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Ch:POPULATION DISTRIBUTION,DENSITY ,GROWTH AND COMPOSITION (NOTES)

READ THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH THROUGHLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND.

Rural-Urban Composition

In India, its 68.84% of total population lives in rural villages by 2011. According to census 2011, India has 6,40,867 villages.

Percentage of rural population is high in Himachal Pradesh (89.97% highest) and Bihar (88.71%) and low in Goa (37.83%) and Mizoram (47.89%). Delhi has the least rural population (2.50%).

Rural Population in Indian States

States having High Proportion of Rural Population Himachal Pradesh (89.97%) and Bihar (88.71%), Assam (85.90%), Odisha (83.31%).

States having Moderate Proportion of Rural population

Meghalaya (79.93%), Uttar Pradesh (77.73%), Arunachal Pradesh (77.06%), Chattisgarh (76.76%), Jharkhand (75.95%).

States having Low Proportion of Rural Population

States Goa (37.83%), Mizoram (47.89%), Tamil Nadu (51.60%), Kerala (52.30%).
UTs Delhi (2.50%), Chandigarh (2.75%).

Urban Population in Indian States

Regions having High Degree of Urbanisation

States Goa (62.17%), Mizoram (52.11%), Tamil Nadu (48.40%) Kerala (47.70%).
UTs Delhi (97.50%), Chandigarh (97.25%), Lakshadweep (78.07%).

Regions having Low Degree of Urbanisation Himachal Pradesh (10.03%), Bihar (11.29%), Assam (14.10%), Odisha (16.69%), Meghalaya (20.07%).

Linguistic Composition

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 India. But now, there are 22 scheduled languages and number of non-scheduled languages.

Linguistic Classification

The speakers of major Indian languages belong to four language families, which have their sub-families and branches or groups.

Family

1. Austric (Nishada-1.38%)
2. Dravidian (Dravida-20%)
3. Sino-Tibetan (Kirata-0.85%)
4. Indo-European (Aryan-73%)

Religious Compositions

All India Religion Census Data 2011

Religion	Percentage	Estimated
All Religion	100.00%	121 Crores
Hindu	79.80%	96.62 Crores
Muslim	14.23%	17.22 Crores
Christian	2.30%	2.78 Crores
Sikh	1.72%	2.08 Crores
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

Composition of Working Population

The proportion of working population to total population is called work participation rate.

The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups like:

Main workers A person who works atleast 183 days in a year.

Marginal workers A person who works for less than 183 days in a year.

Non-workers A person who does not work and depends upon working class.

According to 2011 census, it is observed that the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39.8% leaving a vast majority of about 60% as non-workers.

Occupational categories

The 2011 census has divided the working population of India into four major categories:

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural labourers – 54.6%
3. Household labourers – 3.8%
4. Other workers – 41.6% (2011)

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