



CENSUS 2011

SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

ALL BANKING AND GOVERNMENT EXAMS

Census 2011 is a very important topic when it comes to **Banking and Government Exams** especially **RBI Grade B**, **RBI Assistant**, **SEBI**, **NABARD**, **SIDBI**, **SBI PO 2019**, **IBPS PO 2019** etc. Here we provide you all the Summary and Key Findings of the Census 2011 of India. You need to memorise the facts and figures provided in this eBook because mainly questions on numerical figures are asked from this topic in various **Banking and Government Exams**.

Sample Questions

Q1. According to 2011 Census, which Indian State has the highest Urban Population?

- (1) Karnataka
- (2) Kerala
- (3) Maharashtra
- (4) Tamil Nadu

Answer: (3)

Q2. Which India State has the lowest sex ratio as per Census 2011?

- (1) Haryana
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Tamil Nadu
- (4) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (1)

So here we bring to you all the Summary and Key Findings of the Census 2011 of India. Go through these thoroughly so that you **don't miss out on any marks** in upcoming **Bank and Government Exams**.

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Census 2011 – Summary and Key Findings

What is Census?

Census is a process of collecting, compiling, analysing, evaluating, publishing and disseminating statistical data regarding the population of a country. Census covers **demographic, social and economic data** of the entire population of any country and are provided as of a particular date.

The Indian Census data can be considered the **most reliable source of information** on **Demography** (Population characteristics), **Economic Activity, Literacy and Education, Housing & Household Amenities, Urbanization, Fertility and Mortality, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Language, Religion, Migration, Disability** and many other socio-cultural and demographic data.

Census is useful for formulation of development policies and plans and demarcating constituencies for elections.

Census 2011 is the 15th National Census of the Country.

Key Findings of Census 2011

1. Population

- India's total population stood at **1.21 billion or 121 crores**, which is an increase of 17.7 per cent as compared to the last decade.
- The growth in population of females was higher than that of males.
- There was an increase of 90.97 million Males and increase of 90.99 million Females.
- The growth rate of Females was **18.3%** which was higher than males (17.1%).
- Population in India grew by **17.7%** for the decade of 2001-2011, as against 21.5% in the previous decade (1991-2001).
- Among the big states, the highest decadal growth in population was recorded in **Bihar (25.4%)** while 14 States and Union Territories recorded population growth of above 20%.

Most Populous States of India		
1	Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341
2	Maharashtra	11,23,74,333
3	Bihar	10,40,99,452
4	West Bengal	9,12,76,115
5	Andhra Pradesh	8,45,80,777

Least Populous States of India		
1.	Lakshadweep	64,473
2.	Daman & Diu	2,43,247
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,43,709
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,80,581
5.	Sikkim	6,10,577

UT with Highest Population	Delhi
UT with Lowest Population	Lakshadweep
State with the Highest Population	Uttar Pradesh
State with the Lowest Population	Sikkim
Highest Urban Population	Maharashtra
Lowest Urban Population	Lakshadweep
Highest Rural Population	Uttar Pradesh
Lowest Rural Population	Lakshadweep

2. Rural and Urban population

- As per Census 2011, 833.5 million persons lived in Rural areas, which was more than two-third of the total population, while
- As per Census 2011, 377.1 million persons lived in Urban areas. The proportion of urban population had gone up from 17.30% in 1951 to 31.20% in 2011. Empowered Action Group (EAG) states have lower urban proportion (21.10%) in comparison to non-EAG states (39.70%).
- Highest proportion of urban population** is in National capital Territory (NCT) **Delhi** (97.50%).
- Top 5 states in share of Urban population are Goa (62.2%), Mizoram (52.10%), Tamil Nadu (48.40%), Kerala (47.70%) and Maharashtra (45.20%).

3. Literacy

- Literacy rate in India in 2011 had increased to **73%** in comparison to 64.8% in 2001. An increase of 8% from 2001.
- While Male literacy rate was at **80.9%** which is 5.6% more than the previous census of 2001, the Female literacy rate stood at **64.6%**, an increase of 10.9% than 2001.
- The highest increase took place in Dadra and Nagar Haveli by 18.6% points (from 57.6% to 76.2%), Bihar by 14.8% points (from 47.0% to 61.8%), Tripura by 14.0% points (from 73.2% to 87.2%)
- There was a higher degree of improvement in female literacy than male literacy in all the States and Union Territories, except Mizoram where it is same for both males and females during 2001-2011.

- The gap in literacy rate in Urban and Rural areas steadily declined in every census. In Census 2011, the gap stood at 16.3% points.
- The top 5 states and Union Territories where literacy rate is the highest, are Kerala (94%), Lakshadweep (91.8%), Mizoram (91.3%), Goa (88.7%) and Tripura (87.2%).
- The bottom 5 States in terms of literacy rate and Union Territories are Bihar (61.8%), Arunachal Pradesh (65.4%), Rajasthan (66.1%), Jharkhand (66.4%) and Andhra Pradesh (67%).

Total Literacy Rate	74%
Literacy Rate in Males	82.14%
Literacy Rate in Females	65.46%
State with the Highest Literacy Rate	Kerala (94%)
State with the Lowest Literacy Rate	Bihar (61.80%)
UT with the Highest Literacy Rate	Lakshadweep (91%)
UT with the Lowest Literacy Rate	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (76. 24%)

4. Density

- The population density in the country increased from 325 persons per sq. Km in 2001 to **382 persons per sq. Km in 2011**. Among the major States, **Bihar** occupies the first position with a density of 1106 persons per sq. Km surpassing West Bengal which occupied the first position during 2001.
- Delhi 11,320 persons per sq. Km turns out to be the most densely inhabited region in the country followed by Chandigarh 9,258 persons per sq. Km, among all States and Union Territories, both in 2001 persons per sq. Km and 2011 Census. The minimum population density was in Arunachal Pradesh 17 persons per sq. Km for both 2001 Census and 2011 Census.

5. Sex ratio

- The Sex ratio of population in the country in 2011 stood at **940 females per 1000 males** which is 10% more than the 2001 Census when the number of females per 1000 Males stood at 933.
- **Haryana** had the dubious distinction of having the worst Male-Female ratio amongst all states while Kerala fared the best in Sex ratio.
- The number of Females per 1000 males in Haryana in 2011 stood at **879** followed by Jammu and Kashmir 889 females and Punjab 895 females per 1000 males.
- The other 2 Worst-Performing States in terms of skewed Sex Ratio were **Uttar Pradesh** 912 females and **Bihar** 918 females per 1000 Males.
- 5 Top performing States in terms of Sex Ratio were Kerala (1,084 females), Tamil Nadu (996 Females), Andhra Pradesh (993 Females), Chhattisgarh (991 Females), Odisha (979 Females).

Sex Ratio	943
State with the Highest Sex Ratio	Kerala (1084)
State with the Lowest Sex Ratio	Haryana (879)
UT with the Highest Sex Ratio	Pondicherry (1037)
UT with the Lowest Sex Ratio	Daman & Diu (618)
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	919
State with the Highest Sex Ratio	Mizoram (971)
State with the Lowest Sex Ratio	Haryana (830)

6. Child population

- Child population in the age of **0 to 6 years** had seen an increase of 0.4% to 164.5 million in 2011 from 163.8 million in 2001.
- The child population was almost stationary from 2001 to 2011. In 17 States and Union Territories, the child population had declined in 2011 compared to 2001.
- With the declaration of sex ratio in the age group 0-6, the Census authorities tried to bring out the recent changes in the society in its attitude and outlook towards the girl child. It was also an indicator of the likely future trends of sex ratio in the population.
- There was a **decline of 8% in the Sex Ratio of 0-6 age group**. In 2011 Census the Child Sex Ratio (0-6) stood at **919 Females** against 1000 Males in comparison to 927 Females in 2001.
- Male child (0-6) population increased in 2001-2011 whereas Female child population decreased during 2001-2011. 8 States viz. Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Meghalaya have proportion of child population more than 15%.
- The worst performing States in respect of Sex Ratio in the age group of 0 to 6 years were Haryana (834 Females), Punjab (846 Females), Jammu and Kashmir (862 Females), Rajasthan (888 Females) and Gujarat (890 Females).
- The Best performing states in respect of Sex Ratio in the age group of 0 to 6 years were Chhattisgarh (969 Females), Kerala (964 Females), Assam (962 Females), West Bengal (956 Females) Jharkhand (948 Females) and Karnataka (948 Females).

7. Schedule Caste / Schedule Tribe Data

- In Census 2011, Scheduled Castes were notified in 31 States and Union Territories and Scheduled Tribes notified in 30 States. There was a total of 1,241 individual ethnic groups notified as Scheduled Castes in different States and Union Territories.
- The number of individual ethnic groups notified in Census 2011 as Scheduled Castes was **705**. There had been some changes in the list of SC/ST in States and Union Territories during the last decade.

- The SC population in India stood at 201.4 million which was 20% more than the last census. The ST population stood at 104.3 million in 2011 which was 23.7% more than 2001.

8. Religious demographics

- The religious data in India for Census 2011 was released by the Government of India on **25 August 2015**.
- Hindus are **79.8%** (966.3 million), while Muslims are **14.23%** (172.2 million) in India.
- For the first time, a “No religion” category was added in the 2011 census.
- Around 2.87 million people were classified as people belonging to “No Religion” in India in the 2011 census. This was a 0.24% of India’s population of 1.21 billion.
- Given below is the decade-by-decade religious composition of India till the 2011 census. There are six religions in India that have been awarded National Minority” status – **Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists and Parsis**.

9. Median marriage age

- The median marriageable age increased for Males from 22.6 years in 2001 to **23.5** years in 2011 and for Females from 18.2 years in 2001 to **19.2** years 2011.

This was all from us at [Oliveboard](#) in this Ebook of **Census 2011 - Summary and Key Findings**. We hope that it will prove useful to you in the upcoming Banking and Government Exams.
All the Best!

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