



PAKISTAN

CHINA  
(TIBET)

NEW DELHI

NEPAL

BHUTAN

INDIA

BOMBAY

HYDERABAD

GOA

PUTTAPARTHI

BANGALORE

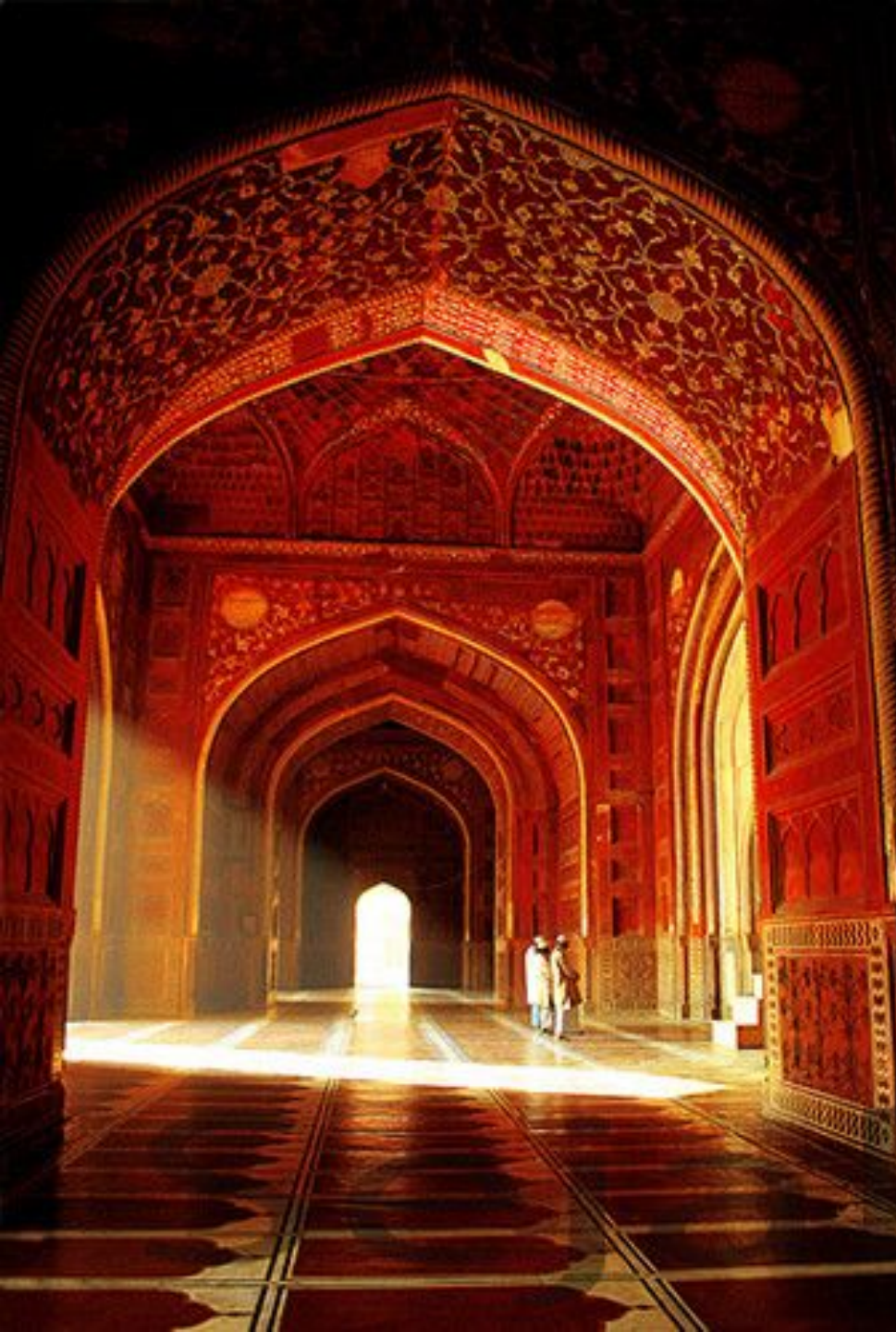
MADRAS

KODAIKANAL



India is an emerging economy which has witnessed unprecedented levels of economic expansion, alongside China, Russia, Mexico and Brazil.

India is a cost effective and labor intensive economy, and has benefited immensely from outsourcing of work from developed countries, and has a strong manufacturing and export oriented industrial framework.



**India's economy has gone through some ups and downs throughout the past few years, as it has grown to the third largest in Asia. There are beautiful buildings and hotels within its cities, appealing to tourists and visitors, as well as fancy car dealerships and high rise office buildings lining the streets.**



## **ECONOMY**

**GDP (FY 2008): \$1.21 TRILLION (\$1,210 BILLION).**

**REAL GROWTH RATE (2008 EST.): 6.6%.**

**PER CAPITA GDP (PPP, FY 2008): \$2,900.**

**NATURAL RESOURCES:** COAL, IRON ORE, MANGANESE, MICA, BAUXITE, CHROMITES, THORIUM, LIMESTONE, BARITE, TITANIUM ORE, DIAMONDS, CRUDE OIL.

**AGRICULTURE:** 18% OF GDP.

*PRODUCTS--*WHEAT, RICE, COARSE GRAINS, OILSEEDS, SUGAR, COTTON, JUTE, TEA.

**INDUSTRY:** 29% OF GDP.

*PRODUCTS--*TEXTILES, JUTE, PROCESSED FOOD, STEEL, MACHINERY, TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, CEMENT, ALUMINIUM, FERTILIZERS, MINING, PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS, AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE.

**SERVICES AND TRANSPORTATION:** 54% OF GDP.





## Population of India

<b>Current Population of India in 2011</b>	<b>1,210,193,422 (1.21 billion)</b>
<b>Total Male Population in India</b>	<b>623,700,000 (623.7 million)</b>
<b>Total Female Population in India</b>	<b>586,500,000 (586.5 million)</b>
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	<b>940 females per 1,000 males</b>
<b>Age structure</b>	
0 to 25 years	50% of India's current population
<b>Currently, there are about 51 births in India in a minute.</b>	
India's Population in 2001	1.02 billion
Population of India in 1947	350 million

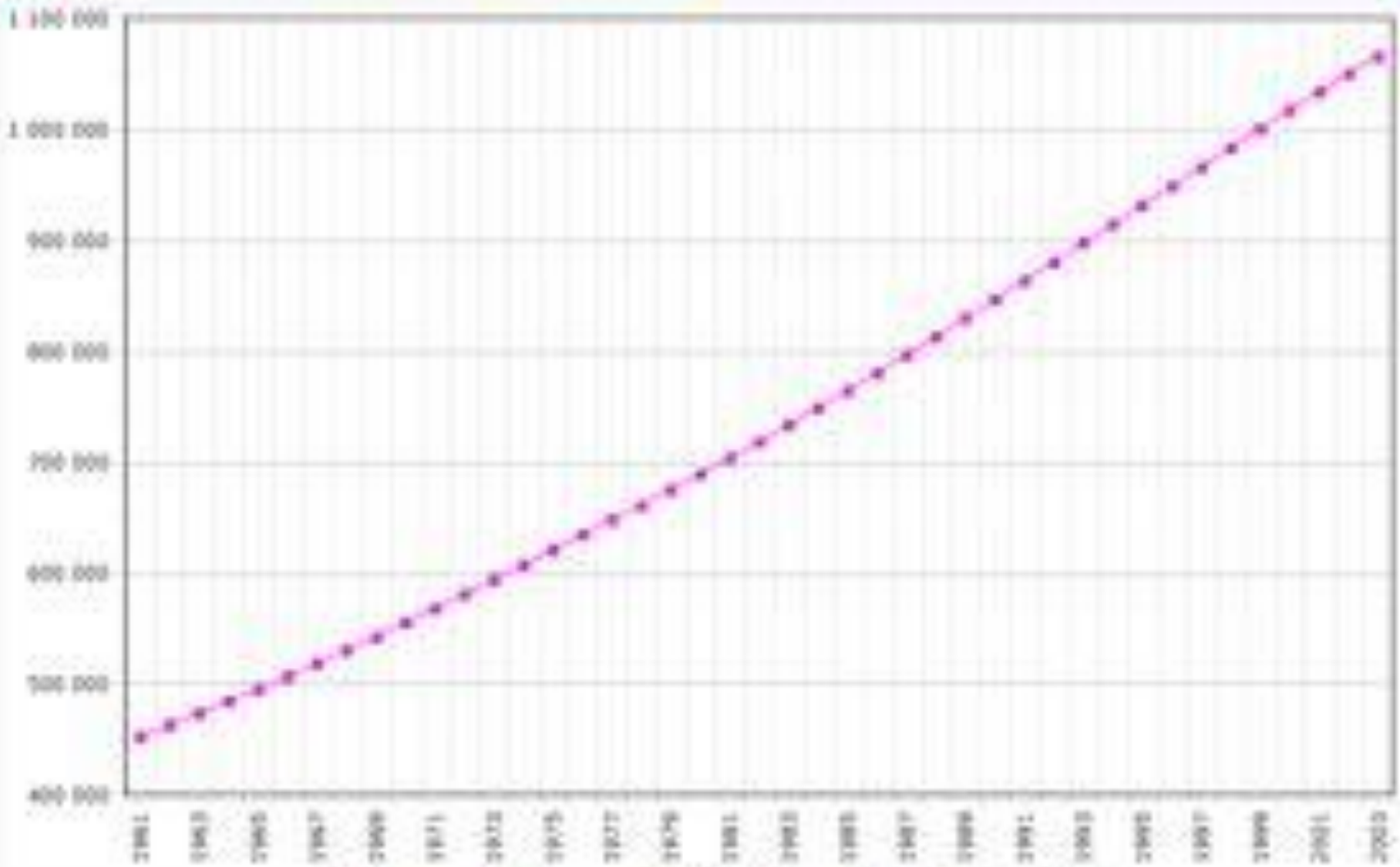
**Current Population of India** - India, with 1,210,193,422 (1.21 billion) people is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,350,044,605 (1.35 billion) people. The figures show that India represents almost 17.31% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet live in India. Although, the crown of the world's most populous country is on China's head for decades, India is all set to take the numerous position by 2030. With the population growth rate at 1.58%, India is predicted to have more than 1.53 billion people by the end of 2030.







# Demographics of India



Population of India, 1981-2003



## Current Population of India 2011

Rank	State or union territory	Population (2011 Census)	Density (per km <sup>2</sup> )	Sex ratio
01	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	199,581,477	828	908
02	<b>Maharashtra</b>	112,372,972	365	946
03	<b>Bihar</b>	103,804,637	1102	916
04	<b>West Bengal</b>	91,347,736	1029	947
05	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	84,665,533	308	992
06	<u>Madhya Pradesh</u>	72,597,565	236	930
07	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	555	995
08	<u>Rajasthan</u>	68,621,012	201	926
24	Nagaland	1,980,602	119	931
25	Goa	1,457,723	394	968
26	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	17	920
27	Mizoram	1,091,014	52	975
28	Sikkim	607,688	86	889
UT1	<u>Delhi</u>	16,753,235	9,340	866
UT2	Puducherry	1,244,464	2,598	1,038
UT3	Chandigarh	1,054,686	9,252	818
UT4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379,944	46	878
UT5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342,853	698	775
UT6	Daman and Diu	242,911	2,169	618
UT7	Lakshadweep	64,429	2,013	946
<b>Total</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>1,210,193,422</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>940</b>

# THE RURAL-URBAN DIVIDE.

Today 74.7 percent of the population lives in rural areas and 24.3 percent inhabit urban areas. In urban areas there is a heavy concentration of telephones, televisions and doctors. As 70 percent of the country's population mainly in rural areas lack access to primary health care the worst affected is the elderly, young women and children. Major environmental issues in rural areas are deforestation, soil erosion, overgrazing, desertification, and water pollution from runoff of agricultural pesticides. In urban areas there are issues of water pollution from sewage and air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions. India is also prone to natural disasters such as droughts, flash floods, severe thunderstorms and earthquakes



## Rural Population

72.2%, male: 381,668,992, female:  
360,948,755 (2001 Census)

## Age structure

0–14 years: 30.8%, male: 188,208,196,  
female: 171,356,024

15–64 years: 64.3%, male:  
386,432,921, female: 364,215,759

65+ years: 4.9%, male: 27,258,259,  
female: 30,031,289 (2007 est.)

## Median age

25.1 years

## Population growth rate

1.548% (2009 est.)





**Population growth rate**

1.548% (2009 est.)

**Birth rate** 21.76

births/1,000 population  
(2009 est.)

**Death rate** 6.4

deaths/1,000 population  
(2009 est.)

Map showing the literacy  
rate of each district in  
India.

**Literacy rate** 71.7% (Age 7  
& above)



# Religious demography of India

The country of India has got the largest portion of Hindus, Zoroastrians, Jains, Sikhs residing in the world. The nation even houses world's third-biggest Muslim population. Though the prevalence of religious communities vary from one state or Union Territory to another, still some places are known for being home to any particular religious group.

These groups are as follows:

**States or Union Territories with majority of Muslim population:** Lakshadweep and Jammu and Kashmir.

**States or Union Territories with majority of Christian population:** Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.

**States or Union Territories with majority of Sikh population:** Punjab.

The below-mentioned table can help us in gathering an overall idea about the religious demography of India as per Census 2011:

Composition	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhist	Jains	Others (Jews, Baha'is and Parsis)
% total of population 2011	80.50 %	13.40 %	2.30 %	1.90 %	0.80 %	0.40 %	0.60 %
10 Yr Growth-% (Est. ' 01- ' 11)	20.30 %	29.50 %	22.60 %	18.20 %	24.50 %	26.00 %	103.10 %
Child sex ratio (0-6 yrs)	925	950	964	786	942	870	976
Urban sex ratio	922	907	1, 026	886	944	941	966
Rural sex ratio	944	953	1, 001	895	958	937	995
Total sex ratio (Avg. 944)	935	940	1, 009	895	955	940	1, 000
Literacy rate (71.7 % for Age 7 & above)	75.5 %	60 %	90.3 %	70.4 %	73 %	95 %	50 %
Work Participation Rate	40.4 %	31.3 %	39.7 %	37.7 %	40.6 %	32.9 %	48.4 %

# Linguistic Demography of India

Hindi, being the national language of the country, most the Indians speaks Hindi language. However, the dialects and languages spoken in the nation again vary from place to place and community to community. India has got a total of 1, 652 dialects and languages. Census of India, 2011 shows the following details about the linguistic demography of the Indian Republic:

Language	Speakers	Percentage
Assamese	13, 168, 484	1.28 %
Bengali	83, 369, 769	8.11 %
Gujarati	46, 091, 617	4.48 %
Hindi dialects	4, 22, 048, 642	41.03 %
Kannada	37, 924, 011	3.69 %
Malayalam	33, 066, 392	3.21 %
Marathi	71, 936, 894	6.99 %
Tamil	60, 793, 814	5.91 %
Telugu	74, 002, 856	7.19 %
Urdu	51, 536, 111	5.01 %



# Employment

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India is one of the most populated countries in the world, next only to China. Although India occupies only 2.4% of the total area of the world it supports over 15% of the world population, as revealed by statistics.

# Structure of Employment

	2007	2009
Construction	5.6%	5.0%
Manufacturing	9.5%	8.7%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	18.3%	18.1%
Info	2.1%	2.1%
Financial	5.7%	5.6%
Professional	12.3%	11.9%
Education & Health	12.2%	12.9%
Leisure	9.2%	9.3%
Other Services	3.7%	3.8%
Government	15.4%	16.0%

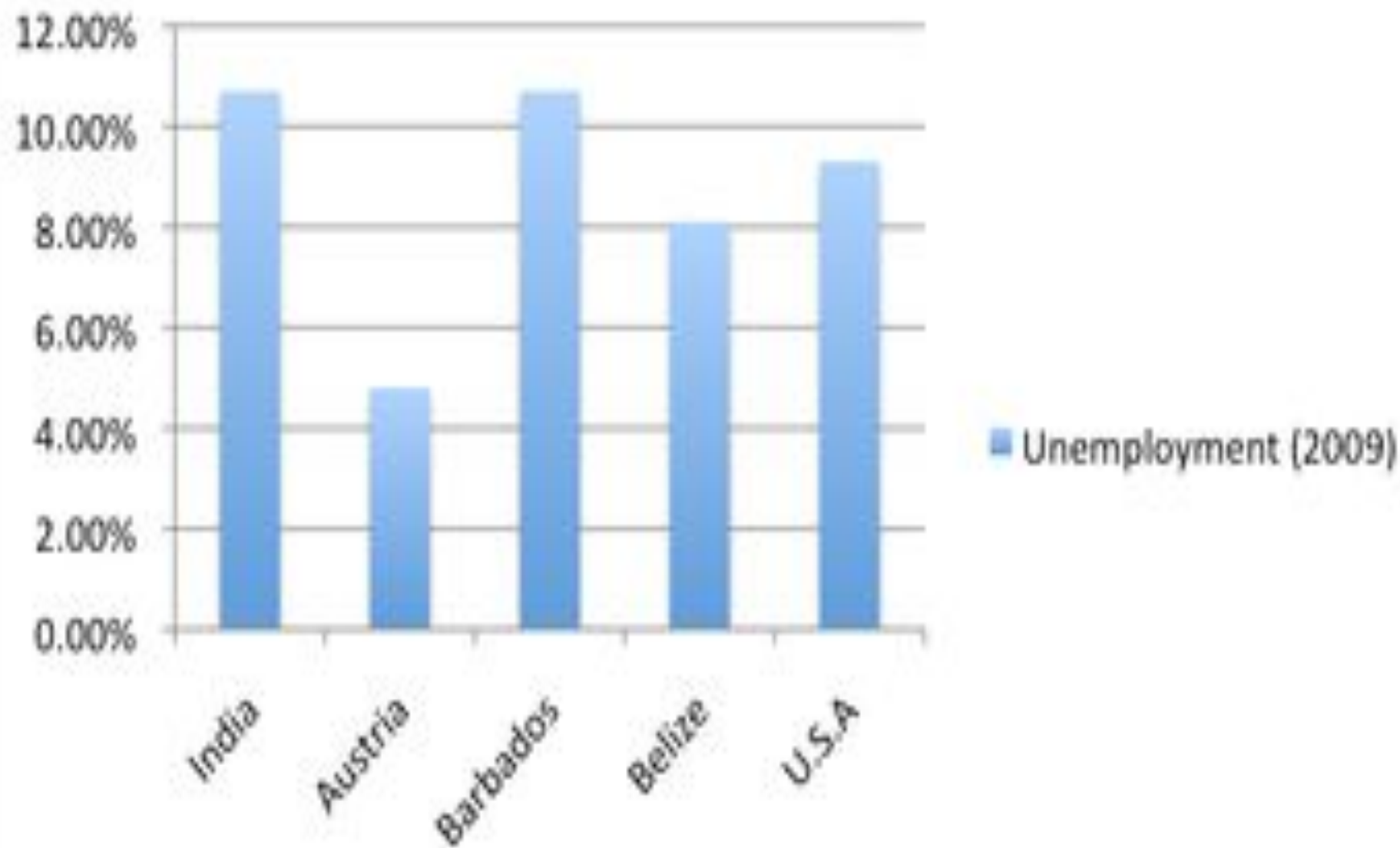


# Unemployment

- Open unemployment is not a true indicator of the gravity of the unemployment problem in an economy such as India, characterized as it is by large-scale underemployment and poor employment quality in the unorganized sector, which accounts for over 90 per cent of the total employment. The organized sector contributes only about 9 per cent to the total employment.
- Underemployment in various segments of the labor force is quite high.  
For instance, though open unemployment was only 2 per cent in 1993-94, the incidence of under-employment and unemployment taken together was as much as 10 per cent that year. This, in spite of the fact that the incidence of underemployment was reduced substantially in the decade ending 1993-94.



# Unemployment (2009)

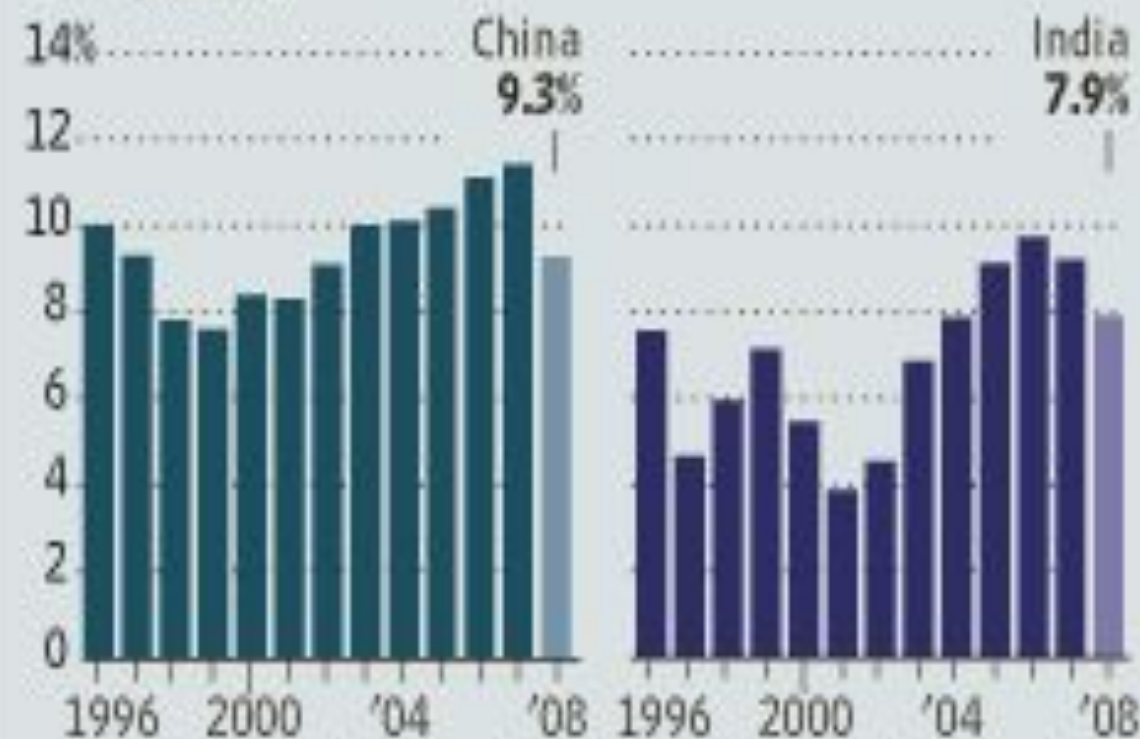




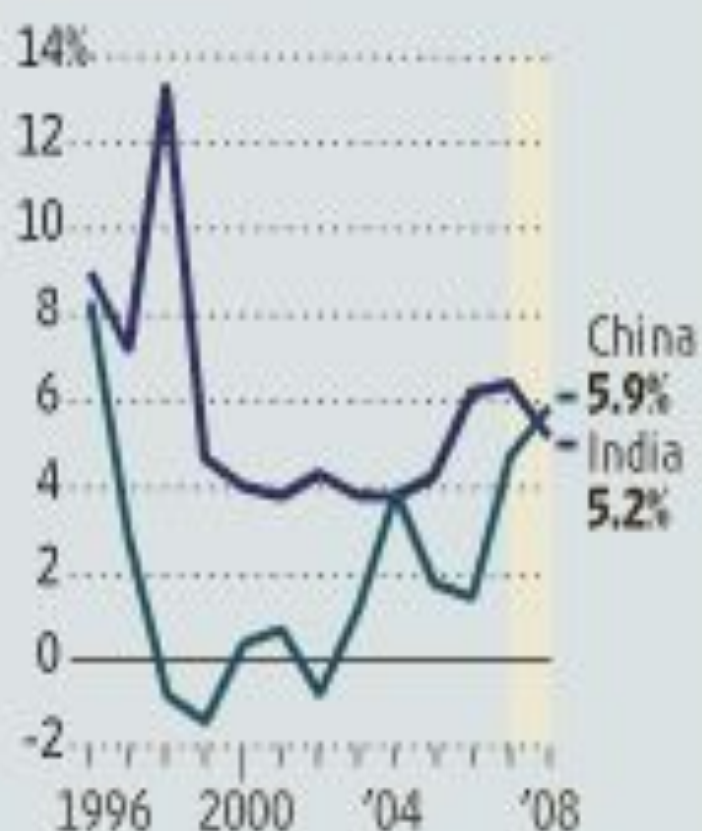
# Lost Ground

India's GDP growth has lagged behind China's and is expected to continue to trail in 2008. Curbing inflation has become a top priority for India, further fueling fears of a slowdown.

GDP growth\*



Inflation\*



\*2008 figures are projections.

Source: International Monetary Fund

# Retirement age



A government-appointed expert committee on pension reforms has recommended hike in retirement age in private sector to 60 years, in a move with considerable repercussions for employment plans and post-retirement benefits.

# Population projections

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- India is projected to overtake China as the world's most populous nation by 2030. India's population growth has raised concerns that it would lead to widespread unemployment and political instability.
- Source:
- **2020:** 1,326,093,000
- **2030:** 1,460,743,000
- **2040:** 1,571,715,000
- **2050:** 1,656,554,000



# Solution of Unemployment

- There are various factors that are responsible for unemployment in a country. Unemployment can be due to seasonal layoffs particularly in the agricultural sector. It can be due to technological changes in an automated industry or due to a lack of adequate skills by the workers. Unemployment can also be due to fluctuations in the economy. All these factors add to the problem of unemployment. And because of this unemployment problem, we are wasting our valuable human resources.



**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**