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Population Census 2011

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Population Census 2011

The Census 2011 is the 15th National census survey conducted by the Census Organization of India. Mr. C. Chandramouli is the Commissioner & Registrar General of the Indian 2011 Census. The 2011 Indian National Census has been conducted in 2 phases - house listing and population. The national census survey covered all the 28 states of the country and 7 Union territories including 640 districts, 497 cities, 5767 tehsils & over 6 lakh villages.

Most Populated Metros

Mumbai	18,394,912
Delhi	16,349,831
Kolkata	14,035,959
Chennai	8,653,521
Bangalore	8,520,435

Top Literate States

Kerala	94.00 %
Lakshadweep	91.85 %
Mizoram	91.33 %
Goa	88.70 %
Tripura	87.22 %

Best Sex Ratio

Kerala	1084
Puducherry	1037
Tamil Nadu	996
Andhra Pradesh	993
Chhattisgarh	991

Top Growth Rate

Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.88 %
Daman and Diu	53.76 %
Puducherry	28.08 %
Meghalaya	27.95 %
Arunachal Pradesh	26.03 %

The Indian Population Census 2011 covered a number of parameters during the survey. These parameters include population, growth rate in population, rate of literacy, density of population, sex ratio and child sex ratio (0-6 years). According to the census reports of Indian Census 2011, the population of India is 1,210,854,977 with 623, 724, 248 males and 586,469, 174 females. The total literacy rate in the country at present is 74.04%. The density of population is 382 persons/sq.km. In regards to sex ratio, at present there are 940 females on average on per 1000 males and the child sex ratio is 914 females per 1000 males.

The Indian Census survey is conducted to gather information from the grass root base which is essential to launch different welfare schemes like Annual Plans, 5 Year Plans etc. in the country for the privilege of common man here. The Houselisting & Housing Census provides extensive information on the status of the human settlements, the housing deficits as well as the different housing necessities to be looked for formulating the housing welfare policies.

The Population Enumeration offers needed Census data about land & its people in the present time. The survey reveals the current population trends, its varied characteristics that are valuable inputs for planning sound programs and policies aimed towards the welfare of India & her people and also for effective public administration.

States Census 2011

The Indian Census 2011 can be referred to as the seventh census operation after Indian independence. The national census 2011 has been run on all the 28 states of the country and the seven Union Territories. There have been surveys on cities and districts as well. The

data of Indian census 2011 covers all the major aspects of society like population, sex ratio and literacy percentage as well. Here is a list on census 2011 data of India.

There are presently 28 states in India. The total population of the country is 1.21 billion presently. According to the State Census 2011, the most populated state in India is Uttar Pradesh with a population of 19.96 crores. The least populated state in the country is Sikkim with a population of 60, 7688. The census of Indian states 2011 reveals that Kerala is the highest literate state in the country with 93.91% of literacy rate. Bihar is the least literate state with a literacy rate of 63.82%. The Indian census 2011 state wise shows that Kerala represents the highest sex ratio with 1084 females per 1000 males while Haryana features the lowest sex ratio in India with just 877 women per 1000 males

State	Population	Increase	Area(Km ²)	Density	Sex-Ratio	Literacy
- India	1,210,854,977	17.64 %	3,287,240	382	940	74.04
1 Uttar Pradesh	199,812,341	20.23 %	240,928	829	912	67.68
2 Maharashtra	112,374,333	15.99 %	307,713	365	929	82.34
3 Bihar	104,099,452	25.42 %	94,163	1,106	918	61.80
4 West Bengal	91,276,115	13.84 %	88,752	1,028	950	76.26
5 Andhra Pradesh	84,580,777	10.98 %	275,045	308	993	67.02
6 Madhya Pradesh	72,626,809	20.35 %	308,252	236	931	69.32
7 Tamil Nadu	72,147,030	15.61 %	130,060	555	996	80.09
8 Rajasthan	68,548,437	21.31 %	342,239	200	928	66.11
9 Karnataka	61,095,297	15.60 %	191,791	319	973	75.36
10 Gujarat	60,439,692	19.28 %	196,244	308	919	78.03
11 Orissa	41,974,218	14.05 %	155,707	270	979	72.87
12 Kerala	33,406,061	4.91 %	38,852	860	1084	94.00
13 Jharkhand	32,988,134	22.42 %	79,716	414	948	66.41
14 Assam	31,205,576	17.07 %	78,438	398	958	72.19
15 Punjab	27,743,338	13.89 %	50,362	551	895	75.84
16 Chhattisgarh	25,545,198	22.61 %	135,192	189	991	70.28
17 Haryana	25,351,462	19.90 %	44,212	573	879	75.55
18 Delhi	16,787,941	21.21 %	1,483	11,320	868	86.21
19 Jammu and Kashmir	12,541,302	23.64 %	222,236	56	889	67.16
20 Uttarakhand	10,086,292	18.81 %	53,483	189	963	78.82
21 Himachal Pradesh	6,864,602	12.94 %	55,673	123	972	82.80

22	Tripura	3,673,917	14.84 %	10,486	350	960	87.22
23	Meghalaya	2,966,889	27.95 %	22,429	132	989	74.43
24	Manipur	2,855,794	24.50 %	22,327	128	985	76.94
25	Nagaland	1,978,502	-0.58 %	16,579	119	931	79.55
26	Goa	1,458,545	8.23 %	3,702	394	973	88.70
27	Arunachal Pradesh	1,383,727	26.03 %	83,743	17	938	65.38
28	Puducherry	1,247,953	28.08 %	490	2,547	1037	85.85
29	Mizoram	1,097,206	23.48 %	21,081	52	976	91.33
30	Chandigarh	1,055,450	17.19 %	114	9,258	818	86.05
31	Sikkim	610,577	12.89 %	7,096	86	890	81.42
32	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	380,581	6.86 %	8,249	46	876	86.63
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	343,709	55.88 %	491	700	774	76.24
34	Daman and Diu	243,247	53.76 %	111	2,191	618	87.10
35	Lakshadweep	64,473	6.30 %	30	2,149	946	91.85

According to the Indian census 2011 carried out in districts, the Thane district of Maharashtra displays the highest population with a population figure of 1.11 crore. Dibang valley district of Arunachal Pradesh displays the lowest population in the country with a population of 7,948. When it comes to literacy in Indian districts the Serchhip district in Mizoram shines the brightest with a literacy rate of 98.76%. Koraput district in Orissa shows the least literacy level with a literacy rate of 49.87%. As per the parameter of sex ratio, Mahe district in Puducherry comes up with the maximum sex ratio in the country with 1176 females per 1000 males. The Jhajjar district in Haryana shows the least level of sex ratio: 774 females per 1000 males.

During the census 2011 on cities, some major facts have come out. As regards to population, Mumbai of Maharashtra comes up as the most populous city on the country with a population of 1.25 crores. Nagda city in Uttar Pradesh features the least population figure in the country: 100,036. The Indian city with the highest rate of literacy is Aizwal (Mizoram) with a literacy rate of 98.80%. On the contrary, Rampur city in Uttar Pradesh is the Indian city with the lowest literacy level- the literacy rate in Rampur is 60.74%. According to Indian Census 2011, Kozhikode (Kerala) has the highest sex ratio with 1093 females per 1000 males. But the Vapi city in Gujarat features the lowest sex ratio with 734 women per 1000 men

District Census 2011

According to the Census Statistics 2011, the population of India was 1,210,854,977 with 623,270,258 males and 587,584,719 females. Literacy was found to be a total of 74.04% with 65.46% literate females and 82.14% males. This was a 9.81% increase since the last census. The density of population was found out to be 382 per square kilometers. The total sex ratio was 940 females to 1000 males. The child sex ratio (of ages 0 to 6 years old) was 914 females to 1000 males. The growth rate was 17.64% and the death rate was 21.5%.

Census is the process by which the information of a given population is calculated on the basis of economical, educational and social records, in a given period of time. Census is calculated after regular time intervals. These are some basic census facts. In India, the census is carried out every 5 years. The last census was calculated in the year 2011. This official census 2011 was the 15th census calculation which was done India. It was carried out in two main phases- population listing and house enumeration.

In the phase 1, the house listing started on April 1st 2010. All the information on housing complexes and buildings were taken into account. This census of 2011 included more than 2.7 million visited homes, from 6 lakh villages, 7742 towns, 5767 tehsils and 640 districts covering the 28 states and 7 union territories of the country. Classification was made according to sex, caste, occupation, ownership statuses, type of housing, facilities present in the buildings, water facilities number of people per house, fuel used for cooking, kitchen and bathroom facilities, gadgets owned, vehicles owned, banking facilities and standard of living. All this was calculated and a basic report was submitted.

The second phase of population listing contained categories of name of the person, sex, age, relationship to head of the family, marital status, date of birth, age at marriage, caste, religion, mother tongue, disability, literacy status, highest level of education, occupation, cultural and economic activities, non economic activities, travel to work details, place of residence, migratory reason, number children born alive, surviving children and duration of stay. All this information was collected, assimilated and the final report was given. Both phase 1 and phase 2 helped in calculation of several census categories in India. This information was used even in District Census 2011 and the Urban Population Census 2011. This information under the same categories and presented the report for the Census Facts 2011 Districts and Urban Census 2011 too.

According to the Census Statistics 2011, the population of India was 1,210,854,977 with 623,270,258 males and 587,584,719 females. Literacy was found to be a total of 74.04% with 65.46% literate females and 82.14% males. This was a 9.81% increase since the last census. The density of population was found out to be 382 per square kilometers. The total sex ratio was 940 females to 1000 males. The child sex ratio (of ages 0 to 6 years old) was 914 females to 1000 males. The growth rate was 17.64% and the death rate was 21.5%.

High Population

#	State	Sex Ratio
1	Kerala	1084
2	Puducherry	1037
3	Tamil Nadu	996
4	Andhra Pradesh	993
5	Chhattisgarh	991

High Literacy States

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

High Density State

#	State	Density / Km ²
1	Delhi	11,320
2	Chandigarh	9,258
3	Puducherry	2,547
4	Daman and Diu	2,191
5	Lakshadweep	2,149

Urban Agglomerations Census 2011

Census India has published data for all cities having population more than 1 lakh as per Census 2011. The data includes total population, child population, sex ratio, literacy, etc. Since these are provisional data, they are liable to change until all data are verified and errors are removed.

- All data are for cities with over 1 lakh population.
- Greater Mumbai is the most populated city in India with population of 1.25 crores.
- Delhi has highest number of children (0-6) with figure of 11.39 lakhs.
- Kozhikode city of Kerala has highest female sex ratio of 1093 per 1000 males.
- Aizawl is the most literate city of India with average literacy rate of 98.80 percent.

City Census 2011

The official census in India is calculated every 5 years. The most recent one was conducted in the year 2011. The entire process was done in 2 main phases of house listing and population listing respectively. The official census calculation started in the month of April, 2010. The town, district, village and city population 2011 was calculated over a period of 1 year. There are over 6lac villages and thousands of towns and districts in India.

The data was collected on the basis of several categories like age, sex, occupation, housing details, ownership details, literacy rates, standard of living and other details. There were certain criteria and definitions chalked out for the census of 2011. The total population of Urban Agglomeration (UA) and the city's population 2011 were calculated. The total census population of India 2011 was found out to be 1,210,854,977. Due to fast urbanization and developing and growing technology, it has been predicted that within 50 years, the population will go beyond one and a half billion.

Now, we need to know which places fell under the category of cities and UA category. All places which had a municipality, a corporation, notified town area community or a cantonment board was known to fall under the category of city or UA. Also these places were chosen under the category as all of them had a population over 5000 and more than 75% of the male population was found to be engaged in non-agricultural working sectors. The basic city population in India had seen a good amount of growth due to urbanization and raised literacy levels. It was calculated that in the year 2011, there are 4041 statutory towns, 3894 census towns, 475 UAs and 981 outgrowths from a number that was 3799 for statutory towns, 1362 for census towns, 384 UAs and 962 outgrowths. So there was an increase in every one of the places.

Here are the details of population about the major cities (**excluding Agglomeration**). Mumbai - 12,442,373, Delhi - 11,034,555, Bangalore - 8,443,675, Hyderabad - 6,731,790, Ahmadabad - 5,577,940, Chennai - 4,646,732, Kolkata - 4,496,694, Surat - 4,467,797, Pune - 3,124,458, Jaipur - 3,046,163. Urbans areas surrounding Cities are combinely called Urban Agglomeration.

The City Populations 2011 clearly shows how important cities are in India and how fast India is developing. The urbanization factor and the educational factors are the most important factors which play a huge role in this kind of urban population density.

Religion Census 2011

Population Growth rate of various religion has come down in the last decade (2001-2011). Hindu Population Growth rate slowed down to 16.76 % from previous decade figure of 19.92% while Muslim witness sharp fall in growth rate to 24.60% (2001-2011) from the previous figure of 29.52 % (1991-2001). Such sharp fall in population growth rate for Muslims didn't happened in the last 6 decades. Christian Population growth was at 15.5% while Sikh population growth rate stood at 8.4%. The most educated and wealthy community of Jains registered least growth rate in 2001-2011 with figure of just 5.4%.

The Growth rate of Hindus, Muslims and Christian is expected to fall more in upcoming 2021 census while other religions like Sikhism, Jainism and Buddhism are expected to remain stable for next 2 decades considering already slowed down growth rate of these religions.

All India Religion Census Data 2011

Religion	Percent	Estimated	State Majority
All Religion	100.00 %	121 Crores	35
Hindu	79.80 %	96.62 Crores	28
Muslim	14.23 %	17.22 Crores	2
Christian	2.30 %	2.78 Crores	4
Sikh	1.72 %	2.08 Crores	1
Buddhist	0.70 %	84.43 Lakhs	-
Jain	0.37 %	44.52 Lakhs	-

Other Religion	0.66 %	79.38 Lakhs	-
Not Stated	0.24 %	28.67 Lakhs	-

State Wise Religion Data 2011

State	Majority Religion	Hindu	Muslim
West Bengal	Hindu	70.54%	27.01%
Uttarakhand	Hindu	82.97%	13.95%
Uttar Pradesh	Hindu	79.73%	19.26%
Tripura	Hindu	83.40%	8.60%
Tamil Nadu	Hindu	87.58%	5.86%
Sikkim	Hindu	57.76%	1.62%
Rajasthan	Hindu	88.49%	9.07%
Punjab	Sikh	38.49%	1.93%
Puducherry	Hindu	87.30%	6.05%
Orissa	Hindu	93.63%	2.17%
Nagaland	Christian	8.75%	2.47%
Mizoram	Christian	2.75%	1.35%
Meghalaya	Christian	11.53%	4.40%
Manipur	Hindu	41.39%	8.40%
Maharashtra	Hindu	79.83%	11.54%
Madhya Pradesh	Hindu	90.89%	6.57%
Lakshadweep	Muslim	2.77%	96.58%
Kerala	Hindu	54.73%	26.56%
Karnataka	Hindu	84.00%	12.92%
Jharkhand	Hindu	67.83%	14.53%
Jammu and Kashmir	Muslim	28.44%	68.31%
Himachal Pradesh	Hindu	95.17%	2.18%
Haryana	Hindu	87.46%	7.03%
Gujarat	Hindu	88.57%	9.67%
Goa	Hindu	66.08%	8.33%
Delhi	Hindu	81.68%	12.86%
Daman and Diu	Hindu	90.50%	7.92%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Hindu	93.93%	3.76%
Chhattisgarh	Hindu	93.25%	2.02%
Chandigarh	Hindu	80.78%	4.87%
Bihar	Hindu	82.69%	16.87%
Assam	Hindu	61.47%	34.22%

Arunachal Pradesh	Christian	29.04%	1.95%
Andhra Pradesh	Hindu	88.46%	9.56%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Hindu	69.45%	8.52%

Urban India Religion Census Data 2011

Religion	Percentage	Estimated
All Religion	100.00 %	37.71 Crores
Hindu	74.82 %	28.22 Crores
Muslim	18.23 %	6.87 Crores
Christian	2.96 %	1.12 Crores
Sikh	1.57 %	59.02 Lakhs
Buddhist	0.96 %	36.28 Lakhs
Jain	0.94 %	35.47 Lakhs
Other Religion	0.20 %	7.39 Lakhs
Not Stated	0.32 %	12.24 Lakhs

Rural India Religion Census Data 2011

Religion	Percentage	Estimated
All Religion	100.00 %	83.38 Crores
Hindu	82.05 %	68.41 Crores
Muslim	12.41 %	10.35 Crores
Christian	2.00 %	1.67 Crores
Sikh	1.79 %	1.49 Crores
Buddhist	0.58 %	48.15 Lakhs
Jain	0.11 %	9.04 Lakhs
Other Religion	0.86 %	72 Lakhs
Not Stated	0.20 %	16.44 Lakhs

Literacy in India

The 15th official census in India was calculated in the year 2011. In a country like India, literacy is the main foundation for social and economic growth. When the British rule ended in India in the year 1947 the literacy rate was just 12%. Over the years, India has changed socially, economically, and globally. After the 2011 census, literacy rate India 2011 was found to be 74.04%. Compared to the adult literacy rate here the youth literacy rate is about 9% higher. Though this seems like a very great accomplishment, it is still a

matter of concern that still so many people in India cannot even read and write. The numbers of children who do not get education especially in the rural areas are still high. Though the government has made a law that every child under the age of 14 should get free education, the problem of illiteracy is still at large.

Now, if we consider female literacy rate in India, then it is lower than the male literacy rate as many parents do not allow their female children to go to schools. They get married off at a young age instead. Though child marriage has been lowered to very low levels, it still happens. Many families, especially in rural areas believe that having a male child is better than having a baby girl. So the male child gets all the benefits. Today, the female literacy levels according to the Literacy Rate 2011 census are 65.46% where the male literacy rate is over 80%. The literacy rate in India has always been a matter of concern but many NGO initiatives and government ads, campaigns and programs are being held to spread awareness amongst people about the importance of literacy. Also the government has made strict rules for female equality rights. India literacy rate has shown significant rise in the past 10 years.

Here are some facts about different states literacy rate, Kerala is the only state in India to have 100% literacy rate. It is followed by Goa, Tripura, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra, Sikkim. The lowest literacy rate in India is seen in the state of Bihar. We also need to think why is the literacy rate is low here in India compared to other developed countries. Basically the population in India is very high. Being the 7th largest country its population stands 2nd in the world after China. There are over 1 billion people in India. The number of schools and educational centers especially in rural areas is less. Even today many people are below the poverty line. Also people aren't aware that children should get free education according to the law.

#	State	Literacy	Male	Female	% Change
-	India	74.04	82.14	65.46	8.66
1	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07	3.14
2	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95	5.19
3	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27	2.53
4	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66	6.69
5	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73	14.03
6	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55	8.92

7	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43	5.33
8	Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76	4.54
9	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19	4.11
10	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67	4.61
11	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93	6.32
12	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87	5.46
13	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61	12.61
14	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44	6.64
15	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11	12.96
16	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01	7.2
17	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68	8.89
18	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26	10.33
19	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54	7.62
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32	18.61
21	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73	6.19
22	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94	7.64
23	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08	8.72
24	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89	11.87
25	Orissa	72.87	81.59	64.01	9.79
26	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27	8.94
27	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24	5.62
28	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24	5.58
29	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18	11.41
30	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43	11.64
31	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15	6.55
32	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42	12.85
33	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12	5.7
34	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70	11.04
35	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50	14.8

Sex Ratio in India

Sex ratio is used to describe the number of females per 1000 of males. Sex ratio is a valuable source for finding the population of women in India and what is the ratio of women to that of men in India. In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio in India 2011 is 940 females per 1000 of males. The Sex Ratio 2011 shows an upward trend from the census 2001 data. Census 2001 revealed that there were 933

females to that of 1000 males. Since decades India has seen a decrease in the sex ratio 2011, but since the last two of the decades there has been in slight increase in the sex ratio. Since the last five decades the sex ratio has been moving around 930 of females to that of 1000 of males.

The major cause of the decrease of the female birth ratio in India is considered to be the violent treatments meted out to the girl child at the time of the birth. The Sex Ratio in India was almost normal during the phase of the years of independence, but thereafter it started showing gradual signs of decrease. Though the Sex Ratio in India has gone through commendable signs of improvement in the past 10 years, there are still some states where the sex ratio is still low and is a cause of concern for the NGO organizations. One of the states which is showing a decreasing trend in the population of women 2011 and is a cause of concern is Haryana. The state of Haryana has the lowest rate of sex ratio in India and the figure shows a number of 877 of females to that of 1000 of males.

There are also states such as Puducherry and Kerala where the number of women is more than the number of men. Kerala houses a number of 1084 females to that of 1000 males. While Puducherry and Kerala are the only two states where the number of female is more than the number of men, there are also states in India like that of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where the sex ratio 2011 is showing considerable signs of improvement. Some facts related to the Sex Ratio in India follows, the main cause of the decline of the sex ration in India is due to the biased attitude which is meted out to the women. The main cause of this gender bias is inadequate education. Pondicherry and Kerala houses the maximum number of female while the regions of Daman and Diu and Haryana have the lowest density of female population.

2011 Census		2001 Census			
#	State	Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio	Sex Ratio	Child Sexratio
-	India	943	919	933	927
1	Kerala	1084	964	1058	960
2	Puducherry	1037	967	1001	967
3	Tamil Nadu	996	943	987	942
4	Andhra Pradesh	993	939	978	961

5	Chhattisgarh	991	969	989	975
6	Meghalaya	989	970	972	973
7	Manipur	985	930	974	957
8	Orissa	979	941	972	953
9	Mizoram	976	970	935	964
10	Goa	973	942	961	938
11	Karnataka	973	948	965	946
12	Himachal Pradesh	972	909	968	896
13	Uttarakhand	963	890	962	908
14	Tripura	960	957	948	966
15	Assam	958	962	935	965
16	West Bengal	950	956	934	960
17	Jharkhand	948	948	941	965
18	Lakshadweep	946	911	948	959
19	Arunachal Pradesh	938	972	893	964
20	Nagaland	931	943	900	964
21	Madhya Pradesh	931	918	919	932
22	Maharashtra	929	894	922	913
23	Rajasthan	928	888	921	909
24	Gujarat	919	890	920	883
25	Bihar	918	935	919	942
26	Uttar Pradesh	912	902	898	916
27	Punjab	895	846	876	798
28	Sikkim	890	957	875	963
29	Jammu and Kashmir	889	862	892	941
30	Haryana	879	834	861	819
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	876	968	846	957
32	Delhi	868	871	821	868
33	Chandigarh	818	880	777	845
34	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	774	926	812	979
35	Daman and Diu	618	904	710	926

Density of India

As a result of the gradual increase in the population of India with the passing of each day, the population density of India per square km is also quickly on the rise. A survey of the Indian population density 2011 shows quite a considerable rise in the figures of population density in India. The records of population density 2011 of India state that the density 2011

has increased from a figure of 324 to that of 382 per square kilometre, which is considerably higher than the average population density of the world 2011, which are 46 per square kilometre. Records reveal that along with the wide difference with the population density of the world, there are also a lot of differences in the population density of the various states of India.

While the National Capital Region area of Delhi possesses the highest of the population density 2011 among the states of India having a statistics of 11,297 per square kilometre, the state of Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest record of population density having just 17 per square kilometre. It is very obvious that a higher density of population of a region would essentially mean that it is an urban area with high buildings and other modern aspects, while the low density of population of region would mean that it is a rural area with a probability there might be lack of modern amenities in the region.

The recent population of India in the year of 2012 is 1.22 billion or 1,220,200,000 if viewed in numerical terms. India is the second among the most populous nations of the world and is just under China which has a population of 1.35 billion people or 1,350,044,605. This is quite an increase from the population which India had in 2001 which was 1.02 billion. Records reveal the fact that males constitute 628.8 billion of the population whereas their female counterparts consist of 591.4 million of the population of India and 50% of the population of India consists of people within the age of 25 years and 65% consists of people below the age of 35 years. It has also been noted that India consists 17.31% of the population of the world. This stands for the fact that out of six people of this world one lives in India. Statistics also reveal that by the year of 2030 India would become the most populous country of the world leaving China behind. One of the primary causes of the steep increase in India's population is illiteracy.

#	State	Area Sq. Km	Density 2011	Density 2001
-	India (Average)	3,287,240	382	324
1	Delhi	1,483	11,320	9,340
2	Chandigarh	114	9,258	7,900
3	Puducherry	490	2,547	2,034
4	Daman and Diu	111	2,191	1,413
5	Lakshadweep	30	2,149	1,895

6	Bihar	94,163	1,106	881
7	West Bengal	88,752	1,028	903
8	Kerala	38,852	860	819
9	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	829	690
10	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	700	449
11	Haryana	44,212	573	478
12	Tamil Nadu	130,060	555	480
13	Punjab	50,362	551	484
14	Jharkhand	79,716	414	338
15	Assam	78,438	398	340
16	Goa	3,702	394	364
17	Maharashtra	307,713	365	315
18	Tripura	10,486	350	305
19	Karnataka	191,791	319	276
20	Andhra Pradesh	275,045	308	277
21	Gujarat	196,244	308	258
22	Orissa	155,707	270	236
23	Madhya Pradesh	308,252	236	196
24	Rajasthan	342,239	200	165
25	Uttarakhand	53,483	189	159
26	Chhattisgarh	135,192	189	154
27	Meghalaya	22,429	132	103
28	Manipur	22,327	128	103
29	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	123	109
30	Nagaland	16,579	119	120
31	Sikkim	7,096	86	76
32	Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	56	46
33	Mizoram	21,081	52	42
34	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	46	43
35	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	17	13

Census Facts 2011

- Thane district of Maharashtra is the most populated district of India.
- Dibang Valley of Arunachal Pradesh is the least populated.
- Kurung Kumey of Arunachal Pradesh registered highest population growthrate of 111.01 percent.

- Longleng district of Nagaland registered negative population growth rate of (-)58.39.
- Mahe district of Puducherry has highest sex ratio of 1176 females per 1000 males.
- Daman district has lowest sex ratio of 533 females per 1000 males.
- Serchhip district of Mizoram has highest literacy rate of 98.76 percent.
- Alirajpur of MP is the least literate district of India with figure of 37.22 percent only.
- North East Delhi has the highest density with figure of 37346 person per square kilometer.
- Dibang Valley has the least density of 1 person per sq. km.

Top 10 States of India by Population 2011

2011 Census		2001 Census				
Rank	State	Approximate	Population	Density	Population	Density
1	Uttar Pradesh	(19.98 Crore)	199812341	829	166197921	690
2	Maharashtra	(11.24 Crore)	112374333	365	96878627	315
3	Bihar	(10.41 Crore)	104099452	1106	82998509	881
4	West Bengal	(9.13 Crore)	91276115	1028	80176197	903
5	Andhra Pradesh	(8.46 Crore)	84580777	308	76210007	277
6	Madhya Pradesh	(7.26 Crore)	72626809	236	60348023	196
7	Tamil Nadu	(7.21 Crore)	72147030	555	62405679	480
8	Rajasthan	(6.85 Crore)	68548437	200	56507188	165
9	Karnataka	(6.11 Crore)	61095297	319	52850562	276
10	Gujarat	(6.04 Crore)	60439692	308	50671017	258

Scheduled Castes Population - Census 2011

State	No_HH	Population	Males	Female	Child	Literacy	Sex-Ratio
India	41,694,863	201,378,372	103,535,314	97,843,058	14.50 %	66.07 %	945
Uttar Pradesh	7,375,437	41,357,608	21,676,975	19,680,633	16.81 %	60.89 %	908
West Bengal	4,861,303	21,463,270	11,003,304	10,459,966	11.91 %	69.43 %	951
Tamil Nadu	3,591,953	14,438,445	7,204,687	7,233,758	11.02 %	73.26 %	1004

Andhra Pradesh	3,429,973	13,878,078	6,913,047	6,965,031	11.17 %	62.28 %	1008
Bihar	3,073,109	16,567,325	8,606,253	7,961,072	21.02 %	48.65 %	925
Maharashtra	2,898,245	13,275,898	6,767,759	6,508,139	12.20 %	79.66 %	962
Madhya Pradesh	2,402,342	11,342,320	5,908,638	5,433,682	15.51 %	66.16 %	920
Rajasthan	2,279,366	12,221,593	6,355,564	5,866,029	16.60 %	59.75 %	923
Karnataka	2,178,501	10,474,992	5,264,545	5,210,447	12.97 %	65.33 %	990
Punjab	1,717,888	8,860,179	4,639,875	4,220,304	12.80 %	64.81 %	910
Orissa	1,669,787	7,188,463	3,617,808	3,570,655	13.26 %	69.02 %	987
Haryana	992,096	5,113,615	2,709,656	2,403,959	14.87 %	66.85 %	887
Gujarat	817,281	4,074,447	2,110,331	1,964,116	12.13 %	79.18 %	931
Jharkhand	753,644	3,985,644	2,043,458	1,942,186	18.29 %	55.89 %	950
Chhattisgarh	749,457	3,274,269	1,641,738	1,632,531	15.47 %	70.76 %	994
Kerala	725,582	3,039,573	1,477,808	1,561,765	9.43 %	88.73 %	1057
Delhi	527,307	2,812,309	1,488,800	1,323,509	12.79 %	78.89 %	889
Assam	468,568	2,231,321	1,145,314	1,086,007	13.29 %	76.99 %	948
Uttarakhand	363,305	1,892,516	968,586	923,930	15.20 %	74.41 %	954
Himachal Pradesh	358,212	1,729,252	876,300	852,952	12.54 %	78.92 %	973
Jammu and Kashmir	183,020	924,991	486,232	438,759	13.70 %	70.16 %	902
Tripura	154,112	654,918	334,370	320,548	11.77 %	89.45 %	959

						%	
Puducherry	45,409	196,325	95,512	100,813	11.71 %	77.90 %	1056
Chandigarh	40,694	199,086	106,356	92,730	13.32 %	76.45 %	872
Manipur	20,349	97,328	48,863	48,465	12.92 %	76.09 %	992
Sikkim	5,930	28,275	14,454	13,821	12.44 %	77.54 %	956
Goa	5,545	25,449	12,627	12,822	10.44 %	83.73 %	1015
Meghalaya	3,533	17,355	9,157	8,198	13.66 %	68.57 %	895
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,353	6,186	3,339	2,847	12.42 %	89.42 %	853
Daman and Diu	1,288	6,124	3,151	2,973	9.98 %	92.56 %	944
Mizoram	274	1,218	807	411	9.93 %	92.43 %	509
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Scheduled Tribe Population - Census 2011

State	No_HH	Population	Males	Female	Child	Literacy	Sex-Ratio
India	21,511,528	104,545,716	52,547,215	51,998,501	16.01 %	58.95 %	990
Madhya Pradesh	3,122,061	15,316,784	7,719,404	7,597,380	18.46 %	50.55 %	984
Orissa	2,163,110	9,590,756	4,727,732	4,863,024	15.86 %	52.24 %	1029
Maharashtra	2,156,957	10,510,213	5,315,025	5,195,188	14.78 %	65.73 %	977

Rajasthan	1,787,715	9,238,534	4,742,943	4,495,591	18.40 %	52.80 %	948
Chhattisgarh	1,743,277	7,822,902	3,873,191	3,949,711	15.33 %	59.09 %	1020
Gujarat	1,699,510	8,917,174	4,501,389	4,415,785	15.85 %	62.48 %	981
Jharkhand	1,699,215	8,645,042	4,315,407	4,329,635	16.97 %	57.13 %	1003
Andhra Pradesh	1,417,289	5,918,073	2,969,362	2,948,711	13.03 %	49.21 %	993
West Bengal	1,160,069	5,296,953	2,649,974	2,646,979	13.17 %	57.93 %	999
Karnataka	875,742	4,248,987	2,134,754	2,114,233	13.19 %	62.08 %	990
Assam	755,194	3,884,371	1,957,005	1,927,366	14.12 %	72.06 %	985
Meghalaya	460,775	2,555,861	1,269,728	1,286,133	19.86 %	74.53 %	1013
Nagaland	334,967	1,710,973	866,027	844,946	14.86 %	80.04 %	976
Jammu and Kashmir	260,401	1,493,299	776,257	717,042	20.30 %	50.56 %	924
Tripura	257,119	1,166,813	588,327	578,486	15.03 %	79.05 %	983
Bihar	251,749	1,336,573	682,516	654,057	18.70 %	51.08 %	958
Manipur	214,636	1,167,422	588,279	579,143	13.21 %	72.58 %	984
Mizoram	209,154	1,036,115	516,294	519,821	15.50 %	91.51 %	1007
Tamil Nadu	196,373	794,697	401,068	393,629	13.08 %	54.34 %	981
Uttar Pradesh	187,688	1,134,273	581,083	553,190	18.21 %	55.68 %	952
Arunachal Pradesh	176,394	951,821	468,390	483,431	15.86 %	64.58 %	1032
Kerala	119,788	484,839	238,203	246,636	11.23 %	75.81 %	1035

						%	
Himachal Pradesh	80,678	392,126	196,118	196,008	12.22 %	73.64 %	999
Uttarakhand	51,888	291,903	148,669	143,234	11.84 %	73.88 %	963
Sikkim	44,299	206,360	105,261	101,099	10.62 %	79.74 %	960
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,640	178,564	88,844	89,720	16.01 %	61.85 %	1010
Goa	32,067	149,275	72,948	76,327	9.99 %	79.14 %	1046
Lakshadweep	10,665	61,120	30,515	30,605	11.54 %	91.70 %	1003
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,910	28,530	14,731	13,799	13.47 %	75.58 %	937
Daman and Diu	3,198	15,363	7,771	7,592	11.54 %	78.79 %	977
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Household Assets 2011

India is home to 4.5 lakh houseless families which has total population of 17.73 Lakh living without any support roof cover. The highest being living in state of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. The Sex Ratio of houseless population of India is just 694 females per 1000 Males.

Total 2.7 lakh children with age 0-6 are also houseless in India as per primary census data of 2011. Literacy rate of houseless people is 56.07% lower than national average of 74.04%.

Houseless Population 2011

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Transgender in India

Indian Census has never recognized third gender i.e. Transgender while collecting census data for years. But in 2011, data of Transgender's were collected with details related to their employment, Literacy and Caste. In India, total population of transgender is around 4.88 Lakh as per 2011 census. The data of Transgender has been cubbed inside "Males" in the primary data released by Census Department. For educational purpose, separate data of Transgender has been curved out from that.

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