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## DATA AND MAJOR TRENDS



## 2

# Data and Major Trends

The Census of India has a long tradition of releasing the population data on a provisional basis within a short time after completion of population enumeration. This is achieved by the enumerator adding the page totals of certain columns from all the filled schedules of his/her EB immediately after completion of the Revisional Round; this data is then compiled at the Charge, District and State/UT level within a few days so as to generate the provisional population totals for the entire country within three weeks.

The data items for which page totals are added by the enumerator are Total Population, 0-6 Population, and Literate Population. The data so collected and tabulated for NCT of Delhi is given below, followed by brief analysis of major trends and set of tables highlighting certain aspects of the data in comparison with the final data for previous censuses.

It would be important for readers to bear in mind that the data presented in this paper in the form of Provisional Population Totals is somewhat tentative, since it has not yet been subjected to the rigorous checks and cross checks which are invariably undertaken before publishing the final census data. Thus, the final figures could well be a bit different. Thus, some caution must be exercised while interpreting these results; however, it is hoped that this publication will be used, with the above riders, to detect demographic trends which can be further analyzed in depth by data users when more detailed data is released by us.

## Total Population of NCT of Delhi by Sex, 2011

State/District	District Code	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NCT of Delhi</b>		<b>16,753,235</b>	<b>8,976,410</b>	<b>7,776,825</b>
North West	01	3,651,261	1,960,677	1,690,584
North	02	883,418	472,260	411,158
North East	03	2,240,749	1,188,307	1,052,442
East	04	1,707,725	906,721	801,004
New Delhi	05	133,713	73,846	59,867
Central	06	578,671	305,926	272,745
West	07	2,531,583	1,349,685	1,181,898
South West	08	2,292,363	1,248,700	1,043,663
South	09	2,733,752	1,470,288	1,263,464

## Total Child Population (0-6) 2011

State/District	District Code	0-6 Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	6	7	8
<b>NCT of Delhi</b>		<b>1,970,510</b>	<b>1,055,735</b>	<b>914,775</b>
North West	01	443,195	237,941	205,254
North	02	100,879	53,888	46,991
North East	03	296,224	157,999	138,225
East	04	189,519	101,371	88,148
New Delhi	05	11,549	6,131	5,418
Central	06	60,385	31,752	28,633
West	07	282,678	151,379	131,299
South West	08	262,815	143,112	119,703
South	09	323,266	172,162	151,104

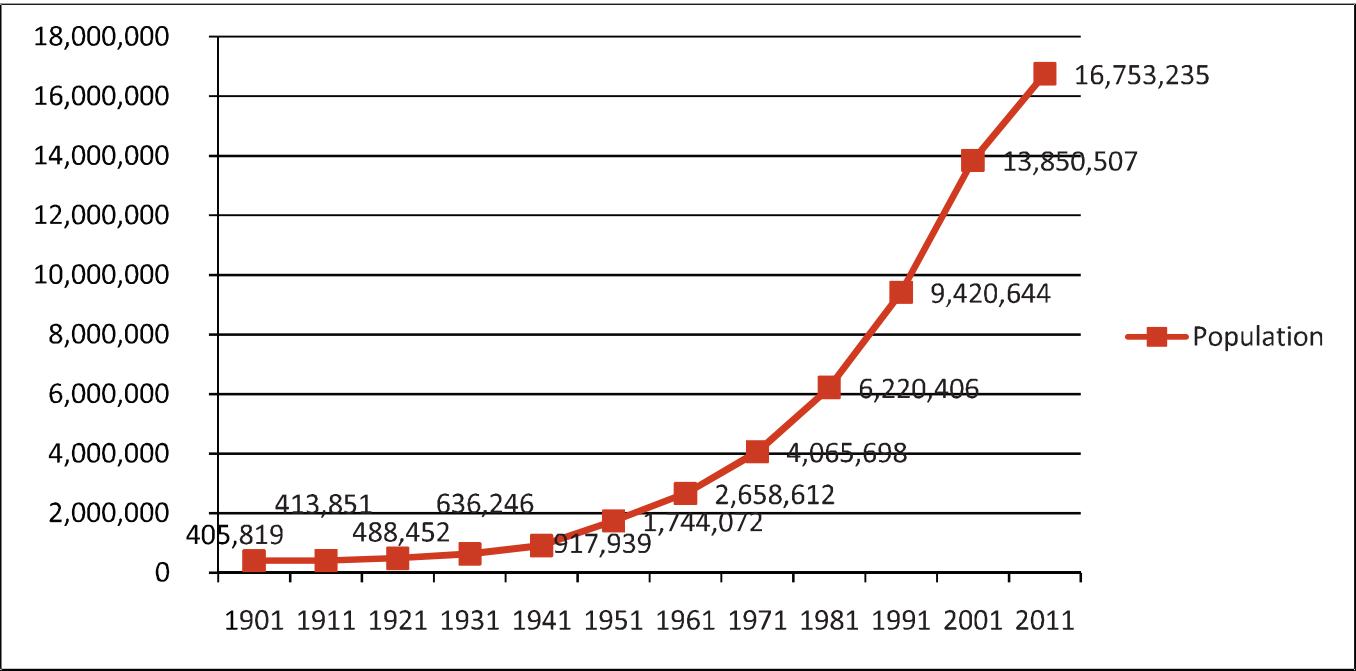
## Total Literates by Sex 2011

State/District	District Code	Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	9	10	11
<b>NCT of Delhi</b>		<b>12,763,352</b>	<b>7,210,050</b>	<b>5,553,302</b>
North West	01	2,715,875	1,546,038	1,169,837
North	02	679,294	380,962	298,332
North East	03	1,610,128	910,691	699,437
East	04	1,347,452	744,715	602,737
New Delhi	05	109,195	63,005	46,190
Central	06	441,824	240,187	201,637
West	07	1,959,256	1,092,507	866,749
South West	08	1,802,505	1,035,011	767,494
South	09	2,097,823	1,196,934	900,889

# MAJOR TRENDS

## TOTAL POPULATION

The total population of NCT Delhi as per the provisional figures is about 1.68 crores as compared to the total population as per Census 2001 of 1.38 crores, thus exhibiting a decadal growth rate of 21%. This is far lesser than the growth rate of the previous decade, 1991 to 2001, of about 47%. It thus appears that the population growth of NCT Delhi is now showing a tendency towards stabilization.

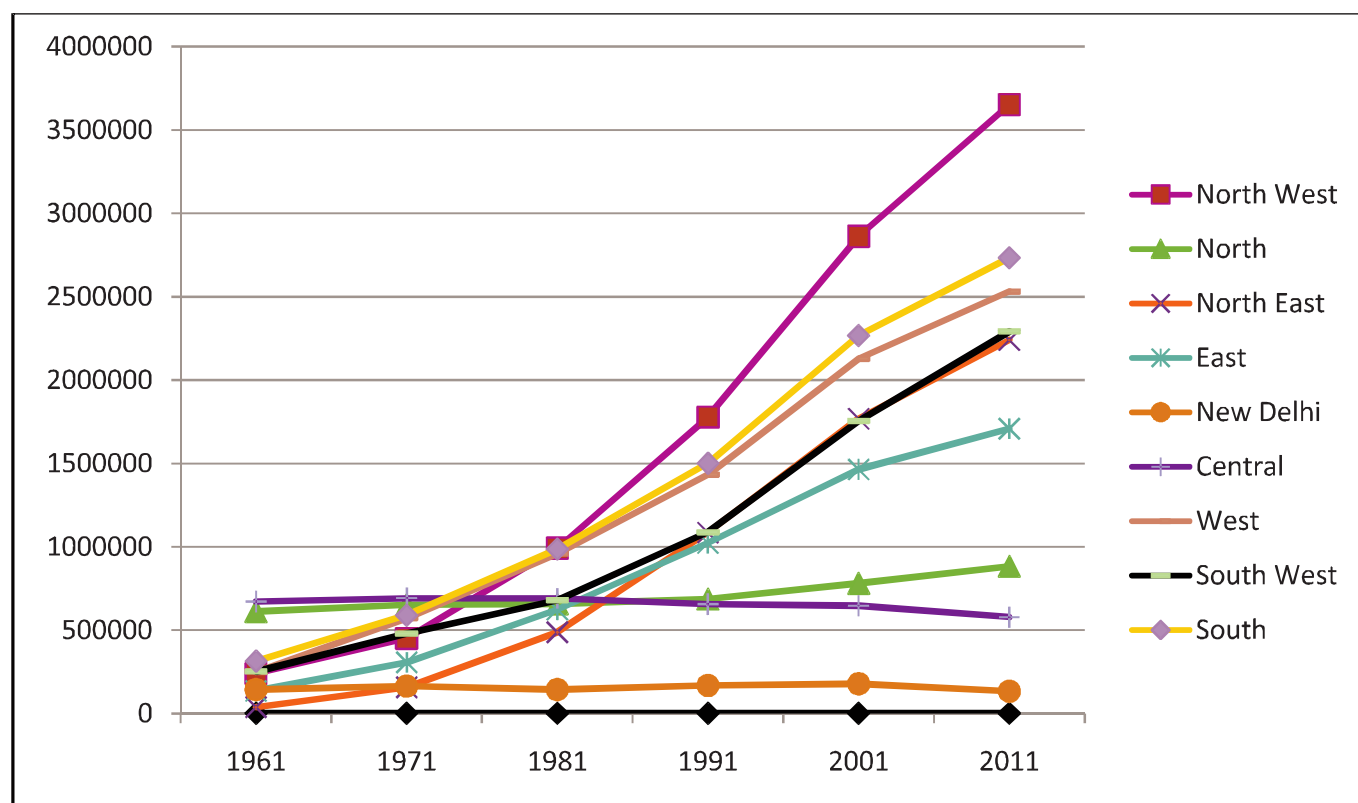


Graph 1: Growth of Population of NCT of Delhi over time, from 1901 to 2011

Table A: District wise Population in NCT of Delhi, 1961 - 2011

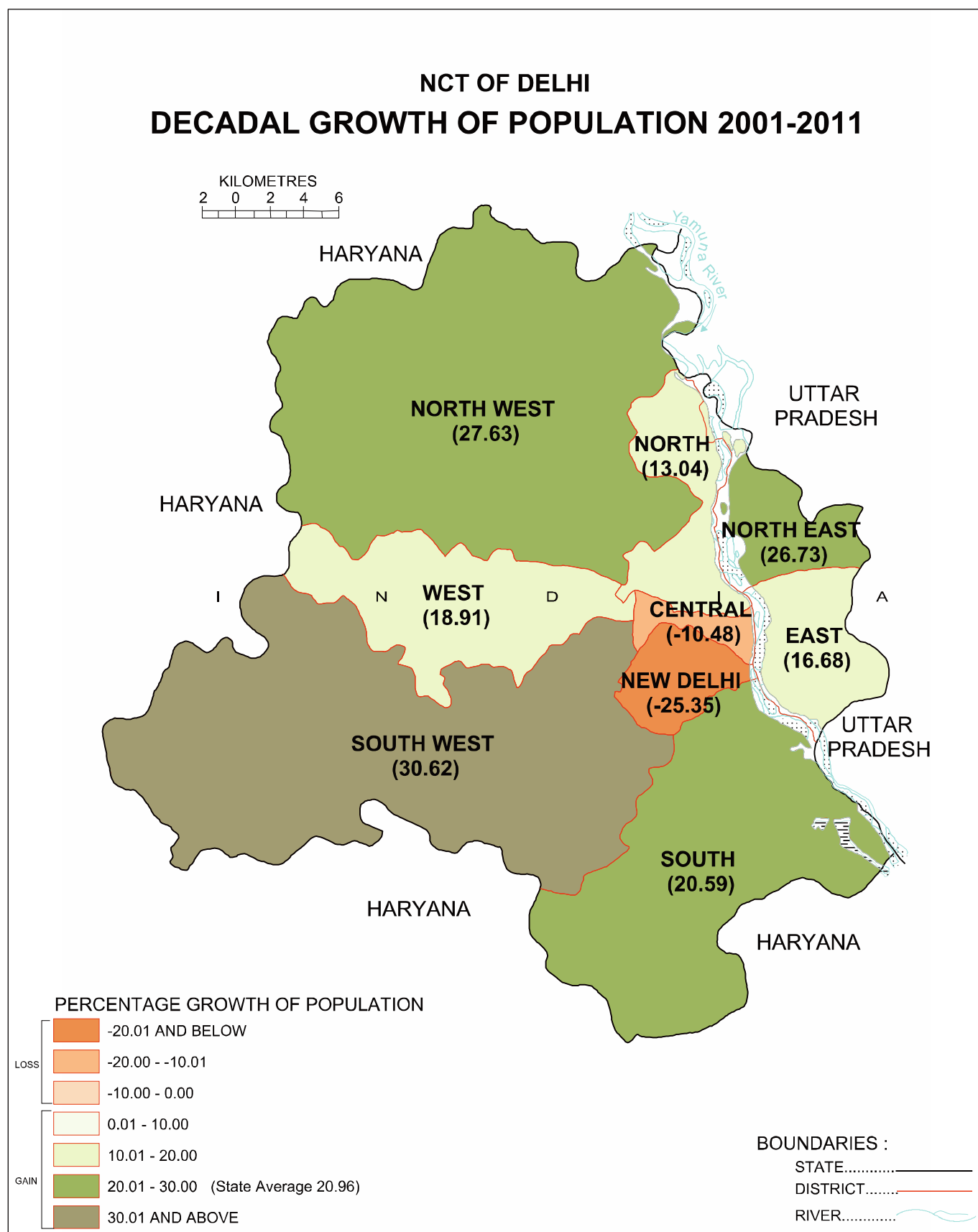
Name of District	Census Year					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North West	240,973	450,419	991,186	1,777,968	2,860,869	3,651,261
North	611,376	653,224	657,609	686,654	781,525	883,418
North East	38,155	157,262	487,466	1,085,250	1,768,061	2,240,749
East	135,325	306,232	623,850	1,023,078	1,463,583	1,707,725
New Delhi	143,846	164,702	144,115	168,669	179,112	133,713
Central	672,063	691,738	691,223	656,533	646,385	578,671
West	250,702	572,976	958,931	1,433,038	2,128,908	2,531,583
South West	251,383	479,189	679,170	1,087,573	1,755,041	2,292,363
South	314,789	589,956	986,856	1,501,881	2,267,023	2,733,752

The population of the nine districts has changed greatly over the years as is evident from Table A above and Graph 2 below



Graph 2: District wise population, from 1961 to 2011

The map below shows the variation in population in the last decade in the nine districts. As may be seen, there is a strong growth trend in South West, North West, and North East districts, while the population has exhibited a sharp fall in New Delhi and Central districts.



## EVENTS INFLUENCING DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES 2001-2011

A major reason for the fall in the decadal growth rate is the wide-ranging removal of slum (jhuggi jhonpri) clusters from various parts of the city since 2001. Major clusters removed during the mid-2000s include the Yamuna Pushta spread along the riverbed in New Delhi, Central, North and East districts, Gautam Nagar and Kalka Mandir in South district, and several clusters within the NDMC area. Many more have been removed in the run up to the Commonwealth Games in the last two years. Of the population living in these clusters, about 32000 families have been shifted to rehabilitation colonies in the North West and South districts as per the data from the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, (DUSIB), but the rest were not eligible for rehabilitation and were thus displaced. It is not known where they may have gone; some may have settled in new clusters at different locations, and the rest may have moved to other cities. Preliminary figures suggest that the total slum population of Delhi has come down since 2001, despite broadening of the definition of slums for the 2011 Census, though exact figures can only be made available after further analysis. It has, however, been established that removal of slum clusters existing within the NDMC area is the primary reason for a 25% fall in population in New Delhi district vis-a-vis 2001.

Another visible trend is the tendency to commercialization of previously residential areas. This has affected practically all long settled private residential colonies, as is well known to all through the prominent sealing/ desealing issues facing the MCD. The tendency is to convert the ground floor for commercial/ office use and, if at all, only keep the upper floors residential, thus to a great extent using up the extra housing capacity created by the increased FAR norms of the MCD. This trend for commercialization is most visible in the Old Delhi (Chandni Chowk, Paharganj, Sadar Bazar etc) and Karol Bagh areas of Central Delhi district, which were the oldest residential areas of Delhi. In fact, there is a marked reluctance of descendants of old time residents of Old Delhi to continue to stay there. People prefer to move out to more modernized housing in other parts of Delhi or NCR. Thus, the removal of the Yamuna Pushta as described in the previous paragraph and simultaneous large scale commercialization has led to a 10.5% fall in population in Central district.

The maximum decadal growth has taken place in South West district, of about 31%. The new sub city of Dwarka, which has come up in the last ten years, is a major factor leading to high growth here. A lot of new settlement has also taken place in and around Najafgarh, leading to population growth. The urbanized villages such as Kapashera, Bijwasan etc have become heavily populated due to tenants who are migrants mainly working in factories in Gurgaon and in the service sector both in Gurgaon and in Delhi.

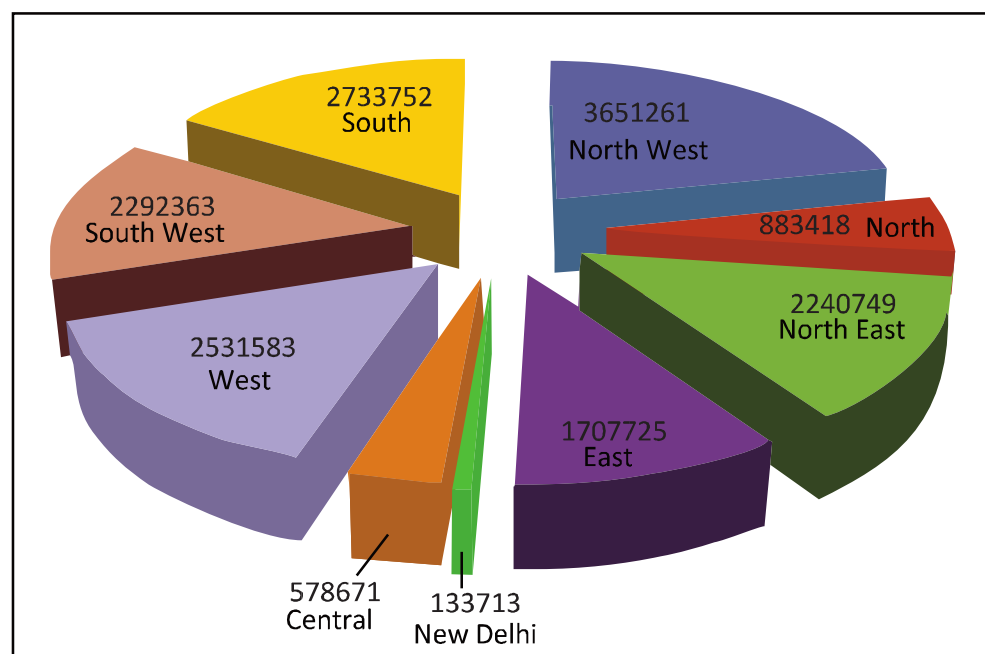
North West and North East districts have both shown high growth. In North West district, which is the largest district in Delhi both by area and by population, the slum rehabilitation colonies at Narela, Bhalswa, Savda- Ghevda etc have been settled in this decade. While both North East and East districts share similar characteristics of providing affordable housing, the population growth in East district is less compared

to North East mainly because of the effect of removal of Yamuna Pushta and other long settled slum clusters which fell in East district, whereas an appreciable number of clusters still exist in North East district.

The numerous unauthorized colonies of West district have shown an impressive growth while the higher income housing in the area has not expanded much, leading to overall medium population growth in the area. A similar situation obtains in the South district as well. These factors hold true in North district too, but the Metro and flyover constructions have led to large scale demolition and consequent loss of population in Kashmere Gate area of North district.

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

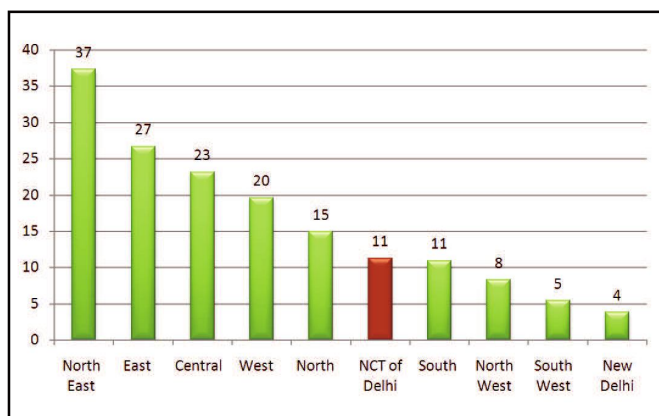
The nine districts vary greatly in population. The smallest population is of New Delhi district, which is mostly contiguous with the NDMC area and comprises mainly of offices and official residences belonging to the Government of India, embassies and the commercial area of Connaught Place. The largest population is in North West district, which is also the largest in area, and comprises of a vast area which was till fairly recently quite rural in character, but has now become highly urbanized and thickly populated. The pie chart below shows the comparative population of the nine districts.



**Pie Chart :** District wise population, Census 2011

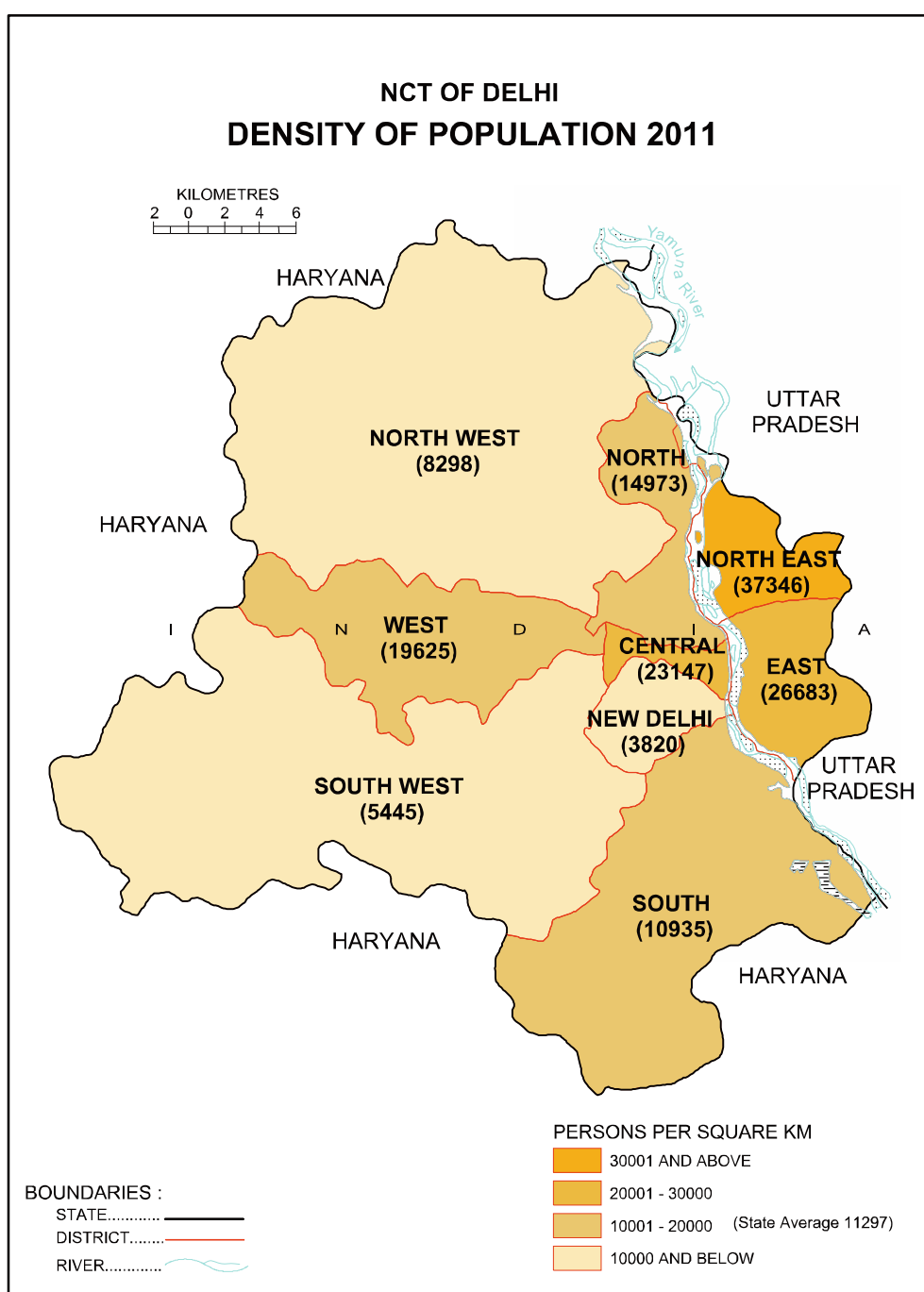


## POPULATION DENSITY



**Graph 3:** District wise Density of Population in 1000s Per Sq Km

The overall population density of Delhi has increased from 9340 persons per sq km in 2001 to 11297 persons per sq km in 2011, as shown in Table 1. The variation in population density across the nine districts is shown in the graph 3 and in the map below:



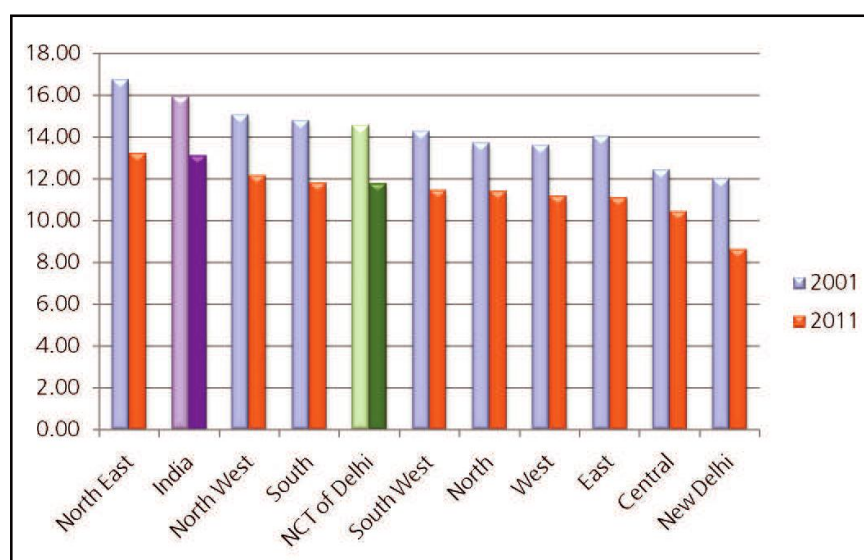
## CHILD (0-6) POPULATION

A major contributory factor for the trend towards stabilization appears to be the sharp fall in fertility brought in evidence from the magnitude of 0-6 population, which is about 19.7 lakhs as opposed to about 20.2 lakhs in 2001. Thus the absolute number of children 0-6 is lower than it was in 2001, even though the base population has since increased by about 30 lakhs. In fact, this trend is visible in the all-India figures as well. However, there is a slight increase in North West and South West Districts, as can be seen in Table B below :

**Table B: 0-6 Population : India, NCT of Delhi and Districts**

State/ District	Child Population (0-6)	
	2011	2001
India	158,789,287	163,819,614
NCT of Delhi	1,970,510	2,016,849
North West	443,195	430,805
North	100,879	107,113
North East	296,224	296,317
East	189,519	205,573
New Delhi	11,549	21,496
Central	60,385	80,480
West	282,678	289,668
South West	262,815	250,456
South	323,266	334,941

The fall in fertility appears to be a nation wide phenomenon since the proportion of all India 0-6 population to total population has fallen from 15.92% in 2001 to 13.12% in 2011. In NCT Delhi, there is a similar fall from 14.56% to 11.76% : this trend is borne out in all nine districts as is seen in Table C and Graph 4 below.



**Graph 4 : Proportion of Child Population (0-6) to total population, India, NCT of Delhi & its Districts**

**Table C : Proportion of child population (0-6) to total population in %age**

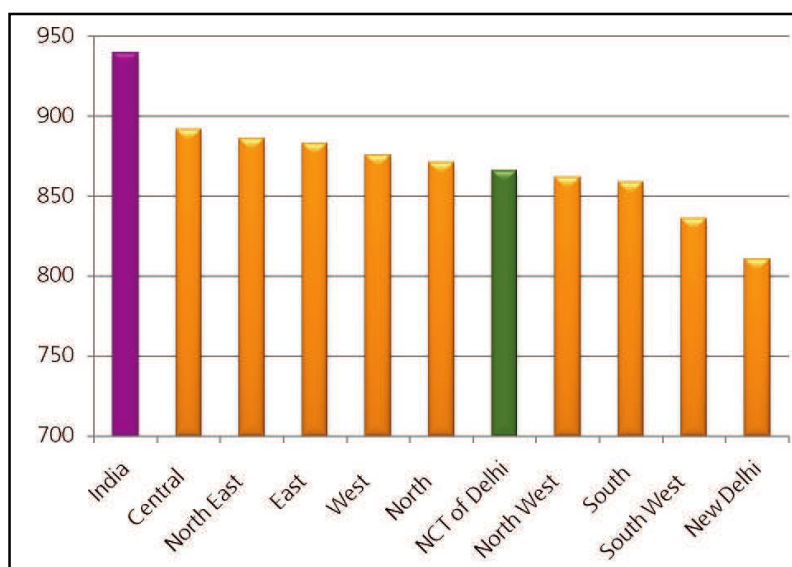
State/ District	Proportion of Child Population (0-6) to Total Population	
	2001	2011
India	15.92	13.12
NCT of Delhi	14.56	11.76
North West	15.06	12.14
North	13.71	11.42
North East	16.76	13.22
East	14.05	11.10
New Delhi	12.00	8.64
Central	12.45	10.44
West	13.61	11.17
South West	14.27	11.46
South	14.77	11.82

## OVERALL SEX RATIO

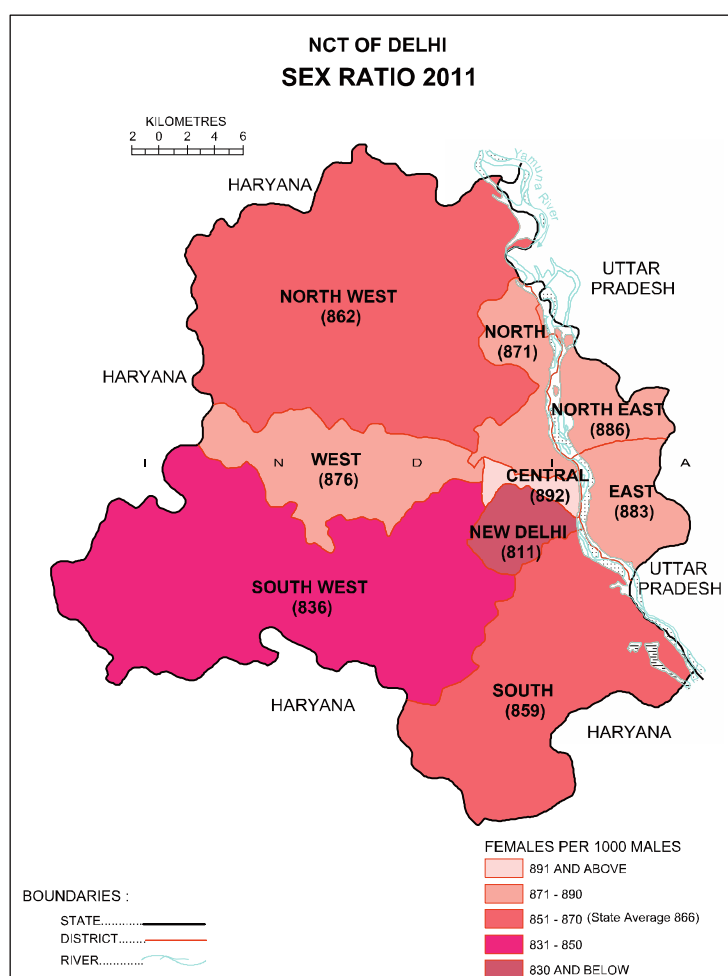
There has been a substantial increase in the overall sex ratio, from 821 in 2001 to 866 in 2011. This can only be fully explained upon further study of the complete census data. It may, however, indicate that a larger proportion of migrants coming into Delhi for work reasons are women compared to the situation ten years back, when there was a tendency for men to come in for work while women stayed back in the village.

**Table D:** Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males), India/NCT of Delhi & its Districts, 2011

State/District	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)
<b>India</b>	<b>940</b>
NCT of Delhi	866
North West	862
North	871
North East	886
East	883
New Delhi	811
Central	892
West	876
South West	836
South	859



**Graph 5 :** Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males), India/NCT of Delhi & its Districts.

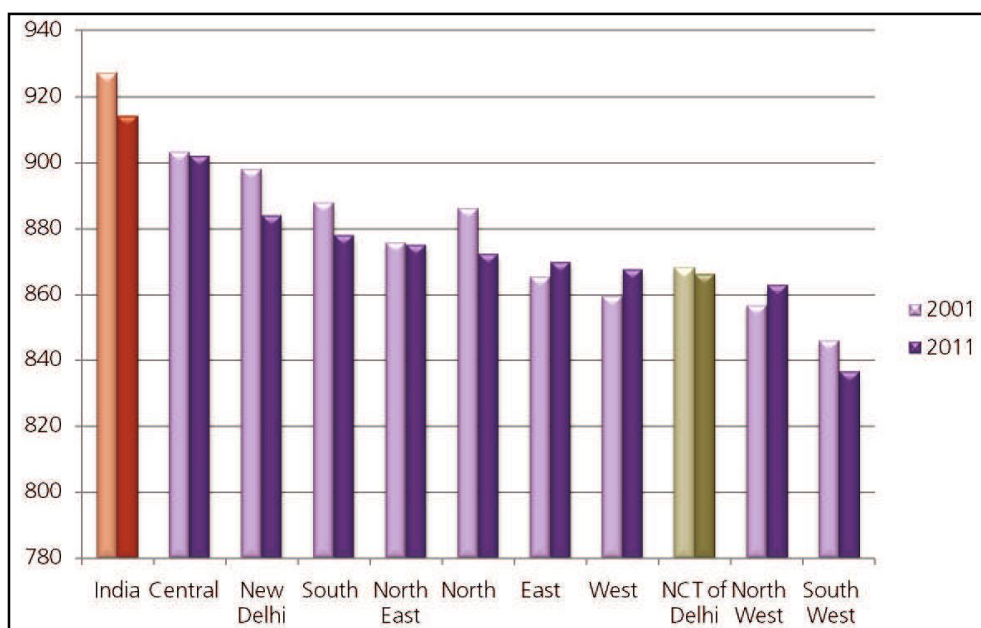


## CHILD SEX RATIO

The child (0-6) sex ratio has dipped marginally from 868 in 2001 to 866 in 2011. This indicates that while the situation has not appreciably worsened in this regard, much more efforts are needed to bring the child sex ratio in Delhi at par with the national figure of 914. Table E and the accompanying Graph 6 depict the district wise Child Sex ratio, 2011 compared to that of 2001.

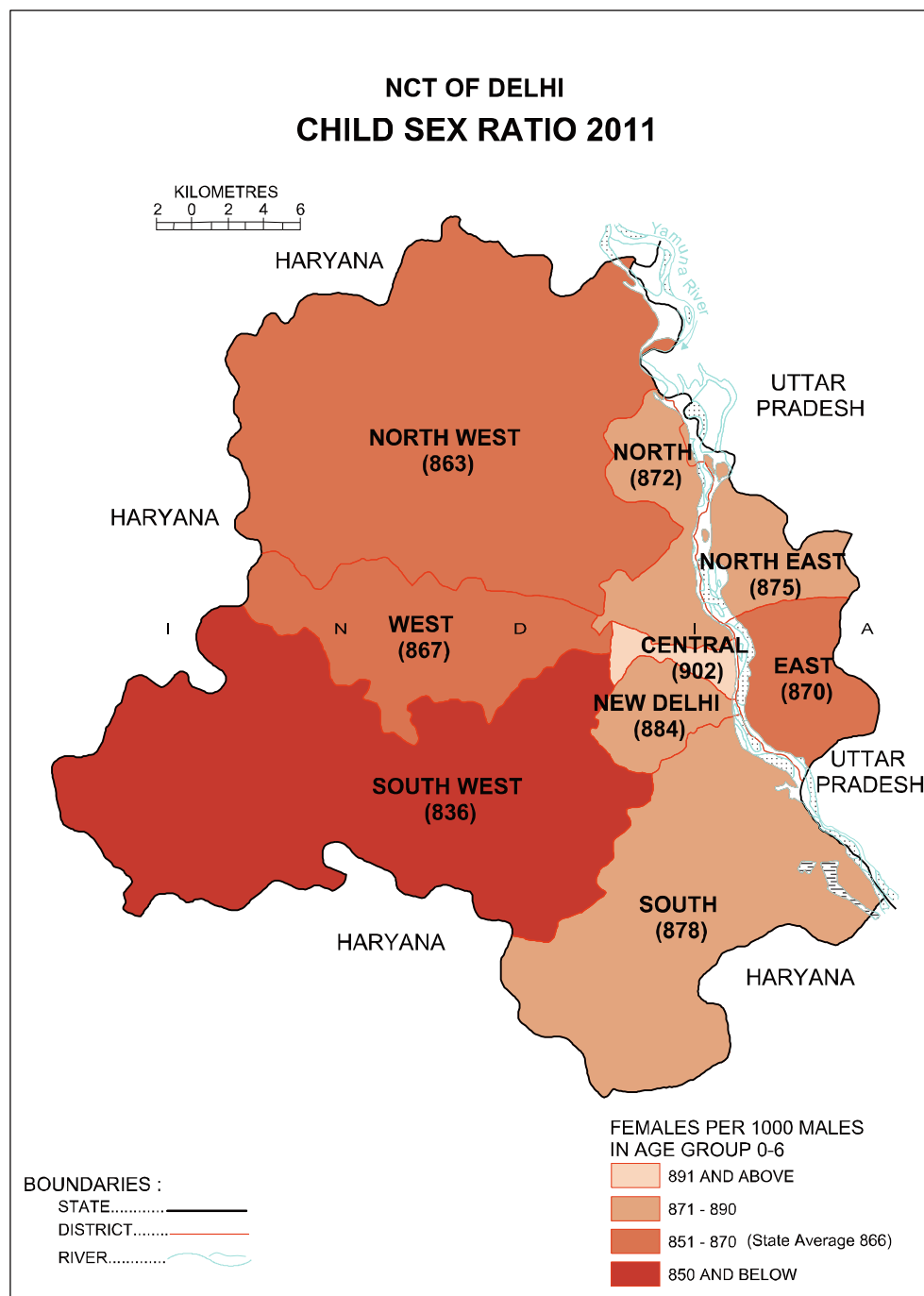
**Table E : District wise Child Sex Ratio (0-6) 2001- 2011**  
(Females of age group 0-6 per 1000 Males of age group 0-6)

State/District	Child Sex Ratio	
	2001	2011
India	927	914
NCT of Delhi	868	866
North West	857	863
North	886	872
North East	875	875
East	865	870
New Delhi	898	884
Central	903	902
West	859	867
South West	846	836
South	888	878



**Graph 6 : District wise Child Sex Ratio (0-6) 2001- 2011**

As may be seen, the child sex ratio was lowest in South West district in 2001 and not only has it continued to be the lowest in 2011, but also it has fallen further by 10 points. There also is a substantial fall in New Delhi, South and North districts. However, there is an improvement of six points in North West district. The district wise variation in child sex ratio is illustrated in the map below.



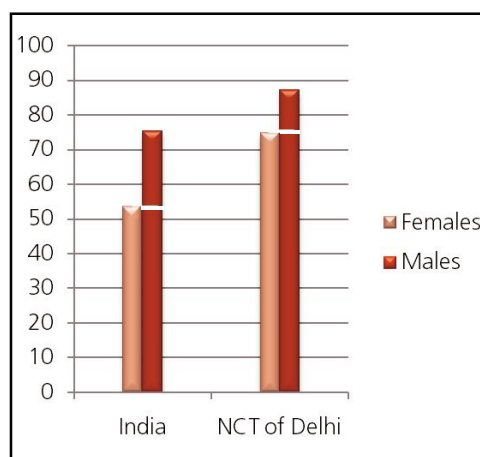
## LITERACY

On the literacy front, there has been a steady increase over the years, with 91% of men and 81% of women being literate, an overall 5% improvement from last time.

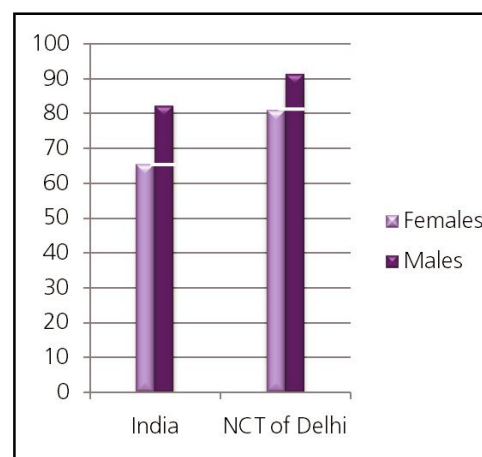
The graph below shows the district wise male vs. female literacy rates as per 2001 data and 2011 data. It may be kept in mind here that literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above. As may be seen, the gap between male and female literacy still persists but has gone down 2.53 percentage points to stand at 10.10 percentage points. However, this compares well with the all India figures, in which the gap is as much as 16.68 percentage points.

**Table F : Male Vs Female Literacy Rate 2001-2011**

State/ District	Literacy Rate 2001				Literacy Rate 2011			
	Persons	Males	Females	Male Female Gap	Persons	Males	Females	Male Female Gap
India	64.83	75.26	53.67	21.59	74.04	82.14	65.46	16.68
NCT of Delh	81.67	87.33	74.71	12.63	86.34	91.03	80.93	10.10
North West	80.57	86.67	73.08	13.59	84.66	89.74	78.76	10.98
North	80.10	84.64	74.54	10.11	86.81	91.06	81.92	9.14
North East	77.53	84.78	68.94	15.84	82.80	88.39	76.51	11.88
East	84.91	89.65	79.26	10.39	88.75	92.47	84.55	7.92
New Delhi	83.24	88.62	76.33	12.29	89.38	93.04	84.83	8.21
Central	79.69	82.73	76.05	6.68	85.25	87.60	82.60	5.00
West	83.39	87.85	77.99	9.85	87.12	91.17	82.50	8.67
South West	83.61	89.86	75.55	14.31	88.81	93.62	83.07	10.55
South	81.96	88.26	73.94	14.32	87.03	92.20	80.99	11.22



**Graph 7 : Male Vs Female Literacy Rate 2001**



**Graph 8 : Male Vs Female Literacy Rate 2011**

## CONCLUSION

Thus, it may be seen that population growth in Delhi appears to be on the path of stabilization. The fall in fertility apparent from the data is an encouraging sign. A better overall sex ratio also indicates an overall more balanced situation for women, as is the appreciable increase in the literacy rates. However, the marginal fall in the child sex ratio is a matter of concern.

While a decadal growth rate of 21%, while lesser than in previous decades, shows that NCT Delhi continues to be a metropolitan growth magnet, it may also be kept in mind that the major cities of the NCR area, namely Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, and NOIDA, have in recent years absorbed a lot of the growth impulses emanating from Delhi. These cities also need to be studied alongside Delhi to provide a complete picture of urban growth in this region.

