

Executive Summary

- Administrative Units** : Census 2011 covered 35 States/Union Territories, 640 districts, 5,924 Sub-districts, 7,933 Towns (Statutory Towns 4041, Census Towns 3892) and 6,40,930 Villages. In Census 2001, the corresponding figures were 593 Districts, 5,463 Sub-districts, 5,161 Towns (3799 Statutory Towns & 1362 Census Towns) and 6,38,588 Villages. There is an increase of 47 Districts, 461 Sub-districts, 2772 Towns (242 Statutory and 2530 Census Towns) and 2342 Villages in Census 2011 as compared to Census 2001.
- Population** : As per Census 2011, the total population of India at 0.00 hours of 1st March 2011 is 1210.6 million. Of this, the rural population is 833.5 million and the urban population 377.1 million. In absolute numbers, out of the total increase of 182 million added in the last decade, the contribution of rural and urban areas is equal (91.0 million each). Uttar Pradesh has the largest rural population of 155.3 million (18.6% of the country's rural population) whereas Maharashtra has the highest urban population of 50.8 million (13.5% of country's urban population) in the country.
- Growth Rate** : The growth rate of population in India in the last decade is 17.7% (Rural – 12.3%; Urban – 31.8%). Meghalaya (27.2%) has recorded the highest decadal growth rate in rural population and Daman & Diu (218.8 %) the highest decadal growth rate in urban population during 2001-2011.
- Density of Population (persons per sq. km.)** : Population density in Census 2011 works out to be 382 showing an increase of 57 points from 2001. Delhi (11,320) turns out to be the most densely inhabited followed by Chandigarh (9,258), in all States/UTs, both in 2001 and 2011 Census. Among the major States, Bihar occupies the first position with a density of 1106, surpassing West Bengal which occupied the first position during 2001. The minimum population density works out in Arunachal Pradesh (17) for both Censuses.
- Proportion of Population** : In percentage terms, the rural population constitutes 68.8% and Urban population 31.2% of the total population. There has been an increase of 3.4% in the proportion of urban population in the last decade. Himachal Pradesh (90.0%) has the largest proportion of rural population, while Delhi (97.5%) has the highest proportion of urban population.
- Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1,000 males)** : The Sex Ratio in the country which was 933 in 2001 has increased by 10 points to 943 in 2011. In rural areas the sex ratio has increased from 946 to 949. The corresponding increase in urban areas has been of 29 points from 900 to 929. Kerala has recorded the highest sex ratio in respect of Total population (1084), Rural population (1078) and Urban population (1091). The lowest sex ratio in rural areas has been recorded in Chandigarh (690). The corresponding value in urban areas has been returned in Daman & Diu (551). Seven States namely Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and one Union Territory (UT) Lakshadweep show fall in the sex ratio in rural areas. Two UTs, namely, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have shown a similar trend in urban areas.
- Child Population (0-6 years)** : As per Census 2011, the child population in the age group of 0-6 years stands at 164.5 million. Of this, 121.3 million were returned in rural areas and 43.2 million in urban areas. Compared to Census 2001, the Child population has increased by 0.7 million in the country. There has been a decline of 5.2 million in rural areas and an increase of 5.9 million in urban areas. In terms of proportion of child population to the total population, there has been a decline of 2.4 percentage points in rural areas and 1.6 percentage points in urban areas. The growth rate of Child population works out to 0.4% in the last decade. However, there has been a decline of 4.1% in rural areas and an increase of 15.6% in urban areas.
- Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (Girls per thousand Boys)**
Census 2011 marks a considerable fall in child sex ratio (0-6 years) from 927 to 919 (-8 points) during 2001-2011. This is the lowest sex ratio since 1961. In rural areas, the fall has been to the tune of 11 points (934 to 923) and in urban areas, the decline has been to an extent of 1 point (906 to 905) over

the last decade. Delhi (814) has recorded the lowest and Chhattishgarh (977) the highest child sex ratio in rural areas. Haryana (832) has recorded the lowest and Puducherry (975) the highest child sex ratio in urban areas.

9. **Scheduled Caste Population**

The total Scheduled Caste population returned in Census 2011 is 201.4 million. Of this, 153.9 million are in rural areas and 47.5 million in urban areas.

- a. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Caste population constitutes 16.6 % of the total population. The proportion during the last Census was 16.2%. There has thus been an increase of 0.4% during the last decade. The highest proportion of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Punjab (31.9 %) and the lowest in Mizoram (0.1%).
- b. The Scheduled Castes population in absolute numbers has increased by 34.8 million. This constitutes a decadal growth of 20.8 per cent.
- c. The highest number of Scheduled Castes has been recorded in Uttar Pradesh (41.4 million) and the lowest in Mizoram (1,218).
- d. In terms of gender composition, there are 103.5 million male Scheduled Castes (Rural – 79.1 million and Urban – 24.4 million). Female Scheduled Castes numbered 97.8 million (Rural – 74.7 million and Urban – 23.1 million).

10. **Scheduled Tribe Population**

The total Scheduled Tribe population returned in Census 2011 is 104.3 million. Of this, 93.8 million are in rural areas and 10.5 million in urban areas.

- a. In terms of proportion, the Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 8.6 % of the total population. The proportion during the last Census was 8.2%. There has thus been an increase of 0.4% during the last decade. The highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Lakshadweep (94.8 %) and the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (0.6%).
- b. The Scheduled Tribes population in absolute numbers has increased by 20.0 million. This constitutes a decadal growth of 23.7 per cent.
- c. The highest number of Scheduled Tribes has been recorded in Madhya Pradesh (15.3 million) and the lowest in Daman & Diu (15,363).
- d. In terms of gender composition, there are 52.4 million male Scheduled Tribes (Rural – 47.1 million and Urban – 5.3 million). Female Scheduled Tribes number 51.9 million (Rural – 46.7 million and Urban – 5.2 million).

11. **Literates (Age 7 years and above)**

- a. The number of literates in India is 763.5 million in Census 2011. Of this, 482.7 million literates are in rural areas and 280.8 million literates in urban areas. Out of an increase of 202.8 million literates during the decade 2001-2011, rural areas accounted for 120.8 million and urban areas 82.0 million. The highest number of rural literates has been recorded in Uttar Pradesh (85.3 million). Maharashtra (40.1 million) has recorded the highest number of literates in urban areas.
- b. Male literates numbered 434.7 million (56.9% of the total literates). The highest number of male literates in rural areas are returned in Uttar Pradesh (51.8 million), while the lowest are returned in Lakshadweep (5,949). In urban areas, the lowest number of male literates are returned in Lakshadweep (22,074) and the highest number in Maharashtra (21.9 million).
- c. Female literates numbered 328.8 million (43.1 % of the total literates). The highest number of female literates in rural areas are returned in Uttar Pradesh (33.5 million), while the lowest are returned in Lakshadweep (5,339). In urban areas, the lowest number of female literates are returned in Lakshadweep (19,191) and the highest number in Maharashtra (18.2 million).

12 **Effective Literacy Rate** $\left(\frac{\text{Number of Literate persons aged 7 and above} \times 100}{\text{Population aged 7 and above}} \right)$

- a. The Effective Literacy Rate in India works out to 73.0 percent (Rural - 67.8%; Urban - 84.1%). There has been an increase of 8.2 percentage points in the effective literacy rate (9.1 percentage points in rural areas and 4.2 percentage points in urban areas) during the last decade.
- b. **Male Literacy** : The male Literacy Rate works out to 80.9 percent (Rural- 77.2 percent; Urban - 88.8 percent). The highest male literacy rate in rural areas is returned in Kerala (95.4 percent), while the lowest is returned in Arunachal Pradesh (67.4 percent). In urban areas, the lowest male literacy rate is returned in Uttar Pradesh (80.4 percent) and the highest in Mizoram (98.0 percent).
- c. **Female Literacy** : The female Literacy Rate works out to 64.6 percent (Rural - 57.9 percent; Urban - 79.1 percent). The highest female literacy rate in rural areas is returned in Kerala (90.8 percent), while the lowest is returned in Rajasthan (45.8 percent). In urban areas, the lowest female literacy rate is returned in Jammu & Kashmir (69.0 percent) and the highest in Mizoram (97.3 percent).
- d. The female literacy rate has increased significantly by 10.9 percentage points in the last decade (Rural - 11.8 percentage points and Urban - 6.2 percentage points). On the other hand, male literacy rate increased only by 5.6 points (Rural - 6.5 percentage points and Urban - 2.5 percentage points). It is significant to note that the gap in literacy rate among males and females has reduced from 21.6 in 2001 to 16.3 in 2011 (Rural – from 24.6 in 2001 to 19.3 in 2011 and Urban from 13.4 in 2001 to 9.7 in 2011).

13. **Workers**

- a. As per Census 2011, the total number of workers (who have worked for at least one day during the reference year) in India, is 481.7 million. Of this, 331.9 million workers are males and 149.9 million are females. Out of the increase of 79.5 million workers during the decade 2001-2011, male workers have accounted for 56.8 million and female workers 22.7 million.
- b. The workers have registered a growth of 19.8 per cent, which is marginally higher than the overall population growth rate of 17.7 per cent during the decade. The male workers has grown by 20.7 per cent and female workers by 17.8 per cent.
- c. 348.6 million workers are in the rural areas and 133.1 million, are in the urban areas. The female workers in rural and urban areas are 121.8 and 28.0 million respectively.

14. **Work Participation Rates**

- a. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for the country works out to 39.8 per cent. This is marginally higher than the corresponding WPR of 39.1 per cent in Census 2001. The WPR for males has increased to 53.3 per cent in 2011 in comparison to 51.7 per cent in Census 2001. The female WPR has reduced marginally to 25.5 per cent in 2011 from 25.6 per cent in Census 2001.
- b. Himachal Pradesh (51.9 per cent) ranks first in WPR for total workers as well as female workers (44.8 per cent). The lowest WPR have been reported from Lakshadweep (29.1 per cent). The lowest female WPR has been reported from NCT of Delhi (10.6 per cent). The highest male WPR has been reported in Daman & Diu (71.5 per cent) and lowest in Lakshadweep (46.2 per cent).

15. **Main and Marginal Workers**

- a. In Census 2011, out of 481.7 million total workers, 362.4 million are main workers and the remaining 119.3 million are marginal workers. The percentage of main workers among the total workers, in Census 2011, is 75.2 per cent against 77.8 per cent in Census 2001.
- b. The percentage of main workers among the male workers is 82.3 per cent and female workers 59.6 per cent. The percentage of male main workers has reduced from 87.3 per cent to 82.3 per

cent in Census 2011. On the other hand, the percentage of female main workers has increased from 57.3 per cent to 59.6 per cent in Census 2011. Daman & Diu reported highest percentage of main workers (96.0 percent) as per Census 2011 and minimum of 52.1 percent in Jharkhand.

- c. For the first time in Census 2011, the marginal workers, i.e., workers who worked for less than six months in the reference year, have been sub-divided in two categories, namely, those working for less than 3 months and those who worked for 3 months or more but less than six months. Amongst the 119.3 million marginal workers, around 97 million worked for 3 to 6 months whereas only 22.3 million worked for less than 3 months, amounting to 81.3 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively. Percentage share of persons working for 3 to 6 months is slightly higher in urban areas (85.2 per cent) than in rural areas (80.7 per cent), whereas for persons working for less than 3 months, it is higher in rural areas (19.3 per cent) than its counterpart in urban areas (14.8 per cent). Gujarat has reported highest percent of marginal workers 89.3 per cent in the 3 to 6 months category and Nagaland reported the lowest 60.9 per cent. For persons working for less than 3 months, it is obvious that these states hold the reverse positions.

16. Categories of economic activities of the workers

- a. The broad categories of economic activities, also known as a four-fold classification of the workers, are, Cultivators (CL), Agricultural Labourers (AL), working in Household Industries (HHI) and Other Workers (OW). The cultivators and agricultural labourers broadly show the workers engaged in the agricultural sector, except those engaged in plantation activities, which, over the Censuses, have been considered as a part of 'other workers'.
- b. In Census 2011, out of 481.7 million total workers, 118.7 million are cultivators and another 144.3 million are agricultural labourers. Thus, nearly 55 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities compared to 58.2 per cent in Census 2001. About one-in-two males and two of every three females are engaged in agricultural activities either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer. Of the remaining workers, 18.3 million are in household industries and 200.4 million are other workers.
- c. During the decade 2001-11, the Census results show a fall of about 9 million in cultivators and an increase of about 38 million in agricultural labourers. The household industries have shown an increase of 1.4 million and other workers have increased by nearly 49 million.
- d. The fall in the number of cultivators, during the decade 2001-11, was less pronounced among the male workers. In Census 2011, the number of male cultivators decreased to 82.7 million from 85.4 million in Census 2001. Among the females, the number of cultivators has reduced to 36.0 million in Census 2011 from 41.9 million in Census 2001.
- e. Among the States/UTs, Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest numbers in all the categories of workers, with 19.1 million cultivators, 19.9 million agricultural labourers, 3.9 million in household industries and 22.9 million as other workers.