1. Details of Module and its structure

Module Detail	
Subject Name	Geography
Course Name	Geography 04 (Class XII, Semester - 2)
Module Name/Title	Population Composition : Rural – Urban, Linguistic And Religious Composition – Part 3
Module Id	legy_20103
Pre-requisites	Basic Concept about Population Composition in India on the basis of residence, linguistic characteristics and religion
Objectives	After reading this lesson, learners will be able to: 1. Familiarize with key concepts and terminology of Population Composition. 2. Acquire knowledge and understanding about the rural-urban, linguistic and religious compositions in India 3. Correlate the causes and the impacts of the rural urban division in the country. 4. Understand the nature of population distribution from the above mentioned criteria in India. 5. Learn about the families and sub families of the Indian Languages and the areas of their usage 6. Identify regions with people following different religions
Keywords	Population Growth, Terminologies related to Phases in Population Growth, Adolescent Population, and National Youth Policy

2. Development Team

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Population Compositions:

Population Compositions is the field of study within population geography, which analyses the characteristics of a group of people in terms of their age, sex, residence, ethnicity, tribes, language, religion, literacy, marital status, occupational characteristics etc. of a particular geographical area/ administrative unit.

The **composition** of an area's **population** is useful for planning ahead as per the needs and demand of the people residing there. The parameters present the status of the population under the given heads and based on the presented/projected figures, the governments can plan their investments in the different sectors (like - water requirements & soil conservation, infrastructural development, health and family welfare, industries, housing etc.) as per the needs/ priorities of the people living there.

In this section, the composition of Indian population with respect to their rural-urban characteristics, language, religion and pattern of occupation will be discussed.

Rural Urban Composition:

In the very beginning, let us get **some facts** cleared from the Census of India , 2011.

The following is the **definition** of rural and urban areas in India as **per the Census:**

Urban and Rural Areas:

Urban Unit (or Town):

- All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. (known as Statutory Town)
- All other places which satisfied the following criteria (known as Census Town):
  ♣ A minimum population of 5,000;
  ♣ At least 75 per cent of the male main workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
  ♣ A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km

  - Number of Urban Units in India:
    Total Towns:
    - Census 2001 :   5,161
    - Census 2011 :   7,935
      Increase: 2,774

Rural Areas:

- All areas which are not categorized as Urban area are considered as Rural Area
- Number of Rural Units (or Villages) in India:
- Villages:
  - Census 2001   6,38,588
  - Census 2011   6,40,867
    Increase: 2,279

- Out of the total of 1210.2 million population in India, the size of Rural population is 833.1 million (or 68.84% of the Total Population) and the Urban population is 377.1 million (or 31.16%)
- During 2001 – 2011 the population of the country increased by 181.4 million
- The Increase in Rural areas was 90.4 million and the
- Increase in Urban areas was 91.0 million

1. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/india/Rural_Urban_2011.pdf

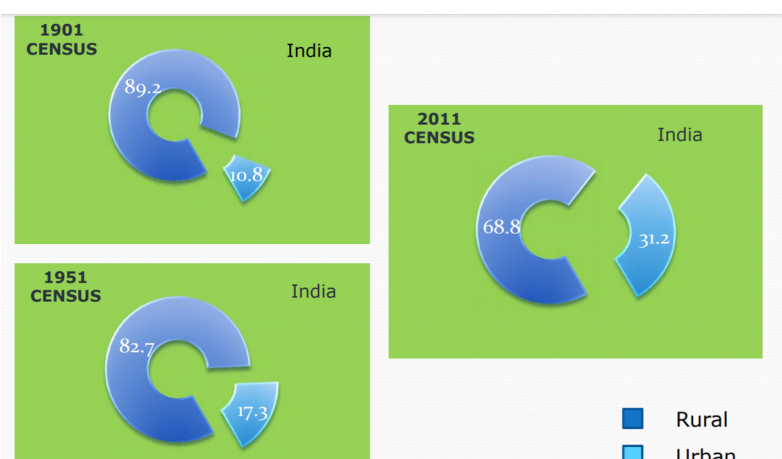**Trends in Rural Urban Distribution of Population - India (in %) (1901, 1951, 2011)**

Fig No. 1

2. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/india/Rural_Urban_2011.pdf

Variation in Urban Population from 2001 to 2011 Censuses - India
- There has been a spurt in growth of population in Urban areas in the country, which could be due to:
- Migration
- Natural increase and
- Inclusion of new areas under 'Urban'
- More than 30% growth in Urban population in States, viz., Sikkim (153%), Kerala (93%), Tripura (76%) is significant.

The division of population into Rural and Urban is based on the Residence. The above maps and figures give us the variation over time.

This division is necessary because rural and urban life styles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions. The age-sex-occupational structure, density of population and level of development vary between rural and urban areas. The criteria for

differentiating rural and urban population varies from country to country. The social structure, environment, interpersonal relationship etc. also vary between the rural and urban areas.

The table below clearly shows that there is a difference in the **sex ratio** over the years with respect to the place of residence. In the rural areas of India, the sex ratio is better for the women.

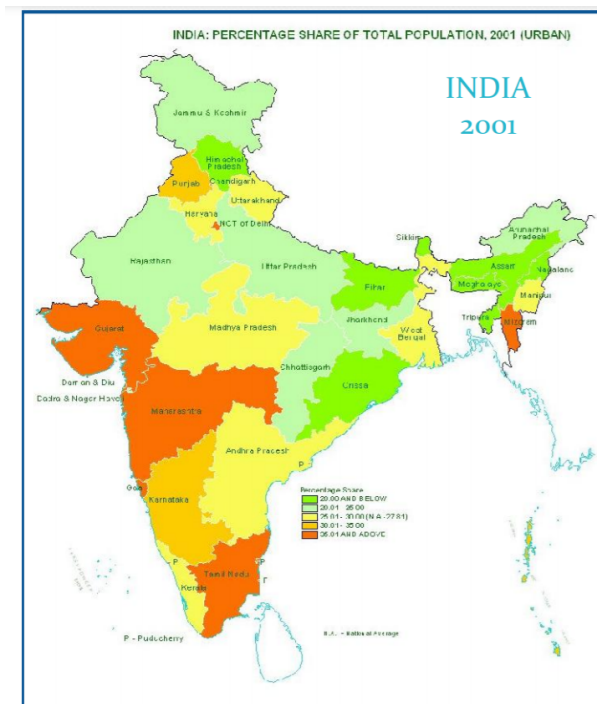**Percentage share of Urban Population in Total Population – India, 2001 & 2011**
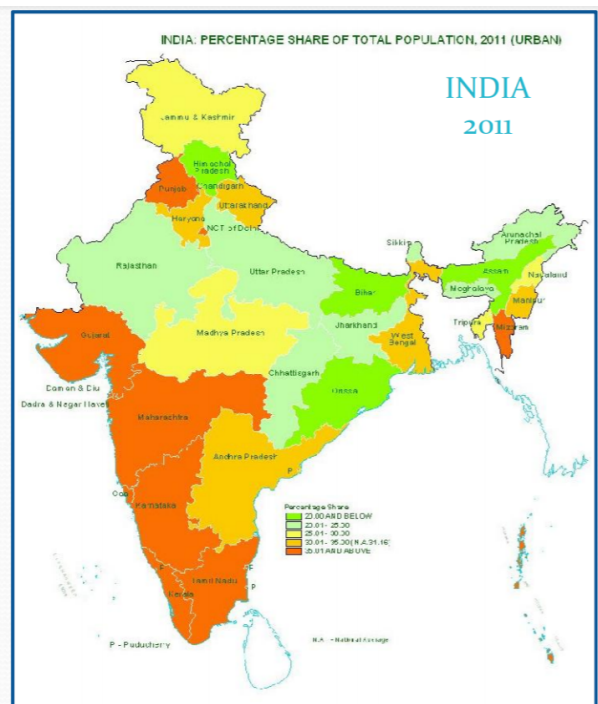

Fig No. 2   Fig No. 3

3. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/india/Rural_Urban_2011.pdf

Gender Composition of Population by Residence – India 2001 – 2011

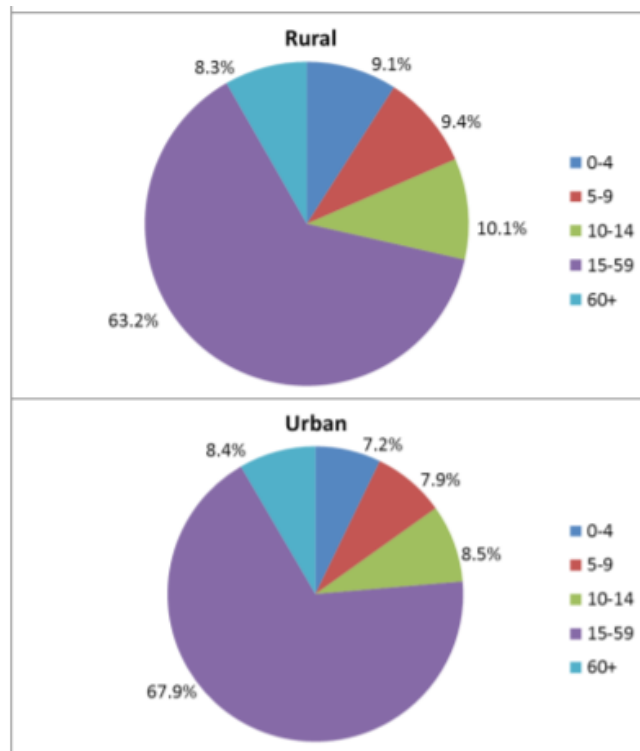| Indicator	2001		2011	
	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)
Rural:				
Males	381.7	51.4	427.9	51.4
Females	360.9	48.6	405.1	48.6
Sex ratio	946		947	
Urban:				
Males	150.6	52.6	195.8	51.9
Females	135.6	47.4	181.3	48.1
Sex ratio	900		926	

Visibility of women has increased both in Rural and Urban areas.
- The Sex Ratio in the country has risen from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011
- For Rural Areas in the country as a whole there has been an increase by only 1 point from 946 in 2001 to 947 in 2011
- In Urban areas there has been an appreciable gain of 26 points from 900 in 2001 to 926 in 2011
- In 10 States & UTs Urban Sex Ratio is higher than the Rural Sex Ratio in Census 2011. This includes Tamil Nadu, Kerala and NCT Delhi.

Fig No. 4

4. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/india/Rural_Urban_2011.pdf

Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups and residence, India, 2016

Fig No. 5

5.https://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/SRS_Report_2016/6.Chap_2-Population_Composition-2016.pdf

There is a difference in the **density** of population also between the two areas. The density of population is much higher in the urban areas as compared to the open spaces in the country side. The following table shows that, as a far as the **literacy level** is compared, there is a gap there too as well – though there has been an improvement in the rural areas over time.

LITERACY LEVEL IN RURAL – URBAN AREAS IN %

	2001	2011	Difference
Overall			
India	64.8	74.0	+9.2
Rural	58.7	68.9	+10.2
Urban	79.9	85.0	+5.1

Fig No. 6

6. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov results/paper2/data_files/india/Rural_Urban_2011.pdf

7. https://in.pinterest.com/pin/790381803337079001/

- The improvement in literacy rate in rural area is two times than that in urban areas

- The rural urban literacy gap which was 21.2 percentage points in 2001, has come down to 16.1 percentage points in 2011.

In general terms, rural areas are those where people are engaged in primary activities – like – agriculture, fishing, forestry, lumbering etc.) and urban areas are those when majority of the working population is engaged in non-primary activities (secondary sector and services).

Composition of population by their respective places of residence is an important indicator of the social and economic characteristics of a region. This becomes even more significant for a country where about 68.8 per cent of its total population lives in villages (2011).

Since almost 69 percent of our population lives in the rural areas, so this criterion of division of population (based on the place of residence) reflects a lot about the socio economic status of the people of our country as a whole.

India has 640,867 villages according to the Census 2011 out of which 597,608 (93.2 per cent) are inhabited villages.

The distribution of rural population is not uniform throughout the country. The states like Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population. The states of Goa and Maharashtra have only little over half of their total population residing in villages. The Union Territories, on the other hand, have smaller proportion of rural population, except Dadra and Nagar Haveli (53.38 per cent).

The population size of villages also varies considerably within the country. It is less than 200 persons in the hill states of north-eastern India, Western Rajasthan and Rann of Kuchchh and it is as high as 17 thousand persons in the states of Kerala and in parts of Maharashtra.

Fig No. 8. A village in the desert, Rajasthan   Fig No. 9. A village in Kerala

8. https://www.bennykuriakose.com/post/2015/08/25/where-is-the-village-in-kerala
https://www.indiaspend.com/indias-missing-middle-24000-villages-with-populations-greater-than-towns-lose-out-on-policies-for-urban-areas/

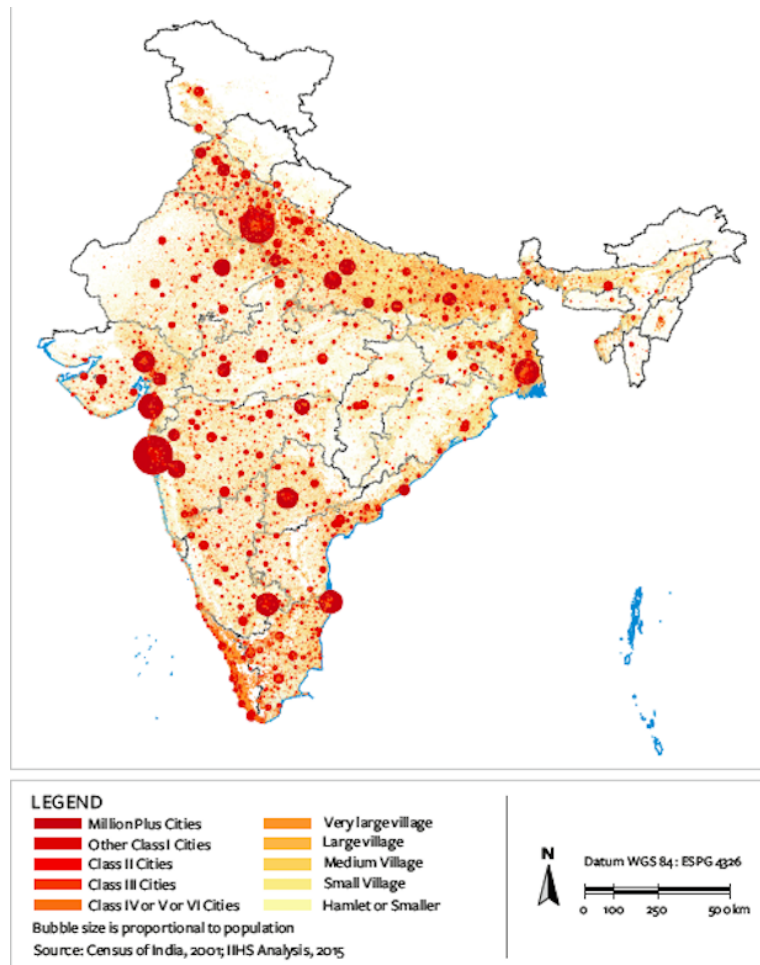**Map Showing Distribution of Urban and Rural Areas in India**

Fig No. 7

9. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/india/Rural_Urban_2011.pdf

A thorough examination of the pattern of distribution of rural population of India reveals that both at intra-State and inter- State levels, the relative degree of urbanisation and extent of rural-urban migration regulate the concentration of rural population. Contrary to rural population, the proportion of urban population (31.16 per cent) in India is quite low but it is showing a much faster rate of growth over the decades. The growth rate of urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.

As per the table given below, it is observed that over the years, the urban population is increasing, thereby impacting the different sectors of the economy.

Population (in Crore)			
	2001	2011	Difference
India	102.9	121.0	18.1
Rural	74.3	83.3	9.0
Urban	28.6	37.7	9.1

Fig No. 10

Growth Rate of Population (in %)			
	1991-2001	2001-2011	Difference
India	21.5	17.6	-3.9
Rural	18.1	12.2	-5.9
Urban	31.5	31.8	+0.3

Fig No. 11

> - For the first time since Independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas
> - Rural – Urban distribution: 68.84% & 31.16%
> - Level of urbanization increased from 27.81% in 2001 Census to 31.16% in 2011 Census
> - The proportion of rural population declined from 72.19% to 68.84%
>
> The slowing down of the overall growth rate of population is due to the sharp decline in the growth rate in rural areas, while the growth rate in urban areas remains almost the same.

In almost all the states and Union Territories, there has been a considerable increase of urban population. This indicates both development of urban areas in terms of socio-economic conditions and an increased rate of rural-urban migration. The rural-urban migration is conspicuous in the case of urban areas along the main road links and railroads in the North Indian Plains, the industrial areas around Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru – Mysuru, Madurai – Coimbatore, Ahmedabad – Surat, Delhi – Kanpur and Ludhiana – Jalandhar.
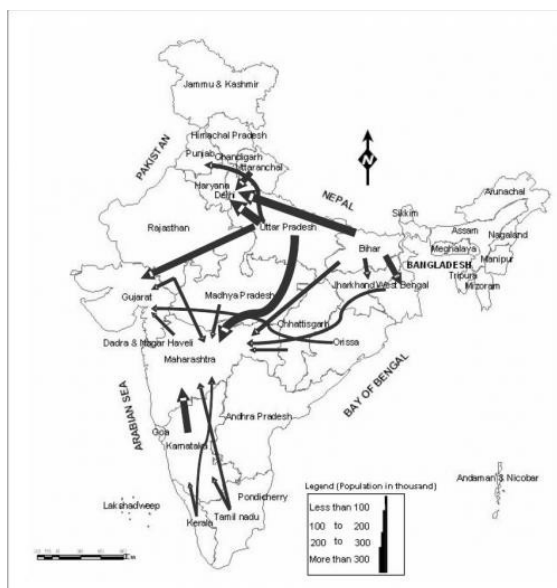
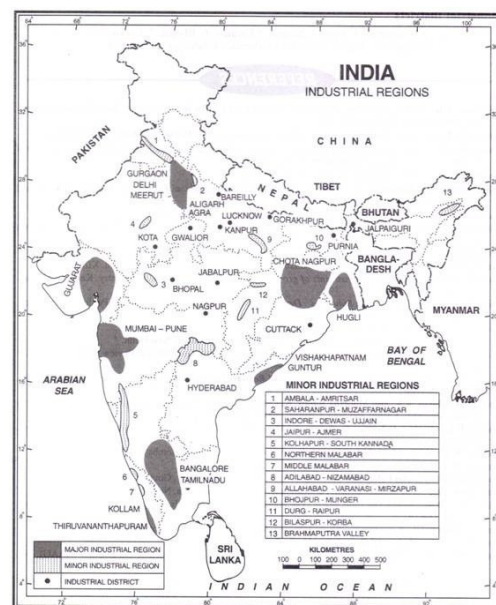

Fig No. 12   Migration Routes   Fig No. 13 Major Industrial Regions

10.   https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/internal-labor-migration-india-raises-integration-challenges-migrants

https://rashidfaridi.com/2016/10/20/eight-major-industrial-regions-of-india/

In the agriculturally stagnant parts of the middle and lower Ganga Plains, Telengana, non-irrigated Western Rajasthan, remote hilly, tribal areas of northeast, along the flood prone areas of Peninsular India and along eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, the degree of urbanisation has remained low.

11. http://www.nirmancare.com/blog/index.php?controller=post&action=view&id_post=227

https://censusindia.gov.in/maps/Theme_based_maps/Map_links/map2.aspx
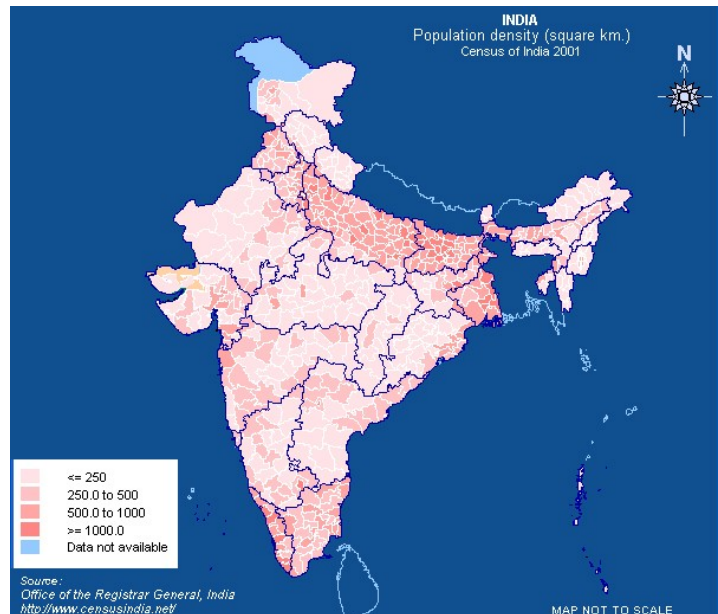
Fig No. 14 National Highways

Fig No. 15   Population density

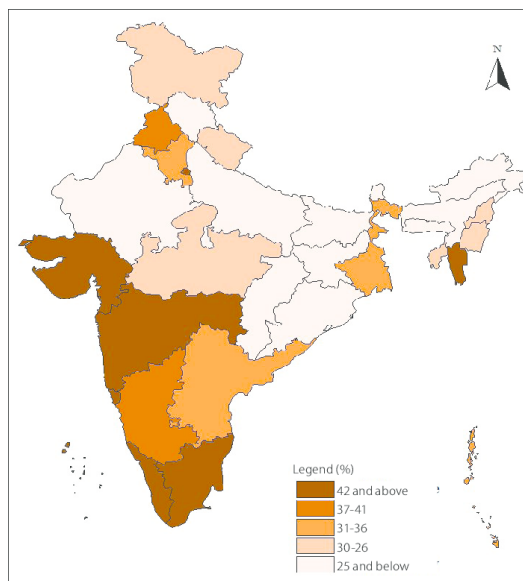The two maps show that the areas which are better connected have higher concentration of people.

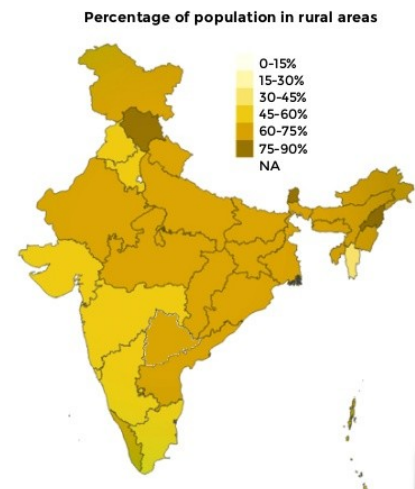Fig No.   16. Rural Population

Fig No. 17 Urban Population

In the agriculturally stagnant parts of the middle and lower Ganga Plains, Telangana, non-irrigated Western Rajasthan, remote hilly, tribal areas of northeast, along the flood prone areas of Peninsular India and along eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, the degree of urbanisation has remained low.

12. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Levels-of-Urbanisation-India-2011_fig2_234767745
https://www.slideshare.net/socialcops/decoding-open-data-2011-indian-census

Points to remember:

Compositions of population by their place of residence is an important indicator of socio-economic status for a country.

- In India 68.8% live in the villages. Bihar and Sikkim have high percentage of rural population. Goa and Maharashtra have almost 50% living in the urban areas.

- Union Territory has smaller percentage of rural people (Dadra and Nagar Haveli have 53% of rural people).

- Distribution of rural population reveals that both at intra state and Interstate levels, the relative degree of urbanisation and extent of rural-urban migration regulated the concentration of rural people.

- Urban population has increased is almost all the states & UTs – as a result of development in socio economic conditions and rural urban migration.

  Variations

- Urban population is high along the main transport links in the North Indian plains, industrial areas of Kolkata, Mumbai and other areas-

- It is low in the agriculturally stagnant areas of middle and lower Ganga plains, Telangana, Western Rajasthan, remote hilly areas, desert and flood prone areas.

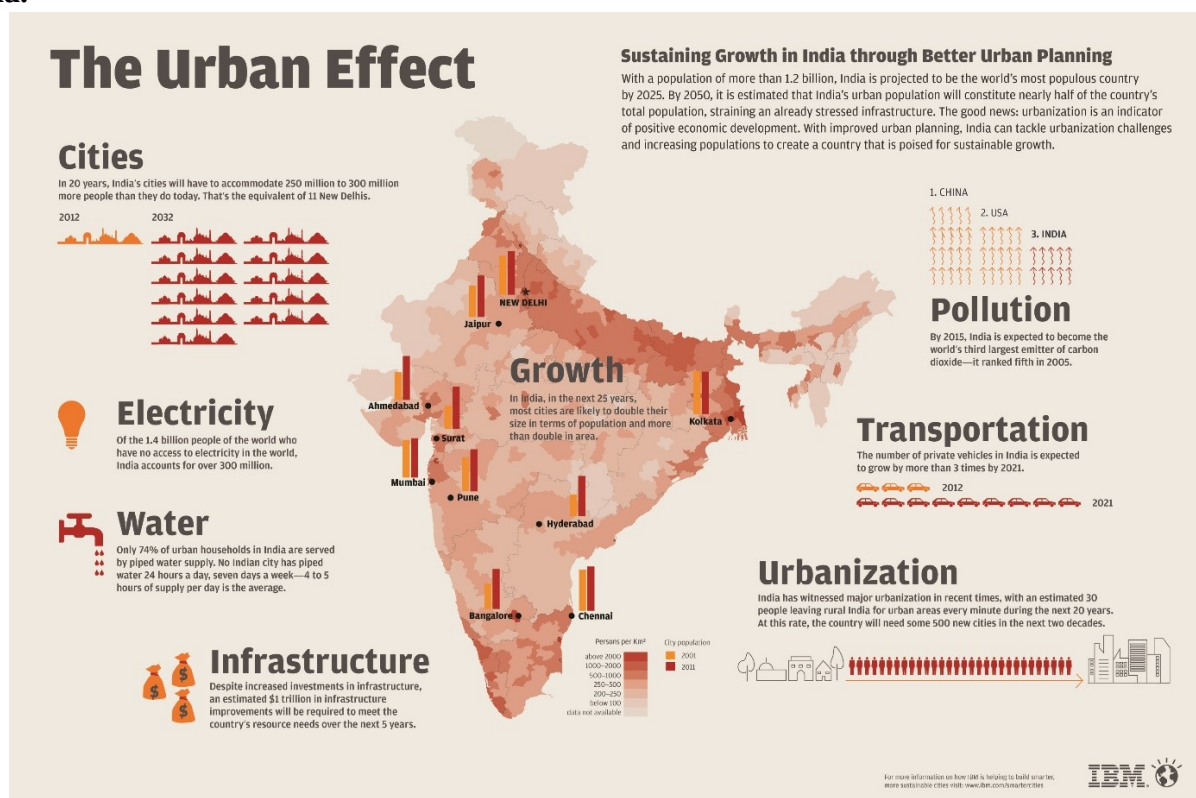**The following analysis by IBM throws some interesting lights on the cities of urban India.**

Fig No. 18.0.79

13. https://www-03.ibm.com/press/us/en/photo/38837.wss

Linguistic Composition:

India is a vast country with a huge population and many languages. Many of the Indian States were reorganised along linguistic lines. Language, thus has always played a role in determining a State's political identity.

'There is a popular aphorism that depicts India's linguistic diversity rather well: Kos-kos par badle paani, chaar kos par baani (The language spoken in India changes every few kilometres, just like the taste of the water)'.

Language is the means of communication with each other.
'Language is an important attribute of a population, and has great relevance and significance in a pluri-lingual and pluri-ethnic land like India. The Census of India has been the richest source of language data collected and published at the successive decennial censuses for more than a century.

The language data is particularly useful in the country having diverse people since no separate question is asked on their ethnicity except in respect of the scheduled tribes.

The language data having the ethnic and linguistic characteristics of the population has thus been an indiscreet source of information. The presentation of the language tables has been progressively improved in terms of lucidity, detail to make it more comprehensible besides being user-friendly'.

India is a land of linguistic diversity. According to Grierson (Linguistic Survey of India, 1903 – 1928), there were 179 languages and as many as 544 dialects in the country. In the context of modern India, there are about 22 scheduled languages and a number of non-scheduled languages.

14. https://www.thehindu.com/thread/arts-culture-society/india-a-land-of-many-tongues/article19445187.ece
15. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011Census/C-16_25062018_NEW.pdf

The following table shows all the scheduled languages of the country.

STATEMENT - 4			
SCHEDULED LANGUAGES IN DESCENDING ORDER OF SPEAKERS' STRENGTH - 2011			
S. No.	Language	Persons who returned the language as their mother tongue	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1	Hindi	52,83,47,193	43.63
2	Bengali	9,72,37,669	8.03
3	Marathi	8,30,26,680	6.86
4	Telugu	8,11,27,740	6.70
5	Tamil	6,90,26,881	5.70
6	Gujarati	5,54,92,554	4.58
7	Urdu	5,07,72,631	4.19
8	Kannada	4,37,06,512	3.61
9	Odia	3,75,21,324	3.10
10	Malayalam	3,48,38,819	2.88
11	Punjabi	3,31,24,726	2.74
12	Assamese	1,53,11,351	1.26
13	Maithili	1,35,83,464	1.12
14	Santali	73,68,192	0.61
15	Kashmiri	67,97,587	0.56
16	Nepali	29,26,168	0.24
17	Sindhi	27,72,264	0.23
18	Dogri	25,96,767	0.21
19	Konkani	22,56,502	0.19
20	Manipuri	17,61,079	0.15
21	Bodo	14,82,929	0.12
22	Sanskrit	24,821	N
N - Stands for negligible.			

Fig No. 19.

Among the scheduled languages, the speakers of Hindi have the highest percentage. The smallest language groups are Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri speakers (2011). However, it is noticed that the linguistic regions in the country do not have a sharp and distinct boundary, rather they gradually merge and overlap in their respective frontier zones.

16. https://censusindia.gov.in/2011Census/Language-2011/Statement-4.pdf
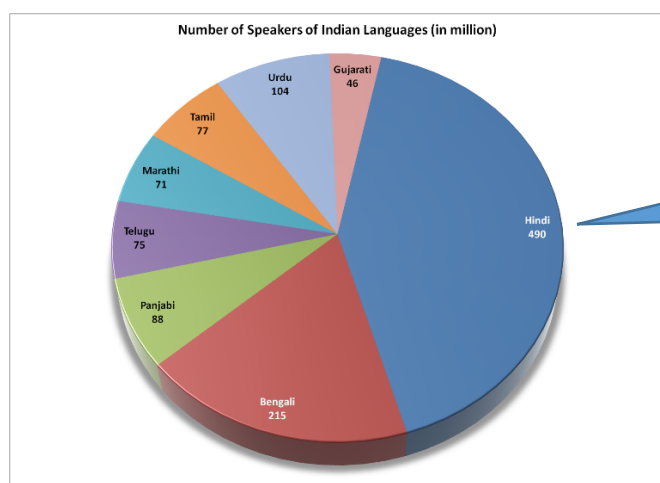
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Number_of_Native_Speakers_of_Indian_Languages_world.png

Fig No. 20.

The speakers of major Indian languages belong to four language families, which have their sub-families and branches or groups. This can be better understood from the given table.

Family	Sub-Family	Branch/Group	Speech Areas
Austric (Nishada) 1.38%	Austro-Asiatic Austro- Nesian	Mon-Khmer Munda	Meghalaya, Nicobar Islands West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Outside India
Dravidian (Dravida) 20%		South-Dravidian Central Dravidian North Dravidian	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) 0.85%	Tibeto – Myanmari Siamese-Chinese	Tibeto-Himalayan North Assam Assam-Myanmari	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya
Indo – European (Aryan) 73%	Indo-Aryan	Iranian Dardic Indo-Aryan	Outside India Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa.

Source : India and Economy , Class XII , NCERT Publication

17.https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages_of_India#/media/File:Language_region_maps_of _India.svg

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_languages_by_number_of_native_speakers_in_India#/ media/File:Language_region_maps_of_India.svg

Map showing he predominant language spoken in the different regions in India
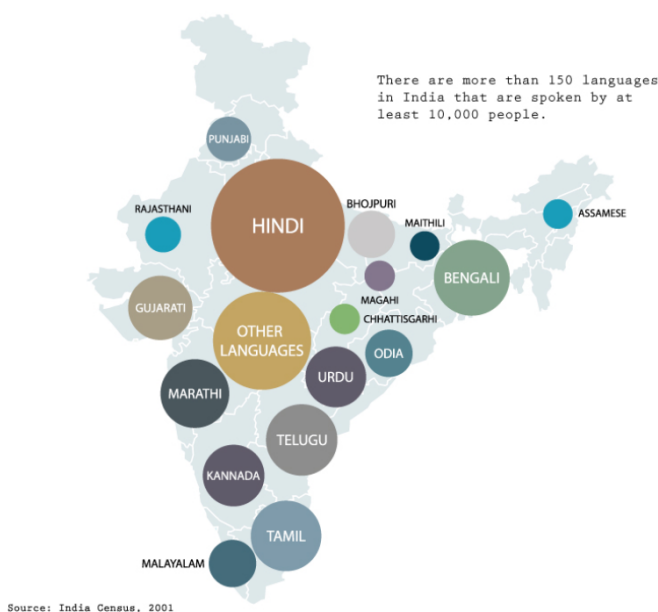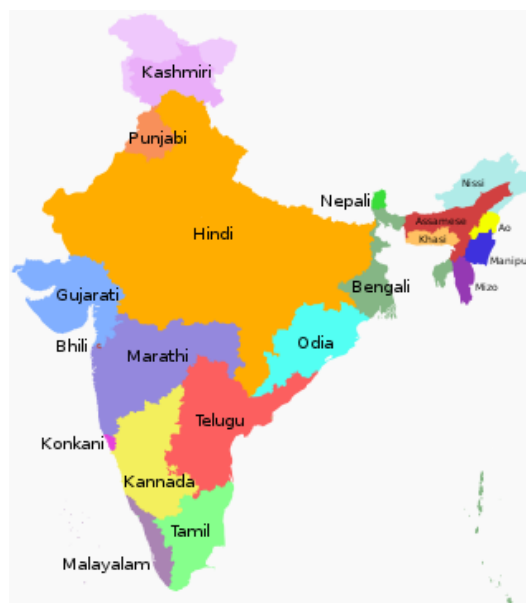

Fig No. 21

Fig No. 22

In India, Hindi is the predominant language, followed by Bengali. Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri are the least spoken languages i.e. used by less number of people in communication.
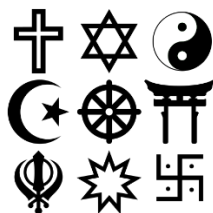
Religious Composition:

Fig No. 23

18. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Symmetric_religious_symbols.svg

'Religion provides a wonderful kaleidoscope of the country's rich social composition, as many religions have originated in the country and the few religions of foreign origin have also flourished here. India has the distinction of being the land from where important religions namely Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and Jainism have originated at the same time the country is home to several indigenous faiths, tribal religions, which have survived the influence of major religions for centuries and are holding their ground firmly. Regional co-existence of diverse religious groups in the country makes it really unique and the epithet 'unity in diversity' is brought out clearly in the Indian Census'.

Religion is one of the most dominant forces affecting the cultural and political life of the majority of Indians. Since religion virtually permeates into almost all the aspects of people's family and community lives, it is important to study the religious composition in detail.

The spatial distribution of religious communities in the country shows that there are certain states and districts with very large numerical strength of one religion, while the same religion may be very negligibly represented in other states.

All India Religion Census Data 2011

Religion	Percent	Estimated	State Majority
All Religion	100.00 %	121 Crores	35
Hindu	79.80 %	96.62 Crores	28
Muslim	14.23 %	17.22 Crores	2
Christian	2.30 %	2.78 Crores	4
Sikh	1.72 %	2.08 Crores	1
Buddhist	0.70 %	84.43 Lakhs	-
Jain	0.37 %	44.52 Lakhs	-
Other Religion	0.66 %	79.38 Lakhs	-
Not Stated	0.24 %	28.67 Lakhs	-
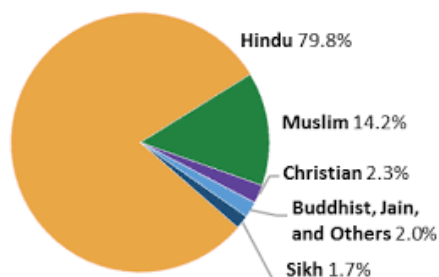
Fig No. 24   Fig No. 25

19. https://censusindia.gov.in/Census_And_you/religion.aspx

20. https://www.census2011.co.in/religion.php

https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R45303.pdf

At present, India is home to 94% of the Hindu population of the world.

Hindus are distributed as a major group in many states (ranging from 70 - 90 per cent and above) except the districts of states along Indo- Bangladesh border, Indo-Pak border, Jammu & Kashmir, Hill States of North-East and in scattered areas of Deccan Plateau and Ganga Plain.

Muslims, the largest religious minority, are concentrated in Jammu & Kashmir, certain districts of West Bengal and Kerala, many districts of Uttar Pradesh, in and around Delhi and in Lakshadweep. They form majority in Kashmir valley and Lakshadweep.

Important Facts from the census of INDIA , 2011

India is home for Hinduism, where close to 97 Crores Hindus reside. In India, out of total population of 121 crores 79.8% are Hindus. Population Growth rate of Hindusim in the last decade (2001-2011) stood at 16.8 % from previous figure of 19.92 %.

Hinduism is followed majority by all states except Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram (Christianity Dominated), Punjab (Sikhism Dominated), Jammu & Kashmir and Lakshadweep(Islam Dominated).

Muslims in India are about 17.22 Crores i.e. 14.2 % of total population of India follows Islam. India is home to close to 11% of total Muslims Population of World. While its claimed that India has more Muslims than Pakistan, its not true statiscally. India has third highest Muslim Population after Indonesia and Pakistan. Muslims makes up majority in UT Lakshadweep and Jammu & Kashmir while it population is substantial in states of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.

In India, Christian Population is 2.78 Crores as per latest figure of 2011 Census which is about 2.3% of total Indian Population. Decadal Growth rate of Christianity fell from 22.52 % to 15.5% in 2001-2011. Christianity is dominant religion in North East states of Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Manipur while they make substantial population in states of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Andaman Nicobar Islands.

India has Sikh Population of 2.08 crores as per latest figures of 2011 census. The Growth rate of Sikhism fell down to 8.4 % from previous figure of 16.98 %.
Sikhism is dominated religion in state of Punjab while it has some impact in Haryana, Delhi NCR, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.
Approximately 84 lakhs Buddhist reside in India who makes up 0.7% of Indian Population. Growth rate of Buddhism has fell down from 22.83 % to just 6.1 % as per latest figures of 2011 census.
Most of Buddhist are Dalits who converted from Hinduism due to discrimination in Hindu Caste System. Buddhist are concentrated in state of Maharashtra which makes 75% of total Buddhist Population and 6% of total Maharashtra Population.

India is home to 45 lakhs Jainism follower. While Jains Population is just 0.4% of Indian Population, its impact on Indian Economy remains high. It's believed that Jains are most educated and wealthy community in India and therefore it maintains its impact on politics and business of India. Most of Jains belongs to business Community and live in states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Delhi NCR.

21. https://www.census2011.co.in/religion.php

The Christian population is distributed mostly in rural areas of the country. The main concentration is observed along the Western coast around Goa, Kerala and also in the hill states of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chhota Nagpur area and Hills of Manipur.

Sikhs are mostly concentrated in relatively small area of the country, particularly in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

Jains and Buddhists, the smallest religious groups in India have their concentration only in selected areas of the country. Jains have major concentration in the urban areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, while the Buddhists are concentrated mostly in Maharashtra. The other areas of Buddhist majority are Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh in Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, and Lahul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh.

The other religions of India include Zoroastrians, tribal and other indigenous faiths and beliefs. These groups are concentrated in small pockets scattered throughout the country.
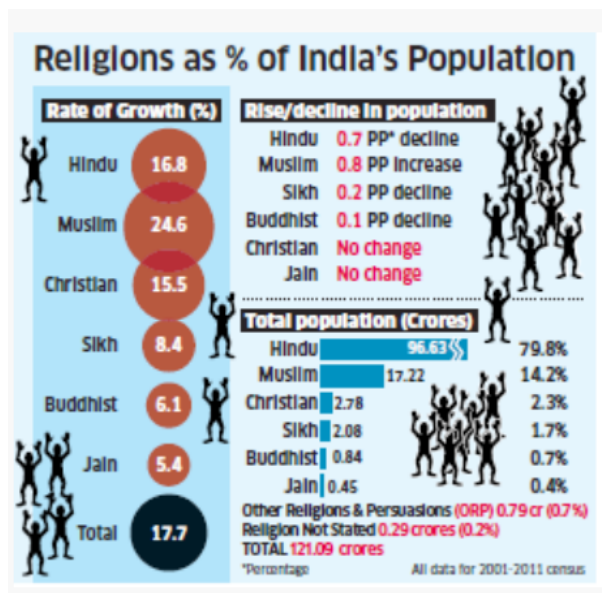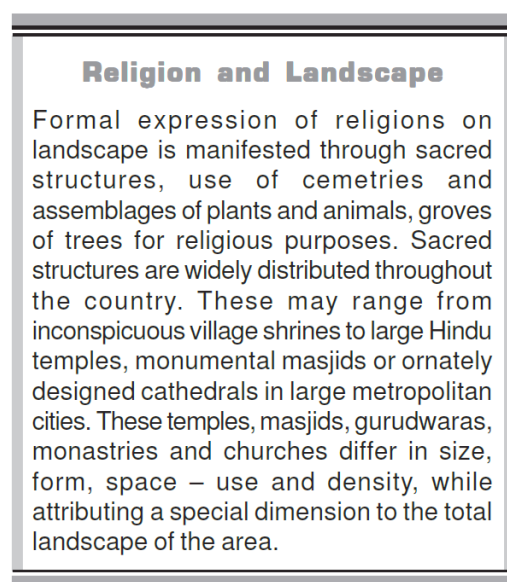

Fig No. 26

Fig No. 27

22.   https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/government-releases-religion-wise-population-data-

Points to remember:
- Religion affects the cultural and political lives of most Indians.
- The spatial distribution of religious communities shows that certain states have more people following a particular religion – While the same religion may be represented negligibly in other states.
- Hindus (70% - 90%) form a major group in many states except the borders along Pakistan, Bangladesh, Tibet and in some scattered areas within the country.

- Muslims the largest religious minority are mainly in Jammu Kashmir, some districts of West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and in the UT of Delhi and Lakshadweep.

- Christians are mostly concentrated in the rural areas – of Chhotanagpur, hills of Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Goa, Kerala,

- Sikhs in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

- Jains and Buddhists –form the Smallest religious groups and are concentrated in selected areas – Jains is urban areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Buddhists in Maharashtra, Sikkim, Arunachal, Ladakh, Tripura, Lahul and Spiti valley in Himachal Pradesh.
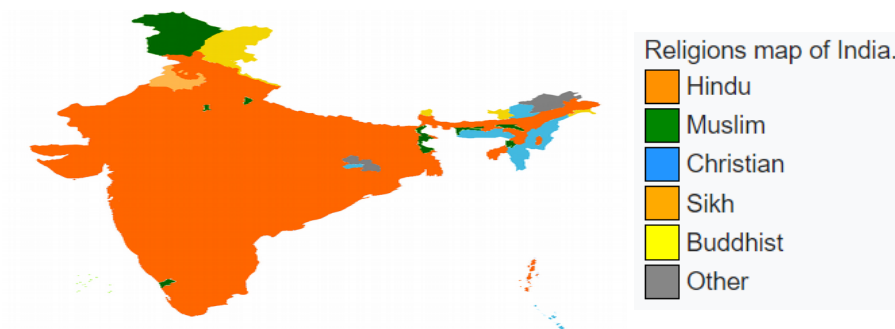

Fig No. 28

23. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religion_in_India