

POPULATION OF JAINS IN INDIA



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(The views expressed are personal.)

POPULATION CENSUS

- In India, Census is the only source of reliable and authentic information on population and its demographic characteristics.
- Ever since its inception in 1881, the Census of India has been collecting and publishing information about the data on religion, followed by people of India and as reported by them.
- The religion data, made available by Census, reflects the social composition and dynamics of the society at a particular point of time.
- The data for Census 2011 was collected in the entire country in February 2011.

The individual response to the question on religion were recorded in question no. 7 in a numeric form for each member independently.

Q. 7
Religion

(Write name of the religion in full)

Also give code in box if found in the list below

For other religions, write name of the religion in full but do not give any code number

Q.7 Religion	
Hindu	1
Muslim	2
Christian	3
Sikh	4
Buddhist	5
Jain	6

POPULATION COMPOSITION

	Total population	%
India	121,08,54,977	100.00
Hindu	96,62,57,353	79.80
Muslim	17,22,45,158	14.23
Christian	2,78,19,588	2.30
Sikh	2,08,33,116	1.72
Buddhists	84,42,972	0.70
Jains	44,51,753	0.37
Others	1,08,05,037	0.89

Jains are smallest religious community in India in terms of population.

URBAN – RURAL RATIO

	Rural	%	Urban	%
India	83,37,48,852	68.86	37,71,06,125	31.14
Hindu	68,40,93,951	70.80	28,21,63,402	29.20
Muslim	10,35,04,739	60.09	6,87,40,419	39.91
Christian	1,66,57,065	59.88	1,11,62,523	40.12
Sikh	1,49,30,792	71.67	59,02,324	28.33
Buddhists	48,14,849	57.03	36,28,123	42.97
Jains	9,04,809	20.32	35,46,944	79.68

Jains are most urbanised community in India with around 80% of them living in urban areas.

POPULATION OF JAINS (1881-2011)

Year	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951
Total	12,21,896	14,16,177	13,34,039	12,48,182	11,78,596	12,52,105	14,49,286	16,18,406

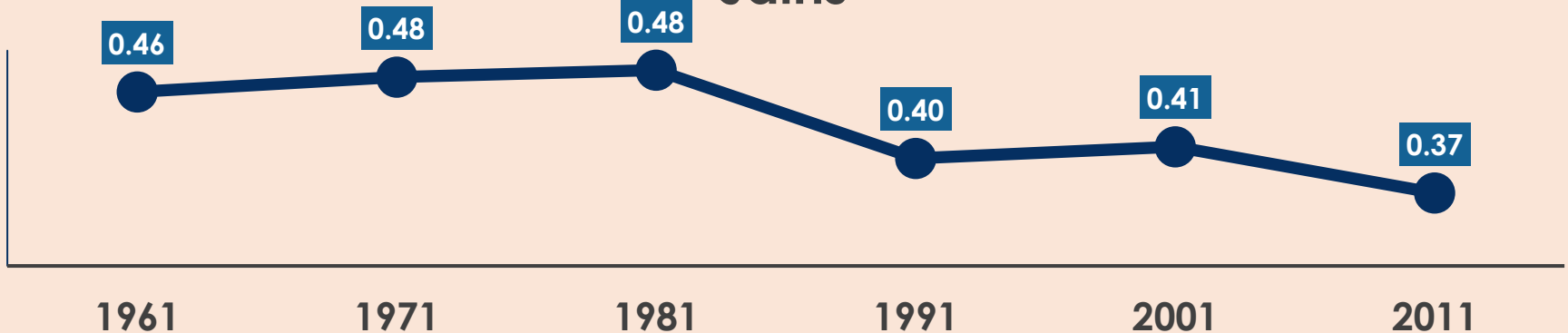
Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	20,27,281	26,04,646	32,06,038	33,52,706	42,25,053	44,51,753
Rural (%)	9,33,579 (46.05%)	10,46,581 (40.18%)	11,55,107 (36.03%)	9,97,718 (29.76%)	10,09,347 (23.89%)	9,04,809 (20.32%)
Urban (%)	10,93,702 (53.95%)	15,58,256 (59.82%)	20,50,931 (63.97%)	23,54,988 (70.24%)	32,15,706 (76.11%)	35,46,944 (79.68%)

From a ratio of 54:46 in Urban/Rural in 1961, the Jains have reached 80:20 in 50 years, highest for any community.

PROPORTION (%): 1961-2011

Year	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
1961	83.45	10.69	2.44	1.79	0.74	0.46
1971	82.73	11.21	2.60	1.89	0.70	0.48
1981	82.64	11.35	2.43	1.97	0.71	0.48
1991	82.00	12.12	2.34	1.94	0.76	0.40
2001	80.46	13.43	2.34	1.87	0.77	0.41
2011	79.80	14.23	2.30	1.72	0.70	0.37

Jains

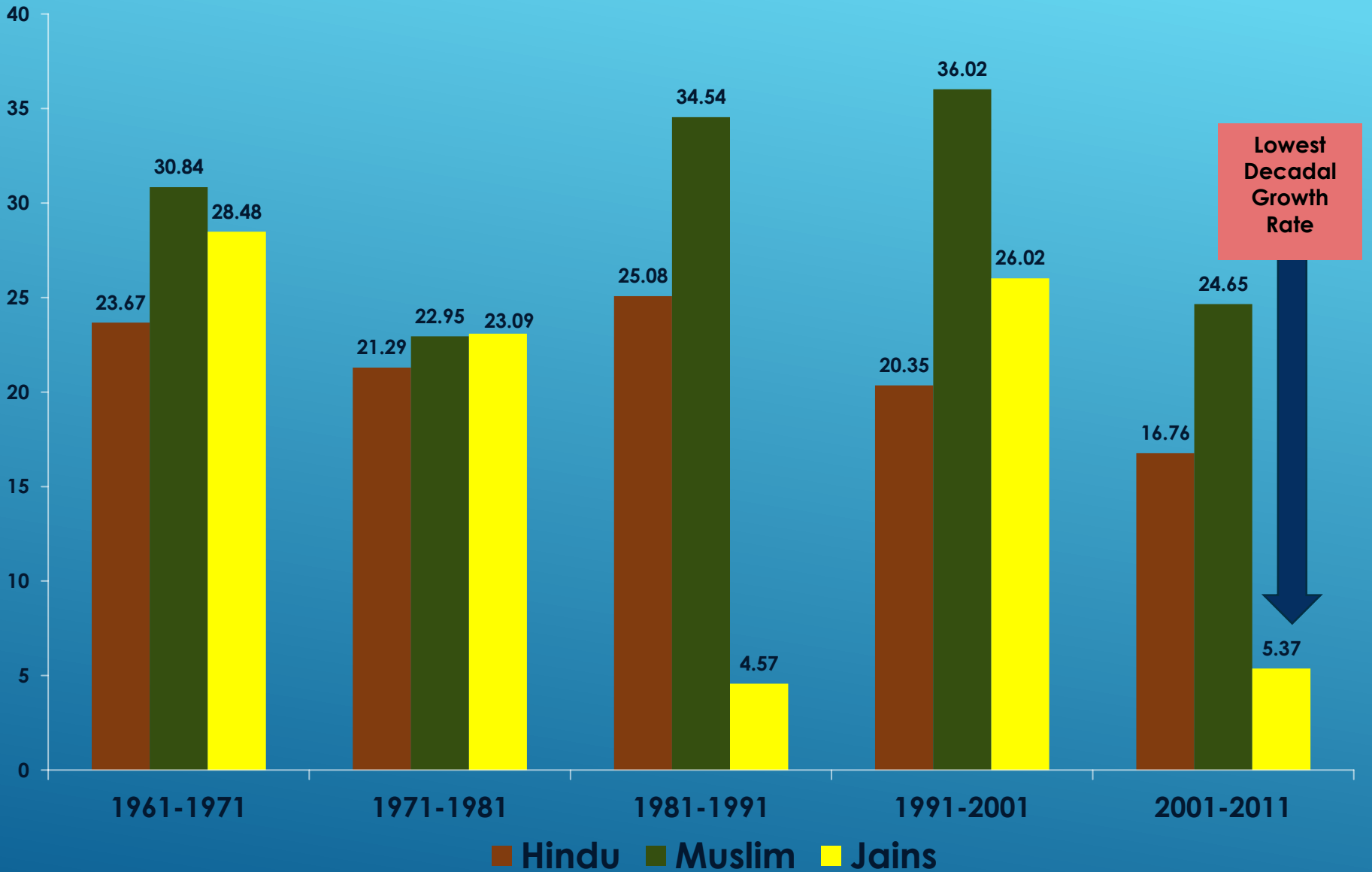


DECADAL GROWTH RATE (IN %): 1961-2011

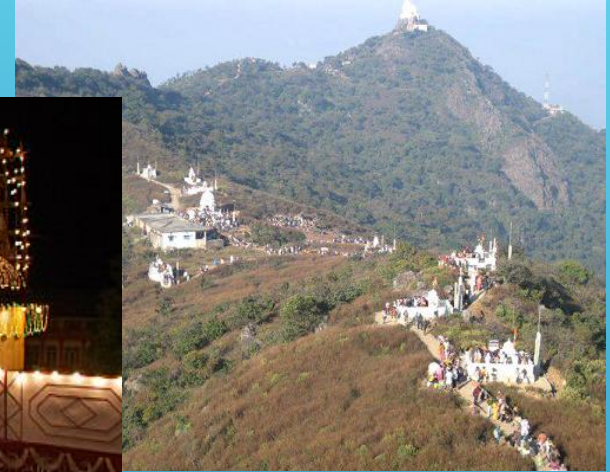
Decade	India	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhists	Jains
1961-1971	24.75	23.67	30.84	32.58	32.28	17.08	28.48
1971-1981	21.41	21.29	22.95	13.65	26.01	23.80	23.09
1981-1991	26.05	25.08	34.54	21.50	24.33	35.33	4.57
1991-2001	22.66	20.35	36.02	22.61	18.18	24.54	26.02
2001-2011	17.72	16.76	24.65	15.53	8.42	6.13	5.37

- Jains have the lowest decadal growth rate during last 2001-2011.
- With other indicators taken together, the data indicates a declining trend.

Decadal Growth Rate (in %)

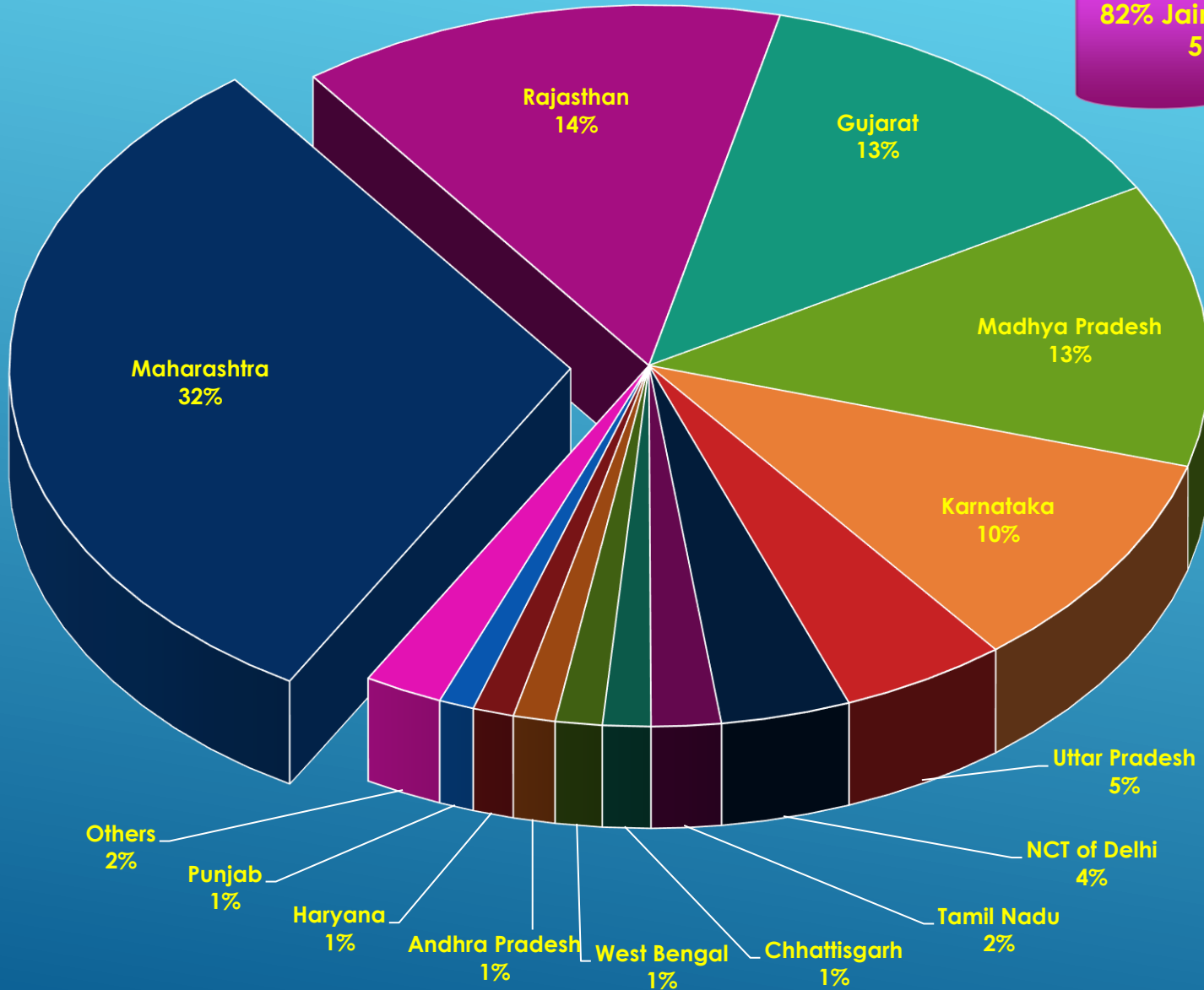


STATE/UT WISE DETAILS



State-wise Distribution of Jain Population (in %)-Census 2011

82% Jains lives in Top 5 States



STATE-WISE POPULATION OF JAINS -2011

Sl. No.	State	Total	%
	India	44,51,753	100.00
1	Maharashtra	14,00,349	31.46
2	Rajasthan	6,22,023	13.97
3	Gujarat	5,79,654	13.02
4	Madhya Pradesh	5,67,028	12.74
5	Karnataka	4,40,280	9.89
6	Uttar Pradesh	2,13,267	4.79
7	NCT of Delhi	1,66,231	3.73
8	Tamil Nadu	89,265	2.01
9	Chhattisgarh	61,510	1.38
10	West Bengal	60,141	1.35
11	Andhra Pradesh	53,849	1.21
12	Haryana	52,613	1.18
13	Punjab	45,040	1.01
14	Assam	25,949	0.58
15	Bihar	18,914	0.42
16	Jharkhand	14,974	0.34
17	Odisha	9,420	0.21
18	Uttarakhand	9,183	0.21

19	Kerala	4,489	0.10
20	Nagaland	2,655	0.06
21	J & K	2,490	0.06
22	Chandigarh	1,960	0.04
23	Himachal Pradesh	1,805	0.04
24	Manipur	1,692	0.04
25	Puducherry	1,400	0.03
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,186	0.03
27	Goa	1,109	0.02
28	Tripura	860	0.02
29	Arunachal Pradesh	771	0.02
30	Meghalaya	627	0.01
31	Mizoram	376	0.01
32	Sikkim	314	0.01
33	Daman & Diu	287	0.01
34	A & N Islands	31	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	11	0.00

DISTRICT WITH MAJOR CONCENTRATION OF JAINS

Districts with more than 1 lakh population		
1	Mumbai Suburban	3,43,639 (7.7%)
2	Ahmadabad	2,09,287 (4.7%)
3	Belgaum	1,78,310 (4.0%)
4	Thane	1,72,052 (3.9%)
5	Mumbai	1,66,000 (3.7%)
6	Kolhapur	1,54,882 (3.5%)
7	Pune	1,27,786 (2.9%)
8	Surat	1,12,835 (2.5%)

These 8 districts together have 1/3rd of Jains in India.

≥50,000 and less than 1 lakh (11.6%)		
1	Sangli	87,453
2	Bangalore	83,090
3	Jaipur	81,079
4	Udaipur	78,647
5	Indore	71,667
6	Sagar	62,992
7	Chennai	51,708

≥25,000 and < 50,000 (17.3%)		
1	East Delhi	46,927
2	Ajmer	45,614
3	North West Delhi	43,460
4	Ahmadnagar	38,718
5	Nashik	38,212
6	Jodhpur	36,697
7	Bhilwara	35,149
8	Barmer	34,010
9	Jabalpur	33,728
10	Rajkot	33,591
11	Aurangabad	30,981
12	Bikaner	30,850
13	Ratlam	29,353
14	Dharwad	29,037
15	Solapur	28,134
16	Vadodara	27,650
17	Jalgaon	27,404
18	Bhavnagar	26,974
19	Bhopal	25,950
20	Chittaurgarh	25,843
21	Kota	25,742
22	Kachchh	25,312
23	Bagalkot	25,198
24	Damoh	25,005

2001-2011 : STATE-WISE GROWTH

	2011	2001	Variation	%
INDIA	44,51,753	42,25,053	2,26,700	5.4
MAHARASHTRA	14,00,349	13,01,843	98,506	7.6
RAJASTHAN	6,22,023	6,50,493	-28,470	-4.4
GUJARAT	5,79,654	5,25,305	54,349	10.3
MADHYA PRADESH	5,67,028	5,45,446	21,582	4.0
KARNATAKA	4,40,280	4,12,659	27,621	6.7
UTTAR PRADESH	2,13,267	2,07,111	6,156	3.0
NCT OF DELHI	1,66,231	1,55,122	11,109	7.2
TAMIL NADU	89,265	83,359	5,906	7.1
CHHATTISGARH	61,510	56,103	5,407	9.6
WEST BENGAL	60,141	55,223	4,918	8.9
ANDHRA PRADESH	53,849	41,846	12,003	28.7
HARYANA	52,613	57,167	-4,554	-8.0
PUNJAB	45,040	39,276	5,764	14.7
ASSAM	25,949	23,957	1,992	8.3
BIHAR	18,914	16,085	2,829	17.6
JHARKHAND	14,974	16,301	-1,327	-8.1
ODISHA	9,420	9,154	266	2.9
UTTARAKHAND	9,183	9,249	-66	-0.7

2001-2011 : STATE-WISE GROWTH

State	2011	2001	Variation	%
KERALA	4,489	4,528	-39	-0.9
NAGALAND	2,655	2,093	562	26.9
JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,490	2,518	-28	-1.1
CHANDIGARH	1,960	2,592	-632	-24.4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,805	1,408	397	28.2
MANIPUR	1,692	1,461	231	15.8
PUDUCHERRY	1,400	952	448	47.1
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1,186	864	322	37.3
GOA	1,109	820	289	35.2
TRIPURA	860	477	383	80.3
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	771	216	555	256.9
MEGHALAYA	627	772	-145	-18.8
MIZORAM	376	179	197	110.1
SIKKIM	314	183	131	71.6
DAMAN & DIU	287	268	19	7.1
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	31	23	8	34.8
LAKSHADWEEP	11	0	11	-

Demographic Indicators



LITERACY



- Jains have the highest literacy rate amongst all communities.
- This holds good for male as well as female.
- Out of the 36 States/UTs, Jains have literacy rate of more than 95% in 17 States/UTs and between 90-95% in 11 States/UTs.
- It has improved since 2001 wherein it was 94.08%.

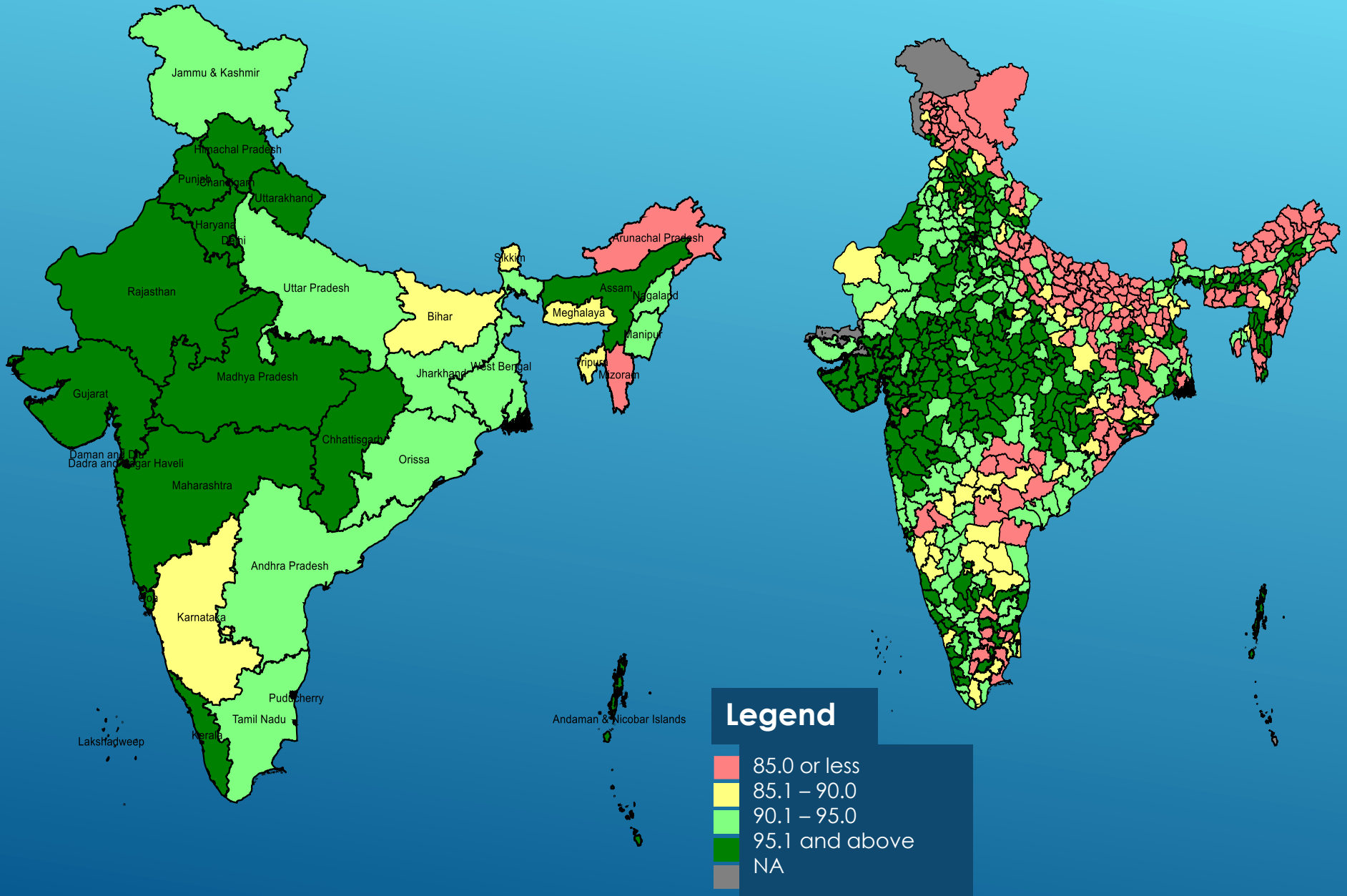
	India	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhists	Jains
Total	72.98	73.27	68.54	84.53	75.39	81.29	94.88
Male	80.88	81.70	74.73	87.70	80.03	88.31	96.78
Female	64.63	64.34	62.04	81.47	70.31	74.04	92.91

LITERACY RATE (साक्षरता दर)



LITERACY RATE (7+ YEARS) STATE/UT AND DISTRICTS, 2011

(MAPS ARE ONLY FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES)



EDUCATION LEVEL

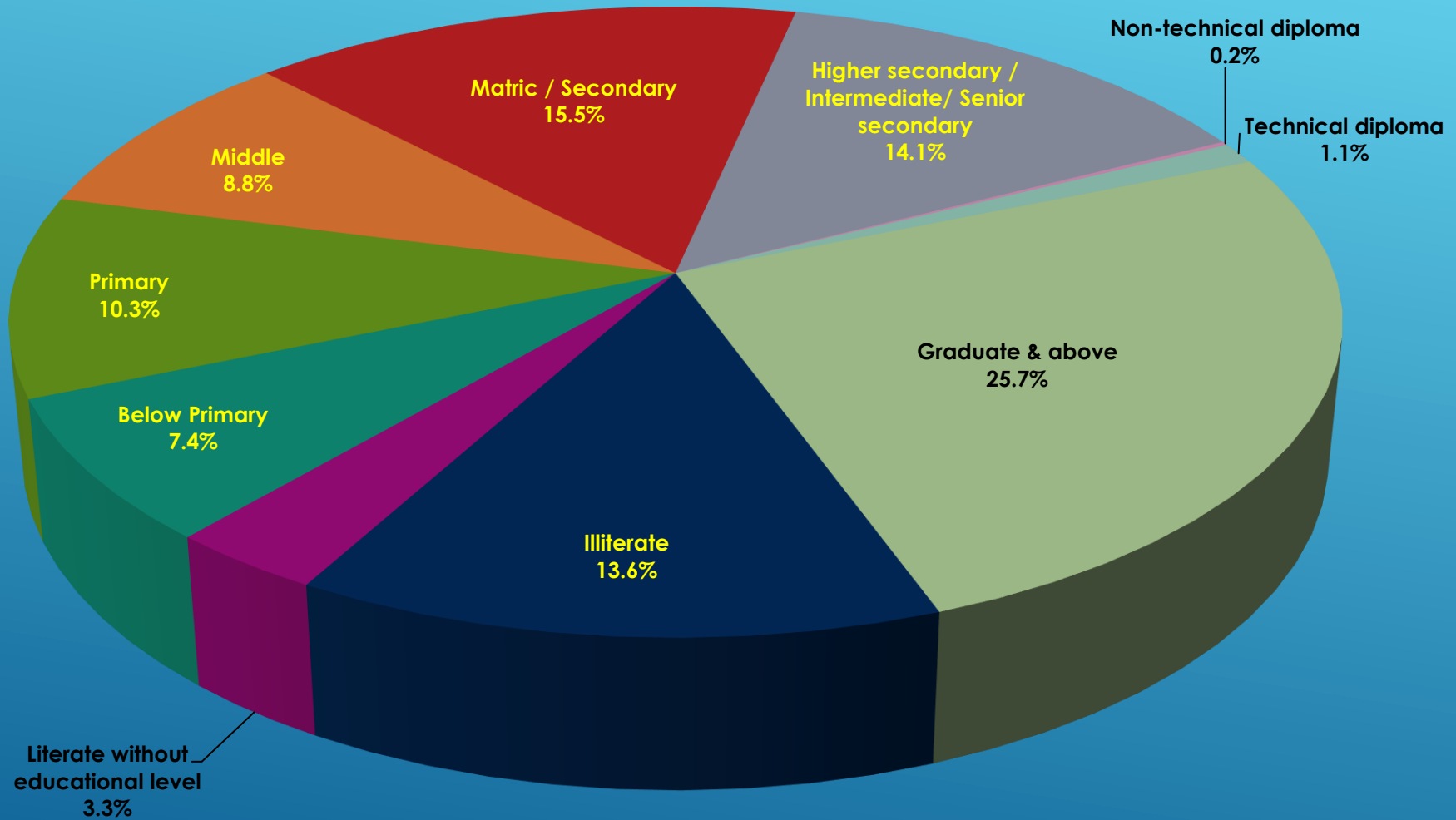


Jains are far ahead in terms of level of education.

	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric / Secondary	Senior secondary	Non-technical diploma	Technical diploma	Graduate & above
Hindu	2.88	11.83	15.11	11.27	9.00	6.62	0.07	0.61	5.98
Muslim	2.90	14.32	16.08	9.73	6.33	4.44	0.17	0.27	2.76
Christian	3.53	11.95	14.65	12.35	10.08	10.32	0.18	2.23	8.85
Sikh	2.15	8.04	15.66	11.19	14.78	8.25	0.08	0.79	6.40
Buddhist	3.46	14.32	14.37	13.04	10.93	8.61	0.04	0.47	6.18
Jain	3.29	7.36	10.29	8.82	15.48	14.05	0.19	1.10	25.65

- More than 1/4th i.e. 25.7% of literate Jains are Graduate & above.
- 14.1% have completed senior secondary education.
- 15.5% have completed secondary level of education.

Distribution of Jain Population by Level of Education



OCCUPATION/ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

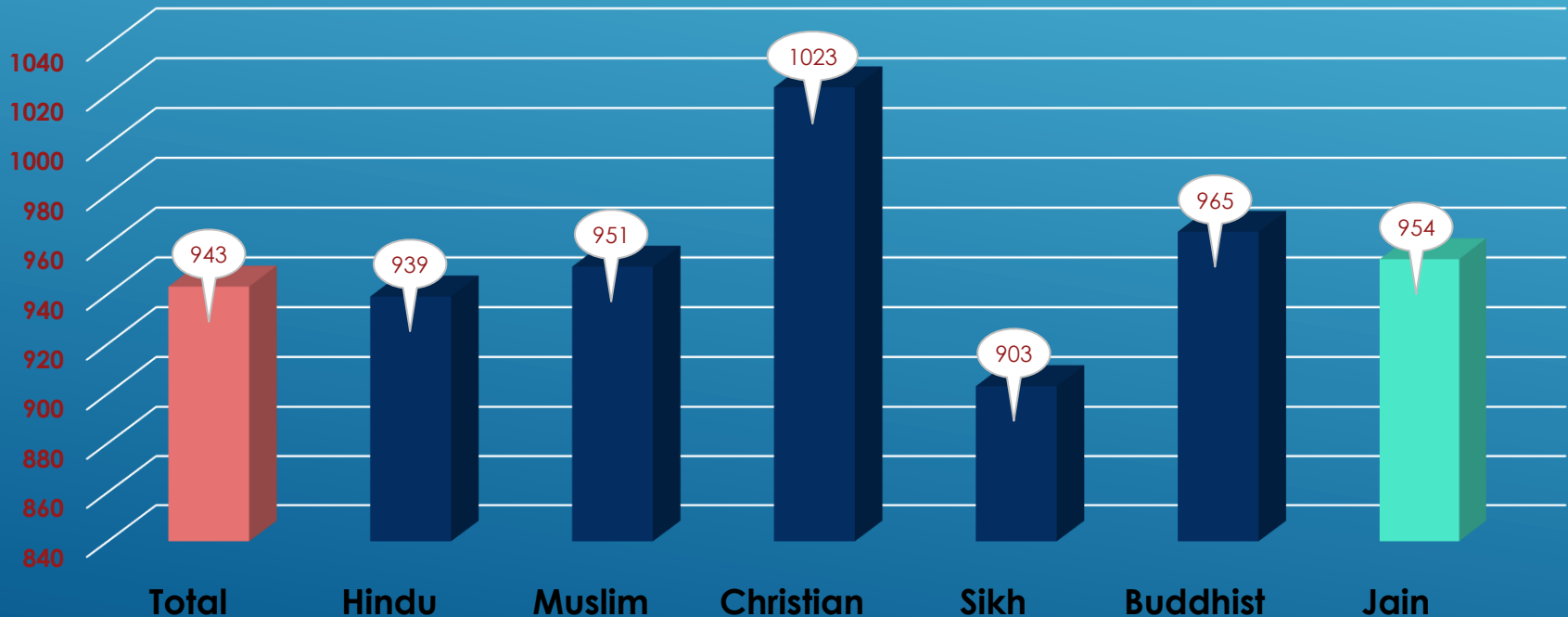


	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain
Cultivators	25.81	15.70	25.86	28.97	15.37	9.03
Agricultural Labourers	31.26	24.85	15.51	18.40	38.42	3.66
Household Industry	3.43	6.99	2.39	3.64	2.09	4.61
Others	39.50	52.46	56.24	48.99	44.12	82.69

- Majority of Jains are mainly engaged in Others category of economic activity i.e. tertiary sector (service sector, trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work etc.)
- This reinforces the trader/business characteristics of Jain community.

SEX-RATIO

- Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population.
- Of the 44,51,753 Jains, 22,78,097 are males and 21,73,656 are females.
- The Sex-Ratio amongst Jains is 954 which is better than national average of 943.
- It shows an improvement from 2001 where it was 940.

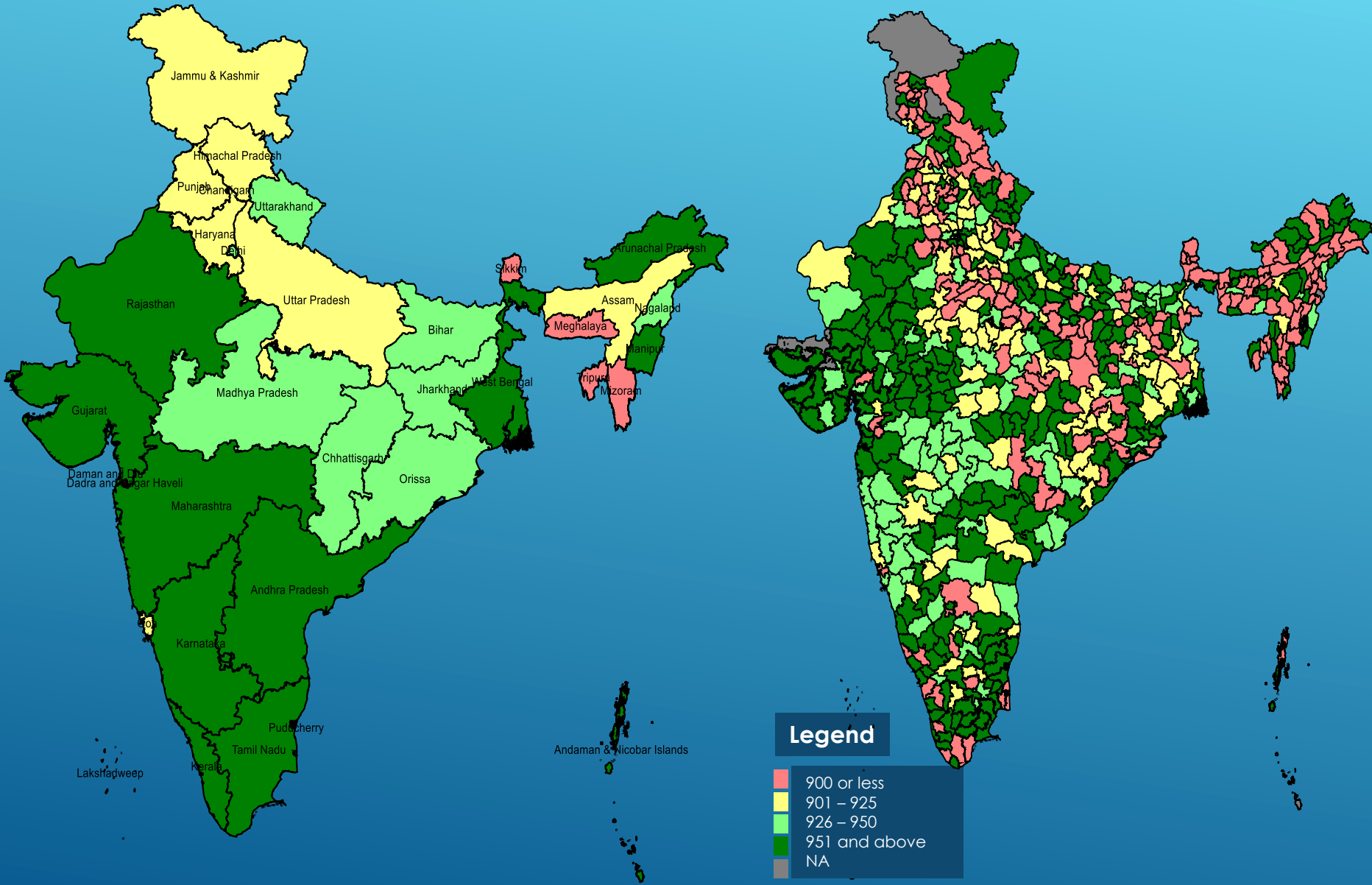


SEX-RATIO IN STATES HAVING MAJOR CONCENTRATION OF JAINS



SEX RATIO STATE/UT AND DISTRICTS, 2011

(MAPS ARE ONLY FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES)



DISTRICTS WITH WORST SEX-RATIO OF JAINS

Sex-Ratio	District
Less than 800	Jhunjhunun
>=800 but <850	Darrang
	Sonbhadra
	Mirzapur
	Mewat
	Maldah
	Nalbari
	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada
>=850 but <870	Bardhaman
	Mathura
	Sundargarh
	Anantapur
	Surguja
	Sonitpur
	Ramanagara
	Jorhat
	Moga
	Hardwar
	Bhagalpur
	Pratapgarh
	Rewari
	Narayanpur
	Morena

Sex-Ratio	District
>=870 but <890	Rampur
	Ramgarh
	Dhaulpur
	Karauli
	Sirsa
	Muktsar
	Mansa
	Jind
	North Goa
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
	Dindori
	Tinsukia
	Allahabad
	Hoshiarpur
	Darjiling
	Jalpaiguri
	Dhubri
	Firozabad
	Kheda
	Dibrugarh
Mahendragarh	

Sex-Ratio	District
>=890 but <900	Bhind
	Tarn Taran
	Ambala
	Mandla
	Udham Singh Nagar
	Gadchiroli
	Anuppur
	Tapi
	Palwal
	Solan
	Kapurthala
	Janjgir - Champa
	Faridkot
	Bhiwani
	Banda
	Damoh
	Amritsar
	Kamrup
	Dausa
Patiala	
Mainpuri	
Balangir	
Fatehabad	

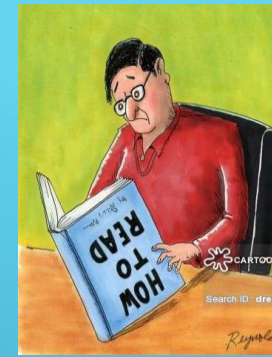
(Districts with more than 500 Jain population have been taken)



CONCERN



ILLITERATES IN JAINS

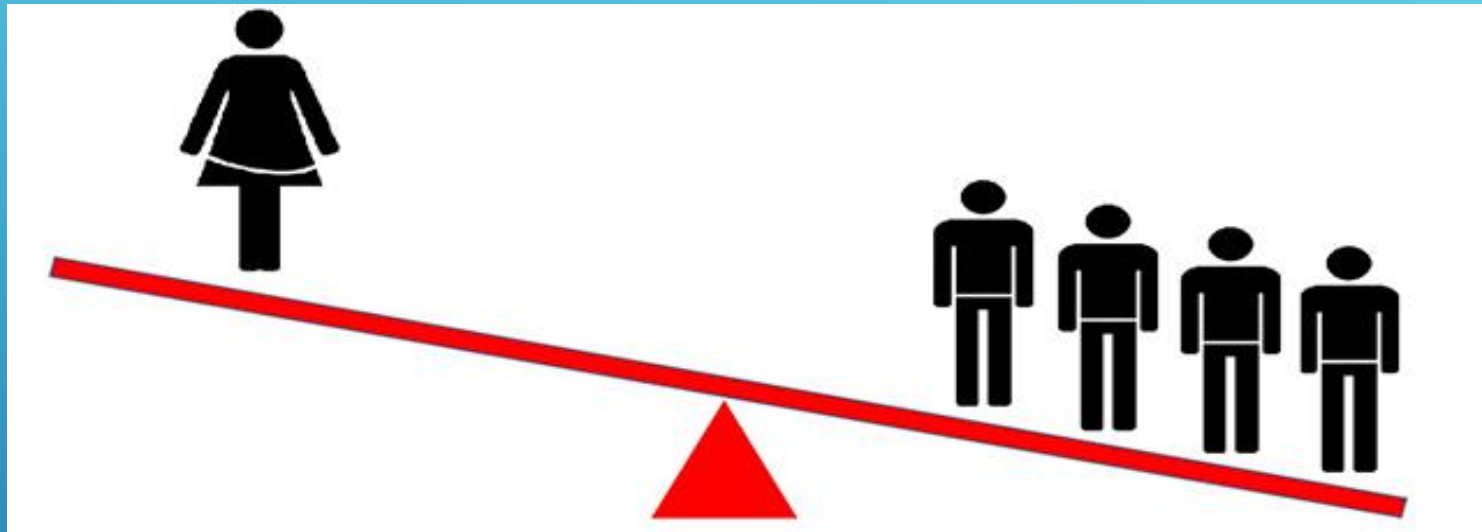


- Despite being highest literate and educated community, Jains have illiterate amongst them.
- As per Census 2011, 2.07 lakh Jains of age 7 years and above are still counted in illiterates.
- Out of these 2.07 lakh, 87% are in 6 States. The details are:
 - Maharashtra - 59,752; Karnataka – 46,229;
 - Rajasthan – 27,510; Madhya Pradesh – 19,459
 - Gujarat – 16,107; Uttar Pradesh – 11,394
- More than 50% of these illiterate Jains are in 20 districts.

DISTRICT –WISE ILLITERATES IN JAINS (AGE 7+)

District	Total Jains in district	Illiterate Jains (7+)			%		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Belgaum	1,78,310	25,725	7,867	17,858	15.97	9.54	22.70
Kolhapur	1,54,882	11,971	3,621	8,350	8.43	4.97	12.09
Mumbai Suburban	3,43,639	9,342	3,789	5,553	2.93	2.38	3.48
Thane	1,72,052	7,216	3,005	4,211	4.59	3.75	5.47
Sangli	87,453	6,617	1,996	4,621	8.21	4.82	11.80
Mumbai	1,66,000	5,910	2,333	3,577	3.85	3.05	4.64
Bagalkot	25,198	5,445	1,839	3,606	24.37	16.16	32.89
Ahmadabad	2,09,287	4,576	1,945	2,631	2.36	1.99	2.74
Pune	1,27,786	4,564	1,897	2,667	3.95	3.20	4.72
Udaipur	78,647	3,518	646	2,872	4.88	1.76	8.10
Bangalore	83,090	3,312	980	2,332	4.46	2.60	6.40
Dharwad	29,037	3,100	994	2,106	11.94	7.49	16.60
Surat	1,12,835	2,980	1,118	1,862	2.93	2.13	3.80
Barmer	34,010	2,791	392	2,399	9.16	2.52	16.10
Chennai	51,708	2,365	546	1,819	5.11	2.30	8.05
Indore	71,667	1,934	785	1,149	2.93	2.34	3.54
Sagar	62,992	1,833	566	1,267	3.20	1.90	4.61
Jalor	14,640	1,807	206	1,601	13.44	3.13	23.35
Jaipur	81,079	1,758	574	1,184	2.38	1.51	3.28
Bhilwara	35,149	1,753	430	1,323	5.48	2.67	8.33

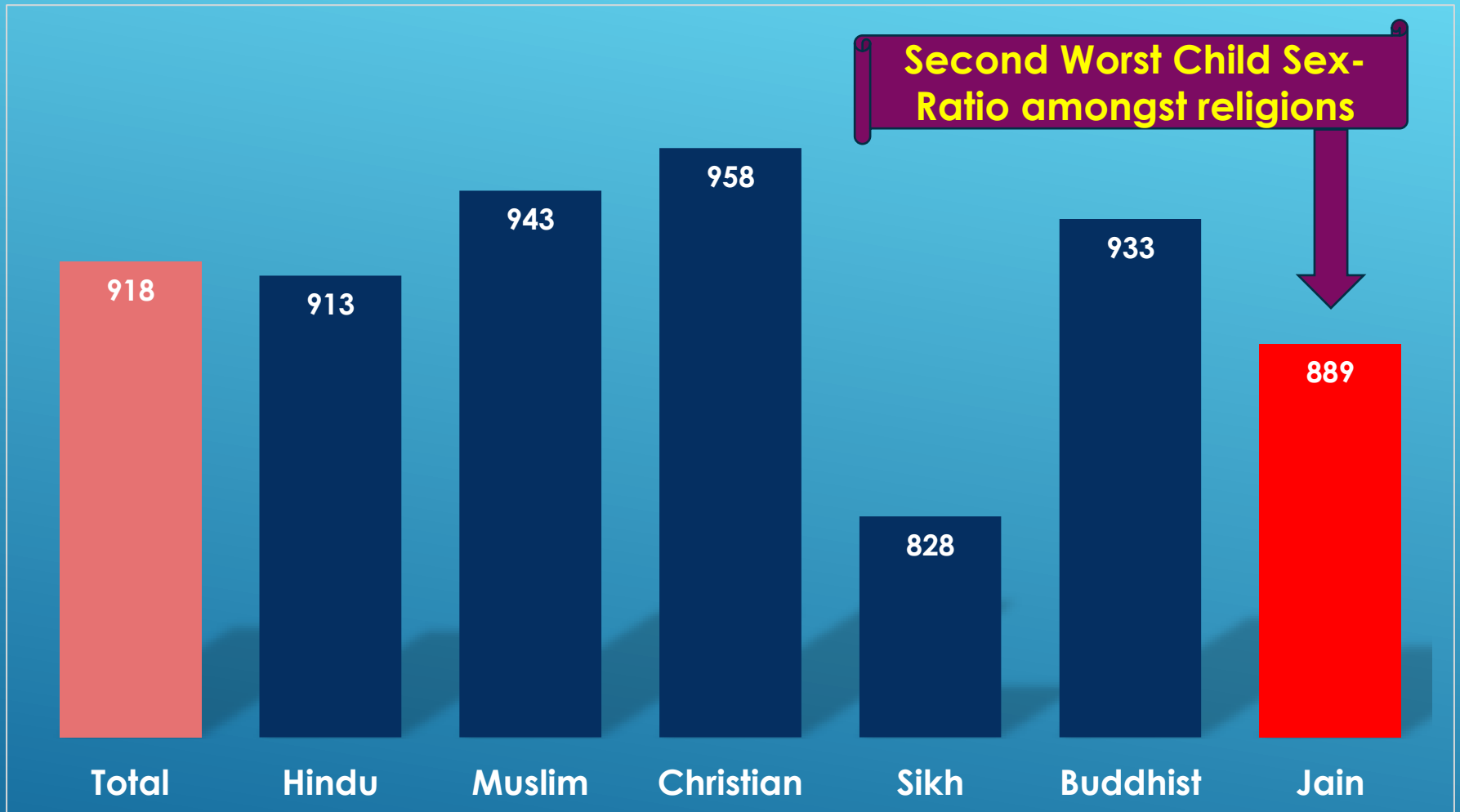
LESSER NUMBERS OF GIRL CHILDS [A LOW CHILD (0-6) SEX-RATIO]



- Child Sex-ratio (0-6 years) means number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1000 males in the same age-group in the population.
- **In Jains, 111 girls are less per 1000 boys of age group 0-6 years.**

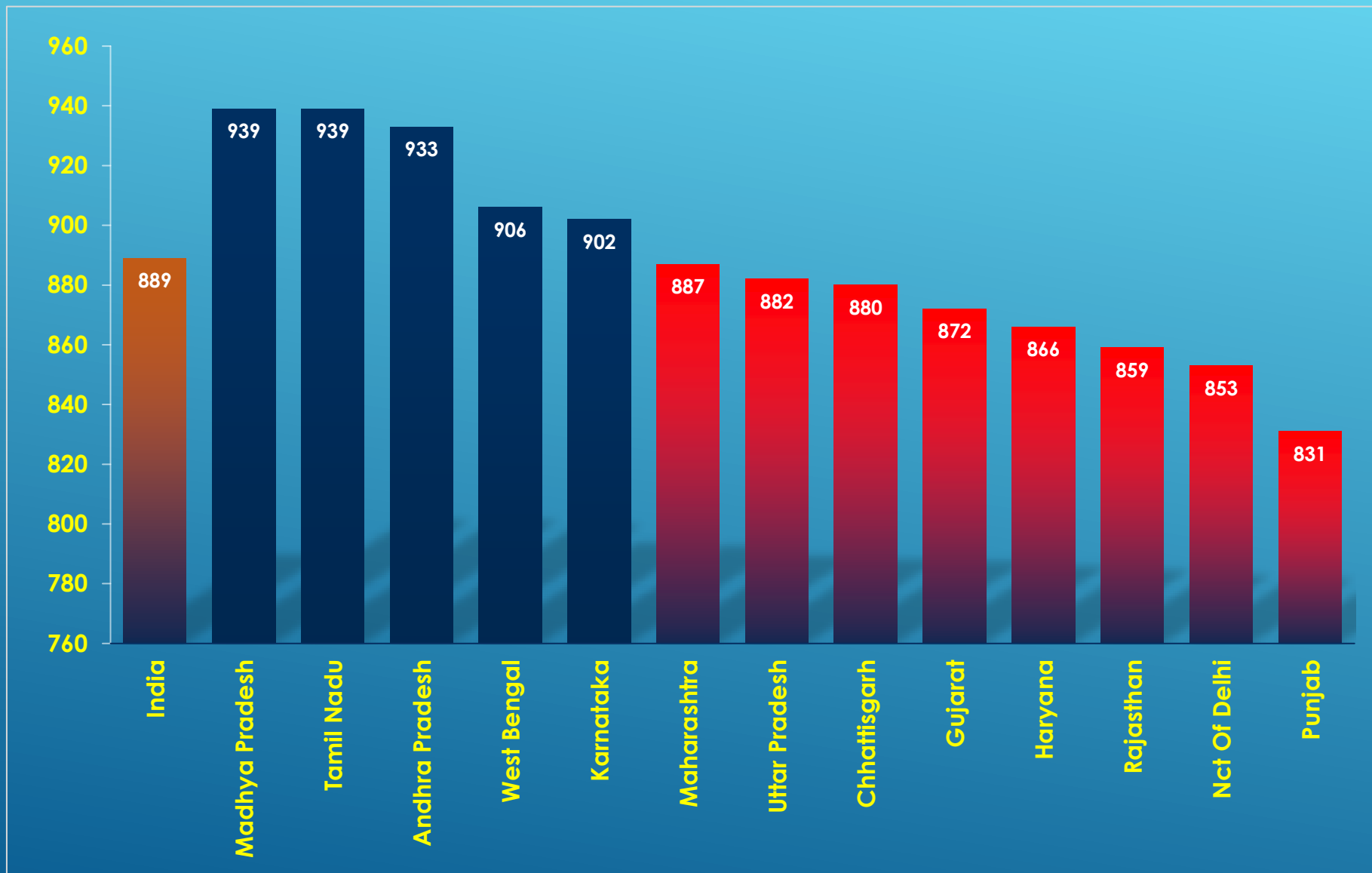


CHILD SEX-RATIO 2011



Though Jains have improved slightly from 2001 wherein it was 870, still the gap is too wide.

SEX-RATIO (O-6) IN STATES HAVING MAJOR CONCENTRATION OF JAINS



DISTRICTS WITH WORST CHILD SEX-RATIO 2011

Child Sex-Ratio	District (18)
>=600 but <700	Kamrup
	Jalpaiguri
	Mirzapur
	Nalbari
	Mahendragarh
	Chamarajanagar
	Mewat
	Bongaigaon
	Giridih
	Mathura
	Udham Singh Nagar
	Rampur
	Solan
	Ratnagiri
	Jhunjhunun
	Kheda
	Darjiling
	Bhiwani

Child Sex-Ratio	District (14)
>=700 but <750	Ramgarh
	Tapi
	Hoshangabad
	Korba
	Muktsar
	Panchkula
	Dakshin Bastar
	Dantewada
	Mansa
	Kabeerdham
	Thanjavur
	Yamunanagar
	Sundargarh
	Dibrugarh
Balangir	

Child Sex-Ratio	District (27)
>=750 but <800	Mahasamund
	North Delhi
	Hoshiarpur
	Bijnor
	Mandla
	Sindhudurg
	Bid
	Dehradun
	Buldana
	Raichur
	Dungarpur
	South Goa
	Barwani
	Sangli
	Muzaffarnagar
	Janjgir - Champa
	Dausa
	Jhajjar
	Moradabad
	Dewas
	Anantapur
	Jammu
	Wayanad
	Madurai
	Rewari
	Central
	Bangalore Rural



Note: Districts with more than 500 Jain population has been taken

DECREASING FERTILITY RATE

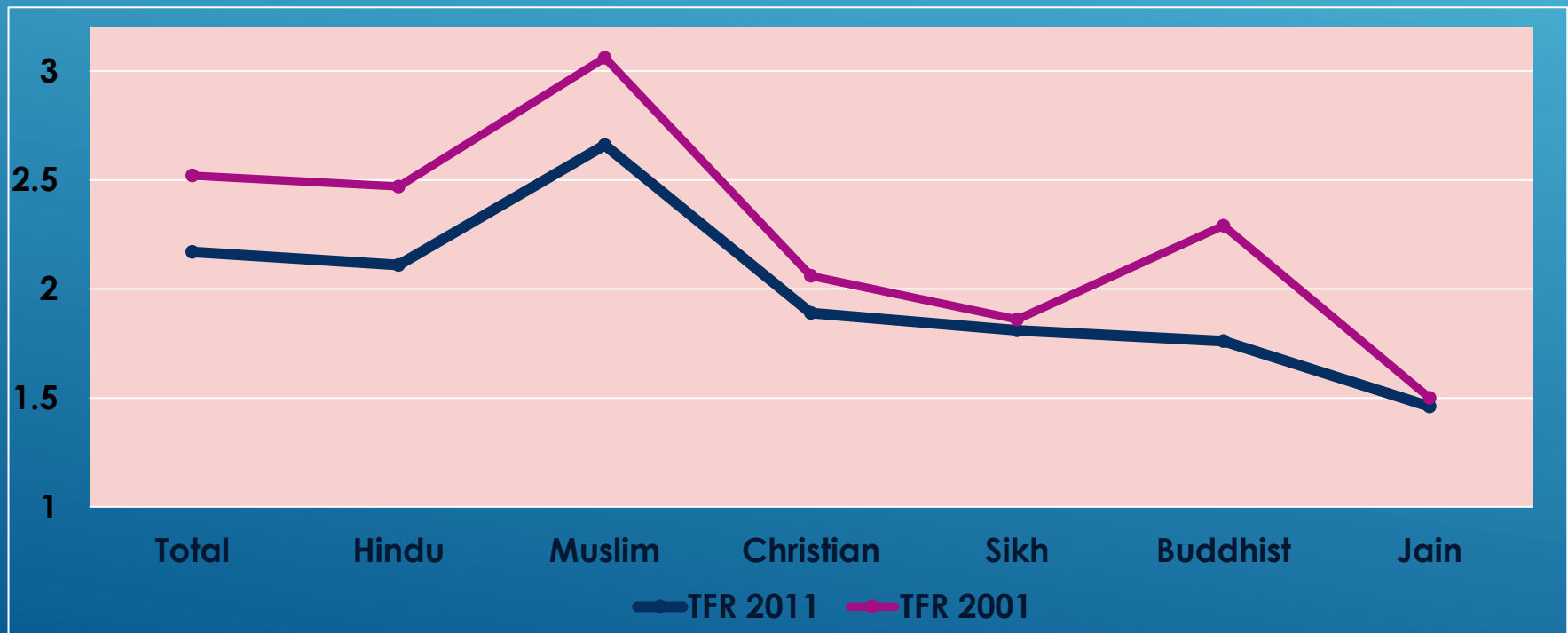
- Total Fertility Rate (TFR), in the simplest term, indicates the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time.



DECREASING FERTILITY RATE AMONGST JAINS

- Jains have the lowest TFR at the rate of 1.46, the lowest amongst all communities

	India	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhists	Jains
2011	2.17	2.11	2.66	1.89	1.81	1.76	1.46
2001	2.52	2.47	3.06	2.06	1.86	2.29	1.50



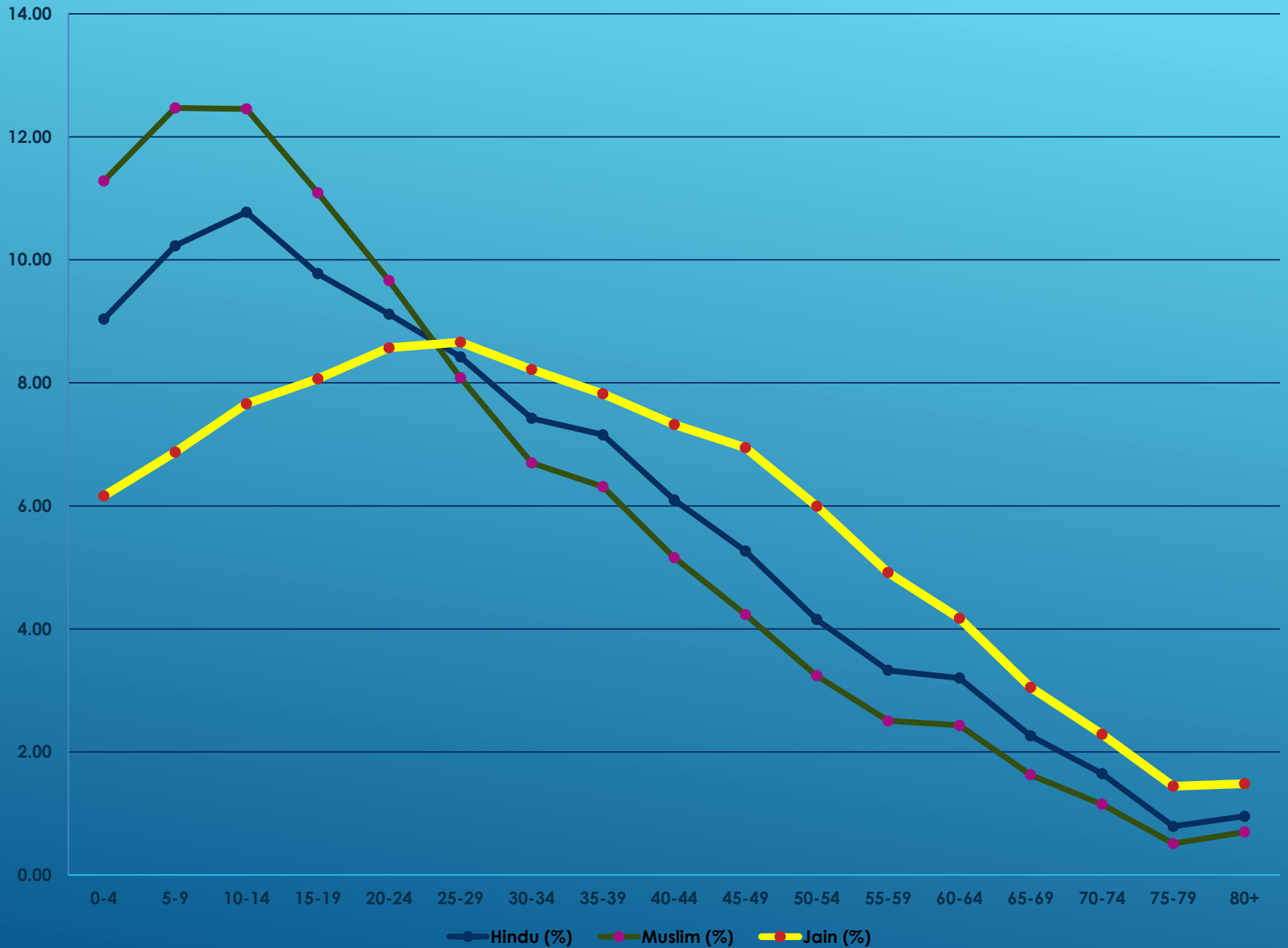
GROWING IMBALANCE IN POPULATION



- Jains are having least number of children while highest proportion of population in senior age groups.
- This may not be good for Jain community in the longer run.
- However, on a positive note, it also indicates that Jains have the highest longevity of life as compared to others.

Age-group	India	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhists	Jains
0-14	30.76	30.04	36.21	27.50	24.50	26.86	20.70
15-59	60.29	60.74	56.99	62.46	63.76	63.42	66.52
60+	8.95	9.22	6.80	10.04	11.73	9.73	12.78

Age-wise distribution amongst all communities (Proportion of population)



Age-group wise population of Jains : big decline (2001-2011)

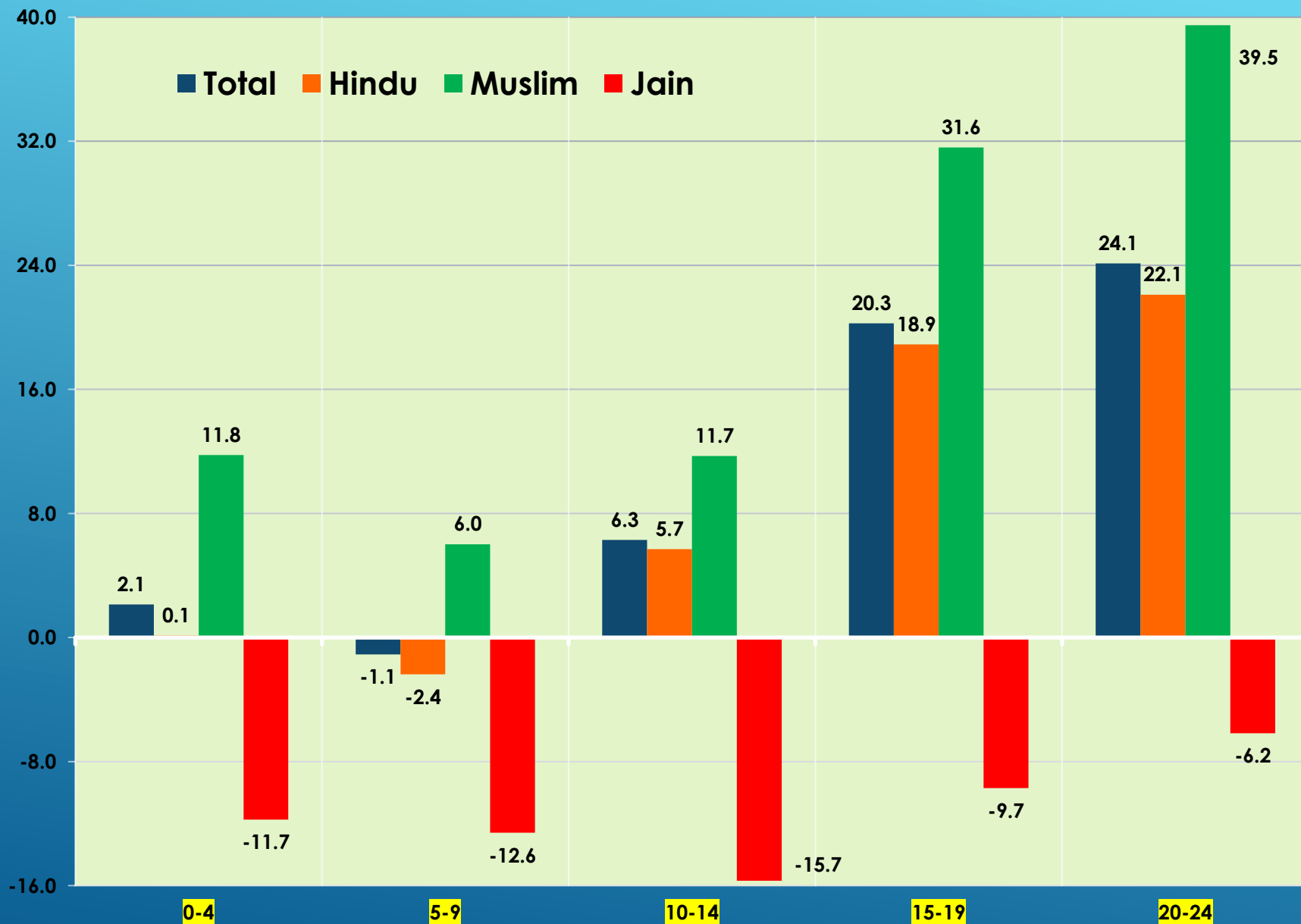
Age-group	2001	2011	Difference
0-4	3,10,821	2,74,333	-36,488
5-9	3,50,171	3,06,113	-44,058
10-14	4,04,345	3,40,952	-63,393
15-19	3,97,766	3,59,137	-38,629
20-24	4,06,654	3,81,590	-25,064

In a span of 10 years, the number of Jains in India in the age group 0-24 has gone down, resulting in a net loss of 2,07,632.

Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)

Age-group	Hindu	Muslim	Jain
0-4	0.1	11.8	-11.7
5-9	-2.4	6.0	-12.6
10-14	5.7	11.7	-15.7
15-19	18.9	31.6	-9.7
20-24	22.1	39.5	-6.2

Age-group wise decadal growth rate (2001-2011)

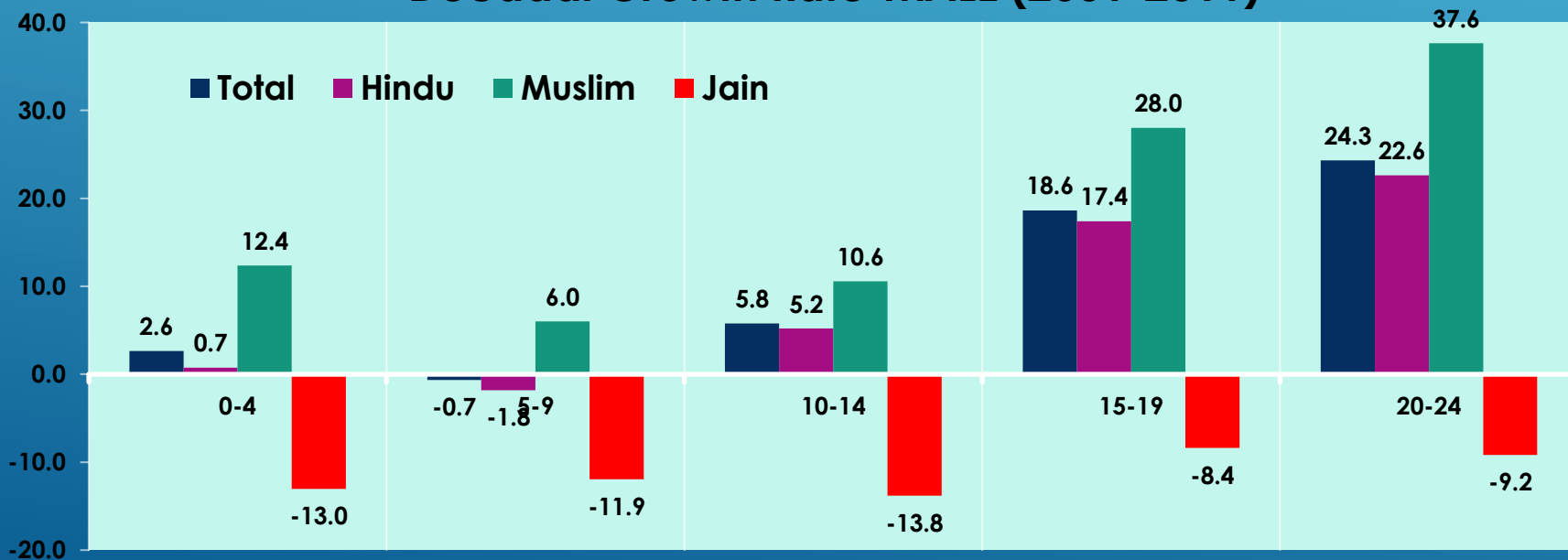


Age-group wise population of MALE Jains : big decline (2001-2011)

Age-group	2001	2011	Difference
0-4	1,44,653	1,66,349	-21,696
5-9	1,63,359	1,85,529	-22,170
10-14	1,82,042	2,11,254	-29,212
15-19	1,90,812	2,08,249	-17,437
20-24	1,95,758	2,15,520	-19,762

In a span of 10 years, the number of male Jains in India in the age group 0-24 has gone down by 1,10,277.

Decadal Growth Rate-MALE (2001-2011)

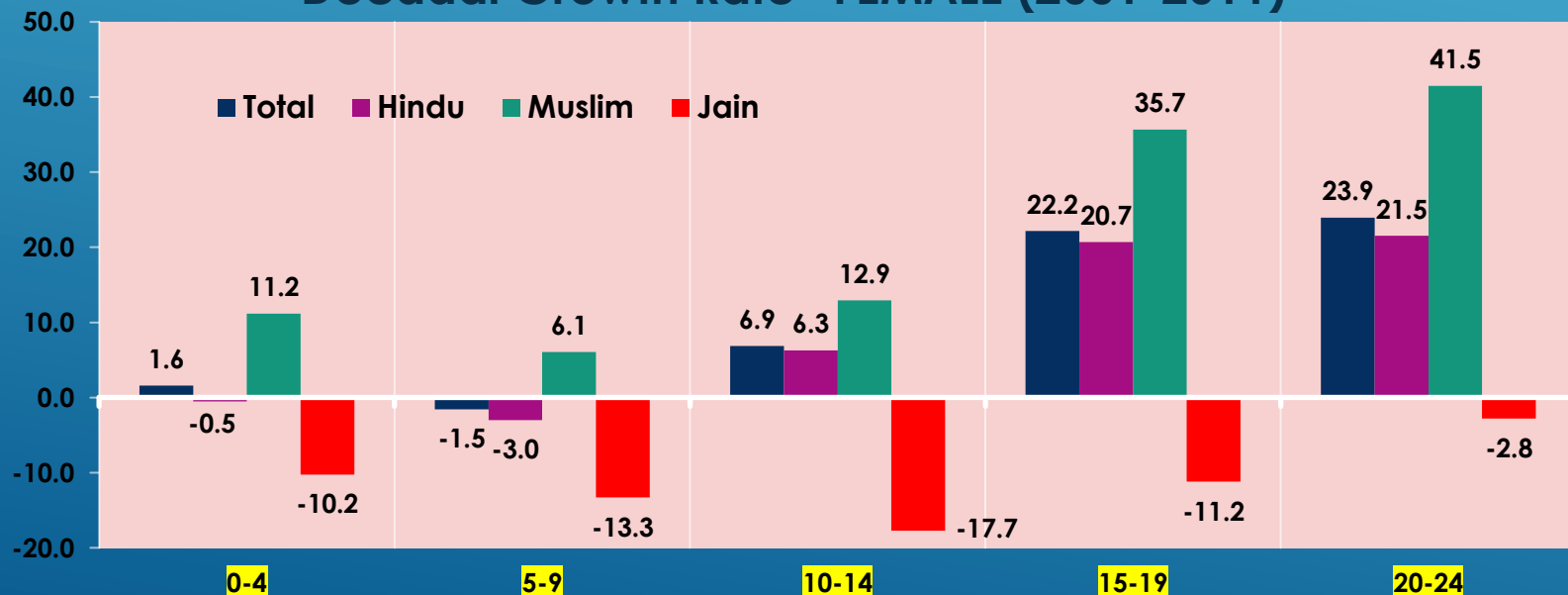


Age-group wise population of FEMALE Jains : big decline (2001-2011)

Age-group	2001	2011	Difference
0-4	1,29,680	1,44,472	-14,792
5-9	1,42,754	1,64,642	-21,888
10-14	1,58,910	1,93,091	-34,181
15-19	1,68,325	1,89,517	-21,192
20-24	1,85,832	1,91,134	-5,302

In a span of 10 years, the number of female Jains in India in the age group 0-24 has reduced by 97,355.

Decadal Growth Rate –FEMALE (2001-2011)



Conclusion/ निष्कर्ष

- The data indicates a declining population of Jains, especially in crucial age-groups.
- The young population is decreasing and is not replaced by equal/more numbers.
- This would result in having more aged persons and lesser young people to support them.
- In terms of fertility, a couple is not replacing itself.
- This means that parents are not having enough children to have future/prospective parents.
- With less number of daughters and lowest fertility, a proper population growth prospects are unlikely.
- All these factors may have adverse implications on Jain population, though these might be visible only after 20-30 years.

Thankyou