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Trends in Demographic Aspects of India

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present paper is to examine the trends in demographic aspects of India. The study is based on secondary data take from Census of India, Sample Registration, and Family welfare statics in India. In 1901, the population of India was 238.4 millions, increased to 361.1 million in1951 and reached to 1210.2 million by 2011. Birth and death rate, Infant, child and maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate are considerably declined. Life expectance and couple protection rate has significantly increased. Age at Marriage of Female is low in many states. Moreover, in many states, sex ratio of both overall and child are drastically declined in 2011 census. Therefore, efforts needed to further reduction in birth and death rate, Infant, child and maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate and to enhance Life expectance and couple protection rate. Further, at most measure is required to improve both the overall and child sex ratio.

KEYWORDS: Birth and death rate, Infant, child and maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate, Age

Introduction

The demographics of India are inclusive of the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.21 billion people (2011 census), more than a sixth of the world's population. Already containing 17.5 per cent of the world's population, India is projected to be the world's most populous country by 2025, surpassing China, its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050 (US Census Bureau,2011). Its population growth rate is 1.41 percent, ranking 102nd in the world in 2010 (The World Bank, 2012). One of the important features of the present decade is that, 2001-2011 is the first decade (with the exception of 1911-21) which has actually added lesser population compared to the previous decade. In absolute terms, the population of India has increased by about 181.46 million during the decade 2001-2011.Of the 121 crore Indians, 83.3 crore (68.84 percent) live in rural areas while 37.7 crore (31.16 percent) live in urban areas, as per the Census of India's 2011.India has more than 50 per cent of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65 per cent below the age of 35. It is expected that, in 2020, the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, compared to 37 for China and 48 for Japan; and, by 2030, India's dependency should be just over 0.4.(Basu, Kaushik ,2007). India has more than two thousand ethnic groups,(United Nations, 2012) and every major religion is represented, as are four major families of languages (Indo-European, Dravidian, Austroasiatic and Tibeto-Burman languages) as well as two language isolates (the Nihali language (SIL International,2007) spoken in parts of Maharashtra and the Burushaski language spoken in parts of Jammu and Kashmir). Further complexity is lent by the great variation that occurs across this population on social parameters such as income and education. Only the continent of Africa exceeds the linguistic, genetic and cultural diversity of the nation of India.

Objective

The objective of the present paper is to examine the trends in demographic aspects of India. The study is based on secondary data taken from Census of India, Sample Registration, and Family welfare statics in India. It will be useful for academicians, planners, policy makers and progrmme managers of various fields. Table-1 depicts data on population growth, crude birth rate, crude death rate and sex ratio of eleven decades.

Table-1: Population Growth, Crude Birth and Death Rates & Sex Ratio India 1901-2011

Year	Population (in millions)	Percentage Decadal variation	Average annual exponential growth rate (Percent)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)
1901	238.4	-	-	45.8	44.4	972
1911	252.1	5.75	(+)0.56	49.2	42.6	964
1921	251.3	-0.31	(+)0.03	48.1	47.2	955
1931	279.0	11.0	(+)1.04	46.4	36.3	950
1941	318.7	14.22	(+)1.33	45.2	31.2	945
1951	361.1	13.31	(+)1.25	39.9	27.4	946
1961	439.2	21.51	(+)1.95	41.7	22.8	941
1971	548.2	24.80	(+)2.20	41.2	19.0	930
1981	683.3	24.66	(+)2.22	37.2	15.0	934
1991	846.4	23.87	(+)2.14	32.5	11.4	927
2001	1028.7	21.54	1.97	24.8	8.9	933
2011	1210.2	17.64	(+)1.64	-	-	940

Source: Census of India

In 1901, the population of India was 238.4 millions, increased to 361.1 million in1951 and reached to 1210.2 million by 2011.The decadal growth rate during 1911-31 was least (between 6.0 to 11.0 percent), where both birth rate as well as death rates were quit high due to lack of medical facilities. The decadal growth rates were started increasing from 14.22 percent to 21.51 percent during 1941-61 and recorded highest as 24.80 percent in 1971, thereafter started declining from 24.66 percent to 21.54 percent during 1981-2011and comedown to 17.64 percent in2011.This trend is manifested by effective implementation of family welfare programmes especially family planning and remarkable improvement in medical facilities which lead to significant decline in crude death rate and rapid decline in crude death rate. The crude birth rate was 45.8 in 1901, declined to 41.7 in 1961 percent and came down to 24.8 in 2001.Similarly the death rate was 44.4 in 1901, declined to 22.8 percent in 1961 and came down to 8.9 percent in 2001. The sex ratio was 972 in 1901, declined to 941 in 1961 and comedown to 933 in 2001 and fairly increased to 940 in 2011 census year. The sex ratio has been worsening in recent decades caused to unfavorable to women. However, the death rate has been remarkably declined on par with most of developed countries, but still birth rate has been high as compared to developed nations.

The demographic and health status indicators

The demographic and health status indicators have shown significant improvements. The table-2 captures data on Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, and Life Expectancy etc.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
As per the Registrar General of India, the crude birth rate was 40.8 in 1951, declined to 29.5 in 1991 and further comedown to 22.5 in 2009. The CBR is higher (24.1) in rural areas as compared to urban areas (18.3). Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest CBR (28.7) and Goa the lowest (13.5). Assam (23.6), Bihar (28.5), Chhattisgarh (25.7), Jharkhand (25.6), Madhya Pradesh (27.7), Rajasthan (27.2), Uttar Pradesh (28.7) recorded higher CBR as compared to the national average. Among the Smaller States / UTs, D&N Haveli (27.0) and Meghalaya (24.4) recorded higher CBR as compared to the national average while Tripura (14.8) recorded the lowest CBR during 2009.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)
Crude death rate recorded as 25.1 in 1951, drastically declined to 9.8 in 1991 and further come down to 7.3 1n 2009. The CDR is higher in rural areas (7.8) as compared to urban areas (5.8). The death rate is highest (8.8) in Orissa and lowest in Nagaland (3.6).

Table-2: Demographic Parameters in India

Sl. No.	Parameters	1951	1981	1991	2001	Current Levels
1.	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	40.8	33.9	29.5	25.4	22.5 (2009)
2.	Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	25.1	12.5	9.8	8.4	7.3 (2009)
3.	Total Fertility Rate	6.0	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.6 (2009)
4.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 live births)	NA	NA	398 SRS (1997-98)	301 2001-03	212 SRS (2007-09)
5.	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live births)	146 (1951-61)	110	80	66	50 (2009)
6.	Child Mortality Rate (0-4 yrs.) (Per 1000 children)	57.3 (1972)	41.2	26.5	19.3	14.1 (2009)
7.	Couple Protection Rate (%)	10.4 (1971)	22.8	44.1	45.6	40.4 (2011)
8.	Expectation of life at birth (in years)	(1951)		(1991-96)	(1999-03)	(2002-06)
	Male	37.1	54.1	60.6	61.8	62.6
	Female	36.1	54.7	61.7	63.5	64.2

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, except 7 above which is based on estimation done by Statistics Division of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. NA- Not available.

Total Fertility Rate
Total fertility rate was 6.0 in 1951, declined to 3.6 in 1991 and further declined to 2.6 in 2009. Thus, total fertility rate has been declined drastically in recent decades.

Maternal Mortality Ratio
As per Sample Registration System (SRS), maternal mortality rate was 398 in 1997-98, come down to 301 in 2001-03 and further declined to 212 in 2007-09. Therefore, considerable decline has been recorded in maternal mortality rate in ten years.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
According to SRS 1951-61, the IMR at national level was 146 per 1000 live births, declined to 80 in 1991 and recorded as 50 in 2009. The IMR is higher in respect of Female (52) as compared to Male (49). The highest infant mortality rate has been reported from Madhya Pradesh (67) and lowest from Kerala (12). Assam (61), Bihar (52), Chhattisgarh (54), Haryana (51), Madhya Pradesh (67), Orissa (65), Rajasthan (59) and Uttar Pradesh (63) recorded higher IMR as compared to the national average.

Child Mortality Rate
Child Mortality Rate recorded as 57.3 in 1972, drastically declined to 26.5 in 1991 and further come down to 14.1 1n 2009. Thus, drastic decline in child mortality rate was recorded in three decades.

Couple Protection Rate
Couple Protection Rate was 10.4 in 1971, declined to 44.1 in 1991 and further decline to 40.4 in 2011. Thus, Couple Protection Rate has been significantly increased in recent decades as a result of effective family welfare programmes in India.

Life Expectancy
The life expectancy at birth for male was 62.6 years as compared to females, 64.2 years according to 2002-06 estimates. Urban Male (67.1 years) and Urban Female (70 years) have longer life span as compared to their rural counter parts. The life expectancy in Kerala is the highest (74 years) and the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (58 years)

Time Series data
Time series data provides information continuously over a period of time on demographic parameters.Table-3 furnishes Time Series data on CBR, CDR, IMR & TFR – India.

Table-3: Time Series data on CBR, CDR, IMR & TFR – India

Year	CBR	CDR	IMR	TFR	Year	CBR	CDR	IMR	TFR
1971	36.9	14.9	129	5.2	1991	29.5	9.8	80	3.6
1972	36.6	16.9	139	5.2	1992	29.2	10.1	79	3.6
1973	34.6	15.5	134	4.9	1993	28.7	9.3	74	3.5
1974	34.5	14.5	126	4.9	1994	28.7	9.3	74	3.5
1975	35.2	15.9	140	4.9	1995	28.3	9.0	74	3.5
1976	34.4	15.0	129	4.7	1996	27.5	9.0	72	3.4
1977	33.0	14.7	130	4.5	1997	27.2	8.9	71	3.3
1978	33.3	14.2	127	4.5	1998	26.5	9.0	72	3.2
1979	33.1	12.8	120	4.4	1999	26.0	8.7	70	3.2
1980	33.3	12.6	114	4.4	2000	25.8	8.5	68	3.2
1981	33.9	12.5	110	4.5	2001	25.4	8.4	66	3.1
1982	33.8	11.9	105	4.5	2002	25.0	8.1	63	3.0
1983	33.7	11.9	105	4.5	2003	24.8	8.0	60	3.0
1984	33.9	12.6	104	4.5	2004	24.1	7.5	58	2.9
1985	32.9	11.8	97	4.3	2005	23.8	7.6	58	2.9
1986	32.6	11.1	96	4.2	2006	23.5	7.5	57	2.8
1987	32.2	10.9	95	4.1	2007	23.1	7.4	55	2.7
1988	31.5	11.0	94	4.0	2008	22.8	7.4	53	2.6
1989	30.6	10.3	91	3.9	2009	22.5	7.3	50	2.6
1990	30.2	9.7	80	3.8					

Source: Sample Registration System, RG India

According to Sample Registration System, crude birth rate was 36.9 in 1971, declined to 33.3 in 1980, further declined from 30.2 in 1990 to 25.8 in 2000 and comedown to 22.5 in 2009.Similarly, crude death rate was 14.9 in 1971, declined to 12.6 in 1980, further declined from 9.7 in 1990 to 8.5 in 2000 and comedown to 7.3 in 2009. In the same way, infant mortality rate was 129 in 1971, declined to 114 in 1980, further declined from 80 in 1990 to 68 in 2000 and comedown to 50 in 2009.Total fertility rate also declined from 5.2 in 1971 to 4.4 in 1980, further declined to 3.8 in 1990 thereafter also declined to 3.2 1n 2000 and finally recorded as 2.6 in 2009. Thus, the time series data in India reveals that there has been significant decline in the demographic parameters.

Population by Age and Sex
The population can be divided into broad ages in relation to sex. It gives information on dependence as well as working age group population by sex wise. The population in the age group 0-14 years is known as young dependence ratio. Though, the young dependence ratio is burden to any country, the demographic dividends dependents on young population only. Hence, young age population are generally assets to the nations. Similarly middle age group/working group population is positive feature in the form of work force. However, old age population in dependable one, which is considered as economically burden and requires certainly welfare programmes. Table-4 furnishes data on percentage distribution of population by age and sex India, 1951-2001.

Table-4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age and Sex India, 1951-2001

Year	Age Groups (in years)					
	0-14		15-49		50+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1951	38.2	38.6	49.7	49.1	12.1	12.2
1961	40.9	41.1	47.2	47.1	11.8	11.7
1971	41.7	42.2	45.8	46.0	12.3	11.8
1981	39.6	39.8	47.7	47.7	12.7	12.5
1991	36.5	35.9	51.2	51.1	12.4	13.0
2001	35.6	35.1	50.7	50.6	13.4	14.0

Source: Census of India 2001, Note: Totals may not add up to 100 due to rounding off

It can be observed from table-4 that young male and female dependence ratio were 38.2 percent and 38.6 percent respectively in 1951, increased to 41.7 percent for males and 42.2 percent in 1971 and declined to 35.6 for males and 35.1 percent for females in 2001.Contrary to young dependence ratio, the working age group population (15-49 years) was 49.7 percent for males and 49.1 percent for females in 1951, declined to 45.8 percent for males and 46.0 percent for females, these raised to 50.7 for males and 50.6 percent for females, which is a positive indicator. However, old age dependence ratio was 12.1 for males and 12.2 for females in 1951, declined to 11.8 for males and 11.7 for females in 1961, thereafter steadily raised and increased to 13.4 percent for males and 14.0 percent for females in 2001. Thus, old age dependence ratio has been increasing and females outer numbered males in older ages.

Expectation of Life at Birth

Data on expectation of life at birth reveals the life span of persons, which is linked to health services in particular and welfare services in general within country. In recent decades, in most parts of the world, advanced medical facilities as well as better welfare programmes are causes to increase in longevity of people. Table-5 depicts Expectation of Life at Birth for both males and females from 1901-11 and up to 2021-25.

Table-5: Expectation of Life at Birth

Census Year	Source	Male	Female	Census Year	Source	Male	Female
1901-10		22.6	23.3	1981-85	(b)	55.4	55.7
1911-20		19.4	20.9	1986-90		57.7	58.1
1921-30		26.9	26.6	1991-96	(c)	60.6	61.7
1931-40	(a)	32.1	31.4	1996-01		62.3	65.3
1941-50		32.4	31.7	2001-05		63.8	66.1
1951-60		41.9	40.6	2006-10		65.8	68.1
1961-70		46.4	44.7	2011-15	(d)	67.3	69.6
1970-75	(b)	50.5	49.0	2016-20		68.8	71.1
1976-80		52.5	52.1	2021-25		69.8	72.3

Source: (a) Office of the Registrar General, India; (b) Occasional Paper SRS No.3 of 1995

(c) Report of the Technical Group on Population Projection, 1996-2016 (Registrar General, India); (d) Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, 2001-2026 M/O Health & Family Welfare.

It can be observed from table-5 that life expectancy was 22.6 years for males and 23.3 years for females during 1901-10, declined to 19.4 years for males and 20.9 for females' during1911-20.This decline can be attributed to severe epidemics, famine and drought conditions. Thereafter, it has been steadily increasing. Life expectancy increased to 46.4years for males and 44.7 for females during 1961-70, further increased to 57.7 years for males and 58.1 for females and rose to 62.3 years for males and 65.3 years for females, finally recorded as 69.8 years for males and 72.3 years for females. A significant finding can be noted that from 1981-85 onwards, life expectancy of females is higher than males, this can be attributed to socio-cultural and biological factors.

Age at Marriage of Female

The age at marriage of females is social event and it is an important fertility determinant. It decides upon the time of exposure to sexual activity, and the duration of reproductive span or marital union. These events in turn decide the number of live births and practice of family planning. In most countries fertility is predominantly confined to marriage. It is prime factor in determent of better reproductive health of couples. Moreover, female at marriage is key aspect in influencing the demographic events like conception, family size and reproductive health of couples. Table-6 consist data on mean age at effective marriage (female) India and Major States, 2005 to 2009.

Table-6: Mean Age at Effective Marriage (Female) India and Major States, 2005 to 2009

S. No.	India/ Major States	Total				
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	India	20.2	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7
1	Andhra Pradesh	18.7	19.6	19.6	20.1	19.9
2	Assam	21.7	22.1	20.7	21.2	21.1
3	Bihar	19.0	20.0	19.5	19.9	20.1
4	Chattisgarh	19.9	19.7	20.2	20.3	20.9
5	Delhi	22.0	21.9	22.1	22.1	22.4
6	Gujarat	20.3	20.7	21.0	21.0	20.9
7	Haryana	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.6
8	Himachal Pradesh	22.0	21.7	22.1	21.8	22.2
9	Jammu & Kashmir	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.9	23.6
10	Jharkhand	19.2	19.5	20.5	20.3	20.0
11	Karnataka	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.6
12	Kerala	22.9	22.6	22.8	22.7	22.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.5	20.0	21.4	20.7	21.0
14	Maharashtra	20.1	20.4	20.9	20.4	20.5
15	Orissa	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.7	21.4
16	Punjab	21.5	21.6	22.2	21.9	22.1
17	Rajasthan	19.9	20.4	19.8	19.9	19.8
18	Tamil Nadu	21.8	22.1	21.9	22.3	22.4
19	Uttar Pradesh	19.8	20.3	20.2	20.6	20.2
20	West Bengal	19.7	19.8	20.2	20.1	19.9

It can be noticed from table-6 mean age at marriage of females was 21 years during 2005-09. However, states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Assam have higher mean age at marriage than national average. While in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana and Gujarat, female age at marriage has been closer to national average. On the other hand, in states like West Bengal, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh and Bihar, female age at marriage has been lower than the national average during 2005-09.

Population by Residence

Analysis of population by residence provides information on concentration in rural and urban areas. Table-7 furnishes data on rural and urban composition of population census 2001-11.

Table-7: Rural and Urban Composition of Population Census 2001-2011 (Provisional)

Sl No.	India/ State/ Union Territory	% of Urban Population		Decennial Growth Rate of Population (percent)					
		2001	2011	2001			2011		
				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	INDIA	27.81	31.16	21.54	17.90	31.20	17.64	12.18	31.80
1	Andhra Pradesh	27.30	33.49	14.59	13.60	14.60	11.10	1.64	36.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.75	22.67	27.00	15.20	10.30	25.92	22.88	37.55
3	Assam	12.90	14.08	18.92	16.70	36.20	16.93	15.35	27.61
4	Bihar	10.46	11.30	28.62	28.30	29.30	25.07	23.90	35.11
5	Chhatisgarh	20.09	23.24	18.27	NA	NA	22.59	17.75	41.83
6	Goa	49.76	62.17	15.21	-2.20	39.40	8.17	-18.56	35.15
7	Gujarat	37.36	42.58	22.66	17.10	32.70	19.17	9.23	35.83
8	Haryana	28.92	34.79	28.43	20.60	50.80	19.90	10.00	44.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.80	10.04	17.54	16.10	32.40	12.81	12.50	15.64
10	Jammu & Kashmir	24.81	27.21	29.43	25.60	40.70	23.71	19.77	35.66
11	Jharkhand	22.24	24.05	23.36	NA	NA	22.34	19.50	32.29
12	Karnataka	33.99	38.57	17.51	12.10	28.80	15.67	7.63	31.27
13	Kerala	25.96	47.72	9.43	10.10	7.60	4.86	-25.96	92.72

14	Madhya Pradesh	26.46	27.63	24.26	22.00	31.20	20.30	18.38	25.63
15	Maharashtra	42.43	45.23	22.73	15.20	34.30	15.99	10.34	23.67
16	Manipur	25.11	30.21	24.86	36.60	12.80	18.65	10.58	42.74
17	Meghalaya	19.58	20.08	30.65	28.30	37.10	27.82	27.04	31.03
18	Mizoram	49.63	51.51	28.82	21.00	38.70	22.78	18.20	27.43
19	Nagaland	17.23	28.97	64.53	63.40	69.40	-0.47	-14.59	67.38
20	Orissa	14.99	16.68	16.25	13.80	29.80	13.97	11.71	26.80
21	Punjab	33.92	37.49	20.10	12.30	37.60	13.73	7.58	25.72
22	Rajasthan	23.39	24.89	28.41	27.50	31.20	21.44	19.05	29.26
23	Sikkim	11.07	24.97	33.06	30.10	62.10	12.36	-5.20	153.43
24	Tamil Nadu	44.04	48.45	11.72	-5.20	42.80	15.60	6.49	27.16
25	Tripura	17.06	26.18	16.03	13.40	28.80	14.75	2313	76.08
26	Uttar Pradesh	20.78	22.28	25.85	24.10	32.90	20.09	17.81	28.75
27	Uttarakhand	25.67	30.55	20.41	NA	NA	19.17	11.34	41.86
28	West Bengal	27.97	31.89	17.77	16.90	20.20	13.93	7.73	29.90
29	A & N Islands	32.63	35.67	26.90	16.60	26.90	6.68	1.86	16.64
30	Chandigarh	89.77	97.25	40.28	39.20	4.50	17.10	-68.51	26.86
31	D&N Haveli	22.89	46.62	59.22	34.10	330.30	55.50	7.64	216.73
32	Daman & Diu	36.25	75.16	55.73	86.40	20.60	53.54	-40.18	218.37
33	Delhi	93.18	97.50	47.02	1.50	51.30	20.96	-55.61	26.56
34	Lakshadweep	44.46	78.08	17.30	48.90	-7.40	6.23	-58.08	86.55
35	Pondicherry	66.57	68.31	20.62	12.00	25.40	27.72	21.07	31.07

Source: Census of India 2011

It can be found table-7 that the percent of urban population in India was 27.81 in 2001, increased to 31.16 percent in 2011. The states like Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and UTs like A & N Islands, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, the percent urban population was higher than the national average and rest have recorded lower percent of urban population as compared to national average in 2011.The decadal growth of urban population was higher than national average in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep, Migration is one of the causes for high growth rate. However, high growth rate in rural areas is recorded in Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry in 2011 census, this can mainly attributed to natural growth. Therefore, in these areas, family welfare should be focused covered effectively to curtail high birth rate.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio in a society has direct bearing on the social and economic relationship. Moreover, sex ratio certainly influences the future vital events like marriage, birth and death rate, natural growth rate, net-migration, work force etc. Hence, it occupies central position in the study of demography.

Table-8: Sex ratio of total population and child population in the age group 0-6 and 7+ years 2001&2011

Sl No.	India/ State/ Union Territory	Total Population		Child population in the age group 0-6		Child population in the age group 7+	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	INDIA	933	940	927	941	934	944
1	Jammu & Kashmir	892	883	941	859	884	887
2	Himachal Pradesh	968	974	896	906	980	983
3	Punjab	876	893	798	846	888	899
4	Chandigarh	777	818	845	867	767	812
5	Uttarakhand	962	963	908	886	973	975
6	Haryana	861	877	819	830	869	885
7	NCT of Delhi	821	866	868	866	813	866
8	Rajasthan	921	926	909	883	923	935
9	Uttar Pradesh	898	908	916	899	894	910
10	Bihar	919	916	942	933	914	912
11	Sikkim	875	889	963	944	861	883
12	Arunachal Pradesh	893	920	964	960	878	913
13	Nagaland	900	931	964	944	890	929
14	Manipur	974	987	957	934	977	995
15	Mizoram	935	975	964	971	930	976
16	Tripura	948	961	966	953	945	962
17	Megahalaya	972	986	973	970	971	989
18	Assam	935	954	965	957	929	953
19	West Bengal	934	947	960	950	929	946
20	Jharkhand	941	947	965	943	935	948
21	Orissa	972	978	953	934	976	985
22	Chatisgarh	989	991	975	964	992	995
23	Madhya Pradesh	919	930	932	912	916	933
24	Gujarat	920	918	883	886	927	923
25	Daman & Diu	710	618	926	909	682	589
26	D&N Haveli	812	775	979	924	779	752
27	Maharashtra	922	925	913	883	924	931
28	Andhra Pradesh	978	992	961	943	981	997
29	Karnataka	965	968	946	943	968	971
30	Goa	961	968	938	920	964	973
31	Lakshadweep	948	946	959	908	946	951
32	Kerala	1058	1084	960	959	1072	1099
33	Tamil Nadu	987	995	942	946	993	1000
34	Pondicherry	1001	1038	967	965	1006	1047
35	A&N Islands	846	878	957	966	831	868

Source: Census of India 2011

It can be noticed from table-8 that overall sex ratio of India increased from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011. The sex ratio is significantly varied. In 2011, lower sex ratio is recorded in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Sikkim, Daman & Diu, D&N Haveli and A&N Islands. The child sex ratio in 0-6 years increased from 927 in 2011 to 941 in 2011. Lower child sex ratio of 0-6 years is observed in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra in 2011. Similarly, the child sex ratio in 7+ years increased from 934 in 2011 to 944 in 2011. Lower child sex ratio of 0-6 years is observed in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Sikkim, Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli. The declining overall as well as child sex ratio leads to severe socio-cultural, demographic and economic consequences. Therefore, efforts are need to improve and create awareness on adverse affects of worsening overall and child sex ratio in India.

Conclusion

In absolute terms, about 181.46 million added to population of India during the decade 2001-2011. Birth and death rate, Infant, child and maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate are considerably declined. Life expectance and couple protection rate is significantly increased. Moreover, in many states, female age at marriage is low and sex ratio of both overall and child are drastically declined in 2011 census. Therefore, trends in demographic aspects disclose that efforts needed to further reduction in birth and death rate, Infant, child and maternal mortality rate, total fertility rate and to enhance Life expectance and couple protection rate. Further, at most measure is required to improve the both overall and child sex ratio.

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