KEY FACTS OF POPULATION CENSUS 2011

- A census of population is the total process
  - Collecting
  - Compiling
  - Evaluating
  - Analysing and Publishing

Demographic, Economic and Social Data, at specific time to all person in a country.

- Census has been conducted in India since 1872.
- The first time biometric information was collected in 2011.
- Conducted every 10 years.

POPULATION CENSUS 2011 (IMPORTANT FACTS TO REMEMBER)

- C M Chandramauli was the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for the 2011 Indian Census
- The motto of the census was 'Our Census, Our future'
- This census faced big challenges considering India's vast area and diversity of cultures and opposition from the manpower involved.
- The 15th Indian Census was conducted in two phases, house listing and population enumeration.
- 7th Census after independence
- House listing phase began on 1 April 2010 and involved collection of information about all buildings.
- Information for National Population Register was also collected in the first phase, used to issue a 12-digit unique identification number to all registered Indian residents by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).
- The second population enumeration phase was conducted between 9 and 28 February 2011
- Adult literacy rate increased to 74.04% with a decadal growth of 9.21%.
- the census covered 640 districts, 5,924 sub-districts, 7,935 towns and more than 600,000 villages.
- In 2011, India and Bangladesh also conducted their first-ever joint census of areas along their border.
- The cost of the exercise was approximately ₹2,200 crore (US$310 million) – this comes to less than $0.50 per person, well below the estimated world average of $4.60 per person.
- A total of 2.7 million officials visited households in 7,935 towns and 600,000 villages, classifying the population according to gender, religion, education and occupation.
- Spread across 28 states and 7 union territories,
- Census data was collected in 16 languages and the training manual was prepared in 18 languages.
- India's Rank in population growth rate- 2nd with 17.64% (1st China with 19%)
- The population of India has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011.
- The provisional figures of India’s largest Census 2011 were released in New Delhi on 31st March 2011 by Union Home Secretary GK Pillai and Registrar General of India C M Chandramouli.
- The population of the country as per the provisional figures of Census 2011 is 1210.19 million (1,210,854,977)
  o 623.7 million (623,724,568)(51.54%) are males
• 586.46 million (586,469,294) (48.46%) are females.
• There is only one instance of a caste-count in post-independence India.
  ✓ It was conducted in Kerala in 1968 by the Communist government under E M S Namboodiripad
  ✓ To assess the social and economic backwardness of various lower castes.
  ✓ The census was termed Socio-Economic Survey of 1968 and the results were published in the Gazetteer of Kerala, 1971.

• Caste-based census conducted in 2011
  ✓ The first time for 80 years (last was in 1931), to find the exact population of the "Other Backward Classes" (OBCs) in India.
  ✓ This was later accepted and the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 was conducted whose first findings were revealed on 3 July 2015 by Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.
  ✓ Mandal Commission report of 1980 quoted OBC population at 52%
  ✓ National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey of 2006 quoted OBC population at 41%
### HIGHEST POPULOUS STATE – UTTAR PRADESH

1. Uttar Pradesh 19,95,81,477  
2. Maharashtra 11,23,72,972  
3. Bihar 10,38,04,637  
4. West Bengal 9,13,47,736  
5. Andhra Pradesh 8,46,65,533

### FIVE LEAST POPULOUS STATE OF THE COUNTRY

#### LEAST POPULOUS UNION TERRITORY – LAKSHADWEEP

1. Lakshadweep 64,429  
2. Daman & Diu 2,42,911  
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli 3,42,853  
4. Andaman & Nicobar islands 3,79,944  
5. Sikkim 6,07,688

### SIKKIM IS THE LEAST POPULOUS STATE

#### MOST POPULATED METROS

1. Mumbai 18,394,912  
2. Delhi 16,349,831  
3. Kolkata 14,035,959  
4. Chennai 8,653,521  
5. Bangalore 8,520,435

### DENSITY OF POPULATION (PERSON PER SQ. KM)

- Density of Population in India -382  
- Highest Density in State Delhi (11297)  
- Lowest Density in State Arunachal Pradesh (17)

### SEX RATIO (FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)

- Sex ratio in India - 940

### BEST SEX RATIO
1. Kerala 1084
2. Puducherry 1037
3. Tamil Nadu 996
4. Andhra Pradesh 993
5. Chhattisgarh 991

- Highest sex ratio in state Kerala (1084)
- Lowest sex ratio in UTs Daman & Diu (618)
- Child (0-6 years) sex ratio (914)
- Highest child (0-6) sex ratio in state Mizoram (971)
- Lowest child (0-6) sex ratio in state Haryana (830)
- Highest fertility Rate - Meghalaya

LITERACY RATE IN INDIA

- Highest Literacy Rate in state: Kerala – 93.11%
- Lowest Literacy Rate in state: Bihar – 63.82%.
- Total Person Literacy Rate of India 74%
  - Males 82.10%
  - Females 65.50%
- Most literate Union territory - Lakshadweep (92.2%)
- Least literate Union Territory - Dadra Nagar & Haveli (76.24%)
- Most Literate District - Serechhip (Mizoram)
- Least Literate District - Dadra Naga & Haveli
- 100% Literacy District - Palakkad (Kerala)

TOP LITERATE STATES

1. Kerala 94.00%
2. Lakshadweep 91.85%
3. Mizoram 91.33%
4. Goa 88.70%
5. Tripura 87.22%

TOP DECADAL GROWTH RATE

1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli 55.88%
2. Daman and Diu 53.76%
3. Puducherry 28.08%
4. Meghalaya 27.95%
5. Arunachal Pradesh 26.03%

TOP RURAL POPULATION
1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. West Bengal
4. Maharashtra
5. Andhra Pradesh

**TOP URBAN POPULATION**

1. Maharashtra
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Tamil Nadu
4. West Bengal
5. Andhra Pradesh

### Population trends for major religious groups in India (1951–2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>84.1%</td>
<td>83.45%</td>
<td>82.73%</td>
<td>82.30%</td>
<td>81.53%</td>
<td>80.46%</td>
<td>79.80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>10.69%</td>
<td>11.21%</td>
<td>11.75%</td>
<td>12.61%</td>
<td>13.43%</td>
<td>14.23%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
<td>2.32%</td>
<td>2.34%</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhism</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
<td>1.89%</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
<td>1.94%</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
<td>1.72%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
<td>0.77%</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jainism</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
<td>0.47%</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoroastrianism</td>
<td>0.13%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religions / No religion</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>0.41%</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
<td>0.44%</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### First language by number of speakers in India (2011 Census)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>First language speakers[^a]</th>
<th>First language speakers as a percentage of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>52,83,47,193</td>
<td>43.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali</td>
<td>9,72,37,669</td>
<td>8.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>8,30,26,680</td>
<td>7.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telugu</td>
<td>8,11,27,740</td>
<td>6.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>6,90,26,881</td>
<td>5.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>5,54,92,554</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu</td>
<td>5,07,72,631</td>
<td>4.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>4,37,06,512</td>
<td>3.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odia</td>
<td>3,75,21,324</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malayalam</td>
<td>3,48,38,819</td>
<td>2.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjabi</td>
<td>3,31,24,726</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assamese</td>
<td>1,53,11,351</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maithili</td>
<td>1,35,83,464</td>
<td>1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santali</td>
<td>73,68,192</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashmiri</td>
<td>67,97,587</td>
<td>0.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepali</td>
<td>29,26,168</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sindhi</td>
<td>27,72,264</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogri</td>
<td>25,96,767</td>
<td>0.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Konkani</td>
<td>22,56,502</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipuri</td>
<td>17,61,079</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodo</td>
<td>14,82,929</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>24,821</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>