CHAPTER 2
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

The total area of NCT Delhi is 1483 Sq. km. with the rapid pace of urbanization; landscape of Delhi has undergone a change from majority of rural area to urban. The rural-urban areas changes during the last three census in Delhi are as follows:

Statement 2.1
AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

Sl. No.	Classification of Area	1991		2001		2011	
		Sq. Km	%	Sq. Km	%	Sq. Km	%
1.	Rural	797.66	53.79	558.32	37.65	369.35	24.91
2.	Urban	685.34	46.21	924.68	62.35	1113.65	75.09
3.	Total	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00	1483.00	100.00

Source: Census of India

2. The growth in urban area during 2001-2011 was observed at 20.44 per cent. 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 have increased from 3 in 1971 to 29 in 1991 and 110 in 2011. Thus more and more rural villages of Delhi are being declared Census Towns in each successive Census resulting in decreasing rural population and rural area in Delhi.

3. Population

3.1   The Central Government has been conducting population census once in a decade since 1871 which are the primary source of a large number of   statistical information. The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. As per Census 2011, population of Delhi, as on 1st March, 2011, was 16.75 million as against 13.85 million as on 1st March, 2001. According to census 2011(provisional) about 97.50 per cent of the population of Delhi live in urban areas and remaining 2.5 percent in rural areas. This urban population includes population of 110 Census towns in 2011 Census. As per Revenue Department record these census towns are located in rural area of Delhi and they are not part of 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 is presented in Statement 2.2.

Statement 2.2:
POPULATION OF INDIA AND DELHI & ITS GROWTH DURING 1951-2011

(Lakh)

| Sl. 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	167.53	20.96	12101.93	17.64	1.38

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

4.2   The decadal growth rate of population during 2001-2011 was recorded at 21 per cent. This is a peculiar feature of Census 2011 of Delhi as in all Census since 1951, the decadal growth rate of population was more than 50% and 47% in 2001. This trend may be attributable to implementation of various employment promotion programmes like MNREGA and welfare schemes like pension to senior citizens and widows by Central and State Governments on the one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut etc. contributing in reducing the migration to Delhi.   The rate of growth of population in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by 3.32 per cent. Delhi accounts about 0.05 per cent of the India's geographical area but consists 1.38 per cent of the nation's population.

4.3   It may be observed from Statement 2.2 that the percentage of Delhi's population to the national level enhanced from 0.48 per cent in 1951 to 1.38 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 2.09 per cent per annum which was higher than the national level of 0.33 per cent per annum. The population in Delhi during 1951-2011 is depicted in Chart 2.1.

(Lakh)
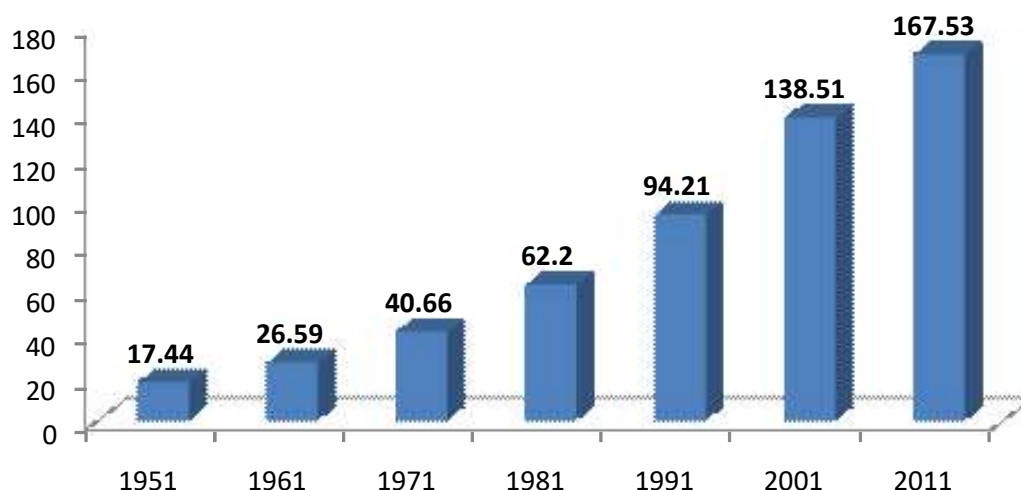
Population (Delhi)

5. District-wise Population

5.1   At the time of 1991 census Delhi was a single district Territory. In 1996, Government of NCT of Delhi, through a Gazette notification, created 9 districts and 27 sub-divisions. Population Census 2001 was conducted in each of 9 districts and 27 Sub-divisions. The district-wise population of NCT Delhi during the census 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.3.

Statement 2.3
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

Sl. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Per cent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
1.	North West	2860869	20.65	1	3651261	21.79	1
2.	South	2267023	16.37	2	2733752	16.32	2
3	West	2128908	15.37	3	2531583	15.11	3
4	North East	1768061	12.77	4	2240749	13.38	5
5.	South West	1755041	12.67	5	2292363	13.68	4

Sl. No.	Districts	2001			2011		
		Number	Per cent	Rank	Number	Per cent	Rank
6.	East	1463583	10.57	6	1707725	10.19	6
7.	North	781525	5.64	7	883418	5.27	7
8.	Central	646385	4.67	8	578671	3.45	8
9.	New Delhi	179112	1.29	9	133713	0.80	9
	Total	13850507	100.00		16753235	100.00	

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

5.2   It is evident from Statement 2.3 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 2.2

Chart 2.2
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF DELHI- 2001 AND 2011
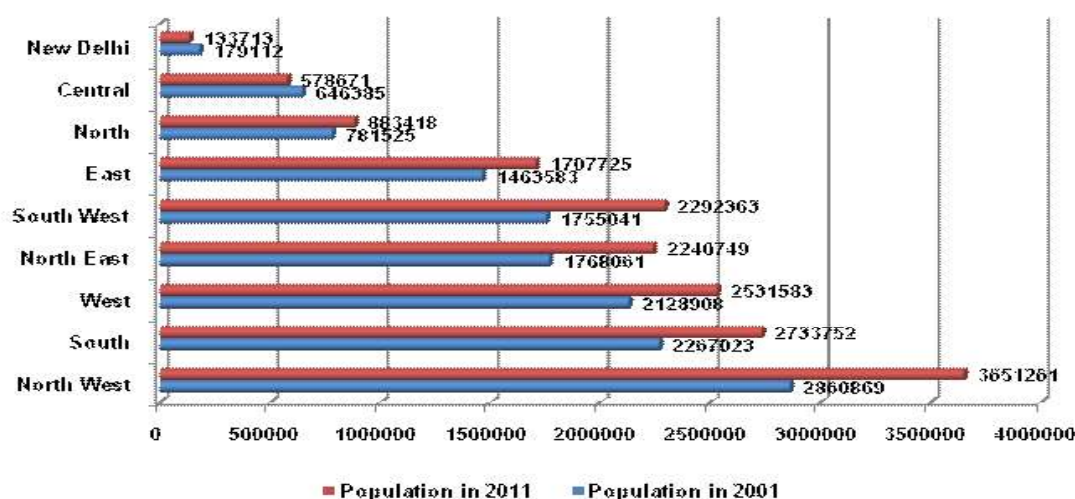
6. Sex Ratio

6.1   Sex ratio is a very important demographic indicator for analyzing Socio Economic features of population. It is the ratio of females per thousand male population. As per 2011 census, the sex ratio of Delhi was 866. During the last decade sex ratio in Delhi increased from 821 in 2001 to 866 in 2011. In order to overcome this critical situation both at the national and state level, various stringent actions against female foeticide and complete abolition of sex determination practices during the pregnancy period have been introduced and implemented. The district-wise sex ratio of NCT Delhi in 2001and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.4.

Statement 2.4
DISTRICT-WISE SEX RATIO OF NCT DELHI DURING 2001 & 2011

SI. No.	Districts	Sex Ratio			
		2001	Rank	2011	Rank
1.	North East	849	1	886	2
2.	East	843	2	883	3
3	Central	842	3	892	1
4	West	830	4	876	4
5.	North	826	5	871	5
6.	North West	820	6	862	6
7.	South	799	7	859	7
8.	New Delhi	792	8	811	9
9.	South West	784	9	836	8
	Delhi	**821**		**866**	

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

6.2   In most of the Northern States in India, sex ratio indicated a critical situation as per 2001 and 2011 censuses. Sex ratio of northern states as per 2001 and 2011 Census is presented in Statement 2.5.

Statement 2.5
SEX RATIO OF NORTHERN STATES IN INDIA- 2001& 2011

SI. No.	States	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	892	883
2.	Himachal Pradesh	968	974
3	Punjab	876	893
4.	Chandigarh	777	818
5	Uttarakhand	962	963
6.	Haryana	861	877
7.	Rajasthan	921	926
8.	Uttar Pradesh	898	908
9.	Delhi	821	866
	India	**933**	**940**

Source: - Census of India, 2001 and Provisional Population Totals of India, 2011.

6.3   The total number of births registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) is presented in Statement 2.6.

Statement 2.6
BIRTHS REGISTERED UNDER CRS – SEX-WISE.

Sl. 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

Source: - Annual Report on Registration of Births and Deaths, 2011, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Delhi.

6.4   Sex ratio as per the birth registered in Delhi under Civil Registration System (CRS) indicate a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 893 in 2011.The increase in sex ratio during 2008 to 2010 may be linked to the introduction of a number of schemes for empowerment of women and welfare of children by the Government of NCT of Delhi.

6.5   On the basis of estimates of population for the year 2009, the sex ratio of selected nations is presented in Statement 2.7.

SEX RATIO IN SELECTED NATIONS- 2009

Sl. No.	Nations	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1.	China	1,345,750,973	698,405,850	647,345,123	927
2.	India	1,198,003,272	618,942,535	579,060,737	936
3.	United States of America	314,658,780	155,244,097	159,414,683	1027
4.	Indonesia	229,964,723	114,807,198	115,157,525	1003
5.	Brazil	193,733,795	95,406,000	98,327,795	1031
6.	Pakistan	180,808,096	93,101,700	87,706,396	942
7.	Russian Federation	140,873,647	65,096,448	75,777,199	1164
8.	Bangladesh	162,220,762	82,032,166	80,188,596	978
9.	Japan	127,156,225	61,939,779	65,216,446	1053
10	Nigeria	154,728,892	77,547,502	77,181,390	995
11.	United Kingdom	61,565,422	30,202,183	31,363,239	1038
12.	Sri Lanka	20,237,730	9,965,629	10,272,101	1031
13.	South Africa	50,109,820	24,705,240	25,404,580	1028
	World	**6,829,360,438**	**3,442,850,573**	**3,386,509,865**	**984**

Source:-http://www.geohive.com

7. Density of Population

7.1   Population density is an often reported and commonly compared statistics 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 11297 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 2001and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.8.

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

Sl. No.	Districts	Population Density (Persons per Sq. Km)			
		2001	**Rank**	**2011**	**Rank**
1.	North East	29,468	1	37346	1
2.	Central	25,855	2	23147	3
3	East	22,868	3	26683	2
4	West	16,503	4	19625	4
5.	North	13,246	5	14973	5
6.	South	9,068	6	10935	6
7.	North West	6,502	7	8298	7
8.	New Delhi	5,117	8	3820	9
9.	South West	4,169	9	5445	8
	Delhi	**9340**		**11297**	

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

7.2   It is evident from Statement 2.8 that North East District ranks the first in terms of population density in Delhi at 37346 persons per Sq. Km and New Delhi ranks last district with population density at 3820 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 3820 persons per sq. Km in 2011.

8. Household Size

8.1   Number of persons living together in one house commonly called as household size. As per 2011 census, there were 3340538 households in Delhi. The average size of household in Delhi was found of 5.02. It indicates that in one house there had 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 2.9.

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Statement 2.9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE IN DELHI- 2001&2011

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Sl. 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.

9. Literacy Rate

9.1   As per the Census 2011, Delhi showed a high level of literacy i.e. 86.34 per cent as compared to 81.67 per cent in 2001 with the literacy rate of 91.03 per cent for males and 80.93 for females. The Rural and Urban literacy rates of Delhi were 82.67 and 86.43% 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 working population especially for taking care of children and their age-old parents. The information regarding the age-wise distribution of population in Delhi during the last two census periods is presented in Statement 2.10.

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI: 1991 & 2001

| SI. No.	Age Group	1991		2001	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	0-14	3273482	34.75	4492939	32.44
2.	15-19	914871	9.71	1427979	10.31
3.	20-24	982866	10.43	1426860	10.30
4.	25-29	956788	10.16	1358925	9.81
5.	30-39	1438035	15.26	2211006	15.96
6.	40-49	867731	9.21	1432467	10.34
7.	50-59	504149	5.35	759505	5.48
8.	60 or more	439520	4.67	719650	5.20
9.	Age not stated	43202	0.46	21176	0.15
	Total	**9420644**	**100.00**	**13850507**	**100.00**

Source: - Census of India.

10.2 It may be observed from Statement 2.10 that one third of total population in Delhi during 2001 was in the category of children within the age group of 0 to 14 and the percentage change was recorded at a minimal rate. The condition was more or less same in all other age-wise categories either at positive in one group or at negative in consecutive age group. The information regarding age-wise distribution of Population of Delhi during 2001 is depicted in Chart 2.3.

Chart 2.3

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI-2001.
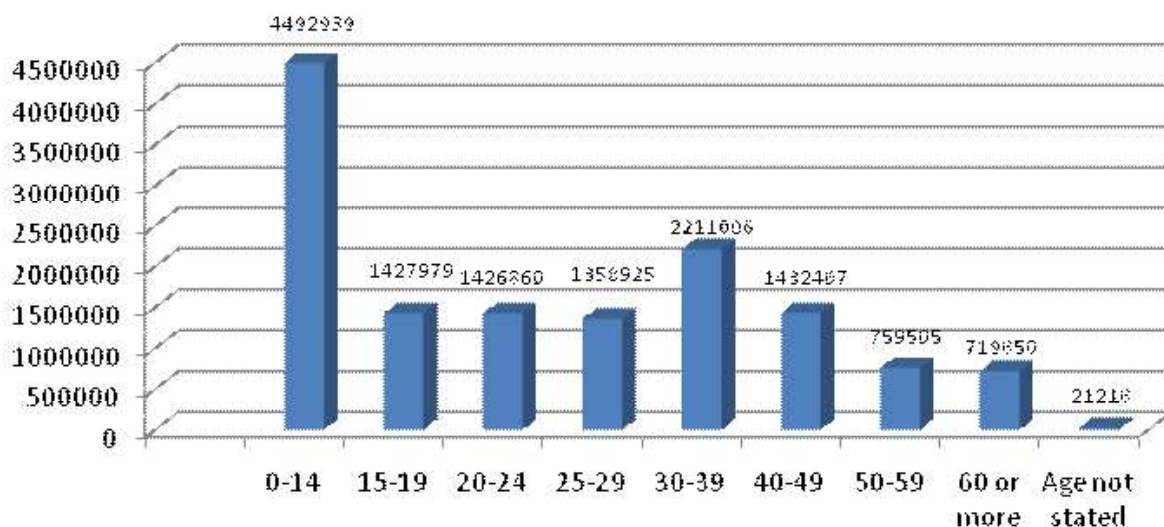
11. Metro Cities Population

11.1   The population of metropolitan cities in India is presented in Statement 2.11.

Statement 2.11

### POPULATION OF SOME OF THE METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA: 2001 & 2011

Sl. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1.	Mumbai	16,434,386	18414288	1	1
2.	Delhi	12,877,470	16314838	3	2
3.	Kolkata	13,211,853	14112536	2	3
4.	Chennai	6,560,242	8696010	4	4
5.	Bangalore	5,701,456	8499399	6	5
6.	Hyderabad	5,742,036	7749334	5	6

Source: - Census of India and Provisional Population census 2011.

11.2   It may be observed from Statement 2.11 that Delhi was placed at the third position during 2001 and came to second position during 2011. Population in Mumbai in 2001 was 16.43 million; 3.55 million higher than the Delhi's population. The difference between the population of Mumbai and Delhi in 2011 (census 2011) reduced to 2.1 million which clearly indicate the fast development of national capital city, Delhi. The population of metro cities in India during 2011 is depicted Chart 2.4.

Chart 2.4
POPULATION OF METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2011
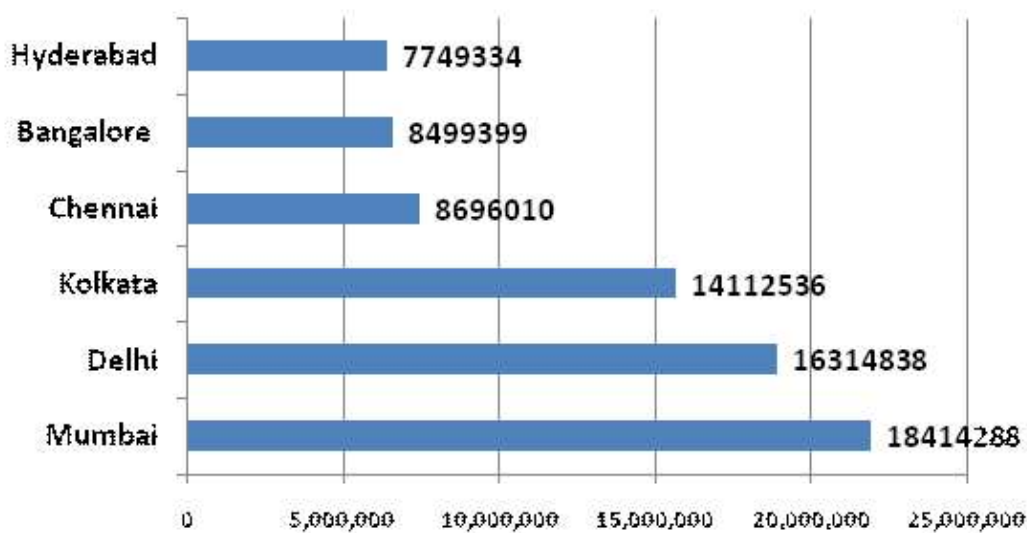
11.3   As the population increases, more people will prefer to live in large cities. Many people will live in the growing cities with over 10 million inhabitants, known as megacities. Megacities were numbered 16 in 2000. By 2025, there will be 27 megacities. The top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 1975, 2000 and 2025 are presented in Statement 2.12.

Statement 2.12
TOP 10 LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: 1975, 2000 & 2025

(Million)

Sl. No	1975		2000		2025 (projected)	
	Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
1.	Tokyo	26.6	Tokyo	34.5	Tokyo	36.4
2.	New York	15.9	Mexico City	18.0	Mumbai	26.4
3.	Mexico City	10.7	New York	17.9	Delhi	22.5
4.	Osaka	9.8	Sao Polo	17.1	Dhaka	21.4
5.	Sao Polo	9.6	Mumbai	16.1	Sao Polo	21.4
6.	Los Angels	8.9	Shanghai	13.2	Mexico City	21.0
7.	Buenos Aires	8.8	Kolkata	13.1	New York	20.6
8.	Paris	8.6	Delhi	12.4	Kolkata	20.6
9.	Kolkata	7.9	Buenos Aires	11.9	Shanghai	19.4
10	Moscow	7.6	Los Angels	11.8	Karachi	19.1

Sources: - 1. United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 Revision.
            2. http://www.un.org

11.4   It may be observed from Statement 2.12 that three cities in India (Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi) shown as the top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000 and 2025 (Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata). In 1975 Kolkata ranked 9th largest urban agglomerations in the world. All the three period placed Tokyo in Japan first in terms of number of population in urban agglomerations. The information regarding the growth rate of population in largest urban agglomerations of the world during 1975-2000 is presented in Statement 2.13.

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS DURING 1975-2000 & 1975-2025

Sl. No.	Name of Cities	Population (million)			Annual Growth Rate (Per cent)	
		1975	2000	Projected 2025	1975-2000	1975-2025
1.	Tokyo	26.6	34.5	36.4	1.19	0.74
2.	New York	15.9	17.9	20.6	0.50	0.59
3.	Mexico City	10.7	18.0	21.0	2.73	1.93
4.	Sao Polo	9.6	17.1	21.4	3.13	2.46
5.	Kolkata	7.9	13.1	20.6	2.63	3.22
6.	Mumbai	7.1	16.1	26.4	5.07	5.44
7.	Delhi	4.4	12.4	22.5	7.27	8.23

Sources : - 1. United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, the 2007 Revision.
2. http://www.un.org

11.5   It may be observed from Statement 2.13 that highest annual growth rate of population during 1975-2000 and projected growth rate during 1975-2025 was recorded highest in Delhi at 7.27 per cent and 8.23 per cent per annum respectively. While Mumbai and Kolkata recorded second and third positions during the period. The attributes towards highest growth of population in Delhi may be due to higher rate of migration of people from neighbouring states as well as from other parts of the nation.

12. Urban- Rural Scenario in Delhi

12.1   At the beginning of 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 fast growth of urbanization in the national capital. The information regarding the urbanization trend in Delhi during the century is presented in Statement 2.14.

URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011

Sl. 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	16753235	16333916	97.50	26.56	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 of Delhi during the last census is mentioned in Statement 2.15.

Statement 2.15

DISTRICT-WISE URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 2011

Sl. No.	District	Population (Number)			% of Urban Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1.	North West	3437515	213746	3651261	94.15
2.	North	865670	17748	883418	97.99
3	North east	2219207	21542	2240749	99.04
4	East	1704195	3530	1707725	99.79
5.	New Delhi	133713	--	133713	100.00
6.	Central	578671	--	578671	100.00
7.	West	2525160	6423	2531583	99.75
8.	South West	2148143	144220	2292363	93.71
9.	South	2721642	12110	2733752	99.56
	Delhi	**16333916**	**419319**	**16753235**	**97.50**

Source: - Census of India and provisional census 2011

12.3   The Statement 2.15 indicates that two districts of Delhi has 100 percent of urban population namely in Central and New Delhi districts during the year 2011. All the remaining districts in Delhi had more than 90 per cent of the population lived in urban areas.

13. Vital Rates

13.1   Vital rates are perhaps the most widely used national, state, and local data generally includes birth, death and infant mortality rates. The information regarding vital rates (Both Civil Registration System and Sample Registration System) in Delhi is presented in Statement 2.16.

13.2   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. Civil Registration System also serves as the tool for measuring the changes in the population. In other words population census 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.

Statement 2.16
VITAL RATES IN DELHI: CRS AND SRS

Sl. 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.	2001	139.13	21.3	18.9	5.83	5.1	24	29
2.	2002	141.83	21.2	17.2	6.08	5.1	16	30
3.	2003	144.58	20.83	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
4.	2004	147.39	20.76	18.4	5.79	4.7	13	32
5.	2005	150.25	21.59	18.6	6.27	4.6	13	35
6.	2006	153.16	21.07	18.4	6.46	4.7	18	37
7.	2007	156.13	20.63	18.1	6.47	4.8	25	36
8.	2008	159.16	20.98	18.4	6.76	4.8	18	35
9.	2009	162.25	21.85	18.1	6.90	4.4	19	33
10.	2010	165.40	21.73	17.8	7.52	4.2	22	30
11.	2011	168.60	20.98	NA	6.65	NA	22	NA

Source: -Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi. *estimated midyear population based on provisional data of Census 2011

Notes: - CRS- Civil Registration System and SRS- Sample Registration System.

13.3   It may be inferred from Statement 2.16 that the vital rates of Delhi during 2001-2011 under CRS showed a positive trend in birth and infant mortality rates. On the contrary the death rate by CRS indicated slightly a increasing trend. Under SRS system both birthrate and death rate showed a positive trend while infant mortality rates showed a negative trend.

14. Migration

14.1   The estimates of migration in Delhi are based on birth and death rates and total increase in population. It may be observed from Statement 2.17 that the percentage of migration was 24.38 per cent in 2011, while the percentage of natural growth in 2011 was 75.63 per cent. In absolute terms, natural increase in population during 2011 was 2.42 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 0.78 lakh. The trend of migration from 2001 to 2011 is given in the Statement 2.17.

Statement 2.17
TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2001-2011

(Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Estimated Mid Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration
				Birth	Death		
1.	2001	139.13	--	--	--	--	--
2.	2002	141.83	2.70	3.01	0.86	2.15	0.55
3.	2003	144.58	2.75	3.01	0.88	2.13	0.62
4.	2004	147.39	2.81	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.60
5.	2005	150.25	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
6.	2006	153.16	2.91	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.67
7.	2007	156.13	2.97	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.76
8.	2008	159.16	3.03	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.77
9.	2009	162.25	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
10.	2010	165.40	3.15	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.80
11.	2011	168.60	3.20	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.78

Source: -   *Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.*
           *estimated midyear population based on provisional data of Census 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.

STATE-WISE MIGRATION IN DELHI-2001

| Sl. No	States	Per cent
1.	Uttar Pradesh	43.13
2.	Bihar	13.63
3.	Haryana	10.43
4.	Rajasthan	5.16
5.	Punjab	4.81
6.	West Bengal	3.22
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1.90
8.	Other States	17.72

Source: - Census of India

14.2   As per the last census 2001, a good percentage of population in Delhi was migrant, majority of them from the neighboring states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab etc. The information regarding state-wise migration in Delhi during the year 2001 is presented in Statement 2.18.

14.3   It is evident from above Statement that more than two fifth of the migrants in Delhi during the year 2001 were from Uttar Pradesh.   Second and third position of high percentage of migrant population in Delhi during 2001 was from Bihar and Haryana with 14 percent and 10 per cent respectively. The information regarding state-wise migration in Delhi during 2001 is depicted in Chart 2.5

Chart 2.5

STATE-WISE MIGRATION IN DELHI-2001

(Per cent)
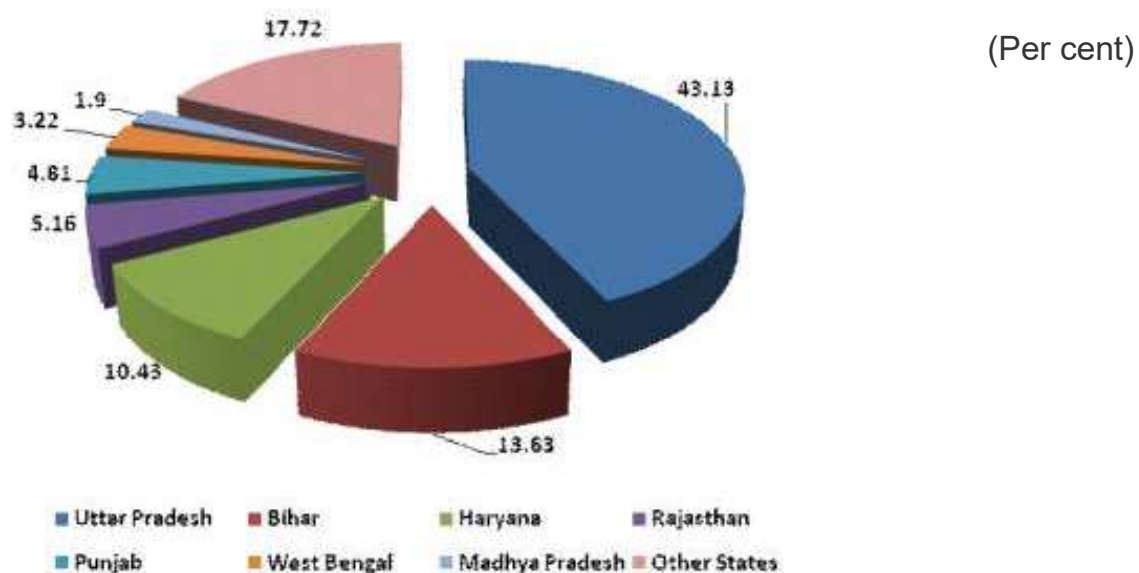
15. Language-wise Distribution of Population in Delhi

15.1   At the time of collection of census details, the information is collected about people on the basis of their mother tongue. The information regarding the distribution of scheduled languages during 1991 and 2001 is presented in Statement 2.19.

15.2   It may be inferred from Statement 2.19 Hindi constitutes the mother tongue of more than 80 per cent of the population of Delhi during 1991 and 2001. Punjabi and Urdu are the other two main important mother tongues in both the period covered under the study.

Statement 2.19
LANGUAGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI-1991 & 2001

Sl. No.	Languages	1991		2001	
		Number	%	Number	%
1.	Assamese	2730	0.03	6329	0.05
2.	Bengali	121938	1.29	208414	1.51
3.	Bodo	0	0.0	222	0.01
4.	Dogri	0	0.0	6974	0.05
5.	Gujrati	26372	0.28	45145	0.33
6.	Hindi	7690631	81.64	11210843	80.94
7.	Kannada	9923	0.10	10525	0.08
8.	Kashmiri	11360	0.12	21325	0.15
9.	Konkani	2518	0.03	1767	0.01
10.	Maithili	0	0.0	85331	0.62
11.	Malayalam	64952	0.69	92009	0.66
12.	Manipuri	221	0.01	2020	0.02
13.	Marathi	20393	0.22	26472	0.19
14.	Nepali	26390	0.28	44367	0.32
15.	Oriya	13099	0.14	29178	0.21
16.	Punjabi	748145	7.94	988980	7.14
17.	Sanskrit	587	0.01	288	0.01
18.	Santali	0	0.0	364	0.01
19.	Sindhi	37381	0.40	42841	0.31
20.	Tamil	84873	0.90	92426	0.67
21.	Telugu	22882	0.24	28067	0.20
22.	Urdu	512990	5.45	874333	6.31
	Total	**9397745**	**99.76**	**13818220**	**99.77**

Source: - Census of India 1991 & 2001.

16. Disabled Population in Delhi

16.1   As per 2001 census more than 2.35 lakh persons in Delhi were under the category of disabled and constitute 1.7 per cent of the total population in Delhi. The distribution of disabled population by sex, type of disability in NCT Delhi is presented in Statement 2.20.

Statement 2.20
DISABLED POPULATION IN DELHI-2001

Sl. No	Disability in	Disabled Population (Number)						
		Urban		Rural		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1.	Seeing	68475	47312	2867	2058	71342	49370	120712
2.	Speaking	8781	5689	640	395	9421	6084	15505
3.	Hearing	4476	3555	379	331	4855	3886	8741
4.	Walking	39222	20444	3478	1741	42700	22185	64885
5.	Mind	15494	9006	1060	483	16554	9489	26043
	Total	**136448**	**86006**	**8424**	**5008**	**144872**	**91014**	**235886**

Source: - Census of India.

16.2   It may be inferred from Statement 2.20 that a good percentage of disabled persons facing the problem of blindness or eye related issues. Near about 0.65 lakh persons in Delhi were facing movement disabilities.