

Population Census Data Analysis

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1 Introduction

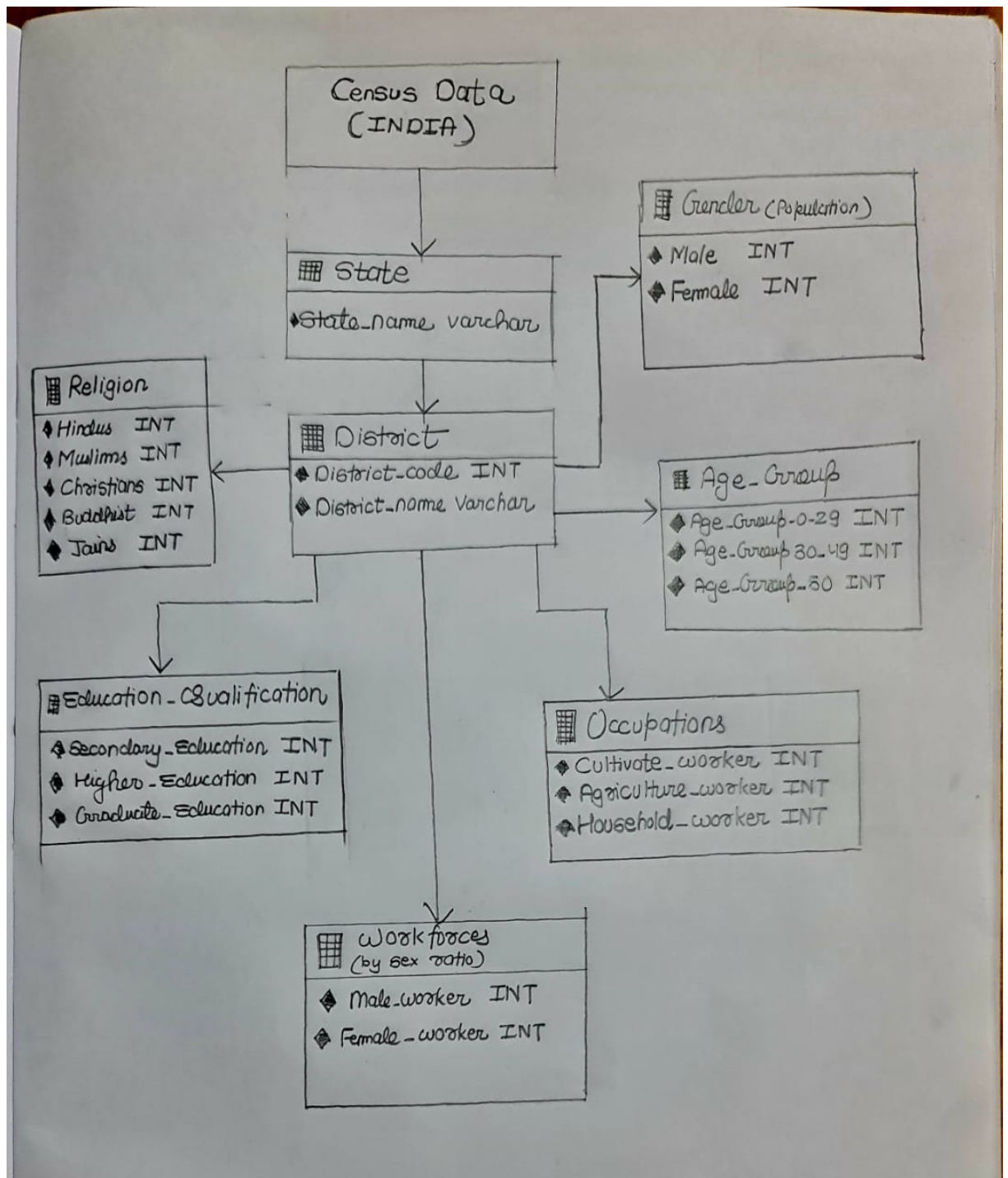
1.1

Census data analysis is a crucial process for understanding the characteristic and demographics of a population. The census, conducted by governments, gathers and compiles data on various aspects such as age, gender, race, education, income and occupation of the population. By analyzing this data, policymakers, businesses and researchers can gain insights into the needs, trends and potential of a region or community. This information can be used to inform decision making, allocate resources, and track progress over time. This report aims to provide an overview of census data analysis and its application.

In India the census were first held in 1872 under British Viceroy Lord Mayo. The first complete census in India were held in 1881 from that time, the census in India held after every 10 years. This census faced big challenges considering India's vast area and diversity of cultures and opposition from the manpower involved.

After Independence, the censuses were conducted under the 1948 Census of India Act, which predates the Constitution of India. The last census was held in 2011, whilst the next was to be held in 2021. But it has been postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic in India.

2. Schema



2 About Dataset:

Population: The 2011 India Census reported that the country's population was 1.21 billion, making it the second-most populous country in the world after China. The population grew by 17.7 percent compared to the 2001 Census, with rural population growing at a slower pace than the urban population. Uttar Pradesh was the most populous state in India.

Gender Ratio: The Census revealed that the sex ratio in India had improved since the previous Census. The overall sex ratio in 2011 was 940 females per 1000 males, compared to 933 in 2001.

Literacy: The census found that the overall literacy rate in India had improved from 64.8 percent in 2001 to 74.0 percent in 2011. The male literacy rate was 82.1 percent while the female literacy rate was 65.5 percent. Kerala has highest literacy rate in country.

Religion: The 2011 Census reported that Hindu constituted 79.8 percent of the population, while Muslims comprised 14.2 percent and Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains made up the remaining 6 percent. The data revealed that the proportion of Hindu had decreased, while that of Muslims had increased.

3 Conclusion

The 2011 Indian Census provided vital information on the country's population, revealing the changing demographic, social and economic trends. The Census showed that the population continued to grow, albeit at slower rate in rural areas. The data highlighted the improvement in literacy rates and sex ratio while revealing the challenges faced by several states in addressing gender imbalances.

4 Reference

<https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/data/census-tables>