

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF INDIA

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# Demography

- ❖ Demography addresses human populations as population *per se*, that is, their sizes and structures.
- ❖ It is the scientific study of human population.

## Demographic processes :

1. fertility
2. mortality
3. marriage
4. migration &
5. social mobility

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## Definition

The definition of demography was given by HAUSER and DUNCAN, 'The study of the size, territorial distribution and composition of population, changes therein, and the composition of such changes, which may be identified as natality, Mortality, territorial movements and social mobility'.

In the books of COLLINS DICTIONARY OF SOCIOLOGY, *David and Julia Gary* defined demography as the 'statistical study of human population with regard to their size and structure, their composition by sex, age, marital status and ethnic origin and the changes to these population like changes in their birth rates, death rates and immigration.

## DEMOGRAPHIC CYCLE

- ❖ A nation's population passes through 5 phases during its development.



# Demographic cycle

- **First stage (high stationary):** high birth rate & high death rate
- **Second stage (early expanding):** death rate starts declining but birth rate remain unchanged.
- **Third stage (late expanding):** Death rate declines still further & birth rate tends to fall.
- **Fourth stage (low stationary):** low birth rate & low death rate
- **5<sup>th</sup> stage (declining):** death rate exceeds birth rate

## Collection of demographic data

- 1) Population census
- 2) Records of vital statistics
- 3) Records of health department, health institution
- 4) Reports of special surveys
- 5) Periodic publication by WHO, Registrar general India, DGHS new Delhi, State health directorate
- 6) Miscellaneous- hospitals, nursing home

## Demographic trends in World

- At the beginning of Christian era nearly 2000 years ago, world population was 250 million

2019- 7.7 billion

- And it is expected to reach 8 billion by 2025 & 10 billion by 2050.
- **10 most populous countries:** China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Russia, Bangladesh, Japan and Nigeria.



- Global birth rate & death rate declines since 1975.
- Now world population is growing @ 176 people/1 minute & 2.5 lakhs per day.
- Highest birth rate : Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh
- Highest death rate: Pakistan ,Nepal, India
- A population growing at 0.5% per year will double in 140 yrs but population growing at 3% per year will double in about 20-25 years.

## Demographic trends in India

- 2<sup>nd</sup> most populous country in world.
- 7<sup>th</sup> in land area i.e 2.4% Of World land area but 16.87% of world population.
- India's population crossed 1 billion by 11 may 2000 & projected to reach 1.53 billion by 2050

	Total population	Annu Growth	Decadal GR
1991	838.6 million	2.14%	23.8%
2001	1028.6 million	1.9%	21.34%
2011	1210.6 million	1.19%	17.70%

Male – 6237.2 million and Females – 5864.7 million

Population of selected age groups  
India : 1991 to 2011

(in million)

Age group (years lbd)	Census 1991*	Census 2001@	Census 2011@
All ages	838.6	1028.6	1210.6
0-4	102.4	110.4	112.8
5-9	111.3	128.3	126.9
10-14	98.7	124.8	132.7
15-59	464.8	585.6	729.9
60-99	56.5	76.5	103.2
100+	0.2	0.1	0.6
Age not stated	4.7	2.7	4.5

\* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

@ Excluding Mao Maram, Pao Mata and Purul Sub Divisions of  
Senapati district of Manipur

## Percentage of Population in selected age groups

India : 1991 to 2011

Age group (years lbd)	Census 1991*	Census 2001@	Census 2011@
0-4	12.2	10.7	9.3
5-9	13.3	12.5	10.5
10-14	11.8	12.1	11.0
15-59	55.4	56.9	60.3
60+	6.8	7.4	8.6
Age not stated	0.6	0.3	0.4

\* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

@ Excluding Mao Maram, Pao Mata and Purul Sub Divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

**Demographic dividend:** Percentage of persons in age-group 15-59 years have increased by 3.4% in 2011 compared to 2001

## Sex ratio

- Number of females per 1000 males
- **India:** 2001 census – 933, 2011 -940
- Highest – kerala (1084), lowest- Daman and Diu (618)
- Odisha – 979



### Child sex ratio (0-6 years)

India 2001 -927 girls / 1000 boys

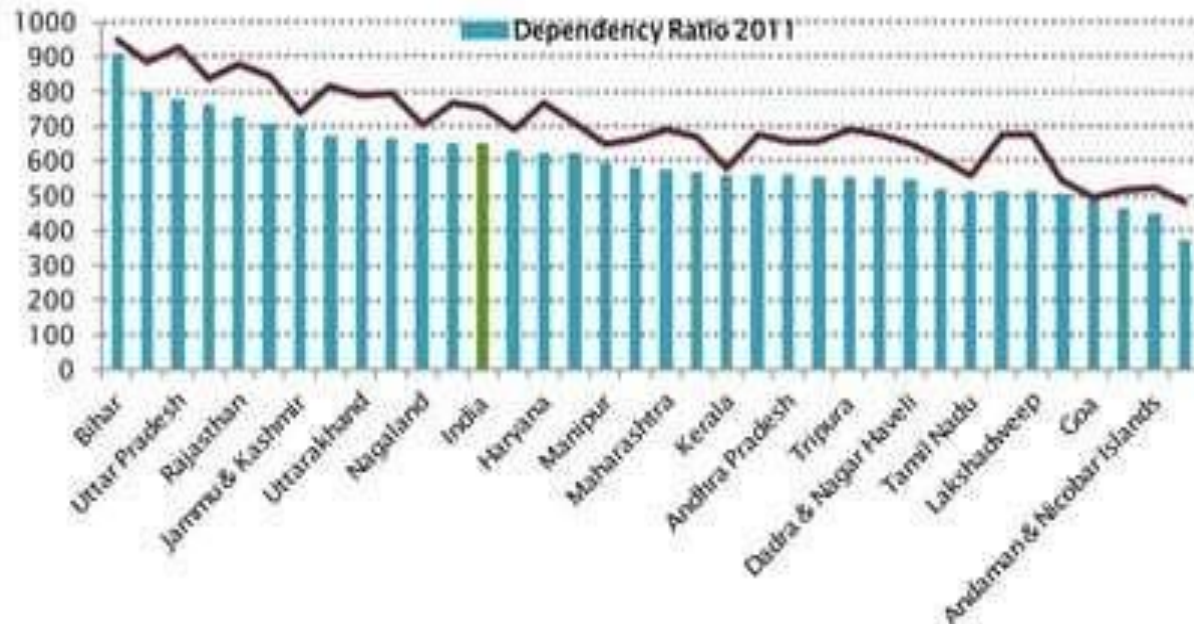
2011 -914 girls / 1000 boys

## Dependency Ratio

(No. of persons in age group 0–14 years + No. of persons in age group 60 years or more) / No. of persons in age group 15–59 years

- Dependency Ratio gives the proportion of persons whom the persons in economically active age group need to support
- Reduction in Dependency Ratio indicates a phase of population transition where a higher percentage of persons in the working age group may translate into higher per capita income for the economy
- This is also called the phase where a country may benefit from 'Demographic Dividend'

## Dependency Ratio



- Dependency Ratio has reduced in all the States and Uts
- At the all-India level, it has reduced by 100 points compared to 2001

## Dependency Ratio India : 1991 to 2011

Dependency Ratio, India		
1991	2001	2011
794	752	652



## Density of Population

- Defined as number of person living per square kilometer.
- India- 1991 census – 267, 2001 census- 324  
2011 census – 382
- Odisha – 2011 – 269/ km square

- **Crude Birth rate** : Number of live birth per 1000 estimated mid-year population in a given year.
- **Crude Death rate**: It is defined as the number of deaths per 1000 population per year in a given community, usually the mid-year population
- Now in India, birth rate – 21.8  
death rate – 6.3

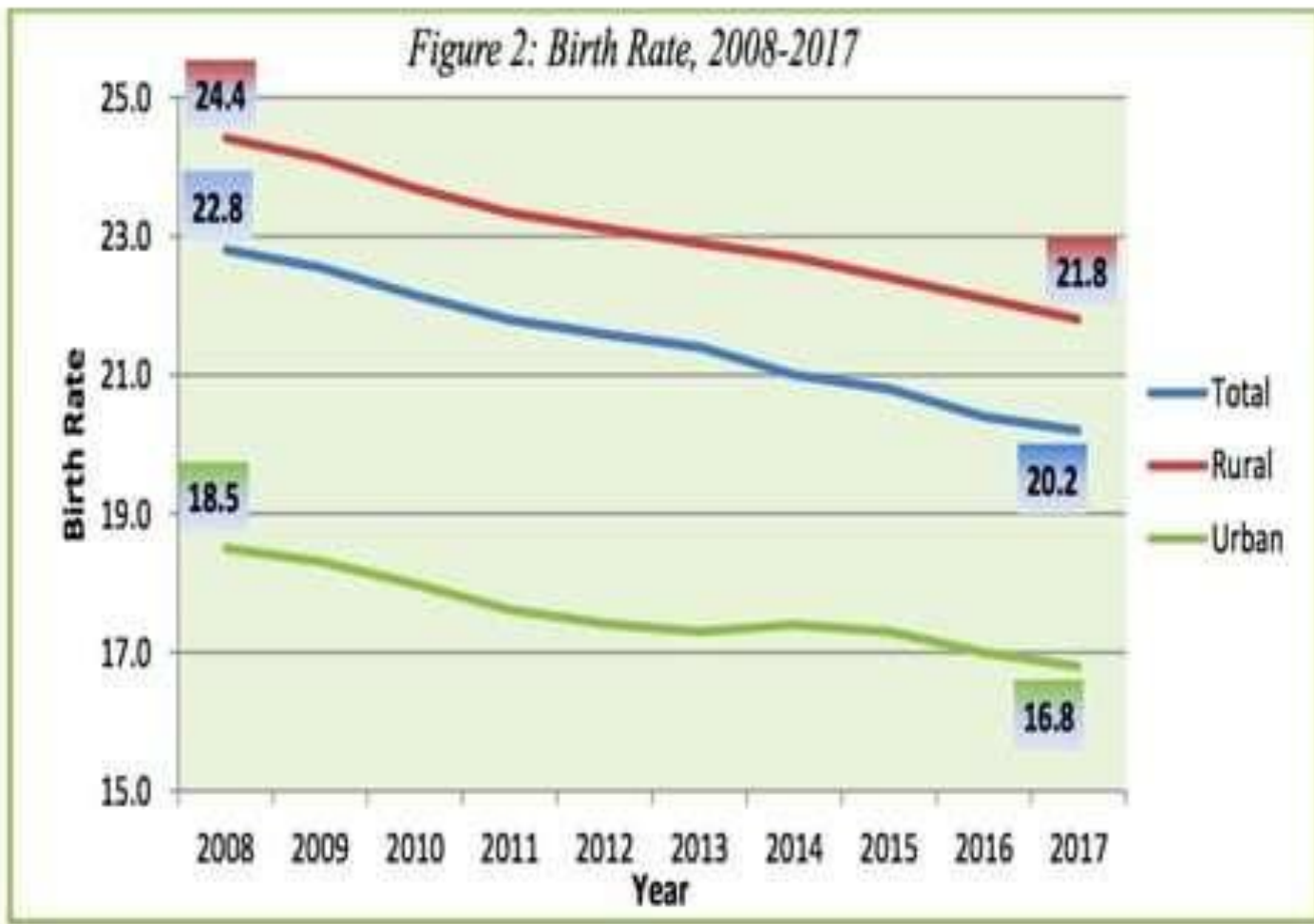
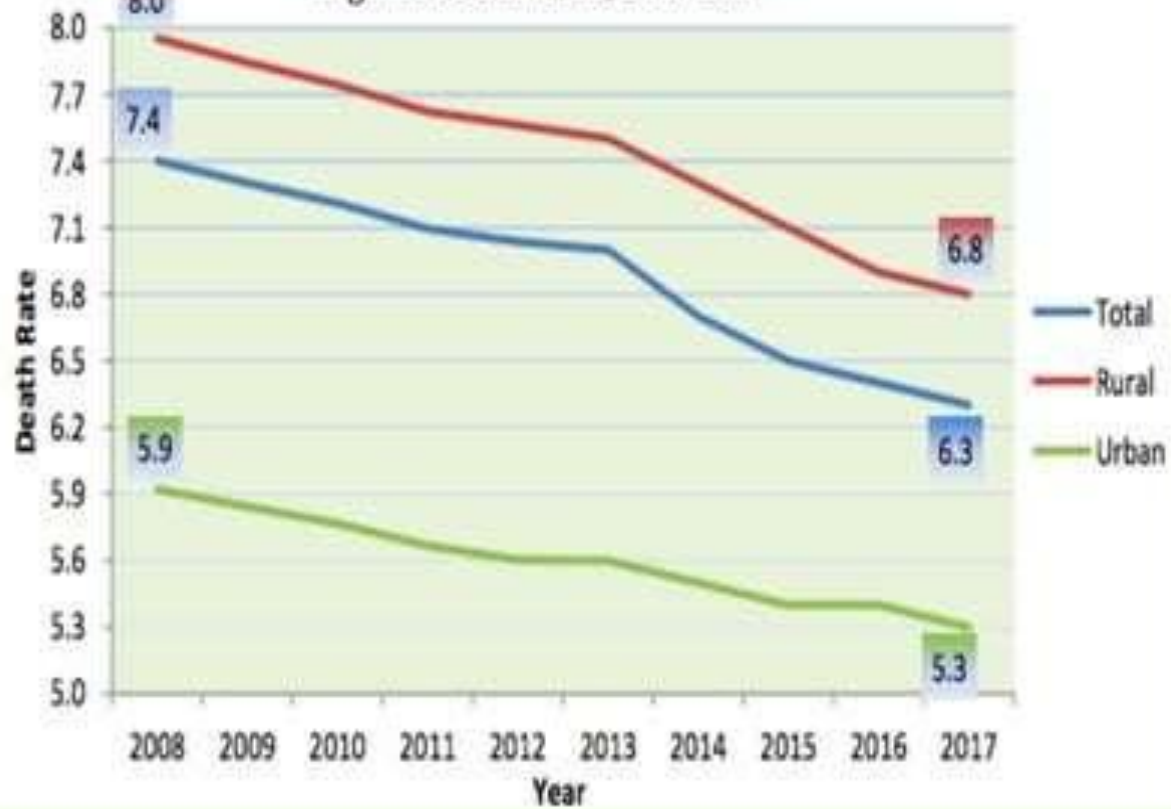


Figure 3: Death Rate, 2008-2017



## Family size

- Total number of children a woman has borne at a point of time. (in Demography)
- **Completed Family size**: total number of children borne by a woman during her reproductive period(15-45 yrs).
- Total fertility rate gives the magnitude of completed family size.

## Family size depends upon factors:

- Duration of marriage
- Education of couple
- No. of live birth & living children
- Preference of male children
- Desired family size

# Urbanization

- Growing urbanization is a recent phenomena in many developing countries.
- Increase in towns & urban areas
- Increase in urban population. It is due to-
  - 1.natural growth &
  2. migration of rural people for employment opportunity ,better living condition, education, health, transport and entertainment.

## Literacy

- A person aged 7 yrs or more, who can both read & write with understanding in any language is treated as literate.
- Literacy rate

India - 74.04%	Highest – kerala (93.91%)
Male – 82.1% Female – 65.46%	Lowest – Bihar (49%)
Orissa - 73.45%	





## Life expectancy

- It is the average no. of years which a person of that age may expect to live according to the mortality pattern prevalent in that country.
- In 2001 – 63, 2011 – 68.89 years
  - Male - 67.46 yrs
  - Female – 72.61 yrs

## Fertility

Actual bearing of children

Fertility rate of India– 2.2 children born/ woman

### **Causes of high fertility In India:**

- universality of marriage
- Lower age at marriage
- Lower level of literacy
- Poor level of literacy
- Limited use of contraceptives

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