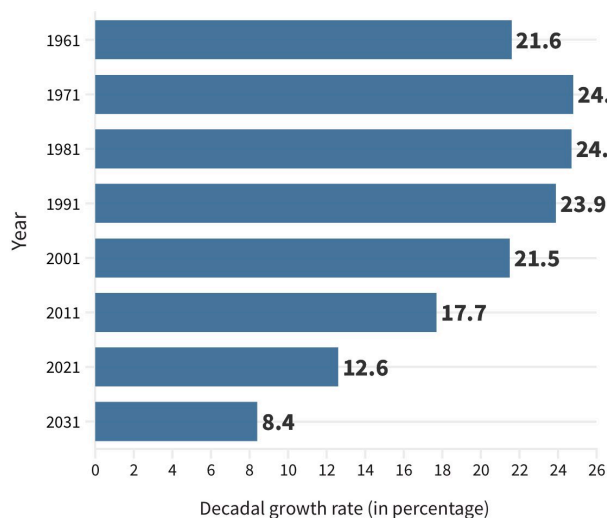# Module 1
Lecture #03

Learning Outcomes:

- Understand the demographic features of India
- Analyze the implications of population growth
- Learn about the key term related to demographics

Demographic Features of India

- **Population size & growth:**
  - The population of India is estimated to touch 142.86 crores by the middle of 2023, which is marginally ahead of China's at 142.57 crores.
  - As per UNFPA's State of World Population Report 2023, the working population of India which includes the 15-64 age group comprises 68% of the total population.
  - Despite overtaking China, India's population growth is slowing.
  - The total fertility rate is below the replacement level of 2.1 for the first time according to the National Family Health Survey.

The decadal growth rate in population to be lowest since independence

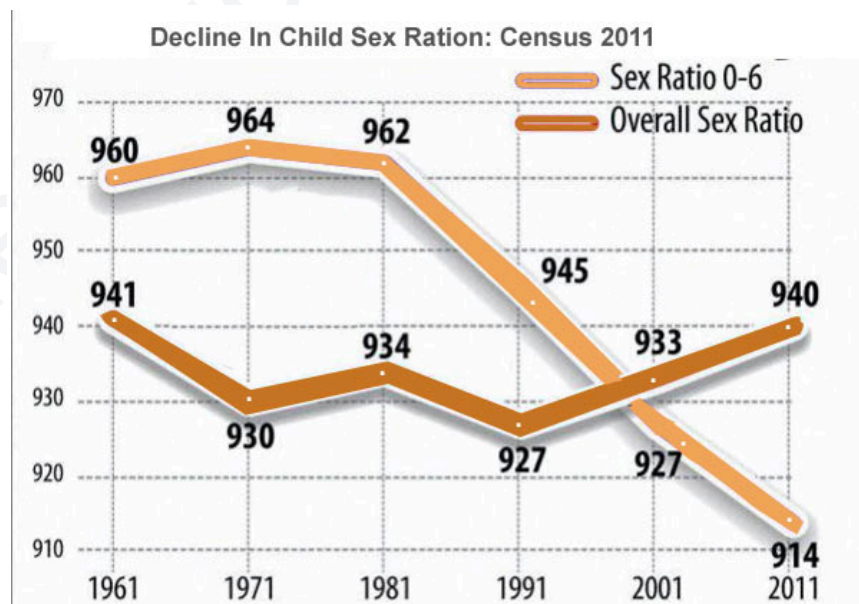| Year	Decadal growth rate (in percentage)
1961	21.6
1971	24.
1981	24.
1991	23.9
2001	21.5
2011	17.7
2021	12.6
2031	8.4

Source: Report of the technical group on population projections , Census of India

- **Age Structure:**
  - The population composition is as follows:
    - 25 percent of the population is between 0-14 years
    - 18 percent of the population is between 10 and 19 years
    - 26 percent of the population is between 10 and 24 years
    - 7 percent of the population above 65 years
  - According to the UNFPA representative, India has the largest percentage of the youth population between 15-24 years providing great scope as a source of innovation, new thinking and lasting solutions.
- **Sex ratio:**
  - The sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males in a population. This metric helps in understanding gender composition and its implications on society.
  - A balanced sex ratio indicates a healthy population structure, while significant imbalances can signal underlying socio-economic issues. It impacts everything from workforce participation to social dynamics.
  - As per the latest Census data, India's sex ratio stands at approximately 943 females per 1,000 males. This is an improvement from previous decades but still below the global average of 984.
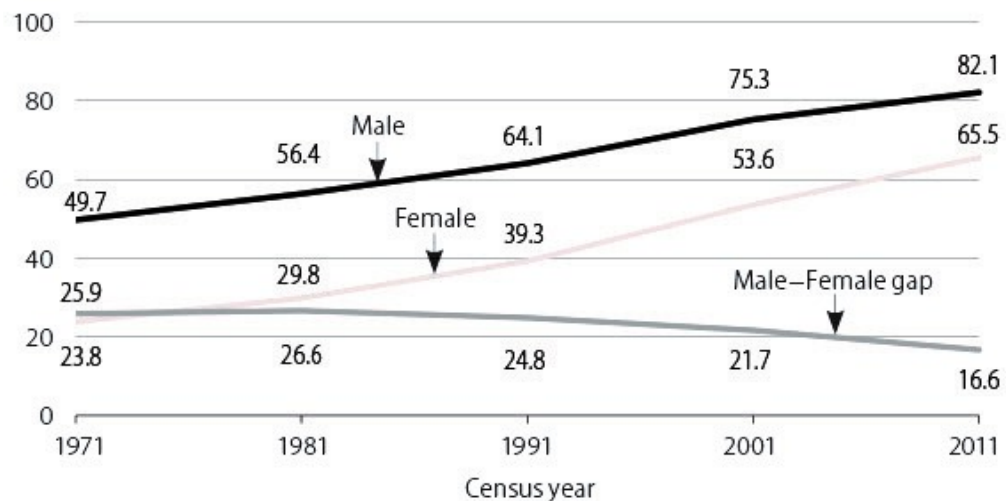

Decline In Child Sex Ration: Census 2011

- ○ **Implications of the Sex Ratio Imbalance**
  - ■ An imbalanced sex ratio can lead to various social issues, including increased violence against women, human trafficking, and a rise in the number of unmarried men.
  - ■ A skewed sex ratio affects economic growth, as it can lead to a smaller workforce and increased dependency ratios.
  - ■ Long-term imbalances can lead to demographic challenges, including aging populations and reduced birth rates.
- ● **Literacy rate:**
  - ○ The literacy rate is defined as the percentage of people aged 7 and above who can read and write with understanding. It is a key indicator of educational attainment in a population.

Source: Rural–urban distribution of literacy, provisional population of India, Census of India, 2011.
  - ○
  - ○ **Impact of Literacy on Economic Development**
    - ■ A higher literacy rate leads to a more skilled workforce. Literate individuals are better equipped to learn new skills, adapt to technological changes, and contribute effectively to the economy.
    - ■ Literacy expands employment opportunities, enabling individuals to pursue higher-paying jobs and entrepreneurship. This, in turn, boosts economic productivity and growth.

- ■ Literate populations tend to have better health, lower fertility rates, and higher participation in the labor market, all of which contribute to economic productivity and stability.

Key Demographic Term

- **Crude Birth Rate:** The annual number of live births per 1,000 people.
- **Crude Death Rate:** The annual number of deaths per 1,000 people.
- Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of children of age less than 1-year-old per 1,000 live births.
- Life Expectancy: The number of years which an individual at a given age can expect to live at present mortality levels. Life expectancy of India is 69.16 years (2017).
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The number of live births per woman completing her reproductive life, if her childbearing at each age reflected the current age-specific fertility rates.
- Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR): Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy or termination of pregnancy, regardless of the site or duration of pregnancy.
- Child mortality rate (CMR): Number child deaths under the age of 5 years per 1000 live births. It's ~50 in 2016. SDG Target 2030 – 11.

Assignment #03:

- Analyze the economic, social, and environmental implications of rapid population growth in India.
- Discuss potential strategies to manage and mitigate the negative impacts of population growth.