



Census of India 2011

RURAL URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

(Provisional Population Totals)

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NEW DELHI : 15th July 2011

Census of India 2011

- Census 2011 is the 15th Census of India since 1872
- Census 2011 was held in two phases:
 - Houselisting & Housing Census (April to September 2010)
 - Population Enumeration (9th to 28th February 2011)
 - Reference Date: 0:00 Hours of 1st March 2011
- In Snow Bound areas the Population Enumeration was conducted from 11th to 30th September 2010
 - Reference Date: 0:00 Hours of 1st October 2010



Our Census, Our Future

Census of India 2011

- After the completion of the Population Enumeration phase of Census 2011 in February 2011, Provisional Population of India and States/UTs was released on 31st March 2011
- States and Districts were released subsequently by the respective States
- Today Rural Urban Distribution of Provisional Population is being released.

What is Provisional Population?

- Provisional Population is arrived at by adding the Population as reported by each Enumerator for the Enumeration Block assigned to her/him
- There could be errors in addition or there could be cases of omission/ duplication of Enumeration Blocks
- The Final Population is likely to be released next year

Data Highlights – Census 2011

Population:

- 833 million Indians live in Rural areas, which is more than two-third of the total population
- Rural – Urban distribution : 68.8% & 31.2%
- Out of total increase of 181.4 million persons during 2001-11, contribution of Urban areas (91.0 million) is higher than of Rural areas (90.4 million).

Data Highlights – Census 2011

Growth in Population:

- The Growth in Urban population is significantly higher at 31.8% than in Rural population (12.18%) during 2001-11
- Growth in Rural Population in India is steadily declining since 1991
- Growth in Female population is higher than in Male population both in Rural and Urban areas during the last decade.

Data Highlights – Census 2011

Child Population (0-6 yrs):

- The Child population in 2011 is returned 158.78 million
- This is less by 5 million since the last Census 2001
- The decline in Child population is due to decline of 8.8 million in Rural areas, while in Urban areas has shown increase of 3.8 million

Data Highlights – Census 2011

Sex Ratio (Females per thousand males)

- Visibility of women has increased as is evident from the improvement of Sex Ratio in both Rural and Urban areas of the country
- The increase is sharper in Urban areas (from 900 to 926) in comparison to Rural areas (946 to 947)
- Contrary to the above trend Child Sex Ratio (0-6) has registered declined both in Rural and Urban India
- Decline is steep in Rural areas (934 to 919) than in Urban areas (906 to 902) during 2001-11.

Data Highlights – Census 2011

Literates and Literacy Rate (7 years and above)

- Status of Literacy has improved both in Rural and Urban areas
- Persons: Rural 68.91% Urban 84.98%
- Males: Rural 78.57% Urban 89.69%
- Females: Rural 58.75% Urban 79.92%
- Increase in Female Literacy Rate is perceptibly higher in Rural areas (from 46.13% in 2001 to 58.75% in 2011) than in Urban areas
- Gender gap in Literacy rate has reduced both in Rural and Urban areas.

Definition

- Rural & Urban Areas

- Urban Unit (or Town):
 - All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. (known as Statutory Town)
 - All other places which satisfied the following criteria (known as Census Town):
 - A minimum population of 5,000;
 - At least 75 per cent of the male main workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - A density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.

Number of Urban Units – India

- Towns:
 - Census 2001 5,161
 - Census 2011 7,935 Increase: 2,774
- Statutory Towns:
 - Census 2001 3,799
 - Census 2011 4,041 Increase: 242
- Census Towns:
 - Census 2001 1,362
 - Census 2011 3,894 Increase: 2,532

Rural Areas

- All areas which are not categorized as Urban area are considered as Rural Area
- Number of Rural Units (or Villages) in India:
 - Villages:
 - Census 2001 6,38,588
 - Census 2011 6,40,867 Increase: 2,279

Indicators

- Population by Rural Urban Residence by sex
- Population (0 to 6 years) by Rural Urban Residence by sex
- Number of literates by Rural Urban Residence by sex

Derived from above:

- Sex ratio
- Sex ratio (0-6)
- Literacy rate



Population by Rural & Urban Residence

Population by Rural Urban Residence - India

Persons:

- Total : 1,210,193,422
- Rural: 833,087,662
- Urban: 377'105,760

Rural Urban Distribution
Persons (in %):

- Total : 100.0 %
- Rural: 68.8 %
- Urban: 31.2 %



Source: Census 2011 – Provisional Population Totals - India



Population Highlights

- Out of the total of 1210.2 million population in India, the size of Rural population is 833.1 million (or 68.8% of the Total Population)
- Urban population 377.1 million (or 31.2%)
- During 2001 – 2011 the population of the country increased by 181.4 million
- Increase in Rural areas: 90.4 million
- Increase in Urban areas: 91.00 million

Rural Population in States@

<u>Top Three States:</u>	Absolute	Share*
• Uttar Pradesh:	155.11 million	18.6%
• Bihar:	92.07 million	11.1%
• West Bengal:	62.21 million	7.3%

Bottom Three States:

• Sikkim	0.45 million	0.1%
• Mizoram	0.52 million	0.1%
• Goa	0.55 million	0.1%

Note: * - Share to total Rural Population in the country.

@ - Excludes UTs.

Urban Population in States@

Top Three States:

	Absolute	Share*
• Maharashtra	50.8 million	13.5%
• Uttar Pradesh	44.4 million	11.8%
• Tamil Nadu	34.9 million	9.3%

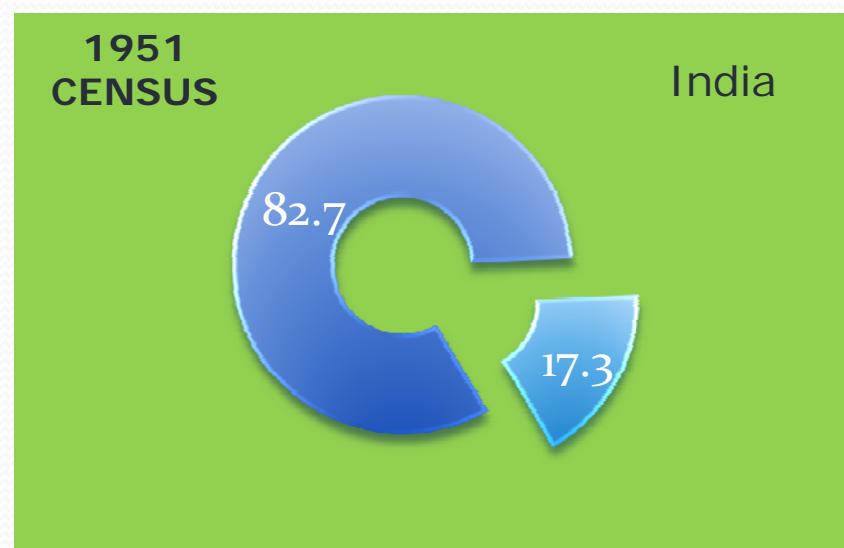
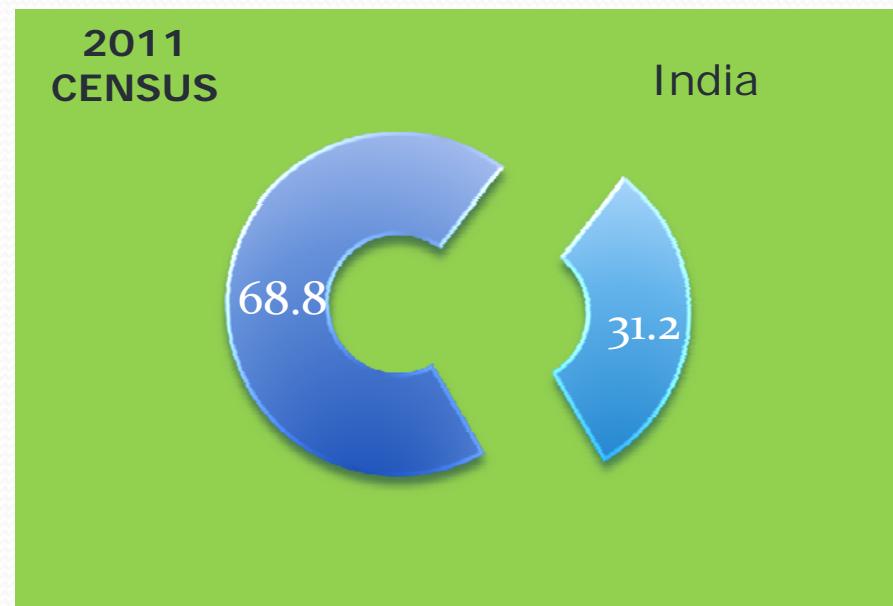
Bottom Three States:

• Sikkim	0.15 million	0.0%
• Arunachal Pradesh	0.31 million	0.1%
• Mizoram	0.56 million	0.1%

Note: * - Share to total Urban Population in the country.

@ - Excludes UTs.

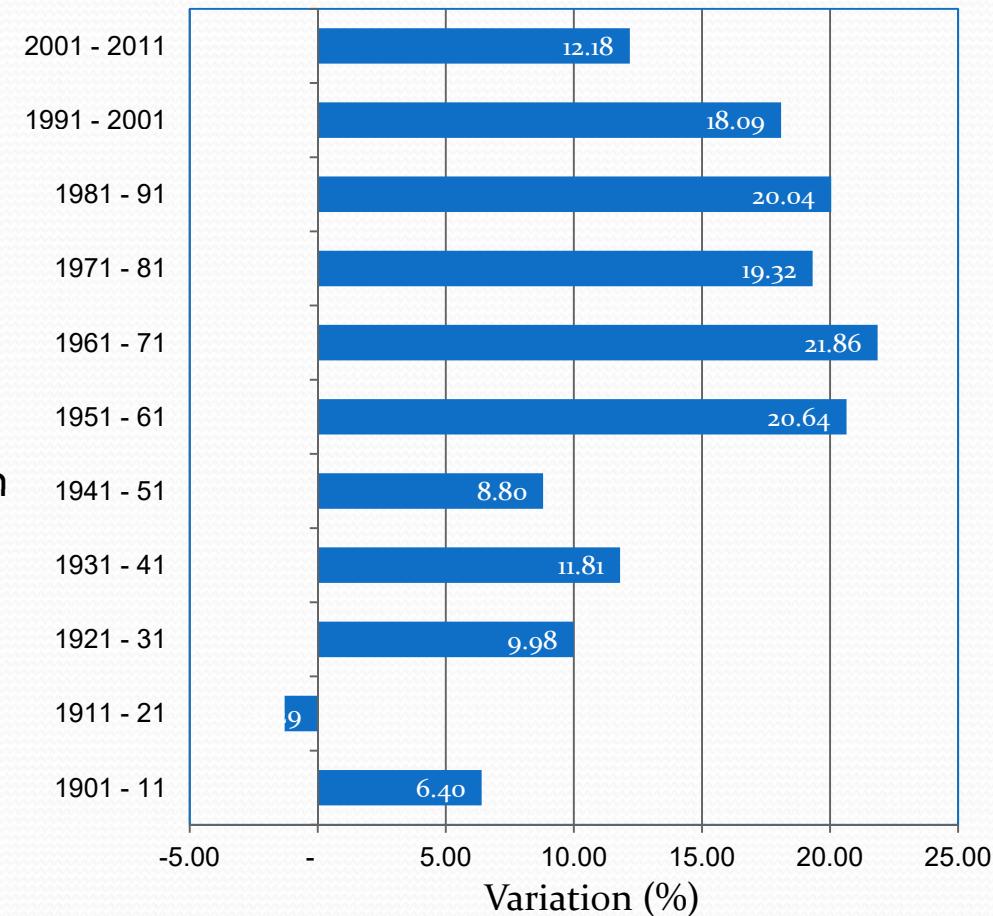
Trends in Rural Urban Distribution of Population - India (in %) (1901, 1951, 2011)



Rural
 Urban

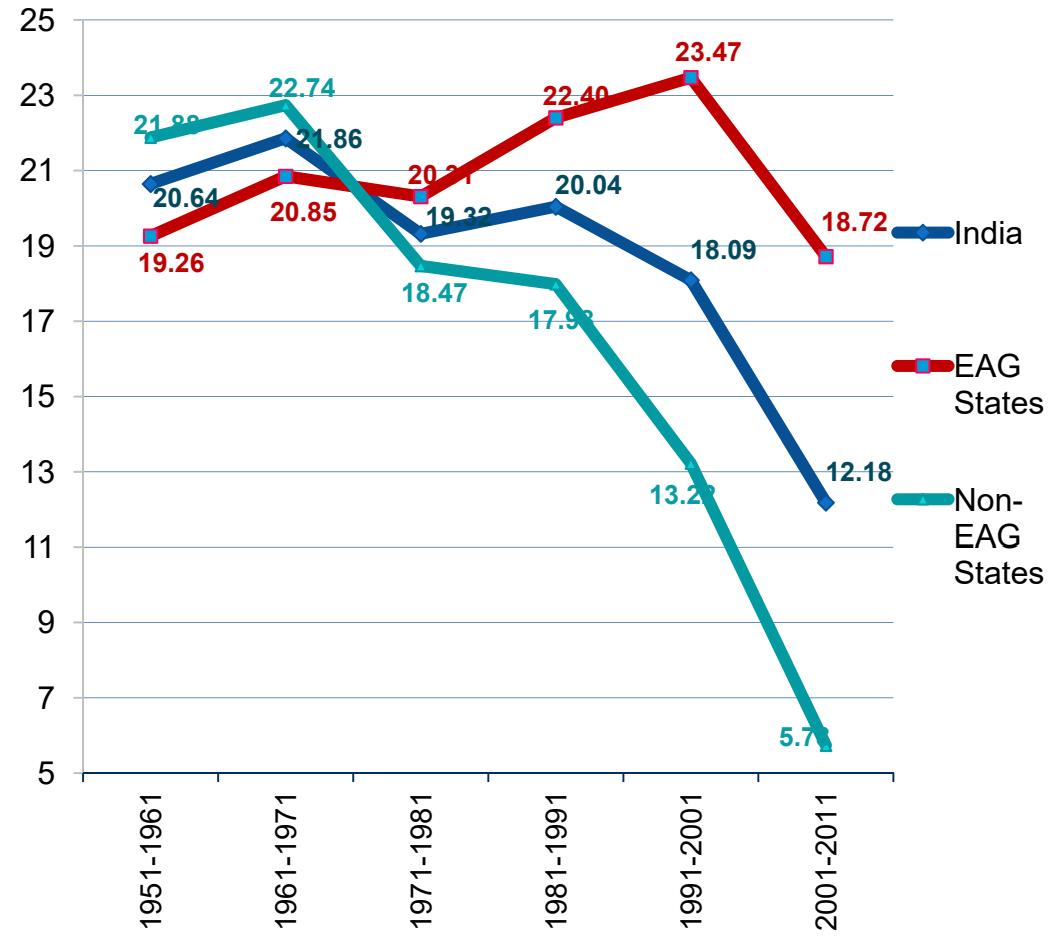
Variation in Rural Population from 1901 to 2011 Censuses - INDIA

- During 2001-11 the growth of Rural Population has been 12.18%
- Growth in Rural Population in India is steadily declining since 1981-91
- Meghalaya (27%) & Bihar (23%) witnessed largest growth among States in 2001-11
- Four States recorded decline in Rural Population during 2001-11. These are Kerala (by 26%), Goa (19%), Nagaland (15%) & Sikkim (5%).



Growth Rates (Rural) India, EAG & Non-EAG States

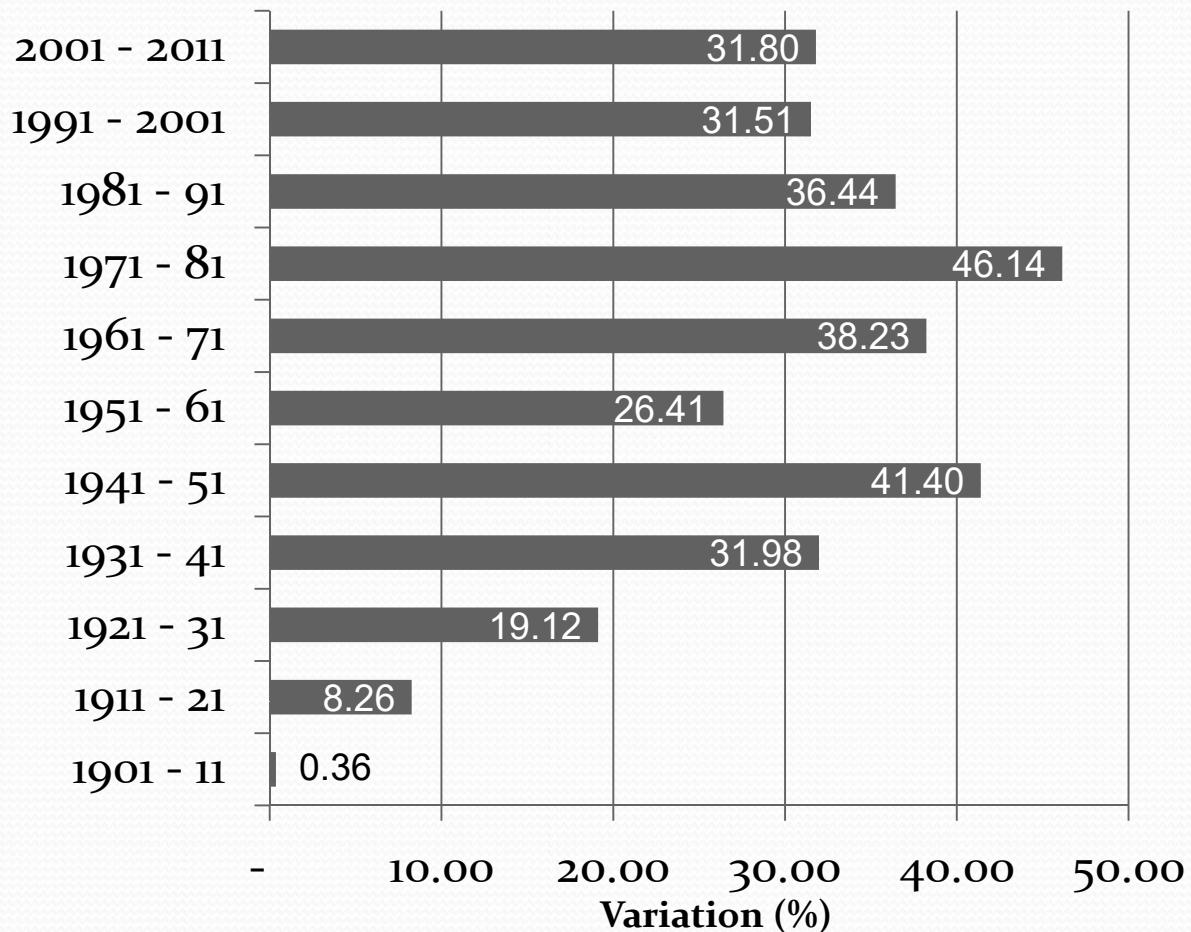
- General decline in Rural Growth Rate among all the three categories during the last decade 2001-11
- Whereas Non-EAG States have shown decline in growth since 1971-81, the EAG States have declined only during the last decade.
- The Growth in Rural Areas in India during 2001-11 has been only 5.71%.



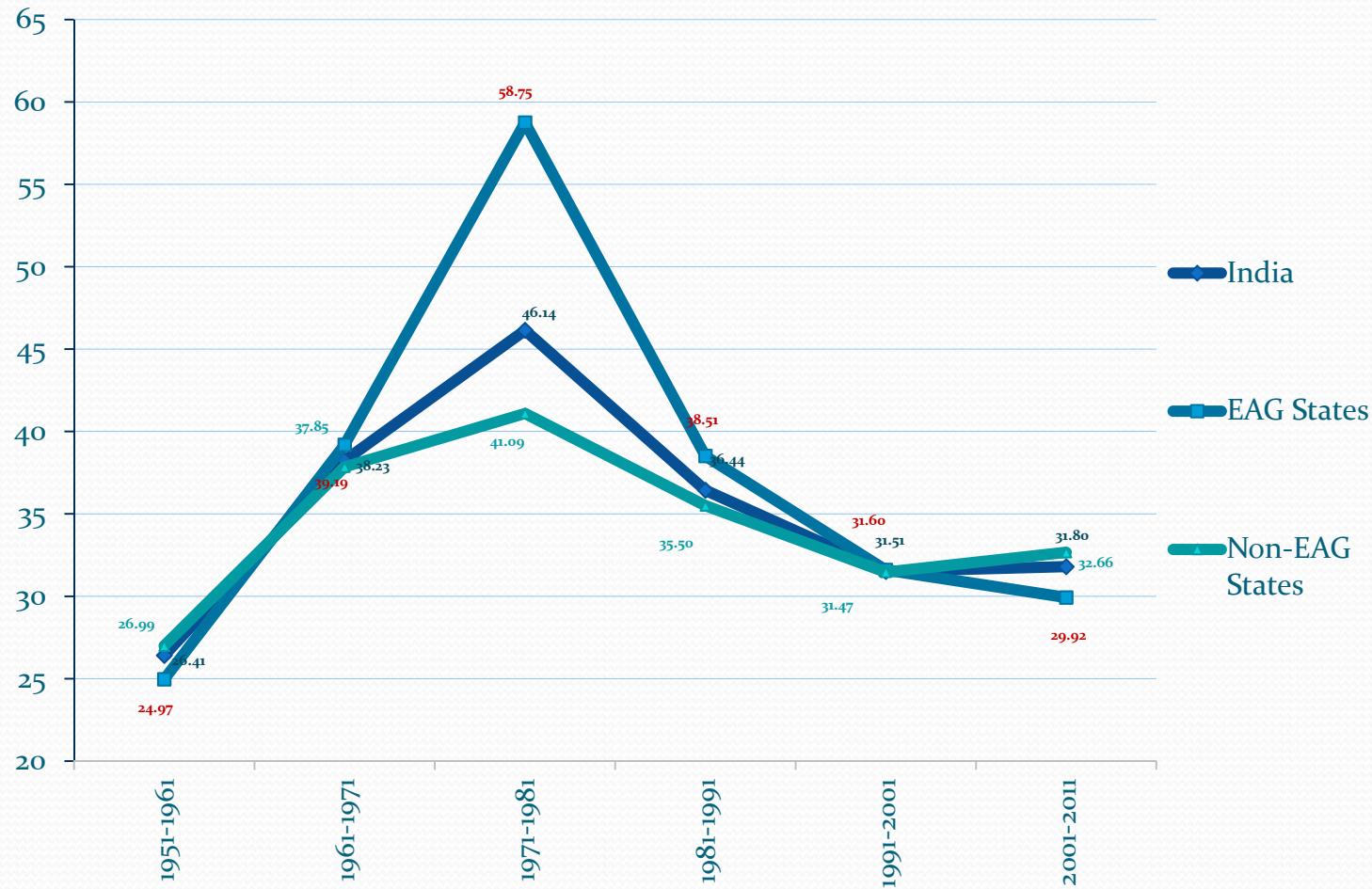
EAG States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa

Variation in Urban Population from 1901 to 2011 Censuses - India

- There has been a spurt in growth of population in Urban areas in the country – could be due to migration, natural increase as well as inclusion of new areas under 'Urban'
- More than 30% growth in past three decades is significant
- Among the States, Sikkim (153%), Kerala (92%), Tripura (86%)

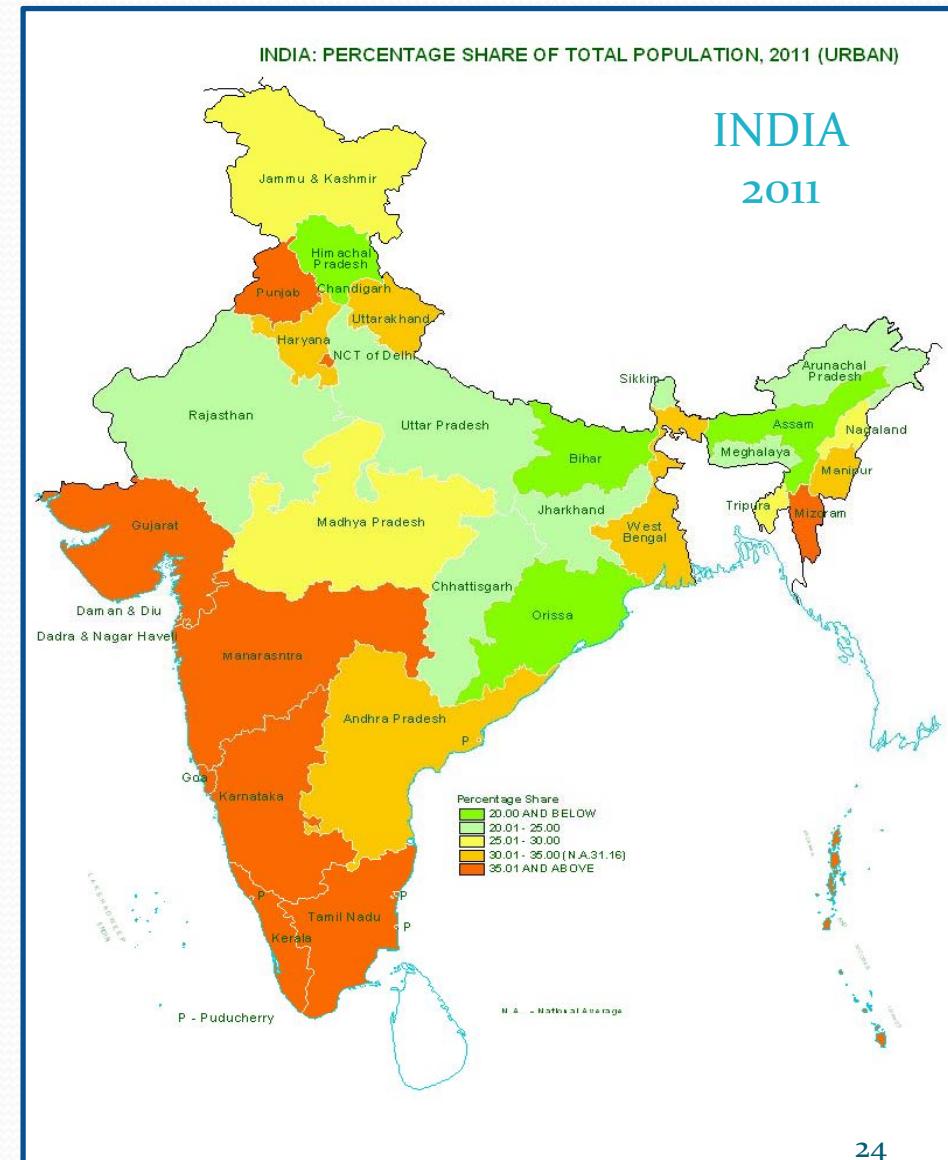
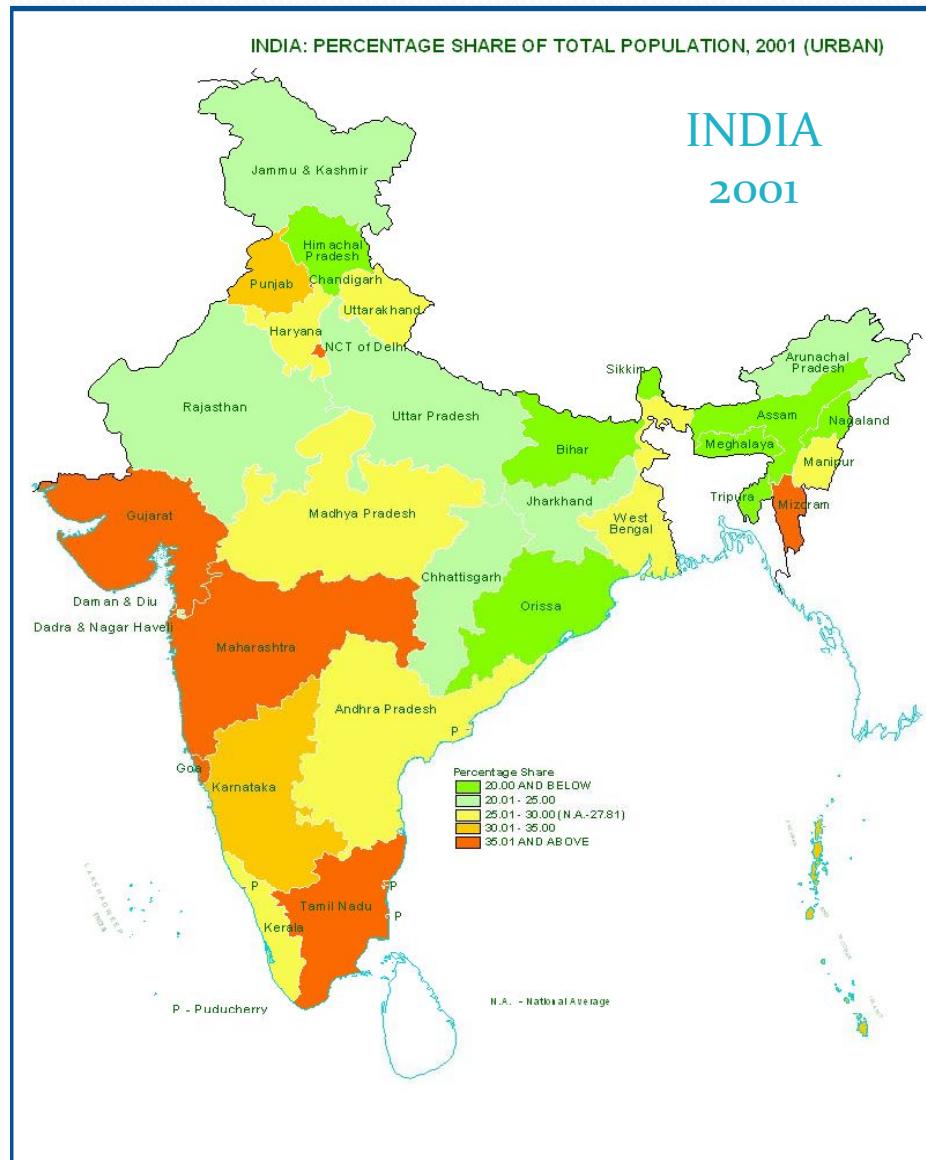


Growth Rates (Urban) India, EAG & Non-EAG States



EAG States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa

Percentage share of Urban Population in Total Population – India, 2001 & 2011





Child Population (0-6 years)

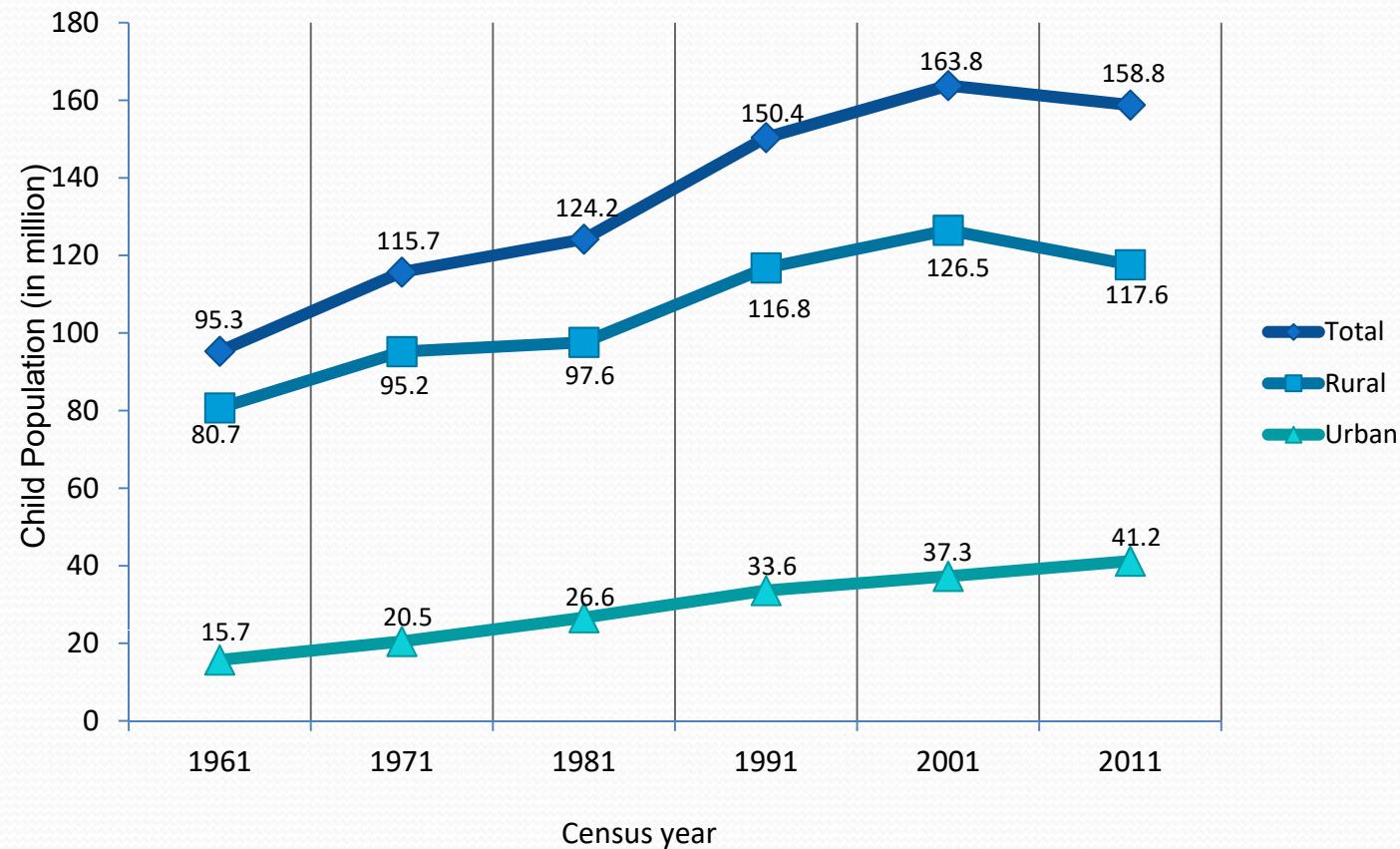
Population (0-6 years) 2001-2011

	2001	2011	Difference	% Growth
Total	16,38,37,395	15,87,89,287	-50,48,108	-3.08
Rural	12,64,70,497	11,75,85,514	-88,84,983	- 7.0
Urban	3,73,49,117	4,12,03,773	38,54,656	10.3

Child Population (0-6) Highlights

- The Child Population in India declined by 5.0 million (or – 3.0 %) between 2001 and 2011
- This is due to the sharp decline of 8.9 million (or – 7.0%) in child population in Rural areas
- In Urban areas, the child population increased by 3.9 million (or +10.8 %)
- In 22 States/UTs there is a decline in the proportion of Child Population in Rural Areas between 2001 & 2011 Censuses
- In 13 States/UTs there is a similar decline in the Urban Areas.

Child Population (0-6) by Residence India (1961 – 2011)





Gender Composition - Sex Ratio

Gender Composition of Population by Residence – India 2001 - 2011

Indicator	2001		2011		Growth (%) 2001-11
	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)	
Rural:					
Males	381.6	51.4	427.9	51.4	12.14
Females	360.8	48.6	405.1	48.6	12.27
Sex ratio	946		947		
Urban:					
Males	150.5	52.6	195.8	51.9	30.06
Females	135.5	47.4	181.2	48.1	33.73
Sex ratio	900		926		

Sex Ratio Highlights

- Visibility of women has increased both in Rural and Urban areas.
- The Sex Ratio in the country has risen from 933 in 2001 to 940 in 2011
- For Rural Areas in the country as a whole there has been an increase by only 1 point from 946 in 2001 to 947 in 2011
- In Urban areas there has been an appreciable gain of 26 points from 900 in 2001 to 926 in 2011
- In 11 States & UTs Urban Sex Ratio is higher than the Rural Sex Ratio in Census 2011. This includes Tamil Nadu, Kerala and NCT Delhi.



Gender Composition (0-6 yrs) - Sex Ratio

Gender Composition of Population (0-6) by Residence – India 2001 - 2011

Indicator	2001		2011	
	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)
Rural:				
Males	65.40	51.7	61.28	52.1
Females	61.06	48.3	56.30	47.9
Sex ratio	934		919	
Urban:				
Males	19.59	52.5	21.66	52.6
Females	17.75	47.5	19.53	48.3
Sex ratio	906		902	

Child Sex Ratio (0-6) Highlights

- The Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in the country in Census 2011 has recorded as the lowest since 1961 Census at 914.
- It has declined by 13 points from 927 in 2001
- In Rural areas the fall is significant (-15 points) from 934 in 2001 to 919 in 2011
- In Urban areas the decline is limited to 4 points from 906 in 2001 to 902 in 2011.



Status of Literacy

Number of Literates – Census 2011

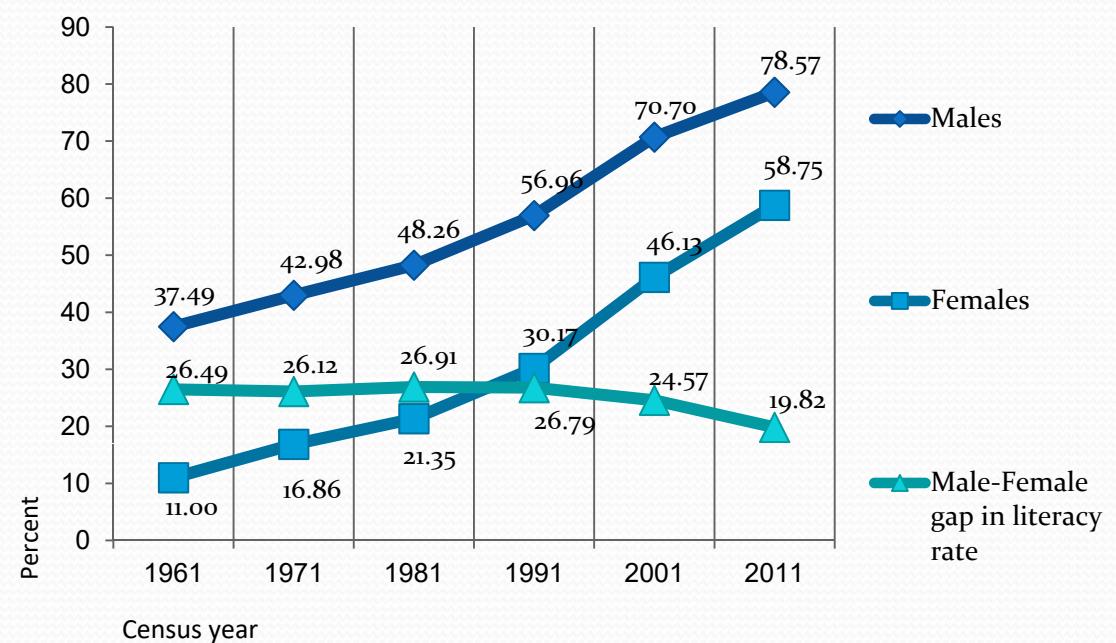
- The number of Literates in India is 778.5 million
 - Rural : 493.0 million
 - Urban : 285.4 million
- There has been an increase of 217.8 million literates since last Census in 2001
- Out of this 131.1 million were in Rural areas and 86.6 million in Urban areas

Literacy Rate - Census 2011

Residence	Sex	2001	2011	Change
Rural	Persons	58.74	68.91	+ 10.17
	Males	70.70	78.57	+ 7.87
	Females	46.13	58.75	+ 12.62
Urban	Persons	79.92	84.98	+ 5.06
	Males	86.27	89.67	+ 3.4
	Females	72.86	79.92	+ 7.06

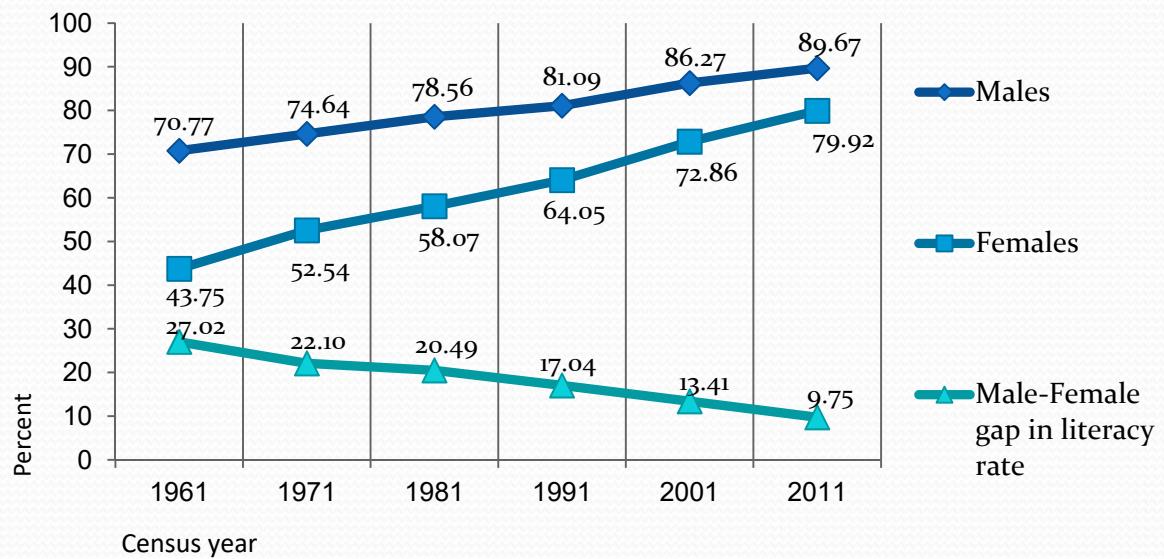
Literacy Rate : Rural – Census 2011

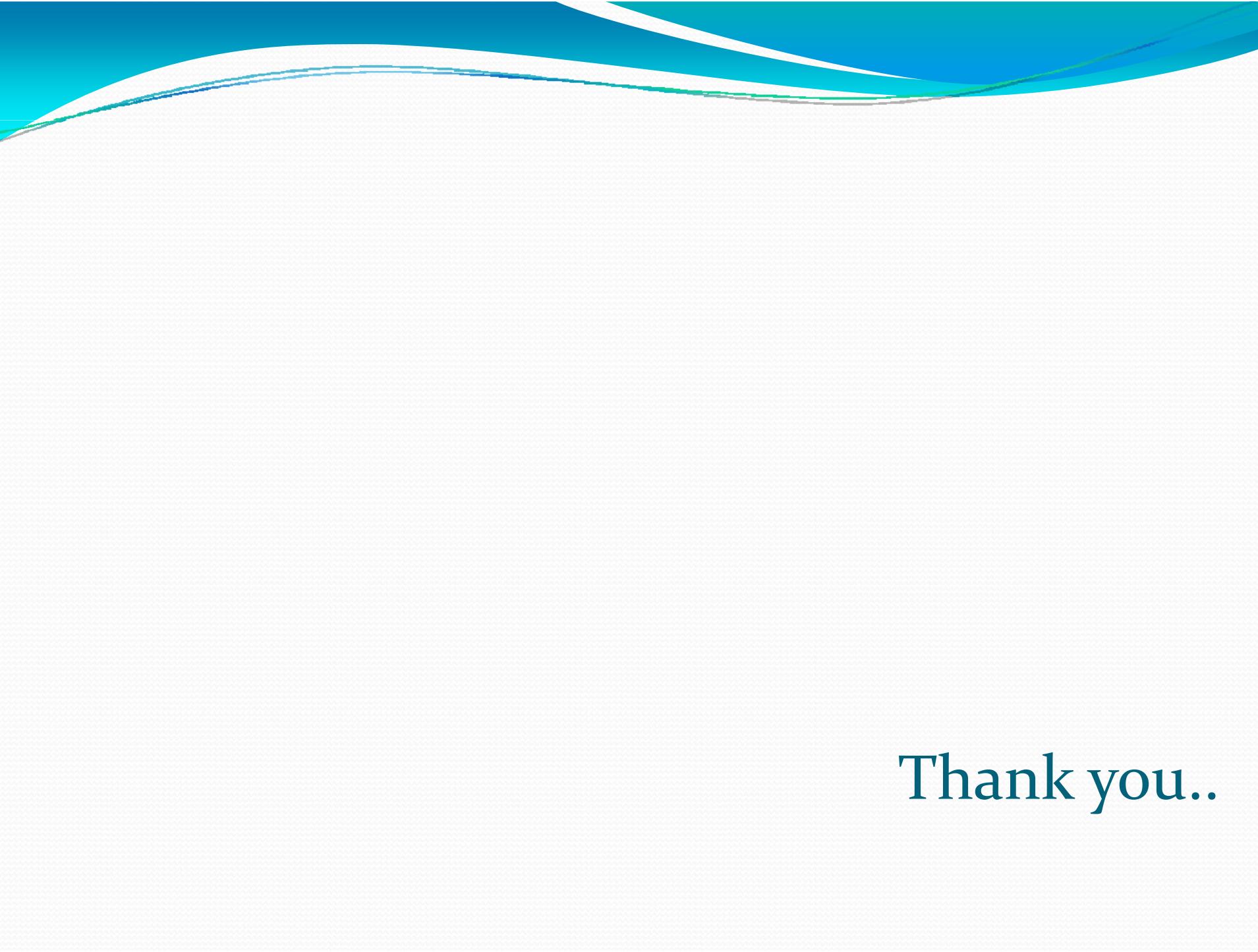
- Pace of increase in Female Literacy Rate is perceptibly higher in Rural areas.
- It has increased from 46.13% in 2001 to 58.75% in 2011
- Gender gap in Literacy Rate has narrowed down considerably over the Censuses but continue to be high (19.81).
- This gap is largest in Rajasthan (31.2 points)



Literacy Rate: Urban – Census 2011

- There has been a consistent increase in both Male & Female Literacy Rate in Urban areas
- The steady increase in the Female Literacy Rate has reduced the gender gap significantly





A large, abstract graphic element occupies the top portion of the slide. It consists of several horizontal bands of color and texture. The top band is a solid teal color. Below it is a white band with a subtle, wavy pattern. This is followed by a series of thinner, overlapping bands in shades of teal, light blue, and grey, creating a layered effect. The overall shape is slightly curved, resembling a stylized wave or a modern architectural design.

Thank you..