Indian Population

- Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission

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Population Census

- Population Census is Union subject (Article 246) listed in Serial number 69 of Seventh Schedule of Constitution.
- Involves process of :- collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing data of people in a country.
- It is snapshot of demographic, economic, social and cultural profile of a country at a particular point of time.
- Basis for conduct of other surveys in the Country in order to plan and implement, economic, social development and administrative activity or scientific research.
- Census 2011 Marks milestone in history as for first time as significant fall in growth rate of population with average annual growth rate declining from 1.93% in 2001 to 1.76% in 2011 per annum.

Census 2011

1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
58.3
54
112.3
586.5
623.7
1210.2
Maharashtra
India
Males
Females
Total

Size and Growth Rate

- India accounts for 2.4% of worlds surface area , it supports & sustains whooping 17.5% of world population.
- The provisional population of India as per 2011 Census is 1210.2 million.
- Maharashtra has share of 9% in the total country's population with population amounting to 112.3 million as in 2011 census.
- During 2001-2011 state has recorded 15.99% growth rate against same at national level at 17.64%.

Trends in Population Growth

Low & negligible population growth till 1921 on account of epidemics, famines etc.

1921- Year of great divide - As Population increased due to progressive control of epidemics .

High growth after independence during 1951 to 1981

Falling population growth since 1981 due to social awareness among people, rise in literacy rate and technological changes which brought declines in birth and death rates

It has fallen to 2.4% in 1991,1.93% in 2001 and 1.76% in 2011.

Percentage decadal Growth Rate

Demographic Transition Pattern

Initials level - High birth rate - High death rate

Intermediate phase - High birth rate - Low death rate

Before graduating to Third phase - Low birth rate - Low death rate

where due to technological advances, improved quality of health care and female literacy led to reduction in infant mortality rate.

Growth Rate in India (Inter state differences)

- Striking diversities in states arises due to poverty ,illiteracy and no access to health and family welfare services has led to disparities in growth rate.
- Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have registered low growth rates while states like Bihar, Haryana, U.P, Sikkim, Nagaland,Delhi,Chandigarh and Gujarat has shown upward swing during 1991-2001.
- Six most populous states namely:-Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have fallen during 2001-2011 as compared to previous decade.
- The fall being lowest for Andhra Pradesh(3.5%) and highest for Maharashtra(6.7%).
- Combined population of U.P and Maharashtra (second most populous state) is 312 million.
- During 2001-2011,approx 15 states and union territories have grown by less than 1.5% per annum, while number of such states and union territories was only four during the previous decade.

Growth Rate of Child Population

- Total no of children in the age group 0-6 years is primarily intended for calculating the literacy rates.
- Total no of children in the age-group 0-6 years is 158.8 million, about 5 million less than in year 2001.
- Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, M.P and Rajasthan have the largest no of children constituting 52% children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- Twenty states and Union Territories now have over one million children in the age group 0-6 years.
- While 5 states and Union Territories are yet to reach one hundred thousand mark.

Density

- Density of population depends on Country's level of economic development.
- Population density of India has gone up to 382 persons per sq.km in 2011 from 325 persons per sq km in 2001.
- Population Density by geographical regions:-
- Eastern region has the highest density of 625 per sq km and the North Eastern has the lowest density of 176 persons per sq.km.
- Among states **Bihar** has become most densely populated state with 1102 persons/km^2 and **Arunachal Pradesh** the least densely populated State with 17 persons/km^2 in 2011.
- Among UTs, Delhi continues to head the UTs, while Andaman and Nicobar Islands brings up the rear.
- In Maharashtra density has increased from 315 per sq km in 2001 to 365 sq km in 2011.

Gender Composition

- ***The Gender development Index*** which takes into account inequality between men and women ranks India at **119th** position with the GDI inequalities Index of 0.721.
- The greater the gender disparity in basic development, the lower a country's GDI compared with its GDP.
- Northern States have very low value of GDI, whereas in southern India, situation is much favourable .

Sex Ratio:-

- States with highest sex ratio are Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry, Lakshadweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
- Lowest are Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim .Among Union Territories are Daman & Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh.
- In Maharashtra ,there has been increase in sex ratio from 922 to 925 during 2001-2011.
- But child sex ratio has come down to 833 in 2011 from 913 in 2001.

Age Composition

- Indicates the proportion of the labour force and of the dependant population(i.e. Children and old people) in total population.
- The age composition of population is projected to change by 2016 with population below 15 years of age is projected to decline to 28%,while population in the age group 15-59 is projected to increase nearly to 64% and population in the age group of 60 plus is projected to increase nearly to 9% by 2016

Age group	Percent
0-14	35.26
15-59	58.2
60 and above	6.3

Age composition as in 2001

Literacy Rate

- Literacy rate which judges quality of population shows an increase of 9.21% from 64.83% in 2001 to74.04% in 2011
- Literacy rate in the state has increase from 76.88% in 2001 to 82.91% in 2011.
- However, efforts are still required to achieve target of 85% as set up by planning commission to be achieved by 2011-12 which have been already achieved by 10 states viz. Kerala, Goa, Daman, Diu,Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc.
- Sex wise literacy rate in state is 89.82% for males and 75.48% for females while at national level, it is 82.14% for males and 65.46% for females.

Rural-urban Distribution

- Rural population stands at 833.1 million while urban at 377.1 million as per Census 2011.
- In absolute numbers, rural population increased by 90.47 million and urban population by 91.00 million in latest decade.
- Uttar Pradesh has largest rural population of 155.11 million (18.62%) of country's rural population whereas
- Maharashtra has highest urban population of 50.83 million(13.48% of country's urban population) in the country.

Year	Urban	Rural
2001	27.8%	72.2%
2011	31.16%	68.84%

Actual v/s Projected Population

- There is increase in actual population over projected population as represented below:-

Population (in millions)

Year	Projected population	Actual/Provisional Population	Difference(in millions)	% Difference
2001	1012	1028	16	1.58
2011	1192	1210	18	1.51

Population Projections for India & States:2001-2011 National Commission on Population, May 2006

Population - Projection

Age Structure	2001	2011	2026
Total	1029	1193	1400
Under 15	365	347	327
15-64	619	780	957
65+	45	66	116

- The Population of India is projected to rise to 1400 million in 2026.
- The population under 15 years is expected to fall to 327 million in 2026.
- The largest growth will be in 15-64 age group.
- The elderly population is also expected to rise sharply by 6.3% per annum.
- As a consequence of these changes in the age structure, the dependency ratio – ratio of old (above 65 years) and young (below 15 years) to people in the working age group of 15-64 is expected to fall from 66% in 2001 to 46% in 2026.

Population - as Resource

- Human Capital plays an important role in the economic development & growth rate of country.
- Effective use of physical capital itself depends on human capital.
- This is due to reason that additional physical capital can be limited if technical, professional and administrative people are required to make effective use of material resources.
- In India, growing population has led to increased urbanization as tendency of people to migrate to urban areas for employment.
- Thus, large scale investments in human capital are needed if physical capital is to be exploited more fully and in efficient manner.

Population growth & food grain Production

Population growth & economic development

- **Population growth** is the change in a population over time.
- Population stabilization has been a priority for sustaining process of economic development in the country and thus National Population Policy was introduced in year 2000.
- This has also been focus of successive Five Year Plans.
- It helps in Research, development and motivates research activities.
- Human resource development contributes to improvement in quality of life of the population & increases efficiency.
- Human resource development through investment in education and health care contributes to economic growth & development.

Way Forward

- Out of total population,50% of population is below age of 25 so employment generation has to receive top priority.
- As Agriculture cannot absorb large population, need arises for employment generation in industrial sector and service sector to ensure inclusive growth.
- Both these sectors are dependent on Commercial Power(Electricity) which has direct correlation with electricity price.
- Thus Cross subsidy reduction will impel industrial growth thereby enabling Government to mop up more taxes and give rise to employment generation.
- Thus interlinkages between electricity pricing, growth of economy as a whole in larger interests of economic growth and employment generation needs to be developed.

Thank you