



14



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POPULATION: OUR GREATEST RESOURCE

All of us hear many people saying that the population of India is a great problem. You also may be feeling the same. You may be aware that the population of India is more than a billion and it is still growing. It may overtake the population of China within the next couple of decades, eventually making India the most populous nation of the world. It is in this way the population is quite often seen as a liability, a major hindrance to development and quality of life of the people. But is it true? Let's think and understand. Has population not been an asset, a resource for the country? Today, India is considered as a leading nation in the world in terms of human power. One of the major contributory factors for this global standing has been the young, educated and productive people of our country. They are contributing to the development of not only our country, but many of the foreign countries also. In this context, population is an asset for the economy, the greatest resource of the country rather than a liability. In this lesson, you shall know how population of our country can be viewed as the greatest resource.



OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

- analyze population not in terms of simple numbers and a problem, but as the greatest resource of the country;
- explain factors that make population a human resource;
- identify areas of high, moderate and low density of population and locate the same on the outline map of India;
- analyze the factors affecting the distribution and density of population;
- examine the implications of the population change and population composition, rural-urban composition, age composition, sex composition and literacy;

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- appreciate needs of adolescents as a critical population group and the growing potential human resource;
- recognize the need for empowerment of women in India; and
- evaluate population policies adopted by the Government of India, especially in the context of human resource development.

14.1 POPULATION AS A RESOURCE

Generally, we understand that population means a collection of people. Let us go through the meanings of population stated in the box below. This term has been defined differently in different contexts.

You may find that the meaning of population stated in a science or biology textbook is different from how it has been used in a social science, geography, economics or sociology textbooks. You will learn later on that in statistics this term has yet another meaning. Will you like to find out what it is? You may do it by consulting books on Statistics. However, in the present lesson we will be using population to mean the collection of people living in a given geographic area or territory. This is how it is used in the census. The collection of people is seen and understood primarily in terms

What does population mean?

- Total number of people inhabiting a specified area or territory (e.g. population of a village, city, state, country, world).
- Total number of people of a particular group, race, class or category (e.g. population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, or religious groups like Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs)
- In biology, collection of inter-breeding organisms of a particular species (e.g. population of tigers, deer, etc.)

of number. But population is also considered as a resource, a human resource.

What is resource? It is something that can be used and reused. Let us look around the room. We find things like furniture, books, notebooks, pen, cups and others. We consider them as our resources and use and reuse them in our daily life.

Now, let us try to trace their origin. These are made out of the resources which we get from nature. The furniture is made from timber that we obtain from the forest. Books and notebooks are made from the wood pulp which comes from the forest. The pen is made up of plastic which is the by-product of petroleum. The cup is made of clay found in the soil. These and many more things which are part of our daily life are extracted, processed or manufactured from the natural resources. It is the people who with their physical and mental efforts convert the natural resources into various goods of utility.

**Do you know**

The Government of India created a Ministry of Human Resource Development in 1985, in place of its earlier Ministry of Education and Culture. Some of the States also have done so. This suggests that the idea of people being a human resource has gained acceptance.

If resources are things that are used and reused, how can population be considered a resource? We all know that the grains which are cultivated in the fields, the minerals that are mined, and the goods which are manufactured in factories are all produced by people. People of the country produce and develop various facilities and services to make their lives comfortable. The facilities, whether these are means of transport and communication, schools, colleges, hospitals, electricity producing units, infrastructure for irrigation and others, play a significant role in the development of a country.

For producing and developing all such facilities and converting them into useful resources, human beings play the role of the best resource. Without human beings, other resources cannot be developed and utilized properly. Therefore, the number as well as the quality of people, collectively, is the real and ultimate resource of a country.

In view of the above, the sheer number of people, which is determined by census conducted at periodic intervals, may be a liability, but the qualitative population becomes the human capital of a country. For converting the number into capital, the country has to invest a lot in the form of improving the health and nutritional status of the people, their education and specialized training and their overall quality of life. The investments for improving the quality of the people made by the state as well as the society matter a lot. It is essential that every individual develops to the fullest capability and is engaged in the development process of the country. It is therefore important to understand that people as human resource are both an object of development and also a participant in development. As we discussed earlier the number of people may not be called resource, but there are certain factors which convert these numbers into a useful resource.

**Do you know**

Human capital: Over the years, the terms used to describe staff and employees in businesses have changed. We have moved from 'personnel' to 'human resources' to 'human capital'. Human capital represents attributes of a person that are productive in the economic context. It refers to the stock of productive skills and technical knowledge embodied in labour.

**Notes**

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India: Natural Environment, Resources and Development



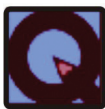
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Census: The procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. The term is used mostly in connection with ‘national population and door to door censuses’ to be taken every 10 years. The Government of India, with the assistance of States, has been conducting census to collect data about various demographic and socio-economic aspects of our population.

Factors making population a Human Resource

What are the factors that influence the role of population as the human resource? You may infer from the above discussion that the education, health and nutritional status of the people, and their specialized training determine the quality of population as a human resource. But besides these, there are key socio-demographic factors that have significant impact on the role of population as a resource. These are: (i) Distribution of Population; (ii) Population Change; and (iii) Population Composition. We shall try to understand these three factors. Let us begin with Distribution of Population.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 14.1

1. What is meant by resource?
2. Enumerate qualities that are essential for making human beings a resource.

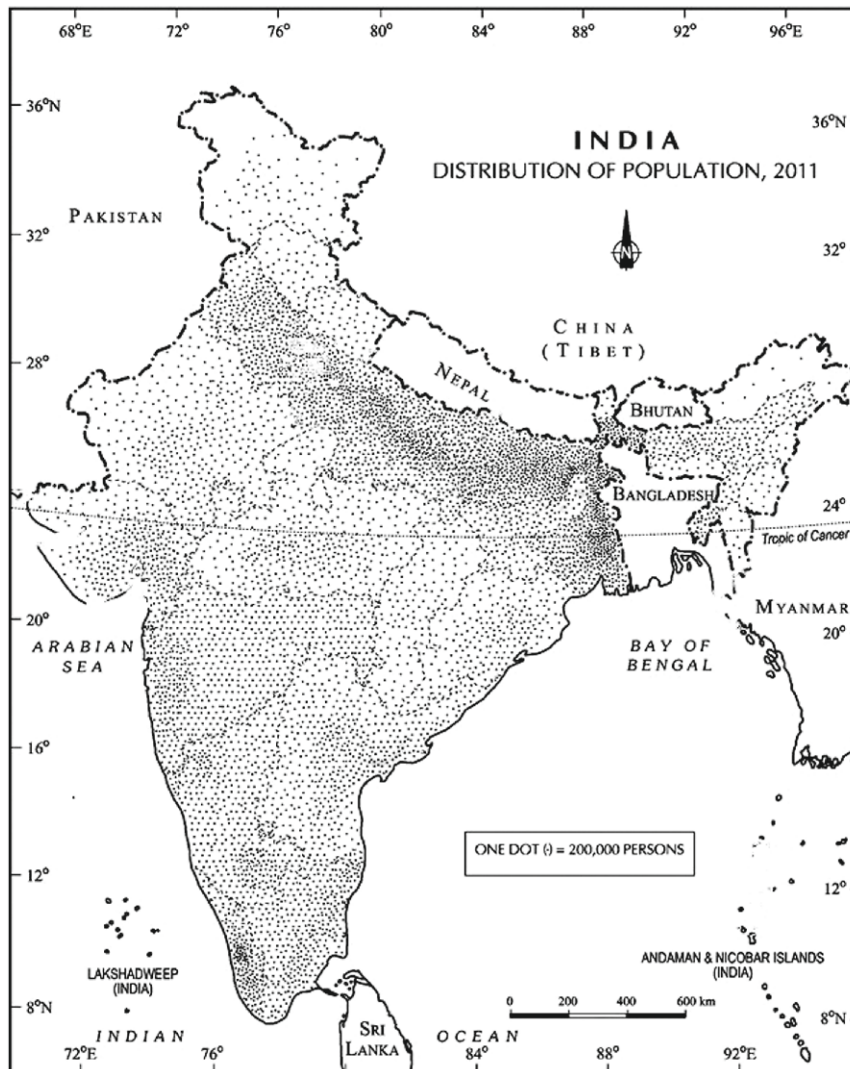
14.2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

You may be knowing that resources, whether natural or any other, are not equally distributed. For example, natural resources like forests or iron ore or coal are not found equally in the world and also within our own country. The same is the case with human resources. They are not evenly spread everywhere in the world and their numbers keep on changing. The spread of population over an area, may be in a state or the entire country, is known as the distribution of population.

You will find it very interesting when you look at the following map of India (Figure 14.1). It shows how the population of India is spread across various States and Union Territories (UTs). This has been shown through dots. Each dot represents five lakh persons. As you see, in some States, the number of dots is less, even if the area is substantially large. It means that the population in these States is either widely spread or moderately spread. But in some other States, the dots are very close to one another, so close that those parts in the map look almost painted. In them, the spread of population is very dense. Let us prepare a list of sparsely populated, moderately populated and densely populated States and Union Territories (UTs) of India.



Notes



*Since Ladakh was bifurcated from Jammu & Kashmir as a separate Union Territory of India in 2019. Hence, the map only highlights the Census 2011 population data of Jammu & Kashmir

Figure 14.1: Distribution of Population in India

14.3 DENSITY OF POPULATION

Based on the above figure, a comparison of population distribution in any two States will be quite interesting. Let us look at the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal in the map (Figure 14.1). The patterns of the spread of population in them are different. From the simple look at the map, it appears that West Bengal has more population than Maharashtra. But it is not true. Maharashtra has more population than West Bengal, but Maharashtra is thinly populated because its land area is larger than that of West Bengal. Hence, we can not compare the population situation of two States in terms of only the number without considering their areas. That is why, the comparison of population of regions and countries is done through density of population.

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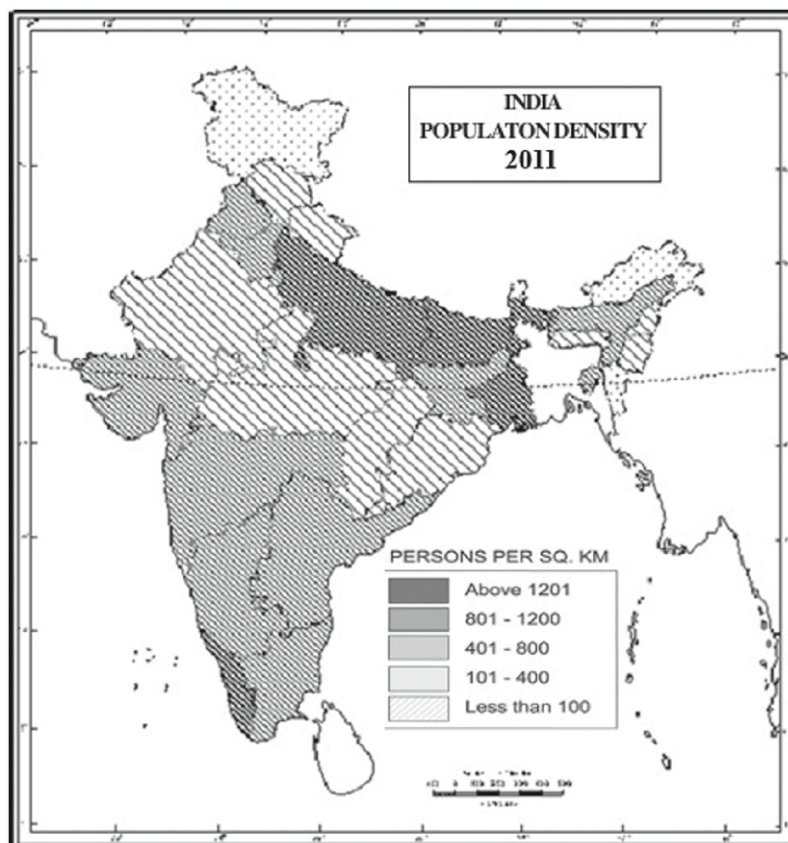
Do you know

Density of Population: The density of population is the number of persons living per unit of an area. It is usually expressed as number of people per square kilometre (sq km). The formula for its computation is:

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Number of people in a defined area unit}}{\text{Total area in square km of that particular area}}$$

For determining the density, the number of people living in a specific territory is divided by the total area of that territory. This provides an average number of persons living per sq km in the territory. For example, let us assume that the population of a district is 250,000 and its area is 1000 square km. The density of population of this district can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{250000 \text{ persons}}{1000 \text{ sq km area}} = 250 \text{ persons per sq km.}$$



**Since Ladakh was bifurcated from Jammu & Kashmir as a separate Union Territory of India in 2019. Hence, the map only highlights the Census 2011 population data of Jammu & Kashmir.*

Figure 14.2: Density of Population in India

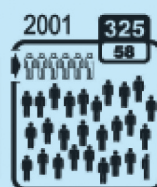
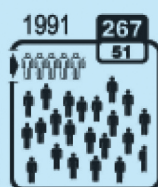
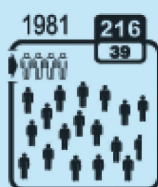
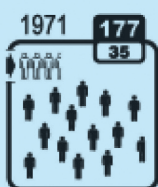
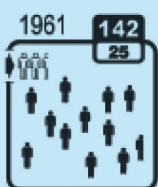
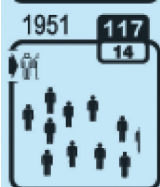
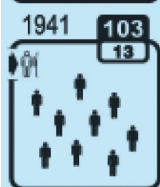
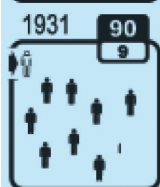
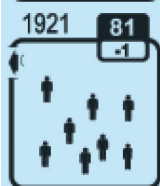
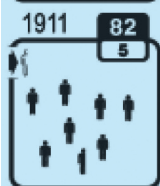
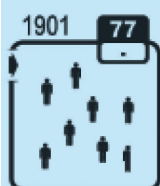
The map (Fig. 14.2) shows that the density of population in India is uneven. It varies from one state to another.



ACTIVITY 14.1

India: Population Density

1 = 10 persons
 ■ Density (per sq km)
 ○ Decadal increase in density



Look at the Figure 14.2. Identify and name the States having high (more than 500 persons per sq km), moderate (100-500 persons per sq km) and low (less than 100 persons per sq km) density.

States having high density

States having moderate density

States having low density

Can you state the reasons for such a variation in density among States?

Hints: Unfavorable/harsh climatic conditions, rugged terrain and poor soil fertility are mainly responsible for the low density. Rich soil, abundance of rainfall, developed irrigational facilities, moderate climate and urbanization support high density of population. The areas of average fertility, modest rainfall, less developed irrigational facilities and, to some extent, stony/sandy surface sustain moderate density of population.

It also keeps on changing. As you may find in figure 1.3 the density of population in India was as low as 77 persons per sq km in 1901. It has steadily increased from 90 persons per sq km in 1931 to 325 persons per sq km in 2001. You would be interested to know, which is the most densely populated State/UTs of India. For that you may have to see the Census Reports. According to Census 2011, the NCT of Delhi has the highest density of population (11320 person per square km) followed by UT of Chandigarh (7900 persons per sq km). Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density, 13 persons per sq km. Among the States, Bihar has the highest density of population, i.e., 1106 persons per sq km.



Notes

Figure 14.3: Density of Population in Decades (1901-2001)



Notes

Factors affecting distribution and density of population

Why is the distribution of population uneven? It is human nature that people like to live in the areas where resources are easily available. These resources may be fresh water, fertile soil, food and shelter, opportunities of work and others. The availability of these resources is influenced by geographical features which cause uneven distribution. And therefore, density and distribution of population are also uneven. We can divide the factors which affect distribution and density of population into two broad categories: Physical and Socio-economic.

A. Physical Factors

Three important physical factors influence the distribution and density of population, namely relief, climate and soil.

- (i) **Relief:** you may have visited a mountainous area or a valley and also a plain area and observed that the mountains are less populated than the plains. Relief which represents the differences in elevation and slope between the higher and lower parts of the land surface of a given area, directly affects the accessibility of the area. The areas, which are easily accessible, are most likely to be inhabited by people. that is why, we find that the plains are densely populated and areas of rugged relief like mountains and plateaus are not. If you compare the density and distribution of population in northern plain and those in Himalayan areas, you can find the effects of relief.

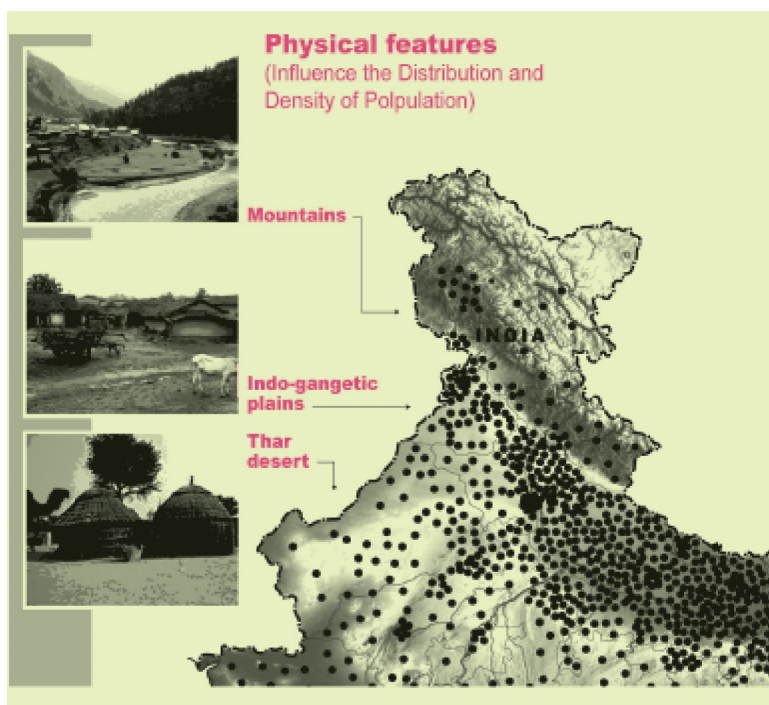


Figure 14.4 : Factors affecting Distribution of Population

Relief : Elevations of land; the variations in height of a land surface and its being shaped into hills and valleys.

- (ii) **Climate:** Climatic condition is one of the most important factors which affects density and distribution of population. Favourable climate provides convenient living conditions for human beings. The higher density of population is found in the areas where the climate is favorable. But areas with harsh climate, i.e., areas that are too hot, too cold, too dry or too wet have lower density of population. In India, the area having dry climate such as Rajasthan and the areas with extreme cold climate such as the Valley in Jammu and Kashmir, or Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have low density of population.
- (iii) **Soil:** Human beings depend upon the quality of soil for agriculture. Areas of fertile soil can, therefore, support larger population. That is why, the regions of fertile soil such as the alluvial plains of North India and coastal plains have higher density of population. On the other hand, the areas with less fertile soils like parts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh have lower density of population.

B. Socio-economic Factors

The density and distribution of population also depend on the following socio-economic conditions of the area:

- (i) **Industrialization and Urbanization:** As you always find, large number of people reside in the area having industries. They also prefer to live in the urban areas, towns and cities. The areas which are rich in mineral resources also attract large population. The mining areas in Jharkhand are very densely populated. This is so because these areas support several economic activities and offer lots of employment opportunities. Moreover, the education and health facilities are better in these areas. We are aware that all large cities of India like Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Kolkata and many more have high density of population.
- (ii) **Transport and Communication:** Some parts of the country have better transport and communication facilities and other public utility services than the other parts. Areas of northern plain are very well connected, whereas north eastern areas have comparatively poor connectivity. All such areas where the public facilities are well developed have a comparatively higher density of population. Sometimes we find that the places of cultural and religious significance are also densely populated.

All the above mentioned factors operate in combination. We can take the example of the high density population in the Ganga plain. It is caused by a combination of factors: level land, fertile soils, a favorable climate, industrialisation and urbanisation,



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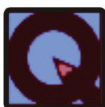
and comparatively well developed means of transport and communication. On the other hand, factors like rugged hilly terrain, unfavorable climate, poor means of transport and communication together cause low density of population in areas like those in Arunachal Pradesh.



ACTIVITY 14.2

Study the maps of physiographic divisions of India, the great northern mountains and the peninsular plateau of India in lesson 11. The smiling face of our Mother Land. Read these maps along with the data given in the figure numbers 14.1, 14.2 and 14.4 showing the distribution and density of population, respectively.

Co-relate and analyze the maps and identify the areas where physical conditions are favourable for people.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 14.2

- Which one of the following States has the highest density of population according to 2001?
A. West Bengal B. Kerala
C. Tamil Nadu D. Uttar Pradesh
- The population of a district is 3, 00,000 and its area is 1000 square km. What would be the density of population?
A. 150 persons/sq. km B. 200 persons/sq. km
C. 250 persons/sq. km D. 300 persons/sq. km
- Mention four important factors that are responsible for high density of population in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.
- Why is density of population of Uttarakhand low? Give two reasons.

14.4 POPULATION CHANGE

The quality of population as a human resource in any country is greatly influenced by the pattern of population change. The change can be in terms of population growth or population decline. Although the population of the world is still growing, there are countries where it is declining. Both the situations of population change have their impact on the quality of human resources. If population grows at a faster rate, it results into an imbalance between population growth and resources of a country. This situation has an adverse impact on the quality of human resources.

The Indian population has been growing since long. From a population of 238 millions in the year 1901, it increased to 1028 millions in 2001 and is still growing. This increase in population is more than four times within a span of a century. On the other hand there are countries in Western Europe where population is declining. Why it is so? Let us identify those factors which are responsible for population change.

Factors of Population Change

Population of any country increases or decreases because of three main demographic factors: (a) birth rate, (b) death rate, and (c) migration. A number of socio-economic factors also influence birth rate and death rate which ultimately affect population change. However, you may find in figure 14.5 that in our country the main reason for rapid increase in population is high birth rate and low death rate. The migration as a factor has rather negligible influence on population growth at the national level.



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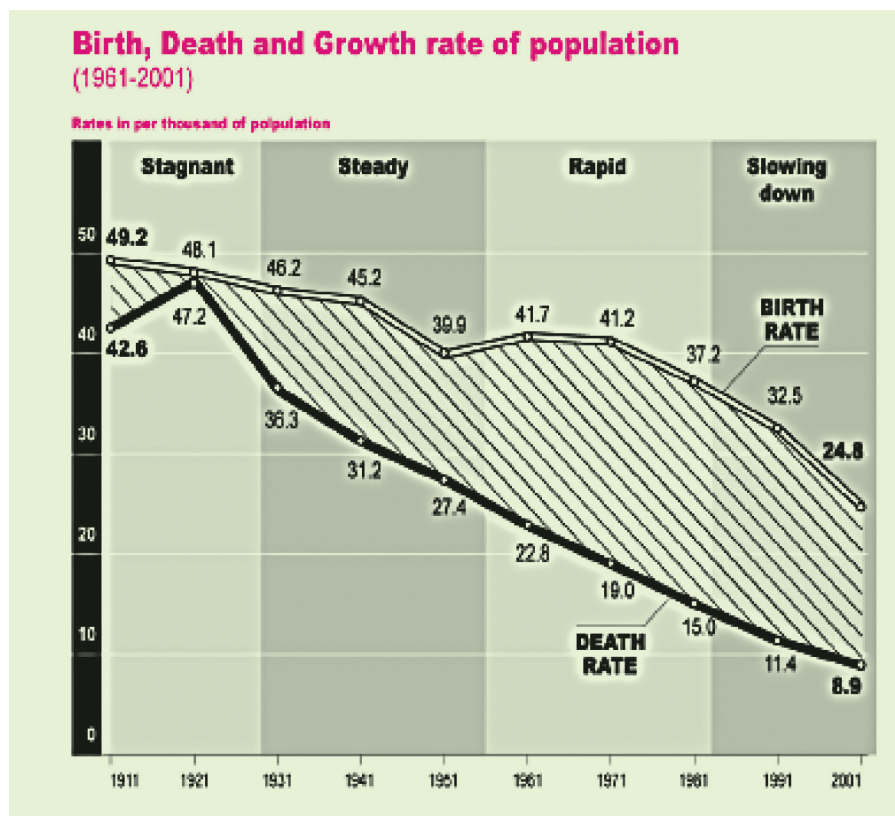


Figure 14.5 : Growth of Population

If you study figure 14.5 carefully, you will find that death rate has been declining since 1921. The birth rate also started declining during the same period. However, the decline in death rate has been faster than that of the birth rate. That is why, the gap between birth rate and death rate has been widening, leading to increase in population.

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The population growth is also visible when you look at the decadal growth given in figure 14.6. The decadal growth rate have declined marginally between 1981 and 1991 and again between 1991-2001. It is a happy sign. But you may be surprised to know that in spite of decreasing growth rates, the absolute population has been increasing continuously over the successive years. Based on the outcome of birth rate and death rate, the entire period since 1901 to 2001 has been divided into four groups – stagnant, steady, rapid and slowing down stages of population growth.



Do you know

Birth Rate: The number of births per thousand of population in a given year under a particular territory is called Crude Birth Rate (popularly known as birth rate). Thus,

$$\text{Birth Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of live births in a year under an area}}{\text{Mid-year population of that area}} \times 1000$$

Suppose in a district, the total live births are 800 in a year and its mid-year population is 25000. So,

$$\text{Birth Rate} = \frac{800}{25,000} \times 1000 = 32 \text{ per thousand of population}$$

Death Rate: The number of deaths per thousand of population in a given year under a particular territory is called Crude Death Rate (popularly known as death rate). Thus,

$$\text{Death Rate} = \frac{\text{No. of deaths in a year under an area}}{\text{Mid-year population of that area}} \times 1000$$

Suppose in a district, the total deaths are 600 in a year and its mid-year population is 25000. So,

$$\text{Death Rate} = \frac{600}{25,000} \times 1000 = 24 \text{ per thousand of population}$$

Natural Growth Rate: Natural growth rate is the difference between birth rate and death rate. Therefore, natural growth rate = birth rate - death rate.

Suppose the birth rate of a particular year within an area is 32 and death rate is 24. Therefore, natural growth rate is $32 - 24 = 8$ per thousand of population.

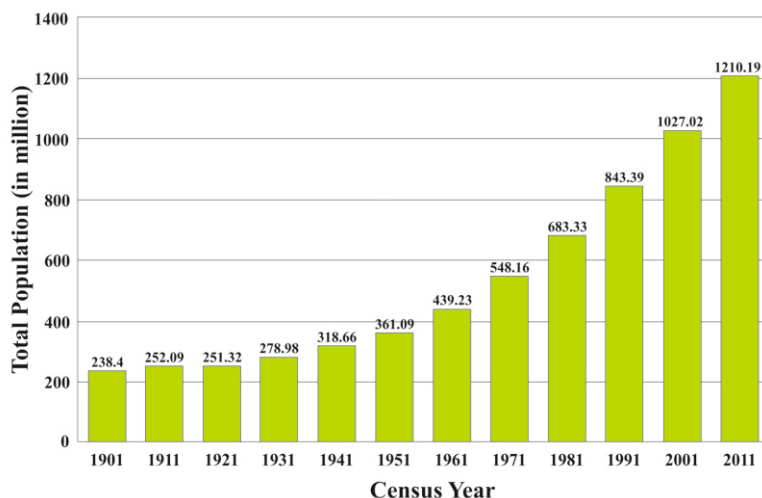
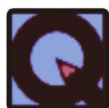


Figure 14.6 : Decadal Population Growth of India (1901-2011)

As we find right from the beginning of the 20th century, the population of India has been increasing in absolute numbers except during 1921 when there was a decline in absolute number. After 1921, there has been a continuous rising trend. That is why, the census year of 1921 is called the year of The great divide in the demographic history of India.

Let us try to understand the reasons for the fast rate of population growth in India. The most significant factors are illiteracy and low level of education, unsatisfactory health and nutritional status and poverty. There are some other crucial socio-cultural factors like preference for male child, early marriage, religious beliefs and low status of women.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 14.3

- If in an area, birth rate is 45 per thousand and death rate is 25 per thousand, what would be the natural growth rate?
 - 15 per thousand
 - 18 per thousand
 - 20 per thousand
 - 25 per thousand
- Which one of the following is the main reason for rapid increase in population of India?
 - High birth rate and high death rate
 - Low birth rate and low death rate
 - High birth rate and low death rate
 - Low birth rate and high death rate
- Why is 1921 called the year of The great demographic divide?



Notes



Notes

14.5 POPULATION COMPOSITION

We have studied the distribution, density and growth of population so far. You would have been able to understand that the net effect of the difference between birth rate and death rate determines the pace and trend of population change. This net effect also demonstrates the composition of population which is an important factor influencing not only the pace of population growth but also the quality of population as a human resource. What is population composition? Population composition is the description of population defined by characteristics such as age, sex, rural-urban or literacy status. We shall, therefore, try to understand the following aspects of the population composition in India:

- (i) Age composition,
- (ii) Sex composition,
- (iii) Rural-urban composition, and
- (iv) Literacy

(i) Age Composition

The age composition of population has significant implications for the current and future development of a country. Population has been traditionally divided into three broad age groups: children (0-14 years), adults (15-60 years) and old (more than 60 years). Figure 14.7 shows age composition of Indian population in the above mentioned groups. If we compare the data from 1971, it is obvious that the child

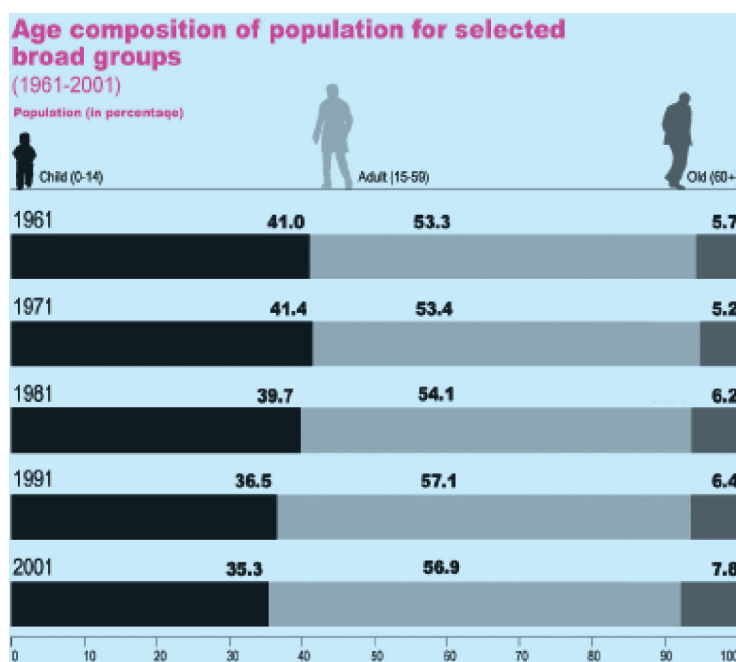


Figure 14.7 : Age Composition

population is declining and the population of adults has been increasing. However, population of the old is also increasing. In this way, the share of dependent population is increasing. Population of the old and children put together constitutes the dependent population. When the number of dependent population increases, the dependency ratio goes up. As a result, the country has to invest more on the growth and development of children and welfare of the old people; otherwise the same resources can be used for other productive purposes.

**Do you know****Dependency Ratio**

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Dependent population (0-14 yrs. plus more than 60 yrs. old)}}{\text{Working population (15-59 years)}} \times 100$$

Suppose in a district, dependent population (0-14 years plus more than 60 years) is 7000 and working population (15-59 years) is 18000. Thus,

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{7000}{18,000} \times 100 = 38.89$$

That means out of every 100 persons, 38.89 persons are dependent and 61.11 persons are working persons.

Think and Ponder

Your grandparents, being in the age-group of 60 years and above, belong to the dependent population group. Do you think they are a burden? Are they not contributing towards the welfare of the family and society? If 'yes', how are they contributing? If 'no' why are they not contributing?

Adolescents as a Distinct Population Group

The latest approach to understand the age composition emphasises the need to treat adolescents as a distinct population group. Traditionally, we have been dividing population in three phases: childhood, adulthood and old age. But as we observe, there are many individuals who are neither children nor adults. If you yourself are in that phase of life, you must have experienced your parents or other adults telling you, "Why are you doing this? You are no longer a child". On another occasion the same adults would be telling, "How can you do this? You are not an adult". In fact, the phase of life between childhood and adulthood, say between 10 years and 19 or a few more years, is known as adolescence and the persons in this age group are identified as adolescents. You may go through the text in the Box to understand meaning of adolescent better.

**Notes**



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Do you know

What does Adolescent Mean?

United Nations **definitions are based on number of years as follows:**

- Adolescents: 10-19 years olds
- Youth: 15-24 years olds
- Young People: 10-24 years olds

But adolescents as a population group may not be seen only in association with the precise number of years, as its periodicity varies from person to person. Adolescents belong to “a developmental period which extends from the end of childhood to the beginning of adulthood”.

Adolescence is defined as the period of physical, psychological and social maturation from childhood to adulthood, the period extending from puberty to the attainment of full reproductive maturity.

As shown in Table 1.1, adolescents as a distinct population group constitute almost 22.0 per cent of total population of India. This was their share in 2001. Their number is still growing and currently (in 2009) their percentage share has increased. The National Population Policy 2000 identifies them as an “under-served population group”, because their needs have not been specifically addressed so far. The Policy describes various strategies to address different needs of adolescents. These are: (i) provide accurate information about physical, physiological, psychological and social changes and developments that take place during adolescence; (ii) develop the needed life skills to empower them to avoid risky situations and to attain sound physical, mental and social health; (iii) provide food supplements and nutritional

Trends in Sex Ratio in India (1901-2001)

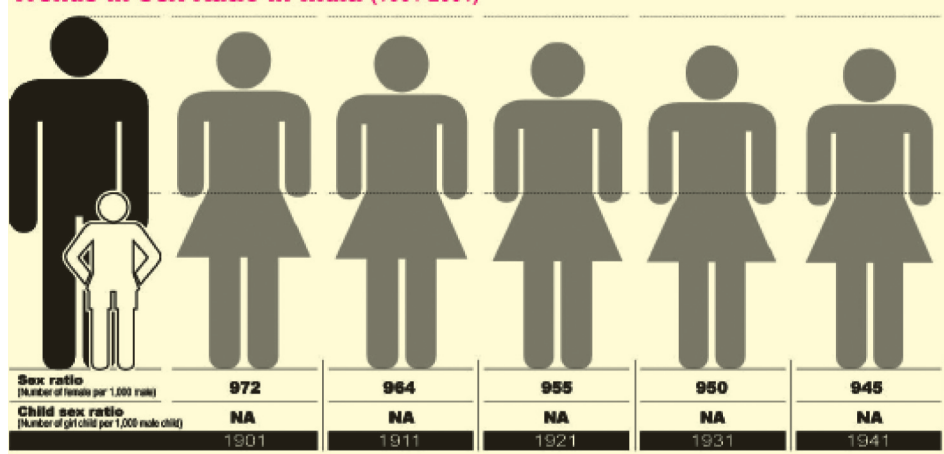


Figure 14.8(a) : Trends in Sex Ratio in India

services; and (iv) make available the needed health and counselling services available to them.

Table 1.1 : Adolescents (10-19 Years) by Sex (in thousands) in India, 1991 and 2001

Census Year	Total No. of Adolescents	% of Total Population	Male	% of Total Male	Female	% of Total Female
1991	181,419	21.4	95,969	21.9	85,450	21.0
2001	225,061	21.9	119,571	22.4	105,490	21.2



Notes



ACTIVITY 14.3

Look into the data given in Table 1.1 and search answers for the following:

1. Why is the number of adolescent girls less than adolescent boys, though biologically the number of girls should have been more?
2. What is the trend in terms of percentage of male and female adolescents during 1991 and 2001?
3. Why are the adolescents considered as under-served population group?
4. Can you prepare a list of the needs of adolescents that must be addressed by the society?

(ii) Sex Composition

Sex composition is a very significant indicator of the quality of population of a country as a human resource. In fact, primarily it is understood on the basis of sex ratio. Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. It is an important

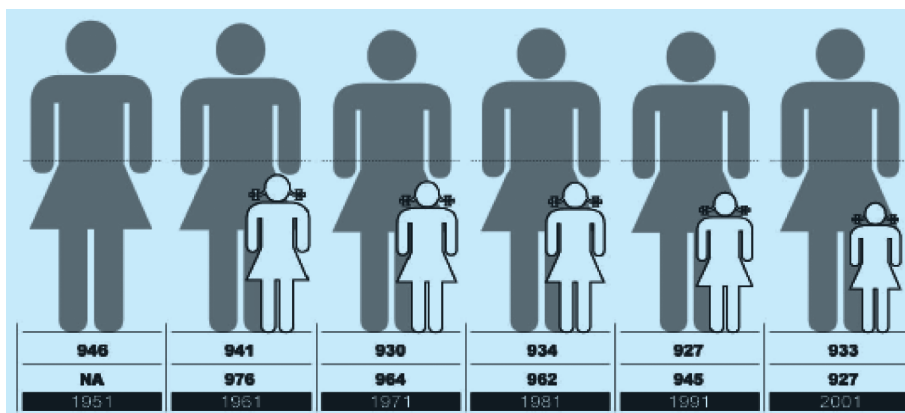


Figure 14.8 (b) : Trends in Sex Ratio in India



Notes

social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females at a given point of time. Sex ratio should be favourable. But in our country, sex ratio has always remained unfavorable to females, and the matter of concern is that it has been declining. In the year 1901, there were 972 females per 1000 males. In 2001, it has come down to 933 only. This trend is shown in figure 14.8 (a) and (b).



Do you know

Sex Ratio is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total number of females in a particular area}}{\text{Total numbers of the male in same area}} \times 1000$$

Suppose in a district, the total number of females is 12000 and total number of males is 13000. Thus,

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{12,000}{13,000} \times 1000 = 923 \text{ females per thousand male}$$

Let us think why sex ratio is unfavorable in our country? It is primarily because of the prevailing discrimination against the females in our society. The favourable sex ratio is available only in one State and one Union Territory. It is 1058 in the State of Kerala and 1001 in the Union Territory of Pondichery, now known as Puducherry.

Child Sex Ratio

The trend of decline in child sex ratio in the country is a matter of great concern. The sex ratio in 0-6 year population (child population) is continuously decreasing. Whereas the 1991 and 2001 Census Reports showed some improvement in overall sex ratio, the sex ratio of 0-6 year population has decreased sharply. Out of 28 States and 7 Union Territories, only in four States, namely Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura and Union Territory of Lakshadweep the child sex ratio is in tune with the overall sex ratio. The worst affected States are Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, and Uttarakhand, and the Union Territory of Chandigarh and National Capital Region of Delhi. This decline in child sex ratio suggests the prevalence of the practices of female foeticide and female infanticide in these States. These practices are against the norms of a civil society.

(iii) Rural-urban Composition

India has been a land of farmers and a country of villages. At the beginning of the twentieth century nine out of ten persons used to live in villages. More than three-

fourths of our population still lives in rural areas. The urban area in India is defined as one, in which three-fourth of the population depends directly or indirectly on non-agricultural pursuits, with a minimum of 5000 population and the density being not less than 400 persons per sq. km.

It seems, (see figure 14.9) we are moving rather fast towards urbanization along with its consequences such as shortage of housing, water, electricity, and encroachment on environment.



Notes

Rural and Urban population (1951-2001)

	 Rural	 Urban	 Rural	 Urban
Year	Population (million)		% of population	
1951	299	62	82.7	17.3
1961	360	79	82.0	18.0
1971	439	109	80.1	19.9
1981	524	159	76.77	23.3
1991	629	218	74.3	25.7
2001	742	285	72.2	27.8

Figure 14.9: Rural - Urban Change

(iv) Literacy

Literacy is an indicator of development of any society. As defined in the Census Report, 'a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate'. Literacy rate in our country was 18.83 percent in 1951. It has increased to 65.38 percent in 2001. Among various States of our country, Kerala has the highest literacy (90.86 percent) followed by Mizoram (88.49 percent) and Lakshdweep (87.52 percent). But the literacy rate, in general, is lower among females as compared to males (figure 14.10)

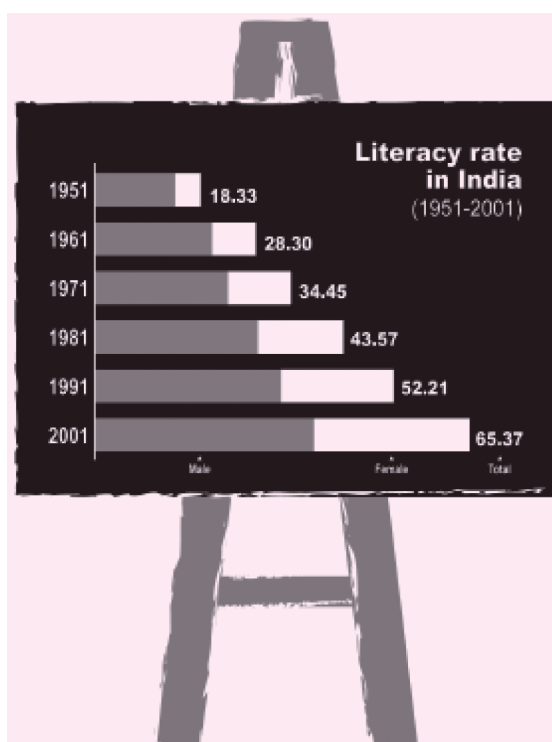


Figure 14.10: Literacy



Notes

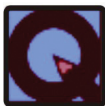


ACTIVITY 14.4

Collect the following information from your vicinity for about 10-15 households:

1. Name of the person interviewed
2. Age Years
3. Academic Qualification
4. Number of persons earning in the family
5. Total no. of members M F
6. Members of family in the age groups
 - (a) Up to 14 years
 - (b) 15 years to 60 years
 - (c) More than 60 years
7. Based on the data collected above, compute and analyze :
 - (a) Sex-ratio
 - (b) Dependency ratio
 - (i) Below 14 years and its percentage
 - (ii) More than 60 years and its percentage

We have been thus able to understand that the population of any country cannot become its greatest resource only by virtue of its number. The country has to invest to improve the quality of demographic characteristics and convert the number into a resource. For converting the number into human resource, India like many other countries of the world has been adopting and implementing policies and programmes. In the next section, therefore, we shall try to understand policies of Government of India in respect of population and empowerment of women.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 14.4

1. According to 2001 census, the sex ratio of India is:

A. 920	B. 927
C. 933	D. 943
2. The percentage of urban population, according to 2001 census is:

A. 27.8	B. 26.7
C. 25.7	D. 24.0
3. What would be the result if the dependency ratio is more?
4. State any two reasons responsible for unfavourable sex ratio in India.

14.6 POPULATION POLICIES IN INDIA

Do you know that discussions on population growth and the need to adopt a population policy had begun in India even before Independence? A Sub-Committee on population was set up by the National Planning Committee appointed in 1938 by the Interim Government. This Committee, in its resolution in 1940 said, “in the interest of social economy, family happiness and national planning, family planning and a limitation of children are essential”.

In 1952, India was the first country in the world to launch a national population programme emphasizing family planning. The aim of the programme was to reduce birth rates “to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirement of national economy”. Since then India has been reformulating its population policy from time to time, the details of which you can get from relevant books or when you study in higher classes. At present we shall try to understand the latest population policy which was adopted by Government of India in 2000.

National Population Policy (NPP) 2000

The National Population Policy 2000 has made a qualitative departure in its approach to population issues. It does not directly lay emphasis on population control. It states that the objective of economic and social development is to improve the quality of lives that people lead, to enhance their well-being, and to provide the opportunities and choices to become productive assets (resources) in the society. Stabilizing population is an essential requirement for promoting sustainable development. The **immediate objective** of the NPP 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. **The medium-term objective** is to bring the total fertility rate (TFR) to replacement levels by 2010 through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies. The **long-term objective** is to achieve a stable population by 2045 with sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.



Do you know

Total Fertility Rate at Replacement Level: It is the total fertility rate at which newborn girls would have an average of exactly one daughter over their lifetimes. In more familiar terms, every woman has as many babies as needed to replace her. It results into zero population growth.

Stable Population: A population where fertility and mortality are constant over a period of time. This type of population will show an unvarying age distribution and will grow at a constant rate. Where fertility and mortality are equal, the stable population is stationary.



Notes



Notes

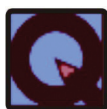
Women Empowerment in India

The empowerment of women is very crucial for improving the quality of population as a human resource. Women, in India, although making up almost 50% of the total population, have been looked down upon and subjected to discrimination. By simple logic, this has deprived the nation of the contribution of half of its population as human resources. This is quite opposite of what is seen and observed in the developed world. The role of women in our country has been limited to looking after their families, also being mute spectators to all kinds of discrimination, ill treatments and crimes against them.

If you go through the Indian Constitution, you will find that in its Articles 14, 15, 16, 19, 39, 42, 51 provisions have been made to ensure justice and equality to all. Many laws have been passed like Special Marriage Act 1954, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 and Child Marriage Restraint Act (Amendment) 1978. Yet the status of women continues to be a matter of great concern.

Some steps have been taken and it is hoped that there will be qualitative change in the status of women. The empowerment of women received a major boost when the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments providing 33 percent reservation of seats for Women in Panchayati Raj institutions and Urban Local Bodies were passed by the Parliament. Another Constitution Amendment Bill has been introduced, which aims at providing 33 percent reservation for women in the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies. A National Commission for Women came into existence in 1992, through an Act passed in 1990. Wide ranging functions have been assigned to the Commission to look into and investigate into any ill treatment brought to their notice against women and to safeguard their interest.

The ultimate objective is to facilitate the advancement, development and empowerment of women and to eliminate all forms of discrimination. These steps will also ensure their active participation in all spheres of life and activities. You can read, learn and understand about the need of women empowerment and its efforts made more in detail in the lesson 'Socio –Economic Development and Empowerment of Disadvantaged Groups'.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 14.5

- Suppose a particular district has an area of 200 square Km. The same district records the total number of persons as 17400, 26200, 36200, 47200, 59800, 75200 according to 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 census, respectively.
 - Calculate the density of population for all six censuses.
 - Find out the decadal change in density.
 - Can you find any trend from your calculation of population density?



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- Population is the total number of people living in a country at a given time. The data regarding various socio-economic and demographic aspects of our population is collected by the Government of India at the beginning of each decade and it is called census.
- The total population of India according to the 2001 census is 1028.7 millions which is more than four times to that of 1901 (238.3 millions). The difference between the birth rate and death rate is called natural growth rate.
- Density of population is defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. Its distribution in India is highly uneven. NCT of Delhi has the highest density of 9294 persons/sq. km. and Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest 14 persons/sq. km.
- Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 male in the total population. Sex ratio is unfavorable in India. It is 933 according to the census of 2001. The sex ratio can be improved by empowering women.
- Population of India is divided mainly into three age-group; (i) children (0-14 years), (ii) adults (15-60 years) and (iii) old (60+ years). Children and old form the dependent population and their percentage in the total population is about 43.
- For an awakened society, literacy is an important indicator. As per the census 'a person aged seven and above should be able to read and write with understanding'. Literacy rate in our country has improved a lot. It was only 18.33 in 1951 which has gone up to 65.37% in 2001. Kerala has the highest literacy rate 90.86 percent.
- The main objective of the National Population Policy is to improve the quality of life of the people by reducing birth and death rates, family welfare, stabilizing population, economic growth, social development and environmental protection. By making appropriate investment in improving the quality of life, our large population can be transformed into a productive resource of our country.



TERMINAL EXERCISES

1. Define sex-ratio. Why is the sex-ratio in India unfavorable?
2. Define population growth rate and explain how it is arrived at.
3. What inferences can we draw from the age composition data of India?
4. How can we turn our huge population into a resource?



Notes

MODULE - 2

India: Natural Environment, Resources and Development



Notes

Population: Our Greatest Resource

- 5 Define the following terms
 - (i) Density of population
 - (ii) Birth rate, Death rate and Growth rate.
 - (iii) Literacy
- 6 Explain the National Population Policy?
- 7 What is meant by women empowerment? How does women empowerment empower the whole society/community?



ANSWER TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

14.1

1. Something that can be used or reused by us.
2. Education, health and nutrition, specialized training.

14.2

1. A. West Bengal
2. D. 300 persons/square km
3. Industrialization; (ii) Urbanization; (iii) Employment opportunities; (iv) Means of transport and communication.
4.
 - (i) Rugged topography
 - (ii) Harsh climatic condition

14.3

1. C. 20 per thousand
2. C. High birth rate and low death rate
3. The year 1921 shows decline in population but after that it has been increasing continuously.

14.4

1. C. 933
2. A. 27.8
3. Government has to invest more for the welfare of dependent population and hence less available fund for greater developmental works in country.
4.
 - (i) Discrimination against females.
 - (ii) Female foeticide and infanticide.

14.5

1.

Year	A Density	B Decade change in density	C
1951	87	—	Continuously increasing trend in the density of population
1961	131	44	
1971	181	50	
1981	236	55	
1991	299	63	
2001	376	77	



Notes