

CHAPTER 3

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1. POPULATION OF DELHI

Population Census (6th after independence) was undertaken in the entire area of NCT of Delhi between 9th February to 28th February 2001 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2001. Accordingly, the population of Delhi, as on 1st March, 2001, has been worked out at 13.78 millions as against 9.42 millions as on 1st March, 1991. This shows decennial growth of 46.31% of population between 1991-2001. The corresponding percentage at All-India level has been worked out at 21.34%. The total population of Delhi is 1.34% of the All-India Population. Figures at a glance - Population Census 2001 are given in Table 3.1. Sex-wise decennial population growth rate in Delhi is given in Table 3.2.

2. AREA OF NCT OF DELHI

The total area of NCT of Delhi is 1483 Sq. Kms. As per Population Census 1991, its rural and urban composition is given below:

Rural Area	:	797.66 Sq. Kms.
Urban Area	:	685.34 Sq. Kms.

1483 Sq. Kms.

During Population Census 2001, the area of NCT of Delhi has remained the same at 1483 Sq. Kms. However, its rural-urban composition has undergone change. According to provisional results released by Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi, rural-urban break-up of N.C.T. of Delhi is given below:

Rural Area	:	591.91 Sq. Kms.
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Urban Area	:	891.09 Sq. Kms.
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1483 Sq. Kms.

3. Annual Average Growth Rate of Population in Delhi

The annual average exponential growth rate of population of Delhi was the highest (6.42%) during 1941-1951 due to large scale migration from Pakistan to India after partition in 1947. Since then the annual growth has been 4.22 % during 1951-1961, 4.25% during 1961-1971, 4.25% during 1971-1981 and 4.15% during 1981-1991. The annual growth rate of population of Delhi during 1991-2001 has been 3.81% and it is almost double the national average. (Table 3.4)

4. District-wise Population of Delhi

Delhi was considered as a single district for Population Census 1991. In 1996, Government of N.C.T. of Delhi created 9 districts and 27 sub-divisions. Population Census 2001 was conducted in Delhi based on these 9 districts and 27 Sub-divisions. Ranking of districts by population-wise in 1991 and 2001 is given in the following statement 3.1:

Statement 3.1

Rank in 2001	District	Population 2001	% to total Population of State	Population 1991	% to total Population of State	Rank in 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North-West	2,847,395	20.66	1,778,268	18.88	1
2	South	2,258,367	16.38	1,502,878	15.95	2
3	West	2,119,641	15.38	1,434,008	15.22	3
4	North-East	1,763,712	12.80	1,085,250	11.52	4
5	South-West	1,749,492	12.69	1,084,705	11.51	5
6	East	1,448,770	10.51	1,023,078	10.86	6
7	North	779,788	5.66	688,252	7.31	7
8	Central	644,005	4.67	656,533	6.97	8
9	New Delhi	171,806	1.25	167,672	1.78	9
	Total	13782976	100.00	9420644	100.00	

Note: The population of nine districts for 1991 is derived by recasting the Census data of 1991 Census according to the present jurisdiction of the districts.

State-wise distribution of population, area, No. of districts, Percentage shown in total population, sex ratio, density, decennial growth rate and literacy rate is given in Table No.3.3

5. SEX RATIO

Sex Ratio is a very important demographic indicator to study socio-economic characteristics of population. The sex ratio (Number of females per 1000 males) is 821 in 2001. The corresponding figure of sex ratio at All-India is 933. Ranking of districts by sex ratio 1991-2001 is given in the following statement 3.2. Sex ratio in selected countries is given in statement 3.3.

Statement 3.2

RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY SEX RATIO, 1991-2001

Rank in 2001	District	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	North-East	851	837	4
2	East	845	846	3
3	Central	843	872	1
4	West	830	848	2
5	North	826	819	6
6	North-West	820	822	5
7	South	797	807	7
8	New Delhi	791	793	9
9	South-West	783	795	8
	Delhi	821	827	

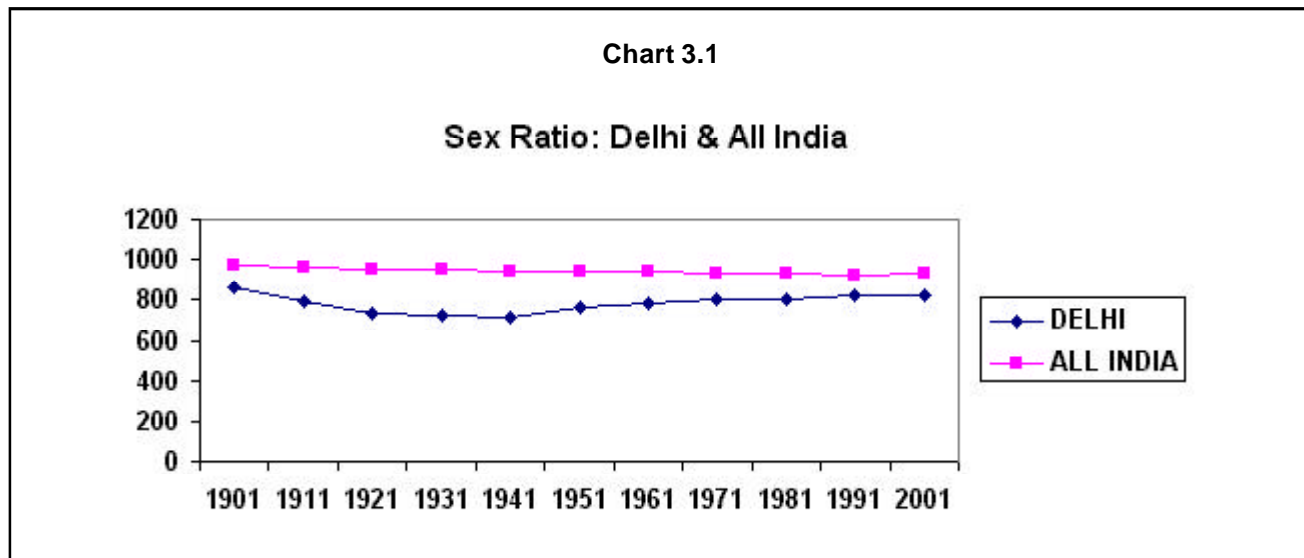
Note: Sex Ratio of nine districts for 1991 is derived by recasting the Census data of 1991 Census according to the present jurisdiction of the districts.

Statement 3.3

SEX RATIO IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

S.No.	Country	Sex Ratio(Females '000 Males)
1.	World	986
2.	China	944
3.	India	933
4.	USA	1029
5.	Indonesia	1004
6.	Brazil	1025
7.	Pakistan	938
8.	Russia Fed.	1140
9.	Bangladesh	953
10.	Japan	1041
11.	Nigeria	1016

6. Sex ratio in Delhi and India (1901 to 2001) is given in table 3.5



7. DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density of population is one of the important indicators to study population concentration and it is defined as number of persons living in per sq. kilometer. According to Census 2001, the density of population is worked out at 9294 persons per sq. km. as against 6352 persons in 1991. Density of population at All-India level has been worked out at 324 persons per sq. km. in 2001. The density of population in Delhi is highest in the country. Ranking of districts by population density is given in the following statement 3.4:

Statement 3.4

Rank in 2001	District	Population Density		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	North-East	29,395	18,088	2
2	Central	25,760	26,261	1
3	East	22,637	15,986	3
4	West	16,431	11,116	5
5	North	12,996	11,471	4
6	South	9,033	6,012	6
7	North-West	6,471	4,042	8
8	New Delhi	4,909	4,791	7
9	South-West	4,165	2,583	9
	All Delhi	9294	6352	

Note: Density of population of nine districts for 1991 is derived by recasting the Census data of 1991 Census according to the present jurisdiction of the districts.

8. Ranking of States and Union Territories by density of population 1991-2001 is given in table 3.6

9. FAMILY SIZE

As per 1991 Census, the average family size was 5.06 persons. The highest number of families i.e. 50% are in the category of 3-5 persons and the lowest 9% in the category of 9 & more persons. The family size in urban areas is 4.99 persons in comparison with rural family size of 5.90 persons. Details are in table 3.7. Data relating to family size as per Population Census 2001 is yet to be released by the RGI.

10. LITERACY

Literacy is also a very important demographic characteristic, which is worked out during the course of Population Census. According to Population Census, a person is considered literate if he or she can read and write with understanding any language. The following statement 3.5 gives literacy rate in Delhi during 1961 to 2001 Censuses.

Statement 3.5

Year	Persons (%)	Males (%)	Females (%)
1	2	3	4
1961	61.95	70.37	50.87
1971	65.08	72.55	55.56
1981	71.94	79.28	62.60
1991	75.29	82.01	66.99
2001	81.82	87.37	75.00

Note: Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged five years and above. The rates for the years 1981 to 2001 relate to the population aged seven years and above

Literacy rate by sex for Delhi and Districts is given in the following statement 3.6:

Statement 3.6

S.No.	State/District	LITERACY RATE					
		Persons		Males		Females	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NCT of Delhi	75.29	81.82	82.01	87.37	66.99	75.00
1.	North-West	72.22	80.79	79.59	86.89	63.06	73.30
2.	North	75.87	79.88	80.83	84.53	69.69	74.20
3.	North East	67.83	77.85	77.08	84.52	56.52	69.97
4.	East	77.50	85.10	84.14	89.91	69.52	79.38
5.	New Delhi	80.59	82.54	86.33	88.70	73.19	74.64
6.	Central	75.42	79.52	79.85	82.55	70.26	75.90
7.	West	79.01	83.24	84.17	87.68	72.85	77.87
8.	South-West	78.40	83.63	85.95	89.53	68.66	76.00
9.	South	75.69	82.57	82.79	88.73	66.67	74.71

Note: Literacy rate for 1991 have been worked out on the basis of recasting the Census data of 1991 Census according to the present jurisdiction of the districts.

The highest literacy rate recorded in 2001 is 90.92 in Kerala. Delhi's literacy rate at 81.82, making it the fifth most literate State/U.T. in ranking of States and U.Ts. by literacy rate and Sex during Census 2001 is given in the table no. 3.8.

11. AGE DISTRIBUTION

At present, age-wise distribution based on 2001 Census is not available as the same has yet to be released by the Registrar General of India. The age distribution of Delhi's Population between 1961-1991 is given in Table No. 3.9.

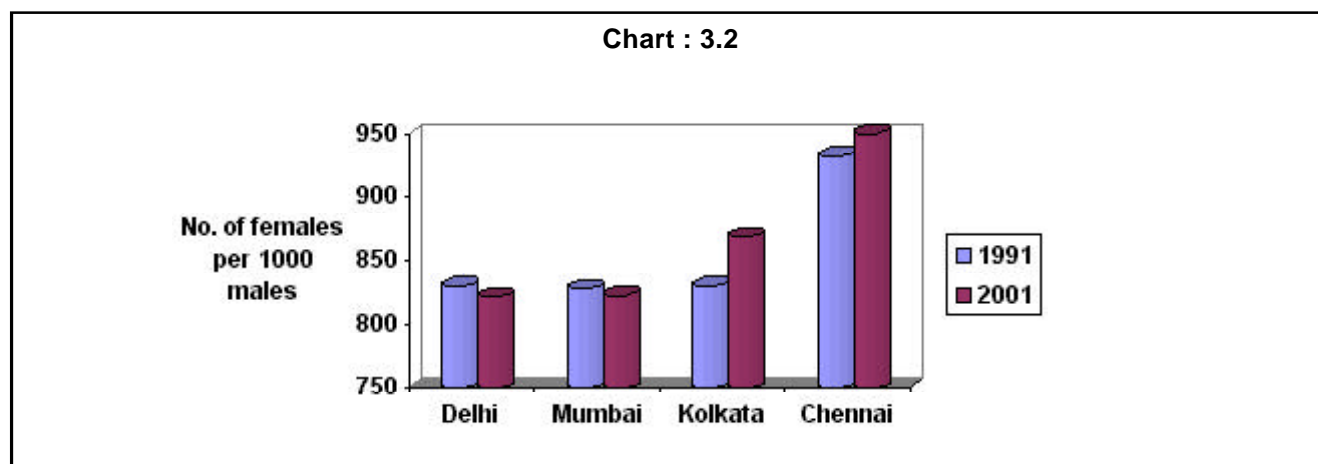
12. POPULATION OF FOUR METROPOLITAN CITIES IN 2001

Delhi is the third most populated city in India. According to the Population Census 2001 that amongst the four metropolitan cities, Mumbai Urban Agglomeration occupies the first position with highest population of 16.37 million. Second and Third positions are occupied by Kolkata and Delhi Urban Agglomeration with total population of 13.22 million and 12.79 million respectively whereas Chennai Urban agglomeration is populated with a population of 6.42 million only. A comparative picture of four metropolitan cities of India in respect to population and sex ratio has been presented in the following statement 3.7.

Statement 3.7

S.No	City/Urban Agglomeration	Population			Sex Ratio	
		Persons	Males	Females	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi Urban Agglomeration	12791458	7021896	5769562	830	822
2.	Mumbai Urban Agglomeration	16368084	8979172	7388912	828	823
3.	Kolkata Urban Agglomeration	13216546	7072114	6144432	830	869
4.	Chennai Urban Agglomeration	6424624	3294328	31302296	932	950

The highest sex ratio in Census 2001 has been recorded in Chennai followed by Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi.



13. RURAL URBAN RATIO

The rural population was 47.24% of Delhi's Population in 1901 has continued to decline to 6.99% in 2001. Details are given in Table No. 3.10. The rural urban population of Delhi and Districts - 2001 is given in Statement 3.8

Statement - 3.8

RURAL URBAN POPULATION OF DELHI AND DISTRICTS - 2001

State/District	Population			%age of Urban Population
	Persons	Rural	Urban	
NCT of Delhi	13782976	963215	12819761	93.01
North West	2847395	263487	2583908	90.75
North	779788	46586	733202	94.03
North East	1763712	141528	1622184	91.98
East	1448770	18123	1430647	98.75
New Delhi	171806	--	171806	100.00
Central	644005	--	644005	100.00
West	2119641	85304	2034337	95.98
South West	1749492	223688	1525804	87.21
South	2258367	184499	2073868	91.83

14. The Sex ratio in Delhi and Districts : Rural and Urban: 2001 is given in Statement 3.9

Statement 3.9

State/District	Sex Ratio (Females per 000 Males)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
State : NCT of Delhi	821	806	822
Districts			
North-West	820	804	822
North	826	812	827
North-East	851	850	851
East	845	809	845
New Delhi	791	-	791
Central	843	-	843
West	830	763	833
South-West	783	822	778
South	797	776	799

15. It may be seen from the following statement that number of villages in Delhi is fast declining in each decade under the impact of urbanisation.

Statement 3.10

1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
300	258	231	209	165

16. LITERACY RATE IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS

Literacy rate in Delhi is 81.82 in 2001. Its rural and urban composition is 78.75 and 82.04 respectively. The following statement 3.11 gives the literacy rate in rural and urban areas of nine districts as recorded in 2001 Census.

Statement : 3.11

LITERACY RATE IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF DELHI, DISTRICTS - 2001

State/District	Literacy Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
State : NCT of Delhi	81.82	78.75	82.04
Districts			
North-West	80.79	79.27	80.94
North	79.88	76.59	80.07
North-East	77.85	75.90	78.02
East	85.10	82.03	85.14
New Delhi	82.54	-	82.54
Central	79.52	-	79.52
West	83.24	76.72	83.50
South-West	83.63	80.48	84.09
South	82.57	79.20	82.86

17. TREND OF URBANISATION IN DELHI

Statement no. 3.12 presents total population, urban population, percentage of urban population, Annual exponential growth rate and decennial growth percent.

It is revealed that only 0.21 million persons were living in urban areas in 1901 and by 2001, it increased to 12.82 million. In terms of percentage, urban population was 52.76% in 1901 and it rose to 93.01% in 2001. It shows that fast urbanisation has taken place in the capital city. According to

Population Census 2001, the highest percentage of urban population in India is in Delhi (93.01%) followed by Chandigarh (89.78%) and Pondicheri (66.57%).

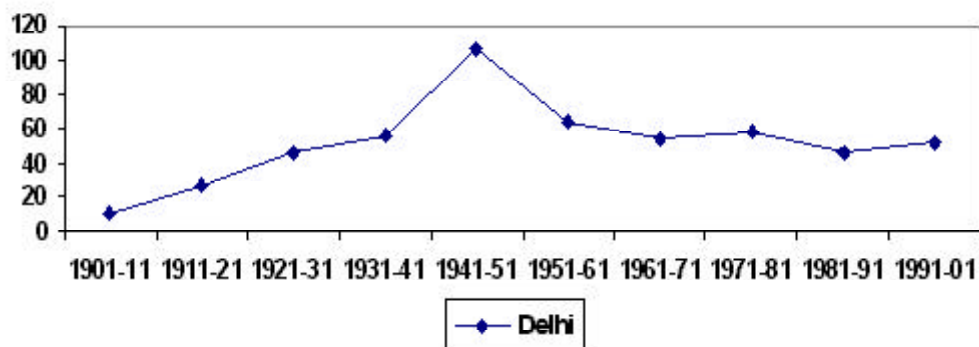
STATEMENT : 3.12

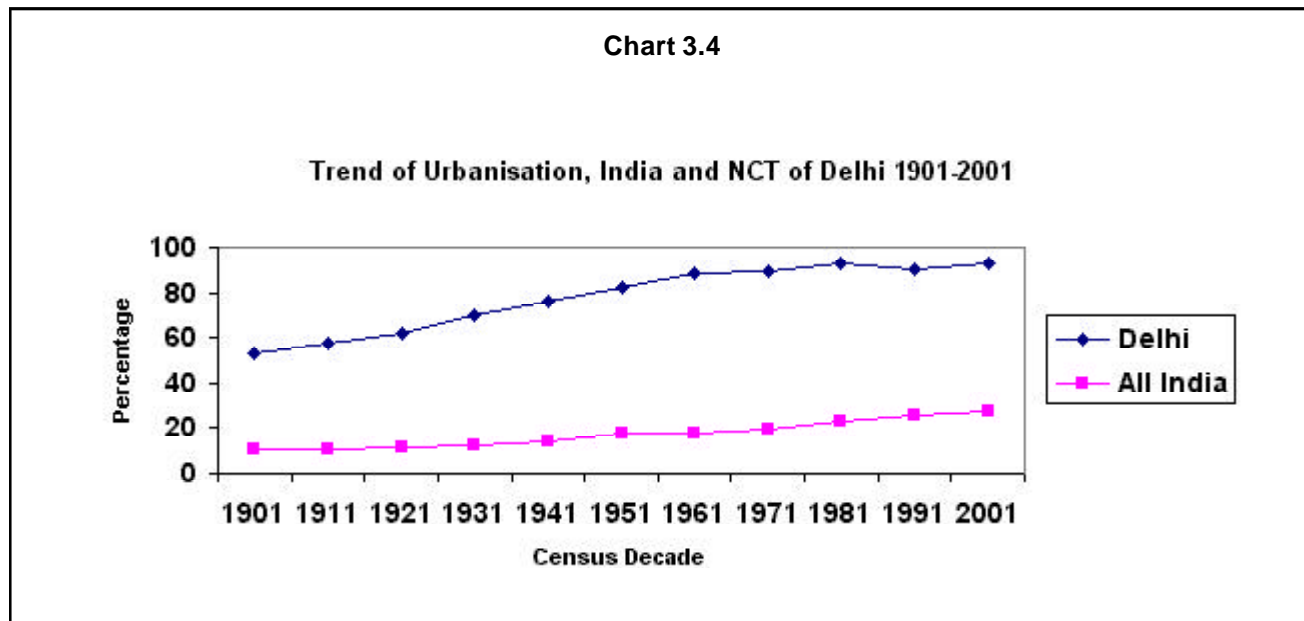
TREND OF URBANISATION IN DELHI 1901-2001

Census Year	Total Population	Total Urban Population	Percent Urban Population	Annual exponential growth rate	Decennial growth percent
1901	405819	214115	52.76	--	--
1911	413851	237944	57.50	1.1	11.13
1921	488452	304420	62.32	2.5	27.94
1931	636246	447442	70.33	3.9	46.98
1941	917939	695686	75.79	4.4	55.48
1951	1744072	1437134	82.40	7.3	106.58
1961	2658612	2359408	88.75	5.0	64.17
1971	4065698	3647023	89.68	4.4	54.57
1981	6220406	5768200	92.73	4.6	58.16
1991	9420644	8471625	89.93	3.8	46.87
2001	13782976	12819761	93.01	4.1	51.33

Chart 3.3

NCT of Delhi decennial growth in urban population (1901-11 to 1991-2001)





18. VITAL RATES

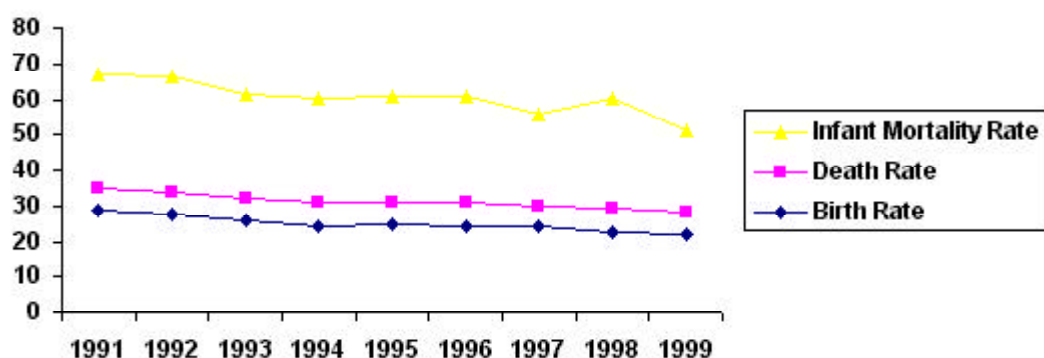
According to Civil Registration Records, birth and death rate (per 000 population) have been declined since 1991. The birth rate 28.48 per 1000 recorded in 1991 further declined to 22.15 in 1999. The death rate also declined from 6.35 per 1000 in 1991 and 6.06 per 1000 in 1999. Infant mortality rate declined from 32.37 per thousand live birth in 1991 to 23.18 in 1999.

The birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate in Delhi vis-à-vis India is given in the following statement:

Statement : 3.13

Year	Estimated Mid Year Population (in lakhs)	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
		Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India
1991	95.50	28.48	29.5	6.35	9.8	32.37	80
1992	99.37	27.57	29.2	6.23	10.1	32.96	79
1993	103.38	26.14	28.7	6.20	9.3	29.08	74
1994	107.50	24.40	28.7	6.34	9.3	29.55	74
1995	111.74	24.65	28.3	6.21	9.0	29.81	74
1996	116.10	24.39	27.5	6.55	9.0	30.13	72
1997	120.57	23.95	27.2	5.90	8.9	25.95	71
1998	125.14	22.71	26.5	6.43	9.0	31.30	72
1999	129.82	22.15	26.1	6.06	8.7	23.18	70

Chart : 3.5



19. MIGRATION

The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and total increase in population. It is revealed from the estimates that percentage of migration was 55% in 1999 whereas percentage of natural growth in 1999 was 45%. In absolute terms, natural increase in population during 1991 was 2.09 lakhs whereas migration has been estimated at 2.59 lakhs. The trend of migration from 1991 to 1999 is given in the Statement 3.14.

Statement: 3.14

Year	Population as on 1st July (lakhs)	Increase in Population over previous Year (Lakhs)	Total Birth	Total Death	Natural increase (Col. 4-Col.5)	Increase due to migration (Col. 3-Col.6)	Ratio (Natural V/s Migration)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991	95.50	3.89	2.72	0.61	2.11	1.78	1:0.84
1992	99.37	3.87	2.74	0.62	2.12	1.75	1:1.02
1993	103.38	4.01	2.70	0.64	2.06	1.95	1:1.18
1994	107.50	4.12	2.62	0.68	1.94	2.18	1:1.42
1995	111.74	4.24	2.75	0.69	2.06	2.18	1:1.38
1996	116.10	4.36	2.83	0.76	2.07	2.29	1:1.50
1997	120.57	4.47	2.89	0.71	2.18	2.29	1:1.55
1998	125.14	4.57	2.84	0.80	2.04	2.52	1:1.79
1999	129.82	4.68	2.88	0.79	2.09	2.59	1:1.24

Latest migration data, collected through Census 2001 is yet to be released by Registrar General India. Meanwhile, the following statement shows percentage of migration taken place from various States in Delhi during Census period 1981 to 1991:

Statement : 3.15

1.	Uttar Pradesh	49.61%	5. Punjab	5.43%
2.	Haryana	11.82%	6. West Bengal	2.79%
3.	Bihar	10.99%	7. Madhya Pradesh	2.71%
4.	Rajasthan	6.17%	8. Other States	10.48%

20. Population Estimates - Delhi & India (1991 to 2016) are given in table No. 3.11.

21. District/Sub-division-wise population, rural/urban, sex ratio, child population 0-6 years, literacy rate based on Population Census 2001 are given in table No. 3.12.