



सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

# Provisional Population Totals

Paper 1 of 2011

Assam Series 19



2011

Rabendra Kumar Das, IAS  
Director of Census Operations  
Assam



CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

SERIES – 19

PROVISIONAL  
POPULATION  
TOTALS

ASSAM

PAPER 1 OF 2011



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## CONTENTS

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Figures at a glance – Assam.....	4
Figures at a glance – India .....	5
State Highlight – Assam .....	6
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
An Organisational Chart of Census Hierarchy .....	22
(From the Registrar General of India to the Enumerator)	
<b>CHAPTER 2: A PRELUDE TO ANALYSIS.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>I Provisional Population Tables .....</b>	<b>29</b>
Annexure – 1. Provisional Population Totals – India & States .....	30
Annexure – 2. Table – 1 Population distribution, Percentage Decadal growth rate, Sex-Ratio and Population density for State and District of Assam.....	33
Annexure – 3. Table – 2 Percentage Decadal Variation in population Since 1901 for State and Districts. ....	34
Annexure – 4. Table – 3 Sex-Ratio since 1901 for State and Districts of Assam.	35
Annexure – 5. Table – 4 Population in the age-group 0-6, number of Literates, Literacy rate by Sex for State and Districts.....	36
Annexure – 6 Table - 5 Literacy Rate by sex for State and District of Assam 2001 & 2011 .....	37
Annexure – 7 Table – 6 Proportion of Child Population in the age-group, 0-6 by sex 2001 & 2011 .....	38
<b>II STATEMENTS</b>	
Annexure – 8 Statement – 1 Ranking of Districts by population size in 2001 and 2011.....	39
Annexure – 9. Statement – 2 Ranking of Districts by Sex-Ratio in 2001 and 2011.....	40
Annexure – 10. Statement – 3 Ranking of District by population density in 2001 and 2011.....	41
Annexure – 11. Statement – 4 Literacy rate for the State 1951 – 2011.....	42
Annexure – 12. Statement – 5 Literacy rate for State and Districts by sex in 2011.....	43



**Census of India 2011**  
**Provisional Population Totals**  
**Figures at a Glance**

		<b>Assam</b>
1	No. of Districts	27
2	Area in Sq. Kms.	78,438.00
3	Population	Persons 31,169,272
		Male 15,954,927
		Female 15,214,345
4	Decadal Population Growth 2001-2011	
	(a) In absolute numbers	Persons 4,513,744
		Male 2,177,890
		Female 2,335,854
	(b) In Percentage	Persons 16.93
		Male 15.81
		Female 18.14
5	Density of Population ( Per Sq. Km.)	397
6	Sex Ratio ( No. of females per 1000 males)	954
7	Population in age 0-6	
	(a) In absolute numbers	Persons 4,511,307
		Male 2,305,088
		Female 2,206,219
	(b) In Percentage to total Population	Persons 14.47
		Male 14.45
		Female 14.50
8	Literacy	
	(a) In absolute numbers	Persons 19,507,017
		Male 10,756,937
		Female 8,750,080
	(b) Rate	Persons 73.18
		Male 78.81
		Female 67.27

**Census of India 2011**  
**Provisional Population Totals**  
**Figures at a Glance**

**India**

Population	Persons	1,210,193,422
	Males	623,724,248
	Females	586,469,174

Decadal Population Growth 2001-2011

	<b>Absolute</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Persons	181,455,986	17.64
Males	91,501,158	17.19
Females	89,954,828	18.12

Density of Population ( Per sq. Km.) 382

Sex Ratio ( Females per 1000 males) 940

Population in the Age Group 0-6

	<b>Absolute</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Persons	158,789,287	13.12
Males	82,952,135	13.30
Females	75,837,152	12.93

Literates

	<b>Absolute</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Persons	778,454,120	74.04
Males	444,203,762	82.14
Females	334,250,358	65.46

## State Highlights

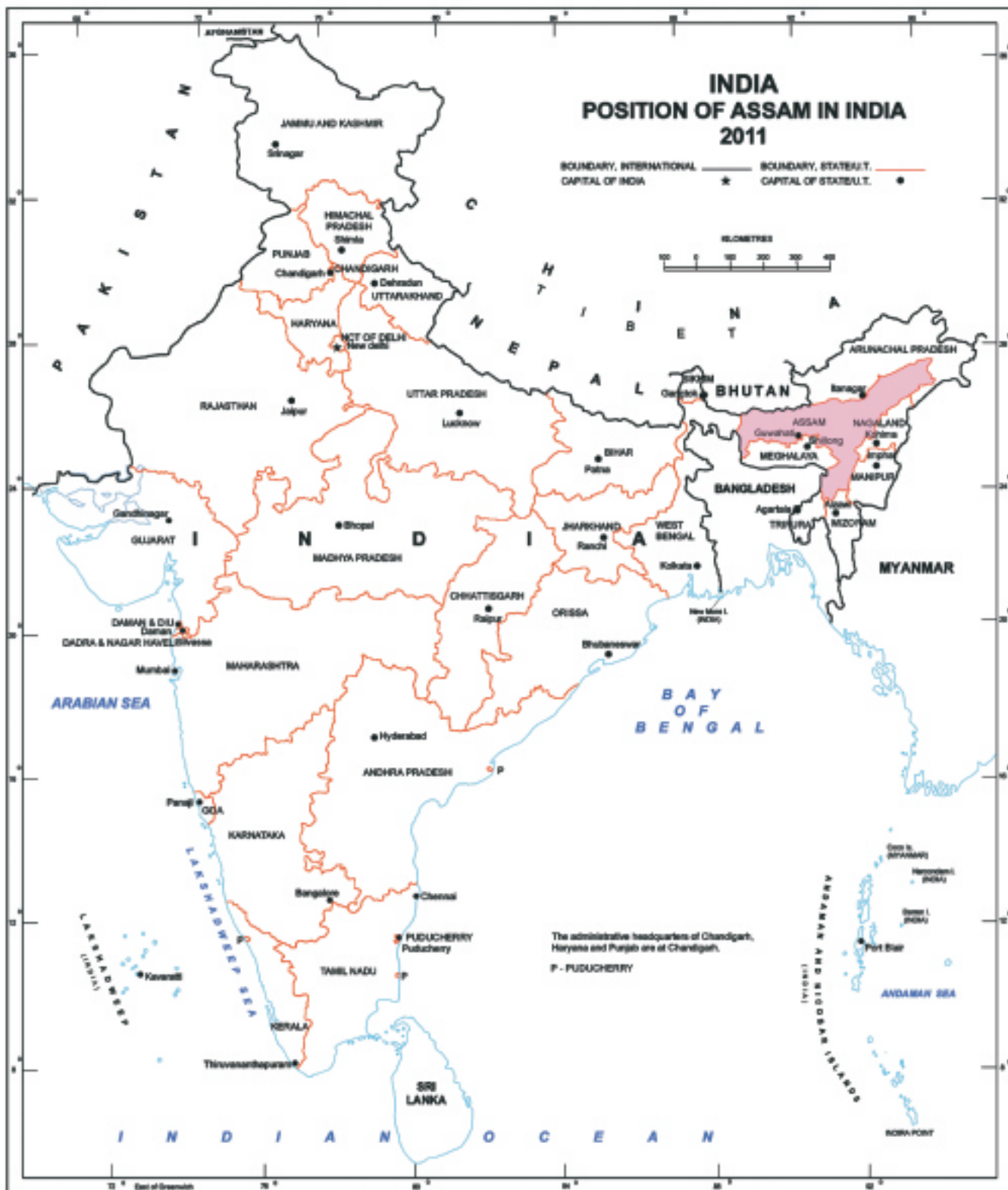
*“Purity, patience, and perseverance are the three essentials to success, and above all—love, this is the whole of religion; doctrines, or dogmas, or rituals, or books, or temples, or forms, are but secondary details”.*

*-Swami Vivekananda*

Population Census provides valuable information about the land and its people at a given point of time. It provides trends in the population and its various characteristics which are essential inputs for planning. Census data are frequently required to develop sound policies and programmes aimed at fostering the welfare of the country and its people. This data source has become indispensable for effective and efficient public administration besides serving the needs of scholars, businessmen, industrialists, planners and electoral authorities, etc. Therefore, Census has become a regular feature in progressive countries, whatever be their size and political set up. It is conducted at regular intervals for fulfilling well-defined objectives. In the present census operations, the Census was aligned with National Population Register (NPR) in the first phase.

This time, as in the first phase, NPR was also mandated to be canvassed, apart from administrative difficulties, we had to face a lot of political as well as social issues. In order to convince the people that the NPR is a necessity, we had to meet renowned people, scholars, academicians, politicians and press and explained them that it is the register of residents not citizens. On the issue of jurisdiction and enumeration of defined areas, there were few incidences where the villages belong to Assam, but enumerated by other states like Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Steps were taken to enumerate within Assam after discussing with respective State Administration by Assam Government.

The Directorate of Census Operations, Assam is happy to announce the Provisional Population of Assam for 2011 as 31,169,272, which is 2.58 percent of India's population comprising of 1,210,193,422. According to the available Statistics, Assam ranks 14<sup>th</sup> position. Whereas the growth rate of India is 17.64, the same for Assam is 16.93. The density of population in Assam 397 per Square Km. is higher than India with 382 per Square Km. The literacy rate of the state is 73.18, an increase of about 9 percent over the last 10 years. Similarly male literacy has increased from 71.93 percent in 2001 to 78.81 percent in 2011, while the female literacy has increased from 56.03 in 2001 to 67.27 in 2011 showing a significant increase of about 11 percent. Sex Ratio of the state has shown a good improvement over the last decade. The sex Ratio of Assam was 935 (female per 1000 male) in 2001. It is changed to 954 showing an increase of 19 points over the last decade.



The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The external boundaries and coasts of India agree with the latest available Copy certified by Survey of India.

The state boundaries between Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Government's concern.

The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

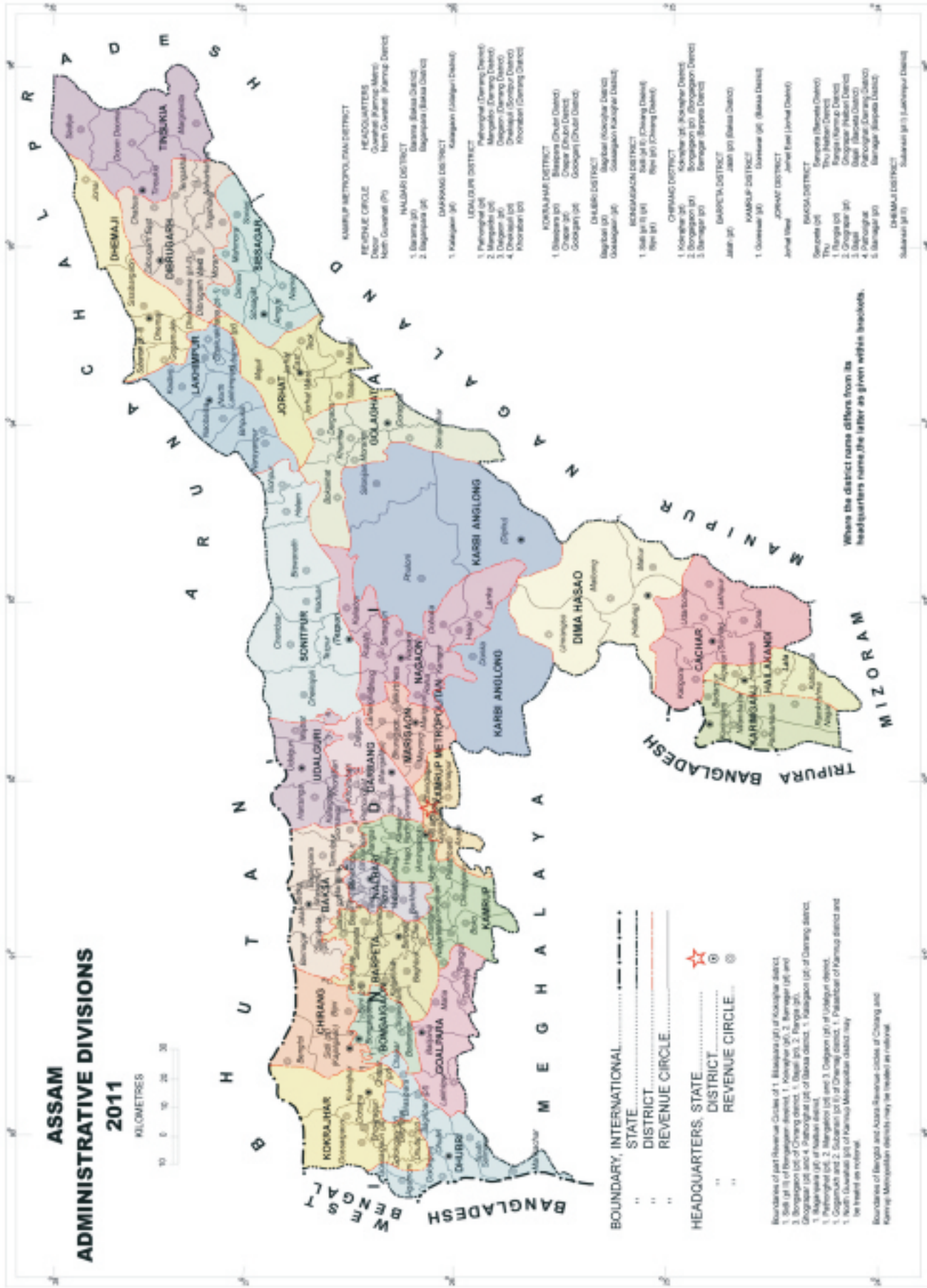
The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on the map are as interpreted from the North Eastern Areas (Regulation of Affairs) Act, 1951 but have yet to be verified.

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# ASSAM ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 2011

KILOMETRES



**KAMRUPI METROPOLITAN DISTRICT**

REVENUE CIRCLE HEADQUARTERS  
 North Guwahati Planning District  
 North Guwahati (P)  
 North Guwahati (N)

**NALBARI DISTRICT**

1. Barpeta (P)  
 2. Barpeta (N)  
 3. Barpeta (S)

**DARRANG DISTRICT**

1. Falguni (P)  
 2. Falguni (N)

**LEDIANG DISTRICT**

1. Pherigra (P)  
 2. Murgula (P)  
 3. Chingrai (P)  
 4. Chingrai (N)  
 5. Chingrai (S)

**KORANJALI DISTRICT**

1. Barpeta (P)  
 2. Barpeta (N)  
 3. Barpeta (S)  
 4. Barpeta (P)

**DHUBRI DISTRICT**

1. Barpeta (P)  
 2. Barpeta (N)  
 3. Barpeta (S)  
 4. Barpeta (P)

**KAMRUPI DISTRICT**

1. Barpeta (P)  
 2. Barpeta (N)  
 3. Barpeta (S)  
 4. Barpeta (P)

- BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL.....  
 STATE.....  
 DISTRICT.....  
 REVENUE CIRCLE.....
- HEADQUARTERS, STATE.....  
 DISTRICT.....  
 REVENUE CIRCLE.....

Boundaries of past Revenue Circles of 1. Bongaigaon (P) of Kamrup district, 2. Sibs (P) of Bongaigaon district, 3. Kamrup (P), 4. Kamrup (N) and 5. Bongaigaon (P) of Chingrai district, 6. Barpeta (P), 7. Barpeta (N) and 8. Barpeta (S) of Nalbari district, 9. Falguni (P) of Darrang district, 10. Murgula (P), 11. Chingrai (P) and 12. Chingrai (N) of Ledang district, 13. Barpeta (P), 14. Barpeta (N) and 15. Barpeta (S) of Kamrup district and 16. North Guwahati (P) of Kamrup Metropolitan district may be treated as revenue.

Where the district name differs from its headquarters name, the latter as given within brackets.







**2011**

## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION



-----Assam is very beautiful with its luscious greens, exotic animals, migratory birds and AHOM architectures....It is just like a paradise on earth, the green hills of sub tropical forests really mind blowing .....

The Indian Census has a rich tradition and enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in the world. The first Census in India was conducted in the year 1872. This was conducted at different points of time in different parts of the country. In 1881 a Census was taken for the entire country simultaneously. Since then, Census has been conducted every ten years, without a break. Thus, the Census of India 2011 will be the fifteenth in this unbroken series since 1872 and the seventh after independence. It is through the missionary zeal and dedication of Census functionaries, the great historical tradition of conducting the Census uninterruptedly has been maintained in spite of several adversities like wars, epidemics, natural calamities, political unrest, etc.

The census of India 2011 is being conducted in Assam in two phases, namely I) Houselisting and Housing Census & National Population Register(NPR) in the first phase during 1 April to 15 May 2010 and ii) Population Enumeration in the second phase during 9-28 February 2011 with revisional round during 1-5 March 2011. One of the essential features of Population Enumeration in the second phase is that each person is enumerated and her/his individual particulars are collected at a well-defined point of time i.e.00:00 hours of 1st March, 2011. The information are collected on demographic data including religion, caste, language, economic activity, migration and fertility.



It has been the tradition of the Indian Census to bring out the provisional population totals immediately after the population enumeration. Therefore Indian Census has earned a great fame for releasing the provisional population totals in such a shortest

possible time. It requires meticulous planning and well drilled census machinery fully geared up for the purpose. The programme was drawn up to have the provisional population totals at the State level by 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 for onward transmission of the same to the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India by 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2011.

In the present paper an attempt has been made to show the distribution of population, decadal variation of population, sex ratio with its variation since 1901, density of population and literacy rates etc. In addition to that maps showing the administrative divisions of the State alongwith pictorial representation of above data are given. Various kinds of charts and diagrams on the above themes are also shown in this paper.

### **Planning for the 2011 Census**

The preparatory works relating to census of India 2011 actually began with the publication of notification by Govt. of India expressing its intention to conduct Census. This notification was republished in the Gazette of Assam on 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009. However, the first circular regarding updating of Census frame was issued to all the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2007. In the circular, instructions were issued to the above officers to prepare an upto-date list of all revenue villages, Tea Gardens and other habitations, recognized or unrecognized. For this purpose, lists of villages for 2001 Census for each circle of the Districts were circulated to all the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers to facilitate the scrutiny of the village list and make them upto date. Accordingly, village lists were prepared by the Charge officers and duly certified by the concerned Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers. Besides that, circle maps were prepared showing the location of villages in each Revenue Circles of the Districts of the State and these maps were also certified by the concerned Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers. Thereafter, classification of rural and urban areas was made and list of statutory towns alongwith Census towns were also finalized. Instructions were issued to form Urban Agglomeration with their outgrowths and actions were taken to finalize the list of Urban Agglomeration.



### Pretest of Census Schedules

Pretest of census Schedules proposed to be canvassed during every Census is an important exercise. This time a pretest of census Schedules, viz., Houselist and Household Schedules was conducted in 21 rural and 27 urban blocks of the State drawing the enumerators from the L.P. School teachers during 28<sup>th</sup> June to 17<sup>th</sup> August 2009. The time Schedule for the pretest was as given below:-

### June 28<sup>th</sup> - July 5<sup>th</sup> 2009: Houselisting (Pre Test)

- (i) Preparation of lay-out maps of each enumeration block and house numbering.
- (ii) Canvassing of Houselisting & Housing Census Schedule.

### July 11<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup>2009:Actual Census Enumeration: Canvassing of Household Schedule

The reference date was the sunrise of 1<sup>st</sup> August 2009 and a revisional round was proposed on 1<sup>st</sup>- 5<sup>th</sup> August 2009. The pretest of Schedules was a full dressed rehearsal of Census of India 2011. On completion of pretest of Schedules, discussions were made in various conferences and meetings and the Schedules were finalized. Instruction manuals were drafted and finalized by the offices of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

### Notification of Census officers

As per the directives received through Circular No.7, all the Deputy Commissioners, Addl. Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers and Circle Officers were declared as Principal Census officers, District Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Census Officers, and Charge Officers respectively within their own jurisdiction. In addition those, based on

population of Rural / Urban areas, Additional Charge Officers from among Extra Assistant Commissioners/Election Officers/District Statistical Officers/Planning Officers were appointed. Besides that the Commissioner of Guwahati Municipal Corporation was also declared as Principal Census Officer for GMC by a State Govt. notification dated 21.01.2010. Further Director of Census Operations /Joint Director of Census Operations/Deputy Director of Census Operations/ Asstt. Director of Census Operations were declared as Chief Principal, Joint Chief Principal, Deputy Chief Principal, Asstt. Chief Principal Census Officers for the State as a whole. With the issue of the aforesaid notification, declaration of Census Officers were complete as per Census Act of 1948.

### **Formation of Census Enumeration Block**

The next important steps after assigning the location codes to all the administrative units was the formation of Census Enumeration Block which means curving out of Houselisting blocks within the villages and wards of cities and town with a population of 650 persons or 125 households in urban areas and 750 persons or 150 households in rural areas. The block is the smallest Census unit demarcated on the basis of local knowledge by the Charge Officer taking into account the population of earlier Census. Formation of block is important to maintain more or less uniform patterns of work load to the enumerator. While forming the blocks for Houselisting operations, special care was taken to keep the identity of Primary Sample Unit (PSU) of Sample Registration System (SRS ) intact.

### **Formation and Identification of Slum Blocks**

The phenomenon of rapid urbanization in conjunction with industrialization has resulted in the growth of Slums. The growth of Slums occurs due to many reasons like shortage of developed land for housing, high prices of land beyond the reach of poor people, migration of rural people to the cities in search of jobs etc. Slums are known by different names in different parts of India, such as Katras or Jhuggi-Jhonpuri in Delhi, Jhopadpatti or Chawls in Mumbai, Ahatus in Kanpur, Bastees in Kolkata, Cheris in Chennai and Keris in Bangalore. In Assam it is popularly known as Jupuris. The basic characteristics of Slum are more or less same in all the cities and Metropolis of India.

The concept of Slum and its definition vary from country to country depending upon the socio-economic condition of each



society. In India, Slums have been defined under Section 3 of the Slums Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956.

Although it is very difficult to define Slum for the purpose of the Census of India 2011, it was proposed to treat the following as Slum area:

- (i) All areas notified as Slum by State/UT administration or Local Self Govt.
- (ii) All areas recognized as Slum by State/UT/Local Govt. which have not been formally notified as Slum under any Act;
- (iii) A compact area of atleast 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infra-structure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

In case of Assam, Slum areas identified by the Urban Development Deptt. of State Govt. (but not notified as Slums) have been taken into consideration for all the town with a population of 50,000 or more as per 2001 Census. Houselisting blocks were formed within the slum areas maintaining their independent identify from the normal blocks with a view to obtain demographic data separately for the Slum areas. For this purpose, no separate questionnaire was canvassed. Same Houselists and Household Schedules were canvassed during Houselisting & Housing Census Operations and Population Enumeration and the data for these blocks will be presented in an appropriate volume separately.

### **Selection and appointment of Supervisors and Enumerators**

After formation of census jurisdictions, selection and appointment of a large number of Enumerators and Supervisors was really a tough job for the Principal Census Officers and District Census Officers.

The enumerators were mainly drawn from the Primary School Teachers. But depending on the requirement, Enumerators were also appointed from Secondary Schools, Revenue Department and Local Bodies. The supervisors were mainly appointed from the Secondary School Teachers, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, Inspectors of Statistics and other officials of Central/State Govt. Altogether, 65,277 Supervisors and Enumerators were engaged during the Houselisting & Housing Census Operations. In the second phase of Census Operations i.e. Population Enumeration, the number of Enumerators and Supervisors were around 72000. The figure has gone up due to delineation of houselisting blocks with larger sizes of population.

## **Preparation of Charge Registers and Abridged Houselist**

On completion of the appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors and formation of blocks for Houselisting & Housing Census Operations, the Charge officers were asked to prepare their Charge Register for each rural and urban Charge separately and identify the SRS and Slum blocks in the Register before the start of the operations. Again, after re-delineation of Houselisting blocks for Population Enumeration, they were asked to prepare revised Charge Register incorporating the names of fresh enumerators for the re-delineated blocks. They were also asked to copy out the abridged houselist containing certain particulars from the Houselisting & Housing Census Schedule to facilitate the enumerators to identify the area of her/his block.

## **Training Activities**

Extensive Training for 2011 Census for both the phases was initiated from October 2009 supported by UNICEF as well as NGO. The prescription for training was to engage three levels of trainers namely National Trainers (NT), Master Trainer Facilitators (MTF) and Master Trainers, apart from Trainers from DCO/ORGI. As per principle, National Trainers were trained by Core Faculty Members of Training Division of ORGI. The National Trainers alongwith key Census Officials of the DCO/ORGI imparted training to the MTFs and MTFs in turn imparted training to Master Trainers. Though the MTs were supposed to impart training to the Enumerators/Supervisors, the Entire Training programme of the state were supervised and imparted by officials of the Directorate of Census Operations, Assam. To start with training programme for Census in the DCO, entire staff in the Directorate were was first imparted training on the Concept and Definition of Census 2011. They were also asked to fill up a few training Schedules which were checked by senior officials/officers and the mistakes were discussed in detail. Thereafter, a state Level Conference cum Programme for the Principal Census Officers, District Census Officers was arranged on 27 February 2010 at Chief Minister's Conference Hall, Dispur, Guwahati, which was presided by the Commissioner & Secretary, General Administration Department, Government of Assam. For the training of District Level officers, zonal training programmes for the Charge Officers, Addl. Charge Officers were chalked up and the trainings were imparted by the Directors, Joint Director, Dy. Director and Assistant Directors and other senior officials. Master trainers were also appointed by the Principal Census Officers wherever it was felt necessary and two rounds of



training for the Enumerators and Supervisors. Instruction manual was translated in local language and the same was printed in Govt. of India Press in Kolkata in first phase and in Guwahati in the second phase.



During second phase, the methodology adopted in the first phase was the same as was in the second phase. This time State level conference was held on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2010 at Administrative Staff College, Khanapara, Guwahati and was inaugurated by the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Assam and attended by Commissioner, GAD, Deputy Commissioners of all twenty seven districts and all SDOs (Civil). The District level training programmes were held in each District headquarters with a view to impart intensive training to all concerned Charge Officers. Training for Master trainers and Military and Para Military Census Officers was taken separately. In most of the cases, separate training programmes were arranged for the Supervisors and Enumerators of defence and Para Military Personnel. This time, after the in-house training, one experience staff was posted in each of the Revenue Circles of the State to assist the Charge Officers in imparting training to the enumerators and Supervisors. The officers and staff deputed for training were also asked to conduct intensive checking of Schedules during the enumeration period and more particularly during the initial stage of Population Enumeration.

## **New Features of Census of India 2011**

### **Houselist Schedule**

In Houselisting & Housing Census Schedule for Census of India, 2011, some of the questions in the Schedule were modified. These are enumerated as under:

### **Changes in the Schedule Format:**

1. Title of the Houselist Schedule has been changed to Houselisting and Housing Census Schedules.
2. Template of the Schedule has been designed by National Institute of Design (NID)
3. Barcode has been added for the purpose of transportation by the Department of Post.
4. Form Number has been added for Scanning purpose.
5. Continued Sheet number was given.
6. There were 12 numbers of Rows and 35 numbers of Columns.
7. Pre-printed Location Particulars of State/UT and District were there.

### **Changes in Questions**

1. Col.4 – Predominant material of floor- Brick is replaced with Burnt Brick
2. Col.6– Predominant material of Roof - Brick is replaced with Burnt Brick, 'Tiles' split in to two types Viz., Tiles (hand made Tiles and machine made tiles)
3. Col.17- Number of dwelling rooms exclusively in possession of this household
4. Col.19 -Main source of drinking water – 'Tap water' bifurcated in to two i.e., from treated source and from untreated source. 'Well' bifurcated into two i.e., 'Covered well' and 'Un-covered well'. 'Borehole' has been added to 'Tubewell', 'Rain Water' is added, 'Spring' is clubbed with 'River/Canal
5. Col.22- Latrine within the premises: Yes-1/No-2 and
6. Col.23- If '1' in Col.22, give Code from 1 to 8; else Code 9 or 0 from the list given. These two columns replace the Col.23 of 2001 i.e., Latrine within the house
7. Col.25-Bathroom within the premises replaces Col.25 of 2001 i.e., Bathroom within the house. (Bathing facility availability within the premises- Yes : Bathroom-1, Enclosure without roof-2/ No-3)
8. Col.26- Kitchen within the premises replaces Col.26 of 2001 i.e., Kitchen within the house
9. Col.30- Computer: Yes-1/No.2 is a new question

10. Col.31 Telephone/Mobile phone replaces the Col.30 of 2001 i.e., Telephone

11. Question on Number of married couples having independent room for sleeping has been dropped .

### Household Schedule

On Household Schedules, the following new things have been incorporated.

1. Template designed by NID
2. Barcode
3. Form Number
4. Continued Sheet number
5. Number of Rows (8) and Number of Questions (29)
6. Details of Institutional Household.
7. Corresponding Houselisting Block No.,
8. Household No.
9. Enumeration Block Number & Sub-block No. ( Sub –block is a new feature)
10. Pre-printed Location Particulars of State/UT, District and Sub-District  
Sex of the Enumerator

Apart from the location code numbers, there have been good numbers of changes in the questions which are mentioned below:

The sub heading “General and Socio-Cultural Characteristics” have been dropped.

Q.4 Age : Last birth day is replaced by

4(a) **Date of Birth** as per English Calendar : Day, Month, Year

4(b) Age

Q.5 Current marital Status. Separate codes are assigned for Separated and divorced.

Q.8.Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe(ST)

8(a) Is this person SC/ST? If ‘YES’ give code:SC-1, ST-2

If ‘No’ put ‘3’ against the person.

8(b) If SC or ST write name of the SC or ST from the list supplied

The above questions replace the two questions on SC/ST at 2001 census.

Q.9 The question on Disability has three parts

9(a) Is is person mentally/ Physically disables, Yes-1/No-2

9(b) If yes in 9(a) , give code in the box against 9(b) from the list below.

9(c) If “multiple disability ( Code’8’ ) in 9 (b) give maximum three codes in boxes against 9(c) from the list given.

Q.13.Status of attendance in educational institution

Attending: School -1/ College -2/ Vocational Institute-3/ Special Institution for disabled -4/ Literacy Centre –5/ Other Institution -6

Not attending: Attended before-7, Never attended-8

In Question No. 15 The code for marginal workers have been bifurcated in to two cedes if work for 3 months or more but less than 6 months – 2, Less than 3 months -3.

In Question no. 20 ( Non –Economic Activity), One new code has been allotted for Rentiers.

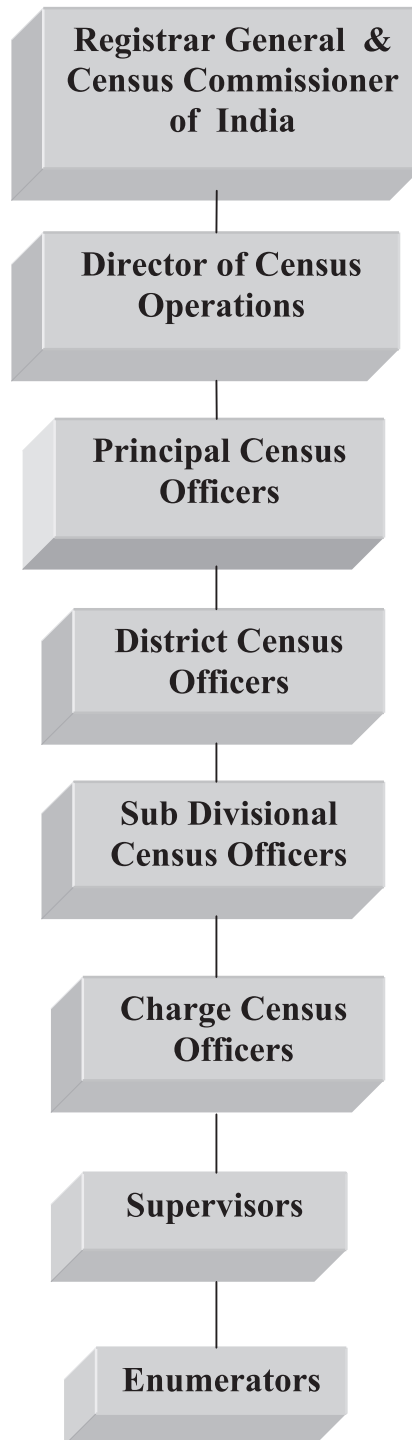
The following question of 2001 have been dropped:

a) Part III- For Household engaged in cultivation/plantation

### **Acknowledgement**

The various stresses and strains of conducting Census could not overpower the Census organization in the State due to the dedicated services rendered by the Census Officers in spite of lots of problem created due to ethnic differentiation. They all deserve appreciation. We are greatly indebted to the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for his inspiration and valuable guidance from time to time. The Govt. of Assam also deserved our appreciation for their timely action with full determination to make Census a great success. The Principal Census Officers, District Census Officers, Sub-divisional Census Officers, Charge Officers and specially the Enumerators and supervisors who actually bore the brunt of the task deserve our wholehearted appreciation for their support in making Census of India 2011 a great success in the State. Above all responses from the public in general was so spontaneous that they deserve our heartiest congratulations.

## Census Hierarchy



## CHAPTER 2



### A PRELUDE TO ANALYSIS



## A Prelude to Analysis

The Indian Census has a long tradition of releasing the Population data on a Provisional basis within a short time after the completion of the Population Enumeration. The population totals are built up by each enumerator right from the page totals of a few data items for each page of the Household Schedule, which are then consolidated at the Enumerator's Block level. The totals at various Administrative levels the Tahsil/Taluk Community Development Block etc., the Town, the District and the State are consolidated through a process of successive aggregation. The entire exercise of aggregation right from the Enumerator's Block level to the State level is completed within a short span.

The data items on which the provisional Totals are collected and compiled for each sex are population, Child Population in the age group 0-6, Literate Population. The actual processing and final tabulation of this huge volume of data takes time, therefore, provisional data relating to some key aspects of the population becomes extremely useful to the data users.

## Brief Analysis of Provisional Population Totals

On completion of Population Enumeration, the Provisional Population Totals for each of the Enumeration Blocks have been posted for posting of Enumeration Blocks totals in a Form known as PT-1 by the Charge Officers who prepared an Abstract for his Charge (in Form PT-2) and the same was sent to their respective District Headquarters as well as to the Director of Census Operations. Principal Census Officers compile their Provisional Population figures in PT-3 & PT-4 for his District including the population of Special Charges and relayed the District provisional totals to the Director of Census Operations, Assam as well as to the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, New Delhi on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2011. The Director of Census Operations brought these figures up to the State level and relayed the State Provisional Population Total showing their distribution at the District level. The whole process of tabulation of census data will take some more time and therefore only a few important demographic features are being presented in this paper. This will be followed by more demographic details in subsequent publications.

In this paper a few basic Tables of provisional Population are presented below:



Table 1: Population Distribution, Percentage Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Population Density for State and District of Assam

Table 2: Percentage Decadal Variation in Population since 1901 for State and District of Assam

Table 3: Sex Ratio since 1901 for State and District of Assam

Table 4: Population, Population in the age group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rates for State and District of Assam, 2011

Table 5: Literacy Rate by Sex for State and District of Assam, 2001 and 2011

Table 6: Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 by sex, 2001 and 2011

### **Distribution of Population and Decadal Growth.**

It appears from Table 1 (Annexure-2) that total Provisional Population of Assam as on 00hrs. of 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 stands at 31,169,272 out of which 15,954,927 are males and 15,214,345 are female representing a decadal growth of 16.93 percent during the last decade 2001-11. The highest growth, at the District level, is found in Dhubri (24.40) closely followed by Morigaon (23.39) and Goalpara (22.74) while lowest growth is seen in the District of Kokrajhar (5.19). The reason for such a low growth of population cannot be commented upon at this stage in the absence of more details. The Table 2 presented as Annexure – 3 represent the percentage decadal growth rate for the State, which has come down to 16.93 percent in 2011 from 18.92 in 2001.

### **Sex Ratio**

The Sex Ratio, i.e. number of females per 1000 males in the State shows an improvement from 935 in 2001 to 954 in 2011. At the District level, data reveal that all districts of the State except Darrang have shown significant improvement in the sex ratio over the last decade. The highest Sex Ratio has been recorded in the district of Morigaon (974) while the lowest ratio has been observed in the district of Kamrup (Metro) (922).

Data presented in Table 3 also shows that 14 out of 27 districts of Assam registered higher sex ratio during 2011 Census while the remaining 13 districts had sex ratio lower than the State average of 954. Again, among those 14 districts, the districts of

Morigaon, Chirang and Baksa had Sex Ratio of 974, 969 and 967 females per 1000 males during 2011 Census.

### Density of Population

The density of population means total number of persons per square kilometer. According to Provisional Population calculated at the Census of India 2011, the density of population per square kilometer has gone up to 397 as against 340 in 2001 with no change in the State area of 78,438 square kilometer. The density of population, as it appears from Table-1, is highest in the district of Kamrup (Metro) (2,010) followed by Dhubri (1,171) and Nalbari (763) and the lowest density is seen in Dima Hasao (44). The same trend of density, so far as the highest and lowest are concerned, were found in the same districts in 2001 Census also.

### Literacy

Literacy is one of the most important indicators of demographic study. **In Census, literate is defined as “A person aged 7 and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language.”** A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that person should pass a minimum educational standard in any school. Literacy could be achieved through non-formal education system like Adult literacy centres. Persons who are blind and can read in Braille has also been treated as literates. All children below 5 years were treated as illiterate during the Censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 and the children below 7 years of age are treated as illiterates from 1991 Census.

The literacy rate used to be calculated in the past including the population of all age groups. This method gives us a crude literacy rate as the children of lower age group are supposed to be illiterate. It was, therefore, decided that literacy rate, to be more meaningful, should be calculated excluding the age group of children below the age of 7 years from 1991 Census and the same method is followed in 2001 Census also. The literacy rate calculated by excluding the population of age group 0-6 is called the effective literacy rate.

The effective literacy rate for Assam as per 2011 Census comes to 73.18 percent while it is 78.81 percent for males and 67.27 percent for females. In 2001 Census, literacy rate for the total population was 63.25 percent with 71.28 percent for males and 54.61 percent for females. The highest literacy rate at the district level is observed in the district of Kamrup (Metro) (88.66) followed by Jorhat (83.42) and Sivasagar (81.36) while the lowest rate is recorded by the District of Dhubri (59.36)

percent. It is interesting to note here that female literacy rate appears to have increased at a faster rate than that of male literacy rate during the last decade from 54.61 percent in 2001 to 67.27 percent in 2011 showing a spectacular rise of about 13 percentage point. The growth of literacy in Assam as a whole shows an encouraging sign from the provisional figures derived from 2011 Census.

### **Age Group 0-6**

The population of 0-6 age-group of a state shows whether the population of country is increasing or decreasing or stabilized. In the state of Assam, the general trend of age-group 0-6 is declining from one census to another. In 2001, the percentage of population in the age-group 0-6 was 16.87, which has come down to 14.47 in 2011. The population of male in the age group has declined from 16.62 in 2001 to 14.45 in 2011, whereas the corresponding female has declined from 17.15 in 2001 to 14.50 in 2011. In 2011 Census, the maximum percentage of 0-6 population has been reported in the district of Karbi Anglong (19.05) and minimum in the district of Kamrup (Metro) (9.56).





**2011**

PROVISIONAL  
POPULATION  
TOTALS



**Distribution of Population, Decadal Growth**

State/UT. Code	India/State/Union Territories	Population 2011		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
<b>00</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>1,210,193,422</b>	<b>623,724,248</b>	<b>586,469,174</b>
01	Jammu & Kashmir	12,548,926	6,665,561	5,883,365
02	Himachal pradesh	6,856,509	3,473,892	3,382,617
03	Punjab	27,704,236	14,634,819	13,069,417
04	Chandigarh	1,054,686	580,282	474,404
05	Uttarakhand	10,116,752	5,154,178	4,962,574
06	Haryana	25,353,081	13,505,130	11,847,951
07	NCT of Delhi	16,753,235	8,976,410	7,776,825
08	Rajasthan	68,621,012	35,620,086	33,000,926
09	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	104,596,415	94,985,062
10	Bihar	103,804,637	54,185,347	49,619,290
11	Sikkim	607,688	321,661	286,027
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	720,232	662,379
13	Nagaland	1,980,602	1,025,707	954,895
14	Manipur	2,721,756	1,369,764	1,351,992
15	Mizoram	1,091,014	552,339	538,675
16	Tripura	3,671,032	1,871,867	1,799,165
17	Meghalaya	2,964,007	1,492,668	1,471,339
<b>18</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>31,169,272</b>	<b>15,954,927</b>	<b>15,214,345</b>
19	West Bengal	91,347,736	46,927,389	44,420,347
20	Jharkhand	32,966,238	16,931,688	16,034,550
21	Orissa	41,947,358	21,201,678	20,745,680
22	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	12,827,915	12,712,281
23	Madhya pradesh	72,597,565	37,612,920	34,984,645
24	Gujarat	60,383,628	31,482,282	28,901,346
25	Daman & Diu	242,911	150,100	92,811
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	342,853	193,178	149,675
27	Maharashtra	112,372,972	58,361,397	54,011,575
28	Andhra pradesh	84,665,533	42,509,881	42,155,652
29	Karnataka	61,130,704	31,057,742	30,072,962
30	Goa	1,457,723	740,711	717,012
31	Lakshadweep	64,429	33,106	31,323
32	Kerala	33,387,677	16,021,290	17,366,387
33	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	36,158,871	35,980,087
34	Puducherry	1,244,464	610,485	633,979
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	379,944	202,330	177,614

\* Note : Please see the general notes on page 32

## Rate, Sex Ratio and Population Density

Percentage Decadal Growth Rate		Sex Ratio ( Number of females per 1000 males)		Population Density per Sq.Km.		India/State/Union Territories	State/UT. Code
1991-01	2001-11	2001	2011	2001	2011		
6	7	8	9	10	11	2	1
<b>21.54</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>00</b>
29.43	23.71	892	883	100	124	Jammu & Kashmir	01
17.54	12.81	968	974	109	123	Himachal pradesh	02
20.10	13.73	876	893	484	550	Punjab	03
40.28	17.10	777	818	7,900	9,252	Chandigarh	04
20.41	19.17	962	963	159	189	Uttarakhand	05
28.43	19.90	861	877	478	573	Haryana	06
47.02	20.96	821	866	9,340	11,297	NCT of Delhi	07
28.41	21.44	921	926	165	201	Rajasthan	08
25.85	20.09	898	908	690	828	Uttar Pradesh	09
28.62	25.07	919	916	881	1,102	Bihar	10
33.06	12.36	875	889	76	86	Sikkim	11
27.00	25.92	893	920	13	17	Arunachal Pradesh	12
64.53	-0.47	900	931	120	119	Nagaland	13
24.86	18.65	978	987	103	122	Manipur	14
28.82	22.78	935	975	42	52	Mizoram	15
16.03	14.75	948	961	305	350	Tripura	16
30.65	27.82	972	986	103	132	Meghalaya	17
<b>18.92</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>Assam</b>	<b>18</b>
17.77	13.93	934	947	903	1,029	West Bengal	19
23.36	22.34	941	947	338	414	Jharkhand	20
16.25	13.97	972	978	236	269	Orissa	21
18.27	22.59	989	991	154	189	Chhattisgarh	22
24.26	20.30	919	930	196	236	Madhaya pradesh	23
22.66	19.17	920	918	258	308	Gujarat	24
55.73	53.54	710	618	1,413	2,169	Daman & Diu	25
59.22	55.50	812	775	449	698	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26
22.73	15.99	922	925	315	365	Maharashtra	27
14.59	11.10	978	992	277	308	Andhra pradesh	28
17.51	15.67	965	968	276	319	Karnataka	29
15.21	8.17	961	968	364	394	Goa	30
17.30	6.23	948	946	1,895	2,013	Lakshadweep	31
9.43	4.86	1058	1084	819	859	Kerala	32
11.72	15.60	987	995	480	555	Tamil Nadu	33
20.62	27.72	1001	1038	2,030	2,598	Puducherry	34
26.90	6.68	846	878	43	46	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	35

\* Note : Please see the general notes on page 32



## General Notes

1. The figures for India and Manipur, include by sex, the estimated population, 0-6 population and literates of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011
2. For working out density of India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.
3. For Census 2011, the population of "Others" has been clubbed with the "Males" for working out population, 0-6 population, literates and related rates and ratios.
4. In working out 'decadal variation' and 'percentage decadal variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of India and Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang District for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.
5. The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
6. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.
7. The distribution of population of Pondicherry (Puducherry) by sex for 1901 (246,354), and 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures of India for these years are, therefore, exclusive of these population figures so far as distribution by sex is concerned.
8. Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.
9. In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only. In 1961 censused areas of Tuensang District of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq. kms.
10. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, and Mokokchung of Nagaland. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961.
11. As the sex break-up for the districts. Sheopur, Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar ( Khargone ), Barwani, Rajgarh, Bhopal, Sehore and Raisen is not available for the year 1901. Figures for males and females have been estimated for the year 1901 for Madhya Pradesh.
12. One village Ramtapur (code No. 217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukkal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the state Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901 - 1951.
13. The names of Uttaranchal and Pondicherry have changed to Uttarakhand and Puducherry respectively after Census 2001

### **Note of caution:**

The figures in this report being of a provisional nature, only the important footnotes have been given above. The detailed footnotes would be given when the final population tables are released.

Table-1

State/ Distt. Code	Population Distribution, Percentage Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Population Density for State and District of Assam												
	Population 2011			Population 2001			Percentage Decadal Growth Rate			Sex Ratio ( Number of females per 1000 males)			Population Density per Sq.Km.
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	1991-01	2001-11	2001	2011	2001	2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Assam	31,169,272	15,954,927	15,214,345	26,655,528	13,777,037	12,878,491	18.92	16.93	935	954	340	397
01	*Kokrajhar	886,999	452,965	434,034	843,243	433,360	409,883	14.49	5.19	946	958	266	280
02	*Dhubri	1,948,632	998,346	950,286	1,566,396	804,999	761,397	22.97	24.40	946	952	941	1171
03	Goalpara	1,008,959	514,162	494,797	822,035	420,251	401,784	23.03	22.74	956	962	451	553
04	*Barpeta	1,693,190	867,891	825,299	1,394,755	720,069	674,686	19.62	21.40	937	951	521	632
05	Morigaon	957,853	485,328	472,525	776,256	398,926	377,330	21.35	23.39	946	974	500	618
06	Nagaon	2,826,006	1,440,307	1,385,699	2,314,629	1,190,950	1,123,679	22.26	22.09	944	962	583	711
07	*Somitpur	1,925,975	989,919	936,056	1,665,125	863,298	801,827	18.11	15.67	929	946	315	365
08	Lakhimpur	1,040,644	529,484	511,160	889,010	455,691	433,319	18.30	17.06	951	965	390	457
09	Dhemaji	688,077	353,043	335,034	571,944	294,643	277,301	19.45	20.30	941	949	177	213
10	Tinsukia	1,316,948	675,986	640,962	1,150,062	601,099	548,963	19.51	14.51	913	948	303	347
11	Dibrugarh	1,327,748	680,114	647,634	1,185,072	613,555	571,517	13.68	12.04	931	952	351	393
12	Sivasagar	1,150,253	589,454	560,799	1,051,736	545,476	506,260	15.83	9.37	928	951	394	431
13	Jorhat	1,091,295	557,944	533,351	999,221	517,015	482,206	14.69	9.21	933	956	350	383
14	Golaghat	1,058,674	539,949	518,725	946,279	490,286	455,993	14.27	11.88	930	961	270	302
15	Karbi Anglong	965,280	493,482	471,798	813,311	422,250	391,061	22.72	18.69	926	956	78	93
16	Dima Hasao	213,529	110,566	102,963	188,079	99,822	88,257	24.72	13.53	884	931	38	44
17	Cachar	1,736,319	886,616	849,703	1,444,921	743,042	701,879	18.89	20.17	945	958	382	459
18	Karimganj	1,217,002	620,722	596,280	1,007,976	517,680	490,296	21.87	20.74	947	961	557	673
19	Hailakandi	659,260	338,766	320,494	542,872	280,513	262,359	20.89	21.44	935	946	409	497
20	*Bongaigaon	732,639	373,590	359,049	612,665	315,537	297,128	22.09	19.58	942	961	355	425
21	*Chirang	481,818	244,675	237,143	433,061	222,364	210,697	-0.08	11.26	948	969	219	244
22	*Kamrup	1,517,202	779,608	737,594	1,311,698	678,310	633,388	14.97	15.67	934	946	377	436
23	*Kamrup Metropolitan	1,260,419	655,630	604,789	1,059,578	571,774	487,804	45.91	18.95	853	922	1689	2010
24	*Nalbari	769,919	395,804	374,115	689,053	356,730	332,323	14.21	11.74	932	945	683	763
25	*Baksa	953,773	484,825	468,948	857,947	438,345	419,602	12.51	11.17	957	967	427	475
26	*Darrang	908,090	472,134	435,956	759,858	392,362	367,496	22.18	19.51	937	923	411	491
27	*Udalguri	832,769	423,617	409,152	758,746	388,690	370,056	10.02	9.76	952	966	453	497

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

Table-2

State/ Distt. Code	State/District	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population since 1901 for State and District of Assam											
		Percentage Decadal Variation											
		1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1971-91	1991-01	2001-11	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
18	Assam	16.99	20.48	19.91	20.40	19.93	34.98	34.95	-	53.26	18.92	16.93	
01	*Kokrajhar	28.73	27.49	18.01	17.69	17.11	55.41	54.89	-	61.96	14.49	5.19	
02	*Dhubri	28.73	27.49	18.01	17.69	12.74	43.74	43.26	-	45.65	22.97	24.40	
03	Goalpara	29.97	26.92	15.76	14.83	9.25	37.10	45.88	-	54.12	23.03	22.74	
04	*Barpeta	18.65	34.49	72.29	47.64	16.62	34.39	33.91	-	40.97	19.62	21.40	
05	Morigaon	15.84	31.94	41.35	15.37	36.65	37.89	37.51	-	50.90	21.35	23.39	
06	Nagaon	15.84	31.94	41.35	15.37	36.65	35.91	38.99	-	51.26	22.26	22.09	
07	*Sonitpur	23.67	41.69	23.02	22.97	22.02	41.99	33.17	-	68.08	18.11	15.67	
08	Lakhimpur	26.29	34.07	23.91	22.70	17.94	50.46	43.39	-	56.29	18.30	17.06	
09	Dhemaji	26.29	34.07	23.92	22.69	17.94	75.21	103.42	-	107.50	19.45	20.30	
10	Tinsukia	26.29	34.07	23.92	22.70	17.94	35.92	31.02	-	47.03	19.51	14.51	
11	Dibrugarh	26.29	34.07	23.91	22.70	17.94	30.64	22.93	-	37.78	13.68	12.04	
12	Sivasagar	13.41	20.46	14.44	15.64	15.98	23.36	19.47	-	38.76	15.83	9.37	
13	Jorhat	16.90	17.26	8.88	15.27	14.87	24.17	17.47	-	33.10	14.69	9.21	
14	Golaghat	16.55	19.83	18.29	1.27	19.76	26.04	30.85	-	58.12	14.27	11.88	
15	Karbi Anglong					30.96	79.21	68.28	-	74.72	22.72	18.69	
16	Dima Hasao	-33.12	5.92	13.60	13.75	6.16	36.95	40.00	-	98.30	24.72	13.53	
17	Cachar	12.33	5.98	7.60	13.08	23.92	22.60	23.96	-	47.59	18.89	20.17	
18	Karimganj	12.94	3.19	5.91	9.52	29.87	22.96	25.13	-	42.08	21.87	20.74	
19	Hailakandi	16.09	7.59	7.08	10.29	17.48	27.23	23.61	-	45.94	20.89	21.44	
20	*Bongaigaon	28.69	27.51	18.19	17.84	12.88	36.27	35.81	-	38.77	22.09	19.58	
21	*Chirang	5.02	8.09	11.47	14.13	18.18	40.32	57.37	-	103.33	-0.08	11.26	
22	*Kamrup	10.01	7.36	11.42	22.11	17.01	45.12	44.48	-	81.53	14.97	15.67	
23	*Kamrup Metropolitan	6.59	5.51	6.76									
24	*Nalbari	15.24	14.56	26.97	42.86	2.39	13.30	19.99	-	20.77	45.91	18.95	
25	*Baksa	18.36	17.22	30.91	25.13	33.68	60.52	66.67	-	73.65	12.51	11.17	
26	*Darrang	22.72	56.34	38.30	29.40	18.58	40.94	36.05	-	89.77	22.18	19.51	
27	*Udalguri	45.60	32.20	34.10	50.57	29.13	54.04	37.85	-	43.03	10.02	9.76	

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

Table-3

## Sex Ratio since 1901 for State and District of Assam

State/Distt. Code	State/District	Sex Ratio ( Number of female per 1000 males )															
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
18	Assam	919	915	896	874	875	868	869	896	-	923	935	954				
01	*Kokrajhar	1005	984	939	916	907	892	901	932	-	943	946	958				
02	*Dhubri	1005	984	939	916	907	891	899	928	-	949	946	952				
03	Goalpara	904	886	875	877	880	907	918	939	-	947	956	962				
04	*Barpeta	1125	1027	940	910	892	873	874	896	-	936	937	951				
05	Morigaon	964	960	907	884	865	881	891	917	-	941	946	974				
06	Nagaon	964	960	907	884	865	854	870	894	-	929	944	962				
07	*Sonitpur	1018	959	924	866	883	861	849	902	-	912	929	946				
08	Lakhimpur	863	883	870	818	847	872	842	895	-	931	951	965				
09	Dhemaji	863	883	870	818	847	886	883	874	-	927	941	949				
10	Tinsukia	863	883	870	818	847	814	809	855	-	891	913	948				
11	Dibrugarh	863	883	870	818	847	829	835	863	-	905	931	952				
12	Sivasagar	887	895	900	892	891	875	868	887	-	907	928	951				
13	Jorhat	888	889	891	875	876	870	859	886	-	913	933	956				
14	Golaghat	886	897	902	873	879	865	868	883	-	920	930	961				
15	Karbi Anglong	-	-	-	-	934	911	862	875	-	907	926	956				
16	Dima Hasao	492	917	882	898	936	924	867	841	-	857	884	931				
17	Cachar	913	906	910	889	896	895	908	918	-	932	945	958				
18	Karimganj	965	943	930	923	899	902	911	930	-	946	947	961				
19	Hailakandi	913	919	922	902	897	891	904	923	-	929	935	946				
20	*Bongaigaon	1005	984	939	916	907	891	898	926	-	933	942	961				
21	*Chirang	889	900	882	872	877	881	912	966	-	950	948	969				
22	*Kamrup	1137	1105	1020	977	926	871	814	781	-	921	934	946				
23	*Kamrup Metropolitan	807	787	771	760	760	752	768	812	-	804	853	922				
24	*Nalbari	931	948	928	921	930	924	933	974	-	929	932	945				
25	*Baksa	912	840	837	849	860	869	897	953	-	949	957	967				
26	*Darrang	957	828	875	889	900	895	914	962	-	936	937	923				
27	*Udalguri	864	846	870	902	873	910	893	906	-	940	952	966				

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

Table-4

Population, Population in the age group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rates by sex for State and District of Assam, 2011

State/ Distt. Code	Population 2011						Population in the age group 0-6						Number of Literates						Literacy Rate		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
18	Assam	31,169,272	15,954,927	15,214,345	4,511,307	2,305,088	2,206,219	19,507,017	10,756,937	8,750,080	73.18	78.81	67.27								
01	*Kokrajhar	886,999	452,965	434,034	131,865	67,584	64,281	503,178	283,026	220,152	66.63	73.44	59.54								
02	*Dhubri	1,948,632	998,346	950,286	358,841	182,662	176,179	943,680	523,682	419,998	59.36	64.20	54.26								
03	Goalpara	1,008,959	514,162	494,797	165,762	84,818	80,944	579,038	311,986	267,052	68.67	72.67	64.53								
04	*Barpeta	1,693,190	867,891	825,299	280,506	143,487	137,019	918,708	512,330	406,378	65.03	70.72	59.04								
05	Morigaon	957,853	485,328	472,525	159,088	81,567	77,521	554,143	297,422	256,721	69.37	73.66	64.99								
06	Nagaon	2,826,006	1,440,307	1,385,699	446,238	227,853	218,385	1,755,838	947,986	807,852	73.78	78.19	69.21								
07	*Sonitpur	1,925,975	989,919	936,056	267,238	136,458	130,780	1,160,527	656,995	503,532	69.96	76.98	62.53								
08	Lakhimpur	1,040,644	529,484	511,160	150,880	77,064	73,816	697,526	383,026	314,500	78.39	84.66	71.91								
09	Dhemaji	688,077	353,043	335,034	99,692	51,266	48,426	406,388	228,330	178,058	69.07	75.66	62.13								
10	Tinsukia	1,316,948	675,986	640,962	175,038	88,790	86,248	809,796	457,356	352,440	70.92	77.89	63.54								
11	Dibrugarh	1,327,748	680,114	647,634	154,912	79,146	75,766	893,908	496,362	397,546	76.22	82.59	69.52								
12	Sivasagar	1,150,253	589,454	560,799	133,858	68,392	65,466	826,951	452,009	374,942	81.36	86.75	75.69								
13	Jorhat	1,091,295	557,944	533,351	117,515	59,859	57,656	812,328	440,230	372,098	83.42	88.38	78.22								
14	Golaghat	1,058,674	539,949	518,725	128,395	65,472	62,923	728,513	399,525	328,988	78.31	84.20	72.18								
15	Karbi Anglong	965,280	493,482	471,798	183,862	95,971	87,891	574,509	326,444	248,065	73.52	82.12	64.62								
16	Dima Hasao	213,529	110,566	102,963	31,758	16,239	15,519	143,585	80,498	63,087	78.99	85.34	72.15								
17	Cachar	1,736,319	886,616	849,703	246,826	126,223	120,603	1,196,892	652,827	544,065	80.36	85.85	74.62								
18	Karimganj	1,217,002	620,722	596,280	203,203	103,760	99,443	808,165	443,047	365,118	79.72	85.70	73.49								
19	Hailakandi	659,260	338,766	320,494	109,537	56,244	53,293	413,705	230,567	183,138	75.26	81.61	68.54								
20	*Bongaigaon	732,639	373,590	359,049	113,751	57,874	55,877	435,922	238,308	197,614	70.44	75.48	65.18								
21	*Chirang	481,818	244,675	237,143	70,177	35,835	34,342	266,380	149,017	117,363	64.71	71.35	57.87								
22	*Kamrup	1,517,202	779,608	737,594	194,983	99,397	95,586	962,677	528,117	434,560	72.81	77.64	67.69								
23	*Kamrup Metropolitan	1,260,419	655,630	604,789	120,500	60,434	60,066	1,010,688	543,202	467,486	88.66	91.26	85.82								
24	*Nalbari	769,919	395,804	374,115	90,593	46,156	44,437	542,680	299,224	243,456	79.89	85.58	73.85								
25	*Baksa	953,773	484,825	468,948	117,400	59,823	57,577	589,866	333,856	256,010	70.53	78.55	62.23								
26	*Darrang	908,090	472,134	435,956	149,626	77,096	72,530	489,559	270,036	219,523	64.55	68.36	60.40								
27	*Udalguri	832,769	423,617	409,152	109,263	55,618	53,645	481,867	271,529	210,338	66.60	73.79	59.17								

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

Table-5

## Literacy Rate by Sex for State and District of Assam, 2001 and 2011

State/ Distt. Code	State/District	Literacy Rate					
		Person		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Assam	63.25	73.18	71.28	78.81	54.61	67.27
01	*Kokrajhar	52.29	66.63	61.01	73.44	43.06	59.54
02	*Dhubri	48.17	59.36	55.84	64.20	40.02	54.26
03	Goalpara	58.03	68.67	64.86	72.67	50.85	64.53
04	*Barpeta	56.00	65.03	64.23	70.72	47.16	59.04
05	Morigaon	58.53	69.37	65.15	73.66	51.51	64.99
06	Nagaon	61.73	73.78	68.27	78.19	54.74	69.21
07	*Sonitpur	59.07	69.96	67.61	76.98	49.80	62.53
08	Lakhimpur	68.56	78.39	77.06	84.66	59.59	71.91
09	Dhemaji	64.48	69.07	74.41	75.66	53.86	62.13
10	Tinsukia	60.95	70.92	70.15	77.89	50.78	63.54
11	Dibrugarh	68.96	76.22	77.30	82.59	59.95	69.52
12	Sivasagar	74.47	81.36	81.53	86.75	66.81	75.69
13	Jorhat	76.34	83.42	83.62	88.38	68.49	78.22
14	Golaghat	69.38	78.31	77.14	84.20	60.99	72.18
15	Karbi Anglong	57.70	73.52	67.22	82.12	47.30	64.62
16	Dima Hasao	67.62	78.99	75.67	85.34	58.39	72.15
17	Cachar	67.82	80.36	75.73	85.85	59.41	74.62
18	Karimganj	66.24	79.72	74.69	85.70	57.28	73.49
19	Hailakandi	59.64	75.26	68.24	81.61	50.46	68.54
20	*Bongaigaon	60.95	70.44	68.66	75.48	52.69	65.18
21	*Chirang	52.61	64.71	61.82	71.35	42.87	57.87
22	*Kamrup	67.73	72.81	75.89	77.64	58.95	67.69
23	*Kamrup Metropolitan	83.21	88.66	88.00	91.26	77.51	85.82
24	*Nalbari	72.66	79.89	80.95	85.58	63.71	73.85
25	*Baksa	59.57	70.53	70.32	78.55	48.33	62.23
26	*Darrang	54.31	64.55	61.70	68.36	46.34	60.40
27	*Udalguri	56.40	66.60	65.94	73.79	46.34	59.17

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.



Table-6

## Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 by sex: 2001 and 2011

State/ Distt. Code	State/District	Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 to Total Population					
		2001			2011		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Assam	16.87	16.62	17.15	14.47	14.45	14.50
01	*Kokrajhar	17.95	17.86	18.04	14.87	14.92	14.81
02	*Dhubri	20.86	20.66	21.07	18.42	18.30	18.54
03	Goalpara	19.36	19.18	19.54	16.43	16.50	16.36
04	*Barpeta	19.01	18.78	19.26	16.57	16.53	16.60
05	Morigaon	19.16	18.97	19.37	16.61	16.81	16.41
06	Nagaon	18.42	18.12	18.73	15.79	15.82	15.76
07	*Sonitpur	16.24	15.87	16.64	13.88	13.78	13.97
08	Lakhimpur	16.91	16.77	17.05	14.50	14.55	14.44
09	Dhemaji	17.40	17.15	17.68	14.49	14.52	14.45
10	Tinsukia	16.07	15.71	16.47	13.29	13.14	13.46
11	Dibrugarh	14.57	14.34	14.81	11.67	11.64	11.70
12	Sivasagar	14.18	13.89	14.49	11.64	11.60	11.67
13	Jorhat	13.40	13.16	13.65	10.77	10.73	10.81
14	Golaghat	15.11	14.85	15.38	12.13	12.13	12.13
15	Karbi Anglong	18.47	18.03	18.95	19.05	19.45	18.63
16	Dima Hasao	16.38	15.78	17.05	14.87	14.69	15.07
17	Cachar	15.86	15.73	16.00	14.22	14.24	14.19
18	Karimganj	17.60	17.44	17.77	16.70	16.72	16.68
19	Hailakandi	18.60	18.68	18.51	16.62	16.60	16.63
20	*Bongaigaon	18.09	17.81	18.39	15.53	15.49	15.56
21	*Chirang	18.25	18.16	18.35	14.57	14.65	14.48
22	*Kamrup	15.61	15.38	15.87	12.85	12.75	12.96
23	*Kamrup Metropolitan	11.80	11.25	12.44	9.56	9.22	9.93
24	*Nalbari	14.20	13.99	14.43	11.77	11.66	11.88
25	*Baksa	16.19	16.16	16.21	12.31	12.34	12.28
26	*Darrang	19.32	18.93	19.74	16.48	16.33	16.64
27	*Udalguri	16.48	16.30	16.68	13.12	13.13	13.11

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

## Statement - 1

## Ranking of Districts by Population Size in 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	State/District	Population 2011	Percentage to total population of the state 2011	State/District	Population 2001	Percentage to total population of the state 2001	Rank in 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Assam</b>	31,169,272	100.00	<b>Assam</b>	26,655,528	100.00	
1	Nagaon	2,826,006	9.07	Nagaon	2,314,629	8.68	1
2	*Dhubri	1,948,632	6.25	*Sonitpur	1,665,125	6.25	2
3	*Sonitpur	1,925,975	6.18	*Dhubri	1,566,396	5.88	3
4	Cachar	1,736,319	5.57	Cachar	1,444,921	5.42	4
5	*Barpeta	1,693,190	5.43	*Barpeta	1,394,755	5.23	5
6	*Kamrup	1,517,202	4.87	*Kamrup	1,311,698	4.92	6
7	Dibrugarh	1,327,748	4.26	Dibrugarh	1,185,072	4.45	7
8	Tinsukia	1,316,948	4.23	Tinsukia	1,150,062	4.31	8
9	*Kamrup Metropolitan	1,260,419	4.04	*Kamrup Metropolitan	1,059,578	3.98	9
10	Karimganj	1,217,002	3.90	Sivasagar	1,051,736	3.95	10
11	Sivasagar	1,150,253	3.69	Karimganj	1,007,976	3.78	11
12	Jorhat	1,091,295	3.50	Jorhat	999,221	3.75	12
13	Golaghat	1,058,674	3.40	Golaghat	946,279	3.55	13
14	Lakhimpur	1,040,644	3.34	Lakhimpur	889,010	3.34	14
15	Goalpara	1,008,959	3.24	*Baksa	857,947	3.22	15
16	Karbi Anglong	965,280	3.10	*Kokrajhar	843,243	3.16	16
17	Marigaon	957,853	3.07	Goalpara	822,035	3.08	17
18	*Baksa	953,773	3.06	Karbi Anglong	813,311	3.05	18
19	*Darrang	908,090	2.91	Marigaon	776,256	2.91	19
20	*Kokrajhar	886,999	2.85	*Darrang	759,858	2.85	20
21	*Udalguri	832,769	2.67	*Udalguri	758,746	2.85	21
22	*Nalbari	769,919	2.47	*Nalbari	689,053	2.59	22
23	*Bongaigaon	732,639	2.35	*Bongaigaon	612,665	2.30	23
24	Dhemaji	688,077	2.21	Dhemaji	571,944	2.15	24
25	Hailakandi	659,260	2.12	Hailakandi	542,872	2.04	25
26	*Chirang	481,818	1.55	*Chirang	433,061	1.62	26
27	Dima Hasao	213,529	0.69	Dima Hasao	188,079	0.71	27

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts, the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

## Statement - 2

## Ranking of Districts by Sex Ratio in 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	Sex Ratio ( Number of female per 1000 males )				Rank in 2001
	State/District	2011	State/District	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Assam	954	Assam	935	
1	Morigaon	974	*Baksa	957	1
2	*Chirang	969	Goalpara	956	2
3	*Baksa	967	*Udalguri	952	3
4	*Udalguri	966	Lakhimpur	951	4
5	Lakhimpur	965	*Chirang	948	5
6	Goalpara	962	Karimganj	947	6
7	Nagaon	962	Morigaon	946	7
8	*Bongaigaon	961	*Dhubri	946	8
9	Golaghat	961	*Kokrajhar	946	9
10	Karimganj	961	Cachar	945	10
11	Cachar	958	Nagaon	944	11
12	*Kokrajhar	958	*Bongaigaon	942	12
13	Karbi Anglong	956	Dhemaji	941	13
14	Jorhat	956	*Barpeta	937	14
15	Dibrugarh	952	*Darrang	937	15
16	*Dhubri	952	Hailakandi	935	16
17	Sivasagar	951	*Kamrup	934	17
18	*Barpeta	951	Jorhat	933	18
19	Dhemaji	949	*Nalbari	932	19
20	Tinsukia	948	Dibrugarh	931	20
21	*Kamrup	946	Golaghat	930	21
22	Hailakandi	946	*Sonitpur	929	22
23	*Sonitpur	946	Sivasagar	928	23
24	*Nalbari	945	Karbi Anglong	926	24
25	Dima Hasao	931	Tinsukia	913	25
26	*Darrang	923	Dima Hasao	884	26
27	*Kamrup Metropolitan	922	*Kamrup Metropolitan	853	27

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

## Statement - 3

## Ranking of Districts by Population Density in 2001 and 2011

Rank in 2011	Population Density				Rank in 2001
	State/District	2011	State/District	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Assam	397	Assam	340	
1	*Kamrup Metropolitan	2,010	*Kamrup Metropolitan	1,689	1
2	*Dhubri	1,171	*Dhubri	941	2
3	Nalbari	763	Nalbari	683	3
4	Nagaon	711	Nagaon	583	4
5	Karimganj	673	Karimganj	557	5
6	*Barpeta	632	*Barpeta	521	6
7	Marigaon	618	Marigaon	500	7
8	Goalpara	553	*Udalguri	453	8
9	*Udalguri	497	Goalpara	451	9
10	Hailakandi	497	Baksa	427	10
11	*Darrang	491	*Darrang	411	11
12	Baksa	475	Hailakandi	409	12
13	Cachar	459	Sivasagar	394	13
14	Lakhimpur	457	Lakhimpur	390	14
15	*Kamrup	436	Cachar	382	15
16	Sivasagar	431	*Kamrup	377	16
17	*Bongaigaon	425	*Bongaigaon	355	17
18	Dibrugarh	393	Dibrugarh	351	18
19	Jorhat	383	Jorhat	350	19
20	*Sonitpur	365	*Sonitpur	315	20
21	Tinsukia	347	Tinsukia	303	21
22	Golaghat	302	Golaghat	270	22
23	*Kokrajhar	280	*Kokrajhar	266	23
24	*Chirang	244	*Chirang	219	24
25	Dhemaji	213	Dhemaji	177	25
26	Karbi Anglong	93	Karbi Anglong	78	26
27	Dima Hasao	44	Dima Hasao	38	27

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts, the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.

<b>Annexure - 11</b>			
<b>Statement - 4</b>			
<b>Literacy rate 1951-2011</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1951	18.53	28.01	7.58
1961	32.95	44.28	18.62
1971	33.94	43.72	22.76
* 1981	-	-	-
1991	52.89	61.87	43.03
2001	63.25	71.28	54.61
2011	73.18	78.81	67.27

\* Note : The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam.

## Statement-5

## Ranking of Districts by Literacy Rate and Sex : 2011

Person		Male			Female			
Rank	Districts	Literacy Rate	Rank	Districts	Literacy Rate	Rank	Districts	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	*Kamrup Metropolitan	88.66	1	*Kamrup Metropolitan	91.26	1	*Kamrup Metropolitan	85.82
2	Jorhat	83.42	2	Jorhat	88.38	2	Jorhat	78.22
3	Sivasagar	81.36	3	Sivasagar	86.75	3	Sivasagar	75.69
4	Cachar	80.36	4	Cachar	85.85	4	Cachar	74.62
5	*Nalbari	79.89	5	Karimganj	85.70	5	*Nalbari	73.85
6	Karimganj	79.72	6	*Nalbari	85.58	6	Karimganj	73.49
7	Dima Hasao	78.99	7	Dima Hasao	85.34	7	Golaghat	72.18
8	Lakhimpur	78.39	8	Lakhimpur	84.66	8	Dima Hasao	72.15
9	Golaghat	78.31	9	Golaghat	84.20	9	Lakhimpur	71.91
10	Dibrugarh	76.22	10	Dibrugarh	82.59	10	Dibrugarh	69.52
11	Hailakandi	75.26	11	Karbi Anglong	82.12	11	Nagaon	69.21
12	Nagaon	73.78	12	Hailakandi	81.61	12	Hailakandi	68.54
13	Karbi Anglong	73.52	13	*Baksa	78.55	13	*Kamrup	67.69
14	*Kamrup	72.81	14	Nagaon	78.19	14	*Bongaigaon	65.18
15	Tinsukia	70.92	15	Tinsukia	77.89	15	Morigaon	64.99
16	*Baksa	70.53	16	*Kamrup	77.64	16	Karbi Anglong	64.62
17	*Bongaigaon	70.44	17	*Sonitpur	76.98	17	Goalpara	64.53
18	*Sonitpur	69.96	18	Dhemaji	75.66	18	Tinsukia	63.54
19	Morigaon	69.37	19	*Bongaigaon	75.48	19	*Sonitpur	62.53
20	Dhemaji	69.07	20	*Udalguri	73.79	20	*Baksa	62.23
21	Goalpara	68.67	21	Morigaon	73.66	21	Dhemaji	62.13
22	*Kokrajhar	66.63	22	*Kokrajhar	73.44	22	*Darrang	60.40
23	*Udalguri	66.60	23	Goalpara	72.67	23	*Kokrajhar	59.54
24	*Barpeta	65.03	24	*Chirang	71.35	24	*Udalguri	59.17
25	*Chirang	64.71	25	*Barpeta	70.72	25	*Barpeta	59.04
26	*Darrang	64.55	26	*Darrang	68.36	26	*Chirang	57.87
27	*Dhubri	59.36	27	*Dhubri	64.20	27	*Dhubri	54.26

\* Note : Due to creation of 4 new districts, the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 districts.