

## CHAPTER 3

### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

#### 1. POPULATION OF DELHI

After independence Sixth Population Census was undertaken in the entire area of NCT of Delhi between 9<sup>th</sup> February to 28<sup>th</sup> February 2001 with a revisional round from 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2001. As such, the population of Delhi, as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2001, has been worked out at 13.85 millions as against 9.42 millions as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1991. This reflects decennial growth of 47.02% of population after 1991 census. The corresponding percentage at All-India level has been worked out at 21.34%. The total population of Delhi is 1.34% of the All-India Population. Figures at a glance – Population Census 2001 are given in Table 3.1. Sex-wise decennial population growth rate in Delhi is given in Table 3.2.

#### 2. AREA OF NCT OF DELHI

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

Rural Area	: 797.66 Sq. Kms.
Urban Area	: 685.34 Sq. Kms.
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1483 Sq. Kms.	
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During Population Census 2001, the area of NCT of Delhi has remained the same at 1483 Sq. Kms. However, its rural-urban composition has undergone change due to urbanisation of villages. According to the estimates of Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi, its rural-urban break-up of NCT of Delhi is given below:

Rural Area	: 558.32 Sq. Kms.
Urban Area	: 924.68 Sq. Kms.
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1483 Sq. Kms.	
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### 3. ANNUAL AVERAGE GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN DELHI

The annual average exponential growth rate of population of Delhi was the highest (6.42%) during 1941-1951 due to large scale migration from Pakistan to India after partition in 1947. Since then the annual growth has been recorded 4.22 % during 1951-1961, 4.25% during 1961-1971, 4.25% during 1971-1981 and 4.15% during 1981-1991. The annual growth rate of population of Delhi during 1991-2001 has been recorded as 3.85% and it is almost double the national average. (Table 3.4)

### 4. DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF DELHI

Delhi was considered as a single district for Population Census 1991. In 1996, Government of NCT of Delhi through a Gazette notification created 9 districts and 27 sub-divisions. Population Census 2001 was conducted in Delhi in each of 9 districts and 27 Sub-divisions. Ranking of districts by population-wise in 1991 and 2001 is given in the following statement 3.1:

**Statement 3.1**

Rank in 2001	District	Population 2001	% to total Population of State	Population 1991	% to total population of State	Rank in 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	North-West	2,860,869	20.65	1,777,968	18.87	1
2	South	2,267,023	16.37	1,501,881	15.94	2
3	West	2,128,908	15.37	1,433,038	15.21	3
4	North-East	1,768,061	12.77	1,085,250	11.52	5
5	South-West	1,755,041	12.67	1,087,573	11.55	4
6	East	1,463,583	10.57	1,023,078	10.86	6
7	North	781,525	5.64	686,654	7.29	7
8	Central	646,385	4.67	656,533	6.97	8
9	New Delhi	179,112	1.29	168,669	1.79	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,850,507</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9420644</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

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

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

## 5. SEX RATIO

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

### Statement 3.2

#### Ranking of Districts by Sex Ratio, 1991-2001

Rank in 2001	District	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	North-East	849	837	4
2	East	843	846	3
3	Central	842	872	1
4	West	830	848	2
5	North	826	819	6
6	North-West	820	822	5
7	South	799	807	7
8	New Delhi	792	788	9
9	South-West	784	795	8
	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>827</b>	

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

### Statement 3.3

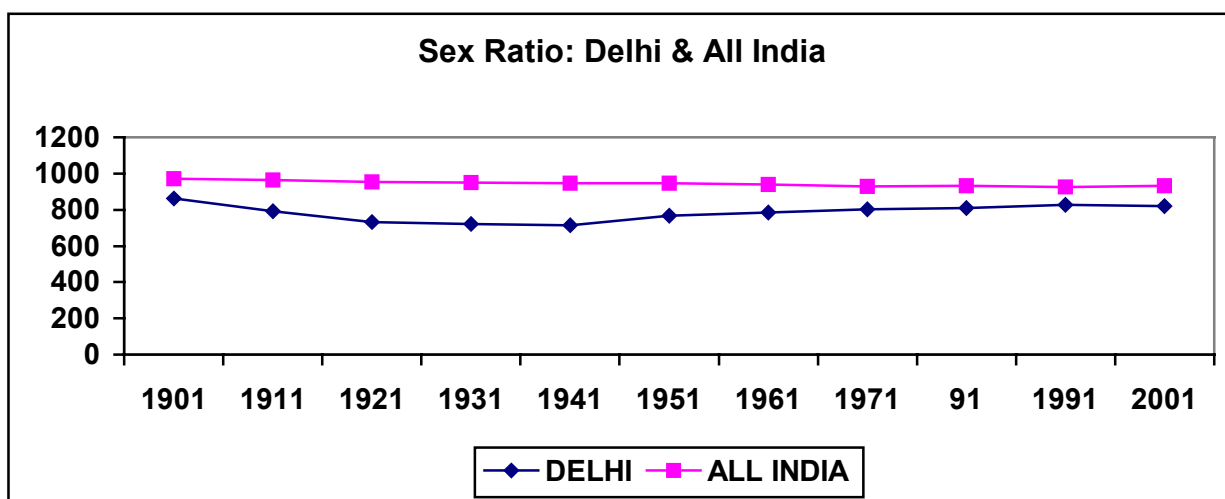
#### Sex ratio in Selected Countries

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

**Source:** Paper 1 of 2001 census,RGI (World Population Prospects (mid year estimates) 1998 Revision, Volume 2, sex and age, United nations )

#### 6. SEX RATIO IN DELHI AND INDIA (1901 TO 2001) IS GIVEN IN TABLE 3.5

**Chart 3.1**



## 7. DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density of population is one of the important indicators to study population concentration. It is defined as number of persons living in per sq. kilometer. According to Census 2001, the density of population is worked out at 9340 persons per sq. km. as against 6352 persons in 1991. Density of population at All-India level has been worked out at 324 persons per sq. km. in 2001. The density of population in Delhi is the highest among all states/UTs in the country. Ranking of districts by population density is given in the following statement 3.4:

**Statement 3.4**

Rank in 2001	District	Population Density		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	North-East	29,468	18,088	2
2	Central	25,855	26,261	1
3	East	22,868	15,986	3
4	West	16,503	11,116	5
5	North	13,025	11,471	4
6	South	9,068	6,012	6
7	North-West	6,502	4,042	8
8	New Delhi	5,117	4,791	7
9	South-West	4,179	2,583	9
	<b>All Delhi</b>	<b>9340</b>	<b>6352</b>	

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

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

## 9. FAMILY SIZE

As per 1991 Census, the average family size was 5.06 persons. The highest number of families i.e. 50% are in the category of 3-5 persons and the lowest 9% in the category of 9 & more persons. The family size in urban areas is 4.99 persons in comparison with rural family size of 5.90 persons. Details are in table 3.7. Family size as per Population Census 2001 is 5.1.

## 10. LITERACY

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

**Statement 3.5**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Persons(%)</b>	<b>Males (%)</b>	<b>Females (%)</b>
1	2	3	4
1961	61.95	70.37	50.87
1971	65.08	72.55	55.56
1981	71.94	79.28	62.60
1991	75.29	82.01	66.99
2001	81.67	87.33	74.71

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

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

**Statement 3.6**

S.No.	State/District	LITERACY RATE					
		Persons		Males		Females	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>NCT of Delhi</b>	<b>75.29</b>	<b>81.67</b>	<b>82.01</b>	<b>87.33</b>	<b>66.99</b>	<b>74.71</b>
1.	North-West	72.22	80.57	79.59	86.67	63.06	73.08
2.	North	75.87	80.10	80.83	84.64	69.69	74.54
3.	North East	67.83	77.53	77.08	84.78	56.52	69.94
4.	East	77.50	84.91	84.14	89.65	69.52	79.26
5.	New Delhi	80.59	83.24	86.33	88.62	73.19	76.33
6.	Central	75.42	79.69	79.85	82.73	70.26	76.05
7.	West	79.01	83.39	84.17	87.85	72.85	77.99
8.	South-West	78.40	83.61	85.95	89.86	68.66	75.55
9.	South	75.69	81.96	82.79	88.26	66.67	73.94

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

The highest literacy rate recorded in 2001 is 90.90 in Kerala. Delhi's literacy rate at 81.67, making it Sixth most literate State/U.T. in ranking of States and U.Ts. by literacy rate and Sex during Census 2001 is given in the table no. 3.8.

## 11. AGE DISTRIBUTION

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

## 12. POPULATION OF FOUR METROPOLITAN CITIES IN 2001

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

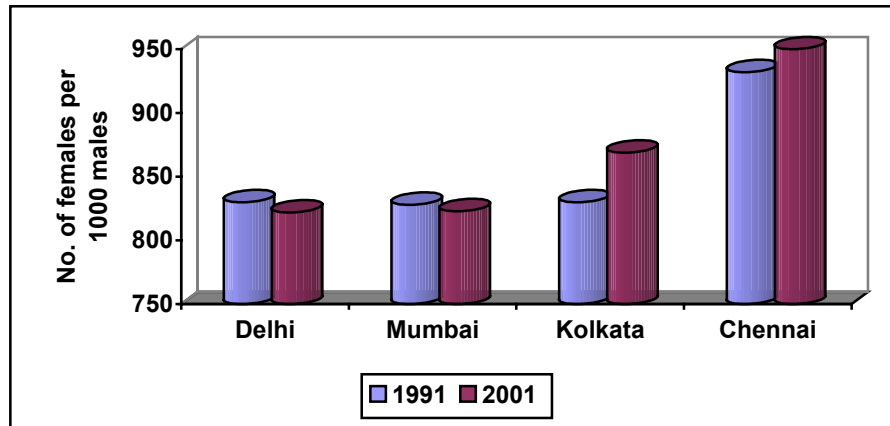
**Statement 3.7**

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

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



**Chart : 3.2**



#### 14. RURAL URBAN RATIO

The rural population was 47.24% of Delhi's Population in 1901 has continued to decline upto the level of 6.82% in 2001. Details are given in Table No. 3.10. The rural urban population of Delhi and Districts – 2001 is given in Statement 3.8

**Statement – 3.8**

#### Rural Urban Population of Delhi and Districts – 2001

State/District	Population			%age of Urban Population
	Persons	Rural	Urban	
NCT of Delhi	13850507	944727	12905780	93.18
North West	2860869	265363	2595506	90.73
North	781525	46585	734940	94.04
North East	1768061	141547	1626514	91.99
East	1463583	18223	1445360	98.75
New Delhi	179112	--	179112	100.00
Central	646385	--	646385	100.00
West	2128908	86794	2042114	95.92
South West	1755041	225454	1529587	87.15
South	2267023	160761	2106262	91.91

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

**Statement 3.9**

State/District	Sex Ratio (Females per 000 Males)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
State : NCT of Delhi	821	810	822
<b>Districts</b>			
North-West	820	808	821
North	826	811	827
North-East	849	849	849
East	843	809	844
New Delhi	792	-	792
Central	842	-	842
West	830	758	830
South-West	784	829	778
South	799	780	801

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

**Statement 3.10**

1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
300	258	231	209	165

**17. LITERACY RATE IN RURAL & URBAN AREAS**

Literacy rate in Delhi was 81.67 in 2001. Its rural and urban composition was 78.05 and 82.00 respectively. The following statement 3.11 gives the literacy rate in rural and urban areas of nine districts as recorded in 2001 Census.

**Statement :3.11**

**Literacy Rate in rural and urban areas of Delhi, Districts – 2001**

State/District	Literacy Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
State : NCT of Delhi	81.67	78.05	82.00
<b>Districts</b>			
North-West	80.57	78.62	80.77
North	80.10	76.48	80.31
North-East	77.53	75.58	77.70
East	84.91	81.94	84.94
New Delhi	83.24	-	83.24
Central	79.69	-	79.69
West	83.39	76.19	83.68
South-West	83.61	79.61	84.20
South	81.96	78.05	82.25

**18. TREND OF URBANISATION IN DELHI**

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

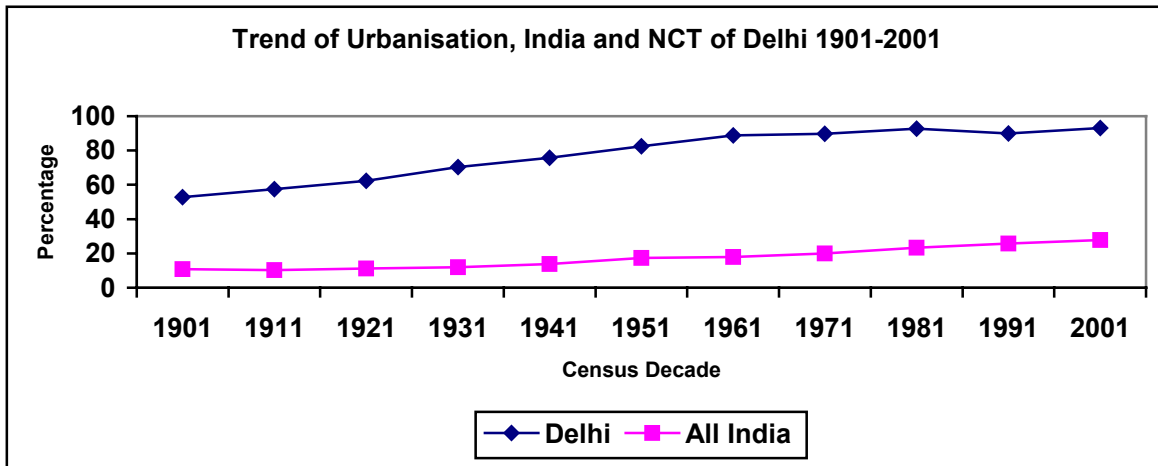
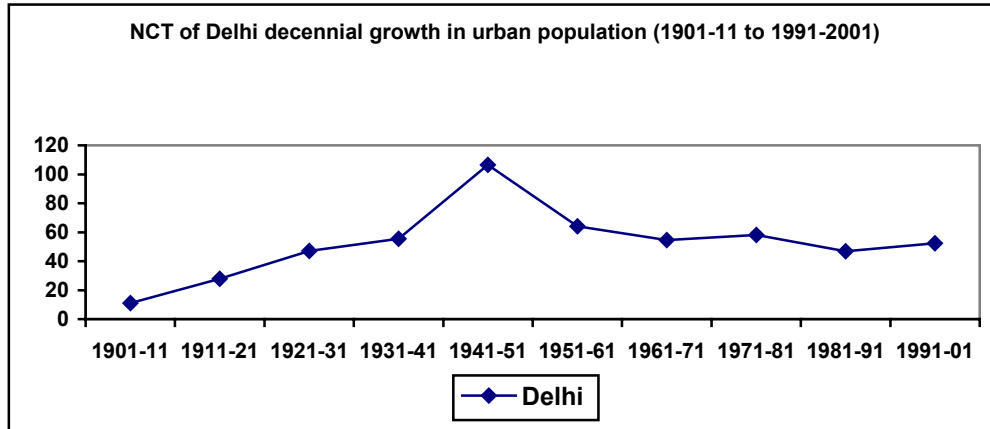
It is revealed that only 0.21 million persons were living in urban areas in 1901 and it increased to 12.82 million in 2001. In terms of percentage, urban population was 52.76% in 1901 and it rose to 93.18 % in 2001 . It shows that fast urbanisation has taken place in

the capital city. According to Population Census 2001. The highest percentage of urban population in India is in Delhi (93.18%) followed by Chandigarh (89.78%) and Pondicheri (66.57%).

**Statement : 3.12**

**Trend of Urbanisation in Delhi 1901-2001**

<b>Census Year</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total Urban Population</b>	<b>Percent Urban Population</b>	<b>Annual exponential growth rate</b>	<b>Decennial growth percent</b>
1901	405819	214115	52.76	--	--
1911	413851	237944	57.50	1.1	11.13
1921	488452	304420	62.32	2.5	27.94
1931	636246	447442	70.33	3.9	46.98
1941	917939	695686	75.79	4.4	55.48
1951	1744072	1437134	82.40	7.3	106.58
1961	2658612	2359408	88.75	5.0	64.17
1971	4065698	3647023	89.68	4.4	54.57
1981	6220406	5768200	92.73	4.6	58.16
1991	9420644	8471625	89.93	3.8	46.87
2001	13850507	12905780	93.18	4.2	52.34



## 19. WORKERS PARTICIPATION

The overall percentage of total workers to total population in entire NCT of Delhi has registered a marginal increase in 2001 as compared to 1991, both in rural and urban areas. Consequently the percentage of non-workers has declined during the same period. During the decade 1991-2001, the work participation of the population has increased by 1.18 percentage points. A comparison of the data of Rural and Urban areas of Delhi reveals that the increase in total workers is more percenti in rural areas where it has increased from 29.12% in 1991 to 31.87% in 2001. As for urban areas the % of total

workers to total population has registered a marginal increase from 31.92% in 1991 to 32.89% in 2001.

**Statement 3.13**

Percentage of total workers, Main workers, Marginal workers and non- workers to total population by residence and Sex : state and district : 1991 and 2001

State/ Dis- trict	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Persons/ Males/ Females	Percentage to Total Population							
			Workers				Non-Workers			
			Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers			
			1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
State NCT Of Delhi	Total	Persons	31.64	32.82	31.51	31.17	0.13	1.64	68.36	67.18
		Males	51.72	52.06	51.61	49.88	0.11	2.18	48.28	47.94
		Females	07.36	09.37	07.21	08.38	0.15	0.99	92.64	90.63
	Rural	Persons	29.12	31.87	28.75	28.97	0.37	2.90	70.88	68.13
		Males	48.23	49.42	48.06	46.08	0.17	3.34	51.77	50.58
		Females	05.46	10.18	04.84	07.83	0.62	2.35	94.54	89.82
	Urban	Persons	31.92	32.89	31.82	31.33	0.10	1.55	68.08	67.11
		Males	52.12	52.25	52.02	50.16	0.10	2.09	47.88	47.75
		Females	07.57	09.31	07.47	08.42	0.10	0.89	92.43	90.69

District wise percentage is given in Table 3.13

## 20. VITAL RATES

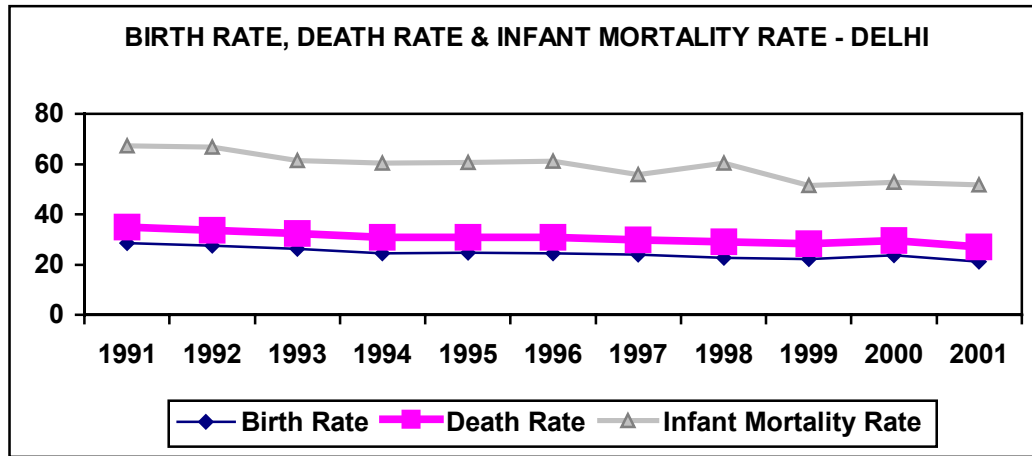
According to Civil Registration Records, birth and death rate (per 000 population) have been declined since 1991. The birth rate 28.48 per 1000 recorded in 1991, further declined to 21.25 in 2001. The death rate also declined from 6.35 per 1000 in 1991 and 5.86 per 1000 in 2001. Infant mortality rate declined from 32.37 per thousand live birth in 1991 to 24.49 in 2001.

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

**Statement : 3.14**

Year	Estimated Mid Year Population (in lakhs)	Birth Rate ( Per thousand )		Death Rate ( Per thousand )		Infant Mortality Rate ( Per thousand )	
		Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India
1991	95.50	28.48	29.5	6.35	9.8	32.37	80
1992	99.37	27.57	29.2	6.23	10.1	32.96	79
1993	103.38	26.14	28.7	6.20	9.3	29.08	74
1994	107.50	24.40	28.7	6.34	9.3	29.55	74
1995	111.74	24.65	28.3	6.21	9.0	29.81	74
1996	116.10	24.39	27.5	6.55	9.0	30.13	72
1997	120.57	23.95	27.2	5.90	8.9	25.95	71
1998	125.14	22.71	26.5	6.43	9.0	31.30	72
1999	129.82	22.15	26.1	6.06	8.7	23.18	70
2000	134.60	23.58	25.8	5.93	8.5	23.29	68
2001(P)	139.50	21.25	25.4	5.86	8.4	24.49	66

**Chart : 3.5**



## 21. MIGRATION

The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and total increase in population. It is revealed from the estimates that percentage of migration was 50.42% in 2000 whereas percentage of natural growth in 2000 was 49.58%. In absolute terms, natural increase in population during 2001 was 2.15 lakhs whereas migration has been estimated at 2.75 lakhs. The trend of migration from 1991 to 2001 is given in the Statement 3.14.

**Statement: 3.15**

Year	Population as on 1 <sup>st</sup> July (lakhs)	Increased Population in over previous year (lakhs)	Total Birth	Total Death	Natural increase (Col.4–Col5)	Increase due to migration (Col.3-Col.6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1991	95.50	3.89	2.72	0.61	2.11	1.78
1992	99.37	3.87	2.74	0.62	2.12	1.75
1993	103.38	4.01	2.70	0.64	2.06	1.95
1994	107.50	4.12	2.62	0.68	1.94	2.18
1995	111.74	4.24	2.75	0.69	2.06	2.18
1996	116.10	4.36	2.83	0.76	2.07	2.29
1997	120.57	4.47	2.89	0.71	2.18	2.29
1998	125.14	4.57	2.84	0.80	2.04	2.52
1999	129.82	4.68	2.88	0.79	2.09	2.59
2000	134.60	4.78	3.17	0.80	2.37	2.41
2001(p)	139.50	4.90	2.96	0.81	2.15	2.75



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

**Statement : 3.16**

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

22. Population Estimates – Delhi & India (1991 to 2016) are given in table No. 3.11.
23. District/Sub-division-wise population, rural/urban, sex ratio, child population 0-6 years, literacy rate based on Population Census 2001 are given in table No. 3.12.