

# INDIA

# A Brief Study And Research Relevant Of Population Growth, Density, Rate And Ratio, Analyzed By Survey Of Indian Census Data Since Independence

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## **Abstract**

This Research Paper explores the dynamic interplay and present the population of INDIA. In this paper it presents India's post-independence to present population growth, sex ratio, male, female population variation, population density in a tabular form by a comprehensive table. This Paper also represents the population details of all states of India separately. With the global population continuing to grow and urbanize, understanding the specific implications for this country becomes very important. India is currently the most populous country in the world. So this paper will help to outline the increasing population growth in India, demographic data of each state of this country, factors and disadvantages of population growth and how to control the entire population of the country. This research paper is completely about the type of data collection and analysis. India has now about 1.4 Billion peoples in the various states. So this is a important topic to study the Indian population and its variations.

## **Introduction**

The population of India is a topic of great significance due to its sheer size and impact on various aspects of the country's development. In this research paper, it will delve into the dynamics, trends, and challenges associated with India's population, exploring factors such as growth rate, sex ratio, density growth and their implications by various types of tabular chart, bar and LINE diagram. By analyzing these aspects, it aim to

gain a comprehensive understanding of India's demographic landscape and the key issues it faces in the 21st century. So this paper will clearly show the study analysis about Indian population growth.

## **Background**

The population of India stands as a unique and pivotal subject of study within the realm of demography and socio-economic research. India, the most populous country in the world, boasts a population that has not only expanded dramatically but has also undergone profound changes in its composition, continuously growing population, sex ratio, expandable area density patterns over the past decades. Historically, India has been home to diverse and ancient civilizations, yet its population growth was relatively slow for centuries. However, the 21th century witnessed a remarkable demographic shift. Rapid advancements in healthcare, sanitation, and food production, alongside reduced mortality rates, contributed to exponential population growth. Key demographic trends within India's population include the youth bulge, with a significant proportion of the population below the age of 25, presenting both opportunities and challenges for the nation's development. Urbanization rates have surged, transforming rural landscapes into burgeoning urban centers, driving economic growth but also posing infrastructural and social challenges. Moreover, India's demographic diversity is mirrored in its regional variations, with different states and territories

experiencing distinct population dynamics. Birth rates, for instance, vary widely across regions, influencing the overall population growth trajectory. The demographic landscape of India holds immense importance for the nation's socio-economic development. It impacts healthcare infrastructure, education systems, labor markets, environmental sustainability, and political decision-making. As India seeks to harness the demographic dividend, there is a pressing need for research that delves into the complexities of its population, examining factors such as fertility, mortality, migration, and urbanization. This research paper embarks on a comprehensive exploration of India's population, aiming to unravel the intricate interplay of demographic forces and their implications for the nation's future. By analyzing key demographic trends, challenges, and opportunities, this study contributes concepts to a nuanced understanding of India's evolving demographic landscape and its implications for policy formulation and sustainable development.

## **Literature Review**

### **REASONS OF HIGH POPULATION IN INDIA :**

#### ▪ **Historical facts:**

India has a long history of civilization and cultural continuity, which has contributed to its population growth over thousands of years.

#### ▪ **High birth rates:**

Historically, India has had high birth rates due to factors such as early marriages, lack of awareness about family planning, and cultural preferences for larger families.

#### ▪ **Declining death rates:**

Improvements in healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition have led to a significant decrease in mortality rates, allowing more people to survive into adulthood and have children.

#### ▪ **Young population:**

India has a relatively young population with a large percentage of people in their reproductive years, leading to a higher potential for population growth.

#### ▪ **Social factors:**

Traditional values, religious beliefs, and cultural norms in India have often encouraged larger families, though this is changing as urbanization and education levels rise.

## **Disadvantages of High Population in INDIA**

### **Resource Strain:**

A rapidly growing population can strain essential resources like food, water, and energy, leading to shortages and increased competition for these resources.

### **Environmental Degradation:**

Overpopulation can contribute to environmental degradation, including deforestation, air and water pollution, and habitat destruction, which can harm ecosystems and biodiversity.

### **Pressure on Infrastructure:**

The demand for infrastructure such as roads, schools, and healthcare facilities can outstrip the government's ability to provide them, leading to overcrowding and inadequate services.

### **Unemployment:**

A large population can result in high unemployment rates, as there may not be enough job opportunities to accommodate everyone entering the workforce.

### **Poverty:**

Overpopulation can exacerbate poverty, as the job market may not be able to absorb everyone, leading to a significant portion of the population living in poverty.

### **Strain on Healthcare**

A growing population can overwhelm healthcare systems, making it challenging to provide adequate medical care and leading to issues during health crises, such as epidemics.

### **Traffic Congestion:**

Urban areas may experience severe traffic congestion and pollution due to the increased number of vehicles on the road.

### **Education Challenges:**

Meeting the educational needs of a large population can be challenging, leading to overcrowded classrooms and reduced educational quality.

### **Social Issues:**

Overpopulation can contribute to social issues like crime rates, inequality, and social unrest due to competition for limited resources and opportunities.

### **Pressure on Government:**

The government may face difficulties in managing and governing such a vast and diverse population effectively.

## **Methodology**

### **Data Collection**

This research paper relies on data from the Past decades of census to latest Indian Census, conducted in every 10 years. Here its use population figures, sex ratio, whole nation and

all state wise population density and other demographic data provided by the Census Bureau.

### **Data Analysis**

Quantitative data is analyzed using statistical software to calculate descriptive statistics, regression analysis, and demographic projections. The analysis includes an examination of population growth trends, population density, sex ratio Spatial analysis tools are used. Codes and themes are developed to explore the nuanced factors influencing population dynamics in India. The qualitative data enhances our understanding of the human experiences and cultural contexts surrounding population-related issues. All research activities adhere to ethical guidelines.

### **Limitations**

While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy and representativeness of the data, there are certain limitations to this research. These include limitations of census data, and challenges in ensuring complete coverage of diverse populations in India.

## **Results**

There are using the tabular form and the analyzed line and bar diagrams at below about the topic respectively :

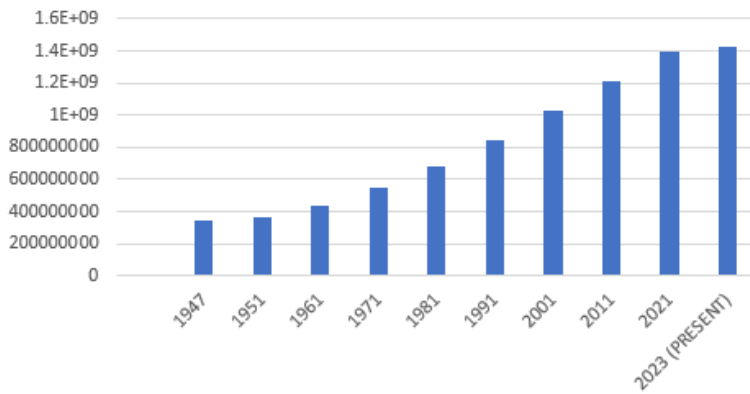
## AREA OF INDIA - 3287263 SQUARE KILOMETER.

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)
1947	340000000	174807198	165192802	945
1951	361088400	185554162	175534238	946
1961	439235720	226,293,518	212,942,202	941
1971	548160050	284048695	264111319	930
1981	683329900	352959659	330370241	936
1991	846421830	439230458	407072230	927
2001	1028737690	531287078	495738169	933
2011	1210854977	623021843	587447730	942
2021	1393409038	724015337	669393701	925
2023 (PRESENT)	1428627663	742598394	695636007	943

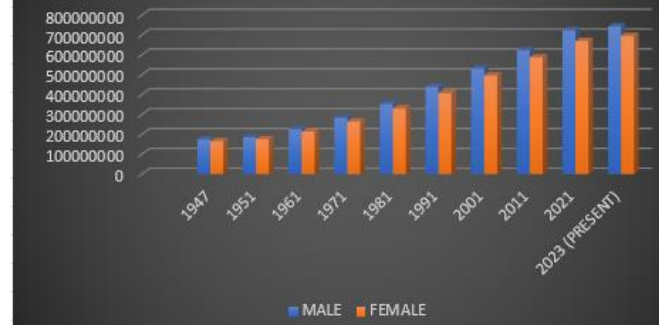
YEAR	POPULATION DENSITY	BIRTH RATE (PER 1000 PEOPLE)	DEATH RATE (PER 1000 PEOPLE)
1947	103	42	29
1951	117	44	27
1961	139	42	22
1971	173	39	17
1981	224	36	13
1991	270	31	10
2001	324	26	8
2011	382	21	7.69
2021	424	17.23	7.34
2023 (PRESENT)	481	17.95	7.41



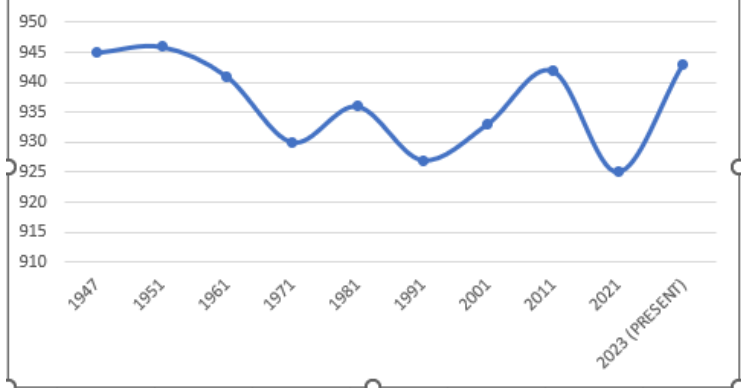
DECADE WISE INDIAN POPULATION



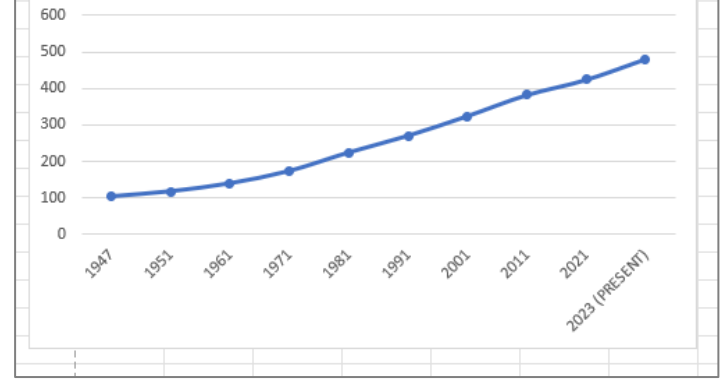
MALE FEMALE COUNT



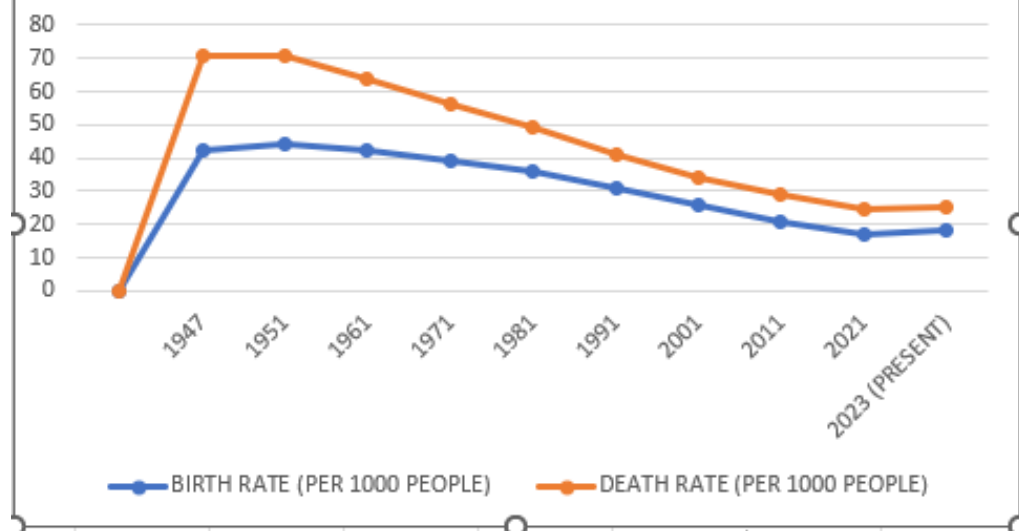
SEX RATIO ( FEMALE PER 1000 MALE)



POPULATION DENSITY



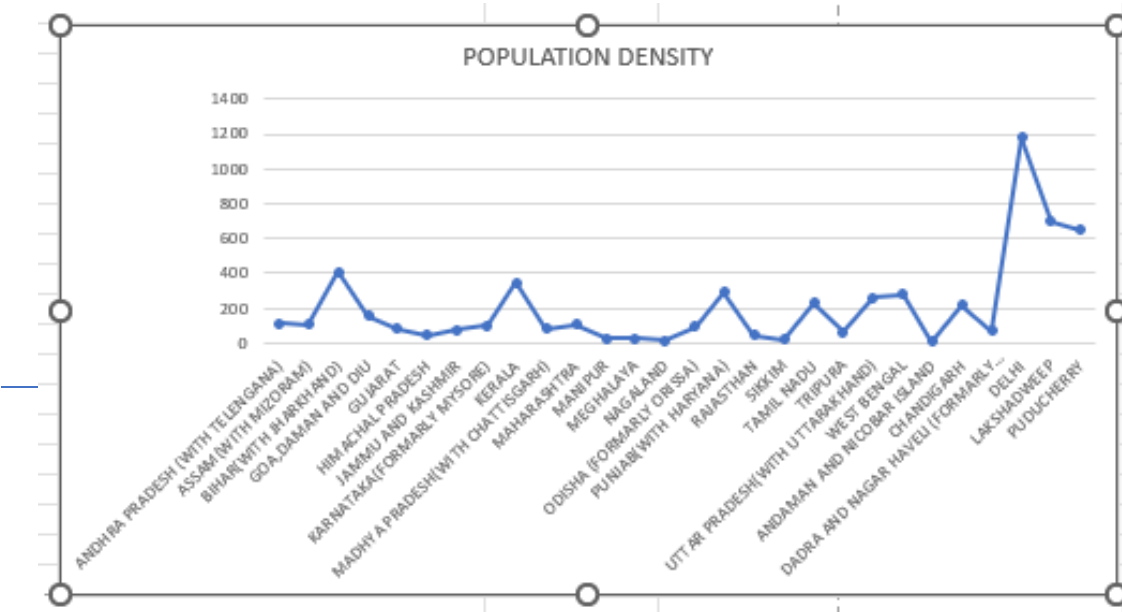
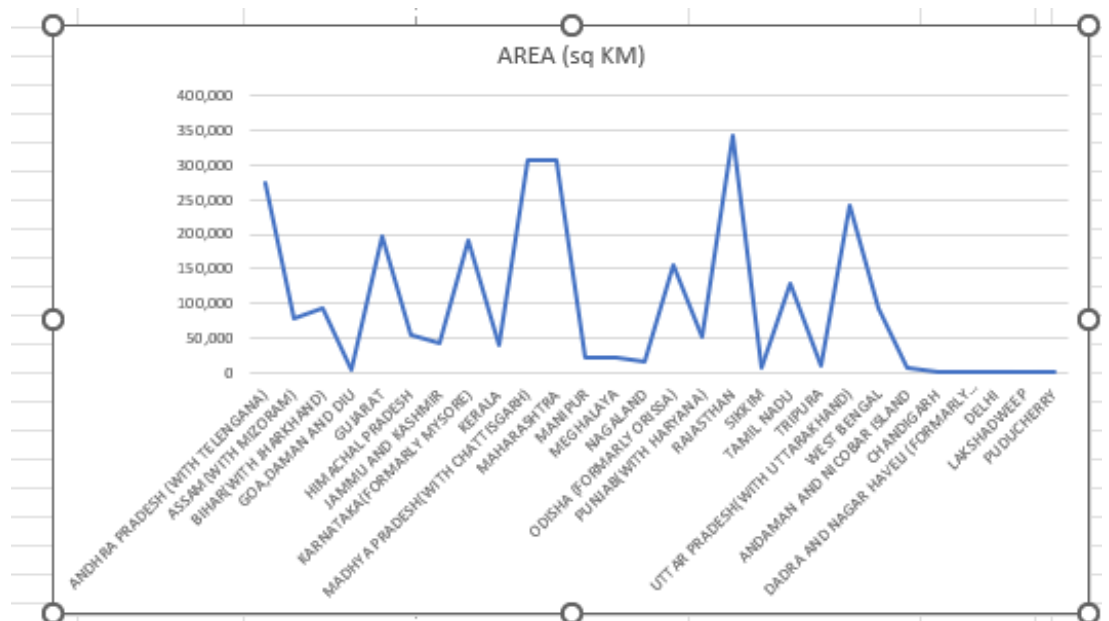
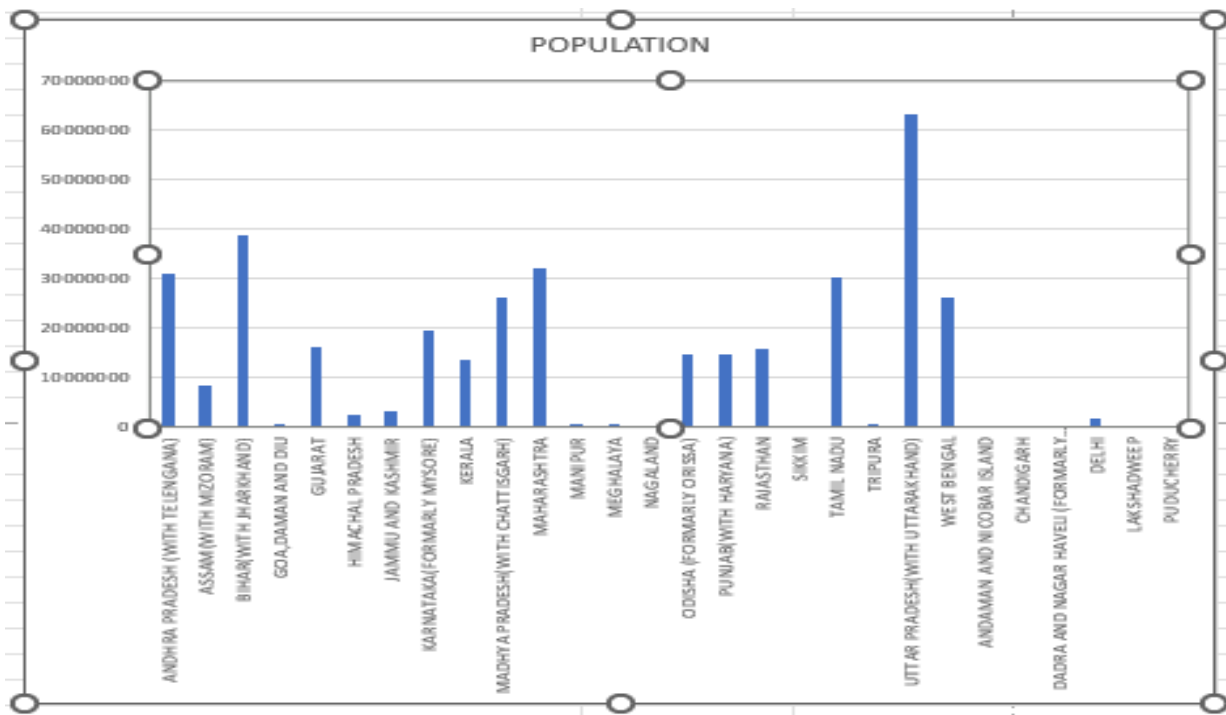
BIRTH AND DEATH RATE



# STATE WISE POPULATION CHART AND DIAGRAM

## 1951 POPULATION

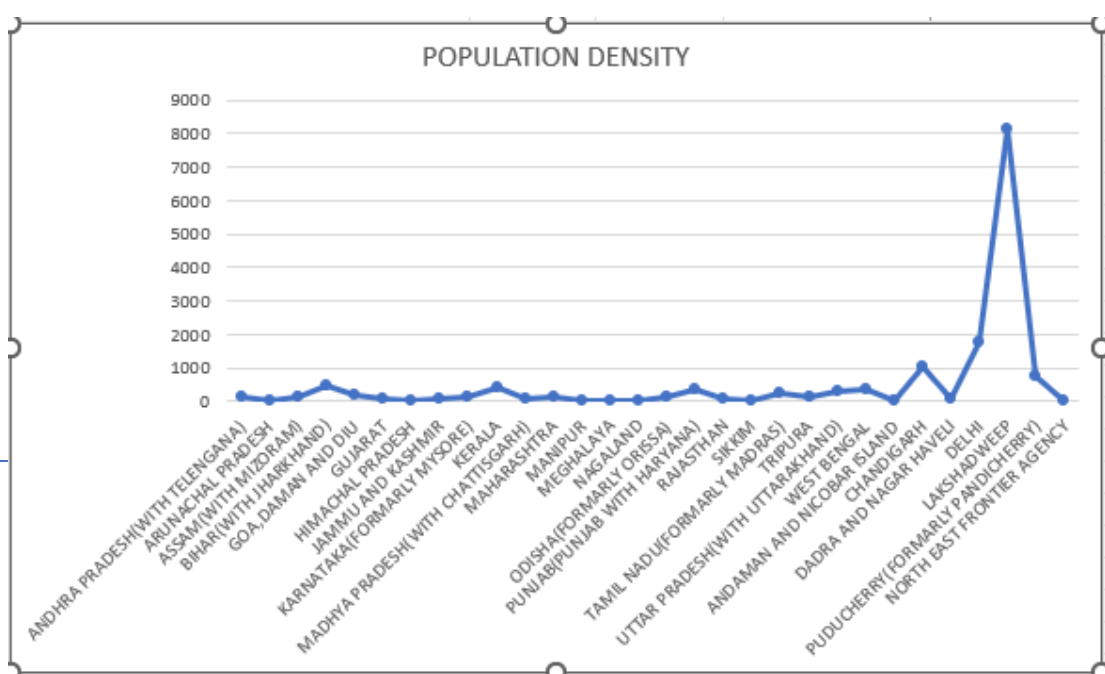
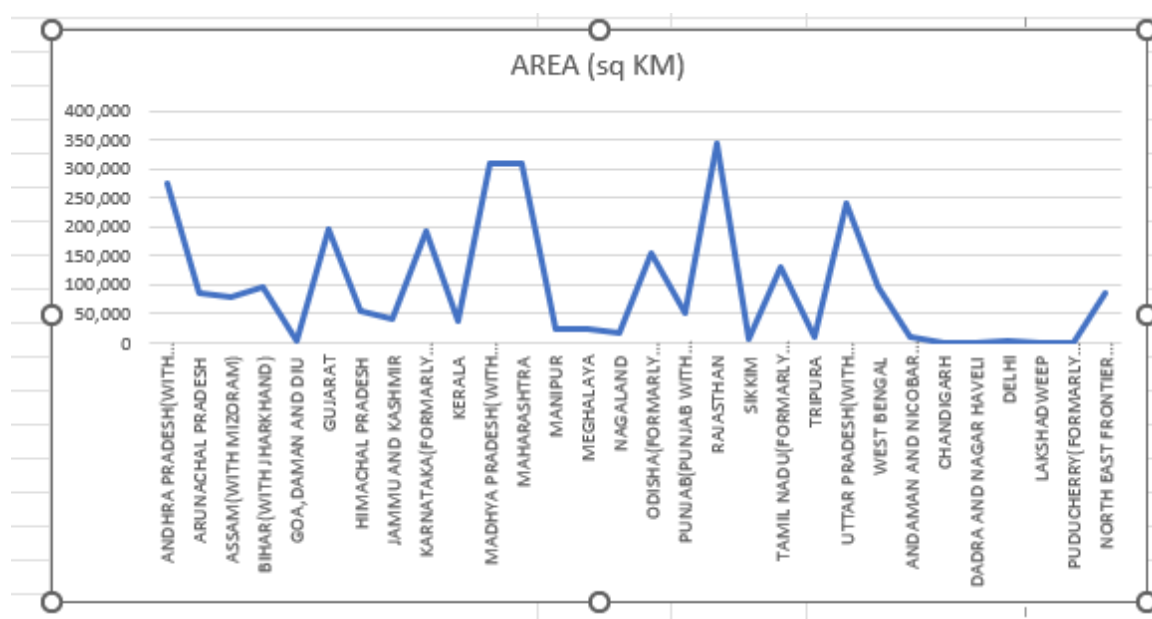
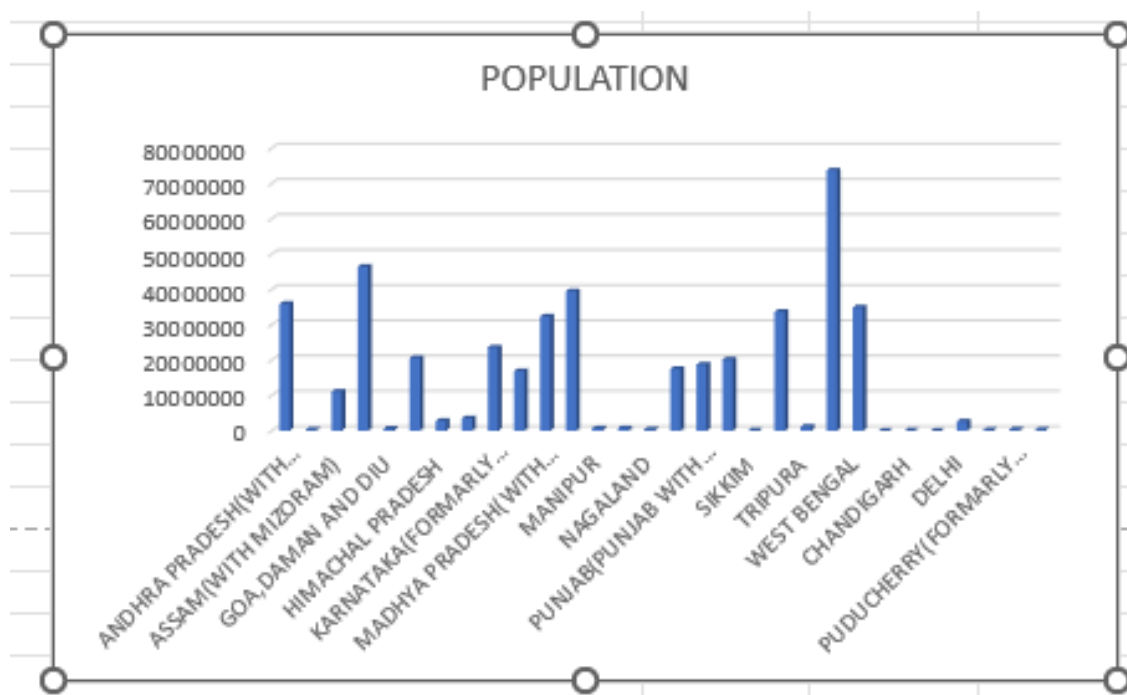
C	D	E	F
1951 CENSUS			
STATE	POPULATION	AREA (sq KM)	POPULATION DENSITY
ANDHRA PRADESH (WITH TELENGANA)	31115000	275,045	113
ASSAM(WITH MIZORAM)	8226070	78,438	104
BIHAR(WITH JHARKHAND)	38783200	94,163	411
GOA,DAMAN AND DIU	596482	3814	156
GUJARAT	16263700	196,244	82
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2386340	55,673	42
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3254650	42,241	77
KARNATAKA(FORMARLY MYSORE)	19402500	191,791	101
KERALA	13549000	38,852	348
MADHYA PRADESH(WITH CHATTISGARH)	26073400	308252	84
MAHARASHTRA	32002500	307,713	104
MANIPUR	578060	22,327	25
MEGHALAYA	606300	22,429	27
NAGALAND	213700	16,579	12
ODISHA (FORMARLY ORISSA)	14646100	155,707	94
PUNJAB(WITH HARYANA)	14835390	50,362	294
RAJASTHAN	15971130	342239	46
SIKKIM	138093	7,096	19
TAMIL NADU	30119680	130,060	231
TRIPURA	639984	10,486	61
UTTAR PRADESH(WITH UTTARAKHAND)	63221700	240,928	262
WEST BENGAL	26300670	94,163	279
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	42846	8,249	5
CHANDIGARH	24948	114	218
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (FORMARLY PANDECHERRY)	42846	602	71
DELHI	1744500	1,483	1176
LAKSHADWEEP	21000	30	700
PUDUCHERRY	317407	490	647





## 1961 POPULATION

<u>1961 CENSUS</u>			
STATE	POPULATION	AREA (sq KM)	POPULATION DENSITY
ANDHRA PRADESH(WITH TELENGANA)	35983480	275,045	130
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	337300	83,743	4
ASSAM(WITH MIZORAM)	11103900	78,438	141
BIHAR(WITH JHARKHAND)	46447994	94,163	493
GOA,DAMAN AND DIU	626978	3814	164
GUJARAT	20633305	196,244	105
HIMACHAL PRADESH	2812300	55,673	50
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	3561100	42,241	84
KARNATAKA(FORMARLY MYSORE)	23587910	191,791	122
KERALA	16904560	38,852	435
MADHYA PRADESH(WITH CHATTISGARH)	32373280	308252	105
MAHARASHTRA	39554900	307,713	128
MANIPUR	780037	22,327	34
MEGHALAYA	769990	22,429	34
NAGALAND	369309	16,579	22
ODISHA(FORMARLY ORISSA)	17549500	155,707	112
PUNJAB(PUNJAB WITH HARYANA)	18726594	50,362	371
RAJASTHAN	20156540	342239	58
SIKKIM	162863	7,096	22
TAMIL NADU(FORMARLY MADRAS)	33680000	130,060	258
TRIPURA	1142282	10,486	108
UTTAR PRADESH(WITH UTTARAKHAND)	73755360	240,928	306
WEST BENGAL	34926000	94,163	370
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	63548	8,249	7
CHANDIGARH	120480	114	1056
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	57963	602	96
DELHI	2659990	1,483	1793
LAKSHADWEEP	243710	30	8123
PUDUCHERRY(FORMARLY PANDICHERRY)	369079	490	753
NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY	336558	83743	4



1971

1971 CENSUS						
STATES	POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)	AREA (sq KM)	POPULATION DENSITY
ANDHRA PRADESH (WITH TELENGANA)	43502708	22,008,663	21,494,045	976	275,045	158
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	467511	251,231	216,280	860	83,743	5
ASSAM (WITH MIZORAM)	1437542	7885064	7072478	896	78,438	190
BIHAR (WITH JHARKHAND)	56353369	28,846,944	27,506,425	953	94,163	598
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	857771	431,214	426,557	989	3814	224
GUJARAT	26697475	13,802,494	12,894,981	934	196,244	136
HARYANA	10036808	5,377,258	4,659,550	866	44,212	227
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3460434	1,766,357	1,693,477	958	55,673	62
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4616632	2,458,315	2,158,317	877	42,241	109
KARNATAKA (FORMERLY MYSORE)	29299014	14,971,900	14,327,114	956	191,791	152
KERALA	21347375	10,587,851	10,759,524	1016	38,852	549
MADHYA PRADESH (WITH CHATTISHGARH)	41654119	21,455,334	20,198,785	941	308252	135
MAHARASHTRA	50412235	26,116,351	24,295,884	930	307,713	163
MANIPUR	1072753	541,675	531,078	980	22,327	48
MEGHALAYA	1011639	520,967	490,732	941	22,429	45
NAGALAND	516449	276,084	240,365	870	16,579	31
ODISHA (FORMERLY ORISSA)	21944615	11,041,083	10,903,532	987	155,707	140
PUNJAB	13551060	7,266,515	6,284,545	864	50,362	269
RAJASTHAN	25765806	13,484,383	12,281,423	910	342239	75
SIKKIM	210205	112081	98124	875	7,096	29
TAMIL NADU	41199168	20,828,021	20,371,147	978	130,060	316
TRIPURA	1556342	801,126	755,216	942	10,486	148
UTTAR PRADESH (WITH UTTARAKHAND)	88341144	47,016,421	41,324,723	878	240,928	366
WEST BENGAL	44312011	23,435,987	20,876,024	890	94,163	470
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	115133	70,027	45,106	644	8,249	13
CHANDIGARH	257251	147,080	110,171	749	114	2256
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	74170	36,964	37,206	1006	602	123
DELHI	4065698	2,257,515	1,808,183	800	1,483	2741
LAKSHADWEEP	32900	16,078	15,732	978	30	1096
PUDUCHERRY (FORMERLY PANDICHERRY)	471707	237,112	234,595	989	490	962

1971 POPULATION

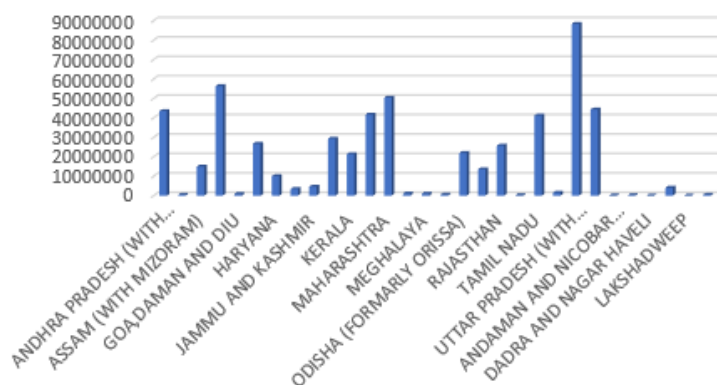
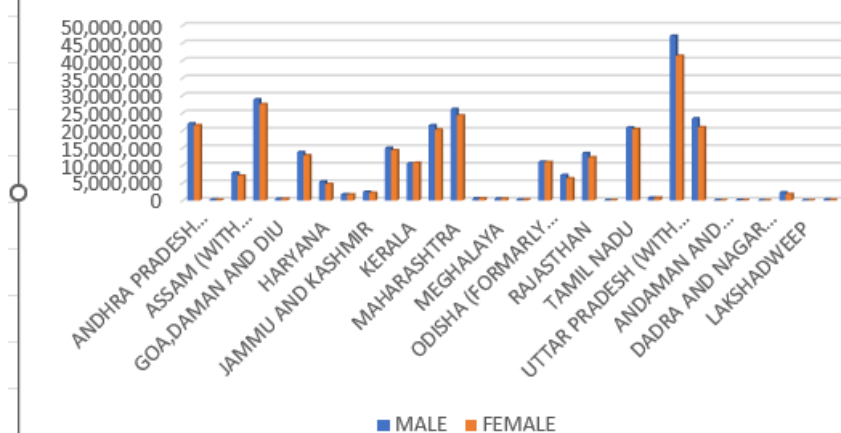
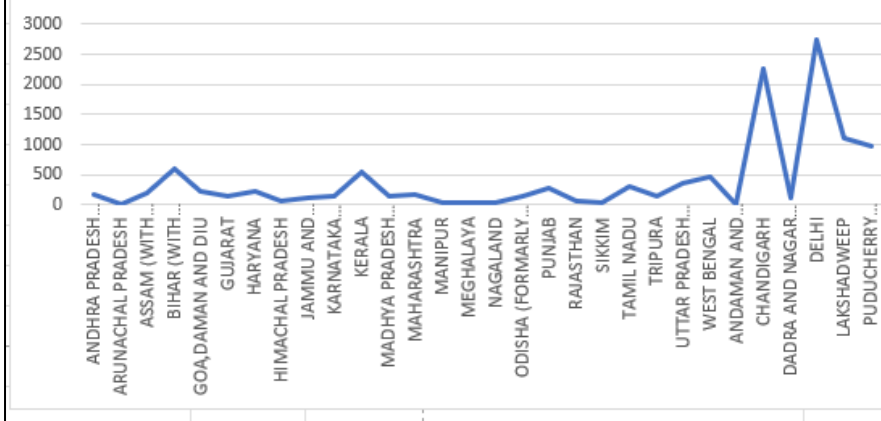


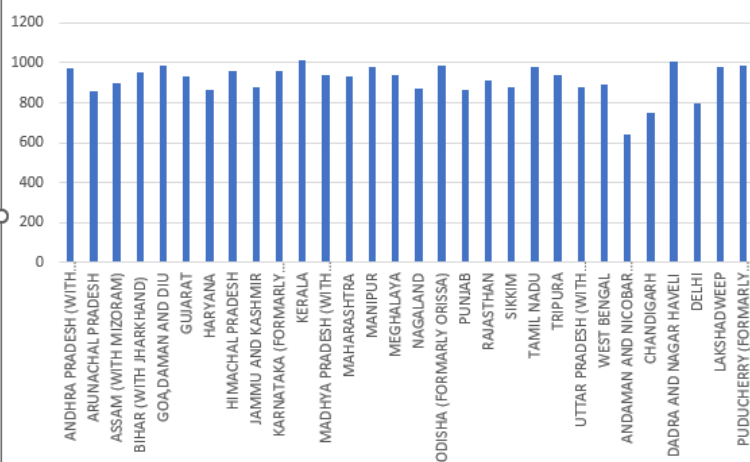
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POPULATION DENSITY

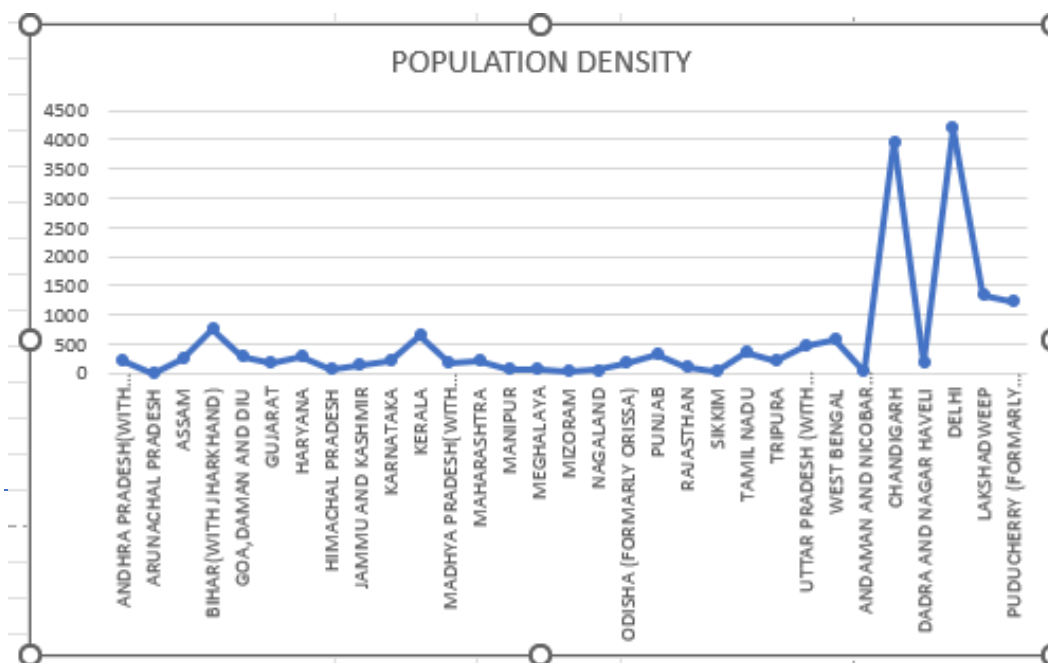
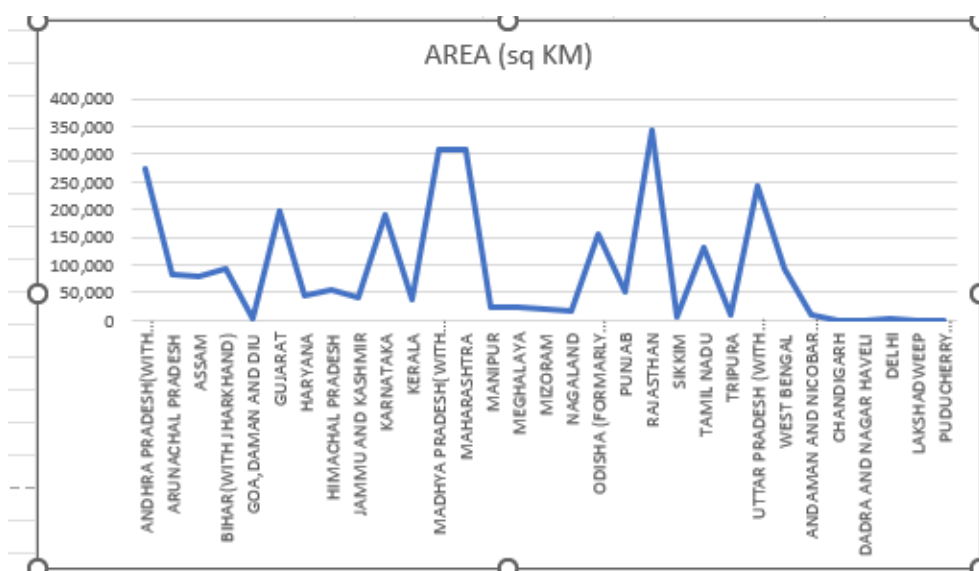
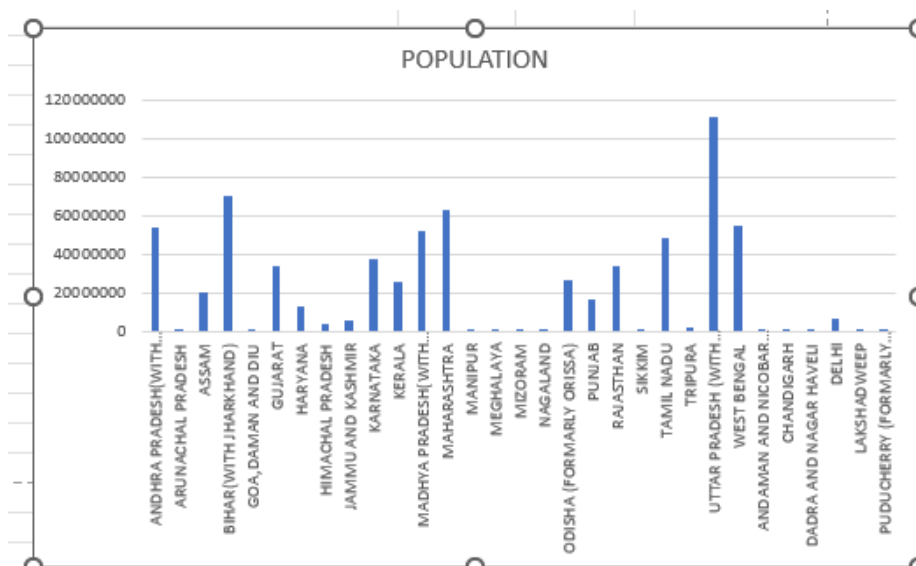


SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)



**1981 POPULATION**

<u>1981 CENSUS</u>			
STATE	POPULATION	AREA (sq KM)	POPULATION DENSITY
ANDHRA PRADESH(WITH TELENGANA)	53549673	275,045	194
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	631839	83,743	7
ASSAM	19896843	78,438	253
BIHAR(WITH JHARKHAND)	69914734	94,163	742
GOA,DAMAN AND DIU	1086730	3814	284
GUJARAT	34085799	196,244	173
HARYANA	12922618	44,212	292
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4280818	55,673	76
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	5987389	42,241	141
KARNATAKA	37135714	191,791	193
KERALA	25453680	38,852	655
MADHYA PRADESH(WITH CHATTISHGARH)	52178844	308252	169
MAHARASHTRA	62784171	307,713	204
MANIPUR	1420953	22,327	63
MEGHALAYA	1335819	22,429	59
MIZORAM	493757	21,081	23
NAGALAND	774930	16,579	46
ODISHA (FORMARLY ORISSA)	26370271	155,707	169
PUNJAB	16788915	50,362	333
RAJASTHAN	34261862	342239	100
SIKKIM	316385	7,096	44
TAMIL NADU	48408077	130,060	372
TRIPURA	2053058	10,486	195
UTTAR PRADESH (WITH UTTARAKHAND)	110862013	240,928	460
WEST BENGAL	54580647	94,163	579
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	188741	8,249	22
CHANDIGARH	451610	114	3961
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	103676	602	172
DELHI	6220406	1,483	4194
LAKSHADWEEP	40249	30	1341
PUDUCHERRY (FORMARLY PANDECHERRY)	604471	490	1233

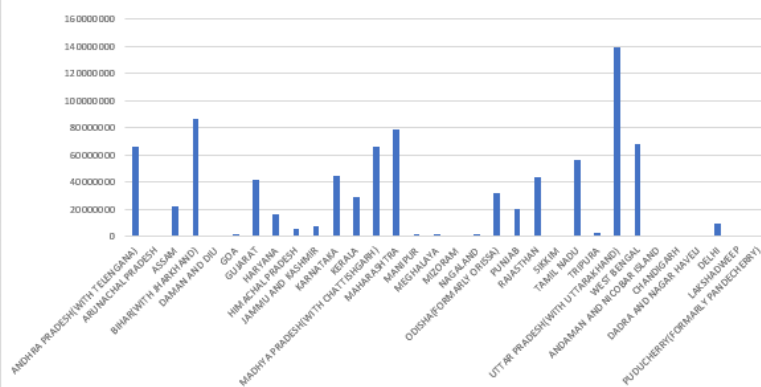




1991

1991	STATE	POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)	AREA (sq KM)	DENSITY
	ANDHRA PRADESH(WITH TELENGANA)	66508008	33724581	32783427	972	275,045	242
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	864558	465004	399554	859	83,743	10
	ASSAM	22414322	11657989	10756333	922	78,438	285
	BIHAR(WITH JHARKHAND)	86374465	45202091	41172374	910	94,163	917
	DAMAN AND DIU	101586	51595	49991	968	111	915
	GOA	1169793	594790	575003	966	3,702	315
	GUJARAT	41309582	21355209	19954373	934	196,244	210
	HARYANA	16463648	8827474	7636174	865	44,212	372
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5170877	2617467	2553410	975	55,673	92
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	7718700	4014100	3704600	922	42,241	182
	KARNATAKA	44977201	22951917	22025284	959	191,791	234
	KERALA	29098518	14288995	14809523	1036	38,852	748
	MADHYA PRADESH(WITH CHHATTISGARH)	66181170	34267293	31913877	931	308252	214
	MAHARASHTRA	78937187	40825618	38111569	933	307,713	256
	MANIPUR	1837149	938359	898790	957	22,327	82
	MEGHALAYA	1774778	907687	867091	955	22,429	79
	MIZORAM	689756	358978	330778	921	21,081	32
	NAGALAND	1209546	641282	568264	886	16,579	72
	ODISHA(FORMERLY ORISSA)	31659736	16064146	15595590	970	155,707	203
	PUNJAB	20281969	10778034	9503935	881	50,362	402
	RAJASTHAN	44005990	23042780	20963210	909	342239	128
	SIKKIM	406457	216427	190030	878	7,096	57
	TAMIL NADU	55858946	28298975	27559971	973	130,060	429
	TRIPURA	2757205	1417930	1339275	944	10,486	262
	UTTAR PRADESH(WITH UTTARAKHAND)	139112287	74036957	65075330	878	240,928	577
	WEST BENGAL	68077965	35510633	32567332	917	94,163	722
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	280661	154369	126292	818	8,249	34
	CHANDIGARH	642015	358614	283401	790	114	5631
	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	138477	70953	67524	951	602	230
	DELHI	9420644	5155512	4265132	827	1,483	6352
	LAKSHADWEEP	51707	26618	25089	942	30	1723
	PUDUCHERRY(FORMERLY PANDICHERY)	807785	408081	399704	979	490	1648

1991 CENSUS POPULATION



SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)

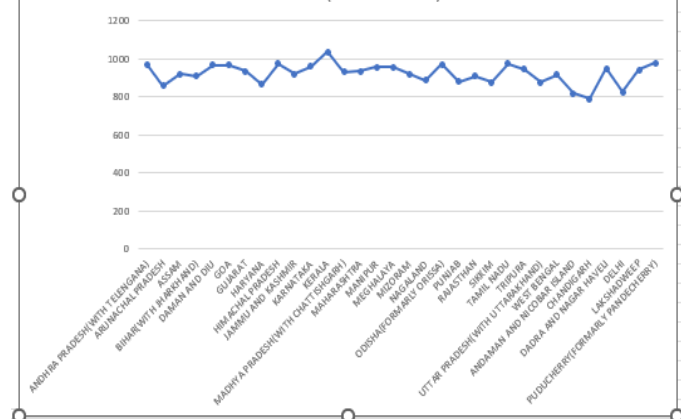
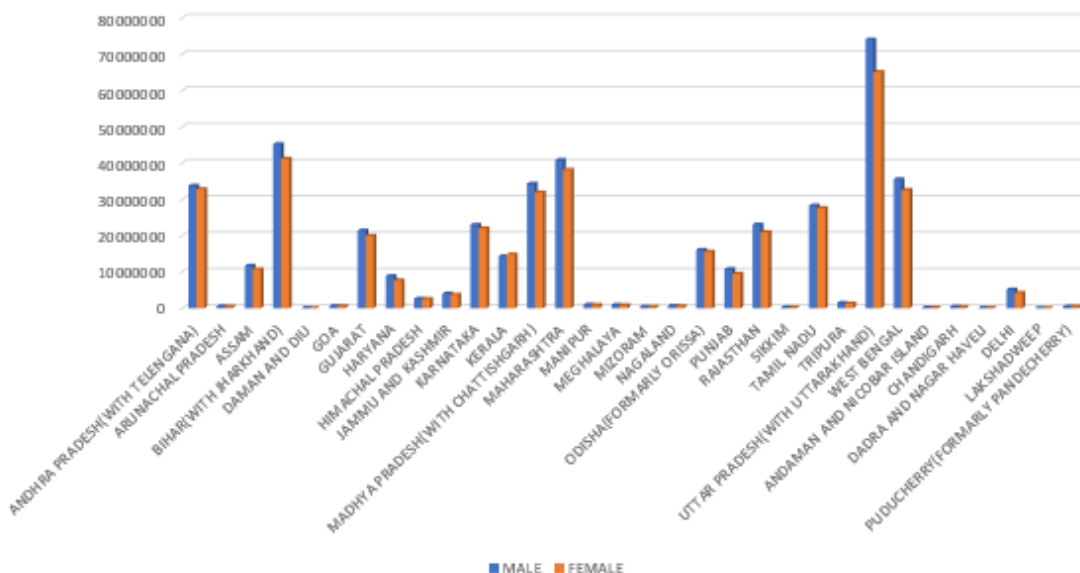
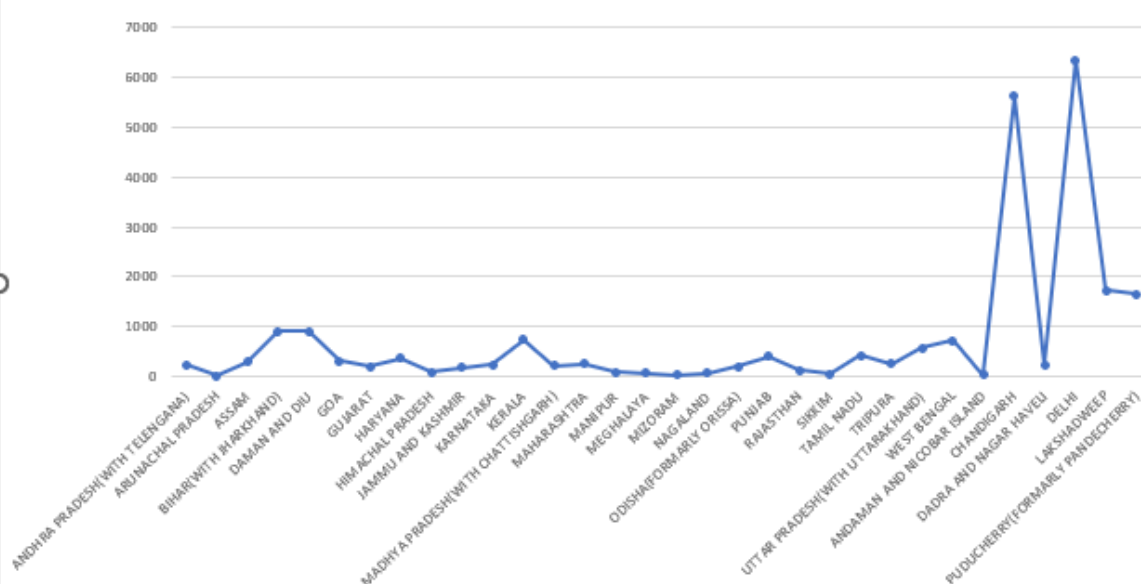


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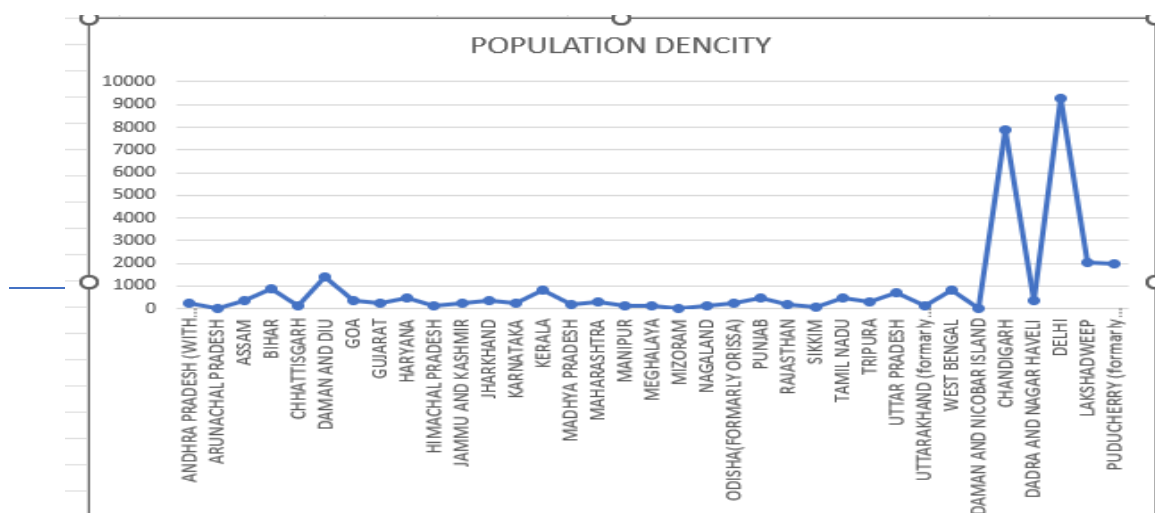
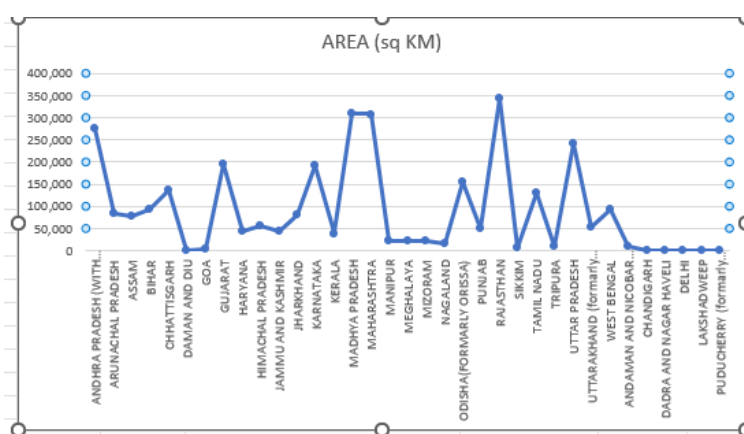
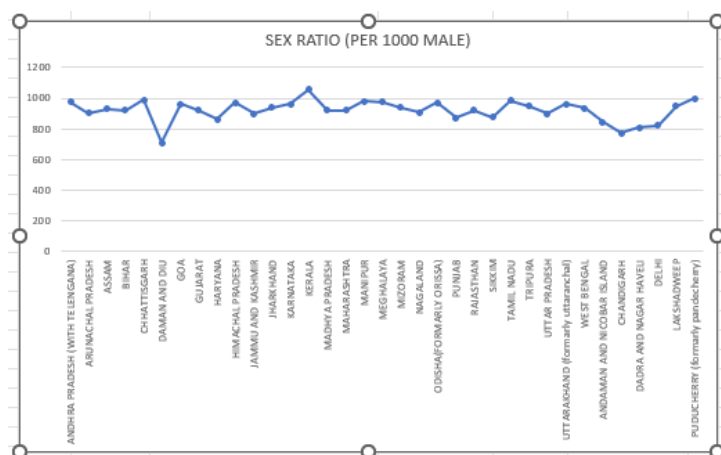
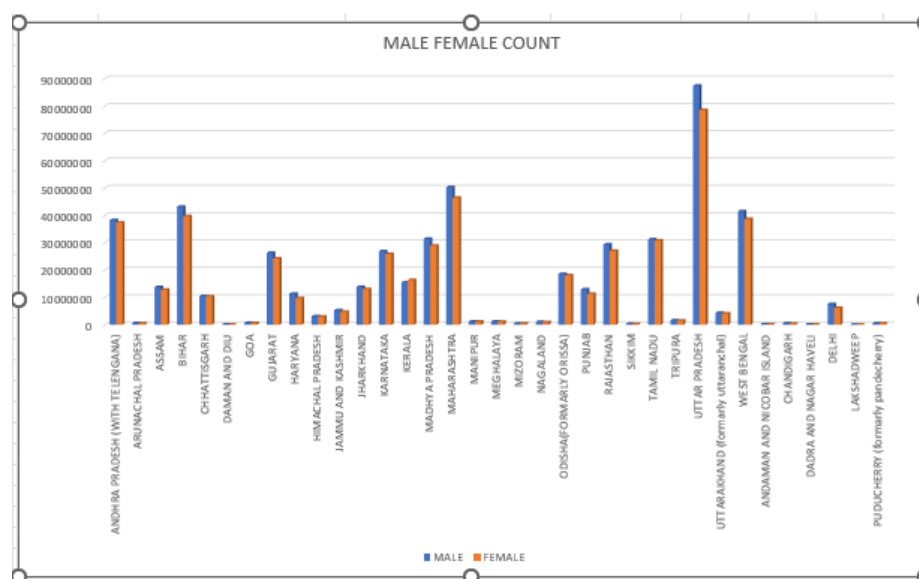
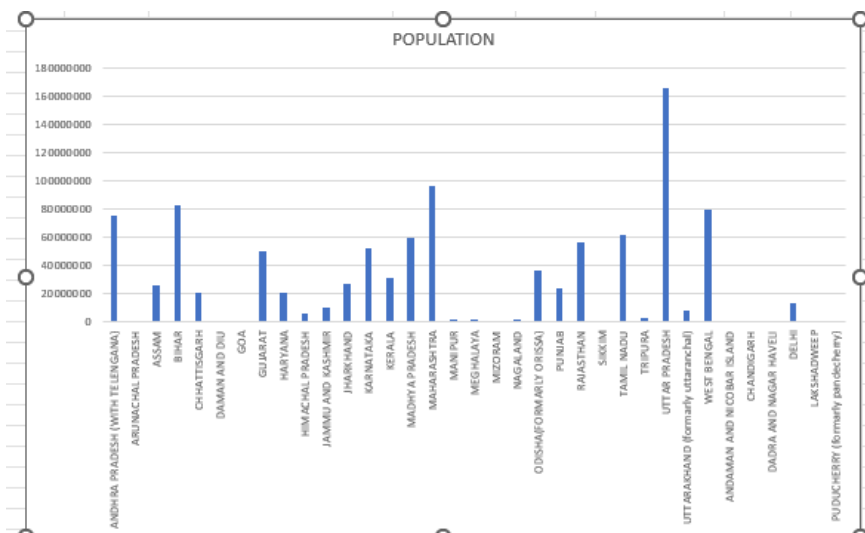


DENSITY



## CENSUS OF 2001

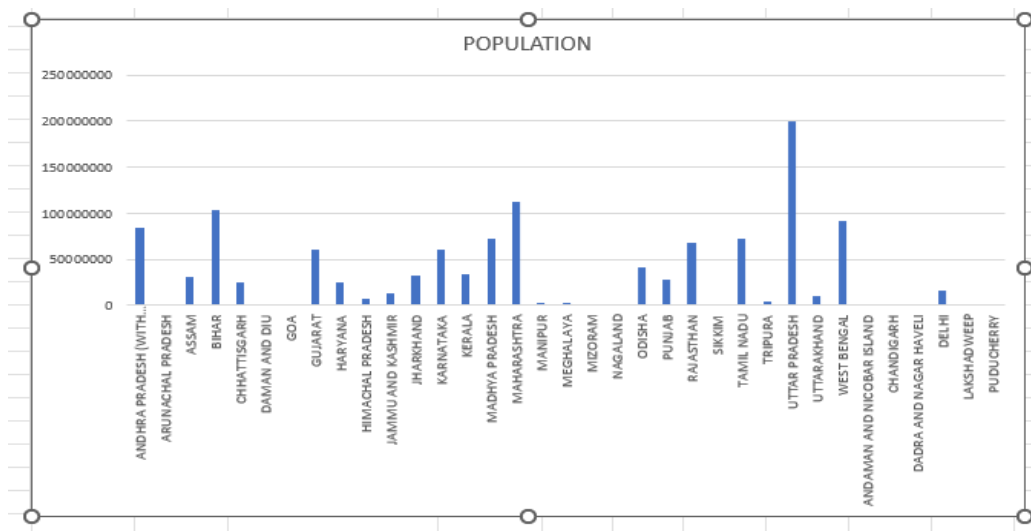
	STATE	POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)	AREA (sq KM)	DENSITY
3	ANDHRA PRADESH (WITH TELANGANA)	75727541	38286811	37440730	977	275,045	275
4	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1091117	573951	517166	901	83,743	13
5	ASSAM	26638407	13787799	12850608	932	78,438	339
6	BIHAR	82878796	43153964	39724832	920	94,163	880
7	CHHATTISGARH	20795956	10452426	10343530	989	135,192	154
8	DAMAN AND DIU	158059	92478	65581	709	111	1424
9	GOA	1343998	685617	658381	960	3,702	363
10	GUJARAT	50596992	26344053	24252939	920	196,244	258
11	HARYANA	21082989	11327658	9755331	861	44,212	477
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6077248	3085256	2991992	969	55,673	109
13	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	10069917	5300574	4769343	899	42,241	238
14	JHARKHAND	26909428	13861277	13048151	941	79,716	337
15	KARNATAKA	52733958	26866343	25877615	963	191,791	275
16	KERALA	31838619	15468664	16369955	1058	38,852	819
17	MADHYA PRADESH	60385118	31456873	28928245	919	308252	196
18	MAHARASHTRA	96752247	50334270	46417977	922	307,713	314
19	MANIPUR	2388634	1207338	1181296	978	22,327	106
20	MEGHALAYA	2306069	1167840	1138229	974	22,429	103
21	MIZORAM	891058	459783	431275	937	21,081	42
22	NAGALAND	1988636	1041686	946950	909	16,579	119
23	ODISHA (FORMERLY ORISSA)	36706920	18612340	18094580	972	155,707	236
24	PUNJAB	24289296	12963362	11325934	873	50,362	482
25	RAJASTHAN	56473122	29381657	27091465	922	342239	165
26	SIKKIM	540493	288217	252276	875	7,096	76
27	TAMIL NADU	62110839	31268654	30842185	986	130,060	477
28	TRIPURA	3191168	1636138	1555030	950	10,486	304
29	UTTAR PRADESH	166052859	87466301	78586558	898	240,928	689
30	UTTARAKHAND (formerly uttaranchal)	8479562	4316401	4163161	964	53,483	158
31	WEST BENGAL	80221171	41487694	38733477	933	94,163	851
32	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	356265	192985	163280	846	8,249	43
33	CHANDIGARH	900914	508224	392690	772	114	7902
34	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	220451	121731	98720	810	602	366
35	DELHI	13782376	7570890	6212086	820	1,483	9294
36	LAKSHADWEEP	60595	31118	29477	947	30	2019
37	PUDUCHERRY (formerly pandecheery)	973829	486705	487124	1000	490	1987



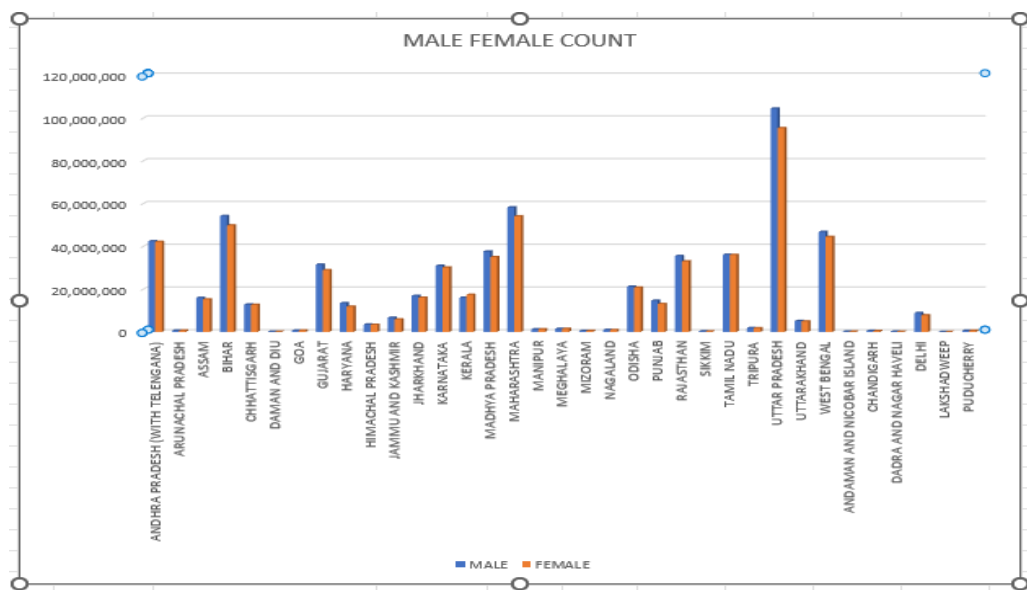
# CENSUS OF 2011

2011	STATE	POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)	AREA (sq KM)	DENSITY
	ANDHRA PRADESH (WITH TELENGANA)	84580777	42,442,146	42,138,631	992	275,045	307
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1383727	713,912	669,815	938	83,743	16
	ASSAM	31205576	15,939,443	15,266,133	957	78,438	397
	BIHAR	104099452	54,278,157	49,821,295	917	94,163	1105
	CHHATTISGARH	25545198	12,832,895	12,712,303	990	135,192	188
	DAMAN AND DIU	243247	150,301	92,946	618	111	2191
	GOA	1458545	739,140	719,405	973	3,702	393
	GUJARAT	60439692	31,491,260	28,948,432	919	196,244	307
	HARYANA	25351462	13,494,734	11,856,728	878	44,212	573
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6864602	3,481,873	3,382,729	971	55,673	123
	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	12541302	6,640,662	5,900,640	888	42,241	296
	JHARKHAND	32988134	16,930,315	16,057,819	948	79,716	413
	KARNATAKA	61095297	30,966,657	30,128,640	972	191,791	318
	KERALA	33406061	16,027,412	17,378,649	1084	38,852	859
	MADHYA PRADESH	72147030	37,612,306	35,014,503	930	308252	234
	MAHARASHTRA	112374333	58,243,056	54,131,277	929	307,713	365
	MANIPUR	2721756	1,290,171	1,280,219	992	22,327	121
	MEGHALAYA	2966889	1,491,832	1,475,057	988	22,429	132
	MIZORAM	1097206	555,339	541,867	975	21,081	52
	NAGALAND	1978502	1,024,649	953,853	930	16,579	119
	ODISHA	41974218	21,212,136	20,762,082	978	155,707	269
	PUNJAB	27743338	14,639,465	13,103,873	895	50,362	550
	RAJASTHAN	68548437	35,550,997	32,997,440	928	342239	200
	SIKKIM	610577	323,070	287,507	889	7,096	86
	TAMIL NADU	72147030	36,137,975	36,009,055	996	130,060	554
	TRIPURA	3673917	1,874,376	1,799,541	960	10,486	350
	UTTAR PRADESH	199812341	104,480,510	95,331,831	912	240,928	829
	UTTARAKHAND	10086292	5,137,773	4,948,519	963	53,483	188
	WEST BENGAL	91276115	46,809,027	44,467,088	949	94,163	969
	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	380581	202,871	177,710	875	8,249	46
	CHANDIGARH	1055450	580,663	474,787	817	114	9258
	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	343709	193,760	149,949	773	602	570
	DELHI	16787941	8,887,326	7,800,615	877	1,483	11320
	LAKSHADWEEP	64473	33,123	31,350	946	30	2149
	PUDUCHERRY	1247953	612,511	635,442	1037	490	2546

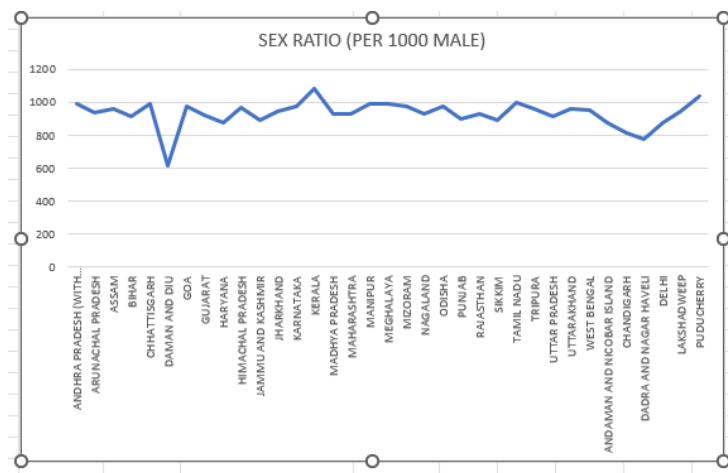
POPULATION



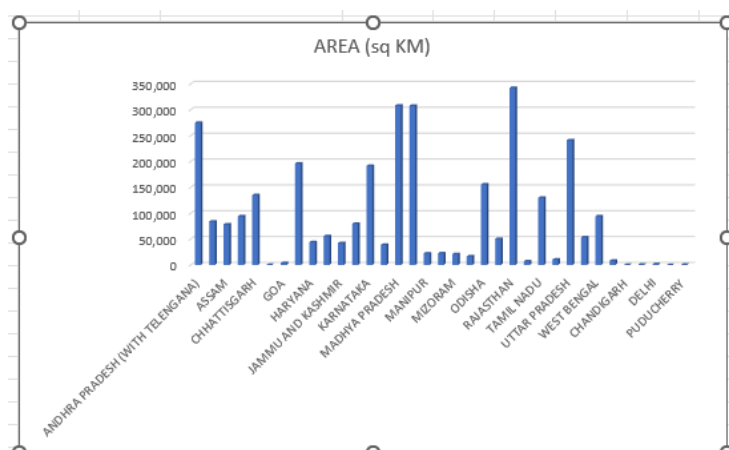
MALE FEMALE COUNT



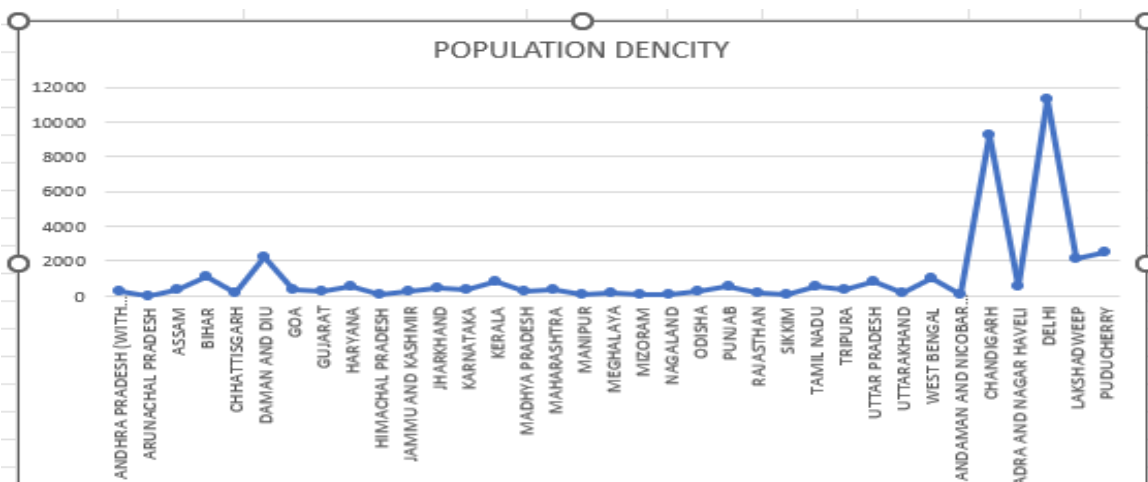
SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)



AREA (sq KM)



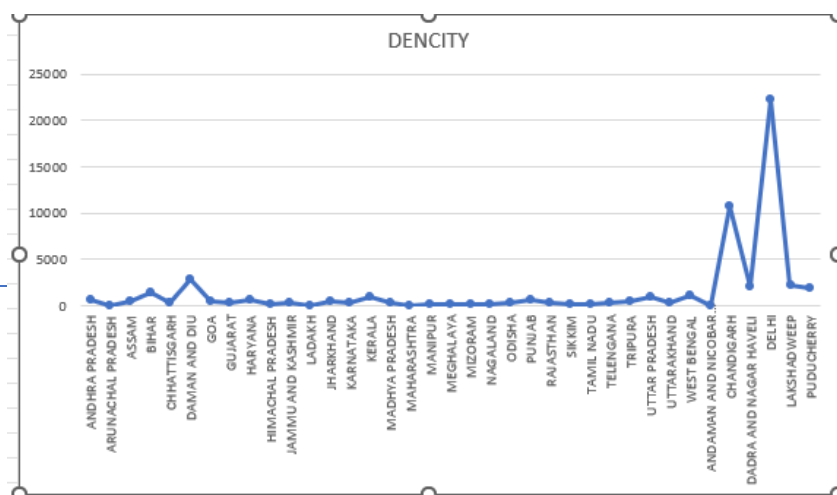
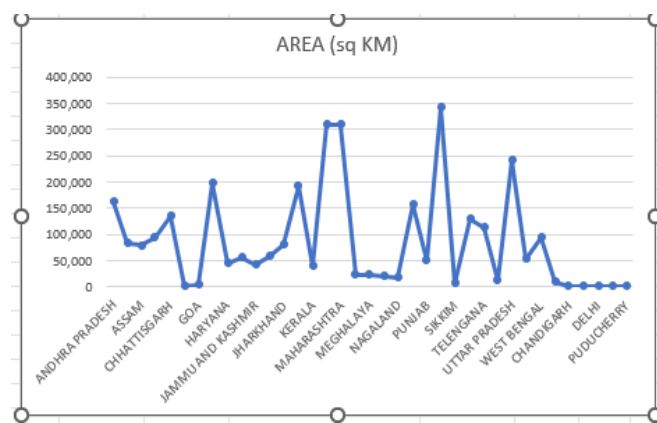
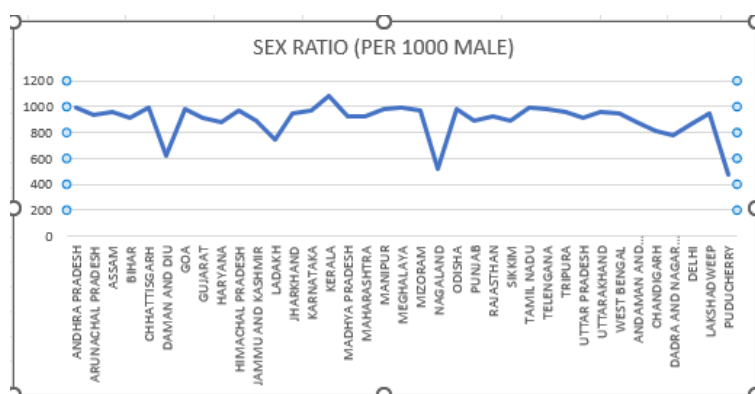
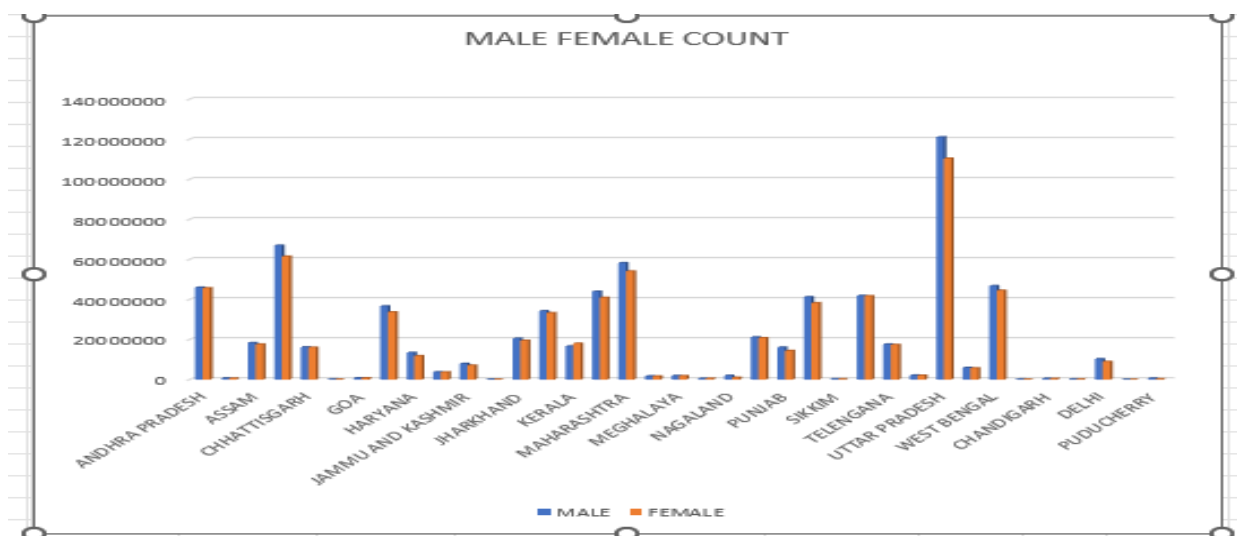
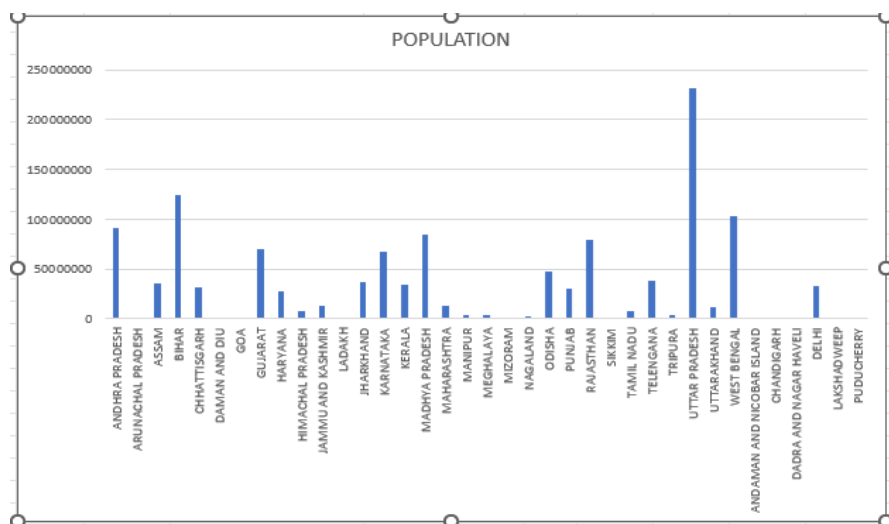
POPULATION DENSITY





## PRESENT POPULATION OF INDIA

PRESENT POPULATION		POPULATION	MALE	FEMALE	SEX RATIO (PER 1000 MALE)	AREA (sq KM)	DENSITY
STATE							
ANDHRA PRADESH	91702478	46012282	45690196	992	162,968	562	
	1711947	713912	669815	938	83,743	20	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35998752	18385472	17613281	957	78,438	458	
ASSAM	124919000	66997061	61503302	918	94,163	1326	
BIHAR	32199722	16172638	16027084	990	135,192	238	
CHHATTISGARH	320989	198386	122603	618	111	2891	
DAMAN AND DIU	1521992	793000	781000	984	3,702	411	
GOA	70400153	36685854	33714300	919	196,244	358	
GUJARAT	27388008	13491997	11859465	878	44,212	619	
HARYANA	7503010	3804772	3698238	971	55,673	134	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	13564823	7940390	7059007	889	42,241	321	
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	301000	171991	129009	750	59,146	5	
LADAKH	37329128	20585408	19514967	948	79,716	468	
JHARKHAND	67200326	34276109	33323654	972	191,791	350	
KARNATAKA	34698876	16654132	18048743	1083	38,852	893	
KERALA	85002417	44019895	40982522	930	308252	275	
MADHYA PRADESH	12604589	58255227	54119106	929	307,713	40	
MAHARASHTRA	3436948	1731460	1705488	984	22,327	153	
MANIPUR	3772103	1896482	1875621	989	22,429	168	
MEGHALAYA	1238954	552339	538675	975	21,081	58	
MIZORAM	2073074	1978502	1024649	517	16,579	125	
NAGALAND	47920007	21212136	20762082	978	155,707	307	
ODISHA	30501026	16095528	14405498	895	50,362	605	
PUNJAB	79502477	41236725	38266753	927	342239	232	
RAJASTHAN	689700	348158	309861	890	7,096	97	
SIKKIM	7660000	41932750	41765019	996	130,060	58	
TAMIL NADU	38157311	17612058	17392087	987	112,077	340	
TELENGANA	4184959	2135183	2049776	960	10,486	399	
TRIPURA	231502578	121078754	110423824	912	240,928	960	
UTTAR PRADESH	11700099	5960315	5739784	963	53,483	218	
UTTARAKHAND	102552787	46809027	44467088	949	94,163	1089	
WEST BENGAL	399001	212687	186314	876	8,249	48	
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLAND	1215000	580663	474787	817	114	10657	
CHANDIGARH	1215000	255360	197649	774	602	2018	
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	32941000	10301096	8968603	870	1,483	22212	
DELHI	66001	33908	32093	946	30	2200	
LAKSHADWEEP	898000	610485	287515	470	490	1832	
PUDUCHERRY							



## **Discussions**

From the above charts and diagram there it is giving idea about Indian population, and state wise variety of population India .

Here we observe the various figure, there are –

- ❖ India's Census figures show that its annual population growth rate was 1.3% in 1951, which increased to 2% in 1961. Over the next 30 years, from 1971-91, India's annual population growth rate remained at a steady 2.2% and started to decline in the 1990s. In 2011, India's growth rate was 1.6%. And now in 2023 the growth rate of India is increased by 0.88%.
- ❖ Male and Female count is continuously growing to high, but still female count is less than males.
- ❖ The sex ratio rate has up and down figure from the chart, the present female ratio is 943 per 1000 male count. It is clearly shows that since independence to present years, the female count has around 900-950 by per 1000 male.
- ❖ We know that India is now the most populous country in the whole world by beating china, So obviously there are high population density will show in India. The line diagram says it also, now in the present time India's population density has 481 humans in per square kilometer. The last 1 year density grow rate in India has 0.81%. And the average density rate grow since independence is around 10-15 %.
- ❖ The annual birth rate is growing around 1-1.5 % per day. And the death rate is around 9 death within 1000 inhabitants. Because of modern treatment and well infrastructure era, there are the death rate is good looking wise low.
- ❖ By the state wise chart it is clear that the population, population density, male female ratio, and all of this is continuously grow highly in day by day India.
- ❖ The highest populous state in India is Uttar Pradesh.
- ❖ The highest birth rate state is Bihar, There average birth rate is 4.16% per year.
- ❖ The largest state by size in India is Rajasthan. Around 342239 square kilometer.
- ❖ The highest male female ratio has kerala and puducherry , average around 900-1000 female within 1000-1050 males.

## **Conclusion**

### **Population Size:**

India is the most populous country in the world, with a population exceeding 1.4 billion people. It is characterized by its sheer demographic size and diversity.

### **Population Growth:**

India has experienced significant population growth over the years, although there has been a gradual decline in the fertility rate. This demographic trend has important implications for resource allocation, infrastructure development, and social services.

### **Youthful Population:**

India has a relatively young population, with a significant portion of the population being under the age of 25. This "youth bulge" presents both opportunities and challenges for the country's economic and social development.

### **Urbanization:**

Urbanization in India has been on the rise, with more people moving from rural to urban areas in search of better economic opportunities. This trend has led to the growth of cities and increased pressure on urban infrastructure.

### **Gender Dynamics:**

Gender disparities remain a concern in India, with issues related to gender equality, access to education, employment opportunities, and women's rights. Addressing these disparities is a key challenge.

### **Healthcare and Education:**

India faces challenges in providing adequate healthcare and education to its vast population. Access to quality healthcare and education varies widely across the country.

### **Cultural and Religious Diversity:**

India is known for its cultural and religious diversity, with various languages, traditions, and

belief systems coexisting. This diversity adds to the complexity of Indian society and governance.

### **Environmental Concerns:**

India faces environmental challenges, including air pollution, water scarcity, and deforestation. The relationship between population growth and environmental sustainability is a subject of research and policy consideration.

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**Thank You**