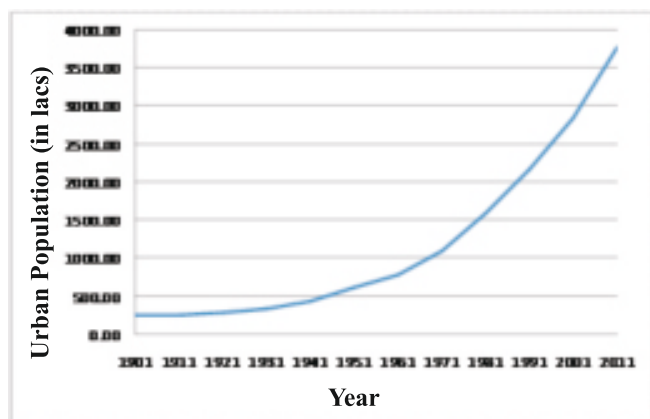
Year	Rural Population (Million)	Urban Population (Million)	Percentage of total Population
1921	223.23	28.08	11.20
1931	245.52	33.45	12.00
1941	274.50	44.15	13.80
1951	298.64	62.44	17.30
1961	360.29	78.93	18.00
1971	439.04	109.11	19.90
1981	538.94	159.46	23.40
1991	627.15	217.17	25.70
2001	741.66	285.35	27.80
2011	833.08	377.10	31.20

Urban Population:

According to census 1981, there were 3245 towns of different categories where 19.50 crore population lived. In this way, the proportion of urban population in total population was 23.4

percent. In the beginning of 20th century, only 1.99 crore population lived in urban areas. Graph 14.1 shows growth of urban population in India in the last 100 years.

Diagram 14.1 : India - Decadal growth in Urban Population (1901-2011)



It is clear from the graph 14.1 that till 1931 urban population growth was same as of natural growth of population. After this, there is clear cut demographic divide in the history of urban population growth. Except 1951-61 decade, there is constant growth of population in urban areas since 1931.

State wise Urban Population -2011

According to census 2011, there are 7935 towns in India. In terms of number of towns, the states of Tamil Nadu (721), Uttar Pradesh (648), Madhya Pradesh (364), Maharashtra (256), Karnataka (220), Gujarat (195), and Rajasthan (185) have important place. According to census 2011, the states with high percentage of urban population are Mizoram (51.51%), Tamilnadu (48.45%), Kerala (47.72%), Maharashtra (45.23%), Gujarat (42.58%), Karnataka (38.57%), and Punjab (37.49%).

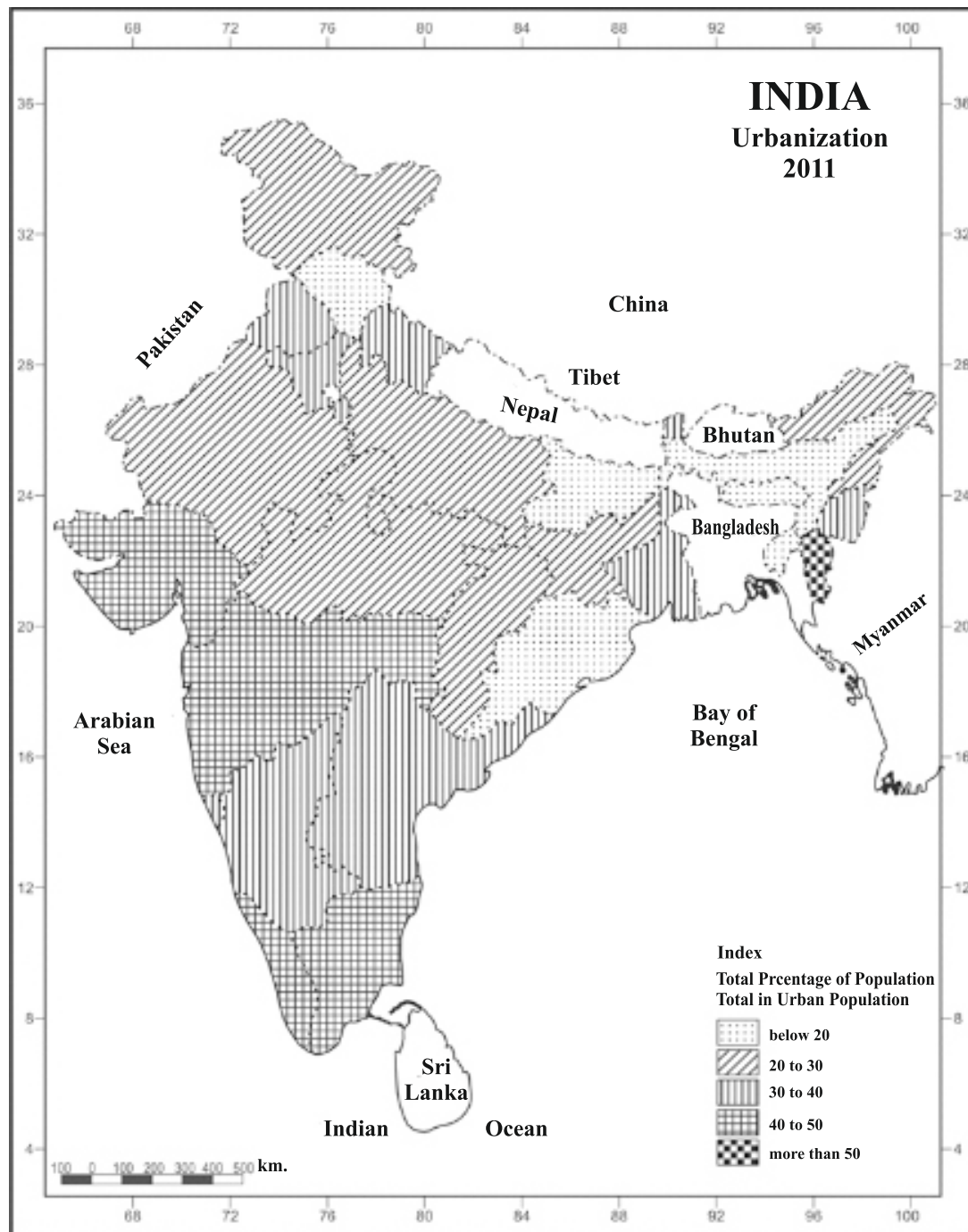
Himachal Pradesh (10.04%) recorded the lowest percentage of urban population.

Factors of Urban Population Growth in India

With the economic growth and development,

Table 14.2 : Rural and Urban Population, 2011

S. No.	States & Union Territories	Population	
		Rural	Urban
1	Andhra Pradesh	56311788	28353745
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1069165	313446
3	Assam	26780516	4388756
4	Bihar	92075028	11729609
5	Chhattisgarh	19603658	5936538
6	Goa	551414	906309
7	Gujarat	34670817	25712811
8	Haryana	16531493	8821588
9	Himachal Pradesh	6167805	688704
10	Jammu-Kashmir	9134820	3414106
11	Jharkhand	25036946	7929292
12	Karnataka	37552529	23578175
13	Kerala	17455506	15932171
14	Madhya Pradesh	52537899	20059666
15	Maharashtra	61545441	50827531
16	Manipur	1899624	822132
17	Meghalaya	2368971	595036
18	Mizoram	529037	561977
19	Nagaland	1406861	573741
20	Odisha	34951234	6996124
21	Punjab	17316800	10387436
22	Rajasthan	51540236	17080776
23	Sikkim	455962	151726
24	Tamilnadu	37189229	34949729
25	Tripura	2710051	960981
26	Uttar Pradesh	155111022	44470455
27	Uttarakhand	7025583	3091169
28	West Bengal	62213676	29134060
Union Territories			
1	Andaman & Nicobar	244411	135533
2	Chandigarh	29004	1025682
3	Dadar-Nagar Haveli	183024	159829
4	Daman Diu	60331	182580
5	National Capital Reg. Delhi	419319	16333916
6	Lakshadweep	14121	50308
7	Puducherry	394341	850123
	Total	833087662	377105760



Map 14.1 : Urbanization in India-2011

urban population is increasing in India. In 1911, urban population was only 10% of the total population which increased to 31.20% in 2011. This increasing trend of urbanization in India is because of the following factors or reasons:-

1. Lack of employment opportunities in rural areas.
2. Availability of more facilities in towns in comparison to village.

3. Urban attraction
4. Spread of Education
5. Industrialization
6. Development of transport and means of communication.
7. Non profitability of agriculture.
8. Downfall in the cottage and small scale industries in rural areas.

Rural population has migrated to urban areas due to the above cited reasons. Adverse impact on urban environment, sex ratio, community facilities and urban problems is clearly seen because of ever increasing size of towns.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of a population is expressed as the number of female per thousand males. Sex ratio is an important indicator of socio-economic development.

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total number of female population}}{\text{Total number of male population}} \times 1000$$

Sex Ratio in India

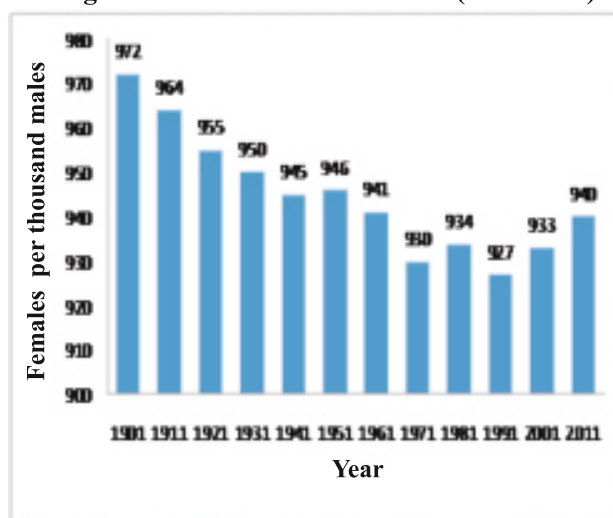
The sex ratio in India was 972 in 1901, 950 in 1931 and 934 in 1981, Table 14.3 shows that it was lowest at 927 in 1991. In India females per 1000 males has been declining with each successive census. The sex ratio in India is less as compared to developed countries. The factors responsible for this unusual pattern of lower number of females than males in the total population are preference for a son, child marriage, inferior status accorded to females, male domination etc.

India has lower sex ratio than the world average (1984). This pattern has existed in India since the beginning of the twentieth century. Before independence, the sex ratio shows a declining trend during census 1901-1941 as shown in Table 14.3 and graph 14.2. It declined to 930 in 1971. With 7 basis point increase it became 940 in 2011. Lower

Table 14.3 : Sex Ratio in India (1901-2011)

Census year	Per thousand Male & Female
1901	972
1911	964
1921	955
1931	950
1941	945
1951	946
1961	941
1971	930
1981	934
1991	927
2001	933
2011	940

Diagram 14.2 : Sex Ratio in India (1901-2011)



sex ratio leads to many social problems.

Sex Ratio at State level

According to census 2011, sex ratio in India is 940. But the sex ratio varies from state to state. On the basis of National average, we can divide the states in two parts.

1. States having sex ratio above national average- States of Kerala (1084), Tamilnadu (995), Andhra Pradesh (992) and Union Territories of Puducherry (1031), Lakshadweep (945) etc. have higher sex ratio.

Table 14.4 : Statewise Sex Ratio

S. No.	States & Union Territories	Population (2011)		
		2001	2011	Difference (2001–11)
1	Andhra Pradesh	978	992	14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	27
3	Assam	935	954	19
4	Bihar	919	916	.3
5	Chhattisgarh	989	991	2
6	Goa	961	968	7
7	Gujarat	920	918	.2
8	Haryana	861	877	16
9	Himachal Pradesh	968	974	6
10	Jammu-Kashmir	892	883	.9
11	Jharkhand	941	947	6
12	Karnataka	965	968	3
13	Kerala	1058	1084	26
14	Madhya Pradesh	919	934	15
15	Maharashtra	922	925	3
16	Manipur	974	987	13
17	Meghalaya	972	986	14
18	Mizoram	935	975	40
19	Nagaland	900	931	31
20	Odisha	972	978	6
21	Punjab	876	893	17
22	Rajasthan	921	926	5
23	Sikkim	875	889	14
24	Tamilnadu	987	995	8
25	Tripura	948	961	13
26	Uttar Pradesh	898	908	10
27	Uttarakhand	962	963	1
28	West Bengal	934	947	13
Union Territories				
1	Andaman & Nicobar	846	878	32
2	Chandigarh	777	818	41
3	Dadar-Nagar Haveli	812	775	.37
4	Daman Diu	710	618	.92
5	National Capital Reg. Delhi	821	866	45
6	Lakshadweep	948	946	.2
7	Puducherry	1001	1038	37
Total		933	940	07

2. States with sex ratio below national average- States of Haryana (877), Jammu and Kashmir (883), Sikkim (889) and Union Territories of Daman & Diu (618), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (775), Chandigarh (818) etc. recorded lowest sex ratio in 2011.

Table 14.4 and Map 14.2 shows that three large states (Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Gujarat) and three Union Territories (Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep) recorded decline in sex ratio between 2001 and 2011. Daman and Diu (92) recorded highest decline during this decade. Mizoram recorded highest increase and Uttarakhand lowest increase in sex ratio. National Capital Region Delhi also recorded a increase in sex ratio.

Factors Affecting Declining Sex Ratio in India

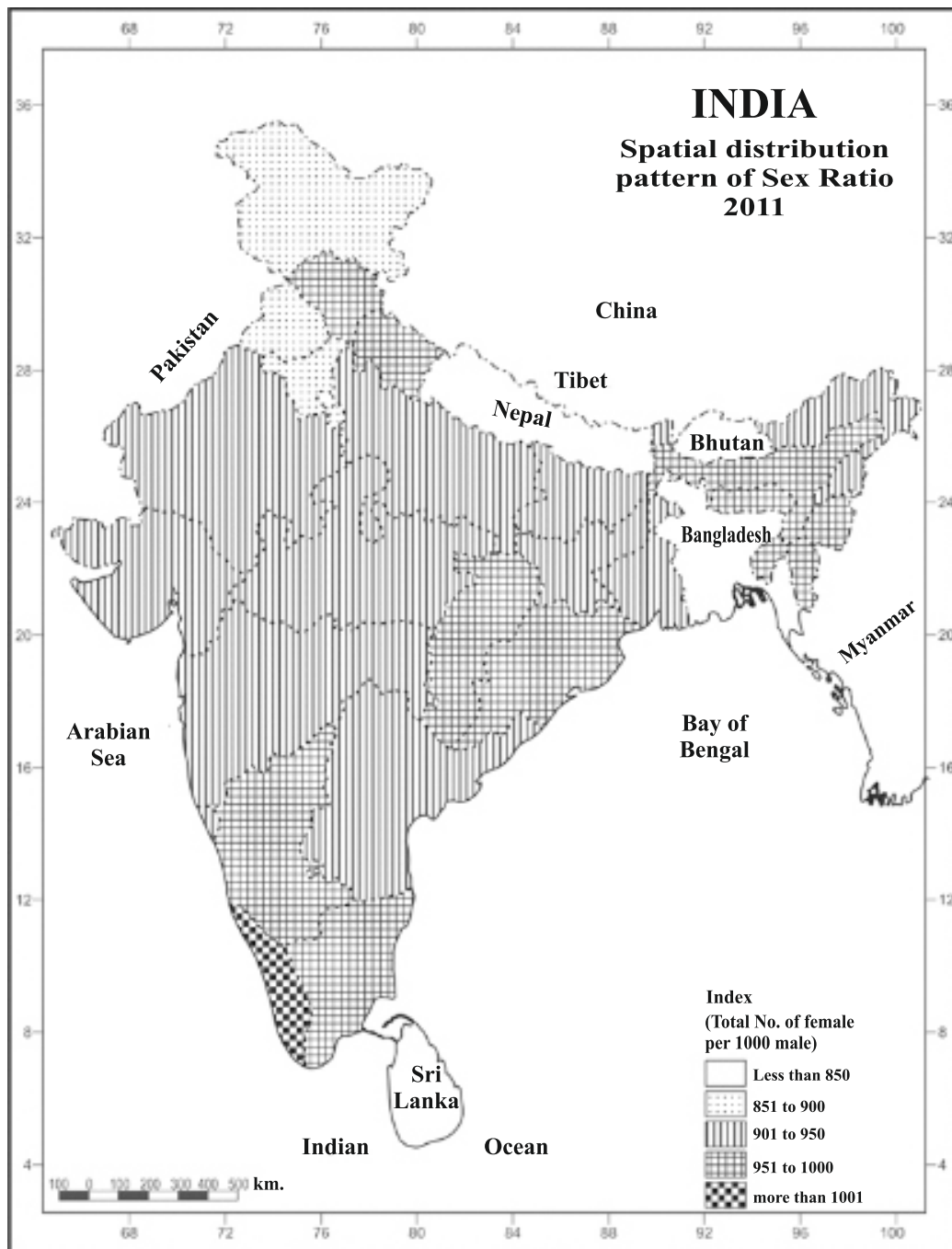
1. Preference for a Son : Due to many social, economic and religious factors, son is preferred in India. Due to strong urge to have a son, female fetus is eliminated after sex determination test.

2. Higher maternal mortality due to child marriage : Due to child marriage, many girls have to go through motherhood and child birth at an early age, this have negative impact on her health. This leads to higher maternal mortality and hence lower number of females.

3. Economic dependence of women : In India, women are dependent on their husbands economically. Due to poverty, they have to deal with economic problems and ill health. Lack of health and medical facilities lead to death of female in early age. Thus the number of female decreases.

4. Lack of female education : In India, due to lack of female education, they are not economically self dependent. They are not able to resist mental, physical and social injustice done to them.

5. Urbanization: Due to increasing urbanization, sex ratio is going against females in urban areas.



Map 14.2 : Spatial distribution pattern of Sex Ratio : 2011

Age Structure

The study of age structure of population helps in understanding of work force, dependent population, old age population etc. According to age groups, population can be divided into three main age groups.

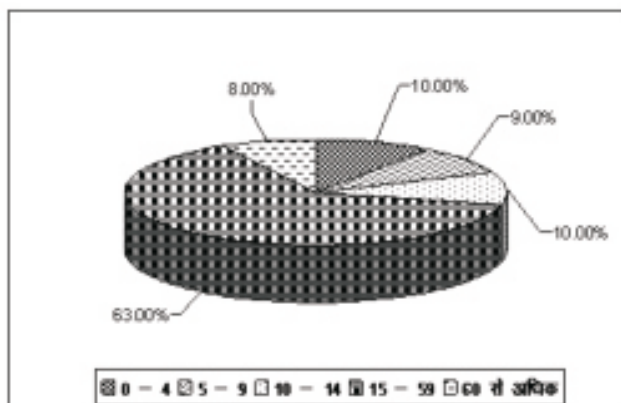
- (a) Children age group (less than 15 years of age)
- (b) Youth age group (15-55 years of age)
- (c) Old age group (above 60 years of age)

According census 2011 in India, 35.61% of

population is of young age group, 58.1% population is of youths and 6.3% population is in old age group. On the one hand, this indicates high percentage of working population and high dependency ratio, on the other hand this also indicates high rate of growth of population in future in India (due to higher percentage of population in children's age group). From economic point of view, they are dependent and unproductive and maximum expenses are done on their food, clothing, education, health and medical facilities etc.

India is in 3rd stage of demographic transition because it has the highest natural growth rate of population. The population is more than 29 percent in 0-14 age group due to this high birth rate. The population of India is of broad base and steeply sloping sides, which indicates dynamism in population. If age structure of India's population is analyzed according to the age groups then the characteristics of all the three age groups can be seen.

Diagram 14.3 : India : Age Composition 2011



(A) Children's Age Group (0-14 years of age) : The population percentage in children's age group is 36.5% according to 1991 census, 35.6% in 2001 and 29.5% in 2011.

(B) Youth age group (15-59 years of age) : There was 58.1 percent of population in 2001 and 62.5 percent in 2011 in this age group. This shows that maximum part of population is in this age

group. This is working population.

(C) Old age group (more than 60 years of age) : The percentage of population in this age group increased from 6.3 percent in 2001 to 9.0 percent in 2011. Still, it is much lower than that of western countries.

Table 14.5 : Age Composition of India's Population (percentage of Population)

Census Year	Age Group		
	0-14	15-59	above 60
1901	38.1	56.8	5.1
1911	37.8	56.9	5.2
1921	38.6	56.0	5.4
1931	38.5	56.4	5.1
1941	39.1	55.2	5.7
1951	37.5	56.9	5.6
1961	41.0	53.3	5.6
1971	42.0	52.0	6.0
1981	39.7	54.1	6.2
1991	36.5	57.1	6.4
2001	35.6	58.1	6.3
2011	29.5	62.5	8.0

About 33 percent of India's population is young. The population of children (0-6 years) was specially enumerated in census 2011. The population of children is 15,87,89,287 which is 13.12 percent of the total population. During 2001-2011, a negative growth of 3.08 percent was registered in the country.

In terms of total child population, the states of Uttar Pradesh (2 crore 97 lakh) and Bihar (1 crore 85 lakhs) stood first and second respectively. But in terms of percentage of child population in the total population, the order of states is Meghalaya (18.75), Bihar (17.90), Jammu and Kashmir (16.01), Jharkhand (15.89), Rajasthan (15.31), Mizoram (15.17) and Uttar Pradesh (14.90). The lowest population percentage of children was recorded in Tamilnadu (9.56), Goa (9.57) and Kerala (9.95).

Patterns of Literacy in India

Literacy is an important indicator of development of any civilized society. It influences the mental, physical and economic status of the population. It also indicates the economy, levels of Urbanization, living standards, caste structure, status of women in society, educational facilities, means of transportation, development of technology etc. of the country.

From the point of view of human classical Approach, literacy is a social aspect of population on which the criteria for social development can be ascertained. In fact, with the development of education, a person goes out of his limited environment and establishes inter- relations with the socio-economic and political trends of his region. This leads not only to the development of a person but the entire society.

Factors affecting literacy

The growth and spread of literacy is the result of the socio-economic processes of a region. The main socio-economic processes are :

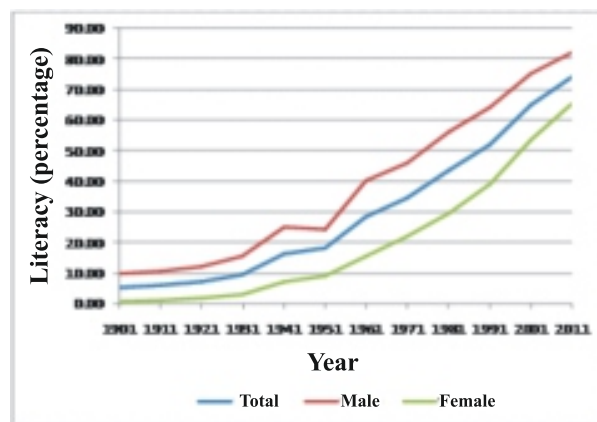
- (i) Economic growth ,
- (ii) Levels of Urbanization
- (iii) Standards of living
- (iv) Caste structure
- (v) Status of women in society
- (vi) Value system
- (vii) Availability of educational facilities
- (viii) Development of means of transport and communication
- (ix) Levels of technology
- (x) Public policy etc

From Table 14.6 and Graph 14.4, it is clear that after 1961 literacy has increased rapidly. In 1961, it was 28.30 percent which increased to 74.04% in 2011.

Table 14.6 : Literacy in India (in percentage)

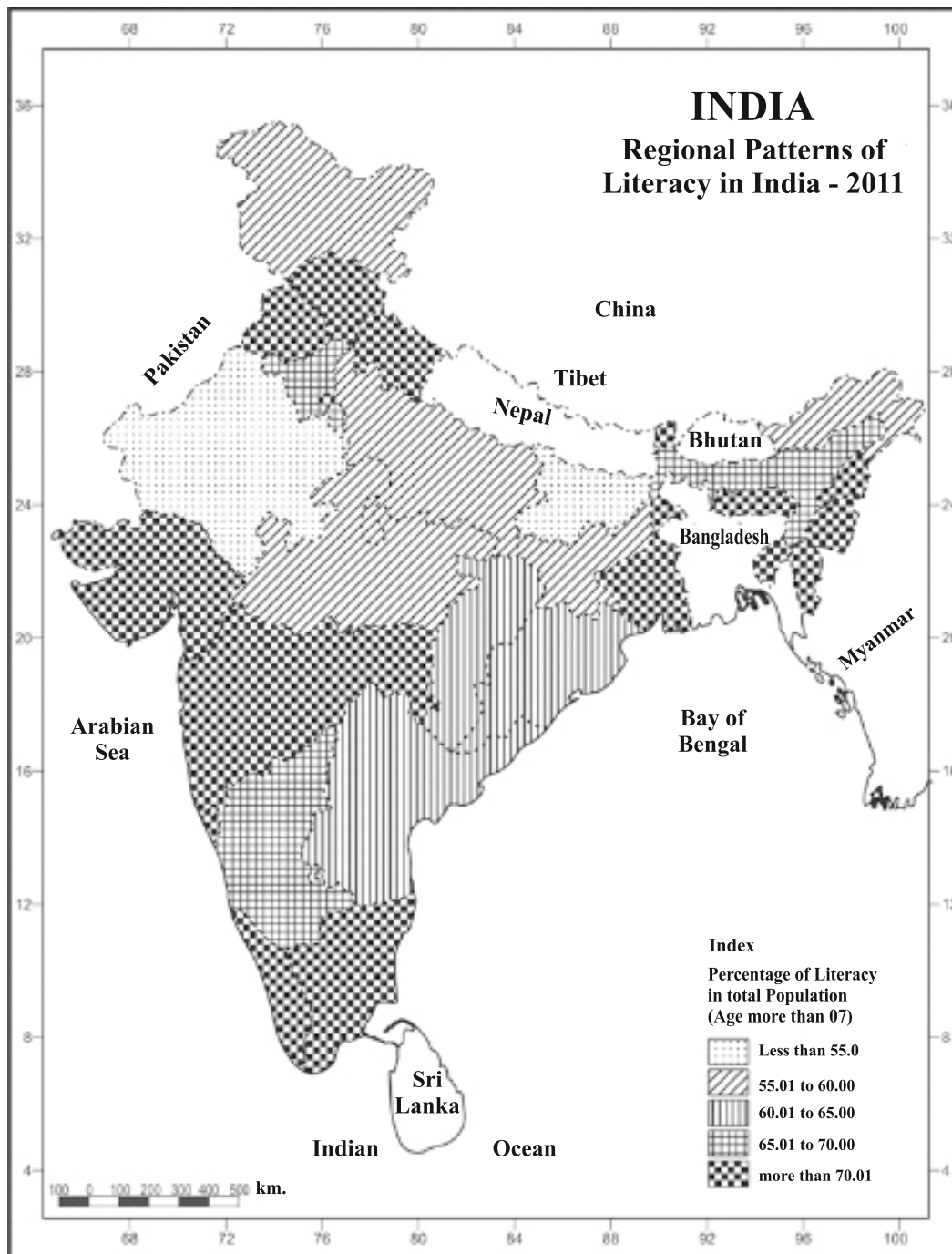
Census Year	Literacy (in percentage)		
	Total	Male	Female
1901	5.35	9.83	0.60
1911	5.92	10.56	1.05
1921	7.16	12.21	1.83
1931	9.50	15.59	2.93
1941	16.10	24.90	7.30
1951	18.33	24.16	8.96
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	64.83	75.26	53.67
2011	74.04	82.14	65.46

Diagram 14.4 : Literacy in India 1901-2011 (in percentage)



Thus, literacy has increased almost three times in these 50 years. This has been possible due to development of schools, government's educational policies and awareness in general population. Male literacy increased from 40.40 percent in 1961 to 82.14 percent in 2011. In the same way, female literacy has increased almost four times from 15.35 percent in 1961 to 65.46 percent in 2011.

It is evident from above that female literacy has increased faster than male literacy in the country. After 1981, the pace of literacy growth increased further. Higher increase in female literacy



Map 14.3 : Regional Patterns of Literacy in India - 2011

is due to increase in social awareness, governmental incentives, decrease in gender discrimination etc.

State-wise Literacy

On the basis of average literacy rate (74.04 percent) in India, the states can be divided with two groups (Map 14.3)

(1) States having literacy rates above National average : Among them, Kerala having highest literacy, tops the list with 93.91% Lakshadweep (92.2%) and Mizoram (91.58%) have second and third highest literacy. In male literacy rates, Lakshadweep (96.11%) is on first place and

Kerala (96.10%) is on second place. Kerala (92.00%) has the highest female literacy rate in the country.

(2) States having literacy rates below national average : Bihar has the lowest literacy rate (63.82%) among the states. The states of Jammu and Kashmir (68.74%), Rajasthan (67.06%) Madhya Pradesh (70.63%), Uttar Pradesh (69.72%) , Jharkhand (67.63%), Odisha (73.45%), Arunachal Pradesh (67.00%) and Assam recorded literacy rate below national average.

Bihar (73.5%) and Arunachal Pradesh (73.69%) has lowest male literacy rate while Rajasthan (52.70%) and Bihar (53.30%) recorded lowest female literacy rates.

Regional patterns of Literacy

After 1961, the literacy rate in the country has increased rapidly. But if this increase in literacy rate is studied on regional basis then it is obvious that the regional distribution of literacy is very uneven. Analysis of regional patterns of literacy is helpful to bring out the geographical factors to the forefront.

The Map 14.3 brings out the following regional patterns of literacy in the whole country .

It is clear from map 14.3 and table 14.7 showing the regional patterns of literacy that southern region and coastal areas have higher literacy rates as compared to northern and inland areas. Higher literacy rate in southern and coastal areas is due to coastal location, higher urbanization, specialized economy, improved agricultural practice and early start of education by British etc. On the contrary, there is low literacy rate in areas having backward agricultural economy, low levels of urbanization and low levels of industrial development.

Table 14.7 : India - Literacy (percentage) 2011

S. No.	States & Union Territories	Literacy (2011)		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Andhra Pradesh	67.70	75.60	59.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67.00	73.69	59.57
3	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27
4	Bihar	63.82	73.50	53.30
5	Chhattisgarh	86.40	90.50	81.40
6	Goa	87.40	92.80	81.80
7	Gujarat	79.31	87.20	70.70
8	Haryana	76.64	85.40	66.80
9	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.80	76.60
10	Jammu-Kashmir	68.74	78.30	58.00
11	Jharkhand	67.63	78.50	56.20
12	Karnataka	75.60	82.80	68.10
13	Kerala	93.91	96.00	92.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.50	60.00
15	Maharashtra	82.91	89.80	75.50
16	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17
17	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78
18	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40
19	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.69
20	Odisha	73.45	82.40	64.90
21	Punjab	76.68	81.50	71.30
22	Rajasthan	67.06	80.50	52.70
23	Sikkim	82.28	87.29	76.43
24	Tamilnadu	80.33	86.80	73.90
25	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15
26	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.20	59.30
27	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.30	70.70
28	West Bengal	77.08	82.70	71.20
Union Territories				
1	Andaman & Nicobar	86.27	90.10	81.80
2	Chandigarh	86.43	90.50	81.40
3	Dadar-Nagar Haveli	77.65	86.50	65.90
4	Daman Diu	87.07	91.50	79.50
5	National Capital Reg. Delhi	86.34	91.00	80.90
6	Lakshadweep	92.28	86.10	88.20
7	Puducherry	86.55	92.10	81.20
	Total	74.04	82.24	65.46

Language Groups

After independence, the states were re-organization on the basis of languages in India. This gave a new identity to the geographical distribution patterns of different languages. India is a country of linguistic diversity. According to Grearson, “According to a surveys done between 1903 and 1928, 197 languages and approximately 544 dialects are spoken by the people of India.” According to the 1961 census, there were 1018 different languages and dialects spoken by different sections of our society. In the Indian constitution 22 languages are scheduled.

On the basis of their origin, Indian languages and dialects can be classified into four language families.

- (1) Indo- European
- (2) Dravidian
- (3) Sino-Tibetan
- (4) Austro-Asiatic

98% languages of our country belongs to first two language families. Over time, the relative importance of these languages has undergone a change.

Until ninth century, Sanskrit was the administrative language but now-a-days this language is hardly spoken in north India. Although it is true that Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages but during Muslim period Urdu and Persian got importance. During British period, English took the place of Urdu and Persian as official administrative language in 18th century. After Independence, Hindi is spoken and understood in most parts of India. Hindi became the most popular language and the National language of India. Hindi is the third most popular language in the world after English and Chinese Mandarin. It is the language of 337.3 million people. The other major languages spoken in India are Bengali (8.7 percent),

Telugu (7.87 percent), Marathi (7.45%), Tamil (6.32%), Urdu (5.18%), and Gujrati (4.85%). The other important languages of India are Kannad (3.91%), Malayalam (3.62%), Odiya (3.35%), Punjabi (2.79%) and Assamese (1.5%). The languages spoken by less than one percent population are Sindhi, Manipuri, Konkani, Kashmiri, Sanskrit and Nepali.

Although in the states reorganized on the basis of languages, majority of population speak one language but people who speak other languages also have effective presence there. For example Tamil speaking people in Kerala, Telugu speaking people in Tamilnadu, Urdu speaking people in Andhra Pradesh have effective presence. At present Hindi along with English is given special importance in official administrative work. English has a special place in non- Hindi speaking states especially southern states. Language is a main indicator of identity of an ethnic group. According to census 2011, Hindi is the mother tongue of 48.69 crore people (40.22%). On the basis of major languages, India can be divided into 12 linguistic regions.

Religious Composition

An important aspect of India's population is its religious composition. It has effect on the social, economic and political aspects of society. India is homeland to four major religions of the world. Hindu religion, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism developed and flourished in India and spread to different countries of the world. Hindu religion is the most dominant religion in India even today, whose origin can be traced back to pre-Vedic period. On this basis India is given the name Hindustan.

The religious composition of population is greatly modified in India. Due to partition of India into India and Pakistan in 1947, large scale migration of population took place, which had an effect on religious composition of population here. Before partition, out of the total population of this subcontinent 66.5 percent were Hindus and 23.7

percent were Muslims. After partition, this ratio of Hindu and Muslim population became 84.1 percent and 9.8 percent respectively. It is clear from the census of India 1951 that after 1951, ratio of Hindu population in total population has decreased whereas the ratio of Muslim population in total population has increased. In 1961, Hindu population was 83.4 percent which decreased to 80.5% in 2011 whereas percentage of Muslim population increased from 10.7% to 13.4% during this period. Table 14.8 shows the religious composition of population in India.

Table 14.8 : India - Religious Composition (Percentage)

Community	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Hindu	83.50	82.70	82.60	82.41	80.45	79.56
Muslim	10.7	11.2	11.4	11.67	13.43	14.31
Christian	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.32	2.34	2.36
Sikh	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.99	1.87	1.74
Buddhist	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.77	0.77	0.77
Jain	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.41	0.41	0.41
Others	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.43	0.73	0.85

In 2011, out of total population 79.56% follow Hindu religion in India. Himachal Pradesh (95.43%) has the highest and Mizoram (3.55%) has lowest percentage of Hindu population. Whereas according to census 2011, out of total population 14.31% are followers of Islam (Muslims). The maximum concentration of Muslims is in Lakshadweep (94.92%), Jammu-Kashmir (66.97%) and minimum is in Mizoram (1.14%). In terms of population, highest number of Muslims reside in Uttar Pradesh followed by West Bengal and Bihar.

Racial (Ethnic) Composition

The population of India represents an intermingling of various groups of human races that continued to enter into India over a long period of time from the pre-historic period. That is why the present day population of India is a group of those people who are from diverse racial backgrounds and

possess almost all the racial traits. In fact, India is a land of confluence of different racial groups.

According to Prof. Panchanan Mitra, India is the original home to Negroids and Australoids. On the basis of new discoveries, it is certain that the ancestors of human originated in southern region of Shivaliks and later this region spread to Tibet-Oxus region in the north. During the excavation of the Shivalik hills in the south of Himalayas in India, fossil remains of a large number of animals and humans have been found. This fact proves that the original homeland of human ancestors is southern region of Shivaliks. That is why, almost all the human racial groups of the world are found inhabiting India.

Many scholars have attempted to classify the human races of India. Among them, the main scholars are Prof. Haddon, D N Majumdar, B S Guha, Herbert Risley and A C Haddon. B S Guha, an Indian anthropologist, presented the most scientific classification of Indian races, while he was serving as Director of Archaeological Survey of India. His classification is as follows:-

1. Negritos : These are known to be the first original tribal group of India. But, according to some western scholars, the people of this racial stock came to India from Africa and started inhabiting the thick forests of southern peninsula. They are very short statured people. They have small head but bulbous forehead. They have beautiful and woolly hair. They are mesocephalic. They have broad flat nose, small face, fleshy and pout lips. Presently they are found in scattered form in India. Especially Angami Nagas of north-east and Badgish tribal group of Jharkhand have this type of traits.

2. Proto-Australoids : According to Guha, India is the original homeland to this racial group. Prof. Hutton thinks that they have come from Mediterranean region. Presently they occupy mostly the hilly and forested tracts of central and

southern India. They have curly hair and fleshy and pout lips. They have short stature and dark complexion. This racial group has specially contributed to the development of Indian culture. Malayan, Munda, Santhal, Kol and Bhils are the descendants of this racial group.

3. Mongoloids : They have come from China and Mongolia. This racial group arrived from these regions and settled in Ladakh, Sikkim, Lahaul, Spiti, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. They have flat face, high malars and almond shaped eyes. This racial stock is divided into two types (1) Paleo- Mongoloids (2) Tibeto-Mongoloids.

4. Mediterraneans : This racial stock has special contribution in Indian culture. Western scholars think that they have come to India from eastern Mediterranean region or south west Asia. This racial stock is divided into three subtypes (i) Paleo-Mediterranean (ii) Mediterranean (iii) Oriental type.

5. Western Brachycphals (Broad headed) : The three subtypes of this racial group (i) Alpinoids, (ii) Dinarics and (iii) Armenoids entered India from the west and settled down in different parts of the country.

6. Nordics : This racial group entered India in the last and settled in north-western part of the country during second millennium B.C.

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Rural and Urban population, Sex Ratio, Age Groups, Literacy Rates etc. are studied under the composition of population.
2. With economic growth and development, urban population has shown an increasing trend.
3. According to census 2011, 68.80% population resides in rural areas and 31.20% population resides in urban areas in India.

4. The sex ratio in India is 940 females per thousand males in 2011.
5. The sex ratio of a population is expressed as the number of females per thousand males.
6. Except 1951 and 1981, the sex ratio in India shows a decreasing trend since 1901. But after 1991, there is some increase in sex ratio.
7. According to census 2011, Kerala (1084) recorded the highest sex ratio and the state of Haryana (877) has the lowest sex ratio.
8. The study of different stages of human population in percentages is carried out under age structure of a country.
9. The total literacy rate of India is 74.04% in 2011. Male literacy rate is 82.14% and female literacy rate is 65.46%.
10. Among states, Kerala recorded highest literacy rate of 93.91% and Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 63.82% in 2011.

EXERCISE

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Santhal tribe of India is related to
(a) Negritos (b) Proto-Australiods
(c) Proto-Mongolioids
(d) Paleo-Mediterraneans
2. The racial group which came and settled in India in the last is-
(a) Negrito (b) Mongoliod
(c) Nordic (d) Alpo-dinaric
3. The largest language group in India is-
(a) Indo-Tibetan (b) Austric
(c) Indo-Aryan (d) Dravidian
4. Out of total population of India the population living in rural areas is-
(a) 717 million (b) 833million

- (c) 847 million (d) 853 million
5. According to census 2011, the state having highest population of females is-
(a) Kerala (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Nagaland
 6. According to census 2011, the state having lowest population of females is-
(a) Punjab (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Haryana
 7. According to census 2011, the literacy rate in India is-
(a) 49.5% (b) 74.04%
(c) 42.5% (d) 65.38%
 8. The state having highest proportion of Hindus is -
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Andhra Pradesh
 9. Mongol race originated from
(a) India (b) Indonesia
(c) China (d) Central-West Asia
 10. The state having highest literacy rate in the country is -
(a) Goa (b) Kerala
(c) Tamilnadu (d) Karnataka
 11. According to census 2011, percentage of rural population in India is -
(a) 50 (b) 67
(c) 68.84 (d) 80

Very Short Answer Type Questions

12. According to census 2011, which state recorded the highest sex ratio in India?
13. According to census 2011, what is the national average of urban population in India?
14. According to census 2011, which state recorded the lowest literacy rate in India?

15. According to census 2011, which state of India have the maximum percentage of population living in rural areas?

Short Answer Type Questions

16. What is meant by population composition?
17. Define sex ratio. Write its importance.
18. What are the factors responsible for declining sex ratio in India?
19. What are the factors responsible for increase in literacy in India after independence?
20. According to census 2011, which state of India recorded large rural population?

Essay Type questions

21. Analyse the composition of population in India?
22. Analyse the changing nature of rural and urban population in India. Describe the factors responsible for increasing urban population in detail.
23. Describe the patterns of literacy in India in detail.

Map/Skill Based Questions

24. On a map of India, show literacy percentage (2011).
25. Represent literacy in India from 1901 to 2011 with the help of a diagram.