

About Census

- First census in India in 1872 (from 1867-72); first complete census in 1881
- Responsibility for census is with Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner under MHA
- First Census Commissioner was W W Plowden in 1881
- First Indian Census Commissioner was R A Gopalaswami in 1949
- Current Registrar General cum Census Commissioner is Sailesh

Metadata on Census 2011

- Census operations in India are carried out in 2 phases – houselisting and housing census followed by Population Enumeration
 - Houselisting and housing census is to systematically list out all structures, houses and households for preparation of a sound frame to conduct the population enumeration. This was done during Apr-Sep 2010 period. Info on availability of certain amenities and assets to the households was also collected in first phase
 - Population enumeration done during 9th to 28th Feb 2011 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th Mar 2011
 - Census moment, the referral time at which the snapshot of the population is taken is 00.00 hrs of 1st Mar 2011
 - In parts of J&K, HP and UK which are snowbound in Feb, census was conducted in Sep 2010
 - Houseless population was enumerated on the night of 28th Feb 2011
- Urban areas are of 2 types
 - Statutory towns – all administrative units defined by statute – Municipal Corp, Municipality, Cantt, Notified Town Area Committee, Town Panchayat, Nagar Palika etc
 - Census towns – administrative units satisfying following 3 criteria
 - Min population of 5000
 - 75%+ of male main working population is engaged in non-agri pursuits
 - Density of population \geq 400 persons/sq km (1000 per sq mile)
- City – towns with populations > 1 lakh
- Urban agglomeration – continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths or 2 or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns
- Rural area – any administrative area not classified as Urban (statutory/census town) is treated as a rural area. Generally, revenue village is the basic administrative unit in the Census
- Codes
 - State code of 2 digits starting with 01
 - District code of 3 digits starting with 001 – all districts of India listed continuously
 - Sub-district code of 5 digits
 - Village code of 6 digits used continuously with range – 000001 to 799999
 - Towns coded continuously with range – 800001 to 899999
- Details asked while conducting population enumeration
 - Person residing in household
 - Head of household, relationship to head
 - Sex, dob, age, marital status, age at marriage, religion
 - Whether SC(can only be from Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist religions) or ST

- Disability
- Mother tongue, other language known
- Literacy status (literate or illiterate) – literate is someone 7+ years old who can both read and write with understanding in any language
- Status of attendance in educational insti
- Highest educational level attained
- Work, main workers (who work for 6+ months), marginal workers, non workers, cultivators, agri labourers, household industry workers, other workers
 - asked only to those who answered household industry or other worker – occupation, nature of industry, trade or service, class of worker
 - asked to those who were recorded as non worker or marginal worker – non-economic activity, seeking or available for work
 - asked to those who recorded other worker – travel to place of work
- Birth place, place of last residence, reasons for migration, duration of stay
- Children surviving, children ever born, number of children born alive during last one year
- Commonly used formulae
 - Sex ratio = number of females per 1000 males = (females/males)*1000
 - Effective literacy rate = (number of literates/population aged 7+)*100
 - Work participation rate = (total workers/total population)*100 where total workers include both main and marginal workers

Census 2011 data

- Total population = 1210.6 mn, Rural population = 833.5 mn, Urban population = 377.1 mn, Rural to urban ratio = 2.21:1
 - UP has largest rural population, MH has highest urban population
 - Total increase since last census = 182 mn (50:50 in rural and urban areas)
 - Growth rate of 17.7% – Meghalaya recorded highest growth in rural areas and Daman and Diu in urban areas
- Population density – 382/sq km, increase of 57 from 2001
 - Delhi most densely populated at 11,320/sq km, followed by Chandigarh
 - Among major states, BH has highest density, surpassing WB (top in 2001); min density in Arunachal (17)
- Sex ratio has increased from 933 to 943; rural sex ratio has increased from 946 to 949 and urban sex ratio has increased from 900 to 929
 - KL has highest sex ratio at 1084 (total), 1078(rural) and 1091(urban)
 - Lowest rural sex ratio in Chandigarh
 - Lowest urban sex ratio in Daman and Diu
- Child population (0-6 years) – 164.5 mn; 121.3 mn in rural areas and 43.2 in urban areas
 - Increase of 0.7 mn
 - Child sex ratio falls from 927 to 919, lowest since 1961 – rural fell from 934 to 923 and urban from 906 to 905
 - Delhi lowest CSR, CG highest in rural areas
 - HY lowest, Puducherry highest in urban areas
- SC population is 201.4 mn (16.6% of total population)
 - Highest proportion in PB, lowest in MZ
 - Absolute increase of 35 mn

- Highest number in UP, lowest in MZ
- ST population is 104.3 mn (8.6% of total population)
 - Highest proportion in Lakshadweep, lowest in UP
 - Absolute increase of 20 mn
 - Highest number in MP, lowest in Daman and Diu
- 7 year old+ Literates – 736.5 mn (482.7 in rural and 280.8 in urban)
 - Increase of 202.8 mn literates
 - Highest number of rural literates in UP
 - Highest number of urban literates in MH
- Effective literacy rate of 73% (rural 68% and urban 84%)
 - Male literacy rate 80.9%; highest in KL, lowest in Arunachal for rural areas and highest in MZ, lowest in UP for urban areas
 - Female literacy rate 64.6%; highest in KL, lowest in RJ in rural areas; highest in MZ, lowest in J&K in urban areas
 - Female literacy rate has increased by 10.9% points compared to increase of 5.6% in male literacy rate
 - Gap in literacy among males and females has reduced from 21.6% to 16.3%
- Work participation rate of 39.8%
 - WPR for males has increased from 51.7% to 53.3%
 - WPR for females has fallen from 25.6% to 25.5%
 - HP has highest WPR total as well as for females; lowest in Lakshadweep and lowest female in Delhi
- Out of 481.7 mn total workers, 362.4 mn are main workers and remaining 119.3 mn are marginal workers
- Migration
 - 307 mn migrants = 30% of population
 - 258.6 mn migrants intra state = 84%; 42.3 mn inter-state = 13.8
 - 6.17 mn migrants from other countries

Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011

- By Ministry of Rural Development for both rural and urban areas. Overall coordination by Dept of Rural Development
 - Rural by Dept of Rural Development
 - Urban by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
 - Caste census by Registrar General of India under MHA
- First paperless census in India conducted by hand held electronic devices in 640 districts
- Will be used to identify beneficiaries
- Personal data given in Population Census is confidential whereas personal info given in SECC is open for use by all govt depts. to grant or restrict benefits to households
- Parameters for SECC laid down by S R Hashim Committee. 14 parameters for automatic exclusion, 5 parameters of automatic inclusion and grading of deprivation based on 7 criteria
 - 5 parameters of automatic inclusion are
 - Households without shelter
 - Destitute, living on alms
 - Manual scavenger families
 - Primitive tribal groups
 - Legally released bonded labour
 - 7 indicators of deprivation are

- Landlessness
- belonging to SC/ST
- no literate member above 25
- handicapped members
- female head and no working age male member
- kutchha house
- no adult member in working age

- Findings
 - Total households = 24.49 crore
 - Rural households = 17.97 crore
 - Excluded households (14 parameters) = 7.07 crore (39.35%)
 - Automatically included (5 parameters) = 15.95 lakh
 - Households considered for deprivation = 10.74 crore
 - Households with any of the 7 deprivations = 8.73 crore
 - 49% households considered poor in the sense of facing some deprivation
 - Only 30% rural households depend on cultivation as main source of income. 51.1% derive sustenance from manual casual labour
 - 56.25% of rural households hold no agricultural land