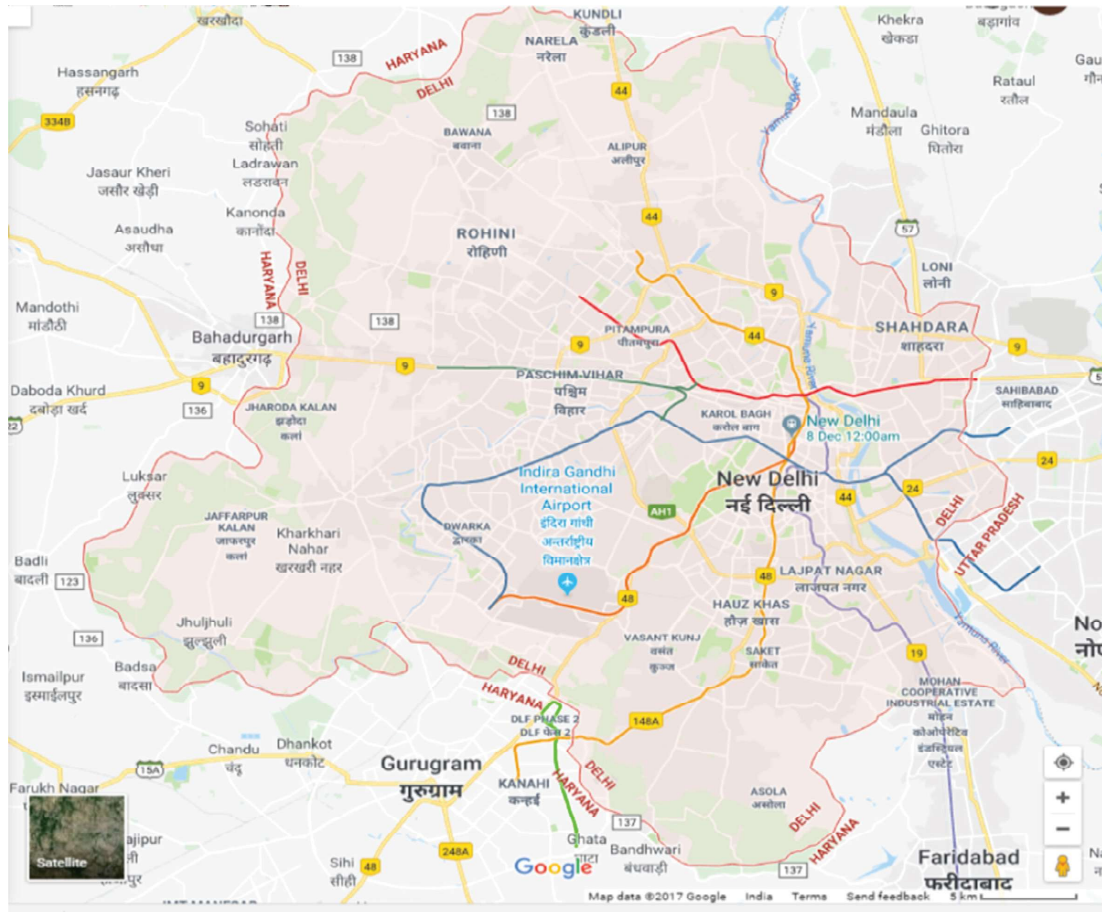# CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Area

Delhi is the National Capital Territory and it is bordered by Haryana on three sides and by Utter 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 2.1:

Statement 2.1

AREA - RURAL AND URBAN

Sl. No.	Classification of Area	1991		2001		2011	
		Km²	%	Km²	%	Km²	%
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	100.00	1483.00	100.00	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

3.1 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 2.2.

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

(Lakh)

S.No.	Years	Delhi		India		Share of Delhi's Popu-lation 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 MNREGA and welfare schemes such as pension for senior citizens and widows
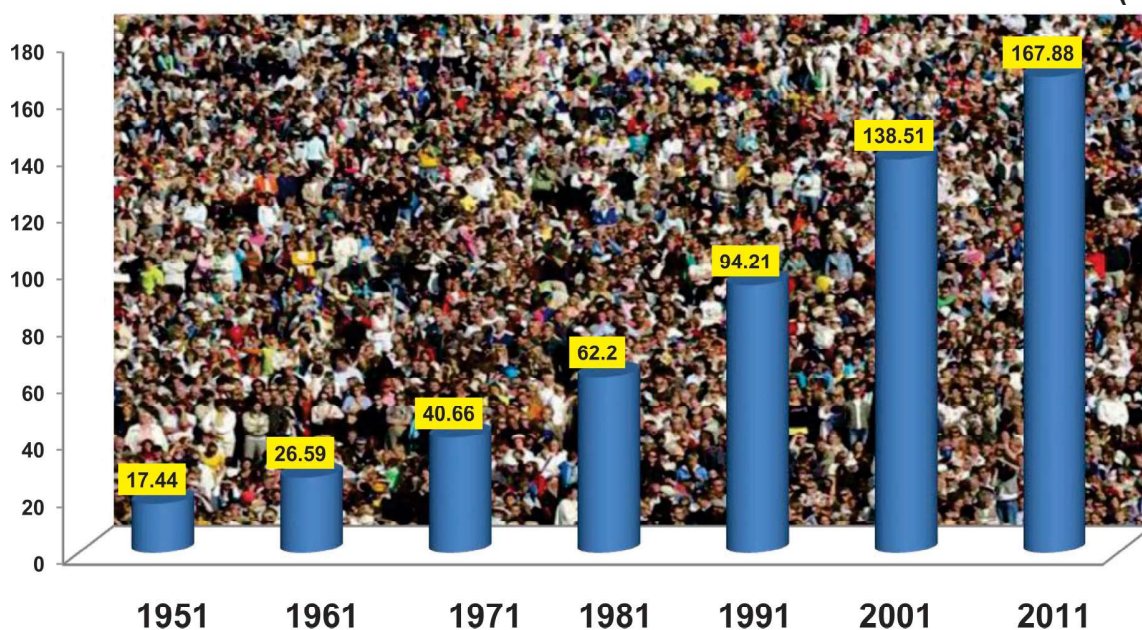
by Central and State Governments on one hand and development of NCR priority towns viz. Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonipat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Meerut, etc., contributing to the reduction of migration to Delhi. The population growth rate in Delhi during the last decade was higher than the national level by3.5 per cent. Delhi accounts for about 0.05 per cent of India's geographical area, but comprises1.39 per cent of the nation's population.

4.3   It may be observed from Statement2.2 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 2.1.

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Chart 2.1

POPULATION OF DELHI: 1951-2011

(Lakh)

</div>

5.   District-wise Population

5.1   At the time of the1991 Census,Delhi was a single districtterritory. 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 Census2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement2.3.

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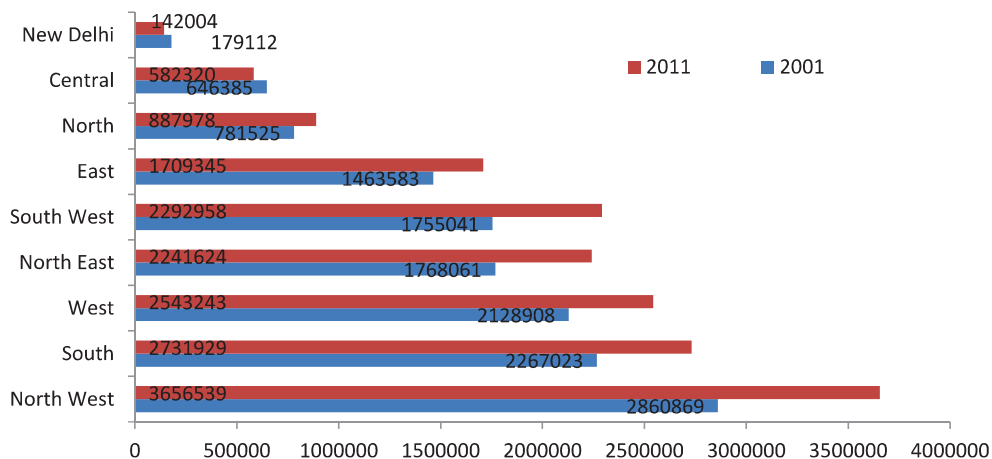
DISTRICT-WISE POPULATION OF NCT DELHI: 2001 & 2011

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 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 thesocio-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 2001and 2011 is presented in Statement 2.4.

Statement 2.4

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 2.5.

Statement 2.5

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 2.6.

Statement 2.6

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

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

6.4   Sex ratio as per birth registered in Delhi under CRS indicates a positive picture, enhanced from 809 in 2001 to 924 in 2018.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.

6.5   On the basis of projected population for the year 2014 and 2015, the sex ratio (per 100 males) of selected nations is presented inStatement 2.7.

Statement 2.7

POPULATION OF SELECTED NATIONS -2018-19

(Number)

S. No.	Nations	2018	2019	Sex Ratio
1.	China	1,427,647,786	1,433,783,686	94.90
2.	India*	1,318,678,000	1,332,900,000	94.67
3.	United States of America	327096,265	329,064,917	102.10
4.	Indonesia	267,670,543	270,625,568	98.59
5.	Pakistan	212,228,286	216,565,318	94.32
6.	Brazil	209,469,323	211,049,527	103.45
7.	Nigeria	195,874,683	200,963,599	97.34
8.	Bangladesh	161,376,708	163,046,161	97.69
9.	Russian Federation	145,734,038	145,872,256	115.77
10	Mexico	126,190,788	127,575,529	104.43
11.	Japan	127,202,192	126,860,301	104.77
12.	Ethiopia	109,224,414	112,078,730	99.89
13.	Philippines	106,651,394	108,116,615	99.05
	World	**7,631,091,040**	**7,713,468,100**	**98.33**

Source: http://statisticstimes.com/demographics/countries-by-population.php

http://statisticstimes.com/demographics/countries-by-sex-ratio.php

* Projected by National Commission on Population.

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 11320persons 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 Statement2.8.

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 2.8, 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 at4057 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

8.1   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 be5.02. 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 2.9.

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

9.1 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 2.10.

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

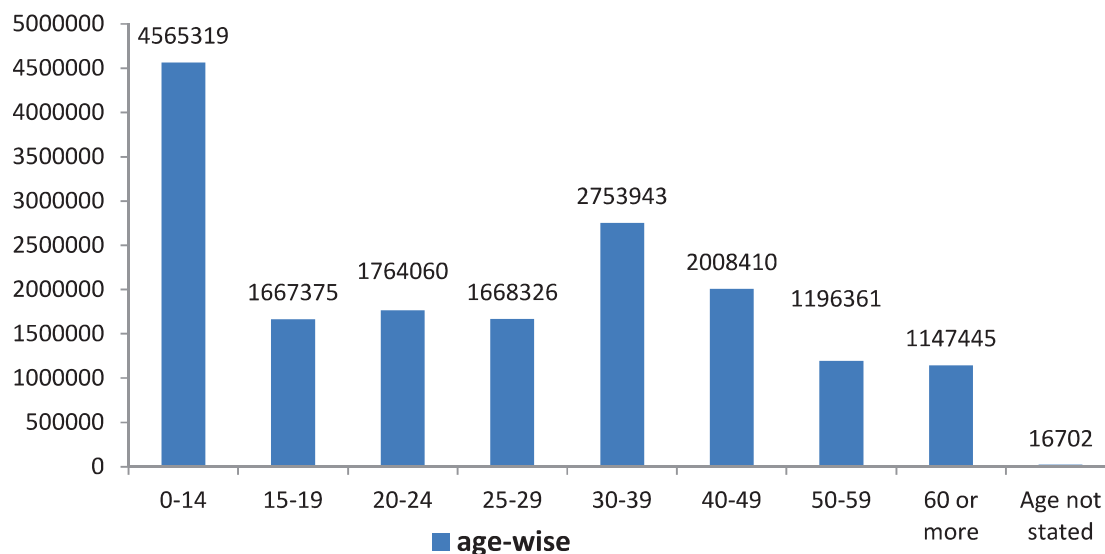| S. No.	Age Group	1991		2001		2011	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1.	0-14	3273482	34.75	4492939	32.44	4565319	27.19
2.	15-19	914871	9.71	1427979	10.31	1667375	9.93
3.	20-24	982866	10.43	1426860	10.30	1764060	10.51
4.	25-29	956788	10.16	1358925	9.81	1668326	9.94
5.	30-39	1438035	15.26	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 2.10that 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 2.3.

Chart 2.3

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN DELHI 2011

11 Metro Cities Population

11.1 The population of metropolitan cities in India is presented in Statement2.11.

Statement 2.11

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

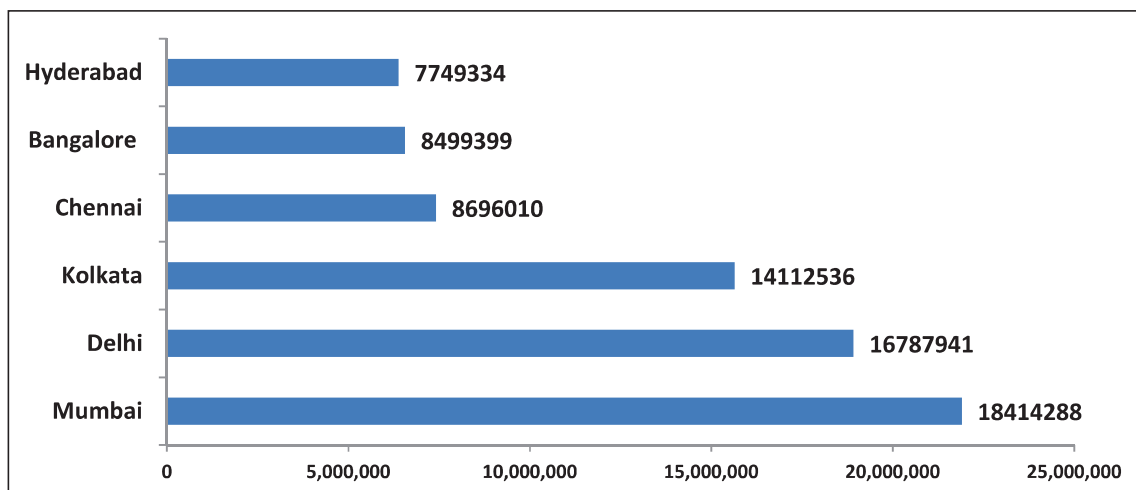| S. No.	Metropolitan Cities	Population (Number)		Ranks	
		2001	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**
1.	Mumbai	16,434,386	18,414,288	1	1
2.	Delhi	13,850,507	16,787,941	2	2
3.	Kolkata	13,211,853	14,112,536	3	3
4.	Chennai	6,560,242	8,696,010	4	4
5.	Bangalore	5,701,456	8,499,399	6	5
6.	Hyderabad	5,742,036	7,749,334	5	6

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

11.2 It may be observed from Statement2.11 that Delhi was placed at Second position during 2001and2011 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 1.63 million, which clearly indicates the fast development of the Delhi. The population of metro cities in India during 2011 is depicted in Chart 2.4.

Chart 2.4

POPULATION OF METRO CITIES IN INDIA-2011

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. Megacities were numbered at 16 in 2000. By 2025, there will be 27 megacities. **The top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000, 2011 and 2025(projected)are presented in** Statement **2.12.**

Statement 2.12

TOP 10 LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS: 2000, 2011& 2025

(Million)

S. No.	2000		2011		2025 (projected)	
	Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
1.	Tokyo	34.5	Tokyo	37.2	Tokyo	38.7
2.	Mexico City	18.0	Delhi	16.8*	Delhi	22.1*
3.	New York	17.9	Mexico City	20.4	Shanghai	28.4
4.	Sao Polo	17.1	New York	20.4	Mumbai	26.6
5.	Mumbai	16.1	Shanghai	20.2	Mexico City	24.6
6.	Delhi	13.8*	Sao Polo	19.9	New York	23.6
7.	Shanghai	13.2	Mumbai	19.7	Sao Polo	23.2

S. No.	2000		2011		2025 (projected)	
	Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
8.	Kolkata	13.1	Beijing	15.6	Dhaka	22.9
9.	Buenos Aires	11.9	Dhaka	15.4	Beijing	22.6
10	Los Angels	11.8	Kolkata	14.4	karachi	20.2

Sources: -1.United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects the 2011 Revision
2.http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/WUP2011_Report.pdf
*Projected by National Commission on Population.

11.4   It may be observed from Statement2.12 that three cities in India (Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi) have been shown as the top ten largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000 and 2011 (Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata). In 2000, Kolkata ranked as the 8th largest urban agglomerations in the world. The three periods saw Tokyo in Japan placed first in terms of the number of population in urban agglomerations. The information regarding the growth rate of the population in the largest urban agglomerations of the world during 2000-2011 is presented in Statement 2.13.

Statement 2.13

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION IN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS DURING 2000-2011 & 2000-2025

S. No.	Name of Cities	Population (million)			Annual Growth Rate (Per cent)	
		2000	2011	2025 (projected)	2000-2011	2000-2025
1.	Tokyo	34.5	37.2	38.7	0.71	0.49
2.	New York	17.9	20.4	23.6	1.27	1.27
3.	Mexico City	18.0	20.4	24.6	1.21	1.47
4.	Sao Polo	17.1	19.9	23.2	1.49	1.43
5.	Kolkata	13.1	14.4	18.7	0.90	1.71
6.	Mumbai	16.1	19.7	26.6	2.03	2.61
7.	Delhi*	13.8	16.8	22.1	2.25	2.40

Sources: -1.United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects the 2011 Revision
2.http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/WUP2011_Report.pdf
*Delhi Population for the year 2001 and Projected by National Commission on Population.

11.5 It may be observed from Statement 2.14 that the highest annual growth rate of the population during 1975-2000 and projected growth rate during 1975-2025 was recorded highest in Delhi at 2.25 per cent and 2.40 per cent per annum respectively. Mumbai and Kolkata recorded second and third positions during this period. The attributes towards highest growth of population in Delhi may be due to the higher rate of migration of people from neighbouring states as well as other parts of the nation.

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 Statement2.14.

Statement 2.14

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 2.15.

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Statement 2.15

DISTRICT-WISE URBAN & RURAL POPULATION OF DELHI: 2011

</div>

Sl. 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 2.15 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 the most widely used national, state and local data generally, which 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 Statement2.16.

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.

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.	2002	142.10	21.18	17.2	6.05	5.1	16	30
2.	2003	144.86	20.78	17.3	6.07	5.0	17	28
3.	2004	147.68	20.72	18.4	5.76	4.7	13	32
4.	2005	150.54	21.52	18.6	6.24	4.6	13	35
5.	2006	153.47	21.05	18.4	6.45	4.7	18	37
6.	2007	156.45	20.58	18.1	6.46	4.8	25	36
7.	2008	159.49	21.94	18.4	6.77	4.8	18	35
8.	2009	162.58	21.77	18.1	6.89	4.4	19	33
9.	2010	165.74	21.66	17.8	7.48	4.2	22	30
10.	2011*	169.14	20.89	17.5	6.63	4.3	22	28
11.	2012*	172.92	20.90	17.3	6.10	4.2	24	25
12.	2013*	176.70	21.07	17.2	5.52	4.1	22	24
13.	2014*	180.47	20.88	16.8	6.77	3.8	22	20
14.	2015*	184.25	20.50	16.4	6.82	3.6	23.25	18
15.	2016*	188.03	20.38	15.5	7.61	4.0	21.35	18
16.	2017*	191.82	19.36	15.2	7.18	3.7	20.83	16
17.	2018*	195.61	18.77	NA	7.53	NA	23.81	NA

Source: Office of Chief Registrar, Births and Deaths, Goverment of NCT of Delhi.
*Projected by National Commission on Population.

13.3 It may be inferred from Statement 2.16 that the vital rates of Delhi during 2002-2018 under CRS showed a mixed trend in birth and infant mortality rates. On the contrary, the death rate by CRS indicated a slightly increasing trend. Under SRS, system birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate showed a decreasing 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 2.17,in absolute terms, the natural increase in population during 2018 was 2.17 lakh, whereas migration has been estimated at 1.62 lakh. The trend of migration from 2001 to 2018 is given in Statement 2.17.

TREND OF MIGRATION IN DELHI 2001-2018

(Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	*Estimated Mid-Year Population	Increased Population Over Previous Year	Total		Natural Increase	Migration
				Birth	Death		
1.	2001	139.40	--	2.96	0.81	2.15	--
2.	2002	142.10	2.7	3.01	0.86	2.15	0.55
3.	2003	144.86	2.76	3.01	0.88	2.13	0.63
4.	2004	147.68	2.82	3.06	0.85	2.21	0.61
5.	2005	150.54	2.86	3.24	0.94	2.30	0.56
6.	2006	153.47	2.93	3.23	0.99	2.24	0.69
7.	2007	156.45	2.98	3.22	1.01	2.21	0.77
8.	2008	159.49	3.04	3.34	1.08	2.26	0.78
9.	2009	162.58	3.09	3.54	1.12	2.42	0.67
10.	2010	165.74	3.16	3.59	1.24	2.35	0.81
11.	2011*	169.14	3.40	3.53	1.12	2.41	0.99
12	2012*	172.92	3.78	3.60	1.05	2.55	1.23
13	2013*	176.70	3.78	3.70	0.97	2.73	1.05
14	2014*	180.47	3.77	3.74	1.21	2.53	1.24
15	2015*	184.25	3.78	3.74	1.25	2.49	1.29
16	2016*	188.03	3.78	3.79	1.42	2.37	1.41
17	2017*	191.82	3.79	3.67	1.36	2.31	1.48
18	2018*	195.61	3.79	3.63	1.46	2.17	1.62

Source: -Office of Chief Registrar, Births & Deaths, Government of NCT Delhi.
Projected by National Commission on Population.
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. Disabled Population in Delhi

15.1 As per 2011 Census, more than 2.34 lakh persons in Delhi were in the disabled category and constitute 1.4 per cent of the total population in Delhi. The distribution of disabled population by sex and type of disability in NCT Delhi is presented in Statement 2.18.

Statement 2.18

DISABLED POPULATION IN DELHI-2011

Sl. No.	Type of Disability	Disabled Population (Number)						
		Urban		Rural		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1.	Seeing	16434	12898	430	362	16864	13260	30124
2.	Speaking	8738	6017	208	131	8946	6148	15094
3.	Hearing	18845	14829	432	393	19277	15222	34499
4.	Walking	39529	25969	1198	687	40727	26656	67383
5.	Mind	16260	9527	417	180	16677	9707	26384
6.	Any Other Disability	21197	14811	586	419	21783	15230	37013
7.	Multiple Disability	13708	10004	397	276	14105	10280	24385
8.	Total	134711	94055	3668	2448	138379	96503	234882

Source: - Census of India. 2011

15.2   It may be inferred from Statement 2.18 that a large percentage of disabled persons face the problem of blindness or eye-related issues. About nearly 0.67 lakh persons in Delhi were facing movement-based disabilities.