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### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS AND ITS SPATIAL VARIATION IN INDIA: 2011



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#### Short Profile

Anand Malik is working as a Associate Professor at Department of Geography in Swamy Shraddhanand College, University of Delhi (India).



#### ABSTRACT:

The socio-demographic condition at district-level in India and it's also decided the development of any country. Demography is a section of the population sharing common characteristics such as age, sex, sex-ratio, class, growth, literacy etc. India is a country of striking socio-demographic diversity. Study is based on mainly secondary sources which collected from Census of India, 2011. Socio-demographic has been measured by two indicators, first indicator is sex-ratio and another is literacy rate. Results of the study are the range of sex ratio between 534 to 1184 and literacy rate ranging 36.1 percent to 97.91 percent respectively.

#### KEYWORDS

*Socio-Demographic, Literacy Rate, Sex-Ratio, Schedule Caste and Tribe Caste.*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

India is a country of striking demographic diversity. Demographic is a section of the population sharing common characteristics, such as age, sex, class, density, sex-ratio, growth, literacy etc. it is determines of living condition of peoples. Status of socio-demographic does decide of development of country. India accounts for nearly 17.5 percent of the world's population and is experiencing rapid demographic changes, with wide implications not only for the country but also across other regions of the world. The country exhibits one of the highest demographic heterogeneities ever experienced anywhere in the world at the regional and state levels. Demographic changes taking place across the country are often unaccompanied by substantial socioeconomic changes. Hence, India stands to contradict the most often quoted theories of demographic change and poses a greater challenge to predicting the impact of demographic changes in the economy and society.

Literacy and education play a crucial role in the social and political life of a nation and are viewed as issues eminently suited to bring about social change, economic growth, political development and modernization a given society. In India is an unacceptable condition of literacy. Despite, at the same time, there are serious challenges in skewed sex ratio in the country. The the socio-demographic conditions and their implications in India.. Results of the study are the range of sex ratio between 534 to 1184 and a literacy rate ranging 36.1 percent to 97.91 percent in 2011 respectively. The main emphasis is given on district-wise spatial variation of literacy rate and sex-ratio in India, 2011.

## 2. STUDY AREA

India is a country in South Asia. The country is situated north of the equator between 8°4' and 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitude. It is the seventh-largest country in the world. India can be divided into five physiographic regions.

- ▲ The Northern Mountains
- ▲ Indo Gangetic Plains
- ▲ The Peninsular Plateau
- ▲ Thar Desert
- ▲ The Coastal Plains

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Figure 1. Study Area

### 3. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

Study is based on mainly secondary sources which collected from Census of India, 2011. Socio-demographic has been measured by two indicators, first indicator is sex-ratio and another is literacy rate. The formula use for derived sex-ratio is number of females per thousand males and the formula for computing literacy rate based on 1991 census regulation

$$= \frac{\text{Number of literate persons aged 7+ years}}{\text{Population aged 7+ years}} \times 100$$

The results of the study are the range of sex ratio between 534 to 1184 and literacy rate ranging 36.1 percent to 97.91 percent respectively. This spatial variation in social, demographic is thirty five states and union territories of India for census year 2011.

This study map is not showing in the fourteen districts Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Porbandar, Valsad (Gujarat), Simdega, Jamtara (Jharkhand), Chikkaballapura, Yadgir (Karnataka), Gondiya, Sindhudurg, (Maharashtra) Mandsaur (Madhya Pradesh), Bishnupur (Manipur), Mohali (Punjab), Tiruppur (Tamilnadu), and Kanshiram Nagar (Uttar Pradesh).

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4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table: 1 Distribution of Demographical Characteristics in India: 2011

Ranks	States	Urban population (percent)	States	SCs population (percent)	States	STs population (percent)
1	Delhi	97.5	Punjab	28.9	Lakshadweep Islands	94.5
2	Chandi garh	97.25	Himachal Pradesh	24.7	Mizoram	94.5
3	Lakshadweep Islands	78.08	West Bengal	23	Nagaland	89.1
4	Daman & Diu	75.16	Uttar Pradesh	21.1	Meghalaya	85.9
5	Puduchery	68.31	Haryana	19.3	Arunachal Pradesh	64.2
6	Goa	62.17	Tamilnadu	19	Dadara & Nagar Hawalli	62.2
7	Mizoram	51.51	Uttarakhand	17.9	Manipur	38.96
8	Tamilnadu	48.45	Chandigarh	17.5	Chhattisgarh	31.8
9	Kerala	47.72	Tripura	17.4	Tripura	31.1
10	Dadara & Nagar Hawalli	46.62	Rajasthan	17.2	Jharkhand	26.3
11	Maharashtra	45.23	Delhi	16.9	Orissa	22.1
12	Gujarat	42.58	Orissa	16.5	Sikkim	20.6
13	Karnataka	38.57	Andhra Pradesh	16.2	Madhya Pradesh	20.3
14	Punjab	37.49	Karnataka	16.2	Gujarat	14.8
15	A&N Islands	35.67	Puduchery	16.2	Rajasthan	12.6
16	Haryana	34.79	Bihar	15.7	Assam	12.4
17	Andhra Pradesh	33.49	Madhya Pradesh	15.2	J & K	10.9
18	West Bengal	31.89	Jharkhand	11.8	Maharashtra	8.9
19	Uttarakhand	30.55	Chhattisgarh	11.6	Daman & Diu	8.8
20	Manipur	30.21	Maharashtra	10.2	A&N Islands	8.3
21	Nagaland	28.08	Kerala	9.8	Andhra Pradesh	6.6
22	Madhya Pradesh	27.63	J & K	7.6	Karnataka	6.6
23	J & K	27.21	Gujarat	7.1	West Bengal	5.5
24	Tripura	26.18	Assam	6.9	Himachal Pradesh	4
25	Sikkim	24.97	Sikkim	5	Uttarakhand	3
26	Rajasthan	24.89	Daman & Diu	3.1	Kerala	1.1
27	Jharkhand	24.05	Manipur	2.8	Tamilnadu	1
28	Chhattisgarh	23.24	Dadara & Nagar Hawalli	1.9	Bihar	0.9
29	Arunachal Pradesh	22.67	Goa	1.8	Uttar Pradesh	0.07

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30	Uttar Pradesh	22.28	Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	Goa	0.04
31	Meghalaya	20.08	Meghalaya	0.5	Chandigarh	
32	Orissa	16.68	Lakshadweep Islands		Delhi	
33	Assam	14.08	Mizoram		Haryana	
34	Bihar	11.3	Nagaland		Puduchery	
35	Himachal Pradesh	10.04	A&N Islands		Punjab	
	India	31.16		16.2		8.2

Source: census of India, 2011.

The table reveals that it is spatial variation in distribution of demographical characteristics (percent of urban population, percent of schedule castes, SCs and percent of tribe castes, STs) in India since 2011.In India is 31.16 percent urban population, 16.2 percent schedule castes and 8.2 percent tribe castes. It is point out following above table 1,-

- ▲ Five highest urban populations in union tertiaries (Delhi, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep Islands, Daman & Diu and Puduchery) and five lowest urban populations in Meghalaya, Orissa, Assam, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh out of thirty five states and union territories of India respectively.
- ▲ Five highest SCs population in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and five lowest SCs population in 0.5 percent Meghalaya and four states and union territories no SCs population respectively.
- ▲ Five highest STs population in Lakshadweep Islands, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh and five states and union territories no STs population respectively.

Table: 2, Distribution of literacy rate in India: 2011

Literacy rate	Number of districts	Percent areas	Districts and States
Less than 50	15	2.34	1(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Dadra & Nagar Haveli), 2(Chandigarh), 1(Jharkhand), 3 (Madhya Pradesh), 4(Orissa), 3(Uttar Pradesh),
50-60	63	9.84	3(Andhra Pradesh), 5(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Assam), 17(Bihar), 1(Chhattisgarh), 1(Gujarat), 1(Haryana), 7(J&K), 4(Jharkhand), 2(Kamataka), 2( Madhya Pradesh), 1(Nagaland), 3(Orissa), 7(Rajasthan), 7(Uttar Pradesh), 1(West Bengal),
60-70	182	28.44	14(Andhra Pradesh), 7(Arunachal Pradesh), 12(Assam), 15(Bihar), 3(Chhattisgarh), 2(Gujarat), 4(Haryana), 10(J&K), 14(Jharkhand), 8(Kamataka), 22( Madhya Pradesh), 1(Maharashtra), 2(Meghalaya), 1(Mizoram), 1(Nagaland), 4(Orissa), 8(Punjab), 20(Rajasthan), 1(Tamilnadu), 30(Uttar Pradesh), 3(West Bengal),
70-80	222	34.69	1(A&N), 5(Andhra Pradesh), 3(Arunachal Pradesh), 11(Assam), 6(Bihar), 12(Chhattisgarh), 14(Gujarat), 9(Haryana), 5(Himachal Pradesh), 3(J&K), 5(Jharkhand), 14(Karnataka), 20( Madhya Pradesh), 13(Maharashtra), 5(Manipur), 4(Meghalaya), 4(Nagaland), 11(Orissa), 1(Puduchery), 7(Punjab), 6(Rajasthan), 2(Sikkim), 16(Tamilnadu), 30(Uttar Pradesh), 5(Uttarakhand), 10(West Bengal),

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80-90	136	21.25	2(A&N), 1(Andhra Pradesh), 3(Assam), 2(Daman & Diu), 1(Chandigarh), 9(Delhi), 2(Goa), 9(Gujarat), 7(Haryana), 7(Himachal Pradesh), 2(J&K), 6(Karnataka), 2(Kerala), 3( Madhya Pradesh), 21(Maharashtra), 4(Manipur), 1(Meghalaya), 2(Mizoram), 4(Nagaland), 8(Orissa), 2(Puduchery), 5(Punjab), 2(Sikkim), 13(Tamilnadu), 4(Tripura), 1(Uttar Pradesh), 8(Uttarakhand), 5(West Bengal),
More than 90	22	3.44	12(Kerala), 1(Lakshadweep), 5(Mizoram), 1(Nagaland), 1(Puduchery), 2(Tamilnadu),

Source: census of India, 2011.

Table 2 reveals that it is spatial variation of sex-ratio in district-wise of the country. In fifteen districts is less than 50 percent literacy rate, like as 1(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Dadra & Nagar Haveli), 2(Chandigarh), 1(Jharkhand), 3(Madhya Pradesh), 4(Orissa), 3(Uttar Pradesh),and twenty two districts in more than 90 percent literacy rate like as12(Kerala), 1(Lakshadweep), 5(Mizoram), 1(Nagaland), 1(Puduchery), 2(Tamilnadu),out of 640 districts respectively. Despite, in Kerala state is more than 90 percent literacy rate in twelve districts out of fourteen districts.

The literacy is at the heart of basic education for all, and essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy (UNESCO).

The figure: 2 reveals that it is point out following:-

- Western ghat/costal region, north-eastern states (Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur) and north states (Himachal Pradesh, Eastern Jammu&Kasmir and Uttarakhand) are highest literacy rate in districts of the country.
- Desert regions, northeast states (Utter Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh) and southern states (Andhra Pradesh and Orissa) is lowest literacy rate in districts of the study area.
- The literacy rate is declining western ghat to eastern in southern India.

Figure: 2

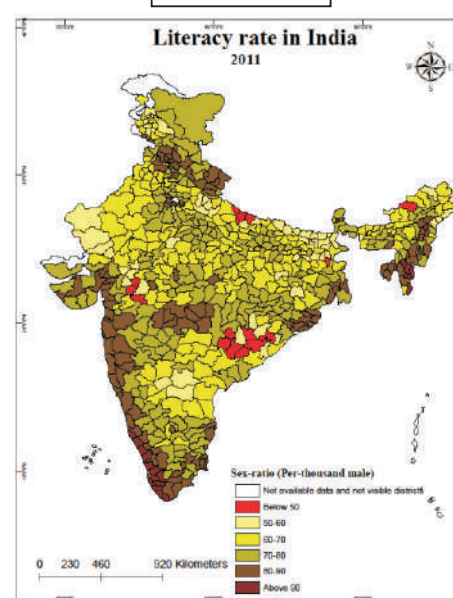


Table 2 reveals that it is spatial variation of sex-ratio in district-wise of the country. seven districts is less than 800 sex-ratio(1(A&N), 1(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Daman & Diu), 1(J&K), 1(Dadra & Nagar Haveli), 1(Gujarat), 1(Sikkim),) and ninety seven districts in more than 1000 sex-ratio10(Andhra Pradesh), 2(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Bihar), 1(Daman & Diu), 7(Chhattisgarh), 2(Gujarat), 3(Himachal Pradesh), 1(Jharkhand), 5(Karnataka), 14(Kerala), 4( Madhya Pradesh), 2(Maharashtra), 3(Manipur), 2(Meghalaya), 1(Mizoram), 10(Orisa), 4(Puduchery), 15(Tamilnadu), 3(Uttar Pradesh), 7(Uttarakhand), out of 640 districts respectively. Thus, in Kerala state and Puduchery union territory is more than 1000 sex - ratio in all districts of the country.

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Table: 3, Distribution of sex-ratio in India: 2011

Sex-ratio	Number of districts	Percent areas	Districts and States
Less than 800	7	1.09	1(A&N), 1(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Daman & Diu), 1(J&K), 1(Dadra & Nagar Haveli), 1(Gujarat), 1(Sikkim),
800-850	13	2.04	3(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Chandigarh), 2 (Delhi), 1 (Himachal Pradesh), 2 (Jammu and Kashmir), 1(Maharashtra), 2( Madhya Pradesh), 1(Rajasthan),
850-900	118	18.44	1(A&N), 1(Arunachal Pradesh), 9(Bihar), 7(Delhi), 19(Haryana), 1(Himachal Pradesh), 12(J&K), 6( Madhya Pradesh), 2(Maharashtra), 1(Nagaland), 15(Punjab), 6(Rajasthan), 1(Sikkim), 36(Uttar Pradesh), 1(Uttarakhand),
900-950	191	29.84	1(A&N), 5(Arunachal Pradesh), 4(Assam), 26(Bihar), 17(Gujarat), 2(Haryana), 4(Himachal Pradesh), 5(J&K), 12(Jharkhand), 3(Karnataka), 1(Lakshadweep), 21 ( Madhya Pradesh), 18(Maharashtra), 3(Manipur), 1(Meghalaya), 3(Mizoram), 6(Nagaland), 5(Orisa), 3(Punjab), 15(Rajasthan), 2(Sikkim), 1 (Tamilnadu), 1(Tripura), 21(Uttar Pradesh), 3(Uttarakhand), 8(West Bengal),
950-1000	214	33.43	13(Andhra Pradesh), 4(Arunachal Pradesh), 23(Assam), 2(Bihar), 11(Chhattisgarh), 2(Goa), 6(Gujarat), 3(Himachal Pradesh), 2(J&K), 11(Jharkhand), 22(Karnataka), 17( Madhya Pradesh), 12(Maharashtra), 3(Manipur), 4(Meghalaya), 4(Mizoram), 4(Nagaland), 15(Orisa), 2(Punjab), 11(Rajasthan), 16(Tamilnadu), 3(Tripura), 11(Uttar Pradesh), 2(Uttarakhand), 11(West Bengal),
More than 1000	97	15.16	10(Andhra Pradesh), 2(Arunachal Pradesh), 1(Bihar), 1(Daman & Diu), 7(Chhattisgarh), 2(Gujarat), 3(Himachal Pradesh), 1(Jharkhand), 5(Karnataka), 14(Kerala), 4( Madhya Pradesh), 2(Maharashtra), 3(Manipur), 2(Meghalaya), 1(Mizoram), 10(Orisa), 4(Puduchery), 15(Tamilnadu), 3(Uttar Pradesh), 7(Uttarakhand),

Source: census of India, 2011.

The current Census (2011) data has revealed a high gap in sex ratio the range of sex ratio“between” 534 to 1184. India has recorded considerable economic growth in the last decades. However, this could not be translated into improved gender indicators especially related to Sex Ratio and CSR. The issue of declining CSR is a major indicator of women disempowerment as it begins before birth, manifests in gender biased sex selection & elimination and continues in various forms of discrimination towards girl child after birth in fulfilling her health, nutrition and educational needs (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2014).

The problem of spatial variation sex ratios exists of two reasons: son preference and daughter disfavor. The view is aptly described in the traditional Hindu proverb that states (Inchani and Lai, 2007).

The figure: 3 reveals that it is point out following:-

- ▲ Southern India is highest sex-ratio and lowest sex-ratio in north states districts (Haryana, Punjab,

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- Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir) in India.
- ▲ Northern-India is high sex-ratio districts only Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh state.
- ▲ Central India districts are see-saw in sex-ratio.

## 5.CONCLUSION

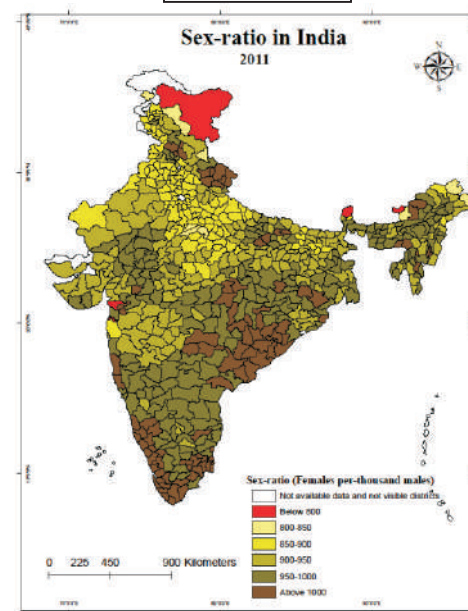
The present study has been investigating the spatial variation of social, demographic indicators (literacy rate and sex-ratio) in thirty five states and union territories of India. This study recorded that Western ghat/costal region, north-eastern states (Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur) and north states (Himachal Pradesh, Eastern Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand) are highest literacy rate districts of the country respectively. Desert regions, north-east states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh) and southern states (Andhra Pradesh and Orissa) is lowest literacy rate districts in study area. The literacy rate is declining western ghat to eastern in southern India. Southern India is highest sex-ratio districts and lowest sex-ratio in north states (Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir) respectively. Northern-India is high sex-ratio only Uttarakhand state. Literacy rate and sex-ratio is high in western ghat/costal region. North-eastern states are high sex-ratio districts (exclude Arunachal Pradesh). Low sex-ratio is union territories (exclude Pondicherry) of India respectively.

This study finds that it is high see-saw in literacy and sex ratio in the country. And it is spatial variation in both indicators. Therefore, Indian government is implementation of varies programmes (SarvaShiksha Abhiyan, Right to Education, literacy mission and Beti Bachao Beti Padhao) for literacy and sex ratio.

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Figure: 3



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