

## Executive Summary

- 1. Administrative units :** Census 2011 covered 38 districts , 101 Sub-divisions, 534 CD Blocks ( Sub-districts), 199 Towns (Statutory -139 and Non- Statutory i.e. Census Towns- 60) and 44874 Villages. In Census 2001, the corresponding figures were 37 districts, 533 CD Blocks, 130 Towns (Statutory-125 and Non- Statutory i.e. Census Towns -5) and 45098 Villages. There has been an increase of 1 district (Arwal , which has been carved out from old Jehanabad district), 1 CD Block ( Chanan in Lakhisarai district), 14 Statutory Towns and 55 Census Towns in Census 2011 as compared to Census 2001. There has not been any change in Area of Bihar state. It remains the same as in 2001 Census i.e. 94,163 sq. km.
- 2. Population:** As per the Provisional Population Totals of Census of India 2011, the total Population of Bihar was 103.80 million. Of this, the rural population stands at 92.07 million and the urban population, 11.73 million. In absolute numbers, the total population has increased by 20.81 million, the rural population by 17.76 million and the urban population by 3.05 million in the last decade. Purba Champaran has the maximum rural population of 46,83,820 and Sheikhpura, the minimum with a population of 5,26,132. Patna has the highest urban population of 25,10,093 and Sheohar, the lowest with a population of 28,095.
- 3. Growth Rate:** The growth rate of population for Bihar during the last decade was 25.07 percent. The corresponding growth rate of population in rural and urban areas was 23.90 percent and 35.11 percent respectively. Bihar has recorded the highest decadal growth rate in rural population in the country. Kishanganj has exhibited the highest decadal growth rate of 30.83 percent in rural areas whereas Begusarai has shown the maximum growth rate of 426.89 percent in urban areas. The steep rise of urban population in Begusarai is mainly due to creation of 4 new statutory towns, 4 Census towns and upgradation of Begusarai Municipality into Municipal Corporation.
- 4. Proportion of Population :** In percentage terms, the rural and urban population of Bihar constituted 88.70 percent and 11.30 percent respectively. Samastipur has recorded the highest percentage share of 96.54 percent in rural population whereas Patna has exhibited the maximum of 43.48 percent in urban population.
- 5. Sex Ratio:** The overall sex ratio of Bihar which was 919 in 2001 has fallen by 3 points to 916 in 2011. In rural areas, the decline has been by 7 points from 926 to 919 while in urban areas it has gone up by 23 points from 868 to 891. Gopalganj has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1019 and 958 in rural and urban areas respectively. Bhagalpur & Munger has exhibited the lowest sex ratio of 878 in rural areas and Khagaria with a sex ratio of 864, the lowest in urban areas. There has been a decline in overall sex ratio in 20 districts as compared to Census 2001.
- 6. Child Population (0-6 Yrs):** Out of the total child population of 18.58 million in the age group of 0-6 years in Bihar, 16.90 million are in rural areas and 1.68 million in urban areas in 2011. In absolute numbers, there has been an increase of 17, 76,166 in total child population(10.57 percent), 15,00,937 in rural child population(9.75 percent) and 2,75,229 in urban child population(19.55 percent) over Census 2001. Siwan is the only district where negative growth rate in Child Population has been observed. Begusarai

and Khagaria has registered negative growth rate of Child Population in rural and urban areas respectively.

- 7. Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Yrs):** The child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years in Bihar stands at 933 in 2011 registering a decline of 9 points over 2001. In rural areas, the fall in child sex ratio has been of 9 points from 944 in 2001 to 935 in 2011. In urban areas, the decline of 18 points from 924 in 2001 to 906 in 2011 is quite significant. Nawada has shown the highest child sex ratio of 988 whereas Vaishali has recorded the lowest child sex ratio of 894 in rural areas. In respect of urban areas, Kishanganj has exhibited the highest child sex ratio of 952 while Lakhisarai with a child sex ratio of 871, the lowest.
- 8. Number of Literates:** As per the Provisional Population Totals of Census 2011, there are a total of 54.4 million literates in Bihar. Of which, 46.5 million are in rural areas and 7.9 million in urban areas. There has been an increase of 23.3 million literates over the decade 2001-2011. Out of which, rural areas accounted for 20.6 million and urban areas for 2.7 million. The highest number of rural literates has been recorded in Muzaffarpur (22,64,092) while in Sheikhpura, the lowest (2,74,558). Patna has shown the highest number of urban literates (18,10,338) and Sheohar, the lowest (14,972).
- 9. Literacy Rate:** The total literacy rate of Bihar, as per the Provisional Population Totals 2011, is 63.82 percent. In rural areas, the literacy rate 61.83 percent and in urban areas, it is 78.75 percent. There has been an impressive increase of 17.91 percentage points in rural literacy rate and 6.82 percentage points in urban literacy rate over the corresponding figures of Census 2001. The Male literacy rate of 73.39 percent (Rural-71.90, Urban-84.42) is higher than the Female literacy rate of 53.33 percent (Rural-50.82, Urban-72.38). It is worth noting that the gender gap in literacy rates both in rural as well as urban areas has narrowed for the State as a whole and also in all its districts.