

Spatial and Temporal Variation of Adult Age Group Population in India

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Abstract

The adult age group population holds a prime place in governing the demographic and socioeconomic conditions of any country. It is the adult age group population with which all other characteristics of population are intimately related and from which they derive their significance. The adult age group includes people in the age group of 15-59 years. The proportion of adult age group population depends upon a variety of demographic and economic factors. Demographically, the birth rate, longevity of life and the migration behaviour are important. In this paper an attempt has been made to understand the trend of adult age group population at state level from 1881-2001. It reveals that the proportion of adult age group population in the country increased from 56.34 per cent in 1881 census to 56.90 percent in 2001 census. However the trend shows that the proportion of adult age group population has not uniform from 1881 census to 2001 census.

I Introduction

The adult age group includes people in the age group of 15-59 years. The adult age group population holds a prime place in governing the demographic and socioeconomic conditions of any country. It is the adult age group population with which all other characteristics of population are intimately related and from which they derive their significance. Moreover, the proportion of adult age group population is a vital index of a country's economic development, social awakening, political ideology, historical and cultural background, demographic dynamism, military strength, working force, internal and international migration, etc. The adult age group is biologically the most reproductive, economically the most productive and demographically the most mobile (Chandna, 2000, p.232). The adult age group takes care of young age group population, by providing them food, clothes and education. The responsibility of taking care of the old age group population is also on the shoulders of the adult population. Unfortunately, population geographers have paid less attention to

the study of this as compared with other attributes of population like growth, literacy, urbanization attributes. The study of the spatial patterns of adult age group population is immensely significant for planning purposes. It is in this context that the studies on adult age group population especially in less developed countries like that of India, assume prime significance.

The proportion of adult age group population depends upon a variety of demographic and economic factors. Demographically, the birth rate, longevity of life and the migration behaviour are important. Whereas, the type of economy, availability of employment opportunities etc are some of the important economic factors determining the proportion of adult age group population. Among the various demographic factors determining the proportion of adult age group population in an area, the birth rate is the most important. Countries with high birth rate show low proportion of population in adult age group, because of higher percentage of population in young age group. Whereas, the areas with low

birth rate experience high proportion of adult age group population. Longevity of life is another important factor determining the proportion of adult age group population. Higher proportion of adult age group population is found in areas of high life expectancy, in comparison to those societies where the life span is short. Migration patterns also govern the proportion of population in adult age group. The areas experiencing large-scale in-migration record high proportion of adult age group population as this group of population is more mobile. Economically, type of economy in an area influences significantly the proportion of adult age group population. The industrial societies and urban centres offering large variety of jobs attract large numbers of adult age group population. The areas with rural and agricultural economy with little diversification and limited scope for employment opportunities on the other hand display a small proportion of adult age group population. Apart from the demographic and economic factors discussed above there are some other physical and social disasters which also had been important for determining the proportion of adult age group population. Such factors include earthquakes, floods, epidemics, diseases, war etc. The higher number of losses of young males of armed forces during war times affects the proportion of adult age group population significantly. Similarly, at the time of floods, earthquakes epidemics and diseases direct the proportion of adult age group population.

II Data and Methodology

In this research paper data for adult age group population (15-59 years) from 1881 to 1961 was acquired from the book written by S.B. Mukherjee. However, the trend of adult age group population from 1971 to 2001 is based on data taken from census of India. The data have been processed, tabulated by using percentage method and presented in the form of tables to analyse the trend of adult age group population of India's population from 1881 to 2001 census.

III Result and Discussion

According to 1881 census the country has had more than half 56.34 per cent of its population as adult age group population in the age group of (15-59 years) (Table 1). The proportion of adult age group population in the country increased from 56.34 per cent in 1881 census to 56.90 percent in 2001 census. Hence, there was an increase of 0.56 percent of adult age group population over the period of 12 decades. It does not mean that the entire census experienced an increase in the proportion of adult age group population.

The decade of 1881-1891 had shown a decline in the proportion of adult age group population from 56.34 per cent in 1881 to 55.95 per cent in 1891 (Table 1). The decline in the proportion of adult age group was the result of improvement in the collection method of census. Earlier people were not aware to tell their right age, by which the correct data of population with their age was not recorded. However, during the census of 1891 it was minimize. Whereas, the decline in the death rate from 40.0per thousand persons in 1881 to 42.0per thousand persons in 1891 also played a role in the decline of proportion of adult age group population.

The next four decades of 1891-1931 has shown an increase in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 1). The increase in the proportion of adult age group population was from 55.95 per cent in 1891 to 56.38 per cent in 1931 census (Table 1). During this period (1891-1931) the death rate falls at a great speed from 42.0 per thousand persons in 1891 to 36.3 per thousand persons in 1931 (Table 2) which was responsible for increase in the proportion of adult age group population. However, this period (1891-1931) experienced epidemic, influenza, famine in which the population of young and old age group died more than the adult age group, which also contributed for increase in the proportion of adult age group population.

TABLE 1
INDIA: Percentage of Adult Age Group (15-59 Years) Population (1881-2001)

State/ Union Territory	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
INDIA	56.34	55.95	56.87	56.91	55.93	56.38	55.16	56.06	53.31	51.99	54.13	55.43	56.90
Andhra Pradesh	55.08	55.18	55.14	55.53	55.58	56.08	54.02	56.56	54.21	53.15	54.80	57.00	60.21
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	57.07	55.84	55.06	55.02								
Assam	54.12	53.65	56.10	54.31	54.54	54.52	53.58	52.81	50.50	48.40	N.A	54.08	56.63
Bihar	54.04	53.44	54.84	54.44	55.20	55.29	54.24	53.70	52.07	51.51	51.53	51.92	51.14
Chhattisgarh	N.A	55.72											
Goa	N.A	N.A	56.10	57.70	56.50	57.66	N.A	55.86	54.65	55.27	58.03	64.11	66.57
Gujarat	57.05	56.78	60.82	59.75	54.47	55.30	55.51	54.63	52.16	51.68	55.28	57.47	60.19
Haryana	58.36	58.12	57.92	58.67	54.02	54.49	53.43	53.11	49.39	47.97	51.91	53.00	56.27
Himachal Pradesh	57.85	58.03	58.36	58.60	57.52	57.48	54.45	55.89	53.11	51.62	52.92	56.00	59.74
Jammu & Kashmir	N.A	53.76	53.74	54.54	53.04	55.61	53.80	N.A	54.16	51.55	53.26	N.A	57.23
Jharkhand	N.A	54.28											
Karnataka	58.81	57.41	55.07	57.03	55.66	55.60	54.97	55.27	52.09	51.45	54.11	56.45	60.34
Kerala	N.A	56.89	56.34	56.75	56.31	54.50	53.32	56.05	51.51	53.51	57.53	61.22	63.38
Madhya Pradesh	55.53	54.90	60.00	57.10	54.45	56.25	55.57	56.55	53.99	50.50	52.33	53.50	54.11
Maharashtra	56.13	56.13	57.09	57.51	55.35	56.25	55.57	55.56	54.04	52.93	55.29	57.02	59.05
Manipur	N.A	N.A	54.08	51.71	53.16	52.89	52.51	53.53	51.17	51.40	54.81	57.65	60.46
Meghalaya	56.12	53.06	53.68	53.16	53.12	54.09	53.49	55.44	53.83	51.80	53.14	52.30	53.00
Mizoram	N.A	55.80	55.54	59.09									
Nagaland	N.A	58.92	60.21	55.11	53.94	53.20	51.14	50.58	54.42	55.42	57.21	56.10	58.62
Orissa	53.38	53.37	55.41	54.58	55.42	57.51	57.09	56.60	55.23	51.62	53.97	56.55	58.40
Punjab	57.52	56.92	56.32	56.29	53.09	53.49	51.75	52.30	50.03	51.20	55.32	56.99	59.34
Rajasthan	NA	56.72	61.83	60.19	55.21	55.68	53.24	54.38	52.18	50.30	51.53	52.61	52.85
Sikkim	N.A	58.14	56.01	54.96	59.34								
Tamil Nadu	56.55	56.01	54.63	56.30	56.66	56.74	55.23	58.34	56.80	56.48	58.58	61.42	63.71
Tripura	N.A	N.A	53.22	53.60	54.50	54.25	N.A	54.86	51.69	49.22	53.60	54.48	58.96
Uttar Pradesh	57.31	56.94	57.44	57.97	57.14	57.22	55.81	56.85	53.22	51.38	51.50	52.13	51.68
Uttarakhand	N.A	55.72											
West Bengal	57.79	57.22	57.30	57.79	60.35	60.26	58.82	59.74	53.91	51.65	55.60	56.76	59.52
Union Territory													
Andaman & Nic. Islands	80.42	75.17	77.01	69.71	72.01	65.54	N.A	60.95	58.91	59.41	57.45	59.80	65.27
Chandigarh	N.A	61.57	62.61	63.05	65.87								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A	N.A	54.16	55.95	51.95	56.19	N.A	55.20	52.26	50.44	53.53	56.54	60.69
Daman & Diu	N.A	N.A	56.10	57.70	56.50	57.66	N.A	55.86	54.65	55.27	58.03	58.48	67.57
Delhi	60.34	61.71	59.62	60.15	60.94	60.13	58.88	56.79	55.04	57.05	59.97	60.13	62.21
Lakshadweep	N.A	54.11	53.77	56.74	59.57								
Pondicherry	N.A	56.47	54.15	56.76	61.23	64.64							

Source: (i) The Age Distribution of Indian Population. S.B Mukherjee (1976), East West Center, U.S.A.

(ii) Census of India (1971 to 2001): Compact Disk brought out by Census Department, Social and Cultural Tables C Series 1, India, Registrar General, India.

• N.A. = Data Not Available

TABLE 2
INDIA: Decadal Change of Adult Age Group (15-59 Years) Population (in Percentage) (1881-2001)

State/ Union Territory	1881-91	1891-01	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001
INDIA	-0.70	1.64	0.07	-1.72	0.80	-2.16	1.63	-4.91	-2.48	4.12	2.41	2.65
Andhra Pradesh	0.18	-0.07	0.71	0.09	0.90	-3.67	4.70	-4.15	-1.95	3.10	4.01	5.63
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	-2.15	-1.40	-0.07								
Assam	-0.87	4.56	-3.19	0.42	-0.04	-1.72	-1.44	-4.37	-4.16	N.A.	N.A.	4.71
Bihar	-1.11	2.62	-0.73	1.39	0.16	-1.90	-0.99	-3.03	-1.07	0.04	0.76	-1.50
Chhattisgarh	N.A.											
Goa	N.A.	N.A.	2.85	-2.08	2.05	N.A.	N.A.	-2.17	1.13	4.99	10.47	3.84
Gujarat	-0.47	7.11	-1.76	-8.84	1.52	0.38	-1.58	-4.52	-0.92	6.97	3.96	4.73
Haryana	-0.41	-0.34	1.29	-7.93	0.87	-1.94	-0.60	-7.00	-2.87	8.21	2.10	6.17
Himachal Pradesh	0.31	0.57	0.41	-1.84	-0.07	-5.27	2.64	-4.97	-2.80	2.52	5.82	6.68

Jammu & Kashmir	N.A.	-0.04	1.49	-2.75	4.84	-3.25	N.A.	N.A.	-4.82	3.32	N.A.	N.A.
Jharkhand	N.A.											
Karnataka	-2.38	-4.07	3.56	-2.40	-0.11	-1.13	0.55	-5.75	-1.23	5.17	4.32	6.89
Kerala	N.A.	-0.97	0.73	-0.77	-3.21	-2.16	5.12	-8.10	3.88	7.51	6.41	3.53
Madhya Pradesh	-1.13	9.29	-4.83	-4.64	3.30	-1.21	1.76	-4.53	-6.46	3.62	2.24	1.14
Maharashtra	0	1.71	0.74	-3.76	1.63	-1.21	-0.02	-2.74	-2.05	4.46	3.13	3.56
Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	-4.38	2.80	-0.51	-0.72	1.94	-4.41	0.45	6.63	5.18	4.87
Meghalaya	-5.45	1.17	-0.97	-0.07	1.83	-1.11	3.65	-2.90	-3.77	2.59	-1.58	1.34
Mizoram	N.A.	-0.47	6.39									
Nagaland	N.A.	2.19	-8.47	-2.12	-1.37	-3.87	-1.09	7.59	1.84	3.23	-1.94	4.49
Orissa	-0.02	3.82	-1.50	1.54	3.77	-0.73	-0.86	-2.42	-6.54	4.55	4.78	3.27
Punjab	-1.04	-1.05	-0.05	-5.68	0.75	-3.25	1.06	-4.34	2.34	8.05	3.02	4.12
Rajasthan	N.A.	9.01	-2.65	-8.27	0.85	-4.38	2.14	-4.05	-3.60	2.45	2.09	0.46
Sikkim	N.A.	-3.66	-1.87	7.97								
Tamil Nadu	-0.95	-2.46	3.06	0.64	0.14	-2.66	5.63	-2.64	-0.56	3.72	4.85	3.73
Tripura	N.A.	N.A.	0.71	1.68	-0.46	N.A.	N.A.	-5.78	-4.78	8.90	1.64	8.22
Uttar Pradesh	-0.64	0.88	0.92	-1.43	0.14	-2.46	1.86	-6.38	-3.46	0.23	1.22	-0.86
Uttarakhand	N.A.											
West Bengal	-0.99	0.14	0.85	4.43	-0.15	-2.39	1.56	-9.76	-4.19	7.65	2.09	4.86
Union Territory												
Andaman & Nic. Islands	-6.53	2.45	-9.48	3.30	-8.98	N.A.	N.A.	-3.35	0.85	-3.30	4.09	9.14
Chandigarh	N.A.	1.69	0.70	4.47								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	3.30	-7.15	8.16	N.A.	N.A.	-5.33	-3.48	6.13	5.62	7.34
Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	2.85	-2.08	2.05	N.A.	N.A.	-2.17	1.13	4.99	0.78	15.54
Delhi	2.27	-3.39	0.89	1.31	-1.33	-2.07	-3.55	-3.08	3.65	5.12	0.27	3.46
Lakshadweep	N.A.	-0.63	5.52	4.99								
Pondicherry	N.A.	-4.11	4.82	7.87	5.57							

Source: (i)The Age Distribution of Indian Population. S.B Mukherjee (1976), East West Center, U.S.A.

(ii) Census of India (1971 to 2001): Compact Disk brought out by Census Department, Social and Cultural Tables C Series 1, India, Registrar General, India.

- N.A. = Data Not Available

The next decade of 1931-1941 again had shown a decline in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 1). The high birth rate and decline in infant mortality rate from 167 per thousand persons in 1931 to 147 per thousand in 1941 (Table 2) was responsible for increase in the proportion of young age group population. As a result of increase in the proportion of young age group population, the proportion of adult age group declined from 56.38 per cent in 1931 to 55.16 per cent in 1941 (Table 1).

During the decade of 1941-1951 the country experienced an increase in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 1). It means that large number of adult age group population migrated to India from Pakistan during the partition of India in 1947.

After independence the two decade (1951-1971) experienced a decline in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 1). During this period India fought two wars with Pakistan and China. Many number of armed personnel died in these two wars

which resulted in decline in the proportion of adult age group population.

After 1971 the proportion of adult age group population showed an increase from 51.99 per cent in 1971 to 56.90 per cent in 2001 (Table 1). The decline in birth rate from 34.4 per thousand persons in 1971 to 27.5 per thousand persons in 2001 (Table 2) and improvement in medical facilities, decline in the death rate of mainly females in the reproductive age group contributed for increase in the proportion of adult age group population.

According to 1881 census the proportion of adult age group population to total population in the country was 56.34 per cent (Table 1). Table 1 shows that Karnataka recorded the highest percentage of adult age group population (58.81 per cent) followed by Haryana (58.36 per cent) and Punjab (57.52 per cent) (Table 1). On the other hand Orissa recorded the lowest percentage of adult age group population (53.38 per cent), followed by Bihar (54.04 per cent), Assam (54.12 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (55.08 per cent) Madhya Pradesh (55.53

per cent), Meghalaya (56.12 per cent) and Maharashtra (56.13 per cent). Among the Union Territories Andaman and Nicobar Islands displayed a very high proportion (80.42 per cent) of adult age group population followed by Delhi (60.35 per cent) (Table 1).

The decade 1881-91 shows a decline in the proportion of adult age group (15-59 years) by (-0.70) percent (Table 2). The states and Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh (0.18 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (0.31 per cent) and Delhi (2.27 per cent) had shown an increase in the proportion of adult age group population respectively (Table 2). Apart from these other states and Union Territories have shown a decline in the percentage of adult age group population ranging from (-6.3 per cent) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to (-0.2 per cent) in Orissa (Table 2). In the proportion of working age group had shown an increase of (1.64 per cent) compared to the previous decade (Table 2). The increase in proportion of this age group was the highest in Madhya Pradesh (9.29 per cent) followed by Rajasthan (9.01 per cent) and Gujarat (7.11 per cent). The states and Union Territories, that had shown a decline includes Karnataka (-4.07 per cent) followed by Delhi (-3.39 per cent), Tamil Nadu (-2.46 per cent), Punjab (-1.04 per cent), Kerala (-0.97 per cent), Haryana (-0.34) and Andhra Pradesh (-0.07 per cent) (Table 2).

During 1901-1911 decade only 11 states and Union territories have shown a decrease in the percentage share of population in the age group (15-59 years) (Table 2). The percentage of decrease was highest in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (-9.48 per cent) followed by Nagaland (-8.47 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (-4.83 per cent), Manipur (-4.38 per cent) Assam (-1.4 per cent), Rajasthan (-2.65 per cent), Gujarat (-1.76 per cent), Orissa (-1.50 per cent), Meghalaya (-0.97 per cent), Bihar (-0.73 per cent), Orissa (-1.50 per cent) and Punjab (-0.05 per cent). The states which have shown an increase in the variation were Karnataka (3.56 per cent) followed by Tamil Nadu (3.06 per cent) and Goa (2.85 per cent) (Table 2).

During the decade 1911-1921, the proportion of adult age group (15-59 years) population to the total population of the country was declined from 56.91 per cent in 1911 to 55.93 percent in 1921 (Table 1) which shows a decline of -1.72 per cent (Table 2) compared to the previous decade. Among the states and Union Territories some of the states and Union Territories which have shown an increase in the proportion during 1911-1921 were West Bengal (4.43 per cent) followed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands (3.30 per cent), Manipur (2.80 per cent), Tripura (1.68 per cent), Orissa (1.54 per cent), Bihar (1.39 per cent), Delhi (1.31 per cent), Tamil Nadu (0.64 per cent), Assam (0.42 per cent), and Andhra Pradesh (0.09 per cent) (Table 2). A fall in the proportion of adult age group population was noticed among the states and Union Territories ranging from (-0.07 per cent) in Meghalaya to (-8.84 per cent) in Gujarat. The decade 1921-1931 revealed that there was an increase in the proportion of adult age group population by 0.80 per cent. In 1931 census, Andaman and Nicobar Islands recorded the highest percentage of adult age group population (65.54 per cent) followed by West Bengal (60.26 per cent) and Delhi (60.13 per cent) (Table 1). Whereas Manipur shows the lowest percentage of adult age group population (52.89 per cent) followed by Nagaland (53.20 per cent) and Punjab (53.49 percent) (Table 1).

In 1941 the country as a whole represented a decline of (-2.16 per cent) in the proportion of adult age group (15-59 years) (Table 2). Gujarat was the only state which shows an increase in the proportion of adult age group population by (0.38 per cent) than the previous decade (Table 2). All other states and Union territories shows a decline in the proportion of working age group ranging from (-0.73 per cent) in Orissa and Manipur to (-5.27 per cent) in Himachal Pradesh. The decade of 1941-1951 shows an increase in the proportion of working population by (1.63 per cent) it means that the effect of the partition was more on adult age group population that is why the proportion of

adult age group represent a decline (Table 2). Whereas the percentage of adult age group population increased during (1941-1951) decade by (1.63 per cent) (Table 2). The proportion also may have increased due to in migration of adult age group population (15-59 years) from Pakistan to Indian Territory or it may be because of more out migration of young age group population and old age group population to Pakistan than the adult age group population. Hence, during the partition the working age group population was less affected than the other two age group i.e., youth and old age group. In 1951, the highest rate of increase took place in Tamil Nadu (5.63 per cent) followed by Kerala (5.12 per cent) and Andhra Pradesh (4.70 per cent) (Table 2). A decrease in the percentage was noticed in Delhi (-3.55 per cent) followed by Gujarat (-1.58 per cent) and Assam (-1.44 per cent) (Table 2).

During the next two decades of 1951-1961 and 1961-1971 the country as a whole has shown a declining trend in the proportion of adult age group population. The rate of decline in the percentage proportion of adult age group population was (-4.9 per cent) in 1951-1961 decade and (-2.48 per cent) during 1961-1971 (Table 2). During 1951-1961 except Nagaland all other states and Union Territories experienced a decline in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 2). The decline in the proportion was lowest in Goa and Daman and Diu (-2.17 per cent) and highest in West Bengal (-9.76 per cent) (Table 2). On the other hand in decade 1961-1971 8 states and Union Territories have shown an increase in the proportion of adult age group population and 19 states and Union Territories have shown a decline in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 2). In this age group Kerala (3.88 per cent) has shown the highest increase in the proportion of adult age group population followed by Delhi (3.65 per cent) and Punjab (2.34 per cent). Whereas the states and Union Territories like West Bengal, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and

Dadra Nagar Haveli experienced a fall in the proportion of working age group population more than the national average (i.e.-2.48 per cent) (Table 2), other states where the proportion declined below the national average were Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh Karnataka and Bihar.

During 1971-2001 the country experienced an improvement in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 1). In 1981 census the proportion was (54.13 per cent) (Table 1) showing an increase of (4.1 per cent) in 1971-81 decade (Table 2). In 1991 census the proportion increased to (55.43 per cent) and recorded an increase of (2.41 per cent) in decade 1981-91 (Table 2). The last census of 2001 the proportion of adult age group population further increased to (56.90 per cent) (Table 1). Thus the decade (1991-2001) displayed an increase in the proportion of adult age group population by 2.65 per cent. During 1971-1981 all the states and Union Territories had recorded an increase in the proportion of adult age group population except Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep (Table 2). The increase in the proportion was highest in Tripura (8.90 per cent) followed by Haryana (8.21 per cent) and Punjab (8.05 per cent) (Table 2). In 1981-1991 decade 25 states and Union Territories experienced an increase in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 2). The state which has shown a decline in the proportion of this age group was highest in Nagaland (-1.94 per cent) followed by Sikkim (-1.87 per cent), Meghalaya (-1.58 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (-1.40 per cent) and Mizoram (-0.47 per cent). On the other hand the highest percentage of increase in the proportion of adult age group population was in Goa (10.47 per cent) followed by Pondicherry (7.87 per cent), Kerala (6.41 per cent) and Himachal Pradesh (5.82 per cent) (Table 2).

The decade 1991-2001 shows that there were 21 states where the proportion of adult age group population has increased. Whereas the state of Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has

shown a decline in the proportion of adult age group population (Table 2). Out migration of working age group population from Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in search of job result in decline in proportion of adult age population in these states.

IV Conclusion

The proportion of adult population in India also recorded a marginal increase from 56.34 per cent in 1881 census to 56.90 per cent in 2001 census. It does not mean that the entire census after 1881 recorded an increase in the proportion of adult population. The census of 1891, 1921, 1941, 1961 and 1971 show a decline in the proportion of adult population in India. The marginal change in the proportion of adult age group population in the period of 120 years is the result of death rate of adult age group population in epidemic, influenza, war etc. However the out migration of adult age group population to abroad also contributed for change in the proportion of adult age group population in India during different census.

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