



Presentation on Salient Parameters of Jain Samaj in India
With reference to
Census –2001 Government of India

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Salient Parameters of Jain Samaj in India

With reference to Census –2001 (Govt. of India)



Presentation on Salient Parameters of Jain Samaj in India With reference to Census –2001 Government of India

The first report on religion data of Census 2001 brings out the salient population characteristics by different religious affiliations of the population of India. There are six major religions, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikh, Budhists and Jains. In the present report salient parameters of Jain Samaj in India are presented.

A. Population of Jains and decadal growth rate

At the national level the Total Population of India was 1028 million, out of the total population, 4.22 million (0.41 percent) are Jains

Table No.1: Total Population of India

S No.	State	Persons	Males	Females
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	356,152	192,972	163,180
2.	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	38,527,413	37,682,594
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	579,941	518,027
4	Assam	26,655,528	13,777,037	12,878,491
5	Bihar	82,998,509	43,243,795	39,754,714
6	Chandigarh	900,635	506,938	393,697
7	Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	10,474,218	10,359,585
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220,490	121,666	98,824
9	Daman & Diu	158,204	92,512	65,692
10	Delhi	13,850,507	7,607,234	6,243,273
11	Goa	1,347,668	687,248	660,420
12	Gujarat	50,671,017	26,385,577	24,285,440
13	Haryana	21,144,564	11,363,953	9,780,611
14	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	3,087,940	2,989,960
15	Jammu & Kashmir	10,143,700	5,360,926	4,782,774
16	Jharkhand	26,945,829	13,885,037	13,060,792
17	Karnataka	52,850,562	26,898,918	25,951,644
18	Kerala	31,841,374	15,468,614	16,372,760
19	Lakshadweep	60,650	31,131	29,519
20	Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	31,443,652	28,904,371
21	Maharastra	96,878,627	50,400,596	46,478,031
22	Manipur	2,293,896	1,161,952	1,131,944
23	Meghalaya	2,318,822	1,176,087	1,142,735
24	Mizoram	888,573	459,109	429,464
25	Nagaland	1,990,036	1,047,141	942,895
26	Orissa	36,804,660	18,660,570	18,144,090
27	Pondicherry	974,345	486,961	487,384
28	Punjab	24,358,999	12,985,045	11,373,954
29	Rajasthan	56,507,188	29,420,011	27,087,177
30	Sikkim	540,851	288,484	252,367
31	Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	31,400,909	31,004,770
32	Tripura	3,199,203	1,642,225	1,556,978
33	Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	87,565,369	78,632,552
34	Uttaranchal	8,489,349	4,325,924	4,163,425
35	West Bengal	80,176,197	41,465,985	38,710,212
	India	1028610328	532,156,772	496,453,556



In the table No.1 the total population India state-wise and gender –wise is presented. The total population of India, as per the Census 2001, was reported to be 1028610328 out of which 532156772 were males and 496453556 were females.

U.P. had the highest population i.e.166197921.

Table2: Religion-wise population of India

Religion	Population	Percent
All religions	1,028,610,328	100.00%
Hindus	827,578,868	80.456%
Muslims	138,188,240	13.434%
Christians	24,080,016	2.341%
Sikhs	19,215,730	1.868%
Buddhists	16,947,992	1.504%
Jains	4,225,053	0.41%
Others	6,639,626	0.645%
Religion not stated	727,588	0.07%

In the above table distribution of total population of India in different religions is given. Hindus are 80.45%, followed by Muslims 13.43%, Christians 2.34%, Sikhs 1.86%, Buddhists 1.50% and Jains 0.41%.

Table No.3a Jain Population of India, state –wise.

S No.	State	Persons	Males	Females
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	23	12	11
2	Andhra Pradesh	41,846	21,613	20,233
3	Arunachal Pradesh	216	130	86
4	Assam	23,957	12,840	11,117
5	Bihar	16,085	8,446	7,639
6	Chandigarh	2,592	1,336	1,256
7	Chhattisgarh	56,103	29,186	26,917
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	864	456	408
9	Daman & Diu	268	134	134
10	Delhi	1,55,122	80,150	74,972
11	Goa	820	435	385
12	Gujarat	5,25,305	266,768	258,537
13	Haryana	57,167	29,914	27,253
14	Himachal Pradesh	1,408	750	658
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2,518	1,357	1,161
16	Jharkhand	16,301	8,457	7,844
17	Karnataka	4,12,659	214,244	198,415
18	Kerala	4,528	2,268	2,260
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0



S No.	State	Persons	Males	Females
20	Madhya Pradesh	5,45,446	283,359	262,087
21	Maharashtra	1,301,843	670,236	631,607
22	Manipur	1,461	793	668
23	Meghalaya	772	405	367
24	Mizoram	179	103	76
25	Nagaland	2,093	1,130	963
26	Orissa	9,154	4,736	4,418
27	Pondicherry	952	501	451
28	Punjab	39,276	20,523	18,753
29	Rajasthan	6,50,493	331,871	318,622
30	Sikkim	183	110	73
31	Tamil Nadu	83,359	43,114	40,245
32	Tripura	477	249	228
33	Uttar Pradesh	2,07,111	108,350	98,761
34	Uttaranchal	9,249	4,791	4,458
35	West Bengal	55,223	28,631	26,592
	India	4225053	2,177,398	2,047,655

In the table 3a, population of Jain Samaj in states and U.T. is presented. The total Jain population in India, as per the Census 2001, was 42,25,053 out of which 21,77,398 were males and 20,47,655 were females.

TableNo.3b: Total Population and Jain Population and Proportion of Jain population in the total population

SN	State / U.T.	Total Population	Jain Population	Proportion of Jain Population
India	India	1028610328	4225053	0.41
1	J & Kashmir	10143700	2518	0.02
2	Himachal Pr.	6077900	1408	0.02
3	Punjab	24358999	39276	0.16
4	Chandigarh	900635	2592	0.28
5	Uttaranchal	8489349	9249	0.11
6	Haryana	21144564	57167	0.27
7	Delhi	13850507	155122	1.12
8	Rajsthan	56507188	650493	1.15
9	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	207111	0.12
10	Bihar	82998509	16085	0.02
11	Sikkim	540851	183	0.03
12	Arunachal Prad.	1097968	216	0.02
13	Nagaland	1990036	2093	0.11
14	Manipur	2166788	1461	0.07
15	Mizoram	888573	179	0.02
16	Tripura	3199203	411	0.01
17	Maghalaya	2318822	772	0.03
18	Assam	26655528	23957	0.09
19	West Bengal	80176197	55223	0.06
20	Jharkhand	26945829	16301	0.06
21	Orissa	36804660	9154	0.02
22	Chhattisgarh	20833803	56103	0.27



SN	State / U.T.	Total Population	Jain Population	Proportion of Jain Population
23	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	545446	0.90
24	Gujrath	50671017	525305	1.04
25	Daman& Diu	158204	268	0.17
26	Dadra Nagar Hav.	220490	864	0.39
27	Maharashtra	96878627	1301843	1.34
28	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	41846	0.05
29	Karnataka	52850562	412659	0.78
30	Goa	1347668	820	0.06
31	Lakshdweep	60650	-	--
32	Kerala	31841374	4528	0.01
33	Tamilnadu	62405679	83359	0.13
34	Pondicheri	974345	952	0.09
35	Andaman Nicobar	356152	23	0.01

In the table 3b state-wise total population over all religions and Jain population and respective proportion of Jain population in respective state was presented. . Among all states, Maharashtra state had highest Jain population, 13,01,843, which is 1.34% of the state population.

As per the census of 1991, Jain population was 3.35 million (0.40% of the national population)

Year	India	Jain	Proportion	Maha.state	Jain	Proportion
2001	1028610328	4225053	0.42 p.c.	96878627	1301843	1.34 p.c.
1991	846302688	3352706	0.40 p.c.	78937187	963034	1.22 p.c.
Growth Rt	21.54	26.02		22.73	35.18	

The proportion of Jain population in the national has increased from 0.40% in 1991 to 0.42% in year 2001.

**TableNo.4 States and U.T. with Jain Population above 40000 (descending order of population)
(Above 1% of Jain Population.)**

SN	State/U.T.	Jain Population
	India	4225053
1	Maharashtra	1301843
2	Rajsthan	650493
3	Madhya Pradesh	545446
4	Gujrath	525305
5	Karnataka	412659
6	Uttar Pradesh	207111
7	Delhi	155122
8	T.N.	83359
9	Haryana	57167
10	Chhattisgarh	56103
11	W.B.	55223
12	Andhra	41846
	Total of states & UT	4091677

In the above table, states are presented according to the size of Jain populations. Maharashtra state has highest Jain population.

96.84 % of Jain population is included in the above states and Union Territories.



In the following table, information of the two districts with highest Jain population from each of the above states is presented.

TableNo.5: Information of two districts with highest Jain Population from each State .

SN	State/U.T.	Jain Population	Men	Women	Women Ratio
1	Maharashtra				
1	Mumbai Region	627691	320312	307379	960
2	Pune	104073	54164	49909	921
2	Rajasthan				
1	Jaipur	73,631	38,491	35,140	
2	Ajmer	47,812	24,498	23,314	952
3	Madhya Pradesh				
1	Indore	63,037	32,533	30,504	938
2	Sagar	59,931	31,249	28,682	918
4	Gujrath				
1	Ahmedabad	170,093	86,466	83,627	967
2	Surat	86,607	45,276	41,331	913
5	Karnataka				
1	Belgaon	169,466	87,861	81,605	929
2	Banglore T.	70771	6943	3828	916
6	Uttar Pradesh				
1	Lalitpur	19,797	10,346	9,451	913
2	Firozabad	19,237	10,119	9,118	901
7	Delhi				
1	East Delhi	39,912	20,702	19,210	928
2	North West	39,359	20,390	18,969	930
8	T.N.				
1	Chennai	45,611	23,642	21,969	929
2	Tiruvannamalai	8,305	4,140	4,165	1,006
9	Haryana				
1	Sonipat	6,729	3,568	3,161	886
2	Faridabad	5,560	2,866	2,694	940
10	Chhattisgarh				
1	Durg	16,027	8,330	7,697	924
2	Raipur	13,669	7,125	6,544	918
11	W.B.				
1	Kolkata	20,859	10,690	10,169	951
2	Hawra	9,585	5,001	4,584	917
12	Andhra Pradesh				
1	Hyderabad	16,592	8,476	8,116	958
2	Krishna	4,520	2,298	2,222	967



B. Sex ratio (number of females per thousand males in the population)

It may be discerned that at the national level, Jains population has the sex ratio of 940 females per thousand males at the 2001 Census, which is just above the national Sex ratio of 933 for all religions.

Table No 6. Sex Ratio in Total population and Jain population: India and States/UT

SN	State/U.T.	Total Population Sex ratio	Jain Population sex ratio
India	India	933	940
1	J & Kashmir	892	856
2	Himachal Pradesh	968	877
3	Punjab	876	914
4	Chandigarh	777	940
5	Uttaranchal	962	930
6	Haryana	861	911
7	Delhi	821	935
8	Rajasthan	921	960
9	Uttar Pradesh	898	911
10	Bihar	919	904
11	Sikkim	875	664
12	Arunachal Pradesh	893	662
13	Nagaland	900	852
14	Manipur	978	842
15	Mizoram	935	738
16	Tripura	948	916
17	Maghalaya	972	906
18	Assam	935	866
19	West Bengal	934	929
20	Jharkhand	941	928
21	Orissa	972	933
22	Chhattisgarh	989	922
23	Madhya Pradesh	919	925
24	Gujrath	920	969
25	Daman & Diu	710	1000
26	Dadra Nagar Hav.	812	895
27	Maharashtra	922	942
28	Andhra Pradesh	978	936
29	Karnataka	965	926
30	Goa	961	885
31	Lakshdweep	948	-
32	Kerala	1058	996
33	Tamilnadu	987	933
34	Pondicheri	1001	900
35	Andaman and Nicobar	846	917

The female sex ratio at the national level for the total population was observed to be 933, the same for the Jain Samaj was 940. The highest sex ratio was in Kerala, i.e. 1058, for the Jain society the highest sex ratio was 1000 in Diu/Daman.

For Jain Society the sex ratio less than 700 was noted in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. For Jains in Mizoram the sex ratio was less than 800. In J.K., Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Assam, Dadra-Nagar, and Goa the sex ratios in Jains were less than 900. The 900 and above sex ratios in Jains were observed in the following states and UTs i.e. Punjab, Uttaranchal, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, UP, Bihar, Tripura, Meghalaya, W. Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, MP, Gujrath, Maharashtra, Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala T.N., Pondichery, Andaman/Nco... Among the major states Kerala has returned the highest sex ratio of 996 for Jains. In Gujarat and



Rajasthan also sex ratio of Jains are high as 969 and 960 respectively. In twenty states Jain populations had sex ratios between 901-950

For the total population over all religions, the sex ratio was 933.

The lowest sex ratio was noted in Diu/ Daman i.e.710.

The highest sex ratio was noted in Kerala state i.e.1058

For most of the states the sex ratios were far below than 1000. It indicated that female population in the country is declining. This tendency will definitely lead to major social problems.

C:Child Sex Ratio:

One of the alarming facts that emerged at the 2001 Census is declining Child Sex Ratio in many states and union territories. At the All-India level the Jains population has recorded the second lowest child sex ratio of 870 at the 2001 Census.

Sixteen states and union territories have a child sex ratio below 850 among Jains. Among the major states having large Jain population sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is as low as 832 in Gujarat and 878 in Rajasthan and 906 in Madhya Pradesh.

Another main feature of population is the Child Sex Ratio.

TableNo.7 India and States/UT Child Sex Ratio (CSR)

SN	State/U.T.	Total Population Sex ratio 0-6 age group	Jain Population Sex ratio 0-6 age group
India	India	927	870
1	J & Kashmir	957	877
2	Himachal Pr.	961	644
3	Punjab	964	758
4	Chandigarh	965	940
5	Uttaranchal	942	833
6	Haryana	845	798
7	Delhi	975	849
8	Rajsthan	979	878
9	Uttar Pradesh	926	846
10	Bihar	868	853
11	Sikkim	938	615
12	Arunachal Prad.	883	545
13	Nagaland	819	768
14	Manipur	896	771
15	Mizoram	941	1000
16	Tripura	965	1036
17	Maghalaya	946	926
18	Assam	960	922
19	West Bengal	959	620
20	Jharkhand	932	852
21	Orissa	913	895
22	Chhattisgarh	957	922
23	Madhya Pradesh	973	906
24	Gujrath	964	832
25	Daman& Diu	964	1071
26	Dadra Nagar Hav.	953	831
27	Maharashtra	967	862
28	Andhra Pradesh	798	912
29	Karnataka	909	892
30	Goa	963	567
31	Lakshdweep	942	-
32	Kerala	966	845
33	Tamilnadu	916	889
34	Pondicheri	908	692
35	Andaman Nicobar	960	500



The over-all child sex in India, as per the Census 2001 was 927, the same for the Jain religion was 870. The CSR in Jains was significantly less than the national parameter. Among the major states and UTs, the highest CSR of Jain society, was 912 for Andhra Pradesh, followed by Madhya Pradesh, 906 and the lowest CSR was for Haryana, 798. For Maharashtra state the same was 862. These observations indicate that female population in Jain society is alarmingly declining. Consequent effect of this situation will be decline in the growth of the Jain population.

TableNo.8 India and States/UT Child Population Proportions.

SN	State/U.T.	Total Population proportion in 0-6 yrs age	Jain Population proportion in 0-6 yrs age
India	India	15.47	10.6
1	J & Kashmir	14.21	10.9
2	Himachal Pr.	12.84	10.5
3	Punjab	12.58	10.2
4	Chandigarh	12.13	10.0
5	Uttaranchal	15.56	9.8
6	Haryana	15.46	11.3
7	Delhi	13.96	11.3
8	Rajsthan	18.51	10.7
9	Uttar Pradesh	18.35	11.9
10	Bihar	19.59	11.0
11	Sikkim	14.28	11.5
12	Arunachal Prad.	18.33	15.7
13	Nagaland	14.09	11.7
14	Manipur	13.09	10.1
15	Mizoram	15.88	16.8
16	Tripura	13.38	11.9
17	Maghalaya	19.84	13.5
18	Assam	16.33	10.5
19	West Bengal	13.88	9.6
20	Jharkhand	17.82	11.1
21	Orissa	14.11	10.8
22	Chhattisgarh	16.68	11.7
23	Madhya Pradesh	17.58	11.3
24	Gujrath	14.19	9.2
25	Daman & Diu	12.66	10.8
26	Dadra Nagar Hav.	17.77	13.8
27	Maharashtra	13.63	10.1
28	Andhra Pradesh	12.77	11.3
29	Karnataka	12.94	12.0
30	Goa	10.58	11.5
31	Lakshdweep	14.62	--
32	Kerala	11.48	9.7
33	Tamilnadu	10.98	10.8
34	Pondicheri	11.60	11.6
35	Andaman Nicobar	12.54	13.0

In the table 8, the proportions of children population in the total population and in the Jain population in different states and in Total population of India, according to the 2001 Census are presented. The proportion for total India was 15.47% and for Jains in the country was 10.6. It means that the proportion of young population in the Jain Samaj is 33% less than that of the total population.



D: Growth Rates:

Table 9: Proportion and growth rate of Jain Population in India in last 50 years.

Years	Proportion	Growth Rate	All Religions Growth Rate
1961	0.5		
1971	0.5	28.5	24.8
1981	0.5	23.7	24.8
1991	0.4	4.0*	23.8
2001	0.4	26.0	21.5

- Note: The Jain population has registered a growth rate of 26.0 percent against very low growth rate of 4.6 percent during 1981-1991.
- Abnormally low population growth of Jains in the last decade appears to be an aberration when compared with the previous decades.

The proportion of Jain population in the total population of India was 0.5% for year's 1961,1971and 1981.This proportion declined to 0.4% in the years 1991 and 2001.i.e. 20% decline. It implies that growth rate of the Jain population has been reduced in the recent decades.

Table 10: Religion-wise growth rates 2001:

Religion	10 Yr Growth Rate p.c.1991-2001
All religions	21.34
Hindus	20.3
Muslims	29.5
Christians	22.6
Sikhs	18.2
Buddhists	24.5
Jains	26.0
Others	103.1

It is observed that the growth rate of the total population,over all religions, was 21.34% and that of the Jains was 26.0%

Table 11 : Decadal Growth of Indian Population between 1981- State –wise (Per cent)

S.No	India / States / Union Territories	1981-1991	1991-2001
	India	23.86	21.34
1	Jammu and Kashmir	30.34	29.04
2	Himachal Pradesh	20.79	17.53
3	Punjab	20.81	19.76
4	Chandigarh	42.16	40.33
5	Uttaranchal	24.23	19.20
6	Haryana	27.41	28.06
7	Delhi	51.45	46.31
8	Rajasthan	28.44	28.33
9	Uttar Pradesh	25.55	25.80



S.No	India / States / Union Territories	1981-1991	1991-2001
10	Bihar	23.38	28.43
11	Sikkim	28.47	32.98
12	Arunachal Pradesh	36.83	26.21
13	Nagaland	56.08	64.41
14	Manipur	29.29	30.02
15	Mizoram	39.70	29.18
16	Tripura	34.30	15.74
17	Meghalaya	32.86	29.94
18	Assam	24.24	18.85
19	West Bengal	24.73	17.84
20	Jharkhand	24.03	23.19
21	Orissa	20.06	15.94
22	Chhatisgarh	25.73	18.06
23	Madhya Pradesh	27.24	24.34
24	Gujarat	21.19	22.48
25	Daman & Diu	28.62	55.59
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.57	59.20
27	Maharashtra	25.73	22.57
28	Andhra Pradesh	24.20	13.86
29	Karnataka	21.12	17.25
30	Goa	16.08	14.89
31	Lakshadweep	28.47	17.19
32	Kerala	14.32	9.42
33	Tamil Nadu	15.39	11.19
34	Pondicherry	33.64	20.56
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	48.70	26.94

The growth rate over all population of India was 23.80% during 1981-1991, and 21.34% during 1991-2001. In the recent decade the growth rate decreased. This is a very desirable trend for the large population of India. Kerala showed that the decadal growth decreased from 14.32% to 9.42%, indicating less than 1% growth per year. The 21 states showed more than 20% growth rates. 11 states had growth rate more than 15%, 2 states had growth rates more than 10%. And one state, i.e. Kerala had less than 10% growth rate.

Table 12: Vital Parameters:

Urban Population:

0-14 years: 30.8%,
15-64 years: 64.3%,
65+ years: 4.9%,

Age structure:

male: 188,208,196, female: 171,356,024
male: 386,432,921, female: 364,215,759
male: 27,258,259, female: 30,031,289 (2007 est.)

The average age of Indians is 24.8 years.

Population growth rate: 1.38% (2007 est.)

Birth rate: 22.69 births/1,000 population (2007 est.) year.

Death rate: 6.58 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Percent of the population under the poverty line: 22% (2006 est.)

Unemployment Rate: 7.8%

Net migration rate: - 0.05 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2007 est.)



Jain Population Projection (Millions)

Year	Total Population	Jain Population
2010	1175	5.05
2015	1256	5.53
2020	1331	5.99

Sex ratio:

at birth: 1.12 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.098 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 1.061 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.908 male(s)/female

total population: 1.064 male(s)/female (2006 est.)

Infant mortality rate: total: 34.61 deaths/1,000 live births (2007 est.) female: 29.23 deaths/1,000 live births male: 39.42 deaths/1,000 live births

Life expectancy at birth:

total population: 68.59 years

male: 66.28 years

female: 71.17 years (2007 est.)

Total fertility rate: 2.81 children born/woman (2007 est.) The TFR (Total number of children born per women) according to Religion in 2001 was : Hindus - 2.27, Muslims - 3.06, Sikhs - 1.86, Christians - 2.06, Buddhists - 2.29, Jains - 1.50 , Animists and Others - 2.99, Tribals - 3.16, Scheduled Castes - 2.89.

It should be noted that Jains had av. 1.5 children per women which was less than all other religious communities.

E. Literacy Status

As far as the literacy rate by religious communities as well as for the total population at the 2001 Census the literacy rate for the population age 7 years and above for the country as a whole stands at 64.8 percent. As compared to this, the literacy rate among the Jains is the highest at 94.1 percent.

Jain population have also returned very high national literacy rate of 94.1 percent and in 29 states and union territories, their literacy rate is above 90 percent. It is one of the most literate religious communities in India and likely to reach the goal of universal literacy for its total population..

According to the Census 2001, as many as 560,687,797 persons in the country are literate. Of these 336,533,716 are males and 224, 154,081 are females. While the overall literacy rate works out to be 64.8 %, the male literacy rate is 75.3% and that for females is 53.7%, showing a gap of 21.6 percentage points between the sexes at the national level. The gap is more in the rural areas. In the urban areas, higher literacy rate has been recorded both for males and females and the difference among the sexes is lower (13 percentage points). Kerala, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Goa and Chandigarh occupy the top five positions in literacy while Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Bihar, are at bottom.

Table 13: Literacy Rate

SN	State / U.T.	All Religions			Jains		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
India	India	65.38	75.85	54.16	94.1	97.4	90.6
1	J & Kashmir	54.46	65.75	41.82	86.5	89.2	83.3
2	Himachal Pr.	77.13	86.02	68.08	96.3	97.6	94.8
3	Punjab	69.95	75.63	63.55	95.9	97.5	94.2
4	Chandigarh	81.76	85.65	76.65	97.3	98.7	95.8
5	Uttaranchal	72.28	84.01	60.26	96.3	98.1	94.4
6	Haryana	68.59	79.25	56.31	94.2	97.4	90.7
7	Delhi	81.82	87.37	75.00	96.8	98.4	95.1
8	Rajsthan	61.03	76.46	44.34	94.0	98.5	89.3
9	Uttar Pradesh	57.36	70.23	42.98	93.2	95.8	90.3
10	Bihar	47.53	60.32	33.57	93.3	95.6	90.8
11	Sikkim	69.68	76.73	61.46	90.7	93.7	86.2
12	Arunachal Prad.	54.74	64.07	44.24	85.2	92.0	75.7
13	Nagaland	67.11	71.77	61.92	94.5	96.5	92.2
14	Manipur	68.87	77.87	59.70	94.5	95.3	93.5
15	Mizoram	88.49	90.69	86.13	61.7	66.1	55.7
16	Tripura	73.66	81.47	65.41	82.9	87.0	78.4
17	Maghalaya	63.31	66.14	60.41	69.9	74.1	65.3
18	Assam	64.28	71.93	56.03	95.3	97.3	93.0
19	West Bengal	69.22	77.58	60.22	92.8	96.4	88.9
20	Jharkhand	54.13	67.94	39.38	90.9	95.4	86.0
21	Orissa	63.61	75.95	50.97	93.3	96.8	89.6
22	Chhattisgarh	65.18	77.86	52.40	96.8	98.6	94.8
23	Madhya Pradesh	64.11	76.80	50.28	96.2	98.6	93.6
24	Gujrath	69.97	80.50	58.60	96.0	98.4	93.5
25	Daman & Diu	81.09	88.40	70.37	94.6	97.6	91.6
26	Dadra Nagar Hav.	60.03	73.32	42.99	94.4	97.7	90.7
27	Maharashtra	77.27	86.27	67.51	95.4	98.3	92.3
28	Andhra Pradesh	61.11	70.85	51.17	93.2	96.6	89.6
29	Karnataka	67.04	76.29	57.45	84.3	90.9	77.2
30	Goa	82.32	88.88	75.51	95.7	96.1	95.2
31	Lakshdweep	87.52	93.15	81.56	--	--	00.
32	Kerala	90.92	94.20	87.86	95.5	97.6	93.4
33	Tamilnadu	73.47	82.33	64.55	92.2	95.7	88.4
34	Pondicheri	81.49	88.89	74.13	96.3	98.7	93.6
35	Andaman Nicobar	81.18	86.07	75.29	100.0	100.0	100.0

It is necessary to note that for Jain as well as for total populations the literacy rates of men were higher than that of women in all states.



Table 14: Number And Percent Literates By Level Of Education: India 2001#

Level of education	Absolute Numbers (000')			Percent to Literate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Literate	560,688	336,534	224,154	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literate without educational level \$	20,023	11,361	8,662	3.6	3.4	3.9
Below Primary	144,831	81,148	63,683	25.8	24.1	28.4
Primary	146,740	83,525	63,215	26.2	24.8	28.2
Middle	90,227	55,940	34,286	16.1	16.6	15.3
Matriculation/Secondary	79,230	51,202	28,028	14.1	15.2	12.5
High secondary/ Intermediate/PreUnivercity/ Senior Secondary	37,816	24,596	13,220	6.7	7.3	5.9
Non technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	386	259	128	0.1	0.1	0.1
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	3,667	2,901	766	0.7	0.9	0.3
Graduate and above	37,670	25,533	12,137	6.7	7.6	5.4

The proportion of graduates and above among the literate persons was 6.7%, with proportion in males 7.6% and that in females 5.4%.

F: Age-Group-wise Distribution

Table15 Broad Age Groups wise distribution of population of India (2001)

Age groups	Persons	%	Males	%
Below 6 yrs	163819614	15.9	84999203	16.0
7-14 yrs	199791198	19.4	104488119	19.6
15-59 yrs	585638723	56.9	303400561	57.0
60 above	76622321	7.5	37768327	7.1
Age not stated		0.3		0.3

The proportion of population in the 0-6 yrs age was 15.9% and that for the age group 60+ was 7.5%. The higher proportion in the younger group indicates that the Indian population is increasing population.

Table 16: Broad Age group-wise Distribution of Total Population of India

SN	State/U.T.	Percentage			Sex ratio at Birth
		Of population	In age groups		
		0-14 age	15-59 age	60+ age	
India	India	35.4	57.7	6.9	111
1	J & Kashmir	35.8	58.0	6.2	106
2	Himachal Pr.	31.1	60.2	8.8	111
3	Punjab	31.4	59.9	8.7	126
5	Uttaranchal	36.4	56.3	7.3	110
6	Haryana	36.0	57.1	7.0	125
7	Delhi	32.5	62.5	5.1	116
8	Rajsthan	40.1	53.9	6.0	114
9	Uttar Pradesh	41.1	52.9	6.1	115
10	Bihar	42.1	52.4	5.5	112
11	Assam	37.4	57.4	5.2	102
12	West Bengal	33.3	60.1	6.6	105
13	Jharkhand	39.8	55.2	5.0	104
14	Orissa	33.2	59.0	7.8	108
15	Chhattisgarh	37.0	56.6	6.5	103
16	Madhya Pradesh	38.6	55.1	6.2	110
17	Gujrath	32.8	60.5	6.7	118
18	Maharashtra	32.1	59.6	8.3	110
19	Andhra Pradesh	32.1	60.8	7.2	104
20	Karnataka	31.9	60.8	7.3	106
21	Kerala	26.1	63.4	10.6	108
22	Tamilnadu	27.0	64.0	9.0	107
23	NE States	36.4	58.2	5.3	103

The distribution of total population in to three major groups is given the above table. The proportions are 35.4 p.c., 57.7 p.c. and 6.9% in the age groups 0-14 yrs., 15-59 yrs and 60 and above age groups, respectively. The highest proportion in the age group 0-14 yrs was observed in Bihar, i.e.42.1%. The highest proportion in the age group 15-59yrs was noted in T.N. i.e.64.0%. The highest proportion of seniors was observed in Kerala, i.e.10.6%.

The over all sex ratio at birth was 111,i.e.111 males per 100 females.. The highest observation was for Gujrath i.e.118. It means female sex ratio at birth in Gujrath was 847.

Table17: Age –Group Distribution of Jains in India.

Age group	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%
All ages	4225053	100	2177398	100	2047655	100
0-4	310821	7.35	166349	7.34	144472	7.1
5-9	350171	8.29	185529	8.52	164642	8.04
10-14	404345	9.57	211254	9.70	193091	9.43
15-19	397766	9.41	208249	9.56	189517	9.26
20-24	406654	9.62	215520	9.90	191134	9.33
25-29	363660	8.60	183372	8.42	180288	8.80
30-34	345345	8.17	173649	7.98	171696	8.39
35-39	328937	6.30	164836	7.57	164101	8.01
40-44	292023	6.91	152507	7.00	139516	6.81
45-49	248454	5.88	128637	5.91	119817	5.85
50-54	199777	4.73	106531	4.89	93246	4.55



Age group	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%
All ages	4225053	100	2177398	100	2047655	100
55-59	147455	3.49	74996	3.44	72459	3.54
60-64	132121	3.13	63897	2.93	68224	3.33
65-69	119028	2.82	57076	2.62	61952	3.03
70-74	79730	1.89	39011	1.79	40719	1.99
75-79	44070	1.04	21161	0.97	22909	1.11
80+	44876	1.06	19591	0.90	25285	1.23
Not stated	9820	0.23	5233	0.24	4587	0.22

In the above table, age- group distribution of Jain population is presented.. It was observed that, the proportion of children below 4 years was 7.1 %. Means that, proportion of natural addition in the population was lower in the Jain community .It was also noted that proportion of persons above 70 years was 4.33%, suggesting that proportion of senior citizens is increasing and the society will have to give attention to related problems.The proportion of persons in the age range 20-65 years was 58..61 %.

In the table below, distribution of Jain population as per four age groups is presented.

These groups are, 0-20yrs, 20-40yrs,40-60yrs and 60+ yrs. The first group, 0 to 20yrs age is the young group dependent on parents, generally children and students in schools and colleges are included in this group. The 20-40age groups include those persons who are ready to earning for life and to support the family and those who are settled in their endeavor. The third group represents the persons who have reached seniority in their pursuits and those who are about to retire for the family responsibilities. The last group includes senior citizens.

Table18: Broad Age –Group Distribution of Jains in India

Age group	Total Population		Jain Community	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
All ages	1028610328	100	4225053	100
0-20yrs	463826702	45.09	1463103	34.63
20-40yrs	318034654	30.92	1444596	34.19
40-60yrs	167388179	16.27	887709	21.01
60+ yrs	76622321	7.45	419825	9.94
NA	2738472	0.27	9820	0.23

In the table 18, broad age group-wise distribution of Jain population is presented. The proportion of persons in the initial age group, 0-20 yrs, was34.63%. The proportion of the young population is encouragingly high. This observation signifies that the Jain population is a young population and efforts to educate, train and to guide young force, are essential. A point of caution is that the sex ratio in this group is 897, which is considerably lower than the desired level. Further, the proportion of 20-40 yrs ag group is 34.19.If both groups are combined to-gather the proportion is 68.82%. This fact indicates that the 68.82p.c. Jain population is below 40yrs of age.In the lower middle age group, the sex ratio is 959.The Jain population in the age interval 20-60 yrs is 55.20%.This age group is the family supporting group the back-bone any society. This is very advantageous for the Jain Samaj, that 55.20% population is in this group.The 60+ age group contains 9.94% of the Jain population (this proportion has increased) . The sex ratio in this group is 1091.

G: Work Participation Rate:

The work participation rate or percentage of workers to total population for all religion is 39.1 percent in the 2001 Census. For Jains is 32.9 percent. The lowest WPR of less than 35 percent has been recorded in 23 states and union territories among Jains. Male WPR is highest among Jains 55.2 percent followed by Sikhs 53.3 percent and Hindus 52.4 percent. The lowest female WPR is noted among Jains at 9.2 percent.

With regard to the proportions of workers by four broad categories, namely, cultivators, agricultural laborers, household industry workers and other workers by religious communities for India and the State/ Union territories, at the aggregated level 26.5 percent of workers are Agricultural laborers (AL).



The proportion among the Jains is only 3.3 percent in the category of Agricultural laborers. In fact this percentage falls below the national average. In brief this makes us clear that majority of workers among the Jains are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. In the category of Household Industry (HHI) workers, only 3 percent of the Jain workers are in this category.

The category of 'Others' (OW) includes all those workers, which do not fall under the three distinct categories above. This includes workers in tertiary sector, such as, service, manufacturing, trade and commerce and allied activities. Jains with 81.7 percent at national level and 80.13% in Maharashtra state are classified as others. The business character of the Jain Samaj is evident from this data.. The details are presented in the table given below.

TableNo.19: Work Participation Rate 2001

Residence	Religion					
	All			Jains		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons (million)	1028	742	286	4.2	1.0	3.2
Total Workers	402	310	92	1.4	0.4	1.0
% wise distribution of working population	39.10	30.13	8.97	32.90	9.27	23.63
Cultivator's %	12.38	12.13	0.25	3.86	3.52	0.34
Agriculture %	10.38	9.96	0.42	1.09	1.01	0.08
House Hold Industries %	1.64	1.17	0.57	1.08	0.35	0.73
Others % service, manufacturing, trade and commerce and allied activities	14.70	6.87	7.83	26.87	4.40	22.47



H: Observations with Conclusions

A. Population of Jains and decadal growth rate

Total Population of India was 1028 millions, the total population of Jains 4.22 millions (0.41 %).

B. Sex ratio Jain population has the sex ratio of 940 females per thousand males, just above the national average of 933.

C: Child Sex Ratio: The proportion for 0-6 yrs age group for total India was 15.47% and for Jains it was 10.6. It means that the proportion of young population in the Jain Samaj is 33% less than the National Proportion

Child Sex Ratio is declining. At the All-India level the Jains population has recorded the second lowest child sex ratio of 870 at the 2001 Census.

Sixteen states and union territories have a child sex ratio below 850 among Jains. Among the major states having large Jain population sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is as low as 832 in Gujarat and 878 in Rajasthan.

The situation should be considered seriously

D: Growth Rates: Growth Rate and The proportion of Jain population in the total population of India was 0.5% for years 1961, 1971 and 1981. This proportion declined to 0.4% in the years 1991 and 2001. i.e. 20% decline. It implies that growth rate of the Jain population has been reduced in the recent decades.

E: Fertility Rate: It should be noted that Jains had av. 1.5 children per woman which was lowest among all other religious communities.

F: Literacy Rate: For the country as a whole the literacy rate was 64.8 percent. As compared to this, the literacy rate among the Jains was the highest at 94.1 percent. It is one of the most literate religious communities in India and likely to reach the goal of universal literacy for its total population.

G: Work Participation Rate:

Male WPR is highest among Jains 55.2 percent. **As compare to all religions the female WPR is lowest among Jains. It is noted as 9.2 percent only.**