

CHAPTER 19

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

Delhi is the National Capital Territory and it is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Uttar Pradesh in the east. It is located at North Latitude from 28.24 – 28.53 degrees and East Longitude from 76.50 - 77.20 degrees. Delhi covers an area of 1483 Km², of which 369.35 sq. Km. is designated as rural and 1113.65 Km² as urban, which makes it the largest city in terms of area in the country. It has a length of 51.9 km and breadth of 48.48 Km. Delhi has 11 districts with 33 Tehsils /Sub-Divisions. Two prominent features of Delhi are the Yamuna flood plains and the Ridge. It is located in India's seismic zone-iv, an indication of its vulnerability to major earthquakes.



2. Demographic Trends

- 2.1 Delhi is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Due to rapid pace of urbanization, the landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from a rural majority to urban. The rural to urban area change during the last three censuses in Delhi is depicted in Statement 19.1:

STATEMENT 19.1

AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

S. No.	Classification of Area	1991		2001		2011	
		Km ²	%	Km ²	%	Km ²	%
1.	Rural	797.66	53.79	558.32	37.65	369.35	24.90
2.	Urban	685.34	46.21	924.68	62.35	1113.65	75.1
3.	Total	1483.00	100.0	1483.00	100.0	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011

- 2.2 The growth in the urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 percent. This pace of urbanization has reduced the number of villages in Delhi from 300 in 1961 to 165 in 2001 and 112 in 2011. The number of urbanized villages has increased from 20 in 1961 to 135 in 2011. The number of census towns has increased from 3 in 1971 to 29 in 1991 and 110 in 2011. Thus more and more rural villages of Delhi are being declared as census towns in each successive Census, resulting in decreasing rural population and rural areas in Delhi.

3. Population

The Population Census is the only source providing comprehensive data on population characteristics carried out decennially by the Govt. of India in collaboration with states. The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. The latest census, 15th in the series, was conducted in 2011. As per this census, the population of Delhi, as of 1st March, 2011, was 16.78 million as against 13.85 million on 1st March, 2001. According to Census 2011, about 97.50 per cent of the population of Delhi lives in urban areas and the remaining 2.5 percent in rural areas. This urban population includes the population of 110 census towns in the 2011 Census. As per the Revenue Department record, these census towns are located in the rural area of Delhi and they are not a part of the notified urban area of Delhi.

4. Growth of Population

- 4.1 The population of Delhi and India and its growth during the last six decades has been presented in Statement 19.2.

STATEMENT 19.2
POPULATION OF INDIA AND DELHI & ITS GROWTH DURING 1951-2011
(Lakh)

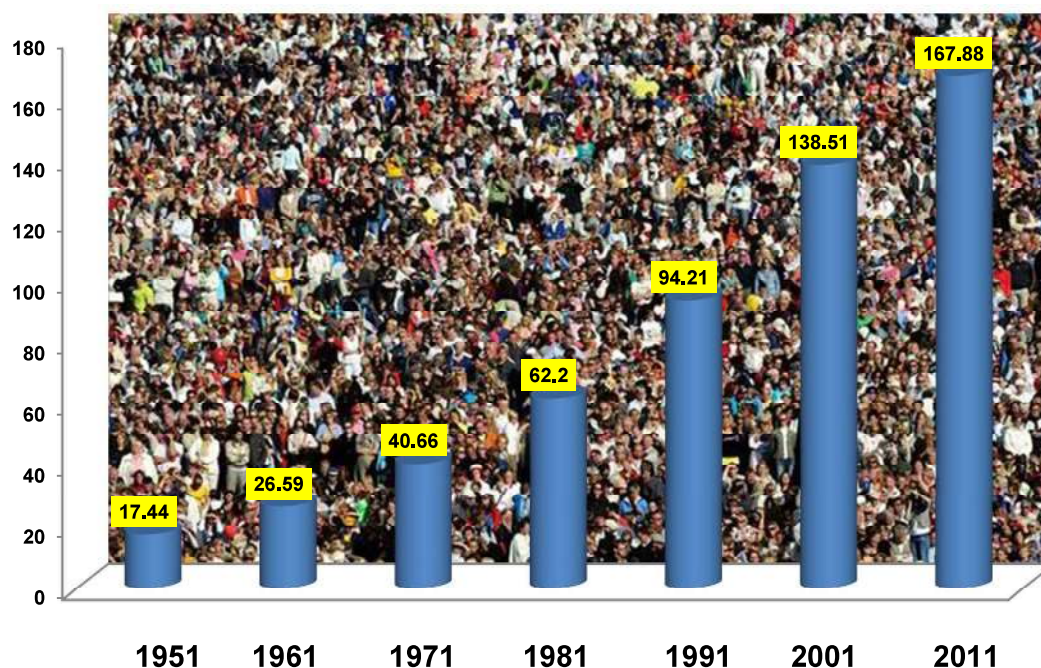
S. No.	Years	Delhi		India		Share of Delhi's Population in All India
		Population	Growth (%)	Population	Growth (%)	
1.	1951	17.44	--	3610.88	--	0.48
2.	1961	26.59	52.44	4392.35	21.64	0.61
3.	1971	40.66	52.93	5481.60	24.80	0.74
4.	1981	62.20	53.00	6833.29	24.66	0.91
5.	1991	94.21	51.45	8464.21	23.87	1.11
6.	2001	138.51	47.02	10287.37	21.54	1.35
7.	2011	167.88	21.20	12108.55	17.70	1.39

Source: Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

- 4.2 The decadal growth rate of the population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21.2 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011, as in all censuses since 1951, the decadal growth rate of the population was more than 50% and 47% in 2001. This trend may be attributed to the implementation of various employment promotion programmes such as MGNREGA and welfare schemes such as pension for senior citizens and widows by Central and State Governments on one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz. Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, etc., contributing to the reduction of migration to Delhi. The population growth rate in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by 3.5 per cent. Delhi accounts for about 0.05 per cent of India's geographical area, but comprises 1.39 per cent of the nation's population.
- 4.3 It may be observed from Statement 19.2 that the percentage of Delhi's population to the national level enhanced from 0.48 per cent in 1951 to 1.39 per cent in 2011. The rate of growth of population in Delhi was highest during 1971-81 at 53.00 per cent. The annual rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was 2.12 per cent per annum, which was higher than the national level of 0.35 per cent per annum. The population in Delhi during 1951-2011 is depicted in Chart 19.1.

CHART 19.1
POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

(Lakh)



5. District-wise Population

- 5.1 At the time of the 1991 Census, Delhi was a single district territory. In 1996, the Government of NCT Delhi, through a gazette notification, created 9 districts and 27 sub-divisions. The Population Census of 2001 was conducted in each of the 9 districts and 27 Sub-divisions. The district-wise population of NCT Delhi during Census 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 19.3.

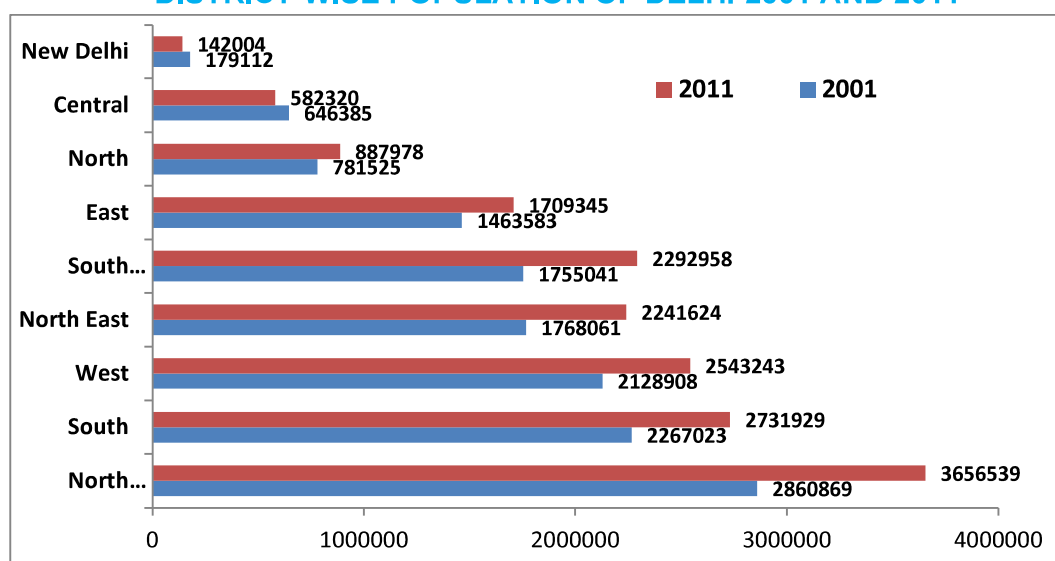
STATEMENT 19.3
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

S. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Per cent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
1.	North West	2860869	20.65	1	3656539	21.78	1
2.	South	2267023	16.37	2	2731929	16.27	2
3	West	2128908	15.37	3	2543243	15.15	3
4	North East	1768061	12.77	4	2241624	13.35	5
5.	South West	1755041	12.67	5	2292958	13.66	4
6.	East	1463583	10.57	6	1709345	10.18	6
7.	North	781525	5.64	7	887978	5.29	7
8.	Central	646385	4.67	8	582320	3.47	8
9.	New Delhi	179112	1.29	9	142004	0.85	9
	Total	13850507	100.00		16787941	100.00	

Source: Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

- 5.2 It is evident from Statement 19.3 that more than 53 per cent of the population of Delhi in 2011 lived in three districts viz. North-west, South and West districts of Delhi. The district-wise population of Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is depicted in Chart 19.2

CHART 19.2
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF DELHI-2001 AND 2011



Year-wise projected population during the year 2011 to 2026 is shown in the table below:-

STATEMENT 19.3(a)
Projected total population as on 1st March

S.No.	Year	Delhi	All India
1	2011	16,788	12,10,855
2	2012	17,166	12,26,901
3	2013	17,544	12,42,942
4	2014	17,921	12,58,985
5	2015	18,299	12,75,030
6	2016	18,677	12,91,074
7	2017	19,056	13,05,463
8	2018	19,435	13,19,844
9	2019	19,814	13,34,235
10	2020	20,193	13,48,616
11	2021	20,571	13,63,006
12	2022	20,965	13,75,586
13	2023	21,359	13,88,163
14	2024	21,752	14,00,744
15	2025	22,146	14,13,324
16	2026	22,540	14,25,908
SOURCE: POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR INDIA AND STATES 2011 - 2036 NATIONAL COMMISSION ON POPULATION, MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE NIRMAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI - 110011			

6. Sex Ratio

- 6.1 Sex ratio is a very important demographic indicator for analyzing the socio-economic features of a population. It is the ratio of females per thousand males. As per 2011 Census, the sex ratio of Delhi was 868. During the last decade, the sex ratio in Delhi increased from 821 in 2001 to 868 in 2011. In order to overcome this critical situation both at the national and state level, various stringent actions against female foeticide and the complete abolition of sex determination practices during pregnancy period have been introduced and implemented. The district-wise sex ratio of NCT Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 19.4.

STATEMENT 19.4**DISTRICT-WISE SEX RATIO OF NCT DELHI DURING 2001 & 2011**

S. No.	Districts	Sex Ratio			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	849	1	886	2
2.	East	843	2	884	3
3.	Central	842	3	892	1
4.	West	830	4	875	4
5.	North	826	5	869	5
6.	North West	820	6	865	6
7.	South	799	7	862	7
8.	New Delhi	792	8	822	9
9.	South West	784	9	840	8
	Delhi	821		868	

Source: Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011).

- 6.2 In most of the Northern states in India, the sex ratio indicated a critical situation as per the 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The sex ratio of Northern states as per the 2001 and 2011 Census is presented in Statement 19.5.

STATEMENT 19.5**SEX RATIO OF NORTHERN STATES IN INDIA- 2001 & 2011**

S. No.	States	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	889
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	972
3.	Punjab	876	895
4.	Chandigarh	777	818
5.	Uttarakhand	962	963
6.	Haryana	861	879
7.	Rajasthan	921	928
8.	Uttar Pradesh	898	912
9.	Delhi	821	868
	India	933	943

Source: Census of India (Primary Census Abstract 2011)

- 6.3 The total number of births registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) is presented in Statement 19.6.

STATEMENT 19.6
BIRTHS REGISTERED UNDER CRS – SEX-WISE

S. No.	Years	Births			Sex Ratio
		Total	Male	Female	
1.	2001	296287	163816 (55.29)	132471 (44.71)	809
2.	2002	300659	164184 (54.61)	136475 (45.39)	831
3.	2003	301165	165173 (54.84)	135992 (45.16)	823
4.	2004	305974	167849 (54.86)	138125 (45.14)	823
5.	2005	324336	178031 (54.89)	146305 (45.11)	822
6.	2006	322750	176242 (54.61)	146508 (45.39)	831
7.	2007	322044	174289 (54.12)	147755 (45.88)	848
8.	2008	333908	166583 (49.89)	167325 (50.11)	1004
9.	2009	354482	185131 (52.22)	169351 (47.78)	915
10.	2010	359463	189122(52.61)	170341(47.39)	901
11.	2011	353759	186870(52.82)	166889(47.18)	893
12.	2012	360473	191129(53.02)	169344(46.98)	886
13.	2013	370000	195226(52.76)	174774(47.24)	895
14.	2014	373693	197078(52.73)	176615(47.26)	896
15.	2015	374012	197080(52.69)	176932(47.31)	898
16.	2016	379161	199358(52.58)	179738(47.40)	902
17.	2017	367046	191876(52.28)	175090(47.70)	913
18.	2018	362803	188494(51.96)	174196(48.01)	924
19.	2019	365868	190527(52.08)	175267(47.90)	920
20.	2020	301645	155973(51.71)	145597(48.27)	933
21.	2021	271786	140604(51.73)	131112(48.24)	932
22.	2022	300350	155670(51.83)	144581(48.14)	929
23.	2023	315087	163900(52.02)	151107(47.96)	922
24.	2024	306459	159549(52.06)	146832(47.91)	920

Source: Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths, DES, Delhi.

- 6.4 Sex ratio as per birth registered in Delhi under CRS indicates a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 920 in 2024. The increase in sex ratio during 2005 to 2008 may be linked to the introduction of a number of schemes for the empowerment of women and the welfare of children by the Government of NCT Delhi.

7. Density of Population

- 7.1 Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistic for places all over the world. Population density is the measure of the number of population per unit area. It is commonly represented as people residing per square kilometer. As per 2011 Census, the density of population in Delhi

worked out at 11320 persons per square kilometer, as against the national level of 382 persons per square kilometer. Density of population in Delhi was the highest among all states and union territories during the year 2011. District-wise density of population in Delhi in 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 19.7.

STATEMENT 19.7

DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION DENSITY OF NCT DELHI: 2001 AND 2011

S. No.	Districts	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	29,468	1	36155	1
2.	Central	25,855	2	27730	2
3.	East	22,868	3	27132	3
4.	West	16,503	4	19563	4
5.	North	13,246	5	14557	5
6.	South	9,068	6	11060	6
7.	North West	6,502	7	8254	7
8.	New Delhi	5,117	8	4057	9
9.	South West	4,169	9	5446	8
	Delhi	9340		11320	

Source: Census of India, census 2011 (primary census abstract).

- 7.2 It is evident from Statement 19.7, that the North East District ranks first in terms of population density in Delhi at 36155 persons per Sq. Km and New Delhi ranks last with population density at 4057 persons per Sq. Km. During the last decade, the density of population in New Delhi showed a declining trend from 5117 persons per sq.km in 2001 to 4057 persons per sq. Km in 2011.

8. Household Size

The number of persons living together in one house is commonly called household size. As per 2011 Census, there were 3340538 households in Delhi. The average size of a household in Delhi was found to be 5.02. It indicates that in one house, there are more than five persons. More than one half of the households had more than five members during the year 2011. The distribution of households by size in Delhi in 2001 and 2011 are presented in Statement 19.8.

STATEMENT 19.8**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN DELHI- 2001 & 2011**

S. No.	Size of Household	No. of Household		Per cent of total No. of Household	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	One member	99786	123106	3.90	3.70
2.	Two members	206925	252370	8.10	7.60
3.	Three members	295216	428403	11.56	12.80
4.	Four Members	544289	803065	21.31	24.00
5.	Five Members	506711	681142	19.84	20.40
6.	Six to Eight Members	680065	853773	26.63	25.60
7.	Nine or more members	221157	198679	8.66	5.90
	Total Households	2554149	3340538	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India 2011.

9. Literacy Rate

As per Census 2011, Delhi showed a high level of literacy i.e. 86.2 per cent as compared to 81.67 per cent in 2001, with the literacy rate of 90.9 per cent for males and 80.8 for females. The rural and urban literacy rates of Delhi were 81.9 and 86.3% respectively, in 2011.

10. Age-wise Distribution of Population

- 10.1 The age-wise distribution of population is the best indicator of future human potential, the magnitude of responsibility of the working population especially for taking care of children and their aged parents. The information regarding the age-wise distribution of population in Delhi during the last two census periods is presented in Statement 19.9.

STATEMENT 19.9**AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI: 1991, 2001 & 2011**

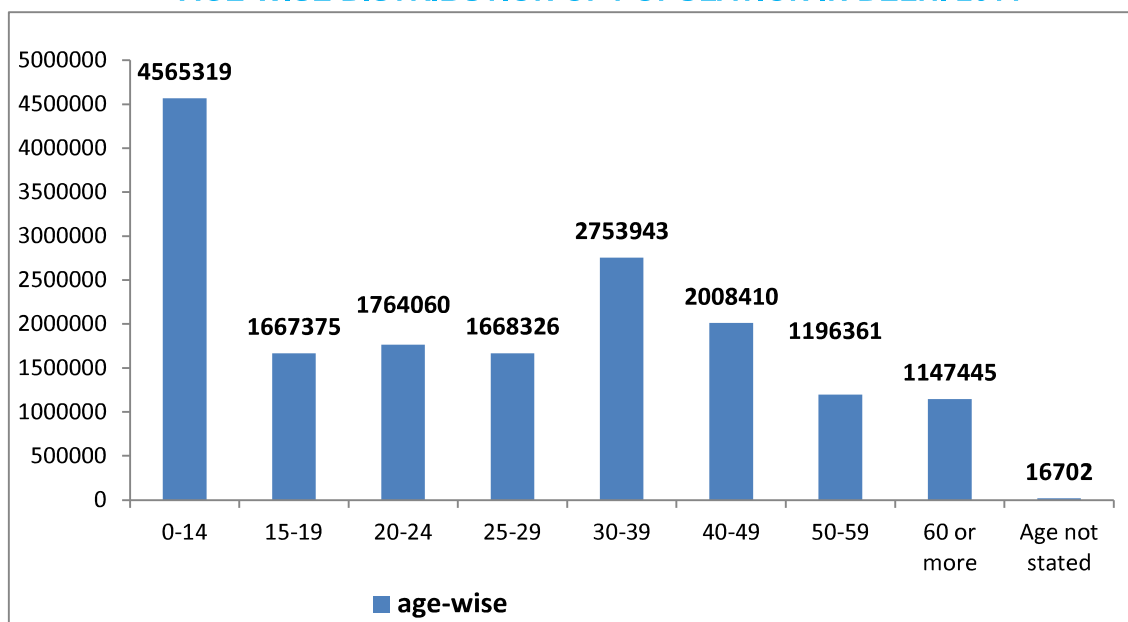
S. No	Age Group	1991		2001		2011	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	0-14	3273482	34.75	4492939	32.44	4565319	27.19
2.	15-19	914871	9.71	1427979	10.31	1667375	9.93
3.	20-24	982866	10.43	1426860	10.30	1764060	10.51
4.	25-29	956788	10.16	1358925	9.81	1668326	9.94
5.	30-39	1438035	15.26	2211006	15.96	2753943	16.40
6.	40-49	867731	9.21	1432467	10.34	2008410	11.96
7.	50-59	504149	5.35	759505	5.48	1196361	7.13
8.	60 or more	439520	4.67	719650	5.20	1147445	6.83
9.	Age not stated	43202	0.46	21176	0.15	16702	0.1
	Total	9420644	100.00	13850507	100.00	16787941	100.00

Source: Census of India. Primary Census Abstract 2011

- 10.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.9 that one-third of the total population in Delhi during 2001 was in the category of children within the age group of 0 to

14 years and the percentage change was recorded at a minimal rate. The condition was more or less the same in all other age-wise categories, either at positive in one group or at negative in the consecutive age group. The information regarding age-wise distribution of population of Delhi during 2001 is depicted in Chart 19.3.

CHART 19.3
AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI 2011



11 Metro Cities Population

11.1 The population of metropolitan cities in India is presented in Statement 19.10.

STATEMENT 19.10
POPULATION OF SOME OF THE METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA 2001 & 2011

S. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Mumbai(UA)	16434386	18394912	1	1
2.	Delhi	13850507	16787941	2	2
3.	Kolkata(UA)	13251339	14057991	3	3
4.	Chennai(UA)	6686140	8653521	4	4
5.	Bangalore(UA)	5701446	8420435	6	5
6.	Hyderabad(UA)	5756729	7677018	5	6

Source: Census of India and Provisional Population census 2011.

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.10 that Delhi was placed at Second position during 2001 and 2011 continuously. The population in Mumbai in 2001 was 16.43 million; 2.58 million higher than Delhi's population. The difference

between the population of Mumbai and Delhi in 2011 (Census 2011) reduced to 1.61 million, which clearly indicates the fast development of the Delhi.

- 11.3 As population increases, more people will prefer to live in large cities. Many people will live in growing cities with over 10 million inhabitants, known as megacities.

12. Urban-Rural Scenario in Delhi

- 12.1 At the beginning of the 21st century, more than 93 per cent of the population was in urban areas as compared to 53 per cent in 1901. This clearly indicates the fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. The information regarding the urbanization trend in Delhi during the century is presented in Statement 19.11.

STATEMENT 19.11
URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011

S. No.	Census Year	Population (Number)			Growth (Per cent)	
		Total	Urban	% of urban to total	Decadal	AEGR
1	1901	405819	214115	52.76		
2	1911	413851	237944	57.50	11.13	1.1
3	1921	488452	304420	62.32	27.94	2.5
4	1931	636246	447442	70.33	46.98	3.9
5	1941	917939	695686	75.79	55.48	4.4
6	1951	1744072	1437134	82.40	106.58	7.3
7	1961	2658612	2359408	88.75	64.17	5.0
8	1971	4065698	3647023	89.70	54.57	4.4
9	1981	6220406	5768200	92.73	58.16	4.6
10.	1991	9420644	8471625	89.93	46.87	3.8
11	2001	13850507	12905780	93.18	52.34	4.2
12	2011	16787941	16368899	97.50	26.83	1.92

Source: Census of India Provisional Population Totals, NCT of Delhi Series 8, Paper 1 of 2011.

Note: AEGR means Annual Exponential Growth Rate.

- 12.2 District-wise urban and rural population of NCT Delhi during the last census is mentioned in Statement 19.12.

STATEMENT 19.12

DISTRICT-WISE URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 2011

S. No.	District	Population (Number)			% of Urban Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1.	North West	3442589	213950	3656539	94.15
2.	North	870232	17746	887978	98.00
3.	North east	2220097	21527	2241624	99.04
4.	East	1705816	3530	1709346	99.79
5.	New Delhi	142004	--	142004	100.00
6.	Central	582320	--	582320	100.00
7.	West	2536823	6420	2543243	99.75
8.	South West	2149282	143676	2292958	93.73
9.	South	2719736	12193	2731929	99.55
	Delhi	16368899	419042	16787941	97.50

Source: Census of India and Primary Census Abstract 2011

- 12.3 Statement 19.12 indicates that two districts in Delhi have 100 percent of urban population, namely Central and New Delhi district, during the year 2011. All the remaining districts in Delhi had more than 90 per cent of the population living in urban areas.

13. Vital Rates

- 13.1 Vital rates are perhaps one of the most widely used national, state and local data generally, which includes birth, death and infant mortality rates defined as under:-

(a) Birth Rate: - Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth. It gives the number of live births per thousand population in a given region and year.

(b) Death Rate: - Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Death rate is one of the simplest measures of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per thousand population in a given region and time period.

(c) Infant Mortality Rate:- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is widely accepted as a crude indicator of the overall health scenario of a country or a region, is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births in a given time period and for a given region.

The information regarding vital rates (Both Civil Registration System and Sample Registration System) in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.13.

- 13.2 The Civil Registration System is the legal recording of the occurrence of vital events (birth and death) through a network of government offices and designated officials, together with certain identifying or descriptive

characteristics of the events on a continuous, permanent and compulsory basis. The Civil Registration System also serves as the tool for measuring changes in the population. In other words, the population census, which is held once in a period of 10 years, gives stock of population at a point of time. Whereas, vital statistics presents the flow of population.

- 13.3 In Delhi, registration of births and deaths are being done by three local bodies i.e. MCD (Erstwhile South Delhi Municipal Corporation, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation), New Delhi Municipal Council and Delhi Cantonment Board.

STATEMENT 19.13
VITAL RATES IN DELHI: CRS AND SRS

S. No	Year	*Estimated Mid-Year Population (Lakh)	Vital Rates (Per Thousand)					
			Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
			CRS*	SRS	CRS*	SRS	CRS	SRS
1.	2004	147.68	20.72	18.4	5.76	4.7	13	32
2.	2005	150.54	21.52	18.6	6.24	4.6	13	35
3.	2006	153.47	21.05	18.4	6.45	4.7	18	37
4.	2007	156.45	20.58	18.1	6.46	4.8	25	36
5.	2008	159.49	20.94	18.4	6.77	4.8	18	35
6.	2009	162.58	21.77	18.1	6.89	4.4	19	33
7.	2010	165.74	21.66	17.8	7.48	4.2	22	30
8.	2011	169.14	20.92	17.5	6.63	4.3	22	28
9.	2012	172.92	20.87	17.3	6.05	4.2	24	25
10.	2013	176.70	20.94	17.2	5.50	4.1	22	24
11.	2014	180.47	20.71	16.8	6.72	3.8	22	20
12.	2015	184.25	20.30	16.4	6.76	3.6	23	18
13.	2016	188.03	20.16	15.5	7.53	4.0	21.35	18
14.	2017	191.82	19.13	15.2	7.10	3.7	20.83	16
15.	2018	195.61	18.55	14.7	7.44	3.3	23.81	13
16.	2019	199.40	18.35	14.4	7.29	3.2	24.12	11
17.	2020	203.19	14.85	14.2	7.03	3.6	20.37	12
18.	2021	207.03	13.13	13.9	8.28	5.4	23.60	12
19.	2022	210.96	14.24	13.3	6.07	4.6	23.82	12
20.	2023	214.90	14.66	NA	6.16	NA	23.61	NA
21.	2024	218.84	14.00	NA	6.37	NA	22.40	NA

* Revised as per latest population projection prepared by National Commission of Population from the Year 2011.

- 13.4 It may be inferred from Statement 19.13 that the vital rates of Delhi during 2004-2024 under CRS showed a mixed trend in birth and infant mortality rates. It may be observed that death rates under CRS also showed mixed trend. Under SRS, birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate also showed a mixed trend.

14. Migration

- 14.1 The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and the total increase in population. It may be observed from Statement 19.14, in

absolute terms, the natural increase in population during 2024 was 1.67 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 2.27 lakh. The trend of migration from 2004 to 2024 is given in Statement 19.14.

STATEMENT 19.14
TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2004-2024

(Lakh)

S. No.	Year	*Estimated Mid-Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration
				Birth	Death		
1.	2004	147.68	2.82	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.61
2.	2005	150.54	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
3.	2006	153.47	2.93	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.69
4.	2007	156.45	2.98	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.77
5.	2008	159.49	3.04	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.78
6.	2009	162.58	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
7.	2010	165.74	3.16	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.81
8.	2011	169.14	3.40	3.53	1.12	2.41	0.99
9.	2012	172.92	3.78	3.60	1.05	2.55	1.23
10.	2013	176.70	3.78	3.70	0.97	2.73	1.05
11.	2014	180.47	3.77	3.74	1.21	2.53	1.24
12.	2015	184.25	3.78	3.74	1.25	2.49	1.29
13.	2016	188.03	3.78	3.79	1.42	2.37	1.41
14.	2017	191.82	3.79	3.67	1.36	2.31	1.48
15.	2018	195.61	3.79	3.63	1.46	2.17	1.62
16.	2019	199.40	3.79	3.66	1.45	2.21	1.58
17.	2020	203.19	3.79	3.02	1.43	1.59	2.2
18.	2021	207.03	3.84	2.72	1.71	1.01	2.83
19.	2022	210.96	3.93	3.00	1.28	1.72	2.21
20.	2023	214.90	3.94	3.15	1.32	1.83	2.11
21.	2024	218.84	3.94	3.06	1.39	1.67	2.27

Source: Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.

* Revised as per latest population projection prepared by National Commission of Population from the Year 2011.

Notes: -1. Natural Increase of population means the difference between total births and deaths.

2. Migrated population is the difference between increased population and natural increase in population.

15. Population Projections

STATEMENT 19.15 AGE WISE PROJECTED POPULATION 2011-2036

(Figure in '000')

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
2011	0-14 Years	373893	4570	7539	71892	23819	7096	3134
	15-29 Years	334458	5041	7399	55954	19275	7925	2887
	30-44 Years	247730	3867	5187	35995	12852	5940	1942
	45-59 years	153236	2147	3051	21178	7705	3865	1228
	60 and above	101538	1163	2176	14792	4897	2919	894
	All Age Groups	1210855	16788	25351	199812	68548	27743	10086
2016	0-14 Years	362202	4498	7416	70581	23570	6584	2884
	15-29 Years	359600	5500	7997	64494	21500	8157	3216
	30-44 Years	271914	4496	5910	39642	14297	6574	2187
	45-59 years	179173	2688	3623	24711	9091	4490	1422
	60 and above	118185	1496	2508	16658	5784	3336	1046
	All Age Groups	1291074	18677	27455	216087	74240	29140	10755
2021	0-14 Years	349990	4479	7362	69468	23121	6181	2708
	15-29 Years	371426	5791	8208	68947	22722	7922	3329
	30-44 Years	297203	5119	6735	44698	16088	7309	2511
	45-59 years	206817	3279	4287	29021	10518	5096	1640
	60 and above	137570	1904	2890	18772	6833	3828	1208
	All Age Groups	1363006	20571	29483	230907	79281	30339	11399
2026	0-14 Years	339222	4586	7254	68479	22570	5871	2592
	15-29 Years	367415	5883	8103	67450	22751	7385	3227
	30-44 Years	324725	5761	7596	52284	18290	7950	2909
	45-59 years	231717	3884	4941	32873	11841	5644	1853
	60 and above	162829	2424	3407	21774	8189	4468	1409
	All Age Groups	1425908	22540	31299	242859	83642	31318	11993
2031	0-14 Years	323258	4723	6969	62951	21204	5520	2542
	15-29 Years	356593	5955	8041	66122	22523	6900	2993
	30-44 Years	349924	6304	8223	60579	20444	8199	3242
	45-59 years	255574	4513	5651	36457	13237	6267	2096
	60 and above	193426	3056	4063	25853	9789	5201	1653
	All Age Groups	1478775	24552	32946	251963	87198	32087	12524
2036	0-14 Years	306374	4910	6676	56989	19943	5181	2436
	15-29 Years	345498	6081	8039	65022	22224	6520	2832
	30-44 Years	362336	6685	8472	64914	21753	7990	3363
	45-59 years	280642	5139	6458	41385	15031	6988	2416
	60 and above	227438	3777	4823	30680	11610	5978	1928
	All Age Groups	1522288	26591	34469	258990	90563	32658	12974

Source: Report of Technical Group on Population projections of July 2020, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India

STATEMENT 19.16
PROPORTION OF AGE WISE PROJECTED POPULATION 2011-2036

(Figure in '%')

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
2011	0-14 Years	30.88	27.22	29.74	35.98	34.75	25.58	31.07
	15-29 Years	27.62	30.03	29.19	28.00	28.12	28.57	28.62
	30-44 Years	20.46	23.03	20.46	18.01	18.75	21.41	19.25
	45-59 years	12.66	12.79	12.04	10.60	11.24	13.93	12.18
	60 and above	8.39	6.93	8.58	7.40	7.14	10.52	8.86
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2016	0-14 Years	28.05	24.08	27.01	32.66	31.75	22.59	26.82
	15-29 Years	27.85	29.45	29.13	29.85	28.96	27.99	29.90
	30-44 Years	21.06	24.07	21.53	18.35	19.26	22.56	20.33
	45-59 years	13.88	14.39	13.20	11.44	12.25	15.41	13.22
	60 and above	9.15	8.01	9.13	7.71	7.79	11.45	9.73
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2021	0-14 Years	25.68	21.77	24.97	30.08	29.16	20.37	23.76
	15-29 Years	27.25	28.15	27.84	29.86	28.66	26.11	29.20
	30-44 Years	21.80	24.88	22.84	19.36	20.29	24.09	22.03
	45-59 years	15.17	15.94	14.54	12.57	13.27	16.80	14.39
	60 and above	10.09	9.26	9.80	8.13	8.62	12.62	10.60
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2026	0-14 Years	23.79	20.35	23.18	28.20	26.98	18.75	21.61
	15-29 Years	25.77	26.10	25.89	27.77	27.20	23.58	26.91
	30-44 Years	22.77	25.56	24.27	21.53	21.87	25.38	24.26
	45-59 years	16.25	17.23	15.79	13.54	14.16	18.02	15.45
	60 and above	11.42	10.75	10.89	8.97	9.79	14.27	11.75
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2031	0-14 Years	21.86	19.24	21.15	24.98	24.32	17.20	20.30
	15-29 Years	24.11	24.25	24.41	26.24	25.83	21.50	23.90
	30-44 Years	23.66	25.68	24.96	24.04	23.45	25.55	25.89
	45-59 years	17.28	18.38	17.15	14.47	15.18	19.53	16.74
	60 and above	13.08	12.45	12.33	10.26	11.23	16.21	13.20
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2036	0-14 Years	20.13	18.46	19.37	22.00	22.02	15.86	18.78
	15-29 Years	22.70	22.87	23.32	25.11	24.54	19.96	21.83
	30-44 Years	23.80	25.14	24.58	25.06	24.02	24.47	25.92
	45-59 years	18.44	19.33	18.74	15.98	16.60	21.40	18.62
	60 and above	14.94	14.20	13.99	11.85	12.82	18.30	14.86
	All Age Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Report of Technical Group on Population projections July 2020, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India

STATEMENT 19.17
GROWTH IN AGE WISE PROJECTED POPULATION 2011-2036

(Figure in '%')

Year	Age Group	India	Delhi	Haryana	UP	Rajasthan	Punjab	Uttarakhand
2011-2021	0-14 Years	-6.39	-1.99	-2.35	-3.37	-2.93	-12.89	-13.59
	15-29 Years	11.05	14.88	10.93	23.22	17.88	-0.04	15.31
	30-44 Years	19.97	32.38	29.84	24.18	25.18	23.05	29.30
	45-59 years	34.97	52.72	40.51	37.03	36.51	31.85	33.55
	60 and above	35.49	63.71	32.81	26.91	39.53	31.14	35.12
	All Age Groups	12.57	22.53	16.30	15.56	15.66	9.36	13.02
2021-2026	0-14 Years	-3.08	2.39	-1.47	-1.42	-2.38	-5.02	-4.28
	15-29 Years	-1.08	1.59	-1.28	-2.17	0.13	-6.78	-3.06
	30-44 Years	9.26	12.54	12.78	16.97	13.69	8.77	15.85
	45-59 years	12.04	18.45	15.26	13.27	12.58	10.75	12.99
	60 and above	18.36	27.31	17.89	15.99	19.84	16.72	16.64
	All Age Groups	4.61	9.57	6.16	5.18	5.50	3.23	5.21
2021-2031	0-14 Years	-7.64	5.45	-5.34	-9.38	-8.29	-10.69	-6.13
	15-29 Years	-3.99	2.83	-2.03	-4.10	-0.88	-12.90	-10.09
	30-44 Years	17.74	23.15	22.09	35.53	27.08	12.18	29.11
	45-59 years	23.57	37.63	31.82	25.62	25.85	22.98	27.80
	60 and above	40.60	60.50	40.59	37.72	43.26	35.87	36.84
	All Age Groups	8.49	19.35	11.75	9.12	9.99	5.76	9.87
2021-2036	0-14 Years	-12.46	9.62	-9.32	-17.96	-13.75	-16.18	-10.04
	15-29 Years	-6.98	5.01	-2.06	-5.69	-2.19	-17.70	-14.93
	30-44 Years	21.92	30.59	25.79	45.23	35.21	9.32	33.93
	45-59 years	35.70	56.72	50.64	42.60	42.91	37.13	47.32
	60 and above	65.33	98.37	66.89	63.43	69.91	56.17	59.60
	All Age Groups	11.69	29.26	16.91	12.16	14.23	7.64	13.82

Source: Report of Technical Group on Population projections July 2020, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India

- 15.1 Technical Group on Population projections, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt of India has prepared report on Population projection in July, 2020. Population projection is a scientific attempt to peep into the future population scenario, conditioned by certain assumptions using past data. The Component Method is the universally accepted method of making population projections because growth of population is determined by fertility, mortality and migration rates. Twenty-one States and one UT have been considered and applied the Component method.

- 15.2 The population of India is expected to increase from 121.1 crores to 152.2 crores during the period 2011-2036 - an increase of 25 percent in twenty- five years at the rate of 1.0 percent annually. As a consequence, the density of population will increase from 368 to 462 persons per square kilometer.
- 15.3 The population of Delhi is expected to increase from 167.88 lakhs to 265.91 lakhs during the period 2011-2036 - an increase of 58 percent in twenty- five years at the rate of 2.3 percent annually. As a consequence, the density of population will increase from 11320 to 17930 persons per square kilometer.
- 15.4 It may be inferred from the statement 19.16 that between 2011 and 2036, because of the declining fertility, the proportion of population of India aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 30.8 to 20.1 percent; the proportion of the middle age-group (15- 59 years) and the older ages (60 years and above) are set to increase considerably. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 60.7 percent in 2011 to 64.9 percent in 2036.
- 15.5 The proportion of population of Delhi aged under 15 years is projected to decline from 27.22 to 18.46 percent; the proportion of the middle age-group (15- 59 years) and the older ages (60 years and above) are set to increase considerably. The proportion of population in the working age-group 15-59 years is expected to rise from 65.85 percent in 2011 to 67.33 percent in 2036.
- 15.6 The growth in population at all India level is projected to be 11.69 percent between 2021 and 2036 as compared to 29.26 percent growth projected for Delhi during the same period.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➤	Delhi is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Due to rapid pace of urbanization, the landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from a rural majority to urban.
➤	The growth in the urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 percent. According to Census 2011, about 97.50 per cent of the population of Delhi lives in urban areas and the remaining 2.5 percent in rural areas.
➤	The annual rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was 2.12 per cent per annum, which was higher than the national level of 0.35 per cent per annum.
➤	Sex ratio as per birth registered in Delhi under CRS indicates a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 920 in 2024.
➤	At the beginning of the 21 st century, more than 93 per cent of the population was in urban areas as compared to 53 per cent in 1901.
➤	The growth in population at all India level is projected to be 11.69 percent between 2021 and 2036 as compared to 29.26 percent growth projected for Delhi during the same period.