

Census of India 2011

# RURAL URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

(Provisional Population Totals)



**Our Census, Our Future**

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# Census of India 2011

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

# Census of India 2011

## Agenda

- Release of Provisional Population Totals - Rural Urban Distribution
- Launch of Census 2011 Dashboard



# 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 will be released next year after scanning of Census Schedules, data capture by using ICR technology and processing is completed.

# Data Highlights – Census 2011

## Population (in Crore)

	2001	2011	Difference
India	102.9	121.0	18.1
Rural	74.3	83.3	9.0
Urban	28.6	37.7	9.1

- For the first time since Independence, the absolute increase in population is more in urban areas than in rural areas
- Rural – Urban distribution: 68.84% & 31.16%
- Level of urbanization increased from 27.81% in 2001 Census to 31.16% in 2011 Census
- The proportion of rural population declined from 72.19% to 68.84%



# Data Highlights – Census 2011

## Growth Rate of Population (in %)

	1991-2001	2001-2011	Difference
India	21.5	17.6	-3.9
Rural	18.1	12.2	-5.9
Urban	31.5	31.8	+0.3

The slowing down of the overall growth rate of population is due to the sharp decline in the growth rate in rural areas, while the growth rate in urban areas remains almost the same.

# Data Highlights – Census 2011

## Growth Rate of Population (in %)

	1991-2001	2001-2011	Difference
EAG	25.0	20.9	-4.1
Rural	23.5	18.7	-4.8
Urban	31.6	29.9	-1.7
Non EAG	18.9	15.0	-3.9
Rural	13.2	5.7	-7.5
Urban	31.5	32.7	+1.2

Though the growth rate of population in rural areas of EAG States is nearly 3 times that in rural areas in non EAG States, it is for the first time that significant fall of growth rate is seen in the rural areas of EAG States



# Data Highlights – Census 2011

## Sex Ratio

	2001	2011	Difference
Overall			
India	933	940	+7
Rural	946	947	+1
Urban	900	926	+26
0-6 years			
India	927	914	-13
Rural	934	919	-15
Urban	906	902	-4

- The improvement in overall sex ratio is largely in urban areas
- Though the Urban Child sex ratio is far worse than in the rural areas, the fall in Child sex ratio in rural areas is around 4 times that in urban areas. In fact the decline is more gradual in urban areas.
- There is a decline of 8.9 million children in Rural areas, while in Urban areas has shown increase of 3.9 million.



# Data Highlights – Census 2011

## Literacy Rates (in %)

	2001	2011	Difference
Overall			
India	64.8	74.0	+9.2
Rural	58.7	68.9	+10.2
Urban	79.9	85.0	+5.1

- The improvement in literacy rate in rural area is two times that in urban areas
- The rural urban literacy gap which was 21.2 percentage points in 2001, has come down to 16.1 percentage points in 2011

# Data Highlights – Census 2011

## Literacy Rate (in %)

	2001	2011	Difference
Males			
India	75.3	82.1	+6.8
Rural	70.7	78.6	+7.9
Urban	86.3	89.7	+3.4
Females			
India	53.7	65.5	+11.8
Rural	46.1	58.8	+12.7
Urban	72.9	79.9	+7.0

- Improvement in female literacy is more than males in both rural and urban areas
- The gender gap in literacy has come down from 24.6 in 2001 to 19.8 in 2011 in rural areas and from 13.4 in 2001 to 9.8 in 2011 in 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 [Females per thousand males]
- Sex ratio (0-6) [Girls (0-6 yrs) per thousand boys]
- Literacy rate [Persons (7years and above) who can read and write with understanding]





# **Population by Rural & Urban Residence**



## Population by Rural Urban Residence – India - 2011

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Persons:

- Total : 1,210,193,422
  - Rural: 833,087,662
  - Urban: 377,105,760
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Rural Urban Distribution  
Persons (in %):

- Total : 100.0 %
  - Rural: 68.84 %
  - Urban: 31.16 %
- 



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 68.84% of the Total Population)
- Urban population 377.1 million (or 31.16%)
- During 2001 – 2011 the population of the country increased by 181.4 million
- Increase in Rural areas: 90.4 million
- Increase in Urban areas: 91.0 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	7.5%
 <u>Bottom Three States:</u>		
• 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.

Source: Census 2011 – Provisional Population Totals - India



# 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:

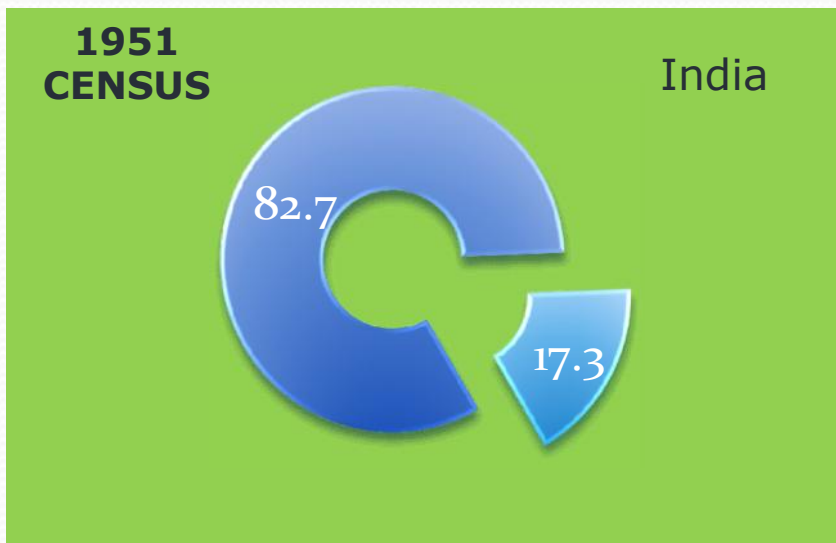
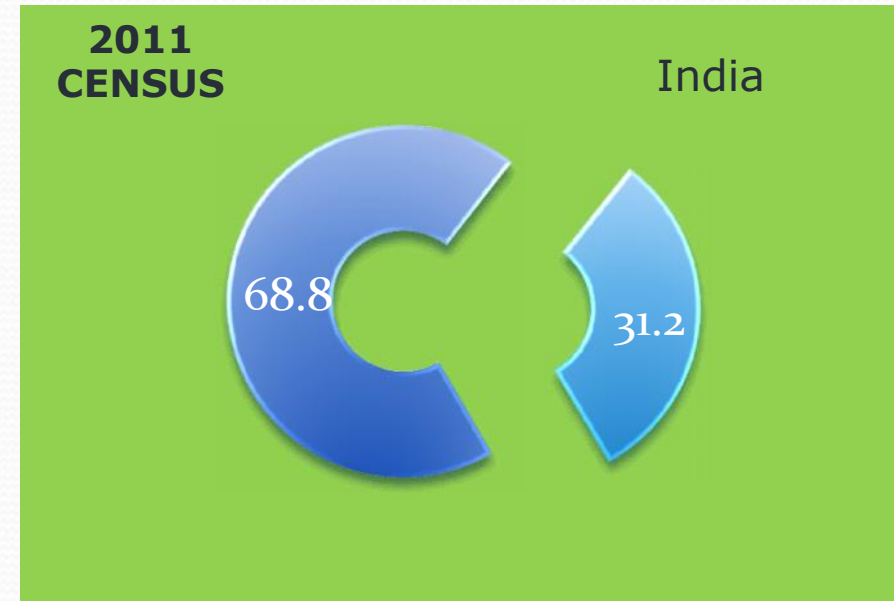
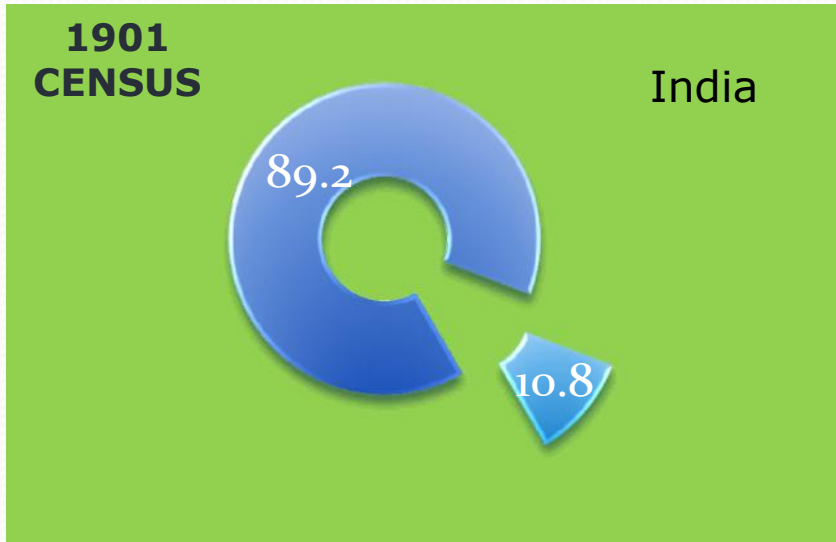
• Sikkim	0.15 million	Negligible
• Arunachal Pradesh	0.31 million	0.1%
• Mizoram	0.56 million	0.1%



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

@ - Excludes UTs.

Source: Census 2011 – Provisional Population Totals - India

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



-  Rural
-  Urban

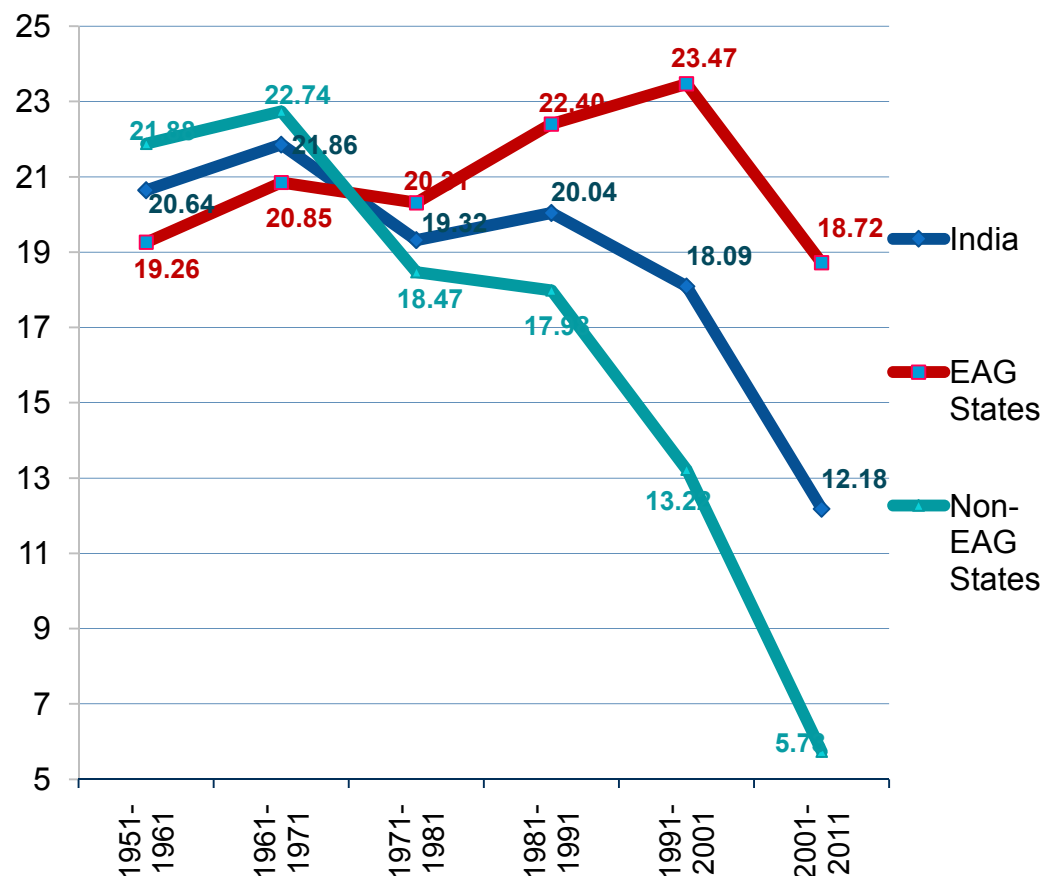


## Variation in Rural Population from 2001 to 2011 Censuses - INDIA

- During 2001-11 the growth of Rural Population has been 12.18%
- Growth in Rural Population in India is steadily declining since 1991
- Meghalaya (27%) & Bihar (24%) 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 Non-EAG States during 2001-11 has sharply declined to 5.71%.



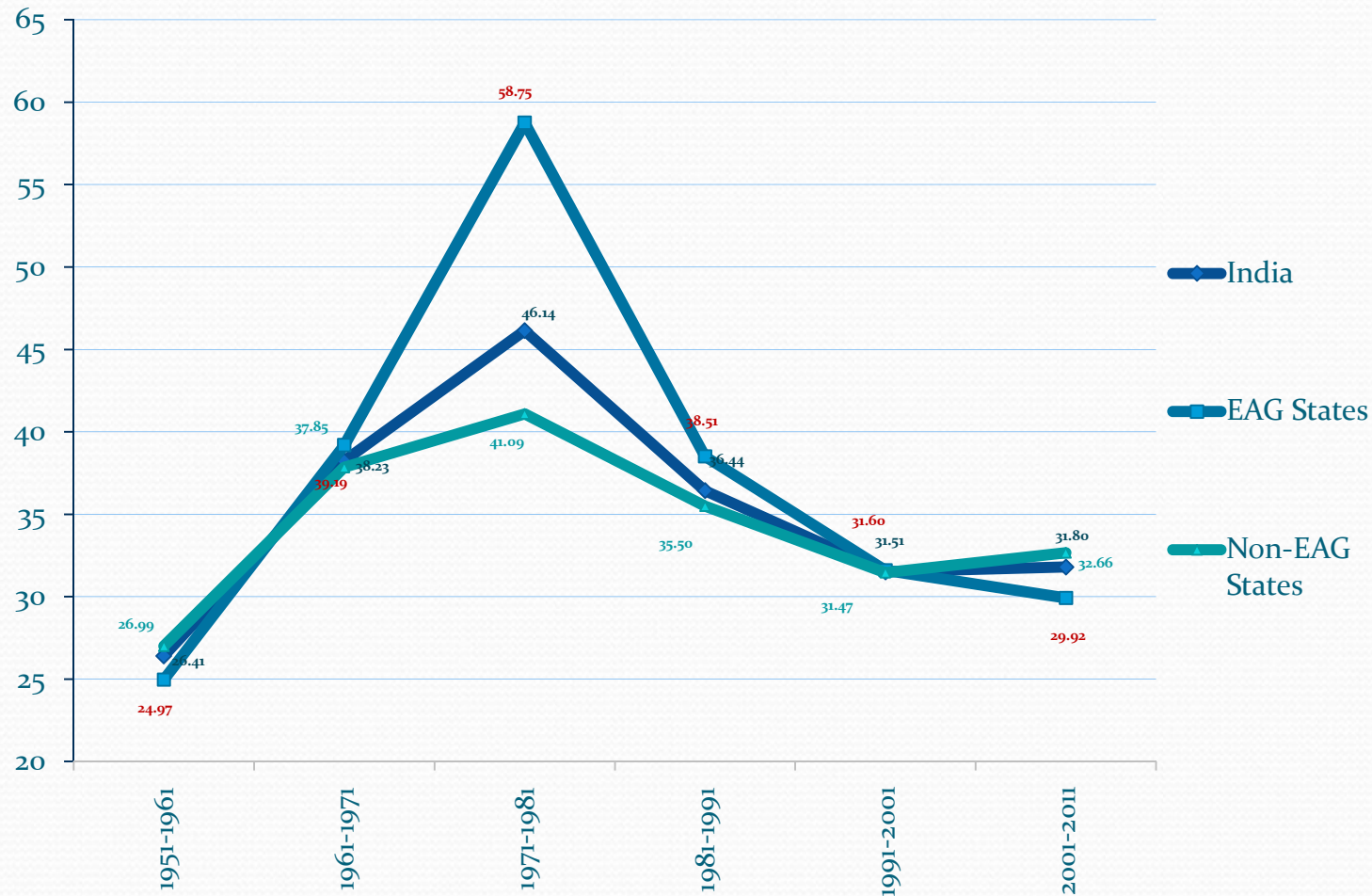
EAG States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa  
Source: Census 2011 – Provisional Population Totals - India



# Variation in Urban Population from 2001 to 2011 Censuses - India

- There has been a spurt in growth of population in Urban areas in the country, which could be due to:
  - Migration
  - Natural increase and
  - Inclusion of new areas under 'Urban'
- More than 30% growth in Urban population in States, *viz.*, Sikkim (153%), Kerala (93%), Tripura (76%) is significant.

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

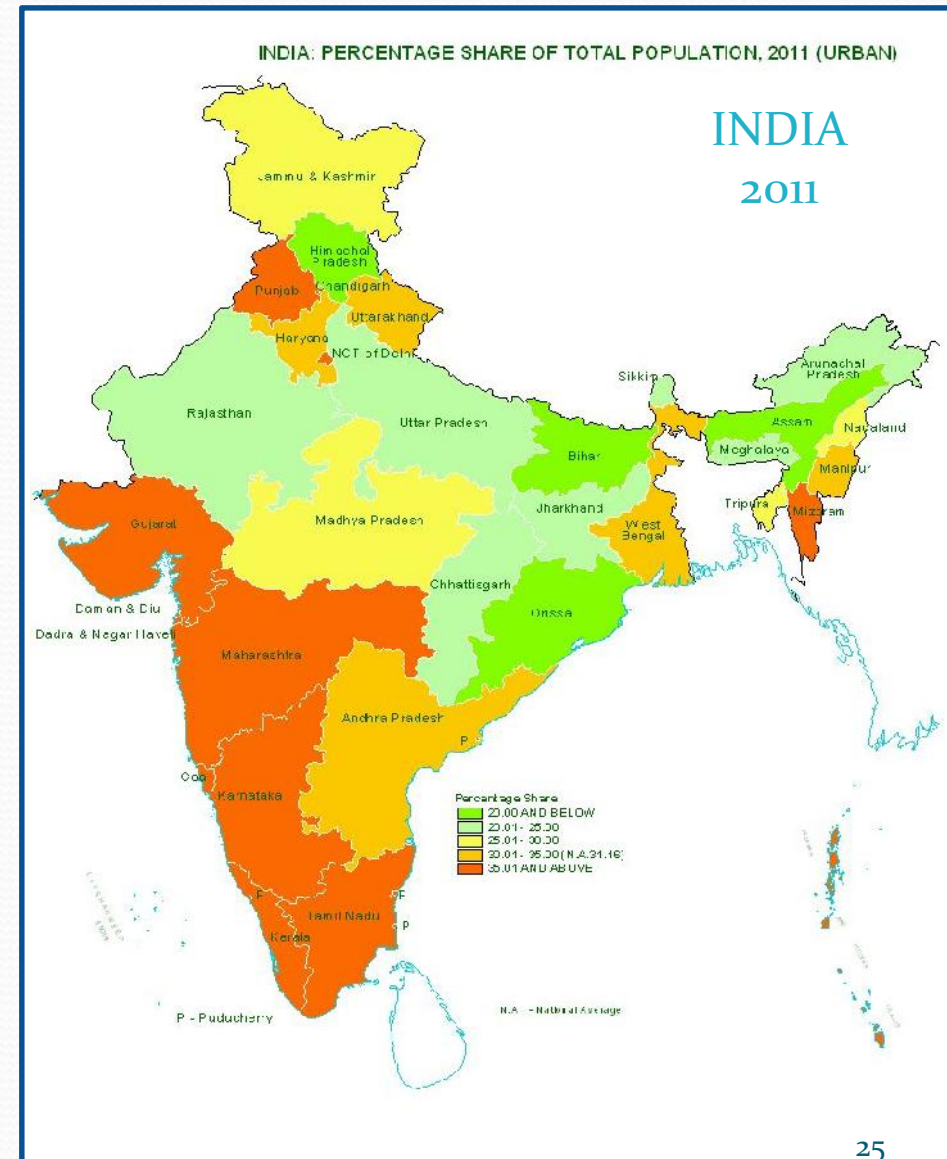
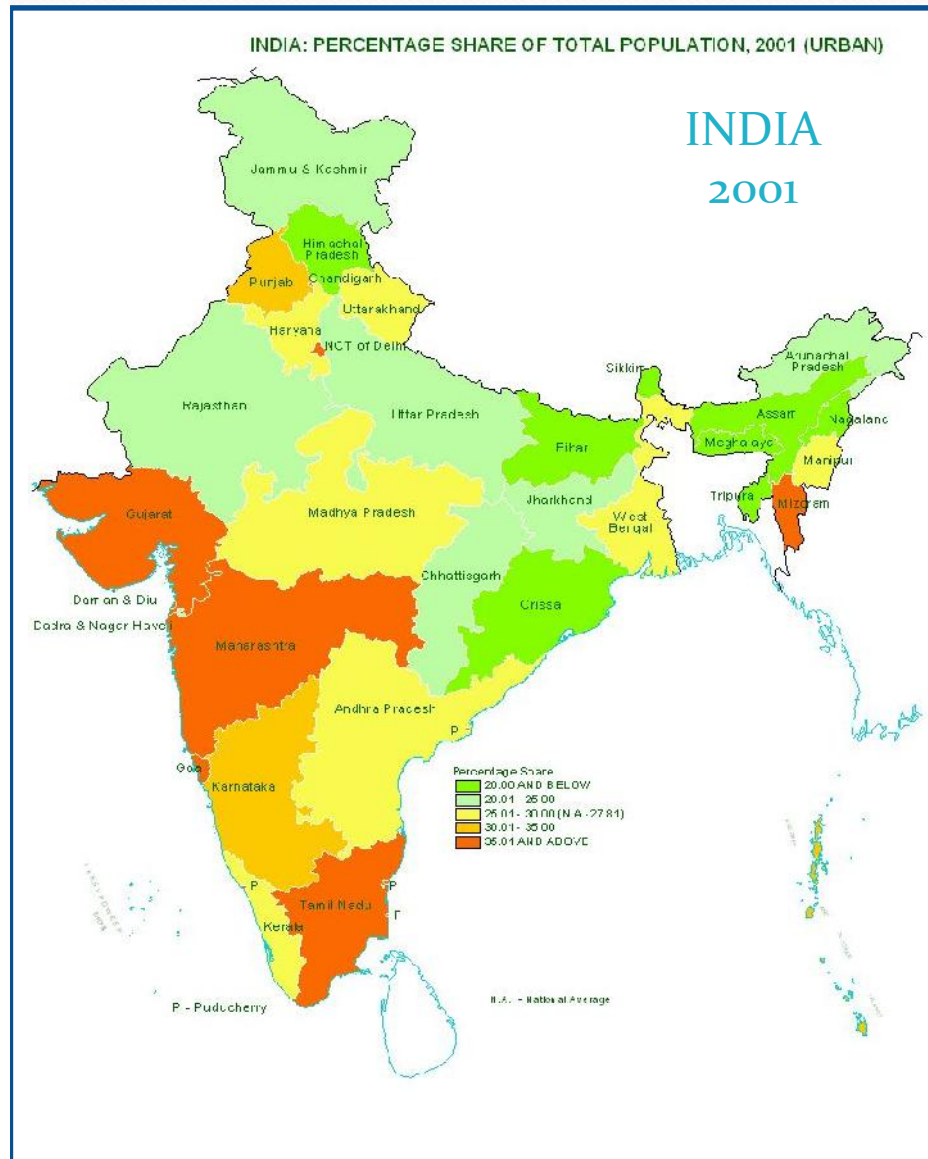


EAG States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa

Source: Census 2011 – Provisional Population Totals - India



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



# Child Population (0-6 years)

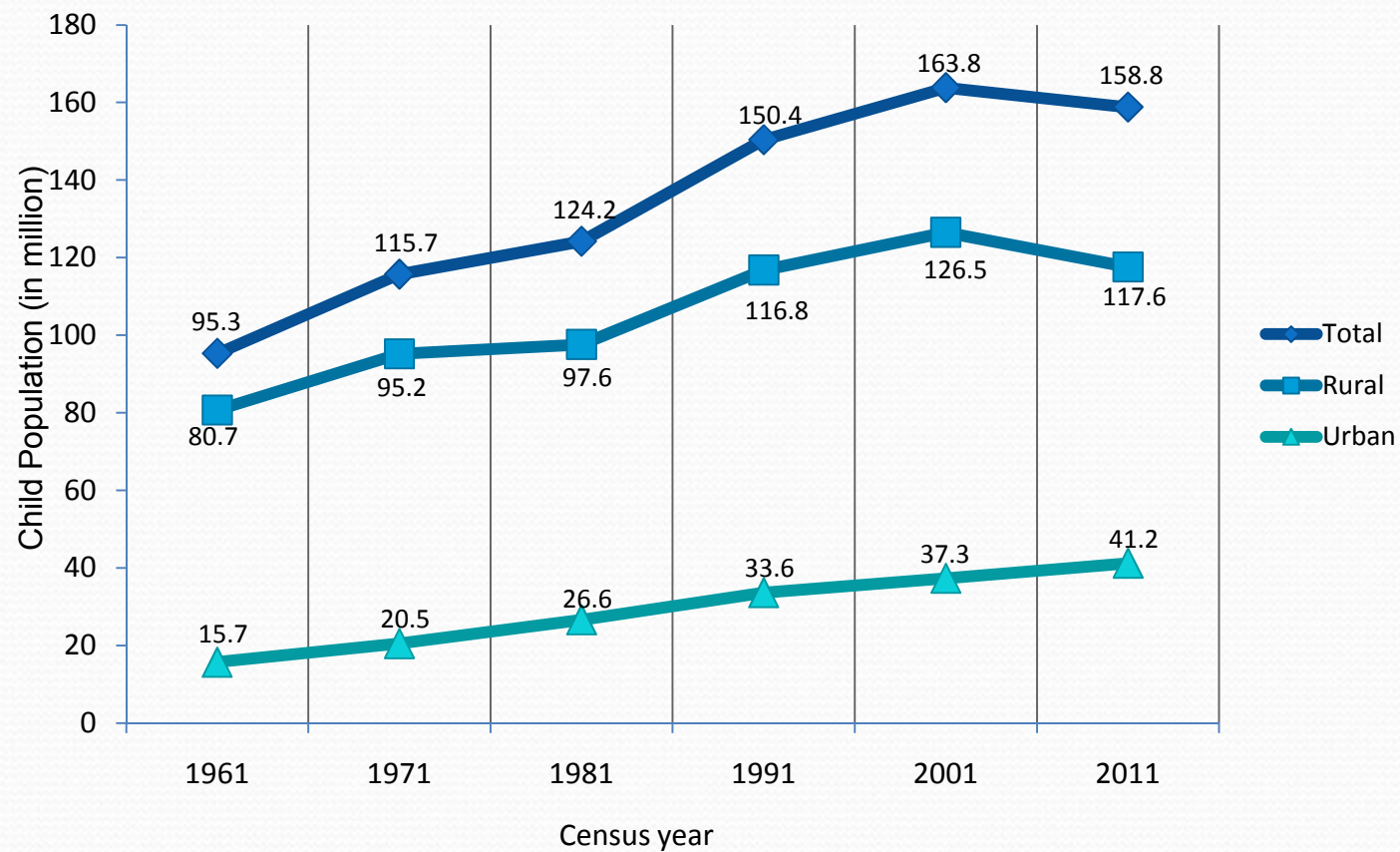




## Child Population (0-6 years)

- 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 +10.3 %)
- In 28 States/UTs there is a decline in the proportion of Child Population in Rural Areas between 2001 & 2011 Censuses
- In one UT 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	
	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)	Population (in m)	Proportion (in %)
Rural:				
Males	381.7	51.4	427.9	51.4
Females	360.9	48.6	405.1	48.6
Sex ratio	946		947	
Urban:				
Males	150.6	52.6	195.8	51.9
Females	135.6	47.4	181.3	48.1
Sex ratio	900		926	



## Sex Ratio

- 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 10 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	65.42	51.7	61.29	52.1
Females	61.07	48.3	56.30	47.9
Sex ratio	934		919	
Urban:				
Males	19.59	52.5	21.67	52.6
Females	17.76	47.5	19.54	48.3
Sex ratio	906		902	

## Child Sex Ratio (0-6)

- 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

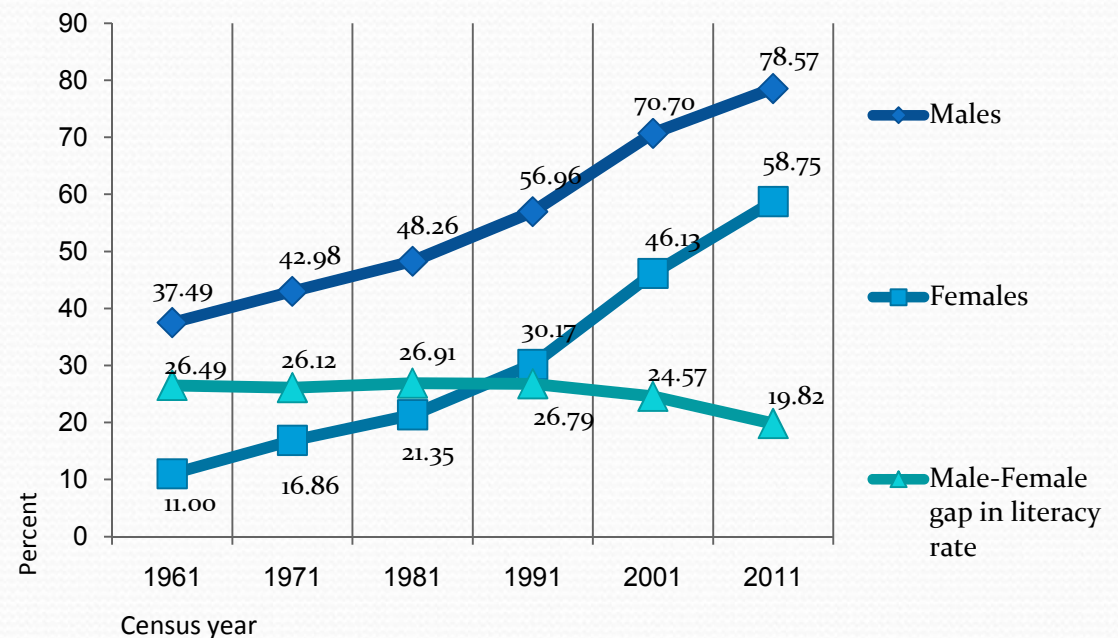


## Literacy Rate - Census 2011

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

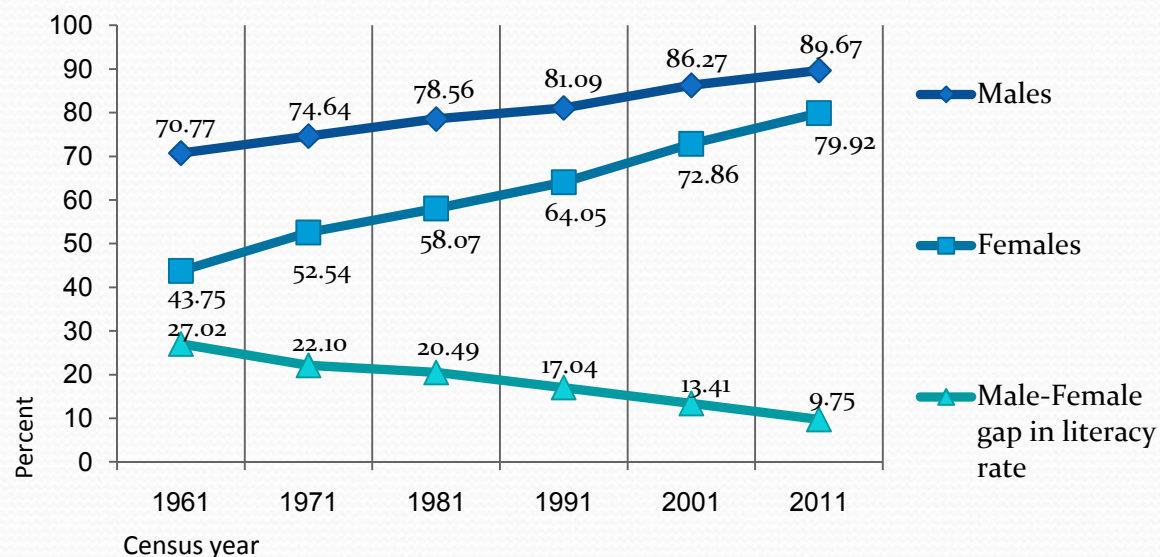
- Pace of increase in Female Literacy Rate is perceptibly higher in Rural areas.
- It has increased from 46.13% in 2001 to 58.75% in 2011
- Gender gap in Literacy Rate has narrowed down considerably over the Censuses but continue to be high (19.81).
- This gap is largest in Rajasthan (31.2 points)





# 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





Thank you

*<http://www.censusindia.gov.in>*