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India Profile

Demographics

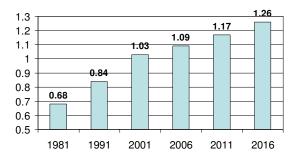
As India is gearing up to meet the challenges of its new status as a destination for global investments, it's demographics are also undergoing major changes. This document is an extract of a Trianz market study on Indian demographics.

The Indian working population is predicted to become the largest in the world in the next 10 years.

The population has grown from 1.03 Billion in 2001, to 1.08 billion in 2006, an annual growth rate of 1.93 percent, considerably higher than the global average of about 1.3 percent.

The population is projected to reach 1.17 billion in 2011. This indicates a growth of 1.9 percent annually, which is expected to fall to 1.6 percent annually by 2016.

Population (Billion)



India also has the world's youngest population, and the 15-64 age group accounts for two-thirds of the total. As a result, India is projected to have the world's largest working population by the year 2040, with an estimated labor force of 482.2 million.

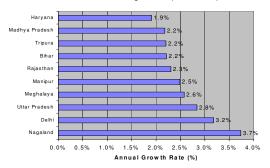
Population projections by age group, in millions (%)			
Age group	2006	2011	2016
0-14	360(32.3)	351(29.3)	343(26.9
15-64	702(63)	780(65.2)	854(67)
65+	52(4.7)	66(5.5)	78(6.1)
Total	1,114(100)	1,197(100)	1,275(100)

Just five states account for the majority of India's population.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal accounted for over half (53 percent) of India's population in 2006.

The states expected to grow the fastest over the next five years are Nagaland (3.7 percent annually), Delhi (3.2 percent p.a.) and Uttar Pradesh (2.8 percent p.a.).

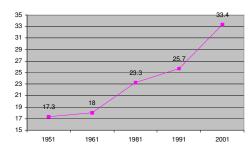
Ten Fastest Growing States (2006-2011)



The rate of urbanization is accelerating.

Overall, the level of urbanization was close to 33.4 percent in 2001, up from 25.7 percent in 1991.

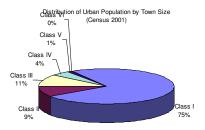
Urbanization Levels (%)



The proportion of urban population living in larger cities has gone up. The 2001 Census showed that almost 74 percent of the urban residents live in towns with more than 100,000 people, up from 65 percent in 1991. All other town classes have actually shown a decline in their share of the urban population.

atul.vaid.com Page 2

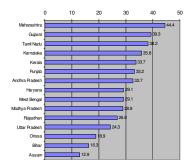
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Also, urban concentration is increasing. More people are moving to large towns – today just 35 key cities account for 11 percent of the population and 31 percent of urban residents.

The states having the highest urbanization rate in 2006 are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.





Migration is a major factor in urban growth

Major areas of In-migration coincide with states having the highest population growth rates.

Regions having the highest growth rates in population and levels of urbanization are the northwestern regions (A.P, Bihar, U.P and Rajasthan), the eastern state of Orissa and the southern states of Kerala and Karnataka

In 2001, 307 million people (almost 34 percent) were classified as migrants, an increase of 150 million over 1961. In the last decade alone, 98.6 million people were classified as migrants. Maharashtra received the largest number of migrants at 7.9 million followed by Delhi (5.6 million) and West Bengal (5.5 million). Marriage (43 million) and work/employment (14.4 million) are the leading reasons people move.

About the Author

Atul Vaid has extensive experience in new strategic initiatives, industry assessment and market-entry consulting. With over 15 years of consulting and corporate experience, he has handled a large number of cross-border assignments involving marquee clients in India and the Middle East.

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Sources

This document has been prepared on the basis of Census reports released by the Government of India, the National Statistical Survey, and the Economic Survey.

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atul.vaid.com Page 3