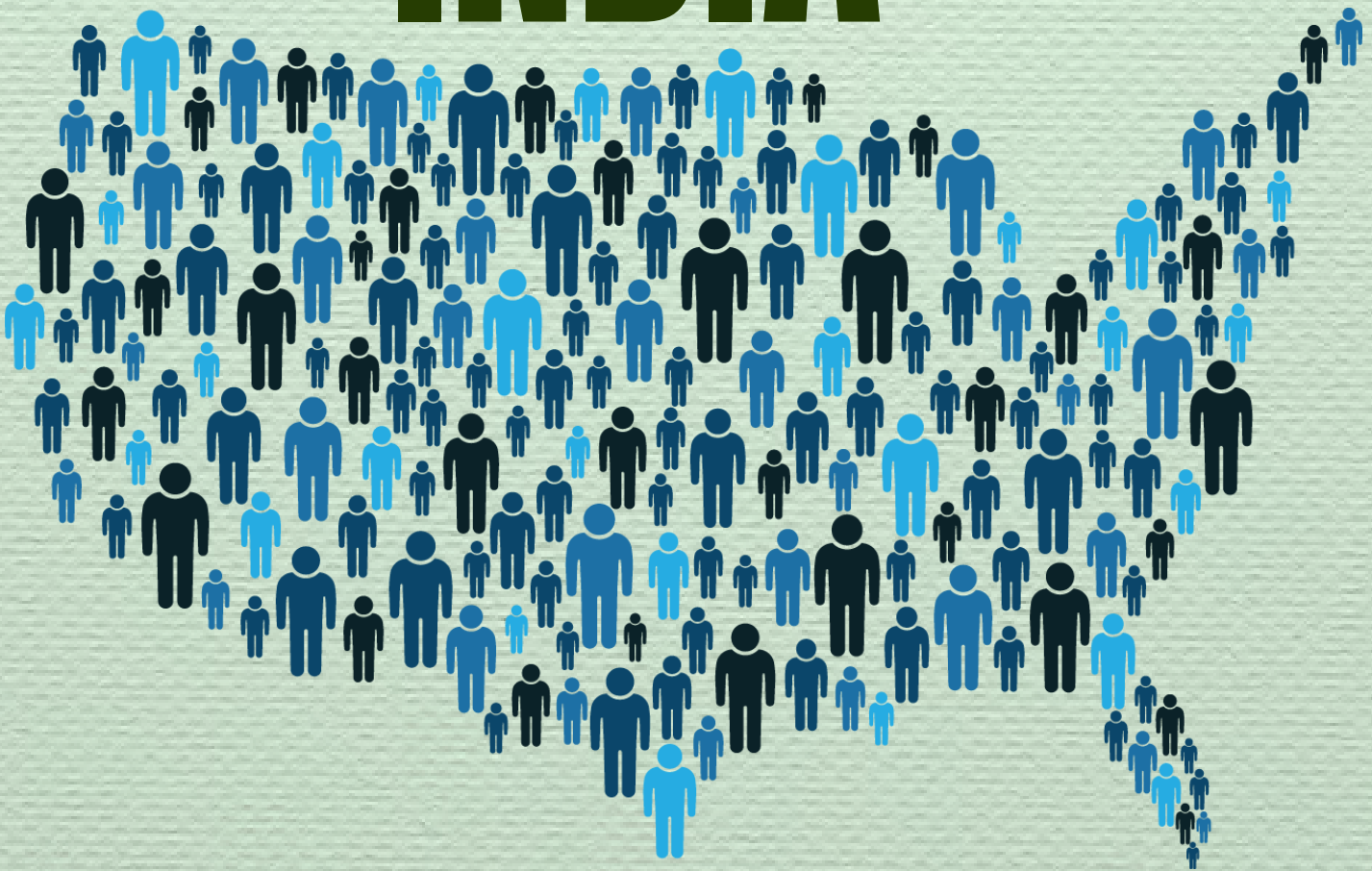




PARMAR SSC

Census of INDIA



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What is Census?

- The official enumeration of population done periodically by the government
- Census is conducted after **every 10 years**
- **Post-Independence 1st Census: 1951**
- **Latest Census: 2011** → 15th Census (from 1872)

↓
After Independence it is 7th Census

- **No Census held in 2021:** due to COVID-19
- **Next Census: 2024** after elections

→ **Art 82:** Delimitation Commission

↓
· **Freezed** through 84th CA till 2026

· **87th CA:** Delimitation on basis of 2001 Census

History of Census

- **1st Census: 1872;** Mayo (Viceroy: 1869-72)

↓
Non-synchronised/incomplete

- **1st complete/Synchronised Census:** during Ripon (1880-1884) → In 1881

↓
Census Commissioner (then): W C Plowden

- **1st Census of a city: Dacca (1830)** - Census Commissioner: Henry Walter

↓
Father of Indian Census

Conducting Authority of Census

- Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India under MoHA (Ministry of Home Affairs)



Census 2011

- **Registrar General:** CM Chandramouli
- **Motto:** Our Census, Our Future
- **Data taken from**
- **State/UTs:** 35
- **District:** 640

Population

- **Total population of India:** 1210.2 Million (1.21 Billion)
17.5% of total world population resides in India
- **China:** 19.4%
- **Male:** 623.7 M
- **Female:** 585.5 M

	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
State	Uttar Pradesh (16% of total India) → Maharashtra → Bihar	Sikkim
UT	Delhi	Lakshadweep (State+UT)
District	Thane (Maharashtra)	Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh)
City	Mumbai	

Fact: Population more than Brazil

Growth Rate

Parameters

- **Annual:** 1.64% (Average annual growth rate)
- **Decadal:** (2001-2011): 17.64%
 - **Male:** 17.19%
 - **Female:** 18.12%

↓
In terms of number: 181 M



• **Highest decade growth rate:** 1961-1971 (24.8%)

• **Lowest:** 1911-1921

↙ ↘
-0.31%
(Due to famine)
Year of Great Divide

	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
State	Meghalaya (27.8%)	Nagaland (-0.47%) → Kerala
UT	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (55.5%)	
District	Kurung Kurney, Arunachal (111%)	Longleng (Nagaland)

Population 0-6 years

Total: 158.8 M (13.1% of total population)

↘
-3.08% decreased as compared
to 2001

Highest: Bihar

District

Highest: Kupwara (J&K)

Lowest: Kolkata

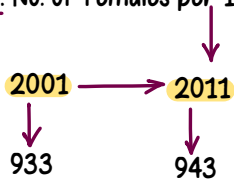
Gender Composition

• **Male:** 623.7 M (51.54%)

• **Female:** 585.5 M (48.46%)



Sex Ratio: No. of females per 1000 males in a given population



	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
State	Kerala (1084)	Haryana (879)
UT	Puducherry (1037)	Daman and Diu (618)
District	Mahe (Puducherry)	Daman

Child Sex Ratio 0-6 yrs

2001: 927

2011: 919

914: provisional

	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
State	Mizoram	Haryana
UT		
District	Lahaul and Spiti (Himachal Pradesh)	Jhajjar (Haryana)



Literacy Rate

People who are aged above 6 (7 and above)

- Those who can read and write
- Understanding in any of the 22 languages

- **2001:** 64.83%
 - **2011:** 74.04%
- Increase of 9.2%

Male: 82.14% **Female:** 65.46%

- **Difference:** 16.68%

State with highest difference in male and female literacy rate: Rajasthan

	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
State	Kerala (94%)	Bihar (61.8%)
UT	Lakshadweep (91.85%)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
District	Serchhip (Mizoram)	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)

Population Density: the measure of no. of individuals per square kilometre

- **2001:** 325
- **2011:** 382

	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
State	Bihar (1106)	Arunachal Pradesh (17)
UT	Delhi (11,297)	Andaman and Nicobar (46)
District	NE Delhi	Dibang Valley



Rural Urban Divide

Rural: 833.1 M (68.8%)

- **Top 3 states:** Uttar Pradesh > Bihar > West Bengal
- **Bottom 3 states:** Sikkim > Mizoram > Goa

Urban: 377.1 M (31.2%)

- **Top 3 states:** Maharashtra > Uttar Pradesh > Tamil Nadu
- **Bottom 3 states:** Sikkim > Andhra Pradesh > Mizoram

Area

Largest: Rajasthan

Smallest: Goa

Percentage wise

- **Rural (Highest):** Himachal Pradesh
- **Urban (Highest):** Goa

Caste Based

Scheduled Caste: 201 M → 16.6% of total population

- **Highest:** Uttar Pradesh
- **% wise (highest):** Punjab
- **Lowest:** Mizoram
- **% wise:** Mizoram

Scheduled Tribe: 104.3 M 8.6% of total population

- **Highest:** Madhya Pradesh
- **% wise (highest):** Lakshadweep
- **Lowest:** Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh

↓
These states have zero ST population



Religion Based

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

Religious group	Population % 1951	Population % 1961	Population % 1971	Population % 1981	Population % 1991	Population % 2001	Population % 2011 ^[70]
Hinduism	84.1%	83.45%	82.73%	82.30%	81.53%	80.46%	79.80%
Islam	9.8%	10.69%	11.21%	11.75%	12.61%	13.43%	14.23%
Christianity	2.3%	2.44%	2.60%	2.44%	2.32%	2.34%	2.30%
Sikhism	1.79%	1.79%	1.89%	1.92%	1.94%	1.87%	1.72%
Buddhism	0.74%	0.74%	0.70%	0.70%	0.77%	0.77%	0.70%
Jainism	0.46%	0.46%	0.48%	0.47%	0.40%	0.41%	0.37%
Zoroastrianism	0.13%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.06%	n/a
Other religions / No religion	0.43%	0.43%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%	0.72%	0.9%

- **Highest decadal growth rate:** Muslims (24.6%) → Least literates
- **Lowest decade growth rate:** Jains
 - ↳ Highest literacy rates amongst all the communities

Miscellaneous

- % of total migrants from Nepal: 15.1%
- **2024:** Census Management and Monitoring System (CMMS) → Digitalised system
- **Demographic Dividend:** working age group (15–64) or (20–59)
- Present Registrar General/Census Commissioner: Mrityunjay Kumar Narayan

One Liners (MCQs)

- The population of India has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001–2011